# GHG Emission Reduction Strategy of the Japanese Industry



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# Historical Review of Japanese Industry's Action

- Research activities have started from the beginning of 1990s.
  - Utility companies took the initiative
- Global warming committee was founded in Keidanren
  - 1991 Keidanren Charter for Global Environment
  - 1996 Keidanren Appeal
- 1997 Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan
- Many activities took place after COP3
  - Automobile, chemical, steel, paper and pulp industries

# Example of Action by the Japanese Industry

- Anticipating return as GHG credits
  - Investing in the World Bank PCF
- Anticipating new business opportunities
  - Investing in the EBRD ESCO fund
- Anticipating potential carbon credit
  - Afforestation business, biotechnology
- Establishing future trading markets
  - Forming an alliances with an US trader

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# Support for Industry by Japanese Government

- Feasibility studies for potential CDM/JI projects by NEDO
  - Energy conservation
  - Improvement of energy use
  - Detection of gas leakage in gas pipeline
- FS for potential CDM/JI projects by the Environment Agency
  - Afforestation
  - Forest management
- Task for the future
  - Those efforts ends at step of FS. Know-how for further negotiation with partners is needed

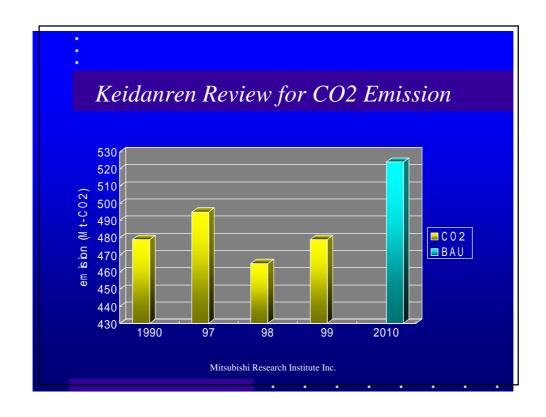
# Major interests towards COP6 from the Japanese Industry

- Utility
  - Nuclear for CDM
- Pulp, and others
  - Sinks for CDM as full scale from the first commitment period
- Trading, financial services
  - Establishing the detailed rule of the Kyoto mechanisms

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# Keidanren Voluntary Action

- Commitments by industry group
  - Originally by 28 industry groups
  - In 1999, up to 34 industry groups
- Coverage of emission from Japanese industry is 77%
- Target: Maintain 1990 emission level at 2010
- Voluntary action begins at 1996, review process starts from 1997 on an yearly basis
- Results from 1999 review: 0.1% decrease from 1990 level



# Discussion Points for Voluntary Action

- Concerns expressed against the Voluntary Action
  - Transparency of information
  - Same evaluation indices applied to all groups
- Accountability
  - Calculation method, condition for calculation
  - Basic assumption data
- Measures needed to increase credibility
  - Including other industry groups which have not participated in the Voluntary Action
  - Inclusion of managerial departiments, transport energy consumption

# Basic Position of Japanese Industry

- Kyoto mechanisms
- Environmental tax

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# Reaction to the Kyoto mechanisms

- Welcoming attitude towards the KM concept
  - Acknowledgement that KM brings the most economical reduction method
- Strongly opposition for emission caps set by the government
- No concrete proposal from industry for new design of reduction system using KM

# Reaction to Environmental Tax

- Basically opposed to tax
  - Depending the status of each industry
- Reason for opposition
  - International competitiveness of manufacturing industries
  - Environmental Agency proposing some relief action should be considered ,but....

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# Discussion points for Tax

- GHG reduction by tax is uncertain
- Difficulty to change tax rate on an yearly basis as is done in northern European countries
- Moral hazards
  - Can companies emit unlimited GHGs as long as the tax is paid?
- Difficulty for ensuring revenue neutrality

# Framework of discussion by the Japanese government

- Discussion has started from this October in high level commission in MITI,EA
- New reduction policy mix with tax, emissions trading, voluntary action
- Reference case; UK action plan from 2001

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## Organisations, Trade Associations:

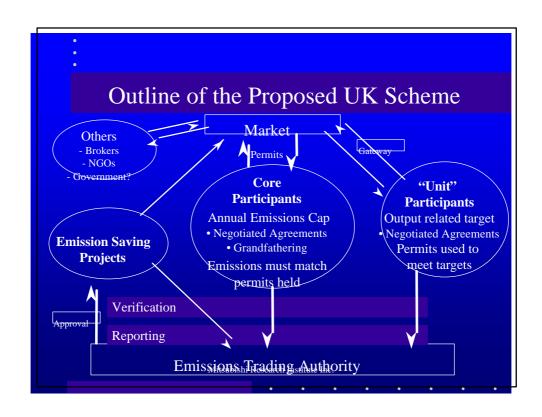
- Association of Electricity Producers
- CBI
- Chemical Industries Association
- Combined Heat and Power Association
- Corporation of London
- Electricity Association
- UKOOA

#### **Service Providers:**

• EcoSecurities, ERM, ESD, IPE, Lloyds Register, Natsource, OM Group,

### **Government Departments:**

• DETR, DTI, HM Treasury



# Potential UK Market Value Modelling assumptions: Emission Permits in the Market = 18 MtC (2MtC delivered by 10% reduction) Trades: total permits, 3:2 (SO2 trading USA, 1988) ⇒ 27 MtC trades Plus 'unit' credits and project credits ≅ 3MtC Total market = 30 MtC Modelling price = £30.00/tC Market value ⇒ £900m but trading finds low cost abatement, price of permit likely to be lower Government revenue? Missubishi Research Institute Inc.

# Status Quo of Japanese Industry -MRI Comments-

- Lack of experience on the use of market mechanism for environmental issues (reliance on command-and-control measures)
- Lack of negotiation ability for JI/CDM
- Not good at strategic thinking and action
- Insufficient international human network
- Without improvement on those points, Japanese industry may lose substantial business opportunities

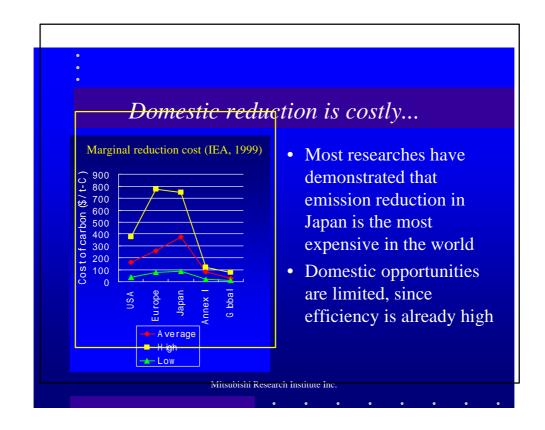
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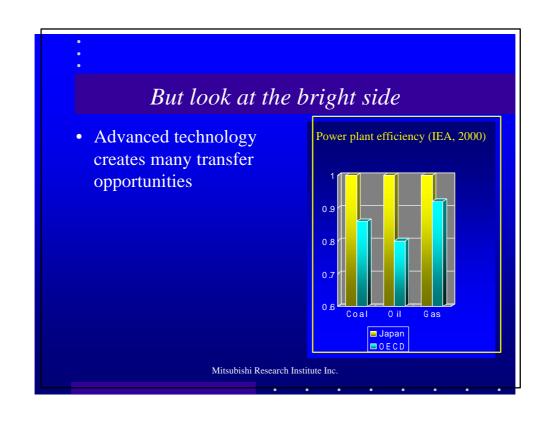
# MRI Carbon Offset Initiative

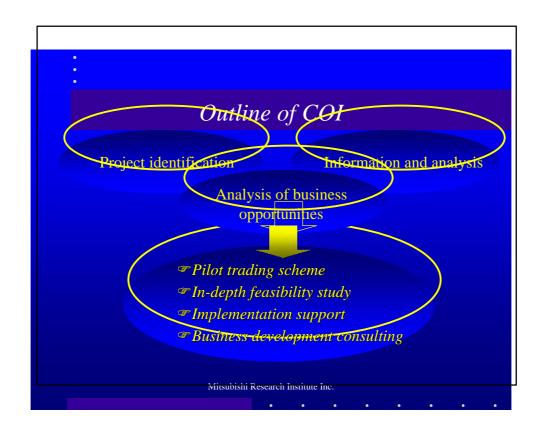
- Objectives
  - Find and evaluate commercially viable projects that result in emission reduction.
  - Explore opportunities to expand businesses related to credit trading.
  - Eventually set up a pilot system to assess, trade and verify credits from such projects through "learning-bydoing" process.

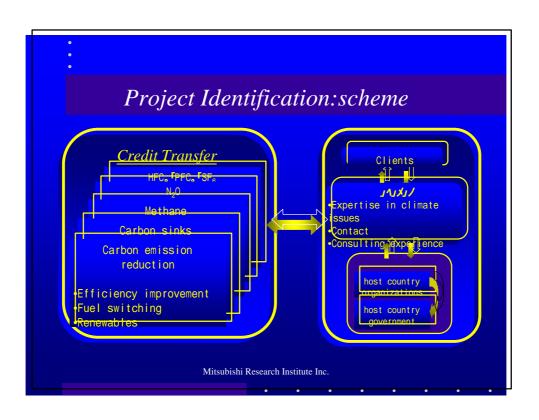
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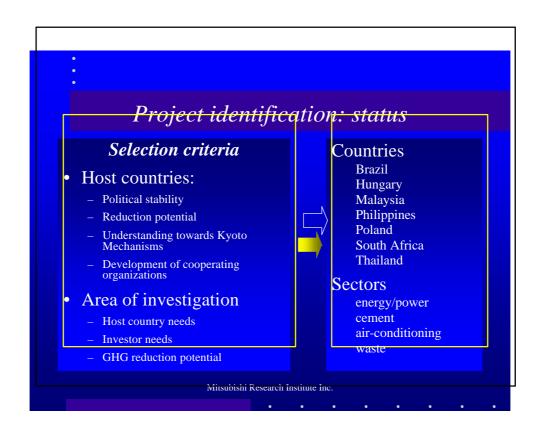
- Rationale for launching the initiative
  - Tough Kyoto targets necessitate to explore the possibility of emissions trading scheme in Japan
  - Reluctance to "cap-and-trade", as well as ample technological resources paves way for a "baseline-andcredit" approach
  - Current deregulation and internationalization trends leads to new business opportunities
  - Despite uncertainties, the importance of GHG trading will not diminish











# Pushing the initiative forward

- Cooperation with the governments, which paves way for CDM/JI-specific projects
- Cooperation with private and public funding institutions
- Establishing a contract-based network in the host-countries

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# Host country viewpoints

- Greenhouse gas reduction is not the only priority for host country parties; overall objective is sustainable development
- CDM projects are different from conventional direct investment projects.
  - Respect of host country needs (technology, employment..)
  - Contribution to the host country economy
  - Local community support
  - Contribution to local environmental issues

COI takes the necessary steps

## 1. Establishment of dialogue

With host country government, host and investor companies, locally active NGOs

# 2. Identification of opportunities

 Selection of projects that meet the requirements of each stakeholders.

# 3. In-depth feasibility studies

 To ensure commercial / environmental success, and to meet host country needs

## 4. Implementation