

Energy Transition leaving nobody behind

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Key elements of a just and orderly transition

- 1 Social welfare: Social and economic development
 - 2 Employment: Decent jobs and worker protection
 - 3 Decision making: People as active participants
- 4 Cost distribution: Equity, social inclusion and fairness

Asia Transition Finance Study Group

Social welfare: Social and economic development

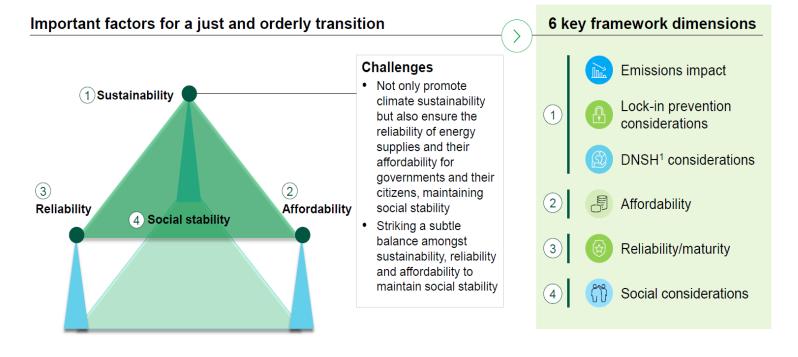
Employment: Decent jobs and worker protection



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Joint research on long-term roadmaps of mitigation and adaptation for ASEAN

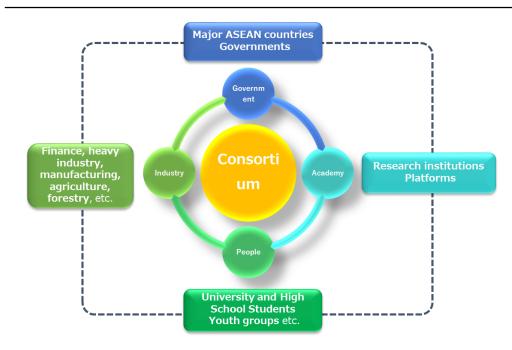
Social welfare: Social and economic development

Integrated transition pathways for both mitigation and adaptation

Net Zero Image for the integrated transition pathway Level of Mitigation Low carbon in iron/cement Set up mountain and manufacturing process flood control dams Higher durability of Assembling and increasing the number of structures structures (Piloti, etc.) Improving resilience with emergency power supplies Early warning system Independent distributed power generation in organization the region using renewable energy (solar/wind Disaster insurance Longer forest life and large Improving forest water Securing a reservoir Relocation of residence Creation of new Zero-emission residential area by ZEB, ZEH in areas with low exposure (highlands, etc.) Climate Emergency Cities & Net Zero Cities Sufficiently Resilient Social system integrating Level of adaptation mitigation & adaptation

Decision making: People as active participants

Consortium to include stakeholders and civil society in the policy making



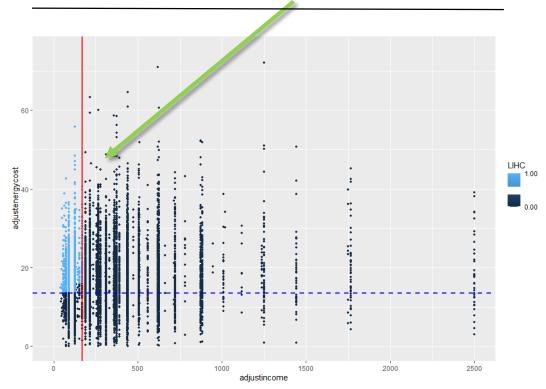
Research on Energy Poverty in Japan

Cost distribution: Equity, social inclusion and fairness

Household energy poverty rate in Japan

Region	Low income- high cost	Low energy- use
Hokkaido	16.3%	10.2%
Tohoku	14.4%	12.8%
Kanto	6%	14.1%
Hokuriku	11.8%	10.7%
Tokai	8%	12.1%
Kinki	6.8%	12.7%
Chukoku	10.4%	13.4%
Shikoku	13.7%	13.9%
Kyushu	13.1%	11.9%
Okinawa	20.6%	15.3%
Japan	10.9%	12.7%

Identified households under energy poverty



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