

Japan-United Arab Emirates Leaders' Joint Statement on Climate Action

His Excellency Fumio Kishida, Prime Minister of Japan, and His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) commit to enhancing cooperation on climate ambition, decarbonization, and clean energy, and will lead on climate action in the international community toward the success of the 28th Session of the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP28).

1. Both leaders recognize that climate change is one of the most pressing challenges that we are currently facing and emphasize our strong concern, amplified by the latest findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and its Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), at the accelerating and intensifying impacts of climate change. While considering the landscape of the current geopolitical situation, both remain committed to our goal to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050.
2. Both leaders are steadfast in our commitment to the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement through scaled up action in this critical decade in order to keep a limit of 1.5 °C within reach. Both leaders recognize the necessity to jointly cooperate in tackling the current climate crisis through collective action at the sub-national, national and multilateral level with the goal of dramatically reducing emissions, while maintaining robust sustainable development.
3. Both leaders recognize the need to apply a full suite of technologies to achieve our common goal of net zero by 2050 at the latest through various pathways according to each country's situation, in order to keep a limit of 1.5 °C within reach.
4. Prime Minister Kishida congratulates the UAE as the selected host country of COP28 in 2023 and extends his full support to the UAE's COP28 Incoming Presidency. His Highness President Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, in turn, expressed deep gratitude for the Japan's support and also congratulates Japan's hosting of G7 Hiroshima Summit in May 2023 and G7 Ministers' Meeting on Climate, Energy and Environment in April 2023, which built a strong momentum for climate action, as well as the 21st Meeting on Further Actions against Climate Change Japan-Brazil Dialogue in March 2023, which facilitated creating common understanding for meaningful outcomes at COP28, and Japan's effort under the Asia Zero Emission Community Initiative, launched in March 2023.
5. Both leaders reaffirmed possible COP28 outcomes will be based on the best available science including from the IPCC AR6, and should lead to enhance ambition and strengthen implementation of all Parties' climate actions.
6. In this context, both leaders call on all parties to increase their efforts to align their 2030 NDC targets and long-term low GHG emission development Strategies (LTSS) with a 1.5°C pathway and net zero by 2050 at the latest before COP28, and to commit to net zero by 2050 at the latest. Furthermore, they call on all Parties to advance efforts at COP28 to peak global GHG emissions as soon as possible, and to submit their next round of NDCs and LTSS well ahead of COP30.

7. Both leaders also expect the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme to promote Parties and stakeholders to share best practices and challenges on just energy transition and lead to enhance mitigation ambition and strengthen implementation with a CMA decision to be adopted at COP28.

8. Both leaders envisage that COP28 will ensure the delivery of the first Global Stocktake of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals, and commit to actively contributing to securing the most ambitious outcomes, across mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation and support.

9. Both leaders underscored the importance of delivery of developed countries' goal of jointly mobilizing the USD100bn annually in climate finance by 2020 through to 2025 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation. Both welcome the discussions on the new collective quantified goal (NCQG) which aims to strengthen the global response to reaching the goals of the Paris Agreement, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by making finance flows consistent with a pathway toward low GHG emissions and climate resilient development. Both underscore the need for developed countries to continue to contribute climate finance, and for other Parties and stakeholders that have the capabilities to contribute voluntarily to global efforts in this regard.

10. Both leaders continue to accelerate efforts to respond to the Glasgow Climate Pact that urges developed countries to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing countries from the 2019 level by 2025, in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources. Both also urge MDBs to commit to ambitious adaptation finance targets, announcing revised and enhanced 2025 projections, and call on Parties to enhance provision and mobilization including private finance for adaptation. Both underline the importance of enhancing action and support towards setting and achieving the global goal on adaptation (GGA), and facilitate locally led adaptation to meet local priorities.

11. Both leaders reiterate their concern at the scale of impacts that are already resulting in economic and non-economic losses and damages associated with the adverse effects of climate change, that are being felt globally and in particular by the most vulnerable. Both will actively work to successfully implement the decision adopted at COP27/the Paris Agreement-CMA.4 to establish new funding arrangements, including a fund, for assisting developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in responding to loss and damage. Both countries support enhancing disaster risk reduction response recovery as one of the means to respond to loss and damage. The UAE welcomes an inventory of G7's existing and committed support for one aspect of measures to avert, minimize and address loss and damage namely the "G7 Inventory on Climate Disaster Risk Reduction, Response and Recovery".

12. Both leaders recognize the critical role that private finance plays in driving emissions reduction efforts and facilitating the necessary climate transition in Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs), with a particular focus on Africa and Asia. Both stress the importance of the operationalization of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement for facilitating further ambition to keep 1.5 °C within reach, and playing its role in enabling/mobilizing public and private

sector finance. To achieve mutually shared climate goals, both acknowledge the significance of collaborating with esteemed institutions such as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and both aim to facilitate diffusion of scalable technologies accelerating the transition towards a net zero economy, including through the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) to contribute to the achievement of both countries' NDCs. By leveraging both countries' expertise and resources, both aim to scale up private finance in EMDEs, employing innovative mechanisms that attract private investments, highlighting that transition finance, in line with keeping a limit of 1.5°C temperature rise within reach, based on effective emissions reduction, has a significant role in advancing the decarbonization of the economy as a whole. Both foster the development of carbon markets in line with high integrity principles, including the "Principles of High Integrity Carbon Markets". Through this collaboration, both seek to unlock the full potential of financial support, promoting sustainable development, and building a greener future for all. Together, both are committed to taking bold steps that will address climate challenges and create a more resilient world.

13. Both leaders welcome the signing of the MOC of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) in April, 2023 and commit to accelerating the formation of concrete JCM projects.

14. For effective climate action, both leaders recognize the importance of developing and deploying various abatement technologies necessary to keep a limit of 1.5 °C global temperature rise within reach including the role of clean hydrogen and derivatives including ammonia in accelerating the energy transition and decarbonization in the power sector towards zero-emission thermal power generation as well as hard-to-abate-sectors. In this regard, both leaders welcome future clean ammonia supply from UAE, which held Expo 2020 Dubai, to Japan, in anticipation of providing EXPO 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan with clean electricity by ammonia single fuel firing in the gas turbine.

15. Both leaders highlighted the need for nations to work on unlocking global, cross border trade in clean hydrogen and derivatives to keep us on track with the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement, in particular by way of pursuing mutual recognition of certification schemes evidencing carbon intensity of hydrogen and derivatives and observing the principles of tradability, transparency, and sustainability. This will allow both countries to explore methods of collaboration towards COP28.

16. Furthermore, both leaders recognize the role of advanced technologies in accelerating decarbonization. The Leaders welcomed the Japan-UAE Coordination scheme for Advanced Technology (JU-CAT), established in January under CSPI, which accelerates cooperation in decarbonization technologies and express our commitment to work together towards COP28 to announce realistic solutions to achieve pragmatic energy transition with advanced technology and transition financing.