



USJI Seminar 1: Energy and Environmental Policy

Climate Policy at Crossroad

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***Shunji MATSUOKA, Ph. D & Professor
Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies,***

Waseda University

smatsu@waseda.jp

Seminar 1

Energy and Environmental Policy

Mission:

This seminar will discuss **how US–Japan can effectively cooperate** to make post Kyoto climate regime based upon **critical assessments of Copenhagen Accord at COP 15** in Denmark, December 2009.

For this purpose, four professors both in U.S. and Japan will make presentations of **political, economic, and environmental issues for the next phase of global climate policy** and also political leaders and business leaders in US and Japan will comment on **the international climate negotiation process.**

Seminar 1

Energy and Environmental Policy

Panelists:

Prof. Shunji Matsuoka (Moderator) : Waseda University
Prof. Hideaki Shiroyama: The University of Tokyo
Prof. Akira Maeda: Kyoto University
Prof. Kent E. Calder: Johns Hopkins University

Commenter:

Mr. Frank E. Loy: Former Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs
**Dr. Phyllis G. Yoshida : Deputy Assistant Secretary, International
Energy Cooperation**
Mr. Keisuke Saito: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Mr. Toru Namiki: President, Japan Coal Energy Center
**Dr. Gerald M. Stokes: Associate Laboratory Director, Brookhaven
National Laboratory**
Mr. Satohiro Akimoto: Mitsubishi International Corporation
Mr. Kenji Matsuo: Tokyo Electric Power Company
Mr. Yasushi Harada: Hitachi Research Laboratory, Hitachi, Ltd.
Prof. Shuzaburo Takeda: Waseda University

COP 15 in Copenhagen, Denmark



Copenhagen Accord

Positive Aspects

- US, China, and India signed on
- Accord 'acknowledges' the need for "deep cuts" in emissions
- Accord says the science requires this
- A commitment to keep global temp increase to 2 degrees;
- Review in 2015.
- Consider long-term goal, review the science, keeping temperature rises of 1.5 ° C;
- Advanced countries to "a goal of mobilizing \$100bn a year by 2020" for adaptation assistance to the developing world

Negative Aspects

- No targets - for either 2020 or 2050
- No date for peak in emissions pollution
- No deadline to make Accord = legally binding treaty
- No agreement on an international body to verify emissions reported by each country
- No detail on the \$100bn package of assistance

Assessments of CA and After CA

Failure or Success?

- To some, “The negotiations in Copenhagen ended without a fair, ambitious or legally binding treaty to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.” (Fuqiang Yang, Director of global climate solutions, WWF International)
- EU as a loser? China as a winner?
- However there are a number of other more positive ways to view the outcome. US returned international climate negotiation process with a strong leadership and China signed CA. Japan changed mitigation policy and became one of key players. (Tetsuro Fukuyama, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Japan)

After Copenhagen Accord (post Kyoto Protocol)

- Hard path (global consensus making) or soft path (like-minded, Bilateral or Regional Approaches) ?

US-Japan cooperation

- EPI (Environmental Policy Integration): Technology Policy, Energy Policy, Food Policy, International Development Cooperation Policy