

JAPAN'S CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE

The Government and the people of Japan are committed to achieve the Kyoto Protocol target of greenhouse gas reduction. Japan will further strengthen its efforts through domestic measures in a number of sectors, as well as international cooperation including Kyoto Mechanisms. Japan will contribute to reinforcing global measures against climate change, in which all countries, including developed and developing countries, will participate.

Japan will contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by diffusing energy-efficient and environment-friendly technologies to developing countries.

- Japan has provided training to 10,500 people in developing countries, and ODA loans amounting to ¥900billion (approx. USD 8 bil.) in the fields related to climate change through the Kyoto Initiative. The Kyoto Initiative was announced on the occasion of COP3 (The 3rd Conference of Parties of UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) in 1997, consisting of Japan's assistance, mainly through its ODA, to developing countries to combat climate change. Japan will continue to contribute to achieving the MDGs through measures including further promotion of the Kyoto Initiative.
- CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) is an arrangement for international cooperation which provides incentives for companies in developed countries to diffuse sophisticated technologies to developing countries. Since the approval process of a CDM project usually takes time and energy efficiency projects particularly have difficulties in getting approved, the Government of Japan launched "Future CDM Committee" with interested countries, to promote CDM and works on its institutional reform.
- To promote the diffusion of energy-saving technologies, Japan will provide additional contribution to the IEA to set up international benchmark for assessing sectoral energy-efficiency performance and to promote research in the related fields.

Japan will promote earth observation, climate change monitoring and cooperation with developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

- The Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) 10-Year Implementation Plan was developed through three Earth Observation Summit, which were realized with the initiative of Prime Minister Koizumi at the Evian G8 Summit. With a view to contributing to the establishment of GEOSS, the Government of Japan will promote creation of an integrated observation network, employing satellite, oceanic and land observation systems, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Japan is aiming for more sophisticated global warming forecast by utilizing the Earth Simulator, one of the world's top-level supercomputers.
- For enhancement of capacity to address climate change issues in developing countries, Japan proposes establishment of the Climate Change Impacts Monitoring and Assessment Network (CCIMAN: tentative name). As part of this initiative, Japan will promote monitoring, analysing

and interpreting observational data, and data sharing on climate change in the Asia-Pacific region with other governments.

- Japan aims for the promotion of global change research and capacity building of developing country experts, through the “Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)”, with the participation of 21 countries in the Asia-Pacific.

Japan will promote public awareness campaign on Climate Change Issue.

- The Government of Japan is leading a national campaign “Team Minus 6%”, to encourage concrete actions such as changes in lifestyles to stop global warming. Japan calls for other nations including G8 members to join hands in public awareness campaigns, in the context of each country’s circumstances.
- “United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (UNDESD)”, proposed by Prime Minister Koizumi at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), started in January 2005. Japan calls for other countries to take up the issue of global warming in the related events of UNDESD.

Cherishing the spirit of “Mottainai,” Japan will promote the 3R globally to establishment a Sound Material-Cycle Society.

- Japan will advance the “Action Plan for a World-Wide Sound Material-Cycle Society through the 3R Initiative (Japan’s Action Plan to Promote Global Zero-Waste Societies)” announced at the Ministerial Conference on the 3R Initiative.
- In cooperation with the Asian Productivity Organization (APO), Japan will further promote green productivity activities, including the greening of the supply chain in the Asia-Pacific region;
- Japan will establish a knowledge and technology base, needed for the creation of the Sound Material-Cycle Society in East Asia through the establishment of a research network.
- Japan will organize a senior official-level meeting in FY2005 as a follow-up to the Ministerial Conference on the 3R Initiative.

3R stands for Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle. Using things with care, using them to the full, and reusing things whenever possible.

“Mottainai” means it is a shame to let something go to waste without having made use of its potential full.

Japan will take actions to tackle illegal logging through a government procurement policy, effort to work out a voluntary ‘code of conduct’ on the regulation of trade, assistance to timber producing countries and follow-up of the G8 Action Programme on Forests.

- Based upon the principle that ‘illegally harvested timber should not be used’, Japan will introduce a government procurement policy favouring wood and wood products that have been harvested in a legal and sustainable manner, in accordance with the “Law on Promoting Green Purchasing”.
- Japan will encourage other countries to work out a shared voluntary ‘code of conduct’ to halt

the import and marketing of illegally harvested wood and wood products through the Asia Forest Partnership, the implementation of the Joint Statement and the Action Plan for the Cooperation in Combating Illegal Logging between Japan and Indonesia, etc.

- Japan will promote a comprehensive approach for the assistance of the timber producing countries through Japan-Indonesia bilateral cooperation as well as supporting activities of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), which includes assistance for the development of a traceability system, enhancement of governance, education for preventing corruption, raising public awareness on illegal logging, poverty reduction, establishment of criteria on legality and verifying and monitoring systems as well as collection and study of data on wood and wood product trade.
- Japan will contribute to advancing discussion among G8 experts to tackle illegal logging in 2006, as a follow-up of the G8 Action Programme on Forests.