



iGES
Annual Report FY2007

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FOREWORD



The Asia-Pacific region has an ever-greater role to play towards solving global environmental problems such as global warming.

Hironori Hamanaka
Chair, IGES Board of Directors

The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) was established under an initiative of the Japanese government in 1998, with the support of Kanagawa Prefecture, and conducts practical strategic research on global environmental issues for realising sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.

IGES formulates research plans for 3-year phases, and the Fourth Phase Integrative Strategic Research Programme (from April 2007 to March 2010) began in FY2007. There are seven projects implemented under the Programme Management Office which coordinates research projects and carries out cross-cutting research. These are Climate Policy, Biofuels, Forest Conservation, Freshwater, Waste and Resources, Business and the Environment, and Capacity Development and Education Project. For each of these projects, IGES made use of accumulated research outcomes and networks to further pursue research that meets the policy needs in the Asia Pacific.

With the start of a new strategic research programme, an IGES Open Forum was held in July 2007 in Tokyo on “Global Environmental Strategies for Asia-Pacific: Views and Findings of IGES”, to discuss effective environmental strategies in Asia based on research outcome at IGES thus far. IGES also organised four side events at the Thirteenth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 13) to the UNFCCC and the Third Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP3) held in Bali, Indonesia in December 2007. Based on the results of a series of multi-stakeholder consultations on the post-2012 climate change

regime held in Asia, policy recommendations were presented which effectively reflected the views of developed nations and developing countries in Asia. IGES worked hard to disseminate research results by organising various international conferences and supporting international efforts such as the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED) (for which IGES serves as Secretariat), the 3R Initiative and the Kitakyushu Initiative, and actively provided opportunities to discuss environmental policies to facilitate policies contributing to sustainable development.

The threat to the environment is continuing to grow in Asia and the Pacific, and this region has an ever-greater role to play towards solving global environmental problems such as global warming. IGES celebrated its 10th anniversary in 2008, and is constantly aware of its crucial mission of strategic policy research for the Asia-Pacific region. Since its establishment, IGES has cultivated cooperative relations with a broad range of stakeholders including national governments, local authorities, business, NGOs, citizens and experts, and intends to deepen those bonds and dedicate itself to implementing sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific.

I would like to ask for your continued understanding and support for future IGES research activities.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Hironori Hamanaka". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

OUTLINE OF IGES

MISSION AND GOALS

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES FROM THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

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

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

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



OUR APPROACH

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

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

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

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

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

- **Outreach for Policy-Making**

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

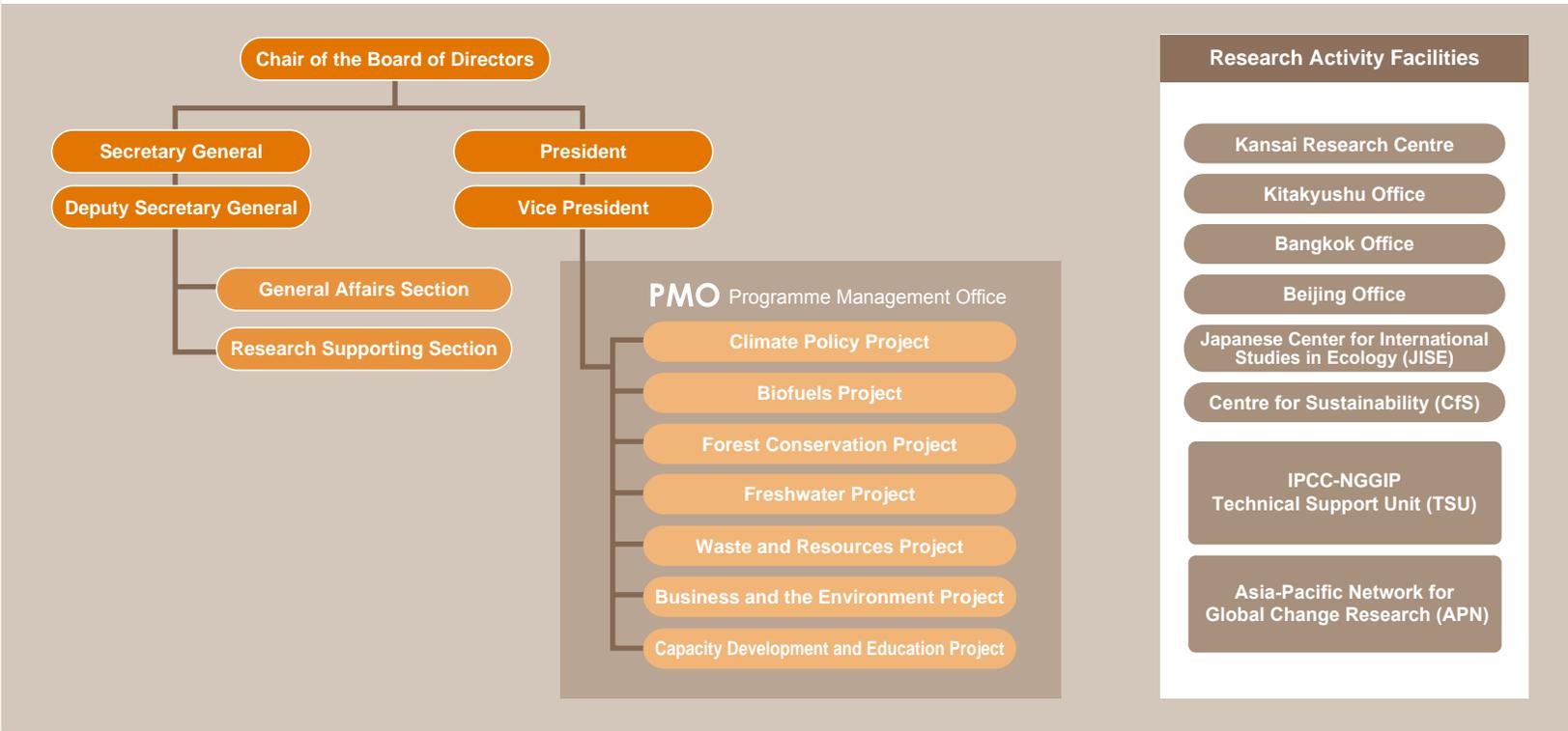


IGES' RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

IGES is conducting practical research based on the needs of the Asia-Pacific region during each three-year phase. In 2007, the Fourth Phase Integrative Strategic Research Programme (April 2007 – March 2010) was started and seven research projects were launched under the Programme

Management Office (PMO) which coordinated the projects and conducted cross-cutting research. In addition, IGES implemented a broad range of research activities at its facilities in Japan and abroad, and through inter-governmental programmes and networks.

Organisational Chart



RESEARCH ACTIVITIES



CLIMATE POLICY PROJECT



01 Outline of Research

The project aims to recommend effective climate policies for sustainable development in Asia. It carries out work on four themes: climate regime beyond 2012, market mechanisms, co-benefits and adaptation.

02 Major Research Activities

Climate Regime Beyond 2012

With the progress in policies to fight global warming, efforts by Asian countries are vital and focus is being put on developing an international framework beyond 2012, when the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol expires.

For this research, "Multi-Stakeholder Consultation Meetings on Climate Regime Beyond 2012" were held in India and China, aiming to show options for a climate regime that reflects the Asian viewpoint, while clarifying Asia's concerns and aspirations. These were the first such discussions from an Asian perspective and were highly evaluated by both developed and developing countries, especially by Indonesia where they led to a domestic discussion. The results of these meetings were summarised in a report, and presented as policy recommendations at a side event at COP13 and COP/MOP3, entitled "Reconciling Asian Developmental Priorities and Global Climate Interests in Climate Regime Beyond 2012".

Research progressed on the role of private sector in domestic and global climate policies with two conferences held in Tokyo. The first was an international symposium in April 2007 on the theme of "Climate Change and the Business Sector: Short-term Profits or Long-term Investments?" and in October 2007 there was the Japan Low Carbon Society Scenarios Toward 2050 International Symposium: The Challenge of Reforming the Industrial Structure aiming for Low Carbon Society.



Japan Low Carbon Society Scenarios Toward 2050 International Symposium



Side event at COP13
Photo courtesy of IISD/ENB

Market Mechanisms

To effectively promote the reduction of GHGs, market mechanisms such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) play a crucial role.

In order to support the smooth implementation of CDM in Asia, the research team organised training workshops and study groups in six countries (China, India, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines and Cambodia) corresponding to their diverse needs. In September 2007, the “Sino-Japan CDM Cooperation Programme Open Seminar” was held in Tokyo and introduced the recent updates of CDM projects in China as well as candidate projects for implementation support. At side events held at the 26th Session of Subsidiary Bodies of UNFCCC (SB26) in Bonn in May 2007 and at COP13 and COP/MOP3 on “Lessons Learned from CDM Capacity Building: Is There a Need to Reform International and Domestic Rules?”, there were serious discussions on the challenges and reforms of international and domestic CDM rules. IGES and the Cambodian government submitted a joint proposal on reforming CDM rules to the UNFCCC secretariat and part of the proposal was reflected at COP13 and COP/MOP3.

The CDM programme expanded its publications and database activities including the updates on “CDM in Charts” and “CDM Country Fact Sheets” and also released databases such as CDM Project Database on projects registered by the CDM Executive Board under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

With the growing Japanese and global interest on emissions trading, the Third German-Japanese Workshop on “Climate Change and Corporate Strategy” was held in Tokyo in October 2007. There were discussions on emissions trading systems to deal with climate change in both countries. In March 2008, the EU-Japan Conference on Climate Change Policies and Carbon Markets took place in Tokyo and featured a detailed presentation

on comprehensive proposals for European Commission Climate Action and Renewable Energy.



EU-Japan Conference on Climate Change Policies and Carbon Markets

Co-benefits

Research attention was paid to co-benefits of GHG mitigation policies, which bring about desirable effects in a variety of areas such as energy efficiency and air pollution improvement.

This research focuses on energy use and energy saving policies particularly in the transport, agriculture and waste management sectors, and examines policies to maximise co-benefits of GHG mitigation policies for sustainable development. The project assisted in organising the “Asian Mayors’ Policy Dialogue for the Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable Transport in Cities” in Kyoto in April 2007 and also organised a scoping consultation entitled “The Developmental Co-Benefits of Climate Policies in Asia” in Bangkok in August 2007. The consultation featured discussions on the feasibility of estimating co-benefits and also identified methodological and socio-political barriers to integrating these estimates into climate policies in Asia. At the multi-stakeholder consultations on climate regime beyond 2012, it was pointed out that the current climate change regime often failed to reflect developmental needs and that it was necessary to promote developmental co-benefits. A report on recognising and rewarding developmental co-benefits in the post-2012 regime was also prepared.



Side event at COP13



Asian Mayors' Policy Dialogue

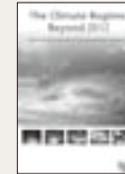


Side event on adaptation at COP13
Photo courtesy of IISD/ENB

Adaptation

Development of coping capacity to deal with the impacts of global warming is as important as mitigation of GHG emissions.

Research on adaptation examined the progress of mainstreaming adaptation into development policies at national and regional levels, for sectors highly vulnerable to climate change such as agriculture and water. A lack of awareness about economic implications of climate change impacts and the mismatch between the temporal and spatial scales of climate change projections and information needs were identified as major barriers. Several priorities to facilitate mainstreaming at local, national, regional and international levels were then identified. The outcomes were presented at various meetings, including “the UNFCCC Asian Regional Workshop on Adaptation” in Beijing in April 2007, “the 17th Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change” in Bangkok in August 2007, and “the EU-ASEAN Regional Conference on Climate Change” in



The Climate Regime Beyond 2012: Reconciling Asian Developmental Priorities and Global Climate Interests

Kuala Lumpur in October 2007. Participants at the Multi-Stakeholder Meetings discussed adaptation mainstreaming and financing and at COP13 and COP/MOP3, a side event entitled “Financing and Mainstreaming of Adaptation to Climate Change: Priorities and Prospects” was organised.

PROJECT CLOSE-UP

Proposals on the Post-2012 Climate Regime from an Asian Viewpoint



Since FY2005, IGES has been holding Multi-Stakeholder Consultations on Climate Regime Beyond 2012. In FY2007, discussion focused on four important

themes: (a) sectoral approaches, (b) low carbon technologies, (c) adaptation to climate change, and (d) co-benefits/development dividend approach. The results were published in a report entitled “The Climate Regime Beyond 2012: Reconciling Asian Developmental Priorities and Global Climate Interests”, which included proposals for strengthening the future climate regime from an Asian perspective.

BIOFUELS PROJECT



01 Outline of Research

This project aims to assess the benefits and costs of biofuel use in Asia in order to formulate policy options that optimise its application in an environmentally sustainable manner. Special focus will be given to the transport sector.

The project won the proposal competition for the Global Environment Research Fund in FY2007 and will receive funding for three years (FY2008-2010). The project will be conducted in partnership with the Integrated Research for Sustainability Science (IR3S) at the University of Tokyo, and several other partner institutes. The joint project is entitled Biofuel Utilisation Strategies for Sustainable Development (BforSD) and IGES will focus on the research on biofuel utilisation strategies to promote sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific Region.

02 Major Research Activities

Advantages and Disadvantages of Biofuels

Assessment and analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of the production methods and consumption patterns relating to each of the various types of biofuels being produced and used in Asia were conducted. Some of the assessment results were presented at the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies Open Forum: Global Environmental Strategies for Asia-Pacific – Views and Findings of IGES, KKR Hotel, Tokyo, 13 July 2007 and also published as an article titled “Ajia ni okeru jizoku kano na bio nenryo katsuyo no tame no seisaku kenkyu [Policy Research on Sustainable Utilisation of Biofuels in Asia]”, in the journal *Sangyo to Kankyo [Industry and Environment]*, January, pp. 29-32.

Policies Relating Production and Consumption of Biofuels

Assessment and analysis of policies relating to biofuels, such as economic incentives already introduced by many Asian countries in the form of subsidies and tax benefits, and mandatory mixing of diesel fuel with biofuels were conducted. The project published a paper entitled “Prospects and Challenges of Biofuels in Asia: Policy Implications,” in *Climate Change Policies in the Asia-Pacific: Reuniting Climate Change and Sustainable Development*, edited by H. Hamanaka, A. Morishima, H. Mori and P. King, 105-124. Hayama: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES). Some of the results were also presented in the poster session at 4th Asian DME Conference, 12-14 November 2007, Kitakyushu, Japan.



Impacts of Biofuel Trade

This project will conduct an assessment of the impact caused by export and import of biofuels, as well as analyse policies including import/export tariffs, subsidies and price regulations. To do so, a joint research has started with Keio University and National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) on “Development of Environmental Management Technology for Sustainable Use of Biofuels.”

Formulation of Policy Options for the Sustainable Use of Biofuels in Transportation in Asia

Based on the assessment and analysis of biofuels from a variety of viewpoints, research will be carried out to develop policy options to ensure that biofuels are produced and consumed sustainably and can contribute to sustainable development in Asia.



PROJECT CLOSE-UP

Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels



Biofuels may reduce emissions of GHG and contribute to energy security, and bring about economic opportunities for rural development. However, on the other hand, there are serious concerns about food security, and worsening environmental problems such as deforestation, loss of biodiversity, soil and water pollution, and there are questions about whether the expected positive contributions to GHG emissions reduction, energy security, and rural development can actually be realised.

The Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels,

organised by the Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne (EPFL) in Switzerland, is a multi-stakeholder initiative to develop standards for sustainable biofuels. It was established to respond to the needs of ensuring sustainable biofuels production and consumption, as well as setting up international standards. IGES attended the multi-stakeholder regional meeting of the Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels which took place in November 2007 in Shanghai, China, and took part in discussions on principles and standards for sustainable biofuels.

FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECT



01 Outline of Research

To achieve sustainable forest management in Asia, rural livelihoods and a fair negotiation of tenure, access and use rights must be secured. Reform of forest regulatory regimes to these ends must be accompanied by effective implementation, which requires action at local, national and international levels. The project works on issues such as forest regulatory frameworks, alternative livelihoods, forest certification and public procurement policy.

02 Major Research Activities

Critical Review of Forest Regulatory Frameworks

The project designed the framework for an assessment of significant forest regulatory reforms in selected Asian countries from a rights perspective to identify the incentives and barriers of the reforms and further to evaluate impacts.

Alternative Livelihood Creation

For areas where poor people have resorted to illegal forest activities, it is important not only to regulate these activities but to provide livelihood support. The project reviewed the literature on fair trade as an alternative livelihood for forest-dependent communities, with a view to designing future research on this topic.

Innovative Models to Promote Forest Certification for Small Forest Enterprises

Forest certification has progressed slowly in tropical developing countries. The project is conducting research on the certification of their small forest enterprises which face particularly large challenges to acquire, maintain and utilise certification. The project designed the framework for a comparative analysis between Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) group certification and the Indonesia Ecolabel Institute standard for community-based forest management. The project published the report "Forest Certification in Papua New Guinea: Progress, Prospects and Challenges" which discussed the initiatives in Papua New Guinea to certify community-based forest management and identified a range of factors supporting and constraining the implementation of forest certification. The project delivered a paper and a poster



International Conference on Poverty Reduction and Forests: Tenure, Market and Policy Reforms



Forest Certification in Papua New Guinea: Progress, Prospects and Challenges

presentation on the outcomes of its research on community forest certification in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Lao PDR at “International Conference on Poverty Reduction and Forests: Tenure, Market and Policy Reforms” in September 2007 in Bangkok.

Promoting Trade of Certified/Verified Legal Tropical Wood

Under the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) Project “Promoting and Creating Market Demand for Certified Tropical Wood and Verified Legal Tropical Wood”, the project analysed the interviews of over thirty companies on their awareness of timber legality issues.

Strengthening Timber Procurement Policies

The project published “Japan’s Public Procurement Policy of Legal and Sustainable Timber: Progress, Challenges and Ways Forward” which presented the results of research on public timber procurement policy. It included a comparative analysis between Japan’s policy and those of several European countries. In addition to providing recommendations for further strengthening Japan’s policy to favour legal and sustainable timber, it identified a generic set of elements that public timber procurement policies must include to be effective. At the Second Round of the International Experts Meeting on Illegal Logging in March in Tokyo, the project contributed to drafting the agenda, concept note and chair’s summary and also presented its recommendations on public procurement policies.

Others

The project published a policy brief entitled “Designing Forestation Models for Rural Asia: Avoiding Land Conflict as a Key to Success”. It outlined advantages and risks of three existing basic forestation models - (i) commercial, (ii) government-led and (iii) people-centred forestation and discussed their suitability to the Asian context. It highlighted the need to develop forestation models that involve local people in design and implementation as a means to securing livelihoods and avoiding land conflict.

In addition to activities under the core components above, the project participated in a variety of policy dialogues/processes such as the Asia Forest



Japan’s Public Procurement Policy of Legal and Sustainable Timber: Progress, Challenges and Ways Forward

Partnership, the Markets Working Group of the G8 Illegal Logging Dialogue Legislators Forum and the Fairwood Campaign. In September 2007, the project held the “Roundtable on Avoided Deforestation” to consider ‘reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries’ (REDD) as a new research opportunity. Furthermore, the project co-organised “Japan-Asia REDD Seminar” with the Forestry Agency in March, during which participants from Indonesia, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Viet Nam and Japan shared their knowledge, views and experiences.

PROJECT CLOSE-UP

Contribution to the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Asia Forest Partnership (AFP)



IGES co-organised the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Asia Forest Partnership on 12-15 November 2007 in Yokohama with Government of Japan, Government of Indonesia and the Centre for International Forestry Research(CIFOR). AFP is a regional partnership working towards sustainable forest management in the Asia-Pacific region, with members from government, civil society and the business sectors.

This meeting decided the future architecture and thematic focus of the partnership. At the meeting the project delivered its research findings on public procurement policies that favour legal and sustainable timber. IGES will continue to be represented on the AFP Steering Committee and will continue to hold the position of Chair until the next Annual Partnership Meeting.

FRESHWATER PROJECT



01 Outline of Research

The objective of the project is to develop innovative and practical management approach for better water quality in urban areas including groundwater to enhance the accessibility of safe water resources. The project also contributed to the Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA) programme which aims to share information and build capacity among stakeholders relating to water environment conservation in Asia.

02 Major Research Activities

Groundwater Quality Management for Increasing Available Safe Water Sources

Water quality management is very important in ensuring safe water sources. However, water quality management in Asia is often not adequately carried out, and there is insufficient coordination with management of water quantity.

Case studies of ground-water quality management were carried out in cooperation with regional research partners in five selected Asian cities (Bangkok, Thailand; Bandung, Indonesia; Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam; Kandy, Sri Lanka; Tianjin, China). In November 2007, there was a research meeting in Chiang Mai, Thailand and the research partners shared information on the study by reporting the progress of respective case study cities and discussion on a framework for future research.

Research results of groundwater management in Asia were also presented at the 5th International Symposium on Southeast Asian Water Environment (November 2007, Chiang Mai), and at the 1st Asia-Pacific Water Summit (December 2007, Beppu City, Oita).

Strategic Water Quality Management for Urban Areas

This research was developed as part of a cooperative project with Ministry of the Environment Japan based on an agreement made in FY2006 by China and Japan related to water environment management in China. Research focused on the proposal of a framework to promote new water quality management in regions affected by urbanisation. As well as analysing policy challenges through field surveys in China, the project held a joint forum in



Research meeting at Chiang Mai

Chongqing in November 2007 with the Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection on water environment management.

Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA)

WEPA is an initiative proposed by the Ministry of the Environment Japan at the Third World Water Forum in March 2003, aiming to improve water environmental governance and build capacity (IGES acts as the WEPA Secretariat). As its information platform, the “WEPA Database” has been developed under the partnership of the 11 WEPA partner countries. In FY2007, dialogues with WEPA partner countries in the Philippines and Lao PDR were organised. The Second International WEPA Forum was also held as an open event at the 1st Asia-Pacific Water Summit. The network of stakeholders in Asia was expanded and information for the WEPA database was gathered through these activities. By strengthening the WEPA network, IGES contributed to the capacity building of Asian governments and local citizens in terms of water environmental governance.



Dialogue in Lao PDR

PROJECT CLOSE-UP

Forum on Water Environmental Management in China



For the improvement of water pollution in China, which has become one of the country's most urgent issues, the “Sino-Japanese Joint Research to Strengthen Water Environmental Management in China”, based on an agreement between the Chinese and Japanese Ministries of the Environment, has been implemented since December 2006. IGES is the research institute on the Japanese side, and its Beijing office is carrying out joint research on water environmental management in

river basins in China in cooperation with the Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection.

As part of this, the “Forum on the Sino-Japan Joint Cooperation of the Regulation of Water Pollutants Discharge and the Water Environment Management in Key Water Areas” was held in Chongqing City, China, co-organised by IGES and the Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection. Based on the results of the joint research conducted thus far, there were talks on the regulations of water pollutants discharge to reduce contamination, and the current status and issues of water environment management in key water regions in China. There were also discussions on the way forward for future Sino-Japan cooperation on the issue of water environment.

Event at the 1st Asia-Pacific Water Summit

Under WEPA, for which IGES serves as Secretariat, the “2nd International WEPA Forum” was held as an open event at the 1st Asia-Pacific Water Summit in Beppu City in Japan on 3-4 December 2007.

To solve the challenges associated with a worsening water environment, which is one of the most pressing environmental issues in Asia, differing stakeholders must share the knowledge and experience that they have gained. At this forum, there were presentations of reports on technology and

policies to improve water environment, and on NGO/CBO (community based organisation) activities, and various stakeholders shared information through the forum. Issues identified as emerging issues regarding water environment and action needed for better water environment in the future in South East and East Asia were summarised in a forum report and distributed to the participants at the Asia-Pacific Water Summit.

WASTE AND RESOURCES PROJECT

02 Major Research Activities

Promotion of Local Community-based Solid Waste Management

Field studies in seven Asian cities were carried out and factors identified as to the lack of progress in the spread of successful practices in areas such as community-based solid waste reduction, promotion of recycling and composting of organic waste. The project investigated effective approaches to problems associated with waste management and recycling in developing countries. Out of these, the project supported the formulation and implementation of a community-based waste management projects in Bago City, Philippines for garbage banks and household composting.



Field study at Bangkok

The project actively contributed to the international policy making process in various ways. In June 2007 at the Fourth Meeting of the Kitakyushu Initiative Network held in Kitakyushu City, the project gave a presentation on replication of successful cases of waste management, and as the secretariat for the 3rd Expert Meeting on Solid Waste Management in Asia and Pacific Islands in November 2007 in Okayama City, the project assisted with preparation, organisation and summarising of the meeting.

National Capacity Development through Eco-industrial Park Policy

Focusing on policies at a national level on eco-industrial parks and promotion of recycling, analysis was carried out through case studies of eco-town policy in Japan and eco-industrial parks policy in China, on the conditions for effective recycling based on the actual national and regional situation.

Based on field surveys in Thailand, China and Republic of Korea, the similarities and differences with eco-town policies in Japan were analysed to propose effective policy adjustment with each country.

01 Outline of Research

Towards sustainable resource use, the project identifies the series of processes involved in resource recycling from production, circulation, recycling and waste management, by proposing policies aimed at realising appropriate international resource recycling and through cooperating with international and regional initiatives on the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) and chemicals management.





Toward Resource-Efficient Economies in Asia and the Pacific

Recycling Framework Development in the Asian Region

Research was carried out on policies to prevent loopholes in the international resource recycling system so as not to block domestic frameworks, as well as evaluating implementability of international policy adjustments.

The project worked hard to further expand the 3R initiatives on a global scale. It co-authored a report on the 3Rs in Asia with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) entitled "Toward Resource-Efficient Economies in Asia and the Pacific" and a highlighted version of the report was published at the Senior Officials Meeting on the 3R Initiative in Bonn, Germany in October 2007. The project also served as secretariat at the Second Asia 3R Conference in Tokyo in March 2008.

The project actively conducted research for establishing environmentally sound material flow such as acting as secretariat for the Tokyo meeting "OECD-Japan Seminar on Material Flows and Resource Productivity" held in September 2007, and assisting with the Chair's summary. It also co-organised the IGES Open Seminar "Environmental Issues in Asia from the Perspective of Material Flows Analysis" in September 2007, and made a presentation at the Japan and Germany experts meeting on resource efficiency held in Berlin, Germany in November 2007.

Upstream Policy Development for Resource Efficiency

To achieve effective use of resources, the appropriate policy at upstream use of resources (production, consumption, material flow) is crucial. Therefore, the project examined a guideline to reflect the new chemical product policies from the EU such as REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals) and RoHS (Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment) in product recycling policies. Positive contributions were also made to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) which is an international initiative to foster the sound management of chemicals. The project committed itself to the SAICM process and offered support to the Japanese government which is the regional focal point, on the occasion of the SAICM Asia-Pacific Regional meeting held in Bangkok in May 2007.

PROJECT CLOSE-UP

Towards Sound Material Cycle Society in East Asia



On 28 September 2007, IGES and the Ministry of the Environment Japan co-organised the seminar "Environmental Issues in Asia from the Perspective of Material Flows Analysis: Towards Sound Material Cycle Society in East Asia".

The seminar was attended by researchers and policy makers on material flow and international resource circulation and there were presentations on the latest research results and international efforts

on global environment from the perspective of material flow. In the panel discussion, there was an exchange of opinions on the formulation of effective and smooth international resource circulation through policies for capacity building of recycle industry in Asian developing countries, and transboundary movement of second-hand goods. There were convincing discussions on the challenges and possibilities for creating a material cycle society in East Asia.

BUSINESS AND THE ENVIRONMENT PROJECT



01 Outline of Research

The aim of the project is the formulation of effective policy recommendations to encourage environmental actions in Asian businesses and to boost cooperate environmental management (CEM) through policy dialogue and provision of information.

02 Major Research Activities

Environmental Management through Independent Cooperate Efforts

The project carried out surveys in China, India and Thailand on industry and environmental related policies, emissions standards, voluntary agreements and regulations. There was also an international Business and the Environment workshop held in Kobe in October 2007 on “Corporate Environmental Management – Striving Perspectives from Asia”. Surveys were carried out on pro-active policy methodology,



Second Policy Consultation Forum of Seoul Initiative Network

focusing on environmental disclosure by major companies, and supply chain management of small and medium sized businesses, as well as evaluating each country’s environmental governance system and voluntary corporate efforts.

In September 2007, the project presented its research results at the “Second Policy Consultation Forum of Seoul Initiative Network” on Green Growth dialogues organised by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) in Bangkok, Thailand.

Implementation of Eco-Industrial Clusters (EIC)

Clustering of small business and developments of inter-firm networks among them is a promising approach to improve the environmental performance of small businesses that can also bring economic benefits to the community.

In order to clarify the feasibility of such an approach, the project focused on EIC in urban-rural fringe areas and evaluated their environmental, economic and social benefits as well as examining ways to promote such clusters. At the Seventh Asia Pacific Roundtable on Sustainable Development and Production held in Hanoi, Viet Nam in April 2007, the project presented its research results

on EICs in India, Thailand, Viet Nam and Japan. A book was also published in July 2007 summarising the research entitled “Eco-Industrial Clusters in Urban-Rural Fringe Areas” (in English only). Surveys were also carried out on EICs in China, Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

Feasibility Study on Energy Servicing Companies (ESCO) in the Household Sector

The project gathered information and conducted analysis on feasibility and effectiveness of using business schemes like ESCO in the household sector to promote investment into new energy saving policies. The project won first prize in the Ministry of the Environment Japan’s “2006 Environmental Policy competition for NGO/NPO/business” with a proposal entitled “Promoting household energy conservation by utilising a home energy service company (ESCO) scheme operated by multiple cooperating entities” jointly submitted with the Biwako Bank and the Shiga Prefecture Electrical Business Union. Details were presented at a symposium held in Otsu City, Shiga Prefecture in June 2007. A local government and financial institution have started to consider the utilisation of the ESCO scheme and IGES has contributed to the widespread efforts for implementation.



Developing Technical Guidelines on Mercury Waste

In cooperation with the National Institute for Minamata Disease, the project studied technical guidelines for policy recommendations on environmentally sound management of mercury waste based on Japan’s past experiences. Draft guidelines were submitted to the Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) on the Basel Convention.



Eco-Industrial Clusters
in Urban-Rural Fringe Areas

PROJECT CLOSE-UP

Asian Efforts toward Corporate Environmental Management



The project organised an international workshop entitled “Corporate Environmental Management: Striving Perspectives from Asia” on 18 October 2007 in Kobe. In his

keynote speech, Mr. Hideaki Koyanagi, Director of the IGES Beijing Office, used a variety of examples and data to address environmental issues in China, which is experiencing high economic growth. This was followed by an explanation of IGES corporate environmental management research being carried out in Asia with field reports on the current situation and issues of CEM in China, India, Thailand and Japan. In the panel discussion, views were exchanged based on field reports and there was an active discussion on the direction of future research.

G8 Environment Ministers Meeting Commemoration Symposium



To commemorate the G8 Environment Ministers Meeting in May 2008, IGES held an international symposium in Kobe on 14 February 2008 to tackle global warming,

one of the main issues due to be discussed at the G8, entitled “Prospects and Challenges of Combating Global Warming by Asian Countries”.

At the symposium, there were reports on efforts and challenges against climate change taken by China and India which are experiencing rapid economic growth. In the panel discussion on “Asian Countries’ Approach to Global Warming and Japan’s Contributions”, panelists from Japan and overseas exchanged views on the need for international cooperation in dealing with climate change.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION PROJECT

02 Major Research Activities

Access to Environmental Information

The project prepared a survey report based on case study research of ecolabelling systems in Japan and the Republic of Korea. Preparatory assessment was carried out jointly with the Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers' Association, on legislative and institutional measures on access to environmental information.

Multi-stakeholder Empowerment and Partnership Building

As part of activities for the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED)*, the project conducted four case studies of good practice in the Solomon Islands, Australia, China and the Philippines, and clarified various stakeholder partnerships aiming for improved environmental performance.

* APFED was established in 2001 at the Environmental Congress for Asia and the Pacific (EcoAsia 2001), aiming to address critical issues facing Asia and the Pacific region and to propose new models for equitable and sustainable development of the region. IGES acts as its Secretariat and offers support for conference preparation, as well as management and cooperative programmes.

01 Outline of Research

In order to realise sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific, it is important that stakeholders make appropriate decisions and actions. As a basis for this, the project focused on three themes "Access to Environmental Information", "Multi-stakeholder Empowerment and Partnership Building", and "Education for Sustainable Development". It examined enabling conditions and explored effective measures and mechanisms for catalysing people's behavioural changes and improving environmental performance.



Local mechanisms for sustainable water resources (Philippines)



Rehabilitating a rural economy with virgin coconut oil production (Solomon Islands)



Details of case studies

Name of project research	Implemented by	Details
Rehabilitating a Rural Economy with Virgin Coconut Oil Production	KoKonut Pacific Solomon Islands Ltd.	Assisted in the rehabilitation of the rural economy by making effective use of an existing resource and significantly improved the employment and livelihood of coastal populations.
Christie Walk Ecocity Project	Australia Ecopolis Architects	Medium density co-housing development using water and energy conservation through the leadership of enterprises and NGOs.
Local Mechanisms for Sustainable Water Resources	ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability, Philippines	System reform to respond to the threat to safe water availability in regional areas.
Protection of Environmental Sustainability by Legal Means	Center for Legal Assistance to Pollution Victims, China	Encouraging compliance to environmental laws by offering free legal advice to pollution victims, training for lawyers, organising international and national environmental law symposiums etc.

Research on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

The project prepared an assessment report which summarised global trends and Asian issues on sustainable development in higher education. Compared to Europe and the US, it was clear that there are a limited number of good practices in Asia, but there are also advanced examples emerging in several Asian countries.

In addition, as secretariat for the commission on the "Vision for Environmental Leadership Initiatives for Asian Sustainability in Higher Education" established by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, the project contributed in designing the vision including the formulation of a consortium linking various stakeholders on a regional and national level, and the recommendation of policies for higher education to strengthen sustainability.

PROJECT CLOSE-UP

The Role of Education in the Creation of a Sound Material Cycle Society in Asia



On 17 March 2008, the "International Symposium on Education for Sustainable Development and 3Rs: Towards Establishing a Sound Material Cycle Society" was held in Tokyo, co-organised with the Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science, the University of Tokyo.

Participants at the symposium included APFED members and experts in the field of

environment and sustainability. Based on the results of their respective activities and APFED policy dialogues, active discussion was held focusing on policies using ESD to promote 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) activities across the whole of society as well as the role of education in the creation of a sound material cycle society in Asia.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT OFFICE (PMO) ACTIVITIES

01 Outline

Being alert and responsive to the emerging needs of the Asia-Pacific region, IGES Programme Management Office (PMO) designs an integrative strategic research plan and coordinates research projects. As well as promoting initiatives for sustainable development in the region, including the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED), it conducts selected cross-cutting studies with various other organisations.

02 Major Activities

Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED)

APFED is a regional group of eminent experts launched at ECO ASIA (Environment Congress for Asia and the Pacific) in 2001. APFED aims to address critical issues facing Asia and the Pacific region and to propose new models for equitable and sustainable development (IGES serves as the Secretariat). In FY2007, APFED gave the Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Awards to 5 projects by recognising them as good practices to promote sustainable development. APFED also supported 12 community-based initiatives under the Innovative Showcases Programme. APFED also expanded NetRes that is the Asia-Pacific regional network of policy research institutes and conducted policy dialogues on climate change at COP13.



Dialogue at COP13
Photo courtesy of
IISD/ENB

Asia-Pacific Environmental Innovation Strategy Project: Research on Innovative and Strategic Policy Options in the Second Phase (RISPO II)

RISPO II aims to promote sustainable development in the context of East Asian regional economic integration. It carried out modelling analysis using the policy impact assessment model which includes a module on environment and poverty assessment in the trade model, and case study analysis targeting priority areas (renewable energy,



RISPO-II Final Workshop

organic agriculture and waste). It also formulated policy options for achieving environmental sustainability and poverty reduction in the midst of regional economic integration. FY 2007 was the final year of RISPO-II and a final workshop was organised in March 2008 to summarise the research.

ECO Asia 2007

The 15th Environment Congress for Asia and the Pacific (ECO ASIA 2007) was held in September 2007 in Fukuoka City. The main theme of ECO ASIA 2007 was "Possible Actions to be taken by Asia and the Pacific to address global environmental issues" and active discussions took place on climate change, and waste management and recycling. IGES contributed to the meeting by preparing a discussion paper based on its research results, and by supporting the drafting and finalising of the Chair's summary of the meeting.



Environmental Management in Northeast Asia

The project examined emerging environmental issues in Northeast Asia and the current environmental management system in this region. Aiming to provide recommendations to strengthen the institutional aspects of the environmental cooperation system in the region, joint research was carried out under the auspices of the Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting of China, Republic of Korea and Japan (TEMM) in cooperation with the Policy Research Centre for Environment and Economy (PRCEE) of the State Environmental Protection Administration of China and the Korea Environment Institute (KEI). In fiscal year 2007, the current environmental cooperation mechanisms were evaluated based on the set criteria and a questionnaire survey, and interviews were conducted targeting relevant stakeholders in China, Republic of Korea and Japan.

Kitakyushu Initiative

The Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment (Kitakyushu Initiative) was established in 2000 with the cooperation of IGES and Kitakyushu City as a project of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), to create a network of local authorities in the Asia-Pacific region promoting improvements in the environment by sharing information and experience among network cities. In June 2007, the Fourth Kitakyushu Initiative Network Meeting was held in Kitakyushu City with the participation of mayors and representatives from 19 Asian cities. Information was exchanged on various ways to improve the environment at the local level and reports were made on supporting activities of international organisations and inter-city networks. There were also announcements from 11 of the participating cities on environmental commitments to be achieved by 2010 and necessary actions and measures for that. IGES, as serving as the Kitakyushu

Initiative Secretariat, will continue to monitor the efforts carried out by cities and gather information on successful practices.



Efforts towards the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit

In the midst of international policy dialogue receiving world attention and evolving towards the G8 Summit in Toyako, Hokkaido in July 2008, with global environmental issue as one of the most important agenda, IGES contributed to enrich such dialogues by providing relevant information and policy recommendations based on its research outputs. Amongst others, such international meetings included the 4th Ministerial Meeting of Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development (G20 Chiba) and the Second Round of the International Experts Meeting on Illegal Logging both held in March 2008.

» Contributions to Tony Blair's Climate Change Initiative "Breaking the Climate Deadlock"

Former British Prime Minister Tony Blair made his visit to Japan for the G20 Chiba dialogue in March 2008, to announce the Blair Initiative "Breaking the Deadlock: The Path to an International Climate Change Agreement" which calls on the main emitters of greenhouse gases such as the US, EU, Japan, China and India to make joint efforts to tackle climate change challenges. IGES, as a member inviting committee, took the opportunity of the experts briefing and participate in an exchange of views with Mr. Blair on the way forward for Japan's climate change policies and incentive building to encourage major developing countries with high GHG emissions and the US to participate in the international framework. IGES also invited Mr. Blair to speak at a symposium held in Tokyo on "Actions against Global Warming: Japan's Role in the World" which deepened the discussion on Japan's role in tackling climate change.



RESEARCH ACTIVITY FACILITIES



RESEARCH ACTIVITY FACILITIES

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

01 Activities at IGES Overseas Offices

Bangkok Office

The Bangkok Office has been in operation since its establishment under the cooperation agreement with the Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RRC.AP) of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) in 2003. As a hub for various activities in the Asia-Pacific region, the Bangkok Office continues to play a role in key areas including promoting joint studies with research institutes, governments and development partners, participating in major international environmental policy forums, and providing support to on-going IGES projects taking place in the region.

In FY2007, the following activities were carried out:

- 1) The Bangkok Office began a 3-year project under the Core Environment Program (CEP) in collaboration with UNEP and the Asian Development Bank. IGES has taken a leading role in the sustainable development planning aspects of CEP Component 3: Environmental Performance Assessment.



CEP 3 Technical Workshop
(23-25 October 2007, Bangkok)

Two workshops were held in Thailand in May and October 2007 and all discussion papers prepared for those workshops were compiled for publication in February 2008.

- 2) The Bangkok Office has assisted UNEP by contributing expertise throughout the process of formulating a Subregional Sustainable Development Strategy, as well as National Sustainable Development Strategies in the Greater Mekong Subregion. In addition, the Bangkok Office was invited to be a

founding member of an advisory committee in establishing an Asia-Pacific Network of Sustainable Development being coordinated by the International Institute for Sustainable Development.

- 3) The Bangkok Office staff have contributed to the regional and global environmental outlooks prepared by UNEP. The Bangkok representative was involved as a lead author in the policy chapter of Global Environmental Outlook (GEO-4), as well as contributing to other chapters and the executive summary.
- 4) IGES and UNEP signed a Memorandum of Understanding in September 2007 that provides a seconded staff to work initially with UNEP over a period of one year to identify and develop a range of projects on climate change for the benefit of both parties.



GEO 4 Launch (26 October 2007, Bangkok)

Beijing Office <IGES Sino-Japan Cooperation Project Office>

As a base to carry out research activities in China more flexibly, the Beijing office was set up within the Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection of the State Environmental Protection Administration of China (SEPA) in July 2006. It serves as an axis point to develop various surveys and research work in cooperation both bilaterally with China and multilaterally (including with international organisations).

In FY2007, three main activities were carried out:

- 1) A Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Capacity Building Project in China was conducted and the results linked to Certified Emissions Reductions (CER) purchasing by the Japanese government;
- 2) Sino-Japanese joint research to strengthen water environmental management in China. Through field studies in the Yangtze river basin and the Bo Hai/Huang Hai regions, the project analysed the main issues facing China's water environment and proposed policies for the future. As a result, both countries jointly implemented the "Diversified Waste Water Treatment Model Project for Rural Areas";
- 3) Participation in joint survey research in the environmental field conducted by the Japanese government in order to establish a strategic reciprocity relationship, including establishment of a co-benefit model project and a recycle-based cooperation project between Kitakyushu City and Qingdao City.



Joint research team on Yellow River downstream basin



Dismantling washing machines at recycling factory in Qingdao

02 Activities at IGES Offices in Japan

Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE)

Towards a sustainable society from the plant ecology perspective, JISE carries out practical field surveys and research for restoration and creation of the ecosystem from regional to global levels. It also promotes training in environmental and ecological studies as well as the collection and dissemination of related information. JISE was integrated into IGES in April 2007.

In 2007, JISE conducted research on themes such as "Restoring tropical forests (Malaysia and Kenya)", "Existing and potential natural vegetation in Asia and the Pacific", "Research of satoyama – rural environments (Tohoku and Kanto regions of Japan)" and "Structure and dynamics of watershed-based ecosystems". As a capacity building activity, JISE implemented training courses on ecological studies for staff at private companies and organisations relating to environmental activities and also provided training for the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). JISE also strengthened information dissemination by starting the construction of a database for vegetation survey data in



Tree planting near Nairobi, Kenya



Lecture at Environment Fair

cooperation with Yokohama National University. In addition, JISE supported the preparation of documents for the 2008 G8 Environment Ministers Meeting in close collaboration with the IGES headquarters.

IGES Centre for Sustainability (CfS) Eco Action 21

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

By November 2007, the number of enterprises certified and registered under Eco Action 21 had surpassed 2,000. In 2007, Nagano Prefecture became the first prefecture in Japan to be certified. Reflecting the growing interests among local authorities and educational establishments, Ryukyu University, Saga University as well as some vocational schools and high schools, were certified. In addition, Eco Action 21 was included in the "Strategy for an Environmental Nation in the 21st Century" decided by the Japanese Cabinet.

03

Collaboration with Inter-Governmental Programme & Network

IPCC-NGGIP Technical Support Unit (TSU)

Established within IGES in 1999, TSU supports the activities of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Task Force Bureau, which oversees the IPCC National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme (NGGIP). The unit develops and publishes guidelines for the calculation and reporting of national greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

In 2007, TSU worked on the production of publications on IPCC Guidelines and Good Practice Guidance (GPG) reports (publicity material on 2006 Guidelines and a primer as an introduction and an explanation of the 2006 Guidelines). TSU also worked on the developments of 2006 Guidelines Software for Energy Sector and the population of the IPCC Emission Factor Database (EFDB). TSU also prepared for an expert meeting "IPCC Guidance on estimating emissions and removals of greenhouse gases from land uses such as agriculture and forestry" scheduled in 2008 to discuss issues that are recognised through the experience of users.



The IPCC was awarded the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize. Mr. Taka Hiraishi who is on the Board of Directors and a Senior Consultant at IGES attended the ceremony held in Oslo as the Co-chair on the IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

The APN is an inter-governmental network of 21 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 science 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 2007, APN supported 20 regional collaborative research projects on global change research selected by the twelfth IGM through the competitive system of a call for proposals as well as 3 comprehensive research projects and 9 capacity building activities to train young and aspiring scientists in the developing countries through the programme "Scientific Capacity Building and Enhancement for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries (CAPaBLE)". In December 2007, APN organised an international seminar "Global Warming and Ecosystem/Biodiversity Changes: Facing the Challenge of Changing Ecosystems" in Kobe, Japan to disseminate its research outcomes to the general public. In addition, APN joined side events at COP13 held in Bali, Indonesia in December 2007 to appeal the promotion of global change research in the developing countries.



APN international seminar "Global Warming and Ecosystem/Biodiversity Changes: Facing the Challenge of Changing Ecosystems"

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND OUTREACH



INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND OUTREACH

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

Policy Brief

The policy brief was launched in 2005, aiming to disseminate the research outcomes of the researchers and the projects as policy recommendations in a timely manner. In 2007, IGES issued “Designing Forestation Models for Rural Asia: Avoiding Land Conflict as a Key to Success” and “Public Procurement Policies for Legal and Sustainable Timber: How to Strengthen Japan’s Policy”.



Periodicals

1) Top News on the Environment in Asia

IGES has been compiling important news on environmental issues in the Asia-Pacific region each year since 1998. A provisional version of the 2007 edition was publicised in December 2007, and the final version came out in March 2008 with contributions from 23 countries and three organisations.



2) Newsletter: What’s New from IGES

IGES published its newsletter What’s New from IGES in June, October 2007 and in February 2008. The newsletter included information on IGES’ research projects, seminars and workshops, as well as researchers’ written analysis of research.



“E-alert”

E-alert, an e-mail newsletter to subscribers, presents information on IGES research activities, events and global environmental issues. In 2007, IGES issued E-alert twice a month on average.

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

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

Information Dissemination through Media

In 2007, IGES enhanced its information dissemination activities through domestic and foreign media using press releases and press briefings as effective tools for disseminating IGES’ activities and research outcomes to a variety of stakeholders. Twelve press releases in Japanese and 6 in English were issued and widely taken up in newspapers, magazines and news websites worldwide.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT SEMINARS

IGES organises a series of seminars for affiliate members and the general public to introduce global environment issues with the latest topics. In 2007, four seminars were held on topics related to IGES research activities.

	Date	Theme	Venue	Number of Participants
First Seminar	25 October 2007	Environmental Problems Facing China under High Economic Growth: Where Does China Go from Here	Tokyo	80
Second Seminar	22 November 2007	Eco Action 21 and Environmental Management	Kobe	30
Third Seminar	21 December 2007	Trends in Climate Change Policy with COP13 Report	Tokyo	180
Fourth Seminar	26 March 2008	ESCO: Possibility of Energy Saving in Households	Yokohama	70



Third Seminar

IGES OPEN FORUM:

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES FOR ASIA-PACIFIC – VIEWS AND FINDINGS OF IGES

With the completion of the Third Phase of Strategic Research in March 2007, IGES has begun the Fourth Phase (April 2007- March 2010) and held an Open Forum on 13 July 2007 on the theme of Global Environmental Strategies for Asia-Pacific -Views and Findings of IGES. There was a full capacity audience of about 100 and the forum gave a glimpse of the heightened awareness of environmental issues in Asia.

The keynote speech was given by Dr. William Glanville (Vice President & Chief Operating Officer, International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), Canada), entitled “The Growth and Development of a Sustainable Development Research Organisation”. It was followed by a presentation by IGES Vice President, Mr. Hideyuki Mori, who announced the outline of the strategic research for the Fourth Phase and the course of future research.

IGES Research Advisors and researchers also gave presentations focusing on the urgent issue of climate change, outlining effective environmental strategies for Asia from various aspects such as climate, energy, water, business and education. In the panel discussion, it was suggested that the biggest issue emerging from the urgent situation of the environment in Asia is the involvement of developing countries in climate change negotiations. There were also opinions on the need for developed and developing countries, business and society alike, to work strategically and with ingenuity on the issue of climate change.



APPENDIX



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Balance Sheet (Summary)

(unit:1000yen)

ASSETS	3,683,261	LIABILITIES	785,752
CURRENT ASSETS	1,089,243	CURRENT LIABILITIES	725,286
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	2,594,018	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	60,466
(ASSETS FOR BASIC FUNDS)	(250,000)	NET ASSETS	2,897,509
(RESTRICTED ASSETS)	(2,292,311)	RESTRICTED NET ASSETS	2,377,635
(OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS)	(51,707)	UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS	519,874
	3,683,261		3,683,261

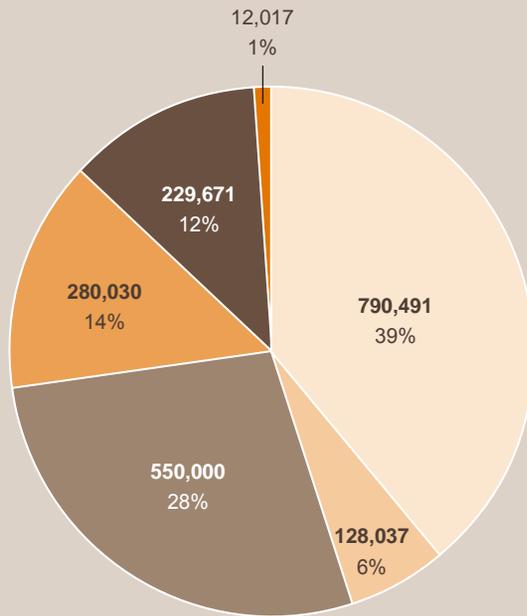
Statement of Activities (All IGES)

(unit:1000yen)

		General Account	IPCC/TSU	APN	JISE	Total
I CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS						
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Revenues & Gains	1,990,246	126,718	157,189	181,841	2,452,555
	Expenses & Losses	1,970,386	127,327	157,267	103,998	2,355,540
NON OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Revenue from non-operating	2,359	0	3,739	0	6,098
	Expenses & Losses of non-operating	308	19	17	0	345
II CHANGES IN RESTRICTED NET ASSETS						
Total Changes of Restricted Net Assets for the Year		▲196	0	0	2,127,092	2,126,896
Net Changes in Net Assets		20,113	▲629	3,644	2,204,936	2,228,064
Net Assets at End of Year		574,813	69,715	48,045	2,204,936	2,897,509

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

(unit:1000yen)

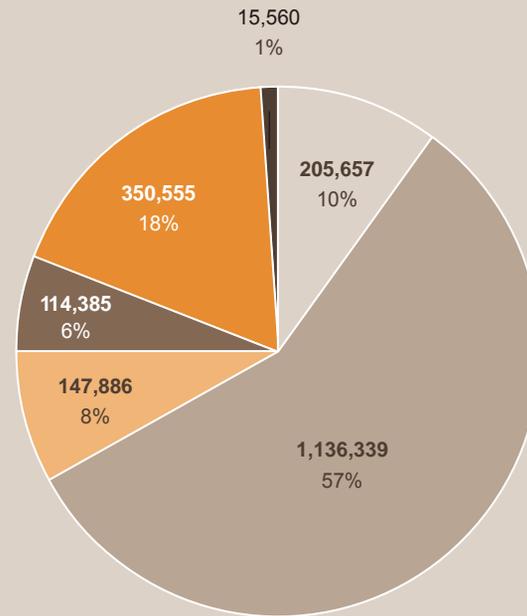


- Contract revenue
- Grants
- Others
- Revenue from shared service
- Contribution
- Interest income

Total : 1,990,246 (FY06 : 1,826,080)

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

(unit:1000yen)



- Integrative strategic research (PMO)
- Others
- Promotion of projects
- General & administrative expense
- Information, outreach
- Depreciation & amortization

Total : 1,970,386 (FY06 : 1,685,809)

ABOUT IGES

Background

January 1995 :

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

April 1996 :

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

March 1998:

Establishment of IGES

Personnel (As of 31 March 2008)

Researchers	56(10)*
Research Support and PR Staff	23(6)
Administration Staff	40(24)
Business on Special Accounts / Others	29(6)

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

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Dr. Leen Hordijk	Director, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Austria
Dr. Yasuko Kameyama	Senior Researcher, Climate Policy Assessment Research Section, Center for Global Environmental Research, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), Japan
Mr. Kotaro Kimura	Former Executive Director, Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI), Japan
Prof. Kheng-Lian Koh	Director, Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law (APCEL), Singapore
Dr. Poh Onn Lee	Fellow, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore
Mr. Philip Mathews	Assistant Director General and Head of the Bureau Science, Technology and Environment, Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), Malaysia
Mr. James Mayers	Director, Forestry and Land Use Programme, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), U.K.
Dr. Jin-Gyu Oh	Director, Center for Climate Change Studies, Korea Energy Economics Institute(KEEI), Korea
Dr. Hermann Ott	Head of Berlin Office, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy, Germany
Mr. Yong Ren	Deputy Director, Environmental Policy Research Centre, Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection, China
Dr. Johan Rockström	Executive Director, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Sweden
Prof. Ilkka Savolainen	Research Professor, VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland

Dr. Leena Srivastava	Executive Director, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
Dr. Acharee Steinmueller	Senior Research Specialist, Natural Resources and Environment Program, Thailand Development Research Institute Foundation (TDI), Thailand
Dr. Francisco Szekely	Professor, European School of Management and Technology, Berlin, Germany

Honorary Advisors

Mr. Toshiki Kaifu	Former Prime Minister; Advisor, Global Environmental Action, Japan
Dr. Ichiro Kato	Honorary Chancellor, the Seijo Gakuen; Former President, The University of Tokyo, Japan
Dr. Jiro Kondo	Chairman, The Science and Technology Foundation of Japan; Former President, Central Environment Council, Japan
Mr. Tomiichi Murayama	Former Prime Minister; Senior Advisor, Global Environmental Action, Japan
Dr. Jun-ichi Nishizawa	President, Tokyo Metropolitan University; Former President, Tohoku University, Japan
Mr. Geping Qu	Chairman, China Environment Protection Foundation, China
Dr. Emil Salim	Former State Minister for Population and Environment, Indonesia
Dr. Stephan Schmidheiny	Vice-Chairman, Executive Committee, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Switzerland
Mr. Maurice Strong	Chairman, The Earth Council, Canada
Dr. M. S. Swaminathan	Chairman, M. S. Swaminathan Research Institute, India
Dr. Klaus Töpfer	Former Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Dr. Takeshi Umehara	Honorary Advisor, International Research Center for Japanese Studies, Japan

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Mr. Shinji Fukukawa	Advisor, Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute, Japan
Prof. Takeshi Hara	Professor, Waseda University Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Japan
Mr. Masami Ishizaka	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Okura Zaimu Kyokai, Japan
Mr. Yasuhiro Kato	President, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Japan
Mr. Yoshiaki Matsuda	Speaker, Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, Japan
Mr. Tomomitsu Oba	Director, Japan Center for International Finance, Japan
Mr. Shigeyuki Okajima	Executive Director, Japan Environmental Education Forum, Japan
Mr. Masamine Sasaki	Director General, National Science Museum, Japan

As of 31 March 2008

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

Total: 48 (as of March 2008)

National Administrative Organisations (16)

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

International Organisations (6)

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

Research and Academic Institutions (26)

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

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION FOR THE INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES

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

Chapter 1 General Provisions

(Name)

Article 1

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

(Office)

Article 2

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

(Objectives)

Article 3

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

(Activities)

Article 4

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

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

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

(Working languages)

Article 5

Working languages of the Institute shall be English and Japanese.

Chapter 2 Assets and Accounting

(Composition of assets)

Article 6

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

(Classification of assets)

Article 7

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

(Administration of the assets)

Article 8

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

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

(Restrictions on the disposal of the Principal Fund)

Article 9

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

(Strategic Research Fund)

Article 10

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

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

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

(Payment of expenses)

Article 11

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

(Business plans and budget)

Article 12

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

(Provisional budget)

Article 13

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

(Business reports and settlement of revenue and expenses)

Article 14

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

(Long-term borrowings)

Article 15

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

(Assumption of responsibilities and waiver of rights)

Article 16

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

(Fiscal year)

Article 17

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

Chapter 3 Officers

(Types and number of officers)

Article 18

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

(Elections and other matters)

Article 19

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

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

(Duties)

Article 20

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

(Duties of the Auditors)

Article 21

The Auditors shall:

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

(Terms of office)

Article 22

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

be prevented from being reelected to a second term.

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

(Dismissal)

Article 23

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

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

(Remuneration and others)

Article 24

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

Chapter 4 The Board of Directors

(Composition)

Article 25

The Board of Directors shall consist of Directors.

(Authority)

Article 26

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

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

Article 27

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

(Calling of Meetings)

Article 28

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

(Chair of meeting)

Article 29

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

(Quorum)

Article 30

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

(Resolutions)

Article 31

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

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

(Voting in writing and others)

Article 32

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

(Minutes)

Article 33

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

Chapter 5 Trustees and the Board of Trustees

(Trustees)

Article 34

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

(Board of Trustees)

Article 35

The Board of Trustees shall be composed of Trustees.

(Authority of the Board of Trustees)

Article 36

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

(Calling of Meeting)

Article 37

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

(Election of the Chair)

Article 38

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

(Quorum, resolutions and voting in writing and others)

Article 39

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

(Other)

Article 40

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

Chapter 6 Honorary Advisors and Counselors

(Honorary Advisors and Counselors)

Article 41

1. The Institute may have Honorary Advisors and Counselors.

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

Chapter 7 Research Structure

(Duties of the President)

Article 42

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

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

(Research Advisory Committee)

Article 43

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

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

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

(Research fellows and other related staff)

Article 44

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

(Trainees)

Article 45

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

Chapter 8 Secretariat

(Establishment)

Article 46

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

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

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

(Books and documents to be furnished)

Article 47

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

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

Chapter 9 Affiliates

(Affiliates)

Article 48

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

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

(Amendments to the Articles of Association)

Article 49

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

(Dissolution)

Article 50

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

(Disposition of residual assets)

Article 51

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

Chapter 11 Supplementary Provisions

(Commission)

Article 52

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

Additional provisions

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



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