

Climate Change: Japan's Approach

Announcement of Mid-term Target

PM Aso announced, June 10, 2009, the target of 15 % reduction from the 2005 level for 2020

● Three Basic Principles

- ① Participation of all major emitters
- ② Compatibility of the environment and the economy
- ③ Achieving the long-term goal (peak out by 2015 in developed countries and by 2025 in developing countries)

● Significance of the Mid-term Target

- Go beyond the mid-term target of EU (13% reduction from the 2005 level) and that of the Obama administration (14% reduction from the 2005 level)
- A “clear water” target, based on domestic efforts such as energy-saving
- How to treat offsets credit and sinks will be considered during the course of future negotiations.
- Pave the way to attaining the long-term target (a quarter reduction by 2030 and approximately 70 percent reduction by 2050)

↓ Lead the international negotiations with this mid-term target

G8 and MEF Processes: Main Points

Actions by developed and developing countries

- In order to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions, developed countries will need to lead the global efforts for emission reductions by attaining significant reductions. At the same time, developing countries, especially major developing countries, should undertake international obligations to take mitigation actions (“intensity targets” which do not inhibit economic growth)

Global long-term goal

- Promote the goal of achieving at least 50% reduction of global emissions by 2050, agreed at the Hokkaido Toyako G8 Summit. Further promote the shift to a low-carbon society through the development and transfer of innovative technologies.

Finance and technologies

- Aim at the efficient use of all available financial resources for mitigation and adaptation assistance and development and transfer of technologies to developing countries.
- Promote transfer of technologies by making use of public and private expertise under public-private partnerships.

↓ Back up politically future UN negotiations through discussions at the summit level

Cool Earth Partnership

- Assistance to developing countries, which aims to achieve both emission reductions and economic growth and thereby contribute to climate stability.
- Assistance covering both mitigation (energy-saving, etc) and adaptation (measures against adverse effects of climate change).
- Currently around 90 Partners

Bilateral Discussions

Discussions with countries such as the US and China, using various opportunities.

↓ Proactively conduct bilateral discussions and assistance to smoothly facilitate the international negotiations

UN Negotiations

- Currently conducting fully-fledged negotiations towards the adoption of an international framework beyond 2012 at COP 15 held in Copenhagen at the end of 2009, based on the agreement at COP 13 (Bali, 2007)
- The first and second working groups of 2009 were held from March 29-April 8 and June 1-12 respectively.
- Japan has proactively taken various initiatives, such as the submission of a draft protocol regarding the framework beyond 2012 ahead of other countries, and will continue showing leadership in the negotiations.

↓
Constructing a fair and effective framework beyond 2012, in which all major economies participate in a responsible manner, at COP15 at the end of this year