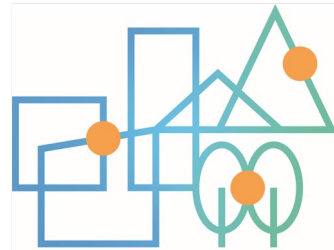




Japanese Efforts to Promote Subnational Climate Action

25 Jan. 2023.

Ministry of the Environment, Japan

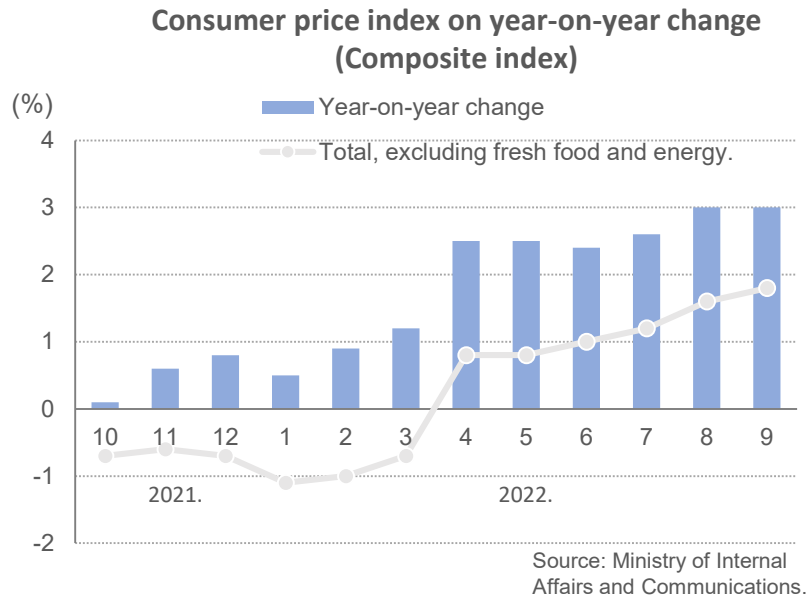


Decarbonization
Leading Area

Crises (risks) and opportunities (chances) facing the region

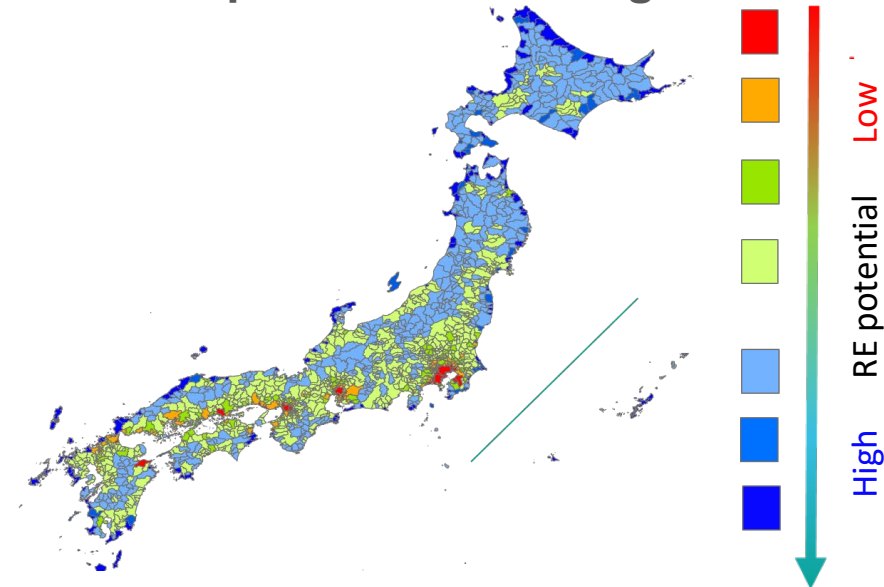
- Crisis: energy prices soared, with a significant impact on people's livelihoods and local economies.
 - Opportunities: Japan as a whole **has a renewable energy potential 1.8 times greater** than its energy demand.
- ⇒ The regional decarbonisation using local resources, such as the introduction of self-sustaining domestic renewable energy, is a **key factor for robust and sustainable growth**.

Crisis: Price rise/Energy crisis



- ✓ The latest year-on-year increase exceeded 3%, the highest level in almost 30 years, excluding the impact of the consumption tax hike.

Opportunities: Abundant renewable energy potential in the region



- ✓ Improving the earning power of the region by utilizing renewable energy, through local production for local consumption of energy and collaboration with other regions.

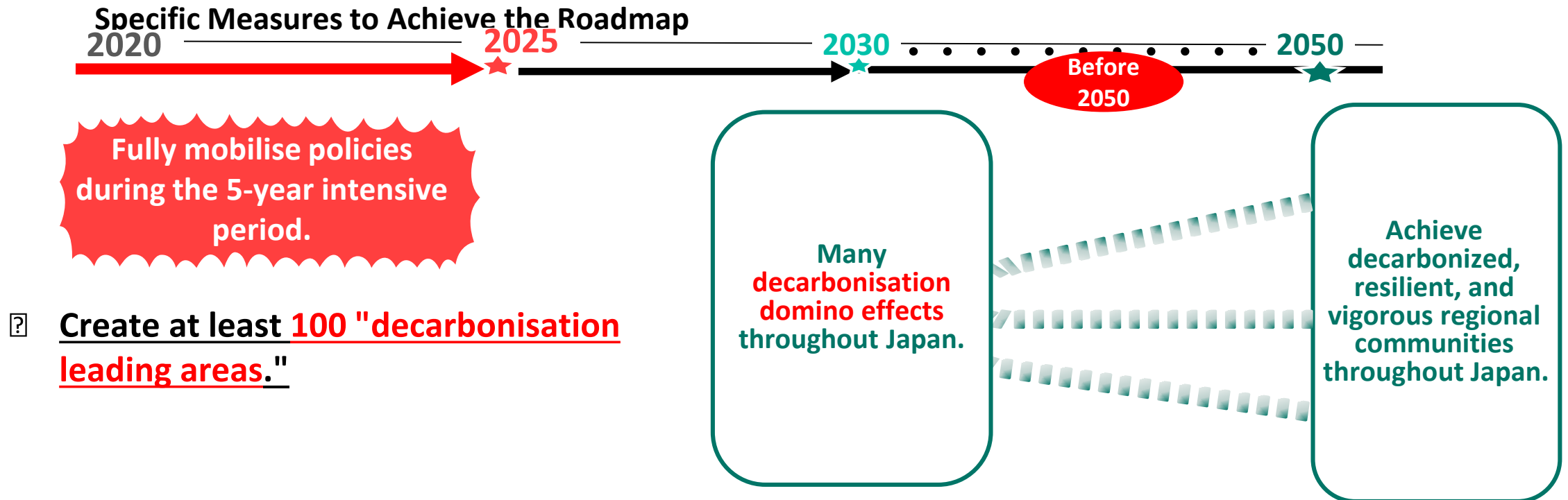
- To achieve **Carbon Neutrality in 2050** and a 46% reduction of GHG in 2030, the Roadmap was formulated on 20 June 2021.

Key Message

- Regional decarbonisation is a **regional growth strategy**.
- **Decarbonisation projects can solve problems in the region** through the maximum use of regional resources, such as renewable energy.
- Every municipality can take initiatives and address it with **current technologies** (best available technologies).

Decarbonisation Leading Areas

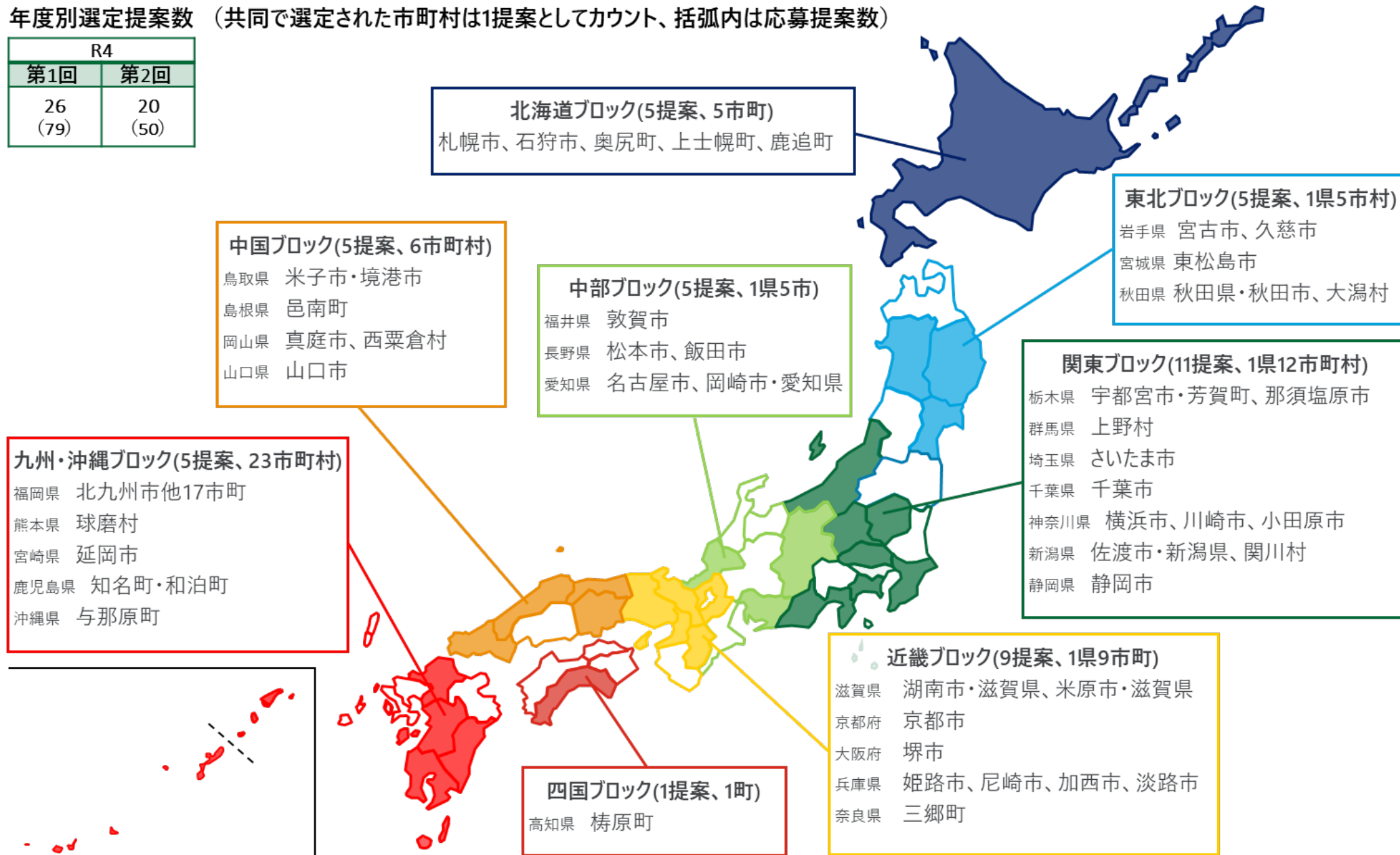
- 100 **decarbonisation** leading areas aim to **achieve the goal of its decarbonisation by FY2030**.
- Subsequently, MOEJ will call for applications semi-annually until FY2025.



Decarbonisation Leading Areas (2022)

年度別選定提案数 (共同で選定された市町村は1提案としてカウント、括弧内は応募提案数)

R4	
第1回	第2回
26 (79)	20 (50)



Develop regional implementation system and national support mechanism

- Human Resource (capacity development of local stakeholders and entrepreneurs)
- Technical knowledge sharing (RE potential, local economic analysis)
- Funds (Amendment of Global Warming Countermeasures Law).

1.The subsidy for promoting renewable energy and local decarbonisation

Main Financial support scheme:

- subsidy to local governments which are keen to implement local decarbonisation measures
2023:4 billion-yen (312 million USD)

2.The Institution for realising a carbon-free society.

- Financial support for corporations which implement decarbonisation projects
2023:4 billion-yen (312 million USD)

Transport infrastructure x Compact cities x Decarbonisation (Utsunomiya City and Haga Town, Tochigi Prefecture)

- Zero carbon moves, mainly with **LRTs and EV buses that operate on 100% renewable energy** by installing solar power and large-scale storage batteries, also using support from the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- **Decarbonisation of city centre** by establishing **an advanced EMS** with a control of consumer-side storage batteries and use of EV buses as a regulated power source.



Nation's first all-new LRT: Light Rail Transit (scheduled to open in August 2023).

Urban development x Cold climate x Decarbonisation (Sapporo, Hokkaido)

- **Decarbonisation of electricity and heat in city centres** with CN gas and wood biomass in conjunction with district heat supply networks specific to cold urban areas (Support from the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism will also be utilised).
- **Leading to a hydrogen society** through **establishing a supply chain of renewable hydrogen** derived from offshore wind power at Ishikari Port, and supplying the shortfall in the city's energy demand with hydrogen produced outside the city (Support from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry will also be utilized).



Decarbonisation Leading Areas

Action-Oriented Solutions to Local Challenges.

Thank you for your kind attention



Ministry of the Environment