

Japan's Vision and Actions toward Low-Carbon Growth and Climate-Resilient World

In order to effectively address the issue of climate change, it is necessary for both developed and developing countries to achieve low-carbon growth all over the world by fully mobilizing technology, markets and finance through public-private cooperation.

1. Cooperation among developed countries: efforts on technological innovation towards further emissions reductions

◆ In order to shift to a low-carbon society, it is indispensable to make efforts on technological innovation from a long-term prospective as well as the utilization of existing low-carbon technology.

- Developing innovative low-carbon technologies such as cost and efficiency improvements in the field of solar cells
- Making use of the existing international frameworks such as “International Energy Agency (IEA)” as well as the “International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC)” and the “International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)”.
- Establishing system of observation system by earth environment observation satellites such as “Ibuki”

2. Cooperation with developing countries: dissemination and promotion of technologies and the establishment of a new market mechanism

- ◆ It is essential to achieve low-carbon growth which enables both emissions reductions and economic expansion by establishing a system through public-private cooperation to spread developed countries' low-carbon technologies and products quickly among developing countries, where GHG emissions tend to increase as those countries' economies grow.
- ◆ As part of this effort, Japan will aim at the further improvement of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and promote bilateral cooperation (through the Bilateral Offset Credit Mechanism) and regional cooperation towards the embodiment of a new market mechanism.

- Sharing Japan's technologies and experiences or promoting policy dialogue and cooperation toward establishing a low-carbon growth model
 - Japan-China-ROK Trilateral Summit Meeting
 - regional cooperation with the Mekong countries
 - bilateral cooperation with Indonesia
 - cooperation with the "Global Growth Green Institute" established in Korea
 - "East Asia Low-Carbon Growth Partnership" under the framework of the East Asia Summit (EAS), "the East Asia Low-Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue" to be held in Tokyo next April
- Cooperating for low-carbon growth in the field of science, such as the establishment of the networks among research institutions in East Asia

2. Cooperation with developing countries: dissemination and promotion of technologies and the establishment of a new market mechanism (continued)

- Further improving the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and cooperating for the design and implementation of the Bilateral Offset Credit Mechanism
 - implementing feasibility studies in 28 countries
 - holding inter-governmental talks with other interested countries including Asian countries
 - promoting implementation of model projects, capacity building and joint research, toward its operationalization from 2013

3. Support for developing countries: special consideration for vulnerable countries

(1) Japan's Commitment

- Implementing steadily Fast-Start Finance up to 2012
 - 12.5 billion dollars implemented as of 31st October, 2011
 - continuing to implement steadily up to 2012
 - focusing on the assistance to vulnerable countries, such as the transition of small island states to low- carbon societies and the establishment of insurance against the risk of natural disasters in Pacific Islands, in collaboration with World Bank
- Continuing to implement seamlessly our support beyond 2012, together with the international community, especially as regards vulnerable countries
 - contributing to the discussion on the design of the Green Climate Fund
 - enhancing the systems and capacities of African countries through the World Bank (Readiness Support)

3. Support for developing countries: special consideration for vulnerable countries (continued)

(2) Priority issues for Japan's assistance

- Sufficient consideration for adaptation
 - supporting adaptation in important fields for developing countries such as disaster prevention, water and food security
 - sharing information and knowledge regarding adaptation through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum (APAN)
- Reinforcement of public-private partnerships
 - promoting collaborative finance and cooperation with the private sector by utilizing resources such as JICA, JBIC, NEXI and NEDO
 - continuing feasibility study to investigate the possibility of commercializing the BOP business
 - supporting dialogue with the private sector through activities such as dispatching economic missions
- Intensification of assistance for growth and policy dialogues with vulnerable countries
 - formulating a strategy regarding low-carbon growth in Africa under the framework of Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)
 - carrying out the “three L” projects named after “Lighting” (supporting for electrification), “Lifting” (improving the industrial infrastructure), and “Linking” (improving communications networks)
 - holding policy dialogue with vulnerable countries, including African countries
- Emphasis on capacity building
 - dispatching experts and receiving trainers in the area of climate change (3,000 people in 2010)