May-June 2021 UN Climate Change Conference

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Multilateral Assessment

A compilation of questions to - and answers by - Japan
exported on 02-06-2021 by the UNFCCC secretariat

Question by Thailand at Monday, 05 April 2021

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: The methodology related to quantified emission reduction in LULUCF sector

In CTF table 1-14 reported the trends in GHG emission and removals from the LULUCF sector, Could Japan please share the experiences on how to estimate the emission reduction from HWP because the percentage of removal from this subsector is the highest among other subsectors?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

The carbon stock changes of HWP are affected by historical trends in each of the three sub-categories: “buildings,” “wood used for other than buildings” and “paper and paperboard.” Japan estimates carbon stocks contained in HWP based on "Production Approach," which covers the wood from domestic forest land (imported wood is excluded).
In Japan, more than half of planted forests have reached 50 years old, the typical minimum age ready for final harvest. The reversal of the HWP emission trend from net emissions in 2005 to net removals in recent years is a reflection of the increasing supply of domestic wood products.

Question by Canada at Monday, 05 April 2021

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: HFC Emissions and policies

In its BR4, Japan has shown its emissions have declined across all categories of greenhouse gases between 2005-2017, with the exception of HFCs which have increased by +251% attributed to the substitution from ozone depleting substances (HCFCs) in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector. While these emissions account for a relatively small portion of Japan's total emissions, they are expected to grow.

According to the progress reported (BR4 p.109) in this section, Japan is not on track to achieve its 2020 target for the Recovery and Proper Disposal of Fluorocarbons from Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Equipment. Would Japan please share more details on the "investigation, factors being analyzed, and measures being explored to improve the low recovery rate" mentioned in BR4 (p.110)? What other measures does Japan intend to

implement to help further reduce these emissions?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

The factor analysis behind the low recovery rate of fluorocarbons at the time of disposal of equipments containing fluorocarbons and the countermeasures for the factors identified are as follows;
A. (Factor) Unrecovered portion of residual refrigerant in the equipment for which recovery work was not implemented, which would have been recovered if recovery work had been implemented.
(Countermeasures for A) Improvement of the effectiveness of guidance and supervision by prefectures, introduction of a system to confirm the implementation of recovery work for those who pick up waste equipment, and promotion of awareness-raising and cooperation.
B. (Factor) Unrecovered portion of residual refrigerant in the equipment for which recovery work was not implemented, which would not have been recovered due to insufficient work or technical constraints even if recovery work had been implemented.
C. (Factor) Unrecovered portion of residual refrigerant in the equipment for which recovery work was implemented, which was not recovered due to insufficient work or technical constraints.
(Countermeasures for B and C) Further investigation and analysis is necessary to determine whether the factor of non-recovery is due to the recovery method or technical constraints.
(Source: "Direction of measures to improve the recovery rate of fluorocarbons at the time of disposal" by the Fluorocarbons Countermeasures Working Group from the Industrial Structure Council and Fluorocarbons Countermeasures Subcommittee from the Central Environment Council (February, 2019) *Japanese only)
https://www.env.go.jp/council/06earth/r0615-01/h-1-190212.pdf

Based on the above, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Ministry of the Environment are implementing the following measures;
A: Act on Rational Use and Proper Management of Fluorocarbons was amended to establish a system to ensure the recovery of fluorocarbons by users at the time of disposal of equipment containing fluorocarbons through mutual confirmation and coordination among related parties. The revised law came into effect in April 2020.
B and C: In order to improve the recovery rate per unit of equipment, technical analyses such as demonstration tests using actual equipment are being conducted.

Question by United States of America at Monday, 05 April 2021

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Policies and measures targets

We appreciate the detailed estimates in BR4 of progress towards meeting emission targets

for all PaMs. Some PAMs are expected to fall below target levels. For these PaMs, what processes are in place to improve outcomes?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

The Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures stipulates that the Global Warming Prevention Headquarters inspects the status of target achievement status by types of greenhouse gases and other categories, relevant indexes, and the progress of individual actions and measures every year based on stringent rules and regular evaluations and examinations by relevant councils. In addition, it states that if policies and measures showing slow progress are identified, improvement and reinforcement for these policies and measures are considered. In such cases, new policies and measures are explored without being limited to strengthening policies and measures already included in the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures.

Question by United States of America at Monday, 05 April 2021

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Voluntary Action Plans lessons

A major source of emission reductions has been voluntary emission reductions from industry and businesses. What elements of the Voluntary Action Plans program have been most successful? Which elements of the program could be replicated by other countries to encourage voluntary reductions in emissions from industries?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

The Government of Japan annually evaluates and verifies the Industry's Action Plans for a Low-Carbon Society at the meeting of the Councils including academic experts of each Ministry responsible for each industry, and confirms the results at a government-wide meeting led by the Prime Minister. In this way, the government has been promoting initiatives to achieve results through voluntary efforts while drawing out creativity and ingenuity.
As a result, the total CO2 emissions from all sectors participating in the Industry's Action Plans for a Low-Carbon Society were reduced by 10.7% over the six years from FY2013 to FY2019. (Reference: The Japan Business Federation, Action Plans for a Low-Carbon Society FY2020 Follow-up Results, Summary)
In addition, The Japan Business Federation (Keidanren) is making efforts to attract ESG investment and promote cooperation among companies by encouraging companies to take on specific challenges for innovation in order to achieve net-zero GHG emissions in

cooperation with the government, including the launch of "Challenge Zero" (185 companies and organizations as of May 14, 2021).
The Government of Japan recognizes that the key elements for effectively promoting voluntary efforts by industry are the government's involvement in evaluation and verification, and the steady promotion of industry's efforts in a transparent manner through the official process of evaluation and verification by the government.
Please refer to the following URL for details of these efforts.

(Action Plans for a Low-Carbon Society, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)
https://www.meti.go.jp/english/policy/energy_environment/global_warming/voluntary_approach/index.html

("Challenge Zero," Japan Business Federation)
https://www.challenge-zero.jp/en/about/

Question by Canada at Monday, 05 April 2021

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Global Warming Prevention Headquarters

Japan indicates in its BR4 that the Global Warming Prevention Headquarters was established in 1997 at Cabinet to support their climate efforts and the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and UNFCCC Convention. Can Japan elaborate on the role the Global Warming Prevention Headquarters plays today with regards to setting NDC targets, the design of policies and measures, and with regards to tracking of progress? Will the Headquarters continue to provide support for Japan's implementation of the Paris Agreement and of Japan's NDC?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

In order to promote global warming countermeasures comprehensively and systematically, the Global Warming Prevention Headquarters (GWPH) has been established in the Cabinet, in which all Cabinet members participate, with the Prime Minister as the chairperson, the Chief Cabinet Secretary, the Minister of the Environment, and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry as the vice-chairperson.
The GWPH is responsible for preparing a draft of the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures, promoting its implementation, and summarizing the progress evaluation of policies and measures listed in the plan. In April, Prime Minister SUGA Yoshihide announced the new 2030 emission reduction target and instructed to accelerate the consideration of concrete policies and measures at the GWPH. The consideration is being conducted based on the instruction.

Question by United States of America at Monday, 05 April 2021

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Renewable energy 2020 estimates

A shift to renewable energy is expected to make up a large portion of emission reductions, but an estimate for this policy is not provided in BR4 for 2020. Are there available estimates for 2020 emission reductions of “maximum introduction of renewable energy” policies?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

There are no available estimates for emission reductions in 2020 as the forecast for renewable energy introduction in 2020 is not calculated.

Question by Canada at Monday, 05 April 2021

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Fluorocarbon emissions and projections

According to the progress assessment of the Promotion of Eliminating Fluorocarbon and Lowering the GWP of Products (on p.108 of BR 4), the Act on Rational Use and Proper Management of Fluorocarbons designates average GWP values as goals for individual product categories to achieve by specific years. However, Japan acknowledges that the goal GWP values may be affected by external factors, such as changes in economic situations. Japan also acknowledges that as of 2017, no target years have been officially decided for any product category.

Japan provides quantitative mitigation impact projections until 2030 for the elimination of fluorocarbons and lowering the GWP in gases and products manufacture (on Pg. 109 and in Table 3-2 on Pg. 132 of BR 4). Given that there are no target dates for product categories, can Japan please clarify how the estimates are developed?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

Under the system for Promotion of Eliminating Fluorocarbon and Lowering the GWP of Products (designated product system) based on the Act on Rational Use and Appropriate Management of Fluorocarbons, target years and target values (average GWP values) have already been set for 13 product categories as of April 2020, and measures for eliminating Fluorocarbon and lowering the GWP of products have been implemented to achieve the target values.
Of these 13 products, the status of achievement for three products (household air conditioners, centrally controlled freezer refrigerator and sprayers (dust blowers) filled only with injection agent) was evaluated because the target years have already passed. As a result, the target values were achieved for these products, and it is confirmed that that the system is functioning well.
The achievement status for the other 10 products will be assessed when the target year comes, and necessary measures will be taken based on the assessment results.
For product categories other than 13 products above, the target values and target years will also be set as soon as possible based on safety, economy, performance, and prospects for new technology development and commercialization to accelerate eliminating fluorocarbon and lowing the GWP of products.

Question by European Union at Thursday, 01 April 2021

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Mitigation effects of policies and measures

In CTF table 3, Japan provided information on the estimated mitigation effect of almost all policies and measures for past and future years. Could Japan share some information on the approaches taken to estimate these mitigation effects? Which data and methods are used to estimate these effects, and which may be some of the limitations of the approaches used?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

In the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures, the progress of the measures taken by the government is strictly checked every year using measure evaluation indexes. It is difficult to present approaches to these estimations comprehensively because they are different by each measure. For example, the estimated emission reductions by introducing energy-efficient equipment are calculated by multiplying the amount of energy saved through the introduction of the equipment by emission intensity. A certain assumption about the amount

of introduction of such equipment was used. A detailed rationale for each is given below (Japanese only).
https://www.env.go.jp/press/files/jp/102972.pdf

Question by European Union at Thursday, 01 April 2021

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Contributions to achieving the 2020 target

Japan aims at achieving a target of 3.8 % or more in emission reductions in 2020, compared to 2005. Based on recent available data, does Japan expect to have reached this reduction as a result of mitigation measures, or does it consider contributions from the LULUCF sector or contributions from international market mechanisms in order to achieve the 2020 target?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

GHG emissions in FY2019 were 1,212 Mt-CO2 eq., which was -12.3% of the FY2005 level. This means that it is expected to achieve its 2020 target. Therefore, there is no need to consider the contribution from the LULUCF sector or the contribution from the international market-based mechanisms.

Question by European Union at Thursday, 01 April 2021

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Emissions in the target year

In Japan's Fourth Biennial Report, which was submitted in December 2019, greenhouse gas emissions (without LULUCF) were projected to be approx. 1.4 Gt CO_2eq in the target year 2020, amounting to an increase of emissions compared to 2005 levels. Now that the year 2020 has passed, could you provide an updated estimate of total greenhouse gas emissions in that year? Which main factors affected any changes in emissions in that year? What were the main drivers to increasing emissions from 2017 (-6.5% under 2005) to 2020, in case the projection materialized?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

Projected values for FY2020 reported in the BR4 are those estimated in the BR1 (adjusted in the BR3) and no fundamental revision have been made since then. Although GHG emissions in FY2020 have not yet been estimated, the most recent data of emissions in FY2019 are -12.3% compared to FY2005 level and are well below the target (3.8% or more compared to FY2005 level. The main driver for the decrease is a decline in energy consumption. If the most recent trend continues, emissions in FY2020 are expected to be well below the 2020 target (-3.8% or more compared to FY2005 level).

Question by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Thursday, 01 April 2021

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Industrial and business sector and businesses

We note the initiatives you have set out in the industrial and business sector and the important role that businesses play in improving the awareness and knowledge of the public on the mitigation of global warming. Can you tell us more about the role of businesses in supporting your mitigation plans?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

The Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures describes the basic roles of the business operator. The basic roles are: 1) implemention of proper, effective, and efficient measures in light of business practices; 2) efforts with the awareness of being part of society; and 3) reducution of environmental load through life cycles upon providing products and services.

Question by Australia at Thursday, 01 April 2021

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Innovative technologies research and development

In its Fourth Biennial Report Japan states it reinforces the research and development of

innovative technologies in promising fields based on the National Energy and Environment Strategy for Technological Innovation. What promising fields has the Strategy identified and what is Japan doing to accelerate their development?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

The "National Energy and Environment Strategy for Technological Innovation towards 2050" (April 2016) identified five promising fields: Energy Systems Integration Technologies, Energy Saving, Energy Storage, Energy Generation, and Capture and Effective Usage of Carbon Dioxide.
The "National Energy and Environment Strategy for Technological Innovation towards 2050" was succeeded by the "Environment Innovation Strategy" (January 2020), and the "Green Growth Strategy Through Achieving Carbon Neutrality in 2050" was finalized in December 2020 to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. Japan establishes the "Green Innovation Fund" to provide continuous support for the innovative technology development, and provides support from R&D and demonstration to social implementation to companies that tackle business challenges by setting ambitious goals.

Question by Australia at Thursday, 01 April 2021

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Decreases in CO2 emissions as result of energy efficiency

In its Fourth Biennial Report Japan has attributed decreases in CO2 emissions to saving energy through high-efficiency devices. Can Japan elaborate further on these devices and what if any policies have contributed to this?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

High-efficiency devices refer to major energy-consuming equipment such as industrial furnaces and boilers in the industrial sector and air conditioning, lighting, and water heaters in the commercial and residential sector. The introduction of these devices is encouraged by regulatory measures based on the Act on the Rational Use of Energy and support measures such as subsidies. In particular, the top-runner program based on the Act on the Rational Use of Energy sets the targets of energy consumption efficiency for 29 energy-consuming devices, and encourages manufacturers and importers to improve the energy efficiency of those devices by requiring them to achieve these targets.

Question by New Zealand at Thursday, 01 April 2021

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Developments in ETSs in other jurisdictions

New Zealand is interested to know whether there are developments in emissions trading schemes in other jurisdictions that Japan is particularly interested in?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

Japan recognizes that emissions trading schemes have been introduced in various countries, including the EU, and that China has also started to operate its ETS this year. Japan also recognizes that the EU and the US are currently considering carbon border adjustment mechanisms.
The Ministry of the Environment is examining a carbon pricing scheme as a whole from a broad perspective, including not only emissions trading schemes but also carbon taxes, credit trading, and carbon border adjustment mechanisms, taking into account domestic and international circumstances.
Japan will continue to closely monitor trends in carbon pricing in other countries around the world.

Question by New Zealand at Thursday, 01 April 2021

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Waste-related projects under the JCM

With regard to waste-related projects being carried out by Japan via the JCM, New Zealand is interested to know how many projects are currently operating and are still contributing to its climate targets?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

Japan is implementing three waste-to-energy projects in partner countries through the JCM. The projects in Myanmar and Mexico are already in operation, supported as a JCM Model Project. The one in Maldives is in preparation process, supported by the Japan Fund for Joint Crediting Mechanism (Asian Development Bank Trust Fund). These projects contribute to the local GHGs reductions by renewable energy (biomass combustion portion), and avoiding CH4 emissions at the final landfill disposal site.

Question by New Zealand at Thursday, 01 April 2021

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Utilising the Internet of Things

Can Japan please provide more information on how it plans to utilise the Internet of Things (IoT) which contributes to emission reduction and visualization of the reduction effects? Has this been introduced yet and what are the projected outcomes of the programme?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

For example, IoT is used to optimize operation conditions for the entire factory, analyzing measurement data in the cloud. The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry has been providing support through subsidies for the introduction of factory energy management system (FEMS), including these advanced efforts.
By encouraging the widespread dissemination of advanced FEMS through these support measures, 2.3 million t-CO2 eq. will be reduced by FY2030.

Question by New Zealand at Thursday, 01 April 2021

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Introduction of waste power generation and waste management system

Can Japan please provide more information on how they are going to support both the introduction of waste power generation and waste management system as a package?

Would this mean a change in institutional frameworks or a gradual transition?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

Drawing on the knowledge and experience of waste management in Japan, and taking into account the situation and needs of each country, Japan has been providing support for the introduction of regulations, master plans, and methodology for the selection of waste treatment technologies to manage the overall waste. Japan has also been providing guidance on the introduction of Waste-to-Energy facilities, which is essential for global warming mitigation and the prevention of plastics into the ocean. Specifically, Japan is providing capacity building for the development of master plans, the establishment of legal systems, and the introduction of highly efficient waste treatment and recycling technologies, as well as feasibility studies for the development of waste and recycling infrastructure projects through public-private partnerships (PPP), taking into account the situation and needs of each country.

Question by New Zealand at Thursday, 01 April 2021

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Waste sector management strategy

New Zealand notes that Japan is currently implementing the 3R initiatives in the waste sector. New Zealand is interested to know whether this would involve a change in the waste management strategy in existing programmes.

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

In the Fundamental Law for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society enacted in 2000, Japan set a basic policy of promoting 3R initiatives. The First Fundamental Plan for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society was formulated in 2003, and various measures have been implemented to realize this policy. Also, the plan has been revised every five years through the monitoring of its progress. At this point in time, the Fourth Plan has been developed, and additional measures are being implemented by utilizing the knowledge and experience of the 3Rs that have been implemented for over 20 years based on this Plan.

Question by New Zealand at Thursday, 01 April 2021

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Main concerns associated with implementing an ETS

Could Japan please explain the main concerns associated with implementing an emissions trading scheme? Are there examples of the possible impact on domestic industries? New Zealand is interested to know whether there are developments in emissions trading schemes in other jurisdictions that Japan is particularly interested in?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

As Japan is an island nation, Japan imports fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas, which are the main energy sources. Therefore, the price of energy itself is high. There are arguments that further additional burden will have a significant impact on the international competitiveness of industries.
Japan will examine an emissions trading scheme to ensure that it is well understood by the public while engaging in a thorough dialogue with various stakeholders, including industry. In doing so, Japan will also consider the policy mix with other various policy approaches.

Question by New Zealand at Thursday, 01 April 2021

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Implementation of an ETS

In its BR4, Japan notes that is carefully considering having an emissions trading scheme. Is there a formal process for considering whether it will implement an emissions trading scheme? If so, could Japan please provide details on this process, and at which stage of the process Japan is currently?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

Prime Minister SUGA Yoshihide instructed the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) and the

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) to study carbon pricing in cooperation at the end of last year.
Based on the Prime Minister's instruction, the MOE held the Subcommittee on the Utilization of Carbon Pricing on February 1st, 2021, for the first time in a year and a half, and resumed discussions on carbon pricing that contributes to growth strategies. The Subcommittee is now considering with a broad perspective not only carbon taxes and emissions trading scheme but also credit trading and carbon border adjustment mechanisms considered by the EU and other countries.

Question by Switzerland at Tuesday, 23 March 2021

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Mitigation effect of promoting the use of public transport and bicycles

According to information presented in the review report on Japan's BR4, the country has estimated the mitigation effect of promoting the use of public transport and bicycles at about 0.5 per cent of total passenger transport emissions.

Could Japan elaborate on the assumptions (including spatial and temporal context) underlying its impact assessment? What were the promotional measures taken into consideration (e.g., development of infrastructure and services, spatial planning measures, financial incentives, information campaigns, etc.)? What is the estimated mitigation effect when focussing on passenger transport in larger cities alone?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

The effect of promoting the use of public transportation was estimated based on the future passenger transportation volume, which was estimated by multiplying the number of passenger kilometers transported which is published every year by the future transportation sharing ratio estimated based on its past trend.
Promotion measures are not limited to major cities but include subsidies and tax incentives for the development of new railroad lines, LRT, BRT, and other public transportation systems, the promotion of the use of existing railroads (e.g., by improving the convenience of railroad stations), and the promotion of the use of buses (e.g., by introducing bus location systems), as well as the promotion of the use of public transportation for commuting (eco-commuting).

Question by Switzerland at Tuesday, 23 March 2021

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Use of fossil fuels for electricity production

From the review report on Japan's BR4 we have learned that emission trends in Japan have been significantly influenced by a shift from petroleum to coal used for electricity production.

(i) Could Japan inform about its policy regarding the use of fossil fuels, and of coal in particular, for covering electricity demand in the future? Has phasing-out of carbon-intensive fuels been considered by the Government as an option to decarbonize Japan's electricity mix in the medium to longer term?

(ii) How does the estimated mitigation impact of measures in the energy supply and renewables sub-sector in 2030, as indicated in Table 4 of the review report, relate to changes in the use of fossil fuels for electricity production?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

Regarding (i), the basic policy for thermal power generation including coal-fired power generation is to reduce the ratio of thermal power generation as much as possible on the premise of ensuring a stable supply. At present, Japan is promoting the fade-out of inefficient coal-fired power generation, and in the mid and long-term, Japan will promote efforts to replace it with decarbonized thermal power generation using hydrogen/ammonia and CCUS/carbon recycling.
Regarding (ii), the item "the energy supply and renewables" includes the estimated emission reductions through the maximum introduction of renewable energies, restarting nuclear power plants with the highest priority on safety, and increasing the efficiency of thermal power plants. It also includes emission reductions through changes in the fossil fuels consumption for power generation.

Question by Australia at Monday, 01 March 2021

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 05 April

Title: Update on policies and measures and mitigation effects

The Technical review of Japan’s Fourth Biennial Report noted that Japan’s reported Policies and Measures were identical to that what was reported in its Third Biennial Report. Has Japan made any significant announcements in terms of policies since the publication of its Fourth Biennial Report, if so, have any further analysis on the mitigation effects of these been done?

Answer by Japan, Sunday, 30 May 2021

Prime Minister SUGA Yoshihide announced in October last year that Japan will aim to reduce GHG emissions to net-zero by 2050 and in April this year that Japan set a new emission reduction target for FY2030, which is 46% reduction from FY2013 level. Japan is currently revising the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures in order to incorporate policies that support achieving this target level.

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