



Institut du
développement durable
et des relations
internationales

*Identifying key issues,
fuelling the debate,
mobilizing stakeholders.*

IDDRI is an independent institute **at the interface between research and decision-making**. It deals with sustainable development issues that require international coordination, such as climate change or the depletion of natural resources. Its work focuses on global governance, **international negotiations** and North-South relations.

IDDRI has three objectives: informing policy decisions; identifying emerging issues; and creating a platform for dialogue between stakeholders whose interests are often at odds: research organizations, public and private actors, unions and NGOs. To meet these objectives, IDDRI defines the challenges, gathers stakeholders – whatever their origin and discipline – and identifies new issues. It thus promotes a **common understanding** of concerns, while at the same time putting them into a global perspective.

International **conferences** and workshops, regular **seminars** and working groups belong to IDDRI's core activities, often organized in partnership with foreign organizations. IDDRI also promotes scientific activities and mobilizes research teams to address upcoming negotiation topics, especially via its research foundation created in 2004 and by participating in international programs.

IDDRI's website, **www.iddri.org**, is at the center of its communication and dissemination policy. It provides access to information and **publications** such as IDDRI's series – *Analyses, Idées pour le débat, Synthèses* – and materials by other editors. Three times a year, *La Lettre de l'Iddri* provides an overview of past and future events and activities.

5 focal areas

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

The growing interdependence between countries and peoples has led to a rise in the number of issues of common interest that require international coordination. This global governance is going through major changes. New stakeholders are taking part: companies, non-governmental organizations, local authorities and the scientific community. Emerging countries are already playing a decisive role in negotiations and debates, changing the face of power balances between countries and making it necessary to rethink the current system.

The dominant means of managing collective issues, multilateralism, is losing ground, with the notable exception of security. Based on the environment, the enthusiasm for Rio – the signing of the United Nations conventions on bio-

logical diversity and climate change – has waned, weakened by mixed results: the application of conventions has been held back by economic and social issues; and many subjects are still neglected, such as marine governance.

Finally, development aid, now channeled towards the poorest countries and populations, no longer plays its traditional role in regulating North-South relations.

The number of regional and bilateral agreements and private initiatives has grown, and yet the system still lacks a coherent structure. Does this fragmentation of regulatory frameworks run the risk of encouraging immediate results to the detriment of long-term objectives? Is it capable of meeting the principle of equity? Can it provide a lasting substitute for multilateral global governance?

TRADE LIBERALIZATION

International trade liberalization and sustainable development are stated as priority objectives in various international agreements. But are they compatible? The difficulties in concluding the development round of the World Trade Organization raises the question of the organization's ability to serve the interests of sustainable development, as declared in its preamble. This debate remains highly relevant.

At present, little is known about the impact of trade liberalization on sustainable development. Are the existing assessment methods appropriate? Who are the winners and losers? What political responses are acceptable for developed, emerging or developing countries?

Finding answers to these questions is a precondition for the development of governance rules that allow trade to contribute to sustainable development.

PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC GOODS

Over the last 20 years, the private sector has become a key stakeholder in sustainable development.

With the increasing withdrawal of the State from the provision of public goods, private companies have started to provide basic infrastructure services in developing countries. How should public and private provisioning of public goods be coordinated? What are the responsibilities of the public and private spheres in terms of the organization, provision and financing of these services?

Moreover, many companies generate

pollution and risks that transcend borders. As the guarantors of health and environmental quality, States are also requested to supervise these activities at the international level. Hence the importance of establishing efficient global regulation channels, including the means to pool data on risks, in a competitive and globalized sector.

REACH, the draft European regulation for chemicals, is a step forward in the regulation of chemical activities. What influence will it have on other parts of the world?

CLIMATE CHANGE

The increasing risks of climate change induced the establishment of policies and tools for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. However, countries are struggling to coordinate their initiatives at the international level. While some countries in favor of the Kyoto Protocol have set themselves binding reduction targets, other countries focus on technological innovation. The latter also presents an appealing strategy for emerging countries who feel reluctant to curb their future emissions given their economic development needs. What are the economic and industrial

consequences of existing measures? How do they affect the global climate? How can different kinds of initiatives be linked in order to create a more effective international regime?

For their development, emerging countries build infrastructure that will impact their future emissions. How can the emissions generated by these sectors, such as housing and transport, be reduced?

Lastly, the vulnerability of certain regions – such as the Mediterranean – and certain sectors calls for a solution that has yet to be found.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The international coordination of natural resources is undergoing a fundamental change. The circle of stakeholders has been extended to include the private sector and NGOs, in addition to Nation States alone. Emerging countries, whose demand is growing rapidly, now play a major role in negotiations.

Moving beyond the recurrent conflict between economic development and the conservation of natural resources, private and public initiatives address the enhancement and protection of bio-

diversity. Some aim to promote fairer trade between local populations who safeguard resources and the companies that process these resources. Others suggest remunerating certain activities that contribute to biodiversity conservation. Yet others rely on certification to encourage sustainable management, thus helping to establish standards as a new means of regulation.

What are the opportunities and limitations of these initiatives? How can they contribute to a more efficient and fairer global governance of natural resources?

IDDRI at a glance

The Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales (institute for sustainable development and international relations) has the status of an Association (French Law 1901) created on 22 April 2003. It replaced the *groupement d'intérêt scientifique* (scientific interest group) set up in 2001.

FOUNDING MEMBERS

Dominique Bourg, Manuel Castells, Jean Jouzel, Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet, Daniel Lebègue, Sunita Narain, Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah, Jan Pronk, David Runnals, Jeffrey Sachs, Jean-Michel Severino, Achim Steiner.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

They fall under the following categories:

- *Research and teaching organizations:* CIRAD, CNRS, École Polytechnique, INRA, IRD, Sciences Po Paris.
- *Civil society organizations:* NGOs – EPE, WWF International; union organizations – CFDT.
- *Economic actors:* ADEME,

AFD, CNCEP, EDF, GDF, Lafarge, SNCF, Suez, Veolia Environnement.

BOARD

It is made up of representatives of the active members and founding members. It is chaired by **Daniel Lebègue**.

BUDGET

The resources come from members (subscriptions), from ministries – foreign affairs; environment; research – (operating subsidies), and from different national and international partners. The research establishments provide in-kind contributions by staff secondment.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

IDDRI relies on the Foundation scientific council and on foreign experts:

Dominique Bourg, University of Lausanne; **Dominique Bureau**, MELT; **Francis Delpuech**, IRD; **Olivier Godard**, CNRS; **José Goldemberg**, Association for the Advancement of Science (Brazil); **Pierre-Henri Gouyon**, Paris-Sud University; **Michel Griffon**, CIRAD;

Claude Henry, CNRS, *president*; **Carlo Jaeger**, PIK (Germany); **Marianne Lefort**, INRA; **Hervé Le Treut**, CNRS; **Mans Lönnroth**, Mistra (Sweden); **Christine Noiville**, CNRS; **Nicholas Stern**, Treasury (United Kingdom); **Alessandro Vercelli**, University of Siena (Italy).

THE FOUNDATION

The Fondation pour le développement durable et les relations internationales was created and recognized as a public interest organization on 23 December 2004. Its objective is to fund research projects of high relevance as identified by IDDRI's initiatives and expertise. **Jean Jouzel** is president.

The founding members: EDF, EPE, GDF, Lafarge, Saint-Gobain, Suez and Veolia Environnement. The Agence française de développement (French development agency), CIRAD, the CNRS and INRA are ex officio members.

IDDRI'S PERMANENT TEAM



Laurence Tubiana
General director



Catherine Garreta
Executive director



Michel Colombier
Scientific director, climate program coordinator



Lucien Chabason
Senior adviser, marine issues



Carine Barbier
Developing countries: energy, basic infrastructure services



Corinne Cohen
Publications



Isabelle Delaporte
Assistant



Assya El Mahnaoui
Administrative management



Stéphane Guéneau
Forests, standards and governance of natural resources



Hubert Kieken
Climate and industrialized countries, climate negotiations



Sélim Louafi
Biodiversity



Benoît Martimort-Asso
Outreach and communication



Claire Weill
Risks, precaution and chemicals



Sheila Wertz-Kanounnikoff
Natural resource economics

OTHER TEAM MEMBERS

Léna Barghoudian
Management assistant

Raphaël Billé
Climate impact in the Mediterranean

Guillaume Ernst
Emerging countries

Jun Li (CERNA doctorand)
Climate change and housing in China

Tancrède Voituriez (CIRAD)
Associate researcher
Trade liberalization

INSTITUTE

Neither a research organization nor a network secretariat, but a flexible structure at the interface between research and decision-making in France and at the international level.

INDEPENDANCE

Governed and funded by different stakeholders with diverse and sometimes opposing interests: public and private enterprises, the State, research organizations and civil society. A guarantee of independence.

INTERNATIONAL

Dealing with global sustainable development issues and identifying collective solutions.

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DEVELOPMENT

Economic and social development, while preserving the environment: the three pillars of sustainable development.

DIALOGUE

Between stakeholders with different references and objectives. Between disciplines: economic, social and natural sciences.

DEBATE

Creating platforms for debate. Using solid, validated research to stimulate international discussions and enable stakeholders' perspectives to evolve.

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REGULATION

Implicit or explicit inter-state regulations (treaties, protocols or conventions) as well as de facto and de jure regulations established by non-state authorities (standards and professional certificates).

RESOURCES

Creating the international conditions needed for the sustainable management of natural resources: water, energy, biological diversity, etc.

RESEARCH

Mobilizing research to inform decisions. Encouraging teams of researchers to address upcoming subjects in international negotiations.

RISKS

Establishing rules and principles to deal with collective risks: climate change, the depletion of natural resources, biodiversity loss, and land and sea pollution. Anticipating these risks.

INNOVATION

Using the best scientific knowledge available to respond to new information or interventions and take a fresh look at past subjects.

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Encouraging innovative ideas to help find ways out. Discussing these ideas.

INFLUENCE

Influencing policy-makers with the support of international networks.

INTERACTION

Pooling knowledge and opinions to build up momentum, clear the way for progress and kick-start stalled negotiations.

INTERDEPENDENCES

Understanding all the dimensions of North-South interdependences to help build a more efficient and fairer form of global governance.



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