

The New Climate Change Policy Programme

19 March 2002

Decision by the Global Warming Prevention Headquarters
Government of Japan

The Government of Japan has adopted the New Climate Change Programme on 19 March, 2002, which aims to stipulate policies and measures necessary for the achievement of the 6% emissions reduction commitment under the Kyoto Protocol. The Government of Japan also submitted to the Diet the Bill on Amendments of Climate Change Policy Law as well as the Kyoto Protocol for its approval to becoming a Party to the Protocol. After the passage of the Bill as well as Diet's approval, the Government of Japan will become a Party to the Protocol and upgrade the New Climate Change Policy Programme into the Statutory Kyoto Target Achievement Plan.

(Key Points of the Programme)

1. The Fundamental Principles

- i) **Contribute to Both the Environment and Economy:** Climate change policy shall be developed and implemented so as to contribute to both of the environment and economy with the aim of revitalizing the Japanese economy through innovative initiatives of industry.
- ii) **Step-by-Step Approach:** The period between 2002 and 2012 shall be divided into three terms, and the progress of domestic policies and measures and the state of greenhouse gases emissions shall be assessed and reviewed before the start of the each term. Based on the analyses and reviews, the Programme shall be revised where necessary so as to take additional policies and measures, where necessary, on a step-by-step basis.
- iii) **Shared Responsibility:** All state and local governments, industries and the general public must share in efforts to prevent the global warming.
- iv) **International Co-operation in Climate Change Policy:** In order to ensure the effective of actions against global warming, it is important to establish a common rule in future in which all countries including the United States and developing countries participate. The Government of Japan continues its maximum efforts for

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the establishment of a common rule.

2. Main Points of the Programme

- i) ***More than a Hundred Policies and Measures:*** The new Programme stipulates all the policies and measures necessary for the achievement of the 6% reduction commitment under the Kyoto Protocol. The Programme stipulates more than 100 domestic measures and policies to achieve the commitment. The statutory Kyoto Protocol Target Achievement Plan shall be drafted based on the new Programme according to the Bill on Amendments of the Climate Change Policy Law.
- ii) ***Quantitative Targets for the Achievement of the 6% Reduction Commitment:*** To achieve the 6% emission reduction commitment, the new Programme establishes quantitative emission reduction targets (see the table below).. In attaining these targets, the Government shall continue its emission reduction efforts beyond these targets where possible.

Table: Quantitative Targets for Greenhouse Gases and Sectors

CO2 emissions from energy use	± 0%
CO2 emissions from non-energy use, methane emissions, and nitrous oxide emissions	- 0.5%
Emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF6	+2.0%
Reductions by innovative technologies and change of lifestely	- 2.0%
The use of Sinks	- 3.9%

The Government shall also study the way to use the Kyoto Mechanisms with due consideration to their supplementary nature and the fact that it is the government that is legally responsible for the achievement of the 6% emission reduction commitment.

- iii) ***Follow-ups and Revision:*** The Government shall conduct comprehensive review of the progress of the Plan in 2004 and 2007. Based on the results of these reviews , the Government shall revise the Plan, where necessary, to ensure the achievement of the 6% emissions reduction commitment.
- iv) ***Public Consultation:*** While the Programme was drafted taking into account results of public consultations by government advisory councils, the Government shall further consult with various stakeholders and the general public before it adopts the Kyoto Target Achievement Plan based on the new Programme.

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3. Measures for reduction of GHGs Emissions (main examples)

CO2 emissions from energy use (Targets: $\pm 0\%$ compared to the 1990 level)

	Industry Sector	Domestic Sector (commercial and residential)	Transport Sector
Energy Conservation 22mt-CO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid implementation and follow-ups of Voluntary Action Plans by industries (Emission level in 2010: below $\pm 0\%$ compared to the 1990 level) • R&D of high efficient boilers and lasers • Promotion of high efficient industrial furnace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of energy management system to the large commercial buildings etc. based on amendment of the Energy Efficiency Law • Scope expansion of appliances to “Top Runner Standards” (e.g. gas appliances) • Promotion of high efficiency water heating • Promotion of HEMS and BEMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerated introduction of vehicles achieving “Top Runner Standards” • Acceleration of R&D and dissemination of low emission vehicles including clean energy vehicles • Traffic flow management by promotion of ITS etc • Promotion of efficient Logistics systems Including shift of transport modes from trucking to shipping • Promotion of public transport utilisation
New Energy 34mt-CO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add biomass and snow and ice cryogenics to energy which is promoted by Law concerning promotion of the use of New Energy • Proposal of the Bill concerning the Use of New Energy by Electric Utilities. • Subsidies to promote introduction of Photovoltaic power, Solar thermal, wind power, waste power, biomass energy etc. • Strengthen R&D and demonstration tests on fuel cells, photovoltaic power, biomass energy, etc. 		
Fuel switching 18mt-CO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist fuel switching from coal to natural gas for old power generation • Assist fuel switching for industrial boilers • Develop safety standards on natural gas pipelines 		
Nuclear Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of nuclear power under assurance of safety • Assist economic development of municipalities hosting nuclear fuel cycle 		
(*1)	approx 462mt-CO2 (7%)	approx 260mt-CO2 (2%)	approx 250mt-CO2 (+17%)

(*1) (...) is percentage of reduction compared to base year 1990 of each sector

Quantities of emissions (% of increase/decrease) referred as targets in each sector are not compulsory targets but the expedient estimations through the model simulations under certain conditions.

Evaluation of measures shall be conducted taking consideration of Japanese energy supply and demand structure.

It is expected that Kyoto mechanism is utilised for industries to reduce GHG cost effectively.

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Reduction of CO₂ emissions from non-energy use, methane emissions and N₂O emissions.
(Reduction Target : 0.5% reduction below the baseline year level compared to the aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases in Japan)

Control of CO ₂ emissions from non-energy use	Reduction of waste incineration by reduction, reuse and recycling of waste material.
Control of Methane emissions	50% reduction of waste material to be buried in the ground R&D of agricultural sector GHG reduction
Control of N ₂ O emissions	Voluntary measures by industry (necessary measures have been already taken and substantial reduction has been achieved)

Promotion of Innovative technology development and climate change protection activities by every sector of society.(Reduction Target : Emissions reduction equivalent to 2% of the Japanese target under the Kyoto Protocol)

Innovative technology development	R&D of energy efficient industrial processes; development of materials for light weight vehicles, energy efficient electric appliances; and development of low energy loss energy distribution systems for low electric power less.
Further efforts by various sectors and the general public	Reductions by innovative technologies and change of lifestyle

Containment of emissions of HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ (Targets: contain the increase of their emissions to less than a 2% increase above the baseline year level compared to the aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases in the baseline year in Japan)

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The follow-up of voluntary action plans by industries• Development of new alternative substances• Low cost and compact technology for reusing and decomposing fluorine gasses• Steady implementation of Recycling of specified Domestic Appliances Law and Fluorocarbon Recovery and Destruction Law

Sinks (Target: 3.9% of the total Japanese emission allocation under the Kyoto Protocol)

Promotion of activities for sound forest management including plantation, thinning and rehabilitation of forests, promotion of timber and wood biomass use and the greening of urban areas
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