

Keidanren's Perspective on Future Framework Beyond 2012

Masayuki Sasanouchi

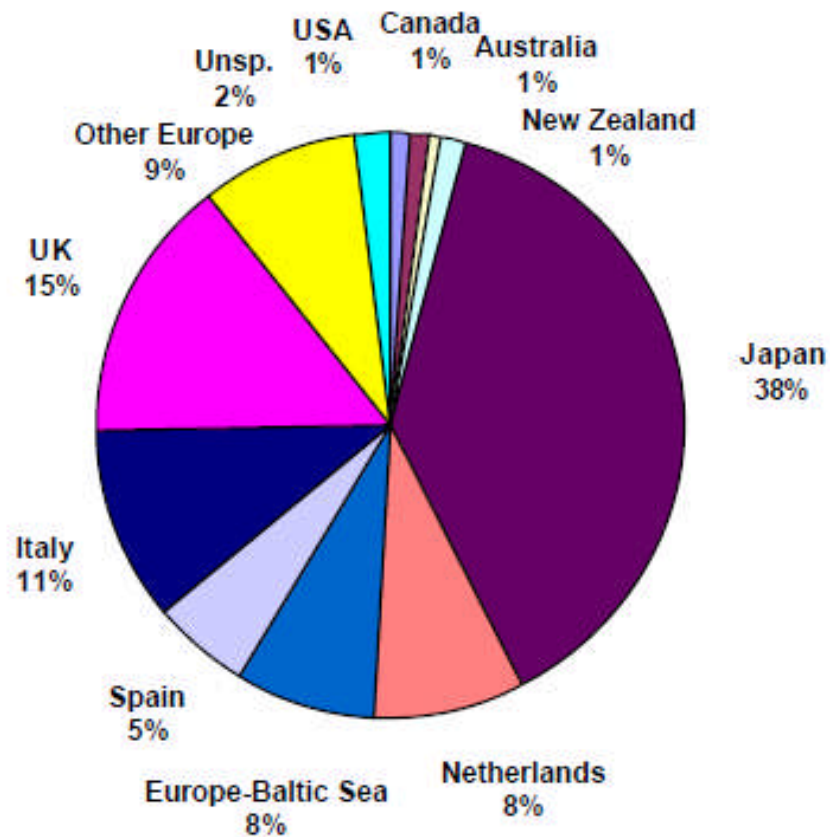
Chairman, Global Environment Strategy WG, Keidanren
Project General Manager, Toyota Motor Corporation



Overcoming the limitations of the current framework for the future

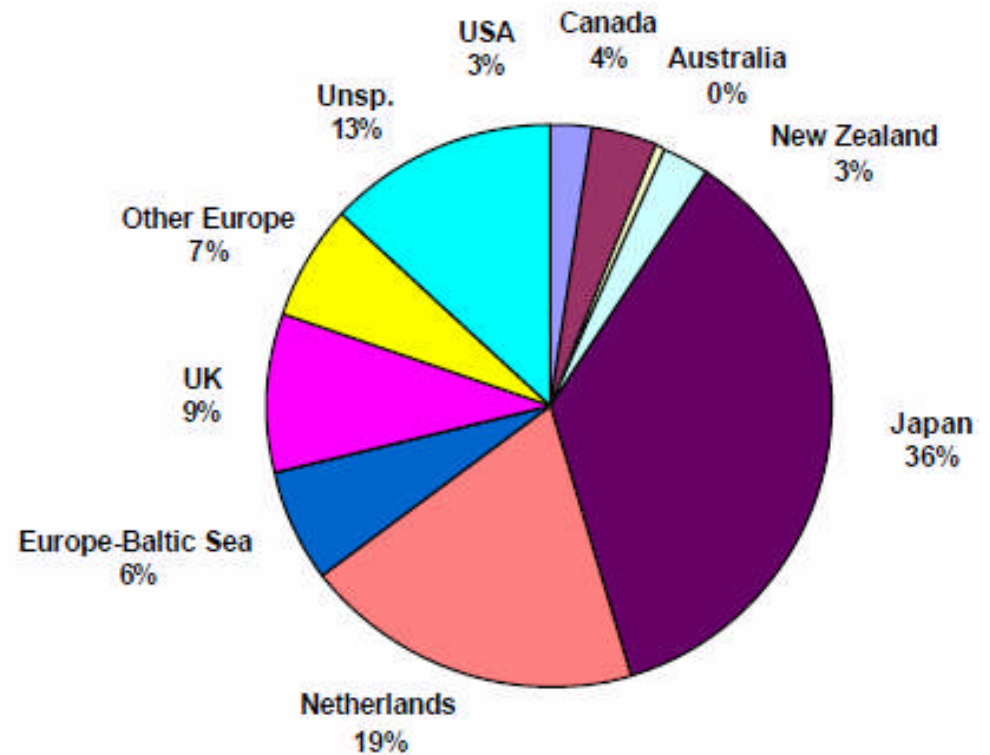
- 1) Coordination with energy policy and measures
- 2) Promotion of diffusion and development of technology: the key to climate change measures
- 3) Importance of multiple and flexible approaches
- 4) Utilization of “market mechanisms”
- 5) Improvement of the environment to promote efforts of developing countries

CDM/JI Buyers of project based market



January 2005 to March 2006

Overall volume: 453.5 million t CO₂e



January 2004 to March 2005

Overall volume: 110.0 million t CO₂e

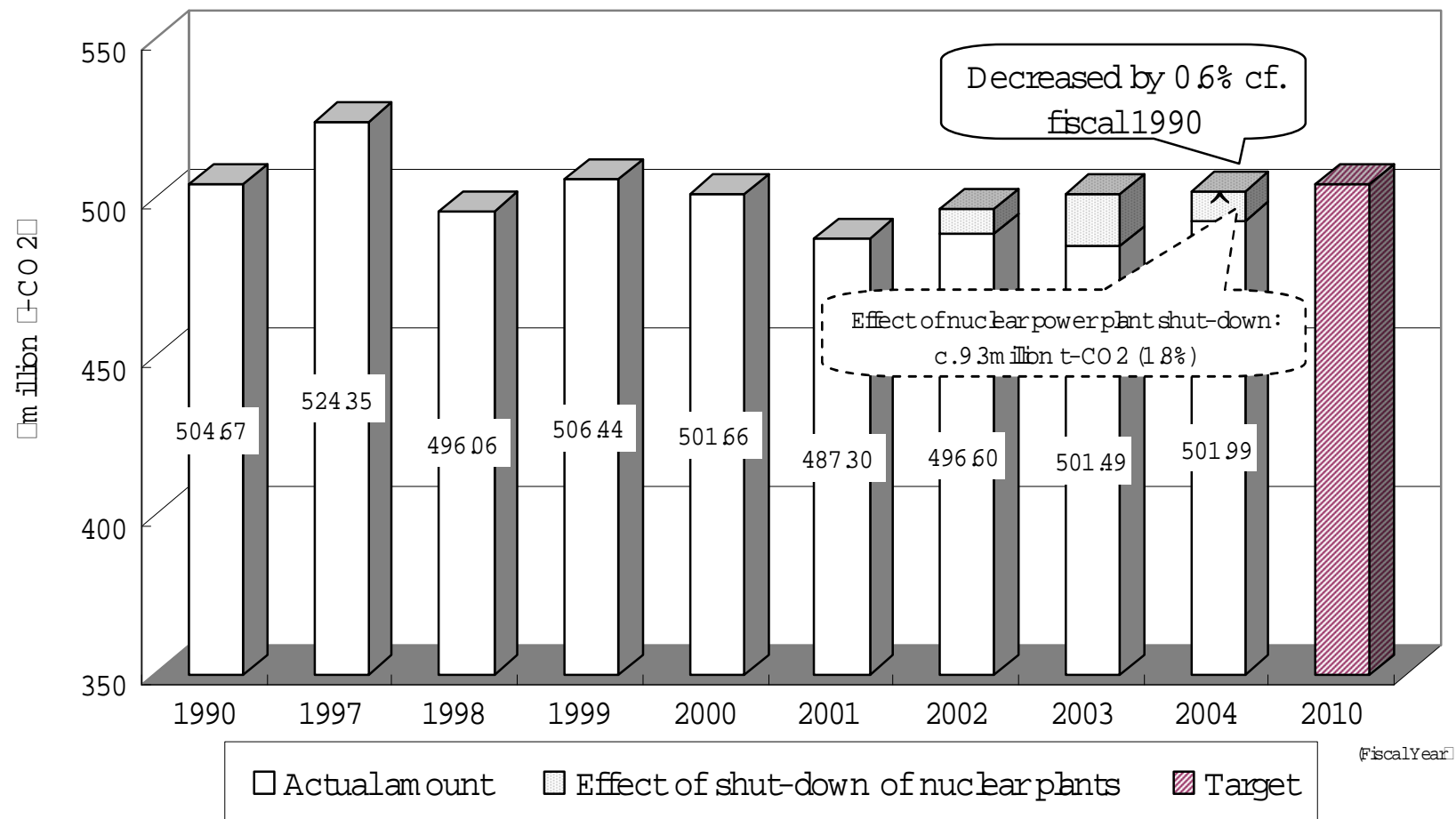
(Source: World Bank, IETA)



Keidanren's Voluntary Action Plan

- Numerical targets for CO₂ emissions reduction set by each industry
 - (Targets are kind of;
 - CO₂ emissions, □ CO₂ emissions intensity,
 - energy consumption, □ energy intensity)
- Overall target 'to suppress the CO₂ emissions in 2010 from industrial & energy-converting sectors below its 1990 level'
- Annual review of the progress

CO₂ Emissions by 35 Industries in the Industrial and Energy-Converting Sectors





Analysis of 2005 follow-up

	Cf. fiscal 1990	Cf. fiscal 2003
Change in production	+8.6%	+2.0%
Change in CO2 emissions per production	-9.2%	-1.5%
Change in CO2 coefficient	+0.1%	-0.4%
Total	-0.5%	+0.1%



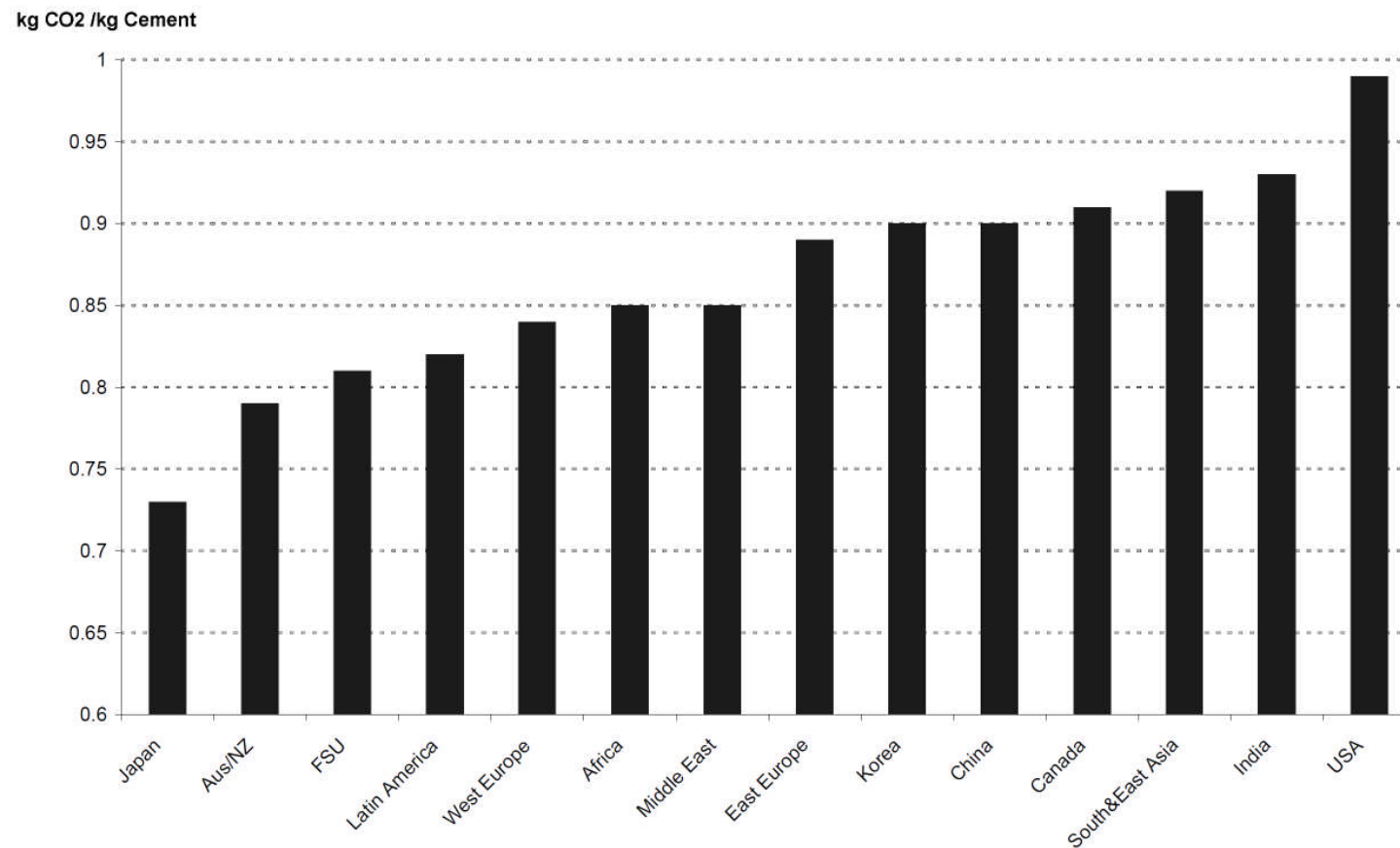
GDP and CO₂ emissions of Major Countries

	Japan	EU (15 countries)	USA	China	Russia	India
GDP / World GDP (2001)	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□	□□	□□
CO ₂ emissions / World CO ₂ emissions (2001)	□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□	□□
CO ₂ emissions to produce same GDP □Japan = 1□	□	□□□	□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□

Source: GDP: OECD 2003

CO₂ emissions: IEA 2003

Cement CO2 Intensities by region, 2000



Source: Battelle(2002): Toward a Sustainable Cement Industry(WBCSD)



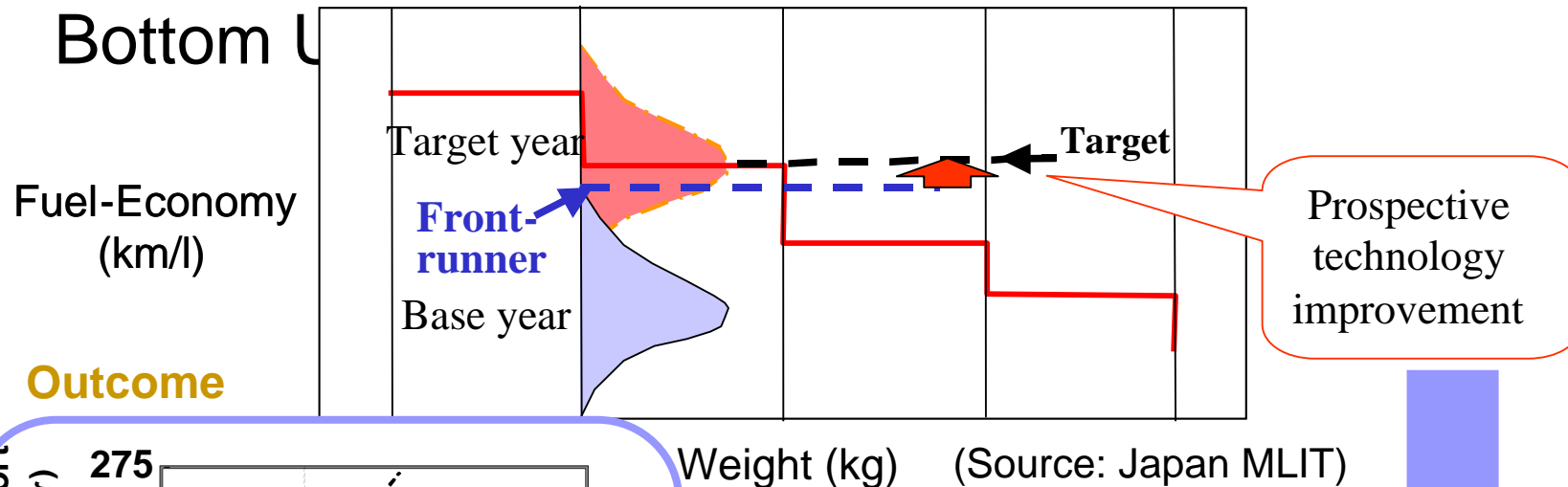
Energy Efficiency Standards and measurement

- Improving Equipment Efficiency with [the Top Runner Program](#)
The Top Runner Program was introduced in 1998 for the energy conservation standards for home/office appliances and the fuel economy standard of automobiles.
 - Maximum standard value system
 - Target Products (21 Items)
 - home/office appliances
(Air conditioners, Refrigerators/Freezers, Microwave Ovens, Rice Cookers, Fluorescent Lights, TV sets, Video Cassette Recorders, DVD Recorders, PCs, Magnetic Disc Units, Copying Machines, Electric Toilet Seats, □□□etc)
 - Transformers
 - Passenger Vehicles, Freight Vehicles
 - To establish target standard values for home/office appliances, reduction of standby consumption should be taken into account
 - Measurement methods should bear domestic and international harmonization in mind

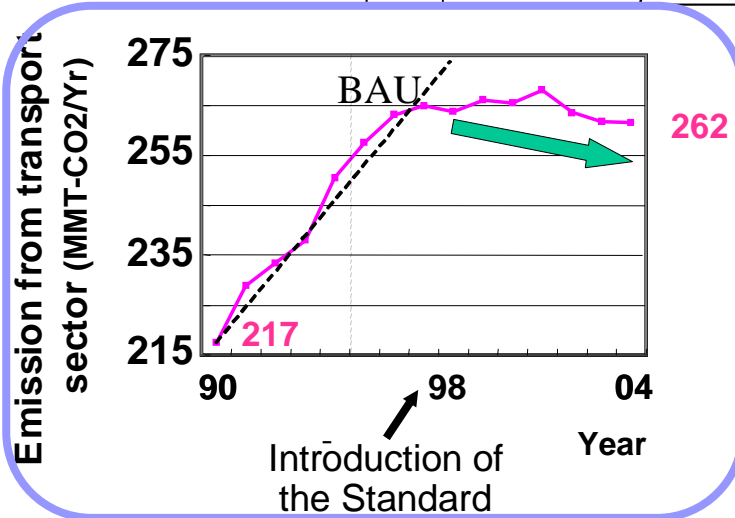
Example: Japan Fuel efficiency standard(Front Runner Approach)

Importance of Benchmarking

Bottom Up



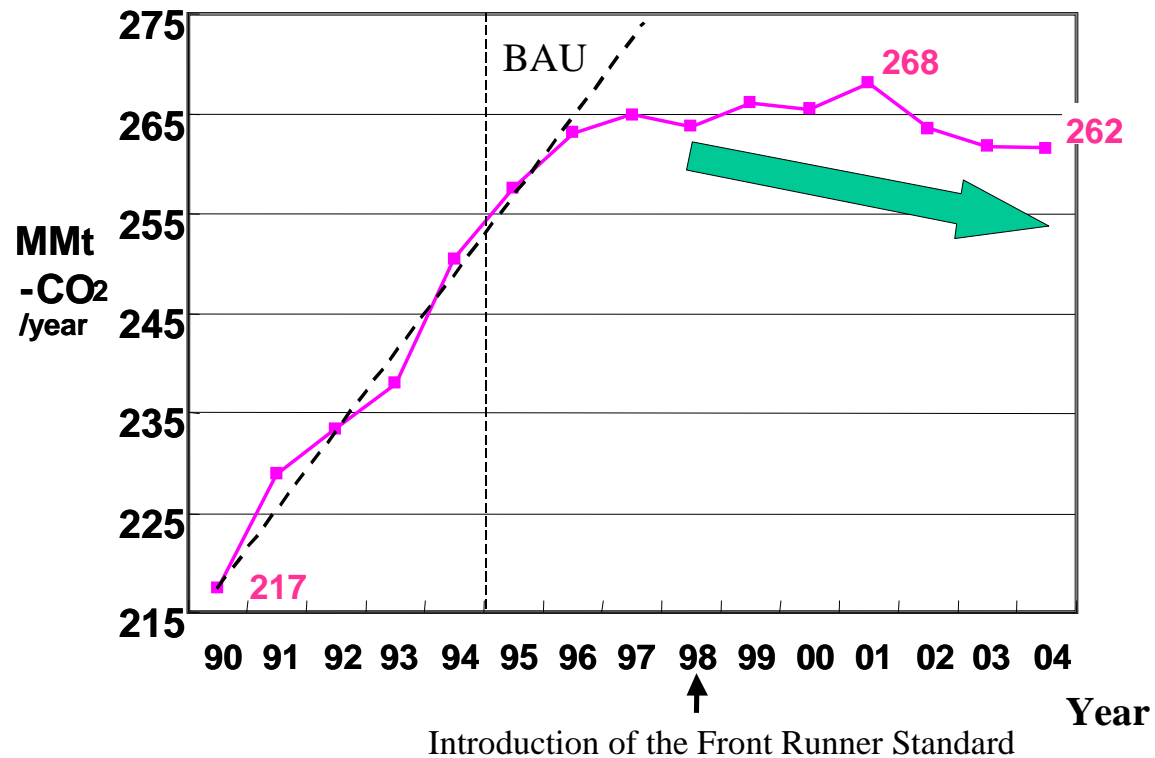
Outcome



- Improvement of engine efficiency
e.g. Direct-injection engine,
Reduction of friction loss, etc.
- Improvement of driving-train
e.g. Multiple AT (5AT, 6AT)
- Dissemination of hybrid system

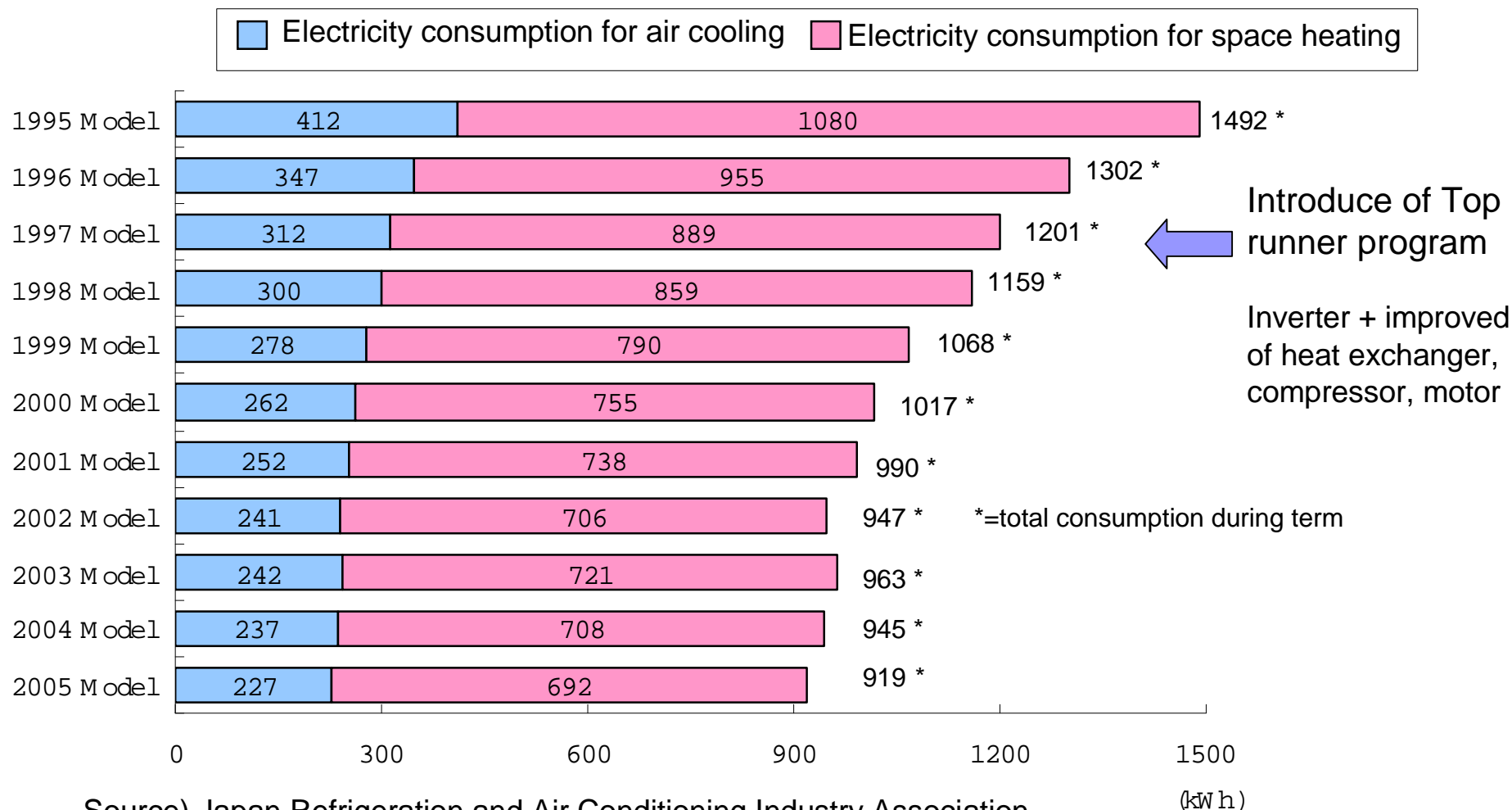
Status of Front Runner Approach

Example: Emission from transport sector and Japan Vehicle Fuel efficiency standard





Improvement of energy conservation performance on Air Conditioners



Source) Japan Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry Association

Note)

- Simple average values of typical models of energy conservation type wall-mounted cooling and heating air conditioners with 2.8kW cooling capability.
- Based on Japan Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry Association standards JRAS4046 (standards for calculating room air conditioner term power consumption)