Japan’s Climate Change Mitigation Policy to Address Paris Agreement

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Climate change policy development
Overview

- Intended nationally determined contribution (INDC) submitted to UNFCCC (July 2015)
- National Adaptation Plan, Cabinet decision (November 2015)
- Paris Agreement, adopted at COP21 (December 2015)
- National Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures, Cabinet decision (13 May 2016)
- G7 Toyama Environment Ministers’ Meeting (15-16 May 2016)
- Revision of Law to Promote Global Warming Countermeasures, (20 May 2016)
- G7 Ise-Shima Summit (26-27 May 2016)
- Discussion on Long-term vision for low carbon development, started at Central Environment Council (July 2016)
National Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures

--Outline--

- National plan to address climate change mitigation measures, towards 2030 and beyond

- Mid-term target
  - 26% reduction by 2030 from 2013 level
  - Covering all GHG gases, emission reductions and removals
  - Economy wide measures
  - All stakeholders engaged - national government, local governments, private sectors, the public
  - Formulated in bottom-up approach
  - Increase rate of low carbon energy (Renewables 22-24%, nuclear 20-22%)
  - Emission reductions through Joint Credited Mechanism, 50mil - 100mil t-CO2 in total, in addition to the target

- Long-term goal
  - Aiming to 80% reduction by 2050, to be discussed in detail
For developing these long-term low GHG emission development strategies, and cooperating with other countries, we acknowledge the importance of research on future scenarios, strategies, and targets of each country, as well as knowledge sharing through researchers’ networks. We commit to deepen our exchange in this regard from this year on. (Communiqueé, para 39)

The G7, continuing to take a leadership role, commits to taking the necessary steps to secure ratification, acceptance or approval of the Paris Agreement as soon as possible, and calls on all Parties to do so striving for a goal of entry into force in 2016. (Leader’s Declaration)
Objective
✓ To develop “Long-Term Low Carbon Vision” with a view not only to technology but also to innovation in life style, social and economic system based on international trend as well as national concern.
✓ This will serve as a basis for the Long-Term Low GHG Emission Development Strategy provisioned by the Paris Agreement.

Structure of the Vision Committee
✓ Established “Long-Term Low Carbon Vision Committee (Vision Committee)” at Central Environment Council (29 July, 2016)
✓ 18 members incl. Professors in law, economics scientists and representatives of industry and civil societies.
✓ Series of public hearing panels inviting Japanese and foreign experts (from Aug. to Nov. 2016)
Long-Term Low Carbon Vision Committee

<2016>
July: MOEJ Established the Vision Committee

Aug - Nov: Public hearing meetings

Dec- : Discussion on vision for long-term low carbon development by 2050 and beyond

<2017>
March: to Publish the Report of the Vision Committee

Outcome will serve as a basis for further Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy (by well ahead of 2020)
To engage scientists in LCS-RNet in domestic policy discussion, in particular, discussion on long-term low GHG emission development strategies, driving domestic discussion towards global thinking.

To involve developing countries to the LCS-RNet, to pursue the context of Paris Agreement.

To establish the new secretariat mechanism to operate the Network in sustainable way, (Japan shifted the budget from secretariat to actions). Burden sharing for the secretariat works will be necessary.