The "Climate Change in Japan 2025" report and its use for Risk Assessment and Decision Making







Full contents Summary (Japanese)

English

Content

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Abstract

- ●In March 2025, the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) published a national report, "Climate Change in Japan 2025"; the 2025 issue of the "Climate Change in Japan" series, with the aim of contributing to climate change action by providing basic information to the Japanese national and local governments, commercial companies and citizens.
- •The reports in this series provide information on the status of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and observed/projected changes in climate variables in and around Japan. In particular, the 2025 issue includes the latest high-resolution climate projections and information on how the frequency and intensity of extreme heavy rainfall and high temperatures will change with the level of global warming.
- •The information on the reports is used for various risk assessments and policies, as well as for infrastructure development and disaster prevention measures.

Background

- •Climate change progressing globally and regionally. → Paris Agreement
- Climate Change Adaptation Act and Plan in Japan → promoted <u>based on scientific findings</u>
- •MEXT & JMA published "Climate Change in Japan 2020" summarizing a physical science basis to serve as essential information for climate change action by the public, commercial enterprises and local/national government bodies.
- ●In March 2025, MEXT & JMA published "Climate Change in Japan 2025", incorporating recent findings and outcomes.
- ✓ Reflects the latest scientific knowledge and findings, such as the **IPCC Sixth Assessment Report**.
- ✓ New information on how the frequency and intensity of extreme heavy rainfall and high temperatures
- will change with the level of global warming
- **✓ Updated projection models**
- (Regional climate and ocean projection models)

For optimal usability, specialists not only from the fields of physical science (meteorologists, climatologists and oceanographers) but also from climate impact assessment / science communication are involved in considering the outline, drafting and reviewing of the report.

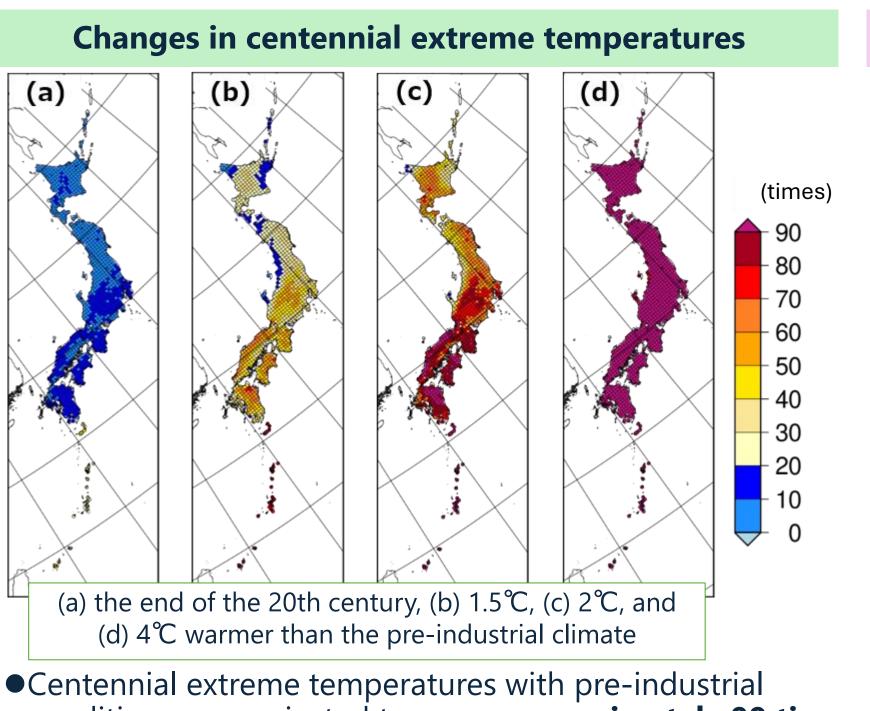
Surveys with local governments

- Requests from local government officials using "Climate Change in Japan 2020"
 - ✓ <u>High-resolution</u> climate projections <u>specific to their regions</u>
 - ✓ Extreme heavy rainfall and high temperatures in multiple criteria (once per 100yr, once per 50yr, once per 10yr etc.)
 - ✓ Projected **absolute values** (not changes relative to the end of 20th century)
 - ✓ **Plain language** that can be used to explain the basis for decision-making
 - ✓ **Diagrams and their source data** provision

✓ Specifications <u>accessible to local governments</u> (e.g., leaflets for each region)

√ High-resolution projections





conditions are projected to occur approximately 99 times with a 4℃ rise.

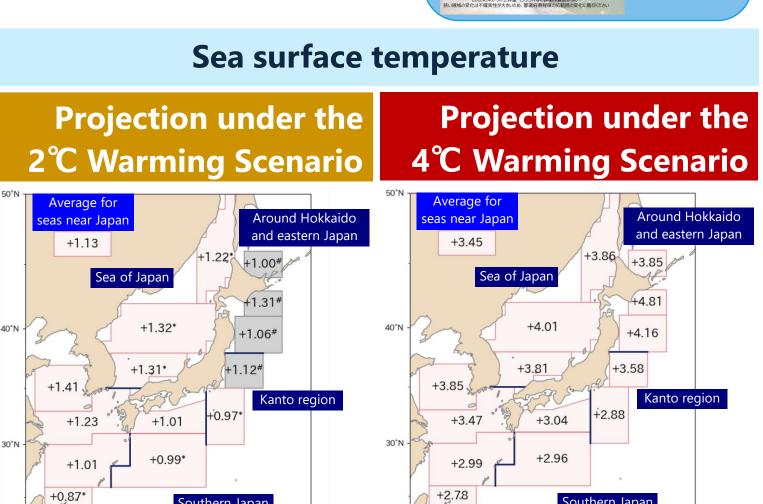
Annual surface temperature Projection under Projection under the 4°C Warming the 2°C Warming Scenario Scenario

Changes in annual surface temperature at the end of the 21st century relative to the end of the 20th century

Sea level rise **Projection under the Projection under the** 2°C Warming Scenario **4°C Warming Scenario**

Changes in sea level rise (m) near Japan at the end of the 21st century compared to the end of the 20th century The contours show sea level distribution at the end of the 21st century.

Areas with no symbols: virtually certain trends, **Projections of storm surges** and extreme waves



Changes in area-averaged SSTs around Japan at the end of the 21st century compared to the end of the 20th century (°C/century)

round Kyush

*: extremely likely trends, #: no discernible trend

Changes in centennial extreme precipitation (a) the end of the 20th century, (b) 1.5° C, (c) 2° C, and (d) 4° C warmer than the pre-industrial climate

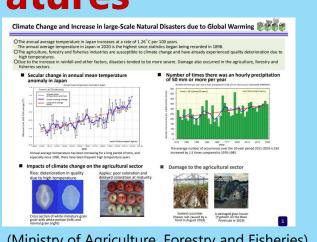
 Centennial extreme precipitation (daily) with pre-industrial conditions is projected to occur approximately 5.3 times in conditions with a 4°C rise.

 Centennial <u>daily precipitation amounts</u> with a 4°C rise are projected to increase by approximately 32% compared to that with pre-industrial conditions.

Future changes in wind speed

average wind speeds to decrease.

Measures against heat strokes caused by extreme high temperatures



ocean ecosystem

Measures for

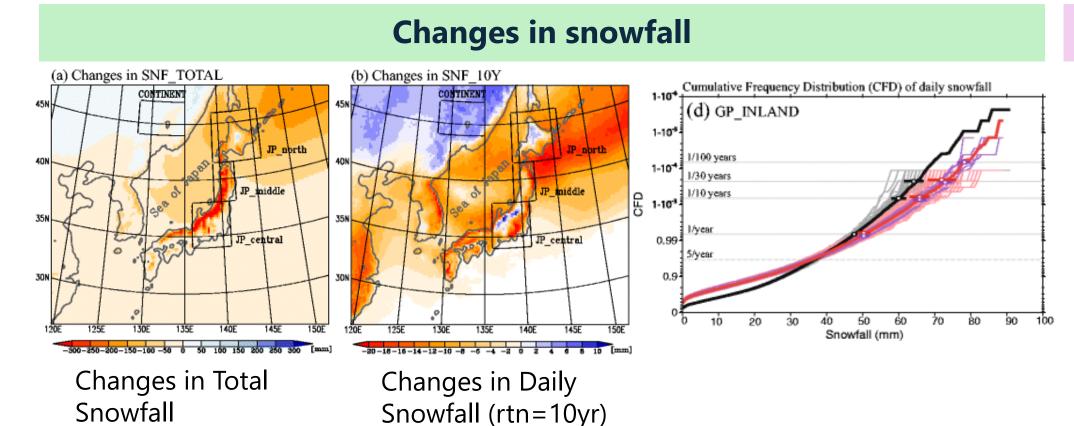
Infrastructure development and disaster prevention measures



Past and future changes in oxygen content in the upper 1,000 m of the ocean in the subtropical

Ocean deoxygenation

western North Pacific region (137° E, 20-25° N mean) with reference to the end of the 20th century. Dark green line: the annual average calculated from observations



■Total snowfall decrease in the +4°C climate simulation.

•The heavy snowfall occurring at a frequency of every 10 years is enhanced in the inland areas of the central part of the Japanese archipelago (high altitude and cold climates).

Kawase, H., Murata, A., Mizuta, R. et al. Enhancement of heavy daily snowfall in central Japan due to global warming as projected by large ensemble of regional climate simulations. Climatic Change 139, 265-278 (2016). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-016-1781-3

✓ the latter half of the 20th century without historical trends associated

Database for Policy Decision Making for Future

Climate Change (d4PDF)

with the anthropogenic effect.

Non-Hydrostatic Regional Climate Model with a grid spacing of 2 km (NHRCM02)

The weakening of the East Asian winter monsoon causes

On the plains, where snow cover disappears due to global

Nosaka, M., Kawase, H., Murata, A., & Sasaki, H. (2021). Future changes in early spring wind

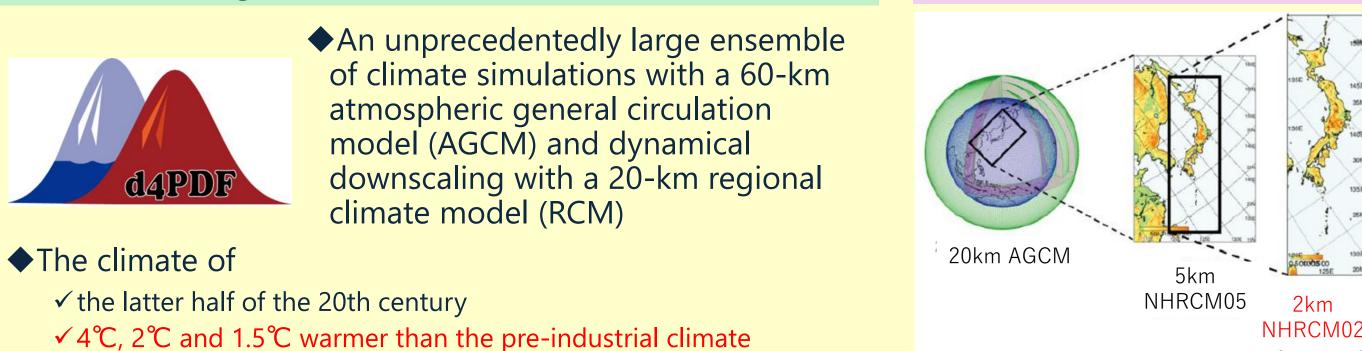
warming, wind speeds increase as stability decreases.

speed and surface warming acceleration in snow-covered areas. Journal of Geophysical

Research: Atmospheres, 126, e2020JD034089. https://doi.org/10.1029/2020JD034089

Changes in wind speed

b) Future climate condition



◆ Regional climate model increased the horizontal resolution from 5 km to 2 km

Schematic diagrams of future changes

in wind speed over snow-covered areas

◆Introduced a new urban model that can include the effects of urbanization

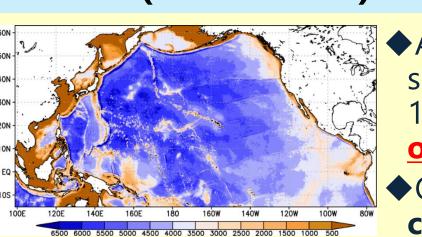
CLIMATE CHANGE **ADAPTATION Local Climate Change**

Adaptation Plan

Next Assessment Report on Climate Change Impacts in Japan (to be updated in FY2025)

Projection models

Future Ocean Regional Projection dataset in the North Pacific (FORP-NP10)



◆An ensemble of historical and multiscenario future projection simulations from 1960 to 2100 using a high-resolution

ocean downscaling model system ◆Ocean projection data **contains the ocean** carbon cycle and marine ecosystems

These projections above are based on the $\frac{2}{4}$ °C Warming Scenarios (RCP2.6 and RCP8.5, respectively) used in the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.

>The 2°C Warming Scenario: potential climatic conditions with achievement of the Paris Agreement's 2°C goal.

https://www.data.jma.go.jp/cpdinfo/ccj/2025/pdf/cc2025_gaiyo_en.pdf

>The 4℃ Warming Scenario: potential climatic conditions with no future additional mitigation measures.

- English Summary Content: Simplified slides of the main publication intended for use as-is in study sessions, presentations and other work
- •Related content (in Japanese) includes:
- >The main publication: An overview of observed/projected climate change. **✓ HTML version can be translated using a web browser.**
- > Leaflets by prefecture: Double-page leaflets providing overviews of observed/projected climate change for individual regions

