

Context and policies for energy, climate, ventilation in Japan

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ABSTRACT

Firstly, referring to the characteristics of Japanese climatic conditions and statistics for energy use in buildings, Japan's reduction target of energy toward 2030 will be introduced. To reach the target, the Building Energy Efficiency Act of Japan is being revised stepwise to cover more categories of buildings by implementing the obligation of compliance. By 2025, all newly built buildings will be required the compliance to the requirement of primary energy use not more than the standard energy use and of envelope thermal performance for residential buildings. By 2030, all newly built residential and non-residential buildings will be required to be Zero-Energy-Oriented, respectively. The Zero-Energy-Oriented house and building are defined by the ratio of energy use reduction compared with the standard energy use. In parallel with the policies and the Act for energy-use reduction, policies to promote the usage of wood especially in mid-rise or high-rise buildings have been implemented. For the policies, Building Standard Law is being revised to accommodate more reasonable structural and fire-safety requirements. There is also ongoing revision and further development of the LCCM (Lifecycle Carbon Minus) buildings to promote buildings with low embodied carbon.

KEYWORDS

Building Energy Efficiency Act, Zero-Energy-Oriented house and building, Mid-rise and High-rise wooden buildings, Lifecycle Carbon Minus house and building