

The Government of Japan
Global Stocktake Third Technical Dialogue
Opening Plenary Statement

06 June 2023

Japan is pleased to participate in the third and last technical dialogue of the first global stocktake. I would like to thank the SB Chairs, the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue and the UNFCCC Secretariat for their work in preparing for convening this dialogue.

We would like to share our views on fostering a common understanding through this dialogue and what we expect to be included in the outcomes of the GST.

With regard to mitigation, there needs to be an increase in ambition and a further scaling up of mitigation activities to facilitate the development of NDCs aligned with a 1.5-degree pathway and LTSs that set out net zero by 2050. It is also essential that all Parties implement mitigation activities, covering all GHGs and economy-wide absolute reduction targets, as well as including the utilisation of sinks and carbon removals.

From an equity perspective, ensuring transparency is essential. We emphasise the importance of enhancing transparency, including that Parties to the Paris Agreement will submit their first biennial transparency reports in a timely manner towards the second GST.

Turning now to adaptation, the summary report of the second technical dialogue notes that while there is increasing ambition in plans and commitments for adaptation, there is still a gap when it comes to implementation, which means that plans are implemented inadequately, unevenly and incrementally. As also mentioned, Parties and non-Party stakeholders need to put in place durable, long-term reforms that integrate climate change risks into all aspects of planning and decision-making processes at the local, national and regional levels. To develop durable adaptation actions, an iterative adaptation policy cycle is useful. Only a few countries have introduced all phases of the adaptation policy cycle, so we really need to see these efforts strengthened. It is also important that the uniqueness of each country and region is respected and local level responses are

promoted.

For means of implementation and support, in particular with regard to finance, the Summary Report states that scaling up and aligning global financial flows for climate action in line with the Paris Agreement goals entails unlocking trillions of dollars to support the global transition.

What is important is to align domestic and international financial flows with the goals of Article 2(1)(c) of the Paris Agreement and follow up on finance from a wide range of sources in accordance with Article 2.1 (c), not limiting financial support to developing countries. We emphasise the need for all countries and stakeholders who have capacity but are not yet current providers of international climate finance to contribute to this global effort. We highlight the importance of improving access to climate finance, with a specific focus on the most vulnerable countries, particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

We expect that these points will be considered at the collective level in the light of equity and the best available science, and reflected in the summary report and factual synthesis report. We also expect that these points should be appropriately conveyed as we transition from the technical to the political phase. In addition, as stated in the summary report, we emphasise that increased consideration of equity can generate greater ambition in mitigation with an accompanying approach to address different contexts.

To conclude, Japan will actively and constructively contribute to the third technical dialogue in order to provide technical input and generate ambitious GST outcomes at COP28, together with all stakeholders, including experts, parties, observers and non-party stakeholders who participate in the dialogue.