

Proposal for Global Warming Countermeasures under the Paris Agreement – Outline –

1. New Phase of Global Warming Countermeasures

- 1) The Paris Agreement (PA) is an epoch-making framework in which all major emitters commit to tackle global warming.
- 2) Japan should contribute to the PA's rule-making, as well as to achieve its mid-term target of 26.0 % reduction from 2013 level by 2030 while harmonizing “environment and economy.”
- 3) Japan's business promotes global GHG reduction via “Keidanren's Commitment to a Low Carbon Society”.

2. Building Effective and Fair International Framework

- 1) For imminent entry into force of the PA, Japan must expedite its ratification process.
- 2) Japan's business is to provide its experiences and lessons learned from the “pledge and review” process in our voluntary action plan, and contribute to rule-making for international review under the PA.
- 3) To develop enabling environment to enhance international contribution through “visualization” of global emission reduction efforts is extremely important.
- 4) International community must advocate the significance of innovative technology that is essential for drastic and long-term GHG reduction, and promote cooperative measures for it.
- 5) Establishing mechanism to secure financial support funds from broader sources based on national capability, including both developed and emerging country is essential.

3. Japan's Mid-to-long-term Domestic Measures to Tackle Global Warming

1) Harmonize “Environment and Economy”

- (i) Sustainable development is a prerequisite to secure funds for innovative technology and to renovate equipment and infrastructure for the promotion of global warming measures.
- (ii) Japan must link energy and global warming countermeasures, since energy source CO₂ emissions account for approximately 90% of the total amount of GHG emissions.
- (iii) For PA's global long term target (2 °C/1.5 °C), Japan must develop innovative technologies and contribute to global long-term and drastic GHG reduction by disseminating them.

2) Exert Efforts to Achieve Mid-term Target of “26 % Reduction by 2030”

- (i) To achieve this ambitious mid-term target, Japan must realize the Japan's energy mix for 2030.
- (ii) Japan must realize sector-specific target through continuous sector- and measure-specific PDCA cycle.
- (iii) Ministry of Environment should promote effective and responsible public movement for 40% reduction in household sector.
- (iv) Japan must not introduce regulatory measures (e.g. emissions trading systems, carbon tax), nor impose any new tax for legal entities to bear the cost of forest sink measures.

3) Focus on Innovation as a Long-term Global Warming Countermeasure

- (i) Long term strategy to be carefully reviewed taking into account the compatibility with energy policies and its feasibility. Setting linear reduction trajectory based on fixed long-term target should not be allowed.
- (ii) “80% reduction by 2050” target described in the “Global Warming Prevention Plan” should be revised periodically, through reviewing the projection for long-term energy mix, as well as impacts on economy, employment, and industrial competitiveness.
- (iii) Japan must develop sound environment inducing innovation for long-term drastic GHG reduction.