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 COUNTRY : Japan      PREF. SUBJECT : PS2  
 REGISTRATION NUMBER : 6938      QUESTION N° : 2.1

The Basic Act on Biodiversity was enacted in 2008 to reflect the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), an international treaty, in Japan. Based on the Basic Act on Biodiversity, the National Biodiversity Strategy, (which incorporates the Aichi Targets (2020 target of CBE) into domestic issues,) has been established.

Individual laws have been enacted, including those directly related to wild animals and plants, such as the Endangered Species Act and laws related to hunting and management, those related to places, such as the Natural Parks Act, and those related to the utilization of natural capital. Impact assessment and conservation measure for Biodiversity is one of the main issues in EIAs in Japan. In almost all cases where green areas or water bodies are included in the area to be modified, surveys and impact assessments are conducted.

However, transmission line development is not included in the projects covered by the EIA Act in Japan. Local governments also have their own EIA ordinances, and in some cases, the construction of transmission lines is also covered by EIA ordinances.

Even in the absence of designation by ordinance, Japanese TSOs may voluntarily conduct impact assessments in the case of development of transmission lines above a certain scale as specified in their internal regulations, which has also context of CSR or contribution to the achievement of the SDGs.

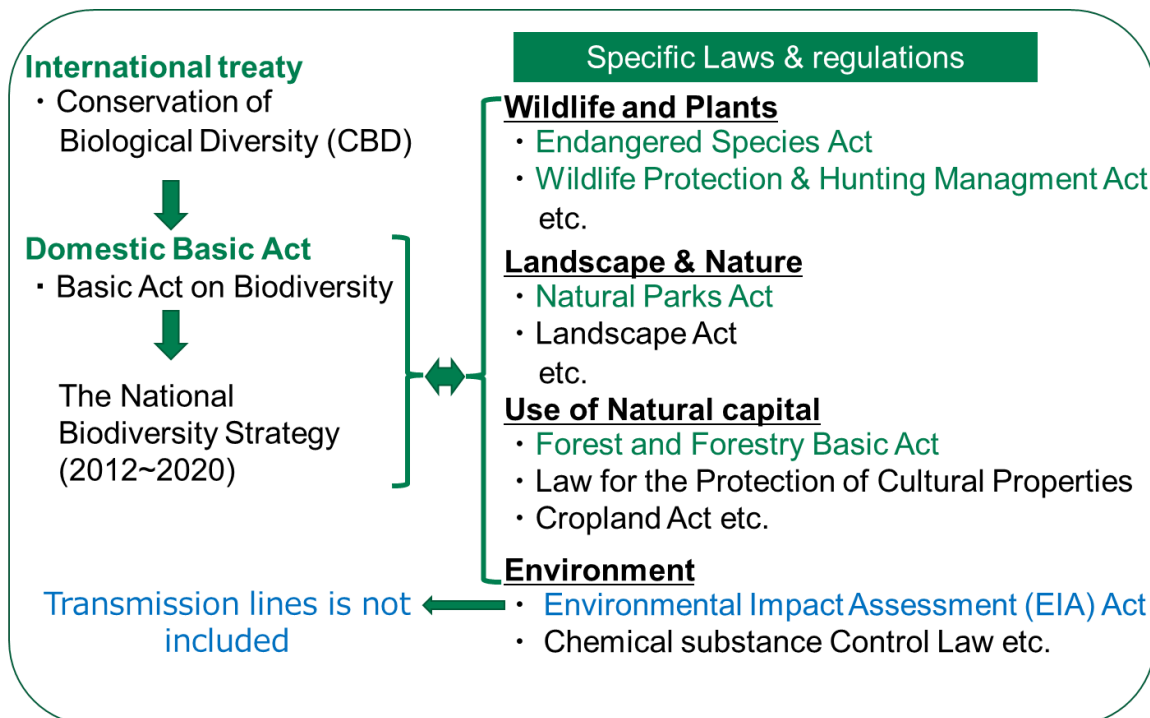


Figure The legal framework for biodiversity in Japan