Japan’s efforts to achieve the SDGs

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Japan’s efforts to achieve SDGs and PM Kishida’s Agenda

Three Key Agenda Items of the Kishida Administration

1. Pursue “Realism Diplomacy for a New Era”

2. A "New Form of Capitalism"

3. Overcome COVID-19
Current Challenges

- Widening disparities and increased poverty
- Exacerbation of climate change issues
- Increase in risks to national security
- Disparities between major cities and regional areas

Vision of New Form of Capitalism

Achieving sustainable capitalism through;

- Solving social issues through government and private sector cooperation
- Cooperation with like-minded countries
- Establish a broad middle class through sustainable distribution

A clear emphasis to tackle social challenges, focusing on sustainability

Resonates with international efforts to achieve SDGs
Speech at the Guildhall in London on May 5

• I am talking about an upgrade - a stronger, more sustainable version of capitalism.
• Why does capitalism need upgrading? Because we need to solve two crucial present-day challenges.
  • One is the problem of economic externalities, such as widening inequality, climate change and issues deriving from urbanization.
  • The second pressing challenge is that posed by authoritarian states. Liberalism and democracy are under pressure from authoritarian regimes, including some that have achieved rapid economic growth.

Speech at “The Future of Asia” in Tokyo on May 26

• I am advocating an economic policy of a "new form of capitalism."
• The "new form of capitalism" is an effort to upgrade capitalism to meet the challenge from authoritarian regimes while addressing economic externalities such as rising inequality, climate change, and urban problems.
Invest in startups: PM Kishida’s flagship policy

Five-year startup development plan

• Establishing a five-year plan, work to get large-scale startups off the ground
• Examples of activities:
  – Expand investment of public capital into domestic and foreign venture capitals
  – Reformation of IPO processes

Open innovation

• Revise taxation schemes and rules to promote open innovation
• Promote development of new products and services that solve social issues in coordination with firms from developing nations, and reversely importing them to Japan (reverse innovation)
Green transformation

Reduce GHG emissions

- Reduce GHG emissions by 46% by FY2030 from FY2013 levels
- Aligned with the long-term goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050
Japan’s COVID-19 related cooperation towards achieving UHC

**Basic Concept**
- Promoting international cooperation to achieve UHC based on the principle of “leaving no one’s health behind”
- Provided approx. USD 5 billion since immediately after the COVID-19 outbreak
- Established COVID-19 Crisis Response Emergency Support Loan of up to 700 billion JPY over 2 years since 2020

**Specific Fields of Cooperation and Our Efforts**

1. **Strengthening the ability to respond to COVID-19**
   - **Ex. Vaccine supply through the COVAX Facility**
     - Disbursed USD 1 billion and committed to up to USD 500 million to the COVAX Facility
     - Donated approx. 44 million doses of vaccines to countries and regions in need

2. **Strengthening resilient and comprehensive health systems**
   - **Ex. Strengthening research and testing through human resources development**
     - Promoting joint research and providing technical support to testing systems in Ghana

3. **Generating an enabling environment for health security across broader sectors**
   - **Ex. Improving nutrition for disease prevention and treatment**
     - Improving nutrition under the “Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA)” in 12 African countries
Japan's institutional arrangements to promote the SDGs

- **May, 2016**
  Established the "SDGs Promotion Headquarters"

- **Sep, 2016**
  Established the "SDGs Promotion Roundtable Meetings"

- **Dec, 2016**
  Formulated the "SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles"

- **Dec, 2019**
  Revised the "SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles"

Headed by the Prime Minister and comprised of all Cabinet Ministers

A wide range of stakeholders including the private sector, NGOs/NPOs, experts, international organizations, and various groups participate

Japan's medium- to long-term strategy for the efforts to achieve SDGs

※Based on the “SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles,” the SDGs Promotion Headquaters annually decide the "SDGs Action Plan". The SDGs Promotion Headquaters also annnually decides "Japan SDGs Award" to recognize companies or organizations that are making outstanding efforts to achieve the SDGs.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>May, 2016</td>
<td>Established <strong>the SDGs Promotion Headquarters</strong> led by PM and participated by all ministers</td>
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<td>Dec, 2016</td>
<td>Stipulated <strong>Japan’s “SDGs Promotion Guiding Principles”</strong></td>
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<td>Jun, 2017</td>
<td>Created <strong>the Japan SDGs Award</strong></td>
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<td>Dec, 2017</td>
<td>Announced <strong>“SDGs Action Plan 2018”</strong> at the 4th meeting and held the 1st SDGs Award ceremony</td>
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<td>Dec, 2017</td>
<td>Announced <strong>“SDGs Action Plan 2019”</strong> at the 6th meeting and held the 2nd SDGs Award ceremony</td>
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<td>Dec, 2019</td>
<td>Revised <strong>Japan’s “SDGs Promotion Guiding Principles”</strong> and decided <strong>“SDGs Action Plan 2020”</strong> at the 8th meeting Held the 3rd SDGs Award Ceremony</td>
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<td>Dec, 2020</td>
<td>Announced <strong>“SDGs Action Plan 2021”</strong> at the 9th meeting and held the 4th SDGs Award ceremony</td>
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<td>July, 2021</td>
<td>Presented Japan’s <strong>Voluntary National Review (VNR)</strong> at the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)</td>
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<td>Dec, 2021</td>
<td>Announced <strong>“SDGs Action Plan 2022”</strong> at the 11th meeting and held the 5th SDGs Award ceremony</td>
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**Communicating and outreach Japan’s SDGs Model**

**G7 Ise-Shima Summit**
Committed to implement the SDGs domestically/internationally as the first G7 Summit after the SDGs adoption

**HLPF (Ministerial-level)**
Presented Japan’s Voluntary National Review (VNR)

**G20 Summit and TICAD 7 held in Japan in 2019**

**SDG Summit in 2019**

**The Kyoto Congress**

**HLPF (Ministerial-level)**
Presented Japan’s VNR

**Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games**

**Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit**

**G7 Hiroshima Summit 2023**
UN SDG Summit Sept 2023
Osaka Kansai Expo 2025

Will expand and accelerate our efforts based on Japan’s Guiding Principles & Action Plan

2022 and beyond Will achieve the SDGs by 2030