【Moonshot Goal 4】

The R&D concept of “Realization of sustainable resource circulation to recover the global environment by 2050”

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Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

1. <u>Moonshot Goals</u>

Within the Moonshot Goals (decided on January 23rd, 2020, by Plenary session of Council for Science, Technology and Innovation), the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (“METI”) will, jointly with the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (“NEDO”) as a research promotion agency, undertake research and development activities for achieving the following Goal.

＜Moonshot Goal＞
“Realization of sustainable resource circulation to recover the global environment by 2050”

In order to recover the global environment, the Goal aims to solve the problem of global warming (the Cool Earth) and to solve the problem of environmental pollution (the Clean Earth) through realizing sustainable resource circulation, and aims to deploy commercial plants or products utilizing circulation technology globally by 2050.

○The Cool Earth
Development of circulation technology on a pilot scale for reducing greenhouse gases that is also effective in terms of life cycle assessment (LCA) by 2030.

○The Clean Earth
Development of technology on a pilot scale or in a form of prototype that converts environmentally harmful substances into valuable or harmless materials by 2030.

2. Related government policy

(1) Environment Innovation Strategy

① Based on the Japan's Long-term Strategy under the Paris Agreement (Cabinet decision, June 11, 2019, hereinafter the “Long-term Strategy”) and the Integrated Innovation Strategy 2019 (Cabinet decision, June 21, 2019), which proposed a "virtuous cycle of environment and growth" to contribute to the solution of the climate change problem, through business-led disruptive innovation, rather than regulations, in January 2021, the Government of Japan formulated the Environment Innovation Strategy, which aims to create disruptive innovation in energy and environmental areas where Japan has strength, and to make technologies affordable enough to be used globally in order to contribute to a drastic reduction of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions in Japan as well as worldwide.

② The strategy states that most important issue for securing investment necessary to achieve the goals under the Paris Agreement, particularly in emerging countries where much increase in GHG emission is expected, is reducing this cost, and indicates that realizing a feasible level of socially affordable cost as early as possible through disruptive innovation is critical for reducing GHG emissions globally.

(2) Long-Term Strategy under the Paris Agreement

① In October 2020, Japan declared the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, and in April 2021, it indicated a new policy of aiming to reduce GHG emissions by 46% from the 2013 level as a new GHG emission reduction target for FY2030 and continuing efforts to achieve a greater reduction of 50%.

② Under Japan's Long-Term Strategy under the Paris Agreement (hereinafter the “Long-term Strategy”), on which a cabinet decision was made on October 22, 2021, as a long-term national vision, it is necessary to constantly prioritize policy measures and technology development programs based on the most up-to-date information while upholding the ambitious goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 because it is difficult at the moment to accurately foresee whether or not technology development and innovation programs will turn out to be successful towards 2050. The strategy indicated that in order to achieve the new GHG emission reduction target for FY2030 and the ambitious goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, it is important to take the approach of using all available technologies without ruling out any possibility. The strategy also makes it clear that in implementing business-led international dissemination of technologies and international collaboration, it is necessary to look towards 2050 and bear in mind the need to disseminate decarbonization and negative emission technologies for buildings, which are long-term emission sources on a stock basis.

(3) Action plan for marine plastic litter

① Plastic is utilized widely as a material which brings convenience to human life due to it being light weight, tough and easy to process. As economic growth and production increases globally environmental pollution by marine plastic litter has also increased. Based on the background of increasing global concern regarding marine plastic litter on a global scale, the United Nations General Assembly for the Environment, held in March 2019, adopted a resolution on marine plastic litter and micro plastics. An international approach, such as accumulation of scientific knowledge and technical information to deal with marine plastic litter and micro plastics, reduction of one way (single use) plastic waste, and strengthening support for the innovation for development of alternative materials by utilizing industry-academia-government collaboration, are required.

② In such circumstances, Japan formulated the “Marine plastic litter countermeasure action plan”（cabinet decision dated May 31st, 2019, hereinafter the “Marine plastic action plan”） and the “Roadmap for Popularizing Development and Introduction of Marine Biodegradable Plastics” (formulated by METI dated May 7th, 2019, hereinafter the “Roadmap for Marine Biodegradable Plastics”).

③ The Marine plastic action plan aims to realize a world where effective use of plastic means no new plastic pollution is created. This is based on the idea of creating a virtuous cycle of environment and growth through innovation is the preferred approach rather than restricting economic activities. Promotion of innovation should serve as the base to proceed marine plastic countermeasure worldwide, including encouraging the development of materials which may not have adverse effects even if they flow into the sea (biodegradable plastic, paper, etc.) and enhancement of fact-finding for marine plastic litter and scientific knowledge. In addition, the Roadmap for Marine Biodegradable Plastics indicates three stages: social implementation of practical technologies, multi-use of material through technology development of composite materials, and research and development of innovative materials.

(4) Direction of the government's policy

Of the initiatives under the Moonshot Goal, which is "realization of sustainable resource circulation to recover the global environment by 2050" (hereinafter the "MS goal"), the direction of the Cool Earth initiative is aligned with the goals under the Long-Term Strategy, and therefore, the Moonshot R&D programs, intended to achieve the MS goal, are required to contribute to achieving the goals under the Paris Agreement.

In order to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, it is essential to create disruptive innovation for decarbonization, including negative emission technologies, which capture, absorb and store massive amounts of inevitable GHGs emissions at low cost. To implement the Cool Earth initiative, it is necessary to strengthen R&D programs intended to develop a recycling system encompassing GHG capture and absorption (core negative emission technologies) and utilization of captured and absorbed GHGs. As evaluation must be conducted throughout the whole of the recycling system, from the beginning, it is essential to conduct technology development with the whole system in mind.

In addition, in order to implement the Cool Earth initiative under the MS goal, conventional recycle technologies such as collection and reuse of plastic and reinforcement of such activities by citizen can be effectively used in dealing with marine plastic litter. However, it is important and necessary to have efforts beyond such conventional activities, specifically, to develop materials assuming the difficulty of its recovery.

3. Direction of research and development

Based on the discussions and proposals made in the Moonshot International Symposium (held in December 17, 18, 2019) [1] and the Working Group for the Green Innovation Strategy Meeting,[2] the direction of research and development at present is shown as follows.

(1) Area and field to promote challenging R&D

The resource circulation technologies that contribute to the Cool Earth and the Clean Earth are mapped in a matrix in Fig. 1.

The horizontal axis shows the status of resources to be circulated, whether the concentration is high or low, or recovery is easy or difficult. Technologies are shown to the left of the matrix that are currently difficult to recover target substances because the substances spread widely or exist in low concentration. In order to solve such problems and realize sustainable resource circulation to recover the global environment, there are at least two methods to employ. One is the way to recover the target substances and convert them into beneficial substances, and the other is to decompose or detoxify the target substances.

The vertical axis shows where the degree of development of technology, from technologies that are already at the commercial stage to those that remain in the initial laboratory stage. Therefore, the lower left of the matrix is the area and field for challenging R&D to be promoted in Moonshot R & D Program, where recovery is difficult and development remains in the early stages.

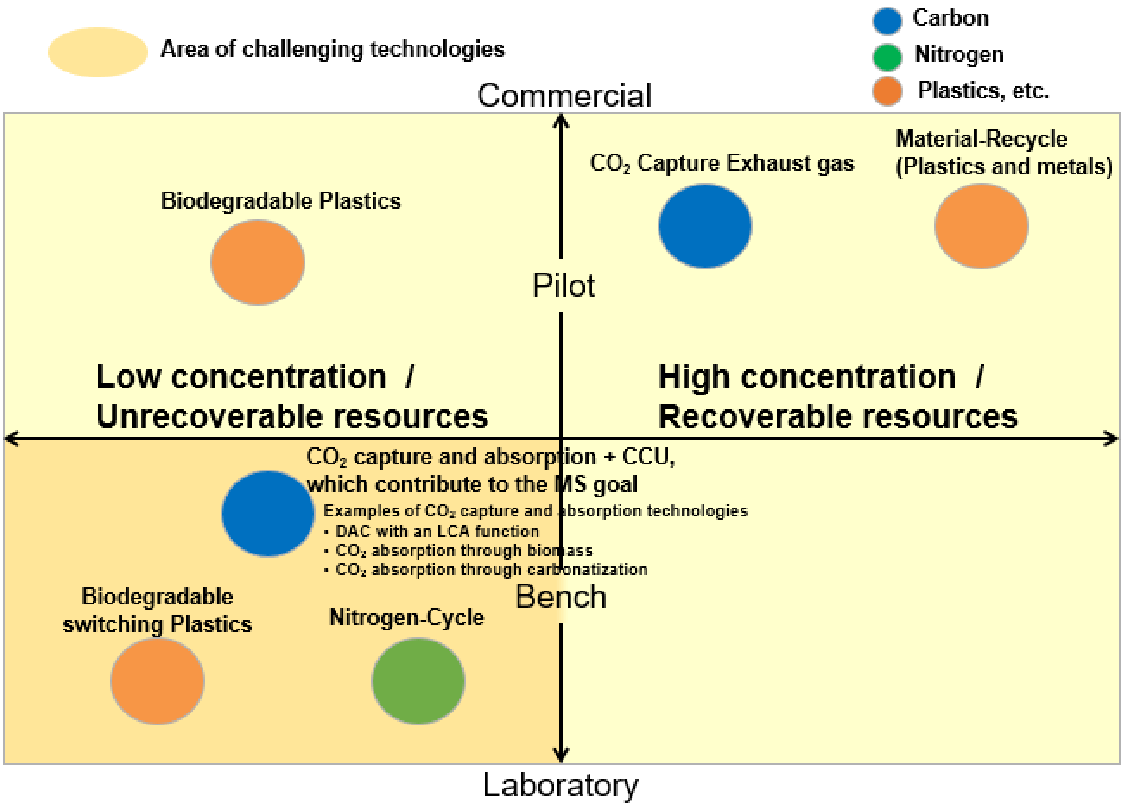

Fig. 1 Science and Technology Map for the Cool Earth and the Clean Earth

(2) Research subject for realization of the MS Goal

The lower left quadrant in Fig.1 is the area and field for challenging R&D to be promoted under the Moonshot R & D Program. R&D should proceed with keeping the following points in mind. In order to have the most effective and efficient countermeasure, the most cutting edge scientific trends in and outside Japan shall be researched and used for R&D. R&D programs will be subjected to periodic review by foreign experts with a view to tapping domestic and foreign knowledge and ideas. In addition, R&D will be promoted to achieve the MS Goal by establishing stage gates and conducting evaluation stage-by-stage.

In addition, from the viewpoint of smoothly implementing research results in society, a system that enables researchers in various fields to participate in ethical, legal, and social issues will be considered. With regard to technologies extending across a broad range of technology fields and application areas, not only collaboration between industry, academia and the public sector but also cooperation with foreign research institutions will be promoted.

＜The Cool Earth＞

- R&D shall contribute to the recovery of the global environment, which is the MS Goal, and shall be challenging theme, except for ongoing national projects but including NEDO Feasibility Study Program.
- It is necessary to promote the sophistication of GHG capture and absorption technologies and technologies to utilize captured and absorbed GHGs and also to collect technology development data necessary for appropriately evaluating uncertainties and challenges (e.g., cost, potentials, environmental burden, social affordability, and LCA). It is also necessary that R&D programs be evaluated as a total system, including utilization of captured GHGs and energy sources. With regard to the reduction of CO_2 emissions, R&D programs, mainly those concerning CO_2 capture and absorption technologies (core negative emission technologies [See figure 6 below]), are important. Direct air capture (DAC), which is a core negative emission technology, represents a technological pathway that does not affect the natural environment and is therefore an important technology. As for CO_2 capture and absorption technologies that artificially accelerate natural processes, uncertainties over reduction cost and reduction potential are greater than in the case of DAC, and some of those technologies require verification of the reduction effect. Therefore, it is important to

examine technologies by collecting technology data necessary for appropriately evaluating and analyzing the uncertainties and challenges (Examples of CO_2 capture and absorption technologies [core negative emission technologies])

- ○ DAC: Technology to directly capture CO_2 existing in the atmosphere.
- ○ CO_2 absorption through biomass: Technology to artificially accelerate CO_2 absorption through plants capable of absorbing massive amounts of CO_2 (e.g., trees and plants [innovative biomass] and seagrass meadows and seaweeds [e.g., Blue Carbon]).
- ○ CO_2 absorption through carbonatization: Technology to artificially accelerate weathering of cracked and scattered rocks, such as basalt (Enhanced weathering).

- ・ From the viewpoint of GHG reduction, R&D for materials other than CO_2 for which the global warming potential ratio is high and its emission is large, such as N_2O and others, may be targeted.
- ・ Assuming total system and considering cost and energy balance, KPIs for the development theme shall be set.

＜The Clean Earth＞

- ・ R&D shall contribute to the recovery of the global environment, which is the MS Goal, and shall be challenging theme, except for ongoing national projects but including the NEDO Feasibility Study Program.
- ・ One example is marine biodegradable plastic. Based on the Roadmap for Marine Biodegradable Plastics, the development of new materials which provide marine biodegradability and have equal or higher performance compared with the plastics currently used in various applications may be targeted. In that case, the new material shall provide a function which is not currently realized (such as the function to control the timing of degradability, the function of degradability works appropriately in various marine environments, and the biological safety of degradability including intermediate products generated by decomposition).

(3) Direction of research and development for realization of the MS Goal

○2030 (Output target)

<The Cool Earth>
Development of circulation technology on a pilot scale for reducing greenhouse gases, that is also effective in terms of life cycle assessment (LCA).

<The Clean Earth>
Development of technology on a pilot scale or in a form of prototype that converts environmentally harmful substances into valuable or harmless materials.

○2050 (Outcome target)

<The Cool Earth and The Clean Earth>
Realization of sustainable resource circulation to recover the global environment. Commercial plants or products utilizing circulation technology will be deployed globally.

For large-scale operations of resource circulation activities in 2050, the deployment period of large-scale facilities is to be ensured, assuming the establishment of demonstration facilities and pilot facilities necessary for the subsequent technological development in stages. Therefore, as of 2030, the goal is to establish several pilot plants and demonstration facilities with the establishment of the technology.

Fig. 2 shows the schematics timeline in 2030, 2040, 2050, and beyond, for achieving targets through the Moonshot projects.

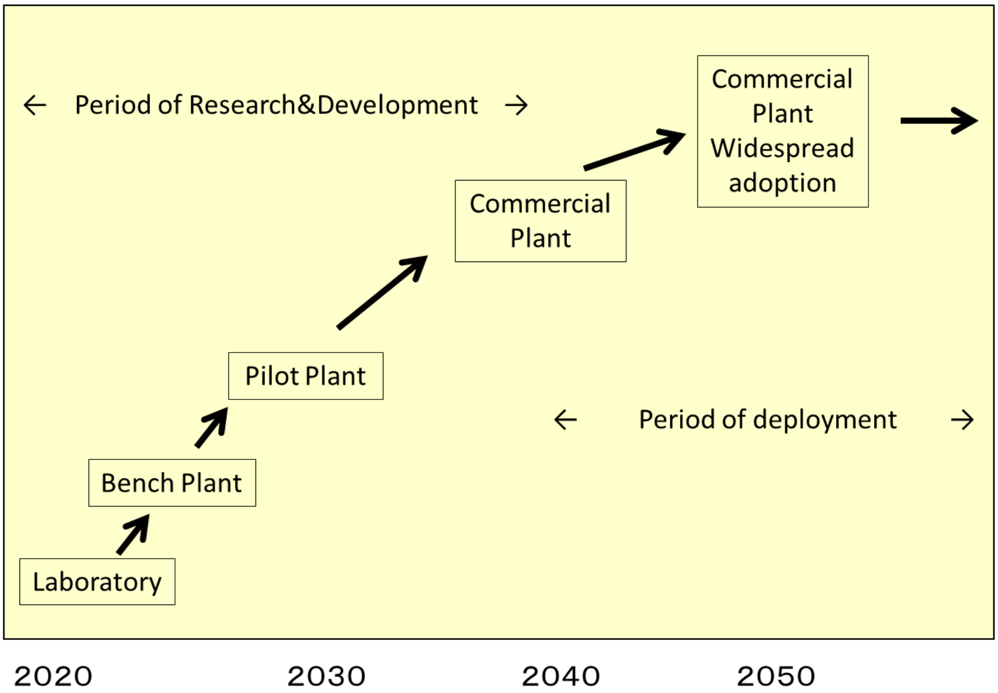

Fig. 2 Timeline for realization of the MS Goal

＜Reference: Analysis for realization of the MS Goal＞

Summary of content which is analyzed in the Initiative Report presented in Moonshot International Symposium and the discussions at the Working Group for the Green Innovation Strategy Meeting is shown, as follows.

1. The Cool Earth

(1) Current status

Regarding global warming, there are many gases called greenhouse gases. Characteristics of 7 major greenhouse gases, which are subject to be reported, are described in Table 1.

As is well known, CO_2 has an overwhelming influence, but CH_4 and N_2O also have a certain influence.

Table 1 Characteristics of 7 major greenhouse gases

		Emission : V 100 million tons / year	Global Warming Potential : K (CO_2=1)	Impact on Global Warming =V×K
①CO_2		350	1	350
②CH_4		3	28	63
③N_2O		0.1	265	31
④Fluorine compounds	HFCs	0.1>	12,400>	-
	PFCs	0.1>	11,100>	-
	SF_6	0.1>	23,500	-
	NF_3	0.1>	16,100	-

Fig. 3, 4, and 5 show increase of annual greenhouse gas emissions and concentration, and increase of atmosphere temperature, respectively. The temperature continues to rise consistently, and its speed is about 0.1 °C per 10 years.

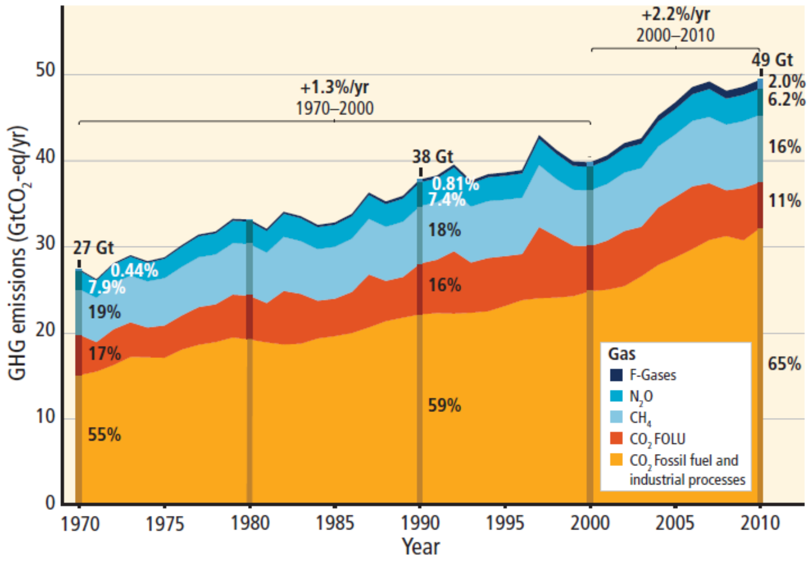

Fig. 3 Greenhouse gas emission trend [3]

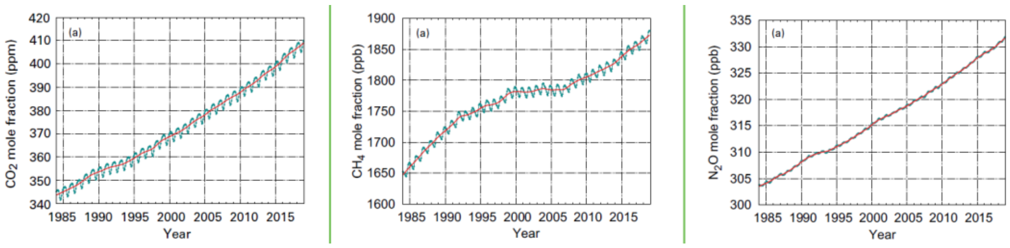

Fig. 4 Greenhouse gas atmospheric concentration trend [4]

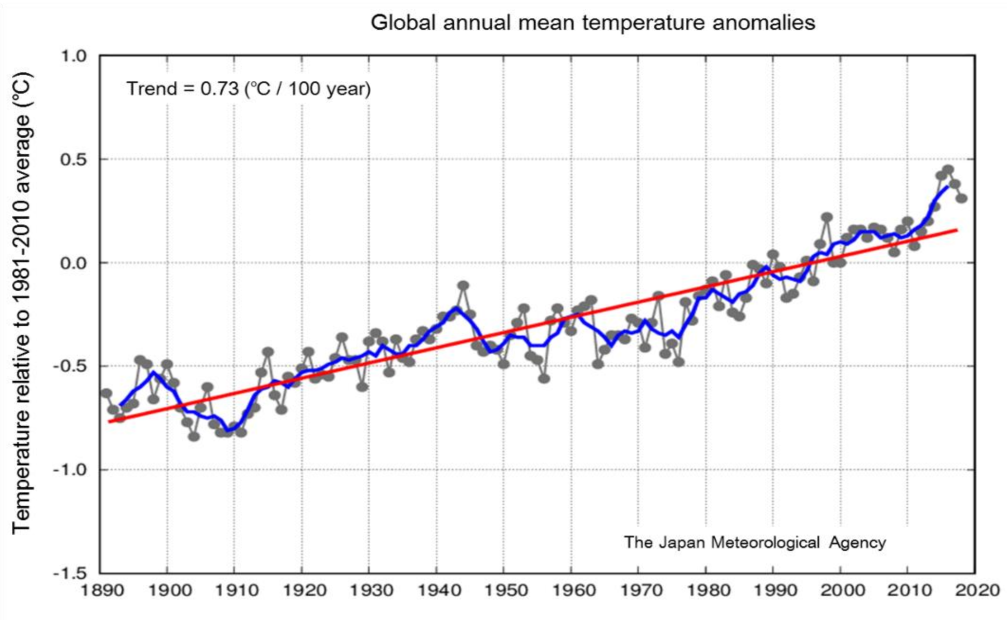

Fig. 5 Atmospheric temperature rise trend [5]

(2) Approach

The countermeasures for each greenhouse gas are described below. In order to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, it is necessary to take countermeasures not only against CO_2 but also against other types of GHGs, which account for around 24% of overall GHG emissions.

① CO_2

The CO_2 capture, storage and utilization flow chart concerning the biggest issues in global warming is shown in Fig. 6.

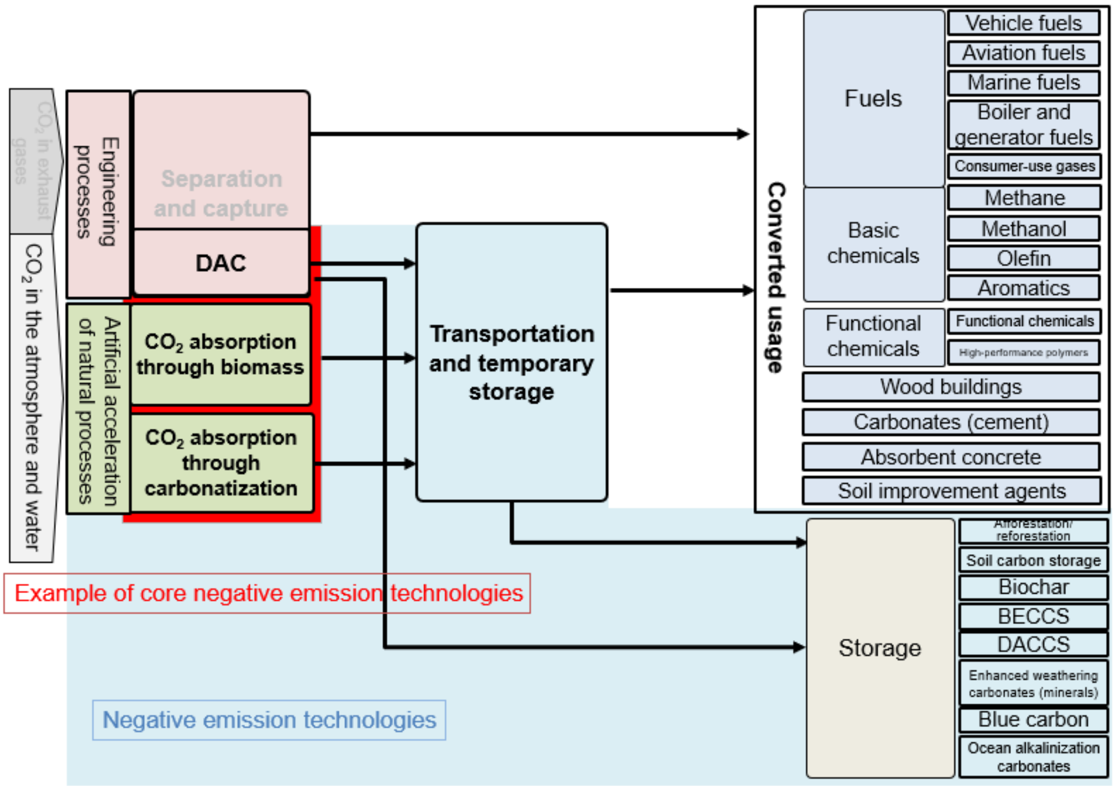

Fig. 6 CO_2 capture, storage and utilization flow chart [6]

There are already some implementations of CO_2 recovery from exhaust gas combustion, which contains high concentration of CO_2, by absorption, adsorption and membrane.

On the other hand, few R&D regarding CO_2 recovery from the atmosphere has yet been carried out, because CO_2 concentration is as low as 400 ppm.

The recovered CO_2 can be stored underground and contained (Storage; CCS), or can be converted into fuel and/or various chemicals as a raw material

(CCU). If CO_2 is converted to fuel and burned, fuel consumption can be reduced through circulation. If the various chemicals converted from CO_2 are distributed in the market, the consumption of conventional fossil resources can also be reduced. At present, although there is some commercial implementation, most of CCU activities are at the R&D stage and further development should be encouraged.

In the ICEF Roadmap, the summary table of CO_2 removal (CDR, carbon dioxide removal) (Table 2) was shown. The Initiative Report, while citing the summary table, offered the analysis that among the technologies shown in the table, DAC is the only purely-technological pathway which does not affect the natural environment and that all the other pathways are likely to become unstable, or could cause unexpected results. Therefore, DAC is an important technology that should be selected as a target subject of technological development.

Table 2 Summary table of CO_2 removal (CDR, carbon dioxide removal) technologies

		Cost	Energy Requirements	Land Use	Water Consumption	Risk of Reversal	Verifiability	Implement Readiness
NATURAL	Reforestation & Enhanced Forest Management	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Potentially Unacceptable/ Unavailable	Exercise Caution	Exercise Caution	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Generally Acceptable/ Available
NATURAL	Wetland & Coastal Restoration	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Exercise Caution	Exercise Caution	Generally Acceptable/ Available
NATURAL	Soil Carbon Restoration	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Exercise Caution	Potentially Unacceptable/ Unavailable	Exercise Caution
TECHNOLOGICAL	DACS	Potentially Unacceptable/ Unavailable	Exercise Caution	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Exercise Caution
TECHNOLOGICAL	Terrestrial Enhanced Weathering	Exercise Caution	Exercise Caution	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Exercise Caution	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Exercise Caution
TECHNOLOGICAL	Ocean Alkalinity Modification	Exercise Caution	Exercise Caution	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Exercise Caution	Potentially Unacceptable/ Unavailable
HYBRID	Hybrid Bioenergy with CCS (BECCS)	Exercise Caution	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Potentially Unacceptable/ Unavailable	Exercise Caution	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Exercise Caution	Generally Acceptable/ Available
HYBRID	Bioenergy with Biochar Sequestration (BEBCS)	Exercise Caution	Generally Acceptable/ Available	Potentially Unacceptable/ Unavailable	Exercise Caution	Exercise Caution	Potentially Unacceptable/ Unavailable	Generally Acceptable/ Available

LEGEND: Generally Acceptable/ Available; Exercise Caution; Potentially Unacceptable/ Unavailable

Afforestation/reforestation	Afforestation creates new areas of forests, while reforestation revives and restores forests depleted due to natural and human activities.
Soil carbon storage	Technology to store and manage biomass-derived carbon in soil (excluding biochar)
Biochar	Technology to fix carbon through carbonization of biomass
BECCS	Technology to capture and store CO_2 generated through combustion when biomass energy is used
DACCS	Technology to directly capture CO_2 from the atmosphere and store it
Enhanced weathering	Technology to artificially promote weathering by cracking and scattering rocks, such as basalt. CO_2 is absorbed through the weathering (carbonatization) process
Blue carbon: Ocean fertilization and Promoting growth	Technology to artificially accelerate CO_2 absorption and fixation by promoting biological production through the spraying of nutrients and use of superior varieties of organisms
Blue carbon: Ocean sequestration	Approach of sequestering carbon contained in plant residues in the oceans (preventing the generation of CO_2 through natural dissolution). Including not only blue carbon but also inputs from the outside
Ocean alkalinization	Carbon removal method that promotes natural carbon absorption by the oceans by adding alkaline substances to seawater

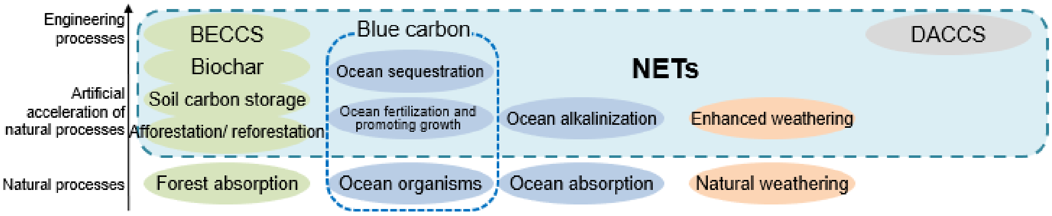

Fig. 7 Definitions of negative emission technologies [8]

At the Working Group for the Green Innovation Strategy Meeting, the definitions of the negative emission technologies shown in Fig. 7 were discussed. Negative emission technologies contribute to the removal of CO_2 from the atmosphere by capturing, absorbing and storing CO_2 existing in the atmosphere. Among the example technologies shown there, DACCS and BECCS are technologies using engineering processes whose CO_2 reduction effect can be easily verified. Among negative emission technologies, DACCS and BECCS are characterized as important ones. All technologies other than DACCS and BECCS combine natural processes and are therefore unstable or could cause unexpected results.

Table 3 shows a comparison between negative emission technologies based on various sorts of information. Very wide variation is seen in reduction cost and reduction potential at present due to a data shortage and uncertainties regarding regional characteristics. There are also technologies that require verification of the reduction effect. It is important to examine technologies by collecting technology data necessary for appropriately evaluating and analyzing the uncertainties and challenges. With regard to technologies extending across a broad range of technology fields and application areas, not only collaboration between industry, academia and the public sector but also cooperation with foreign research institutions will be promoted.

Table 3 Characteristics and technology potentials of negative emission technologies [8]

Classification	TRL	Reduction cost $/tCO_2$ *1		Reduction potential $GtCO_2$/year *2		Land use *3 m^2/tCO_2/year	Verification of the reduction effect *4	Advantage or disadvantage for Japan in implementation *5
Ocean alkalinization	3	305	10~600	11.0	2~20	0	Required	○
Ocean fertilization	3	67	23~111	4.4	2.6~6.2	0	Required	○
Ocean sequestration	2	72	50~94	0.9	0.7~1	0	Already	○
Enhanced weathering	4	128	50~200	3.0	2~4	29	Required	○
DACCS	6	172	30~600	3.5	1~6	4	Already	△
BECCS	7	135	60~200	5.6	0.5~15	379	Already	△
Afforestation/ reforestation	9	28	5~50	2.3	0.5~3.6	978	Already	○
Soil carbon storage	7	28	45~100	4.1	0.4~8.6	0	Required	○
Biochar	6	75	30~120	2.6	0.3~75	580	Already	○
Fixation of carbon as materials (DAC + carbonatization + use for civil engineering works and buildings, wooden buildings, and recycling of wooden materials)								

*1: The median assumed CO_2 reduction cost in 2050

*2: The median global reduction potential in 2050. Regarding land-based biomass-related technologies, there are data overlaps.

*3: The area necessary for reducing one ton of CO_2 annually. The 978 m^2/tCO_2/year necessary for afforestation/ reforestation means that afforestation/ reforestation in the whole of Hokkaido (83,000 km^2) would have an effect equivalent to the reduction of 0.085 billion tCO_2/year. The area necessary for PV is around 10 m^2 (in a case where electricity generation capacity with emissions of 0.5kgCO_2/kWh, an efficiency of 18% and a utilization rate of 12% is to be replaced)

*4: Whether the reduction effect has been verified and whether a consensus has been obtained.

*5: Superiority/inferiority of Japan compared with other countries. For DACCS and BECCS, CCS is indispensable. In terms of availability of sites suitable for CCS, Japan is at a disadvantage.

To achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, there are expectations for early development of negative emission technologies, as not all emissions can be stopped and some amounts of emissions will inevitably continue due to technology and cost constraints. Toward "realization of sustainable resource circulation to recover the global environment by 2050," which is the MS goal, it is important to conduct R&D with due consideration given to a recycling system encompassing not only CO_2 capture and absorption but also utilization in order to map out a business vision with a view to disseminating negative emissions technologies, mainly those intended to capture and absorb CO_2 (core negative emission technologies).

<Direction of development of examples of core negative emission technologies>

(DAC)

DAC is now underway with some technologies and efforts as shown in Table 4 and 5. Various R&D initiatives have been carried out for conversion and utilization, and some are already implemented. [9] But these technologies have low efficiency and high energy consumption. By significantly improving these issues, DAC and CO_2 utilization should be realized with feasible cost for deployment, and should be effective also in terms of LCA.

Table 4 Examples of technology currently used in DAC [10][11][12]

Target	Current status	Examples of technology
DAC	Laboratory ～ Pilot plant	✓ Absorb CO_2 in alkaline solution → Immobilize in carbonate → Firing and release CO_2 ✓ Adsorb and desorb CO_2 with honeycomb ceramic adsorbent containing amine ✓ Adsorb and desorb CO_2 with activated carbon and K_2CO_3 adsorbent

Table 5 List of major characteristics on DAC pilot plant [7][11][13][14]

Company	Thermal energy/ tCO_2 (GJ)	Power/ tCO_2 (kWh)	Heat: Power ratio	Reference
Climeworks	9.0	450	5.6	Ishimoto 2017
Carbon Engineering	5.3	366	4.0	Keith 2018
Global Thermostat	4.4	160	7.6	Ishimoto 2017
APS 2011 NaOH case	6.1	194	8.7	APS 2011

(CO_2 absorption through biomass)

Research is underway regarding innovative biomass materials, such as plants that accelerate the pace of carbon absorption. It is important to evaluate the CO_2 absorption effect and environmental impact. Also important is appropriate disposal of excess biomass due to saturation of accumulated carbon (e.g., utilization, CCS, and biochar). There are technology seeds, such as development of plants which grow quickly and absorb massive amounts of CO_2 and to which certain functions are discretionarily added through genome editing with a view to future utilization.

There are three carbon sinks recognized by the UNEP, i.e., mangroves, salt marshes, and seagrass meadows. Although seaweeds are not recognized as blue carbon sinks at present, large seaweeds are considered, both within and outside Japan, to have a particularly large potential as a blue carbon sink. In the United States and Australia, research in the blue carbon field is being conducted actively from the viewpoint of ecology preservation, and the inclusion of blue carbon in inventory counting and development of an original evaluation method have started. In Japan, too, it is necessary to establish methods for storing CO_2 and evaluating the environmental impact in the blue carbon field.

(CO_2 absorption through carbonatization)

Technology to enhanced weathering using CO_2 absorption through carbonatization artificially accelerates the natural weathering process that occurs on a timescale of thousands to tens of thousands of years by cracking and scattering rocks containing silicates, such as basalt. In Japan, the necessary conditions are satisfied, including the presence of basalt and other mineral resources and locations suitable for implementation, including cultivated land, forests, and seashores.

In recent years, R&D activities and demonstration tests have been vigorously conducted abroad. In Japan, there have been few specialized research programs despite the abundance of necessary geological resources, geoscientific information and experts in relevant technology fields. It is necessary to evaluate the CO_2 reduction effect and environmental impact (risk evaluation) and develop evaluation techniques, including monitoring and simulation.

② CH_4

CH_4 has negative impact following CO_2 on the environment. The main sources of CH_4 emissions are associated with fossil fuel production, livestock, landfills, waste and agriculture. [12] In fossil fuel production, some efforts have been made against the gas accompanying natural gas mining. In livestock, the gas discharged from cows accounts for a significant amount. There is a possibility of using biotechnology as a countermeasure against the emission from livestock. In landfills, waste, and agriculture, although there is also a possibility of using biotechnology, no effective solution has been found.

③ N_2O

For N_2O, major artificial emissions originate from nitrogen chemical fertilizer used in agriculture (Fig. 8). In response to the global population increase, such fertilizer has been used for efficient food production and sprayed over farmland with excess amounts of the levels capable to be absorbed by plants. The excess fertilizer remaining in the farmland flows out, through rainwater and groundwater, into rivers and then into lakes and oceans. Thus, the target area against the N_2O emissions seems to be widespread. However, it is actually not a large area on a global scale as for the case in CH_4. Therefore, it is sufficiently possible to circulate N_2 from N_2O by controlling the behavior of N_2O emissions in the environment, such as lake bottoms, originating far from the fertilizer in the farmland. Although it has not been implemented yet, some R&D has been conducted as shown in Table 5.

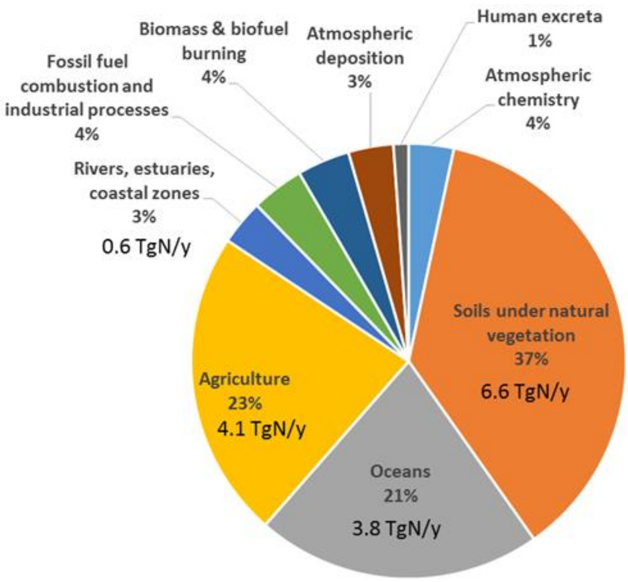

Fig. 8. Breakdown of N_2O sources [15]

Table 5 Examples of technology for the circulation of N_2O [16][17][18][19]

Target	Current status	Examples of technology
N_2O	Laboratory	✓ Reduce N_2O to N_2 with natural or artificially modified enzymes ✓ Reduce N_2O to N_2 by chemical reaction through a catalyst ✓ Reduce N_2O to N_2 using microorganisms ✓ Suppress the generation of N_2O by NH_3 and NO_3 adsorbent

④ Fluorine compounds

Out of the 7 major greenhouse gases, four gases are fluorine compound gases. These have a large global warming potential, but the impact on global warming is small (as its absolute amount is small). These fluorine compound gases are not naturally derived nor generated from a wide range, and the emission source is almost entirely limited to refrigerant gas or the like. Because of these characteristics, an appropriate recovery process before being released to the atmosphere is reasonable. Therefore, regulatory management is appropriate.

2. The Clean Earth

(1) Current status

Looking at the current status in Japan, harmful substances include various exhaust gases (NOx, SOx, PM2.5 and etc.), liquid drainage (oil, nitrogen, phosphorus, organic substances, etc.), and soil wastes (metals, organic pollutants, etc.) are regulated by law. However, nitrogen compounds are partially leaked to the environment even under regulations. This is one of the reasons why nitrogen has already exceeded the planetary boundary limits of high risk level. As shown in Fig. 8, the nitrogen compounds are leaked to the environment, including N_2O derived from chemical fertilizers, NOx in exhaust gas and nitrogen compounds contained in industrial wastewater.

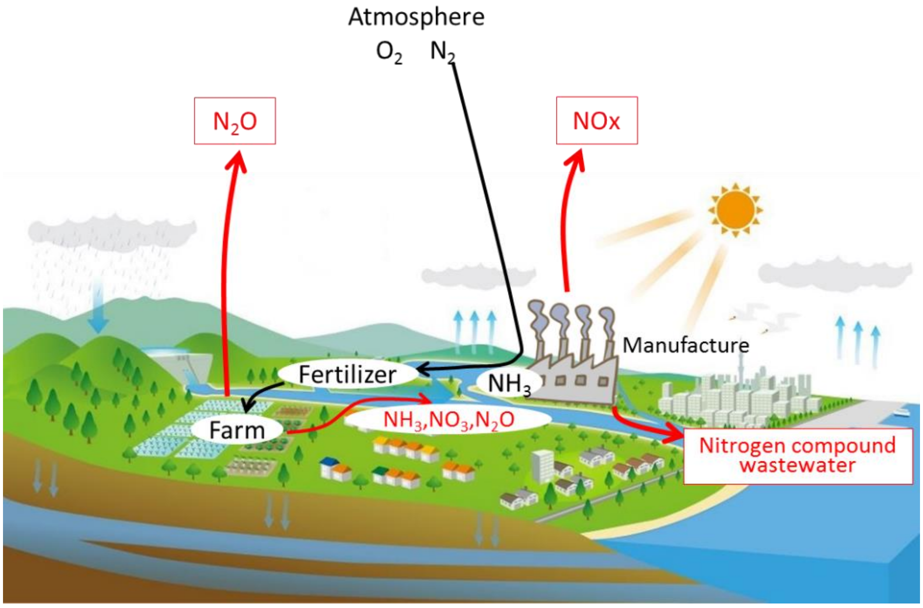

Fig. 9 Conceptual diagram of nitrogen circulation

Plastic garbage is one social problem that has leaked into the environment. Fig. 10 shows the amount of waste plastic and its treatment status in Japan.

Waste plastic which outflows from land to sea has become a global problem. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) estimates that 9 million tons of plastic flow into the sea annually (Table 6). It is said that as many as 700 species in the sea, including endangered species, have been damaged by plastic tangles or accidental ingestion of plastic, so there are concerns about the adverse impacts on food chains and ecosystems. Protecting the richness of marine ecosystems is one of the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). So technology development for solving this problem should be addressed. For reducing marine plastic litter, waste management including recycling systems is necessary. In addition, it is effective to introduce biodegradable plastics.

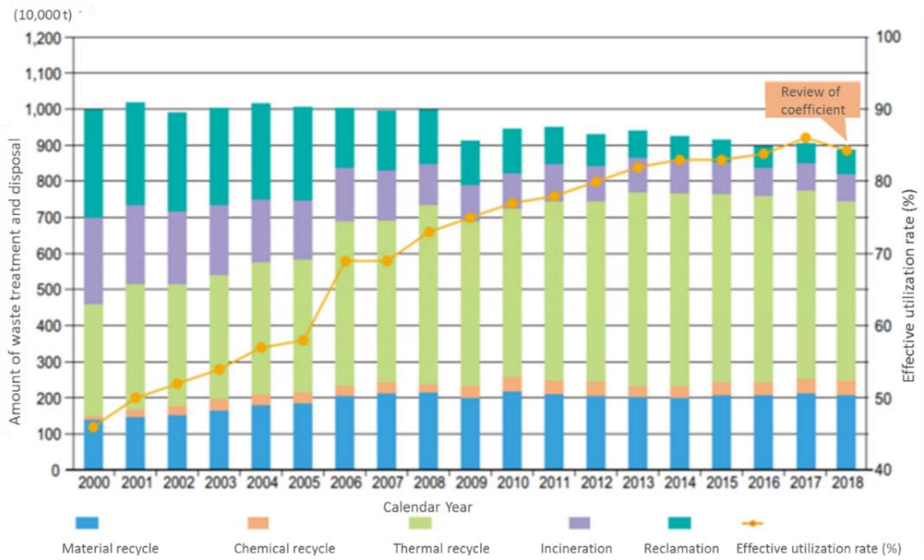

Fig. 10 Treatment status of waste plastic in Japan [20]

Table 6 Sources of plastic pollution reaching the marine ecosystem [21]

(thousand metric tones per annum)

Source	Tonnage plastics estimated to be entering the ecosystem
Rivers/land run off-land based	9,000
Direct dumping	1,500
Fishing gear	640
Lost cargo	600
Vehicle tire dust	270
Industrial pellet spills	230
Road and building paint	210
Textiles	190
Cosmetics	35
Marine paint	16

(2) Approach

① Nitrogen compounds

Conventionally, NOx in exhaust gas is denitrated by ammonia. The remaining NOx has been released into the environment with its low concentration.

Nitrogen compounds in waste water from industry have also been released into the environment with their low concentration.

The circulation technology regarding NOx and nitrogen compounds, which is effective even for very low concentrations, is expected. Since it is still at the laboratory level, there is no example of social implementation. Examples of possible circulation technology are shown in Table 7.

Table 7 Examples of technology for the circulation of nitrogen compounds [22][23][24][25][26][27]

Target	Current status	Examples of technology
NOx	Laboratory	✓ Convert NOx in exhaust gas to ammonia by chemical reaction using a catalyst ✓ Convert NOx to nitric acid by chemical reaction
Nitrogen compounds in waste water	Laboratory	✓ Convert nitrogen-containing organic in wastewater to ammonia by catalytic reaction ✓ Convert nitrogen-containing organic in wastewater to ammonia using microorganisms

② Marine plastic litter

Regarding the actions for marine plastic litter, Fig. 11 shows the resource flow using biodegradable plastics. It is not necessary to replace all conventional hard-to-decompose plastics with biodegradable plastics. This is because even if it is difficult to decompose, it does not necessarily flow into the sea if properly managed and processed. On the other hand, it is necessary to introduce applications preferentially where biodegradability is suitable, such as applications that have a high possibility of spilling into the marine ecosystem or where use in river, lake, marsh, and marine takes place.

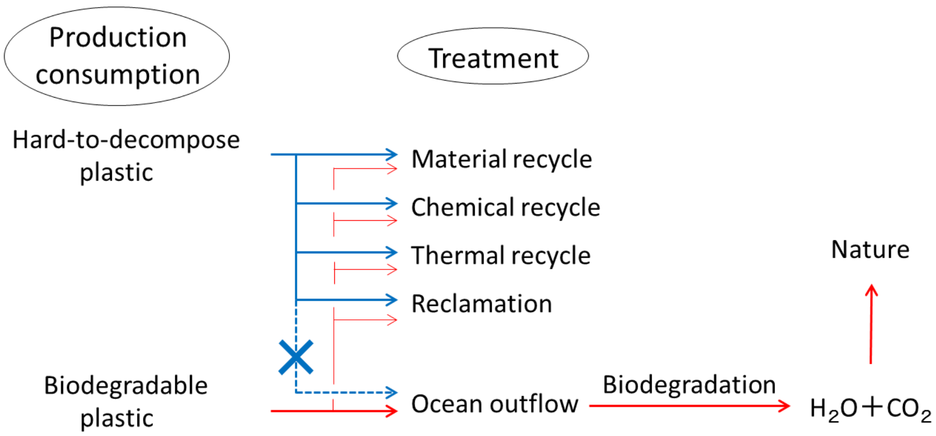

Fig. 10 Plastic resource flow with biodegradable plastics

Biodegradable plastics can be returned into the environment by becoming

CO_2, nitrogen, and oxygen that lead to large ground, marine and air resource circulation.

Compared to the amount and type of microorganisms and enzymes in the soil, those in the sea are overwhelmingly less. Therefore, the development of plastics which decompose in the sea is more difficult than those that decompose in soil. Even under such circumstances, R&D on biodegradable and detoxifying plastics has already started, but the variety of such marine biodegradable plastics are limited. In general, plastic products fulfill its function by blending multi kind of plastic materials or by multi-layered plastics, rather than the single plastic material. If various functions are performed by increasing the kind of marine biodegradable plastics, it expands the usage and it contributes to the dissemination, therefore, development of plastics providing marine biodegradable capability is necessary. It is also noted that plastic products use not only plastic materials but also organic substances other than plastic material, such as, additives, surface treatment agent, pigment, paint and glue, and therefore, marine biodegradability of such substances shall be considered in designing the plastic products.

Examples of the products which have been commercialized and marketed are shown as below.

- Polylactic acid
- Fatty acid polyester
- Polyvinyl alcohol

In addition, state-of-the-art efforts to add a function (switch function) to control the start time and speed of biodegradation at the design stage have also recently started.

There is the application for which a biodegradable plastic having a so-called switch function capable of purposely biodegrading. For example, fishing gear is used mechanically, such as rewinding, so that it easily flows out into the sea when the net breaks. However, it is very beneficial for it to not decompose and maintain a predetermined performance while used as fishing gear. Thus, it has a function that starts to decompose when it flows into the sea but not when it is being used.

Since it is still at the laboratory stage, there are no examples of social implementation. Examples of possible biodegradable plastic technology to add a switch function are shown in Table 8.

Table 8 Examples of biodegradable plastic technology to add switch function [27][28][29][30]

Target	Current status	Examples of technology
Biodegradable plastic with switch function	Laboratory	✓ Technology to control the starting point of biodegradation • Biodegradation appears when the chemical structure changes in pH, salt concentration, etc. • Biodegradation appears when the enzyme in the material is activated by the physical stimulus due to outflow ✓ Technology to control the rate of biodegradation • Controlling biodegradation rate by changing crystallinity and crystal thickness • Controlling biodegradation rate by using microbiomes such as biofilm

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History of revisions

Version 1　Formulated in February 2020

Version 2　Revised in April 2022

Revised sections

2. Related government policy

(1) Environment Innovation Strategy

(2) Long-Term Strategy under the Paris Agreement

(4) Direction of the government's policy

3. Direction of research and development

(2) Research subject for realization of the MS Goal

＜Reference：Analysis for realization of the MS Goal＞

(2) Approach

① CO_2

Points of revision

Reflecting the most recent policy developments

✓ Additional information on the background to the carbon neutrality declaration

① Declared the ambitious goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 and reducing GHG emissions 46% by FY2030.

② Made a cabinet decision on Japan's Long-term Strategy under the Paris Agreement in October 2021.

③ Direction of the government's policy (=importance of negative emission technologies).

● Revision of the direction of R&D

✓ Expansion of the scope of priority technology development programs (CO_2 capture and absorption technologies that artificially accelerate natural processes, in addition to DAC, have been included in the scope).

✓ Additional descriptions regarding negative emission technologies

✓ Addition descriptions based on the discussions held on matters related to negative emission technologies at the Working Group for the Green Innovation Strategy Meeting