



JEO
JAPAN
Environment
Quarterly

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Japanese Pattern
Sakurawari Monyou



Message

NOBUTERU ISHIHARA
MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT, JAPAN

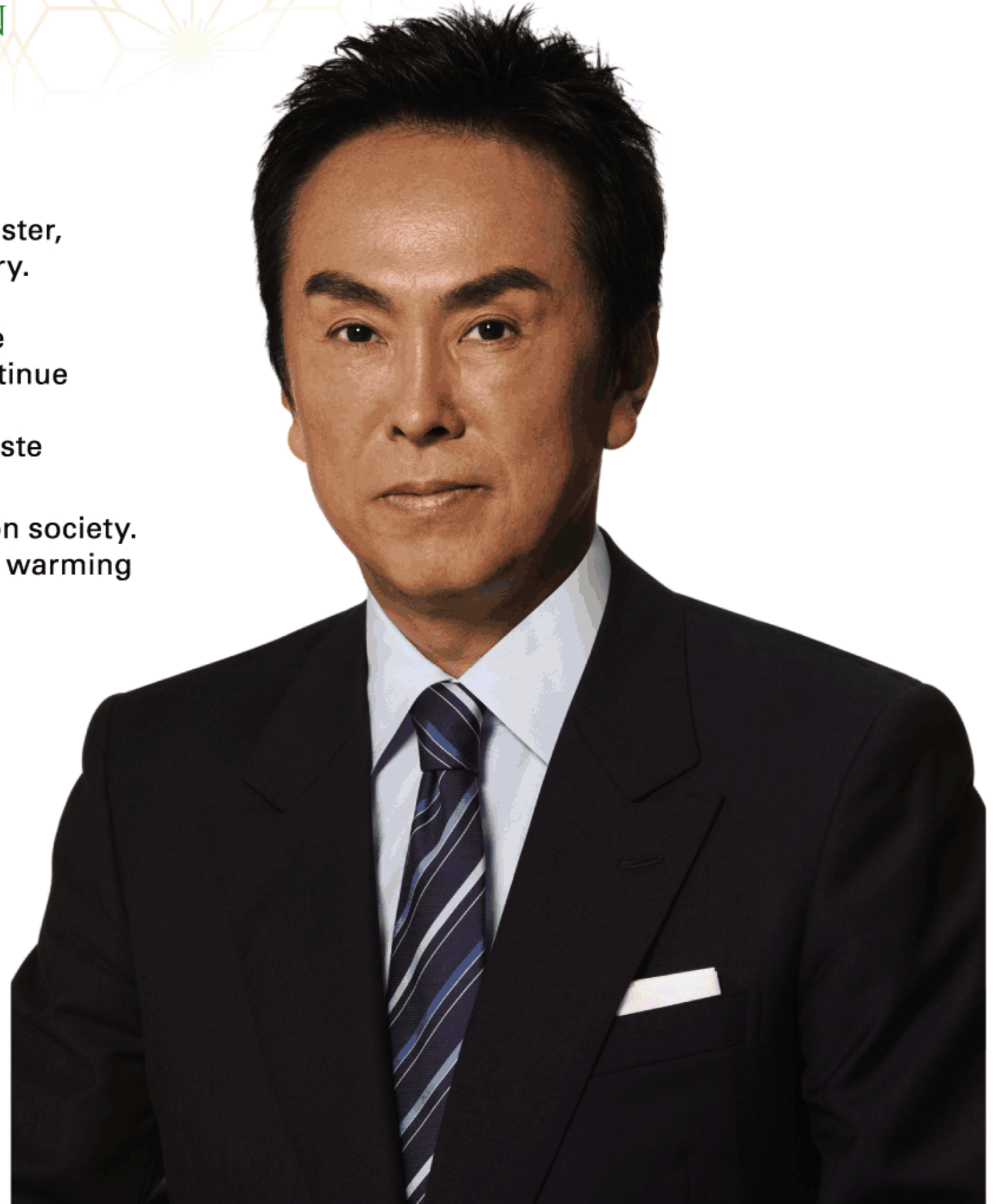
The year 2013 is a crucial point for environmental policy in two ways.

First, it is a year of restoration and reconstruction after the Great East Japan Earthquake. We received warm support for people around the world after the disaster, and we are steadily recovering and rebuilding our country. Decontamination is especially critical as the foundation for rebuilding Fukushima, and we will continue to devote all our strength to this endeavor. In addition, we will continue to work on the maintenance of interim storage facilities, the cleanup of debris, and the disposal of designated waste matter contaminated by radiation.

The second crucial point is the creation of a low-carbon society. After the Fukushima nuclear incident, the issue of global warming tended to take a backseat. To regain our focus, we are reviewing our 25 percent emission reduction goal and seriously creating plans that include new targets. We are also concentrating our country's outstanding technologies and funding to create a world-leading low-carbon society.

We are devoting our energy to solving a variety of issues in environmental policy, such as the two I have just described, as well as exerting ourselves to creating a framework for nuclear emergency preparedness in the event of a nuclear incident.

Nobuteru ISHIHARA
Minister of the Environment, Japan



PARLIAMENTARY SENIOR VICE-MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT
KAZUNORI TANAKA

Date of Birth January 21, 1949

Member of the House of Representatives
(Elected 6 times)

Career

1972 Graduated from Hosei University (Bachelor of Law)
1996 First elected to the House of Representatives

Held offices including
Parliamentary Secretary of the Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism;
Parliamentary Secretary of Finance;
Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs;
Senior Vice Minister of Finance

2012 Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister of the Environment



環境副大臣
田中和徳

PARLIAMENTARY SENIOR VICE-MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT
SHINJI INOUE

Date of Birth October 7, 1969

Member of the House of Representatives
(Elected 4 times)

Career

1994 Graduated from the University of Tokyo (Bachelor of Law)
1998 Graduated from Department of Land Economy (MA), University of Cambridge
2003 First elected to the House of Representatives
2012 Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister of the Environment; Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister of Cabinet Office in Nuclear Emergency Preparedness



環境副大臣
井上信治

PARLIAMENTARY VICE-MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT
KEN SAITO

Date of Birth June 14, 1959

Member of the House of Representatives
(Elected 2 times)

Career

1983 Graduated from the University of Tokyo (Bachelor of Economics)
Master in Public Administration (MPA), Harvard University
2009 First elected to the House of Representative
2012 Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Environment



環境大臣政務官
齋藤健

環境大臣 石原伸晃 就任挨拶

Date of Birth
April 19, 1957

Member of the House of Representatives
(Elected 8 times)

Career

1981 Graduated from Keio University,
(Bachelor of Literature)

1990 First elected to the House of Representatives

Held offices including
Parliamentary Vice-Minister
for International Trade and Industry

Minister of State for Administrative
and Regulatory Reform, Cabinet Office

Minister of Land, Infrastructure,
Transport and Tourism Promotion

Secretary-General (Liberal Democratic Party)

2012 Minister of the Environment
and Minister of State for the Corporation
in Nuclear Emergency Preparedness

PARLIAMENTARY VICE-MINISTER
OF THE ENVIRONMENT
KOZO AKINO

Date of Birth July 11, 1967

Member of the House of Councillors
(Elected 1 time)

Career

1992 Graduated from the School of Medicine,
Nagasaki University

1996 Graduated from the Graduate School
of Biomedical Sciences, Nagasaki University
(Doctor of Medical Science)

2000 Studied abroad at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center (U.S.)

2010 First elected to the House of Councillors

2012 Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Environment,
Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Cabinet Office in
Nuclear Emergency Preparedness



環境大臣政務官
秋野公造

Agreement on the “Minamata Convention on Mercury”: Toward Adoption and Signing in Minamata and Kumamoto in October

The draft of a global legally-binding convention on mercury has been agreed upon at the fifth meeting of the intergovernmental negotiating committee (INC5) in Geneva in mid-January and named the “Minamata Convention on Mercury.”



Policy Planning Division
Environmental Health and Safety Division,
Environmental Health Department

Delegates also agreed that the diplomatic conference to adopt and sign the convention will be held in Kumamoto and Minamata this October.

The convention starts with a preamble, based on Japan’s proposal, articulating the clear recognition of the lessons of Minamata Disease, which resulted from mercury pollution, and the need to ensure proper management of mercury to prevent such a disaster in the future.

Japan has actively contributed to the negotiation of the convention and will continue to make efforts to support it, including assisting developing countries in ratifying and implementing the convention, preparing the diplomatic conference, dissemination of the lessons learned from Minamata and the new image of Minamata as the “Environmental Capital of Japan,” which has achieved local revitalization through environmental activities. On a final note, Japan strongly hopes that this convention will be a milestone for global mercury management.

Concrete measures in the convention cover the whole life cycle of mercury as follows:

- Phase-out of primary mercury mining
- Restriction of import and export of mercury
- Phase-out of manufacture, import and export of major mercury-added products
- Prohibition of use of mercury in manufacturing processes, such as acetaldehyde production which caused Minamata Disease
- Reduction of mercury use in artisanal and small-scale gold mining
- Reduction of emissions of mercury to the air and releases to land and water
- Proper management of mercury storage, mercury wastes and contaminated sites as well as care of health aspects
- Financial assistance, capacity building and technical assistance for developing countries

MORE Information

UNEP INC5

<http://www.unep.org/hazardoussubstances/Mercury/Negotiations/INC5/tabid/3471/Default.aspx>

Press release about INC5

http://www.unep.org/hazardoussubstances/Portals/9/Mercury/Documents/INC5/press_release_mercury_Jan_19_2013.pdf

Lessons from Minamata Disease and Mercury Management in Japan

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/focus/docs/files/20110101-39.pdf>



fig.1



fig.2



fig.3

Minamata 水俣

fig.1 Eco-park Minamata: rose garden, bamboo grove, etc(built upon the reclaimed land using mercury-concentrated sediment). / fig.2 The Japanese delegation applauds the agreement on the Minamata Convention on Mercury. / fig.3 Minamata Disease Memorial Monument: commemorating all the victims and pledging never to repeat this tragedy.

Establishment of the National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2012–2020 to Realize an Enriching Society in Harmony with Nature

On the basis of two major events: *the adoption of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, which established new global targets for biodiversity, and the occurrence of the Great East Japan Earthquake*, The Cabinet approved the National Biodiversity Strategy 2012–2020 on September 28, 2012.



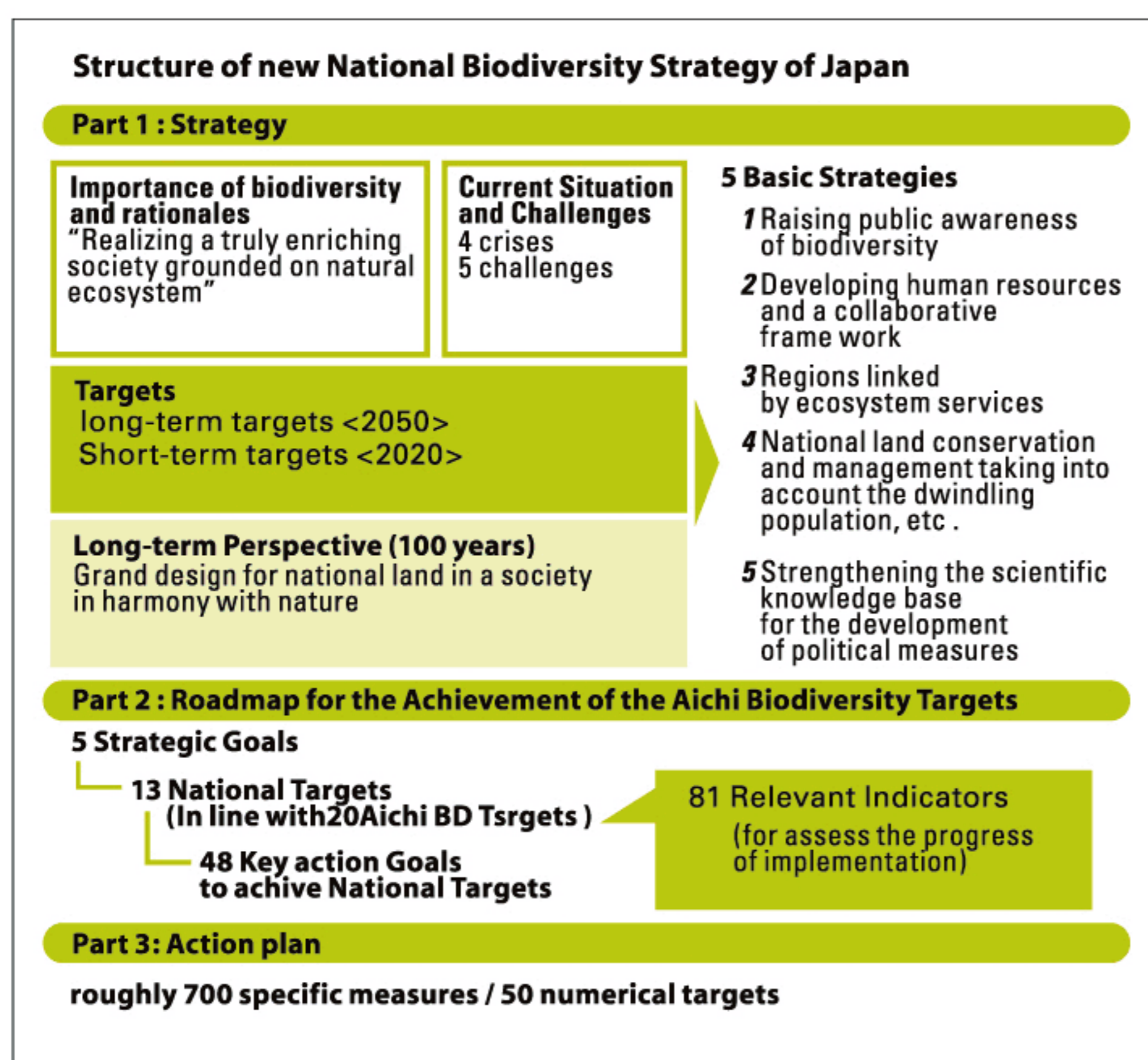
Michiharu KONO
Deputy Director,
Global Biodiversity Strategy Office,
Biodiversity Policy Division,
Nature Conservation Bureau, MOE



The “Aichi Biodiversity Targets,” new global targets on biodiversity, were adopted at the 10th Conference of the Parties (COP10) to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in October 2010 in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture. The new targets call upon countries party to the convention to establish national targets and to incorporate these into national biodiversity strategies of each country.

Also, in March 2011, the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred. The disaster revealed the need to take a closer look at the current relationship between human beings and nature, and to present the way society should exist in harmony with nature going forward.

On the basis of these events, the Cabinet adopted the “National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2012–2020,” the fifth version of the country’s strategy, which is based on the Convention on Biological Diversity and the national Basic Act on Biodiversity. This strategy provides a roadmap for Japan to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, which establishes five types of strategic goals, 13 national targets, 48 key action goals to achieve these targets, and 81 relevant indicators to measure their progress.



In establishing this national biodiversity strategy, views from diverse groups were incorporated by organizing town hall meetings nationwide, collecting public comments, exchanging views with relevant academic societies and NGOs, and seeking counsel from advisory panels, along with establishing a liaison committee among relevant government ministries and agencies.

MORE Information
<http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/about/latest/>

Public release of carbon dioxide flux estimates based on observational data by the Greenhouse gases Observing SATellite “IBUKI” (GOSAT)

The Greenhouse gases Observing SATellite “IBUKI” (GOSAT) is the world’s first and only satellite designed specifically for monitoring atmospheric CO₂ and CH₄ from space. Data on global CO₂ fluxes on a monthly and regional basis are now publicly available for the one-year period between June 2009 and May 2010.



Atsushi GOTO
Section Chief,
Office of Global Environment Research,
Policy and Coordination Division,
Global Environment Bureau



The Greenhouse gases Observing SATellite “IBUKI” (GOSAT), developed jointly by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, the National Institute for Environmental Studies and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (hereinafter the Three Parties), is the world’s first and only satellite designed specifically for monitoring atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄) from space. The satellite has been in operation since its launch on January 23, 2009.

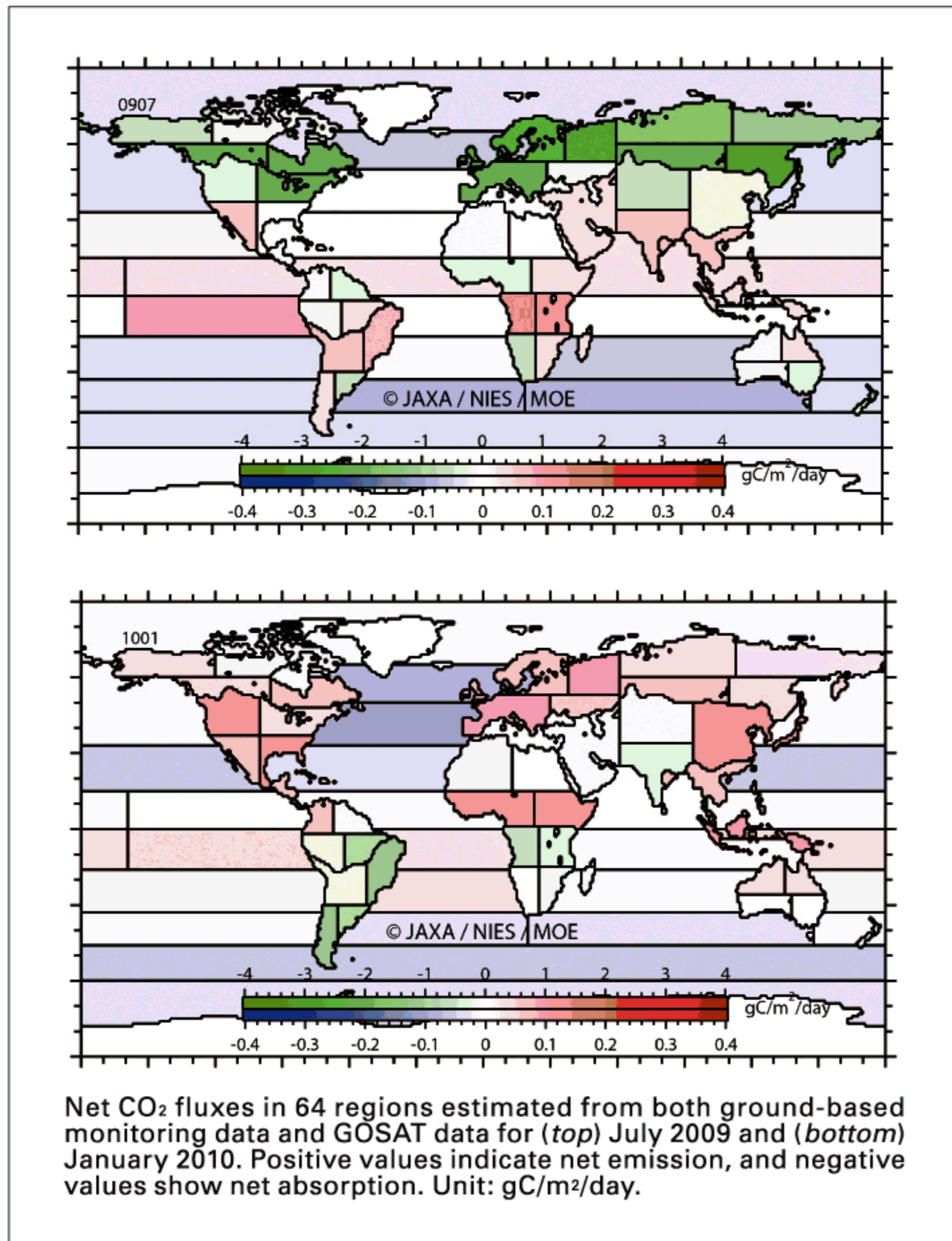
The Three Parties now publicly distribute the data on global CO₂ fluxes on a monthly and regional basis for the one-year period from June 2009 to May 2010. These flux values were estimated from ground-based CO₂ monitoring data and improved GOSAT-based CO₂ concentration data (*see Figures*).

In addition, it has been confirmed that the utilization of GOSAT data reduce uncertainties in CO₂ flux estimates. This is the first concrete demonstration of the utility of satellite-based concentration data in the estimation of global CO₂ fluxes.

This progress in the field of global carbon cycle research will bring us more reliable climate change prediction and the development of effective environmental policies for mitigating global warming in the future.

To further improve the accuracy of global flux estimates, the capability of global, space-based greenhouse gas observation must be enhanced. Since 2012, the Three Parties have

been developing GOSAT-2, a GOSAT successor with enhanced observing capabilities, with a launch aimed in 2017.



MORE Information

http://www.gosat.nies.go.jp/index_e.html

The 1st Annual Meeting of the Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet): Mobilizing Wisdom for a Low-carbon Asia Held in Bangkok, Thailand

LoCARNet is a research network in Asia for contributing directly to the development of national low-carbon and green growth policies. The first annual meeting of the network was held in Bangkok, Thailand, on October 16 and 17, 2012.

Yuko HOSHINO
Senior Assistant Director,
Research and Information Office,
Global Environment Bureau

The idea to establish a low carbon research network in the Asian region was originally proposed by Japan at the ASEAN+3 Environmental Ministers Meeting in 2011. Since the meeting, MOEJ has worked closely with the provisional secretariat of LoCARNet to establish the network.

LoCARNet was launched at the East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue held in April 2012 in Tokyo. In October 2012, the first annual meeting opened with remarks by Mr. Soichiro Seki, director general of MOEJ's Global Environment Bureau, and Supachai Watanangura, of the board of directors of TGO, with participation of 124 researchers and policymakers from 14 countries (see *fig. 1*).



fig. 1 Participants for the 1st annual meeting of LoCARNet

The main research areas discussed at the meeting were: the policy-making process and the use of integrated assessment models, land use and forestry, GHG inventories, technological needs and enabling policies in Asia, low carbon cities, local level practices and the institutionalization of low-carbon green growth. On the second day, a dialogue with researchers and policymakers was held to exchange opinions in an open manner on the findings of the previous day. Issues concerning networking, regional cooperation in Asia and the future of LoCARNet were also discussed in a session devoted to dialogue with researchers, policymakers, and other stakeholders. The results of the meetings were published as a synthesis report. It can be downloaded at http://lcs-rnet.org/publications/pdf/2012_LoCARNet_1st%20Annual%20Meeting_Synthesis%20Report.pdf

The network is an autonomous research network, operated through voluntary initiatives by researchers in various countries. It sustains close links between like-minded stakeholders. It is composed of researchers who contribute directly to developing national low-carbon and green growth policies, and who are involved in the policy-making process and contribute their knowledge to decision-making and policy planning. Through the network, knowledge and experience are shared, research cooperation related to low-carbon growth is promoted, and advice on policy-making is provided. MOEJ supports the network's linkage to governments and also international decision-making processes.

LoCARNet plans to hold various workshops in cooperation with research institutions, governments, related institutions and other networks in order to share scientific knowledge, i.e. shared regional resources.

The 2nd annual meeting is scheduled to be held in July 2013 in Yokohama. For further information, please contact the LoCARNet Secretariat.

MORE Information

LoCARNet Secretariat
<http://lcs-rnet.org/index.html> E-mail: lcs-rnet@iges.or.jp

 Logo of LoCARNet



Synthesis report of the 1st annual meeting

Enhancing the Activities of the Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia

Hitoshi YOSHIZAKI
Deputy Director, Air Environment Division,
Environmental Management Bureau



The 14th session of the Intergovernmental meeting

Given the accelerated air pollution in the East Asian region, the Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET) has been operating with the participation of 13 countries to develop a common understanding of the problem of acid deposition in the region and to promote international cooperation. Under this network, high-quality data have been provided for 10 years through acid deposition monitoring based on common methodologies.

In November 2012, the 14th Intergovernmental Meeting of EANET was held in Yangon, Myanmar, where the future development of EANET was intensively discussed. At the meeting, Japan argued, among other things, that the countries should enhance monitoring of ozone and particulate matters, which are acid deposition-related species, in a step-wise manner. Since these substances are crucial in light of their impact on human health and their mutual interaction with climate change, Japan believes that the relevance of EANET's activities will be further elevated through the enhanced monitoring of these substances.

MORE Information <http://www.eanet.asia/index.html>

Introduction of Tax for Climate Change Mitigation

Environment and Economy Division,
Environmental Policy Bureau

Responding to climate change is a critical and urgent issue on a global scale. To realize a low-carbon society, Japan is aiming for an 80 percent reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

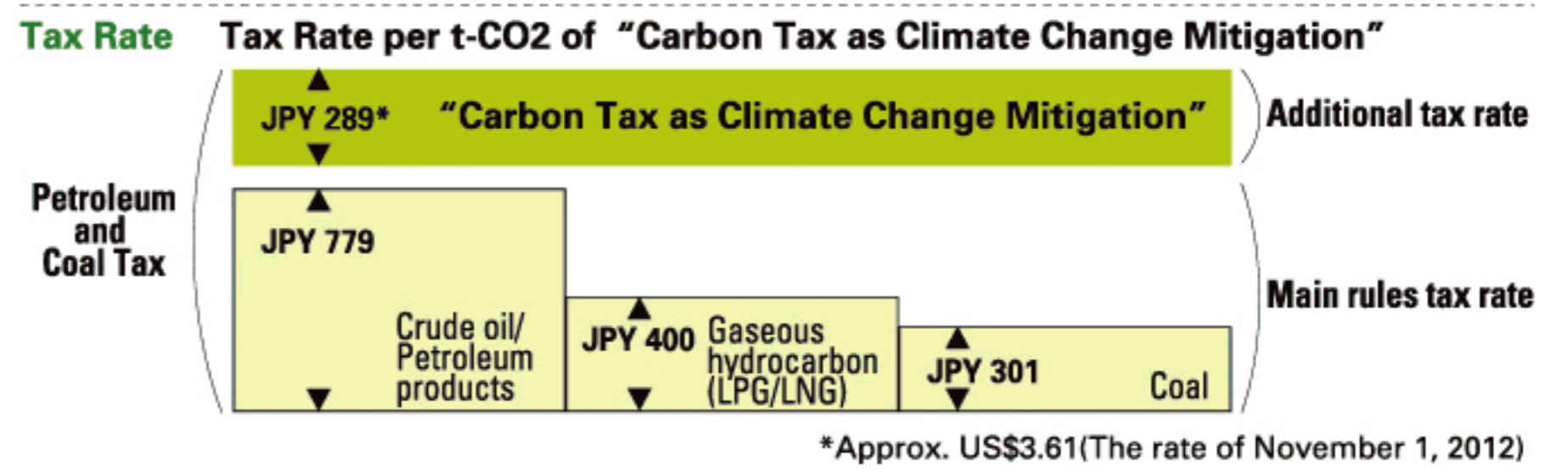
About 90 percent of greenhouse gases emitted by Japan are carbon dioxide originating from the use of energy (energy source originating CO₂). To drastically reduce greenhouse gases in the future, it is essential to strengthen the emissions control framework for such CO₂ in the medium term.

It has become even more important to advance the emissions control framework for energy source originating CO₂ after the Great East Japan Earthquake. Efforts include advancing energy conservation and expanding renewable energy.

On the basis of this background, the Carbon Tax (Tax for Climate Change Mitigation) was established as part

Carbon Tax (Tax for Climate Change Mitigation)

- Tax rate corresponding to the amount of CO₂ emissions for all fossil fuels (JPY 289/t -CO₂)
- Enforced from Oct. 2012 and increases in the tax rate gradually over 3 and a half years
- All the tax revenue will be allocated for curbing energy-oriented CO₂ emissions



Enforcement Stage

Object of Taxation	Main rules Tax Rate	From Oct. 1, 2012	From Apr. 1, 2014	From Apr. 1, 2016
Crude oil/Petroleum products [per kl]	JPY 2,040	+JPY 250 (JPY 2,290)	+JPY 250 (JPY 2,540)	+JPY 260 (JPY 2,800)
Gaseous hydrocarbon [per tl]	JPY 1,080	+JPY 260 (JPY 1,340)	+JPY 260 (JPY 1,600)	+JPY 260 (JPY 1,860)
Coal [per tl]	JPY 700	+JPY 220 (JPY 920)	+JPY 220 (JPY 1,140)	+JPY 230 (JPY 1,370)

Tax Revenue

[1st year] JPY 39.1 billion ; [Normal year] JPY 262.3 billion (about US\$3.27 billion)

➔ To be used for introduction of renewable energy and enhancement of energysaving measures, etc.

Broad, fair tax based on the environmental load (CO₂ emissions amount) for all fossil fuels

of the FY_2012 Tax Revision in order to strengthen the emissions control framework for energy source originating CO₂. The tax will make use of economic incentives to promote this framework. Revenue from the tax will be used to implement measures under the framework, such as harnessing renewable energy and conserving energy.

Website of Japan's Waste Management and Recycling Technologies and Businesses



Takumi ICHIKAWA
Office of Sound Material-Cycle Society,
Waste Management and Recycling Department



Today, we have witnessed critical waste problems, such as huge waste generation and inappropriate waste management, causing environmental degradation and human health damage, especially for developing countries with rapidly growing economies. Thus, Japan is seeking to help countries identify their waste problems and reduce their environmental load on a global scale by expanding Japan's advanced waste management / recycling technologies overseas as systems and as packages. As part of this initiative, we have launched a website in order to widely inform you all over the world about Japanese companies in the field of waste management / recycling and their technologies. This website contains brochures and videos to give an overall picture of Japan's waste management methods and the 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) systems. It also introduces individual companies and their most advanced technologies. If you are concerned about the waste problems, don't miss to visit this website!



MORE Information
http://www.env.go.jp/recycle/circul/venous_industry/index.html

The Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC) was founded in 1990, gathering corporations engaged in consultancy, monitoring / analysis service on environment,,engineering / constructing / manufacturing firms, local governments, and other non-profit organizations with the purpose of providing Japan's international environmental cooperation to developing countries from the standpoint of the Non-governmental sector. The wide range of its members reflects Japan's historical efforts to conquer pollution problems emerged during rapid economic growth in 1960s, that required to form a consortium of multiple social sectors as OECC. With its members, OECC has surveyed environmental conditions assisted the establishment of environmental conservation plans in developing countries, dispatched experts, and trained personnel.

From the next issue, our member will introduce their activities of international environmental cooperation.

MORE Information

SATO Village project in Laos :
<http://www.oecc.or.jp/english/contents/satovillage.html>

OECC: Consortium of Action oriented Players



Hideo TABATA
 President, Overseas Environmental
 Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC)



Implementing a development plan based on SATOYAMA Initiatives. OECC members formed a research team and visited the project site in Xieng Khouang Province, Laos.

The Environmental Partnership Council runs the Global Environment Outreach Centre (GEOC) jointly with the United Nations University and the Ministry of the Environment of Japan.

For Rio+20, EPC has created a network of 65 NGOs in Japan related to the environment, development, and sustainability to share information and hold study groups and meetings with the government to exchange views. Its current activities have also included publishing policy papers and holding seminars at the conference site.

As a member of the NGO Network for SR Initiatives Japan, EPC participated in Japanese National Preparatory Committee for Rio +20 and appealed the importance of citizen's participation for Rio+20.

EPC is working on building a network of environmental NGOs inside and outside Japan while being involved with sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Building a Framework of Partnership for a Sustainable Society



Tomoko HOSHINO
 Environmental Partnership Council (EPC)



Discussion meeting between the government and NGOs

Voice of Moe's Staff in foreign country

Price of Gasoline in Indonesia



Seiji TSUTSUI
 JICA Adviser, Ministry of
 Environment, Republic of
 Indonesia

I was surprised at the price of gasoline when I came to Indonesia. At the gas stations in Indonesia, both gas with fuel subsidy, which was lowered its price by subsidy, and gas without fuel subsidy are sold. The price of subsidized gas is 4,500 rupiah per liter (about 43 yen or 0.46 U.S. dollar). The price of unsubsidized gas costs almost twice as much.

What I was surprised at was not the difference in price compared with Japan, but the difference in price as a result of the subsidy. I was also surprised that people appear to be rich were using the subsidized gas.

According to newspaper reports, fuel subsidy made up about 14 percent of the 2012 national expenditure. In contrast, capital expenditures for infrastructure etc. were slightly less than 10 percent. To stave off financial pressure, the government tried to reduce the subsidy early last year. But it was failed because the government faced strong opposition.

I do not mean to throw out the significance of fuel subsidy outright. However, every time I fill up gas, I feel doubts about it, that rich people might mostly enjoy the benefit. Of course, I always use unsubsidized gas.



Gasoline station in Indonesia (the yellow pump is for subsidized gas)





fig.

National Parks of Japan

Reconstruction after the Great East Japan Earthquake: Creating a new National Park that Takes Advantage of the Connections between Human Beings and Nature

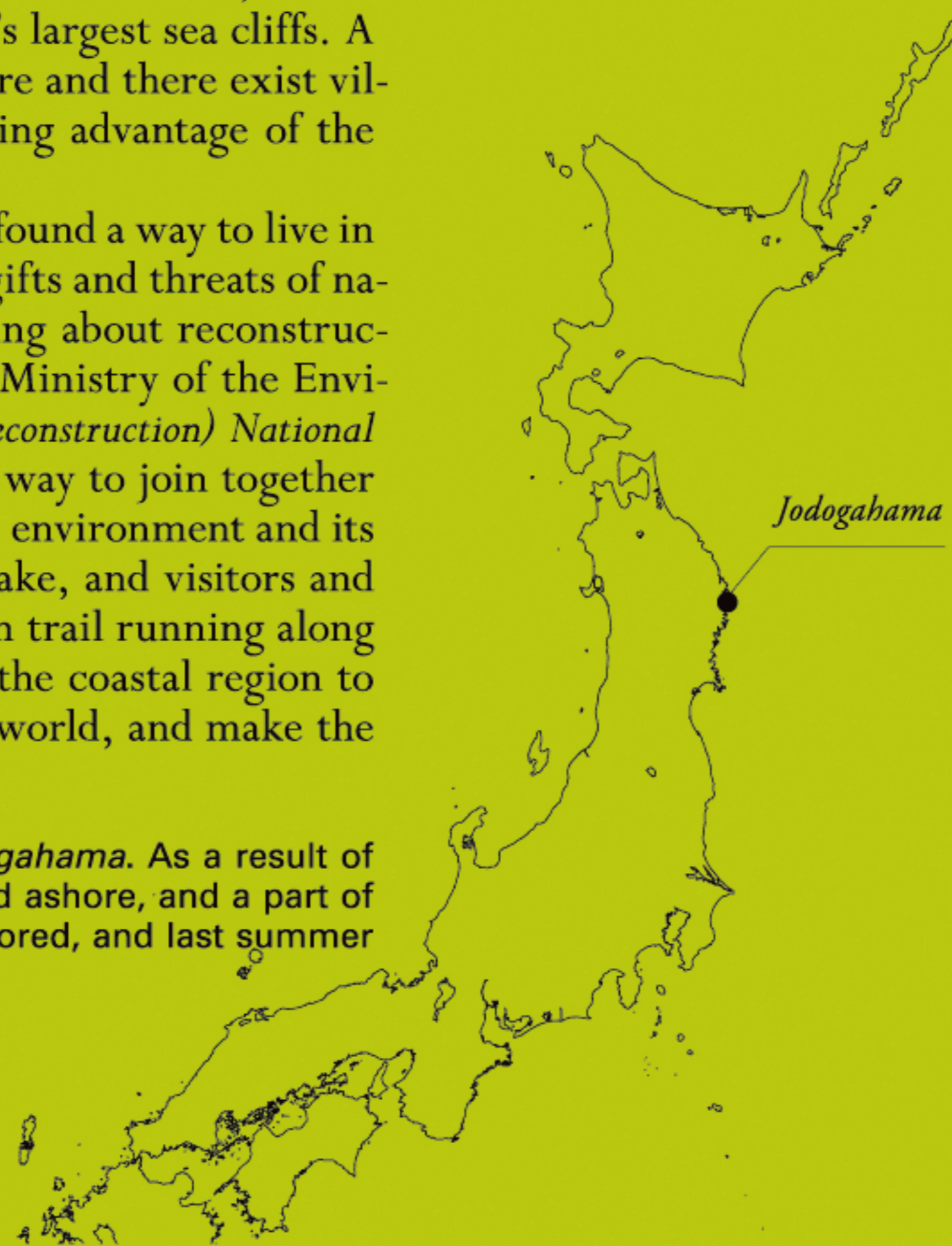
As a result of the Great East Japan Earthquake on March 2011, many lives were lost and properties destroyed. The natural environment was also greatly altered. The Pacific coast in the Tohoku region, which was stricken by the earthquake and tsunami, boasts outstanding coastal scenery, including Japan's largest sea cliffs. A portion of untouched nature remains, but here and there exist villages where people live. They lead lives taking advantage of the blessings of bountiful nature.

The people along the coast have once again found a way to live in this place. Using the knowledge of both the gifts and threats of nature by coastal residents, and seeking to bring about reconstruction of the region together with nature, the Ministry of the Environment has established the *Sanriku Fukko (Reconstruction) National Park*: planned designating in May 2013. As a way to join together diverse elements, such as the region's natural environment and its people's way of living, traces of the earthquake, and visitors and residents, the park is designed with a 700 km trail running along the coast. We want to present the allure of the coastal region to people living in Japan and to the rest of the world, and make the park a part of the restoration of the region.

fig. A representative scene from the site of Jodogahama. As a result of the tsunami, garbage from the disaster drifted ashore, and a part of the beach eroded. However, the site was restored, and last summer many visitors came to play in the waters.



Yukio FUKAYA
Miyako Park Ranger Office,
Tohoku Regional Environment Office,
Ministry of the Environment



Jodogahama

Information

Revision of the Ministry of the Environment's English Website: Release of Latest English Materials

MOEJ's English materials are now available in our English homepage. Various downloadable documents such as Japan's Initiatives, Action Plans, and presentation slides at international conferences can be searched from one dedicated collection of links (InFocus). We are continuously uploading more materials from now on. Do please visit our website.

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/>

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Schedule

The 9th Japan-Russia Bilateral Convention and Agreement for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Their Habitats and The 7th Japan-U.S. Bilateral Convention and Agreement for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Their Habitats

An informal meeting of the three countries involved in the Japan-Russia Bilateral Convention and Agreement for the Protection of Migratory Birds and the Japan-U.S. Bilateral Convention and Agreement for the Protection of Migratory Birds will be held in Tokyo in April. Representatives of the countries' governments and experts will gather to share information, discuss joint studies, and exchange views.

INQUIRIES

Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau
E-mail shizen_yasei@env.go.jp

The 7th Regional EST Forum in Asia

Based on the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), the 7th Regional EST (Environmentally Sustainable Transport) Forum in Asia is a multi-lateral policy dialogue on the theme of next-generation transport systems desired in the 21st century. For details, please visit the following website:
<http://www.uncrd.or.jp/env/7th-regional-est-forum/index.htm>

Dates and Location

- Dates April 23 – 25, 2013
- Place Bali, Indonesia

INQUIRIES

EST Forum Secretariat
E-mail est@uncrd.or.jp

The 15th Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting among China, Japan, and Korea (TEMM15)

The Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting among Japan, Korea and China (TEMM) has been held on annual basis since 1999. In this year, the conference will be held in the city of Kitakyushu in Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan (provisionally set for May). The Tripartite Environment Ministers' Award Ceremony and Forums for Business and Youth representatives will also take place.
<http://www.temm.org/>
<http://www.env.go.jp/earth/coop/coop/english/dialogue/temm.html>

INQUIRIES

International Cooperation Office, International Strategy Division, Global Environment Bureau
E-mail chikyu-kyoryoku@env.go.jp

The 5th Annual Meeting of the International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies (LCS-RNet) and The 2nd Annual Meeting of the Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet)

Researchers and policymakers from around the world, including the Asian region, will gather to have discussions on the advancement of low carbon societies based on scientific knowledge. We expect a wide range of participants. For details, please visit the website <http://lcs-rnet.org/>

DATES and LOCATION

- LCS-RNet Annual Meeting**
- Dates July 22 – 23, 2013
 - Place PACIFICO Yokohama (Yokohama, Japan)
- LoCARNet Annual Meeting**
- Dates July 24 – 25, 2013
 - Place PACIFICO Yokohama (Yokohama, Japan)

INQUIRIES

Akiko INAGOYA: Research and Information Office, Policy Planning Division, Global Environment Bureau
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