

**Promotion of practical GHG emissions reduction
through the Bilateral Offset Mechanism
including REDD+ Projects**

December 2, 2010
Ministry of Economy,
Trade and Industry

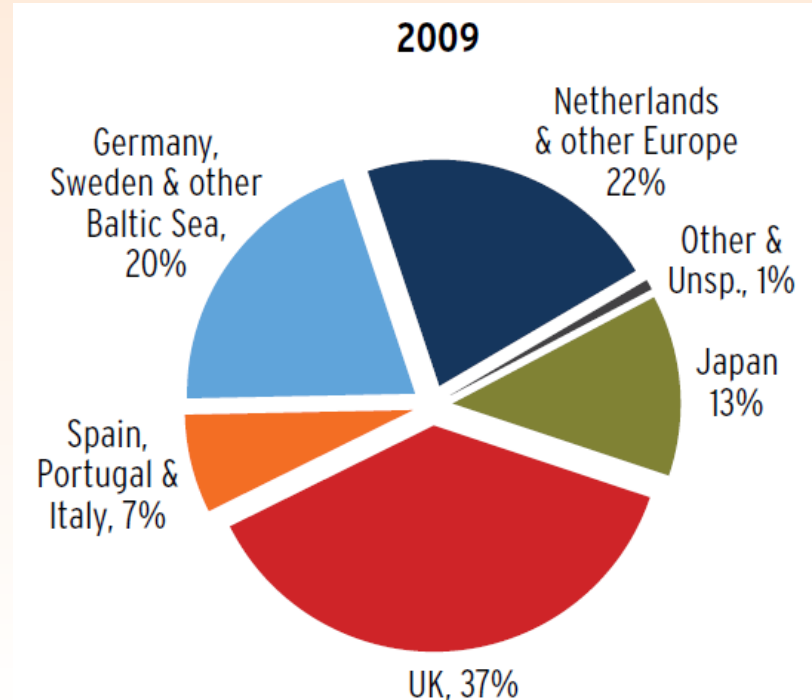
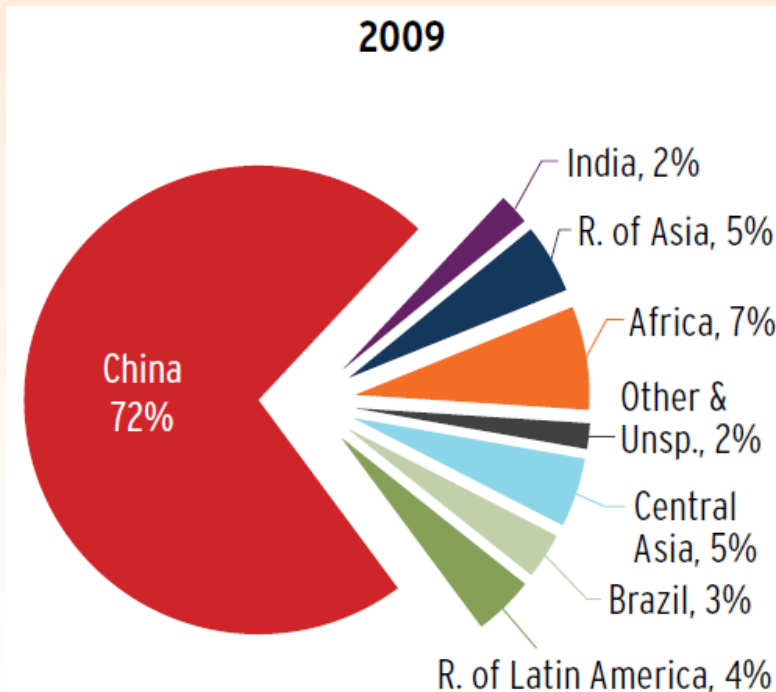
Clean Development Mechanism 1

CDM is ...

- A mechanism for purchasing back emission reductions as a credit.
- The UN strictly examines projects' additionality based not on business but on cooperation.
- It takes more than 2 years to be registered due to examinations by a partner country, a specialized agency and the UN.

Past CDM projects

- China is a large scale seller, maintaining overall dominance with a 72% share of the market (2009).
- The UK appears to be the largest buyer, with a nearly 40% share of volume purchased, yet the GHG emissions of the country are declining (2009 results).



Source : State and Trends of the Carbon Market 2010 (World Bank)

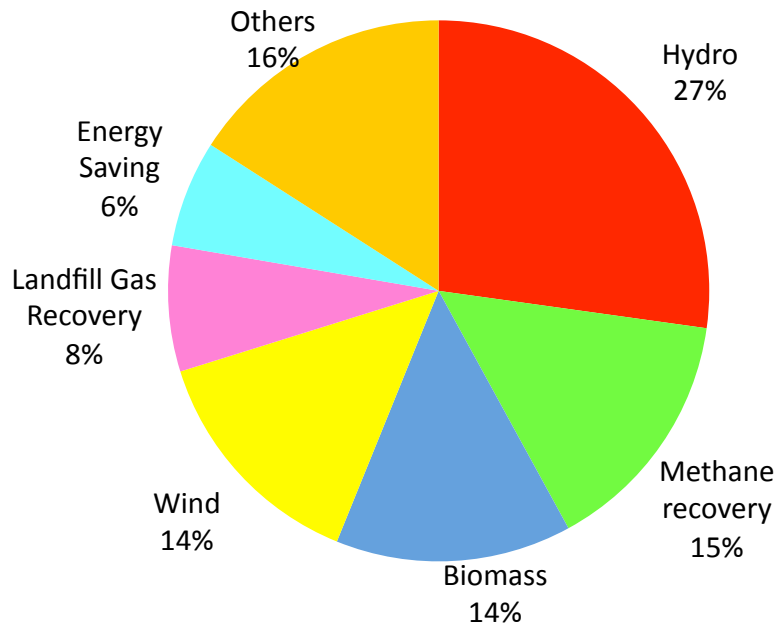
Clean Development Mechanism 2

Problems and limits of CDM

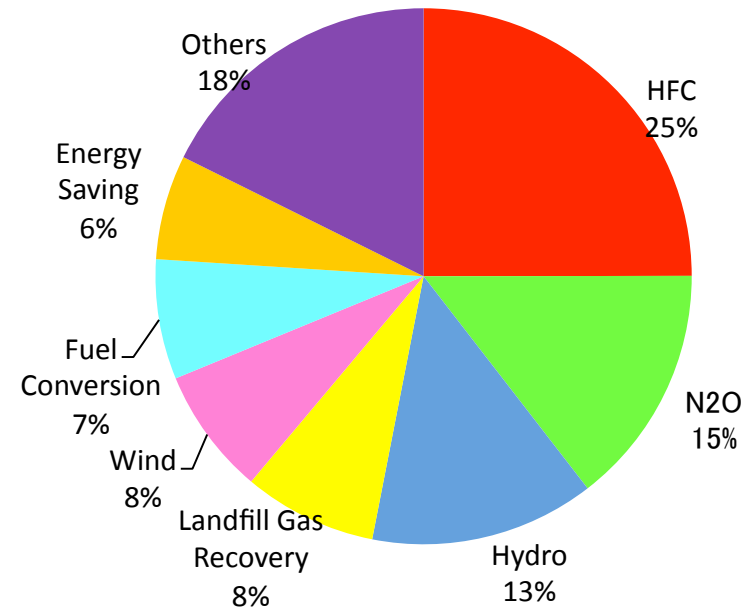
- Eligible projects tend to be non-CO2 projects.
- Energy saving products (automobiles, home electronics, etc.), nuclear power plants, clean coal power plants, etc. are in practice ineligible as CDM projects.*

*For example, nuclear power is prohibited by a UN decision. Coal power is also limited in countries which use coal for more than 50% of total energy in their country (in actuality, only China and India). There is only one large-scale coal project.

Percentage of projects, by sector
(Registered projects)



Credits issued, by project sector
(Registered projects)



Missed Mitigation Opportunities under the current CDM

● Coal Fired Power Plants

- If the most advanced coal-fired power technology operating was applied to the U.S., China, and India, the reduction in carbon emissions would be approx. 1.3 billion tons (this amounts to Japan's total annual carbon emissions).

● Nuclear Power Plants

- The amount of CO2 emissions reduction is almost 6 million tons per nuclear power plant.

● Steel Sector

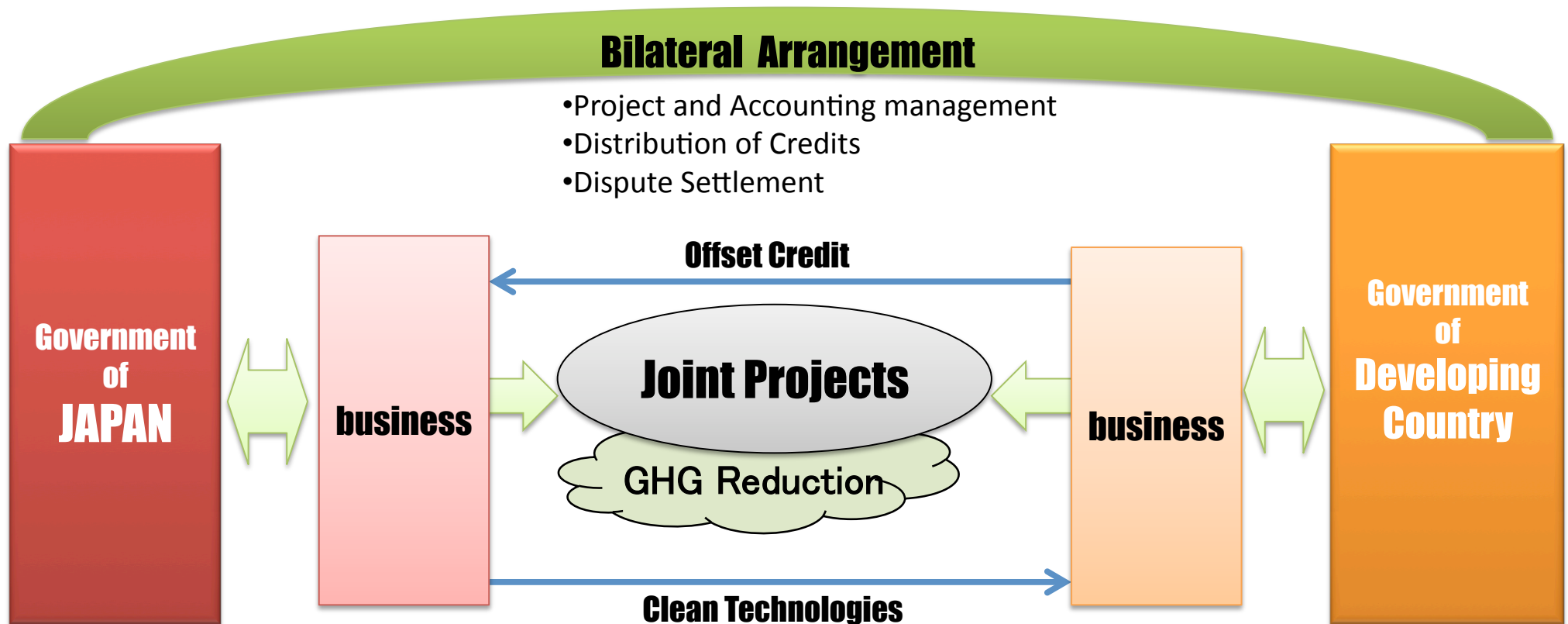
- If the most efficient steel production technology was applied around the world, the amount of CO2 emissions reduction potential would approach 340 million tons (almost 26% of Japan's emissions).

● REDD+ Activities

- 17% of the global GHG emissions is attributed to the forest destruction and degradation. Massive GHG emissions reduction potential could be captured through REDD+ activities.

Key Elements of Japan's New Offset Mechanism

- Effective and Speedy Decision through Bilateral Processes
- Public-Private Initiative
- Wider range of Technologies
- Efficient and Flexible Process
- Transparent “Additionality” concept
- Building blocks towards global regime



F/S for Bilateral Offset Mechanism in FY 2010 (First)

◆ List of FS Projects on August 10

Total Budget in FY2010: 10 million USD

	Project	Host country	Main project entities	Covered field
1	Highly efficient coal power plant (Ultra super critical)	Indonesia	The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan	Coal thermal power
2	Highly efficient coal power plant (Ultra super critical)	Vietnam	TEPCO /Marubeni Co,	Coal thermal power
3	Highly efficient coal power plant (Ultra super critical)	India	Mizuho RI	Coal thermal power
4	Reduce power transmission loss by using highly efficient transformer	Vietnam	Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Co. Ltd	Electric power grid
5	Introduction of energy efficient technologies at iron and steel plant	Philippines	JFE Steel Co.	Iron and steel
6	Introduction of energy efficient technologies at iron and steel plant	India	Nippon Steel Co.	Iron and steel
7	Introduction of energy efficient technologies at cement plant	Laos/Myanmar	Taiheiyo Engineering Co.	Cement
8	Geothermal power (new construction/rehabilitation)	Indonesia	Mitsubishi Co.	Renewable energy
9	Geothermal power (rehabilitation)	Philippines	Toshiba Co,	Renewable energy
10	Eco-friendly driving using digital tachograph	Thailand	Yazaki Co.	Road transportation
11	Optimum control of plant equipment (by IT)	Indonesia	Yamatake Co.	Energy saving at factory
12	Optimum control of plant equipment (by IT)	Thailand	Yokogawa Elec Co.	Energy saving at factory
13	Energy saving housing (eco-friendly house)	China	Nomura RI	Product CDM
14	REDD+	Indonesia	Marubeni Co.	REDD+
15	REDD+	Peru	Mitsubishi Co	REDD+

F/S for Bilateral Offset Mechanism in FY 2010 (Second)

◆ List of FS adopted on October 20, 2010

Total Budget in FY2010: 10 million USD

	Project	Host country	Main project entities	Covered field
1	Introduction of Nuclear power	Vietnam	TEPCO	Nuclear power
2	Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage	Indonesia	Arabian Oil Co,	CCS
3	Promotion high efficiency light and energy saving of home appliances	Mexico	JRI (SMBC, Toshiba Co, Panasonic Co,)	Energy saving at house
4	Promotion of Home appliances (air conditioner, refrigerator, Water heater, TV, light)	Vietnam	Mitsubishi Co,	Energy saving at house
5	Reducing N2O emission by using coating fertilizer	Malaysia/Indonesia	Jcam Agri Co,	Chemistry
6	Introduction of CHP facility and privately-owned electrical power facility	Thailand	Mizuho Co,	Chemistry
7	Energy consumption reduction of air conditioners by using deep seawater	Maldives	Hitachi Plant Technologies,	Water provision
8	Introduction of Digital Tachograph	Vietnam /Laos/Malaysia/China	Nittsu Research Institute	Road transportation
9	Introduction of high efficiency motor system	China	Yasukawa Electric Co,	Energy saving at factory
10	Introduction of air-conditioning control system	Malaysia	JRI(SMBC, Toshiba Co,)	Energy saving at factory
11	REDD+	Laos	Oji Paper Group	REDD+
12	REDD+	Brazil	Kanematsu ltd,	REDD+
13	More efficient utilization of low grade coal in the power plant	Indonesia	Sojitz(Tsukishima Kikai Co,)	Coal power
14	Introduction of energy efficient technologies at cement plant	Indonesia	Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd,	Cement
15	Introduction of energy efficient technologies at cement plant	Malaysia	Ube Industries,	Cement