Climate Actions

<Personal notes for brain-storming>



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UNFCCC COP21

Overview

- COP21 Decisions provided fundamental principles and steps till the Paris Agreement takes effect.
- "Paris Agreement" a legal text to be applied to all Parties, but it does not contain mandatory actions such as quantitative mitigation commitments.

Major elements of COP21 Decisions - 1

- 2. ... the Agreement will be **opened for signature from 22nd April 2016**
- 7. Decides to establish the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement ("APA") under the same arrangement,
- 11. Decides that the APA shall hold its sessions starting in 2016 ... and shall prepare draft decisions to be recommended through the Conference of the Parties to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement ("CMA") for consideration and adoption at its first session;
- 17. Notes with concern that the estimated aggregate **greenhouse gas emission levels** in 2025 and 2030 resulting from the intended nationally determined contributions do not fall within least-cost 2 °C scenarios but rather lead to a projected level of **55 gigatonnes in 2030**, and *also notes* that much greater emission reduction efforts will be required than those associated with the intended nationally determined contributions in order to hold the increase in the global average temperature to below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels by reducing emissions **to 40 gigatonnes** or to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels by reducing to a level to be identified in the special report referred to in paragraph 21 below;

Major elements of COP21 Decisions - 2

- 19. Requests the secretariat to update the synthesis report [of INDCs] ... and to make it available by 2 May 2016;
- 20. Decides to convene a **facilitative dialogue among Parties in 2018 to take stock of the collective efforts** of

 Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal
 referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Agreement
 and to inform the preparation of **nationally determined contributions** pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the
 Agreement;
- 21. *Invites* the IPCC to provide a special report in 2018 on the impacts of global warming of 1.5° C above preindustrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways; [IPCC decided to prepare such report, "SR1.5", in October 2018.]

Major elements of COP21 Decisions - 3

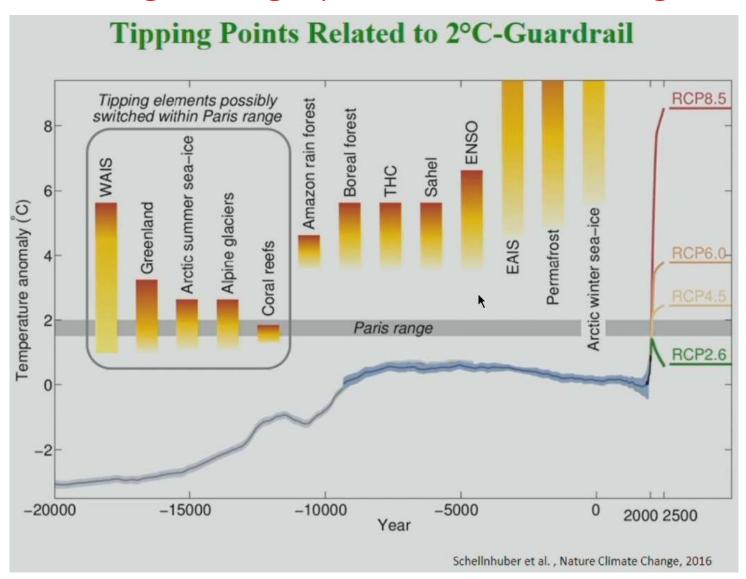
- 22. Invites Parties to communicate their intended nationally determined contribution (**INDC**) no later than when the Party submits its respective instrument of ratification, accession, or approval of the Paris Agreement. If a Party has communicated an INDC prior to joining the Agreement, that Party shall be considered to have satisfied this provision unless that Party decides otherwise
- 23. Urges those Parties whose INDC pursuant to decision 1/CP.20 contains a time frame up to 2025 to communicate by 2020 a new NDC and to do so every five years thereafter pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Agreement;
- 24. Requests those Parties ... INDC ... contains a time frame up to 2030 to communicate or update by 2020 these contributions and to do so every five years thereafter ... ;
- 25. *Decides* that Parties shall submit ... their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) referred to in Article 4 of the Agreement at least 9 to 12 months in advance of [CPA].
- 26. *Requests* the ADP to develop further guidance on features of [NDCs]

Paris Agreement Articles

Paris Agreement Article 2. (Purpose)

- 1. This Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:
- (a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2° C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
- (b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production;
- (c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.
- 2. This Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.

"2 degree target" was not a conclusion from science, though this graph shows something ...



GHG Emission data for Article 21.

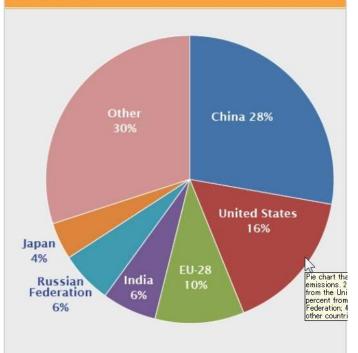
Country	GHG Gt-CO2-eq	%	Data Year
China	7465862	20.09	2005
USA	6649700	17.89	2013
EU	4488404	12.10	2013
Russian F.	2799434	7.53	2013
India	1523767	4.10	2000
Japan	1407800	3.79	2013
Brazil	923544	2.48	2010
Canada	726051	1.95	2013
R.o.Korea	688300	1.85	2010
Mexico	632880	1.70	2013
South Africa	544314	1.46	2010
Australia	541924	1.46	2013
Global	37 168 339	100	Mixed

Source: UNFCCC Secretariat http://unfccc.int/files/ghg_data/appli

cation/pdf/table.pdf

Other Statistics of GHG Emissions





Source: Boden, T.A., Marland, G., and Andres, R.J. (2015).

National CO₂ Emissions from Fossil-Fuel Burning, Cement

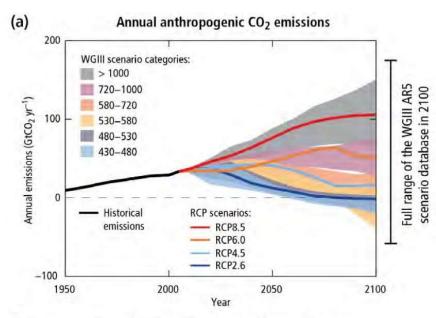
Manufacture, and Gas Flaring: 1751–2011, Carbon Dioxide

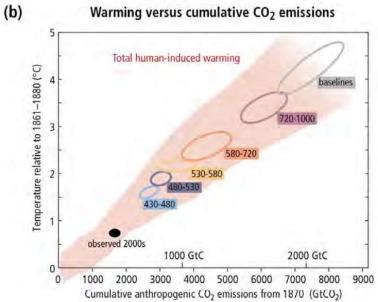
Information Analysis Center, Oak Ridge National Laboratory,

U.S. Department of Energy, doi 10.3334/CDIAC/00001_V2015.

<Source: USEPA>

Climate Mitigation – "Carbon Budget"





- Cumulative emissions of CO2 largely determine global mean surface warming by the late 21st century and beyond.
- warming to less than 2° C relative to the period 1861-1880 with a probability of >66% would require cumulative CO2 emissions from all anthropogenic sources since 1870 to remain below about 2900 GtCO2 (with a range of 2550-3150 GtCO2 depending on non-CO2 drivers). About 1900 GtCO28 had already been emitted by 2011.
- The remaining "Carbon Budget" will be used up in 30 years.

Paris Agreement Article 14. (Stocktaking)

- 1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall periodically take stock of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals (referred to as the "global stocktake"). It shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science.
- 2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall undertake its **first global stocktake in 2023 and every five years thereafter** unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.
- 3. The outcome of the global stocktake **shall inform** Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action.

After UNFCCC COP21 and Paris Agreement

- Partly thanks to the US-China's expressed positive positions, the Paris Agreement took effect before the COP22 (In Marrakech, 7th November 2016.)
- US Presidential election was held on Day-2 of COP22, but US' non-Federal bodies and industry representatives maintained their commitments to implement the Paris Agreement.
- At COP23 (in Bonn, 7th November 2017), US participated in technical discussions but there were strong presence of US "We are still in" group.

DJT Administration

- On 1st June 2017, President Trump announced the US decision of withdrawal from the PA.
- < https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/06/01/statement-president-trump-paris-climate-accord
- (Please note relevant PA Articles, especially, Article 28.)

PA Article 28

- 1. At any time after three years from the date on which this Agreement has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from this Agreement by giving written notification to the Depositary.
- 2. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the Depositary of the notification of withdrawal, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal.
- 3. Any Party that withdraws from the Convention shall be considered as also having withdrawn from this Agreement.

G-20 (in Hamburg, in July 2017)

Declaration of G-20 contains a paragraph specifically on US, which shows very clear contrast with the other positive actions of the other countries.

- "We take note of the decision of the United States of America to withdraw from the Paris Agreement. The United States of America announced it will immediately cease the implementation of its current nationally-determined contribution and affirms its strong commitment to an approach that lowers emissions while supporting economic growth and improving energy security needs."
- On 4th August, USA submitted a notification to the UN on its intention to withdraw from the Paris Agreement.

https://www.g20.org/Content/EN/StatischeSeiten/G20/Texte/g20-gipfeldokumente-en.html?nn=2189118#doc2222590bodyText1

http://www.climatechangenews.com/2017/08/07/trump-tells-un-intention-leave-paris-climate-accord-full/

As for Japan,

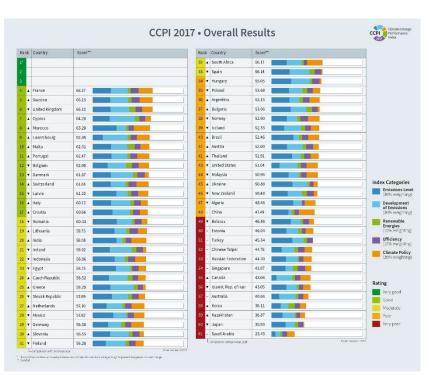
- The level of ambition in INDC is perceived rather low.
- Since Japan does not participate in the KP Second Commitment Period (CP-2), Japan can not use KP Flexibility Mechanisms., including CDM. In this regard, a Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) is being implemented as bilaterally-agreed system. However, this may require clear recognition in terms of Paris Agreement Article 6.2.
- Japan's expansion of domestic coal-firing power stations and international support to developing countries might be subject to international scrutiny.

INDCs – an international comparison

	2020年以降の削減目標(自国が決定する貢献案)		【参考】カンクン合意に基づく2020年目標・行動
	内容	提出時期(2015 年)	削減目標・行動
日本	2030年に-26%(2013年比) (2030年に-25.4%(2005年比))	7月17日	-3.8%(2005年比)
米国	2025年に-26%~-28% (2005年比) -28%に向けて最大限努力	3月31日	-17%程度(2005年比)
EU	2030年に-40%(1990年比)	3月6日	-20%(1990年比)
ロシア	2030年に-25%~-30%(1990年比)	3月31日	-15~-25%(1990年比)
カナダ	2030年に-30%(2005年比)	5月15日	-17%(2005年比)
豪州	2030年に-26%~-28% (2005年比)	8月11日	-5%(2000年比)
スイス	2030年に-50%(1990年比)	2月28日	-20%(1990年比)
ノルウェー	2030年に-40%(1990年比)	3月27日	-30%(1990年比)
中国	2030年前後にCO2排出量のピークを達成。また,ピークを早めるよう最善の取組を行う。 2030年にGDP当たりCO2排出量で-60~-65%(2005年比)	6月30日	GDP当たりCO2排出量で -40~-45%(2005年比)
インド	2030年にGDP当たり排出量で-33~-35% (2005年比)	10月1日	GDP当たり排出量で-20~-25%(2005年比)
メキシコ	2030年に-22%(BAU比),条件付きで2030年に-36%(BAU比)	3月30日	条件付きで-30% (BAU比)
南アフリカ	2025年及び2030年までに-398~-614Mt(BAU比)	9月25日	-34% (BAU比)
ブラジル	2025年に-37%(2005年比), 2030年に-43%(2005年比)	9月28日	-36.1~-38.9%(BAU比)

日本は?

- 現在、京都議定書の第2次コミットメントには不参加。したがって、それに基づく国際的なマーケットメカニズムは使えない状況。京都メカニズとムと国際的な削減目標の設定は、炭素価格の決定の有効な手法の一つと考えられるが、それが十分に機能していない状況なのでは?
- JCM (Joint Crediting Mechanism)が国際的にどのように認知されるかは、なお、未確定な面あり(パリ協定6条参照)。



PAの関連では、EUは、2030年までに40%、スイスは2030年までに50%削減とのINDCを出している。日本は、これらはもちろん、米国(2005年=>2025年で、26-28%)と比較しても非常に低いレベルの削減目標(2013年=>2030年で、26%)を出しており、COP21の合意に則ったINDC(NDC)の改善が必要ではないか?中期目標は、2050年までの長期削減(80%削減(閣議決定))への過程として考えていく必要があろう。最近の石炭火力の増加は、国際的な批判の的になっている。

Source: http://germanwatch.org/en/CCPI

Mitigation Options

A variety options exist, but all are challenging.

- Energy conservation
- Afforestation/REDD+
- Biomass utilization
- CCS/BECCS
- Nuclear energy
- Mitigation by renewable power generation.
 - Renewable Energy (hydro, wind, solar (PV and heat), geothermal)

Climate Mitigation Actions

Focusing on Renewable Energy

Data Sources

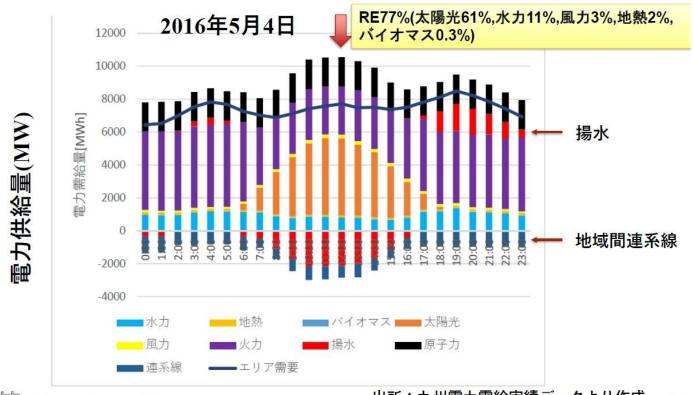
- Renewable Research Institute https://renewableei.org/en/
- IRENA < http://www.irena.org/>
- Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies
- Bundesnetzagentur SMARD
- Fraunnhofer Institute Energy Charts
- Agora Energiewende <u>Agorameter</u>
- Energinet.dk
- Kyoto University Economic Research Institute <u>http://www.econ.kyoto-</u> u.ac.jp/renewable energy/about

Renewable Energy

Costs of Solar (PV) and of Wind Power generation have been drastically decreasing, but to further increase them, investments and technologies are required to accommodate their output fluctuations.

電力供給エリア毎の需給実績データ:九州電力エリア

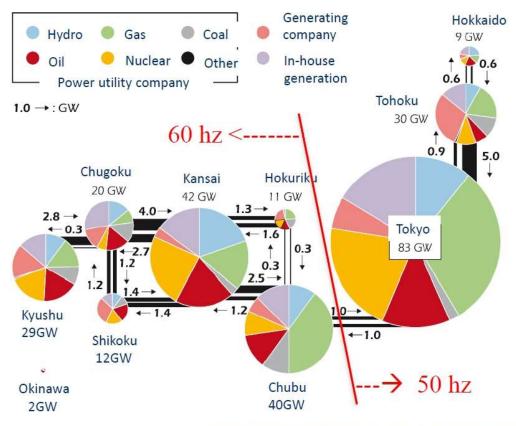
九州電力エリアの自然エネルギーが電力需要の最大77%に(1時間値)



Difficulties caused by small and thin power grids in Japan

<公益財団法人 笹川平和財団会長 田中 伸男氏の資料から>

Lack of Grid connectivity in Japan

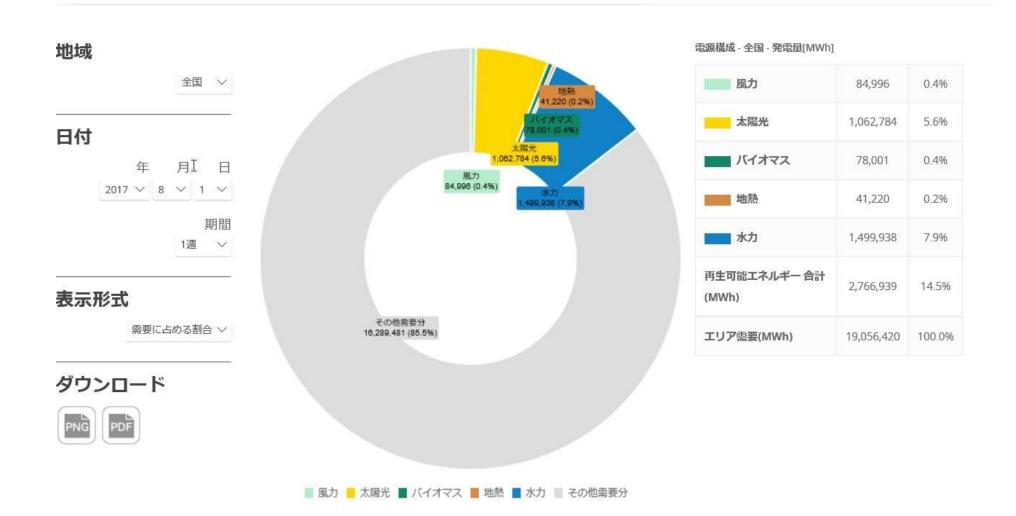


Source: Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, The Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan, Electric Power System Council of Japan, The International Energy Agency

Power Sources – Japan (August 2017)



ホーム コンセプト グラフ 探索 Blog お問い合わせ

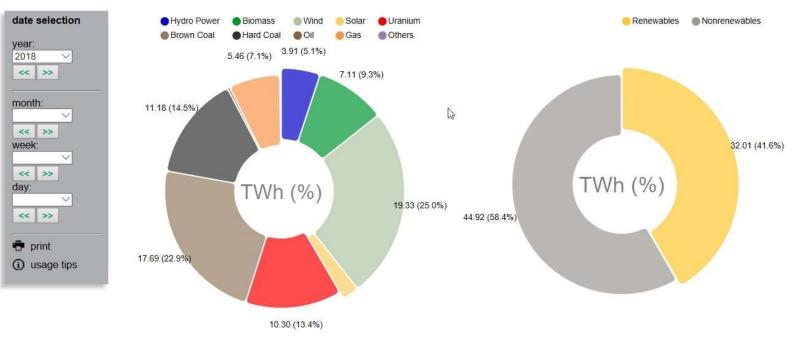


Examples from Germany

- Power Sources



Electricity generation in Germany in 2018

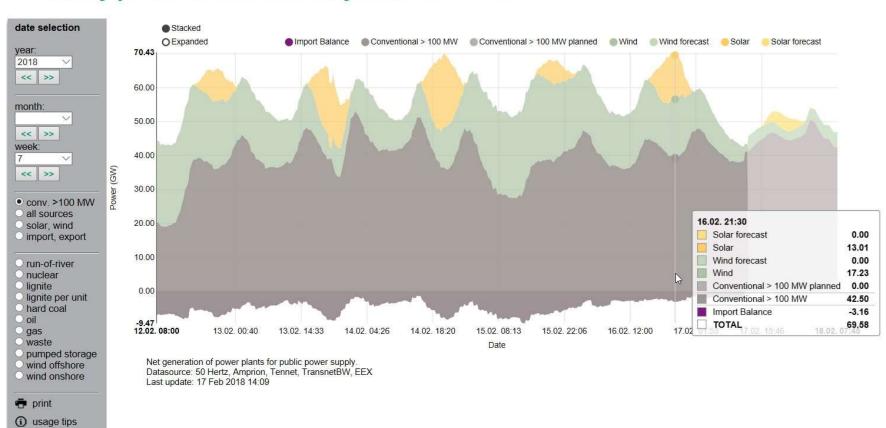


Net generation of power plants for public power supply. Datasource: 50 Hertz, Amprion, Tennet, TransnetBW, Destatis, EEX Last update: 17 Feb 2018 14:09

Examples from Germany - daytime



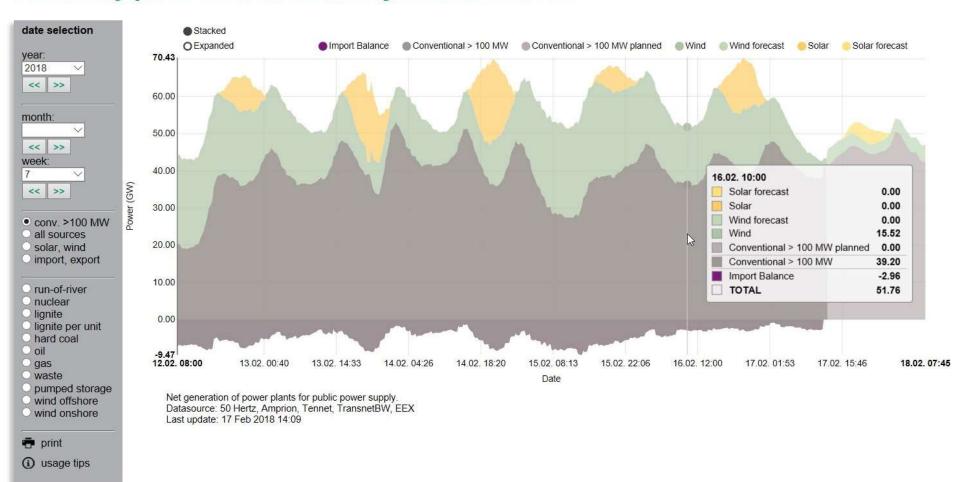
Electricity production in Germany in week 7 2018



Examples from Germany - nighttime

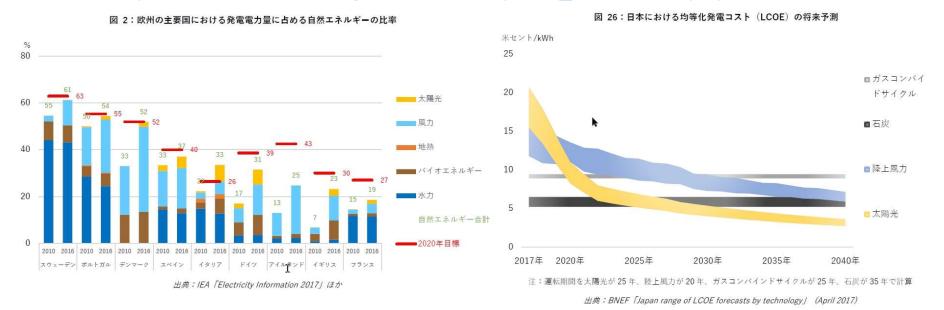


Electricity production in Germany in week 7 2018



自然エネルギー: 日欧比較

- 公益財団法人 自然エネルギー財団報告書「電力会社に迫る変革の波ー欧州が先行する新時代の戦略-」→報告書
- http://renewable-ei.org/activities/reports_20171006.php



日本の温暖化対策

• 5月13日閣議決定された「地球温暖化対策計画」では、2020年目標(2005年対比で3.8%削減)、2030年目標(2013年対比で26%削減<2005年対比では、25.4%削減>)のほか、2050年までに温室ガス排出を80%削減するとの、従来の方針が再確認された。

地球温暖化対策計画」閣議決定(平成28年5月13日)

http://www.env.go.jp/press/files/jp/102816.pdf

気候変動の影響への適応計画」閣議決定(平成27年11月27日)

http://www.env.go.jp/earth/ondanka/tekiou/siryo1.pdf

環境省適応ポータルサイト

http://www.adaptation-platform.nies.go.jp/impact/index.html

- 課題として、
 - 2020年、2030年の目標を向上する努力の継続が必要。
 - 2050年目標の達成には、抜本的な社会経済の変革が必要。大規模研究開発を含む資金、資源の配分が必要。温暖化対策の企画、実施の基礎となる環境の価値(温暖化対策のコストとベネフィット)の明確化が是非とも必要。

日本のINDC-政府の自己評価と最近の動き

[外務省]

「GDP当たり排出量を4割以上改善,一人当たり排出量を約2割改善することで,世界最高水準を維持するものであり,国際的にも遜色のない野心的な目標です。

- 日本のGDP当たりエネルギー消費量は現時点でも他のG7諸国の平均より約3 割少なく、世界の最高水準にあります。そこからさらに2030年に向けて**35%の** エネルギー効率の改善を目指します。
- 上記エネルギーミックスでは、総発電電力量に占める再生可能エネルギーの 比率を22-24%程度、原子力の比率を22-20%程度としています(足下から、太 陽光は7倍、風力・地熱は4倍の発電電力量を見込んでいます)。」

http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/ic/ch/page1w_000121.html

http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page22e 000830.html

http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000335212.pdf

MOFA's Expert Meeting

http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/ic/ch/page22_002958.html

石炭: 開発、投資に関する国際的議論

近年、温暖化防止の観点から、石炭への投資を制限すべきとする国際 的な議論が増大しており、日本に対する批判的な意見が多くみられてい

<u>る。</u>

http://www.carbontracker.org/report/unburnable-carbon-wasted-capital-and-stranded-assets/

http://www.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/research-programmes/stranded-assets/

http://web.unep.org/emissionsgapreport2015

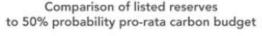
http://uneplive.unep.org/media/docs/theme/13/EGR 2015 Technical Report final version.pdf

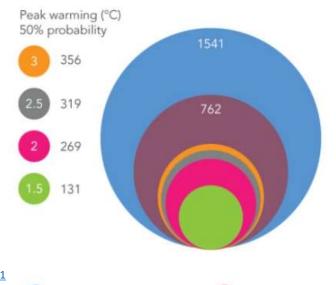
http://www.unep.org/publications/ebooks/emissionsgapreport2014/

http://gofossilfree.org/

https://350.org/

https://breakfree2016.org/





OECD 石炭ECA (Export Credits Arrangement)

http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?doclanguage=en&cote=tad/pg(2016)1 http://www.oecd.org/tad/xcred/theexportcreditsarrangementtext.htm (Export Credit Arrangement <ECD>)

CE -- AC

Potential listed reserves Current listed reserves

http://awsassets.panda.org/downloads/ngos_will_oecd_lag_behind_emerging_countries_oct15.pdf

Carbon Tracker and <u>the Grantham Research</u>
<u>Institute</u> on Climate Change and the Environment

Role of Carbon Pricing: as a guide

- "Carbon Price" provides good indicators for decision making for mitigation investment (long- and short-term), corporate management plans, public policies, among others. (cf: "divestment", "stranded asset".)
- Kyoto Flexibility Mechanisms (Joint Implementation, Clean Development Mechanism and Emission Trading) were efficient in carbon price setting, but they were no longer effective. Voluntary carbon markets and sub-national emission trade market now exist, instead.
- COP 21 Decision, para 136 provides;

136. Also recognizes the important role of providing incentives for emission reduction activities, including tools such as domestic policies and carbon pricing;

付録

持続可能開発へ向けて。。。

2030年SDアジェンダ

- UNGA Resolution 70/1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (25th Sept. 2015)
- http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/economic-and-social-development/the-sustainable-development-goals-report-2016_3405d09f-en#page10
- http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E



- 17 のゴール、169 の目標,300近いインディケー ターを含む。
- 実施原則として、①普 遍性、②包摂性、③参 画型、④統合性、⑤透 明性と説明責任、が掲 げられている。
- 邦訳(外務省仮訳)
 http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000101402.pdf
- SDG 虎の巻 http://www.unic.or.jp/files/UN DPI_SDG_0707.pptg2

非政府機関や地方自治体の前向きな対応が多くみられる。

NAZDA (後述)

グローバルコンパクト

http://ungcjn.org/

エコアクションガイドライン

http://www.env.go.jp/policy/j-hiroba/04-5.html

http://www.env.go.jp/policy/j-hiroba/ea21/guideline2009rev ja.pdf

エコファースト

http://www.env.go.jp/guide/info/eco-first/kijun.html

関係リンク

http://www.env.go.jp/policy/keiei_portal/link/index.html

温暖化対策(2030 SD Goal 13)

2030年Agendaはパリ協定の3か月前に合意された ため、Goal 13には定量的目標が入っていない。

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

SDG実施状況に関する情報

UN Report

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/The SustainableDevelopmentGoalsReport2017.pdf

SDG Dashboard Report

http://www.sdgindex.org/assets/files/2017/2017-SDG-Index-and-Dashboards-Report--full.pdf

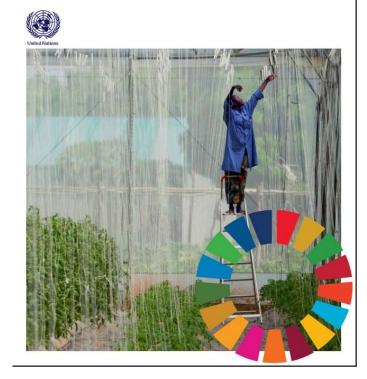
Report on Japan

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=420&menu=3170

 Japan's Voluntary National Review Report on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals:

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16445Japan.pdf

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017



2030年SDアジェンダの推進

・持続可能な開発目標(SDGs)推進本部が内閣に設置されており、2016年10月SDG実施指針の骨子等がまとめられ、パブコメに付されたのち、12月22日決定された。

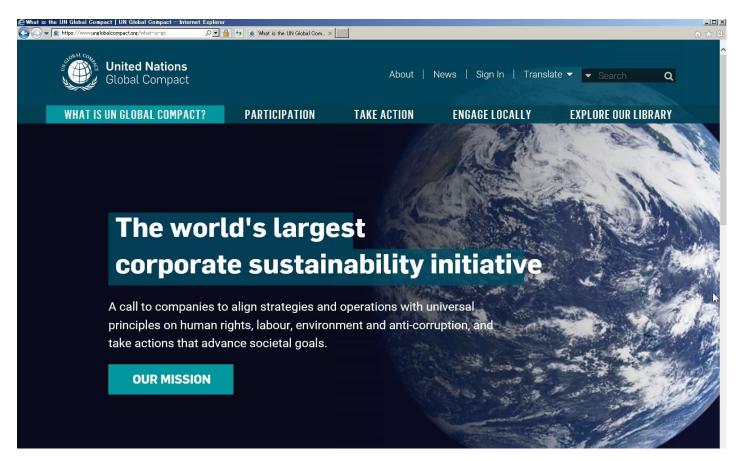
http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/sdgs/index.html

• 実施指針本文:

http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/sdgs/dai2/siryou1.pdf

- 同指針では、「持続可能で強靱、そして誰一人取り残さない、 経済、社会、環境の統合的向上が実現された未来への先駆 者を目指す」ことを、ビジョンと規定。なお、この指針では、 SDGを8つの優先分野として再編成している。
- 2030 Agenda は、各ゴール、ターゲットが相互に深く関係しているものが多く、実施面でも多くの課題がある。
- なお、温暖化関係では、パリ協定の採択より3か月先行したこともあり、定量的な目標が不足しているという面がある。

自治体、産業団体等の非政府機関の努力の拡大の動き



国連グローバルコンパクト 世界約160カ国で1万3000を超える団体(そのうち企業が約9,000。日本 企業は、>250.)

https://www.unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc

グローバルコンパクト10原則 http://ungcjn.org/gc/principles/index.html 日本の組織 http://ungcjn.org/

温暖化問題に取り組む企業グループ

• <u>日本気候リーダーズ・パートナーシップ(Japan-</u> CLP)

http://www.japan-clp.jp/index.php/japanclp

Japan-CLP 3つの目的

- 1 脱炭素化を経済活動の前提として捉え、持続可能な 脱炭素社会の実現を目指す
- 持続可能な脱炭素社会に向けた共通のビジョンを描き、 参加企業が自らコミットメントを掲げ、率先して実行する
- 社会の変化を加速するために積極的なメッセージを発信し、 アジアを中心に活動する

2030年SDアジェンダ

• SDGコンパス(企業の活動指針)

http://sdgcompass.org/wpcontent/uploads/2016/04/SDG_Compass_Japanese.pdf

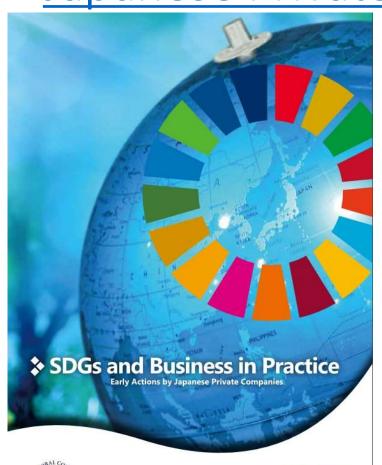
http://sdgcompass.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/SDG_Compass_Japanese.pdf



"本SDG Compassは、 各企業の事業にSDGs がもたらす影響を解説 するとともに、持続可能 性を企業の戦略の中 心に据えるためのツー ルと知識を提供するも のである。"

- 目標1 あらゆる場所のあらゆる形態の貧困を終わらせる
- 目標2 飢餓を終わらせ、食料安全保障及び栄養改善を実現し、 持続可能な農業を促進する
- 目標3 あらゆる年齢のすべての人々の健康的な生活を確保 し、福祉を促進する
- 目標 4 すべての人々への包摂的かつ公正な質の高い教育を提供し、生涯学習の機会を促進する
- 目標 5 ジェンダー平等を達成し、すべての女性及び女児のエンパワメントを行う
- 目標 6 すべての人々の水と衛生の利用可能性と持続可能な管理を確保する
- 目標7 すべての人々の、安価かつ信頼できる持続可能な近代 的エネルギーへのアクセスを確保する
- 目標 8 包摂的かつ持続可能な経済成長及びすべての人々の完 全かつ生産的な雇用と働きがいのある人間らしい雇用 (ディーセント・ワーク)を促進する
- 目標 9 強靱 (レジリエント) なインフラ構築、包摂的かつ持続 可能な産業化の促進及びイノペーションの推進を図る
- 目標 10 各国内及び各国間の不平等を是正する
- 目標 11 包摂的で安全かつ強靱(レジリエント)で持続可能な 都市及び人間居住を実現する
- 目標 12 持続可能な生産消費形態を確保する
- 目標 13 気候変動及びその影響を軽減するための緊急対策を講 じる
- 目標 14 持続可能な開発のために海洋・海洋資源を保全し、持 続可能な形で利用する
- 目標 15 陸域生態系の保護、回復、持続可能な利用の推進、持 続可能な森林の経営、砂漠化への対処、ならびに土地 の劣化の阻止・回復及び生物多様性の損失を阻止する
- 目標 16 持続可能な開発のための平和で包摂的な社会を促進 し、すべての人々に司法への アクセスを提供し、あ らゆるレベルにおいて効果的で説明責任のある包摂的 な制度を構築する
- 目標 17 持続可能な開発実施手段を強化し、グローバル・バートナーシップを活性化する

GCNJ/IGES共同調査レポート"SDGs and Business in Practice-Early Actions by Japanese Private Companies-"



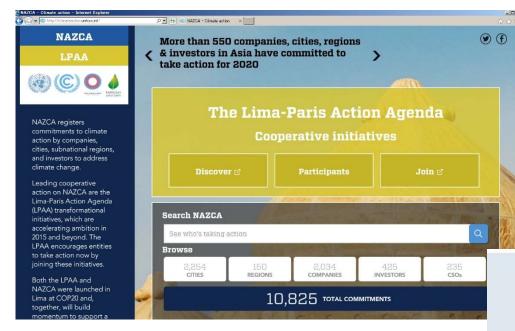
http://www.ungcjn.org/common/frame/plugins/fileUD/download.php?type=contents files&p=elements file 3
032.pdf&token=95591ed66
4e507b7d242360041fe45eafdff8b64&t=201707261158
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非政府機関の温暖化対策イニシアティブの例

「NAZCA」は、広義の企業責任と社会的貢献 企業、団体等の活動のデータベースプラットフォーム (UNFCCC COP21 で発足した。)



COP21 当時

http://climateaction.unfccc.int/

2017.08 現在



広義の企業責任と社会的貢献 – コミットメント

グローバルコンパクト

http://ungcjn.org/

エコアクションガイドライン

http://www.env.go.jp/policy/j-hiroba/04-5.html

http://www.env.go.jp/policy/j-hiroba/ea21/guideline2009rev_ja.pdf

エコファースト

http://www.env.go.jp/guide/info/eco-first/kijun.html

関係リンク

http://www.env.go.jp/policy/keiei_portal/link/index.html

広義の企業責任と社会的貢献-報告

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)など -- 相互関係が複雑。

GRI Standards

https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/Pages/default.aspx https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/g4/Pages/default.aspx

Transition to Standards

https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/transition-to-standards/Pages/default.aspx

G4 暫定訳

http://www.nippon-foundation.or.jp/news/articles/2013/80.html サステナビリティ日本フォーラム

http://www.sustainability-fj.org/gri/

環境報告ガイドライン

http://www.env.go.jp/policy/report/h24-01/index.html http://www.env.go.jp/policy/report/h24-01/full.pdf

G4

Global Reporting Initiative
Sustainability Reporting Guidelines

G4

サステナビリティ・レポーティング・ガイドライン 日本語版(暫定版)

環境金融•投資

環境省 21世紀金融行動原則

http://www.env.go.jp/policy/keiei portal/kinyu/gensoku.html

http://www.env.go.jp/policy/keiei portal/common/pdf/principlesbooklet.A3.20150916.pdf

Accounting for Sustainability

http://www.accountingforsustainability.org/

https://www.fsb-tcfd.org/

The International Integrated Reporting Council

http://integratedreporting.org/the-iirc-2/

Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB)

http://www.cdsb.net/international/japan/page-one

UNEP FI

http://www.unepfi.org/regional activities/asia pacific/japan/about/

Principles for Responsible Investment Initiative

https://www.unpri.org/

Equator Principles

http://www.equator-principles.com/

http://www.bsr.org/files/jp-newsletter/003-japan-newsletter.html

グリーンボンド

http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/climatechange/brief/what-are-green-bonds

グリーンボンドに関する検討会。

http://www.env.go.jp/policy/greenbond/gb/conf/conf.html

環境省グリーンボンドガイドライン2017。

http://www.env.go.jp/policy/greenbond/gb/conf/greenbond guideline 17.pdf

金融安定理事会気候関連財務情報開示タスクフォース (TCFD)

https://sustainablejapan.jp/2017/06/29/tcfd-final-report/27274

高い環境政策の目標が必要

- ・多様な政策手段の効率的な策定、実施のためには、かつての公害に関する環境基準のような政策 目標の確立が必要。
- 温暖化対策、特に抑制策の目標設定に当たっては、先進国としての国際的な責任を全うするとともに、環境保全技術、資金の国際的な提供に関するリーダーシップを発揮するべき。

Taka Hiraishi

- •Born in Tokyo on 3rd December 1944.
- •B.Sc. (1966) and M.Sc. for Industrial Chemistry (1968) from Tokyo University.
- •Joined Ministry of Labour (Occupational Health and Safety Department) in April 1968.
- •Moved to the newly-established **Environment Agency** in 1971 and, till 1996, worked in the fields of offensive odour, acid rain, ozone layer, hazardous wastes, hazardous chemicals and water pollution, except the overseas posting shown below.
- •1987-1989: Director, Water Pollution Control Division, Environment Agency (current Ministry of the Environment) (1987-89) Overseas posting:
- •1975-1978: Environment Attache (liaison with UNEP) and Second Secretary for bilateral technical co-operation (for Kenya, Uganda and Malawi) at the Embassy of Japan in Kenya.
- •1980-1982: Principal Administrator (A-4, information exchange on chemicals control policies, including chemicals management policies in developing countries), Chemicals Division, Environment Directorate, **OECD Secretariat**.
- •1989-1998: Worked for UNEP as (consecutively);
 - >Co-ordinator of Support Measures, Programme Bureau (D-1),
 - >Officer-in-Charge, Environmental Law and Institutions Centre,
 - **▶** Deputy Director of Policy Division,
 - > Deputy Director of Environment Programme Division,
 - >Assistant Executive Director for Environmental Information and Assessment (D-2).
 - >(President, UNEP Staff Association (in 1996))

More recently,

- •1999-2006: Visiting Principal Researcher, National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan.
- •1999-2015: Member, IPCC Bureau and Co-chair, IPCC Inventories Task Force Bureau
- •1999-2015: Senior Consultant, and Member, Board of Directors, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan (Part-time),
- •February-April 2001: Special Advisor to the Minister of the Environment, Japan (Chair of Communique Drafting Group for G-7 Environment Ministers).
- •2002-2010: Special Advisor to the Minister of the Environment, Japan. (on OECD sustainable development activities, Part-time)
- •2005-2009: Specially assigned Professor (Risk Management and Global Environmental Issues), Osaka University, Japan (Part-time)
- •Vising Lecturer for Tokyo Institute of Technologies, Sophia University, Gakushuin University, Osaka University, Atomi University.
- •2001-: Contributed to the work of the Ministry of the Environment in Japan for CDM, J-VER, JCM, adaptation and "co-benefits"
- •2002-2011: UNFCCC, member of CGE (Consultative Group on non-Annex-I national communications).
- •2004-2008: UNFCCC, member of EGTT (Expert Group on Technology Transfer)

Currently:

- •Counsellor, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan (Volunteer),
- •Member, Board of Directors, Japan Association for UNEP (NPO) (Volunteer)