Recent Development of Environmental Policies in Japan

Ministry of the Environment, Japan
1. The Recovery from The Great East Japan Earthquake
Actions Taken by the Ministry of the Environment in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake

Measures to restore what was lost (recovery) and to create new value (reconstruction)

(1) Recovery
- Quick removal of debris (disaster wastes)
- Decontamination and treatment of wastes contaminated by radioactive material
- Care for affected pets

(2) Reconstruction
- Green reconstruction through establishment of a new national park – Reconstruction of local community together with the natural environment fostered in forest, satoyama, river, sea –
- Establishing the most advanced recycling industry hub in Tohoku
- Disaster-resistant and efficient energy supply system (Decentralized power sources, power savings)

(3) Nuclear power
- Separation of the administration of the responsible for the nuclear safety and regulation from the Ministry of Economic, Trade and Industry which has an objective to promote nuclear power plants.
- Efforts to restore trust in the nuclear regulatory administration and enhancement of its functions
### Treatment of Disaster Wastes

**Disaster Wastes Removal (Wakabayashi District, Sendai City)**

- **Amount of disaster wastes**
  - Iwate: approx. 5.25 million t. (municipal wastes for 12 years of this prefecture)
  - Miyagi: approx. 11.54 million t. (municipal wastes for 14 years of this prefecture)

- Most disaster wastes near residences had been taken to temporary wastes yards.

- Disaster wastes in the temporary wastes yards is scheduled to be disposed of by the end of March 2014.

### Overall Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment of disaster wastes</td>
<td>Disaster wastes moved to temporary wastes yards</td>
<td>Disaster wastes near residences</td>
<td>(Other disaster wastes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Measurement Results of Radiation Dose by Aircraft Monitoring
Decontamination Efforts

Cleaning the areas under eaves and rain gutters

Removing sludge from ditches
Photo courtesy of Fukushima City

Removing weeds
Photo courtesy of Date City
Approach to Restoration Utilizing the Natural Parks, etc. in the Sanriku Region

**<Basic Concept>**
Green restoration centered around the creation of a new national park
- Restoration that goes hand-in-hand with the nature nurtured by the woodlands, rural communities, rivers, and ocean-

**<Basic Policy>**
1. Utilize the blessings of nature
2. Learn about the threats of nature
3. Reinforce the connection between the woodlands, rural communities, rivers and ocean

**<Toward Effective Implementation>**
- Coordinate with local restoration plans
- Cooperation with the measures of other government agencies and initiatives such as geoparks
- Putting out information internationally
- Formation of a platform for various actors to take part and cooperate

| 1. Creation of the Sanriku Restoration National Park |
| 2. Creation of satoyama/satoumi field museums and facilities |
| 3. Provide tours to gain a deep appreciation of nature utilizing local treasures (Restoration Ecotourism) |
| 4. Develop a road that will help closer interaction between people by linking north and south area (Tohoku Coastal Trail) |
| 5. Revival of the link between the woodlands, rural communities, rivers and ocean |
| 6. Promotion of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) |
| 7. Understanding the impact of earthquakes and tsunamis on the natural environment (monitoring of the natural environment) |
2. Regulation of Nuclear Power
A public trust of nuclear safety policy has completely lost as a result of the accident at Tokyo Electric Power Company’s the First Fukushima Nuclear Power Stations.

The overconfidence of the government and the licensee in their safety measures could not prevent severe accident, which causes massive discharge of radioactive materials to the environment and destroys local communities.

The government needs to reconstruct nuclear safety regulation organisation and regulation rapidly, so as to prevent severe accident.

Recommendation from Advisory Committee for Prevention of Nuclear Accident (December 2011)
It was not clear where the primary responsibility lies in ensuring citizen's safety in an emergency.

Also, we cannot deny that the existing organizations and structures hindered the mobilization of capabilities in promptly responding to such a large-scale nuclear accident.

- Separating nuclear regulation and promotion function
- Integration of nuclear regulation functions
- Strengthening crisis management
- Reform nuclear regulation system
Background of the Reform of Nuclear Safety Administration (3)

- Report of Japanese Government to the IAEA Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety (7th June 2011)
- Recommendation from Advisory Committee for Prevention of Nuclear Accident (13th December 2011)
- The Government’s Submission of the Bill to the Diet (31th January 2012)
- The Opposition Parties’ Submission of the Counter-Bill to the Diet (20th April 2012)
- The Government Party and the Opposition Parties’ Collaborative Submission of the Reformed Bill to the Diet (15th June 2012)
- Promulgation of the Act (27th June 2012)
- Inauguration of Japan Nuclear Regulatory Agency (19th September 2012)
The document outlines reforms to nuclear regulatory organisations. The key points are:

- **Independence**: Separate the nuclear regulation function from nuclear promotion functions and establish the "Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA)" as an independent commission body affiliated to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). The Chairman and Commissioners are appointed by the Prime Minister after the approval of the National Diet.

- **Integration**: Integrate nuclear regulation functions, including nuclear safety, security, safeguards, radiation monitoring, and radioisotopes regulation, into the NRA.

- **Crisis Management**: Establish the "Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Commission (NEPC)" in a cabinet and implement nuclear emergency prevention measures in close cooperation with relevant organisations.

A diagram illustrates the current and new organisations, showing the transfer of certain functions to the new NRA and the merger of other organisations. The arrows indicate the flow of functions and organisations to the NRA.

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**Current Organisations**

- **Atomic Energy Commission (AEC)**
  - Nuclear Security Policy

- **Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (NISA)**
  - Nuclear Power Plants Regulation, etc.

- **Research Reactors Regulation**
  - Safeguards
  - Radiation Monitoring
  - Radioisotopes Regulation, etc.

- **Radiation Research, etc.**

- **Japan Nuclear Energy Safety Organisation (JNES)**

- **Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)**
  - Agency for Natural Resources and Energy (ANRE)

- **Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)**
  - Research Reactors Regulation
  - Safeguards
  - Radiation Monitoring
  - Radioisotopes Regulation, etc.

- **Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA)**
  - Nuclear Research, etc.

- **National Institute of Radiological Sciences (NIRS)**
  - Radiation Research, etc.

**New Organisation**

- **Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA)**
  - Commission: Chairman and 4 Commissioners

- **Nuclear Regulatory Agency (Secretariat)**

- **Ministry of the Environment (MOE)**

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*Transferred by 1st April 2013.*
New Nuclear Safety Regulation

- Dealing with “the unexpected” - the new regulation takes severe accidents into consideration.

- Regulation based on the latest knowledge - the new regulation applies latest scientific / technical knowledge on safety issues to existing facilities (back-fitting).

- An operational limit of 40 years, in principle, will be introduced to ensure the safety of aged power reactors.

- Specified licensee’s responsibility - a licensee’s responsibility to constantly improve the safety of its facilities.

- Thorough protection of the lives and health of citizens in case of nuclear disasters.

- Unification of legislation - separation from the Electricity Business Act.
3. The Fourth Basic environment Plan
• A plan for advancing environmental policies with the whole government, in a comprehensive manner and from a long-term perspective

• The 4th Basic Environmental Plan was decided on 27 April 2012 by the Cabinet. The 1st Plan was established in 1994 and revised in 2000 and 2006 before.
Ideal design of sustainable society
A society that has realized a low-carbon, Sound Material-Cycle and society in harmony with nature in an integrated manner with the securement of safety as the foundation.
Greening economy and society, and Green innovation

- Greening Economy and Society by promoting environment-conscious activities, and environment-friendly products and services
- Promote Green Innovation that includes technology innovation, creation of new value, and social system change
- Create over JPY 50 trillion in new environment-related markets and 1.4 million new environment sector jobs by 2020

- Providing information on environment related to products and services
- Prevailing environmental management system
- Promoting environment-related business and finance
- Promoting integrated policy research for desired society in mid and long term
- Promoting cross cutting research and development
Strategic Policies in Accordance with International Situation

✓ Support developing countries in reducing the emerging environmental pressure by providing Japan’s experiences and technologies

✓ Promote Strategic policy measure to develop fair and effective international frameworks and promoting international cooperation in order to ensure national interests and global environmental interests

• International cooperation in light of “Green Economy”
• International cooperation in focused areas such as Asia (East Asia, South East Asia and South Asia)
• Playing a leading role in establishing international frameworks
• Utilizing private/multi-national funds
• Promoting global environment conservation
Local Environmental Development, Capacity Building and Foundation Building

✓ Develop a society where all citizens share a philosophy to maintain and increase values of national land, such as forest, farm land, river and city, and carry them over into future generation

✓ Utilize local resources including culture, human resources and community, promote capacity building, and develop and strengthen network among various actors in order to develop sustainable society

✓ Enhance environmental information which contributes to development of environmental policy and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) system

• Appropriate maintenance of national land
• Development and maintenance of transport networks, housing, etc. with high environmental functions
• Promoting environmental education
• Collecting and providing environmental information
• Considering strategic environmental assessment at earlier stage
4. Climate Change Countermeasures
The bill for introducing FIT scheme for RE was adopted by the Diet in July 2011. All of generated renewable electricity (excess electricity by residential RE equipment) shall be purchased at a fixed price.

Source: “Feed-in Tariff Scheme for Renewable Energy” (MITI, October 2011)
After open examination at the third party committee, the purchase price and the purchase period shall be decided.

How to decide purchase price/period

Appointment requires consent by the Diet

After open examination at the third party committee, the purchase price and the purchase period shall be decided.

While considering:
• Power generation cost
• Profit to be received by those who installed facilities
• Services life
• Premium price for three years from the launch of the scheme

[Reference]: Comparison examples of current power generation costs

Source: Geothermal Generation Workshop (June 2009)
LNG: Subcommittee to Study Costs and Other Issues, Electricity Industry Committee (January, 2004)
## Feed-in tariff rate and period (3/3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Capacity or Category</th>
<th>Rate, tax incl. (JPY per kWh)</th>
<th>Period (year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PV</td>
<td>&gt; 10 kW</td>
<td>42.00 yen</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 10 kW</td>
<td>42.00 yen</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>&gt; 20 kW</td>
<td>23.10 yen</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 20 kW</td>
<td>57.75 yen</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geothermal</td>
<td>&gt; 15000 kW</td>
<td>27.30 yen</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 15000 kW</td>
<td>42.00 yen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydropower</td>
<td>1000 - 30000 kW</td>
<td>25.20 yen</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200 - 1000 kW</td>
<td>30.45 yen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 200 kW</td>
<td>35.70 yen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomass</td>
<td>Biogas</td>
<td>40.95 yen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lumber, unused</td>
<td>33.60 yen</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lumber, general</td>
<td>25.20 yen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waste biomass</td>
<td>17.85 yen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lumber, recycled</td>
<td>13.65 yen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tax Rate per t-CO2 of “Carbon Tax as Climate Change Countermeasure”

- Current tax rate: JPY 289\* per t-CO2
- Additional tax rate: JPY 779 per t-CO2

Petroleum and Coal Tax

- Crude oil/Oil products [per 1 kl]: JPY 2,040 + JPY 250 = JPY 2,290 from Oct. 1, 2012
- Gaseous hydrocarbon (LPG/LNG) [per 1 t]: JPY 1,080 + JPY 260 = JPY 1,340 from Apr. 1, 2014
- Coal [per 1 t]: JPY 700 + JPY 220 = JPY 920 from Apr. 1, 2016

Enforcement Stage

- From Oct. 1, 2012: JPY 2,290
- From Apr. 1, 2014: JPY 1,600
- From Apr. 1, 2016: JPY 1,370

Tax Revenue

- [1st year] JPY 39.1 billion
- [Normal year] JPY 262.3 billion (about US$3.31 billion)

To be used for introduction of renewable energy and enhancement of energy-saving measures, etc.
19th September 2012: Cabinet has decided to conduct future energy and environmental policies based on the new "innovative energy and environmental strategy" that was adopted at an Energy and Environment Council meeting.
1. Consider long-term goals shared worldwide.
   - Limit any global temperature increase to within $2^\circ$C.
   - Achieve a 50% reduction worldwide and an 80% reduction in developed countries by 2050.
   - Present goals for 2020 and 2030 without preconditions.

2. Be first among all countries to present a clear vision for realizing a low-carbon society for the future.
   (1) The world’s best energy conservation technologies unrivaled by those of any other country
       - Set global standards for low-carbon manufacturing processes and low-carbon products
       - Develop the most efficient energy-saving technologies for residences and lifestyles
   (2) Catch up to other countries in developing renewable energy technologies and achieve the highest level of performance
   (3) Contribute to reducing CO$_2$ emissions worldwide using energy conservation and renewable energy technologies

3. Be first among all countries to present programs necessary for realizing a low-carbon society for the future.
   - Present specific measures that support policies.

Creation of a Green-Growth Nation That Leads the World
### Japan’s Future Options on Energy and Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>Basic Energy Plan (2010)</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>Scenario 1</th>
<th>Scenario 2</th>
<th>Scenario 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear Power</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20~25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable Energy</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25~30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Electricity</td>
<td>1.1 PWh (+9%)</td>
<td>1.2 PWh (-10%)</td>
<td>1 PWh (-10%)</td>
<td>1 PWh (-10%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Energy Consumption</td>
<td>390 Gl</td>
<td>300 Gl (-23%)</td>
<td>310 Gl (-21%)</td>
<td>310 Gl (-21%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal : LNG</td>
<td>1:1.2</td>
<td>1:1.2</td>
<td>1:1.8</td>
<td>1:1.5</td>
<td>1:1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHG Emission from 1990</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
<td>-30%</td>
<td>-23%</td>
<td>-23%</td>
<td>-25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(from BAU)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(0~-7%)</td>
<td>(-9%)</td>
<td>(-10~-11%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (trillion JPY)</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>563<del>628 (-7.6</del>-1.3%)</td>
<td>579<del>634 (-4.9</del>-0.3%)</td>
<td>581<del>634 (-4.6</del>-0.3%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Outcome of COP17 : Path towards future framework**

**Post 2020**
- Start in 1st half 2012

**2012**
- **CO2P18**
  - AWG Durban Platform

**2013**
- **CO2P18**
  - 2nd CP (2013~2017 or 2020)

**2014**
- **CO2P19**
  - Steady measures by countries based on Pledged Targets and actions, with keeping transparency by MRV
  - Adaptation, Finance, Technology transfer and Capacity building

**2015**
- **CO2P19**
  - Adoption before 2015

**2020**
- **CO2P19**
  - Enforcement of the new Future framework

**Implementation of Cancun Agreement**
- **CO2P18**
  - Review of long term goal (in 2013-2015)

**By 2020**
- **CO2P18**
  - Ratification process by each country
  - Establishment of Domestic measures

**Post 2020**
- **CO2P18**
  - Review of long term goal in 2013-2015

**Implementation of Cancun Agreement**
- **CO2P18**
  - Steady measures by countries based on Pledged Targets and actions, with keeping transparency by MRV
  - Adaptation, Finance, Technology transfer and Capacity building
Substantive and meaningful discussions concerning the vision for the ADP and enhancing ambition were conducted in roundtable format during the ADP Bangkok session. Such free and open brainstorming should be continued at COP 18. Japan suggests holding a series of workshops involving various stakeholders and/or ministerial roundtables to this end.

Contact groups for the two workstreams (vision for the ADP, ambition) should be created at COP18 in order to agree on the ADP workplan and prepare for more concrete discussion in the coming year.
To facilitate diffusion of leading low carbon technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure as well as implementation of mitigation actions, and contributing to sustainable development of developing countries.

To appropriately evaluate contributions to GHG emission reductions or removals from developed countries in a quantitative manner, through mitigation actions implemented in developing countries and use those emission reductions or removals to achieve emission reduction targets of the developed countries.

To contribute to the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC by facilitating global actions for emission reductions or removals.
Mexico:
- Small-scale Wind Power Generation with Remote Monitoring System

Mongolia:
- Replacement of Coal-Fired Boiler by Geothermal Heat Pump for Heating
- Upgrading and Installation of High-Efficient Heat Only Boilers (HOBs)

India:
- Bagasse-based Power Generation including Waste Heat Utilisation

Sri Lanka:
- Biomass-based Thermal Energy Generation to Displace Fossil Fuels

Viet Nam:
- Integrated EE Improvement at Beer Factory
- Biogas-based Cogeneration with Digestion of Methane from Food/Beverage Factory Wastewater
- Improvement of Vehicle Fuel Efficiency through Introduction of Eco-Drive Management System
- REDD+ through Forest Management Scheme, and Biomass-based Power Generation using Timber Industry Waste

Viet Nam, and Indonesia
- Promotion of Modal Shift from Road-based Transport to MRT System

Bhutan:
- Rural Electrification through Expansion of Electric Grid mainly composed of Hydropower

Myanmar:
- Landfill Gas (LFG) Recovery and Utilisation for Electric Power Generation

Thailand:
- Bagasse-based Cogeneration at Sugar Mill
- Transport Modal Shift through Construction of MRT System
- Energy Savings through Building Energy Management System (BEMS)
- Waste Heat Recovery System with Cogeneration
- Introduction of Electronic Gate to International Trade Port to Improve Port-related Traffic Jam

Colombia:
- Geothermal Power Generation in a Country with Suppressed Demand

Indonesia:
- Solar-Diesel Hybrid Power Generation to Stabilise Photovoltaic Power Generation
- Prevention of Peat Degradation through Groundwater Management, and Rice Husk-based Power Generation
- REDD+ for Conservation of Peat Swamp Forest, and Biomass-based Power Generation using Timber Mill Waste to Process Indigenous Trees derived from Conserved Forest

Cambodia:
- Methane Recovery and Utilisation from Livestock Manure by using Bio-digesters
- Small-scale Biomass Power Generation with Stirling Engine
- REDD+ in Tropical Lowland Forest

Lao PDR:
- Transportation Improvement through introduction of Efficient Buses and Provision of Good Services
- Introduction of Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) of Municipal Solid Waste, and Landfill Gas (LFG) Capture, Flaring and Utilisation

Nepal:
- Programme to Reduce Non-Renewable Biomass Consumptions through Introduction of High-Efficient Cook Stoves

Bangladesh:
- Programme for Integrated Energy Efficiency Improvement of Dyeing Process

Moldova:
- Biomass Boiler Heating using Agricultural Waste as Fuel

NOTE: EE=Energy Efficiency
MRT=Mass Rapid Transit
5. International Environmental Cooperation Activities
India
- Recycling of small home appliance centered around mobile phone in Gujarat (2011, 2012)
- Project for effective utilization of steelmaking slag in India (2012)

Thailand
- Concentrated intermediate treatment of waste in around Bangkok (2011)
- Structuring 3R system of industrial and non-industrial waste based on a cement plant located in Northern Thailand (2012)

Malaysia
- Operation and Maintenance of WTE plant and proposal for the Comprehensive Solution to MSW in Kuala Lumpur (2011)

China
- Pre-recycling Processes of Copper and Precious metals From e-scrap in Hong Kong (2011)
- Comprehensive Recycling Project of Oily Waste in Shenyang, China (2012)

Myanmar
- Feasibility Study of Installation, Operation and Maintenance of Waste to Energy (WTE) Plant in Greater Yangon (2012)

Philippines
- Centralized Municipal Solid Waste to Energy Project in Isabela Province (2011, 2012)

Viet Nam
- RPF production and manufacturing system business (2011)
- Study on the integrated management of energy recovery from solid waste in Ho Chi Minh City, Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2012)
Environmentally Sustainable Cities: ESC

East Asia Summit Environment Ministers Meeting (EAS-EMM)

Oct. 2008 1st EAS-EMM
“ESC should be an immediate priority area”

High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (HLS-ESC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HLS</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Co-organisers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>March, 2010</td>
<td>Jakarta, Indonesia</td>
<td>Japan, Indonesia, Australia, Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>March, 2011</td>
<td>Kitakyusu, Japan</td>
<td>Japan, Australia, Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>March, 2012</td>
<td>Siem Reap, Cambodia</td>
<td>Japan, Cambodia, Australia, Thailand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Co-Benefits Approach

Examples of supported Activities under the CDM scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case1: Waste Heat Recovery from Cement Plant</th>
<th>Case2: Biogas Recovery and Electricity Generation from Ethanol Factory Wastewater</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By recovering waste heat from a dry rotary kiln in a cement plant and using the heat to generate electricity, this project reduces the use of electricity from the power grid, this indirectly reduces CO2 and SO2 emission from the power plants elsewhere.</td>
<td>By using a sealed anaerobic fermentation tank to treat wastewater from a ethanol factory, this project recovers emitted CH4 and uses it to generate electricity, thereby helping to improve water quality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Measures to alleviate environmental pollution**
  - Improvement in efficiency of thermal power plants
  - Improvement in public transportation networks
  - Methane recovery and electricity generation in wastewater treatment

- **Measures to reduce GHG emissions**

- **Co-benefits**
  - Improvement in efficiency of thermal power plants
  - Improvement in public transportation networks
  - Methane recovery and electricity generation in wastewater treatment

Photo: Anaerobic fermentation tank (Ayutthaya Province, Thailand)

Photo: Dry rotary kiln under construction (Chongqing City, China)
A project for comprehensive improvement and promotion of water re-use in an Indian industrial wastewater treatment facility
By Toyo Engineering Inc.
Venue: Haryana state, India

A project of wastewater treatment for an industrial complex in Da-nang
By Kajima Cooperation etc.
Venue: Da-nang, Viet Nam

A project for introducing zero-emission wastewater treatment system in pig farm
By Aqua Inc.
Venue: Penang, Malaysia

Water Environment Improvement Project by introducing Bio-toilet
By Chodai Inc.
Venue: Viet nam national railway

Water Quality Improvement Project by introducing Johkasou system in Djakarta
By Kubota Cooperation
Venue: Djakarta, Indonesia
6. Biodiversity
The Convention on Biological Diversity: Article 6

"Develop national strategies, plans or programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity ..."

1993: The Convention on Biological Diversity entry into force

1995: 1st National Biodiversity Strategy

2002: 2nd National Biodiversity Strategy

2007: 3rd National Biodiversity Strategy

2008: Basic Act on Biodiversity

2010: 4th National Biodiversity Strategy (Statutory strategy)

2010: Adoption of Aichi Biodiversity Targets at COP10

Revision of NBSAP based on COP10 outcomes By COP11
Key issues for consideration of next NBSAP

- A roadmap for achieving the Aichi Targets
  - Setting national targets according to the status of biodiversity and priorities
  - Developing indicators to access the achievement of national targets

- Development of a guidance for local Biodiversity Strategy
  - According to the Basic Act for Biodiversity, the local governments are encouraged to develop their local Biodiversity Strategy
  - To take bottom-up approach and promote actions on the ground, the revised NBSAP will include a guidance on development of local BSAPs

- Easily understandable and readable contents
  - Revise the contents to make it more understandable and readable