



Japan's Climate Policy and Overview of the PALM9

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Japan's Climate Policy





◆ **'Net-zero' by 2050**

- Announced in October 2020 by Prime Minister SUGA Yoshihide;
- Aims to reduce GHG emissions to net-zero by 2050 and to realize a decarbonized society;
- Compiled in December 2020, "Green Growth Strategy towards 2050 Carbon Neutrality"
- Established a fund worth JPY two trillion to assist companies starting ambitious innovations
- Set out a policy for the use of the tax system.

◆ **New 2030 target**

- Announced in April, 2021, by Prime Minister Suga;
- Aim to reduce Japan's 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;
- Continue strenuous efforts in its challenge to meet the lofty goal of cutting its emission **by 50%** *Japan's previous target was 26% reductions in FY2030 from FY2013 levels (submitted to the UN in 2015).

◆ **Global warming countermeasures**

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

◆ **Towards COP26 in Glasgow**

- Submit its NDC and Long-term strategy (LTS) to the UN by COP26.



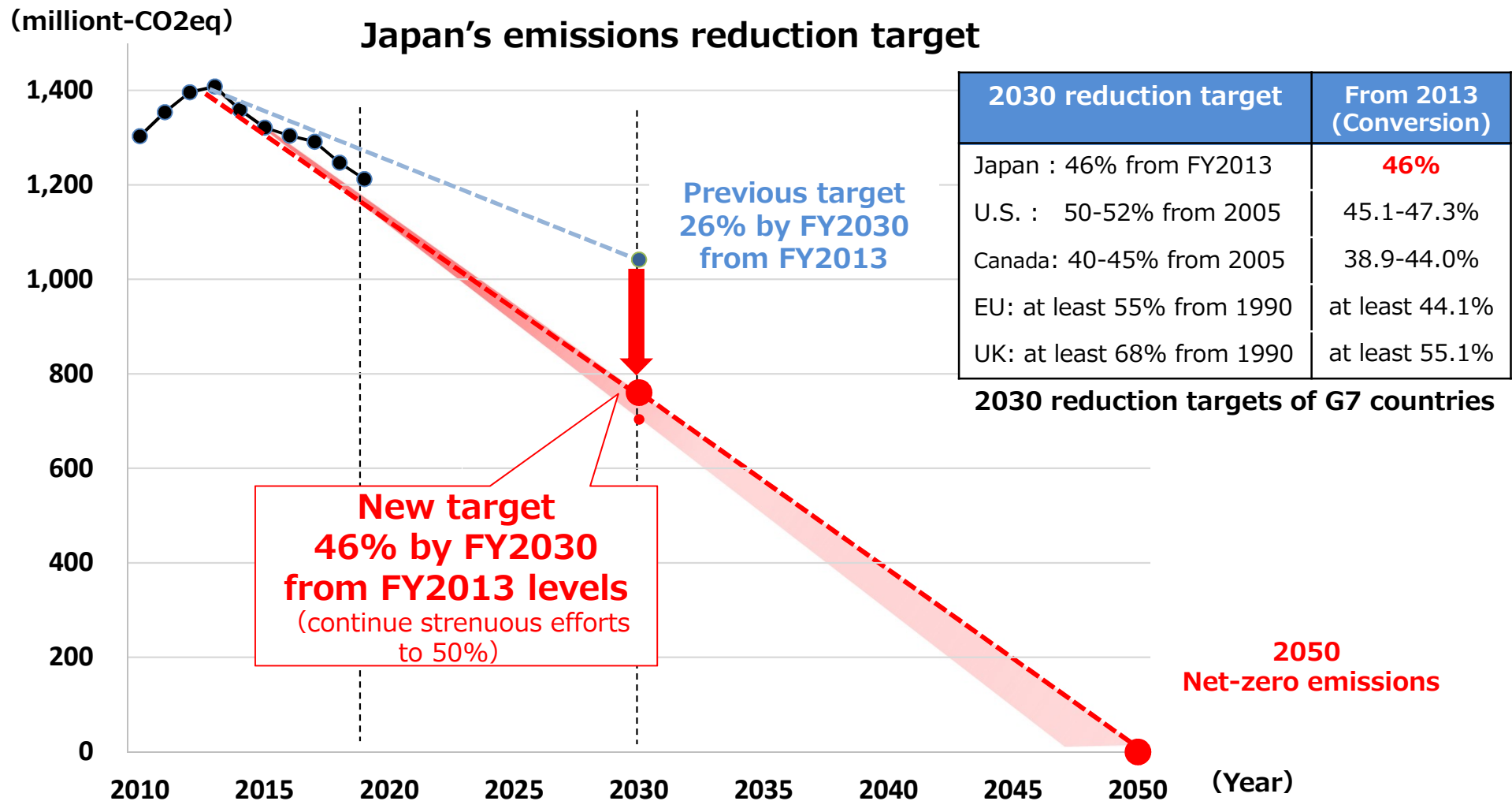
(Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office, the Government of Japan)

Japan's new 2030 emissions reduction target

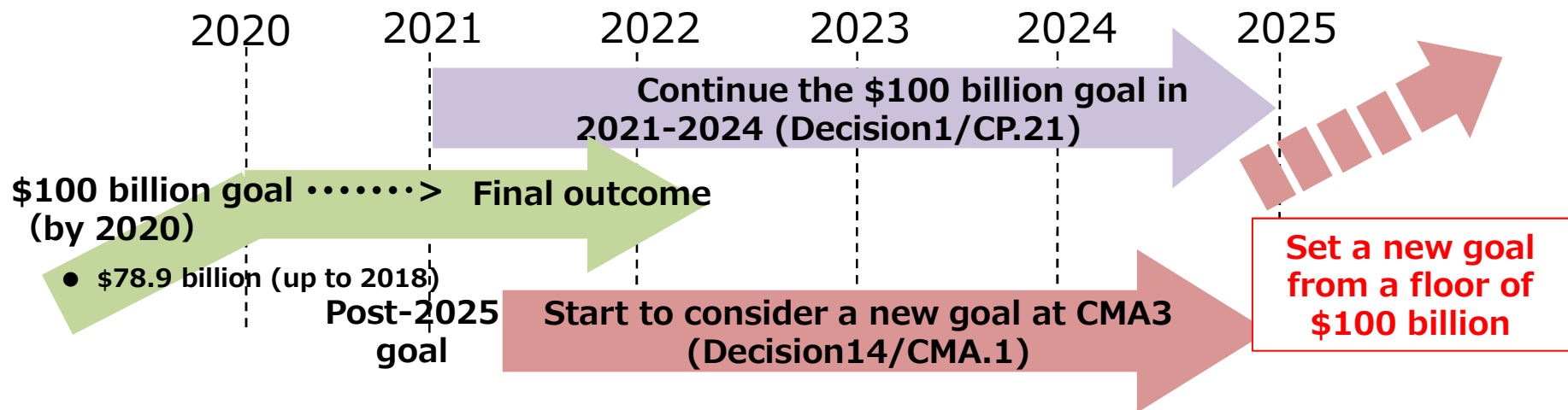
3

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 45th meeting of the Global Warming Prevention Headquarters on 22 April 2021)



- ◆ 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.



Japan's contribution to climate actions in the Pacific islands region

6

- ◆ Partnership between Pacific Island countries and Japan, both severely affected by and sharing the urgency of climate change

Japan's support to Pacific Island countries includes:

- Contribution to the Green Climate Fund (GCF),
- Cooperation through **the Joint Credit Mechanism (JCM)**,
- Assistance for human resource development of government officials in the field of climate change at **the Pacific Climate Change Center (PCCC)** in collaboration with New Zealand;
- Cooperation in the field of hydrogen cooperation in collaboration with Australia.



Pacific Climate Change Center (PCCC)



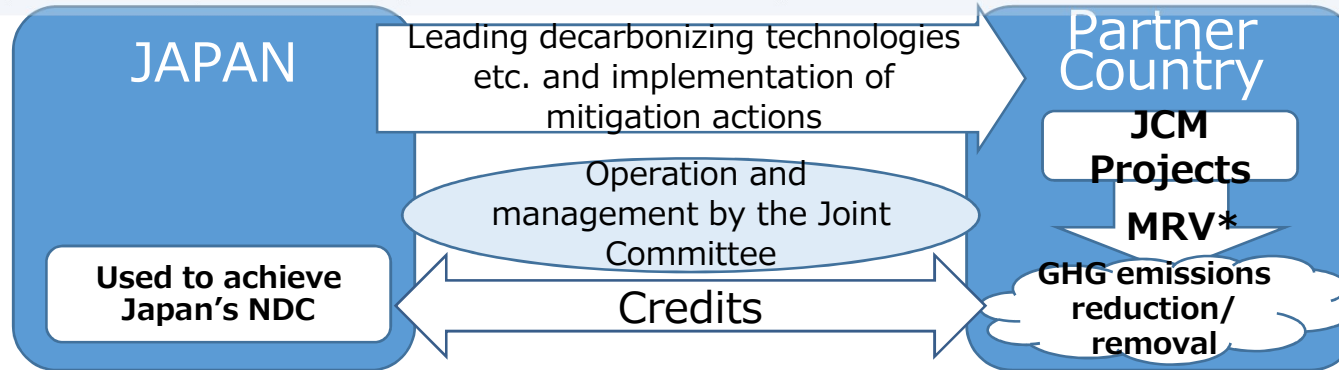
The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System(Marshall)

The Project for Construction of the Pacific Climate Change Center



Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

Japan is implementing the JCM with 17 partner countries since 2013



*measurement, reporting and verification

 <u>Mongolia</u> Jan. 8, 2013 (Ulaanbaatar)	 <u>Bangladesh</u> Mar. 19, 2013 (Dhaka)	 <u>Ethiopia</u> May 27, 2013 (Addis Ababa)	 <u>Kenya</u> Jun. 12, 2013 (Nairobi)	 <u>Maldives</u> Jun. 29, 2013 (Okinawa)	 <u>Viet Nam</u> Jul. 2, 2013 (Hanoi)
 <u>Lao PDR</u> Aug. 7, 2013 (Vientiane)	 <u>Indonesia</u> Aug. 26, 2013 (Jakarta)	 <u>Costa Rica</u> Dec. 9, 2013 (Tokyo)	 <u>Palau</u> Jan. 13, 2014 (Ngerulmud)	 <u>Cambodia</u> Apr. 11, 2014 (Phnom Penh)	 <u>Mexico</u> Jul. 25, 2014 (Mexico City)
 <u>Saudi Arabia</u> May 13, 2015	 <u>Chile</u> May 26, 2015 (Santiago)	 <u>Myanmar</u> Sep. 16, 2015 (Nay Pyi Taw)	 <u>Thailand</u> Nov. 19, 2015 (Tokyo)	 <u>the Philippines</u> Jan. 12, 2017 (Manila)	



(Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office, the Government of Japan)

Overview of the PALM9

1 Overview



- On July 2, the 9th Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM9) was held via video conference under the co-chairmanship of Prime Minister SUGA of Japan and Prime Minister NATANO of Tuvalu.
- The leaders and representatives of Japan and 18 countries/regions* in the Pacific Island region (“the PALM Leaders”) attended PALM9.
- Prime Minister Suga announced ***Japan’s Pacific Bond [KIZUNA] Policy***, which would further strengthen Japan’s cooperation with Pacific Island countries through **“All Japan” efforts**.
- The PALM Leaders endorsed **the Joint Action Plan** that details concrete actions for the next three years.

*Participating Countries/Regions

Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall, Nauru, Kiribati, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Samoa, Tonga, Cook, Niue, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Australia, and New Zealand.



(Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office, the Government of Japan)



- (1) COVID-19 Response & Recovery
- (2) Sustainable Oceans based on the Rule of Law
- (3) Climate Change and Disaster Resilience**

- **The PALM Leaders reiterated the importance of addressing climate change with a heightened sense of urgency and ambition (para13);**
- **The PALM Leaders expressed their commitment to strengthening their leadership role in the international arena to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement (para 14).**

(4) Strengthening Foundation for Sustainable and Resilient Economic Development

(5) People-to-People Exchanges and Human Resource Development



(Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office, the Government of Japan)

3 Climate Change and Resilience (Action Plan)

11



● Mitigation

- Japan will organize workshops to provide information on **the Joint Crediting Mechanism(JCM)** so that the PALM Partners can further explore the JCM utilization to introduce advanced decarbonizing technology.



Today's JCM Workshop



(Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office, the Government of Japan)

● Adaptation

- Japan will continue to provide training on climate change issues through the Pacific Climate Change Centre in Samoa in cooperation with New Zealand.
- Japan will provide equipment for disaster risk reduction and training for women's leadership in disaster risk reduction.
- Japan will provide technical training for metrological agencies to build capacity for sustainable weather services and disaster response systems.
- The Japan Self Defense Forces (JSDF) will invite military personnel to humanitarian assistance/disaster relief exercises.