Contribution of AIM to Environmental Policy Making Process in Japan

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Policy making process in Japan based on the Berlin Mandate

August, 1994: Establishment of Commission of the Environment Agency (EA), "Research committee on tax and charge related to the environment (chairman: Prof. Hiromitsu Ishi, Hitotsubashi Univ.)"

April, 1995: At COP1 (Berlin), Comment of Director-General of EA, Mr. Miyashita: "Japan is considering to host the third or subsequent session of the COP."

April, 1995: Adoption of the Berlin Mandate at COP1 (Berlin)

- July, 1995: Establishment of "Special committee on global warming problem" under the Commission on global environmental problems
- June, 1996: First draft by "Research committee on tax and charge related to the environment"

Policy making process in Japan base on the Berlin Mandate continued

May, 1996: Approval of hosting COP3 at a Cabinet meeting

July, 1996: At COP2 (Geneva), announcement by Director-General of EA, Mr. Iwatare, of Japan's candidacy for hosting COP3

October, 1996: Interim report by "Special committee on global warming problem" under the Commission of global environmental problems

December, 1996: First Japanese proposal: p & q

October, 1997: Second Japanese proposal: 5% as reduction rate

October, 1997: Final report by "Research committee of tax and charge related to the environment"

Main issues related to the AIM model

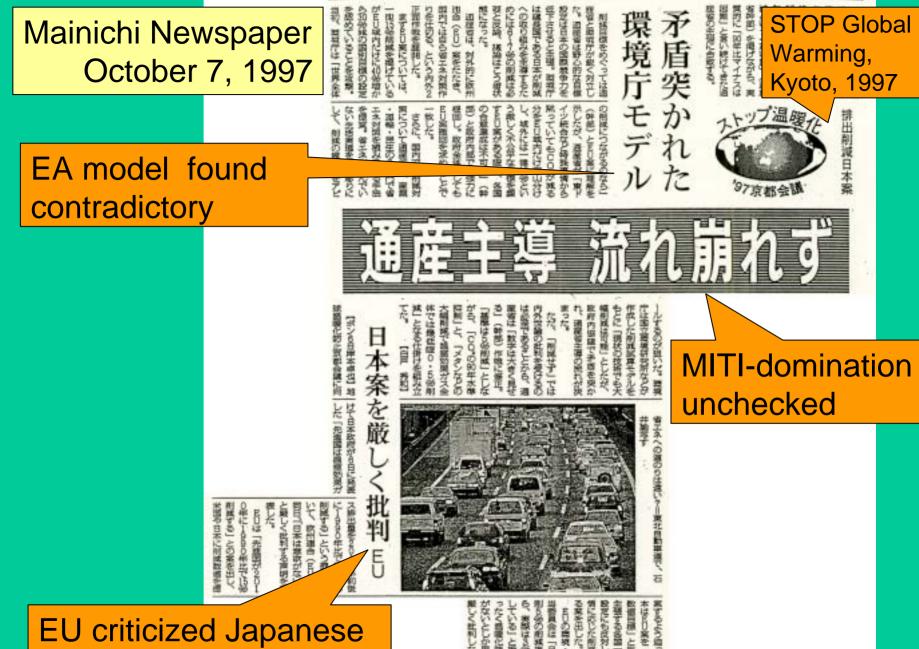
(in September 1997)

1. Assumption of crude steel production is too small.

2. Assumption of energy efficiency improvement of vehicles is too high.

3. Assumption of electricity production by electric utilities in 2010 is too small.

4. Assumption of carbon tax (30,000 yen/tC) is too expensive and unrealistic.



proposal severely

日本のよう通っていた。日 田田橋」と批判。日つの 部庁本を開一世の日根板 部庁にも取分し、を開の来 に広じた形成事を設定す

Gap of estimated CO2 emissions derived from the trend of technologies and selection of equipment

