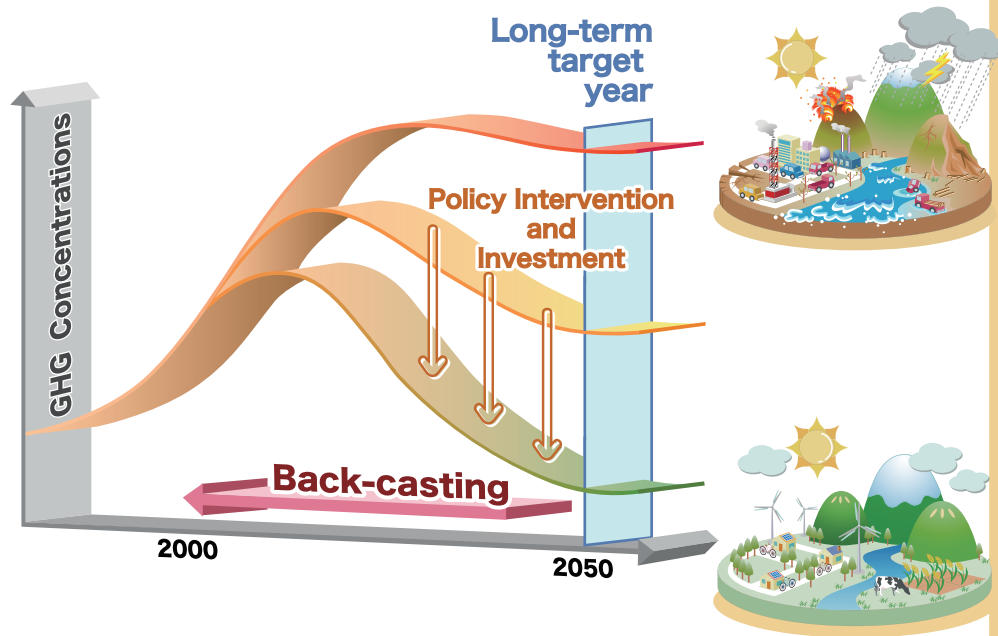


Toward a Low Carbon Society

Developing Visions for a Low Carbon Society and Integrated Analysis of Climate Policies



Back-casting Methodology for Designing a Low Carbon Society for Japan

By setting goals for 2050, including the required technological and social innovations (such as improvements in urban development) that need to be in place by then, we have been able to conclude that, by that time, it will be possible to achieve a high quality, low carbon society that continues to meet required service demands while still achieving a 70% reduction in carbon dioxide emission levels compared to 1990.

It is possible to reach a 70% reduction in CO₂ emissions by reducing energy demand by 40 to 45% and introducing low-carbon energy on the supply side. On the demand side, large reductions in energy consumption are possible through improvements in energy efficiency, declines in energy demand due to decreases in population, and a more rational use of the energy.

What happens after the first commitment period of Kyoto Protocol is currently a focal point of international debate. Through our research, we found that a wide variety of proposals have begun to emerge, especially after the Kyoto Protocol entered into force in 2005, in response to real-world conditions.

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For more information: <http://www.cger.nies.go.jp>

COP13 and CMP3 Side Event on Saturday, 8 December 2007 "Low-Carbon Asia: To be or not to be"

How to Align Climate Change and Sustainable Development
Organized by NIES and MOEJ



15:30 - 17:30, Wave Room, Grand Hyatt, Bali, Indonesia



The importance of Asia in the global Low-Carbon Society (LCS) transition is now well accepted. Asia is a very diverse region with a large developing population, huge energy resources (e.g. in Middle-East and Central Asia), and highly developed countries like Japan. Thus, the LC transition in Asia will manifest extreme diversity and there cannot be a one-size-fits-all solution. The development approaches will have to be viewed along multiple dimensions. Large developing countries like China and India face dilemmas that require trade-offs among different development goals. Highly developed countries like Japan can find opportunities to take a leadership role in technology and investment markets. The LCS transition in Asia thus poses multiple challenges and also offers new opportunities.

Key Questions

- What are the key dimensions and dilemmas of transition to LCS in Asia?
- What could be alternate visions driving LCS development in Asia?
- What are the challenges and opportunities for developing LCS in Asia?
- How shall Asia make the transition to LCS a reality?

Programme

15:30-15:35 Welcome Address

Ryutaro Yatsu (MOEJ) (tbd)

15:35-15:40 Challenge of Asia

Shuzo Nishioka (NIES)

15:40-16:00 India: Dimensions and Dilemmas of Low Carbon Development

P.R.Shukla (IIM)

16:00-16:20 Japan: Clear Visions Make It Possible to Reduce of 70% CO₂ Emissions by 2050

Junichi Fujino (NIES)

16:20-16:30 Visions for a Low-Carbon Society

David Warrilow (Defra)

16:30-17:25 Panel Discussion

Moderator:

Shuzo Nishioka (NIES)

Lead Speakers (5minutes per each):

Jiang Kejun (ERI, China)

Ram Shrestha (AIT)

Rizardi Boer (Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia)

Shobhakar Dhakal (NIES)

17:25-17:30 Closing Address

Ryutaro Ohtsuka (NIES)

All slides will be presented at

"http://2050.nies.go.jp/sympo/cop13_side.html"

afternoon coffee break will be served

Saturday, 8 December 2007
15:30 - 17:30, Wave Room
Grand Hyatt