Outline of the Fifth Basic Environment Plan

Current State and Recognition of Challenges
- Environmental, economic and social challenges facing Japan are inseparably linked and ever-more complex
- International trends as turning point: SDGs and the Paris Agreement

Basic Direction for Sustainable Society
- Utilizing the concepts of SDGs, realizing the Integrated Improvements on Environment, Economy and Society (II2ES)
  - Creating innovations across all perspectives including those concerning socio-economic systems, lifestyles, and technologies, and providing simultaneous solutions for economic and social challenges by environmental policies
  - Leading to “New avenues for growth” that ensure quality of life is maintained into the future
- Sustainable use of regional resources
  - Aiming to create a “Circulating and Ecological Economy,” where each region builds a self-reliant and decentralized society, and complements and supports one another’s regional resources
- Enriching and strengthening partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders

Aiming for a sustainable, circulation and symbiosis based society “Environmental and Life Centered Civilized Society”

Development of Measures
- Set up six interdisciplinary cross-cutting “priority strategies” (economic, national land, community, life, technologies, international)
- Steadily advance initiatives on environmental conservation including environmental risk management as “environmental policies to support priority strategies”

Challenges Facing Japan
- SDGs
- Adoption of the Paris Agreement

International Trends
- Turning point
- Utilizing the concepts of SDGs, realizing the Integrated Improvements on Environment, Economy and Society (II2ES)
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Circulating and Ecological Economy
- Each region demonstrates its strengths by utilizing its unique characteristics
  - Makes use of regional resources and builds a self-reliant and decentralized society
  - Complements and supports one another according to unique characteristics of each region

Mountainous, agricultural and fishing villages
- self-reliant and decentralized society
- Circulating and regional resources (natural, material, human, financial)
- Local production for local consumption
- Introduction of renewable energy

Forests
- Natural resources/Ecosystem services
  - Food, water, timber
  - Natural energy
  - Water purification, prevention of natural disasters

Rivers
- Provision of funds and human resources
  - Participation in nature conservation activities such as ecotourism
  - Consumption of local products
  - Support through socio-economic systems
  - Investment in local funds

Cities
- Self-reliant and decentralized society (circulation of regional resources) (natural, material, human, financial)
- Local production for local consumption
- Introduction of renewable energy

Country side
- Mountainous, agricultural and fishing villages
- Forests
- Rivers
- Cities
- Sea

SDGs
- Sustainable Development Goals

Prime Minister Abe making a speech at summit meeting of world leaders at COP21 where the Paris Agreement was adopted (from Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet website)

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