IEA Bioenergy
Technology Collaboration Programme

Task 39
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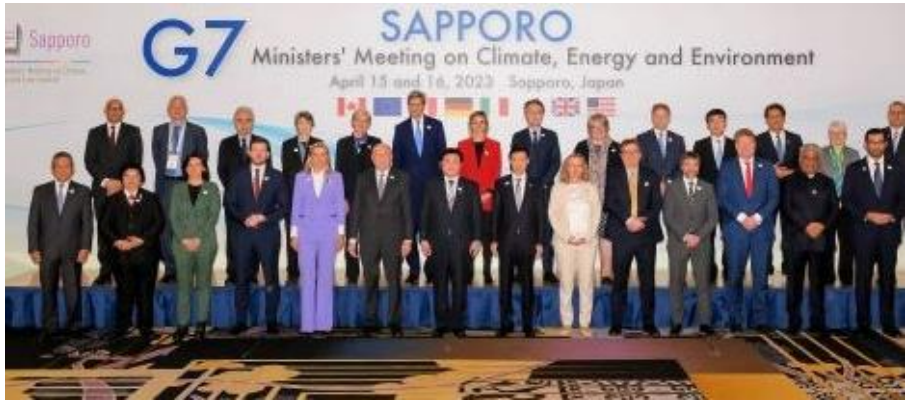

Latest Topic - Japan

2023 May

Yuta Shibahara

New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO)

Virtual, 31 May 2023

G7 Ministers' Meeting on Climate, Energy and Environment in Sapporo

The G7 Ministers' Meeting on Climate, Energy and Environment is one of the ministerial meetings held in conjunction with the G7 Summit (2023/5/19-21 in Hiroshima), and its significance is that it forms the basis for discussions at the Summit.

In the spirit of the Paris Agreement, the Meeting discussed the global promotion of Green Transformation (GX), and transform the entire economic, social and industrial structure to be driven by clean energy to pursue net zero, circular and nature positive economies in an integrated manner.

Dates: 2023/4/15-16

Venue: Sapporo City, Hokkaido Prefecture, Japan

Participant:

G7- Canada, EU, France, Germany, Italy, UK, USA and Japan(G7 Presidency)

Guest- India(G20 Presidency), Indonesia(ASEAN), UAE(COP28),
UNFCCC, OECD, IEA, IRENA, ERIA, IUCN, WBCSD

https://www.env.go.jp/content/000127828.pdf

G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers' Communique [Excerpt]

III. Climate and Energy

[Current Climate and Energy Crises and Accelerating Implementation]

・44. Climate crisis:

We 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 the latest findings of the IPCC.

[Decarbonizing Industry/Transport/Building Sector]

・79. Road sector:

We reaffirm our commitment to a highly decarbonized road sector by 2030. Noting that the global vehicle stock is over 15 times more than the new sales vehicles, we recognize the critical importance of swiftly and substantially reducing GHG emissions from the global fleet. We recognize the range of pathways that G7- and beyond-G7 members are adopting to approach this goal. ～ We 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 our efforts and emission reductions from vehicle stock as well as the penetration of zero emission vehicles (ZEVs), charging infrastructure, and sustainable carbon-neutral fuels on a yearly basis.

・80. International shipping:

We commit to support this target and introducing intermediate targets for 2030 and 2040 for the revised IMO GHG reduction strategy during the upcoming IMO's 80th session of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC80).

・81. International aviation:

We commit to accelerate global efforts to achieve the ICAO`s Long-Term Global Aspirational Goal (LTAG) of net-zero emissions in international aviation by 2050 including by building on the momentum of ICAO's CORSIA.

Arigtou Gozaimashita.

Thank you for your attention.

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