

SDG implementation in G20 countries Status Spring 2017

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Japan



Japan – UNSDSN SDG Index Ranking

Global Rank: 18 (out of 149)

Key challenges for Japan:

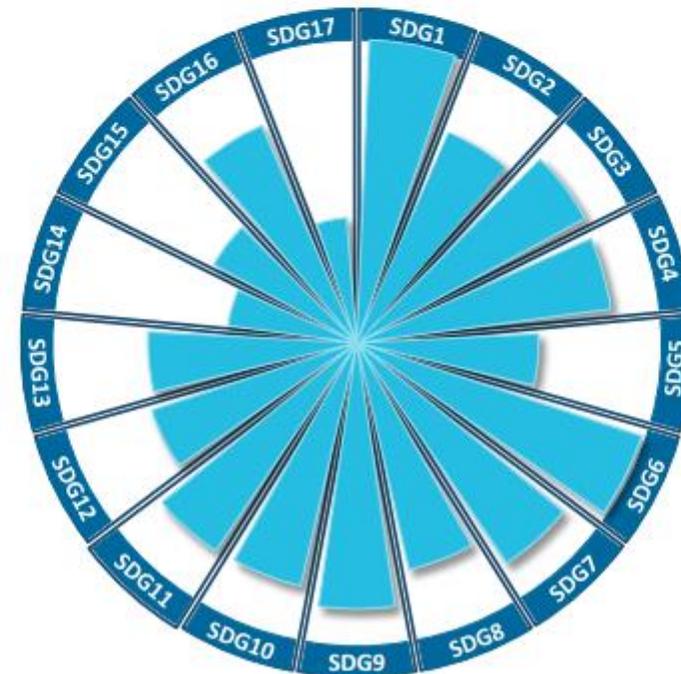
- SDG 1 No poverty
- SDG 5 Gender equality
- SDG 7 Affordable & clean energy
- SDG 13 Climate action
- SDG 14 Life below water
- SDG 15 Life on land
- SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals

Source: SDG Index & Dashboard Global Report, Country Profiles, July 2016
BertelsmannStiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network

Japan

OVERALL SDG PERFORMANCE	Global rank	Score or value	Regional average
SDG Index	18 (of 149)	75 /100	75.3 /100
Comparison with other development metrics			
Human Development Index, 2014	20 (of 188)	0.89 /1	0.88 /1
Subjective Wellbeing, 2015	44 (of 149)	6 /10	6.6 /10
GDP per capita, PPP, 2015	24 (of 149)	US\$ 38211	US\$ 40671
Global Competitiveness Ind., 2016	6 (of 140)	5.47 /10	4.9 /10
Environmental Perf. Index, 2016	39 (of 180)	80.6 /100	84.4 /100

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



Japan

- SDGs Promotion Headquarters (launched May 2016) is at the heart of the national implementation framework:
 - focal point for national SDG implementation. Headed by the PM & attended by all Ministers for a whole-of-govt approach.
 - formulates guiding principles for implementation to establish a vision, priority areas, specific policies & follow-up mechanisms.
 - Ministries are currently mapping out specific measures.
- Supports a multi-stakeholder approach including collaboration with business:
 - Launched the SDGs Civil Society Network,
 - Ministry of Environment organizes national stakeholders' meetings
- Revised the Development Cooperation Charter for alignment with the SDGs, taking human security as a guiding principle.

Japan

- Invests in development of sustainable infrastructure & has taken steps to enhance gender equality, disaster risk reduction, education, ICT, agriculture, food security & nutrition.
- Committed to invest USD 30 billion in Africa under public-private partnership. Collaborates with African countries to :
 - support industrialization and economic diversification,
 - build resilient health systems
 - foster peace & social stability.

Japan



- Priority areas of action to achieve inclusive & sustainable growth:
 - Economic growth & employment – equal pay for equal work
 - Renewable energy
 - Innovation
 - Material-cycle society (3Rs – Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)
 - Climate change
 - Biodiversity conservation
 - Gender equality & women’s empowerment
 - Reduction of inequality
 - Eradication of child abuse
 - International cooperation

Japan – Examples of what business can do

- Work with the government in **building & investing in sustainable infrastructure**. Japan promotes quality infrastructure investment through the G7 Ise-shima Principles for promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment as well as through the Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure which funds infrastructure projects across the world.
- Help **train & skill workforce** to support government efforts in promoting the **development of industrial human resources** as a key driving force to achieve growth, taking advantage of Japan's high educational standards & **advanced technology**.
- Develop & deploy innovative technologies to **reduce emissions & build resilience** across supply chains to fight climate change & its impacts.



- Japan recognizes Sustainable Consumption & Production as a key area that requires multi-stakeholder partnerships. Collaborate with other stakeholders in fostering **sustainable supply chains & developing comparable methodologies** to measure environmental & social benefits.
- 23% of major Japanese companies are studying the SDGs & using them as reference points. Among industries targeting end consumers as well as the financial & insurance sectors, this rate is even higher*. Develop your **understanding of the risks & opportunities related to SDGs & their implications for your business**. Work towards **leveraging an SDG viewpoint** in your decision-making & business activities.

*Fujitsu Research Institute (FRI) Research Report, No 437, March 2017