



Toward the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit

Monday, June 9, 2008

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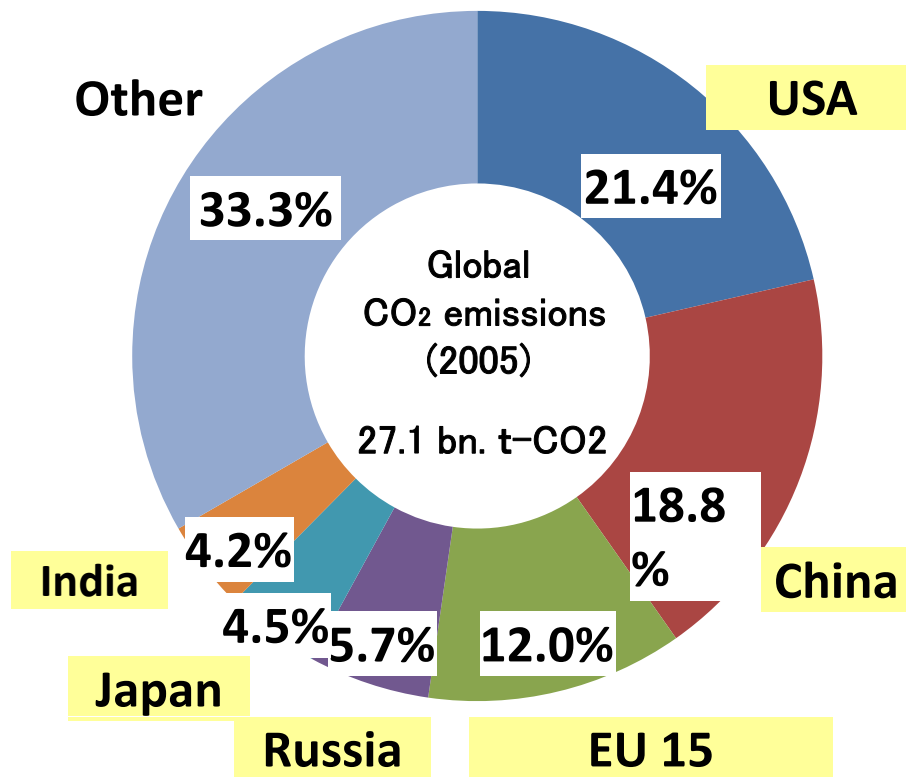
1) Japan's leadership in international negotiations on climate change

Global CO₂ Emissions & Prospects



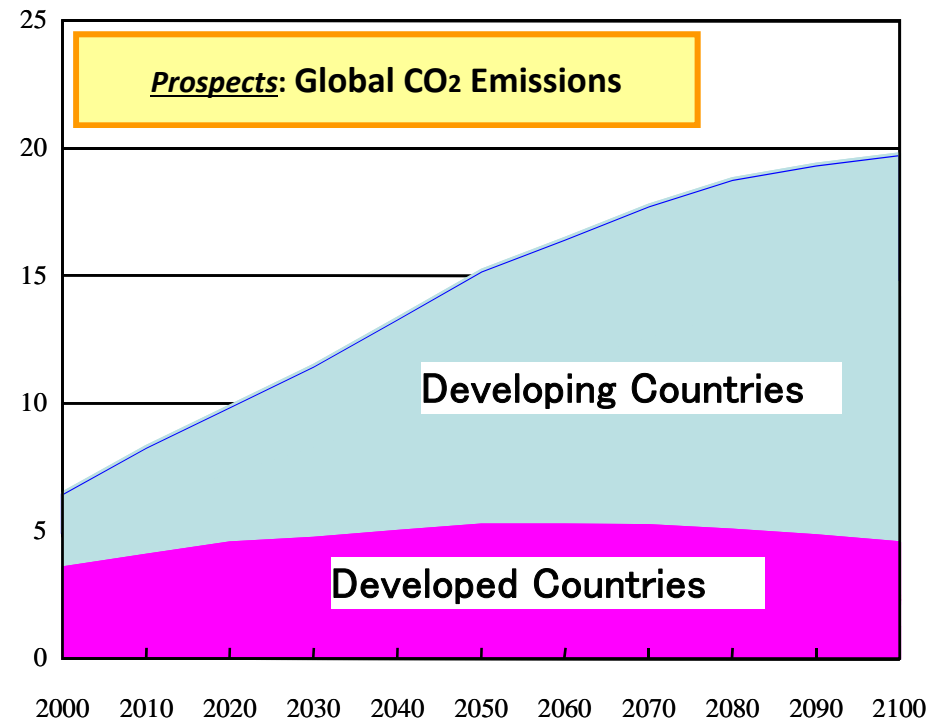
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MoEJ from IEA 「CO₂ EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION」 2007 EDITION

CO₂ Emission



Source: Kainuma et al., 2002:
Climate Policy Assessment, Springer, p.64.



Agreement on the “Bali Action Plan”
concerning the next framework
← Japan proposed actively and finalized negotiations

Critical Point :

All nations will participate aiming to reach agreement in 2009

- Review commitments and actions of advanced countries, ensuring comparability, including quantified emission limitations and reduction targets
- Agree that developing countries will take concrete actions (through assistance)

*To commence full-fledged discussions,
Japan will provide leadership as the G8 host country*

and ... commitments of developed countries for the next term (Protocol AWG):

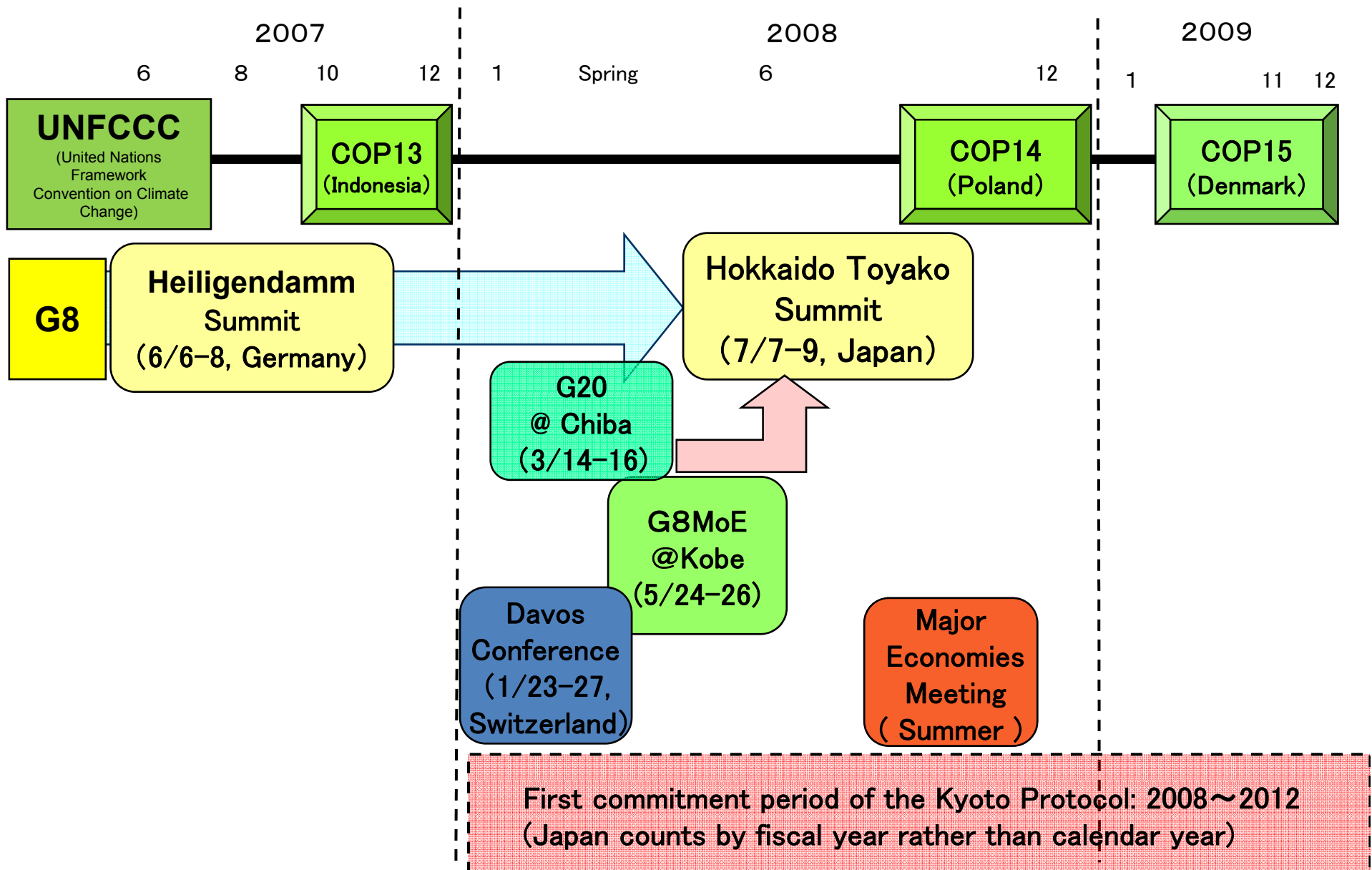
The total reduction goal of developed countries as a group is 25% to 40% reductions

Conference Schedule Related to Climate Change



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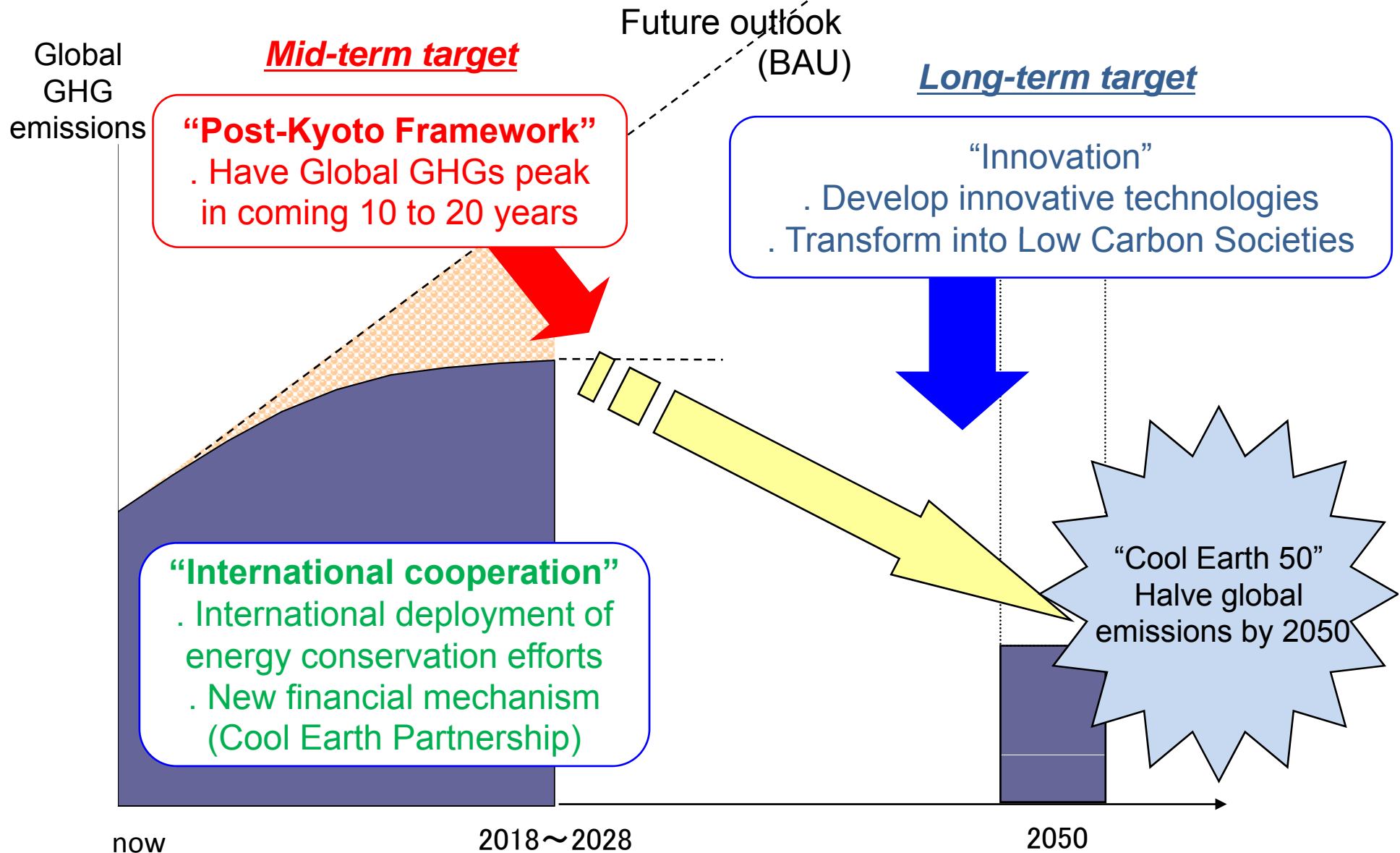
Vision for promoting “Cool Earth”: Japan will set a quantified national target

(Announcement of Cool Earth Partnership (Prime Minister Fukuda expressed at Davos Conference in January 2008))



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Relation between gross targets by country and sectoral approach



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* Next framework

- Setting of fair goals
(← Japan sets gross amount target by country)
- Realize the peaking through participation by all major emitters

* Method of setting gross targets by country: Bottom-up method utilizing sectoral approaches

Merits:

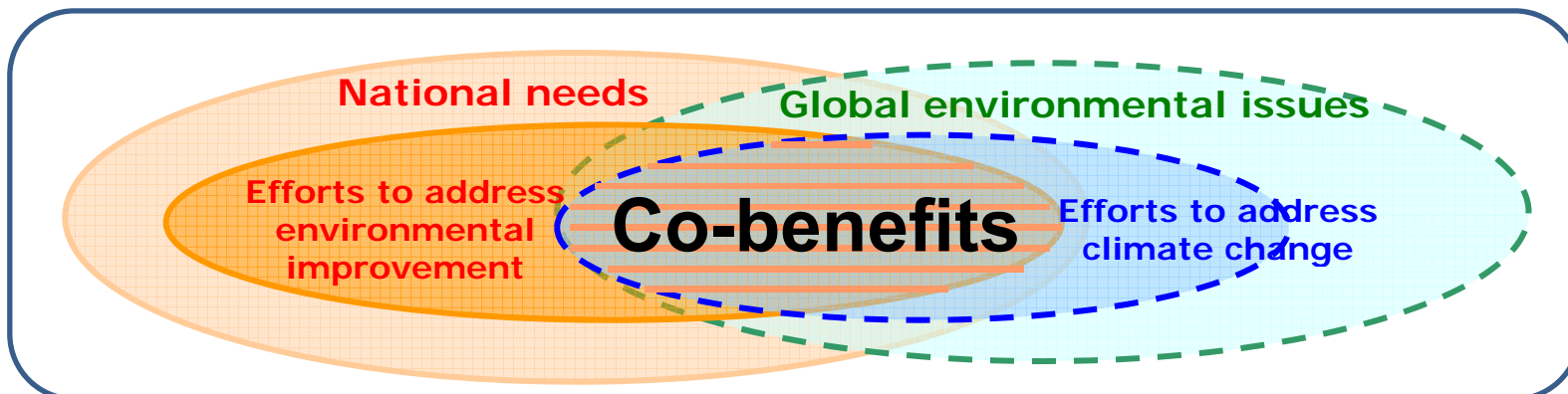
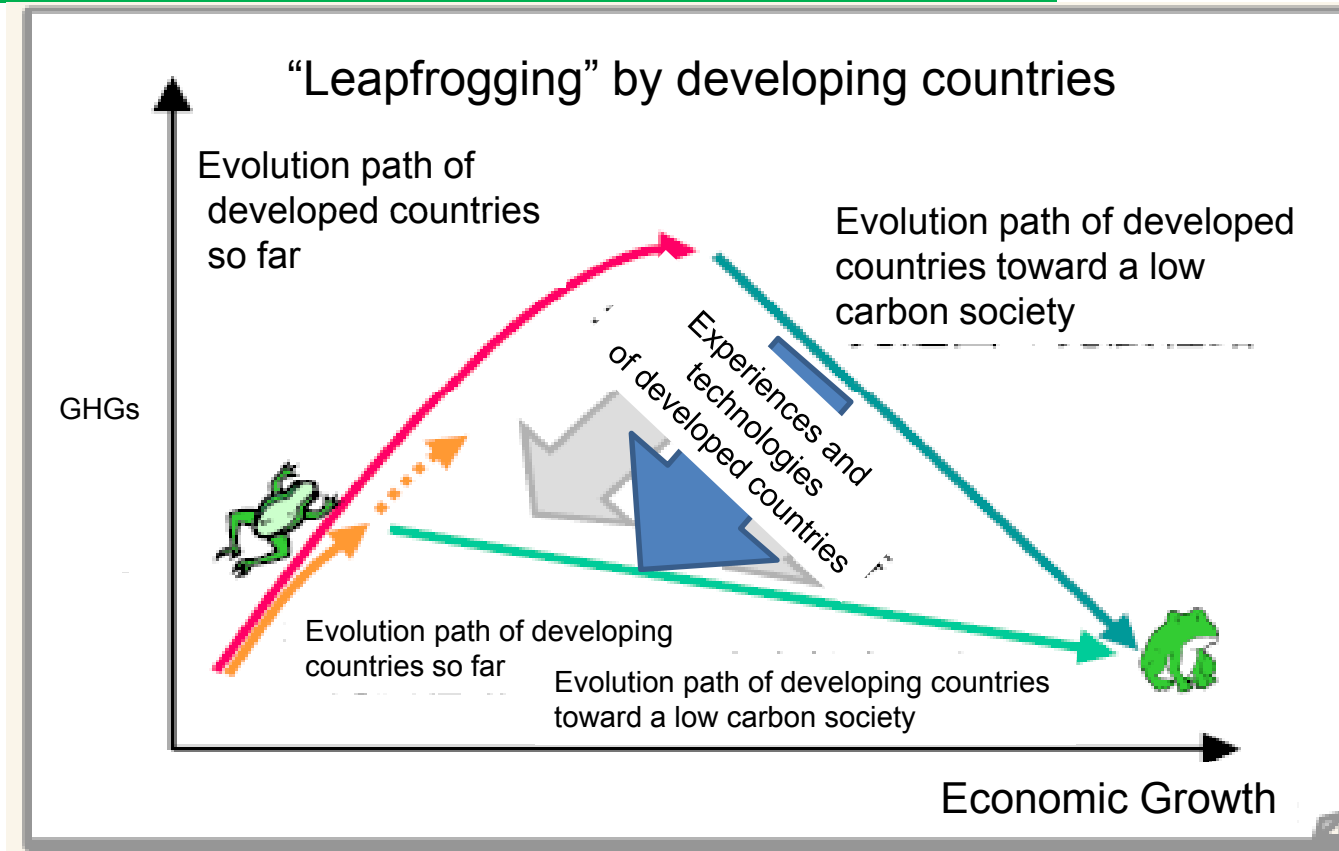
- Possible to grasp reduction potentials scientifically and objectively
- Can specify cost-effective measures

Cooperation & Partnership in Asia & World to Benefit the Entire Globe



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G8 Environment Ministers Meeting@Kobe

(24-26 May)

~Major Agendas: "Climate Change", "Biodiversity", "3Rs"~



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Participation from (19 countries) • regions and 8 International organizations (including 12 foreign ministers)



KOBE

Environment Ministers Meeting 2008

< G8 Countries >

Japan(Chairman)
Canada
France
Germany
Italy
Russia
Great Britain
United States
European
Commission

< Other participated countries >

Antigua and Barbuda (G77 Chair country)
Australia
China
Indonesia
Korea
South Africa
Brazil
India
Mexico
Slovenia (EU Chair)

< International Organizations >

UN Environment Program (UNEP), International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Bank, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE), UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat, Basel Convention Secretariat

G8 Environment Ministers Meeting@Kobe (24-26 May)

~Chairman's Summary: Climate Change~



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① Long-term Goals : Low-carbon Society

② Post-2012 Framework

③ Economic Instruments (Emissions Trading, Carbon Offset, etc.)

④ Cooperation Among Developed and Developing countries

⑤ Kobe Initiative

follow up on the outcome of the meeting and a proposal of dialogue within major countries

(1) International research network on low-carbon societies

(2) Analysis on bottom-up sectoral mitigation potentials

(3) Promotion of Co-benefits among relevant policies

(4) Capacity building support for developing countries on inventories and data collection (measurability, reportability, and verifiability [MRV])

Major arguments at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit (7-9 July) (Concerning Climate Change)



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Major Arguments	Japan's Position
Long-term target	Halve the global GHG emissions by 2050
Peak out • Mid-term target	Peak out the emissions incoming 10 to 20 years Propose a sectoral approaches
Sectoral approach	Propose it as a fair method for formulating a country based national target Effective for promotion of efforts by developing countries through efficient technology transfer.
Participation by developing countries	Actions of emerging countries under the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities is crucial.
Co-benefits approach	Contribute to both the development and the reduction of GHG emissions. Should be positioned as an important pillar of development strategy of developing countries.
Assistance to developing countries	Promote Cool Earth Partnership (About US\$10 million) Proposal for establishment of a multi fund in addition.
Domestic Emissions Trading System	Discuss comprehensively on wide range of arguments including the assessment of specific plans and the validity of introduction. (Under discussion at the Commission on Climate Change Issues; session meetings on strategies, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet)
Transform into low-carbon society	Promote creating a common vision for low-carbon society to be shared in the world

→ Toward establishment of an effective framework that all major emitters participate, aims significant agreement at the Toyako Summit, with the hope of backing up the negotiation under the United Nations.



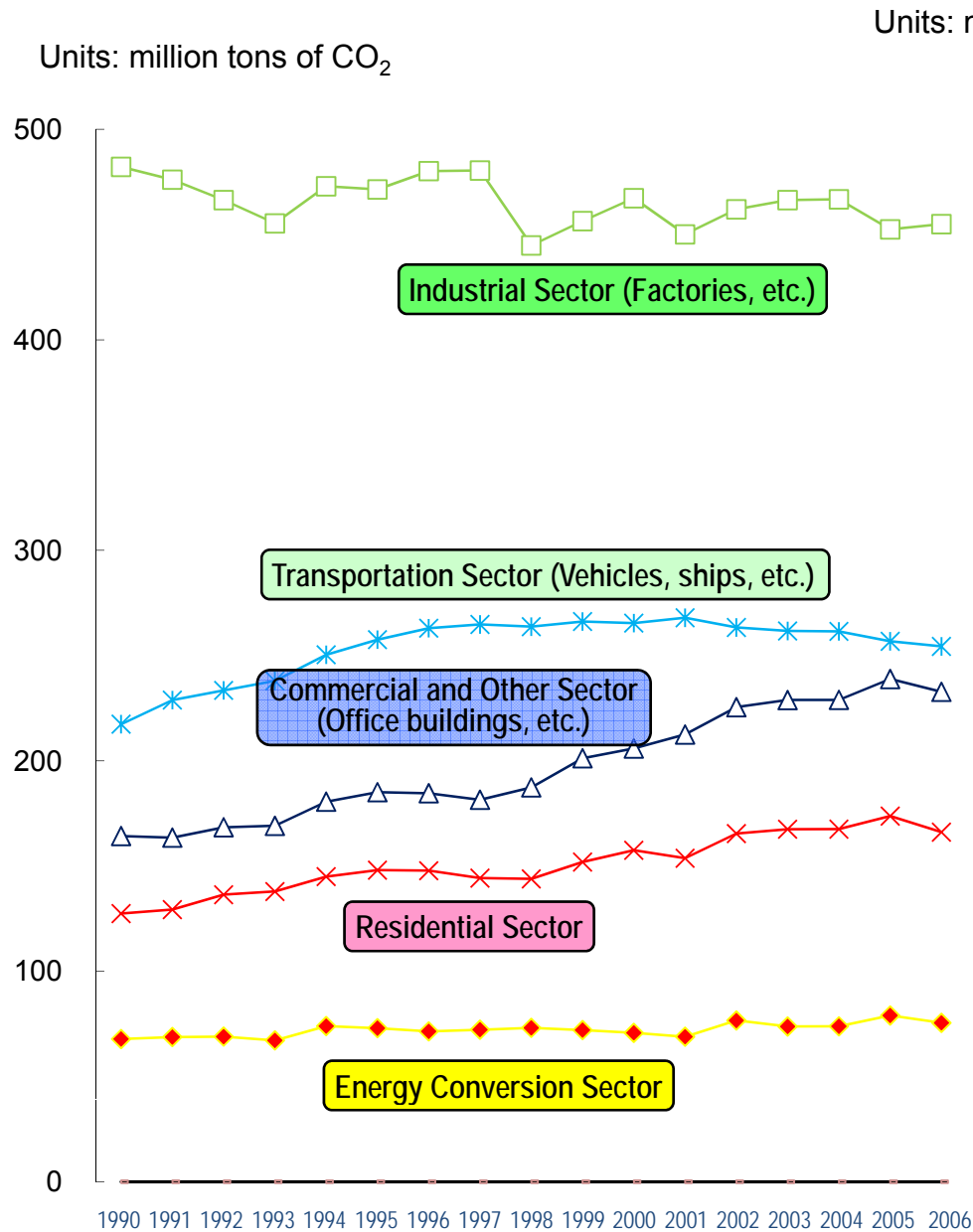
2) Japan's approaches toward a low carbon society

Trends in CO₂ Emissions from Energy by Sector and Targets for 2010



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Units: million tons of CO₂

1990	Change from 1990	2006	Reduction rate to meet target	Targets(*) for 2010
482	-4.6%	460	-6.7% ~ -7.6%	424~428
217	+16.7%	254	-4.8% ~ -6.4%	240~243
164	+39.5%	229	-11.6% ~ -13.0%	208~210
127	+30.0%	166	-19.1% ~ -21.5%	138~141
68	+13.9%	77	-16.2%	66

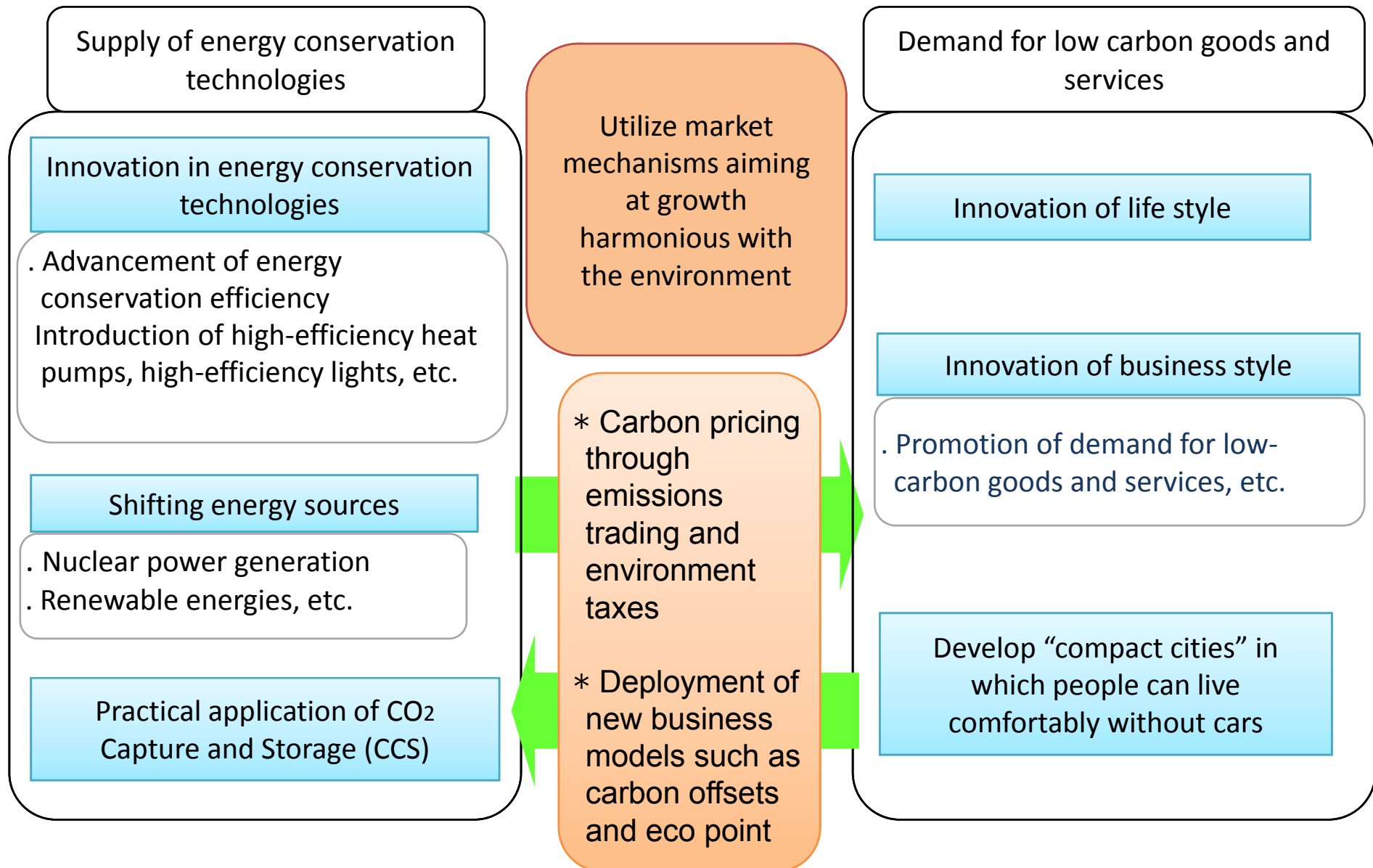
(*) As a target guide for emissions, a maximum predicted effect and a minimum predicted effect for reduction measures have been established. Naturally, the goal is to try and achieve the maximum effect; however, even if only the minimum effect is achieved, it has been formulated so that it will at least meet Japan's targets under the Kyoto Protocol.

For the economic and social systems to grow with low carbon emissions



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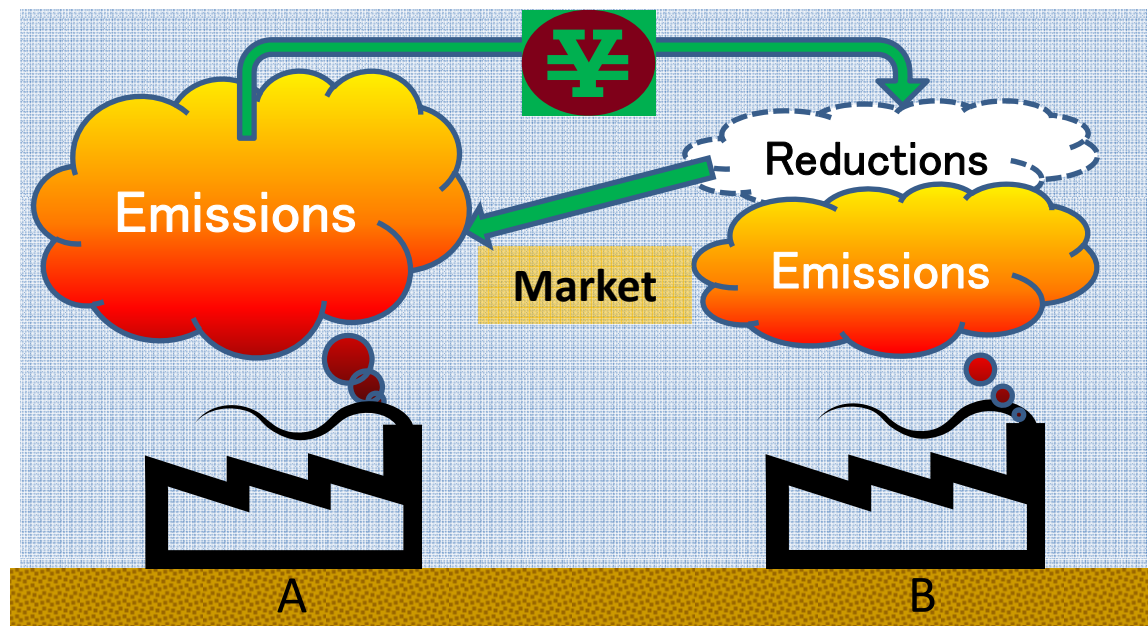


Emissions Trading



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Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet :

Commission on Climate Change Issues; session meetings on strategies

Ministry of the Environment :

Implementation of voluntary domestic emissions trading system;
Publication of specific system options in domestic emissions trading

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry :

Study group on economic methods addressing climate change

Tokyo stock exchange :

Study group on stock exchanges, including Kyoto Mechanism Credits

Finally: “Light down” toward the prevention of climate change



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Emissions from lighting account for about 10% of CO₂ emissions from houses.



National **Light Down** from 8 p.m., **July 7**, the first day of the Summit!

Replace incandescent light bulbs with fluorescent lights. Replacement of incandescent light bulbs with fluorescent lights will cut about 32kg of CO₂ emissions a year.



Decoration with candles in the square in front of the Hokkaido Government Building. “Light Down” event “Gaia Night”

(March 30, 2008)



北海道 洞爺湖サミット

G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit



National Campaigns



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COOLBIZ  プラス

Eco Point

A mechanism provides points upon purchasing energy saving goods or actions for energy saving. Points will be changed with a product.



Picture of the Earth from Satellite “Kaguya”



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