

# **Japan's Energy Policy for Net-Zero Emission Society by 2050**

**WATANABE Masashi**

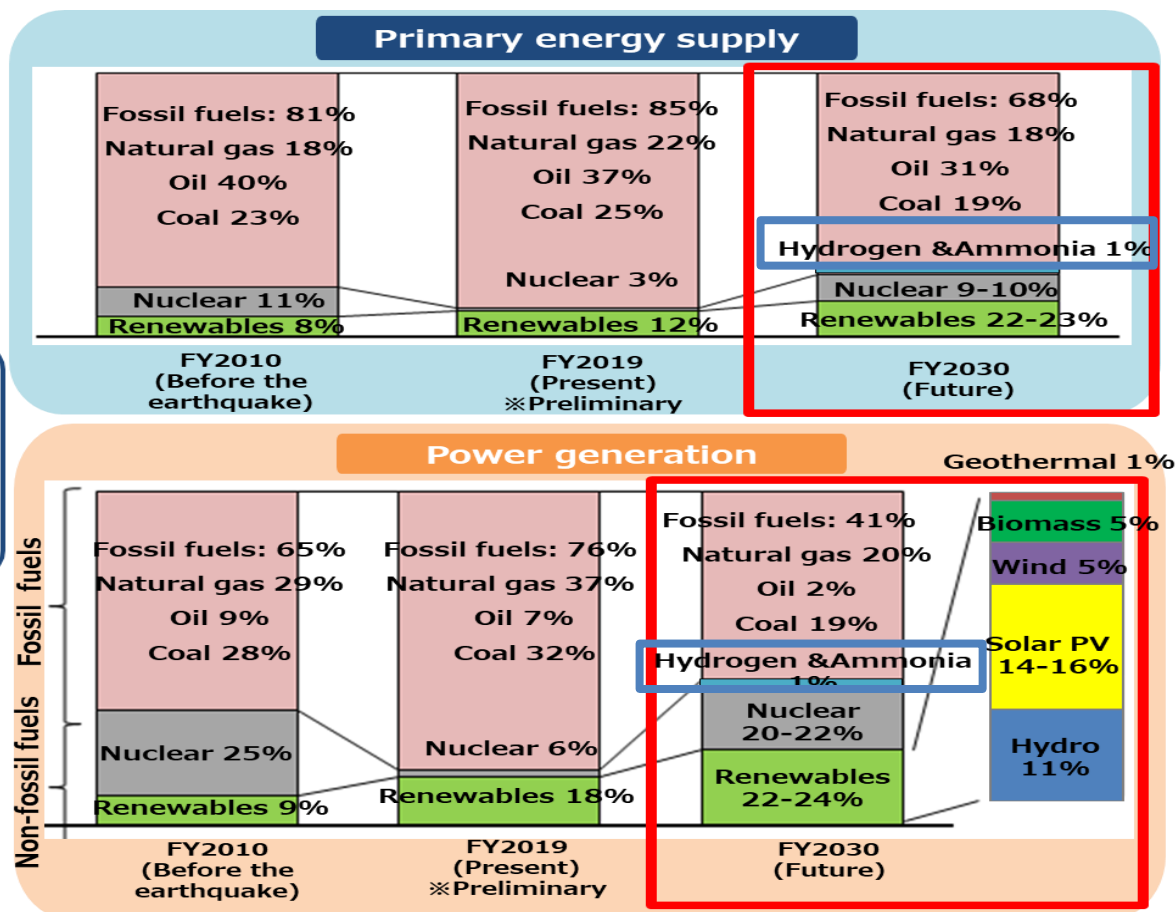
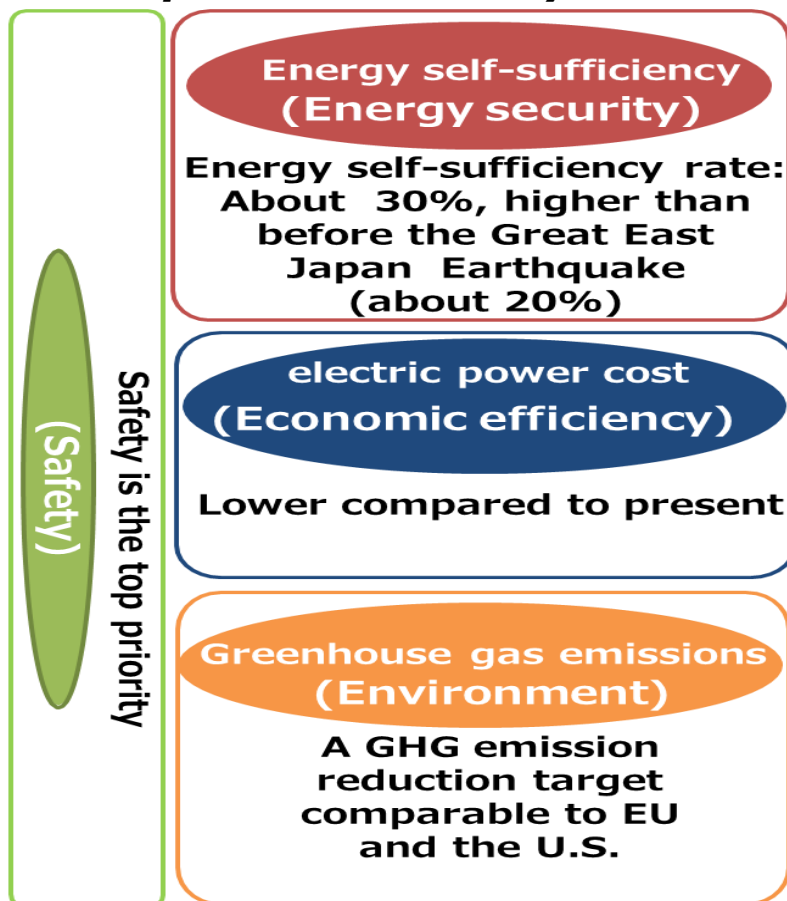
**Director, Russia, Central Asia and Caucasus  
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry**

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# Japan's net-zero commitment (the 6<sup>th</sup> Strategic Energy Plan)

- The key theme is to show the path of the energy policy to realize carbon neutrality by 2050 (announced in October 2020), and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 46% in FY 2030 from its FY 2013 levels.
- On the major premise of safety, efforts will be made for energy security and economic efficiency of energy while promoting climate change countermeasures (S+3E).

## Principles: 3E + Safety



# G7 Hiroshima Summit

- In May 19-21, G7 Hiroshima Summit adopted Leaders' Communiqué, following the main message of G7 Ministers' Meeting on Climate, Energy and Environment.
- The Communiqué stated utilization of clean energy technologies for various pathways toward our common goal of net zero.



- ① We emphasize highlight the increased urgency to reduce global GHG emissions by around 43 percent by 2030 and 60 percent by 2035, relative to the 2019 level, in light of its latest findings.
- ② We will globally advance and promote a green transformation, working together to realize transformation of our economies to reach net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 at the latest.
- ③ While acknowledging various pathways according to each country's energy situation, industrial and social structures and geographical conditions, we highlight that these should lead to our common goal of net zero by 2050 at the latest in order to keep a limit of 1.5 °C within reach.
- ④ We take note of initiatives that are intended to support clean energy transition in countries around the world, such as Asia Zero Emission Community (AZEC) initiative
- ⑤ We commit to holistically addressing energy security, the climate crisis, and geopolitical risks.
- ⑥ Same content as G7 in Sapporo for energy conservation, renewable energy, hydrogen, ammonia, nuclear power, CCUS/CR and other clean energy technologies
- ⑦ We reaffirm our commitment to achieving a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035. We will work towards ending the construction of new unabated coal fired power generation.
- ⑧ We underline our commitment, in the context of a global effort, to accelerate the phase-out of unabated fossil fuels so as to achieve net zero in energy systems by 2050 , and call on others to join us in taking the same action.

# G7 Hiroshima Summit

- ⑨ We stress the important role that increased deliveries of LNG can play, and acknowledge that investment in the sector can be appropriate in response to the current crisis and to address potential gas market shortfalls provoked by the crisis.
- ⑩ We welcome the steady progress of decommissioning work at Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings (TEPCO)'s Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, and Japan's transparent efforts with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) based on scientific evidence and support the IAEA's independent review.
- ⑪ We welcome the "Five-Point Plan for Critical Mineral Security" and reaffirm the need to build resilient, robust, responsible, and transparent critical mineral supply chains.
- ⑫ We encourage and promote private entities' work to foster innovation contributing to the emission reduction of other entities through decarbonization solutions.
- ⑬ We highlight that transition finance has a significant role in advancing the decarbonization of the economy as a whole.
- ⑭ We welcome the progress of the Industrial Decarbonization Agenda (IDA) that decided to start working on implementation of the new Global Data Collection Framework for steel production and product emissions.
- ⑮ We reaffirm our commitment to a highly decarbonized road sector by 2030, and recognize the range of pathways to approach this goal. We highlight the various actions that each of us is taking to decarbonize our vehicle fleet, including such domestic policies that are designed to achieve 100 percent or the overwhelming penetration of sales of light duty vehicles (LDVs) as zero emission vehicles (ZEV) by 2035 and beyond; to achieve 100 percent electrified vehicles in new passenger car sales by 2035; to promote associated infrastructure and sustainable carbon-neutral fuels including sustainable bio- and synthetic fuels. We note the opportunities that these policies offer to contribute to a highly decarbonized road sector, including progressing towards a share of over 50 percent of zero emission LDVs sold globally by 2030. Considering the findings of the International Energy Agency (IEA)'s Energy Technology Perspective 2023, we also note the opportunity to collectively reduce by at least 50 percent CO2 emissions from G7 vehicle stock by 2035 or earlier relative to the level in 2000 as a halfway point to achieving net zero and to track the progress on a yearly basis.

# Establishment of Ministerial Economic and Energy Dialogue of the “Central Asia plus Japan Dialogue”

- The five Central Asian countries are well-positioned to take advantage of Japan's decarbonization technologies for potential energy and infrastructure projects, utilizing JCM (Joint Crediting Mechanism).
- On 26th September, “Ministerial Economic and Energy Dialogue” was newly established. The ministers agreed to hold discussions on accelerating energy transition projects using the JCM and public-private financing. A joint statement was issued as an outcome of the discussions.



## Summary of Dialogue

Date: **26<sup>th</sup> September (Day after GX Week Plenary)**

Venue: **Tokyo, Japan**

Participants (tentative):

**Nishimura Yasutoshi** ,

Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan

**H.E. Almassadam Satkaliyev**

Minister of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

**H.E. Melis Turgunbaev**

Minister of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical  
Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic

**H.E. Daler Juma**

Minister of Energy and Water Resources of Tajikistan

**H.E. Maksat Babayev**

State Minister of Turkmenistan, Chairman of State Concern  
"Turkmengas"

**H.E. Jurabek Mirzamakhmudov**,

Minister of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan

## Outline of the Joint Statement

1. Participants welcomed the establishment of a Ministerial Economic and Energy Dialogue within the historic "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue framework.
2. The five countries and Japan firmly maintained their commitment to the temperature target of the Paris Agreement in order to combat climate change.
3. The five countries and Japan confirmed cooperation and collaboration on the following:
  - (1) Accelerating consideration of net zero goal by 2050 or later taking advantage of energy transition technologies to achieve the goal, while recognizing various pathways according to each country's situation.
  - (2) Accelerating preparation, development or utilization of a road map toward net zero goal by 2050 or later.
  - (3) Promoting implementation of the JCM including the formation of specific JCM projects.
  - (4) Encouraging the public-private finance for realizing energy transition projects.