

Statement by Ambassador Kenichi Suganuma

3rd Biennial Ministerial High-Level Dialogue on Climate Finance

Climate change is a common challenge for the international community, requiring concerted efforts of all countries. Having seen the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 degrees temperature rise, the entire world must strengthen its efforts and adopt a robust work program under the Paris Agreement here in Katowice.

The spirit of the Paris Agreement calls for all parties to take actions to tackle climate change as its own challenge. Of course, many parties will face challenges in implementing such actions. Japan stands by those countries in need to enhance mitigation, adaptation and transparency, and offers a helping hand.

First of all, it is imperative that all the developed countries steadily fulfill the commitment of jointly mobilizing 100 billion USD per year by 2020. We are happy to note that an OECD report shows the public climate finance continuously increasing since the last OECD

analysis, in line with the 2016 Roadmap trajectory.

Japan's commitment to provide 1.3 trillion yen in support to the developing countries in 2020 remains firm, and it is a critical contribution to the joint commitment of the 100 billion USD. Japan believes that the Green Climate Fund (GCF) also plays an important role here. This is why Japan decided to contribute 1.5 billion USD to the GCF in 2015. In order for the GCF to fulfill its primary function, the Fund needs to be administered and managed in an effective and efficient manner. Japan supports the replenishment process next year, and will work with other countries.

The private finance mobilized by public interventions is also a key component of the 100 billion USD. The SCF's Biennial Assessment pointed out that it is necessary to make more efforts to mobilize private finance. Japan has been steadily mobilizing private finance through schemes such as co-finance with the JBIC. In order to mobilize and scale-up private finance furthermore, incentives provided

by the public sector, such as trade insurance and co-finance with private sectors, continues to be relevant.

In addition, it is also important to encourage a shift in the private activities towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. In Japan, various actors such as the Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF), have already been actively engaged in ESG investment, with enhanced relationship among financial sectors, investment sectors and private sectors.

We place much importance to further increasing support for the developing countries. In both mitigation and adaptation, we provided a total of 23.3 billion USD in climate finance for the developing countries in 2015 and 2016 through both public and private finance. In mitigation, Japan has implemented renewable energy projects such as geothermal power plants and solar energy systems. We are also contributing to improve the accuracy of GHG inventory, including with the service of GOSAT-2, the satellite to monitor anthropogenic CO₂ emissions worldwide. In the

area of adaptation, Japan will continue to support the developing countries' efforts with its high-quality infrastructure and technology to reduce disaster risks.

For effective climate-related measures in the developing countries, the policy and implementation environment in the developing countries are also important. Japan will continue to provide capacity-building and technology-transfer to enable the developing countries to effectively implement mitigation measures and adaptation program, bearing in mind the consequences in the long-term. Japan will continue to contribute towards enhancing the capacity of the developing countries in dealing with the transparency framework, bilaterally and multilaterally including with the 500 million USD contribution to CBIT (Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency) last year.

Japan will host the G20 next year, and continue to lead the climate change discussion and decarbonization of the world.

I thank you.