



National Institute for Environmental Studies (Japan)

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Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development

- Every State and international institution, every person, natural or legal, public or private, shall integrate measures to achieve multiple goals of sustainable development and tackle multiple crises of global environment by taking nexus approaches.

Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

- The Parties shall promote, to the best of their ability, the improvement of scientific knowledge of complex interlinkages between environmental problems and between the pillars of the environment, economy, and society.
- The Parties shall encourage the improvement of scientific knowledge of intergenerational causalities and responsibilities as well as the promotion of anticipatory education.
- The Parties shall distribute a certain percentage of the funds of technology development to the assessment of potential negative side effects of new technologies on environmental, economic, and social aspects in the future.

Chapter IV. Youth and future generations

- Intergenerational equity shall guide decisions that may have an impact on the well-being of future generations including the youth and those who are not yet born. Present generations shall ensure that their decisions and actions do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- Every State and international institution, every person, natural or legal, public or private, shall ensure that inter- and intra-generational equities are both taken into account in its decisions. They shall take into consideration their common but differentiated responsibilities between generations.
- The Parties shall establish future-regarding institutions having either auditing or formative function or both to promote consideration of the well-being of future generations, such as committee, advisory council, participatory assembly, constitutional clause, ombudspersons, and commissioners for the future; youth quota and youth parliament; long-term project assessment, fiscal rules, and financial market; and education for the future.

(c.f. Examples of future-regarding institutions and their two functions are explained in Ogami, Tasaki, and Kameyama (2023) An Investigation on Auditing and Formative Functions of Future-Regarding

Institutions. Proceedings of EcoDesign 2023 International Symposium, 937-943. These are also referred to as “institutions for future generations (IFGs).”)

- Public authorities shall, within the framework of their national legislations, collect and make available to the public relevant information and indicators about intergenerational problems that may conflict with intergenerational equity.
- Every person, without being required to state an interest, has a right of access to information about intergenerational problems that is held by public authorities.