

Country Statement - Japan

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【Introduction】

- I am much honored to have been given the opportunity today, at the Sixth Policy and Implementation Committee meeting, to represent Japan in presenting its Country Statement. Before I begin, I would like to express my deep gratitude towards the Canadian government and the Secretariat for their efforts in hosting this PIC meeting.

【Recent Japanese Policy Trends】

- Climate change issue was discussed at G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit and Leaders Meeting of Major Economies last July. They affirmed the critical role of technology and agreed that sectoral approaches can be useful tools to reduce GHG emissions. In the international workshop on sectoral emission reduction potential organized by Japan last week in Paris, participants agreed that sectoral cross-border analyses are useful to transfer best practices and best available technologies for each sector.
- Promotion of development, diffusion and transfer of clean and efficient technologies on sector-basis which are a core activity of APP, play a significant role in resolving climate change issues. This perspective is reflected in the specific measures described in the Japan's Action Plan for Achieving a Low-carbon Society, which was adopted at a Cabinet meeting in July. Japan's new administration has also set out a policy attaching importance to technology development in achieving a low-carbon society compatible with economic growth. Japan seeks to lead the development of an equitable and effective post-2012 framework with participation of all relevant countries and contributes to global emission reduction.
- The Japan's Action Plan for Achieving a Low-carbon Society sets a long-term goal to reduce the current level of emissions by 60 – 80% before 2050 and from a technological perspective includes investing approximately 30 billion dollars in innovative technology development over the next five years as well as efforts to disseminate existing advanced technologies, such as raising the proportion of zero-emission energy sources, solar power generation facilities and next-generation vehicles and supporting developing countries through co-benefits, such as conserving energy and reducing air pollutants.
- Furthermore, in January, Japan launched the “Cool Earth Partnership,” making on the scale of 10 billion dollars available to support climate efforts in developing countries aiming to achieve both greenhouse gas emission reductions and economic growth and working to

contribute to climate stability. Japan will unchangingly promote environmental and energy conserving technology cooperation.

- Japan also places great importance on the APP's activities, pursued under the collaboration of seven Partner countries, and both its public and private sectors will continue to be actively involved.

【About the APP】

- The Asia-Pacific Partnership was announced in July 2005. Encompassing eight public-private Task Forces, the Partnership has steadily evolved, achieving results which have been noted and highly recognized at various meetings addressing climate change and energy as supplementary efforts to the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. It is because APP has made consistent efforts to the complex issue of global warming by combining the experiences and wisdom of both government and industry according to sector-specific circumstances.

【Activities of the PIC and Task Forces】

- Japan highly values the APP's outstanding activities, chairs two Task Forces, namely the Steel Task Force and the Cement Task Force, and proactively contributes to other Task Forces. Performance Diagnoses for energy savings and environmental conservation by experts sent to China and India have identified effective measures and have given comprehensive advice towards energy improvements based on results. They are thus efforts that lead to sustainable and smooth technology transfer and at the same time have implications for energy and environmental policy in the respective countries. To present, performance diagnoses have been conducted in 6 plants in China and 2 plants in India, amounting to a total of eight plants in the two Task Forces together. Four more plants in India are scheduled to be diagnosed.

【Road Transport Workshop】

- Furthermore, regarding Japan's proposal for the establishment of a Road Transport Task Force made at the Seattle PIC meeting, Japan hosted a Road Transport Workshop on September 18-19 to take discussions further based on what agreements were reached at the PIC meeting. The road transport sector accounts for a large portion of total CO2 emissions and its cooperation is required in addressing increasing demand. Details of the Workshop will be reported this afternoon. I have been informed that the seven participating countries engaged in very active debate and I believe that it is profoundly meaningful to cooperate in sharing the sector's experiences and best practices with a view

to the establishment of a Task Force.

【Future Steps】

- Three years have passed since the launching of the APP and its consistent activities have had implications for international industry associations, international organizations and international financial institutions, among which organic collaboration has been fostered. Considering that the international negotiation is in a critical stage toward COP15, the importance of APP is further increasing as a complementary to the UNFCCC.
- Towards the APP Ministerial Meeting to be held next year in China, the Japanese government is determined to make greater efforts to further accelerate APP activities and give them higher value.