



iGES
Annual Report FY2009

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

CONTENTS

Foreword	1
Outline of IGES	3
Research Activities	7
Climate Change	8
Market Mechanism	10
Biofuels	12
Forest Conservation	14
Freshwater	16
Waste and Resources	18
Business and the Environment	20
Capacity Development and Education	22
Policy and Governance	24
Economy and Environment	26
Programme Management Office (PMO) Activities	28
Research Activity Facilities	31
Activities at IGES Overseas Offices	32
Activities at IGES Offices in Japan	34
Collaboration with Inter-Governmental Programme & Network	35
Information Dissemination and Outreach	37
Appendix	41
Financial Statements	42
About IGES	44
Articles of Association for the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies	48

FOREWORD



IGES is working harder to play a key role in promoting dynamic international cooperation to achieve sustainable development.

Prof. Hironori Hamanaka
Chair, IGES Board of Directors

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

In fiscal year 2009, the final year of the Fourth Phase Integrative Strategic Research Programme (April 2007-March 2010), IGES implemented research projects on climate policy, market mechanism, biofuels, forest conservation, freshwater, waste and resources, business and the environment, and capacity development and education, working to recap the research from this phase and demonstrate anticipated results. The Programme Management Office (PMO) coordinated the research activities of these projects and carried out cross-cutting studies in response to the various policy needs of the Asia-Pacific region.

As the first step for the next ten years, IGES, which in 2008 celebrated the 10th anniversary of its establishment, launched the International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP) in June 2009 to conduct wide-ranging discussions on key policy issues facing the Asia-Pacific region. Over 500 participants from Japan and overseas participated in ISAP2009, the inaugural meeting of the forum, which was held on the main theme of "Towards Copenhagen: A New Development Pathway to a Low-Carbon Sustainable Asia and the Pacific," to share the latest research developments and discuss specific strategies from which innovative proposals were presented to achieve a low-carbon, sustainable Asia and the Pacific. IGES also organised side events at the 15th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP15) and the Fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP5) held in Copenhagen, Denmark in December 2009 on key issues in the advancement of a global future regime that includes developing countries in Asia, such as the development of low-carbon societies, adaptation

and REDD. Based on the results of research carried out to date, IGES actively developed policy recommendations to reflect the Asian perspective. Fiscal year 2009 also featured a coordinated strengthening of various international forums and networks. IGES, which has been operating as secretariat for the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED), the 3R Initiative, and the Kitakyushu Initiative, also newly assumed the position of secretariat for the International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies (LCS-RNet) in April to support international research in the development of a low-carbon society. IGES was also endorsed as the knowledge hub on groundwater management of the Asia-Pacific Water Forum's network of regional knowledge hubs in June. In addition to acting as the focal point for the sharing of knowledge and capacity building in groundwater management, IGES will host the "Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Network," launched in October, jointly with the Asian Institute of Technology/UNEP Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (AIT/UNEP RRC.AP). IGES is working harder than ever to play a key role in promoting dynamic international cooperation to achieve sustainable development.

From April 2010, IGES has initiated activities for the Fifth Phase Integrative Strategic Research Programme (April 2010 to March 2013). Based on the collective output obtained through research activities carried out since the institute's establishment, IGES intends to further develop partnerships with a broad range of stakeholders and dedicate itself to formulating policies that can contribute to realising sustainable development in the region through innovative and strategic policy recommendations that will correspond to the reality of the Asia-Pacific region.

Finally, I would like to thank you for your continued understanding and support of IGES's future research activities.

OUTLINE OF IGES

MISSION AND GOALS

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES FROM THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

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

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

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



OUR APPROACH

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

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

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

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

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

- **Outreach for Policy-Making**

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

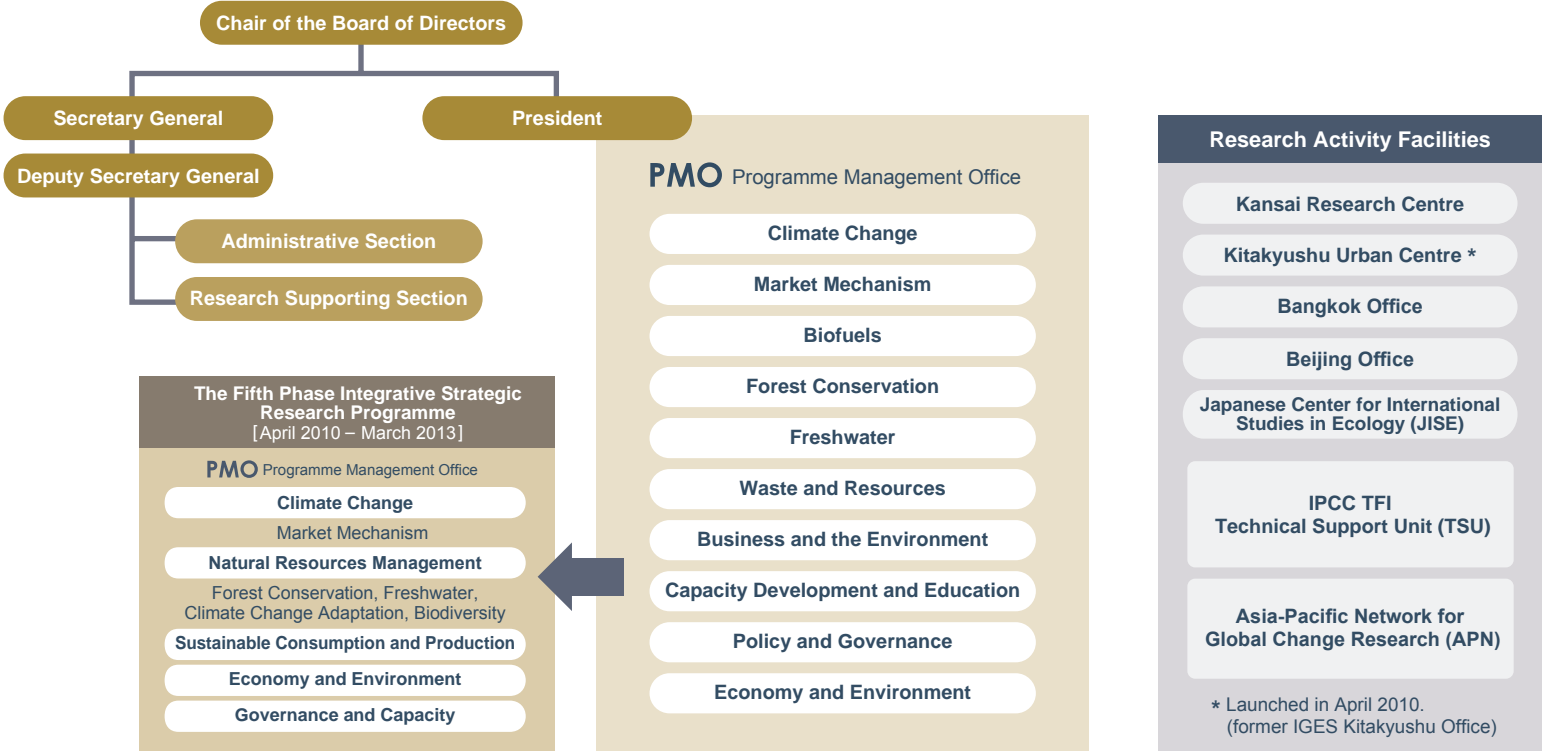


IGES' RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

IGES is conducting practical research based on the needs of the Asia-Pacific region during each three-year phase. In 2009, based on the Fourth Phase Integrative Strategic Research Programme (April 2007 – March 2010), research covered a wide area under the Programme Management Office (PMO)

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

Organisational Chart



RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

CLIMATE CHANGE



01 Outline of Research

The role of Asia and the Pacific has become increasingly influential in further promoting measures to control global warming. In FY2009, IGES turned its focus to delivering effective climate policy recommendations to contribute to sustainable development in Asia by conducting research on topics including the post-2012 climate regime, co-benefits, and adaptation.

02 Major Research Activities in FY2009

Post-2012 Climate Regime

Research on the post-2012 climate regime focuses on the formulation of an international regime after the conclusion of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. As part of this research, IGES analysed policy issues from an Asian perspective.

At “The United States-Japan Climate Change Workshop on Mapping Pathways toward a Low Carbon Future” held in Washington, D.C., U.S. in May 2009, policymakers and experts from both countries discussed overall climate change policies and the course to be taken for mid- and long-term emission reductions in both the U.S. and Japan.

IGES held a series of policy dialogues in Beijing, China (September 2009) and New Delhi, India (October 2009) on the development of a sustainable low-carbon model for Asia and submitted the outcomes of the dialogues at a side event held during COP15, focusing on the necessity of creating a low-carbon development model at the urban level and the importance of supporting capacity to measure, report and verify (MRV) domestic actions in developing countries in Asia. IGES also held a policy dialogue on “Sustainable and Low-Carbon Development in Indonesia and Asia: Dialogues between Policymakers and Scientists on Green Growth” in Bogor, Indonesia in February 2010 at which policymakers from each ministry and experts examined actual policy options and issues for Indonesia as they move towards low-carbon development.



Policy dialogues in Beijing, China and New Delhi, India



Policy dialogue on sustainable and low-carbon development in Indonesia and Asia



Co-benefits

Applying a focus on energy efficiency in key sectors (transportation, agriculture, waste management, other), research on co-benefits* evaluates strategies to maximise the co-benefits that contribute to sustainable development.

At the “International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP2009)” held in June 2009, IGES examined the measures that promote a co-benefits approach in Asia, and proposed reduction policies of short-lived warming agents such as black carbon, and the utilisation of preferential treatment for projects that result in co-benefits. Taking on a central role in international cooperation on co-benefits, IGES pointed out the importance of cooperation in the areas of air, water, solid waste and climate change in co-benefits approaches at the “Network Meeting: A Co-benefits Network for Asia and the Pacific” in October 2009 (Bangkok, Thailand), and was named as the provisional secretariat of the Asian Co-benefits Partnership, of which the foundation was proposed at the “Seminar on a Co-benefits Approach: Emerging Trends and Needs,” held in March 2010 (Bangkok, Thailand).

* Co-benefits: Positive effects including improvements in air pollution, energy efficiency and economic development brought about by global warming measures.

Adaptation

Mitigating GHG emissions and improvement of adaptation capacity to deal with the impacts of global warming are important issues for addressing the problem of global warming.

In this research, focus was applied to promoting “mainstreaming” adaptation concerns into development policies at national and regional levels for the agricultural and water resource sectors, which are highly vulnerable to climate change. IGES presented the results of this research in academic journals and other media.

Together with the Asian Institute of Technology/UNEP Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (AIT/UNEP RRC.AP), IGES will jointly host the “Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Network,” which was launched in October 2009 to support the effective implementation of adaptation policies in the climate-vulnerable Asia-Pacific through the mobilisation of knowledge and technologies to support adaptation capacity building and policy-setting,

planning and practices. At the High-Level Roundtable Meeting on “Meeting the Needs for Information and Knowledge for Climate Change Adaptation” at COP15 in December 2009, IGES also declared its intentions to actively provide the results of its adaptation policy research to governments and research institutes in the region through the network.

03 Major Publications

- IGES eds. “Financial Mechanisms for Global Warming Policies” (in Japanese), Chuohoki Publishing Co., Ltd.
- IGES Research Paper “Measures of Adaptation to Climate Change and Variability (Adaptation Metrics).”
- IGES Briefing Notes on the Post-2012 Climate Regime: “A Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable (MRV) Framework for Developing Countries”, “Governing the Post-2012 Financial Mechanism: Engagement, Effectiveness, Efficiency and Expertise”

2009 CLOSE-UP

Stimulating Discussions on Measures to Control Global Warming and Financial Mechanisms

“The Financial Mechanisms for Global Warming Policies” was published in Japanese by Chuohoki Publishing Co., Ltd. in November 2009 based on IGES’s research output.

Where a considerable amount of funding is required to solve global environmental issues including global warming, this publication took a general view of the necessity of financing investment and required financing scales, and delved into the discussions and issues that have

emerged in negotiations and dialogues in both Japan and overseas to date. The publication also provides a detailed classification and analysis of the 42 funding mechanisms that have been proposed to the world at present, such as carbon tax.

IGES also organised a Global Environment Seminar in Tokyo, Japan in December 2009 to provide basic information about the publication, and further energised the debate about financial mechanisms for global warming policies.

MARKET MECHANISM



01 Outline of Research

To effectively promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, market mechanisms such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and emissions trading play a crucial role. By conveying easy-to-understand information about the market mechanism system to businesses, in FY2009, IGES aimed to support the effective introduction and implementation of market mechanisms, and contribute to effective policymaking by sharing with policymakers the perspectives of businesses that have been influenced by the system.

02 Major Research Activities in FY2009

CDM Capacity Building Activities in Asia

In order to support the smooth implementation of the CDM in Asia, IGES conducted workshops in seven Asian countries (Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Thailand) in response to their needs, and supported the overall CDM registration process with the UN, including preparation of project design documents, application for the host country project approval process, and responding to queries under the validation process. In June 2009, IGES concluded a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection to cooperate on the CDM, and started capacity building activities for Designated Operational Entities (DOEs) in China.

Amid concerns about the increasing length of the CDM process, IGES carried out research on CDM reforms, including the issue of additionality, based on the experiences of activities to date, and turned the outcomes of the research into input for the UN process. In addition to submitting a reform proposal to the United Nations



Workshop in Cambodia



Seminar in Lao PDR



IGES CDM capacity building
Kyoto General Meeting

Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat in May 2009 on the views on efficiency in the operation of the CDM and opportunities for improvement, IGES also organised a side event at the 30th Subsidiary Body of the UNFCCC (SB30, Bonn, Germany) in June 2009 on “Reforming the CDM for the Future Climate Regime,” at which strategic policy recommendations were presented. In addition, IGES also proposed the establishment of additional preferential treatments to promote CDM in least developed countries to the CDM Executive Board with the Royal Government of Cambodia. With these activities, IGES has had an impact on international discussions on CDM reforms, including the decision at the Fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP5) in December 2009 in Copenhagen, Denmark to establish simplified modalities to demonstrate additionality for specific renewable energy projects.



Side event at SB30

Promotion of the Kyoto Mechanism

IGES expanded the number of publications and information in databases on the CDM, with timely updates on “CDM in Charts,” “CDM Country Fact Sheets,” and respective databases.

Research on Emissions Trading

With growing interest in emissions trading schemes both in Japan and overseas, an IGES Emissions Trading Seminar on the “Current Situation of Emissions Trading Schemes in the World, International Linkage and the Post-2012 Climate Negotiation” was held in Tokyo, Japan in October 2009, at which the current situation of emissions trading schemes across the world and the International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP), which is actively pursuing linking carbon markets, was presented. IGES also organised a workshop in Seoul, Korea to provide detailed information on emissions trading in Japan and Korea and share information on both systems.

03 Major Publications

- Kyoto Protocol Related information
 - CDM in CHARTS
 - GHG Emissions Data
 - Registry Database
- CDM/JI Databases
 - CDM Project Database & Data Analysis
 - CDM Review and Rejected Project Database & Data Analysis
 - CDM Investment Analysis Database
 - CDM Programme of Activities (PoA) Database
 - JI Project Database
- Other CDM Related information
 - CDM Country Fact Sheet Series
 - Emission Reductions Calculation Sheet Series

2009 CLOSE-UP

Recommendation to Improve the Extended CDM Process

IGES organised a side event on “Reforming the CDM for the Future Climate Regime” on 9 June 2009 in Bonn, Germany, during the 30th Subsidiary Body of the UNFCCC (SB30).

At the event, the complexity of the current CDM procedures increase transaction costs for the CDM and lower incentives for CDM project developers. Based on knowledge gained to date in capacity building activities for CDM carried out by IGES, as well as data analysis on the CDM, specific recommendations to reform the CDM process were developed such as

exemptions from demonstrating additionality for specific projects in least developed countries (LCD), and alleviating disincentives for project developers.

Participants also touched upon CDM discussions at the ad hoc working group on the future climate regime, and with increasing interest in new methods such as the sectoral crediting mechanism (SCM), the importance of promoting contributions to sustainable development through the CDM was again advocated.

BIOFUELS

02 Major Research Activities in FY2009

Policy Research on the Sustainable Use of Biofuels in the Transport Sector in Asia

IGES carried out studies on production methods and consumption patterns for various forms of biofuels being produced and used in China, India, Indonesia and Japan which helped formulate a picture of the general situation in the Asian region, in addition to a quantitative study based on economic modelling analysis.

The outcomes of the case studies clearly indicated that, in developing countries, growing concerns about the impact on the environment from potential food-fuel conflicts and negative environmental impacts from land use change caused a shift in policy, such as the introduction of policies to limit biofuel production from food crops (China, India) and formulation of more measured and less ambitious promotion policies (India, Indonesia). In addition, high production costs and difficulties in shifting production to alternative feedstocks were common issues found in the case study countries. Japan has devoted significant efforts in developing second-generation biofuels; however, technological advances continued to be perceived as insufficient for large scale commercial production. In addition, simulations on hypothetical biofuel policies in Japan found that tariff reductions greatly increase biofuel imports and influence production in the exporting country, and that fossil fuel taxes have an impact on Japan's biofuel production, consumption and CO₂ emissions.

The outcomes of the study were published in academic journals, and policy recommendations to integrate biofuel policies with broader policies of energy, agriculture, and science and technology from a long-term perspective were presented at various forums, including the "International

01 Outline of Research

With global attention concentrated on biofuels, demand has increased for biofuel policies that give due consideration to the environment and poverty issues. In FY2009, IGES focused on assessing the costs and benefits of biofuel use in Asia, and developing policy options to optimise their use from an environmental and sustainable development perspective, with special focus on the transport sector (implemented based on two joint research activities on the sustainable use of biofuels*).

* Joint research project with the Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S) of the University of Tokyo, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO), United Nations University/Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS), and Osaka University on biofuel utilisation strategies for sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region (FY2008-FY2010), and a joint research project with Keio University and the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) on the development of environmental management technology for the sustainable utilisation of biomass resources (FY2007-FY2009).





Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP) in June 2009 (Hayama, Japan), the “International Workshop on Sustainable Energy Crops and Biofuels Development” in October 2009 (Beijing, China), and the “International Symposium on a Sustainable Future: Focusing on Life Cycle Thinking (ISSF2010)” in January 2010 (Mumbai, India).

IGES participated in field testing of the guidelines to assess sustainability of biofuels, drafted by the ERIA working group on sustainable biomass utilisation. IGES also participated in the “Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels (RSB),” a global multi-stakeholder initiative on biofuel sustainability

standards, and contributed to international discussions on sustainable biofuel principles and development of standards.

03 Major Publications

- N. Matsumoto, D. Sano, and M. Elder (2009) “Biofuel Initiatives in Japan: Strategies, Policies, and Future Potential.” *Applied Energy* 86 (2009) S69-S76.
- P. S.V.R.K and M. Elder (2009) “Biofuels and Resource Use Efficiency: Back to Basics.” *Applied Energy* 86 (2009) S30-S36.

2009 CLOSE-UP

Recommendations for Biofuel Development in India

IGES supported the International Symposium on a Sustainable Future: Focusing on Life Cycle Thinking (ISSF2010) organised by the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research held on 11-13 January 2010 in Mumbai, India, and organised a session on sustainable biofuel use.

The symposium brought together policymakers, experts and business leaders from an extensive range of specialities, at

which in-depth discussions on research and policies towards achieving sustainability in the energy sector were held. IGES’s session was the focus of much interest due to the release of the Government of India’s National Policy on Biofuels just prior to the symposium in December 2009. In addition to a report on the preliminary outcomes of IGES’s research on sustainable biofuel use, the panel held an active discussion on the development of biofuels in India.



FOREST CONSERVATION

02 Major Research Activities in FY2009

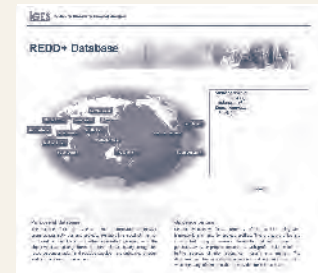
Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD)

Since the consensus at the 13th Conference of the Parties (COP13) of the UNFCCC in 2007 to examine deforestation and forest degradation in developing

countries as a measure to prevent global warming, international funds have been mobilised to support national REDD readiness and demonstration activities. In addition to assessing the design and implementation of selected REDD demonstration activities with the support of local partners, IGES also carried out an assessment of the development of national REDD systems in Indonesia and Viet Nam. IGES organised a series of capacity building workshops in Cambodia, Viet Nam, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea from February to March 2010. The workshops focused on building the capacity of stakeholders, particularly civil society, to participate in REDD policy formulation and projects. IGES also developed and launched a REDD online database which provides profiles of REDD projects using a common template for learning and analysis.



Capacity building workshop on REDD



REDD online database

01 Outline of Research

To achieve sustainable forest management in Asia and the Pacific, rural livelihoods and a fair negotiation of forest tenure, access and use rights must be secured. In FY2009, IGES conducted research on the concept of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD), timber procurement policies, the role of customs in curbing the trade of illegal wood, forest certification and forest regulatory frameworks.

Strengthening Timber Procurement Policies

A number of timber consumer countries, including Japan, have acknowledged that they should avoid procuring illegal and unsustainable timber. This study assessed Japan's timber procurement policy and compared it with progressive policies in several other countries. The study recommended that the government establish an independent expert body to advise public agencies on timber procurement and to examine ways of further strengthening the national policy.

Engaging Customs in Curbing the Trade of Illegal Wood

With growing concern that the timber trade could be driving illegal logging, this study identified useful types of collaboration between customs agencies to combat the international trade in illegal timber and possible frameworks through which to organise this collaboration. IGES and The Nature Conservancy organised a workshop on “Customs Collaboration to Combat the Trade in Illegal Timber” in October 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand, at which representatives from forestry and customs agencies in Asian countries, as well as international organisations, exchanged ideas about effective options to promote collaboration between customs agencies to combat the trade in illegal timber.



Workshop on customs collaboration

Innovative Models to Promote Forest Certification for Small Forest Enterprises

This study assessed innovative models that aim to make forest certification more accessible to local communities. IGES published a report on the Forest Management and Production Certification Service in Papua New Guinea, provided input into the revision of national forest management standards in Papua New Guinea and developed Chain-of-Custody guidelines for the Pan ASEAN Timber Certification Initiative to enable the tracing of timber from legal forest operations.

Critical Review of Forest Regulatory Frameworks

Under this study, forest regulatory system reforms in Russia, the Philippines, India, Thailand, and Malaysia were assessed from the perspective of the rights of local people, the opportunities for people to participate in and benefit from forest management brought about by these reforms, and anticipated impacts on forest conservation.

03 Major Publications

- Forest Management and Product Certification Service, PNG: Socio-Economic Impact Survey
- Chain-of-Custody Guidelines: Pan-ASEAN Timber Certification Initiative
- From Shifting Cultivation to Sustainable Livelihood Creation: Strengthening Marginalised Communities through Institutional Development and Microfinance for Agroforestry and Energy-efficient Technologies
- Preparing for REDD: Lessons from the Indonesian Experience

2009 CLOSE-UP

Delivering research outputs through regional fora

IGES is an active member of the Asia Forest Partnership (AFP) which facilitates cooperation between governments, international organisations and civil society to achieve sustainable forest management in the Asia-Pacific region.

IGES chaired the AFP Dialogue “REDD and Illegal Logging”, held on 28, 29 May 2009 in Bali, Indonesia. At the dialogue, IGES presented the findings of its comparative analysis of REDD demonstration activities in Cambodia and Indonesia, providing

recommendations for effective consultation with, and participation of, local communities in project design and implementation.



FRESHWATER



01 Outline of Research

Increasing available safe water sources necessary for survival is an issue for the Asia-Pacific region that requires urgent solutions. In FY2009, IGES carried out policy research on strategic water quality management, including groundwater, and contributed to the “Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA)” programme to share information and build capacity among stakeholders to conserve the water environment in Asia.

02 Major Research Activities in FY2009

Groundwater Quality Management for Increasing Available Safe Water Sources

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

IGES carried out studies on groundwater management in five cities in Asia (Bangkok, Thailand; Bandung, Indonesia; Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam; Kandy, Sri Lanka; and Tianjin, China) in cooperation with regional partners in these cities, and compiled the comparative research and analysis in a case study report.

Based on the achievements of IGES’s research activities on groundwater carried out to date, IGES was endorsed as the knowledge hub on groundwater management for the Asia-Pacific Water Forum in June 2009, led by the Asian Development Bank. As focal point for the sharing of knowledge and capacity building in groundwater management, IGES will take a leading role in international discussions on water issues.

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

IGES carried out research to formulate recommendations for a new policy framework to promote water quality management in principle water bodies such as areas surrounding drinking water sources. This research is mainly based on the cooperation project of the Ministry of the Environment of Japan on water quality management in China, which was agreed upon by Japan and China in FY2006.

The outcomes of this study were input into policy dialogues regularly held between the two ministries of Japan and China, which contributed to the strengthening of cooperation on conservation of the water environment

in both countries. IGES also held the “Japan-China Seminar on the Total Pollutant Load Control, and the Theory and Practice of the Decentralised Wastewater Treatment for Rural Areas” with the Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection in November 2009 in Beijing, China (organised by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China). Participants included representatives from the governments, businesses, universities and research institutes of both countries. Attendees discussed decentralised wastewater treatment technologies and managing the reduction of pollutant emissions in rural areas, and examined future cooperation between China and Japan on the water environment (Please refer to IGES Beijing Office activities on page 32-33 for related information.)



Japan-China international seminar on water environment

Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA)

WEPA is an initiative proposed by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan at the 3rd World Water Forum in March 2003, which aims to improve water environmental governance and build capacity. IGES serves as the secretariat for WEPA. As an information platform for the protection of the water environment in Asia, the “WEPA Database” has been developed under the partnership of WEPA partners (11 countries).



WEPA policy dialogue in Indonesia

In addition to organising a policy dialogue with the Ministry of the Environment of Indonesia on management of the water environment in October 2009, during

FY2009, the second phase of the project, IGES also took the lead in sharing information and carrying out discussions with partner countries at the 1st WEPA International Workshop in March 2010 on two topics “urbanisation and water quality control for water sources in Asian cities” and “climate change impacts on the water environment and adaptation options.”

2009 CLOSE-UP

Hub Organisation for Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building on Groundwater

At the meeting of the Governing Council of the Asia-Pacific Water Forum held on 26 June 2009 in Singapore, IGES was endorsed as the knowledge hub on groundwater management of the Asia-Pacific Water Forum’s network of regional knowledge hubs. The regional hub was established to share information and

develop capacity on various water domains. IGES is expected to strengthen its research activities on groundwater to provide recommendations and develop solutions for sustainable groundwater use and conservation to ensure the equitable and sustainable use of resources in the Asia-Pacific region.

Agreement on Strategic Partnership with ICIMOD

On 1 October 2009, IGES and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) in Nepal signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to establish a strategic partnership for climate change research in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region.

ICIMOD, established in 1983, is a regional knowledge development and learning centre serving eight member

countries of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan).

Based on the MoU, IGES and ICIMOD will implement joint research programmes on climate change, natural resources management, ecosystem services (forest, freshwater, river watersheds), and REDD to develop effective policy proposals for sustainable development.

WASTE AND RESOURCES



01 Outline of Research

IGES sustainable consumption and production group aims to contribute to sustainable resource use in the Asia-Pacific region by identifying and advocating effective policies for the local, regional, national and international levels. In FY2009, the group's research focused on organic waste management for developing countries, international trade in second-hand goods and recyclables, the relationship between recycling and chemicals management, and strategies for packaging waste reduction.

02 Major Research Activities in FY2009

Promotion of Community-based Solid Waste Management

IGES analysed the factors that hinder the spread of successful practices in community-based solid waste reduction, recycling, and composting of organic waste through field studies in Asian cities, and made recommendations promoting the active involvement of local residents throughout the entire management process as an effective waste management approach in developing countries. IGES also focused on the benefits that sustainable waste management has on development issues, such as climate change, food security and poverty reduction, and carried out research on the sustainable use of biomass waste in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand.



Capacity building activity for sustainable use of biomass waste



Large scale windrow composting

National Recycling Capacity Development

IGES carried out an analysis of the capacity development needs and policy tools to promote the 3Rs (reduction, reuse and recycling of waste to efficiently utilise resources) in developing countries in Asia.

In addition to actively taking part in activities of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) Working Group for 3R Policies, IGES also published a report on "National 3R Strategy Development: A Progress Report on Seven Countries in Asia from 2005 to 2009," a compilation of the progress and trends on 3R national strategies in seven Asian countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet

Nam), which was carried out in collaboration with the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) and the Asian Institute of Technology/United Nations Environment Programme's Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (AIT-UNEP RRC.AP).

Regional Recycling Framework Development

IGES examined policies that promote sustainable resource recycling in Asia and compiled a report related to recycling policies for waste electrical products based on the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme. The report, entitled "Extended Producer Responsibility Policy in East Asia: In Consideration of International Resource Circulation," is an analysis of the experiences in implementing EPR policies in developed countries and the various issues that emerge when applying the EPR scheme in developing countries in Asia.

IGES also played a pivotal role in planning and coordinating the "Asia Resource Circulation Policy Research Project," an international collaborative research project which was launched under the "Regional 3R Forum in Asia" established in November 2009, and demonstrated the importance of international cooperation to promote resource circulation.

In FY2009, IGES carried out research on the applicability of the discussions of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management (Resource Panel) to Asia, and organised an open seminar in Tokyo, Japan in March 2010 to present an analysis and commentary on a report on biofuels which was published in October 2009.

Upstream Policy Development for Resource Efficiency

To achieve the effective use of resources, appropriate policies in the upstream of resource use (design, production, consumption) are crucial. IGES made recommendations on the development of an information system to promote proper resource management by businesses in each stage of the lifecycle process, especially for electronic products. IGES also took part and actively contributed to the policy process of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), an international initiative that promotes the sound management of chemicals.

03 Major Publications

- Environmental and Human Health Risks Associated with the End-of-Life Treatment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment
- Improved Organic Waste Management: Climate Benefits through the 3Rs in Developing Asian Countries
- National 3R Strategy Development: A Progress Report on Seven Countries in Asia from 2005 to 2009
- Extended Producer Responsibility Policy in East Asia: In Consideration of International Resource Circulation

2009 CLOSE-UP

Taking the Lead in International Collaborative Research on the 3Rs



With increasing attention on waste management as a major environmental issue in Asia, the Regional 3R Forum in Asia was established in November 2009 as a new facility for international collaboration on the creation of a low-carbon and sound material cycle society. Fifteen Asian countries and 16 institutes, including IGES, participated in the forum and recognised the need for further progress on the implementations of the 3Rs in Asia by facilitating high-level policy dialogues and disseminating information on national

strategies. Based on research to date, IGES submitted reports to the forum relevant to developing Asia on "Extended Producer Responsibility Policy," "National 3R Strategy Development," and "Co-benefits of Climate Change and the 3Rs."

With the strengthening of collaboration in the region with regard to the 3Rs, the "Asia Resource Circulation Policy Research Project," an international collaborative research project coordinated by IGES, was also launched with the participation of researchers in China, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Taiwan. At the Inaugural Workshop held in Tokyo, Japan on 9 and 10 November 2009, participants confirmed that research would be conducted to evaluate the economic, social and environmental benefits of implementing the 3Rs in Asia, and policy recommendations on sustainable resource circulation would be submitted to the Regional 3R Forum in Asia.

BUSINESS AND THE ENVIRONMENT



01 Outline of Research

Increases in energy use and environmental pollution by businesses and the industrial sector in the Asia-Pacific region have had a deep impact on the environment at the global level. In FY2009, IGES focused on delivering effective policy recommendations to promote environmental actions by businesses, and promoting corporate environmental management (CEM) through policy dialogues and the dissemination of information.

02 Major Research Activities in FY2009

Environmental Management through Independent Corporate Efforts

IGES examined the drivers and barriers in implementing environmental management strategies at the corporate level and advocated the importance of an inclusive policy framework through the analysis of corporate environmental information disclosure and green supply chain management in three emerging economies in Asia (India, China, and Thailand). In the study on China, in particular, IGES carried out an in-depth analysis on corporate environmental information disclosure and developed effective policy recommendations for existing environmental information disclosure programmes.

Eco-Home Diagnosis Programme

With increasing interest in actions at the local level towards the creation of a low-carbon society, the Eco-Home Diagnosis programme continued with a focus on reducing CO₂ emissions in the home through consultations with households. In an eco-diagnosis, households are motivated by the visible



International symposium on low-carbon households



results in reducing CO₂ emissions and proposals were submitted on measures for each household based on the emissions analysis. This supported direct action to reduce CO₂ emissions and promoted highly effective responses. In addition, IGES organised an international symposium on low-carbon households in November 2009 in Kobe, Japan, at which IGES introduced the Eco-Home Diagnosis programme and the latest approaches being implemented in the UK. This programme was widely publicised in newspapers and on television due to its promising effects on promoting standard actions to reduce CO₂ and its utilisation and implementation at national and municipal levels will be considered.

Analysis of GHG Emissions in Japan-China Trade

In order to control greenhouse gas emissions resulting from trade between Japan and China, IGES gathered data on energy used by various industrial sectors, which was then added to a database, and conducted quantitative analysis on greenhouse gas emissions in both countries in cooperation with partner institutes in Japan and China. The results of the analysis demonstrated the significant correlation between the carbon intensities at the sector level of both countries, which resulted in most sectors of Chinese industry benefiting from learning about Japanese technologies that produce lower carbon intensities.

03 Major Publications

- Carbon Emissions Embodied in International Trade: An Assessment from the Asian Perspective
- Determinant Factor of Corporate Environmental Information Disclosure: An Empirical Study of Chinese Listed Companies, *Journal of Cleaner Production* 17, 593-600
- Quantitative Analysis of CO₂ Embodiment in International Trade: An Overview of the Emerging Literatures, *Frontier of Environmental Science and Engineering in China* 3(1), 12-19
- Eco-Home Diagnosis, Verification of and Departure from “Assumed Eco-Conscious Actions”

2009 CLOSE-UP

Examining the Creation of Low-Carbon Households through Progressive Case Studies in Japan and Overseas

IGES organised an international symposium, “For Significant Reduction of CO₂ in the Household Sector: Learning from good practices for realising low-carbon households,” on 19 November 2009 in Kobe, Japan, under the building interest in the Eco-Home Diagnosis programme being carried out by IGES.

Although people’s awareness of the importance of the environment has continued to rise, CO₂ emissions from households has seen a large increase (40 percent higher than in 1990) and the measures and

actions that must be taken at the household level has become a pressing issue. At the symposium, IGES introduced details about the Eco-Home Diagnosis programme as a first step to promote low-carbon in the household sector, and provided information about case studies on the latest approaches being taken in the UK at the national and household level to build a low-carbon society. The symposium also provided a forum to exchange information and ideas about specific issues that may emerge in the future.

Recommendations for a Low-Carbon Adaptive Society

IGES organised an international symposium, “Climate Change/Global Environment and Natural Disasters,” on 15 January 2010 in Kobe, Japan, 15 years since the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake struck Kobe in 1995.

At the symposium, reports were presented on the risks of natural disasters related to climate change, including large-scale typhoons and flooding, giving examples from Indonesia, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Japan and the Pacific Islands. Countermeasures that are being carried out

in each area were also introduced.

During the symposium, the need for integration of climate policies and development planning, as well as long-term disaster prevention strategies, was also pointed out. Looking at the worsening risk of natural disasters and growing urban populations in the Asia-Pacific region, recommendations were proposed to promote low-carbon development together with creating an adaptive society flexible enough to cope with climate change.



CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

02 Major Research Activities in FY2009

Policies for Environmental Education and ESD

This study analysed and reviewed effective policy implementation focusing on policies to promote environmental education and ESD in the Asia-Pacific region.

In FY2009, IGES carried out research that applied a focus on Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC), which is one of the major themes of ESD for Northeast Asia. Based on the idea that ESC policies at the national level are still developing, IGES organised a “Regional Workshop on Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC),” which was attended by major countries in the Northeast Asian region (Japan, China, Republic of Korea) and international organisations, and had a major impact on the policymaking processes of the national governments and international organisations through policy recommendations presented in the “Education for Sustainable Consumption in Northeast Asia: Strategies to Promote and Advance Sustainable Consumption,” a compilation of IGES’s research results.

Capacity Development: Human Resource Development in Higher Education

IGES conducted research on the creation of effective mechanisms for the development of environmental human resources in institutes of higher education and the methods to support higher education, in particular, through cooperation among industry, academia, government, and civil society.

In FY2007, IGES drafted a policy document on “Vision for Environmental Leadership Initiatives for Asian Sustainability in Higher Education,” which was published by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan. Based on this, the “Preparatory Group for the Multi-stakeholder Consortium for Environmental Leadership Development” was launched in March 2009 to promote the development of human resources in the field of the environment in cooperation with businesses, academia, government and civil society. In addition to providing support to the preparatory congress of the consortium, IGES has also carried out follow-up studies on programmes to develop environmental human resources for sustainable development in universities that have implemented



01 Outline of Research

In order to achieve sustainable development, it is important that stakeholders make appropriate decisions and take proper action. The promotion of environmental education and capacity development is the key to achieving this objective. In FY2009, IGES carried out research focusing on “Policies for Environmental Education and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD),” “Capacity Development: Human Resource Development in Higher Education,” and “Education for Sustainable Development—Centred on Community-based Programmes” and formulated policy recommendations relevant to the Asia-Pacific region.

the programme to date, and carried out research on the ideal methods of developing environmental human resources for a sustainable Asia.

Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) —Centred on Community-based Programmes

IGES concentrated on Southeast Asia, where sustainable development that accompanies economic growth is a pressing issue, and carried out research with a compact focus on how to advance the ESD programme from the perspective of overcoming poverty and sustainable livelihoods. In addition to organising the “ASEAN +3 Policy Dialogues on Education for Sustainable Development: Centred on implementing ESD programmes for sustainable livelihoods” in December 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), IGES also developed



ASEAN+3 policy dialogue on ESD

extensive research to promote ESD policies in Southeast Asia with the publication of their study output as a “Case Study of Community-based ESD and Efforts to Strengthen Sustainable Livelihoods.”

03 Major Publications

- Education for Sustainable Consumption in Northeast Asia: Strategies to Promote and Advance Sustainable Consumption
- Case Study of Community-based ESD and Efforts to Strengthen Sustainable Livelihood
- Review of Current Policy on ESD in ASEAN Countries

2009 CLOSE-UP

Promotion of Policies for Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC)

Recent international policy discussions on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) highlighted the importance of Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC). For example, the task force on ESC was established as part of the Marrakech Process* and to input to the formulation of a 10 year framework of programmes on SCP.

Based on the importance of ESC, IGES, which promotes research on ESC policies, organised a regional workshop targeting the three main Northeast Asian countries of Japan, China, and the Republic of Korea from 16-18 July 2009 in Beijing, China with cooperation from the Ministry of Environmental Protection, China, and Beijing Normal University. The workshop was attended by representatives from international organisations and government officials from the three countries, as well as

ESC experts and practitioners. With IGES taking a central role, ideas and information were exchanged on the role of government in promoting strategic ESC policies at the national level and good practices.

The workshop increased interest in ESC policies in the three countries in Northeast Asia and ascertained that regional policy dialogues on ESC should be continued so that the series of discussions are reflected in the ESC policy development process of each country and international organisations.

* The Marrakech Process: A process that supports a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, which was proposed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Summit 2002), and promotes actions centring on seven task forces.



POLICY AND GOVERNANCE



01 Outline of Research

Approaches at the regional level by local organisations and residents play an important role in sustainable development. In FY2009, IGES examined the effectiveness of international intercity networks of local governments to promote sustainable development activities, and carried out research on the financial mechanisms for such activities. IGES also carried out studies on air quality management policies in East Asia and research on co-benefits approaches in the transport sector.

02 Major Research Activities in FY2009

Urban/Local Initiatives for Sustainable Society

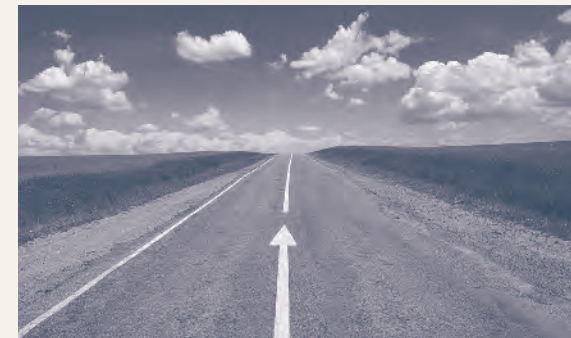
Focusing on international intercity environmental networks such as ICLEI Southeast Asia, CITYNET, and the Kitakyushu Initiative, IGES conducted studies on the environmental policies adopted at the urban level and the factors that promoted participation in these networks. IGES also carried out studies on the organisational systems of various intercity networks and searched for potential network programmes to contribute to low-carbon development in Asia. Research was also carried out on financial mechanisms to promote regional approaches for development and climate change mitigation for the Philippines, Indonesia, and China.

Transboundary Air Pollution

In this component, IGES carried out studies on atmospheric environmental management policy trends for China, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Japan in order to clarify the factors influencing these trends. IGES also analysed European experiences on decisions to adopt international agreements to address transboundary air pollution.

Mainstreaming Transport Co-benefits Approach

In this component, IGES worked on developing a manual to quantify transport co-benefits to improve awareness of co-benefits that improve air quality and generate social and economic benefits, in order to promote the integration of climate change policies into urban transport policies. This research contributed to the “Bellagio Declaration on Transportation and Climate Change,” which was signed by 18 organisations in support of climate change measures in developing countries, and presented at COP15.

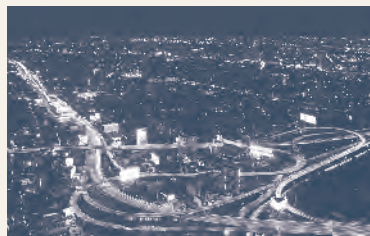


Regional Governance and Environmental Cooperation in East Asia

The component analysed international environmental cooperation mechanisms in North and Southeast Asia to develop recommendations for strengthening them. This research is linked to policy processes such as the Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting (among China, Japan, and Korea), and the East Asian Environment Ministers meetings.

03 Major Publications

- Environmental Finance for Low-Carbon Development Projects at the Local Level in Asia
- Carbon Finance for Low-Carbon Community Development in East Asia: Cases of the Philippines, Indonesia and China
- Mutual Learning through Asian Intercity Network Programmes for the Environment
- Enhancing Low-Carbon Development through International Cooperation between Cities in Japan and in Asian Developing Countries
- Analysis of International City-to-city Cooperation and Intercity Networks for Japanese National and Local Governments



2009 CLOSE-UP

Recommendations for the Formation of Sustainable Cities Integrating Environment and Industry

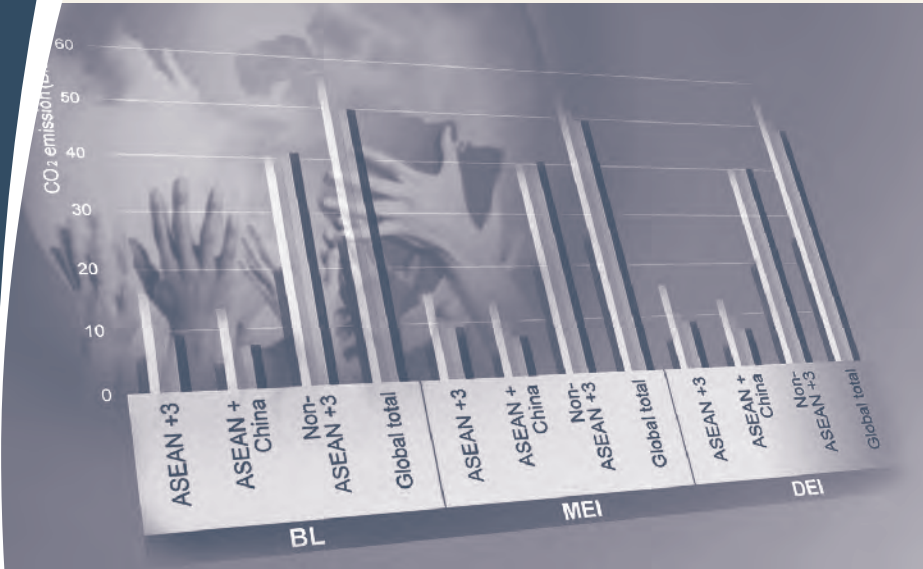
In February 2010, IGES jointly organised the “6th Asia-Pacific Eco-Business Forum: Urban and Industrial Symbiosis” in Kawasaki, Japan together with the United Nations Environment Programme International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP IETC) and the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES).

With the participation of Asian cities and an ambition to form sustainable urban models that integrate environment and industry, attendees exchanged ideas on advanced environmental technologies and strategies. IGES organised a sub-session on international platforms for policies and technologies of sustainable cities, and based on the outcomes of research on

international intercity networks carried out to date, IGES proposed recommendations on the roles of international platforms to create sustainable cities and the methods to form, manage and use such platforms.

IGES compiled guideline proposals on international platforms for sustainable cities based on the discussions among governmental officials from developing countries in Asia, international organisations, and researchers at the forum. Further contributions are expected for the formation of low-carbon and resource recycling cities through international platforms that include the participation of developing countries in Asia and Japanese cities.

ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT



01 Outline of Research

Assessments of the economic costs of implementing policies must be ensured in order to develop highly effective policy recommendations. In FY2009, IGES carried out policy analysis from the perspective of sustainable development using economic analysis methods for international trade.

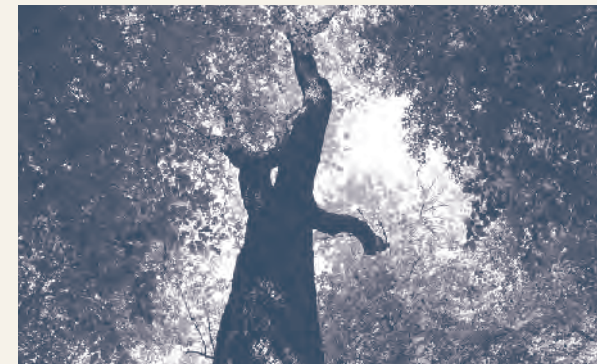
02 Major Research Activities in FY2009

Mainstreaming Sustainable Development Policies in East Asia

IGES carried out the commissioned project of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) on “Mainstreaming Sustainable Development Policies in East Asia” to formulate effective policy recommendations for the sustainable development of East Asia. In FY2009, IGES carried out a joint research project with an Indian university on the impacts of Indian watershed management programmes on sustainable development. The outcomes of the study were converted in a policy document for the Indian government for their consideration to incorporate the findings into the National Watershed Guidelines. IGES also developed an analytical model to assess sustainable development policies, and the outcomes of a study applied to energy infrastructure development were incorporated into the flagship project report of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), a basis of its aid policy.

Accounting for Embodied Emissions and Implications for Low-Carbon Policies

To promote regional cooperation for the development of a low-carbon society, IGES calculated emissions embodied in international trade for selected Asia-Pacific economies based on the multi-region input-output (MRIO) model and examined different schemes on the allocation of responsibility for emissions embodied in trade and their implications for climate policies at both national and international levels. The results of the study were compiled in a publication entitled “Carbon Emissions Embodied in International Trade: An Assessment from the Asian Perspective.”



Japan Low Carbon Society Scenarios toward 2050 (LCS2050)

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



IGES applied a quantitative analysis model to conduct a trade and industrial structure analysis on the Japanese Low Carbon scenario and the results of this study were presented at international conferences.

Biofuel Use Strategies for India

IGES carried out research on case studies and quantitative impact analyses on biofuel policies in India with cooperation from related ministries in India, focusing on biofuel use policies that promote sustainable development. The results of this study were presented at various international meetings, such as the “International Symposium on a Sustainable Future (ISSF2010)” held in January 2010 (Mumbai, India) and IGES made recommendations for the development of biofuel policies in India (Please refer to page 12-13 in Biofuels).

Environmental, Economic and Social Impacts of Resource Circulation Systems in Asia

Research on developing effective resource circulation policy options for Asia started in FY2009 in cooperation with the University of Tokyo and Kansai University. In addition to carrying out basic research, IGES worked together with the Sustainable Materials Management (SMM) project of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management of the United Nations

Environment Programme (UNEP), and carried out the development of a base to contribute to international policy development processes.

Policy Options for Sustainable Use of Ecosystem Services

Research on the development of effective policy options to achieve the sustainable use of ecosystem services began in FY2009 to internalise the economic value of ecosystem services into market mechanisms. IGES carried out basic academic research, including literature reviews.

03 Major Publications

- Carbon Emissions Embodied in International Trade: An Assessment from the Asian Perspective

2009 CLOSE-UP

Verifying the Impacts of International Trade on Environment

Accounting for CO₂ emissions embodied in international trade has potential implications for global climate policies such as carbon leakage and the fairness of allocating responsibilities for emissions.

With rapid economic growth in developing countries in Asia, such as China, India and Southeast Asia, IGES calculated the amount of national emissions based on various responsibility allocation principles for emissions in Asian countries. Particular attention was given to China where development has been especially

marked, and an analysis was carried out on emissions resulting from trade between China and Japan. The results from the studies were compiled into a report on “Carbon Emissions Embodied in International Trade: An Assessment from the Asian Perspective,” which contains an inclusive assessment of the impacts of international trade on the environment and provides policy makers with significant implications relevant to low-carbon economic development.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT OFFICE (PMO) ACTIVITIES

01 Outline

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

02 Cooperation with International Networks and Forums

Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED)

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

In FY2009, as well as managing awards for good practices that promote sustainable development (Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Award) and support



APFED III Final Report Drafting Meeting



APFED showcase project on wind energy in the Philippines

for community-based innovative approaches (Showcase Programme), IGES presented recommendations on ways to jointly and effectively develop actual policies and approaches in communities through publications focusing on climate change, the 3Rs, and biodiversity and through a workshop held during the "International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP2009)" in June 2009.

Asia-Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

The ENVforum, over which the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) presides, is a forum to facilitate policy dialogue on sustainable development and environmental issues with various stakeholders in Asia and Europe.

Actively involved in the ENVforum, IGES promoted information sharing and strengthening of cooperation between Asia and Europe with the organisation of the 7th Roundtable at ISAP2009 in June 2009, and jointly holding a side event at the Fifteenth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15) on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), an important issue in future climate regimes.



Side event at COP15

Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN)

IGES has furthered its cooperation with AECEN, a regional network which promotes environmental compliance and enforcement in Asia. In a project on soil contamination measures in Thailand, the Thailand Pollution Control Department has been pursuing the development of a new policy for addressing soil contamination following the recommendations from IGES and other line agencies. In October 2009, IGES was selected as the permanent secretariat for AECEN to support the operation through mainly the IGES Bangkok Office.

Support to the Indonesian Climate Change Programme Loan

IGES formed an advisory and monitoring team in cooperation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for the Indonesian Climate Change Programme Loan, which was implemented as part of the Hatoyama Initiative, a financial mechanism of the Government of Japan. The team contributed to the strengthening of Indonesia's climate change measures by evaluating the attainment levels of the actions pledged by the Government of Indonesia in the form of an annual action plan (a policy matrix), and by providing suggestions for further progress.

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

Agreed upon at the G8 Environmental Ministers Meeting in May 2008, LCS-RNet is a new international initiative carrying out research on the development of a low-carbon society that was officially launched in April 2009. As both a participating institute and secretariat of the network, IGES provided support to the organisation of events including the first annual meeting of the network in October 2009 (Bologna, Italy) and a side event at COP15. IGES also actively took part in promoting the development of a low-carbon society in Asia through the organisation of policy dialogues on the topic of green growth in Indonesia and a seminar open to the public in Japan.



The official kick-off of LCS-RNet at the "G8 High Level Forum for Low Carbon Technologies"

Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment (Kitakyushu Initiative)

The Kitakyushu Initiative, a programme of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) which made major contributions to improving the environment of the Asia-Pacific region, was established and started operations in 2000 with the cooperation of the

City of Kitakyushu and IGES to create a network of local authorities and share information. The IGES Kitakyushu Office played a central role as network secretariat.

In FY2009, the final year of the programme's operations, a series of workshops were organised on solid waste management in the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia, in addition to the publication of a policy brief on large-scale reductions in solid waste in Surabaya, Indonesia as one of the Kitakyushu Initiative's substantial outcomes, which promoted the expansion of the practice to other cities in Asia. In particular, the community-based solid waste management action plan proposed jointly with the City of Kitakyushu to the Indonesian government gained the support of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and was implemented. The 5th Kitakyushu Initiative Network Meeting in February 2010 recapped the outcomes and achievements of the past ten years, which will be submitted as a final report to the 6th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (MCED6).

Contributions to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP10 Process

IGES aims to develop an innovative economic system to conserve biodiversity and promote sustainable development through international conferences, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). IGES organised a symposium in February 2010 in Tokyo on the final report of the "The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)" that is set to have the same major influence on biodiversity as the Stern Review did on global warming. IGES delivered a report on the development of the final report and raised issues for the CBD/COP10 to be held in Nagoya, Japan in October 2010.

RESEARCH ACTIVITY FACILITIES



RESEARCH ACTIVITY FACILITIES

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

01 Activities at IGES Overseas Offices

Bangkok Office

The Bangkok Office has been in operation since its establishment in 2003 under a cooperative agreement with AIT/UNEP Regional Resource Center for Asia and the Pacific. As a hub for various activities in the Asia-Pacific region, the Bangkok Office continues to play a role in key areas including promoting joint studies with research institutes, governments and development partners, participating in major international environmental policy forums, and providing support to ongoing IGES projects taking place in the region.



SDplanNet event

In FY2009, the following six major activities were carried out.

- 1) In cooperation with UNEP and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Bangkok Office has been carrying out capacity building on integrating sustainable development planning and environmental performance assessments for the Greater Mekong Subregion's (GMS) Core Environment Program (CEP), which is a programme of ADB.
- 2) As the Secretariat for the Sustainable Development Planning Network for Asia-Pacific (SDplanNet-Asia & Pacific), an international network of sustainable development practitioners, the Bangkok Office managed its network communication and website, and also hosts virtual learning events.

- 3) The Bangkok Office provided its services to the Mekong River Commission's work on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the development of sustainable hydropower.
- 4) The Bangkok Office also supported the United Nations Development Programme's involvement in the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) funded International Waters Learning Exchange and Resources Network (IW:LEARN) contribution to the Coral Triangle Initiative (protected area of well-known coral reefs extending from Southeast Asia to Australia).
- 5) The Bangkok Office also provided its services to the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN), which promotes the observance and execution of environmental laws in Asia. In addition, the transition of the AECEN Secretariat to IGES was approved in October 2009.
- 6) The Bangkok Office also assumed responsibility for the management of the Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Network with AIT/UNEP RRC.AP, which was established in October 2009.

Beijing Office <IGES Sino-Japan Cooperation Project Office>

The Beijing Office was set up within The Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection of the State Environmental Protection Administration of China (SEPA) in July 2006 as a base to more easily carry out research activities in China. It serves a pivotal role in developing various surveys and research activities in cooperation both bilaterally



A technical seminar on CDM in China

with China and multilaterally (including with international organisations).

Highly evaluated for its activities, IGES was designated as one platform for environmental cooperation between Japan and China in a memorandum signed between the Japanese and Chinese Environmental Ministers in June 2009 on further developing environmental cooperation.

Recognised for IGES's exemplary achievements in the field of international cooperation in China, Hideaki Koyanagi, Director of the IGES Beijing Office, was named on behalf of IGES as the International Environmental Cooperation 2009 Person of the Year by the China Environmental Investment Union at China Environmental Investment Forum held in Beijing in March 2010.

The Beijing Office's major activities in FY2009 follow below.

1) Cooperation in the Field of Climate Change:

Under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) capacity building project (since FY2006), the Beijing Office conducted capacity building and research activities in collaboration with China's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and Tsinghua University. Based on the memorandum concluded with the Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection in June 2009 on carrying out cooperation on CDM, the Beijing Office implemented a capacity development programme, including a technical seminar, for validators of Designated Operational Entities (DOE) under CDM in China.



International seminar on decentralised wastewater treatment

2) Cooperation in the Field of Water Conservation:

The Beijing Office has acted as the implementing organisation on the Japan side for the "Sino-Japan Cooperation Model Project in the Field of Decentralised Sewage Treatment" (Model Project) since FY2008. The Beijing Office conducted operations of the Model Project in the City of Urumqi and Yunnan Sheng Dali Baizu Zizhizhou, and carried out research on managing the reduction of pollutant emission. In November 2009, the Beijing Office organised the "Japan-China Seminar on the Total Pollutant Load Control, and the Theory and Practice of Decentralised Wastewater Treatment for Rural Areas" in Beijing with 300 participants from both countries.

3) Other Activities:

The Beijing Office also participated in joint survey research activities (such as on co-benefit cooperation, total emission reduction of nitrogen and phosphorus in waste water, and total emission reduction of nitrogen oxide in air) to establish a strategic, reciprocal relationship in the field of the environment implemented by the Japanese and Chinese governments, and actively put forward policy recommendations.

02

Activities at IGES Offices in Japan

Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE)

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

In FY2009, JISE conducted field surveys and research on restoring tropical forests in Malaysia, Brazil, and Kenya; communities rings research in tropical monsoon forests in eastern Thailand as field surveys and research on system of the actual and potential natural vegetation in Asia and the Pacific; research on the reality of alien plant communities on Japan's riverbanks and lakeshores and ecological research on conservation of the threatened species of loggerhead turtles in the coastal regions, as research to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity; and assessment of environmental protection forests as shelterbelts. JISE vigorously carried out these multifarious, practical research activities with independent funding and support from research grants, and publicised research findings at the International Association for Ecology,



Kenya Afforestation Festival
(Outskirts of Nairobi, April 2009)



Outdoor Survey during the 3rd JICA Training Session
(Kanagawa, November 2009)

the International Association for Vegetation Science and the Ecological Society of Japan. In addition to implementing ecological trainings for staff at private companies and organisations which carry out environmental projects, JISE also develops training courses for the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as part of capacity building activities for environmental protection. In anticipation of its opening in FY2010, JISE jointly constructed and collated a database for vegetation survey data in cooperation with Yokohama National University GCOE, and collected and provided environmental information. In addition to the above, JISE planned, provided guidance and carried out an event in May 2009 to observe the growth of the 3,000 trees that were planted at IGES's headquarters in Shonan Village to commemorate IGES's 10th anniversary in 2008.

IGES Centre for Sustainability (CfS) Eco Action 21

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

As of the end of March 2010, the number of enterprises certified and registered under Eco Action 21 was 4,560; the number of Eco Action 21 inspectors was 823; and the number of local offices totalled 47 in 35 prefectures. As well, in FY2009, a major causality insurance company took part in Eco Action 21's business greening programme, and approximately 1,000 agencies and local businesses throughout the country started actions to acquire EA21 certification. In addition to general enterprises, the number of certified and registered medical institutions, major automobile dealers, local authorities, and educational institutes has increased, which is a reflection of the growing interest among local authorities, educational institutes and large-scale businesses regarding Eco Action 21.

03 Collaboration with Inter-Governmental Programme & Network

IPCC TFI Technical Support Unit (TSU)

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

In FY 2009, the TSU continued its activities supporting users of the IPCC Guidelines through a series of expert meetings addressing the topics of interest to the inventory compilers; the distribution and promotion of the IPCC Guidelines and Good Practice Guidance (GPG) reports as well as associated material; and the development of software implementing the 2006 Guidelines (with the initial complete version scheduled in 2010). In addition, work on improving the IPCC Emission Factor Database continued with two data collection meetings and the 7th meeting of Editorial Board held in Santiago, Chile, in June 2009.



Expert Meeting on National Forest GHG Inventories - A Stock Taking held on 23-25 February 2010 in Yokohama, Japan



Expert Meeting on Uncertainty and Validation of Emission Inventories held on 23-25 March 2010 in Utrecht, the Netherlands

In line with our new work plan, focusing on issues that will support users of the Guidelines, the TSU hosted a series of expert meetings in FY 2009:

- Expert Meeting on Revisiting the Use of Managed Land as a Proxy for Estimating National Anthropogenic Emissions and Removals, 5-7 May 2009, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- IPCC-FAO-IFAD Expert Meeting on Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use Data, 20-22 October, 2009, Rome, Italy
- Expert Meeting on Software for the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, 18-20 November 2009, Geneva, Switzerland
- Expert Meeting on National Forest GHG Inventories - A Stock Taking 23-25, February 2010, Yokohama, Japan
- Expert Meeting on Uncertainty and Validation of Emission Inventories, 23-25 March 2010, Utrecht, The Netherlands

The TSU also re-launched its Inventory internship programme for young scientists, recruiting 2 interns in FY 2009 for six-month appointments.

Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

The APN is an inter-governmental network of countries (currently 22 member countries with the addition of Bhutan in March 2010) whose mission is to foster global change research in the Asia-Pacific region, increase developing country participation in that research, and strengthen interactions between the scientific community and policy-makers. In order to optimise its work, the APN Secretariat came under the administrative umbrella of IGES in April 2004, although the APN's Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) continues to be its policy and decision-making body.

In 2009, APN supported 19 regional collaborative research projects on global change research selected by the Fourteenth IGM through the competitive system of a call for proposals, as well as two comprehensive research projects

and 12 capacity building activities to train young and aspiring scientists in developing countries through the “Scientific Capacity Building and Enhancement for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries (CAPaBLE)” programme. In January 2010, APN organised an international symposium, “Challenge 25 Beyond Borders?: Promoting a Low Carbon Society” in Kobe, Japan to disseminate its research outcomes to the general public. In addition, at the ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity held in Singapore in October 2009, APN stressed the significance of communication and cooperation between the scientific community and decision-makers on issues related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable management.



APN international symposium “Challenge 25 Beyond Borders?: Promoting a Low Carbon Society”



ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity 2009

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND OUTREACH

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND OUTREACH

International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP)

As the role that the Asia-Pacific region should play to promote sustainable development becomes even more important, IGES launched the International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP) in June 2009, at which international experts and representatives from businesses, governments, international organisations and NGOs gathered together to conduct far-reaching discussions on sustainable development.



ISAP2009

ISAP's Objectives

ISAP is held once every year and consists of three components: (1) Open Sessions, in which the latest research activities are presented and shared, (2) Expert Workshops, where specific themes are discussed in depth, and (3) Network Meetings, in which important issues facing the region are discussed with relevant international networks. This comprehensive structure is designed to create synergy to raise questions about issues and discuss strategies to promote sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific through various discussions and networking among participants.

Organisation of ISAP 2009

ISAP2009 was organised in Hayama, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan on 26-27 June 2009, under the theme of "Towards Copenhagen: A New Development Pathway to a Low-Carbon Sustainable Asia and the Pacific." The meeting, attended by approximately 500 participants, including 100 participants from overseas, discussed key issues such as low-carbon economy, biodiversity, green consumption, REDD, biofuels, co-benefits, and capacity development and included 11 open sessions, eight expert workshops and two network meetings.

The future direction of research in Asia and the Pacific was also discussed at expert workshops and the network meetings of the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED) and the Asia-Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum), where participants exchanged their ideas from various fields. Participants commented that they were able to exchange information along a wide-range of disciplines on global environmental issues, and at the expert workshops in particular, they were able to step in and listen to discussions.

Based on the presentations and discussions at ISAP2009, insightful observations and innovative suggestions were extracted from each session as "Key Messages". IGES publicised these messages in a summary report as the directions towards a new path to low-carbon development and promote the sustainable agenda in the region.



Summary report of ISAP2009



Network meeting with lively discussions



ISAP open session

Information Dissemination and Outreach

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

Policy Brief

Policy briefs were launched in 2005 to disseminate the research outcomes of researchers and projects as policy recommendations in a timely manner. In FY2009, IGES issued its ninth policy brief, "Reducing Waste through the Promotion of Composting and Active Involvement of Various Stakeholders: Replicating Surabaya's Solid Waste Management Model".



Periodicals

1) Top News on the Environment in Asia 2009

IGES has been compiling important news on environmental issues in the Asia-Pacific region each year since 1998. A provisional version of the 2009 edition was made public in December 2009, and the final version published in March 2010 with a focus on important issues in Asia, such as global warming, biodiversity, and sustainable consumption and production. The 2009 edition carried news items from 23 countries and three organisations.



2) Newsletter

IGES published its newsletter, "What's New from IGES," in June and November 2009 and February 2010. The newsletter included information on IGES's research projects, seminars and workshops, as well as researchers' written analysis of their research.



"E-alert"

E-alert, an email newsletter to subscribers, presents information on IGES's research activities, events and global environmental issues. In 2009, IGES issued E-alerts twice a month on average.

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

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

Information Dissemination through Media

In 2009, IGES enhanced its information dissemination activities through domestic and foreign media using press releases and press briefings as effective tools to disseminate IGES's activities and research outcomes to a variety of stakeholders. Eleven press releases in Japanese and 10 in English were issued and widely publicised in newspapers, magazines and news websites worldwide.

Global Environment Seminars

IGES organises a series of seminars for affiliate members and the general public to comment on global environmental issues and exchange information on the latest trends in Japan and overseas. In 2009, six seminars were held on various themes related to global environmental issues.



The third seminar

	Date	Theme	Venue	Number of Participants
First Seminar	9 May 2009	Japanese Mid-term Target for Copenhagen	Tokyo	200
Second Seminar	2 December 2009	Financial Mechanism for Global Warming Policies	Tokyo	150
Third Seminar	25 December 2009	COP 15 Flash Report and Future Prospects	Yokohama	250
Fourth Seminar	11 March 2010	Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Asia	Tokyo	100
Fifth Seminar	15 March 2010	Overcoming Barriers to Low-Carbon Societies: Stakeholders Dialogue in Yokohama	Yokohama	100
Sixth Seminar	29 March 2010	Local Challenges for Sustainable Development	Yokohama	90

IGES TREE-NURTURING FESTIVAL: "TOUCHING THE FUTURE OF OUR FORESTS: ONE YEAR AFTER PLANTING 3,000 TREES"

IGES held a tree-nurturing festival on 5 May 2009 at its headquarters to observe the growth of the 3,000 trees that were planted to commemorate IGES's 10th anniversary in 2008.

Under the guidance of Dr. Akira Miyawaki, Director of the IGES-Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE), about 120 people, including those who participated in the tree planting ceremony in 2008, took part in tree-nurturing and weeding.



APPENDIX



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Balance Sheet (Summary)

(unit:1000yen)

ASSETS	4,161,728	LIABILITIES	957,042
CURRENT ASSETS	1,415,276	CURRENT LIABILITIES	840,032
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	2,746,452	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	117,010
(ASSETS FOR BASIC FUNDS)	(250,000)	NET ASSETS	3,204,686
(RESTRICTED ASSETS)	(2,378,774)	RESTRICTED NET ASSETS	2,465,009
(OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS)	(117,678)	UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS	739,677
	4,161,728		4,161,728

Statement of Activities (All IGES)

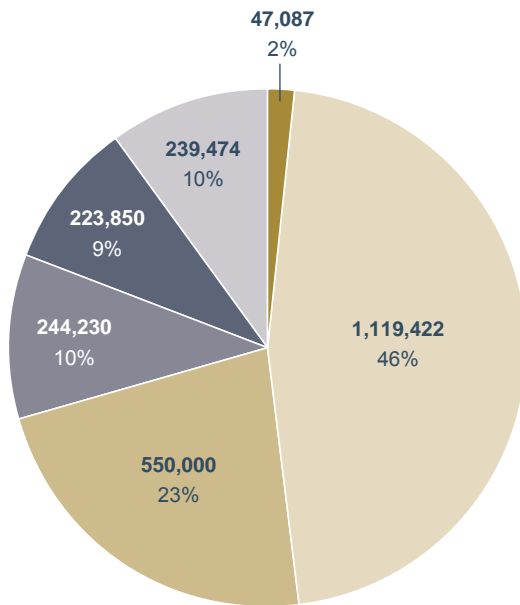
(unit:1000yen)

		General Account	IPCC/TSU	APN	JISE	Total
I CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS						
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Revenues & Gains	2,424,063	175,206	233,867	83,997	2,908,744*
	Expenses & Losses	2,244,393	147,705	235,121	81,254	2,700,084*
NON OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Revenue from non-operating	0	0	0	0	0
	Expenses & Losses of non-operating	378	26	0	0	404
II CHANGES IN RESTRICTED NET ASSETS						
Total Changes in Restricted Net Assets		▲128	0	0	▲15,748	▲15,876
Net Changes in Net Assets		132,389	27,475	▲1,254	▲13,005	145,604
Net Assets at End of Year		745,788	115,700	49,106	2,294,092	3,204,686

* Internal transfer amount of 8,389 has been deducted.

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

(unit:1000yen)

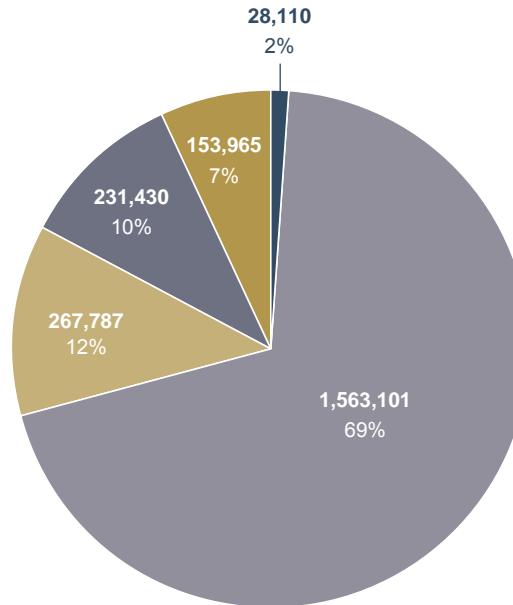


- Contract revenue
- Revenue for shared services
- Contribution
- Eco Action 21
- Grants
- Others

Total : 2,424,063

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

(unit:1000yen)



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

Total : 2,244,393

ABOUT IGES

Background

January 1995:

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

April 1996:

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

March 1998:

Establishment of IGES

Personnel (As of 31 March 2010)

			(Short-term)	(Non-Japanese)
Research Employees	Strategic Research Project	95	(46)	(21)
	Special Account	8	(0)	(3)
Administrative Employees	General Administration	21	(9)	(1)
	Research Support	28	(19)	(6)
	Special Account	15	(5)	(3)
Total		167	(79)	(34)

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

Headquarters

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

Tokyo Office

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

Kansai Research Centre

East Building 4th Floor, Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution, 1-5-2, Kaigan-dori, Waki-no-hama, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo, 651-0073 Japan
Tel: +81-78-262-6634 Fax: +81-78-262-6635

Kitakyushu Urban Centre*

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

* Launched in April 2010. (Former IGES Kitakyushu Office)

Beijing Office

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

Bangkok Office

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

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

East Building 4th Floor, Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution, 1-5-2, Kaigan-dori, Waki-no-hama, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo, 651-0073 Japan
Tel: +81-78-230-8017 Fax: +81-78-230-8018

Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE)

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

Board of Directors

Prof. Hironori Hamanaka	Chair, IGES; Professor, Keio University, Faculty of Environmental Information, Japan
Mr. Lucas Assunção	Executive Director, Earth Council Geneva, Switzerland
Dr. Keith A. Bezanson	Former Director, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, UK
Mr. Takahiko Hiraishi	Co-Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Inventories Task Force Bureau
Prof. Nay Htun	Professor, State University of New York, Stony Brook, USA
Mr. Junichi Ishiguro	Executive Director, Environment and Agriculture Department, Kanagawa Prefectural Government, Japan
Dr. Hoi-seong Jeong	President, Korean Society of Environment Policy and Administration, Korea
Mr. Etsuo Kobayashi	COMMON (advisor), Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association, Japan
Ms. Charmine Koda	Journalist
Mr. Hideyuki Mori	Vice President, IGES, Japan
Dr. Tongroj Onchan	President, The Mekong Environment and Resource Institute, Thailand

Dr. Rajendra K. Pachauri	Director-General, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India; Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
Dr. Mikio Shoji	Visiting Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA
Prof. Yutaka Suzuki	Vice-President, The University of Hyogo, Japan
Mr. Dingding Tang	Executive Director, Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection, China

Auditors

Mr. Hiroyuki Ino	Executive Vice President, Tokyo Electric Power Company, Inc., Japan
Mr. Sou Okada	Senior Deputy General Manager, Business Planning and Promotion Department, The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd., Japan

Board of Trustees

Dr. Borjigd Ts. Adiyasuren	Advisor to the Environment Minister of Mongolia, Mongolia
Mr. Nobutoshi Akao	Former Japanese Ambassador to Thailand
Hon. Jose L. Atienza, Jr.	Former Secretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, The Government of the Philippines
Dr. William Glanville	Vice President & Chief Operating Officer, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Canada
Ms. Masnellyarti Hilman	Deputy Minister for Natural Resources Conservation Enhancement and Environmental Degradation Control, Ministry of Environment of Indonesia
Mr. Yasuhiro Kato	President, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Japan
Mr. Jo Kojima	President, Clean Japan Center, Japan
Mr. Rithrak Long	Deputy Director General, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
Mr. Umesh Prasad Mainali	Former Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology, Nepal
Mr. Jung-kyun Na	Director, Global Environment Office, Ministry of Environment, Korea
Mrs. Monemany Nhyoubouakong	Director General, Water Resources and Environment Research Institute, Lao P.D.R.
Dr. Shinichiro Ohgaki	President, National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan

Mr. Yasuhiko Okada	President, National Association of Labour Banks, Japan
Mr. Kazunobu Onogawa	Director, United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)
Prof. Govindan Parayil	Director, United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies; Vice-Rector, United Nations University
Dr. Young-Woo Park	Regional Director and Representative, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Environment Programme
Mr. Masamine Sasaki	Director General, National Science Museum, Japan
Prof. Satohiko Sasaki	President and Chair of the Directors' Board, Japan International Forestry Promotion & Cooperation Center
Prof. Kunio Suzuki	President, Yokohama National University, Japan
Dr. Monthip Sriratana Tabucanon	Principal Inspector General, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand
Mr. Siva Thampi	Former Director, Environment and Sustainable Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Dr. Truong Manh Tien	Director General, Institute for Strategy and Policy of Natural Resources and Environment, Viet Nam
Mr. Hiroshi Watanabe	President and Chief Executive Officer, Japan Bank for International Cooperation
Mr. Peter Woods	Chief Information Officer, Department of the Environment and Water Resources, Australian Government
Dr. Ruqiu Ye	Senior Advisor, Ministry of Environmental Protection, China
Mr. Emmanuel Ze Meka	Executive Director, International Tropical Timber Organization

Research Advisory Committee

Dr. Qwanruedee Chotichanathawewong	Assistant President, Thailand Environment Institute (TEI), Thailand
Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Cramer	Co-chair, Research Domain "Earth System Analysis", Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), Germany
Mr. John Drexhage	Director, Climate Change & Energy Program, International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), Canada
Prof. Ryo Fujikura	Professor, Faculty of Humanity and Environment, Hosei University, Japan
Prof. Hidefumi Imura	Professor, Department of Urban Environment, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University, Japan

Dr. Saleemul Huq	Head, Climate Change Group, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), UK	Dr. Peter B. Urich	Manager, Integrated Planning and Governance for Sustainable Community Development Programme, International Global Change Institute (IGCI), Waikato University, New Zealand
Prof. Adis Israngkura	Research Specialist, Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), Thailand	Dr. Qingyue Wang	Associate Professor, Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Saitama University, Japan
Prof. Alan Tan Khee Jin	Associate Professor, Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law (APCEL), Singapore	Dr. Eric D. Williams	Assistant Professor, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering & the School of Sustainability, Arizona State University, USA
Dr. Yasuko Kameyama	Senior Researcher, Climate Policy Assessment Research Section, Center for Global Environmental Research, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), Japan	Prof. Detlof von Winterfeldt	Director, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Austria
Dr. Kwang Kyn Kang	Director, Policy Research Division, Korea Environment Institute (KEI), Korea	Dr. A. H. Zakri	TuanKu Chancellor Chair in Sustainability Studies, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia
Prof. Hisakazu Kato	Professor Emeritus, Nagoya University, Japan	Honorary Advisors	
Prof. Fumio Komoda	Professor, Faculty of Economics, Saitama University, Japan	Mr. Toshiki Kaifu	Former Prime Minister; Advisor, Global Environmental Action, Japan
Mr. Susumu Kuramoto	Executive Director, Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI), Japan	Ms. Yoriko Kawaguchi	Member of the House of Councilors; Former Minister of Foreign Affairs; Former Minister of the Environment, Japan
Dr. Poh Onn Lee	Fellow, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore	Dr. Jiro Kondo	Chairman, The Science and Technology Foundation of Japan; Former President, Central Environment Council, Japan
Dr. Hans-Jochen Luhmann	Project Co-ordinator, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy (WI), Germany	Mr. Tomiichi Murayama	Former Prime Minister; Senior Advisor, Global Environmental Action, Japan
Prof. Shunsuke Managi	Associate Professor, Faculty of Business Administration, Yokohama National University, Japan	Dr. Jun-ichi Nishizawa	President, Tokyo Metropolitan University; Former President, Tohoku University, Japan
Mr. Ken Morishita	Director, Eco Management Institute, Japan	Mr. Geping Qu	Chairman, China Environment Protection Foundation, China
Dr. Måns Nilsson	Research Fellow, Programme Director, Policy and Institutions Programme, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Sweden	Dr. Emil Salim	Former State Minister for Population and Environment, Indonesia
Dr. Jin-Gyu Oh	Executive Director, Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI), Korea	Dr. Stephan Schmidheiny	Honorary Chairman, Executive Committee, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Switzerland
Dr. B. Sudhakara Reddy	Professor, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), India	Mr. Achim Steiner	Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme
Dr. Kazuhiko Sakamoto	Professor, Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Saitama University, Japan	Mr. Maurice Strong	Chairman Emeritus, The Earth Council, Canada
Prof. Ilkka Savolainen	Research Professor, VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland, Finland	Dr. M. S. Swaminathan	Chairman, M. S. Swaminathan Research Institute, India
Dr. Leena Srivastava	Executive Director, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India	Dr. Takeshi Umehara	Honorary Advisor, International Research Center for Japanese Studies, Japan
Dr. Sawako Takeuchi	Visiting Professor, Urban Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University, Japan		
Dr. Oyuna Tsydenova	Researcher, Analytical Center, Baikal Institute of Nature Management, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia		

Counselors

Mr. Nobutoshi Akao	Former Japanese Ambassador to Thailand
Mr. Tsuguo Ban	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Japan Forest Recreation Association, Japan
Dr. Nobuyoshi Fugono	Advisor, Advanced Telecommunications Research Institute International (ATR), Japan
Mr. Shinji Fukukawa	Advisor, Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute, Japan
Prof. Takeshi Hara	Professor, Waseda University Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Japan
Mr. Masami Ishizaka	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Okura Zaimu Kyokai, Japan
Mr. Yasuhiro Kato	President, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Japan
Mr. Tomomitsu Oba	President, Japan Center for International Finance, Japan
Mr. Shigeyuki Okajima	Executive Director, Japan Environmental Education Forum, Japan
Mr. Masamine Sasaki	Director General, National Science Museum, Japan
Mr. Takejiro Sueyoshi	Special Advisor, United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)

As of 31 March 2010

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

Total: 48 (as of March 2010)

National Administrative Organisations (16)

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

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

International Organisations (6)

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

Research and Academic Institutions (26)

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

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION FOR THE INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES

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

Chapter 1 General Provisions

(Name)

Article 1

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

(Office)

Article 2

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

(Objectives)

Article 3

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

(Activities)

Article 4

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

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

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

(Working languages)

Article 5

Working languages of the Institute shall be English and Japanese.

Chapter 2 Assets and Accounting

(Composition of assets)

Article 6

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

(Classification of assets)

Article 7

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

(Administration of the assets)

Article 8

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

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

(Restrictions on the disposal of the Principal Fund)

Article 9

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

(Strategic Research Fund)

Article 10

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

(Payment of expenses)

Article 11

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

(Business plans and budget)

Article 12

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

(Provisional budget)

Article 13

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

(Business reports and settlement of revenue and expenses)

Article 14

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

(Long-term borrowings)

Article 15

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

(Assumption of responsibilities and waiver of rights)

Article 16

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

(Fiscal year)
Article 17

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

Chapter 3 Officers

(Types and number of officers)
Article 18

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

(Elections and other matters)
Article 19

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

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

(Duties)
Article 20

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

(Duties of the Auditors)
Article 21

The Auditors shall:

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

(Terms of office)
Article 22

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

be prevented from being reelected to a second term.

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

(Dismissal)

Article 23

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

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

(Remuneration and others)

Article 24

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

Chapter 4 The Board of Directors

(Composition)

Article 25

The Board of Directors shall consist of Directors.

(Authority)

Article 26

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

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

Article 27

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

(Calling of Meetings)

Article 28

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

(Chair of meeting)

Article 29

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

(Quorum)

Article 30

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

(Resolutions)

Article 31

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

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

(Voting in writing and others)

Article 32

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

(Minutes)

Article 33

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

Chapter 5 Trustees and the Board of Trustees

(Trustees)

Article 34

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

(Board of Trustees)

Article 35

The Board of Trustees shall be composed of Trustees.

(Authority of the Board of Trustees)

Article 36

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

(Calling of Meeting)

Article 37

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

(Election of the Chair)

Article 38

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

(Quorum, resolutions and voting in writing and others)

Article 39

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

(Other)

Article 40

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

Chapter 6 Honorary Advisors and Counselors

(Honorary Advisors and Counselors)

Article 41

1. The Institute may have Honorary Advisors and Counselors.

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

Chapter 7 Research Structure

(Duties of the President)

Article 42

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

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

(Research Advisory Committee)

Article 43

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

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

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

(Research fellows and other related staff)

Article 44

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

(Trainees)

Article 45

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

Chapter 8 Secretariat

(Establishment)

Article 46

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

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

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

(Books and documents to be furnished)

Article 47

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

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

Chapter 9 Affiliates

(Affiliates)

Article 48

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

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

(Amendments to the Articles of Association)

Article 49

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

(Dissolution)

Article 50

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

(Disposition of residual assets)

Article 51

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

Chapter 11 Supplementary Provisions

(Commission)

Article 52

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

Additional provisions

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



IGES Annual Report FY2009

Published by Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
September 2010



Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

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

■ **Tokyo Office**

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

■ **Kansai Research Centre**

East Building 4th Floor,
Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution,
1-5-2, Kaigan-dori, Waki-no-hama,
Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo, 651-0073 Japan
Tel: +81-78-262-6634 Fax: +81-78-262-6635

■ **Kitakyushu Urban Centre**

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

■ **Beijing Office**

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

■ **Bangkok Office**

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

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

East Building 4th Floor,
Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution,
1-5-2, Kaigan-dori, Waki-no-hama,
Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo, 651-0073 Japan
Tel: +81-78-230-8017 Fax: +81-78-230-8018

■ **Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE)**

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

