



Japan's Policy for Low Carbon Society

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TOPICS

- 1. Institutions and Policies; Achieving Mid- and Long-Term Goals**
 - International Pledge
 - Vice Ministers Meeting on Global Warming Issue
 - Bill for the Basic Act on Global Warming Countermeasures
 - Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap for Measures to Address Climate Change
- 2. Financial Support for Research Activities**
 - Global Environment Research Fund
 - Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)
- 3. “Hatoyama Initiative”**

Climate Change: International Pledge

(Submission to UNFCCC, Jan. 2010)

Annex I Parties	<i>Quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020</i>	
	Emissions reduction in 2020	Base year
Japan	25% reduction, which is premised on the establishment of a fair and effective international framework in which all major economies participate and on agreement by those economies on ambitious targets.	1990



Establishing domestic framework to achieve this ambitious target

Vice Ministers Meeting on Global Warming Issue

(Launched in October 2009)

Chair: Minister of the Environment

Members: Vice Ministers of

- Finance
- Foreign Affairs
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
- Economy, Trade and Industry
- Environment etc.

Recent Meeting: 8th Meeting (Feb 3, 2010)

- Discussion on:

- Bill for the Basic Act on Global Warming Countermeasures
- Mid- and Long-term Roadmap for Measures

Bill for the Basic Act on Global Warming Countermeasures (tentative name, To be Submitted to Diet in March)

Purpose

- To promote global warming countermeasures while encouraging economic growth through the creation of new industries and the expansion of employment opportunities, and to contribute to the conservation of the global environment and the assurance of healthy and culturally active lives for both present and future generations

Basic principles

- Prescribe the following principles as global warming countermeasures
 - Commit to and implement the construction of a low-carbon society such as through the establishment of new lifestyles
 - Actively promote under international cooperation
 - Make efforts for the development of industry and the expansion of employment opportunities which contribute to the prevention of global warming, etc.
 - Make efforts to align with energy-related measures ...

Mid and long-term goals

- GHG reduction targets: Premised on the establishment of a fair and effective international framework and on agreement for ambitious targets, achieve a 25% reduction by 2020. Furthermore, achieve an 80% reduction by 2050 (compared to 1990 levels in both cases)
- Renewable energy supply target: Introduce around 20% of final energy consumption by 2020

Basic plan

- Draw up a plan for the comprehensive and planned promotion of countermeasures

Bill for the Basic Act on Global Warming Countermeasures (tentative name, To be Submitted to Diet in March)

Basic measures

<Specific global warming countermeasures that are particularly important>

- Create a domestic emissions trading program based on a cap-and-trade scheme
- Consider taxation for global warming countermeasures, and otherwise review the overall tax system
- Create a fixed-price purchasing system

<Measures related to cuts in emissions, absorption and adaptation>

- Promote the use of renewable energy
- Promote the use of energy which produces lower volumes of greenhouse gas emissions
- Promote energy conservation in equipment, buildings, etc.
- Maintain and strengthen the absorption of greenhouse gases
- Promote measures aimed at adaptation to global warming

<Measures for encouraging the maintenance of rich living standards for citizens, and for encouraging social change so that greenhouse gas reductions can be achieved>

[Urban development]

- Promote the formation of communities that contribute to the prevention of global warming, etc.

[Manufacturing]

- Create new industries that contribute to the prevention of global warming, etc.

- Promote financing that is conscious of the prevention of global warming

- Promote innovative technological development

[Human development]

- Promote voluntary efforts

- Promote education and learning

- Publicly announce emissions data, etc.

<Measures for promoting action by other countries and local governments>

- Secure international coalition and promote international cooperation

- Fiscal measures for local public bodies

Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap for Measures to Address Climate Change

- Quantifying the effects of measures and policies and draw up a roadmap by sector
- Estimating Total GHG emissions from these sectoral roadmaps

Bold actions are needed at all sectors for the achievement of GHG reduction targets

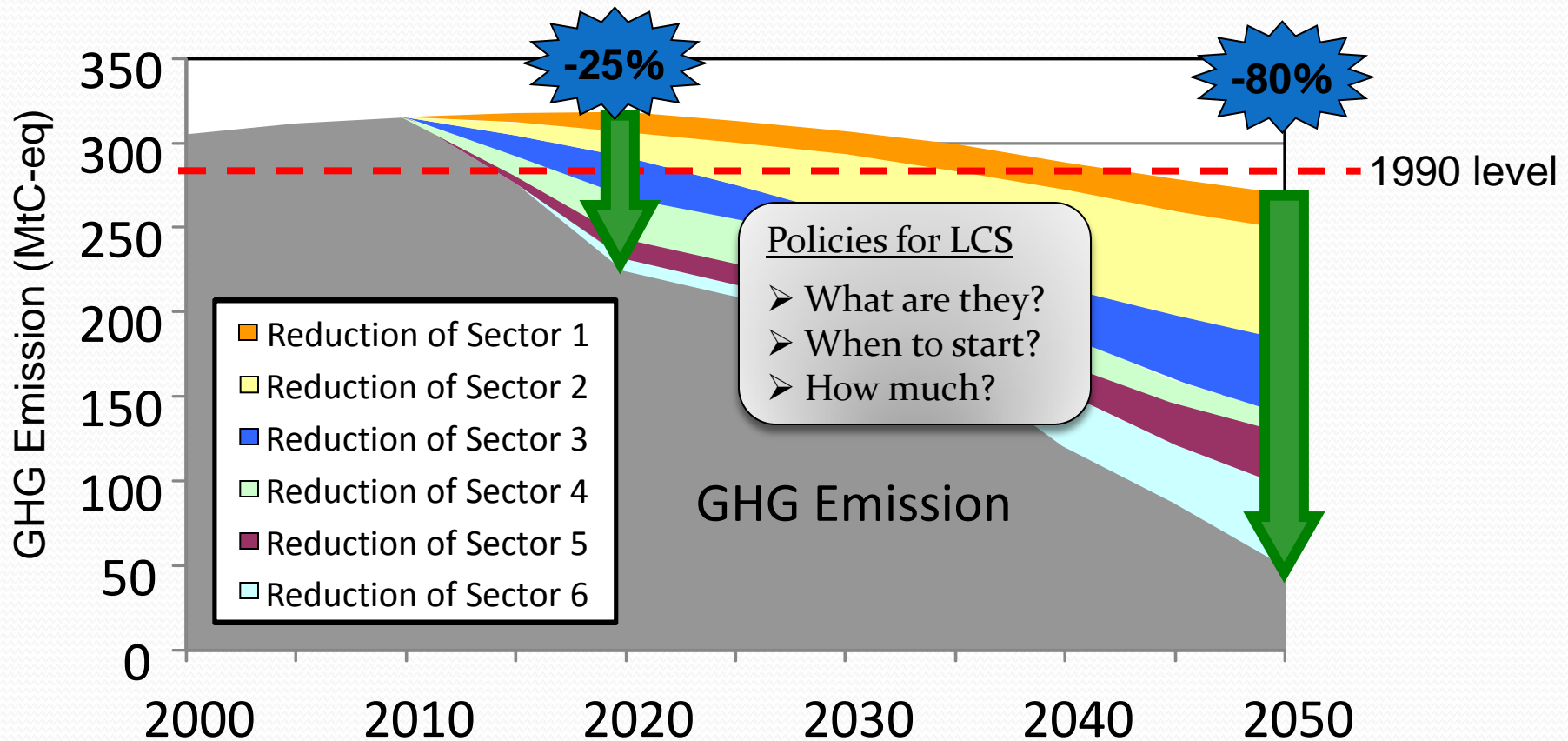


Image of Mid- and Long-term GHG Reduction

Steps to Complete the Roadmap

1. Considering **future vision** and **major countermeasures** on each sector
2. Selecting **target indices** and setting **target figures** corresponding to the major countermeasures
3. Specifying **barriers** against the achievement of targets and **policies** to overcome the barriers
4. **Drawing a roadmap** based on the policy development schedule and the changes of indices
5. Considering **measures to collaborate with related sectors** to improve the policy effectiveness

Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap Working Groups (Launched in December 2009)

General Meeting

Chair: Dr. Shuzo NISHIOKA
(National Institute for
Environmental Studies, Japan)



Automobile WG

House and Building WG

Community Development WG

Rural Community Sub-WG

Energy Supply WG

Secretariat:

- Ministry of the Environment
- Mizuho Information & Research Institute, Inc.
- etc.

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

Global Environment Research Fund

Areas of Projects

S-3 "Japan Low Carbon Society" (FY2004-FY2008),
S-6 "Asia Low Carbon Society" (FY2009-FY2013),

Research areas	Condition	Period/ No. of the projects	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

Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research



<http://www.apn.gr.jp/en/indexe.html>



The Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) is an inter-governmental network for the promotion of global change research and links between science and policy making in the Asia-Pacific Region.

Structure

- Inter-governmental network
- Asia-Pacific Region

Current member countries of the APN:
Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United States of America and Viet Nam.

Hatoyama Initiative

1. Four principles for assisting Developing Countries

1. Contributions by developed countries through substantial, new and additional public and private financing
2. Development of rules that will facilitate international recognition of developing countries' emissions reductions in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner
3. Consideration of innovative mechanism to be implemented in a predictable manner. 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.
4. Establishment of a framework to promote the transfer of low-carbon technologies which ensures the protection of intellectual property rights

2. Japan's pledge of \$11 billion of public money for assistance up to 2012

- Japan will provide financial assistance to developing countries of approximately 1.75 trillion Yen (about \$15 billion) including public and private finance, of which public finance comprises approximately 1.3 trillion Yen (about \$11 billion) as for assistance up to 2012.

With this assistance, Japan will support a broad range of developing countries which are taking measures of mitigation, as well as those which are vulnerable to negative impacts of climate change.

- Establishment of a fair and effective international framework with participation of all major emitting countries and agreement of their ambitious targets is imperative.