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産構審・中環審合同会合事務局御中

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12月14日の飯田委員の指摘に関し下記により回答します。

飯田委員から UNDP の報告についてコメントがあった。小職は第 27 回合同会合で欧州委員会副委員長の新聞記事についてコメントしたが UNDP の記事については見出しのみ載せてコメントは一切していない。従って同委員からの指摘には思い当たるところはないが、折角なので下記の通り回答する。

- 1、 飯田委員は UNDP の報告が自主的手法は全然効果無しとしていると発言されたが、UNDP が自主的手法という際に調査対象としたのはおよそ日本のそれとかけ離れたものが大半である（資料 2）
- 2、 日本のケースについての記述は資料 1 の通りで間違った理解及び理解不足に基づいていること（資料 1）
- 3、 参考までに IPCC/AR4 の記述を添付する（資料 3）

UNDP Human Development Report 2007/2008 Kevin Watkins (lead author) における自主的手法の扱い

（資料 1）

経団連自主行動計画について

In Japan, the Voluntary Action Plan (VAP) was drawn up by Government (間違い) in consultation with the Japanese Business Federation. It covers seven major industrial sectors (間違い). The problem is that companies are free to set their own targets. In 2005, the Japanese Government set out a new plan aimed at getting the country back on-track to meet its Kyoto commitments by achieving a 9 percent cut in emissions of the industrial sector by 2010. The target under the VAP is for the industrial and energy converting sectors is to achieve emissions levels in 2010 that are below those in 1990.²⁷ (理解不足) p. 123

註27（根拠）は Pederson 2007; Nippon Keidanren 2005.

Nippon Keidanren. 2005. “Results of the Fiscal 2005 Follow-up to the Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment (Summary).” Section on Global Warming Measures—Performance in Fiscal 2004. Tokyo. [<http://www.keidanren.or.jp/english/>]

Pederson, Peter D. 2007. “Japan—Country Study.”

（資料 2）

UNDP 報告における VA 一般の評価

But voluntary action is not enough. It has not been enough to push emission trends in a downward direction in Australia or in the United States. P. 125

UNDP 報告書で取り上げている VA の例

- New York City Government
- Many of the (USCAP) companies involved have set voluntary targets for reducing emissions, anticipating the future development of mandatory targets.
- Other (US) flagship programmes—such as the Combined Heat and Power Partnership and the Clean Energy–Environment State Partnership— attempt to encourage voluntary educations by the corporate sector.
- In Australia, the national climate change strategy does have a non-binding target: emission cuts of 87 Mt CO₂ by 2010.²¹ Voluntary measures, such as consumer education and engagement with the private sector, are the primary mechanism for achieving the objective.
- Participating companies are required to develop and publish company-level greenhouse gas inventories and strategies for cutting emissions.(Australia, Greenhouse Challenge Plus)
- Many are participating in a voluntary programme—‘Energy Star’—that sets standards for energy efficiency.
- In Japan, where the implementation of energy efficiency standards in buildings is voluntary, energy savings have been moderate. Far greater savings have been registered in countries such as in Germany and the United States, where compliance is enforced more stringently. (事実関係要調査)
- Aligning regulatory policies with more stringent climate change mitigation goals has been difficult. Current approaches are based on three pillars: voluntary commitments by the automobile industry, fuel-economy labeling and promotion of efficiency through fiscal measures. (ACEAとの自主協定)

IPCC AR4 における認識

(資料 3)

SPM

Voluntary agreements between industry and governments are politically attractive, raise awareness among stakeholders, and have played a role in the evolution of many national policies. The majority of agreements has not achieved significant emissions reductions beyond business as usual. However, some recent agreements, in a few countries, have accelerated the application of best available technology and led to measurable emission reductions.