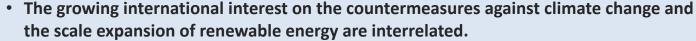
Climate Diplomacy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

- Climate change is a transnational and global challenge, and it is crucial that the international society work together to address this challenge.
- ⇒ Under this circumstances, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) contributes to the international effort in addressing climate change through negotiation for making framework and improving administration of the status within the international frameworks including United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement which commitment period starts in 2020.



- ⇒ Along with fostering international momentum through negotiation opportunities such as COPs, the MOFA encourages energy conversion both in Japan and overseas through steadily implementing the Paris Agreement and taking on diplomatic policy contribute to the enhancement of global as well as domestic energy transition.
- To promote countermeasures against climate change including implementation of the Paris Agreement, roles of various players such as private companies, local governments, NGOs and civil societies (non-government organization, non state stakeholder) are important.
- ⇒ Collaborating and working together with these entities/organizations, the MOFA keeps addressing on climate change measures to realize the "2°C target" which is stipulated in the Paris Agreement, and other goals.

New major initiatives of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2018

- ✓ Advisory Panel of Experts on Climate Change
- ✓ Reinforced support on designated diplomatic missions
- ✓ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs "RE100" declaration
- ✓ Long-term strategy development as a growth strategy based on the Paris Agreement









The Advisory Panel of Experts on Climate Change

Background

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs established an Advisory Panel of Experts on Climate Change, with a view to identify a new policy direction in relation to climate change issues, taking into account new global trends and inputs from NGOs, researchers, and companies taking active measures against climate change. The first intellectual meeting was held on January 9th 2018, hosted by the minister. It had been held 12 times in total. At the 8th meeting on February 19th (the second minister-hosted meeting), it submitted the recommendation about energy. Also at the 12th meeting on April 19th (the third minister-hosted meeting), it submitted suggestion about climate change.

[Summary of Recommendations]

Recommendations on Energy: Promote New diplomacy on energy through leading global efforts against climate change

- 1. Deploy renewable energy diplomacy
- 1) Contribute to the global efforts against climate change and realize economic and social development
- 2) Contribute to the future of developing countries through sustainable energy
- 3) Support and collaborate with various non-state actors in their activities worldwide
- 2. Define Japan's pathway towards the energy transition
- 1) Place energy efficiency and renewable energy as the core strategy for decarbonization
- 2) Achieve a decarbonized society in line with the Paris Agreement
- 3) Develop further from starting point of "reducing dependency on nuclear power as much as possible"
- 3. Take a leading role in realizing decarbonized society and create a new economic system
- 1) Identify and maximize Japan's potentials and lead the world
- 2) Promote responsible investment and finance towards decarbonization
- 3) Contribute to the world through promoting decentralized energy model

Recommendations on Climate Change: Climate Change as the Main Mission of Japan's Diplomacy to Transform Japan into a Decarbonized Nation

- 1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should adopt climate diplomacy as a main mission of the ministry policy
- 2. Japan should lead the creation of the framework for a decarbonization society
- 3. Japan should make efforts to achieve the "well below 2°C target"
- 4. Initiatives to play to its strength
- 1) Establishment of a climate change platform
- 2) Development of the Asia Offshore Wind Power Initiative
- 3) Cooperation with developing countries to achieve nationally determined contributions (NDCs)
- 4) Support for developing countries specific to the location and region
- 5) Strategic reconstruction of financial support institutions



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外務省 気候変動に関する有識者会合 気候変動に関する提言 脱炭素国家・日本を目指し、気候変動対策を日本外交の主軸に

この提書は、外務大臣の諮問による有識者会合が、国際的な状況の分析と、日本の新しいエネルギー・ 気候変動外交の方的性についての関係を行い、とりまとめたものである。外の「エネルギーに関する提 言」(2018年2月19日付)に続いて、日本の実験を動分欠こついて提言する。

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2015年12月、世界はパリ協定を採択し、脱炭素社会への転換を21世紀の普遍のゴールとして掲げた。 気線変動圏は、異常気象、自然災害に加え、整済システム、地域や社会の安定、固の安全保険、さら には、国家の確認、存亡までもも左右する最大のグローパルリスクとなった。日本は、国際社会の責任 ある一員として、世界と共に、脱炭素社会への毛険という目標実施にひけた重い資産を共有している。

股炭素化はこれからの社会のあり力を決める根本的なルールであり、間の政策や経済活動がこの力的 に卸してモ、前たな発展が可能となる。化右燃料に依存した社会はすでに転換を余儀なくされている。 巨大な存储資産の発生を最小板に抑えつつ、投資素社会への円滑な移行を果たすために、残された時間 は短く、変り組みでき渡りませ

股炭素化にもけた国内での食幣な努力と世界への減率な貢献があってこそ、日本は、国際社会における評価を高めることができる。ここに要言する候業変勢大突は、世界の形炭素化の学期実際に向けた日本の新たなイニシアティブであり、今後の日本の外交の主動とすべきものである。こうした気候変勢大突は、国内での火焔的な変勢と実験の乗打ちがあってこそ、国際的な複数を得ることができる。

日本に求められる気候変動件交の具体的な内容には、例えば、次のようなものがある。 - 気候変動や根条制的固治薬での交流、その他の先進国・途上国を含む多国間交渉の場において 級炭素化に向けた主義性を発揮する

気候変動以外の外交の場においても、機極的に気候変動問題を主要アジェンダとしていく
途上国の設炭素化にむけた支援を先導的に行う

市民社会を含む非国家アクターとの連携を強化し、その海外展開を支援する

質易も、投資も、エネルギーや国の安全保障も、日本は世界との深いかかわりを持っており、その存 総も成長も、世界が保険業化を成し遂げることなした実際できない。日本と世界の持続可能な未来のた め、気候変動が展を主軸とするみ交が失無と求められている。