3rd Working Group Session of the
Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress at SBI64

10, 12 and 13 June 2026

Written responses by Japan

Question by European Union

I would like to know how Japan is using the data from GoSat One and GoSatTwo into their greenhouse gas inventory, particularly on the LULUCF side and, of course, they have launched GOSAT GW last year, so I would be interested in knowing what are the updates and improvements and research it foresees?

Response

Japan is not using GOSAT data in its inventory, however Japan is cooperating with Mongolia and the five Central Asian countries—Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan—to develop national emissions estimation methodologies including the LULUCF sector using GOSAT data. Through this cooperation, Japan is supporting the BTRs preparation and enhancing transparency development in these countries. GOSAT-GW was launched in 2025. GW has two modes one is surface observation mode and focus mode. Using such advanced observation technologies, it continuously monitors greenhouse gases, including CO_2 and methane, on a global scale. By utilizing this study, we can expect to produce more precise estimates of GHG absorptions and emissions, as well as apply these estimates to the LULUCF sector.

Question by Ireland

A number of GHG inventory improvements are recommended in Japan's first technical expert review report, and this includes six recommendations for the LULUCF sector, of which two may directly relate to issues with accuracy. Can Japan please outline what efforts are in place to ensure the ongoing improvement of its reporting in its next BTR, with a focus on making technical improvements to its LULUCF inventory, noting that Japan's unconditional 2030NDC target is inclusive of LULUCF emissions?

Response

Among the five recommendations regarding the LULUCF sector of the GHG inventory (cf. TERR Addendum Table 6), the issues identified in the three recommendations (ID# 6.L.3,6.L.4, and 6.L.5) were resolved through adding information in the National Inventory Document submitted in April 2026. The recommendation ID# 6.L.1 will be addressed through a revision of the methodology planned in the coming year to use the National Forest Inventory (NFI) instead of the Forest Register. The recommendation ID# 6.L.2 will be partially addressed through shifting to a method for capturing land-use conversions between forest land and non-forest land based on the NFI survey. The comprehensive tracking of overall land-use conversions will be addressed as a long-term task.

Question by Malawi

How do you intend to ensure that the new international climate finance commitment delivers the core under the first grub stock take for scaled, predictable, and accessible finance, which is balancing mitigation and adaptation, and also responding to the emerging needs related to loss and damage, as well as reporting under the Article 13, particularly for the vulnerable developing countries, including the LDCs?

Response

Japan reported on its support for developing countries in its BTR1, in line with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and related decisions. Japan intends to continue to support in response to the needs of developing countries in line with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and related decisions, including NCQG, and the support will be appropriately reported in accordance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and related decisions.

Question by Malaysia

What are the main factors behind the recent decline in greenhouse gas emissions as reported in your BTR, and do you expect this downward trend to continue in the future?

Response

Emissions in 2021 increased from the previous year due to higher energy consumption associated with the economic recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022,however, emissions declined compared with the previous year, reflecting factors such as a decrease in iron and steel production and improvements in energy efficiency across various sectors. In 2023 and 2024, emissions have continued to decline against the backdrop of the decarbonization of the power sector and reduced production levels in manufacturing industries. Japan conducts an annual follow-up on the progress of the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures and will continue its efforts to reduce emissions toward achieving the 2030 target, while considering the further strengthening of measures in light of the follow-up results.

Question by Poland

In addition to its economy-wide single year target of 46% GHG reduction by2030 from a 2013 baseline, Japan includes a statement that it will continue strenuous efforts in its challenge to meet the lawfully lofty goal of cutting its emissions by 50% from the same baseline. Poland understands from Japan's BTR that no additional PaMs beyond Japan's existing plan for global warming countermeasures are being explored and that Japan's own With Measures scenario projections present 46% reduction achievement by 2030. Could Japan please share any updated information in its efforts it is making to achieving its more ambitious stated goal of 50% GHG reduction by 2030?

Response

As we strive with all our efforts to achieve the 46% target, we will continue to challenge ourselves to reach the higher goal of 50%.

Question by UK

We would like to congratulate Japan on the submission of their first BTR, and would like it if they could share their experience of using the article six market mechanism and some of the successes and challenges that they faced in using it.

Response

Japan promotes the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) as an initiative in consistent with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Through the JCM, Japan aims to contribute to approximately 100 million t-CO2 of international emission reductions and removals cumulatively by fiscal year 2030, through public-private collaborations. This target refers to mitigation outcomes, not the volume of credits themselves. Japan will appropriately count the credits obtained through these activities, towards the achievement of its NDC.As of May 2026, the number of JCM partner countries is 32, with a total of 300 projects being implemented. In this progress, Japan and partner countries have been preparing initial reports and establishing registries in line with Article 6.2 guidance. As a result, Japan issued credits aligned with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, known as Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) with Thailand in November 2025,with Maldives in December 2025 and with Palau in June 2026 under the JCM. There are still some partner countries which would need more time before establishing the related domestic implementation arrangements related to Article 6. Japan launched the Article 6 implementation partnership (A6IP) in 2022 and is working together with partner countries on Article 6 implementation. The Government of Japan will continue to strongly promote credit issuance under the JCM and will appropriately count the issued credits toward achieving its NDC with a target year of 2030.