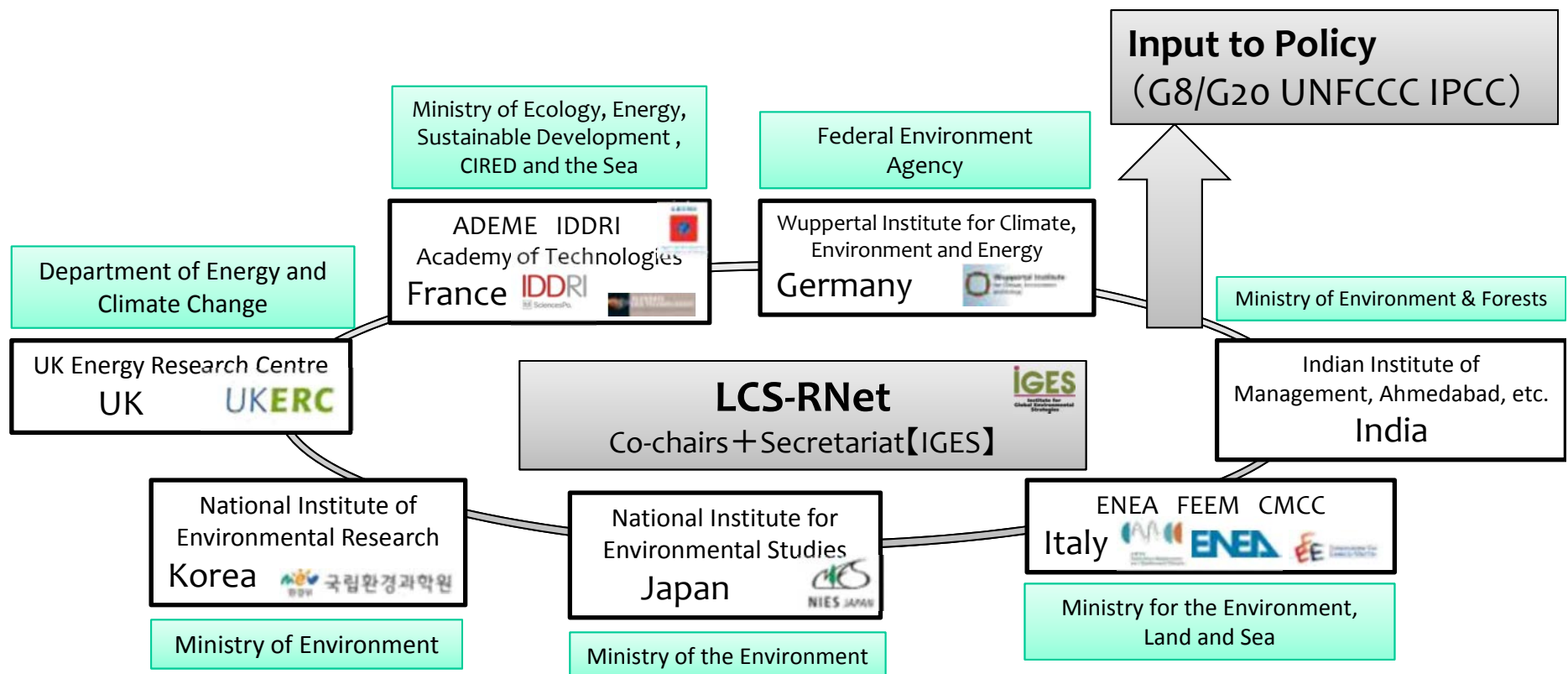


LCS-RNet: International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies

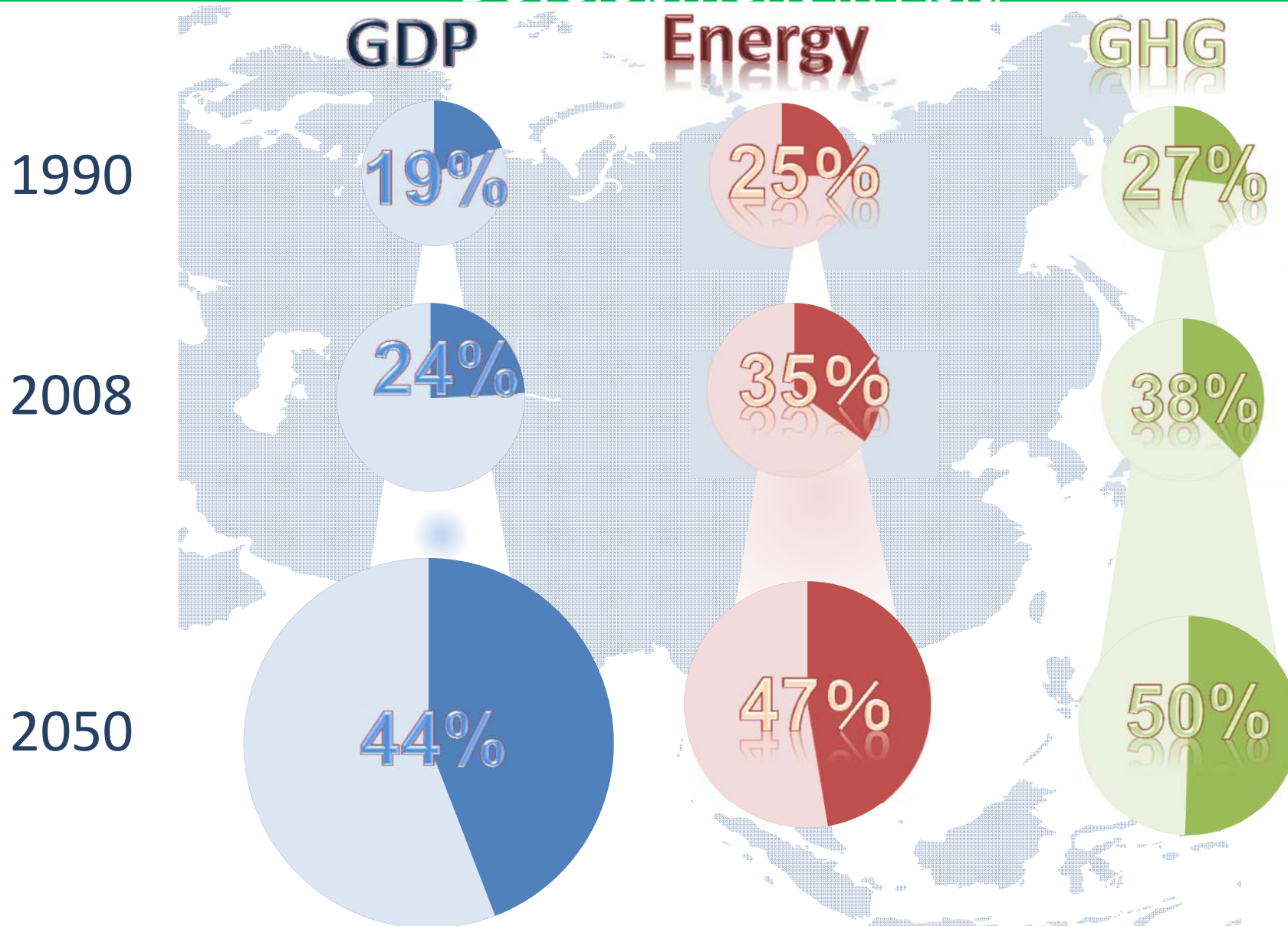
- Supported its foundation by G8 Environment Ministers Meeting.
- Research network to foster researches to realize low-carbon societies.
- 7 countries and 16 research institutes (currently)



Growing Importance of Actions towards Low-carbon Development in Asia

- Established in 2009 on the initiative of the G8 Environment Ministers Meeting
- LCS-RNet promotes:
 - 1) information exchange amongst researchers to share updated scientific knowledge and information on the various policy tools required to realize low carbon societies and green growth (hereafter “LCS research”);
 - 2) research cooperation amongst researchers;
 - 3) international dialogue between researchers, policy-makers and other stakeholders from different countries in order to learn from knowledge and experience and to reflect them in LCS research (“LCS dialogue”);
 - 4) the diffusion of scientific inputs and recommendations to international climate change policy-making fora including G8, G20 and the UNFCCC COP’s
- Secretariat: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan
- Annual Meeting: 2009 in Bologna, October 2009 hosted by Italy
- 2010 in Berlin, September 2010 hosted by Germany
- 2011 in Paris, October 2011 hosted by France

Growing Importance of Actions towards Low-carbon Development in Asia



Source: Presentation by Dr. Mikiko Kainuma (Nov. 2011)

A proposal for establishing the network in Asia

Asia Research Network for Low Carbon Development (ARNLCD)

by research organizations dedicating to LCD policy formation

Rationale: In order to strengthen Asia's fundamental and sustained capacity in formulating science-based policies for low-carbon development, and to carry out "leapfrog" development in Asia for global climate stabilization, launching a network called the "Asia Research Network for Low Carbon Development" should be considered.

Mechanism: A platform for knowledge sharing and capacity building of in-country researchers, composed of research communities deeply involved in low-carbon development policy processes. Active researchers in-country will work together with Japanese researchers on practical matters—not reports for the bookshelf.

Objective: To strengthen the scientific base for LCD policies by proactively exchanging the knowledge rooted in the region between policy makers and researchers.

Characteristics: A self-independent, autonomous research network, operated through voluntary initiatives by researchers in each country.

Organization: A network of COEs (Centers of Excellence) designated as country focal points. Managed by a steering group and secretariat.

Funding: Contributions are expected not only from donor countries but also from international organizations and from ASEAN countries themselves.

Action Schedule: After agreed at the ASEAN+3 EMM, preparatory arrangements will be initiated for its launch by 2013.

Proposed Concept of ARNLCD : Asia Research Network for Low Carbon Development

