



# Climate Change

**Japan's initiative toward net-zero GHG emissions by 2050**



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Ministry of Foreign Affairs of  
Japan**

## Japan's Initiative Toward Net-Zero GHG Emissions by 2050

Japan will aim to realize a decarbonized society by 2050 (net-zero GHG emissions by 2050). In order to bring about a transformation of industrial structures, Japan formulated Green Growth Strategy in December 2020.

### Green Growth Strategy

[5 Policy Tools]

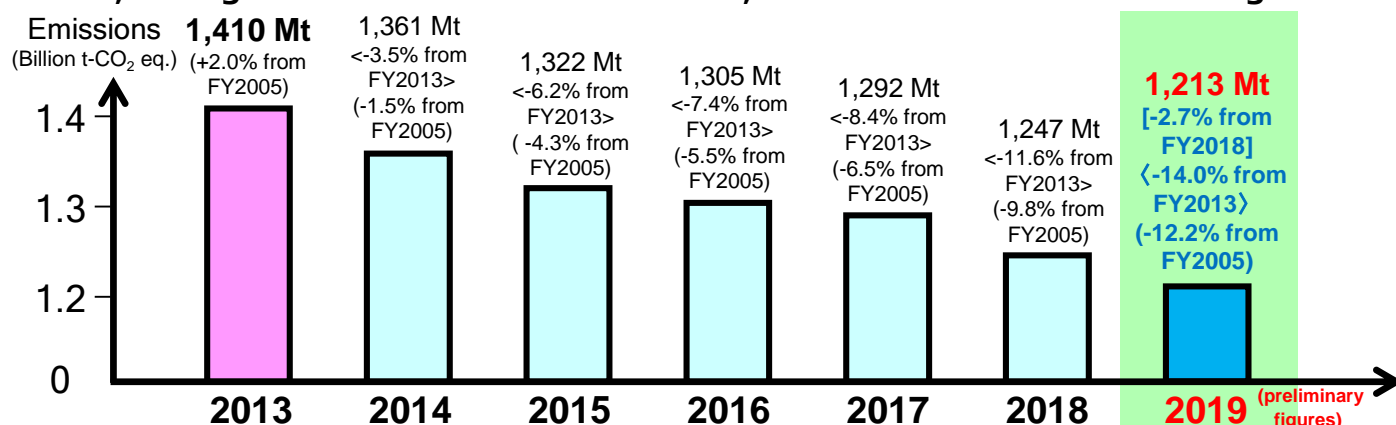
- Grant funding
  - Green Innovation Fund: 2 trillion yen (approximately 20 billion USD) over 10 years
  - Stimulate 15 trillion yen worth of private R&D and investment
- Tax incentive
- Guidance policy on Finance
- Regulatory Reform
- International collaboration

[14 Growth Sectors]

- Energy (offshore wind power, fuel ammonia, hydrogen, nuclear power)
- Transport/Manufacturing (mobility/battery, semiconductor/ICT, maritime, logistics, food/agriculture/forestry/fisheries, aviation, carbon recycling)
- Home/Office (housing/building (next generation PV), resource circulation, lifestyle-related industry)

## GHG Emissions in Japan

Japan has been reducing GHG emissions for the sixth consecutive year since FY2014, falling to a record low since FY1990, when emission estimates began.



1. These preliminary figures for FY2019 were estimated based on annual figures in various statistics. Some annual figures from FY2018 were temporarily used in place of FY2019 figures that have yet to be released. Moreover, some estimation methodologies are currently being reconsidered in order to make more accurate estimations of emissions for the final figures. As such, the final figures to be released in April 2021 may differ from the preliminary figures in this summary. Carbon removals by forests and other carbon sinks will also be estimated and announced at the time of the release of the final figures.
2. Total GHG emissions in each FY and percentage changes from previous years (such as changes from FY2013) do not include removals by forests and other carbon sinks from activities under the Kyoto Protocol.

## Japan's Bilateral and Regional Support on Climate Change

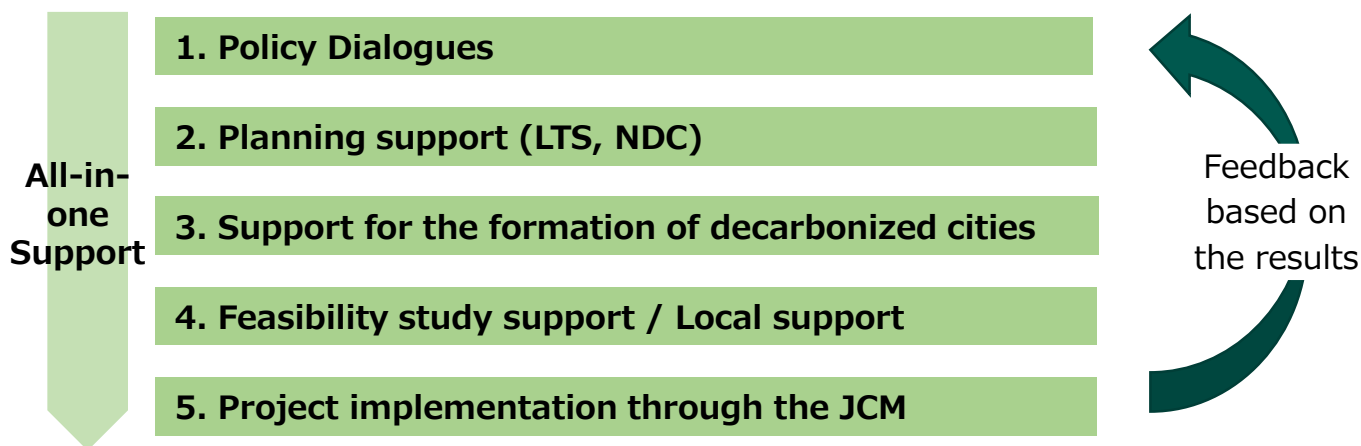
Japan has provided assistance to developing countries in the amount of 12.6 billion USD (2019).

### Main Features

- ① Increased Assistance for Adaptation (830 million USD to more than 50 countries, 166 million USD for Grant Aid)
- ② Heightened Considerations for Vulnerable Countries (Total 13.4 million USD implemented to Pacific islands)
- ③ Mobilized Private Finance (About 2.7 billion USD were mobilized (out of total assistance of 12.6 billion USD)) [Ex. co-financing by JBIC with private sector and trade insurance by NEXI.]
- ④ Promoted Development & Expansion of Low Carbon and Decarbonizing Technologies [Ex. Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)]

## All-in-Ones Support System for Decarbonization (JPRSI)

Japan established the Japan Platform for Redesign: Sustainable Infrastructure (JPRSI) to support developing countries to collaborate with the private sector and to realize all-in-one support for decarbonization.



## Cleaner Energy Future Initiative for ASEAN (CEFIA)



Japan established CEFIA to support ASEAN countries with low-carbon technologies towards their energy transition under collaboration between public/private sectors.

### Key Components

#### Low-Carbon Technology

Utilizing cleaner energy technology and low-carbon technology



#### Institutions

Developing and improving policy and institutional frameworks required for introduction and deployment of cleaner energy technology and low-carbon technology

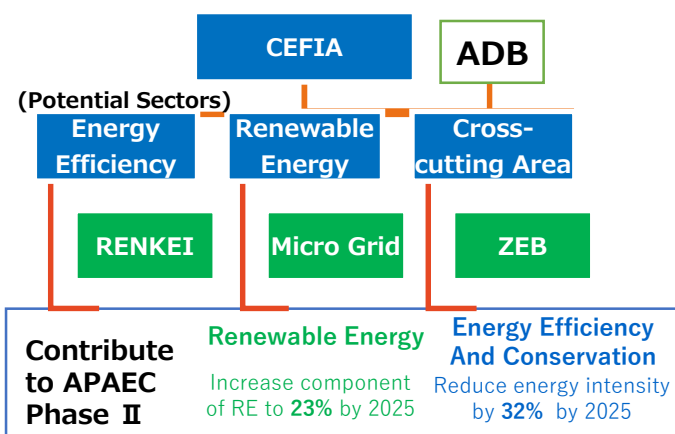


#### Finance

Linking projects with the Sustainable Development Goals, and attracting ESG investments

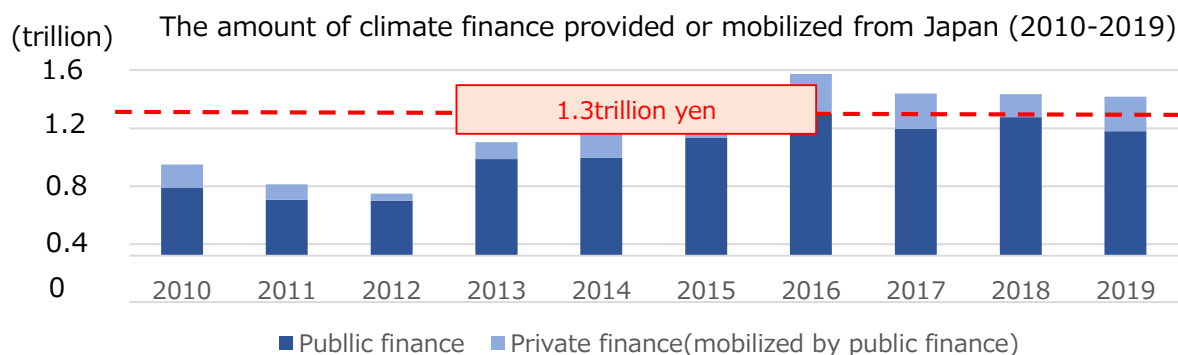


### Flagship Projects



## Action for Cool Earth 2.0 (ACE 2.0)

Japan announced the "Actions for Cool Earth 2.0 (ACE 2.0)" in 2015. Japan has provided approximately 1.3 trillion yen of public and private climate finance.

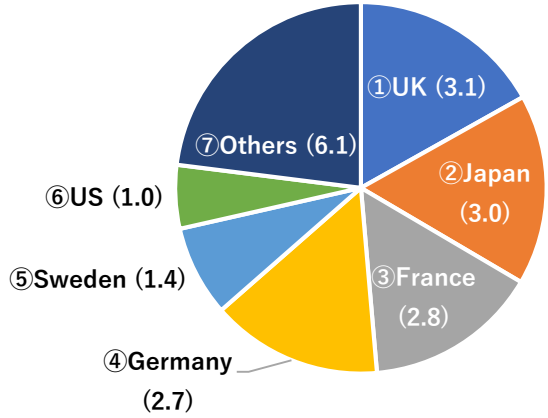


## Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Japan is making contributions of up to 3 billion US dollars to the GCF\*. Japan is the second largest donor of the fund next to the UK. The GCF has approved 159 projects (USD 7.2 billion) as of November 2020.

\*The GCF is a climate fund established to support developing countries to reduce GHG emissions (mitigation) and address the adverse effects of climate change (adaptation).

Total Pledges (20.1 USD billion, as of Oct 2020)

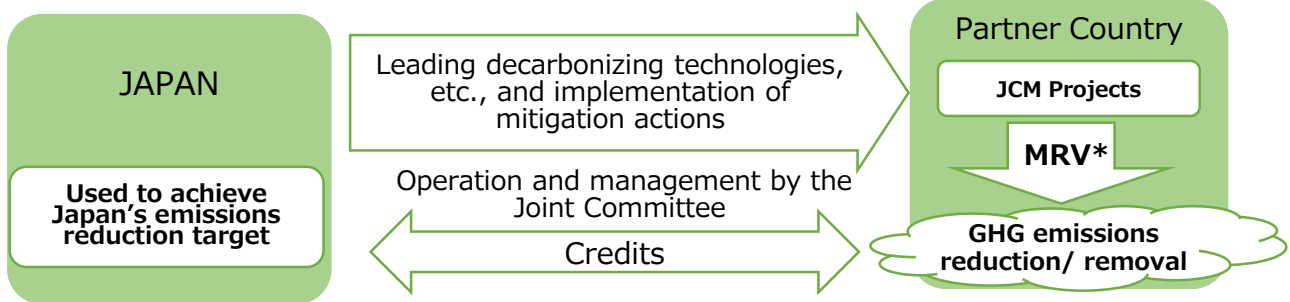


## How is the GCF operated?

1. Target balance of assistance
  - Mitigation : Adaptation = 50:50
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

## Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

Japan has been implementing the JCM with 17 partner countries since 2013, introducing leading decarbonizing technologies to them. More than 180 emission reductions projects have been implemented in partner countries with the support of the Government of Japan.



\*measurement, reporting and verification

