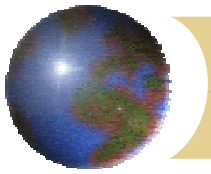


*Kyoto Protocol:  
Japan's  
Next Step Forward*

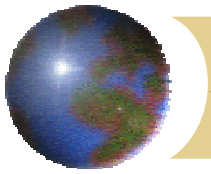
APNET-CB2002

27-29 March 2002, Tokyo



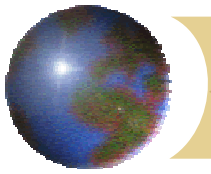
## *Japan's Latest International Efforts to Bring Kyoto Protocol into Force*

- ❖ Japanese Diet adopted resolutions calling for all countries to move towards ratification of Kyoto Protocol(April 2001)
- ❖ Government of Japan called for all countries at Bonn and Marrakech to bring Kyoto Protocol into force by WSSD, Aug-Sep 2002
- ❖ Government of Japan is continuously calling on United States to rejoin the international Kyoto Process



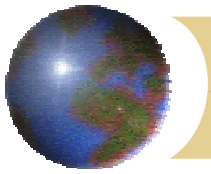
## *Domestic Timetable Towards Ratification*

- Government of Japan revised the Climate Change Policy Programme on 19 March 2002
- Aiming at ratification of Kyoto Protocol and the Bill to Amend the Climate Change Policy Law during the current ordinary session of the diet, before WSSD



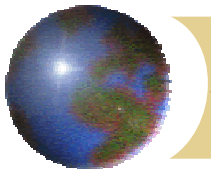
## *Prime Minister's Opening Speech of the Current Diet*

- “I make great effort that the Diet approve to ratify the Kyoto Protocol and legislate the law which is needed for the ratification in this Diet session. I promote further energy efficiency and the development of renewable energy by legislating the new law.” (4 Feb. 2002)



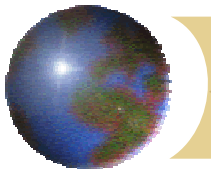
# *Key Principles of the Climate Change Policy Plan*

- Quantitative targets to be set for all greenhouse gases, and for all sectors
- Period between now and the end of the first commitment period of Kyoto (2002-2012) to be divided into three terms to monitor GHG emissions and review the Climate Change Policy Plan



## *Institutional Arrangements*

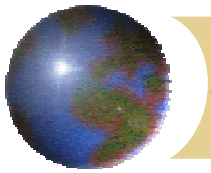
- Ministerial HQ on Climate Change Policy to be upgraded to statutory status once Kyoto Protocol is effective
- Ministerial HQ headed by the Prime Minister
- Kyoto Protocol Target Achievement Plan drafted by Ministerial HQ (The Plan to be statutory after Kyoto Protocol is effective)



# *Kyoto Protocol Target Achievement Plan*

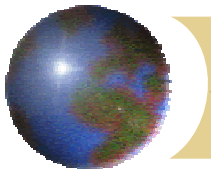
## ✚ Reduction targets by GHG

GHG	Reduction Target
<u>CO<sub>2</sub></u> from energy consumption	± 0.0%
Non-energy <u>CO<sub>2</sub></u> , <u>methane</u> and <u>N<sub>2</sub>O</u>	0.5%
<u>Alternative CFCs</u>	+ 2.0%
Reduction through innovative technologies and additional efforts	2.0%
Sequestration by forest management	3.9%
Kyoto Mechanisms	Remainder
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.0%</b>



# *Kyoto Protocol Target Achievement Plan (cont)*

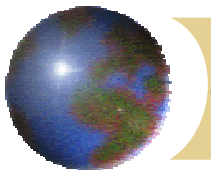
- CO2 reduction targets by sector against 1990 level
  - Industry → 7.0% (*Voluntary Action Plans, enforcement of energy efficiency laws, R&D, etc.*)
  - Household and Business → 2.0% (*Efficient appliances, reduction of stand-by electricity, energy efficient housing, etc.*)
  - Transportation → + 17.0% (*Promotion of low emission/high efficiency automobiles, modal shift, public transportation, etc.*)
  - Alternative energy initiatives (*PV, wind, waste, biomass, etc.*)
  - Fuel Conversion in Power Plants (*Switch to LNG, etc.*)



## *Examples of International Cooperation*

### ● Kyoto Initiative

- Announced December 1997, the Kyoto Initiative aims at assisting developing countries through capacity development, concessional loans, and technology transfer.
- US\$7,400mil provided since 1998.
- (1) Capacity development: 3,000 people to be trained in air pollution, waste disposal, energy efficiency, and forest management fields.
- (2) Concessional loans: Loans at lowest annual interest rate(0.75%) for energy efficiency, renewable energy, and forest management projects
- (3) Technology transfer: Specialist teams to be deployed to identify climate change mitigation measures in industry sector



## Examples of Projects under Kyoto Initiative

### Asia and the Pacific

- *Model City Plan (China 99-00)*
- *Port Dickson Power Rehabilitation (Malaysia 98)*
- *MRTA Initial System Proj (Thailand 98-00)*
- *Flood Control and Sabo Engineering (Philippines 00-03)*
- *Upgrading Meteorological Observation and Forecasting System (Mongolia 97-99)*

### Middle and South America

- *Flood & Erosion Control on Choloma River (Honduras 97-00)*
- *Industrial Energy Conservation (Argentina 95-00)*
- *Brazilian Amazon Forest Research Pro (Brazil 98-03)*

### Africa

- *Rehabilitation of Rural Seedbeds (Burkina Faso 99)*
- *Promotion of Greenery in Kareye-Gorou (Niger 93-01)*
- *Study on Dissemination of PV for Rural Electrification (Zimbabwe 99 and Botswana 00)*

### Eastern Europe

- *Regional Energy Efficiency Training Programme*
- *Energy Efficiency Centre Proj (Bulgaria 95-00)*
- *Energy Conservation Master Plan (Poland 98)*

### Middle and Near East

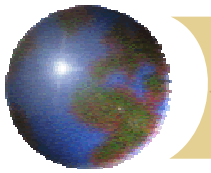
- *Introduction of Integrated PV System (Syria 98)*
- *Integrated Reforestation Proj. (Tunisia 99)*
- *Advanced Weather Observation (Saudi Arabia 98-99)*

### Least Developed Countries

- *Improvement of Weather Warning Services (Bangladesh 86-97)*
- *Water Induced Disaster Prevention Centre (Nepal 91-99)*
- *Kilimanjaro Village Forestry Proj (Tanzania 93-00)*
- *Renewable Energy Resources Development (Vanuatu)*

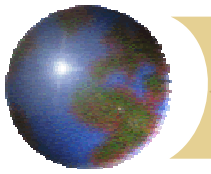
### Small Island Development States

- *Seawall Construction in Male (Maldives 93-01)*
- *Palau International Coral Reef Centre (Palau 98-00)*



## ☀ Climate Change Training Programme

- Objective: To support capacity development of developing countries to prepare the GHG inventory and the National Communication as required under UNFCCC
- Held in Tokyo 7 January – 27 February 2001
- 16 participants from 13 countries
- Curriculum included (1) lectures by Japanese specialists on UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol
- (2) climate change adaptation policies and measures
- (3) GHG reduction policies and measures
- (4) preparation of National Communications and GHG inventories
- (5) visits to public and private initiatives in Japan



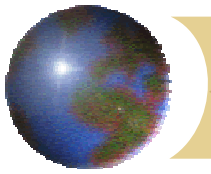
## *Examples of International Cooperation (Cont.)*

### ❖ Asia Pacific Seminar on Climate Change

- Sponsored and organized annually by the Ministry of the Env. since 1991, inviting government officials from the region as well as specialists from private sectors and int'l org.
- Aimed at developing face-to-face network among region's specialists as well as policy dialogue and technology knowledge transfer.

### ❖ Asia Pacific Network on Climate Change

- A regional information network on climate change issues to promote policy dialogue and info exchange



## *Examples of International Cooperation (Cont.)*

- So.Pacific Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Planning
  - Joint initiative with SPREP conducting vulnerability assessment studies and adaptation strategies for Fiji, W.Samoa, Tuvalu, etc.
- So.Pacific Climate Change Plan
  - Project development on 7 priority issues in So.Pacific
  - Development of “So. Pacific SIDS Climate Change Resource Book “
- CDM Feasibility Study
  - Feasibility study on Gasohol production using biomass ethanol from sugarcane in Vietnam.