

Government of Japan

Submission on the “Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T”

March 2025.

1. Introduction

Japan appreciates the opportunity to submit its views on the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T (hereinafter referred to as the “1.3T Roadmap”) based on the questions posed by the COP29 and COP30 Presidencies, Azerbaijan and Brazil. The 1.3T Roadmap is one of the most important elements for the steady implementation of the NCQG. In addition, the role of the COP29 and COP30 Presidencies is critical for the launch of the 1.3T Roadmap, and Japan looks forward to the leadership of the Presidencies. Japan would like to take this opportunity to support the Presidencies in their work on the 1.3T Roadmap and deliver Japan’s position.

2. Japan’s views on the questions posed by the Presidencies

Japan’s views on the questions posed by the Presidencies are as follows.

First, in principle, Japan supports the idea of Presidencies that the 1.3T Roadmap should not be decided through “negotiation” among the Parties. However, Japan believes that the roadmap without a “negotiation” process should only cover neutral and practical matters, such as measures towards increasing private finance flows towards climate action. Such a roadmap would be very useful for practically scaling up climate finance, especially private finance.

In addition, Japan finds it valuable for the 1.3T Roadmap to give proposals on how each actor can address the following questions: what kind of barriers exist to using private finance for climate action and what kind of options exist to overcoming these barriers, or what kind of innovative finance is there that can potentially be used for climate action? At the same time, we need to keep in mind that each actor has different circumstances and capabilities, and it is therefore important for the roadmap to show various options for the private sector rather than propose a uniform action plan.

Japan believes that the issues which each Party has different opinions on and may cause political discussion and renegotiation of the NCQG should not be included in the 1.3T Roadmap. The roadmap should also take into account the fact that each country has its own legal system and different circumstances, and should only propose various options for actions and not require Parties to take any uniform action. Japan is concerned that if these points are not sufficiently considered, the 1.3T Roadmap may not be acceptable to the Parties.

In order to accelerate the mobilization of private finance, it is essential to reach out to stakeholders outside of the UNFCCC and engage the private finance sector. At the same time, we should consider avoiding duplication between the 1.3T Roadmap process and other external working processes, as multiple discussions on measures against climate change are already held outside of the UNFCCC process.