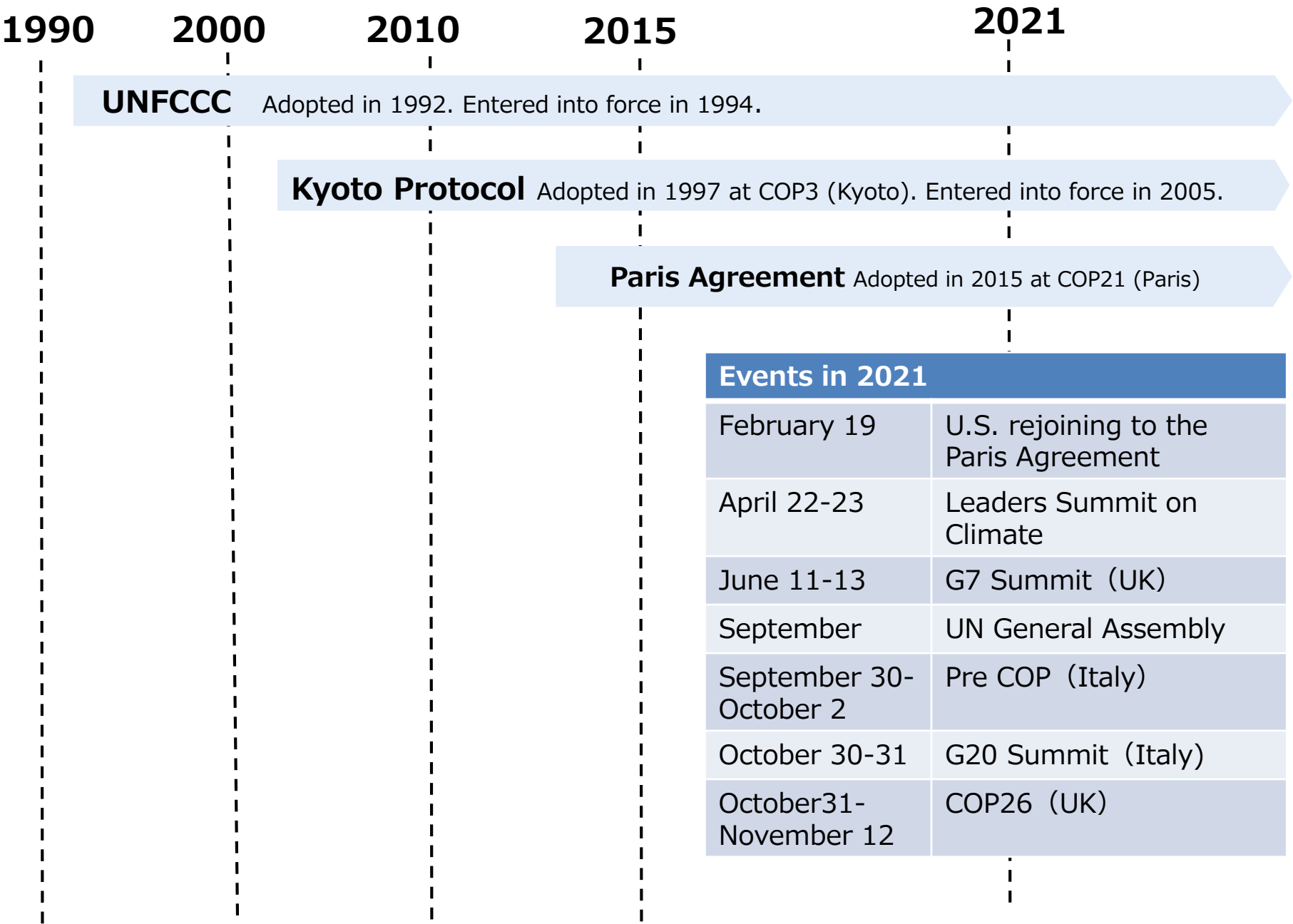


# **Japan's Diplomacy on Climate Change**

**July 2021  
ONO Keiichi  
Director General  
Ambassador for Global Issues  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs**



## Entry into force of the Agreement

- December 2015 **Adoption of the Paris Agreement** at the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC(COP21)
- April 2016 **Signing Ceremony** at the UNHQ ✓ signed by 175 countries /regions including Japan
- November 2016 **Entry into force of the Agreement**
- ◆ As of February 22<sup>th</sup> 2021:
  - Parties: 190 countries / regions (covers approx. 80% of the total emission at the global level )
  - \*Japan ratified on November 8<sup>th</sup> 2016.
  - The US withdrawal took effect on 4<sup>th</sup> November 2020.
  - The US became a Party again on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2021.

## Characteristics of the Paris Agreement

- ✓ New international framework in place of the Kyoto Protocol for GHG emission reductions from 2020.
- ✓ A fair and effective framework that requires both developed and developing countries (no distinction) to submit emission reduction targets (NDCs) and to implement measures to achieve them.
- ✓ Setting a long-term common global goal for holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels.【Art.2】

## Key elements of the Agreement

### 1. Obligations of the Parties:

- ✓ **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC):** All the Parties need to prepare, communicate and maintain their emission reduction targets every five years【Art.4】
- ✓ All the Parties are to report on the progress toward the reduction targets every two years. The report will be reviewed in order to ensure the transparency of the measures taken【Art.13】
- ✓ **Providing financial resources** by **developed country Parties** to assist developing country Parties, and providing support voluntarily by other Parties【Art.9】

### 2. Others

- ✓ Taking stock of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals (global stocktake) every five years【Art.14】

## 1 Agenda

- **April 22-23, 2021** (virtual format)
- The summit was hosted by the U.S. with the aim of adding the momentum of international community by calling on participating countries to take further action on climate change. Issues such as efforts by 2030, support for developing countries transition to a clean energy economy, innovation, and efforts by local governments were discussed.

## 2 Participating countries and organizations

- Leaders and Ministers from about 40 countries and region, civil society and business community participated.
- **PM Suga attended Session 1 (Summit-level, theme: reduction targets)** and Minister of Defense Kishi attended Session 3 (Ministerial-level breakout session, theme: climate security) .

## 3 Main remarks by participants

- In Session 1 (Reduction Targets), several Leaders made remarks about the need of further raising the emission reduction target (NDC) by 2030, net-zero emissions by 2050, and phase out of coal-fired power generation.
- PM Suga declared that Japan aims to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 46% in fiscal year 2030 from its fiscal year 2013 levels, setting an ambitious target which is aligned with the long-term goal of net-zero by 2050. Furthermore, he stressed that Japan will continue strenuous efforts in its challenge to meet the lofty goal of cutting its emission by 50%.
- Also, PM Suga stated that, in order to create a virtuous cycle of the economy and the environment and to realize robust growth toward our ambitious goal for 2030, the Government of Japan will work to maximum utilization of decarbonized power sources, such as renewable energy, and take incentive measures sufficient for inducing investment by companies.
- At the closing session, President Biden welcomed PM Suga's statement. (Japan's commitment was also welcomed by UN Secretary-General Guterres (statement), COP26 President Alok Sharma (tweet), and U.S. Special Presidential Envoy on Climate Change John Kerry.).

# Outcome of the Prime Minister Suga's visit to the U.S. (Climate Change)

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## Launch of Japan-U.S. Climate Partnership at the Summit Meeting

- On April 16 2021, Japan's Prime Minister Suga Yoshihide and U.S. President Joe Biden announced the launch of the "Japan-U.S. Climate Partnership on Ambition, Decarbonization and Clean Energy" following the Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting.
- This is the first cooperation framework on climate change announced by the leaders of Japan and the U.S.
- The two leaders will lead on climate action in the international community, towards the April 22-23 Leaders' Summit on Climate, COP26, and beyond.

## Cooperation under the Partnership

- Japan and the U.S. will promote efforts through the following three pillars.

### 1 Cooperation and Dialogue on climate ambition and implementation of the Paris Agreement

Japan and the U.S. will hold a dialogue on the planning and policies to achieve the 2030 targets and 2050 net zero goals. The two countries will also work together towards implementation of the Paris Agreement.

### 2 Climate and clean energy technology and innovation

Japan and the U.S. will work together towards realization of green growth by enhancing cooperation on innovation including such areas as hydrogen, CCUS/Carbon Recycling, and advanced nuclear power.

### 3 Cooperation on accelerating the transition to a decarbonized society in third countries, particularly in the Indo-Pacific

Japan and the U.S. will work together on the cooperation to support developing countries, and extend efforts in such areas as climate friendly and adaptive infrastructure development, subnational government action and public and private finance.

## General

- Announced in the 27th Japan-European Union (EU) Summit on May 27 2021.
- Japan and EU reaffirmed their strong determination to create climate neutral, biodiversity friendly, circular and resource efficient economies to achieve green growth and their shared ambition of reaching net-zero GHG emissions by 2050.
- Japan and EU will cooperate to ensure a successful outcome to UNFCCC COP26 and CBD COP15.

## Priority Areas for Cooperation

- 1. Energy transition** : Technological cooperation on renewable energy, batteries, hydrogen, CCUS/carbon recycling, nuclear safety, etc.
- 2. Environmental protection** : Improvement of resource efficiency and biodiversity conservation
- 3. Regulatory and business cooperation** : Promotion of policies that contribute to corporate initiatives for climate change and environmental
- 4. Research and development** : Research and development on low carbon technologies and market deployment
- 5. Sustainable finance** : Cooperation to promote sustainable finance
- 6. Facilitating transition with 3<sup>rd</sup> countries** : Promoting cooperation for transition toward climate neutral and resilient societies in developing countries
- 7. Ensuring global integrity and stability of climate action** : Develop international rules in which Japan and the EU efforts are to be duly acknowledged, and jointly encourage major emerging economies to elaborate ambitious detailed climate actions

## ◆ ***Reduction of Greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero by 2050***

- PM Suga, in October 2020, announced that Japan would aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero by 2050 and to realize a decarbonized society. On December 2020, Japan compiled “Green Growth Strategy towards 2050 Carbon Neutrality” and created a fund of two trillion yen for providing continuing assistance to companies taking up the challenge of ambitious innovations throughout the next decade and set out a policy for the use of the tax system.

## ◆ ***New 2030 emissions reduction target***

- PM Suga announced that Japan aims to reduce its GHG emissions by 46% in FY2030 from FY2013 levels, setting an ambitious target which is aligned with the long-term goal of achieving net-zero by 2050, and that, furthermore, Japan will continue strenuous efforts in its challenge to meet the lofty goal of cutting its emission by 50% (Announced at the 45<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Global Warming Prevention Headquarters and Leaders Summit on Climate on April 22, 2021).

\*Japan's previous emission reduction target was 26% reduction in FY2030 from FY2013 level (submitted to the UN in 2015).

## ◆ ***Global warming countermeasures***

- In May 2016, the Cabinet decided the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures, which stipulates policies and measures for achieving Japan's emissions reduction targets by 2030.

## ◆ ***The Long-term strategy as a growth strategy requested in the Paris Agreement***

- To realize a virtuous cycle of environment and growth, and with the determination to lead global efforts in energy transition and de-carbonization, Japan formulated its long-term strategy as requested in the Paris Agreement as a growth strategy for the development of low GHG emitting economy and society (June 2019). For the implementation of this strategy, Japan formulated its Environment Innovation Strategy (January 2020).

\*By COP26, Japan will decide the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures, and will submit NDC with a new 2030 emission reduction target and the Long-term strategy to the UN.

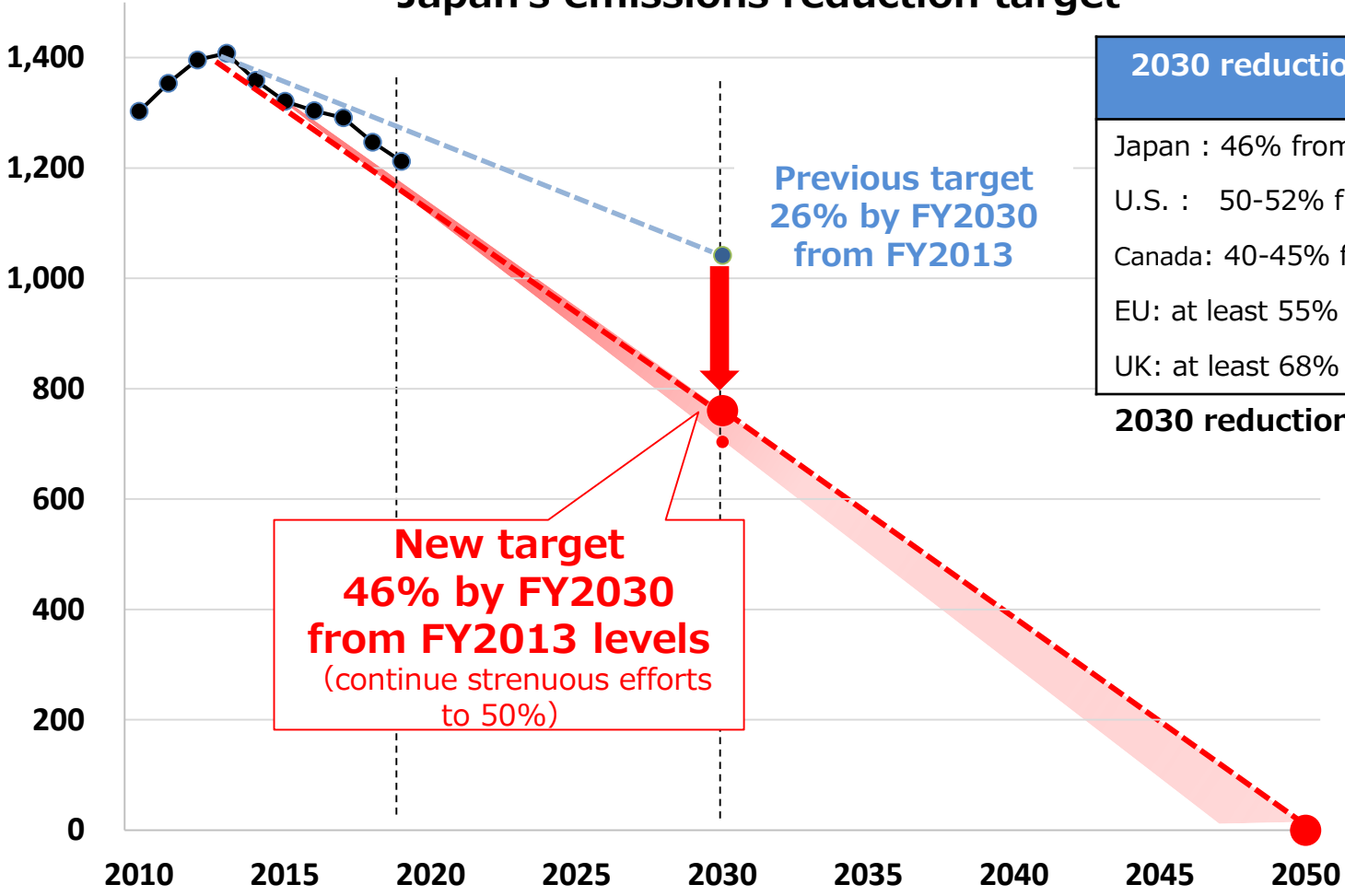
# Japan's new 2030 emissions reduction target

Japan aims to reduce its GHG emissions by 46% in FY2030 from FY2013 levels, setting an ambitious target which is aligned with the long-term goal of achieving net-zero by 2050. Furthermore, Japan will continue strenuous efforts in its challenge to meet the lofty goal of cutting its emission by 50%.

(Announced by the Prime Minister SUGA at 45<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Global Warming Prevention Headquarters on 22 April 2021)

(millions of CO<sub>2</sub>e)

## Japan's emissions reduction target



2030 reduction target	From 2013 (Conversion)
Japan : 46% from FY2013	<b>46%</b>
U.S. : 50-52% from 2005	45.1-47.3%
Canada: 40-45% from 2005	38.9-44.0%
EU: at least 55% from 1990	at least 44.1%
UK: at least 68% from 1990	at least 55.1%

2030 reduction targets of G7 countries

**2050**  
Net-zero emissions



In order to bring about a transformation of industrial structures, Japan formulated the **Green Growth** Strategy, and identifying **policy tools** and **14 growth sectors** as follows.

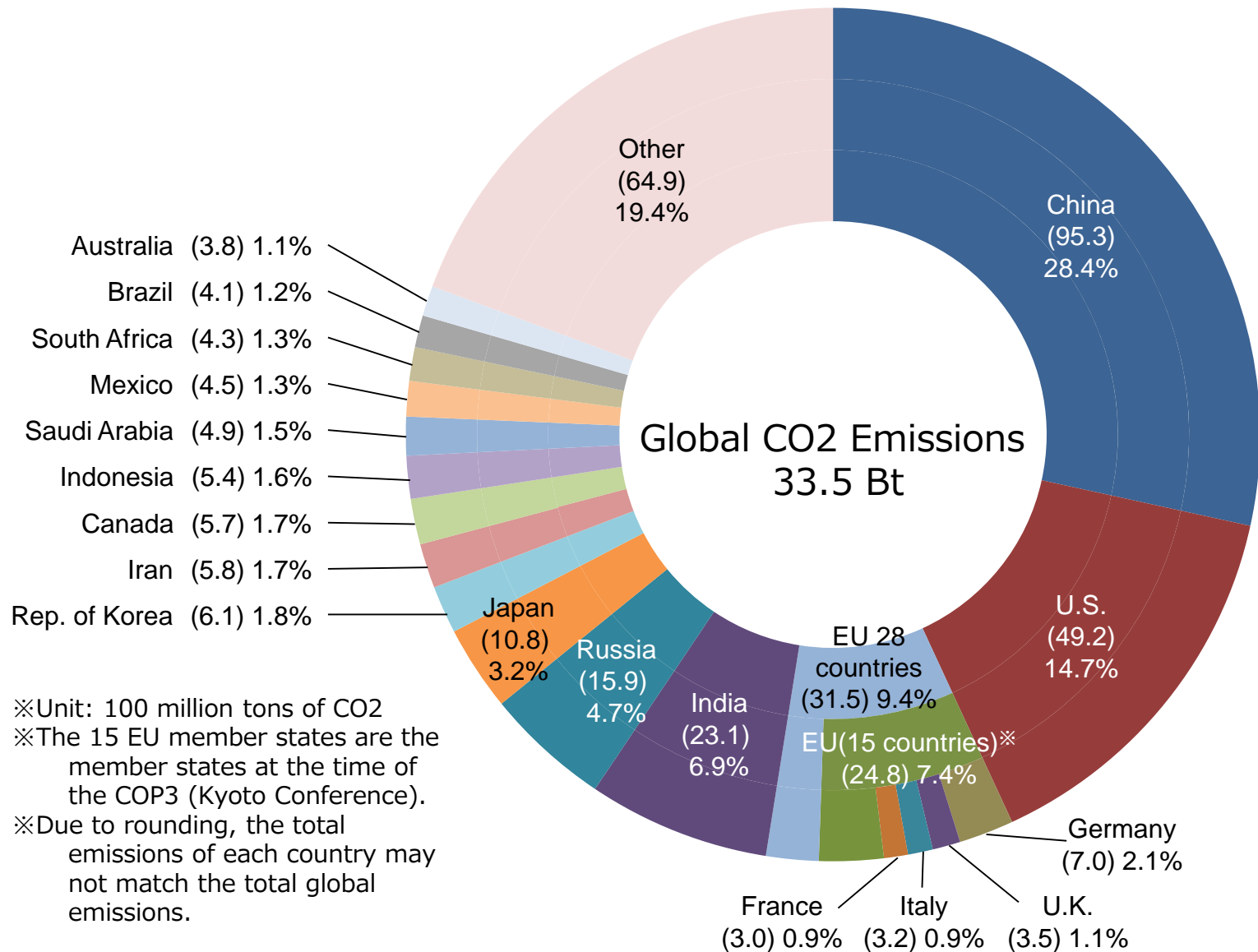
## Policy Tools

- ❑ Grant funding
  - Green Innovation Fund: 2 trillion yen (approximately 20 billion USD) over 10 years
  - Stimulate 15 trillion yen worth of private R&D and investment
- ❑ Tax incentives
- ❑ Guidance policy on Finance
- ❑ Regulatory Reforms
- ❑ International collaboration etc

## Growth Sectors

- ❑ Energy (Next generation RE, Hydrogen/fuel ammonia, Next generation heat energy, Nuclear power)
- ❑ Transport/Manufacturing (mobility/battery, semiconductor/ICT, shipping, Logistics/ People flow and infrastructure, Foods/agriculture/forestry and fisheries, Aviation, Carbon recycling and material)
- ❑ Home/Office (housing/building (Next generation electricity management), resource circulation, lifestyle-related industry)

## Global CO2 Emissions from Energy Consumption (2018)



## 1. Agenda

- June 11-13, 2021 (Cornwall, U.K.)
- **Plenary Session 6: Climate and Nature** was took place on June 13<sup>th</sup>.

## 2. Participants

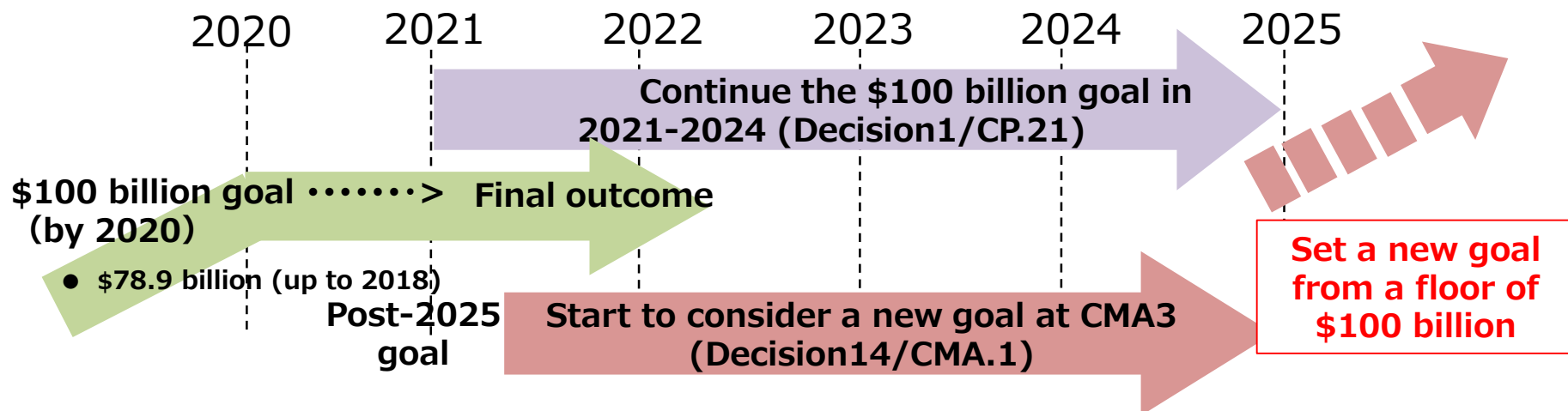
- G7 Leaders and Guests, plus United Nations Secretary General and International Organizations (IMF, World Bank, OECD)
- Session 6 Presenter: Sir David Attenborough

## 3. Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué Summary (Excerpts)

- The G7 leaders confirmed their commitments to achieve a net zero goal by 2050 at the latest and increased 2030 targets in line with 2050 goal.
- They concurred on achieving an overwhelmingly decarbonised domestic power system in the 2030s and phasing out new direct government support for international carbon-intensive fossil fuel energy as soon as possible, with limited exceptions.
- Domestically, consistent with their NDCs and net zero commitment, the G7 leaders concurred on rapidly scaling-up technologies and policies that further accelerate the transition away from unabated coal capacity. the G7 leaders committed to an end to new direct government support for unabated international thermal coal power generation by the end of this year

※ PM Suga announced that Japan will provide climate finance, both public and private, totaling JPY 6.5 trillion over the next 5 years, from 2021 to 2025, and that it will further enhance its assistance for adaptation.

- ◆ Climate finance is a core means of implementation (MOI) for each country, especially for developing countries, to take climate actions under the Paris agreement including the NDC.
- ◆ Developed countries committed to achieving a joint mobilization goal of USD 100 billion per year by 2020 from a wide variety of sources to address the needs of developing countries at COP16.
- ◆ Prior to 2025, the Parties shall set a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year. The deliberation will be initiated at CMA3 session (November 2021).



## Japan's Renewed Commitment on Climate Finance 2021-25

- Japan provided public and private climate finance annually, amounting to approximately JPY 1.3 trillion from 2016 to 2020.
- Prime Minister SUGA announced in June 2021 at the G7 Cornwall Summit that Japan will provide climate finance, both public and private, **totaling JPY 6.5 trillion over the next 5 years, from 2021 to 2025**, and that it will **further enhance its assistance for adaptation**.

- ◆ Japan has provided climate finance assistance to developing countries in the amount of 12.6 billion USD annually (2019).

## **Bilateral assistance**

- ✓ Japan has been carrying out various projects/programmes in support of developing countries, especially those allowing them making efforts to reduce their GHG emissions as well as those help vulnerable countries to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change through a variety of sources, such as the Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other official financing (e.g. export credits and public bank loans).

## **Multilateral assistance**

- ✓ Japan has supported mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries through contributions to climate funds and international organizations, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

### **Examples of assistance**

#### ***Hydro-Electric Power Station in India***

In India, Japan contributed to industrial development and the improvement in living standards in Meghalaya through optimal utilization of water resources by renovating the Umiam-Umtru Stage 3 Hydroelectric Power Station.



#### ***Contribution to the alleviation of traffic congestion and flood damage in the Philippines***

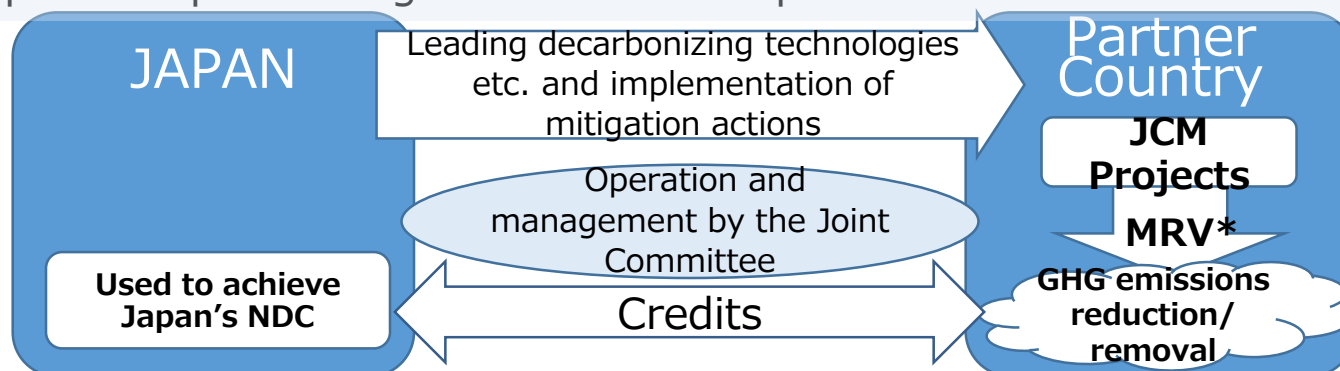
Japan supported the formulation and implementation of flood control plans in the river basins that run through the Manila Metropolitan Area in light of the recent intensification of typhoons due to climate change.



# Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

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Japan is implementing the JCM with 17 partner countries since 2013



\*measurement, reporting and verification



Mongolia  
Jan. 8, 2013  
(Ulaanbaatar)



Bangladesh  
Mar. 19, 2013  
(Dhaka)



Ethiopia  
May 27, 2013  
(Addis Ababa)



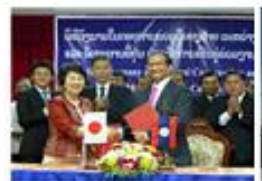
Kenya  
Jun. 12, 2013  
(Nairobi)



Maldives  
Jun. 29, 2013  
(Okinawa)



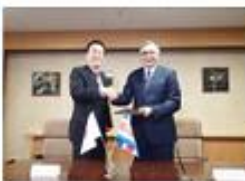
Viet Nam  
Jul. 2, 2013  
(Hanoi)



Lao PDR  
Aug. 7, 2013  
(Vientiane)



Indonesia  
Aug. 26, 2013  
(Jakarta)



Costa Rica  
Dec. 9, 2013  
(Tokyo)



Palau  
Jan. 13, 2014  
(Ngerulmud)



Cambodia  
Apr. 11, 2014  
(Phnom Penh)



Mexico  
Jul. 25, 2014  
(Mexico City)



Saudi Arabia  
May 13, 2015



Chile  
May 26, 2015  
(Santiago)



Myanmar  
Sep. 16, 2015  
(Nay Pyi Taw)



Thailand  
Nov. 19, 2015  
(Tokyo)



the Philippines  
Jan. 12, 2017  
(Manila)



- The JCM facilitates diffusion of leading decarbonizing technologies etc. through contributions from Japan and evaluating realized GHG emissions reduction or removal in a quantitative manner to use them for achieving Japan's Nationally Determined Contribution.
- More than 180 emission reduction projects have been invested in partner countries with the support of the Government of Japan.



Waste heat recovery in Cement Industry, JFE engineering, Indonesia



Eco-driving with Digital Tachographs, NITTSU, Viet Nam



Energy saving at convenience stores, Panasonic, Indonesia



High-efficiency air-conditioning and process cooling, Ebara refrigeration equipment & systems, Indonesia



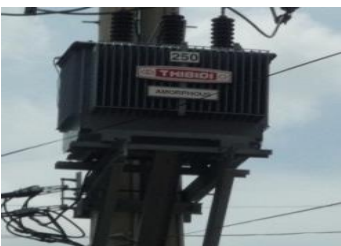
High-efficiency Heat only Boilers, Suuri-Keikaku, Mongolia



Upgrading air-saving loom at textile factory, TORAY etc., Indonesia, Thailand, and Bangladesh



Installing solar PV system, PCKK, Palau and Maldives



Amorphous transformers in power distribution, Hitachi Materials, Viet Nam



Co-generation system at factory, Toyota, Nippon Steel Engineering, Indonesia, and Thailand



High-efficiency air-conditioning system, Hitachi, Daikin, Viet Nam



Solar power, Farmdo Co., Ltd., Mongolia



Waste to Energy Plant, JFE engineering, Myanmar



High-efficiency refrigerator, Mayekawa MFG, Indonesia



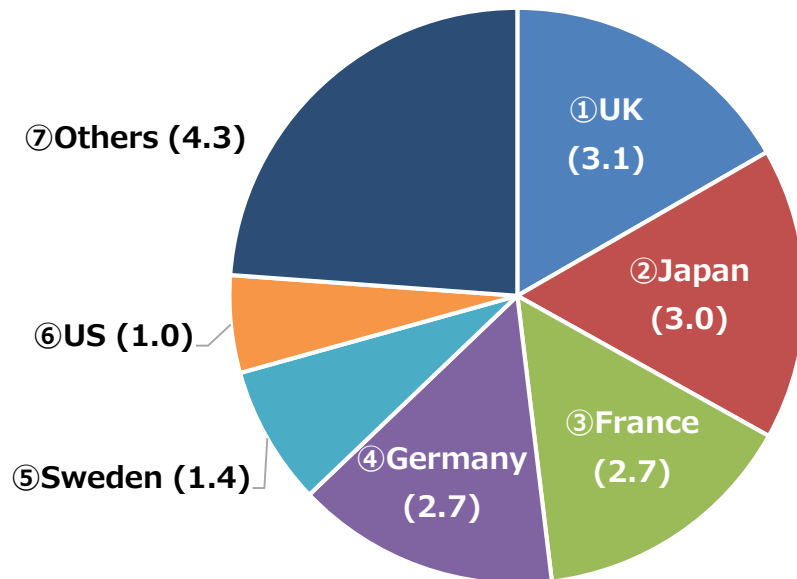
Regenerative Burners in industries, Toyotsu Machinery, Indonesia



LED street lighting system with wireless network control, Minebea Mitsumi, Cambodia

- The GCF is a climate fund established under a decision of COP16 to support efforts in developing countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation) and address the adverse effects of climate change (adaptation). Japan contributed USD 1.5 billion to the GCF in 2015-2018, followed by another commitment of up to USD 1.5 billion in 2020-2023 for the first replenishment of the GCF. In total, Japan is the second largest donor of the fund next to the UK, with total contributions of up to USD 3.0 billion.
- Japan contributes to the management of the GCF through its Board, the decision-making body, where Japan occupies a seat of board member as a single-country constituency.
- 173 projects (USD 8.4billion) have been approved by the GCF board as of March 2021.

Total Pledges (20.3 USD billion, as of Mar 2021)



## Allocation Use

1. Target balance of assistance
  - Mitigation : Adaptation = 50 : 50\*  
\*grant equivalent basis
2. Recipients
  - All developing countries, with particular focus on highly vulnerable countries such as Small Island Developing Countries (SIDs), LDCs and African countries.
3. Implementation through “Accredited Entities (AEs)”
  - International, regional and national organizations (public organizations)
  - Private Sector entities