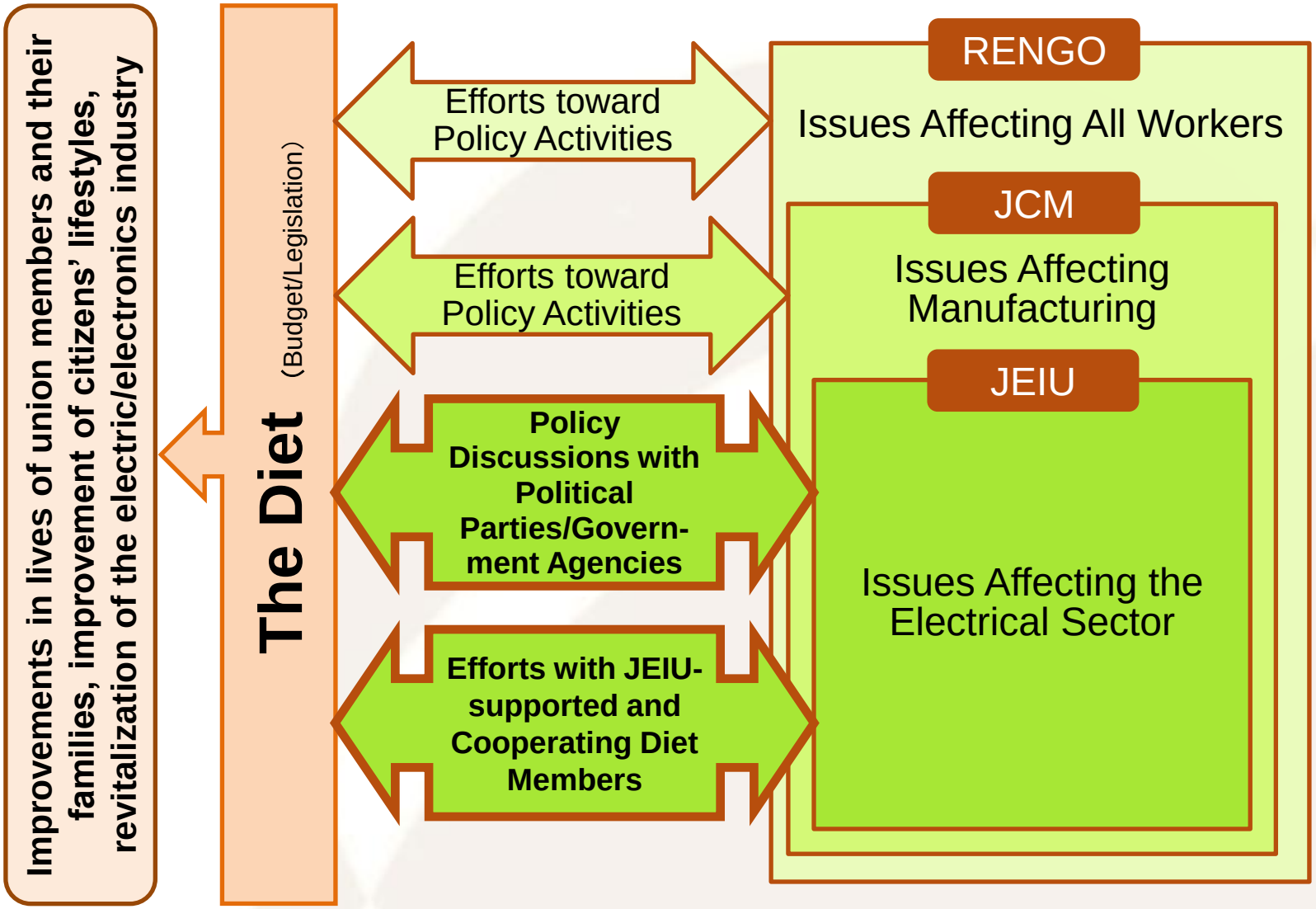
JEIU Policy and Program Efforts

April 9, 2014

IndustriALL Global Union Steering Committee Meeting on ICT, Electrical & Electronics

Koichi Asanuma
General Secretary, JEIU

1. Overview of Policy and Program Efforts



Policy Discussions with Political Parties /Government Agencies

Policy Discussions with the Democratic Party of Japan

Policy Discussions with the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

2. JEIU-supported Diet Members/Cooperating Diet Members

JEIU-supported Diet Members

Akihiro Ohata House of Representatives DPJ

Toshio Ishigami House of Councilors DPJ

Toshiyuki Kato House of Councilors DPJ

Cooperating Diet Members

Koichiro Gemba House of Representatives (former Minister of Foreign Affairs)
Yukio Edano House of Representatives (former Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry)
Katsuya Okada House of Representatives (former Deputy Prime Minister)
Seiji Maehara House of Representatives (former Minister for National Strategy and Economic Policy)
Yukihisa Fujita House of Councilors (former Senior Vice Minister of Finance)

Specific Policy Requests: Example 1

Ensure a reasonable timeframe for the “medical system revision process” related to the medical fee revision

There is not sufficient time from announcement to implementation of revisions in medical fees, and the medical system has to be changed in an extremely short timeframe. Therefore, system engineers are forced to do excessive work, including working overnight.

Request from JEIU

Request that schedule be moved ahead for inquiry, reports, and notification process to allow sufficient time for revision work, or that revision period be extended, and achieve this request.

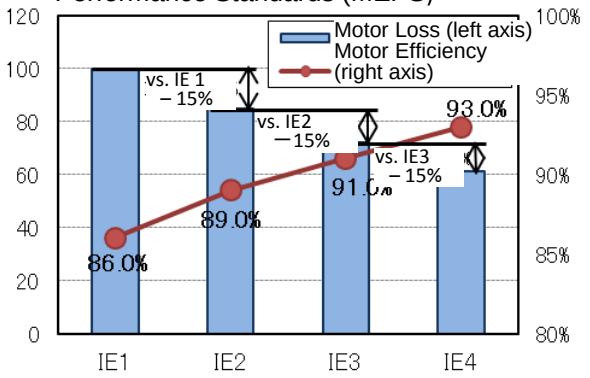
Specific Policy Requests: Example 2

Promote Adoption of Premium Efficiency Motors

The JEIU Basic Approach

- This will promote energy conservation to combat global warmin
- It will aid in energy policies for power shortages caused by natural disasters
- We must respond to differences in approaches toward energy saving regulations in Japan and the rest of the world

Regulation Levels for Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS)



Note: IE = International Efficiency.

Current Status of Motors and Benefits of Premium Efficiency Motor Adoption

- 90% of motors running in Japan are three-phase induction motors. If all can be replaced with IE3 level motors, power consumption could be cut by 1.5 billion kWh/year.
- Other countries are moving to strengthen their minimum energy performance standards.
- This will have a major impact on both domestic motor manufacturers and set manufacturer exports.

Request from JEIU

Based on our basic approach, we believe there is a need to immediately start efforts to adopt premium efficiency motors. Their introduction will greatly contribute to huge energy and power savings, which are urgent challenges today, and we believe that after determining standards for their adoption, policy discussions should be held on the general framework for energy supply/demand projections and CO2 reductions.

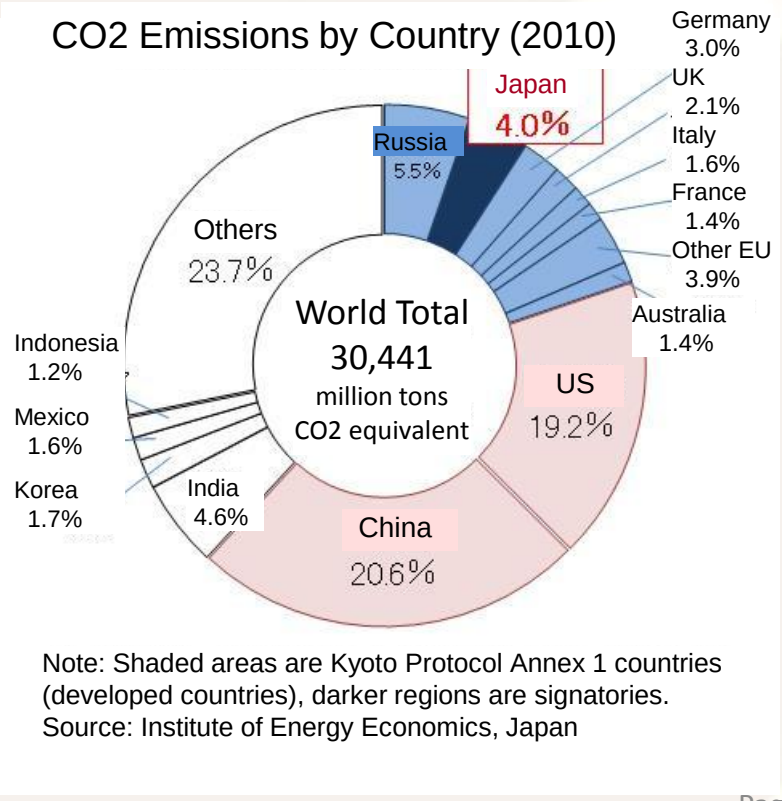
Specific Policy Requests: Example 3

Selling Infrastructure with an Environmental Focus

- In emerging nations, the environmental and energy problems that come with economic development are hindering the continuation of growth (as in the 1960s-70s in Japan).
- Greenhouse gas emissions in Japan were 4% of the world's total before the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake. Measures in emerging nations will have a substantially larger effect for curbing global warming.

Request from JEIU

- By combining with funding schemes from governmental financial institutions, promote Japan's power generation infrastructure and high-efficiency energy conversion equipment, and spread global warming measures and pollution control systems throughout the world.
- Provide eco technologies to partner countries and take advantage of the bilateral credit system.
- Even after leaving the Kyoto protocol's second commitment period, make a worldwide appeal for global warming measures through efforts above.



Note: Shaded areas are Kyoto Protocol Annex 1 countries (developed countries), darker regions are signatories.
Source: Institute of Energy Economics, Japan

Specific Policy Requests: Example 4

Restoring Stable, Inexpensive Energy Supply (1)

○ Saving energy from the consumer side

－Consumer-side measures are also vital for combating power shortages and global warming. Even more than seasonal summer/winter efforts, everyday efforts will be necessary. Therefore, it is necessary to expand efforts for saving energy that optimize energy use by reasonably reducing waste.

Request from JEIU

●Continue use of premium efficiency equipment such as fuel cells and support for greater use of renewable energy in workplaces.
- ・Extend period for Green Investment Tax Deduction (temporary measure until FY2015)

●In households, spread use of solar power and energy-efficient conversion equipment (ENE-FARM, geothermal heat pumps, etc.) along with HEMS (Home Energy Management System) and Smart Meters.
- ・Do not charge radio wave usage fees for wireless Smart Meters
- ・With Energy Management, consumers do not see the benefits, and therefore it is not becoming widespread. Increase awareness in society and promote spread by further visualizing services at the leading businesses.
- ・Expand the range of energy-saving devices eligible for investment-type tax reductions for energy-saving renovations to existing homes (currently only offered for solar power systems).

Specific Policy Requests: Example 5

Restoring Stable, Inexpensive Energy Supply (2)

○Renewable energy

－Increase energy self-sufficiency rate, provide greater choices in energy portfolio, steadily advance efforts in renewable energy.
－Installation of power other than solar takes time (4-5 years for wind (above-ground), 9-13 years for geothermal).
－After feed-in tariffs are introduced, concentration in specific methods (solar) or specific regions (Hokkaido, where land is less expensive) is being observed.

Request from JEIU

●With wind and geothermal, review environmental impact assessment methods and approval procedures, and work to reduce construction lead time.

Lead time in construction for each power source

Source	Lead time	Major steps	Scale targeted for environmental impact assessment
Solar (mega solar)	Around 1 year	Grid connection consultation→Electricity Business Act procedures→Construction work→Safety control inspection prior to use	
Wind (above-ground)	Around 4-5 years	Wind conditions survey→Environmental impact study/grid connection consultation→Electricity Business Act and Building Standards Act procedures→Construction work→Safety control inspection prior to use	Type 1 business: 10,000 kW and up Type 2 business: 7,500 kW-9,999 kW
Geothermal	Around 9-13 years	Resource quantity survey→Approval procedures for Hot Springs Act/local survey→Construction	Type 1 business: 10,000 kW and up Type 2 business: 7,500 kW-9,999 kW (both proposed)

ありがとうございました

Arigatou Gozaimashita

Cảm ơn bạn

Thank you

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謝謝

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