



Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

2013
April 2013 - March 2014

Annual Report



IGES Annual Report 2013

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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 in 1998 under an initiative of the Japanese government and with support from Kanagawa Prefecture.

Since April 2012, IGES has been conducting practical policy research as a public interest incorporated foundation, aiming to realise sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.

Rapid economic development in the Asia-Pacific region has advanced urbanisation and changes in lifestyles. As a result, environmental problems continue to worsen along with the upsurge in resource consumption and energy use. At IGES, we carry out policy research for problem-solving as we engage with the pressing issues faced by the Asia-Pacific region from three aspects of sustainable development: environment, economy and society. In October of 2013, at the World Resources Forum (WRF) held in Davos, Switzerland, IGES along with collaborating research institutes, proposed the new approach to reducing resource consumption and energy use down to a one-planet level. More than ever before, we need to develop growth strategies that differ from existing development patterns and that are based on new values.

Creating low-carbon sustainable societies means that long-term continuous efforts are needed, with many different actors in society working together. IGES marked the 15th anniversary of its founding in 2013 and recently launched the Sixth Phase Integrative Strategic Research Programme. As we forge greater links with national governments, local authorities, international organisations, research institutes, businesses, NGOs and local communities, we will continue to make timely and effective proposals to realise a sustainable Asia-Pacific.

Let me take this opportunity to request your continued understanding and support for IGES's research activities into the future.



From the President

Mr. **Hideyuki Mori**
President, IGES

In April 2013, IGES began the Sixth Phase Integrative Strategic Research Programme and we carried out research activities in the areas of "Climate and Energy", "Sustainable Consumption and Production", "Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services", "Green Economy", "Business and Environment", "Integrated Policies for Sustainable Societies" and "Sustainable Cities".

FY2013 was a year in which IGES achieved several major outcomes as initiatives were carried out prioritising the impact on policy formation processes and international debate both in Japan and overseas. One of these was the "green gift" scheme for tax system reform, which we recommended as a way to expand investment in renewable energies. This received considerable attention, with the government of Japan holding discussion regarding its introduction. IGES also joined the government of Cambodia to make a proposal for a standardised baseline for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project development. This proposal was successfully adopted at the meeting of the Executive Board of the CDM in November 2013, and it is expected to promote the scaling up of CDM projects. We have also been actively lending our support to the government of Japan as it takes a leading role in the sustainable lifestyle component of the 10 Year Framework Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production adopted at Rio+20.

We entered into several partnership agreements in FY2013, notably with ICLEI Japan, the United Nations Environment Programme Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (UNEP-DTIE), Kawasaki City and the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry, Myanmar. In this way, we can see IGES's network grow.

By developing practical research activities to meet the needs of Asia and the Pacific now and in the future, we aim to link together policy proposals to encourage the transition to low-carbon, sustainable society.

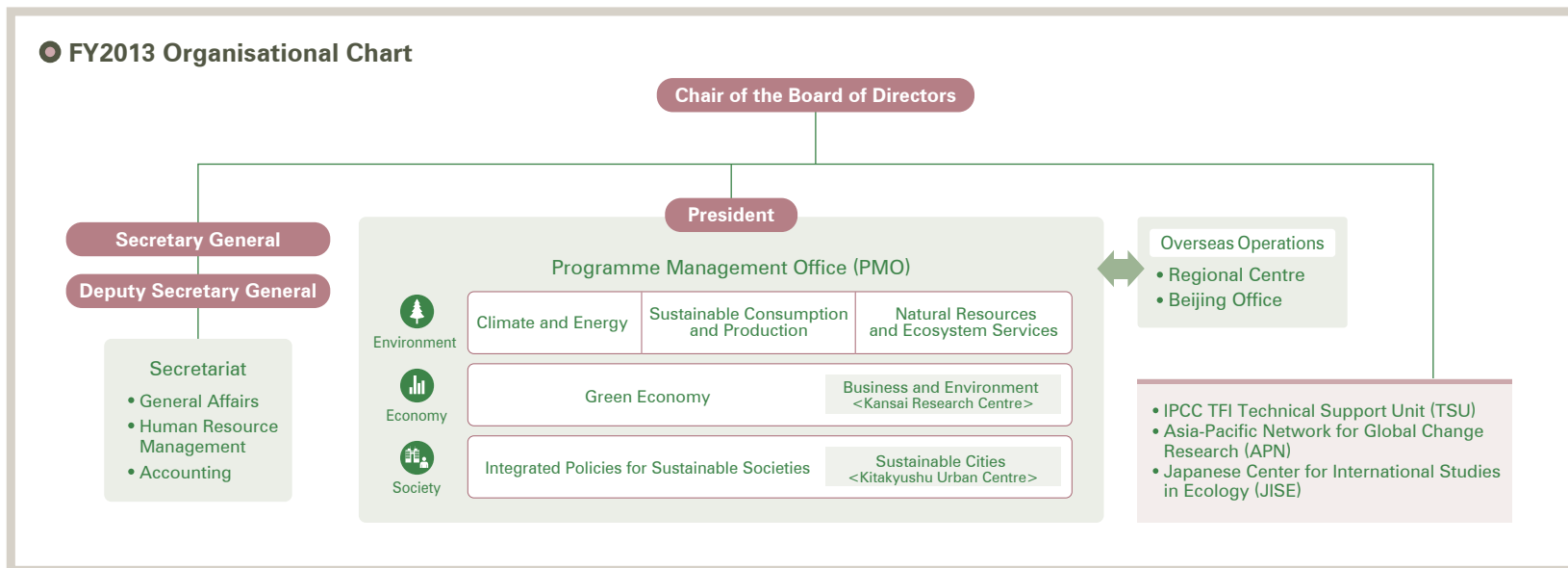
Outline of IGES

Mission of IGES

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

Research Activities

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



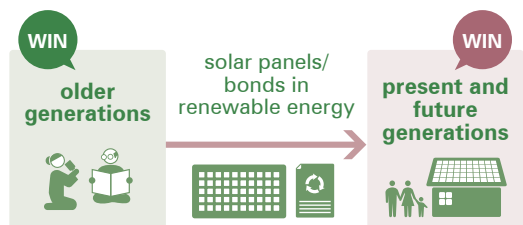


Research Highlights in FY2013

April 2013-March 2014

Unlocking Massive Personal Assets for Renewables by Tax Reform

How can we achieve a green economy, including the diffusion of renewable energies? One way is procurement of large-scale and long-term funding, and the key is private sector financing. The “Green Gift” scheme was proposed by IGES to stimulate investment in renewable energies, and it focuses on money gifted or succeeded by the current generation of grandparents to their children and grandchildren. The annual total of such funds reaches JPY 30 trillion. The scheme works by giving a tax break on asset transfer tax if assets are invested in infrastructure for renewable



Green Gift Scheme

energies, which are attracting interest particularly with the start of feed-in tariffs. “Green Gift” has received considerable attention as a practical and innovative policy proposal and was included in items for deliberation in the FY2014 Taxation Reform Principles.

Contributions to International Climate Negotiations

IGES was part of the government delegation that attended the 19th Session of the Conference

of the Parties (COP19) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in November 2013 in Warsaw, Poland. We made a substantial contribution to international negotiations and held 11 side-events with related organisations on major climate policy themes where we presented IGES research outcomes. IGES also worked with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), to issue a joint research report entitled “Mobilising International Climate Finance: Lessons from the Fast-Start Finance Period.” This report analysed developed country support given



Official IGES side event at COP19

to developing countries for climate change. Further international contributions were made with IGES joining the government of Cambodia in submitting a standardised baseline for the “Technology switch in the rice mill sector of Cambodia”, which was successfully adopted at the Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) preceding COP19.



IGES side event on low-carbon city planning in Surabaya

Global Initiatives on Sustainable Consumption and Production

IGES teamed up with the Global Research Forum for Sustainable Production and Consumption and other research institutes, including the Wuppertal

Institute, the Tellus Institute, and the Sustainable Europe Research Institute to conduct international joint research on reductions of unsustainable consumption and inefficient resource use. This is a project that one of our researchers presented at the World Resources Forum held in Davos, Switzerland in October 2013, and involves an approach to reducing resource consumption and energy use down to a one-planet level. Progress was made on initiatives aimed at global-level solutions, including a call for papers on “absolute reductions” in a special volume of the Journal of Cleaner Production. In addition, IGES published a discussion paper “Making Sustainable Consumption and Production the Core of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”, targeting the UN General Assembly’s Open Working Group (OWG) on SDGs. This was very well received and parts of the paper were reflected in the Chair’s summary from the meeting of OWG 7. We have also been actively lending our support to the government of Japan as it takes a leading role in the sustainable lifestyle component of the 10 Year Framework Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production adopted at Rio+20.

Forging Stronger Ties and Cooperation

In FY2013, IGES concluded memorandums of understanding (MoUs) with the following organisations to strengthen partnerships for sustainable development of the Asia-Pacific region.

MoU	Organisation
April 2013	ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability Japan Office
May 2013	United Nations Environment Programme Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (UNEP-DTIE)
August 2013	Kawasaki City
March 2014	Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry, Myanmar



Kawasaki City



Myanmar Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry

Research Highlights

Climate and Energy Area

Outline of Research in the Sixth Phase

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

Major Activities in FY2013

Post-2020 Climate Regime

IGES analysed trends in debate related to a post-2020 new climate regime, including legal form, equity/differentiation of commitments, and levels of mitigation ambition, as well as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs),



Eleven side events at COP19



Policy research workshop in China

Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) and finance mechanisms. Likewise, the impact of these trends on climate policy in the developing countries of Asia was analysed. IGES released an issue brief on mitigation ambition that proposed the establishment of a consortium of research institutes to provide benchmarks and common templates for the mitigation commitments of each country. IGES also conducted strategic operations on climate technology transfer in the Asia-Pacific region by supporting the regional training workshop of UNFCCC Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN).

Model Analysis on Energy

Towards the creation of sustainable energy supply and demand systems, IGES carried out an energy mix analysis based on calculation models, as well as an analysis of the potential for energy saving

and CO₂ emissions reduction in the steel sector in Japan.

Low-carbon Development Policies in Asia

IGES carried out research on the creation of a scheme for MRV in the implementation of NAMAs for developing countries. Progress was made on the development of MRV methodology, tools and guidance corresponding to the respective situations of each country and an MRV database. Concrete outcomes achieved in FY2013 included the government of Mongolia approving the electricity grid emission factors updated and calculated by IGES, and the official launching of the Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction Programme (T-VER) for which IGES provided support in the design of the scheme. At the seventy-sixth meeting of the Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in November



Training on market mechanisms including T-VER

2013, the standardised baseline was adopted for the “Technology switch in the rice mill sector of Cambodia”, submitted jointly by IGES and the government of Cambodia. Baseline emissions (BAU amount of greenhouse gas emissions) need to be calculated for the development of CDM projects. Standardisation for these baselines in a specific area and sector is expected to reduce transaction costs and promote the use and scaling up of CDM projects.



Field survey in Cambodia

Climate Finance

IGES carried out research on cooperation among developing countries (South-South cooperation) in the field of climate change and on support through

climate finance. In addition, trends in finance-related agendas in climate regime negotiations were analysed. Further, IGES published a joint research report with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), entitled “Mobilising International Climate Finance: Lessons from the Fast-Start Finance Period”, that compiled analyses of developed countries’ support for developing countries in the field of climate change. This report was quoted in the Fifth Assessment Report (WGIII) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Market Mechanisms

IGES provided support for the design of market mechanisms that aimed at the effective reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Asian countries. IGES CDM database was cited by Japanese private sector companies as well as by the World Bank, for the estimation method of CER issuance.

Asia Low Carbon Strategy

Japan’s environmental policy and low-carbon technology lead to green development in Asia and the Pacific, and it is with this in mind that national and local governments, businesses and research institutes have collaborated to work on research aimed at low-carbon development at the city level using mechanisms such as the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM). In November 2013, Myanmar was host to the Green Economy and Green Growth Forum, the largest environmental meeting held in the country, and a session was organised by IGES on regional cooperation on sustainable resource management in Myanmar. In March 2014, IGES signed a MoU with the Myanmar Ministry

of Environmental Conservation and Forestry to support cooperation on environmental policies.



Myanmar Green Economy Green Growth Forum

Selected Publications

- Joint Research Report: “Mobilising International Climate Finance: Lessons from the Fast-Start Finance Period”
- Issue Brief: “A Process for Making Nationally-determined Commitments More Ambitious”
- Working Paper Series:
 - “Sino-Japan Collaboration for Air-pollution”
 - “A Report on the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU-ETS)”
 - “Environmental Governance and Short-lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs): The Case of Open Burning in Thailand”
 - “Enhancing Readiness for Green Growth: A Preliminary Assessment of Myanmar’s Policies and Institutions”
- “One Hundred Questions & Answers about MRV in Developing Countries”
- “IGES Market Mechanisms Country Fact Sheets”

Research Highlights

Sustainable Consumption and Production Area

Outline of Research in the Sixth Phase

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

Major Activities in FY2013

Sustainable Consumption and Production/Lifestyles

IGES carried out research activities on effective approaches to encourage sustainable consumption patterns and changes in lifestyles. IGES advanced international joint research on reductions of unsustainable consumption and inefficient resource use with the Global Research Forum for Sustainable Production and Consumption and other research institutes around the world. In October of 2013, at the World Resources Forum (WRF) in Davos, Switzerland, an approach to reducing resource consumption and energy use



Open session on resource efficiency

down to a one-planet level was presented. Further, a discussion paper demonstrating the importance of sustainable consumption and production as a policy agenda in the sustainable development goals (SDGs) currently under debate was submitted at the UN General Assembly Open Working Group and reflected in the Chairs' Summary. Additionally, IGES has been invited to provide support in designing the work programme on sustainable lifestyles of the 10 Year Framework Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production adopted at Rio+20, thereby bolstering IGES' influence on international policy formation processes.

Resource Circulation and Integrated Waste Management

Policy formation on resource circulation and integrated waste management is gradually moving forward in the Asia-Pacific region, and improvements in policy implementation have become an issue. IGES implemented research activities to develop policy indicators and assessment tools suited to the needs of developing countries, focusing on relevance to 3R policy. In February 2014 at the Fifth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific in Surabaya, Indonesia, IGES presented research outcomes related to the recycling industry and also suggested a core set of 3R policy indicators together with the secretariat of the Forum, the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD). Additionally, IGES published a series of



Fifth Regional 3R Forum

factsheets compiling various indicators to measure the progress of 3R policy.

Fukushima Action Research on Effective Decontamination Operation (FAIRDO)

IGES has continued to implement the action research initiated in FY2012 in response to the accident at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, aiming to create a plan for effective decontamination in cooperation with local governments and communities in Fukushima, drawing on the experience of Europe following the Chernobyl nuclear accident. Research activities were carried out by an interdisciplinary team made up of experts from Japan and Europe. In addition to releasing a report compiling research outcomes, IGES held four round-table discussions in Fukushima City, where in-depth discussions on

appropriate decontamination to advance recovery and rehabilitation of livelihoods took place among policy-makers involved in decontamination, contractors, non-profit organisations involved in disaster victim support, and experts from Japan and overseas.



FAIRDO round-table in Fukushima

Selected Publications

- Discussion Paper: “Best Practices and Recommendations for Waste Reduction towards Sustainable Consumption”
- Discussion Paper: “Making Sustainable Consumption and Production the Core of the Sustainable Development Goals”
- Discussion Paper: “Challenges of Decontamination, Community Regeneration and Livelihood Rehabilitation”
- “3R Policy Indicator Factsheets”

Development of the GHG Calculator for Solid Waste Sector

Greenhouse gas emissions from the waste sector are a problem in developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region, and initiatives on the part of the local governments actually in charge of waste management are urgently needed. Accordingly, IGES developed the GHG Calculator for Solid Waste Sector, a calculation tool that can easily estimate emissions in the solid waste sector. This tool is easy-to-use for local government employees not accustomed to complex calculation formulas (with free access from the IGES website).



Learning about quantification of GHG emissions



Research Highlights

Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services Area

Outline of Research in the Sixth Phase

IGES conducts wide-ranging policy research and capacity development to promote the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the Asia-Pacific region, focusing on forest conservation, climate change adaptation, water resources management and biodiversity conservation.

Major Activities in FY2013

Forest Conservation

—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 has expanded research activities related to REDD+ placing emphasis on good governance and community participation, including the development and implementation of community-based methods for measuring forest carbon stocks. In addition to the timely release of briefing notes analysing trends on REDD+ in major international negotiations, IGES held an open seminar on REDD+ safeguards* in Tokyo, where a report was made on national-level initiatives in Asian countries.

*The seven REDD+ safeguards were established at the 16th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP16) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to ensure REDD+ activities 'do no harm' and provide positive social and environmental outcomes, and countries agreed to create systems for information provision on safeguards.



Open seminar on REDD+ safeguards

—Trade in Forest Products

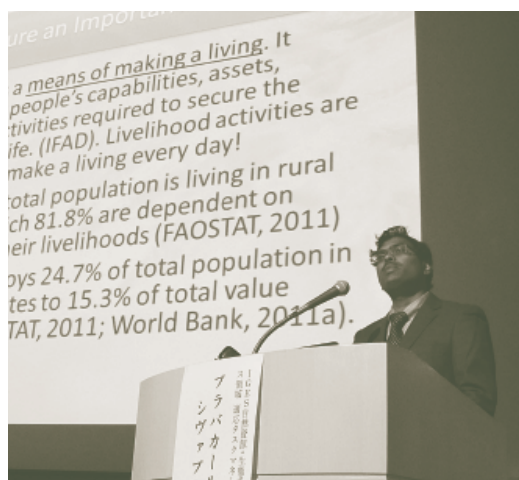
IGES participates in the Responsible Asia Forestry and Trade (RAFT), a partnership that promotes the trade of legal and sustainable timber, comprised of international NGOs. Through RAFT activities, IGES conducted a comprehensive analysis on the legality of Papua New Guinea timber and released research outcomes in a policy report.

Climate Change Adaptation

Enhancement of adaptation capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change has become a major issue. IGES executed research on the promotion of adaptation measures and assessment of adaptation



Community-based forest monitoring (left: Papua New Guinea / right: Viet Nam)



Reporting research results on adaptation

activities targeting the agricultural sector in the Gangetic Basin. Research reports were released on adaptation effectiveness indicators and decision-making on adaptation. In August 2013, IGES held the International Conference on Loss and Damage, where experts and policy-makers from various countries gathered in Bangkok, Thailand to engage in discussion on the pressing issue of adaptation and policy responses. Furthermore, parallel to the Thirty-eighth Session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) held in Yokohama, IGES cooperated with related institutes to hold a series of symposiums and seminars to provide the general public with easy-to-understand information on climate change adaptation and IPCC reports. Four IGES reports on adaptation were cited to IPCC report (Working Group II) and an IGES researcher joined the report as an author. IGES also facilitated

dialogue and cooperation between existing international networks such as the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) and the Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet).

Water Resource Management

As the regional water hub for groundwater management under the Asia-Pacific Water Forum, IGES engaged in opinion exchange with policy-makers and experts on the topic of water resource management for water security at the 2nd Asia-Pacific Water Summit in May 2013. Also, as the secretariat of the Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA), IGES advanced discussion on the improvement of water environmental governance in Asia with policy-makers from 13 Asian countries. At the WEPA open seminar held in Tokyo in January 2014, IGES reported on the current state of water environments and issues in Asian countries.



WEPA open seminar

Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

IGES conducted wide-ranging policy and investigative research on biodiversity and ecosystem

services. Research was advanced on the *Satoyama* Initiative to create societies where people and nature exist in harmony based on sustainable use of resources. Likewise, research was furthered on the valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets, business and biodiversity, and the mainstreaming of ecosystem services.

Selected Publications

- Policy Report: “Managing Forests as a Renewable Asset for Present and Future Generations: Verifying Legal Compliance in Forestry in PNG”
- Research Report: “Community-based Forest Biomass Monitoring: Action Research in PNG, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Vietnam”
- Research Report: “REDD+ Projects: Snapshots of Selected REDD+ Project Designs 2013”
- Research Report: “Adaptation Decision Making Frameworks and Tools: Multi-criteria Decision Making Tools for Prioritizing Adaptation Actions at Community Level”
- Discussion Paper: “Quality-of-Governance Standards for Carbon Emissions Trading: Developing REDD+ Governance through a Multi-Stage, Multi-Level and Multi-Stakeholder Approach”
- Discussion Paper: “Cambodia REDD+ Readiness: State of Play”

Research Highlights

Green Economy Area

Outline of Research in the Sixth Phase

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

Major Activities in FY2013

Transition to Green Economy

IGES aimed to explore different models for achieving a green economy and studies on policy measures supporting the transition to a green economy in the Asia-Pacific region. Issues that have been addressed include sustainable resource use, indicators measuring sustainability and happiness, and the water-energy-food nexus for integrated mitigation and adaption under climate

change impacts. An empirical study on the trade of renewable energy technologies in East Asia was conducted for assessing energy trading and its regional macroeconomic impacts under a project of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and ADB Institute.

Green Investment and Green Jobs

Greening investment and creating green and decent jobs are important for developing countries to achieve low-carbon, resource-efficient and socially inclusive development. By participating in the Green Economy Assessment project of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), under the policy process of the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), IGES contributed to several UNEP green economy assessment reports to help African countries formulate their national strategy and policies on the transition to a green economy. By participating in the Green Job Asia project of the International Labour Organization (ILO)'s Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and participating in the ILO's Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network (GAIN), IGES contributed to green jobs assessment studies in Malaysia and Indonesia.

Business Initiatives towards a Green Economy

This research and related activities examined the role of industry in the introduction of ambitious climate change policies and concrete strategies to substantiate green economy, by taking into consideration the global business competitiveness and the deterioration of the terms of trade in Japan caused by price increases in resources such as crude oil. Through initiatives such as the Japan Climate Leaders' Partnership (Japan-CLP), a coalition of leading businesses, IGES made proposals from a business standpoint on business models to contribute to the realisation of a green economy. The "Green Gift" scheme was proposed by IGES to stimulate investment in renewable



energies, focusing on money gifted or succeeded by the current generation of grandparents to their children and grandchildren. The total of such funds

reaches JPY 30 trillion per year. The scheme will work by giving tax exemption on the asset transfer tax if the assets are invested in the infrastructure

for renewable energy. It has received considerable attention as a practical policy proposal and was included in the items for deliberation in the FY2014 Taxation Reform Principles.



Open session on green gift in Yokohama

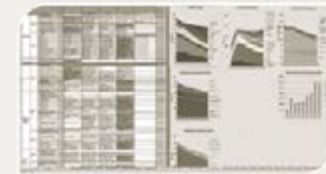
Selected Publications

- Research Report: “Water Availability for Sustainable Energy Policy: Assessing Cases in South and South East Asia”
- IGES Working Paper: “「緑の贈与」の効果分析”
- Presentation at the pre-launch of the prototype of the Japan 2050 Low Carbon Navigator: “Japan 2050 Low Carbon Navigator”

Development of the Prototype of the Japan 2050 Low Carbon Navigator

IGES, jointly with the National Institute for Environmental Studies, developed the prototype of the Japan 2050 Low Carbon Navigator which can simulate various scenarios for achieving Japan’s low-carbon society targets by 2050.

The 2050 Pathways Calculator was first published by the UK Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC) in 2010 to help develop low-carbon pathways for achieving the long-term GHG mitigation target in the UK. The Japan 2050 Low Carbon Navigator is the Japanese version of the UK 2050 Pathways Calculator. As a handy and transparent scenario simulation tool, it can help facilitate the discussions of various low-carbon options and assist in the selection of a secured balance between energy supply and demand, future social and economic trends and the use of low-carbon technologies. Expectations are high for the practical application of this tool in deliberations on future climate stabilisation.



Expert training on 2050 Pathways Calculator

Research Highlights

Integrated Policies for Sustainable Societies Area

Outline of Research in the Sixth Phase

IGES carries out research focused on environmental governance and policymaking at multiple levels, as well as citizen empowerment through education and capacity development.

Major Activities in FY2013

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

Initiatives are in full swing to develop new development goals to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that are approaching

their 2015 deadline. Agreement was reached at Rio+20 on a process for drafting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that attach importance to approaches that maintain a balance between economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development. IGES conducted a timely analysis of trends related to SDGs and released an issue brief, articles, and policy reports on governing the SDGs.

Education and Learning for Sustainability

The year 2014 marks the end of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). In the run up to 2014, IGES created a monitoring and evaluation framework for the development of regionally relevant indicators to assess the state of the implementation of ESD and reviewed the outcomes of related UN initiatives. Accordingly, a policy brief recommending improvements in ESD was released. Furthermore, IGES supported capacity development to facilitate the effective implementation of education for sustainable consumption (ESC) by the national governments of Asian countries. In February 2014, IGES held a Southeast Asia regional workshop on ESC with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), where training was conducted for policy-makers from various countries in the region.

Co-benefits

IGES carried out research activities aimed at realising co-benefits by integrating climate change and development initiatives. The outcomes of investigative research in Cambodia, Lao PDR and



Active discussion on SDGs from Asian perspectives

Viet Nam on the topic of climate change measures that bring benefits to women in developing countries in Asia were released as an issue brief. Also, IGES held a side-event at the 19th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP19) to the

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in November 2013, to raise the issue of reducing short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) such as black carbon that can mitigate climate change and deliver other co-benefits.



IGES side event at COP19

Integrated Policies for Sustainable Cities

Focusing on the energy, transport, and building sectors in Asian cities, IGES conducted research on governance reforms and methods of measuring, reporting and verifying (MRV) greenhouse gas emissions and reductions. Furthermore, an e-learning course on MRV for the transport sector in the Asia-Pacific region was released on the IGES website.



Promoting MRV in transport sector through workshop and e-learning course

Selected Publications

- Policy Report: “Governance and National Sustainable Development Strategies: Implications for the SDGs”
- Policy Brief: “Quality Education for Sustainable Development: A Priority in Achieving Sustainability and Well-being for All”
- Issue Brief: “Harnessing Climate Finance for Women in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam: A Survey of the Policy Landscape”
- Issue Brief: “Advancing Education as a Goal for Sustainable Development”
- Working Paper: “Environmental Governance and Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs): The Case of Open Burning in Thailand”
- Working Paper: “Enhancing Readiness for Green Growth: A Preliminary Assessment of Myanmar’s Policies and Institutions”

Research Activity Facilities

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. It also develops policy recommendations on strategies to stimulate sustainable business practices in Asia by promoting the application of low-carbon technologies and the diffusion of co-benefit technologies in developing countries through research on environmental and energy-saving technologies of businesses.

International Transfer and Application of Low-Carbon Technologies

The Kansai Research Centre has conducted joint research with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) in India on the application of the low-carbon technologies possessed by the Japanese private sector in small and medium enterprises in India. In June 2013, the electric heat pump was selected as an applicable technology, and was for the first time installed in a milk plant in the state of Punjab in

India. Further, proposals were made to companies in India’s forging industry regarding air compression systems, and training activities, including development of a training manual, were provided to technicians and to companies in India’s foundry industry regarding induction furnace technology.



Installing heat pump in India

Policies toward the Diffusion of Low Carbon Technologies

Research was carried out on business initiatives and policy measures, particularly economic approaches (e.g., financial subsidies, carbon taxation), aiming at innovation and diffusion of low carbon technologies. Surveys are being conducted targeting three Northeast Asian countries (Japan, China and the Republic of Korea), and the diffusion curves of selected low-carbon technologies under various policy scenarios are being modeled to examine their contribution to the mitigation of GHG emissions. Research results have been presented at a series of international conferences, including

International Symposium Application of Low Carbon Technology for Sustainable Development in Emerging Countries

An international symposium on “Application of Low Carbon Technology for Sustainable Development in Emerging Countries” was held in Kobe on 4 March 2014 co-organised with the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) and the Hyogo Prefectural Government, with 120 persons participating. Report was made on the outcomes to the four years to date of the research project concerning the transfer and application of the low-carbon technologies of the Japanese private sector to small and medium enterprises in India. Further, discussion was carried out on the role of Japan in realising low-carbon societies.



the Shanghai Forum and the Global Conference of Environmental Taxation, etc.

Information Dissemination on the Relevant Processes of Technology Transfer

The Centre became a member of the Indian government-led information-sharing platform "SAMEEKSHA", aimed at the improved energy efficiency of small and medium enterprises. Dissemination of findings on issues relevant to the transfer and diffusion of low-carbon technologies was carried out through interaction with relevant stakeholders, as well as through participation in high level events, such as the India-Japan Energy Forum 2013, DSDS 2014, ADP2-13 seminar, etc., with both Indian and overseas companies, international organisations and research institutes.

Kitakyushu Urban Centre

The IGES Kitakyushu Office was established in 1999 and has carried out various activities such as the Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment (2000-2010), a cooperative programme with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and Kitakyushu



Support for low-carbon city planning in Surabaya

City. In April 2010, the office was renamed as the Kitakyushu Urban Centre (KUC) and is currently carrying out research to promote local governmental initiatives to create low-carbon, livable and sustainable cities, focusing on critical issues such as waste management, sanitation, pollution control and transportation.

Policy Research on the Formation of Low Carbon Resilient Cities

As part of KUC's support for low-carbon city planning in Surabaya, Indonesia, feasible low-carbon projects were selected in the four areas of energy, transport, solid waste and water treatment, and a business plan was specified that would enable over 100,000 tons total reduction in CO₂ emissions annually. Furthermore, support to formulate low-carbon city plans in five cities and research on actual resilient city policies in four cities in the Asia region were carried out.

Action Research on Efficient Use of Resources

KUC continued to carry out support for 3R policy development, including the Malaysia Food Waste Management Strategy and efforts in Viet Nam and Nairobi, Kenya. Likewise, the Centre has conducted surveys on management of large-scale composting facilities in six Asian countries and examined policies to link such activities to business opportunities. Additionally, an educational manual for primary school-aged children entitled "Organic Composting—How Great!" was released. This



manual explains the mechanisms of composting, which is on the rise in many Asian cities, in an easy-to-understand way.

Collaboration on "Environmentally Sustainable Cities"

The Fifth High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (ESC) was held from 28 February to 1 March 2014 in Surabaya, Indonesia. As the secretariat for the seminar, the Centre was in charge of developing and managing the programme. In addition, the Centre reported on the outcomes to date of the ESC Model Cities Programme, carried out together with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat in 14 cities in eight ASEAN countries, at the 19th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP19) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in November 2013.

Cooperation with Kitakyushu City

The Kitakyushu Urban Centre, together with Kitakyushu City and the Kitakyushu International Techno-Cooperative Association (KITA), is in charge of operations of the Kitakyushu Asian Center for Low Carbon Society. The Centre carried out research studies and disseminated information on the environmental measures and environmental businesses of cities in Asia. Furthermore, following the release of the Japanese version of a report on the environmental initiatives of Kitakyushu City as a Green Growth City in the Green Cities Programme of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Centre supported organisation of a Commemorative Meeting for the report publication in October 2013. The content of the report was disseminated broadly both in Japan and overseas.

Junior Science School

KUC, in collaboration with the Kyushu Institute of Technology, held the Junior Science School (total of three sessions) for local primary school-aged children from May to August 2013. Based on the topic, “Experiencing Waste Cycles with the Five Senses”, participants learned about the mechanisms of composting, which is spreading in Asian countries as an effective waste reduction method, and even made their own compost. Next, vegetables were grown using this actual compost and a food tasting event was held as participants learned about resource recycling through practical experience.



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.

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 promoted capacity development among practitioners by sharing knowledge and useful tools through website updates and newsletters. (<http://www.sdplannet-ap.org>)

Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN)

The Regional Centre served 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 impact assessment (EIA) information database with the Asian Development Bank and released an inventory of EIA information on member countries. Capacity building twinning projects were begun in Sri Lanka and Lao PDR towards implementation of EIA. (<http://www.aecen.org/>)

Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)

In close collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia Pacific (UNEP-ROAP), the Regional Centre operated the Regional Hub for APAN with the Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RRC.AP) and the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI). An international conference on loss and damage associated with climate change was

held in Bangkok in August 2013, as well as 11 workshops and conferences, aiming to promote the mainstreaming of adaptation measures into development plans and knowledge sharing. (<http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/>)

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

The Regional Centre continued to implement the Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia and the Pacific, a five-year project of the US Agency for International Development (USAID). As a project partner, it developed a knowledge management platform and disseminated a variety of knowledge products to its stakeholders. The 2nd Annual Meeting was held in Fiji in June 2013. (<http://www.adaptasiapacific.org/>)

IGES Evening Café

The Regional Centre held an “Evening Café” in December 2013 so that experts from international agencies and partner organisations in Bangkok could engage in opinion exchange in an informal setting. Lively discussion took place on the topic of sustainable development goals (SGDs) in conjunction with launching a publication to which IGES contributed.



● 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 facilitate the smooth implementation of research activities in China. The office has unfolded a variety of studies and research activities based on bilateral cooperation with China, and also extending to multilateral cooperation (including international organisations).

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. In FY2013, a domestic wastewater treatment model facility was constructed in a rural area of Deyang city of Sichuan Province. Additionally, planning for the



Domestic wastewater treatment facility constructed in Deyang city of Sichuan Province

construction of a domestic wastewater treatment model facility in a rural area of Jiaxing city in Zhejiang Province was carried out.

Cooperation in the Field of Air Quality Management

The Beijing Office conducted preparation work for the framework creation of the "Sino-Japan Inter-municipal Cooperation" that will engage in air pollution control measures in China based on cooperation between local governments of Japan and the regional governments of China.

Capacity Development for Responses to Climate Change in China

As a part of human resource development activities aimed at the implementation of climate change policies, including the development of low-carbon societies, the Beijing Office conducted a training course targeted at leaders in the Chinese national and local governments in September 2013 in Japan (Tokyo, Kanagawa, Kyoto, Kobe and Kitakyushu) on the topic of low-carbon development.



Training on low-carbon development held in Kyoto (Governor of Kyoto in the centre)

Other Cooperation Activities

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

Activities at Japan Offices

● Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE)

JISE primarily carries out practical surveys and research to restore, regenerate and create ecosystems from regional to global levels to move towards the realisation of societies based on sustainable development from the perspective of plant ecology. JISE also promotes a variety of projects, including training and information collection/provision related to regeneration of forests and ecology.

In FY2013, JISE carried out surveys and tree-planting activities on restoring tropical forests in Malaysia, Kenya and Cambodia, as well as plant community ring research in rain-green forest in Thailand as the research



Vegetation survey in Kenya

project on potential natural vegetation in Asia and the Pacific. Further, research on the control of forest degradation in Lao PDR was promoted in the form of research on the structure, dynamics and assessment of regional ecosystems. In particular, JISE executed extensive (potential) natural vegetation surveys and a forest regeneration project under the Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund in Kenya that included neighbouring countries.

On the domestic front, research was carried out related to feeding damage by deer and the invasion of alien plants in mountainous areas of Izu Peninsula as vegetation science research to

Persea thunbergii forest that survived the Tsunami (Ibaraki Prefecture)



contribute to the protection of biodiversity. Likewise, research on assessment of natural forests and environmental-preservation forests as disaster-prevention forests was promoted based on research grants and independent revenue in the research project on assessment and recognition of vegetation resources. In the research project initiated as an urgent topic from 2011 on restoration of the Tsunami control forest for recovery after the Great East Japan Earthquake, surveys were continued on potential natural vegetation and the successional process for the regeneration of the “Great Forest Seawall,” which aims at disaster prevention and forest regeneration, based on support from the Toyota Foundation and the Mitsubishi Corporation Disaster Relief Foundation. Wide-ranging surveys and research were carried out by all researchers focused on Aomori, Iwate and Miyagi Prefectures, and outcomes were reported promptly at the Society of Vegetation Science. Other activities included nation-wide forest regeneration projects and investigative research in Akita, Iwate, Shizuoka and Aichi Prefectures based on collaboration between private companies and local governments. Research results for both domestic and international research projects 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, as well as in the research journal. Information was also disseminated to the general public at forums and through newsletters.

As a capacity-building project for environmental preservation, JISE carried out a series of lectures on “Creating Forests of Life and Ecology” for the general public. Likewise, ecological training

(beginner level) was reinstated, and 17 participants were hosted from around the country in this well-received programme. JISE also organised the public environmental forum “Life-saving sea walls—future prospects” in March 2014, and conducted exchange and public awareness campaigns, such as tours to participate in tree-planting activities overseas.

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 work on development of the “2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands” (Wetlands Supplement) has continued since FY2011. The following activities were implemented in FY2013:

- 4th Lead Author Meeting (20–24 May 2013, Manaus, Brazil)
- Government Review of Final Draft (12 August – 8 September 2013)

The TSU started work on development of the “2013 Revised Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol” (KP Supplement) in FY2012 and implemented the following activities in FY2013:

- Government/Expert Review of Second Order Draft (22 April – 2 June 2013)
- 4th Lead Author Meeting (15–17 July 2013, Chiang Mai, Thailand)
- Government Review of Final Draft (2–29 September 2013)

The two Methodological Reports “Wetlands Supplement” and “KP Supplement” were adopted and accepted at the 37th Session of IPCC in Batumi, Georgia in October 2013. After adoption and acceptance, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), at its 39th Session (SBSTA39) in Warsaw in November 2013, welcomed the timely completion of the IPCC’s work on these two reports. Following the SBSTA discussion, the Conference of the Parties serving as Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) at its 9th Session decided that the Annex I Parties shall apply the KP Supplement for the purpose of providing information on anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks from land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Kyoto Protocol, in the second commitment period. The CMP also decided to encourage the Kyoto Protocol Parties to use the Wetlands Supplement for reporting on wetland drainage and rewetting activity under Article 3, paragraph 4 of the Kyoto Protocol. During the SBSTA39, the TSU held a SBSTA-IPCC Special Event on these new reports featuring presentations by their authors. Finally,

Authors of Wetlands Supplement, IPCC Chair and Secretary, TFB Co-chairs and TSU members at the 37th Session of IPCC



these two reports were published on the TFI website on 28 February 2014¹.

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 including the IPCC Inventory Software. Work on improving the IPCC Emission Factor Database (EFDB) continued with other expert meetings, including data collection and editorial board meetings. The TSU hosted the following additional meetings in FY2013:

- 25th Meeting of the TFB (19–20 July 2013, Chiang Mai, Thailand)
- Expert meeting: Fugitive Emissions of Greenhouse Gases from Oil and Natural Gas Systems (20–22 August 2013, Washington D.C., USA)
- 11th Meeting of the Editorial Board of the IPCC EFDB (25–27 November 2013, Ghent, Belgium)
- 7th Expert Meeting on Data for the IPCC EFDB: IPPU Sector (25–26 November 2013, Ghent, Belgium)
- 8th Expert Meeting on Data for the IPCC EFDB: Agriculture Sector (25–27 November 2013, Ghent, Belgium)
- Expert Meeting: Improving National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and Related Tools (11–13 December 2013, Sapporo, Japan)

As an outreach effort, the TSU held an open symposium entitled “New scientific findings on climate change and the importance of GHG inventory to assess mitigation progress” in Sapporo on 10 December 2013 jointly with the Ministry of the Environment, the Sustainable Low-Carbon Society Project of Hokkaido University, the Faculty of

Environmental Earth Science of Hokkaido University and IGES. The symposium was successful with an audience of more than 100 people.



IPCC Open Symposium in Sapporo, Japan

The TSU contributed to inventory-related capacity building programmes implemented by other organisations such as UNFCCC, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIMA) 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 FY2013, three interns worked under this programme.

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

● 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 FY2013, APN supported 27 regional collaborative research projects on global change research selected by the 18th IGM through the competitive system of a call for proposals, as well as 16 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 2013, APN held the “Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Loss and Damage” in Kobe. In March 2014, together with IGES Kansai Research Centre and Hyogo Prefecture, APN held an international symposium on “Application of Low Carbon Technology for Sustainable Development in Emerging Countries” in Kobe. APN also held the 19th IGM/SPG Meeting in March 2014 in Cambodia.



Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Loss and Damage



Symposium on Application of Low Carbon Technology for Sustainable Development in Emerging Countries



Strategic Operation

Overview

IGES has carried out strategic operations in order to promote strategic policy research and to bolster its impacts on policy processes and international discussions. The Programme Management Office (PMO) plays a central role, developing the overall research strategy for IGES. Additionally, the PMO coordinates internal research activities in an integrated manner, aiming to implement effective strategic policy research through each strategic operation function, including production of flagship products, knowledge management, capacity development, quality management of research outputs, outreach and networking.

Production of Flagship Products — IGES White Papers

Once every two years IGES releases the IGES White Paper that focuses on a prominent policy agenda in the Asia-Pacific region. Ahead of ASEAN integration in 2015, IGES made advances in the preparatory work, based on the integration of several research areas, to issue the IGES White Paper V (scheduled for July 2014) on the topic of economic and social regional integration and sustainable development.

Knowledge Management

IGES carried out improvements aimed at the

management and utilisation of knowledge for IGES as a whole. Specifically, internal infrastructure to support high quality research was enhanced, including improvements in the IGES output database, deliberation on improvements in information management systems, and the adoption of a system for document management and access of information.

Capacity Development

As capacity development projects targeting major stakeholders, IGES arranged an e-learning course on measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector, as well as Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) trainings targeting organisations in Thailand and Lao PDR. Furthermore, efforts were made to enhance the capacity of IGES researchers as IGES held in-house trainings and launched study groups.

Quality Management of Research Outputs

Aiming to enhance the quality of publications, IGES began to implement the “clean production” concept to address issues affecting quality from the planning stages and throughout the entire research and writing process of publications.

Outreach

To reflect research outcomes on environmental

policies and initiatives in the Asia-Pacific region, IGES utilised a variety of media including its website, publications, events/seminars and press releases to disseminate research outcomes in a timely manner.

Networking

IGES moved forward with cooperation related to sustainable development with institutions and networks both in Japan and overseas, and disseminated research outcomes through collaboration with a variety of stakeholders. In July 2013, IGES held the Fifth International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP) in Yokohama. Internationally active experts, businesses, governments, international organisations and NGOs all gathered to discuss the topic “Paving the Way for a Sustainable Asia-Pacific: Regional Perspectives on Green Economy”. While sharing examples of concrete initiatives on realising green economies at the international, regional, national and local level, discussions were made

Front-line experts at ISAP



on future issues and responses. Moreover, in FY2013, based on collaboration with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

(UNFCCC) Secretariat, IGES has started to consider the establishment of the UNFCCC Regional Collaborating Centre for Asia (Bangkok, Thailand).

Research Networks for Low Carbon Societies

IGES participated in the International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies (LCS-RNet) and the Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet) as well as supporting the operations of each network in the role of secretariat. IGES co-organised the annual meeting of LCS-RNet in Yokohama in July 2013 where key challenges to create low-carbon societies were addressed. Additionally, a side-event on the transition to low-carbon resilient societies was held at UNFCCC COP19 in November, where efforts towards realising low-carbon transition in several countries were introduced, and discussions were held on future agendas for LCS-RNet. For LoCARNet, the network of researchers in Asia was strengthened through workshops on the creation of low-carbon strategies (Cambodia, Viet Nam) and reporting on research outcomes at COP19.



LoCARNet: network of researchers in Asia

Information Dissemination and Outreach Activities

IGES Website

In June 2013, IGES website was renewed. The new site is arranged in a simple and visual manner enabling easier access to detailed information.



Policy Briefs

IGES issued policy briefs on education for sustainable development and on the feasibility of pricing of carbon emissions in Northeast Asian countries.



Newsletter "What's New from IGES"

IGES published its newsletter three times (May and September 2013 and January 2014). The newsletter included information on IGES's research activities, seminars, and articles written by researchers.



Web-based Interview Series: "Monthly Asian Focus: Observations on Sustainability"

IGES issued a monthly web-based series on the theme of "Sustainable Asia" to deliver information in a timely manner on the dynamic, fast-moving environmental trends in Asia through interviews with experts at the forefront of these issues. In February 2014, IGES published a booklet compiling 2013 interviews.

"E-alert"

E-alert is an email newsletter that presents information on IGES's research activities and events. The newsletter was emailed every month to about 5,000 subscribers both in Japan and overseas.

Information Dissemination through the Media

IGES disseminated information on its activities and research outputs through a variety of domestic and foreign media. IGES received wide coverage via a range of media outlets including television, newspapers, periodicals and Internet news, particularly on the "green gift" scheme proposed by IGES toward promoting investment in renewable energies, as well as environmental issues in China.

Information Dissemination through International Collaboration

In collaboration with the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), IGES translated part of the Earth Negotiations Bulletin (ENB) jointly with the Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI). Combining the release of these translations with commentary from researchers analysing the major topics covered by the ENBs from COP19, IGES provided both timely and high value-added information.

Global Environment Seminars

IGES organises Global Environment Seminars for affiliate members and the general public to give easy-to-comprehend commentary on global environmental issues with the latest trends in Japan and abroad. In FY2013, IGES held two seminars on timely topics.



Post-COP19 seminar

	Date	Lecture	Venue	Participants
1st Seminar	4 December 2013	Post-COP19 Debriefing and Prospects	Tokyo	180 people
2nd Seminar	17 March 2014	An Integrative Approach to Mitigation and Adaptation	Yokohama	50 people

Contributions to Local Communities

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

Further, IGES hosted junior high school students from two schools, one in Hayama Town where our IGES Headquarters are located and another in Yokosuka City, and provided these students with workplace experience.

Main Lectures by IGES Researchers

Date	Lecture	Venue
19 October 2013	Shonan Village Academia "Café Integral" lecture, "The Degrowth Way of Life"	Hayama
12 December 2013	Course on Improving the Skills of Environmental Education Leaders	Hiratsuka
28 February 2014	Training of the Council of Prefectural and Municipal Environmental Research Institutions	Yokohama
1 March 2014	Shonan Village Academia lecture, "Garbage and Global-Warming: Cambodian Action"	Hayama

Participation in Events and Exhibitions

Date	Event	Venue
3 May 2013	Shonan Village Festival	Hayama
25-26 May 2013	Agenda Day 2013	Yokohama
5-7 July 2013	Better Hayama	Hayama



Local community activities



Lecture by IGES researcher



Appendix

Financial Statements (FY2013)

Balance Sheet (Summary)

Unit: 1,000 yen

ASSETS	4,838,996	LIABILITIES	1,361,250
CURRENT ASSETS	1,906,017	CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,150,030
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	2,932,979	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	211,220
(ASSETS FOR BASIC FUNDS)	(250,000)		
(RESTRICTED ASSETS)	(2,514,583)	NET ASSETS	3,477,746
(OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS)	(168,396)	RESTRICTED NET ASSETS	2,495,192
		UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS	982,554

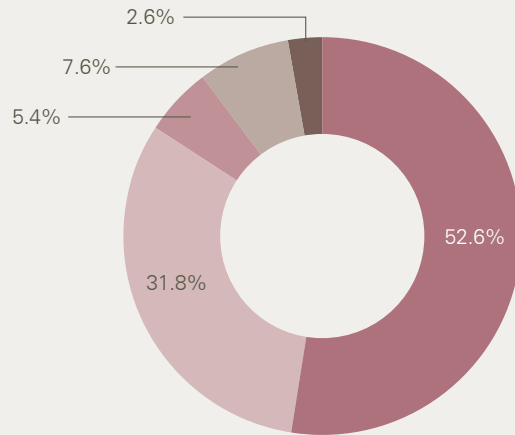
Statement of Activities (All IGES)

Unit: 1,000 yen

		Accounting for Project for public interest purpose				Incorporated accounts	FY2013 Total*2	FY2012 Total
		Strategic Research*1	TSU/IPCC	APN	JISE			
I Changes in unrestricted net assets								
Operating activities	Revenues and gains	2,463,353	173,792	387,833	68,011	270,058	3,338,249	2,794,039
	Expenses and losses	2,460,486	180,575	326,560	76,803	270,058	3,289,684	2,846,864
Non-operating activities	Revenues from non-operating	0	0	0	491	0	491	1,037
	Expenses and losses from non-operating	26,115	1,452	17	0	0	27,584	19,427
II Changes in restricted net assets								
Total changes in restricted net assets		▲3	0	0	61,566	0	61,563	▲16,455
Net assets at end of year		798,155	160,060	184,159	2,305,815	29,557	3,477,746	3,395,400

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

Contents of revenues and gain

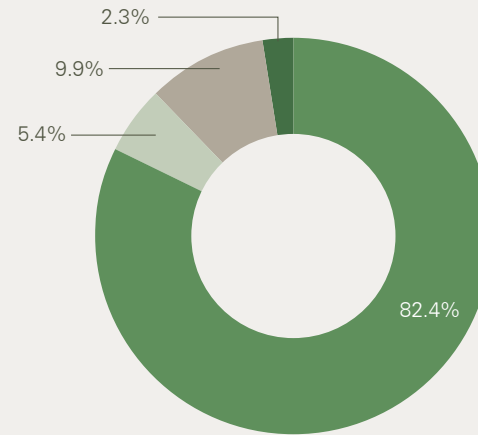


Unit: 1,000 Yen

Contract revenue	1,754,312
Contribution	1,061,481
Grants	179,858
Revenue for rental office	255,107
Income, and others	87,491

Total **3,338,249**

Expenses and losses



Unit: 1,000 Yen

Strategic research*1	2,730,544
IPCC/TSU	180,575
APN	326,560
JISE	76,803
<Internal transactions>	▲ 24,798

Total **3,289,684**

*1 Including incorporated accounts

About IGES

Background

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

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

March 1998: Establishment of IGES

April 2012: Transition to a public-interest incorporated foundation

Personnel (As of 31 March 2014)

			(Short-term)	(Non-Japanese)
Research Employees	Strategic Research Project	87	(22)	(34)
	Projects for Public Interest other than Strategic Research	10	(1)	(2)
Administrative Employees	General Administration	28	(13)	(2)
	Research Support	31	(19)	(2)
	Projects for Public Interest other than Strategic Research	15	(5)	(4)
Total		171	(60)	(44)

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

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

Directors

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

Auditors

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

Honorary Advisors

Mr. Toshiki Kaifu	Former Prime Minister; Advisor, Global Environmental Action
Ms. Yoriko Kawaguchi	Former Member of the House of Councilors; Former Minister of Foreign Affairs; Former Minister of the Environment, Japan
Prof. Hiroshi Komiyama	Chairman of the Institute, Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc; President Emeritus, the University of Tokyo
Mr. Tomiichi Murayama	Former Prime Minister; Senior Advisor, Global Environmental Action
Dr. Jun-ichi Nishizawa	Former 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	Founder Chairman and Chief Mentor, UNESCO Chair in Ecotechnology, M S Swaminathan Research Foundation
Dr. Takeshi Umehara	Honorary Advisor, International Research Center for Japanese Studies

Counsellors

Mr. Nobutoshi Akao	Former Japanese Ambassador to Thailand
Mr. Lucas Assunção	Head of Trade, Environment and Sustainable Development Branch, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Mr. Tsuguo Ban	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Japan Forest Recreation Association
Dr. Nobuyoshi Fugono	Advisor, Advanced Telecommunications Research Institute International
Mr. Shinji Fukukawa	Advisor, Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute
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, Institute for the Environment and Civilization
Mr. Etsuo Kobayashi	Advisor, Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association
Mr. Tomomitsu Oba	Former President, Japan Center for International Finance
Mr. Shigeyuki Okajima	Executive Director, Japan Environmental Education Forum
Mr. Masamine Sasaki	President, The Japanese Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments
Dr. Monthip 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 2014)

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

Total: 48

National Administrative Organisations (16)

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

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

International Organisations (6)

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

Research and Academic Institutions (26)

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

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

Chapter 1 General Provisions

(Name)

Article 1

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

(Office)

Article 2

1. The headquarters of the Institute shall be situated at 2108-11, Kami Yamaguchi, 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) (hereafter “the Revising Act”); assets received as donations from corporations or individuals, after the date of transition to a public-interest corporation
- 2) voluntary contributions from national and local governments in Japan and other countries;
- 3) grants from national governments, local governments and public-interest corporations etc.;
- 4) income generated from existing assets;
- 5) income from fees paid by affiliates;
- 6) income from business programmes; and
- 7) any other income.

(Classification of assets)

Article 7

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

(Administration of the assets)

Article 8

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

(Restrictions on the disposal of the Basic Fund)

Article 9

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

(Strategic Research Fund)

Article 10

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

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

(Payment of expenses)

Article 11

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

(Business plans and budget)

Article 12

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

(Provisional budget)

Article 13

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

(Business reports and settlement of revenue and expenses)

Article 14

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

(Long-term borrowings)

Article 15

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

(Assumption of responsibilities and waiver of rights)

Article 16

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

subject to a resolution of the Board of Directors.

(Business year)

Article 17

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

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

Article 18

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

Chapter 3 Trustees and Board of Trustees

(Trustees)

Article 19

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

established in accordance with special laws, and also its establishment requires the approval of the administrative authority).

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

(Term of office)

Article 20

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

(Remuneration for Trustees etc.)

Article 21

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

(Exemption from liability)

Article 22

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

(Composition)

Article 23

The Board of Trustees shall be composed of all Trustees.

(Authority)

Article 24

The Board of Trustees shall resolve the following items:

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

(Convening of meetings)

Article 25

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

(Calling of Meetings)

Article 26

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

(Election of the Chair)

Article 27

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

(Quorum)

Article 28

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

(Resolutions)

Article 29

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

(Omission of Resolutions)

Article 30

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

(Omission of Reports)

Article 31

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

(Minutes)

Article 32

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

(Others)

Article 33

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

Chapter 4 Officers

(Titles and number of officers)

Article 34

1. The Institute shall have the following officers:

1) Directors

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

2) Auditors

There shall be no more than two Auditors.

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

(Elections and other matters)

Article 35

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

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

(Duties and Authority of the Directors)

Article 36

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

(Duties and Authority of the Auditors)

Article 37

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

or of these articles, or there has been any particularly unjust conduct, then the Auditors shall notify the Board of Trustees of the results of such examination.

7. In the case that a Director conducts, or may possibly conduct, an act that is outside the objectives of the Institute or an act that is in violation of the law or of these Articles, and when such conduct may possibly cause serious damage to the Institute, then the Auditors may demand that the Director concerned desist from the aforementioned conduct.

(Terms of office)

Article 38

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

(Dismissal)

Article 39

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

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

(Remuneration and others)

Article 40

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

(Exemption from liability)

Article 41

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

Chapter 5 The Board of Directors

(Composition)

Article 42

The Board of Directors shall consist of all Directors.

(Authority)

Article 43

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

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

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

Article 44

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

(Calling of Meetings)

Article 45

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

(Chair of meetings)

Article 46

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

(Quorum)

Article 47

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

(Resolutions)

Article 48

1. Except as otherwise stipulated by law or in other provisions of these Articles of Incorporation, the resolutions of the meeting of the Board of Directors shall be made when more than a half of the current number of Directors, excluding those Directors who have a special interest in the resolution, are in attendance and the resolution is approved by a majority of the Directors in attendance.
2. Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, in the case that a Director submits a proposal with respect to any matter that should be the purpose of the Directors meeting, and if all Directors indicate their assent to such proposal in writing or by electronic means, then it shall be deemed that a resolution to approve such proposal at the Board of Directors meeting has been made. However, the preceding sentence shall not apply if the Auditors

express an objection to the proposal.

(Omission of Reports to the Board of Directors)

Article 49

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

(Minutes)

Article 50

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

Chapter 6 Honorary Advisors and Counsellors

(Honorary Advisors and Counsellors)

Article 51

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

Chapter 7 Research Structure

(Duties of the President)

Article 52

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

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

(Research fellows and other related staff)

Article 53

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

(Trainees)

Article 54

1. In addition to those persons belonging to the Institute, the Institute may have other persons participate in the Strategic Research as trainees.

- 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 consult.
- 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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