

# Outline of the Act to Partially Amend the Climate Change Adaptation Act and the Act on the Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency, Independent Administrative Agency

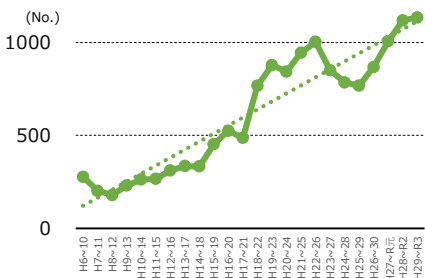
Ministry of the Environment

In order to strengthen heat illness countermeasures (one area of adaptation to climate change), the **Climate Change Adaptation Act** will be amended to create an **action plan** that outlines the government's heat illness countermeasures, to put a system for providing **special warning information** that alerts the public when there is a high risk of heat illness into law, and to establish a system to improve prevention of heat illness, such as **providing measures to set up evacuation facilities** for cases when special warnings to evacuate from the heat are announced.

## ■ Background

- Although the relevant ministries and agencies have been working to raise awareness about heat illness countermeasures, the **number of heat illness deaths has continued to increase**, frequently **reaching over 1,000 per year** in recent years.
- Although "Heat Stroke Alert" has been issued since 2021, public awareness of the **importance of preventing heat illness** is still insufficient.
- As global warming progresses, the risk of **extreme temperatures** is expected to **increase**, necessitating aggressive legally-backed heat illness countermeasures.

Number of Heat Illness Deaths (5-year moving average)



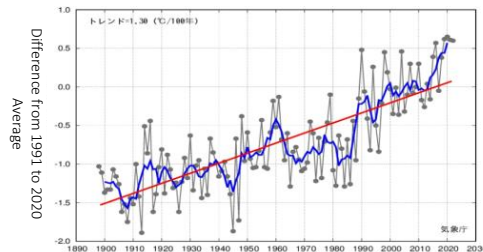
Source: Compiled by the Ministry of the Environment from Demographic Statistics

Number of Deaths due to Natural Disasters and Heat Illness

	Natural Disaster	Heat Illness
2017	129	635
2018	444	1,581
2019	155	1,224
2020	119	1,528
2021	186	755


Source: 2022 White Paper on Disaster Management and Demographic Statistics

Annual Mean Temperature Anomaly in Japan



Black Line: Average temperature anomalies for each year; Blue Line: 5-year running mean; Red Line: Long-term linear trend. The baseline is the 30-year average for 1991 through 2020.  
Source: Japan Meteorological Agency, Annual Japan Average Temperature

## ■ Major Amendments

	Current State	Measures to be Taken as a Result of Amendments to the Climate Change Adaptation Act
National Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Action Plan against Heat Illness</b> will be formulated by the Heat Illness Prevention Council chaired by the Minister of the Environment (members are the heads of relevant departments of ministries and agencies). <b>(Not legally mandated)</b> (Relevant ministries and agencies: Cabinet Secretariat; Cabinet Office; Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism; Japan Tourism Agency; Japan Meteorological Agency)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Upgrade to a statutory plan approved by the Cabinet as the Heat Illness Prevention Action Plan</b></li> <li>→ <b>Strengthen cooperation</b> among relevant ministries and agencies to promote <b>more comprehensive and systematic</b> heat illness countermeasures.</li> <li>*The Heat Illness Prevention Council is established under the Action Plan against Heat Illness.</li> </ul>
Alerts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of the Environment and the Japan Meteorological Agency issue the <b>Heat Stroke Alert</b>. <b>(Not legally mandated)</b></li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The current alerts will be <b>legally positioned</b>.</li> <li>• In addition, a higher level of <b>special Heat Stroke Alert Information</b> will be established to prepare for more serious health hazards. <b>(New)</b></li> <li>→ Putting this information into law will enable stronger and more reliable heat illness countermeasures <b>in conjunction with the following measures</b>.</li> </ul>
Regional Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overseas, cooling centers are being used as a countermeasure against extremely high temperatures, but measures in Japan are limited.</li> <li>• Lack of local government officials to watch for and talk to elderly people living alone and other people vulnerable to heat illness in the region.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designation of facilities (community centers, libraries, shopping centers, etc.) as <b>designated heat shelters (cooling shelters)</b> by mayors of municipalities that meet requirements such as having cooling facilities. <b>(New)</b></li> <li>→ Designated heat shelters will be <b>open to the public</b> during periods under special alert.</li> <li>• Municipal mayors will designate private organizations that raise awareness about heat illness countermeasures as <b>heat illness prevention promotion organizations</b>. <b>(New)</b></li> <li>→ Ensure preventive actions for people vulnerable to heat illness by raising awareness activities that conform to <b>local conditions</b>.</li> </ul>

### Date of Enforcement

- Provisions concerning the formulation of Heat Illness Prevention Action Plan: Date specified by Cabinet Order within one month from the day of promulgation
- Other provisions: Date specified by Cabinet Order within one year from the date of promulgation

### Measures to be Taken as a Result of Amendments to the Act on the Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency

- Added to the duties of the Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency the compilation and analysis of information that forms the **premise for the release of warning information** and the provision of information on the **promotion of countermeasures in the region**.
- Establishment of a system for taking heat illness countermeasures in a **more stable and steady manner**.

Aim to significantly reduce the number of heat illness deaths through the promotion of coordinated measures by the government, municipalities, and other related entities

# 気候変動適応法及び独立行政法人環境再生保全機構法の一部を改正する法律の概要

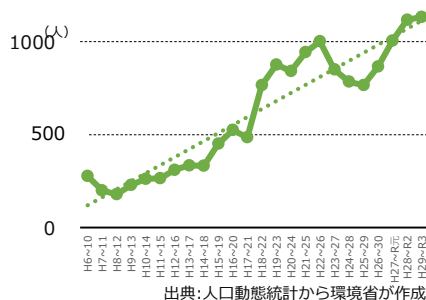


気候変動適応の一分野である熱中症対策を強化するため、**気候変動適応法**を改正し、熱中症に関する政府の対策を示す**実行計画**や、熱中症の危険が高い場合に国民に注意を促す**特別警戒情報**を法定化するとともに、特別警戒情報の発表期間中における**暑熱から避難するための施設の開放措置**など、熱中症予防を強化するための仕組みを創設する等の措置を講じるものです。

## ■ 背景

- 熱中症対策については、関係府省庁で普及啓発等に取り組んできたが、熱中症による**死亡者数の増加傾向**が続いており、近年は、**年間1,000人を超える**年も。
- 「**熱中症警戒アラート**」（本格実施は令和3年から）の発表も実施してきたが、**熱中症予防の必要性**は未だ国民に十分に浸透していない。
- 今後、地球温暖化が進めば、**極端な高温**の発生リスクも**増加**すると見込まれることから、法的裏付けのある、より積極的な熱中症対策を進める必要あり。

熱中症による死亡者(5年移動平均)の推移

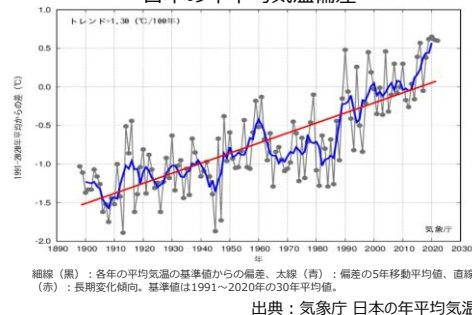


自然災害及び熱中症による死者数

	自然災害	熱中症
2017年	129人	635人
2018年	444人	1,581人
2019年	155人	1,224人
2020年	119人	1,528人
2021年	186人	755人

出典:令和4年防災白書及び人口動態統計

日本の年平均気温偏差



## ■ 主な改正内容

### 現状

- 環境大臣が議長を務める熱中症対策推進会議（構成員は関係府省庁の担当部局長）で**熱中症対策行動計画**を策定（法の位置づけなし）

（関係府省庁:内閣官房、内閣府、総務省、文部科学省、厚生労働省、農林水産省、経済産業省、国土交通省、観光庁、気象庁）

- 環境省と気象庁とで、**熱中症警戒アラート**を発信（法の位置づけなし）  
※本格実施は令和3年から

現行「アラート」の告知画像



- 海外においては、極端な高温時への対策としてクーリングシェルターの活用が進められているが、国内での取組は限定的
- 独居老人等の熱中症弱者に対する地域における見守りや声かけを行う自治体職員等が不足

### 気候変動適応法の改正により措置

- **熱中症対策実行計画**として**法定の閣議決定計画**に格上げ  
→関係府省庁間の**連携を強化**し、これまで以上に**総合的かつ計画的**に熱中症対策を推進

※熱中症対策推進会議は熱中症対策実行計画において位置づけ

- 現行アラートを**熱中症警戒情報**として**法に位置づけ**
- さらに、より深刻な健康被害が発生し得る場合に備え、一段上の**熱中症特別警戒情報**を創設（**新規**）  
→法定化により、以下の**措置とも連動**した、より**強力かつ確実な熱中症対策**が可能に

- 市町村長が冷房設備を有する等の要件を満たす施設（公民館、図書館、ショッピングセンター等）を**指定暑熱避難施設（クーリングシェルター）**として指定（**新規**）  
→指定暑熱避難施設は、特別警戒情報の発表期間中、**一般に開放**
- 市町村長が熱中症対策の普及啓発等に取り組む民間団体等を**熱中症対策普及団体**として指定（**新規**）  
→**地域の実情**に合わせた普及啓発により、熱中症弱者の**予防行動を徹底**



### <施行期日>

- 熱中症対策実行計画の策定に関する規定：公布の日から1月以内で政令で定める日
- その他の規定：公布の日から1年以内で政令で定める日

### 独立行政法人環境再生保全機構法の改正により措置

- **警戒情報の発表の前提**となる情報の整理・分析等や、**地域における対策推進**に関する情報の提供等を環境再生保全機構の業務に追加  
→熱中症対策をより**安定的かつ着実**に行える体制を確立

政府・市町村等関係主体の連携した対策の推進により、熱中症死亡者数の顕著な減少を目指す