University’s Charter

Yokohama National University’s Charter

Yokohama National University declares that it will make every effort to uphold as the spirit that has been cultivated amidst its history since the university’s founding and should build a strong footing in academic research and education in the world of the 21st Century by attaching importance to the concerns of the realities of society (Responding to the Need of Society), actively promote new endeavors (Challenging and Daring), widely open its door to the whole of society (Open and Outgoing), and promote exchange with nations overseas (International).

YNU has decided on the following matters as its long-term goals in order to realize this idea.

Responding to the Need of Society

This goal is to cultivate creative problem solving abilities with flexibility that acquires a response to the changing of the times by assessing the true nature of various problems. YNU will contribute to society’s welfare and development based on the results of education and research by focusing on scholarship that lays down the basis in actual society.

Challenging & Daring

YNU will play a leading role in the intellectual improvement of mankind by creating cutting-edge research through collaborating with domestic and international researchers. The university will work towards providing effective management, and develop a flexible organization that supports free thought and new approaches in contributing to education, research, and society.

Open & Outgoing

YNU puts in to practice education and research that makes a contribution to solving issues held by civil society, the regions, the business community, the nation, and various countries. YNU aims to support students and faculty members to participate in society, and for a university that is open to society in all aspects of education, research, and management.

International

Along with fostering human resources that understand different cultures and have the communication ability to be active on the word stage, YNU is promoting the acceptance and sending of international students and researchers and planning to expand exchange with various countries through education and research.

Yokohama National University, which makes it a principle to do the above, will develop a highly transparent organization and operating system, and university reform with even more character in the cycle of planning, practice and evaluation. On top of this, while being in an urban space, all the students and faculty members assembled at YNU have a campus distinctly flowing with greenery maintain this blessed environment, and aspire to practice a physically and mentally healthy university lifestyle.
When we consider human history, the magnitude of the role played by the advance of science and technology is universally acknowledged. Since the beginning of recorded history, progress has always been accompanied by new technology, and, particularly in the modern age, science and technology have leapt forward, making an enormous contribution to the welfare of humanity.

On the other hand, the impact of human activity on the global environment is becoming grave. Even in Japan, all efforts are now being made to act on the importance of comprehensive measures for the global environment, water, atmosphere, and the natural environment.

Efforts are under way towards goals such as preventing global warming, forming a recycling society, coexisting with nature and building a sustainable society, but there is no single, decisive solution. It depends on every individual person’s growing awareness and will to act. This university, which we are proud to remember has played an important role in the progress of science and technology, and particularly on environmental issues, must be ready to assist in a great advance in human welfare through activities such as the development of environmental conservation technologies and the building of environments which can coexist with nature.

In 1999, we adopted our Eco Campus Construction Policy and Action Plan, promoting the construction of an Eco Campus as a way of working towards a society in which humans and nature are in harmony.

At this Tokiwadai Campus, we are following the concept espoused by emeritus professor Akira Miyawaki, “Native forests by native trees,” by planting chinquapins, oaks and other evergreen broad-leaved trees to make a rich, verdant natural environment. By now, 30 million trees have been planted with this approach around the world, making a huge contribution to the natural environment of the earth, and that campaign originated on the campus of this university.

That is one example of our long-running, multi-faceted efforts for environment-related education and research, but we will go further by publicizing this report to raise awareness among teaching staff, listening sincerely to the opinions and observations of all the people involved, and disseminating our environmental concepts around the world as we work ceaselessly towards the realization of a sustainable society.

September, 2007

President, Yokohama National University
The Purpose of This University’s Eco Campus

Yokohama National University strongly promotes the construction of an Eco Campus as a way of creating a new environment-oriented education and research space for the university. The Eco Campus will address environmentally-aware education and research, the building of facilities and equipment that coexist with their environment, and environment-friendly management and operation techniques, and will harmonize broadly with society and the local environment.

Native Forests by Native Trees

Region-specific tree planting, potential natural vegetation, identifying potential natural vegetation in the groves of village shrines, and densely plant mixed groups of such seedlings of potential natural vegetation to encourage competition, tolerance, and coexistence between the trees...these are the concepts of YNU emeritus professor Akira Miyawaki, who adopted the principles of plant ecology, and also one of the research results we are sending out into the world.

When we completed our move to Tokiwadai Campus on this hill in 1979, we followed the professor’s directions, and the teaching staff and students donated their money and effort to plant over two thousand trees. Those trees recreated a natural forest, combined with others that already stood on the site. The result is today’s forest, which gives us tranquility and safety.

The approach from the main gate to the central promenade (near the staircase)
Emeritus Professor Akira Miyawaki Won the 15th Blue Planet Prize

Professor Akira Miyawaki, Emeritus Professor of this university and director of the Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology, won the 2006 Blue Planet Prize (the 15th). He was awarded the prize for his record of achievement in “proposing and implementing principles for the restoration and regeneration of forest on the basis of the ‘potential natural vegetation’ concept, by which he succeeded in regenerating environmental protection and disaster prevention forests and tropical rain forests, and contributing to the establishment of a method for restoring the greenery of the planet”.

What is the Blue Planet Prize?
The Blue Planet Prize is an international prize for the global environment, awarded by the Asahi Glass Foundation to two recipients a year, either individuals or organizations, who have made outstanding contributions to science and technology for solutions to global environmental problems. It is now in its fifteenth year. Professor Miyawaki is the first Japanese person to be awarded the prize.

Winner of the Ninth Kanagawa Image Up Award

This university received the award as “Yokohama National University, working to become a university open to the community.”

Starting from a commerce/academia exchange program in our local Hodogaya ward of Yokohama, we have developed a diverse range of activities involving the entire university in cooperation with local authorities, companies, shopping street associations and others in the community. These activities, which included the establishment of a community exchange course for practical, participatory education of students into personnel able to go out into the local community and tackle local problems, are intended to open the university to the community. Our successful work earned this award in recognition of its effects in enhancing the image of Kanagawa prefecture and influencing the direction of educational reform nationwide.

Awarded the “15th Yokohama Municipal Prize for Environmental Activities” in Two Departments (June 2007)

YNU won an award in the Company category.
The award recognized our practical, environment-related educational and research activities, and our many tree-planting projects within the city of Yokohama.

The Blue Earth Summit by our affiliated Yokohama Junior High School won the award in the Children, Pupils, and Students category.
The Summit was established at our affiliated Yokohama Junior High School in 1992, as a committee for considering global environmental issues. Its main activity consists of practical environmental action that ordinary people can achieve, on the theme of “Make Japan a Sustainable Society.” It received the award for its development of project-based learning in a format that presents ideas to society at large.
Environmental Report 2007

Selected for the Global COE

YNU’s “Global Eco-Risk Management from Asian Viewpoints” program was selected by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology’s Global COE in 2007. The Graduate School of Environment and Information Sciences is in the center of the program, which is characterized by taking an “Asian Perspective” to harmonizing legal regulation with self-regulation. Its aim is to assist the appropriate management of ecological risks in Asia, where population increase and economic progress are accompanied by severe ecological degradation.

A Symposium on the Theme of “Sea and Port Week”

Situated in Yokohama, a city which developed together with its port, YNU has achieved great results in education and research about the sea and ports. From this perspective of “sea and port,” YNU grouped events such as symposia and international seminars into “Sea and Port Week,” which attracted many participants from universities in coastal cities around the world.

The Symposium “The Environment and the Use of Tokyo Bay” included speeches on issues such as the following:

[1] The continuous process leading from red tides to blue tides in Tokyo Bay.
[3] The division of roles and efficient coordination and collaboration between related agencies and organizations bay areas adjoining large cities. The event ended with an address from Executive Director Kisugi entitled “Nurturing Marine Culture from Yokohama” on the aims of the executive committee.
Action on Environmental Loads and Environmental Consideration

● YNU’s Action on Global Warming Countermeasures

YNU’s Global Warming Countermeasure Plan, adopted in 2005, is the basis for our promotion of measures to prevent global warming.

Policies on the Promotion of Measures to Prevent Global Warming

○ Through our independent works in all fields, we take the initiative in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Our efforts cut emissions, promote measures against global warming, and contribute to the realization of a vital and sustainable society.

○ We have developed a university-wide organization to promote, verify, and assess this plan, and we will implement measures against global warming in a long-term, sustained manner.

● Summary of Energy Consumption and External Emission Quantities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT</th>
<th>OUTPUT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carbon-dioxide emissions 8,930 t-CO₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>Displacement 138,300 m³</td>
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<tr>
<td>17,705,940 Kwh</td>
<td>Inorganic waste fluid 8,040 L</td>
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<tr>
<td>City Gas</td>
<td>Organic waste fluid 23,560 L</td>
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<tr>
<td>441,490 Nm³</td>
<td>General waste 187 t</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kerosene</td>
<td>Industrial waste 272 t</td>
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<tr>
<td>527,740 L</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000 L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114,030 m³</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Action on Environmental Loads and Environmental Consideration

Tokiwadai Campus  CO2 emission quantity

★ We have achieved an **8.4% reduction** relative to the reference year!
(The reduction target value was 1% relative to the reference year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Carbon-dioxide emissions ( t -CO₂/year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>9,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>9,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>8,572</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reference year  
**8.4% Reduction**

Energy-saving Measures

★ **A 5.0% energy saving** on the preceding year in electricity and gas consumption!

**Under the Campus Committee**
- The energy saving target is set at a 4% reduction.
- Energy Saving Committees have been set up in seven blocks within the university.
- Energy usage is monitored on a quarterly basis, with self-testing and assessment of energy saving.
- University-wide educational and informative activities for energy saving.

Beautification Day for the Education and Research Environment (University-wide Cleanup)

★ Participants numbered **3,006 - up 360** from the preceding year!

Beautification day for the education and research environment (university-wide cleanup) has taken place every spring and fall since 1996 to promote beautification of the campus, making 2006 the eleventh year.

Since fall 2005, we have expanded the range of cleaning beyond the campus, to include litter collection in nearby streets as a contribution to the local community.

Cleaning in progress
Environmental Efforts in Affiliated Schools

● Photoelectric generation

We encourage the use and study of Earth-friendly energy at our affiliated elementary and junior high schools.

![Solar Panel](image)

Yokohama Junior High School, School for children with special educational needs

● Efforts at our affiliated Kamakura Junior High School

Our affiliated Kamakura Junior High School practices beachcombing along the adjacent shore. We invite lecturers from diverse fields to provide expert guidance for the sorting of washed-up debris and the study of the impact such debris has on organisms.

![Beachcombing](image)
The purpose of the Science Café is to talk directly with society about the fruits of the latest scientific research at the university, to establish two-way channels of communication, and to help people to gain a broader and more personal knowledge of research activities that can be seen as hard to understand. The idea of the Science Café began in Britain.

- An encounter meeting between exchange students and Wadamachi
- Stretch and Walk event at the Health Classroom
- “Gayakko Class” event co-hosted with Hodogaya ward
- Industry – Academia Exchange Salon hosted
- Joint disaster- and fire-prevention training with local residents

Other Activities

- **Other Activities in the University**
  - Mottainai (Waste Not) Day begins
    
    We have designated the 15th of each month as “Yokohama National University Environmental Clean Day (Mottainai Day)” as part of our drive to improve the working environment while cutting costs. March 15, 2007 was the first such day throughout the university.

  - Duplicate AED (Automatic External Defibrillator) systems installed

- **Activities in the Dining Halls and Elsewhere**
  - Use of Recyclable Containers for Boxed Lunches
From the Executive Director

On the Drafting of the Eco Campus White Paper (Environmental Report) 2007

Under the Environmental Consideration Law, enacted by the Ministry of the Environment in 2005, Yokohama National University is mandated to publish an Environmental Report every fiscal year.

As an element of YNU’s action plan, based on our Eco Campus Construction Policy, we published Eco Campus White Papers four times, between 2001 and 2005, reporting on the environment at Yokohama National University. In 2006 we followed the Ministry of the Environment guidelines to publish our environment report, centered on the YNU Tokiwadai Campus, as the “Yokohama National University Eco Campus White Paper (Environmental Report) 2006.”

The content of this “Yokohama National University Eco Campus White Paper 2007” environmental report was drawn up by a working group of teaching staff and graduate students from the university, which considered writing guidelines, items, and content. It comprises 11 chapters. The 2006 edition was given a characteristic focus on energy saving, but the 2007 edition features the history of environmental improvement as the Tokiwadai Campus (chapter three) and changes and improvements to the green environment, now that more than 25 years have passed since the campus relocation and integration. Chapter four features the three environment-related prizes the university and its people have won since the second half of 2006. There are additional features on environment-related education and research at YNU (chapter five) and environmental communication with the community (chapter eight). Our specific efforts and their results are detailed in chapter six (Action on Environmental Loads and Environmental Consideration), chapter seven (Environmental Efforts in Affiliated Schools), and chapter nine (Environmental Efforts in Dining Halls and Elsewhere).

The report is based on the Ministry of the Environment “Environmental Report Guidelines”, but the character and emphasis of the 2007 edition are in line with this university’s aspiration to be a leading center for spreading environmental ideas.

September, 2007

Yokohama National University
Executive Director
Kunio Suzuki
Yokohama National University Environmental Report 2007  Digest Version
This 2007 edition of the Eco Campus White Paper (Environmental Report) is available from the university website, and from the websites of the following facilities department.

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