

COUNTRY: JAPAN

COMMITTEE: UNCSTD

AGENDA ITEM: The Role of Technology in Combating the Climate Crises

I. Country Background

Japan is an island nation and located in the Pacific Ocean off the northeast coast of the Asian mainland. Because of its location Japan is prone to earthquakes, tsunami and volcanic activity. With the population of Tokyo, as a capital city of Japan, over 123 million people Japan is the 11th most populous country in the World. Japanese is the official language. Despite being one of the world's leading industrial nations, it is remarkably poor in conventional natural resources and relies heavily on imports, although its key natural sources are related to its geography and volcanic activities. The country stands out due to its nearperfect literacy rates, consistent high performance in international assessments, and high participation in advanced tertiary education. Also Japan's commitment to quality education is evident in its consistently high performance on global metrics and its societal values placed on learning. Because of the high health life expectancy Japan is the world leading health outcomes and consistently ranks at the very top of global health metrics.

II. Japan's Perspective on Climate Change and the Role of Technology

Japan's view on combating the climate crises and the role of technology is deeply intertwined with its geography, its scarcity of natural resources and its technological prowess. Since Japan is poor in natural resources, it has built its economic strength on technology, innovation, and human capital. Japan has a vision called "Society 5.0", which aims to solve societal issues, including the climate crises. As an island nation Japan is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and this is reflected in its policies as examples, disaster management and global leadership role. Kyoto Protocol supports this role as an example that reveals the Japan's progressive step about the climate change in the World. The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty that extended the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The main objective of the Protocol was to balance greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere at a level that would block dangerous human-caused interference with the climate system.

III. Japan's Commitments and Proposed Actions

Japan supports to generate more green infrastructure with developed technology, such as smart connections, electric transportation, and sustainable systems. The delegation also supports the wider use of disaster-dropping technology, early-warning systems and satellite-based climate modeling, based on Japan's long experiences in disaster preparedness. Japan remains committed to working

with all UN members to provide that technology becomes a responsible and important tool in combating the climate crises. Through cooperation, innovation and fairness Japan believes that the global community can build a sustainable future for future generations.

1. Supporting International Frameworks for Emissions Reduction

Building on its history of climate diplomacy, Japan remains committed to meeting its Paris Agreement targets and encourages other Member States to adopt ambitious goals grounded in scientific evidence. Japan supports enhancing accountability systems, improving emissions reporting, and expanding global cooperation on carbon-neutral development strategies.

2. Encouraging Innovation Through Global Partnerships

Japan believes that multilateral cooperation, academic exchange, and public-private partnerships are fundamental to overcome the technological and financial impediments associated with climate action. The delegation encourages joint novelty hubs, youth-focused sustainability programs, and coordinated research projects across Member States.

3. Strengthening Green Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Systems

Japan looks forward to accelerate global transitions toward smart grids, electric transportation networks, and large-scale renewable infrastructure. Drawing on its advancements in hydrogen energy, offshore wind, geothermal systems, and advanced battery storage, Japan targets to share technological speciality and participate in joint research attempts with partner countries.

REFERENCES:

Wikipedia,

CIA factbook,

Official Japanese Government Website

