

Submission from Japan

– Pre-2020 implementation and ambition –

Preamble

Japan is of the view that actions and support before 2020 period are as important as those in the post-2020 period, and that all countries should address the challenges of climate change. In this context, the utmost emphasis should be given to **sharing good practices and enhancing further cooperation**. Japan has also been placing emphasis on the Pre-2020 implementation and ambition, and pledges to continue our efforts through further implementation of domestic measures and international cooperation.

This submission is to show our stocktake of actions and support in order to share and shed light on the good practices, with a view to contributing further to enhance global actions¹.

Key Messages

1. GHG Emission Reduction by 2020

Japan has achieved its target under the Kyoto Protocol, and is most likely to achieve its Cancun target. Recent inventory shows tangible GHG emission reduction of 4.6 % compared to FY2005 level.

2. Financial Support for Developing Countries

Japan recognizes the importance of further efforts by all countries. In this context, Japan has provided a variety of financial support including "Action for Cool Earth 2.0 (ACE 2.0)".

3. Japan's Assistance Initiative to Address Climate Change 2017

Furthermore, Japan also announced its vision and has supported specific capacity building programs on adaptation, mitigation and transparency to assist the nationally determined contribution (NDC) implementation in developing countries.

¹ This submission is complementary to our submission to Talanoa Dialogues in April 2018.

1. GHG Emission Reduction by 2020

Japan succeeded in fulfilling the promise of reducing GHG emissions by 6% in comparison to 1990 levels during the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2008-2012) by encouraging efforts of all stakeholders. In order to continue the implementation of global warming countermeasures in the post-KP1 period, Japan has partially revised the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures in 2013 with a view to promote comprehensive and phased approach to tackle global warming.

Following the Cancun Agreements, Japan pledged a target of 3.8% reduction by FY2020 compared to FY2005 levels in 2013. In addition, Japan submitted its INDC in 2015, including Japan's FY2030 mid-term target of reduction 26% compared to the FY2013 levels.

Preliminary reports for FY2016 showed the total amount of GHG emissions in Japan to be 1,322 million tons (CO₂ eq.), indicating a decrease of 4.6% (64 million tons of emission) as compared to FY2005 (1,386 million tons). While emissions of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) increased in the refrigerant sector as a result of substitution from ozone-depleting substances, energy-oriented CO₂ emissions in the industry and transportation sectors declined. In addition, the amount of removals by activities for sinks following the Kyoto Protocol reached 58.8 million tons in FY2015. As a result of those factors contributing to the reduction in emissions, the 2020 target of the Cancun Agreements will most certainly be achieved.

2. Financial Support for Developing Countries

At COP21 in 2015, Prime Minister Abe announced the "Action for Cool Earth 2.0 (ACE 2.0)"; a pledge to increase financial support to developing countries from about 8.9 billion US dollars (1 trillion yen) to about 11.6 billion US dollars (1.3 trillion yen) in 2020, and strengthen innovation². Major support programs are as follows:

- In 2015 and 2016, Japan provided developing countries with a total of approximately 23.3 billion US dollars through ODA, OOF and private contributions.
- Japan implemented 434 projects in 91 countries in 2015 and 2016, based on the request and needs of the recipient countries. In particular, Japan focuses on adaptation projects for countries vulnerable to the impacts of climate change such as island countries. Assistance to these island countries amounted to 44.1 million US dollars in 2015 and 2016.
- In 2015, Japan decided to contribute 1.5 billion US dollars to GCF.
- In 2017, Japan provided 5 million US dollars for Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT).
- Japan has encouraged mobilizing private funds, using public funding as an incentive, through co-financing with the private sector via Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC) and the mobilization of trade insurance by Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI). In 2015 and 2016, more than 3.8 billion US dollars were mobilized out of total assistance of 23.3 billion US dollars.

² Exchange rate: 115 Japanese yen = 1 US dollar

3. Japan's Assistance Initiative to Address Climate Change 2017

Japan's Assistance Initiative to Address Climate Change 2017, which was announced in October 2017, aims to accelerate climate change measures and sustainable development in developing countries through "**Co-innovation**". Through the idea of *Co-innovation*, Japan will work together with partner countries by sharing its advanced technology and know-how, and establish a mutually beneficial relationship with partners that can create a market for products, services, technologies reflecting on their challenge and needs. *Co-innovation* aims to generate transformation in technology, socio-economic systems and lifestyles. The key areas of actions for this initiative consist of three pillars; adaptation, mitigation, and transparency, and our actions under each area are summarized below;

Adaptation

Within the scope of adaptation, the main contributions can be classified into three areas: science-based development of adaptation plans and strategies, implementation of adaptation projects, and promotion of adaptation actions by non-state stakeholders.

- Science-based development of adaptation plans and strategies
 - We will support various risk evaluation programs based upon scientific knowledge and their reflection upon the adaptation plans in developing countries through providing latest technology and know-how obtained by its industry-government-academia partnership. For example, Japan will promote human resource developments in the field of climate change by supporting construction and institutional development of the **Pacific Climate Change Center** in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
 - Japan will also establish "**Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Platform (AP-PLAT)**" with developing countries in the Asia Pacific region, and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This platform functions as the information base on climate risk and adaptation measures.
 - In order to promote international discussion on climate change and security, Japan will promote the findings of its recent report, "Analysis and Proposal of Foreign Policies Regarding the Impact of Climate Change on Fragility in the Asia-Pacific Region – With focus on natural disasters in the Region –", published in September 2017, in various diplomatic fields.
- Implementation of adaptation projects
 - Japan supports the implementation of adaptation projects and infrastructure development including the fields of irrigation, waterworks, eco-system based adaptation for coastal protection and disaster risk reduction, in order to enhance climate resilience for the areas of identified needs of the recipient countries, in close collaboration with Japanese cooperation organizations

or governmental financial institutions including the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and JBIC as well as international development and financial institutions.

- Especially for SIDs, particular attention has been paid to disaster risk reduction. The support integrates the provision of necessary equipment, such as meteorological observation and disaster early warning equipment, and technical cooperation.
- Promotion of adaptation actions by non-state stakeholders
 - Private sector and local governments play important roles to respond to diverse needs of each country and implement adequate adaptation actions according to the local circumstances. The Japanese government will enhance engagement with private sector and promote adaptation business through matching of the needs of developing countries and its advanced technology and service by private companies in Japan, including disaster risk reduction infrastructure technology, early-warning technology and weather index insurance utilizing rainfall data estimated by satellites.

Mitigation

For mitigation, our key actions and supports can be classified into three areas: capacity building on development, implementation, and progress management of NDC, Innovation of low-carbon technology and promotion of its dissemination, and the promotion of mitigation actions by non-state stakeholders.

- Innovation of low-carbon technology and promotion of its dissemination
 - Japan will further promote drastic emission reduction domestically through innovation in the areas of hydrogen, storage battery, CCUS etc. Such technologies have large potential to reduce GHG emissions dramatically. We will accelerate efforts and support further climate actions among all stakeholders.
 - For further dissemination of advanced low-carbon technology through a public-private partnership, Japan promotes the implementation of Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM). Japan has already established partnerships with 17 partner countries including Vietnam and Indonesia, and supported more than 100 projects.
- Promotion of mitigation actions by non-state stakeholders
 - Japan will provide technical support to develop master plans and institutions towards low-carbon cities and prepare GHG emission inventories at the city level in developing countries by utilizing experiences and know-how of Japanese local governments, as well as coordination among cities both in developing countries and Japan.

Transparency

- Capacity building on development, implementation, and progress management of NDC
 - In order to promote improvement of transparency, Japan will promote the effective utilization of the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) by collaborating with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in order to strengthen capacity of developing countries. Moreover, through continuous global monitoring by utilizing a series of GHG Observing Satellite "IBUKI" (GOSAT) and climate change observation satellite "SHIKISAI"(GCOM-C) the development and dissemination of the monitoring methods by utilizing ICT, Japan will continue its scientific endeavour for measuring the amount of emissions of each country and securing the transparency of their reduction actions.

- Partnership to Strengthen Transparency for Co-Innovation (PaSTI)
 - Enhanced transparency enables visualization of potentials and needs of measures for each country, and technologies and know-how of private companies and local governments of Japan. This is expected to enhance private sector engagement, investment and further cooperation toward creation of co-innovation. In addition, the Paris Agreement requires each country to prepare and submit NDC as well as pursue domestic mitigation measures to achieve the emission reduction target presented in NDC. In this regard, Japan has established the Partnership to Strengthen Transparency for Co-Innovation (PaSTI), to respond to the strong needs for advancing institutional development and capacity building in developing countries.
 - Japan will carry out some workshops and trainings to support the construction of the domestic systems to prepare GHG emission inventories and the improvement of its precision. Japan will also support submission, update and implementation of each country's NDC through development of the precise emission reduction scenario and specification of the programs and the technology necessary to achieve successful reduction by utilizing evaluation models.
 - It also supports submission, update and implementation of each country's NDC through the development of the precise emission reduction scenario and specification of the programs and the technology necessary to achieve a successful reduction by utilizing evaluation models. From 2018 on, we will start implementing the pilot projects with a couple of partnership countries in collaboration with other donors and international organizations.

4. Other key contributions

Apart from above-mentioned actions and supports related to Pre-2020 Ambition, our contribution extends to the following areas:

- Japan recognizes the importance of scientific knowledge in planning climate change counter-measures. We have expressed the willingness to host the 49th session of IPCC general assembly in May 2019, where the new Methodology Report to refine the current inventory guidelines will be adopted and accepted.
- Japan annually provides approximately 2.5million USD for the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to enhance further reduction in the short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), such as methane, black carbon and some hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).