The Fifth International Forum for Sustainable Asia and Pacific (ISAP2014),
23-24 July, 2014, Yokohama

Actions Against SLCPs - Japan's case –

短寿命気候汚染物質（SLCPs）の削減に関する日本の対策

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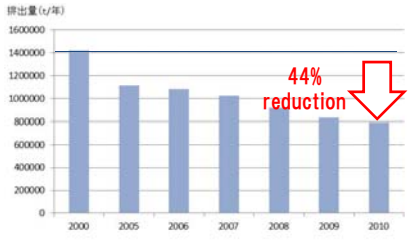
Domestic Countermeasures Against Ozone and PM2.5

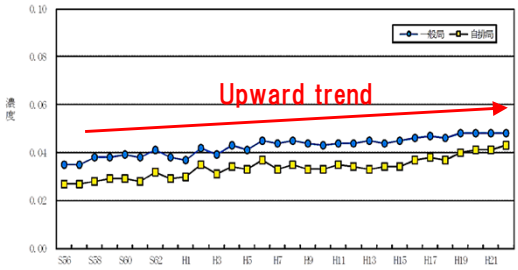
オゾンおよびPM2.5の削減に向けた国内対策

- Stationary Sources
  - Regulatory measures for emissions of ozone precursors (i.e. NOx and VOC) and PM from large-scale sources
  - Promotion of voluntary measures and low NOx emission units for small-scale sources
  - Promotion of environmentally friendly biomass stoves
- Mobile Sources
  - Regulatory measures for emissions of ozone precursors (i.e. NOx and NMHC) and PM from individual vehicles
  - Total emissions control of NOx and PM in heavy-populated areas (i.e. spatial regulation and promotion of low-emission vehicles and eco-drive)

Photochemical Oxidants
光化学オキシダント



Changes in volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from evaporative stationary sources



Trends of annual average of daytime maximum hourly values of photochemical oxidant

- Countermeasures for causative substances of photochemical oxidants (NOx and VOC) were reinforced, resulting in a steady decrease in concentrations of these in the atmosphere.
- On the other hand, nationwide annual average concentrations of photochemical oxidants are rising.
- Japan will advance countermeasures against photochemical oxidant, including through accumulation of scientific findings towards better understanding of pollution mechanism of oxidant.

Current Status of PM2.5 Monitoring
PM2.5モニタリングの現状

Environmental Quality Standard (EQS)

Annual 15μg/m³

Daily 35μg/m³

(Established in 2009)

Achievement Rate of EQS / Annual average concentration

	General ambient air monitoring stations		Automobile exhaust monitoring stations	
	Achievement rate (%)	Annual average concentration (μg/m³)	Achievement rate (%)	Annual average concentration (μg/m³)
FY2010	32.4	15.1	8.3	17.2
FY2011	27.6	15.4	29.4	16.1
FY2012	43.5	14.6	33.9	15.4

The Number of Monitoring Stations

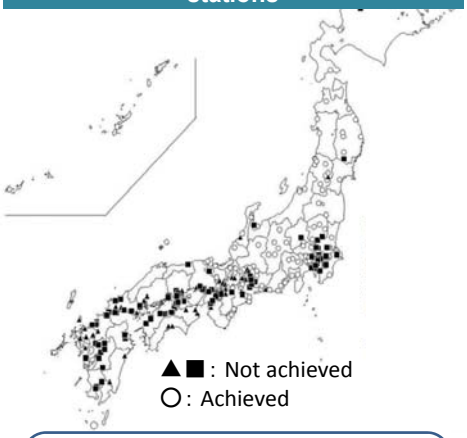
FY2010	111
FY2011	401
FY2012	656
FY2013	859
FY2014	1,000 (target)

- EQS was established in 2009.
- Nationwide monitoring has been carried out since FY2010 and the number of monitoring stations has been increasing.
- Achievement rate of EQS is low and further efforts are required.

Achievement Status of EQS for PM2.5

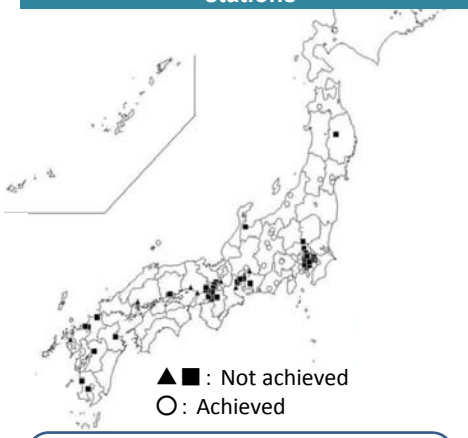
PM2.5の環境基準達成状況について

General ambient air monitoring stations



- EQS is not achieved in wide areas of western Japan, as well as in urban areas.

Automobile exhaust monitoring stations



- EQS is not achieved mainly in urban areas.

Comprehensive Measures on PM2.5 (Dec.2013)

PM2.5の環境基準達成状況（2013年12月）

Objective 1
To ensure safety and provide assurance to citizens

- ✓ Improve forecast and prediction accuracy
- ✓ Raise alerts appropriately and accurately

Objective 2
To achieve environmental quality standards

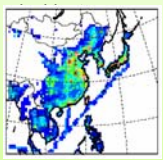
- ✓ Review measures to elucidate the PM2.5 phenomenon and reduce PM2.5 levels

Objective 3
To share clean air in the Asian region

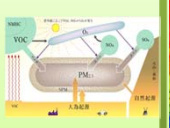
- ✓ Promote regional initiatives

Projects that form the foundation for initiatives

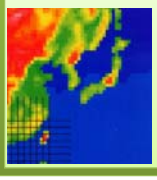
- ✓ Consolidating sources of information about emission



- ✓ Elucidating the secondary emission mechanisms

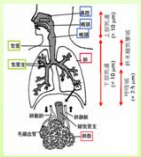


- ✓ Building simulation models



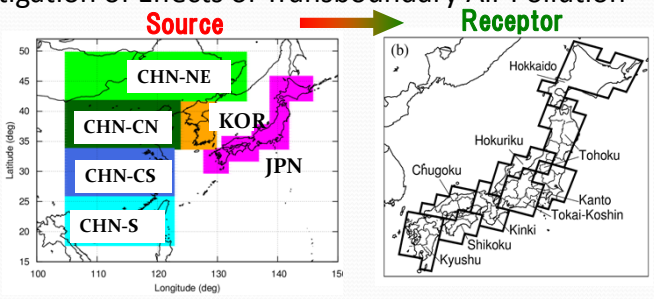
- ✓ Improving air environment monitoring

- ✓ Gathering findings about health impact



Need for International Cooperation
国際協力の必要性

- 5-years Regional Study (S-7 project)
  - Investigation of Effects of Transboundary Air Pollution



Source-Receptor Relationship of PM2.5

Receptor / Source	Kyushu	Chugoku	Shikoku	Kinki	Hokuriku	Kanto
CHN (4 total)	61%	59%	59%	51%	55%	39%
KOR	10%	11 %	8 %	6%	5 %	0%
JPN	21%	25 %	23%	36 %	33%	51%

(Source) JAMSTEC

Need for International Cooperation
国際協力の必要性

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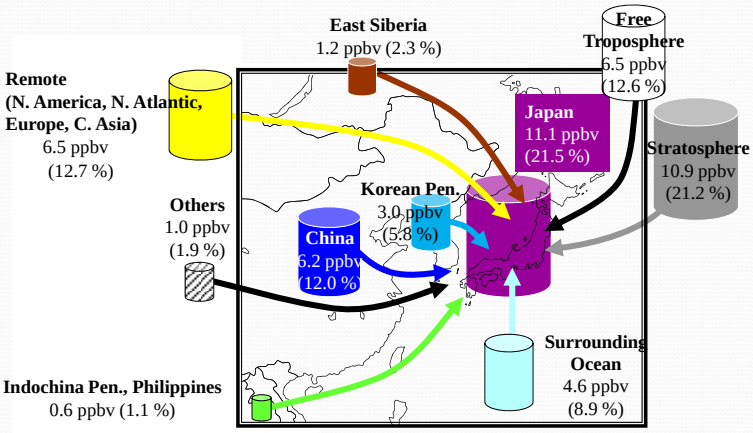

Source-Receptor Relationship of Ozone

(Source) NIES

Need for International Cooperation
国際協力の必要性

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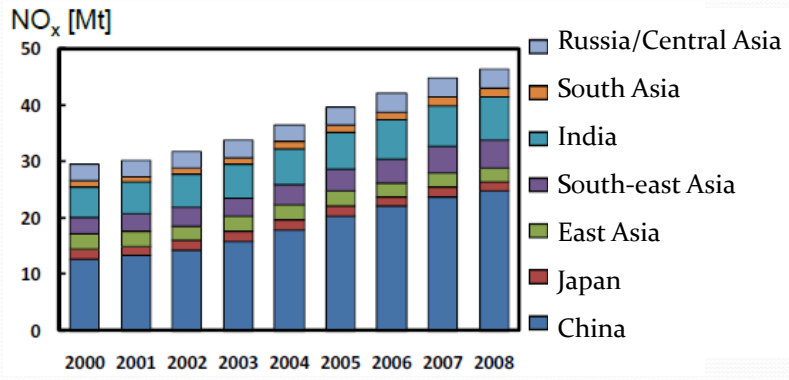
  - Investigation of Effects of Transboundary Air Pollution



Emission Inventory of Ozone Precursors in Asia

(Source) NIES

16th Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting
第16回日中韓三カ国環境大臣会合(TEMM16)

Date: 28th and 29th April 2014
Venue: Daegu, Korea
Participants:
Mr. Nobuteru ISHIHARA, Minister,
Ministry of the Environment, Japan
Mr. YOON Seongkyu, Minister,
Ministry of Environment, Korea
Mr. LI Ganjie, Vice Minister,
Ministry of Environmental Protection, China

Topics:
- Introduction of Latest Development of Environmental Policies in Three Countries
- Major Policies to Address Regional and Global Environmental Issues
- Review on the Progress in Joint Action Plan and Adoption of New Priority Areas

TEMM16 Joint Communique

第16回日中韓三カ国環境大臣会合（TEMM16） 共同コミュニケ

Air Pollution

The Ministers welcomed the First Tripartite Policy Dialogue on Air Pollution held in Beijing on 20-21 March 2014. They supported specific areas of future cooperation identified in the dialogue, including exchange of experience regarding control and management of VOCs and off-road vehicle pollution. They also agreed on concrete cooperative measures such as sharing air pollution control policies, exchanging best practices, control technologies and assessment methodologies. Recognizing the dialogue as an effective platform for sharing information and fostering partnership, they agreed to hold the dialogue on a regular basis and promote further development. In addition, they concurred in reporting the dialogues' summary to Directors General Meeting (DGM) for TEMM. They noted that the next meeting will be hosted by Korea in 2015.

TEMM16 Joint Communique

第16回日中韓三カ国環境大臣会合（TEMM16） 共同コミュニケ

Air Pollution

The Ministers acknowledged the progress achieved in ongoing cooperative activities in this field, such as Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET) and Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollutants in Northeast Asia (LTP) project and recognized the need to further expand and intensify the collaborative activities of these mechanisms. They recalled to cooperate on further utilization of the existing regional programs for air quality management and noted the efforts made by United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and other relevant international organizations in prevention and control of air pollution in this region. They welcomed collaboration among various stakeholders including local governments, businesses and research institutions and encouraged to strengthen and facilitate such partnership to promote implementation of effective measures.

TEMM16 Joint Communique

第16回日中韓三カ国環境大臣会合（TEMM16） 共同コミュニケ

Climate Change

The Ministers noted the need of information sharing and joint research on the control techniques and policies regarding short-lived climate forces with the purpose to promote co-control of air pollutants and greenhouse gases so as to create co-benefits.

United Nations Environment Programme（UNEP）
国連環境計画

- Maintains a network among national governments and/or researchers in the Asian region.
- Contributes to strengthening scientific basis and operating regional cooperative frameworks.

- Joint Forum on Regional Atmospheric Environment Issues in Asia and the Pacific (Joint Forum)
- Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET)
- Male Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and Its likely Transboundary Effects for South Asia
- UNEP/WHO Forum on Environment and Health
- Atmospheric Brown Cloud (ABC) Project
- Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) etc.

Clean Air Asia
クリーン・エア・アジア

- Maintains a broad collaborative network, including about 240 stakeholders concerning air environment in the Asian region, such as international donor agencies, countries, cities, private companies and research institutions.
- Contributes to enhancing country- and/or city-specific control measures, such as urban air pollution control and capacity development.

- Development of Clean Air Asia Partnership
- Governmental Meeting on Urban Air Quality in Asia (co-organized by UNEP)
- Better Air Quality Meeting
- Country Synthesis Report on Urban Air Quality Management
- Other activities related to urban air pollution control measures etc.

Regional Cooperation on Air Pollution

Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET)

大気汚染に関する地域協力： 東アジア酸性雨モニタリングネットワーク（EANET）

- Since 2001, the EANET operated with the participation of 13 countries in East Asia. Countries implement acid deposition monitoring, with the aim to promote formulation of common understanding on acid deposition issues in East Asia.
- Japan has technically and financially supported the EANET activities since its launch, with the recognition that the EANET is a critical foundation of regional cooperation on air pollution in East Asia.

For the future…

今後の展望

- Japan is willing to…
  - Advance the scientific knowledge on SLCPs
  - Outreach the importance of this issue to other Asian countries
  - Assist other countries in capacity building
  - Contribute to initiatives under CCAC, and strengthen other relevant existing cooperative frameworks to cover SLCPs

Thank you for your attention!
ご清聴ありがとうございました。