

Japan's Policy for LCS

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Global Environmental Bureau

Ministry of the Environment, Japan

- 1. the Action Plan for the Creation of a Low-Carbon Society (July 29, 2008 Decision at the Cabinet Meeting)**
- 2. Global Environment Research Fund**
- 3. “Hatoyama Initiative”**

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1. Action Plan for the Creation of a Low-Carbon Society

(July 29, 2008 Decision at the Cabinet Meeting)

I. Japan's Target

II. Dissemination of Innovative technologies and exiting advanced technologies

III. Framework to move the whole country toward reduced carbon

IV. Support for regional and citizens' initiatives

1 . Action Plan for Achieving a Low-Carbon Society (Cabinet decision, July 29, 2008)

I. Japan's Targets

- Reduce 60–80% of the current level of emissions by 2050
- Peak out world's total emissions in the next 10–20 years
- Announce quantified national target (mid-term target) at an appropriate time next year
 - Japan's mid term goal was announced as 15% reduction (without use of sinks or credits) by 2020 (June 2009)

1. Building agreement on a fair, equitable and effective post-2012 framework
2. Setting quantified national targets
3. Support for other countries' efforts
 - (1) Dissemination of technologies through the sectoral approach and support
 - (2) The Cool Earth Partnership
 - (3) Establishment of a multilateral fund

Action Plan for the Creation of a Low-Carbon Society

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1 (1). Action Plan for Achieving a Low-Carbon Society (Cabinet decision, July 29, 2008)

II. Dissemination of Innovative technologies and exiting advanced technologies

1. Development of innovative technologies

(1) Steady enforcement of the roadmap to innovative technology development; "Technological Roadmap"

- US\$30 billion will be devoted for next 5 years
- first-breeder reactor cycle tech.; tech for biomass; low-fuel consumption aircraft; high-efficiency ships; improved traffic and goods distribution through ITS;
- international contributions to earth observation, climate change projection and impact assessment.

(2) Upgrading coal use

- CCS thermal power generation (30% of GHGs)/ steelmaking process (10% of GHGs) **JY2,000 /ton by 2015, JY1,000/ton by 2020**

1 . Action Plan for Achieving a Low-Carbon Society (Cabinet decision, July 29, 2008)

II. Dissemination of Innovative technologies and exiting advanced technologies(1)

2. Dissemination of exiting advanced technologies

(1) Huge increase in the installation of solar power generation facilities

- Aim at becoming once again the world leader in **solar power generation**
- installations be 10 (→ 20) times in 2020, 40 times in 2030
- price of photovoltaic generation system be reduced 50% in 3–5 years.
~ Goal for PV raised to 20 times by 2020 as part of the Economic Crisis Action

(2) Raising the proportion of **zero-emission energy** sources to over 50 percent

- Wind power generation; hydroelectric generation; biomass; snow and ice

(3) Introduction of **next-generation vehicle**

- proportion to 1/2 of new car sales by 2020.

1 (1). Action Plan for Achieving a Low-Carbon Society (Cabinet decision, July 29, 2008)

II. Dissemination of Innovative technologies and exiting advanced technologies(2)

2. Dissemination of exiting advanced technologies (continued)

- (4) Changing from incandescent light bulbs to low-energy lamps
- (5) Accelerating the introduction of energy-efficient TVs, water heaters air-conditioning and refrigerators
- (6) Promoting energy –efficient housing and office buildings -200-year Housing
- (7) Promotion of Nuclear power
- (8) Providing outstanding nuclear power safety tech., and expertise to the world
- (9) Implementing Japan’s own initiatives

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1 . Action Plan for Achieving a Low-Carbon Society (contd.)

III. Framework to move towards a Low Carbon Society

1. Emission trading
 - Start trial phase of **domestic emissions trading (Oct 2008)**
2. Tax system
 - Making the tax system greener
3. Visualization
 - **Visualize** GHG emissions associated with many products, foods, and services.
Ex: Carbon footprint, Carbon offsetting
4. Formulating Standards and frameworks to facilitate flow of capital into environmental business

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1 . Action Plan for Achieving a Low-Carbon Society (contd.)

IV. Support for regional and citizens' initiative

1. Reducing carbon by using the functions of agriculture, forestry and fisheries
 - Ex: **promoting biofuels, etc**
2. Creating low-carbon cities and regions
3. Frameworks of learning about low-carbon and sustainable societies
4. Urging changes to business styles and lifestyles
 - Further promote ***national campaigns*** such as "Team Minus 6%".

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2.Global Environment Research Fund

Outline

Budget in FY2009 is about \$40 million.

- ◆ The GERF is a **competitive grant scheme** for global environmental research with calls for proposals.
- ◆ The GERF has played a role as **a core fund in Japan** for promoting global environmental studies.
- ◆ In order to obtain **scientific evidence necessary for drafting and implementing policies** to protect the global environment, the **administration indicates desirable themes** for research.

Research Field

- Global system changes
- Transboundary pollution in the atmosphere, oceans and inland environments such as international rivers
- Conservation and recovery of large-regional ecosystems
- Sustainable societies and policies for their implementation

SPECIAL RECRUITMENT DIVISIONS

Since FY 2008

- The “Low-Carbon Society” division
- The “Wise Adaptation to Climate Change” division

2.Global Environment Research Fund

Areas of Projects

Budget in FY2009 is about \$40 million

Research areas	Condition	Research Period/ No. of the projects	Average of Annual Budget per Project
Strategic R&D Area	Top Down (Large scale project)	5 years / 4 projects	About \$2.8 million
Global Environmental Research area	Bottom up	3 years/ 61 projects	About \$0.4 million
Revolutionary Research in Feasibility Studies area	Researchers required to be 40 years or younger in age	1 or 2 years/ 14 projects	About \$0.1 million

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Areas of Projects

S-3 " Japan Low Carbon Society 2050 "
project (FY2004-FY2008)

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Statement by Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama at the United Nations Summit on Climate Change (New York, 22 September 2009)

1. Introduction
2. Reduction targets
3. Support for developing countries
4. Conclusion



Statement by Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama at the United Nations Summit on Climate Change (New York, 22 September 2009)

2. Reduction targets

“Based on the discussion in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), I believe that the developed countries need to take the lead in emissions reduction efforts. It is my view that Japan should positively commit itself to setting a long-term reduction target. For **its mid-term goal, Japan will aim to reduce its emissions by 25% by 2020**, if compared to the 1990 level, consistent with what the science calls for in order to halt global warming.”



“However, Japan ‘s efforts alone cannot halt climate change, even if it sets an ambitious reduction target. **It is imperative to establish a fair and effective international framework in which all major economies participate. The commitment of Japan to the world is premised on agreement on ambitious targets by all the major economies.**”

Statement by Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama at the United Nations Summit on Climate Change (New York, 22 September 2009)

3. Support for developing countries

“Japan deems the following four principles essential in assisting developing countries:

First, the developed countries, including Japan, must contribute through substantial, **new and additional public and private financing**.

Second, we must develop rules that will facilitate international recognition of developing countries' emissions reductions, in particular those achieved through financial assistance, **in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner.**”



Statement by Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama at the United Nations Summit on Climate Change (New York, 22 September 2009)

3. Support for developing countries

“Third, on assistance to developing countries, consideration should be given to **innovative mechanisms to be implemented in a predictable manner**. And an international system should be established under the auspices of the UN climate change regime. This system should facilitate one-stop provision of information on and matching of available bilateral and multilateral financing, while securing transparency and effective utilization of assistance.uld be given



Fourth, Japan proposes to establish a framework to promote the transfer of low-carbon technologies which ensures **the protection of intellectual property rights**.”