

Collaboration topics and research activities

Current Activities

The French Ministry of Environment, Energy and the Sea (MEEM) and the Japanese Ministry of the Environment (MOEJ) are collaborating on a joint research activity regarding scenario modelling for the development and implementation of long-term low-carbon strategies.

Experts from contributing organisations are conducting this collaboration by exchanging sectoral data and analysing models' methodologies. The primary focus of this analysis concerns projected emissions from the transport sector, as well as the integration of socio-economic parameters into modelling scenarios.

The project includes the production of a research paper aiming to make policy recommendations on good practices for successful stakeholder engagement

Both sides are also working on outreach activities to disseminate the research results to the public in Japan and France.

Future Activities

Under this bilateral collaboration, experts from Japan and France expect to meet a few times a year, and plan to hold a joint workshop once a year in either country.

As part of a common knowledge dissemination strategy, the results of this research will be presented in seminars during or back-to-back international events such as COPs, SBs etc..

In the future, the collaboration might involve stakeholder interviews and exchange programmes between experts.

Contributing organisations

Japan

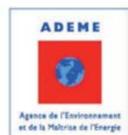


The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) is a research institute established under an initiative of the Japanese government and supporting environmental policies mainly in the Asia-Pacific region. With around 40 researchers in the field of climate policies, IGES makes recommendations on carbon tax, INDC, phasing-out of coal-fired plants, and on green finance. IGES also serves as the Secretariat for the International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies (LCS-RNet) and for the Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet).

The National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) is a research institute covering all the environment fields under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Environment, Japan. Around 40 climate policy researchers work at the institute, with various expertise from GHG observation to policy recommendations. AIM, Asia-Pacific Integrated Model, makes major contributions to the Central Environmental Council of the Ministry of the Environment.



France



ADEME provides expertise and advisory services to businesses, local authorities and communities, government bodies and the public at large, to enable them to establish and consolidate their environmental action. As part of this work, the agency helps finance projects, from research to implementation, in its areas of action.

The Centre International de Recherche sur l' environnement et le développement (CIRED) has developed modelling systems exploring the relationships between economy, energy and climatic issues. CIRED was involved in EU FP7 projects and in international modelling exercises, the Modelling Comparison project (IAMC), Deep Decarbonization Pathway project (DDPP) and MAPS. The research group is composed of 27 researchers and 35 PhD students.



The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) is a non-profit policy research institute based in Paris. Its objective is to determine and share the keys for analysing and understanding strategic issues linked to sustainable development from a global perspective. IDDRI has notably been leading the Deep Decarbonization Pathway project (DDPP).

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Japan-France Collaboration on Long-term Low Carbon Strategies

2016
∨
2017

A bilateral project fostering
long-term climate action



Origins and development of the collaboration

Signature of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) at COP21

The French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, and Energy (MEDDE), renamed the Ministry of Environment, Energy and the Sea (MEEM) in 2016, and the Japanese Ministry of the Environment (MOEJ) met in the Japan Pavilion during COP21 in Paris in December 2015, and both environment Ministers signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU). The MOU serves as the foundation of the new bilateral collaboration on the development and implementation of long-term low-carbon strategies.

Series of expert meetings

An initial expert meeting took place from 23 to 25 November 2016 in Paris. Experts agreed to:

- Exchange data on the transport sector for improving modelling scenarios in order to conduct a **meta-analysis**
- Make a comparative analysis of models' **methodologies** used by the experts
- Work on policy recommendations for good practices in **stakeholder engagement**



Annual inter-governmental meetings

MEEM and MOEJ met on 9 December 2016 in Tokyo and agreed to work notably on:

- **Joint research** on low GHG emission scenario.
- **Outreach activities** to disseminate research results to the public



France's national low carbon strategy in brief

What is the National Low Carbon Strategy? (SNBC)

In 2015, the French government adopted the Green Growth and Energy Transition Act, a major climate and energy policy milestone. The Act was complemented by a decree setting up the three first "carbon budgets", which define the upper limits of GHG emissions at the national level for three successive periods up to 2028. The SNBC is a policy orientation document that was adopted as an annex to the carbon budgets. It includes indicative emission reduction targets by sectors of activity.

Two major goals of the SNBC

- To make the reduction of the carbon footprint a key consideration in economic decisions
- To redirect investments in support of energy transition

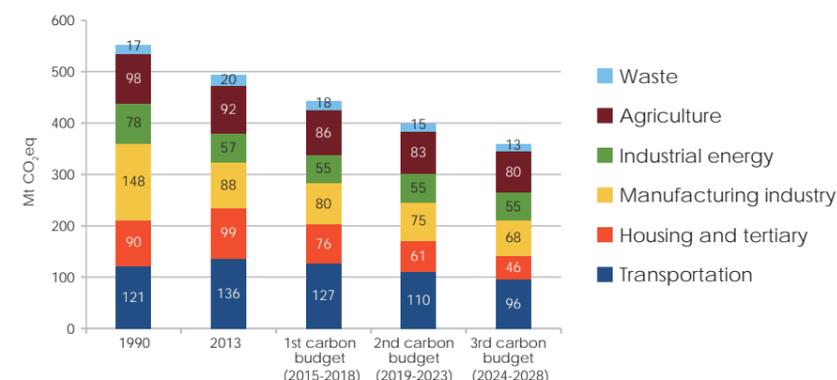
Four main implications:

- Obtaining **energy saving** in all sectors
- Developing the use of **renewable energy** sources
- Turning towards the **bio-economy**
- Boosting the **circular economy**

Emission reduction targets:

- **40%** reduction in emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 level
- **75%** reduction in emissions by 2050 compared to 1990 level ("factor 4" scenarios)

Indicative sectoral allocation of GHG emission reductions in the SNBC



Source: http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/SNBC_Strategie_Nationale_Bas_Carbone_France_2015.pdf

Japan's long-term climate change policy in brief

Japan's mid-/long-term emission reduction targets

- **26%** reduction in emissions in 2030 compared to 2013 level
- **80%** reduction in emissions by 2050

The Long-Term Low-Carbon Vision Subcommittee

Established under the Central Environmental Council of MOEJ in July 2016, this subcommittee conducts a series of public hearings and aims to:

- Discuss a **Long-Term Low-Carbon Vision**, taking not only technologies, but also reforms in lifestyles and economic and social systems into consideration
- Serve as a basis for the **Long-Term Low GHG Emission Development Strategy** provisioned by the Paris Agreement.

MOEJ invited MEEM to make a presentation on the French experience in long-term energy and climate planning at the hearing session of the long-term low-carbon vision subcommittee. The promotion of such **mutual exchange** is expected under the MOU.

International impulse at the G7 meetings in Japan in May 2016

“ For developing these long-term low GHG emission development strategies, and cooperating with other countries, we acknowledge the importance of research on future scenarios, strategies, and targets of each country, as well as knowledge sharing through researchers' networks. We commit to deepen our exchange in this regard from this year on. (G7 Environment Ministers' Communiqué) ”

“ We commit to formulate and communicate ambitions mid-century long-term low greenhouse gas (GHG) emission development strategies well ahead of the 2020 deadline. (G7 Leaders' Declaration) ”