



Annual
Report
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IGES

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies



IGES Annual Report 2012



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Foreword



From the Chair

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

The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) was established under an initiative of the Japanese government in 1998. Since April 2012, IGES has been conducting practical and innovative research as a public interest incorporated foundation, aiming to realise sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.

This region is seeing rapid economic development, and with that comes urbanisation, lifestyle changes, and a rapid transformation of land-use from forests to land for other purposes. There is also an accompanying upsurge in resource consumption. Various environmental problems are emerging, such as depletion of natural resources including air, water and forests that support people's lives, and an increase in waste products, as well as burgeoning GHG emissions. Another huge issue facing this region is on-going poverty. To overcome these problems and realise a sustainable society, what we need is a model that differs from existing development patterns. It is essential that we develop low-carbon, resource-saving strategies for this new model, based on new values.

IGES marks its 15th anniversary in fiscal 2013 and this is also the year we launch the Integrative Strategic Research Programme for the Sixth Phase. As we forge greater links with national governments, local authorities, international organisations, research institutes, businesses, NGOs and local communities, we are moving forward with research for a low-carbon, resource-saving and sustainable Asia-Pacific. At the same time, we continue to make effective policy proposals through being proactively involved in relevant policy-making processes at international, national and local levels. In this way, we hope to work as a "change agent", facilitating the transition to a sustainable society and improving the well-being of people in the region.

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



From the President

Mr. Hideyuki Mori
President, IGES

FY2012 was a year in which the actions of international society to achieve sustainable development gained momentum, ushering in the 20th anniversary of the Earth Summit with its theme of environment and sustainable development, and the organisation of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). IGES conducted research activities focusing on Rio+20 with the participation of the entire institute, and was actively involved throughout the process from the very start of the Rio+20 preparatory stages by providing policy recommendations and information analysis. During the June meeting, IGES organised side events on sustainable and resilient society, and presented a policy report which incorporated policy recommendations for reconstruction following the Great East Japan Earthquake. In addition, the outcomes of Rio+20 were quickly reviewed and verified at the International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP2012) held in Yokohama, Japan in July. Timely discussions on environment and development were augmented with over 1,100 participants from Japan and overseas. In addition, IGES published a White Paper on "Greening Governance in Asia-Pacific," which cites the need for significant governance reform to accelerate the transition to a green economy to achieve sustainable development.

FY2012 saw IGES enter into research partnership agreements with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Asian Institute of Technology, Keio University Graduate School of Media and Governance, and research institutes in Viet Nam and Bangladesh, which further strengthened and expanded IGES's research network with the start of new joint research programmes.

Looking to the future, IGES will continue to act as an intermediary between research and policy on the road to achieving sustainable development to further strengthen its impacts on policy development processes and international discussions.

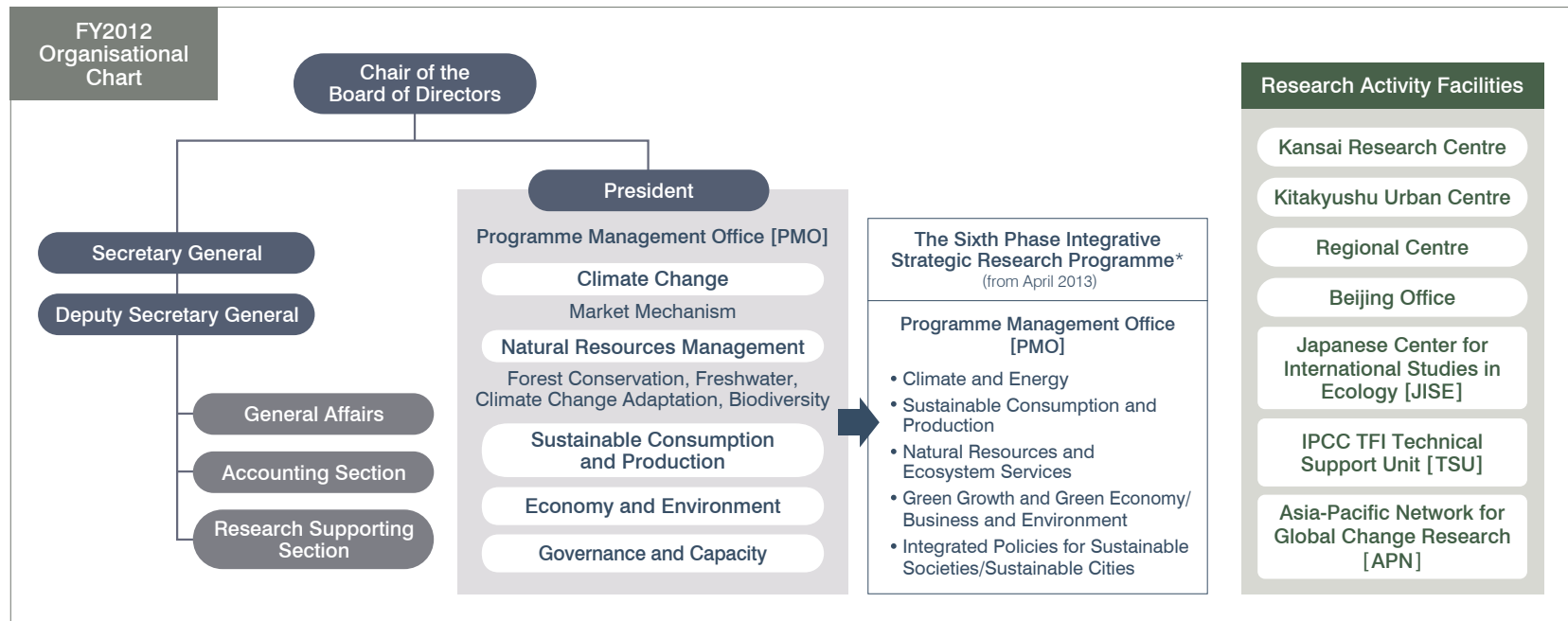
Outline of IGES

Missions and Goals

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

IGES Research Activities

Based on the Fifth Phase Integrative Strategic Research Programme (April 2010 to March 2013), a broad range of research was carried out in FY2012, focusing on climate change, natural resources management, sustainable consumption and production, economy and governance. IGES research is conducted under the Programme Management Office (PMO), which coordinates and carries out cross-cutting research. Additionally, IGES implemented research activities at its facilities in Japan and overseas, and through intergovernmental programmes and networks.



* The Sixth Phase Integrative Strategic Research Programme was launched in April 2013.

Research Highlights in FY2012 (April 2012 - March 2013)

Publication of IGES White Paper

The IGES White Paper is published every two years, focusing on important policy agendas in the Asia-Pacific region. The fourth White Paper, "Greening Governance in Asia-Pacific," was published in FY2012. This edition recommended establishing a regional environmental organisation in a step-by-step process starting with a formalised centre for information sharing and capacity development as governance reform to promote a shift towards a green economy required in the Asia-Pacific region for realising a sustainable development. The White Paper was released together with the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) held in June, and was utilised as an official document at the Asia-Pacific Sub-regional Environmental Policy Dialogue organised by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Hyderabad, India in October.

Active Research for Climate Change Issues

IGES actively conducted research for climate change issues in the midst of negotiations which aim to develop post-2020 climate stabilisation frameworks with the participation of all countries under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. IGES organised a workshop to exchange ideas with Chinese policymakers in October 2012, at which discussions were held on low-carbon actions by



Policy research workshop with Chinese policymakers

industry and the ideal path for low-carbon development. In February 2013, IGES also held a policy research dialogue in India on climate change with Indian and Japanese policy makers and experts. IGES joined the national government delegation at COP18 organised in Doha, Qatar, and made substantial contributions to international negotiations, in addition to organising a side event on the low-carbon development of Asia. Furthermore, IGES presented policy recommendations in the form of policy briefs and other reports on REDD+ and MRV (measurement, reporting and verification) in a timely manner.

Post-2015 Sustainable Development Process

IGES energetically developed research activities towards the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). During the Rio+20 conference period, IGES delivered the results of its research at side events, and presented a series of policy proposals including the institute-wide policy report on "Lessons Learnt from the Triple Disaster in East Japan," featuring proposals on reconstruction after the Great East Japan Earthquake. IGES took Rio+20 as an opportunity to start research on post-Millennium Development Goals (post-MDGs) and sustainable development goals (SDGs) adopted at Rio+20, as well as their effective implementation, and developed international research activities through participation in the Independent Research Forum on a post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda (IRF2015) which is made up of international research institutes and NGOs that are working on development issues.



IGES side event at Rio+20

Fukushima Action Research on Effective Decontamination Operation

IGES instituted the Fukushima Action Research on Effective Decontamination Operation: FAIRDO* from FY2012 following the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident. Dr. Hiroshi Suzuki (Professor Emeritus, Fukushima University / Chair, Fukushima Prefecture Reconstruction Committee) is the leader of this action research, and an interdisciplinary team was established with experts both in Japan and abroad, including Fukushima, with cooperation from the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) in Germany, the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, the German Federal Office for Radiation Protection and other partner organisations. Research was carried out on the development of proposals for effective decontamination with cooperation from local governments and local communities in Fukushima based on European experiences and expert knowledge, such as the EURANOS project,** which is a compilation of decontamination guidelines developed after the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster.

* FAIRDO is partly supported by Environment Research and Technology Development Fund (ERTDF).

**EURANOS: European approach to nuclear and radiological emergency management and rehabilitation strategies. Under the initiative of European Commission, 50 research institutes and disaster-related organisations from 23 countries participate in EURANOS.



Open symposium on decontaminating Fukushima



On-site visit in Fukushima

Strengthening Cooperation with Research Institutes and International Organisations

In FY2012, IGES began providing support to the secretariat functions of the Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet), comprised of research communities in Asia, and to the Global Research Forum on Sustainable Production and Consumption in which research institutes, international organisations and NGOs from around the world participate. IGES also concluded memorandums of understanding (MoUs) with the following organisations to strengthen research partnerships for sustainable development of the Asia-Pacific region.

MoU	Organisation
July 2012	Institute of Microfinance (InM)/ Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BISS)
August 2012	Asian Institute of Technology/ Keio University Graduate School of Media and Governance
October 2012	International Labour Organization (ILO)
October 2012	Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
December 2012	Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment (ISPONRE)



MoU ceremony with ILO

Climate Change



1 Outline of Research

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

2 Major Activities in FY2012

Sustainable Low-Carbon Development in Asia

The CC group analysed the role played by domestic political systems in

sustainable, low-carbon development in emerging economies in Asia and examined the mechanisms that encourage low-carbon technology and system leapfrogging.

The CC group organised the IGES-ERI Policy Research Workshop in October 2012 in Beijing, China with the Energy Research Institute (ERI) and exchanged ideas on the possible form of Japan-China cooperation for low-carbon development and approaches to mainstream low-carbon strategies into sectoral policies. The CC group took part in the Second Green Economy Green Growth



International forum on green economies in Myanmar

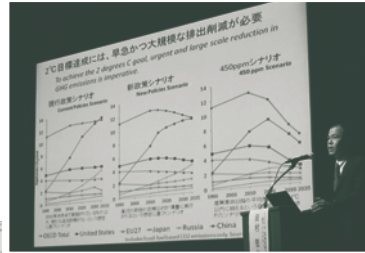
Myanmar Forum in November at which discussions were held on sustainable development in Myanmar, and proposed recommendations for leapfrogging development based on low-carbon growth strategies. The group also organised a side event, The Road to a Low-Carbon Future in Asia, at COP18 in Doha, Qatar, in November 2012, with the Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI) and ClimateWorks Foundation. (This event was broadcast on NHK news.)



IGES side event at COP18

Future Climate Regime

The CC group reviewed the negotiating positions of Asian countries in relation to equity, MRV (measurement, reporting and verification) systems, and financial mechanisms, which are all essential components for future climate regimes, and examined the potential for enforcement of the terms of agreements domestically. Some of the CC group members joined the Japanese delegation at COP18, and made substantial contributions to the international negotiation process. The group also organised a public symposium in Tokyo, Japan in March 2013 with senior negotiators from key countries to discuss future challenges based on the outcomes of COP18.



Dialogue with global negotiators

Institutional Design of MRV System

The CC group carried out research to understand the negotiation positions of Asian countries and to examine how to promote the implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and associated MRV systems in Asian developing countries. The group compiled a policy brief on a series of research results, "From NAMAs to Low Carbon Development in Southeast Asia: Technical, Mainstreaming and Institutional Dimensions," and examined the progress of the NAMA development process in countries in Southeast Asia to propose recommendations for policymakers in developing countries and international aid organisations.

Co-Benefits Approach in Asia

The CC group conducted research on policy development to maximise co-benefits

in major industrial sectors in Asia (effects brought about by the improvement of air quality, energy efficiency, and economic development through global warming measures). Results were compiled in a policy brief. The group also supported linkages with Asian countries and related organisations as the secretariat of the Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP).

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

LCS-RNet is an international initiative for research on low-carbon societies that was agreed upon at the G8 Environmental Ministers Meeting. IGES is a member of the initiative and also provides support to the operations of the network as its secretariat. As the policy research network on low-carbon societies, the network compiled its findings and published a special issue of the journal, *Climate Policy*, in FY2012. The "Low Carbon Asia Research Network" (LoCARNet) was established at a side event of the East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue in April 2012, to form the base for low-carbon research in Asia.

Development of Renewable Energy Models

The CC group analysed optimal energy mixes following the Great East Japan Earthquake from the perspective of sustainability and stability, and presented the outcomes of research on long-term energy and CO₂ emission scenarios in Japan. In addition, the group participated in the Open Climate Network which is organised by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and is comprised of research institutes from around the world. The group took the lead in research on the development of renewable energies in Japan.

3 Selected Publications

- Policy Brief: "From NAMAs to Low Carbon Development in Southeast Asia: Technical, Mainstreaming, and Institutional Dimensions"
- Working Paper Series:
 - "Future Climate Regime and Climate Unilateralism"
 - "MRV Challenges of Integrating National Initiatives into International Mechanisms: A case of perform, achieve and trade mechanism in India"
 - "Designing Adaptation Finance for the Green Climate Fund: Challenges and opportunities drawn from existing multilateral funds for adaptation"
 - "Bridging Research and Policy on Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs) in Asia"

Capacity Building for New Market Mechanisms

The Market Mechanism (MM) group made recommendations on the institutional design of new market mechanisms and improvement of existing mechanisms with an aim to effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Asian countries.

Support for the Identification and Development of Greenhouse Gas Reduction Projects

The MM group has been supporting capacity building activities in nine countries in Asia (China, India, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Mongolia) in line with each country's needs, with an aim to effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Specifically, the MM group organised workshops for each industrial sector, provided technical consultation for the development of project design documents (PDD), confirmed and verified the validity of greenhouse gas reduction projects, and conducted training for local governments.

The group also organised a workshop on the regional distribution of CDM projects with the Asian Development



Representatives from 35 countries at the workshop

Bank (ADB) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat in Manila, Philippines in July 2012, and examined specific policies with participants from 35 countries to increase the number of registered CDM projects from least developed countries and island nations.



CDM capacity building workshops (left: Viet Nam / right: Indonesia)

Information Dissemination and Awareness

The MM group provided comprehensive information and expert knowledge on new market mechanisms for stakeholders from the governments of developing countries and private businesses in order to efficiently implement greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects. "New Market Mechanisms in Charts," a compilation of proposals for consideration on the creation of market mechanisms after 2013 that were presented to the UNFCCC Secretariat, was published in a timely manner, and the group carried out research on CDM institutional reform, and published the "Towards the CDM 2.0," a report on reform proposals for consideration.

Supporting Institutional Frameworks

The MM group provided support for the development of a management system to implement new market mechanisms in various forms, such as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) credits by developing countries, bilateral credits, domestic emissions trading schemes, and offset credit (VER) schemes, as well as systems for measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) of greenhouse gas emissions and reductions. The group examined case studies in Asia and published a policy report, "Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for Low Carbon Development: Learning from experience in Asia," which is a compilation of knowledge on the formulation and implementation of effective MRV. The group

also organised an international symposium, “How to Make Asia into Low Carbon Society: The role of measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) and opportunity for partnership,” in Tokyo, Japan in March 2013, at which the outcomes of IGES’s cross-cutting research were reported.



Workshop on grid emission factor calculation (the Philippines)

Market Mechanism Areas: Selected Publications and Databases

- Policy Report “Towards the CDM 2.0”
- Policy Report: “Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for Low Carbon Development: Learning from experience in Asia”
- Policy Brief: “Classification of MRV of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions/Reductions: For the discussions on NAMAs and MRV”
- Policy Brief: “Impact of COP18 Decisions on Use of Kyoto Mechanisms by Japan”

[Publications on New Market Mechanisms]

- “New Market Mechanisms in Charts”

[Kyoto Protocol Related Publications]

- “CDM in Charts”
- “GHG Emissions Data”
- “National Registry Database”

[CDM/JI Database]

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

[Other CDM Related Publications]

- “CDM Programme of Activities (PoA) Templates”
- “Market Mechanisms Country Fact Sheets Booklet”
- “Grid Emissions Factors Data”
- “Emission Reductions Calculation Sheet Series”

Natural Resources Management



1 Outline of Research

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

2 Major Activities in FY2012

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

REDD+ is an international initiative that aims to reward contributions to climate change mitigation and implementation of activities that protect and enhance

forest carbon stocks in developing countries. IGES research activities on REDD+ highlighted the need for good governance and stakeholder participation. The NRM group developed methods to engage local partner organisations and local communities in tracking forest carbon stocks in five countries in Asia (Lao PDR, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Cambodia and Viet Nam), and published a policy brief, "Community-based Forest Monitoring for REDD+ : Lessons and reflections from the field," with the knowledge obtained through this study. This policy brief was cited in Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics. The NRM group published timely briefing notes which analysed discussion trends on REDD+ in major international negotiations, and also expanded the REDD+ Online Database, which compiles information on national REDD+ preparatory activities and REDD+ projects.



Community-based forest monitoring

Forest Products Trade

IGES is part of the international "Responsible Asia Forestry and Trade" (RAFT) partnership that promotes trade in legal and sustainable timber. The NRM group started analytical studies on the reliability and uptake of independent legality and sustainability verification standards in Papua New Guinea.

Climate Change Adaptation

As improving capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change remains a major issue, the NRM group conducted research on the progress of mainstreaming adaptation policies and assessment of adaptation practices for agriculture sector in the Gangetic Basin, and published a research report on adaptation effectiveness indicators. Case studies were carried out on agricultural policies in Japan to characterise and measure mainstreaming adaptation into development. The group developed training needs assessment and training module for adaptation policies in the agricultural sector in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Nepal, and started pilot training programmes in Bangladesh and Cambodia with funding from the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN). Surveys were carried out in Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines and Viet Nam to understand various issues that hinder the scaling up of crop insurance. The group published a preliminary report based on this research and will embark upon a APN funded three-year research project on insurance for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in the Sixth research phase of the institute. In addition, an MOU was concluded with the Institute of Microfinance in Bangladesh for joint research on the role of microfinance to improve resilience and adaptation capacity to climate change.



What makes sugarcane insurance a viable proposition?

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

The NRM group conducted a variety of policy research and investigative research related to biodiversity and ecosystem services. These include studies on the usefulness of the Satoyama Initiative for the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in collaboration with the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies, on sustainability indicators and accounting frameworks for biodiversity and ecosystem services, on biodiversity offset methods and advanced policy frameworks, and on the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services among businesses. The group also conducted the Mid-term Review of the Japan Biodiversity Fund in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Freshwater Resources Management

The NRM group promoted the development of research networks on groundwater management as the Regional Water Hub for Groundwater Management under the Asia-Pacific Water Forum. In FY2012, the group started a project to enhance the resilience and productivity of rain-fed dominated systems in Lao PDR through the sustainable use of groundwater in cooperation with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI). As the secretariat of the Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA), the NRM group also facilitated discussions to improve water environmental governance in Asia with policymakers in 13 Asian countries. With the expertise gained through WEPA, the group conducted research on MRV (measurement, reporting and verification) options for co-benefit types of wastewater management in Asia. In addition, the group started a study on water-energy-climate nexus, which includes the assessment of water constraints in the energy sector.

3 Selected Publications

- Policy Brief: "Long Term Electricity Scenario and Water Use: A case study on India"
- Policy Brief: "Community-based Forest Monitoring for REDD+: Lessons and reflections from the field"
- Policy Report: "Contributions of the Satoyama Initiative to Mainstreaming Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Seascapes"
- Research Report: "Adaptation Effectiveness Indicators for Agriculture in the Gangetic Basin"

Sustainable Consumption and Production



1 Outline of Research

The goal of the Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) group was to contribute to more sustainable patterns of consumption and production in the Asia-Pacific region. Special attention was given to the role of public policies improving the use of resources in society and the environmental impacts associated with products and materials over their lifecycles.

2 Major Activities in FY2012

Sustainable Consumption in Asia

With sustainable consumption and production becoming a pressing issue in Asia, the SCP group developed research activities on effective approaches to promote sustainable consumption patterns and lifestyle changes. IGES is a

founding member of the Global Research Forum on Sustainable Production and Consumption, comprised of research institutes, international organisations and NGOs from around the world, and provided support for the organisation of a parallel event at Rio+20 in June 2012. The SCP group was charged with developing a chapter on the Asia-Pacific region in UNEP's report entitled "Global Outlook on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Policies," a compilation of good practices from around the world, and also carried out policy assessments of 17 Asian countries on sustainable consumption and production and resource efficiency through the SWITCH Asia programme of the European Commission (EU). As well, the group also conducted research on the topic of promoting energy-efficient housing in developing countries in Asia, taking cases from China and India.



Presentation of "Global Outlook" compilation

Governance for Sustainable Resource Circulation in Asia

The SCP group carried out an analysis on capacity development needs to encourage the 3Rs (reduction, reuse and recycling) in Asia to improve governance for the sustainable circulation of resources. The SCP group also started to develop evaluation tools of resource circulation policies from the perspective of sustainability, including the trade of used goods and recycled resources. The group offered support to the organisation of the annual meeting of the UNEP International Resource Panel in November 2012, and organised a public seminar with the participation of panel members and experts from Japan and abroad on "Green Economy and Resource Efficiency: Scientific knowledge of UNEP International

Resource Panel and the latest trends of resource efficiency policies” in Tokyo, Japan, at which the group called attention to the importance of improving resource productivity as relevant to the future development of Asia, including Japan. As well, the SCP group continued policy research on the 3Rs through the Asia Resource Circulation Policy Research project in which eight research institutes and universities took part, and launched a series of fact sheets and contributed a background paper for the Regional 3R Forum in Asia in Hanoi, Viet Nam in March 2013. The group supported the Malaysian government in developing a national strategy on food waste management and assisted the Vietnamese government in developing a National 3R Programme.



Public seminar “Green Economy and Resource Efficiency”

Sustainable Waste Management with Multiple Benefits

The SCP group carried out research on how local actions in waste management can offer advantages to environmental improvement and development, and examined local policy options. A capacity development and pilot project was conducted for improved organic waste management in Cambodia. The group published policy briefs on biological treatment methods associated with reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, as well as national and local level roles in the promotion of integrated urban waste management for climate change mitigation and concrete policy packages, respectively. The group also developed on-line tools for a simulation for quantification of GHG emissions from solid waste management options as an easy-to-handle tool for local governmental officials in developing countries.

Chemicals Management for Sustainable Product and Material Lifecycles

The group conducted research on improved management of chemicals in products (in particular, electronics) from a lifecycle perspective. The SCP group carried out research on international certification and quality control of recycling industries and organised an expert workshop in Hanoi, Viet Nam in July 2012. The group also took part in discussions on the development of guidelines on environmentally sound management (ESM) under the Basel Convention process.



Presentation at expert workshop

3 Selected Publications

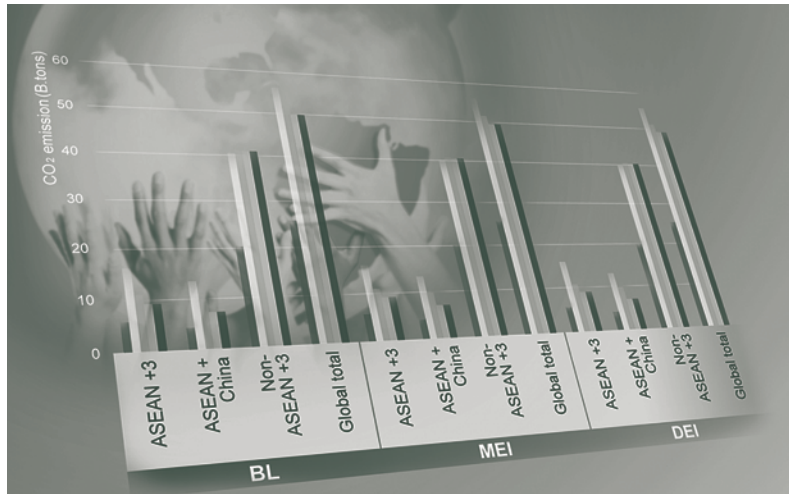
- Policy Brief: “Sustainable Management of Organic Waste: The need for coordinated action at national and local levels”
- Policy Brief: “Towards Climate-Friendly Waste Management: The potential of integrated municipal solid waste management”
- Policy Report: “A Guide for Sustainable Urban Organic Waste Management in Thailand: Combining food, energy, and climate co-benefits”
- “3R Policy Indicators Fact Sheet Series”
- “Consumer Scapegoatism and Limits to Green Consumerism.” In Global Research Forum on SCP workshop - Global and Regional Research on Sustainable Consumption and Production Systems: Achievements, Challenges and Dialogues. GRF.
- “Integrated Solid Waste Management: an approach for enhancing climate co-benefits through resource recovery”, Journal of Cleaner Production, Available online 19 March 2013
- “Climate Co-benefits of Energy Recovery from Landfill Gas in Developing Asian Cities: A Case Study in Bangkok” Waste Management and Research, accepted to be published.

Science Café: Building a Sustainable Planet —Future Population and Resources

Together with the British Council and the United Nations University, IGES organised a Science Café with Sir John Sulston (Nobel Prize winner and Royal Society fellow) in attendance. The seminar, “Building a Sustainable Planet—Future Population and Resources,” was held in October 2012 in Tokyo, Japan. Sir John outlined some of the key findings from a report compiled by the Royal Society entitled “People and the Planet.” At the seminar, comments were made about the knowledge acquired by IGES researchers from research on resource efficiency and ideas exchanged with participants about the desired form that societies and economies should take in the future.



Economy and Environment



1 Outline of Research

The Economy and Environment (EE) group carried out policy analysis on emerging issues, such as green economies, and trade and the environment. It also developed economic analytical tools to conduct quantitative analysis on the impact of sustainable development policies from an economic, environmental, and social perspective.

2 Major Activities in FY2012

Integrated Policy Impact Assessment for Sustainable Development

The EE group made integrated impact assessments of sustainable development

policies based on specific economic models, such as computable general equilibrium (CGE) models and industrial input-output (IO) models. For example, the group developed a method to assess impacts of natural resource taxes on life cycle CO₂ emissions (carbon footprint) and natural resource use by linking a CGE model and an IO model. The group also promoted capacity building in bottom-up energy models, such as the TIMES model, and conducted research on a long-term energy and CO₂ emissions scenario for Japan using the TIMES model with an economic impact assessment on energy mix options. Joint research was launched with the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Austria, and utilised the MESSAGE model, the most advanced tool for energy system analysis, in long-term energy scenario assessments for water and energy in Asia.

Trade and Environment with Special Focus on Embodied Emissions

The EE group implemented quantitative analysis using the multi-regional input-output (MRIO) model to account for greenhouse gas emissions embodied in



Session at the International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific

trade, such as emissions which are not accounted for in domestic emissions and the unbiased allocation of responsibilities for emissions, which are important in climate change policy discussions. Based on this analysis, the group developed recommendations for low-carbon policies. For example, the group conducted a quantitative analysis of border tax adjustments for mitigating international competitiveness loss due to carbon taxes. The research results were highly estimated by academic societies and research institutes and three papers were cited in a draft report of the trade working group of UNEP International Resource Panel.

Green Economy through Economic Instruments and Green Investment

The EE group carried out economic analysis in cooperation with universities and research institutes on the sustainable use of resources and ecosystem services, which are principle issues in green economy policies, and published the research results in "The Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services" (Routledge). The group also organised an open session on green economies through the development of resilient energy systems at the International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP2012) held in July 2012, at which discussions were held based on the research results obtained through the use of bottom-up energy models.

In FY2012, the EE group also actively participated in international policy formulation processes and discussions on green economies. The group input its research results to the United Nations Conference



UNEP International Resource Panel Open Seminar

on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and also contributed to the International Resource Panel of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) by presenting research findings at the Panel's meetings and at its open seminar in Tokyo. In addition, the group contributed to the IGES's training project for the staff of African Development Bank focusing on green growth.

3 Selected Publications

- Policy Brief: "Long-term Electricity Scenario and Water Use: A case study on India"
- Policy Report: "Lessons Learnt from the Triple Disaster in East Japan" Chapter 2
- "The Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services" (Routledge)

Governance and Capacity



1 Outline of Research

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

2 Major Activities in FY2012

Trans-boundary Air Pollution

The GC group carried out studies on trends in atmospheric environmental management policies in East Asia in cooperation with other universities and research

institutes in order to understand the potential barriers to strengthening international cooperation regarding atmospheric management in East Asia. In December 2012, experts from various countries presented a variety of options to strengthen regional cooperation on air pollution at Better Air Quality (BAQ2012), the largest meeting on air quality in Asia, organised in Hong Kong. The establishment of an Asian Science Panel on Air Quality was proposed at BAQ2012 as a new international cooperation framework for air quality management in East Asia.



IGES organised a session at BAQ2012 in Hong Kong

Regional Governance and Environmental Cooperation

The GC group carried out an analysis of and developed recommendations to strengthen international environmental cooperation mechanisms in East Asia

which was published in IGES White Paper IV. The group also carried out joint research with research institutes in China and Republic of Korea on issues in environmental governance in East Asia under the Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting (TEMM), and also conducted research on India's policies in conjunction with the Clean Asia Initiative (CAI), an initiative of the Ministry of the Environment that aims to strengthen environmental cooperation in Asia.

Multi-level Governance

The GC group conducted research focusing on the institutional framework for sustainable development (IFSD), including international environmental governance (IEG), one of the major themes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) organised in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012. One of the major outcomes of Rio+20 was a decision to start a process to formulate Sustainable Development Goals in the context of the Post 2015 Development Agenda, and the group also took this up as a main research focus in cooperation with Tokyo Institute of Technology, UNU-IAS, and the Independent Research Forum on a post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda (IRF2015) which is a global group of research institutes and NGOs that are working on development issues.

Local Governance

The GC group conducted a social survey on measures for energy institutional reform in Japan after the Great East Japan Earthquake, focusing on consumer behaviour in energy-related markets and household energy conservation trends, and published the findings in a policy report. The group also analysed issues regarding low-carbon development at the local level through Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) of developing countries, looking at the cases of Thailand and the Philippines, and developed related policy recommendations.

Capacity Development and Education

In collaboration with the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS), the GC group initiated a project for the development of indicators in order to monitor and evaluate the implementation of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). The results of this project were published in a series of policy reports on the implementation status of ESD, analysis of ESD good practices, and monitoring and assessment of ESD in countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The group also conducted research on the major roles governments play in promoting active participation of civil society in sustainable consumption and responsible lifestyles. This work included cooperation with a UNEP pilot project in Indonesia to develop National Guidelines on Education for Sustainable Consumption.

3 Selected Publications

- SDG Issue Brief: "The Role of Governance Post 2015"
- Policy Report: "Education for Sustainable Development: Country Status Reports"
- Policy Report: "Assessment of Learning Performance in Education for Sustainable Development"
- Policy Report: "Monitoring and Evaluation of Education for Sustainable Development"
- Policy Brief: "Practical Measures to Promote Japanese Local Governments' Environmental Collaboration with Developing Countries with Citizens' Support"
- Policy Brief: "Post-2015: Framing a New Approach to Sustainable Development" (with the Independent Research Forum)



Study group with business and local governments on low-carbon society

Programme Management Office [PMO] Activities

1 Outline

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

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

With the role that the Asia-Pacific region should play becoming increasingly important for the promotion of sustainable development, IGES organises ISAP once a year to provide opportunities for the experts, businesses, governments, international organisations and NGOs that are active at the global level to gather together and hold extensive discussions on sustainable development. ISAP2012 was held from 24-25 July 2012 in Yokohama, Japan with the participation of 1,100 people. The forum, organised under the main theme of "Steering towards a sustainable and resilient future," heightened discussions on sustainable development.

The forum reviewed the outcomes of Rio+20 and took up major issues such as climate change, resilient societies, and green economies. Various parallel sessions were also held on timely topics centring on IGES research activities, such as the impacts of the nuclear power plant disaster in Fukushima, energy issues, and smart city actions, and practical policy recommendations were submitted based on the latest research output and acquired knowledge. IGES

introduced its fourth White Paper, as well as two additional publications: the fifth Global Environmental Outlook (GEO5) and Global Outlook on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), reports compiled by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to which IGES contributed.

A day prior to ISAP2012, an international symposium, the "India-Japan Technology Cooperation towards Sustainable Development," was held in Yokohama, Japan to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Japan.



Active discussions at ISAP2012

3 Strengthening International Cooperation and Contributing to the Policy Developmental Process

Clean Asia Initiative

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

Monitoring Support Activities to the Indonesia Climate Change Program Loan

The Indonesia Climate Change Program Loan (ICCPL) is an Official Development Assistance (ODA) programme conducted by the governments of Japan and France together with the World Bank to support the Government of Indonesia's efforts to strengthen climate change policies. Commissioned by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the PMO monitored and evaluated the implementation of climate change policies by the Indonesian government and provided policy recommendations for sound climate change policies.

Actions towards the Sustainable Development Process for Rio+20/Post 2015

The PMO coordinated research activities associated with the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), organised in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012. In addition to actively disseminating research output in the Rio+20 preparatory process, IGES also presented the outcomes of actions taken to date through the organisation of side events during Rio+20 and the publication of reports. IGES also started research on the post Millennium Development Goals (post-MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted at Rio+20, as well as the effective execution of these goals.

4 Cross-cutting Research

IGES White Paper

Every two years, IGES publishes the IGES White Paper which focuses on important policy agendas in the Asia-Pacific region. IGES published the fourth White Paper on "Greening Governance in Asia-Pacific" in 2012.

Fukushima Action Research on Effective Decontamination Operation

IGES started action research on effective decontamination operation in Fukushima from FY2012. IGES collaborated with Fukushima University, experts, and research institutes in Europe engaged in the rehabilitation in Fukushima to carry out the research so that effective decontamination activities reflect the actual conditions of the region.

Development of MRV System in Asia-Pacific

The PMO coordinated institute-wide research activities for the development of a measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in developing countries in Asia. In March 2013, IGES organised a public symposium to report the latest trends and research output for MRV in Asia, and further discussed appropriate MRV systems and capacity development to meet the needs of each country.

Research Activity Facilities

1 Activities at IGES Satellite Offices

Kansai Research Centre

The Kansai Research Centre (KRC) carries out research focusing on actions taken by the private sector, including businesses that promote environmental and energy-conservation measures, under the theme of “Business and the Environment”. Specifically, the centre conducts analysis on corporate environmental behaviours in cooperation with case study countries and local governments, and develops policy recommendations for specific strategies to promote sustainable business practices in Asia by promoting the application of low-carbon and co-benefit technologies to developing countries through research on environmental and energy-saving technologies of businesses.

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

Kansai Research Centre has taken part in an international joint research project with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) in India and Kyoto University in Japan to promote the application of Japanese low-carbon technologies in India. The project involves the governments and private sectors of both countries and promotes the development of an effective scheme to enhance the application of these technologies. In FY2012, KRC selected pilot project sites and organised workshops for local engineers and businesses in India. Lectures were held on specific low-carbon technologies, which indicated that in addition to their



Checking the facility at pilot project site in India



Workshop in India

effectiveness in achieving energy savings and low-carbon, these technologies also improve product quality and reduce costs. In addition, the Centre published a policy brief, “Technology Transfer as a Measure to Tackle Global Warming in Asia,” which focused on policies to transfer low-carbon technologies.

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

Focusing on market-based instruments (financial subsidies, taxation, emissions trading schemes, etc.), KRC carried out research on the development of effective and efficient climate change policies for the industrial sector in northeast Asia (Japan, China, and Republic of Korea). Specifically, the Centre carried out surveys focusing on steel, cement and chemical sectors, and illustrated affordable carbon prices for companies in the current phase. The survey analysis also identified the policy attributes significantly affecting the choices made by companies when selecting design options for carbon tax and greenhouse gas emission trading schemes. These research results were published in international academic journals on energy.

3) Local Business Initiative

The Kansai Research Centre carried out follow-up activities to analyse diagnostic data as well as review the evidence of CO₂ emission structure and reduction effect from households on the “Eco-home Diagnosis programme”. This is a programme developed by IGES which recommends effective CO₂ emissions reduction policies for households. Additionally, the availability of self-reliant operations of the environmental concierge system in Hyogo prefecture which is supported by the Ministry of the Environment has been considered in cooperation with local governments, energy related private companies, and electronics retail stores, etc.

4) Research on Co-benefit Technologies

Specifically, the Kansai Research Centre participated in the 3rd Advisory Meeting of the Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP), gave presentations to representatives from Hyogo Prefecture Local Government and the Asian Development Bank. Two working papers about co-benefit technologies were also prepared.

5) Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Projects

The Kansai Research Centre conducted a research project on MRV, aiming to develop MRV methodologies, conduct case studies, and provide capacity building regarding two Japanese low-carbon technologies, namely the Gas Heat Pump (GHP) and Electric Heat Pump (EHP). All planned activities and outputs have been provided in a timely and effective manner. Specific outputs are one chapter in an IGES policy report, a policy brief (draft), a research report, and presentations at national and international symposiums.

International Symposium: Low Carbon Society in Asia through Dissemination of Renewable Energy Technology

IGES organised an international symposium on Low Carbon Society in Asia through Dissemination of Renewable Energy Technology with the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) and Hyogo Prefecture in Kobe, Japan in February 2013.

A fixed-price purchase system was launched in July 2012 to support the introduction of renewable energies, such as solar power generation. Seeking to expand various business opportunities, IGES examined renewable energy trends and specific cases which utilised this system, and developed a message to promote the utilisation of renewable energy.

Kitakyushu Urban Centre

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

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

The Fourth High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (ESC) was held in March 2013 in Hanoi, Viet Nam in order to achieve the goal of ESC, which was set by the East Asia Summit Environment Ministers Meeting in 2008. As the secretariat for the seminar, the Centre was in charge of developing and managing the programme. It also implemented the ESC Model Cities

Programme in 14 cities in eight ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries and supported the development of ESC model cities in the region.



Participants of the 4th High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (ESC)

2) Promotion of Low-Carbon Policies through MRV

Amidst the need to strengthen capacity to measure, report and verify (MRV) the status of implementing the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the Centre created an MRV training module and conducted a three-week training session for Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Thailand in order to promote the application of low-carbon policies at the local governmental level in Asia. In addition, the Centre also organised a series of MRV capacity building workshops at the local governmental level in Surabaya (Indonesia), Ho Chi Minh (Viet Nam), and Nonthaburi (Thailand).

3) Promotion of Composting in Asian Cities

The Kitakyushu Urban Centre has promoted the expansion of Surabaya's (Indonesia) community-based composting model in the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Indonesia in cooperation with Kitakyushu City and the Kitakyushu International Techno-cooperative Association (KITA).

In parallel, the Centre carried out studies on large-scale composting activities in six Asian countries

and examined policies to connect such activities with business opportunities in cooperation with the Asian Development Bank. In addition, the Centre provided support to 3R policy development in Malaysia, Viet Nam and Nairobi, Kenya.



Distribution of household composting baskets to beneficiaries in Cebu City

4) Cooperation with Kitakyushu City

The Kitakyushu Urban Centre, together with Kitakyushu City and KITA, is in charge of operations at the Kitakyushu Asian Centre for Low Carbon Society. The Centre carries out research and disseminates information on environmental policies and eco-business for cities in Asia. In addition, the Centre provided support to private businesses to conduct environmental projects in developing countries in cooperation with Kitakyushu City.

Regional Centre

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

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

As the secretariat for the Sustainable Development Planning Network for Asia-Pacific (SDplanNet-Asia & Pacific), a network for sustainable development practitioners, the Regional Centre in 2012 promoted capacity development among practitioners by sharing knowledge and useful tools through website updates and newsletters. (<http://www.sdplannet-ap.org/>)

2) Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN)

The Regional Centre continued to serve as the secretariat for the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN) which promotes the effective compliance with, and enforcement of, environmental laws and regulations in Asia. The Centre also managed an environmental assessment information database with the Asian Development Bank and collected good practices on environmental compliance and enforcement in the region. (<http://www.aecen.org/>)

3) Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)

In close collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia Pacific (UNEP-ROAP), the Regional Centre continued its operation as the Regional Hub for APAN with the Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RRC.AP) and Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) to promote mainstreaming climate change adaptation and knowledge sharing. APAN organised the third Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum in March

2013 in Incheon, Korea, which attracted about 500 participants. (<http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/>)



The third Adaptation Forum

4) 5th Global Environmental Outlook (GEO5)

The Regional Centre contributed to the Asia-Pacific chapter for the UNEP's 5th Global Environmental Outlook (GEO5) published in 2012. Contributions also were made to prepare for the Environmental Outlook in Myanmar, Bhutan, and South Asia.

5) USAID/Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia and the Pacific (ADAPT Asia-Pacific)

The Regional Centre continued to implement a five-year project funded by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and, as a project partner, it developed a knowledge management platform and disseminated a variety of knowledge products to its stakeholders. (<http://www.adaptasiapacific.org/>)

Evening Café

The Regional Centre started the "Evening Café" in FY2012 to help experts and practitioners from international agencies and partner organisations in Bangkok exchange information and discuss timely issues in an informal setting.



Beijing Office <IGES Sino-Japan Cooperation Project Office>

The Beijing Office was set up within the Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (MEP) in July 2006 as a base to easily carry out research activities in China. It has a pivotal role in developing various studies and research activities in cooperation both bilaterally with China and multilaterally (including with international organisations).



Waste water treatment facility in Weihai city

1) Cooperation in the Field of Water Conservation

Under the framework of the Sino-Japan Cooperation Model Project in the Field of Decentralised Sewage Treatment (Model Project) which has been carried out since FY2008, the Beijing Office conducted analysis and developed policy recommendations on reducing pollutants and water environmental management in important water areas, such as drinking water sources, for which strategic and comprehensive water quality management is needed as the country progresses along its path of rapid economic development. The Beijing Office also implemented a model project on total reduction of water pollutants in rural areas of Weihai city (Shandong province) in FY2012.

2) Capacity Development for Responses to Climate Change in China

The Beijing Office implemented the Sino-Japan Climate Change Cooperation Programme which shapes climate change policies, including the development of low-carbon societies, and conducted a training course from July to August in Japan on the topic of low-carbon development for Chinese national and local governments.



Participants in the training course

3) Other Cooperation Activities

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

2 Activities at Japan Offices

Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE)

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

In FY2012, JISE conducted tree-planting activities and research on restoring tropical forests in Malaysia, Brazil, Kenya and Cambodia; plant community research in tropical monsoon forests in Thailand as the research project on potential natural vegetation in Asia and the Pacific; research on the control of forest degradation in Lao PDR in the form of research on the structure, dynamism and assessment of regional ecosystems; and research on the protection of biodiversity/rehabilitation of degraded land on Yakushima Island in Japan. JISE carried out research on the actual conditions of endangered species and exotic plant communities in waterfront environments as part of vegetation science research to contribute to the protection of biodiversity, and continuous research on the assessment of both natural and environmental protection forests as disaster prevention forests using independent financial resources and research grants. Particular focus was put on studies on damaged vegetation in disaster areas as well as investigations into potential natural vegetation and the transition process for the regeneration of the "Great Forest Seawall," which aims at disaster prevention and spontaneous regeneration in response to the Great



Study site in disaster area (Iwate Prefecture)

East Japan Earthquake in March 2011. With grants from the Toyota Foundation and the Mitsubishi Corporation Disaster Relief Foundation, all JISE researchers carried out extensive research and studies on the coastal vegetation of Aomori, Iwate and Miyagi prefectures with multi-faceted success. These research results were presented at various academic conferences, such as the International Association for Vegetation Science, the Ecological Society of Japan, and the Society of Vegetation Science. Information was also disseminated to the general public at symposiums and forums.

In addition to conducting a series of lectures on “Creating Forests of Life and Ecology” for the general public, JISE was also in charge of a training course on the “Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands in Asia and Africa”, commissioned by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as part of capacity building activities for environmental protection. JISE also organised a public environmental forum “Tsunamis and forest seawalls in relation to Japan’s coastlines” and conducted exchange/public awareness campaigns, such as tree-planting ceremonies overseas.



Tree planting in Kenya

3 Collaboration with Inter-Governmental Programme & Network

IPCC TFI Technical Support Unit (TSU)

Established within IGES in 1999, TSU supports the activities of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI). The TFI develops and promotes the IPCC guidelines and relevant tools for the estimation and reporting of national greenhouse gas emissions and removals. The TFI is overseen by a Task Force Bureau (TFB) which meets annually.



The 24th Meeting of the TFB

The work on development of the “2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands” started in FY2011 continued in FY2012. The TSU hosted five meetings in FY2012:

- Meeting of Review Editors and Coordinating Lead Authors, 16 July 2012, Dublin, Ireland
- 3rd Lead Author Meeting, 17-19 July 2012, Dublin, Ireland
- 1st Special Authors Meeting on Drained Tropical Peatlands, 31 October - 1 November 2012, Freising, Germany
- 2nd Special Authors Meeting on Drained Tropical Peatlands, 7 January 2013, Freising, Germany
- 2nd Science Meeting, 8-10 January 2013, Freising, Germany

The Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, at its 7th session (CMP7), invited the IPCC to review and, if necessary, update supplementary methodologies for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks resulting from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol. In response, the IPCC at its 35th Session decided to produce the “2013 Revised Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol.” The TSU started this work in FY2012 and hosted seven meetings:

- Scoping Meeting to Consider Invitation from UNFCCC CMP7, 1-4 May 2012, Geneva, Switzerland
- Meeting of Coordinating Lead Authors, 24 September 2012, Kobe, Japan
- Expert Meeting for the Elaboration of the “2013 Revised Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol,” 24-25 September 2012, Kobe, Japan



Press conference with the IPCC TFI

- 1st Lead Author Meeting, 26-28 September 2012, Kobe, Japan
- 2nd Lead Author Meeting, 12-14 November 2012, Wollongong, Australia
- Meeting of Review Editors and Coordinating Lead Authors, 5 March 2013, Oslo, Norway
- 3rd Lead Author Meeting, 5-8 March 2013, Oslo, Norway

In addition, the TSU continued its other activities supporting users of the IPCC Guidelines through expert meetings addressing inventory-related topics, and the distribution and promotion of the IPCC Guidelines and Good Practice Guidance (GPG) reports and related material. The TSU launched the first-release version of the IPCC Inventory Software in May 2012, and publicised at a side event during the 36th Session of UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SB36) in May 2012, as well as at the 35th Session of IPCC Plenary in June 2012. Work on improving the IPCC Emission Factor Database (EFDB) continued with other expert meetings, including data collection and editorial board meetings.

The TSU hosted the following additional meetings in FY2012:

- 24th Meeting of the TFB, 30 April - 4 May 2012, Geneva, Switzerland
- Open Meeting to introduce the work of the IPCC TFI, 20 July 2012, Dublin, Ireland
- 10th Meeting of the Editorial Board of the IPCC EFDB, 1-4 October 2012, Langkawi, Malaysia
- 6th Expert Meeting on Data for the IPCC EFDB: Waste Sector, 2-4 October 2012, Langkawi, Malaysia
- Expert Meeting on Role of Remote Sensing in Forest and National GHG Inventories, 23-25 October 2012, Hayama, Japan
- Expert Meeting on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and Software, 12-14 December 2012, Bali, Indonesia

The TSU contributed to inventory-related capacity building programmes implemented by other organisations such as UNFCCC, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), World Resources Institute (WRI), and Greenhouse Gas Inventory & Research Center of Korea (GIR) by providing technical expertise and inventory-related materials developed by the IPCC TFI. The TSU continued its Inventory Internship Programme aiming to provide young scientists with the opportunity to get familiarised with the IPCC work on methodologies for national greenhouse gas inventories, as well as to contribute to the work of TSU through applied studies in relevant inventory-related science. In FY2012, four interns worked under this programme.

Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

The APN is an inter-governmental network of countries (currently 22 member countries) whose mission is to foster global change research in the Asia-Pacific region, increase developing country participation in that research, and strengthen interactions between the scientific community and policy-makers.

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 FY2012, APN supported 23 regional collaborative research projects on global change research selected by the 17th IGM through the competitive system of a call for proposals, as well as 17 capacity building activities to train young and aspiring scientists in developing countries through the "Scientific Capacity Building and Enhancement for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries (CAPaBLE)" programme. In August 2012, APN held a "Scoping Workshop to Enhance the Climate Adaptation Actions of APN Developing Countries" in Kobe. In December 2012, APN held, together with IHDP, UNU and DIVERSITAS, a "Workshop on Building Resilience with Common Capital" in Kobe. In addition, in February 2013, APN held, together with IGES Kansai Research Centre and Hyogo Prefecture, an international symposium on "Dissemination of Renewable Energies based on the Feed-in Tariffs" in Kobe. APN also organised the 18th IGM/SPG Meeting in April 2013, in Kobe, Japan.



Scoping Workshop to Enhance the Climate Adaptation Actions



International Symposium on Dissemination of Renewable Energy

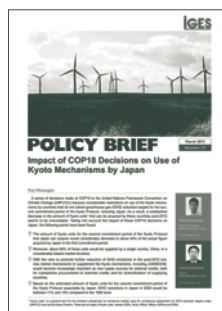
Information Dissemination and Outreach

1 Information Dissemination

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

Policy Briefs

Policy briefs aim to disseminate the research outcomes of researchers and research groups as policy recommendations in a timely manner. In FY2012, IGES issued the following briefs. They were distributed at major international conferences and widely disseminated to related institutes and stakeholders both in Japan and abroad.



Title
• Practical Measures to Promote Japanese Local Governments' Environmental Collaboration with Developing Countries with Citizens' Support
• Technology Transfer as a Measure to Tackle Global Warming in Asia
• Long-term Electricity Scenario and Water Use: A case study on India
• Sustainable Management of Organic Waste: The need for coordinated action at national and local levels
• Community-based Forest Monitoring for REDD+: Lessons and reflections from the field
• From NAMAs to Low Carbon Development in Southeast Asia: Technical, mainstreaming, and institutional dimensions
• Towards Climate-Friendly Waste Management: The potential of integrated municipal solid waste management
• Classification of MRV of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions/Reduction: For the discussions on NAMAs and MRV
• Impact of COP18 Decisions on Use of Kyoto Mechanisms by Japan

Newsletter “What’s New from IGES”

IGES published its newsletter three times (June and October 2012 and January 2013). The newsletter included information about IGES’s research activities, seminars and workshops, and articles written by researchers.



Interview Series: “Monthly Asian Focus: Observations on Sustainability”

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

“E-alert”

E-alert, an email newsletter to subscribers, presents information on IGES’s research activities and events. The newsletter is emailed to about 5,000 subscribers both in Japan and overseas once or twice a month.

IGES “EnviroScope”

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

Information Dissemination through the Media

IGES enhanced its information dissemination activities through domestic and foreign media using effective tools to disseminate information on IGES activities and research output to a variety of stakeholders. Research on resource efficiency and

biodiversity relevant to Rio+20 and climate change actions towards the development of low-carbon societies were taken up in newspapers and magazines, and information was widely reported on television, in newspapers, magazines and internet news pages both in Japan and overseas on IGES's COP18 side event, outcomes of international negotiations, air pollution in China and environmental policies.



2 Global Environment Seminars

IGES organised a series of seminars, Global Environment Seminars, for affiliate members and the general public to comment on global environmental issues and exchange information on the latest trends in Japan and abroad. In FY2012, three seminars were held on timely topics.

	Date	Theme	Venue	Participants
1st seminar	1 October 2012	Prospects for Environmental Business in China: Can Japanese companies survive?	Yokohama	100 people
2nd seminar	19 December 2012	Post-COP18 Debriefing and Prospects	Yokohama	250 people
3rd seminar	18 February 2013	Beyond Global Warming: World trends and Japan's policies on low-carbon societies	Yokohama	135 people



3 Contributions to Local Communities

Shonan Village Academia

Each year, IGES jointly organises an open seminar for the general public, "Shonan Village Academia," with the Kanagawa International Foundation, making use of the research networks in Shonan Village. In FY2012, the IGES Forest Conservation team lectured on the topic, "Saving Forests, Saving Ourselves: Lessons from Papua New Guinea," held at IGES headquarters on 3 February 2013.



Exhibitions at Local Events

IGES actively participated in local environmental events such as Shonan Village Festival, Agenda Day, and Exhibition for a Better Hayama, which gave opportunities for IGES to present easy-to-understand explanations of activities and research outcomes.



Appendix



Financial Statements (FY2012)

Balance Sheet (Summary)

Unit:1,000 yen

ASSETS	4,805,790	LIABILITIES	1,410,390
CURRENT ASSETS	1,974,072	CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,242,050
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	2,831,718	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	168,340
(ASSETS FOR BASIC FUNDS)	(250,000)	NET ASSETS	3,395,400
(RESTRICTED ASSETS)	(2,449,303)	RESTRICTED NET ASSETS	2,433,629
(OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS)	(132,415)	UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS	961,771

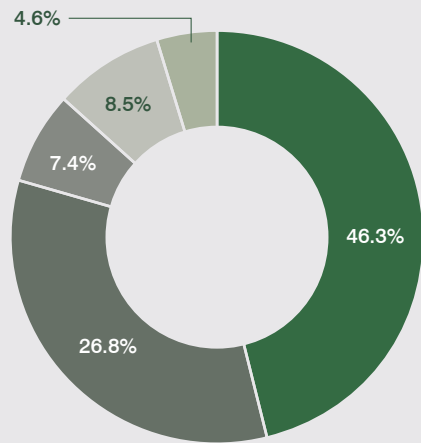
Statement of Activities (All IGES)

Unit:1,000 yen

		Accounting for Project for public interest purpose				Incorporated accounts	Total
		Strategic Research*	TSU / IPCC	APN	JISE	-	
I Changes in unrestricted net assets							
Operating activities	Revenues and gains	2,070,086	181,105	249,408	74,894	218,546	2,794,039
	Expenses and losses	2,104,843	184,369	256,958	82,148	218,546	2,846,864
Non-operating activities	Revenues from non-operating	0	1,037	0	0	0	1,037
	Expenses and losses from non-operating	6,488	0	12,939	0	0	19,427
II Changes in restricted net assets							
Total changes in restricted net assets		(35)	0	0	(16,420)	0	(16,455)
Net assets at end of year		821,405	168,295	122,903	2,251,559	31,238	3,395,400

* For IGES research activities and dissemination of research outcomes.

Contents of revenues and gain

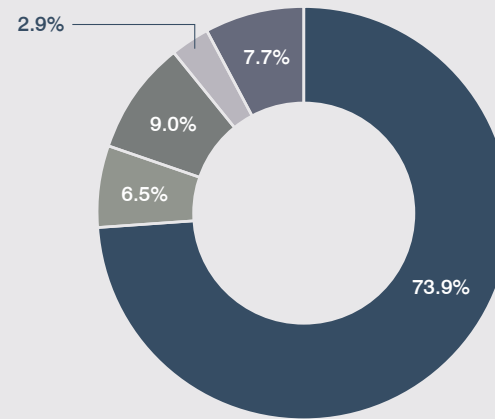


Unit: 1,000 Yen

● Contract revenue	1,294,859
● Contribution	926,931
● Grants	206,401
● Revenue for rental office	236,069
● Income, and others	129,779

Total **2,794,039**

Expenses and losses



Unit: 1,000 Yen

● Strategic research	2,104,843
● IPCC/TSU	184,369
● APN	256,958
● JISE	82,148
● Incorporated accounts	218,546

Total **2,846,864**

About IGES

Background

January 1995:

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

April 1996:

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

March 1998:

Establishment of IGES

April 2012:

Transition to a public-interest incorporated foundation

Personnel (As of 31 March 2013)

			(Short-term)	(Non-Japanese)
Research Employees	Strategic Research Project	90	(40)	(29)
	Projects for Public Interest other than Strategic Research	10	(0)	(3)
Administrative Employees	General Administration	22	(9)	(0)
	Research Support	39	(26)	(8)
	Projects for Public Interest other than Strategic Research	14	(8)	(3)
Total		175	(83)	(43)

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

■Headquarters

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

■Tokyo Office

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

■Kansai Research Centre

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

■Kitakyushu Urban Centre

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

■Beijing Office

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

■Regional Centre

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

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

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

■Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE)

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

Directors

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

Auditors

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

Trustees

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

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

Honorary Advisors

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

Counsellors

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

(in alphabetical order as of March 2013)

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

Total: 48

National Administrative Organisations (16)

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

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

International Organisations (6)

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

Research and Academic Institutions (26)

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

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

Chapter 1 General Provisions

(Name)

Article 1

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

(Office)

Article 2

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

(Objectives)

Article 3

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

(Business programmes)

Article 4

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

(Working languages)

Article 5

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

Chapter 2 Assets and Accounting

(Composition of assets)

Article 6

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

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

(Classification of assets)

Article 7

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

(Administration of the assets)

Article 8

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

(Restrictions on the disposal of the Basic Fund)

Article 9

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

(Strategic Research Fund)

Article 10

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

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

(Payment of expenses)

Article 11

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

(Business plans and budget)

Article 12

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

(Provisional budget)

Article 13

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

(Business reports and settlement of revenue and expenses)

Article 14

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

(Long-term borrowings)

Article 15

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

(Assumption of responsibilities and waiver of rights)

Article 16

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

of the Board of Directors.

(Business year)

Article 17

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

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

Article 18

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

Chapter 3 Trustees and Board of Trustees

(Trustees)

Article 19

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

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

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

(Term of office)

Article 20

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

(Remuneration for Trustees etc.)

Article 21

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

(Exemption from liability)

Article 22

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

(Composition)

Article 23

The Board of Trustees shall be composed of all Trustees.

(Authority)

Article 24

The Board of Trustees shall resolve the following items:

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

(Convening of meetings)

Article 25

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

(Calling of Meetings)

Article 26

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

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

(Election of the Chair)

Article 27

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

(Quorum)

Article 28

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

(Resolutions)

Article 29

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

(Omission of Resolutions)

Article 30

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

(Omission of Reports)

Article 31

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

(Minutes)

Article 32

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

(Others)

Article 33

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

Chapter 4 Officers

(Titles and number of officers)

Article 34

1. The Institute shall have the following officers:

- 1) Directors

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

- 2) Auditors

There shall be no more than two Auditors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Elections and other matters)

Article 35

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

(Duties and Authority of the Directors)

Article 36

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

(Duties and Authority of the Auditors)

Article 37

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

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

(Terms of office)

Article 38

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

(Dismissal)

Article 39

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

(Remuneration and others)

Article 40

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

(Exemption from liability)

Article 41

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

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

Chapter 5 The Board of Directors

(Composition)

Article 42

The Board of Directors shall consist of all Directors.

(Authority)

Article 43

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

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

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

Article 44

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

(Calling of Meetings)

Article 45

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

(Chair of meetings)

Article 46

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

(Quorum)

Article 47

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

(Resolutions)

Article 48

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

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

(Omission of Reports to the Board of Directors)

Article 49

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

(Minutes)

Article 50

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

Chapter 6 Honorary Advisors and Counsellors

(Honorary Advisors and Counsellors)

Article 51

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

Chapter 7 Research Structure

(Duties of the President)

Article 52

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

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

(Research fellows and other related staff)

Article 53

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

(Trainees)

Article 54

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

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

Chapter 8 Secretariat

(Establishment)

Article 55

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

(Documents and books to be kept)

Article 56

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

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

Chapter 9 Affiliates

(Affiliates)

Article 57

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

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

(Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation)

Article 58

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

(Dissolution)

Article 59

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

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

Article 60

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

(Attribution of residual assets)

Article 61

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

Chapter 11 Method of Public Notice

(Method of Public Notice)

Article 62

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

Chapter 12 Other Issues

(Delegation)

Article 63

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

Supplementary provisions

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



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