

# Japan PM to pledge 26% greenhouse gas cut

June 2 2015, by Kyoko Hasegawa

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Fukuoka city on Japan's southern main island of Kyushu is seen blanketed in smog, in March 2013

Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe said on Tuesday he would pledge a 26 percent cut in the country's greenhouse gas emissions, ahead of a global summit on climate change this year.

Abe also promised to take a "leading role" in the international drive to reduce pollutants blamed for global warming.

"This is an ambitious target which is no way inferior to other countries internationally," Abe said in a [climate change](#) cabinet meeting Tuesday.

The plan "reflects the Abe administration's goals of lowering reliance on nuclear power as much as possible, with efforts in energy saving and the introduction of [renewable energy](#) to the maximum extent possible," he said.

The pledge, which uses 2013 as the base year, has been dubbed unambitious by environmental groups since it was first proposed in early May.

Tokyo-based campaigning group Kiko Network has pointed out that 26 percent cut from 2013 works out at just 17 percent cut from 1990 levels.

"I will take a leadership role towards realisation of a fair and effective framework in COP21, explaining Japan's position on the emission target at the Group of Seven (G-7) summit" in Germany opening this weekend, Abe said.

The November 30 to December 11 COP21 conference in Paris faces the difficult task of reaching consensus among the 196 parties involved.

At the core of the deal would be a roster of national pledges for reducing [greenhouse gas emissions](#)—the invisible pollution from fossil fuels that drives climate-damaging temperature rise.



Japan's Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, pictured at the National Diet in Tokyo, on May 27, 2015

## Public comments

So far, only 38 parties have put their carbon pledges on the table, according to the website of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Among the major emitters, submissions have been made by the United States, the number two emitter, the number three emitter the European Union, and Russia, ranked fifth, but not by Australia, Brazil, India, Japan, or China, the world's No.1 emitter.

"After soliciting public comments, we will formally submit the plan in mid- to late-July to the United Nations," said Yoshihide Suga, Chief

Cabinet Secretary.

Abe's nod came after Tokyo proposed a fifth of its electricity should come from [nuclear power](#) generation, despite widespread opposition in the aftermath of the Fukushima disaster.



Cars jam a street in Tokyo

With none of the nation's nuclear reactors in operation, the target indicates an intention to bring most, if not all of them, back online.

In order to achieve the proposed emissions cut, Japan will also ramp up its reliance on renewables such as solar and wind power, which, under the energy mix proposal would account for 22-24 percent of Japan's whole electricity demand in 2030, double the current portion.

If sources of renewable energy in Japan are fully utilised, "renewables can produce more than 100 percent of Japan's energy needs" in the future, said Yasuyo Yamazaki, President of investment fund Kuni Umi Asset Management which finances renewable energy plants.

But Tokyo has to do more in inducing investment in renewables even to achieve the current renewables target, said Yamazaki, founder of US financial giant Goldman Sachs's asset management business in Japan.

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