

The Current Situation of Kyoto Mechanism in Japan

by Shigetaka SEKI
Director for Environmental Affairs
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan

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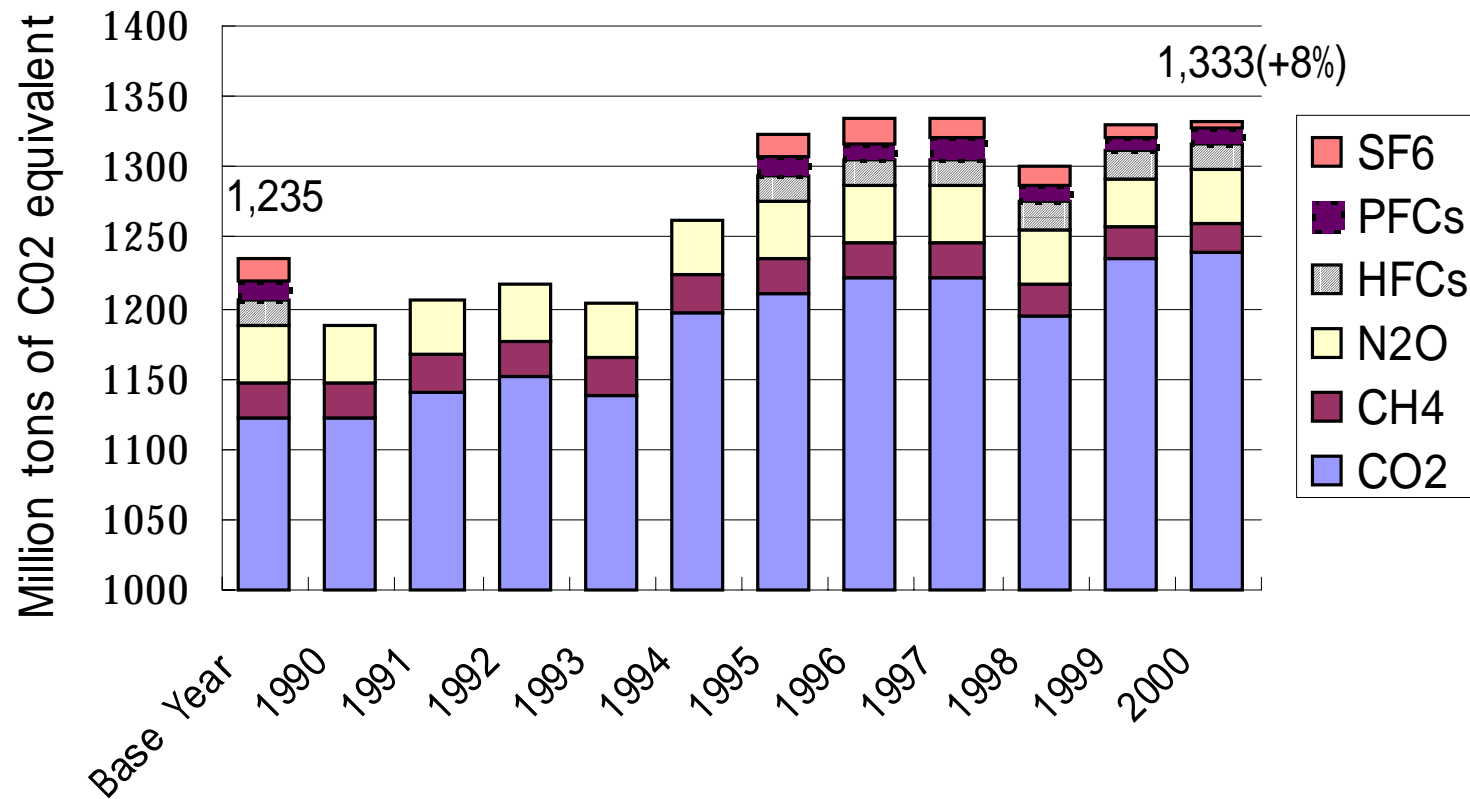
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1. Current Situation of GHGs emissions and Japanese Policy for Global Warming

GHGs emissions in 2000 is 8% higher than the base year.

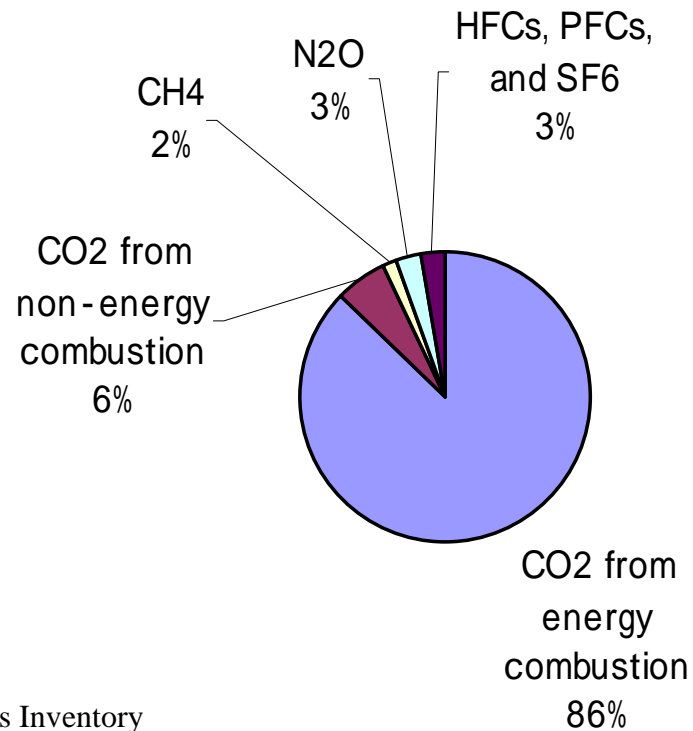
Japan's GHGs emissions (1990-2000)



(Source):Japan's Inventory

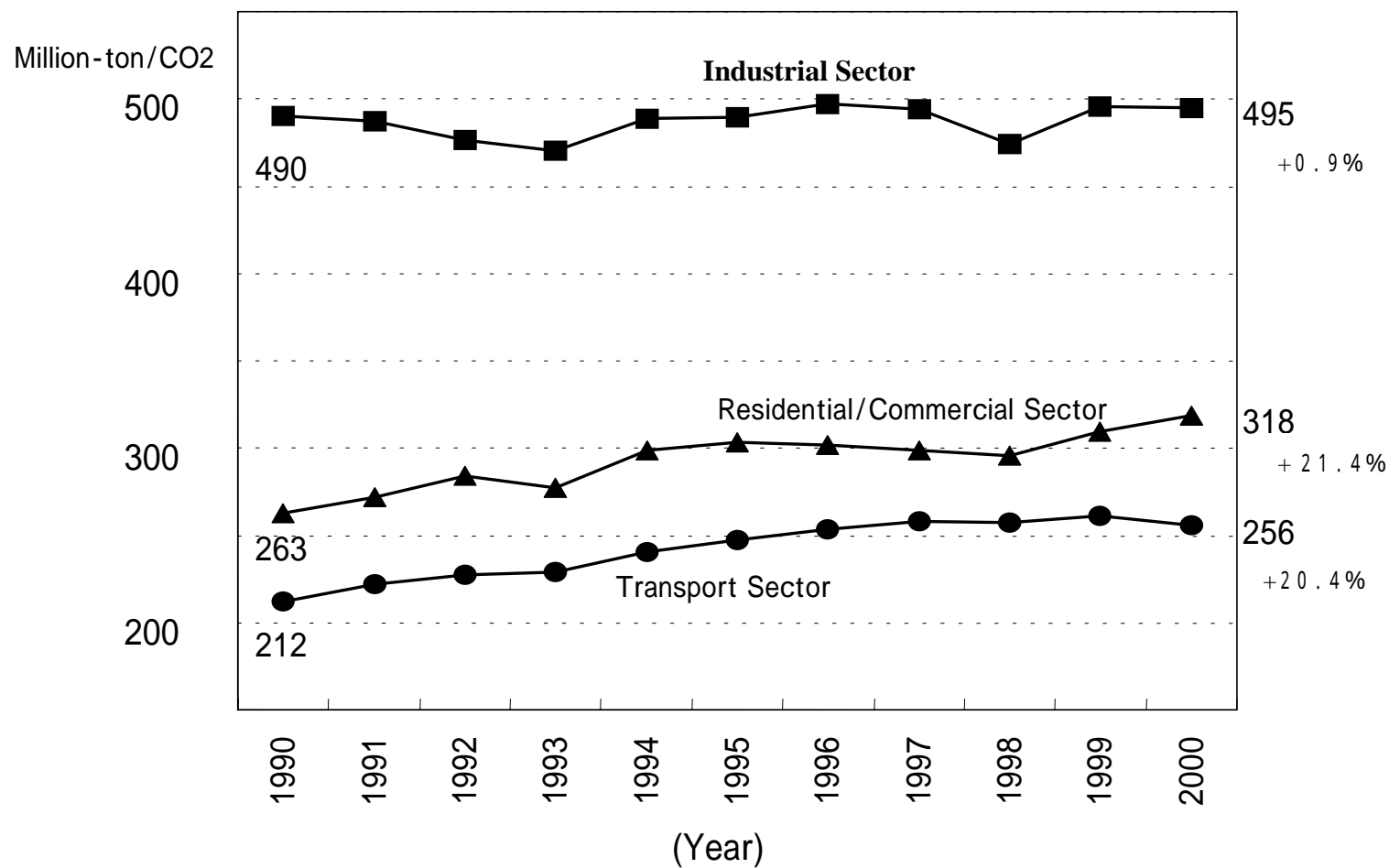
Major source of Japan's GHGs is energy combustion which contributes about 90% of total GHGs emissions.

Composition of Japan's GHGs emission in 2000



(Source):Japan's Inventory

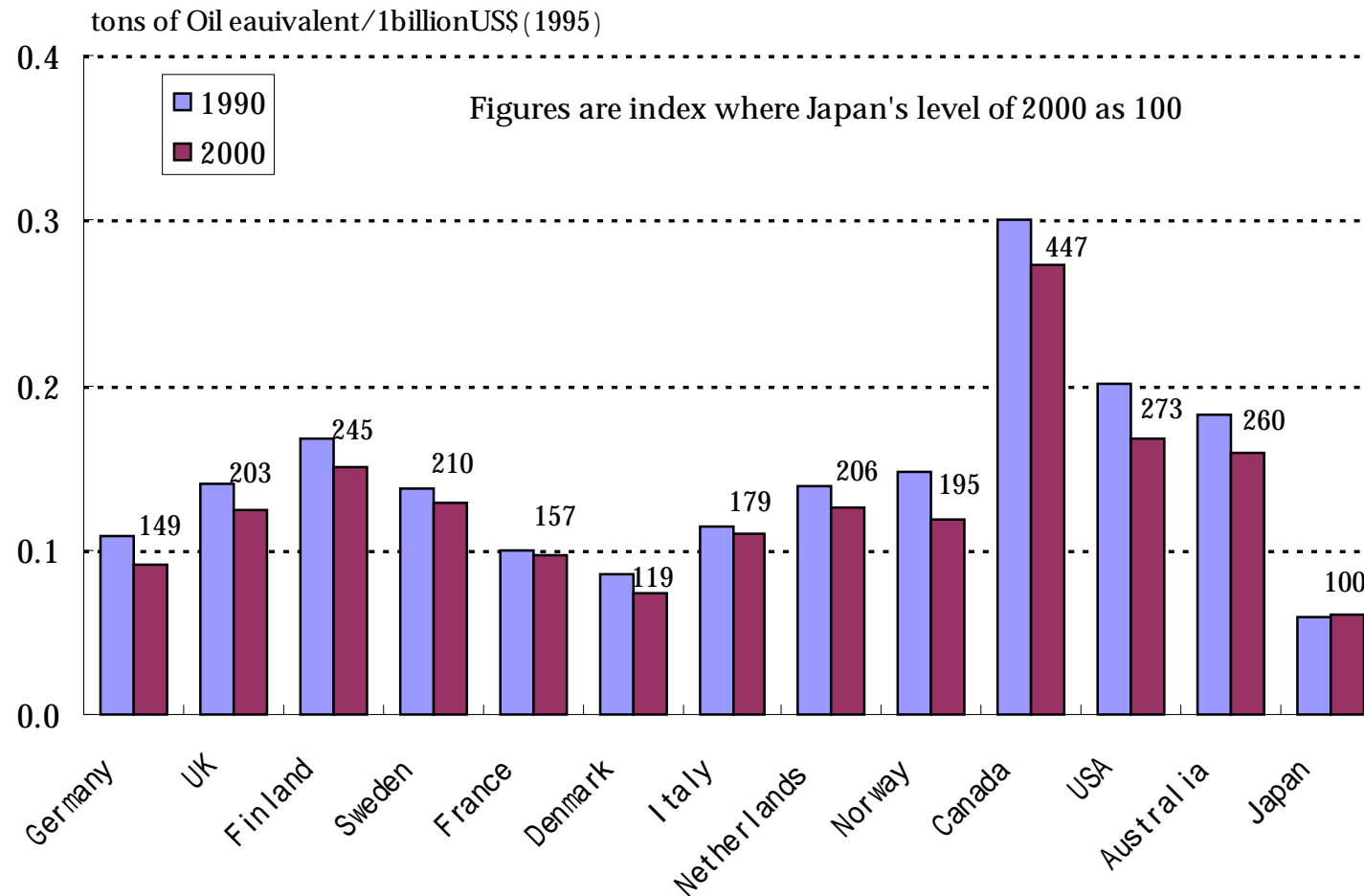
Breakdown of Carbon Dioxide Emissions of energy combustion by sector



(Source):Japan's Inventory

Energy Efficiency Indicators(1)

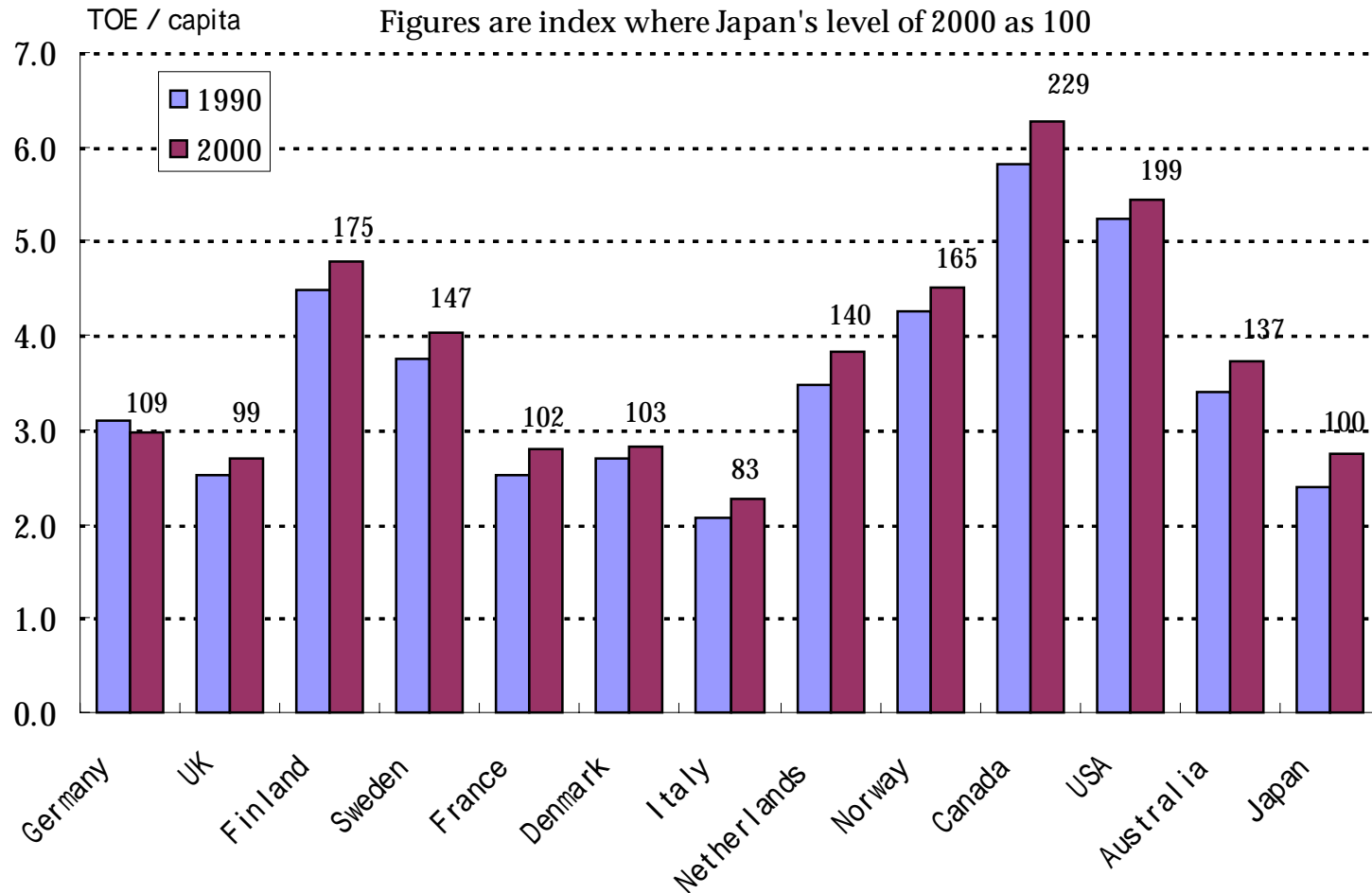
- energy consumption/GDP -



(Source):OECD/IEA, Energy Balances of OECD countries

Energy Efficiency Indicators(2)

- energy consumption/person -

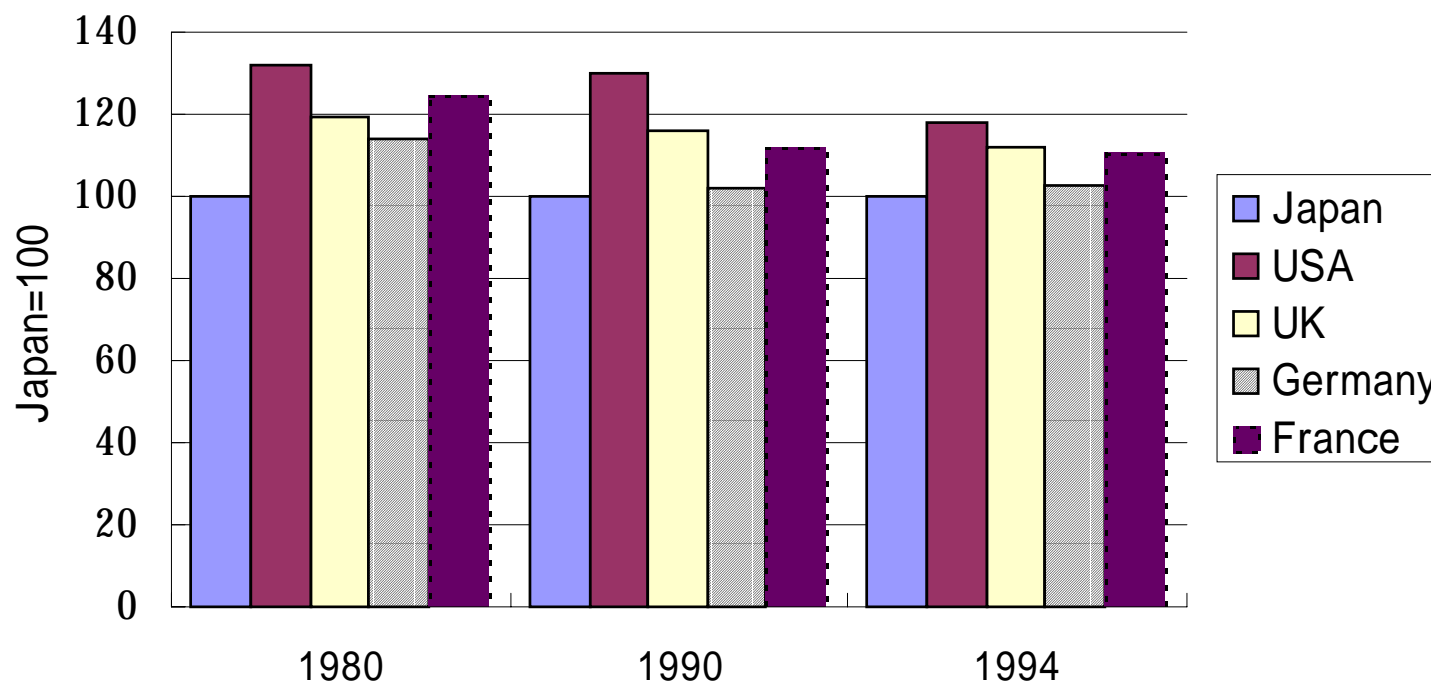


(Source):OECD/IEA, Energy Balances of OECD countries

Energy Efficiency Indicators (3)

- Steel industries -

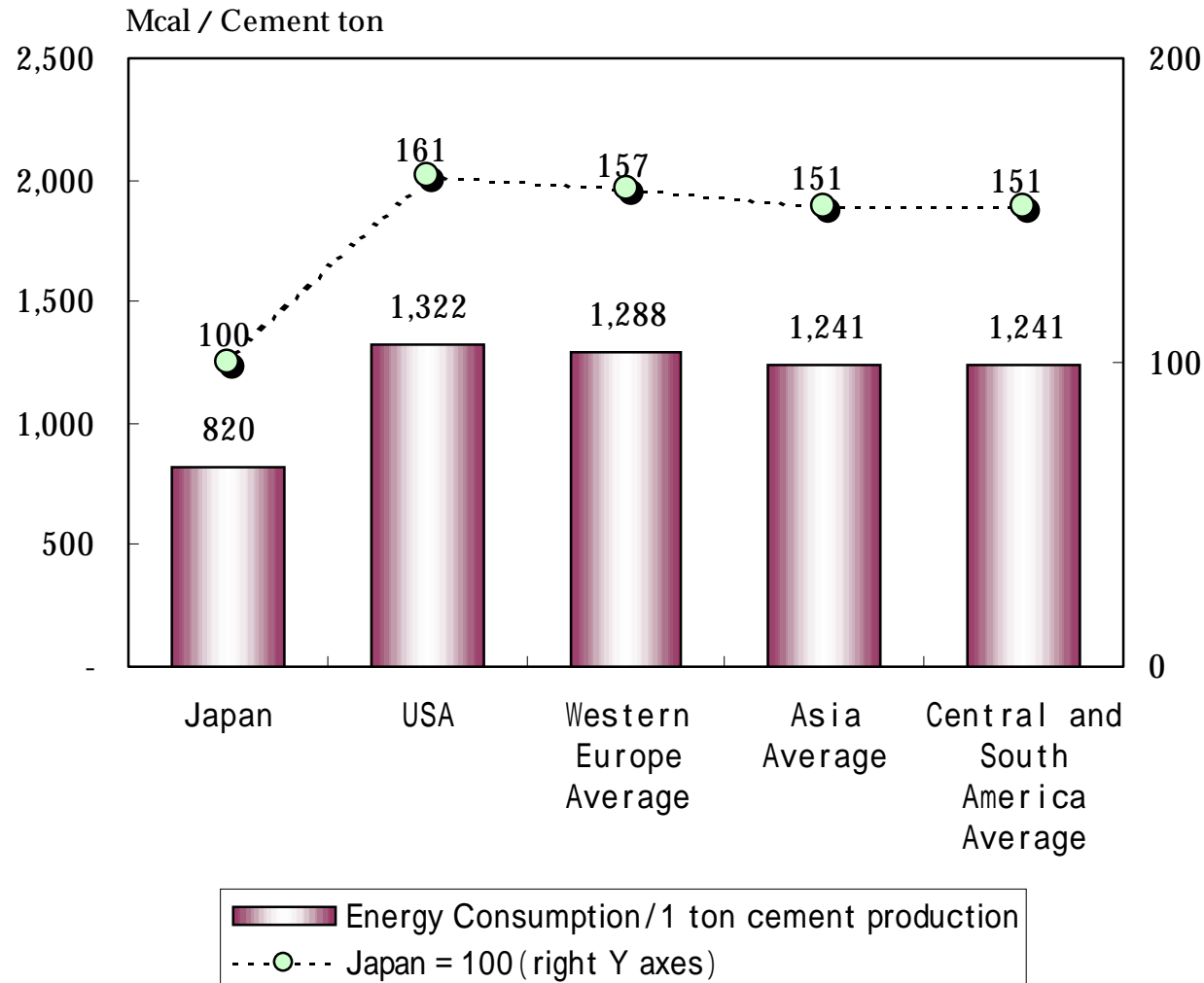
Energy Consumption per unit of Steel Production in major OECD countries



(Source): Japan Iron and Steel Federation

Energy Efficiency Indicators (4)

- Cement industries -



(Source):CEMBUREAU, World Cement Directory

The new climate change programme

To cope with global warming problem and implement Kyoto Protocol, Government of Japan adopted **“The new climate change programme”** in March 2002.

Basic Policies of “The New Climate Change Programme” are

- Contribution to both Environment and Economy
- Step-by-Step approach

The period between 2002 and 2012 shall be divided into three terms, and the progress of domestic policies and measures and the state of greenhouse gases emissions shall be assessed and reviewed before the start of the each term. Based on the analyses and reviews, the Programme shall be revised where necessary so as to take additional policies and measures, where necessary, on a step-by-step basis.

- International Cooperation in climate change

In order to ensure the effective of actions against global warming, it is important to establish a common rule in future in which all countries including the United States and developing countries participate. The Government of Japan continues its maximum efforts for the establishment of a common rule.

In the “New Climate Change Programme”, domestic quantitative targets were established to achieve 6% reduction commitment.

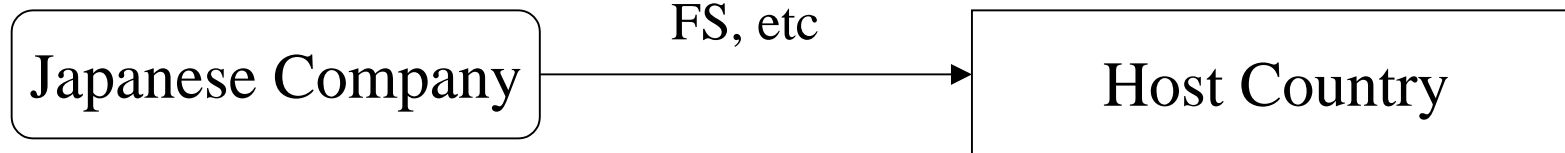
CO2 emissions from energy use	± 0%
CO2 emissions from non-energy use, methane emissions, and nitrous oxide emissions	- 0.5%
Emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF6	+2.0%
Reductions by innovative technologies and change of lifestyle	- 2.0%
The use of Sinks	- 3.9%

Note: Japan shall study the utilization of the Kyoto mechanisms while taking account of international situation and bearing in mind the commitment achievement responsibility and the general rule that Kyoto mechanisms stipulated in the Kyoto Protocol are supplementary to domestic measures.

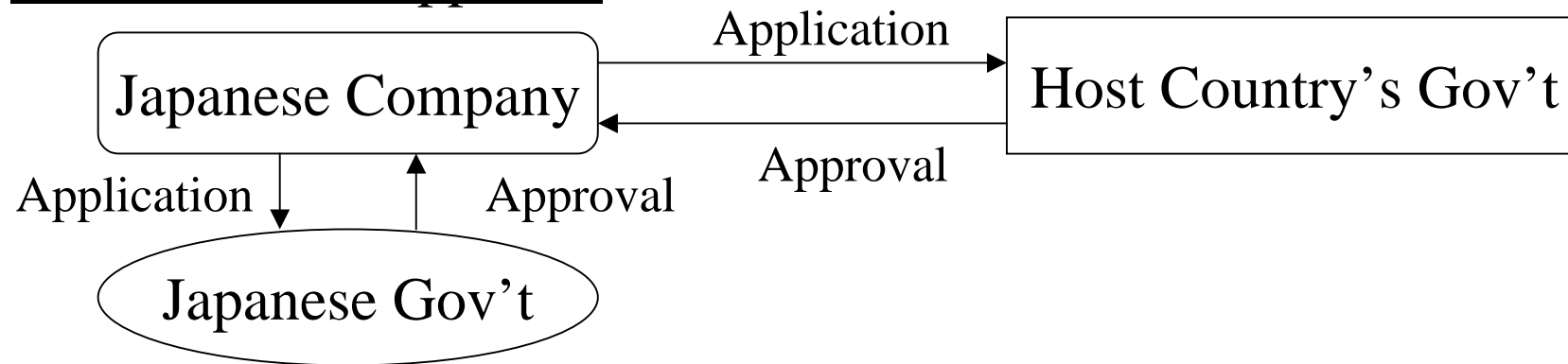
2. Kyoto Mechanism Liaison Committee to facilitate Kyoto mechanism including JI

Flow chart of CDM/JI(1)

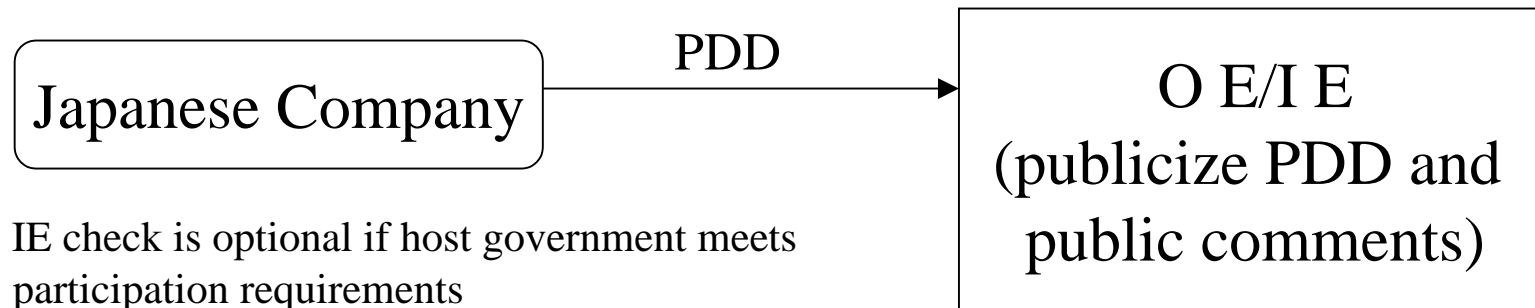
1. Project Development



2. Government Approval



3. Examination by Operational Entity/Independent Entity



Note: IE check is optional if host government meets participation requirements

Flow chart of CDM/JI(2)

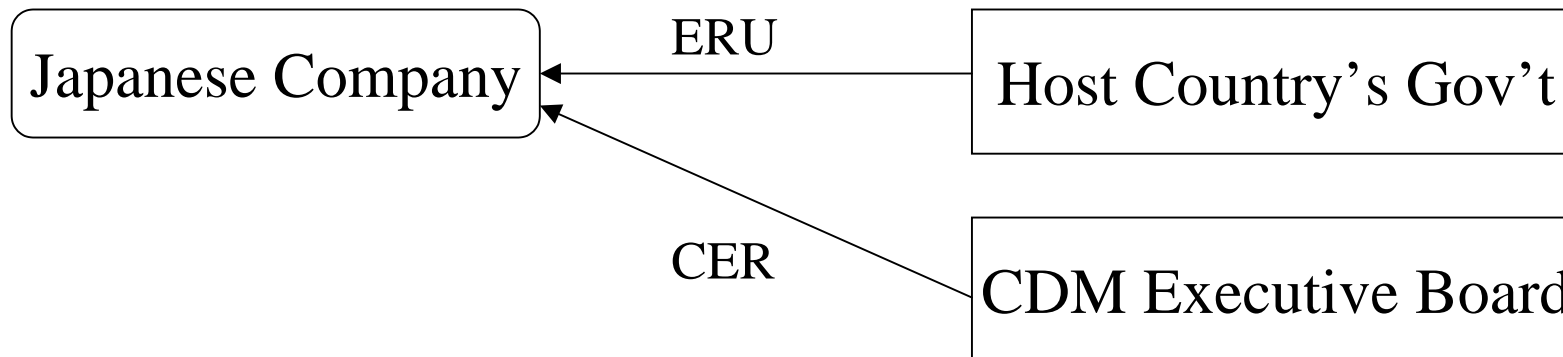
4. Project Implementation/Monitoring



5. Examination by Operational Entity/Independent Entity



6. Transfer of CER/ERU



Establishment of 'Liaison Committee for the Use of the Kyoto Mechanisms'

- Established on July 19, 2002
- Major Task
 - Approval of project applications for JI/CDM
- Consists of relevant government agencies
 - Cabinet Secretariat
 - Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
 - Ministry of Environment
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 - Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and transport

Establishment of 'JI/CDM Project Approval Guidelines'

- Established on October 16, 2002
- Established by the Liaison Committee
- Procedures Described in the Guidelines
 - Application should be submitted to one of the member ministries of the Liaison Committee
 - The ministry designated to support the candidate projects examines the application pursuant to the approval criteria and reports the result to the Liaison Committee
 - The Liaison Committee decides whether to approve the application based on the report from the ministry

JI/CDM Project Application Already Received(1)

JI Project in Kazakhstan

- Project Participant : NEDO
- Name of the Project : The Model Project for Increasing the Efficient Use of Energy Using a Gas Turbine Cogeneration System
- Outline of the Project : Replace the existing low efficiency boiler and steam turbine with a Gas Turbine Cogeneration System (GTCS)
- Targeted Gas : CO₂
- Expected Emission Reduction : 62,000 t-CO₂ / Year

3. METI's policy and measures regarding Kyoto Mechanism

Policies of METI to Facilitate JI projects

- Set up of Help Desk for Kyoto Mechanism in METI
- Publishing Kyoto Mechanism Guidebook (in Japanese)
- Development of Japan's National Registry System
- Cooperation through Climate Technology Initiative (CTI)

Set up of Help Desk for Kyoto Mechanism in METI

- Set up since November, 2001 (after COP7)
- Over 20 JI Project Candidates as of the end of 2002

Role of Help Desk

- to support project developers regarding their concrete proposals
- to answer general questions regarding Kyoto Mechanism
- to provide relevant information
- window for CDM/JI project approval of Japanese government

Cooperation through CTI with JI countries

- Technology needs assessments

Collaboration with the UNDP in the development and dissemination of technology needs assessment methodologies

- Seminars

Seminars involving industry sector in collaboration with UNFCCC and other relevant international organisations

- Training courses