

# Japanese Power Companies' Target and Efforts to Prevent Global Warming

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## Abstract

The Federation of Electric Power Companies (FEPC) of Japan has set a target of a reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduced intensity (CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of end-use electricity) for fiscal year 2010 that is 20% lower than that of 1990. This relative target is, of course, closely related to the sales of power, and it was not hard to achieve when it was set because relatively high growth of future power demand was assumed.

However, power demand till 2010 is now considered to grow slower, and according delay of introduction of new power generators that have less CO<sub>2</sub> intensity makes hard to achieve CO<sub>2</sub> reduction target of power industry. In this paper we estimated that power industry has to reduce 24 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions more in 2010 to achieve the relative target based on business as usual power demand, power generation mix of 2010 and CO<sub>2</sub> intensity of thermal power plants.

FEPC's target is voluntary target set by power industry, but FEPC considers that the achievement of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions-reduction target is a social commitment. Since the Environmental Action Plan of FEPC is one of the action plans that constitutes "Voluntary Action Plan on Environment" of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), and the Keidanren's action plan has been approved as realistic global warming measures by government, thus it is important for FEPC to achieve CO<sub>2</sub> reduction target. Also, attainment of Keidanren's target is one of strong political powers to prevent introduction of new policy measures.

In this sense, Japanese power industry must pay strong attention and make efforts to attain its CO<sub>2</sub> reduction target. The CO<sub>2</sub> reduction measures of power industry are also discussed in this paper.