



Kiko Network

Annual Report 2012

(April 2012 – March 2013)

Letter from the president of Kiko Network:

The Great East Japan Earthquake and Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster of 2011 came as a big shock for Kiko Network. Poll results show that the majority of the population believes that democracy in Japan is in danger if Japan doesn't change its nuclear energy policies. Following March 11th, every Friday, citizens gathered in front of the prime minister's official residence to voice their concerns about the dependence on nuclear energy and plea for zero nuclear energy.

In response to public opinion, Yoshihiko Noda (the prime minister of that time) put together a "Revolutionary Energy and Environment Strategy" in order to achieve zero dependency on nuclear energy by 2030. However, with the resignation of Noda of the Democratic Party in December 2012 and the re-election of former Prime Minister, Shinzo Abe of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), this strategy was quickly dissolved. However, this was the first policy decision that changed the direction of nuclear energy policy.

Kiko Network took this opportunity to devote itself to providing essential information, initiating discussion and working towards better policies. Since the establishment of Kiko Network 15 years ago, we have grown a lot. We are proud that our success is due to the collaborative efforts of a wide range of NGOs, the government, the parliament, the media, businesses and the public.

Unfortunately, with the re-election of Abe, decisions were reviewed and decisions were endlessly drawn out. Even with the change in administration, we aim to bring back the "Revolutionary Energy and Environment Strategy". Compared to previous administrations, under the Democratic Party, progress had been made. Through discussion, votes to bring back the policy grew. As the protests at the official residence of the prime minister and energy companies showed, the general public didn't express a desire to continue to take action against nuclear energy. From the outcome of these events in 2012, Kiko Network recognized the major challenges they had to face. However, there is still hope.

The series of events of March 11th is a reality that will forever remain in the hearts of Japanese people. Approximately 1,500 people lost their lives in the Great East Japan Earthquake and its aftereffects. In addition, 150,000 people were uprooted from their homes. This is why nuclear power plants will not be re-started. Reducing our dependence on nuclear energy is inevitable as the threat of global warming is becoming more and more real.

It appears that we have given up on nuclear energy and global warming policy. If we have failed, there is no future for our children. Risk only increases with time. We must back track to minimize the risk because there is no time to spare. Although it might seem that we are going around in circles now, we can use our experiences from March 11th and thereafter to continue our fight against climate change.

Mie Asaoka

An overview of 2012 activities:

Problems related to global warming continue to worsen in 2012. Damages caused by abnormal weather patterns have become more serious. Domestic global warming policies stagnated. The future of energy policies is uncertain. Without Japan's continued participation in the Kyoto Protocol, Japan will not be able to make a pro-active contribution to global climate discussion. In November 2011, the prime minister of Japan changed once again and climate change policy in Japan took a giant step back. In light of this situation, we took action through symposiums, sharing information, policy proposals and the development of human resources. With a new goal in sight, we worked to strengthen our organization.

International Discussion

Kiko Network carries out activities both in Japan and abroad in the fight against climate change. In 2012, through the international negotiations process, the "Doha Amendment" was adopted in order to start the 2nd commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

United Nations Events

During the COP18, through the co-operation of domestic and international NGOs including CAN (Climate Action Network), we have communicated with various governments and issued the bulletin "Kiko" in order to archive a solid agreement.

Kiko Network announced that "In order to reach the 25% reduction goal, there must be more international

competitiveness in the renewables industry and we must make more sustainable society." Additionally, Mie Asaoka, along with the mayor of Kyoto and governor of Kyoto prefecture signed a joint statement and submitted to the UNFCCC, which appeals to strengthen climate change policies based on the Kyoto Protocol.

Domestic Action

In 2012, Kiko Network jointly hosted events for the general public and conducted information sharing with the Japanese government. We will continue our "I ♥ KP" campaign. As Japan is a developed country which emits large amounts of CO2 emissions, this campaign urges the Japanese government to reconsider its participation in the Kyoto Protocol.

UN and Kikonetwork Activities (2012)

Date/City	Meeting	Kikonet participants	Times "Kiko" issued
May 14-25 th Bonn, Germany	Bonn Climate Change Conference	0	0
Aug. 30 th – Sept.5 th Bangkok, Thailand	Bangkok Climate Change Conference	1	0
Nov. 26 th – Dec. 7 th Doha, Qatar	COP18/CMP8	3*	4

*1 participant was a government representative



Final agreement of COP18/CMP8 in Doha, Qatar
Photo © Masayoshi Iyoda /Kiko Network



Policy Recommendations:

It has been two years since the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident. Since then, government policy started to move more towards fossil fuels and away from nuclear energy. The Democratic Party established the “Energy and Environment Council” in 2011 and the “Revolutionary Energy and Environment Strategy” in 2012. Meanwhile, Kiko Network took this opportunity to make suggestions to the Energy and Environmental Council as well as the Advisory Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

At a council meeting in June 2012, the government presented “Options for Energy and the Environment” which included 3 nuclear energy scenarios for the year 2030. Participants had a choice of no nuclear power, 15% nuclear power and 20-25% nuclear power. Because these options only forecast a 10% reduction of power consumption compared to 2010, Kiko Network proposed that a 4th scenario where more intensive energy savings alongside 0% nuclear energy could drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Almost 90,000 comments were submitted concerning the topic. Approximately 80% of the comments chose 0% nuclear energy and 90% of these participants wanted an immediate end to nuclear energy.

In November, 2012 then Prime Minister Noda dissolved the lower house of parliament and the Liberal Democratic Party won in a landslide the following month. With the change in administration, the 25% reduction in emissions promised by the previous administration had to be reviewed by the newly elected Prime Minister Shinzo Abe. In a regular session of the Diet, “Implementation of Climate Change Measures Bill Revision” was submitted rather than a “Basic Climate Change Measures Law”. Under the Liberal Democratic Party regime, global warming measures have taken a substantial step backwards.

Reacting to Government Policy:

◆ Energy and the environment laws (Regular DIET session 2013)

❖ Legislation of climate change measures:

The Ministry of Environment changed the “Basic Climate Change Measures Bill” to “Implementation of Climate Change Measures Bill”. With this change, we will not have steady support in the fight against climate change. Japan’s willingness to create plans following the Kyoto Protocol’s 1st commitment period without following through is a step back. However, on March 29th 2013, the Environmental Council passed it unanimously in the House of Representatives.

❖ Electric Industry Act and Energy Conservation Law:

There was deliberation about the Electric Industry Act amendment concerning the separation of electrical power production from power distribution and transmission as well as electricity deregulation. Kiko Network offered recommendations with the help of members from e-shift (an association for the shift from nuclear power to new energy policies). The Energy Conservation Law was repealed in 2012 and then re-submitted in 2013. The amended law consisted of 1) the introduction of top-notch building materials 2) measures to limit peak electricity demand usage and 3) the discontinuation of energy saving and recycling assistance. It was pointed out that peak demand may increase in the future.

◆ Nuclear energy and energy policies

We believe that proposals should fully reflect the national debate concerning the government’s handling of energy and environment policies. We proposed that the public debate utilize networks such as e-shift. Furthermore, in order to encourage the public support that was reflected in the “Options for Energy and the Environment” poll, we started a “Kiko Network Channel” on youtube.com (<http://www.kiconet.org/iken/channel.html>). In total, 12 topics were covered in 6 minute long videos. A complete list can be viewed below.

◆The Problem of Fluorocarbons

In December 2012, the Central Environmental Council’s Fluorocarbon Measures Subcommittee and the Industrial Structure Council’s Global Warming Preventative Measures Subcommittee summarized the “Future direction of fluorocarbon measures”. Discussion included economic incentives for eliminating fluorocarbons and fluorocarbon recovery. The problems of using the fluorocarbon HFC-365mfc for dry cleaning and the sale of air conditioners using HFC-32 were also addressed.

Collaborative activities:

◆Partnership with “e-shift”

As a member of e-shift, Kiko Network urged the public to voice their opinions about the future of nuclear energy in the summer of 2012. We also help to spread awareness about the general concerns surrounding nuclear energy.

◆Partnership with the “National Committee to Stop Fluorocarbons”

In 2012, there was a lot of discussion about problems related to leaking and the decrease in recovery rate efficiency under the CFC recovery and destruction law.

◆Other partnerships

Through the support of environmental information channels in East Asia, we were able to create a Chinese/Korean version of our YouTube channel which helps to explain energy and environment related topics.

2012 Kiko Network Channel topics

Issues concerning electricity, nuclear energy and climate change:

1. The future of nuclear energy
2. Will we have enough electricity this summer?
3. Will our problems increase with the suspension of nuclear power plants?
4. Will we stand by the Kyoto Protocol?
5. How to save energy this summer
6. The possibility of saving energy
7. Moving towards a 25% reduction of energy usage for 2020
8. Will the usage of renewable energy increase?
9. Problems with the Nuclear Energy Council
10. Will coal-fired thermal power plants still be necessary in the future?

Options for energy and the environment poll

1. About “Options for energy and the environment”
2. How to vote for “Options for energy and the environment”



第1回エネルギーと環境の選択肢～その中身は～



Community activities collaborations

Kiko Network is working towards a low carbon society with the goal of drastically reducing emissions. We held education, training activities and collaborative activities with local governments. In each sector we work in, we carefully researched the possibility of reducing emissions. In addition, we conducted a nationwide survey to local governments asking their opinions on post March 11th energy policies and global warming measures.

Creating a low carbon society

From 2011, with the co-operation of other NGOs and local governments, low carbon society strategy meetings were held in 8 locations. The event was held continuously in Nara, Okayama, Kochi and Uchiko and held for the first time in Kushiro, Hamanaka-cho, Ichikawa and Fukuoka. With the co-operation of each region, information regarding the creation of a low carbon society was shared and reviewed. Details from the meetings can be found in the handbook entitled “Making use of local resources 2013”. In addition to this, at the end of 2012, a “Networking meeting” was held to meet up with the representatives of all the meetings to discuss their results, issues and future prospects (see page 9).

Overview of the meetings

Location	Main groups/organizations	Overview
Kushiro city (Hokkaido)	Cyclo project, Hokkaido University of Education, Kushiro,	Holds workshops and regular meetings
Hamanaka town (Hokkaido)	Kiritappu Wetland National Trust	Holds study workshops and network events on the topic of natural energy
Ishikawa city (Chiba)	Ichikawa city global warming measures council, Chiba University of Commerce, Policy department	Examines policy recommendations and city emission surveys
Nara prefecture	Circle Otento-san, Nara climate change prevention centre	Holds study workshops, networking events and introduces case studies on the topic of natural energy
Okayama prefecture	Let’s think about the future of energy, Okayama climate change prevention centre	Holds study workshops on the theme of spreading natural energy
Uchiko town (Ehime)	Uchiko environmental policy department, Uchiko council on future town development	Activities related to town planning and climate change
Kochi prefecture	Kiko Network Kochi	Opened a natural energy school, organizes activities and is involved in city development in relation to forestry
Fukuoka prefecture	Renewable energy Promoting People's Forum, West Japan (REPW)	Holds networking events and reports information about natural energy

Partnerships

Kiko Network gives advice and shares advice about the development of public power plants and the need for information regarding renewable energy and the. We support organizations that promote public power plants use such as “Kyoto Green Fund”, “Peoples Association for Renewable Energy”, “Kansai small-scale hydro power promotion council” and “Citizen’s Energy Kyoto”. Through partnerships with “Kyoto global warming prevention centre”, “Miyako ecology centre”, and “Miyako agent 21 forum”, we joined “Environmental education meetings” and led activities. We also forged relationships with the “Kyoto Foundation for Positive Social Change” and the “Japan Association on the Environmental Studies”.

Promotion of global warming prevention activities

A coordination meeting in Yao city on the implementation of municipal climate change measures and related programs was held. Committee members (Kyoto prefecture, Kyoto city, Shiga prefecture, Joyo city, Akashi city, Kakogawa city, Takasago city etc.) were sent to prefectural global warming prevention centres and civil society organizations.

Human Resources Development

To create leaders in global warming prevention activities and create a network, a staff-training programme was formed with the help of the municipality, the Global warming prevention centre and the Miyako ecology centre.

Children's Eco-Life Challenge Programme

In co-operation with groups like the Kyoto global warming measures office, the Kyoto board of education, Hinodeya eco life research centre, all 170 public elementary schools with 11,025 students in total in Kyoto city participated in a global warming prevention learning programme.

Kyoto's Renewable Energy School 2012/ Natural Energy Café

Besides the opening of Kyoto's Renewable Energy School in 2012, the Natural Energy Café opened, the German movie "Das Schönauer Gefühl" was released with Japanese subtitles and study workshops were held. In addition, the event "Ene-young (youth workshop for energy policy)" was held for Japanese youth to voice their thoughts about post March 11th energy policies to the government.

Internship Positions

Kiko Network accepted a total of 7 interns from Ritsumeikan University (Japan), Sophia University (Japan), The Hague University (The Netherlands) and Duke University (USA).

Seminars and Symposiums

On November 3rd and 4th, 2012, Kiko Network held "Kiko Network Climate Change Prevention 2012 symposium" with the theme "Moving towards a greener future" which was attended by 350 people. We discussed how we could achieve our goal of a "greener" economy and politic. The energy problems of post March 11 Japan was of particular interest and it gave everyone a chance to reflect on the state of Japan's energy policies.

Seminars and Symposiums

Hosted or joint-hosted* events by Kiko Network		Number of Participants	Events that Kiko Network participated in		
6/2 Tokyo	Symposium on choosing our own energy and climate change measures	200	5/12 Kyoto	Ene-young: Discussing energy with today's youth	30
6/14 Tokyo	Bonn Climate Change Conference Debriefing	100	6/8 Tokyo	Seminar series: "Basic problems concerning Japan's energy policies", "Japan's environment and energy policies: what steps should we take?"	100
7/2 Tokyo	Let's ask questions about the government's options for energy and the environment!*	100	6/13 Tokyo	Climate-J Event: Climate-J stand Vol.8	50
7/15 Kyoto	Symposium for energy policies for regional development	100	6/16 Kyoto	Before we adopt the feed-in-tariff (FIT) system: Following up on Kyoto's Renewable Energy School	30
7/22 Tokyo	Global Warming: Thinking about our energy choices*	170	7/19 Tokyo	What will be the energy of tomorrow – talking with the government about our options	150
8/6 Osaka	Talking with the government about its "Options for energy and the Environment"*	60	7/20 Fukushima	Reflecting on Fukushima: the future of energy and the environment (voluntary hearing)	30
9/16 Otsu	25 th Anniversary of the Montreal Protocol: a Warning from Shirokuma	60	7/24 Tokyo	Discussion on the future of energy and environmental policies (voluntary hearing)	150
9/21 Tokyo	Bangkok Climate Change Conference Debriefing *	60	8/29 Tokyo	Seminar on creating a future without nuclear power or climate change	70
10/17 Miyagi	25 th Anniversary of the Montreal Protocol: a Warning from Shirokuma	30	9/3 Miyako Ecology centre, Kyoto	Natural energy café for mothers (free viewing of Das Schönauer Gefühl)	15
11/3-4 Kyoto	Kiko Network climate change prevention symposium 2012	350	9/28 Kyomachiya, Kyoto	Natural energy café for mothers (free viewing of Das Schönauer Gefühl)	10
11/16 Tokyo	Pre-COP18 COP/MOP8*	70	10/27 28 Tokyo	Environmental conservation strategies: creating a network and training staff	30
12/14 Hyogo	Seminar on the 25 th Anniversary of the Montreal Protocol	30			
1/11 Tokyo	COP18 COP/MOP8 Debriefing *	170			
1/17 Kyoto	Doha Meeting Debriefing (COP18/CMP8)	50			
2/1 Tokyo	Anti-Fluorocarbon symposium	80			
3/19 Kyoto	Kiko Network Seminar Series: Working towards a low carbon municipality	30			

Publications

- “Kiko Network Newsletter” – Issues 84 – 89
- “Hot Talk Now?! (“Hottokuno”) Global Warming” – No.71 – No.95 (online news magazine)
- “Handbook on using local resources to create a local carbon society 2013” – March 3rd, 2013 (center picture)
- “Let’s create a future with no nuclear energy or global warming”, edited by Kimiko Hirata – published by Commons, August, 2012 (right picture)



Authorized to a certificated NPO, and strengthening management

Kiko Network is an NPO with high public interest. We have gathered support from the general public, organized activities and continued to disclose pertinent information concerning climate change.

Under an amendment of the NPO law in April 2012, Kiko Network was the first certificated NPO to be authorized in Kyoto prefecture. It is said the authorization of an NPO helps to verify that an organization is recognized by the public. Because of this, people who donate money to authorized NPOs can receive tax benefits (income tax deduction, residents' tax deduction).

In addition, from May to November of 2012, Kiko Network received a grant from a pro bono team. With the help of active members of society, we have been able to improve operations through proposals. In 2013, we referred to the pro bono team's proposal, concerning matters such as our business plan or goals.



With the pro bono team members

Report of earnings

Since fiscal 2008, end of the year balances fell as expenditures exceeded revenues. This did not affect Kiko Network's activities immediately, but it became apparent that things needed to improve. Also contract business revenue occupies more than 60% of all total revenues, it is very important to increase revenue from donations and membership. There are fixed finances for a wide range of activities, but it is not enough. Taking these circumstances into account, Kiko Network must strengthen its board of directors and steering committee, increase their membership fee as well as work towards accumulating more donations.

Revenues	
Membership fee	2,328,480
Donations	2,995,281
Subsidies	9,488,961
Remunerations/participation fees	806,782
Contract business	27,534,145
Sales of goods	157,390
Miscellaneous	7,690
Total	43,318,729

Expenditures	
<i>Business fees</i>	
Public awareness	3,716,738
Surveys/Research/Proposals	1,229,335
Networking/Promotion	209,130
International negotiations/policy planning participation	1,057,277
Citizen/NGO support	101,500
Grants (besides Japan Fund for Global Environment)	3,988,961
Contract business	27,572,721
Subtotal	37,875,662
<i>Management fees</i>	6,972,021
Total	44,847,683

2012 Balance	
Previous year's balance (April 1 st , 2012)	6,484,631
Current revenues	43,318,729
Current expenditures	44,847,683
March 31 st Balance	4,955,677

What is Kiko Network?

Kiko Network is an NGO/NPO which fights to prevent climate change through their strategy of Proposals, Communication, Action. Kiko Network not only considers the actions of individuals but also industry, the economy, energy, lifestyle and the community in order to alter society. To achieve this, we work hard to write professional proposals, share relevant information and educate and train the public.

Kiko Network's Mission

As a nationwide environmental NGO/NPO, we work together with many organizations and sectors for global warming prevention. We stand by the following goals:

- To prevent climate change which threatens our survival and to build a sustainable global society.
- To help construct an international mechanism to drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- To work towards a sustainable, low-carbon society/economy in Japan.
- To move away from fossil fuel and nuclear energy.
- To move towards a low carbon community by the cooperation and networking of citizens.
- To make a climate change policy making process that is transparent and which includes citizen participation.

Members of the board

President	Mie Asaoka	Kiko Network
Vice president	Harumi Suda	National Civic Movement Centre
Board member	Yurika Ayukawa	Office Ecologist
Board member	Kuniyasu Inoue	Miyagi Environmental Life Outreach Network
Board member	Yoshitsugu Sasaki	Kyoto Committee for protecting water and greenery
Board member	Kenro Taura	Kiko Network
Board member	Ken Tsuzuki	REPP (Renewable Energy Promoting People's Forum)
Board member	Hiromi Nishizono	JASON (Japan's Save the Ozone Network)
Board member	Ikumi Hara	Environmental Network Kumamoto
Board member	Tsuyoshi Hara	Consumers Kyoto
Board member	Kimiko Hirata	Kiko Network
Board member	Motohiro Yamazaki	ECCC (Edogawa Citizens' network for Climate-Change)
Board member	Naoyuki Yamagishi	WWF Japan
New board member	Takuma Kani	Kyoto Foundation for Positive Social Change
New board member	Hiroshi Kanda	AM Network (Advocacy and Monitoring Network on Sustainable Development) / Sento-Tarui NPO
New board member	Shunichi Hiraoka	Hokkaido University of Education, Kushiro
New board member	Takanori Maruhara	Copywriter
New board member	Jyuta Wada	JELF (Japan weal Lawyers Federation)
Secretary	Toshiyuki Ueda	Osaka Pollution Law Coalition
Secretary	Yoshimichi Sakakibara	Conservation Group for Nature and Culture in Kitayama

Offices (July, 2013)

Kyoto: Kenro Taura (Director General), Yosuke Toyota, Masayoshi Iyoda, Koichi Shiba, Hajime Yamamoto, Hiroko Tanaka
Tokyo: Takako Momoi (Office Director), Kimiko Hirata, Yumiko Esashika

Kiko Network // <http://kiconet.org>

Kiko Network is supported by many individuals, organizations and regional networks. Thank you for your continued support.

Become a member

If you become a member of Kiko Network, you will receive our newsletter which is issued 6 times a year.

Individuals: Regular member: 5,000 yen Associate member: 5,000 yen Student member: 2,000 yen	Group: Regular member: 5,000 yen Associate member: 5,000 yen
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All fees are for a 1 year membership. Regular members are requested to attend general meetings. Both regular and associate members receive the same information and services. Students receive information by e-mail. At this time, the newsletter is only available in Japanese.

Donating

From the donations that we receive, Kiko Network is able to support activities that promote global warming prevention. We appreciate your continuous support! Please fill out the bank transfer form with your name, address, and telephone number and transfer money through one of the following bank accounts:

Mitsubishi Tokyo UFJ Kyoto Branch Bank Account Number (regular account): 3325635 Bank Account Name: 特定非営利活動法人気候ネットワーク (Tokutei Hieiri Katsudou Houjin Kikou Network)	Japan Post Bank Bank Account Number: 00940-6-79694 Subscriber: 特定非営利活動法人気候ネットワーク (Tokutei Hieiri Katsudou Houjin Kikou Network)
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*Please mention "Donation" on the form.

Participating in Seminars/Symposiums

Kiko Network holds occasional seminars and symposiums. We would like to hear any comments or suggestions to work together with the public to fight climate change.

Volunteering opportunities

Volunteers mainly work at our Tokyo and Kyoto offices. We are always looking for volunteers so please contact us if you are interested in helping us out! All nationalities welcome! (English/Japanese required)

Kyoto office #305 Takakura Bldg. 574 Obiya-cho, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto 604-8124 JAPAN E-mail: kyoto@kiconet.org Tel: 075-254-1011 Fax: 075-254-1012	Tokyo Office Ichibancho Murakami Bldg 6F 9-7 Ichiban cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0082 JAPAN E-mail: tokyo@kiconet.org Tel: 03-3263-9210 Fax: 03-3263-9463
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*You can also donate or become a member by credit card. You can access the website by scanning the QR Code!
(URL: <http://mp.canpan.info/kiconetwork>)*