

Examining Political and Legal Trends: Government Legislation and Policy in Japan and their Impacts for Bio

Peter Armstrong and Maya Ito

In October 2020, Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga declared that Japan will aim for net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The announcement included specific plans to:

- revise Japan's policy on coal-fired power plants,
- promote renewable energy development; and
- establish a platform for national and regional governments to achieve decarbonisation.

In its recent Renewable Energy Basic Plan, the Japanese Cabinet proposed to establish renewable energy as the primary energy source in Japan with a target energy mix that includes 22-24% of energy from renewable sources, such as biomass.

In light of these goals, Japan's legal and policy energy landscape is rapidly evolving. For biomass energy producers, understanding these policies – including the Feed-in-Tariff regime and its sustainability requirements and guidelines, as well as applicable commercial and contractual principles – are important.

To listen to Maya and Peter's full overview of the legal landscape in Japan related to wood biomass energy, click [here](#)

政治和法律趨勢調研：日本的政府立法和政策及其對生物質產業的影響

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2020年10月，日本首相菅義偉宣布日本將在2050年實現溫室氣體淨零排放的目標。該目標包括以下具體計劃：

- 修改日本的燃煤電廠政策，
- 促進可再生能源的發展；和
- 搭建平臺為國家和地方政府減碳提供條件。

日本內閣在其最新的《可再生能源基本計劃》中提議將可再生能源確立為日本的主要能源，其目標能源結構應包括22-24%比例的可再生能源（例如生物質能）。

為達成這些目標，日本相應的法律和政策格局正在迅速調整。對於生物質能源生產商而言，了解這些政策（包括上網電價制度及其可持續性要求和指南以及適用的商業和合同原則）非常重要。

要收聽伊藤真彌和彼得對日本與木材生物質能有關的法律景觀的完整概述，請單擊[此處](#)。