

The Environmental and Energy
Policy of Hatoyama
Administration and the Potential
for US Japan Cooperation

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Climate Change Policy

Statement at the UN Sep 2009

- “It is my view that Japan should positively commit itself to setting a long-term reduction target. For its mid-term goal, Japan will aim to reduce its emissions by 25% by 2020, if compared to the 1990 level, consistent with what the science calls for in order to halt global warming.”
- “I am resolved to exercise the political will required to deliver on this promise by mobilizing all available policy tools. These will include the introduction of a domestic emission trading mechanism and a feed-in tariff for renewable energy, as well as the consideration of a global warming tax.”
- “It is imperative to establish a fair and effective international framework in which all major economies participate.”

Climate Change Policy

Domestic Politics Oct to Dec 2009

- Task Force of the Cabinet Committee on Global Warming Problem – Comparison about the estimates of cost of 25% reduction measures based on 5 models – October to December of 2009
- Inability to escape political decision based on numerical output of models
- Need to consider social scenarios and co-benefit of policy measures (ex. quality of life)

New Growth Strategy

The end of Dec 2009

- The plan says policy makers should focus on six major areas that are expected to stimulate additional growth: environment, health care, increased trade and business with other Asian countries, tourism and revitalizing Japan's regional economies, science and technology, plus more job training as well as increased employment opportunities for groups such as the newly retired.
- The main fields: Housing, Regions; IT and S&T, Asia - too much focus on domestic issues?
- Need for activities at international level for carbon credits and business

International Cooperation for Energy Efficiency Measures and Standards

- Gleneagles Summit in 2005 – [IEA](#) - International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation in 2009
- [APP](#) (The Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate) since 2005 - PPP
- [APEC](#) Leaders' Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development adopted in 2007
- APEC Peer Review Mechanism on Energy Efficiency (PREE)

Issues for Japan and Potentials for US Japan Cooperation

- Difference of focus – high end market such as inverter air conditioner or BOP (Bottom of pyramids) ?
- Issues of continuous supply of technical experts who are usually in companies in Japan and have difficulties for going abroad long time
- Need for institution building for export of nuclear power Cf. Dependence on ASME system
- Potential cooperation? – BOP market, expert provision (ex. CLASP), Setting up regional safety regime for nuclear safety and security