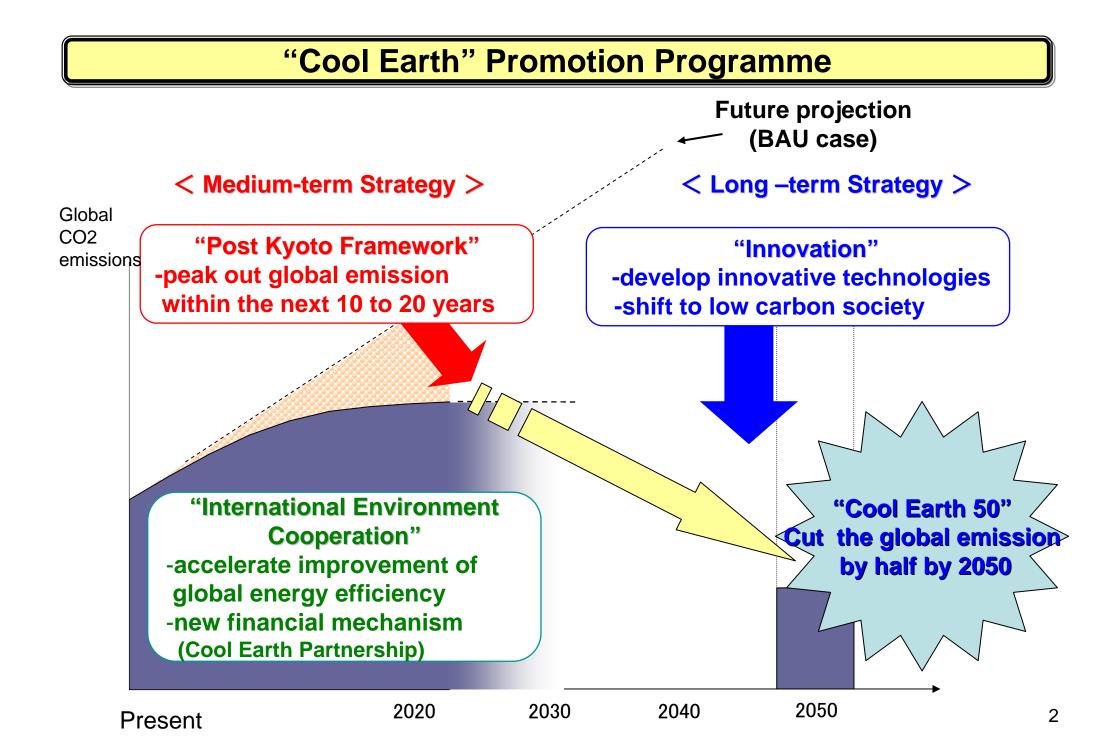
Fact Sheet on Climate Change

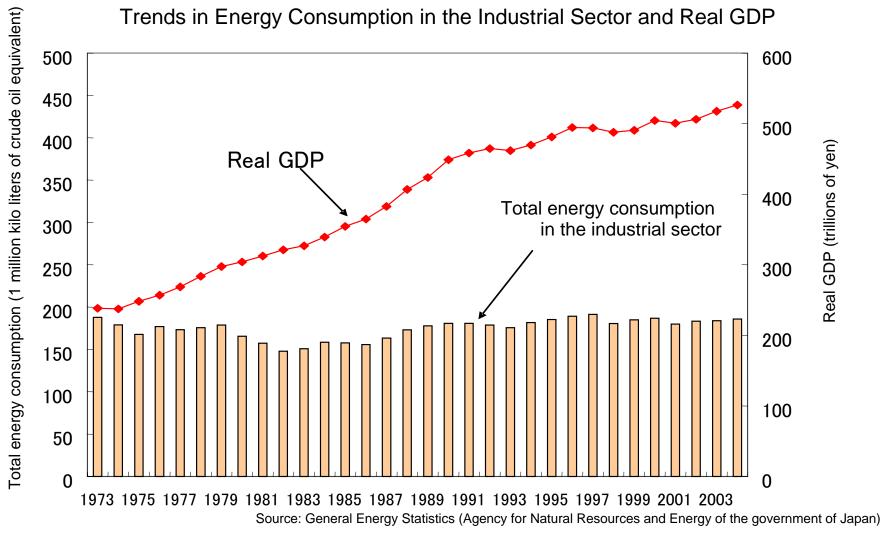
Special Address by Prime Minister of Japan, Yasuo Fukuda

Jan 26, 2008



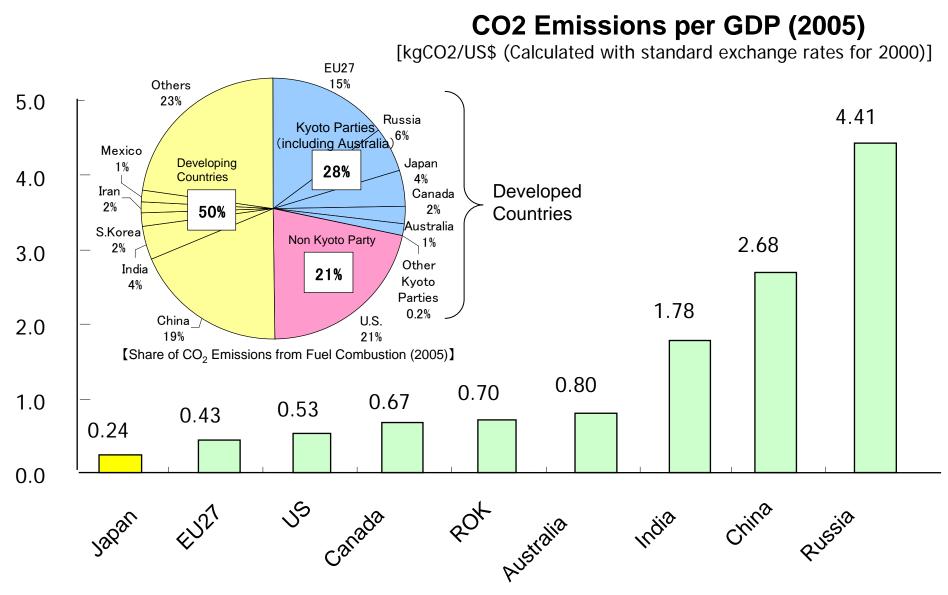
Japan's Energy Conservation Efforts are Making Steady Progress

The energy consumption in the industrial sector has stayed on the same level while GDP has doubled



System of National Accounts (Cabinet Office of the government of Japan)

Japan is a Global Leader in Low Carbon Economies



Source: CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion 1971-2005 (2007) (IEA)

Innovative Technology Development

Japan will formulate "Cool Earth - Innovative Energy Technology Program" in March
 -increase and focus RD&D investment, and lead international cooperation

<Examples >

High-efficiency and low-cost solar power generation

◆Power generation efficiency: 15-20% → over 40%
◆Cost:

46 yen/kWh \rightarrow 7 yen/kWh

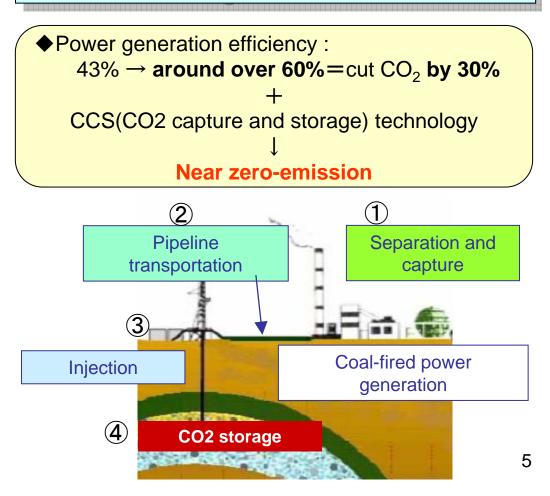
•High-efficiency and low-cost solar cells with new compounds/structures.

•Thin-film silicon technology for flexible solar cells



(Thin-film silicon solar cells)

Near zero-emissions coal-fired power generation

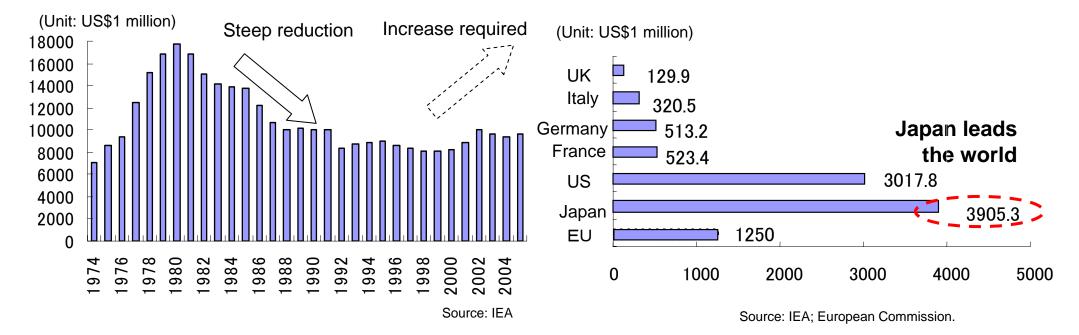


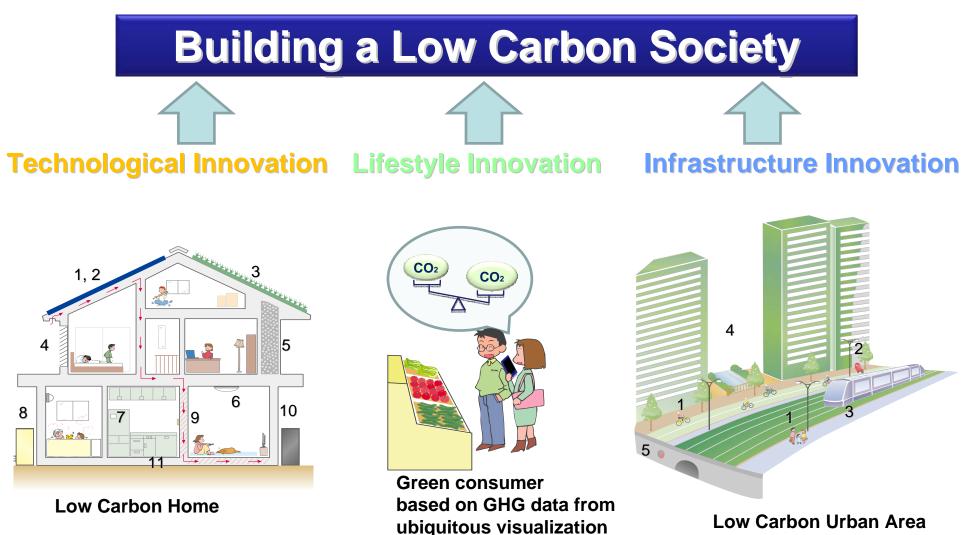
Development of Innovative Technologies to achieve the Long-term Goal

Investment in energy-related R&D has been stagnating after steep reduction since 1980
 Japan leads Public Investment in Research and Development in the Energy Sector

Global Trend in Public Investment in Research and Development in the Energy Sector

Trend in Public Investment in Research and Development in the Energy Sector by Country (2005)





- 1) Photovoltaic
- 2) Solar water heater
- 3) Rooftop gardening
- 4) Light shielding
- 5) High insulation
- 6) Efficient lighting

- 7) Eco-use navigation system
- 8) Efficient heat pump
- 9) Radiant heat system
- 10) Fuel cell
- 11) 200-year durable housing

- 1) Walkable /Cyclable city
- 2) Smart Comuting / Home Office
- 3) Advanced public transportation system
- 4) Wind passage
- 5) Exhaust heat pipe