Appendix II

"Progress in the Kyoto Protocol Target Achievement Plan", Global Warming Prevention Headquarters, July 2009, appendix2

Progress Report on the Countermeasures/Measures For Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction, Absorption, Etc.

- The table of inspection results -

Progress Report on the Countermeasures/Measures For Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction, Absorption, Etc.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
[Energy-originated CO2] ○Formation of Low-Carbon Urban/Regional Structures and Socioeconomic Systems																	
Realization of compact urban structures	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Realization of cities with minimal environmental loads (Compact City)	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Utilization of the Special Zones for Structural Reform System for global warming countermeasures	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Continue to solicit proposals for the Special Zones, and add those that are accepted by the relevant ministries as special case measures.
	cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Establishment of the "Global Warming Countermeasures Promotion Program for Regions"	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Measures at the Block and District Levels	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Promotion of area-wide energy usage	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Promotion of global warming countermeasures for tenant buildings or the like at local levels	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Decarbonization of Urban Areas Through Improving the Thermal Environment by Urban Greening and Other Heat Island Countermeasures	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1-0.5	0.2-1.1	—	0.3-1.4	0.4-1.8	0.5-2.3	0.6-2.8	0.7-3.2	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	・Implemented an extension to the special exemption for fixed assets tax relating to authorized green facilities in the FY2009 tax reforms. ・Expanded the support activities (Green Environment Maintenance General Support Operation) for FY2009.
	ha	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	58	—	73	98	123	149	174		

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
Measures for Extending the Useful Life of Housing	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
○Efforts in the Industrial Sector (Manufacturers, etc.)																	
	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,530						
	Businesses Within the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance										*After fiscal 2008 values are either estimates or expected average of the 5 years between 2008 and 2012						
	Brewers Association of Japan Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	107.9 (96)	104.5 (93)	99.8 (89)	94.5 (84)	89.4 (79)	87.1 (77)	85.1 (76)	78.6 (70)	— ( )	101.2 (90)	101.2 (90)	101.2 (90)	101.2 (90)	101.2 (90)	Performance trends are exceeding expectations.	Continue to implement regular follow-ups with regards to the objective levels.
	Japan Tobacco Inc. Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 1995=100	44 (98)	43 (96)	42 (93)	38 (84)	37 (82)	32 (71)	30 (67)	29 (64)	— ( )	31 (68)	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	Performance trends are exceeding expectations.	Continue to implement regular follow-ups with regards to the objective levels.
	Businesses Within the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare										*After fiscal 2008 values are either estimates or expected average of the 5 years between 2008 and 2012						
	Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Associations of Japan / Japan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	218.7 (125.0)	215.0 (122.9)	221.4 (126.5)	237.7 (135.8)	241.1 (137.8)	239.0 (136.6)	231.9 (132.5)	236.0 (134.9)	— ( )	229.0 (130.9)	218.0 (124.6)	223.0 (127.4)	229.0 (130.9)	231.0 (132.0)	Performance trends are not reaching expectations.	Considering reinforcement of countermeasures going forward.
	Businesses Within the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries										*After fiscal 2008 values are either estimates or expected average of the 5 years between 2008 and 2012						
	Japan Starch and Saccharification Industry Association CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/volume of used raw material (t)) Inside (): Year 2005=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	0.330 (100)	0.323 (98)	0.329 (100)	— ( )			0.319 (97)			Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Intensification of initiative encouraged.
	Japan Dairy Industry Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (kl/production volume (1,000t)) Inside (): Year 2000=100	100.612 (100)	104.321 (104)	106.535 (106)	102.031 (101)	101.224 (101)	102.327 (102)	101.594 (101)	102.223 (102)	— ( )			95.693 (95)			Performance trends are not reaching expectations.	Intensification of initiative encouraged.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Japan Soft Drink Association CO2 Emission Basic Unit (t-CO2/production volume (kl)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	0.093 (103)	0.098 (109)	0.098 (109)	0.097 (108)	0.106 (118)	0.103 (114)	0.100 (111)	— ( )	0.084 (94)					Performance trends are not reaching expectations.	Intensification of initiative encouraged.
	Japan Baking Industry Association CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/production output (billion Yen)) Inside (): Year 2004=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	869.665 (100)	887.809 (102)	856.094 (98)	857.179 (99)	— ( )			818.772 (94)			Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Intensification of initiative encouraged.
	Japan Canners Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (kl/production volume (t)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	— ( )	0.074 (107)	0.078 (113)	0.074 (107)	0.076 (110)	0.073 (106)	0.074 (107)	— ( )			0.069 (100)			Performance trends are not reaching expectations.	Intensification of initiative encouraged.
	Japan Beet Sugar Association CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/production volume (t)) Inside (): Year 2000=100	1.110 (100)	0.982 (88)	0.970 (87)	0.960 (86)	1.079 (97)	1.082 (97)	1.073 (97)	1.082 (97)	— ( )			1.076 (97)			Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Intensification of initiative encouraged.
	Japan Oilseed Processors Association CO2 Emission volume (tCO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	— ( )	686,934 (102)	663,926 (98)	639,014 (95)	645,609 (96)	630,150 (93)	631,112 (94)	— ( )	620,610 (92)					Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Intensification of initiative encouraged.
	CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/production volume (t)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	— ( )	0.302 (87)	0.312 (90)	0.304 (88)	0.306 (88)	0.292 (84)	0.299 (86)	— ( )	0.291 (84)						
	All Nippon Kashi Association CO2 Emission volume (tCO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	481,681 (99)	490,441 (101)	490,463 (101)	489,444 (101)	486,209 (100)	467,742 (96)	472,735 (97)	— ( )			457,638 (94)			Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Intensification of initiative encouraged.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Japan Sugar Refiners' Association Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	48.6 (84)	45.8 (79)	47.8 (82)	44.0 (76)	43.3 (75)	43.1 (74)	44.7 (77)	— ( )	45.2 (78)					Objective already accomplished.	Raising of objective levels encouraged.
	Japan Frozen Food Association CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/frozen foods production volume (t)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	0.452 (97)	 ( )	 ( )	0.459 (99)	 ( )	0.439 (94)	0.453 (97)	— ( )			0.418 (90)			Due to the worsening of the carbon emission factor of electricity, performance trends are not reaching expectations.	Intensification of initiative encouraged.
	Japan Ham and Sausage Cooperative Association CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/production volume (t)) Inside (): Year 2003=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	0.779 (100)	0.787 (101)	0.803 (103)	0.706 (91)	0.759 (97)	— ( )			0.740 (95)			Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Intensification of initiative encouraged.
	Flour Millers Association CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/production volume (t)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	0.034 (94)	0.037 (103)	0.040 (111)	0.039 (108)	0.039 (108)	0.039 (108)	0.042 (117)	— ( )			0.034 (94)			Due to the worsening of the carbon emission factor of electricity, performance trends are not reaching expectations.	Intensification of initiative encouraged.
	All Japan Coffee Association CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/volume of used raw material (t)) Inside (): Year 2005=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	1.099 (100)	1.056 (96)	1.081 (98)	— ( )			1.065 (97)			Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Intensification of initiative encouraged.
	Japan Soy Sauce Association CO2 Emission volume（tCO2） Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	204,862 (99)	201,803 (97)	211,041 (102)	201,457 (97)	207,877 (100)	192,605 (93)	193,519 (93)	— ( )			194,659 (94)			Objective already accomplished.	Raising of objective levels encouraged.
	Japan Convenience Foods Industry Association CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/production volume (t)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	0.490 (86)	0.503 (88)	0.487 (85)	0.464 (81)	0.432 (76)	0.429 (75)	0.397 (70)	— ( )	0.433 (76)					Objective already accomplished.	Raising of objective levels encouraged.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Nihhon Hamburg & Hamburger Association CO2 Emission Basic Unit (-CO2/production volume (t)) Inside (): Year 2004=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	0.752 (100)	0.739 (98)	0.738 (98)	0.806 (107)	— ( )			0.714 (95)			Due to the worsening of the carbon emission factor of electricity, performance trends are not reaching expectations.	Intensification of initiative encouraged.
	Japan Mayonnaise and Dressing Association CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/production volume (t)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	0.122 (98)	0.120 (96)	0.121 (97)	0.124 (99)	0.131 (105)	— ( )			0.087 (70)			Performance trends are not reaching expectations.	Intensification of initiative encouraged.
	Businesses Within the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry										*After fiscal 2008 values are either estimates or expected average of the 5 years between 2008 and 2012						
	Japan Iron and Steel Federation Amount of energy consumption (PJ) Inside (): Year 1990=100	2,323 (92.0)	2,253 (89.2)	2,304 (91.2)	2,326 (92.1)	2,351 (93.1)	2,336 (92.5)	2,389 (94.6)	2,458 (97.3)	— ( )	2,274 (90.0)					Accomplishing the objective is readily possible.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.
	Japan Chemical Industry Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (index) Inside (): Year 1990=100	89 ( )	90 ( )	88 ( )	86 ( )	85 ( )	84 ( )	82 ( )	83 ( )	— ( )	80 ( )					Accomplishing the objective is readily possible.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Japan Paper Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (Amount of fossil energy consumption (MJ)/production volume (t)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	13,396 (93.2)	13,608 (94.7)	13,272 (92.4)	13,204 (91.9)	12,832 (89.3)	12,196 (84.9)	11,632 (81.0)	11,407 (79.4)	— ( )	— (80.0)					Objective already accomplished.	Going forward, upon validation and verification of the current situation, emissions performance, and future expectations, an increase in objectives levels should be encouraged by the pertinent councils.
	CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/production volume (t)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	0.961 (96.3)	0.985 (98.8)	0.963 (96.6)	0.967 (97.0)	0.941 (94.3)	0.888 (89.0)	0.837 (83.9)	0.823 (82.5)	— ( )	— (84.0)						
	Japan Cement Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (MJ/t-cement) Inside (): Year 1990=100	3,504 (97.7)	3,499 (97.6)	3,463 (96.6)	3,438 (95.9)	3,407 (95.0)	3,413 (95.2)	3,478 (97.0)	3,458 (96.4)	— ( )	3,451 (96.2)					Accomplishing the objective is readily possible.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.
	4 electrical/electronics-related groups CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/real output (million yen)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	0.230 (71.1)	0.227 (70.1)	0.231 (71.4)	0.245 (75.7)	0.230 (70.9)	0.224 (69.3)	0.214 (66.0)	0.218 (67.3)	— ( )	0.210 (65.0)					Accomplishing the objective is readily possible.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
Steady implementation and assessment and verification of voluntary action plans	Japan Auto Parts Industries Association Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes -CO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	637.3 (89.0)	578.3 (81.0)	625.9 (87.0)	644.4 (90.0)	654.6 (92.0)	696.8 (97.0)	683.9 (95.7)	735.1 (102.9)	— ( )	664.7 (93.0)					Accomplishing the objective is possible if future countermeasures are sufficiently implemented.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.
	CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/billion yen) Inside (): Year 1990=100	509.1 (86.4)	479.8 (81.5)	482.9 (82.0)	483.7 (82.1)	470.4 (79.9)	463.5 (78.7)	418.5 (71.1)	422.9 (71.8)	— ( )	472.2 (80.0)						
	Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	680	643	673	679	673	685	663	661	—	651					Voluntary action plans being integrated, objectives being set at values higher than recorded performance levels.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.
	Japan Auto-Body Industries Association Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	(80.5)	(76.1)	(79.6)	(80.4)	(79.6)	(81.1)	(78.5)	(78.2)	( )	(77.0)						
	Japan Mining Industry Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (kl/production volume (t)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	0.802 (90.9)	0.803 (90.9)	0.806 (91.3)	0.796 (90.2)	0.811 (91.9)	0.777 (88.0)	0.746 (84.5)	0.738 (83.6)	— ( )	0.777 (88.0)					Objective already accomplished.	Going forward, upon validation and verification of the current situation, emissions performance, and future expectations, an increase in objectives levels should be encouraged by the pertinent councils.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Lime Manufacture Association Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes -CO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	301.4 (85.1)	274.6 (77.6)	291.7 (82.4)	298.7 (84.4)	299.8 (84.7)	304.9 (86.1)	311.6 (88.0)	326.5 (92.2)	— ( )	325.7 (92.0)					Accomplishing the objective is readily possible.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.
	Amount of energy consumption (10,000 kl) Inside (): Year 1990=100	104.7 (86.0)	95.4 (78.3)	99.9 (82.0)	100.8 (82.8)	101.3 (83.2)	104.5 (85.8)	107.0 (87.8)	112.0 (92.0)	— ( )	112.1 (92.0)						
	Japan Rubber Manufacturers Association Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes -CO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	178.1 (93.1)	171.1 (89.4)	182.8 (95.5)	197.0 (102.9)	197.8 (103.3)	195.8 (102.3)	179.5 (93.8)	186.2 (97.3)	— ( )	179.9 (94.0)					Accomplishing the objective is readily possible.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.
	Energy Consumption Basic Unit（kl/new rubber consumption amount (1,000t)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	708.4 (93.0)	714.5 (93.8)	693.3 (91.0)	688.1 (90.3)	694.4 (91.2)	688.0 (90.3)	670.8 (88.1)	671.3 (88.1)	— ( )	700.8 (92.0)						
	Japan Textile Finishers' Association Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	262.2 (70.7)	239.2 (64.5)	234.8 (63.3)	234.9 (63.3)	191.6 (51.6)	175.5 (47.3)	169.2 (45.6)	— ( )	205.9 (55.5)					Objective already accomplished.	Going forward, upon validation and verification of the current situation, emissions performance, and future expectations, an increase in objectives levels should be encouraged by the pertinent councils.
	Amount of energy consumption (1,000kl) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	1,193 (74.9)	1,094 (68.7)	1,057 (66.4)	1,066 (67.0)	882 (55.4)	813 (51.1)	797 (50.1)	— ( )	954 (60.0)						

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Japan Aluminium Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (GJ/rolled amount(*2) (t)) Inside (): Year 1995=100	19.2 (89.0)	19.8 (92.0)	19.3 (90.0)	18.6 (86.0)	18.7 (87.0)	19.3 (90.0)	18.8 (87.0)	19.0 (88.0)	— ( )	19.2 (89.0)					With objective already accomplished, objective levels being raised (within actual achievement levels).	Going forward, upon validation and verification of the current situation, emissions performance, and future expectations, an increase in objectives levels should be encouraged by the pertinent councils.
	Flat Glass Manufacturers Association of Japan Volume of fuel originating CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	134.5 (76.0)	137.2 (77.0)	131.8 (74.0)	133.8 (75.0)	133.6 (75.0)	132.8 (75.0)	135.8 (76.0)	129.8 (73.0)	— ( )	138.8 (78.0)					Objective already accomplished.	Going forward, upon validation and verification of the current situation, emissions performance, and future expectations, an increase in objectives levels should be encouraged by the pertinent councils.
	Amount of energy consumption (10,000 kl) Inside (): Year 1990=100	53.8 (75.0)	55.1 (77.0)	52.3 (73.0)	52.2 (73.0)	52.2 (73.0)	51.7 (72.0)	53.5 (75.0)	50.5 (71.0)	— ( )	56.1 (79.0)						
	Japan Glass Bottle Association Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes -CO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	125.5 (70.2)	121.2 (67.8)	117.9 (65.9)	111.5 (62.4)	106.8 (59.7)	107.0 (59.8)	103.6 (57.9)	98.8 (55.3)	— ( )	107.3 (60.0)					Objective already accomplished.	Going forward, upon validation and verification of the current situation, emissions performance, and future expectations, an increase in objectives levels should be encouraged by the pertinent councils.
	Amount of energy consumption (10,000 kl) Inside (): Year 1990=100	47.6 (75.9)	46.2 (73.7)	44.4 (70.9)	42.1 (67.2)	41.0 (65.4)	41.7 (66.5)	41.7 (66.6)	41.6 (66.3)	— ( )	43.8 (70.0)						
	Japan Electric Wire & Cable Makers' Association ＜copper/aluminum＞ Amount of energy consumption (1,000 kl） Inside (): Year 1990=100	489 (85.0)	437 (76.0)	430 (75.0)	428 (74.0)	419 (73.0)	422 (73.0)	418 (73.0)	416 (72.0)	— ( )	417 (73.0)					With objective already accomplished, objective levels being raised above actual achievement levels.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.
	＜fiber optic＞ Energy Consumption Basic Unit (Amount of energy consumption(*3) (kl) / unit production length (1,000kmc)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	3.8 (46.0)	3.4 (41.0)	3.5 (42.0)	3.6 (43.0)	3.2 (39.0)	2.0 (24.0)	2.0 (24.0)	1.8 (22.0)	— ( )	1.8 (22.0)						

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Japan Bearing Industrial Association CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/added value output (100 million yen)) Inside (): Year 1997=100	160.5 (96.7)	167.4 (100.9)	172.8 (104.2)	172.3 (103.9)	165.5 (99.8)	166.2 (100.2)	155.5 (93.7)	162.7 (98.1)	— ( )	144.3 (87.0)					Accomplishing the objective is readily possible.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.
	Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 1997=100	52.5 (92.0)	51.4 (90.0)	52.6 (92.0)	54.2 (95.0)	54.1 (95.0)	56.3 (99.0)	54.4 (95.0)	58.5 (102.0)	— ( )	50.1 (88.0)					Accomplishing the objective is possible if future countermeasures are sufficiently implemented.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.
	Japan Copper and Brass Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (crude oil equivalent kl/production volume t) Inside (): Year 1995=100	0.412 (93.2)	0.453 (102.5)	0.416 (94.1)	0.432 (97.7)	0.400 (90.5)	0.407 (92.1)	0.404 (91.4)	0.420 (95.0)	— ( )	0.412 (93.2)	0.412 (93.2)	0.411 (93.0)	0.411 (93.0)	0.411 (93.0)	Accomplishing the objective is readily possible.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.
	Japan Construction Equipment Manufacturers Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (consumed energy for manufacturing (kl) / pretextual sales (100 million yen)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	14.65 (110.0)	14.82 (111.0)	14.68 (110.0)	13.22 (99.0)	12.77 (96.0)	11.63 (87.0)	10.42 (78.0)	10.21 (77.0)	— ( )	11.34 (85.0)					Objective already accomplished.	Going forward, upon validation and verification of the current situation, emissions performance, and future expectations, an increase in objectives levels should be encouraged by the pertinent councils.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Lime Association of Japan Energy Consumption Basic Unit (l/production volume (t)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	1.13 (99.1)	1.13 (99.1)	1.05 (92.1)	1.06 (93.0)	1.06 (93.0)	1.03 (90.6)	1.02 (89.6)	1.03 (90.7)	— ( )	1.02 (89.7)					Accomplishing the objective is readily possible.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.
	Japan Sanitary Equipment Industry Association Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	36.4 (76.2)	37.2 (77.9)	35.4 (74.0)	36.4 (76.1)	36.2 (75.7)	35.2 (73.7)	33.4 (70.0)	30.0 (62.8)	— ( )	35.9 (75.0)					Objective already accomplished.	Going forward, upon validation and verification of the current situation, emissions performance, and future expectations, an increase in objectives levels should be encouraged by the pertinent councils.
	Japan Machine Tool Builders' Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (l/real output (million yen)) Inside (): Year 1997=100	139.3 (99.0)	138.9 (99.0)	166.3 (119.0)	142.6 (102.0)	129.4 (93.0)	112.4 (80.0)	106.8 (76.0)	103.4 (74.0)	— ( )	131.4 (94.0)					Accomplishing the objective is possible if future countermeasures are sufficiently implemented.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.
	Amount of energy consumption (10,000 kl) Inside (): Year 1997=100	14.1 (97.0)	13.3 (92.0)	11.9 (82.0)	12.5 (86.0)	14.2 (98.0)	15.5 (107.0)	16.6 (114.0)	17.3 (119.0)	— ( )	13.6 (94.0)						
	Japan Petroleum Development Association CO2 Emissions Basic Unit (kg-CO2/production activity level (GJ)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	1.69 (84.9)	1.72 (86.4)	2.04 (102.7)	2.12 (106.7)	1.49 (74.9)	1.58 (79.3)	1.69 (85.0)	1.77 (89.0)	— ( )	1.59 (80.0)					Accomplishing the objective is possible if future countermeasures are sufficiently implemented.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Japan Industrial Vehicles Association Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	5.99 (97.0)	5.36 (87.0)	5.75 (93.0)	6.03 (98.0)	6.11 (99.0)	6.61 (107.0)	6.55 (106.0)	7.36 (119.0)	— ( )	5.56 (90.0)					Accomplishing the objective is possible if future countermeasures are sufficiently implemented.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.
	Businesses Within the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism										*After fiscal 2008 values are either estimates or expected average of the 5 years between 2008 and 2012						
	Shipbuilders' Association of Japan / Cooperative Association of Japan Shipbuilders Energy Basic Unit (kWh/steel processing weight ton) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1990=100	▲ 13 (87)	▲ 11 (89)	▲ 6 (94)	▲ 4 (96)	▲ 11 (89)	▲ 8 (92)	▲ 6 (94)	▲ 5 (95)	— ( )	▲ 10 (90)					Progress only at levels where objective accomplishment seems unlikely.	Reinforcement of measures to be instructed.
	Japan Marine Equipment Association Energy Basic Unit (MJ/produced horse power) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	— ( )	▲ 12 (88)	▲ 13 (87)	▲ 12 (88)	▲ 16 (84)	▲ 20 (80)	▲ 26 (74)	— ( )	▲ 30 (70)					Objective already accomplished, and objective has been raised during FY2008 evaluation and verification.	—
	Japan Boating Industry Association Energy Basic Unit (MJ/produced horse power) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 2002=100	— ( )	— ( )	0 (100)	▲ 7 (93)	▲ 15 (85)	▲ 16 (84)	▲ 20 (80)	▲ 17 (83)	— ( )	▲ 18 (82)					Progress steady, objective accomplishment deemed possible.	—

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Japan Association of Rolling Stock Industries Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	3.2 (74)	3.2 (74)	3 (70)	3 (70)	3.1 (72)	3.4 (79)	3.5 (81)	4 (93)	— ( )	3.95 (92)					Method of objective definition changed after FY2008 evaluation and validation.	Change from "CO2 Emissions Basic Unit" to "CO2 Emission Volume".
	Japan Federation of Construction Contractors / Japan Civil Engineering Contractors' Association, Inc. / Building Contractors Society CO2 Emissions Basic Unit (10,000 tCO2/construction amount) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1990=100	31,540 (90)	32,353 (92)	34,029 (97)	31,747 (90)	30,323 (86)	30,604 (87)	28,539 (81)	30,534 (87)	— ( )	31,014 (88)	31,014 (88)	31,014 (88)	31,014 (88)	31,014 (88)	Objective achieved, but new objective levels not yet set.	Accuracy to be improved by increasing number of samples.
	Japan Federation of Housing Organizations Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	506 (97)	494 (95)	472 (91)	442 (85)	427 (82)	409 (79)	416 (80)	375 (72)	— ( )	415 (80)	415 (80)	415 (80)	— ( )	— ( )	Objective achieved, but new objective levels not yet set.	Objectives raised last year. Inspecting current progress.
Dissemination of Energy-efficient Devices in the Manufacturing Field	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	126	167	214	272	332				340 - 490			Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Ongoing implementation support.
	(1)Highly efficient industrial furnace (unit) (2)Highly efficient boiler (unit) (3)Next-generation coke oven (unit)	(1)— (2)— (3)—	(1)— (2)— (3)—	(1)— (2)1,352 (3)—	(1)550 (2)2,761 (3)—	(1)663 (2)4,450 (3)—	(1)761 (2)6,729 (3)—	(1)915 (2)9,113 (3)—	(1)1,057 (2) 11,130 (3)—	(1)— (2) 13,246 (3)1			(1) 1,000-1,500 (2) 11,000-15,000 (3)1				
Dissemination of Fuel-efficient Machinery in the Construction Field	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	14	17	20	23	27	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	Dissemination rate of fuel-efficient construction machinery (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	21	25	30	35	41		

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
Thorough Energy Management in Factories and Workplaces	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	150	350	450	—			820-980			Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Maintain implementation support and appropriate law enforcement.
	(a) Effect of the Energy Conservation Act (10,000kl) (b) Cooperation among multiple business operators (10,000kl)	(a)— (b)—	(a)— (b)—	(a)— (b)—	(a)— (b)—	(a)— (b)2	(a)40 (b)5	(a)86 (b)17	(a)115 (b)18	(a)— (b)18			(a)210 (b)45-100				
Implementation of Emissions Reduction Measures for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.0	30	91	182	—	—	Accomplishing the objective is possible if future countermeasures are sufficiently implemented.	Reinforcement of efforts to unearth further cases by operations such as popularization/PR activity and soft support.
	Number of domestic credit certifications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	485	1,455	2,910	—	—		
Measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in greenhouse horticulture /agricultural machinery	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	8.3	15.8	10.0	13.7	17.4	20.6	23.8	(Evaluation Markers) (1)-(4)Performance trends exceeded expectations. (5)Performance trends did not reach expectations. (Volume of emissions reductions) The overall trend in volume of emissions reduction has exceeded expectations.	(3)Expanded the districts covered by support activities and added support in the supplementary budget for FY2009. (4)Starting FY2009 commenced support activities for energy efficiency display screens in agricultural machines.
	(1) No. of energy-saving devices introduced (devices) (2) No. of energy-saving equipment introduced (locations) (3) No. of energy-saving model facilities introduced (areas) (4) No. of energy-saving agricultural machinery introduced (devices) (5) No. of model areas utilizing biodiesel fuel (areas)	(1)— (2)— (3)— (4)— (5)—	(1)— (2)— (3)— (4)— (5)—	(1)— (2)— (3)— (4)— (5)—	(1)— (2)— (3)— (4)— (5)—	(1)— (2)— (3)— (4)— (5)—	(1)— (2)— (3)— (4)— (5)—	(1) 8,740 (2) 9,482 (3)— (4) 20,098 (5)—	(1) 16,921 (2) 20,139 (3)— (4) 43,377 (5)—	(1) 27,851 (2) 31,571 (3) 19 (4) 65,455 (5) 4	(1) 22,400 (2) 21,344 (3) 18 (4) 52,418 (5) 5	(1) 30,420 (2) 28,514 (3) 33 (4) 71,718 (5) 5	(1) 38,440 (2) 35,684 (3) 48 (4) 90,418 (5) 5	(1) 45,790 (2) 42,854 (3) 48 (4) 110,818 (5) 5	(1) 53,140 (2) 50,024 (3) 48 (4) 131,718 (5) 5		
Energy-saving measures for fishing vessels	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000t -CO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.62	1.25	—	2.8	3.8	4.7	5.7	6.6	Performance trends are slightly lower than expectations. *(based on performance of FY2007)	While continuing current activities, put effort into widening operational success and attempt to encourage utilization of energy-efficient devices.
	Percentage of energy efficient fishing vessels (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.92	1.84	—	4.2	5.6	7.0	8.4	9.8		

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
○Efforts in the Commercial and Other Sector																	
	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130						
	Businesses Within the Jurisdiction of the Financial Services Agency										*After fiscal 2008 values are either estimates or expected average of the 5 years between 2008 and 2012						
	Japanese Bankers Association Amount of energy consumption (10,000kWh) Inside (): Year 2000=100	162,737 (100.0)	163,794 (100.6)	156,990 (96.5)	151,791 (93.3)	150,195 (92.3)	146,114 (89.8)	146,106 (89.8)	148,324 (91.1)	— ( )	143,209 (88.0)					Reductions have been going steadily, but reduction rate has decreased in the latest fiscal year.	Heighten awareness toward electricity use reduction by encouraging initiatives by the individual association member.
	Life Insurance Association of Japan Amount of energy consumption (10,000kWh) Inside (): Year 2006=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	15,573 (100.0)	15,712 (100.9)	— ( )	15,262 (98.0)					Head office electricity consumption increased due to increase in member companies and increased floor space and employees at the head office.	While maintaining current initiatives, attempt reinforcement through best practices exchange among member companies.
	General Insurance Association of Japan Amount of energy consumption (10,000kWh) Inside (): Year 2000=100	8921 (100.0)	8,395 (94.1)	8,152 (91.4)	7,627 (85.5)	7,806 (87.5)	7,604 (85.2)	7,637 (85.6)	7,688 (86.2)	— ( )	7,315 (82)					Though reduction rates have not been as acute in the past year or two due to the bad economy, achieving the 2010 objectives seems feasible.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	The National Association of Shinkin Banks Amount of energy consumption (kWh) Inside (): Year 2006=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	23,764 (100.0)	23,973 (100.9)	— ( )	23,646 (99.5)	23,319 (98.1)	22,992 (96.8)	22,665 (95.4)	22,338 (94.0)	FY2007 saw a 0.9% increase compared to the benchmark year (FY2006).	Gain understanding of the fiscal 2008 situation at an early stage in fiscal 2009 and implement necessary measures.
	Community Bank Shinyo Kumiai Amount of energy consumption (10,000kWh) Inside (): Year 2006=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	3,120 (102.6)	3,042 (100)	3,103 (102.0)	— ( )	3,005 (98.8)	2,969 (97.6)	2,932 (96.4)	2,896 (95.2)	2,859 (94.0)	FY2007 saw a 0.20% increase compared to the benchmark year (FY2006).	Currently implemented measures to be continued.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Japan Securities Dealers Association Amount of energy consumption (10,000kWh) Inside (): Year 2006=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	26,888 (100)	28,515 (106.1)	— ( )	26,565 (98.8)	26,242 (97.6)	25,920 (96.4)	25,597 (95.2)	25,275 (94.0)	FY2007 saw an increase in electricity consumption compared to the previous fiscal year. Factors for increase are as follows: (1) Members who did not answer the survey in FY2006 answered in FY2007. (2) Increase in floor space due to increased business. Note however that electricity usage per square meter has decreased from FY2006.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	Businesses Within the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications										*After fiscal 2008 values are either estimates or expected average of the 5 years between 2008 and 2012						
	Telecommunications Carriers Association Energy Basic Unit （kWh/number of contracts (contracts)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	38.2 (61.4)	— ( )	43.5 (69.9)					Performance is exceeding expectations.	An increase in the base unit is expected from service provision trends up to FY2012. Further verification and continued operations are necessary.
	Telecom Service Association of Japan Energy Basic Unit （kWh/sales (10,000 yen) Inside (): Year 2006=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	4.06 (100.0)	4.04 (99.5)	— ( )	4.02 (99.0)					Performance trends are generally proceeding according to expectations.	It is necessary to steadily maintain and promote current initiatives.
	National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/value of tangible fixed assets relating to broadcasting (100 million yen)) Inside (): Year 2004=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	134.52 (100.0)	— ( )	75.87 (56.4)	86.08 (63.9)	— ( )	121.3 (90.2)					Performance is exceeding expectations.	An increase in the base unit is expected from service provision trends up to FY2012. Further verification and continued operations are necessary.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/overall value of tangible fixed assets (million yen)) Inside (): Year 2006=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	0.261 (100.0)	0.263 (100.8)	— ( )	0.251 (96.2)	0.245 (93.9)	0.240 (92.0)	0.235 (90.0)	0.229 (87.7)	Due to temporary special circumstances, performance has been slightly under the benchmark year.	An increase in the base unit is expected from service provision trends up to FY2012 and energy saving technology, alternative energy introduction and energy saving activities must be stepped up.
	Japan Cable and Telecommunications Association Energy Basic Unit (kWh/connected households (households)) Inside (): Year 2006=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	6.33 (100.0)	5.94 (93.8)	— ( )	6.14 (97.0)	6.05 (95.5)	5.95 (94.0)	5.86 (92.5)	5.76 (91.0)	Performance trends are generally proceeding according to expectations.	It is necessary to steadily maintain and promote current initiatives.
	Japan Satellite Broadcasting Association Energy Basic Unit (kWh/floor space by office (㎡)) Inside (): Year 2006=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	292 (100.0)	290 (99.3)	— ( )	275 (94.2)	269 (92.1)	263 (90.1)	257 (88.0)	251 (86.0)	Performance trends are generally proceeding according to expectations.	It is necessary to steadily maintain and promote current initiatives.
	Businesses Within the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology										*After fiscal 2008 values are either estimates or expected average of the 5 years between 2008 and 2012						
	Federation of All Japan Private Schools Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 2007=100	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	324.6 (100)	— ( )	321.4 (99)	318.2 (98)	315.1 (97)	312 (96)	308.9 (95)	Because FY2007 is the benchmark year, trends to be discovered going forward.	Will consider after understanding performance trends.
	Businesses Within the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare										*After fiscal 2008 values are either estimates or expected average of the 5 years between 2008 and 2012						
	Japan Medical Association/4 Hospital Associations Council CO2 Emissions Basic Unit (Kg-CO2/floor space (㎡)) Inside (): Year 2006=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	130.6 (102.8)	127.1 (100.0)	121.9 (95.9)	— ( )	124.5 (97.9)	123.3 (97.0)	122.1 (96.0)	120.9 (95.1)	119.7 (94.1)	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Continue to implement current countermeasures.
	Japanese Consumers' Co-operative Union CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/product supply (100 million yen)) Inside (): Year 2002=100	— ( )	— ( )	31.9 (100.0)	32.5 (101.9)	33.7 (105.6)	33.3 (104.6)	32.8 (102.8)	31.7 (99.6)	— ( )	31.0 (97.3)	30.1 (94.5)	29.6 (92.8)	— ( )	— ( )	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Continue to implement current countermeasures.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Businesses Within the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries										*After fiscal 2008 values are either estimates or expected average of the 5 years between 2008 and 2012						
	Nihhon Hamburg & Hamburger Association CO2 Emission Basic Unit (tCO2/amount of production and sales(t)) Inside (): Year 2004=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	1.603 (100)	1.568 (98)	1.492 (93)	1.623 (101)	— ( )			1.426 (89)			Due to the worsening of the carbon emission factor of electricity, performance trends are not reaching expectations.	Intensification of initiative encouraged.
	Japan Processed Foods Wholesalers Association Amount of energy consumption (kl) Inside (): Year 2006=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	130,200 (100)	142,576 (110)	— ( )				123,690 (95)		Performance for FY2007 is as yet uncertain.	—
	Energy Consumption Basic Unit (kl/unloaded sales (100 million yen)) Inside (): Year 2006=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	2.344 (100)	2.182 (93)	— ( )				2.226 (95)			
	Japan Food Service Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (MJ/sales (1,000 yen)) Inside (): Year 2006=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	19.212 (100)	— ( )	— ( )			18.923 (98.5)			Out of evaluation scope.	—
	Businesses Within the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry										*After fiscal 2008 values are either estimates or expected average of the 5 years between 2008 and 2012						
	Japanese Chain Stores Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (floor space by shop/Amount of energy consumption during sales hours (kWh/㎡・h)) Inside (): Year 1996=100	0.120 (102.0)	0.119 (101.0)	0.109 (92.0)	0.112 (95.0)	0.116 (98.0)	0.114 (97.0)	0.113 (96.0)	0.109 (92.0)	— ( )			0.113 (96.0)			Objective already accomplished.	Going forward, upon validation and verification of the current situation, emissions performance, and future expectations, an increase in objectives levels should be encouraged by the pertinent councils.
	Japan Franchise Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (floor space by shop/Amount of energy consumption during sales hours (kWh/㎡・h)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	0.128 (79.5)	0.144 (89.4)	0.127 (78.9)	0.127 (78.9)	0.127 (78.9)	0.125 (77.6)	0.127 (78.9)	0.131 (81.4)	— ( )			0.124 (77.0)			Accomplishing the objective is readily possible.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
Promotion and Reinforcement of Voluntary Action Plans of Industry (Businesses in the Commercial Sector)	Japan Council Of Shopping Centers Energy Consumption Basic Unit (floor space by shop/Amount of energy consumption during sales hours (kWh/㎡･h)) Inside (): Year 2005=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	0.184 (101.0)	0.182 (100.0)	0.175 (96.0)	0.168 (92.0)	— ( )	0.173 (95.0)					Objective already accomplished.	Going forward, upon validation and verification of the current situation, emissions performance, and future expectations, an increase in objectives levels should be encouraged by the pertinent councils.
	Japan Department Stores Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (floor space by shop/Amount of energy consumption during sales hours (kWh/㎡･h)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	0.135 (94.0)	0.134 (93.0)	0.132 (92.0)	0.140 (97.0)	0.139 (97.0)	0.134 (93.0)	0.130 (90.0)	0.125 (87.0)	— ( )	0.134 (93.0)					Objective already accomplished.	Going forward, upon validation and verification of the current situation, emissions performance, and future expectations, an increase in objectives levels should be encouraged by the pertinent councils.
	Meeting of Large Household Appliance Retailers Energy Consumption Basic Unit (MJ/(sales floor space)㎡) Inside (): Year 2006=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	3,611 (100.0)	3,660 (101.0)	— ( )	3,466 (96.0)					Accomplishing the objective is possible if future countermeasures are sufficiently implemented.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.
	Japan DIY Industry Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (floor space by shop/Amount of energy consumption during sales hours (kWh/㎡･h)) Inside (): Year 2004=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	0.05086 (100.0)	0.04408 (86.7)	0.04842 (95.2)	0.04818 (94.7)	— ( )	0.05086 (100.0)					Objective already accomplished.	Going forward, upon validation and verification of the current situation, emissions performance, and future expectations, an increase in objectives levels should be encouraged by the pertinent councils.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Japan Information Technology Services Industry Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (kWh/floor space (㎡)) Inside (): Year 2006=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	620.7 (100.0)	650.4 (104.8)	— ( )	614.5 (99.0)					Accomplishing the objective is possible if future countermeasures are sufficiently implemented.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.
	Japan Association of Chain Drug Stores Energy Consumption Basic Unit (floor space by shop/Amount of energy consumption during sales hours (kWh/㎡・h)) Inside (): Year 2004=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	0.1032 (100.0)	0.0910 (88.2)	0.0762 (73.8)	0.0876 (84.9)	— ( )	0.0877 (85.0)					Objective already accomplished.	Going forward, upon validation and verification of the current situation, emissions performance, and future expectations, an increase in objectives levels should be encouraged by the pertinent councils.
	Japan Foreign Trade Council, Inc. Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tons -CO2) Inside (): Year 1998=100	5.6 (96.6)	5.5 (94.8)	5.6 (96.6)	6.3 (108.6)	5.5 (94.8)	4.6 (79.3)	4.3 (74.1)	4.6 (79.3)	— ( )	3.5 (60.0)					Accomplishing the objective is readily possible.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.
	Japan LP Gas Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (electricity crude oil equivalent kl/LP gas storage stations' capacity (t)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	2.003 (93.4)	1.969 (91.8)	1.909 (89.0)	1.975 (92.1)	1.955 (91.1)	1.980 (92.3)	1.960 (91.4)	— ( )	1.995 (93.0)					Objective already accomplished.	Going forward, upon validation and verification of the current situation, emissions performance, and future expectations, an increase in objectives levels should be encouraged by the pertinent councils.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Japan Leasing Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (10,000kWh/HQ floor space (㎡)) Inside (): Year 2002=100	— ( )	— ( )	14.16 (100.0)	13.65 (96.4)	13.75 (97.1)	13.77 (97.2)	13.63 (96.3)	13.60 (96.0)	— ( )	13.74 (97.0)					Objective already accomplished.	Going forward, upon validation and verification of the current situation, emissions performance, and future expectations, an increase in objectives levels should be encouraged by the pertinent councils.
	Businesses Within the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism										*After fiscal 2008 values are either estimates or expected average of the 5 years between 2008 and 2012						
	Japan Warehousing Association Inc. Energy Basic Unit (l/㎡) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	— ( )	1 (101)	▲ 2 (98)	▲ 4 (96)	▲ 4 (96)	▲ 3 (97)	▲ 5 (95)	— ( )	▲ 8 (92)					Progress steady, objective accomplishment deemed possible.	—
	Japan Association of Refrigerated Warehouses electricity usage base unit (kwh/equipment ton) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1990=100	▲ 12 (88)	▲ 10 (90)	▲ 7 (93)	▲ 8 (92)	▲ 5 (95)	▲ 2 (98)	▲ 2 (98)	▲ 6 (94)	— ( )	▲ 8 (92)					Progress steady, objective accomplishment deemed possible.	—
	Japan Hotel Association Energy Basic Unit (electricity usage per employee) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1995=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	▲ 6 (94)	▲ 4 (96)	▲ 4 (96)	— ( )	▲ 6 (94)					Progress steady, objective accomplishment deemed possible.	—
	Japan Ryokan Association CO2 Emissions Basic Unit (CO2 Emission volume per establishment)/Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1997=100	— ( )	▲ 3 (97.2)	— ( )	▲ 4 (96.4)	— ( )	▲ 6 (94.2)	▲ 4 (96.3)	▲ 8 (92.4)	— ( )	▲ 6 (94.0)					A new objective is being considered.	With regards to the Japan Ryokan Association and Japan Ryokan & Hotel Association, a joint objective definition is being considered.
	Japan Ryokan & Hotel Association Energy Basic Unit (electricity usage per member)/Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1999=100	▲ 2 (98)	▲ 1 (99)	▲ 3 (97)	▲ 4 (96)	▲ 2 (98)	0 (100)	0 (100)	1 (101)	— ( )	▲ 4 (96)						

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Japan Automobile Service Promotion Association Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 2007=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	163.9 (100)	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	155.7 (95)	Method of objective definition changed after FY2008 evaluation and validation.	Changed from destroyed fluorinated gas to CO2 emission volume and CO2 overall emission volume per delivered car.
	CO2 Emissions Basic Unit (10,000 tCO2/number of cars) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 2007=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	11.25 (100)	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	10.69 (95)		
	Real Estate Companies Association of Japan Energy Basic Unit (Amount of energy consumption per floor space)/Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1990=100	1,070 (107)	900 (90)	950 (95)	940 (94)	970 (97)	1,030 (103)	950 (95)	980 (98)	— ( )						Progress steady, objective accomplishment deemed possible.	Created the "Environment Voluntary Action Plan for Newly Built Condominiums" in February 2009.
	Businesses Within the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Environment																
	National Federation of Industrial Waste Management Associations amount of green house gas emission (10,000 tCO2) Inside (): Year 2000=100	1,009 (100)	954 (95)	943 (93)	1,038 (103)	911 (90)	916 (91)	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	1,009 (100)					Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Will continue to implement activities based on voluntary action plans.
	Japan Newspaper Publishers & Editors Association Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 2005=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	53.6 (100.0)	52.9 (98.7)	53.2 (99.3)	— ( )	50.9 (95.0)					Performance trends are generally in line with expectations. (Countermeasures which have been planned for implementation included in evaluation.)	Will continue to implement activities based on voluntary action plans.
	Zenkoku Pet Kourigyou Kyoukai (National Retail Pet Association) CO2 Emission volume (1,000 tCO2) Inside (): Year 2006=100	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	6.58 (100)	6.42 (98)	— ( )	6.41 (97)	6.38 (97)	6.31 (96)	6.25 (95)	6.19 (94)	Performance trends are exceeding expectations.	Will continue to implement activities based on voluntary action plans.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
Emissions reductions by public organizations (all government ministries)	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	7	7	2	2	29	41	—			16	16	16	Performance trends are exceeding expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	reduction rate against fiscal 2001(%)	—	—	3	3	1	1	15	21	—			8	8	8		
Improvement of the energy efficiency performance of buildings	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	520	630	800	1,020	1,330	—	—			2,870			Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Continue current measures and reinforce measures that improve energy efficiency in buildings by efforts such as amending the Energy Saving Act.
	%	—	—	50	70	74	85	87	—	—	85	85	85	85	85		
Dissemination of energy management systems	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	150	180	220	250	290	370	420			520-730			Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Ongoing implementation support.
	10,000 kl	—	—	45	55	66	75	89	111	128			158-220				
Improvement of the efficiency of devices based on the Top-runner standards	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	281	433	630	836	1,108	1,435	—			2,600			Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Continue to review standards.
	10,000 kl	—	—	69	107	158	212	296	394	—			740				
Dissemination of high-efficiency energy saving devices	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	3	14	27	49	84	144	231			640-720			Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Maintain implementation support and appropriate law enforcement.
	(1)Cumulative no. of CO2 Coolant heat pump water heaters introduced to the market (10,000 devices) (2)umulative no. of latent heat recovery type water heaters introduced to the market (10,000 devices) (3)Vol. of high-efficiency air conditioners introduced (10,000 refrigeration ton) (4)Dissemination rate of high-efficient lighting (%)	(1)— (2)— (3)— (4)—	(1)— (2)— (3)— (4)—	(1)4 (2)1 (3)1.6 (4)0.06	(1)12 (2)3 (3)4.9 (4)0.09	(1)25 (2)9 (3)11.0 (4)0.14	(1)48 (2)24 (3)18.8 (4)0.18	(1)83 (2)48 (3)33.6 (4)0.23	(1)124 (2)79 (3)53.0 (4)0.29	(1)174 (2)116 (3)74.0 (4)0.38			(1)446-520 (2)291-326 (3)92.5-141 (4)0.41-0.76				
Dissemination of commercial-use energy saving refrigerator-freezer	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	0	0	0.1	2.1	5.0	10.6	16.9	22.0	26.7	20-30	20-50	30-60	30-80	40-90	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Ongoing implementation support.
	Facilities	—	—	23	613	1,466	2,891	4,521	5,811	7,112	6,000 -8,000	8,000 -12,000	10,000 -16,000	12,000 -20,000	14,000 -24,000		
Implementation of energy saving and renewable energy measures in waterworks	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	32	33	35	—	35	36	37	37	37	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	10,000t-CO2	—	—	—	—	—	32	33	35	—	35	36	37	37	37		

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
Implementation of energy saving and new energy measures in waterworks	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	34	38	—	—	56	73	90	108	126	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	・Increased supplementary operations from 2008. ・Present guidelines for planning and otherwise technically supporting sewer managers.
	Rate of energy use of sewage sludge (%)	—	—	—	—	—	12	13	—	—	15	19	22	25	29		
Implementation of measures in waste management	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	0	10	—	—	15.8	39.0	65.9	89.1	110.8	Electricity generated from non-industrial waste is steadily increasing. Though facilities maintenance has been going on for industrial waste power generation, further initiatives are required as global warming counter measures. With regards to separately collected plastic containers and packaging, due to the increase in local governments implementing this policy, the rate of separated collection and re-use is increasing.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	(1)Increase in electricity from waste (non-industrial waste) power generation (GWh) (2)Increase in electricity from waste (industrial waste) power generation (GWh) (3)Estimated volume of separately collected plastic container and packaging (through designated corporations) (1,000 tonnes)	(1)— (2)— (3)67	(1)— (2)— (3)169	(1)— (2)— (3)260	(1)— (2)— (3)368	(1)— (2)— (3)447	(1)0 (2)— (3)529	(1)140 (2)— (3)549	(1)— (2)0 (3)581	(1)— (2)— (3)—	(1)— (2)245 (3)731	(1)— (2)490 (3)780	(1)390 (2)735 (3)869	(1)— (2)980 (3)900	(1)— (2)1,225 (3)921		
Implementation of national campaigns	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	90	95	100	105	110	Performance trends are exceeding expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	(1)-1）Cool Biz (Execution rate (%)) (1)-2）Cool Biz (Accomplished reduction amount (10,000 tCO2)) (2)-1）Warm Biz (Execution rate (%)) (2)-2）Warm Biz (Accomplished reduction amount (10,000 tCO2))	(1)-1）— (1)-2）— (2)-1）— (2)-2）—	(1)-1）— (1)-2）— (2)-1）— (2)-2）—	(1)-1）— (1)-2）— (2)-1）— (2)-2）—	(1)-1）— (1)-2）— (2)-1）— (2)-2）—	(1)-1）— (1)-2）— (2)-1）— (2)-2）—	(1)-1） 42.5 (1)-2） 92 (2)-1） 44.9 (2)-2） 106	(1)-1） 53 (1)-2） 126 (2)-1） 55.8 (2)-2） 143	(1)-1） 57.9 (1)-2） 140 (2)-1） 66.7 (2)-2） 163	(1)-1） 61.8 (1)-2） 172 (2)-1） — (2)-2） —	(1)-1) 61-63 (1)-2) 136 (2)-1) 64-66 (2)-2) 169	(1)-1) 64-68 (1)-2) 139 (2)-1) 67-71 (2)-2) 176	(1)-1) 66-73 (1)-2) 140 (2)-1) 69-76 (2)-2) 181	(1)-1) 67-78 (1)-2) 141 (2)-1) 70-81 (2)-2) 184	(1)-1) 69-83 (1)-2) 140 (2)-1) 72-86 (2)-2) 187		

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
Implementation of national campaigns (Information provision by energy suppliers and others)	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150-300	—	—	—	—
	10,000 kl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50-100	—	—		
Encouragement of replacing appliances with less energy-consuming ones	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	208	247	299	355	415	472	526	583	643	649	726	816	921	1,035	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Continue the edification effort.
	No. of energy-saving devices introduced (10,000 units) a) energy-saving electric pot, b) dishwasher, c) compact fluorescent lamp, d) water-saving showerhead, e) energy-saving control device for air conditioning compressor	a) 119 b) 231 c) 7,247 d) 254 e) 0.2	a) 219 b) 275 c) 7,540 d) 452 e) 0.9	a) 351 b) 330 c) 8,027 d) 653 e) 1.7	a) 484 b) 399 c) 8,664 d) 859 e) 2.5	a) 615 b) 471 c) 9,458 d) 1,069 e) 3.6	a) 725 b) 542 c)10,487 d) 1,194 e) 4.3	a) 816 b) 598 c)11,594 d) 1,322 e) 5.5	a) 891 b) 630 c)13,090 d) 1,426 e) 6.8	a) 944 b) 648 c)15,494 d) 1,530 e) -	a) 990 b) 740 c)14,430 d) 1,580 e) 8	a) 1,080 b) 830 c)16,540 d) 1,710 e) 10	a) 1,180 b) 920 c)19,140 d) 1,840 e) 11	a) 1,290 b) 1,020 c)22,220 d) 1,970 e) 13	a) 1,390 b) 1,140 c)25,750 d) 2,100 e) 15		
○Efforts in the Residential Sector																	
Improvement of the energy efficiency performance of houses	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	390	430	480	520	590	660	—			930			Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Continue current measures and reinforce measures that improve energy efficiency in housing by efforts such as amending the Energy Saving Act.
	%	13	17	21	23	32	30	36	36	—	51	59	66	69	72		
Leading measures for CO2 saving of houses through partnership between house manufacturers, consumers, etc.	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
○Efforts in the Transport Sector																	
Improvements in the fuel efficiency of automobiles, etc.	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	238	403	604	782	955	1,113	1,299	1,528	—		2,470-2,550				Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Introduced a new fuel consumption standard to be achieved by FY2015. Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	(1)Energy-saving effect by the Top-runner standards (crude oil equivalent 10,000kl) (2)No. of CEVs disseminated (10,000 cars) (3)Ownership ratio of sulfur-free fuel diesel vehicles in all diesel	(1)92 (2)8 (3)—	(1)155 (2)12 (3)—	(1)233 (2)14 (3)—	(1)301 (2)19 (3)—	(1)368 (2)26 (3)—	(1)429 (2)33 (3)—	(1)500 (2)42 (3)—	(1)588 (2)51 (3)—	(1)— (2)62 (3)—			(a) 940 (b) 69-233 (c) 0-10				
Diverse and flexible expressway toll policies	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	24	—	The average over the 5 years of 2008-2012 is about 20+α					Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Implemented further discounts and other efforts starting FY2008.
	Volume of traffic paying discounted tolls (travel distance (vehicle-kilometer)) (hundred million km/year)	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	220	—	The average over the 5 years of 2008-2012 is about 200+β						
Adjustment of automobile traffic demand	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	16.0	16.6	18.3	20.0	20.8	21.4	22.6	—	26	28	30	32	34	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	From FY2007, model sectors for maintaining a bicycle commuting environment have been designated and bicycle roads and other efforts have been implemented.
	Maintenance and extension of car roads (10,000km)	—	1.60	1.66	1.83	2.00	2.08	2.14	2.26	—	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4		
Promotion of Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) (ETC)	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	14	16	19	19	19	19	20	20	21	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	ETC utilization rate (%)	—	—	5	16	47	60	68	76	79	77	79	81	83	85		
Promotion of Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) (VICS)	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	114	151	168	194	214	225	—	225	230	240	245	250	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	VICS dissemination rate (%)	—	—	8	11	13	16	18	19	—	19.0	19.5	20.0	20.5	21.0		
Promotion of Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) (Centralization of traffic lights regulation)	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	30	40	50	60	60	70	80	90	100	100	110	110	120	130	A planned maintenance schedule is being implemented to reach the objective.	Going forward, a scheduled maintenance is planned.
	lights	15,000	17,000	20,000	22,000	25,000	28,000	32,000	36,000	38,000	38,000	40,000	42,000	44,000	47,000		

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
Reduction of road construction	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	51	53	58	60	60	63	64	64	66	68	69	71	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	Annual road construction hours per 1km (hour/km over year)	—	—	201	186	143	126	123	114	107	116	112	108	105	101		
Countermeasures for bottleneck railroad crossings and the sort	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	10	12	13	18	25	40	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	Reduction of time loss due to traffic congestion (10,000 people over hour/year)	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	700	800	800	1,000	1,400	2,100	3,100		
Development of traffic safety facilities (Upgrading traffic lights)	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	10	10	10	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	40	40	40	50	A planned maintenance schedule is being implemented to reach the objective.	Going forward, a scheduled maintenance is planned.
	lights	12,000	14,000	16,000	18,000	21,000	24,000	27,000	30,000	33,000	33,000	35,000	38,000	40,000	42,000		
Development of traffic safety facilities (Utilizing LEDs for traffic lights)	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	—	—
	bulb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,600	29,200	43,800	58,400	73,000		
Advancement of environmentally friendly car use (Greening of the automobile, transport industry through popularization of eco driving)	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	29	57	89	—	114	126	139	151	163	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	Dissemination of eco-driving related equipment (10,000 devices)	—	—	—	—	—	7	14	22	—	28	31	34	37	40		
	Adoption rate cars with advanced GPS-AVM systems (%)	—	—	—	0.9	3.4	7.4	12.3	17.2	—	20	24	28	32	36		
Suppressing maximum speeds for large trucks on highways	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	0	0	0.8	11.7	25.3	40.4	78.5	80.5	79.3	42.2-87.4	44.6-92.1	47.1-96.8	49.1-101	50.9-104	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	thousand cars	0	0	8	117	253	404	515	549	557	614	666	718	770	800		
Encouraging use of public transportation	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	103	103	119	128	141	163	190	—	—	213	255	375	397	452	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	million people	472	621	624	958	1,240	1,643	1,824	—	—	2,020	2,198	2,528	2,638	2,889		
Dissemination of environmentally sustainable transport (EST)	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
Improvement of energy consumption efficiency of railways	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	22	35	35	49	44	51	65	65	—	37	41	44	48	51	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	Energy Consumption Basic Unit (kWh/km)	2.51	2.46	2.46	2.41	2.43	2.41	2.36	2.36	—	2.44-2.6	2.43-2.6	2.42-2.6	2.41-2.6	2.4-2.6		
Improvement of energy consumption efficiency of aircrafts	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	140	160	177	156	176	181	174	185	—	187	189	191	194	196	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	L/passenger-km	0.0539	0.0530	0.0525	0.0535	0.0525	0.0523	0.0526	0.0521	—	0.0520	0.0520	0.0519	0.0518	0.0517		
Promotion of telework and other transport substitution by information and communications technology	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	15.8	—	—	25.9	—	—	42.5	—	43.9	50.4	56.5	63.0	Performance for 2008 on emissions reductions has exceed expectations.	In 2009 as well, the plan is to attempt increase the rate of emission volume reduction by encouraging tele-work.
	10,000 people	—	—	408	—	—	674	—	—	1,000	—	1,137	1,300	1,463	1,625		
	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1,310						
	Businesses Within the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism										*After fiscal 2008 values are either estimates or expected average of the 5 years between 2008 and 2012						
	Japanese Shipowners' Association CO2 Emissions Basic Unit (10,000t-CO2/freight ton) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1990=100	▲ 16 (84)	▲ 15 (85)	▲ 13 (87)	▲ 15 (85)	▲ 12 (88)	▲ 12 (88)	▲ 14 (86)	▲ 16 (84)	— ( )	▲ 15 (85)					Progress steady, objective accomplishment deemed possible.	–
	Japan Trucking Association CO2 Emissions Basic Unit (kg-CO2/tkm) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1996=100	0.187 (95)	0.182 (92)	0.182 (92)	0.172 (87)	0.158 (80)	0.148 (75)	0.145 (74)	0.142 (72)	— ( )	0.137 (70)					Progress steady, objective accomplishment deemed possible.	–
	Scheduled Airlines Association of Japan CO2 Emissions Basic Unit (10,000 tCO2/seat kg) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1990=100	▲ 10 (90)	▲ 11 (89)	▲ 13 (87)	▲ 11 (89)	▲ 12 (88)	▲ 12 (88)	▲ 12 (88)	▲ 13 (87)	— ( )	▲ 12 (88)					Objective achieved, but new objective levels not yet set.	Objectives raised last year. Inspecting current progress.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Japan Federation of Coastal Shipping Associations CO2 Emissions Basic Unit(10,000 tCO2/freight tkm) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1990=100	1.073 (107)	1.075 (108)	1.068 (107)	1.096 (110)	1.006 (101)	1.044 (104)	1.068 (107)	1.061 (106)	— ( )	0.97 (97)					Progress only at levels where objective accomplishment seems unlikely.	Reinforcement of measures to be instructed.
	Japan Passenger Boats Association Energy Consumption Basic Unit (MJ/overall t) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1990=100	1.13 (113)	1.02 (102)	1.04 (104)	1.19 (119)	0.99 (99)	1.07 (107)	0.99 (99)	0.99 (99)	— ( )	0.97 (97)					Progress steady, objective accomplishment deemed possible.	—
	Japan Federation of Taxicab Associations Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	494 (97)	488 (96)	495 (98)	487 (96)	458 (90)	451 (89)	447 (88)	435 (86)	— ( )	446 (88)					Progress steady, objective accomplishment deemed possible.	—
	Nihon Bus Association CO2 Emissions Basic Unit (10,000 tCO2/real car kg) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1997=100	0.978 (98)	0.966 (97)	0.956 (96)	0.954 (95)	0.925 (93)	0.896 (90)	0.898 (90)	0.904 (90)	— ( )	0.882 (88)					Progress steady, objective accomplishment deemed possible.	—
	Association of Japanese Private Railways Energy Basic Unit (MJ/car kg) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	▲ 8 (92)	▲ 8 (92)	▲ 10 (90)	▲ 9 (91)	▲ 11 (89)	▲ 13 (87)	▲ 13 (87)	— ( )	▲ 15 (85)					Progress steady, objective accomplishment deemed possible.	—

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
Promotion and Reinforcement of Voluntary Action Plans of Industry (Businesses in the Transport Sector)	East Japan Railway Company CO2 Emission volume (10,000 tCO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	229 (83)	232 (84)	220 (80)	239 (87)	258 (93)	199 (72)	209 (76)	— ( )	215 (78)					Objective already accomplished, and objective has been raised during the FY2008 evaluation and verification.	The FY2010 objectives moved up to FY2008. Where objectives have been already reached, a review is being planned before the next follow-up.
	Energy Basic Unit (MJ/car kg) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	▲ 9 (91)	▲ 10 (90)	▲ 11 (89)	▲ 13 (87)	▲ 15 (85)	▲ 17 (83)	▲ 17 (83)	— ( )	▲ 19 (81)						
	Energy Efficient Carriage Installation Rate (%)	—	63	68	72	76	81	83	85	—	82						
	West Japan Railway Company Energy Basic Unit (kWh/car kg) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1995=100	▲ 4 (96)	▲ 5 (95)	▲ 4 (96)	▲ 7 (93)	▲ 6 (94)	▲ 5 (95)	▲ 7 (93)	▲ 7 (93)	— ( )					▲ 12 (88)	Objective already accomplished, and objective has been raised during the FY2008 evaluation and verification.	—
	Energy efficient carriage (Shinkansen) installation rate (%)	77.5	81.3	87.7	90.2	92.4	94.1	95.5	96.7	—					100		
	Energy efficient carriage (overall) installation rate (%)	46.3	48.3	50.3	54.1	57.6	59.9	62.2	64.7	66.7					75		
	Central Japan Railway Company Energy Basic Unit (MJ/car kg) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1995=100	— ( )	▲ 11 (89)	▲ 13 (87)	▲ 15 (85)	▲ 12 (88)	▲ 12 (88)	▲ 15 (86)	▲ 15 (85)	— ( )	▲ 15 (85)					Progress steady, objective accomplishment deemed possible.	—
	Energy efficient carriage (Shinkansen) installation rate (%)	69.1	79.1	89.4	100	100	100	100	100	—	100						
	Energy efficient carriage (local line) installation rate (%)	58.7	61.0	61.3	61.3	61.3	62.3	76.5	85.3	—	85						
	Energy efficient carriage (motor car) installation rate (%)	94.5	96.5	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	98.8	—	100						

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Japan Harbor Transportation Association CO2 Emissions Basic Unit (CO2 Emissions Basic Unit per handled freight amount) Rate against benchmark year (%)	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	— ( )	0 (100)	▲ 4 (96)	▲ 5 (95)	— ( )	▲ 6 (94)					Progress steady, objective accomplishment deemed possible.	—
	Japan Freight Railway Company Energy Basic Unit (Wh/tkm) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1995=100	1 (100.6)	2 (102.2)	3 (103.2)	▲ 2 (97.6)	▲ 1 (99.0)	▲ 1 (98.7)	▲ 5 (94.7)	▲ 8 (92.0)	— ( )	▲ 2.0 (98.0)					Objective already accomplished, and objective has been raised during the FY2008 evaluation and verification.	Objectives to be partially moved up. Where objectives have already been reached, a review for a new objective is being planned for FY2009.
	Energy Efficient Carriage Installation Rate (%)	9.5	11.2	13.1	15.7	18.3	21.6	25.9	31.3	—	35.0						
	Kyushu Railway Company Energy Basic Unit (MJ/car kg) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	▲ 12 (89)	▲ 10 (90)	▲ 10 (90)	▲ 8 (92)	▲ 9 (91)	▲ 9 (91)	▲ 10 (90)	▲ 12 (89)	▲ 10 (90)					Progress steady, objective accomplishment deemed possible.	—
	Energy Efficient Carriage Installation Rate (%)	—	51.6	51.9	55.1	56.8	57.9	61.7	62.3	62.4	65						
	Hokkaido Railway Company Energy Basic Unit (kWh/car kg) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1995=100	▲ 6 (94)	▲ 7 (93)	▲ 5 (95)	▲ 9 (92)	▲ 8 (92)	▲ 7 (93)	▲ 12 (88)	▲ 14 (86)	— ( )	▲ 7 (93)					Objective achieved, but new objective levels not yet set.	Partial move up of objectives planned for FY2009.
	Energy efficient carriage (trains) installation rate (%)	62.6	62.6	65.8	70.6	71.2	73.1	75.4	86.4	—	75						
	Energy efficient carriage (motor car) installation rate (%)	23.2	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.8	28.6	30.6	—	30						
	All Japan Freight Forwarders Association Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tonnes CO2) Inside (): Year 1998=100	— ( )	14.6 (96)	14.6 (96)	14.6 (96)	14.5 (95)	14.3 (94)	13.9 (91)	13.6 (89)	— ( )	13.0 (86)					Objective already accomplished, and objective has been raised during the FY2008 evaluation and verification.	—

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
	Shikoku Railway Company Energy Basic Unit (MJ/car kg) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	▲ 16 (83.8)	▲ 17 (82.9)	▲ 18 (82.3)	▲ 16 (84.1)	▲ 17 (83.3)	▲ 18 (81.9)	▲ 18 (81.8)	— ( )	▲ 19 (81.5)					Progress steady, objective accomplishment deemed possible.	—
	Consumption Energy Basic Unit with train kg as the denominator (MJ/car kg) Rate against benchmark year (%) Inside (): Year 1990=100	— ( )	▲ 11 (89.0)	▲ 13 (87.5)	▲ 14 (85.7)	▲ 14 (86.4)	▲ 15 (85.0)	▲ 17 (83.0)	▲ 16 (84.1)	— ( )	▲ 18 (82.5)						
	Energy Efficient Carriage Installation Rate (%)	—	63.5	63.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	66.0	68.0	70.6	72						
Implementation of CO2 Saving by Cooperation Between Shippers and Logistics Operators	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Comprehensive measures for environmentally friendly marine transport	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	0	0	34	127	58	87	96	96	—	102	114	126	136	148	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	100 million tonne km	—	—	276	312	284	298	301	301	—	303	307	312	316	320		
Modal shift to railway freight	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	0	8	8	30	25	35	53	58	40	70	78	80	88	90	Due to the global economic depression, commodity distribution in general is down, making performance trends somewhat lower than expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	100 million tonne km	0	3	3	12	10	14	21	23	16	28	31	32	35	36		
Promotion of dissemination of energy-saving vessels	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.21	—	0.54	0.74	0.94	1.14	1.34	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	vessels	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	11	19	19	26	33	40	47		
Improvement of truck transport efficiency	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	0	300	662	993	1,212	1,309	—	1,389	1,389	1,389	1,389	1,389	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	(1)No. of vehicles owned with gross weight over 24t but not exceeding 25t (trucks) (2)No. of trailers owned (trailers) (3)Ratio of corporate automobiles(%) (4)Load efficiency(%)	(1)— (2)— (3)— (4)—	(1)— (2)— (3)— (4)—	(1)79,500 (2)66,000 (3)84.0 (4)42.8	(1)89,500 (2)67,700 (3)85.2 (4)42.4	(1)105,400 (2)66,200 (3)86.1 (4)43.6	(1)119,900 (2)71,100 (3)86.8 (4)44.6	(1)134,400 (2)76,900 (3)87.2 (4)44.2	(1)147,300 (2)81,600 (3)87.4 (4)44.0	(1)157,400 (2)85,800 (3)— (4)—	(1)120,800, (2)71,100, (3)87, (4)44.6	(1)120,800, (2)71,100, (3)87, (4)44.6	(1)120,800, (2)71,100, (3)87, (4)44.6	(1)120,800, (2)71,100, (3)87, (4)44.6	(1)120,800, (2)71,100, (3)87, (4)44.6		

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
Reduction of overland transport distances of international freight	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	155	167	185	200	217	221	—	238	249	262	262	262	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	100 million tonne km	—	—	53	58	64	69	75	77	—	83	87	92	92	92		
Promotion of Dissemination of the Certification Program for Green Management	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
○Efforts in the Energy Conversion Sector																	
Promotion and Reinforcement of Voluntary Action Plans of Industry (oil, gas, power producers and suppliers)	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230						
	Businesses Within the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry										*After fiscal 2008 values are either estimates or expected average of the 5 years between 2008 and 2012						
	Petroleum Association of Japan Energy Consumption Basic Unit (crude oil equiv. kl/production activity level 1,000 kl) Inside (): Year 1990=100	8.89 (87)	8.89 (87)	8.90 (87)	8.82 (87)	8.77 (86)	8.59 (84)	8.62 (85)	8.64 (85)	— ( )	8.87 (87)					Objective already accomplished.	Going forward, upon validation and verification of the current situation, emissions performance, and future expectations, an increase in objectives levels should be encouraged by the pertinent councils.
	Japan Gas Association Volume of CO2 Emissions (10 Thousand Tons CO2) Inside (): Year 1990=100	81.7 (62)	70.5 (53)	64.5 (49)	57.2 (43)	52.6 (40)	45.6 (34)	36.7 (28)	39.1 (29)	— ( )	45.0 (34)					With objective already accomplished, objective levels being raised above actual achievement levels.	Going forward, countermeasures (including use of the Kyoto Mechanism) to fill the gap to objective achievement should be proposed by the pertinent council with as much specific & quantitative detail as possible in order to achieve objectives.
	CO2 Emissions Basic Unit (g-CO2/urban gas production/gas in process of supplying (㎥)) Inside (): Year 1990=100	32.2 (39)	27.4 (33)	23.1 (28)	19.8 (24)	17.1 (20)	13.7 (16)	10.5 (13)	10.6 (13)	— ( )	10.0 (12)						
	Power Producers and Suppliers CO2 Emissions Basic Unit (kg-CO2/amount of sold electricity (kWh)) Inside (): Year 2001=100	— ( )	0.54 (100.0)	0.52 (96)	0.54 (100)	0.50 (92)	0.49 (91)	0.49 (90)	0.47 (86)	— ( )	0.52 (97)					Objective already accomplished.	Going forward, upon validation and verification of the current situation, emissions performance, and future expectations, an increase in objectives levels should be encouraged by the pertinent councils.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
Reduction of CO2 emission intensity in the electric power sector through promotion of nuclear energy, etc.	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			1,400-1,500			Objective accomplishment is expected by exerting the maximum effort in implementing countermeasures to ensure further increase in effectiveness.	Continue maximum efforts toward objective achievement in the following three areas. (1)Promotion of atomic power, assuming assurance of safety and recovery of trust. (2)Further enhancement of thermal efficiency in thermal power generation and a review of thermal power generation operation. (3)International initiatives. (Use of such things as the Kyoto Mechanism)
	kg-CO2/kWh	—	—	0.404	0.433	0.418	0.423	0.410	0.453	—	The average over the 5 years of 2008-2012 is roughly 0.34						
Introduction and Utilization Expansion of Natural Gas	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Promotion of the Efficient Use of Petroleum	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Promotion of the Efficient Use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Realization of a Hydrogen Society	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Promotion of measures for renewable energy (increasing utilization of biomass heat, photovoltaic generation, etc.)	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	2,626	2,720	2,942	3,117	3,237	3,315	—		3,800-4,730				Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	2-1)Renewable energy overall (10,000 kl) 2-2)Solar power generation (10,000 kl) 2-3)Wind power generation (10,000 kl) 2-4)biomass/waste generation (10,000 kl) 2-5)biomass heat utilization (10,000 kl)	2-1)— 2-2)— 2-3)— 2-4)— 2-5)—	2-1)— 2-2)— 2-3)— 2-4)— 2-5)—	2-1) 991 2-2) 15.6 2-3) 18.9 2-4) 175 2-5) 68	2-1) 1,054 2-2) 21 2-3) 27.6 2-4) 214 2-5) 79	2-1) 1,119 2-2) 27.7 2-3) 37.8 2-4) 227 2-5) 122	2-1) 1,160 2-2) 34.7 2-3) 44.2 2-4) 252 2-5) 141.8	2-1) 1,262 2-2) 41.8 2-3) 60.7 2-4) 290.5 2-5) 156.3	2-1) 1,293 2-2) 46.9 2-3) 68.2 2-4) 269.1 2-5) 197.8	2-1)— 2-2)— 2-3)— 2-4)— 2-5)—			2-1) 1,560 -1,910 2-2) 73-118 2-3) 101-134 2-4) 449-586 2-5) 282-308				

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
Promotion of introduction of cogeneration and fuel cells	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	534	601	706	777	1,124	1,246	—		1,400-1,430				Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	natural gas cogeneration (10,000kW)	—	—	233	262	308	339	397	440	—			498-503				
	fuel cells (10,000kW)	—	—	0.97	0.88	0.98	1.01	1.36	1.39	—			1.97-10				
Promotion of biomass utilization (building of biomass towns)	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	4	13	27	41	59			100			Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Formulated laws for FY2008, increased commissioned research/supplementary operations, and implemented initiatives for speeding new biomass towns.
	cases	—	—	—	—	13	44	90	136	197	191	242	300	300	300		
[Non-energy-originated CO2]																	
Expansion of blended cement use	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	89	101	91	81	64	70	55	51	55	76	95	112	112	112	Performance trends are lower than expectations, but rate of use is expected to increase with continuous edification.	Continue current measures as well as disseminating research results on blended cement promotion policy to regional public institutions in attempts to increase use.
	rate of use (%)	21.9	22.9	22.6	22.1	21.0	21.4	20.2	20.1	20.6	21.9	23.4	24.8	24.8	24.8		
Promotion of Measures to Reduce CO2 Emissions Derived From Waste Incineration	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	439	524	545	380	634	851	1,075	—	—			580			Non-industrial waste incineration is on a definite decrease. With regards to industrial waste incineration, the amount of incinerated industrial waste has been progressing at values slightly under the objective level for the FYs 2000-2006 and performance trends are exceeding expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	(1)Amount of non-industrial waste (plastics) incinerated (1,000t) (2)Amount of industrial waste (waste plastics) incinerated (1,000t) (3)Amount of industrial waste (waste oil) incinerated (1,000t)	(1)4,919 (2)1,947 (3)2,309	(1)4,943 (2)1,835 (3)2,095	(1)4,914 (2)1,764 (3)2,112	(1)4,844 (2)1,964 (3)2,569	(1)4,462 (2)1,994 (3)2,017	(1)3,548 (2)1,977 (3)2,123	(1)2,606 (2)1,908 (3)2,046	(1)— (2)— (3)—	(1)— (2)— (3)—			(1)4,383 (2)2,000 (3)2,300				

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
[Methane]																	
Reduction in the amount of final waste disposal, etc.	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			50			The final waste disposal amount for organics has been steadily decreasing for both non-industrial and industrial waste.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	(1)Amount of final municipal waste disposal (food, paper, textile, wood) (1,000t) (2)Amount of final industrial waste disposal (livestock carcass, animal and plant residue, paper, textile, wood) (1,000t) (3)Amount of final processed large-scale illegal dumping of industrial wastes (no. of newly discovered cases) *Percentages of each incinerator type will be omitted	(1)845.7 (2)336 (3)19	(1)763.3 (2)345 (3)5	(1)631.6 (2)335 (3)9	(1)627.5 (2)289 (3)4	(1)609 (2)272 (3)7	(1)368 (2)219 (3)7	(1)309 (2)200 (3)—	(1)— (2)— (3)—	(1)— (2)— (3)—			(1)310 (2)123 (3)0				
Optimization and reduction of fertilizer application through the promotion of environmentally-sound agriculture	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	12.1	18.1	24.1	30.0	(Evaluation Markers) (1)Performance lower than expectations (2)－ (Amount of emissions reduction) The overall amount of emissions reductions cannot be evaluated at present as the values for "(2)Amount of chemical fertilizer demand" have not been reported.	(1)Instigated information dissemination toward farmers and edification of both crop and livestock producers through operations explanations at EcoFarmer National Conventions and other husbandry related conventions. (2)Implemented supplementary operations to reduce overfertilization and introduce fertilization reduction techniques starting FY2009.
	(1)Organic matter management ratio (rice straw:compost:no application) (2)Amount of chemical fertilizer demanded (1,000 tN)	(1)— (2)487.4	(1)— (2)473.0	(1)— (2)473.4	(1)— (2)493.8	(1)— (2)474.8	(1)— (2)471.2	(1)— (2)453.8	(1)— (2)—	(1) 65:18:17 (2)—	(1) 56:24:20 (2)468.8	(1) 52:28:20 (2)466.9	(1) 48:32:20 (2)465.1	(1) 44:36:20 (2)463.3	(1) 40:40:20 (2)461.5		

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
[Nitrous Oxide]																	
Installation of N2O decomposer in the production process of adipic acid	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	985	985	985	985	985	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Already completed due to voluntary initiatives by businesses.
	offices	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1		
Sophistication of combustion at sewage sludge incineration facilities	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	29	39	39	39	44	43	53	—	—	91	108	126	127	129	Performance trends are generally lower than expectations.	・Encourage implementation of a concrete action plan toward sewer managers who have yet to implement advanced combustion and support through the national treasury. ・Publication of status of individual incineration facilities with regards to advanced combustion implementation.
	%	23	31	31	31	35	34	42	—	—	75	87	100	100	100		
Sophistication of combustion at municipal waste incineration facilities	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.4	9.1	10.3	10.8	—	—			20.0			Continuous furnaces which emit less N2O are steadily increasing while batch furnaces which emit more N2O are decreasing. Though the amount of incinerated non-industrial waste is decreasing, the rate of decrease does not match expectations and further activity, including encouraging waste suppression and recycling is necessary to promote the wider application of waste processing.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	Percentage of each incinerator type(%) (1)Continuous furnace (2)Semi-continuous furnace (3)batch furnace	(1)77.9 (2)14.1 (3)8.1	(1)78.6 (2)13.9 (3)7.6	(1)80.8 (2)12.7 (3)6.6	(1)82.3 (2)12.2 (3)5.5	(1)83.5 (2)11.2 (3)5.2	(1)84.5 (2)10.5 (3)4.9	(1)85.3 (2)9.9 (3)4.8	(1)— (2)— (3)—	(1)— (2)— (3)—			(1)84.7 (2)10.9 (3)4.3				

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
[Substitution of 3 fluorinated gases]																	
Promotion of planned efforts, development of substitute materials and use of substitute products by industry	amount of emissions reduction (million tCO2)	-0.2	7.9	13.6	17.4	25.0	32.0	37.2	45.6	—	64.1	64.0	64.4	64.1	63.8	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	amount of substituted 3 fluorine gases emission (million tCO2)	35.7	30.3	26.9	26.4	23.4	22.2	24.2	24.1	—	26.7	28.7	30.5	33.2	36.0		
	(1)Shipping volume of HFCs in aerosol products (t) (2)Amount of HFC used for MDI purposes (t) (3)Amount of HFC-134a used for urethane foam purposes (t) (4)Amount of HFC used for extruded polyethylene (t) (5)Amount of HFC used for highly foamed polystyrene (t) (6)Amount of HFC used for phenolic foam purposes (t) (7)Amount of used SF6 gas (t)	(1)2,078 (2)47 (3)167 (4)0 (5)322 (6)0 (7)43	(1)1,945 (2)58 (3)177 (4)10 (5)288 (6)0 (7)48	(1)2,192 (2)61 (3)201 (4)35 (5)299 (6)0 (7)47	(1)2,151 (2)77 (3)233 (4)638 (5)294 (6)0 (7)42	(1)2,239 (2)109 (3)190 (4)517 (5)254 (6)0 (7)40	(1)1,904 (2)115 (3)224 (4)26 (5)128 (6)0 (7)40	(1)1,799 (2)110 (3)259 (4)5 (5)120 (6)0 (7)39	(1)1,500 (2)97 (3)216 (4)0 (5)120 (6)0 (7)38	(1)— (2)— (3)— (4)— (5)— (6)— (7)—	(1)1,857 (2)142 (3)239 (4)0 (5)104 (6)0 (7)39	(1)1,900 (2)160 (3)229 (4)0 (5)97 (6)0 (7)40	(1)1,948 (2)180 (3)220 (4)0 (5)90 (6)0 (7)9	(1)1,998 (2)180 (3)220 (4)0 (5)90 (6)0 (7)9	(1)2,050 (2)180 (3)220 (4)0 (5)90 (6)0 (7)9	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Currently implemented measures to be continued.
	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2) (Correct processing of liquid PFC, etc)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	—	Encourage voluntary emission suppression of liquid PFC according to the "PFC Destruction Processing Guideline" drawn up in FY2008.

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
Recovery of HFCs filled as refrigerant in equipment based on relevant acts, etc.	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2) (1)Car air conditioners (Reduction values based on the automobile recycling law. Further, value in () are reduction values based on the fluorine reclamation/destruction law.) (2)Industrial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment (upper values are fluorine recovery values based on the fluorine reclamation/destruction law, lower values based on fluorine recovery values after maintenance due to the revised fluorine reclamation/destruction law) (implemented Oct 2007) (3)Household electronics	(1) - (-) (2) - (3) - Total	(1) - (-) (2) - (3) - Total	(1) - (13.9) (2) 13 (3) 1.4 Total 28	(1) - (29.0) (2) 19 (3) 2.8 Total 51	(1) 8.0 (33.7) (2) 28 (3) 5.4 Total 75	(1) 57.3 (2.1) (2) 37 (3) 8.5 Total 105	(1)70.2 (0.8) (2) 41 (3) 12.2 Total 124	(1) 84.2 (0.0) (2) 37 (47) (3)18.7 Total 187	(1) - (-) (2) - (3) 26.0 Total	(1) 97.8 (2) 256 (3) 8.7 Total 363	(1)107.5 (2) 328 (3) 8.7 Total 444	(1)117.3 (2) 400 (3) 8.7 Total 526	(1)120.7 (2) 474 (3) 8.7 Total 603	(1)120.7 (2) 551 (3) 8.7 Total 680	(1)Performance trends are generally in line with expectations. (2)The original estimation of the number of devices being disposed which use HFC as a refrigerant was too high and therefore performance trends are lower than expectations. The estimation is being considered for revision. ~~(3)~~Performance trends are exceeding expectations.	(1)Currently implemented measures based on the automobile recycle law to be continued. (2)Implemented labeling of fluorine gas coolant amount in CO2 equivalent as part of the "Visualization" initiative. Reinforcement of implementation at prefectural level. Notification of the fluorine reclamation/destruction law. Further based on a grasp of the actual leakage amount during usage, promotion of countermeasures to reinforce management structure. (3)Compulsary reclamation of coolant fluorine gases from electronic washing machines due to revisions in the household electronics recycle law.
	(1)Car air conditioners (10,000 tCO2) (Reduction values based on the automobile recycling law. Further, value in () are reduction values based on the fluorine reclamation/destruction law.) (2)Industrial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment (%)*reference value (includes gases outside of Kyoto Mechanisms scope (CFC, HCFC)) (3)Household electronics (10,000 tCO2)	(1) - (-) (2) - (3) -	(1) - (-) (2) - (3) -	(1) - (13.9) (2) 29* (3) 1.4	(1) - (29.0) (2) 28* (3) 2.8	(1) 8.0 (33.7) (2) 31* (3) 5.4	(1) 57.3 (2.1) (2) 32* (3) 8.5	(1) 70.2 (0.8) (2) 36* (3) 12.2	(1) 84.2 (0.0) (2) 49 (3) 18.7	(1) - (-) (2) - (3) 26.0	(1) 97.8 (2) — (3) 8.7	(1)107.5 (2) — (3) 8.7	(1)117.3 (2) 60 (3) 8.7	(1)120.7 (2) — (3) 8.7	(1)120.7 (2) — (3) 8.7		

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends compared to expectations(*1)	Addition, reinforcement, etc of countermeasure/measure
		Performance									forecast						
【Measures and Policies on Greenhouse Gas Sinks】																	
Implementation of measures for greenhouse gas sinks by promoting forest and forestry measures	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	3,542	3,721	3,997	—	The average over the 5 years of 2008-2012 is 4767					Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	Implementation of special measures law and supplementary budgets just put in place to speed up the current countermeasures, which will be continued.
	10,000ha	—	—	—	—	Average of 58 over 3 years			75	—	The average over the 5 years of 2008-2012 is 78						
Promotion of urban greening	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	63	66	69	—	70	72	74	77	79	Performance trends are generally in line with expectations.	・Added "Park Greening as an Absorption Source Countermeasure" as a supplementary operation from FY2009. ・Implemented an extension to the special exemption for fixed assets tax relating to authorized green facilities in the FY2009 tax reforms.
	1,000ha	—	—	—	—	—	64	66	70	—	71	74	76	78	81		
[Cross-sectoral Policies]																	
Promotion of global warming countermeasures through the revisions to the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures	Vol. of emissions reductions (10,000 tCO2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Percentage of formulation of local government action plans (%)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			100				

*1 When using amount of emissions as a countermeasure evaluation index, if emissions trend is lower than expected, it is noted that "Performance trends are higher than expectations".
*2 Amount rolled calculated by production amount adjusted by degree of cold rolling due to plate thickness variation derived from production LCI data.
*3 Amount of energy consumed during the process of creating optic fiber cables at the manufacturing plant.