17 January 2019 Policy Seminar - EU-Japan Center for Industrial Cooperation "EU and Japan Long-Term Climate Change Strategies"

# Formulate a Long-term Reduction Strategy that Leads the World in the Decarbonization Process



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## 5 Pillars of Recommendation

- 1. Reinforcing Domestic Emissions Reduction Measures to Make Japan a Leading decarbonized Economy
- 2. Achieving Electricity Decarbonization with Renewables before 2050
- 3. Announcing it from Japan to Phase Out Coal-fired Power Plants
- 4. Decarbonizing Materials Industries
- 5. Early Implementation of Basic Rules for a Decarbonized Society

# Japanese RE Target in 2030

## - Less than half of the global standard level -

Target	GHG Emissions Reduction			Share of		
Country	2030	2050	Base Year	Renewable Energy Sources Electricity		
Germany	<b>(55%)</b> (Interim Target)	(80~95%)	1990	<ul> <li>55-60% (by 2035)</li> <li>More than 80% (by 2050)</li> </ul>		
UK	<b>(57%)</b> (The 5 <sup>th</sup> Carbon Budget :2028-2032)	More than (80%)	1990	• 30% (by 2020)		
France*	(40%)	(75%)	1990	• 40% (by 2030)		
EU*	(40%)	(80~95%)	1990	<ul><li>32% of final energy consumption (by 2030)</li><li>RE: More than 50%</li></ul>		
US	(26∼28%) (In 2025)	More than (80%)	2005	California • 60% (by 2030), 100% (by 2045) New York • 50% (by 2030) Hawaii • 100% (by 2045)		
Japan	(26%)	(80%)	FY 2013	• 22-24% (in FY 2030)		

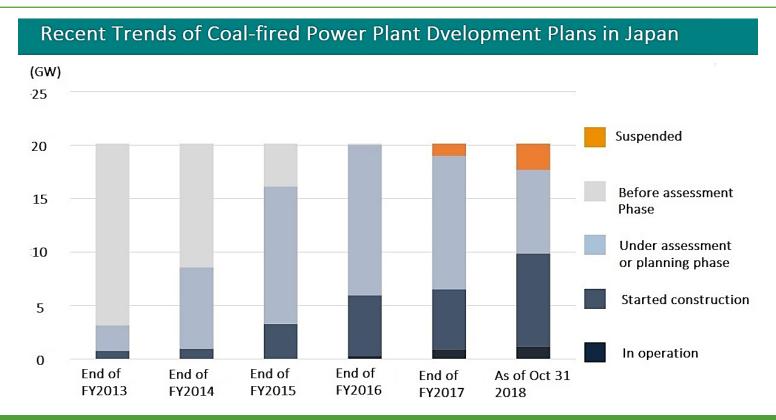
Remarks : In November 2018, the European Commission presented a long-term strategy for a climate neutral by 2050 and also, the French Government released a draft of revised long-term strategy aiming to become carbon neutral in 2050.

Source : UNFCCC "Communication of long-term strategies" and each country's Long-Term Strategy(except Japan), Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan "The Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures" (May 2016)

## Coal-fired Power Plants in Japan

## - Planning & construction are still ongoing -

- The 5<sup>th</sup> Strategic Energy Plan states that electricity supply in Japan will continue to rely on coal power more than 25% even in 2030.
- At present, 16.8GW projects are underway for new construction. Of them, 8.8GW projects have already started construction.

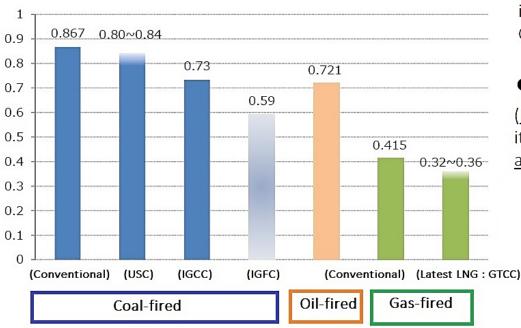


Source: Ministry of the Environment, Subcommittee on the use of carbon pricing (The 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting, Material No.4) Nov 2018

# "State of the Art" coal-fired emit more than double amt of CO<sub>2</sub> relative to natural gas power plants

#### CO2 Emission Factor of Fossil Fuel Power Plants

#### Emission Factor(kg-CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh)



- Coal-fired plants emit 0.730 <u>0.867kg</u>, in contrast, LNGs emit <u>0.320</u> - 0.415kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per 1kWh generaton.
- Even high-efficient coal

(<u>IGFC</u> in demonstration phase), its emission factor is 0.59kg-CO<sub>2</sub> /kWh, or <u>approx. twice</u> as much as the lateset LNG(<u>GTCC</u>).

\* IGFC :

- Demonstration phase would be completed around 2021
- Commercialization target is 2030's

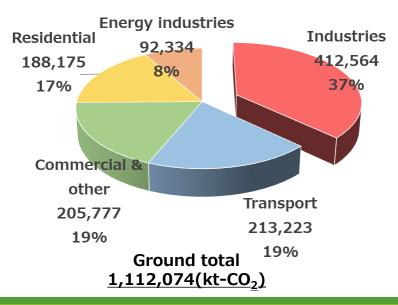
Source: Ministry of the Environment, Subcommittee on the concept of carbon pricing (The 1st Meeting, Material No.5) Jun 2017

## CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Sources in Japan

## - Materials Industry is the Dominant Sector-

- In FY2017, Japan's total GHG emissions were 1,294 Mt-CO<sub>2</sub>e. ۲
- Among them, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions derived from fuel combustion were 1,112 Mt-CO<sub>2</sub> or ۲ 86% of total GHG emissions.
- The dominant core was **industrial sector**, which share amounted **37%**. ۲
- Notably, materials industry such as iron and steel emitted 26% of CO<sub>2</sub> in Japan.

CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Fuel Combustion (FY 2017, after allocation of power & heat)

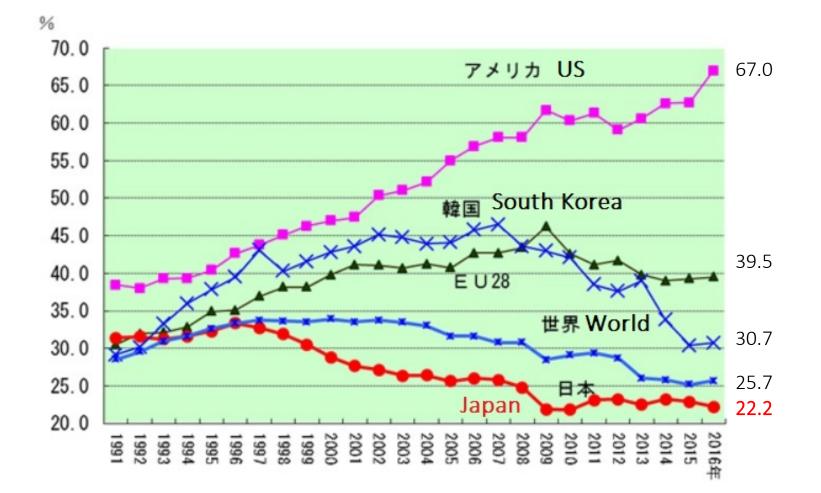


Sectoral breakdown	kt-CO2	Share in industrial sector	Share in ground total	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and construction	26,536	6%	2%	
Manufacturing industries Sub total	386,028	94%	35%	
Food processing, bevarages	20,936	5%	2%	
Textile	8,790	2%	1%	
Pulp, paper and paper products	22,999	6%	2%	<u>26% by</u>
Chemicals	61,717	15%	6%	
Ceramic, stone and clay products	31 493	8%	3%	4 sectors
Iron and steel	163,388	40%	15%	
Non-ferrous metals	8,897	2%	1%	
Machinery	50,330	12%	5%	
Other manufacturing industries	17,478	4%	2%	
Industrial Sector Total	412,564	100%	37%	
Ground Total	1,112,074	_	100%	

Source: Ministry of the Environment, Greenhouse Gas Inventory Office of Japan (GIO), CGER, NIES "Japan's National Greenhouse Gas Emissions (FY1990-2017, Preliminary Figures)" 30 November, 2018

## Iron and Steel Industry in Japan - Low EAF Share -

\* EAF : Electric Arc Furnace

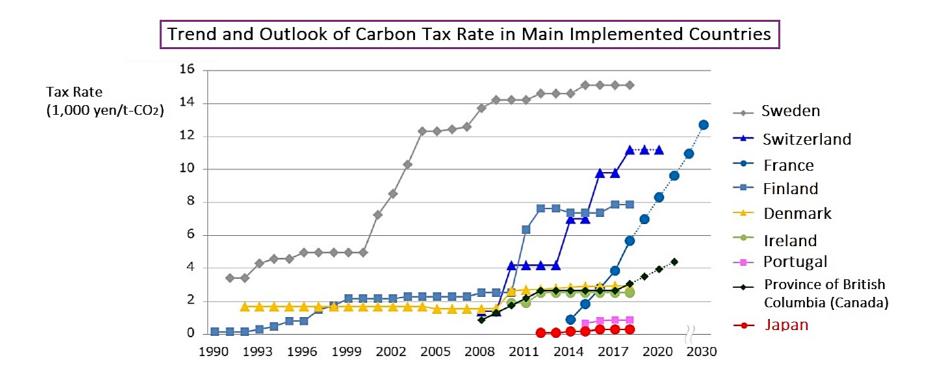


Source: Non-Integrated Steel Producers' Association "Trends of EAF Steel Production Share in Major Countries"

## Carbon Tax Rate in Japan - Extremely Low Level -

#### Carbon Tax Rate Comparison among Main Implemented Countries

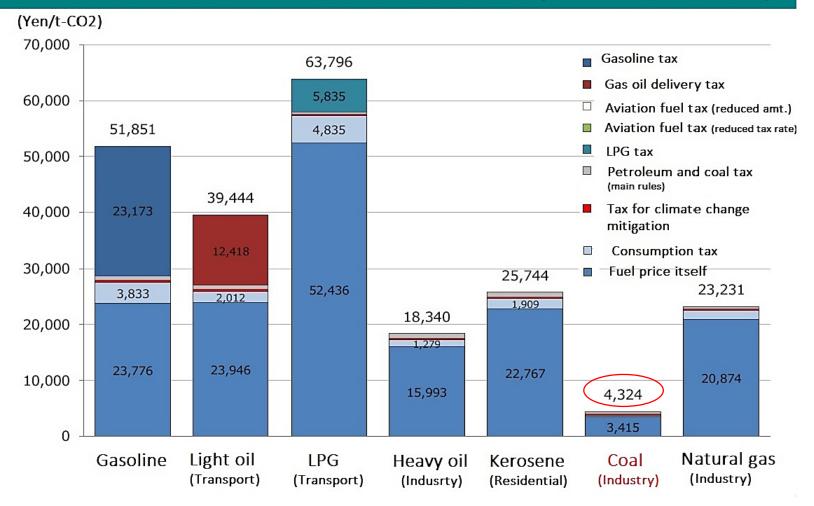
- \* Tax rate has increased in most of the countires below.
- \* The Government of France has large rate increase plan for mid and long-term.
- \* In Japan, tax rate increase has already completed in April 2016 for "Climate Change Mitigation Tax". However, it remains in fairly low level relative to other countires.



Source: Ministry of the Environment, Subcommittee on the use of carbon pricing (The 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting, Material No.2) Nov 2018

## Cost for Coal Usage in Japan - Only one-fifth compared to natural gas -

#### Domestic tax rate for each fuel per t-CO2 emission (Incl. fuel price itself)



Source: Ministry of the Environment, Subcommittee on the use of carbon pricing (The 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting, Material No.2) Nov 2018