



JCIウェビナー

# グリーン・リカバリーに向けて

WWFジャパン  
気候変動・エネルギーグループ長  
山岸 尚之

2020年5月28日(木)



## 目次

---

- 経済危機のCO2排出量への影響
- 「緑の回復」をめぐる国際的な議論動向



# CO2への影響

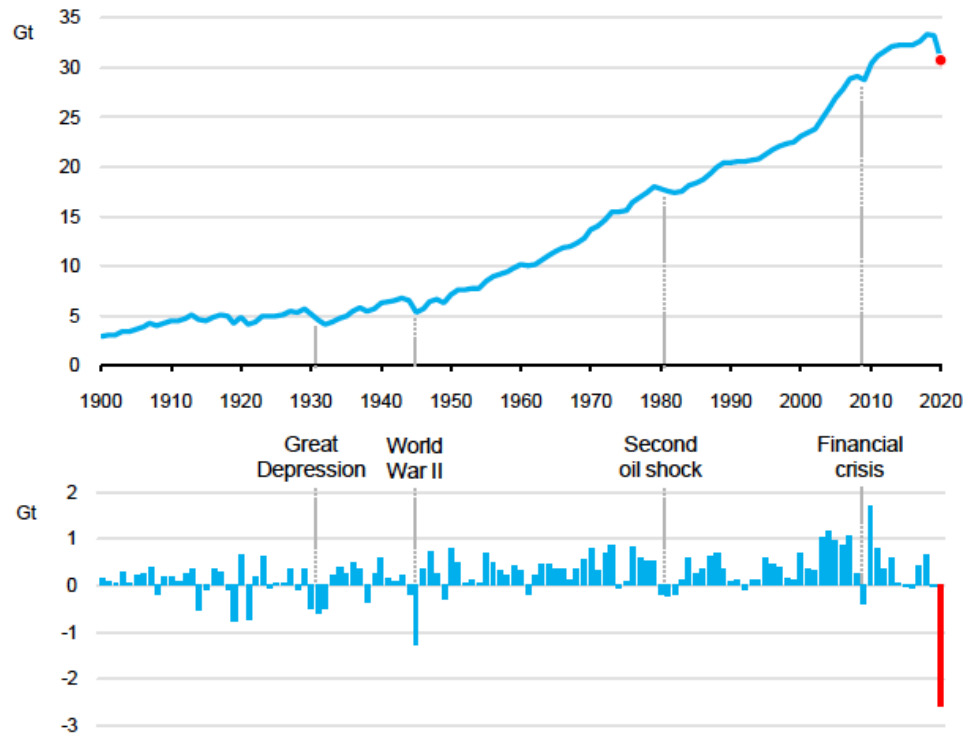
---

- 排出量減少はあくまで一時的



## 史上最大のCO2減にはなるが・・・

Global energy-related CO2 emissions and annual change, 1900-2020



IEA 2020. All rights reserved.

- ▶ CO2排出量の減少率8%は、リーマンショック時の約6倍で過去最大。
- ▶ しかし、この減少は一時的なものになる可能性が高い。

(出所) IEA (2020) Global Energy Review 2020. IEA/OECD. <https://www.iea.org/reports/global-energy-review-2020>



# 1日当たりのCO2排出量は最大で17%減

nature climate change

ARTICLES

## Temporary reduction in daily global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions during the COVID-19 forced confinement

Corinne Le Quéré<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Robert R. Jackson<sup>3,4,5</sup>, Matthew W. Jones<sup>6,7</sup>, Adam J. P. Smith<sup>8</sup>, Sam Albretht<sup>9,10</sup>, Robbie M. Andrew<sup>11</sup>, Anthony J. De-Gisi<sup>12</sup>, David R. Willis<sup>13</sup>, Yuli Shan<sup>14</sup>, Josep G. Canadell<sup>15</sup>, Pierre Friedlingstein<sup>16</sup>, Felix Creutzig<sup>17,18</sup> and Glen P. Peters<sup>19</sup>

Government policies during the COVID-19 pandemic have drastically altered patterns of energy demand around the world. Many international borders were closed and populations were confined to their homes, which reduced transport and changed consumption patterns. Here we compile government policies and activity data to estimate the decrease in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions during forced confinement. Daily global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions decreased by 17% (11 to 20%) for 1 day by early April 2020 compared with the mean 2019 levels, just before the start of the confinement. At that point, emissions in individual countries decreased by 26% on average. The impact on 2020 annual emissions depends on the duration of the confinement, with a low estimate of -6% (CO<sub>2</sub> -0.2 Gt) if pandemic conditions return by mid-June, and a high estimate of 2% (CO<sub>2</sub> +0.1 Gt) if some restrictions remain worldwide until the end of 2020. Government actions and economic incentives postcrisis will likely influence the global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions path for decades.

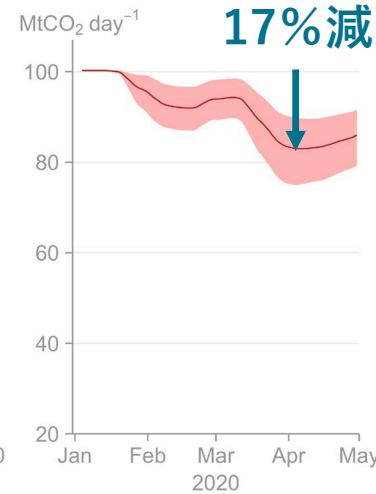
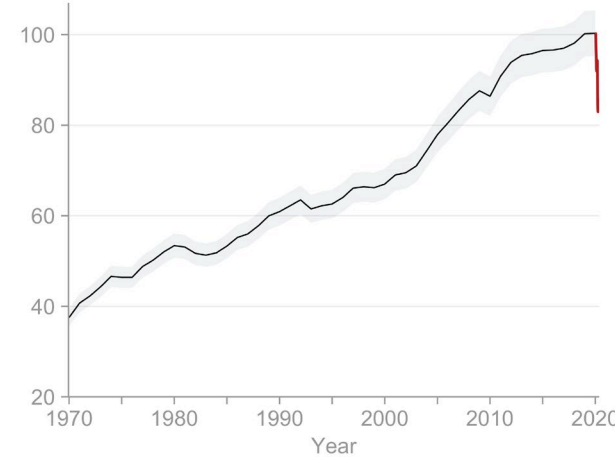
Before the COVID-19 pandemic of 2020, emissions of carbon dioxide were rising by about 1% per year over the previous decade<sup>1</sup>—with no growth in 2019<sup>2</sup> (see Methods). Renewable energy production was expanding rapidly amid plummeting prices, but much of the renewable energy was being deployed alongside fossil energy and did not replace it; while emissions from surface transport continued to rise.

The emergence of COVID-19 was first identified on 30 December 2019<sup>3</sup> and declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization on 11 March 2020. Cases rapidly spread, initially mainly in China during January, but quickly spreading to South Korea, Japan, Europe (mainly Italy, France and Spain) and the United States between late January and mid-February before reaching global proportions by the time the pandemic was declared<sup>4</sup>. Increasing stringent measures were put in place by world governments in effort, initially, to contain and stop the transmission of the virus, and later to slow down its rate of spread. The measures imposed were ramped up from the isolation of symptomatic individuals in the form of mass gatherings, mandatory closure of schools and even mandatory home confinement (Table 1 and Fig. 1). The population confinement is leading to drastic changes in energy use, with expected impacts on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

Despite the critical importance of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for understanding global climate change, systems are not in place to monitor global emissions in real time. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are reported as annual values, often released months or even years after the end of the calendar year. Despite this, some proxy data are available in near real-time or at monthly intervals. High-frequency electricity data are available for some regions (for example, Europe<sup>5</sup> and the United States<sup>6</sup>), but rarely the associated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data. Fossil fuel use is estimated for some countries at the monthly level, with data usually released a few months later<sup>7–11</sup>. Observations of CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in the atmosphere are available in near real time<sup>12</sup>, but the influence of the natural variability of the carbon cycle and meteorology is large and masks the variability in anthropogenic signal over a short period<sup>13</sup>. Satellite measurements for the oceans CO<sub>2</sub> transport<sup>14</sup> have large uncertainties and also reflect the variability of the natural CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes<sup>15</sup>, and thus cannot yet be used in near real-time to determine anthropogenic emissions.

Given the lack of real-time CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data, we devise an alternative approach to estimate country-level emissions based on a confinement index (CI) constructed to capture the extent to which different policies affect emissions, and available daily data of activity for six economic sectors (Table 1 and Fig. 1). The change in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions associated with the confinement is informative in multiple ways. First, the changes in emissions are entirely due to a forced reduction in energy demand. Although in this case the demand disruption was neither intentional nor welcome, the effect provides a quantitative indication of the potential limits that extreme measures could deliver with the current energy mix (for example, a higher rate of home working or reducing consumption). Second, during previous economic crises, the decrease in emissions was short-lived with a pronounced rebound that returned emissions to their original trajectory, except when these crises were driven by energy sector shocks such as the oil crisis of the 1970s and 1980s, which led to substantial shifts in energy efficiency and the development of alternative energy sources<sup>16</sup>. For example, the 2008–2009 Global Financial Crisis saw global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions decline of ~1.4% in 2009, immediately

Global daily fossil CO<sub>2</sub> emissions  
MtCO<sub>2</sub> day<sup>-1</sup>



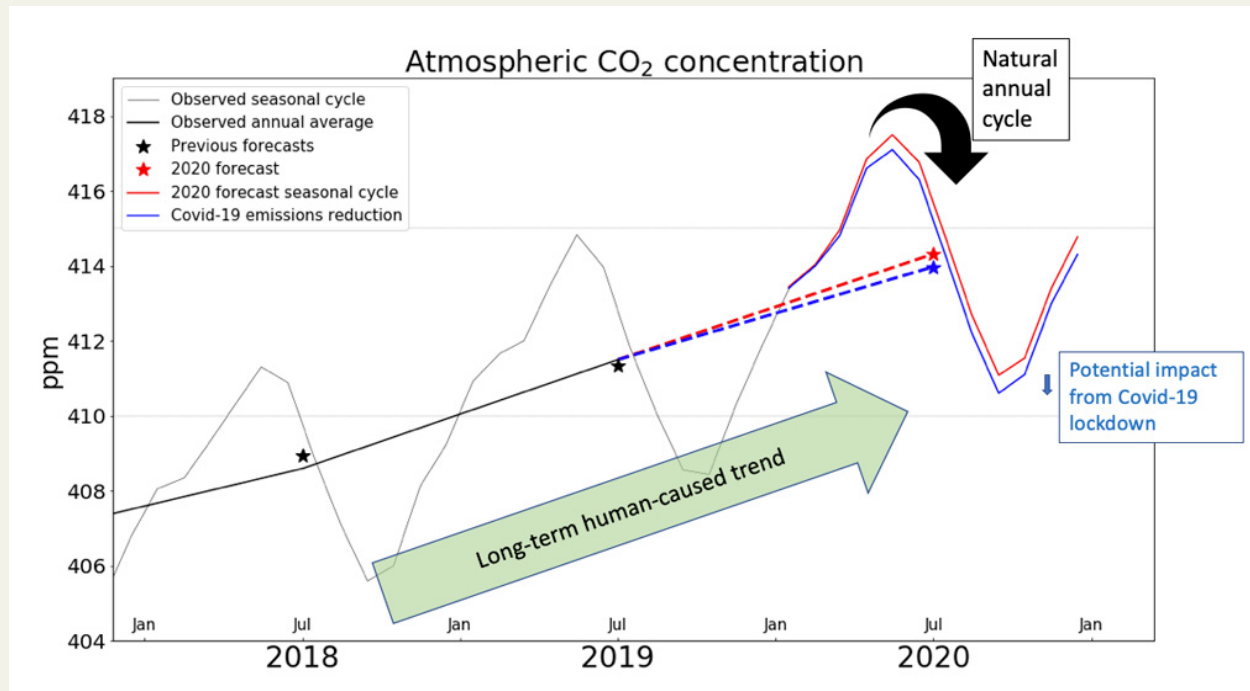
Source: Le Quéré et al. Nature Climate Change (2020); Global Carbon Project

- ▶ 世界の1日当たりのCO2排出量は、最も減った時（4月7日時点）で前年平均比**17%減**っていると推計。**量的には運輸**（陸上＋船舶）が最大、**割合では航空**が最大の減少。
- ▶ 2020年全体についての推計では、経済活動の制約が6月中旬程度までであった場合は**4%減**、世界全体で年末まで一定程度の制限があった場合で**7%減**。 ← IEAの見通しとほぼ一致

(出所) Le Quéré, C, et al. (2020) Temporary reduction in daily global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions during the COVID-19 forced confinement. *Nature Climate Change*. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-020-0797-x/>



## 大気中のCO2濃度の蓄積は、若干遅くなる程度



マウナロア観測所での  
CO2濃度の変化および予  
測

- ▶ 新型コロナウイルス経済影響によるCO2「排出量」の減少は、確かに大気中のCO2「濃度」にも影響を与えるが、せいぜい「少し遅らせる」程度。

(出所) Betts, *et al.* (2020) Analysis: What impact will the coronavirus pandemic have on atmospheric CO2? Carbon Brief.  
<https://www.carbonbrief.org/analysis-what-impact-will-the-coronavirus-pandemic-have-on-atmospheric-co2>



# 各国の動向

---

## 欧州の大臣たちがオンラインメディアに投稿した意見

**CLIMATE HOME NEWS**

### European Green Deal must be central to a resilient recovery after Covid-19

Published on 09/04/2020, 6:33pm

**Comment:** We must not lose sight of the persisting climate and ecological crisis when working out how to spur the economy after the coronavirus pandemic



EU Commission President Ursula von der Leyen (Photo: European Parliament/Flickr)

By 17 European climate and environment ministers

- ▶ 現在議論がされている欧州グリーンディールが、新型コロナウイルス以降の経済復興の中心となるべきだとのコメント（4月9日発表；随時追加）

“我々は投資の規模を拡大しなければならない。特に、持続可能なモビリティ、再生可能エネルギー、建築物の改修、研究・イノベーション、生物多様性の回復、そして循環型経済の分野が重要だ。”

“我々は、本年末までにEUの2030年目標を引き上げるという決意を堅持しなければならない・・・”

### 賛同を表明している17カ国大臣の国（5月18日現在）

オーストリア、デンマーク、フィンランド、イタリア、ラトビア、ルクセンブルグ、オランダ、ポルトガル、スペイン、スウェーデン、フランス、ドイツ、ギリシャ、スロヴァキア、アイルランド、スロベニア、マルタ

(出所) Climate Home News (2020) European Green Deal must be central to a resilient recovery after Covid-19  
<https://www.climatechangenews.com/2020/04/09/european-green-deal-must-central-resilient-recovery-covid-19/>

## 欧州委員会は欧州グリーンディールを回復策の中心に



- ▶ 4月28日、フォン・デア・ライエン欧州委員長は、ビデオ声明の中で、「欧州グリーンディール」を回復策検討に当たっても指針とすることを宣言。



- ▶ 5月27日、欧州委員会は復興政策のパッケージを発表。「欧州グリーン・ディールが欧州の成長戦略である」とした上で、以下のような分野を強調。

- ▶ 建築物の改修
- ▶ 再生可能エネルギー、エネルギー貯蔵技術、水素、電池、CCS
- ▶ クリーンなモビリティ（躯体・燃料）

(出所) Simon, Frédéric. (2020) Green Deal will be 'our motor for the recovery', von der Leyen says.  
<https://www.euractiv.com/section/energy-environment/news/green-deal-will-be-our-motor-for-the-recovery-von-der-leyen-says/>  
European Commission. (2020) Recovery Plan for Europe.  
[https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/health/coronavirus-response/recovery-plan-europe\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/health/coronavirus-response/recovery-plan-europe_en)

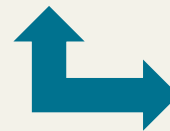
## フランス：航空会社への支援策に対策を条件付ける方向



- ▶ 4月29日、エールフランスに対する支援策の条件として、CO2削減目標、航空機の更新、持続可能な代替燃料導入を条件として宣言。

### 条件

- 国内フライトからのCO2排出量を2024年までに50%削減
- 排出量の少ない機体への更新
- 2025年までに2%の持続可能な代替燃料の導入。
- 2時間半未満の代替鉄道手段がある目的地間のフライト削減



Transport and Environment、Carbon Market Watch、グリーンピースは、これらの条件が義務的なものではないことなどを批判

(出所) FlightGlobal (2020) French government sets green conditions for Air France bailout.

<https://www.flightglobal.com/strategy/french-government-sets-green-conditions-for-air-france-bailout/138160.article>

フランスのブリュノ・ル・メール経済・財務大臣のツイート

<https://twitter.com/BrunoLeMaire/status/1255506914273828867?s=20>

Transport and Environment (2020) Airline bailouts set to double to €26bn as countries fail to impose binding green conditions.

<https://www.transportenvironment.org/press/airline-bailouts-set-double-€26bn-countries-fail-impose-binding-green-conditions>



## カナダ：大企業への支援策に気候関連情報開示を条件付け



- ▶ カナダ政府は、雇用を守るための支援策として、大企業に対してLEEFF（大規模雇用者向け緊急支援ファシリティ）を設立することを5月11日に発表。
- ▶ 同ファシリティの支援を受ける条件として、企業は、TCFDの提言に沿った気候変動関連情報の開示を年次報告書において行うことを定めている。

(出所) Prime Minister announces additional support for businesses to help save Canadian jobs  
<https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2020/05/11/prime-minister-announces-additional-support-businesses-help-save>

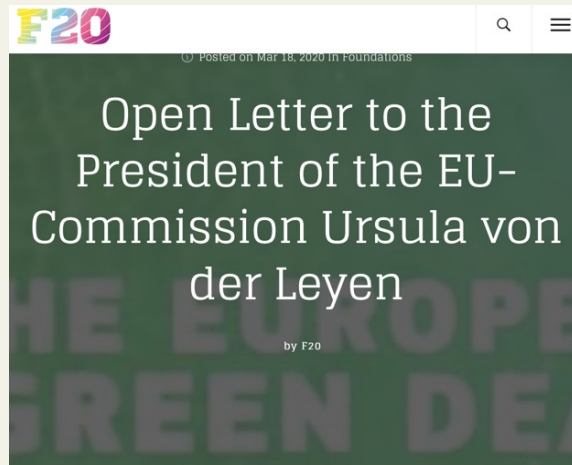


# 非国家アクターの動向

---



## ドイツの財団等からの欧州委員会委員長への公開意見状



Ambitious European Green Deal must also form the basis for the announced EU stimulus packages to deal with the Corona crisis – Foundations appeal to EU Commission President Ursula von der Leyen for ambitious climate protection

- ▶ **かなり早期の段階（3月18日）**で、フォン・デア・ライエン欧州委員長に対して、ドイツの財団・フィランソロピー団体が公開レターを送付（4月9日発表；随時追加）

“野心的な欧州グリーンディールが、コロナ危機に対応するためのEU景気刺激策の基盤にもならなければならない。”

### 参加した財団等

DBU、WWFドイツ、ECF、Dieter-Schwarz-Stiftung、Stiftung Mercator、Earth3000、Foundations Platform F20、Foundation 2°、Robert Bosch Stiftung、BMW Foundation Herbert Quandt、Founding family Karl Schmidt、Schöpflin Stiftung、Forum for Active Philanthropy、Klimastiftung für Bürger、Wyss Foundation

(出所) Open Letter to the President of the EU-Commission Ursula von der Leyen  
<https://www.foundations-20.org/open-letter-to-the-president-of-the-eu-commission-ursula-von-der-leyen/>



## European Green Recovery Alliance (欧州議会 + 企業CEO、市民社会)

### GREENRECOVERY

REBOOT & REBOOST our economies for a sustainable future

#### Call for mobilisation

The coronavirus crisis is shaking the whole world, with devastating consequences across Europe. We are being put to the test. We are suffering and mourning our losses, and this crisis is testing the limits of our system. It is also a test of our great European solidarity and of our institutions, which acted fast at the start of the crisis to deploy measures to protect us. The crisis is still ongoing, but we will see the light at the end of the tunnel, and by fighting together, we will beat the virus.

Never have we faced such a challenging situation in peacetime. The fight against the pandemic is our top priority and everything that is needed to stop it and eradicate the virus must be done. We welcome and strongly support all the actions developed by governments, EU institutions, local authorities, scientists, medical staff, volunteers, citizens and economic actors.

In this tremendously difficult situation, we are also facing another crisis: a shock to our economy tougher than the 2008 crisis. The major shock to the economy and workers created by the pandemic calls for a strong coordinated economic response. We therefore welcome the declaration of European leaders stating that they will do "whatever it takes" to tackle the social and economic consequences of this crisis. However, what worked for the 2008 financial crisis may not be sufficient to overcome this one. The economic recovery will only come with massive investments to protect and create jobs and to support all the companies, regions and sectors that have suffered from the economy coming to a sudden halt.

After the crisis, the time will come to rebuild. This moment of recovery will be an opportunity to rethink our society and develop a new model of prosperity. This new model will have to answer to our needs and priorities.

These massive investments must trigger a new European economic model: more resilient, more protective, more sovereign and more inclusive. All these requirements lie in an economy built around Green principles. Indeed, the transition to a climate-neutral economy, the protection of biodiversity and the transformation of agri-food systems have the potential to rapidly deliver jobs, growth and improve the way of life of all citizens worldwide, and to contribute to building more resilient societies.

This is not a matter of creating a new economy from scratch. We already have all the tools and many new technologies. Over the last 10 years, tremendous progress has been made in most transition sectors, developing new technologies and value chain, and dramatically reducing the cost of the transition (including inter alia: renewable energy, zero emission mobility, agroecology, energy efficiency...). 10 years ago, zero-emission vehicles were only a prototype. 10 years ago, wind energy was three times more expensive than it is today, and solar energy seven times. 10 years ago, we had not carried out renovation work on buildings showing that this action is profitable.

Political will is here. We already have the plans and strategy. Projects such as the European Green Deal, and other national zero carbon development plans have a huge potential to build back our economy and contribute to creating a new prosperity model. We therefore consider that we need to prepare Europe for the future, and

- ▶ 欧州議会の環境・公衆衛生委員会委員長であるパスカル・カンファン議員の呼びかけで、4月14日に結成。
- ▶ 79の欧州議会議員に加えて、37の企業CEO、28の企業連合、労働組合連合、7つのNGOおよび6つノシンクタンクが名前を連ねている。企業CEOの中には、イケア、H&Mやユニリーバなどの名前も。
- ▶ その後、AXA、アリアンツ、BNPパリバ・アセットマネジメント等を含む50の機関が参加（5月5日）

“我々は、党派を超えた政治的意思決定者、ビジネス・金融リーダー、労働組合、NGO、シンクタンク、ステークホルダーのグローバルな連盟で、気候中立的で健全なエコシステムへの移行を加速する「グリーン復興投資パッケージ」確立の支持・実施することを呼びかける”

- (出所) Simon, Frédéric. (2020) Green recovery alliance' launched in European Parliament. EURACTIV.com  
<https://www.euractiv.com/section/energy-environment/news/green-recovery-alliance-launched-in-european-parliament/>  
Simon, Frédéric. (2020) Financiers join EU 'green recovery alliance'.  
<https://www.euractiv.com/section/energy-environment/news/financiers-join-eu-green-recovery-alliance/>



## ドイツの大手企業からも

Selle 1 von 2 27. April 2020

**UNTERNEHMENSAPPELL**

**Für Krisenbewältigung und Zukunftsfähigkeit: Mit einem Klima-Konjunkturprogramm unsere Wirtschaft krisenfester machen.**

Initiiert durch: **Stiftung 12°**  
Deutsche Unternehmen für Klimaschutz

Unterzeichner:

- ▶ ドイツ・2°C財団の呼びかけに応じて、4月27日、ドイツの68の企業が連名で、ドイツ政府に対して、気候変動対策と整合する経済支援策を求める声明を発表。
- ▶ アリアンツ、T-Mobile、プーマ、E.ON、50Hertzなどが参加している。

“・・・私たちドイツ経済のあらゆる分野からのビジネスは、以下をドイツ連邦政府に対して求める：

1. コロナを克服するための経済政策措置を気候危機に対応させること。そして、関連する景気刺激策・投資計画の全てを気候変動対策に役立つものとする事。

(出所) Stiftung 2 Grad (2020) Business Statement for crisis management and a sustainable future.  
<https://www.stiftung2grad.de/en/business-statement-climate-stimulus-programme>



## C40参加都市の有志による宣言およびタスクフォース結成

### PRESS RELEASE



#### "No Return to Business as Usual": Mayors Pledge on COVID-19 Economic Recovery

C40 mayors issue call for a healthy, equitable and sustainable economic recovery to COVID-19 pandemic.

Statement endorsed by mayors of Los Angeles, Athens, Austin, Barcelona, Bogotá, Boston, Buenos Aires, Chicago, Copenhagen, Curitiba, Durban, Freetown, Hong Kong, Houston, Lima, Lisbon, London, Medellín, Melbourne, Mexico City, Milan, Montréal, New Orleans, New York City, Oslo, Portland, Quezon City, Rotterdam, Salvador, São Paulo, San Francisco, Santiago, Seattle, Seoul, Sydney, Tel Aviv-Yafo, Vancouver

London, 07 May - Mayors from many of the world's most powerful cities have warned that the recovery from COVID-19 "should not be a return to 'business as usual' - because that is a world on track for 3°C or more of over-heating."

The C40 group of cities released a statement of principles to shape the recovery from the COVID-19 crisis. Mayors, representing more than 750 million people worldwide, pledge "to build a better, more sustainable and fairer society out of the recovery from the COVID-19 crisis."

The principles were adopted in the first meeting of C40's [Global Mayors COVID-19 Recovery Task Force](#), supported by C40 Chair, Mayor of Los Angeles, Eric Garcetti, and have been endorsed by scores of city leaders from around the world, including Los Angeles, Athens, Austin, Barcelona, Bogotá, Boston, Buenos Aires, Chicago, Copenhagen, Curitiba, Durban, Freetown, Hong Kong, Houston, Lima, Lisbon, London, Medellín, Melbourne, Mexico City, Milan, Montréal, New Orleans, New York City, Oslo, Portland, Quezon City, Rotterdam, Salvador, São Paulo, San Francisco, Santiago, Seattle, Seoul, Sydney, Tel Aviv-Yafo and Vancouver.

Today's announcement comes after a series of virtual meetings attended by more than 40 mayors, demonstrating how they are working together globally to overcome both the coronavirus and climate change crises.

#### The Global Mayors COVID-19 Recovery Task Force

The Task Force will establish a common framework that all of C40's global membership can use to create a "new normal" for city economies; agree upon concrete measures they can put in place for recovery; how to communicate about the climate crisis in a post-COVID-19 world; and how can they influence stimulus packages and interventions to support the necessary transition to a more sustainable, low-carbon, inclusive and healthier economy for people and the planet.

- ▶ 公衆衛生を改善し、不平等を減らし、そして気候危機に対処するような方法で、都市・経済を再構築するための「世界の首長による新型コロナウイルスからの回復タスクフォース」を5月7日に発足。
- ▶ 同タスクフォースの「原則」に賛同している都市は、ロサンゼルス、ボストン、ブエノスアイレス、コペンハーゲン、リマ、メキシコシティ、ニューヨーク、シドニー、ソウル等の**39の都市**（日本からはゼロ）（5月20日現在）

“原則1 回復は、これまで通りの生活（business as usual）への回帰であってはならない。なぜなら、それは世界を3°C以上の気温上昇へと向かう道だから。”

(出所) C40 (2020) "No Return to Business as Usual": Mayors Pledge on COVID-19 Economic Recovery  
[https://www.c40.org/press\\_releases/taskforce-principles](https://www.c40.org/press_releases/taskforce-principles)



## 投資家グループからも「持続可能な回復」を求める声明



### THE INVESTOR AGENDA: A SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY FROM THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The deadly outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted our lives and livelihoods, communities and economies. As the heads of the founding partners of The Investor Agenda - organisations that work with investors with millions of beneficiaries around the world and managing trillions of dollars in assets - we recognise governments' immediate priorities must be intervening to save human lives and providing economic and financial relief to support the most vulnerable, stem the health crisis and curb economic disruption.

Many governments are now beginning to consider economic recovery measures to address the acute shock and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. With trillions of dollars in capital under their management, investors will be critical to accelerating the recovery as it will require the efficient and equitable deployment of both public and private capital in fiscally-challenging times. Institutional investors take a long-term view of value and returns, and are therefore well placed to assist governments devise multi-year recovery efforts.

As governments pursue efforts to recover from this economic downturn, they should not lose sight of the climate crisis. They must factor in the foreseeable, acute, systemic and compounding climate-related economic and financial risks. Investors increasingly face physical and transitional risks from a rapidly warming planet that challenge their ability to deliver long-term returns for their beneficiaries.

At the same time investors understand that accelerating the net zero emissions transition can create significant new employment and economic growth, along with other co-benefits such as energy security and clean air. With effective recovery policies in place, private investment could be channelled to accelerate the development of new sustainable and climate adaptation assets.

An accelerated transition to a net zero emissions economy in line with the Paris Agreement is also critical to building greater resilience that will enhance the ability of our communities and economies to absorb both acute and systemic shocks.

Ultimately, in their recovery plans, governments should prioritise sustainability and equity, and accelerate the transition to a net zero emissions economy to mitigate climate risk, create new jobs and catalyse the sustainable deployment of private capital. Recovery plans that exacerbate climate change would expose investors and national economies to escalating financial, health and social risks in the coming years. Governments should avoid the prioritisation of risky, short-term emissions-intensive projects.

Economic recovery efforts are best directed to where job creation can be matched with net zero emissions energy, industrial, building and transport systems, along with climate resilience measures and other sustainable infrastructure that will strengthen our societies and maintain natural systems. Preparing for and responding to large-scale disruptions like pandemics and climate change also requires investments in scenario testing.

▶ 気候変動問題に関心のある投資家関連グループ7つが合同で宣言を発表（5月4日）。

“持続可能な回復に向けた提言

- 1) 人道支援・雇用創出を重視する
- 2) パリ協定を堅持する
- 3) COVID-19関連の政府支援は気候危機も考慮する
- 4) 気候変動に対するレジリエンスおよびネットゼロ排出経済への解決策を重視する
- 5) 回復計画検討の中に投資家の参加も組み込む”

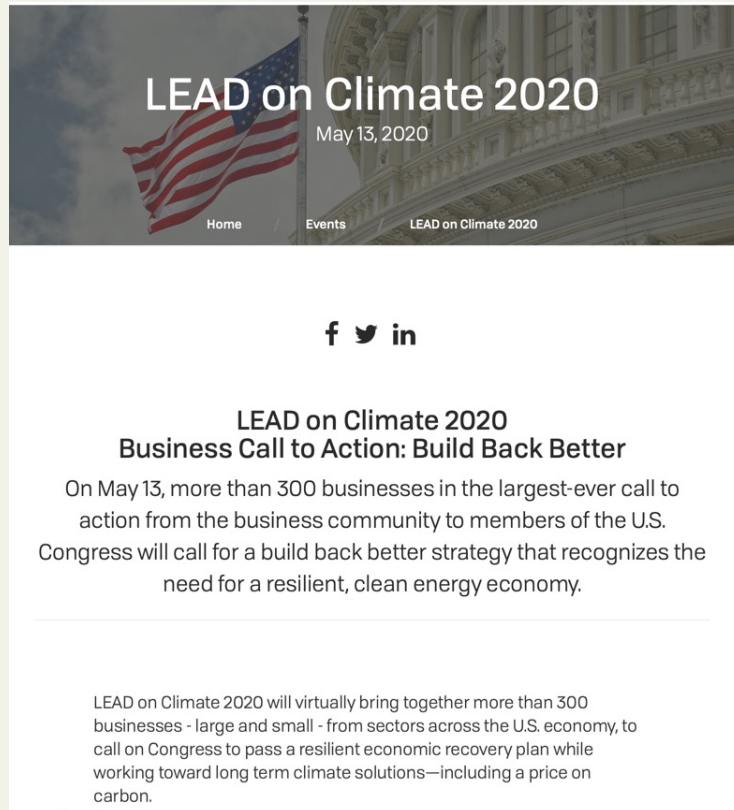
### 参加グループ

AIGCC (Asia Investor Group on Climate Change)、CDP、Ceres、IGCC (Investor Group on Climate Change)、IIGCC (Institutional Investor Group on Climate Change)、PRI (Principles for Responsible Investment)、UNEP-FI

(出所) The Investor Agenda. (2020) The Investor Agenda Founding Partners Call for a Sustainable Recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic.  
<https://theinvestoragenda.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/040520-Media-Release-Investor-Agenda-Sustainable-Recovery.pdf>



## 300社以上の米企業が気候変動対策を重視した回復を訴え



LEAD on Climate 2020  
May 13, 2020

Home Events LEAD on Climate 2020

f t in

**LEAD on Climate 2020  
Business Call to Action: Build Back Better**

On May 13, more than 300 businesses in the largest-ever call to action from the business community to members of the U.S. Congress will call for a build back better strategy that recognizes the need for a resilient, clean energy economy.

LEAD on Climate 2020 will virtually bring together more than 300 businesses - large and small - from sectors across the U.S. economy, to call on Congress to pass a resilient economic recovery plan while working toward long term climate solutions—including a price on carbon.

- ▶ **Adobe、General Mills、Mars, Inc.、Microsoft、NIKE、Salesforce、VISA**などを含む300以上の企業が気候変動対策を重視した回復（**climate-smart recovery**）を米国議会に対して呼びかけた（5月13日）。

“ビジネスは、「レジリエントなインフラストラクチャーへの投資」「米国がネットゼロ排出の経済へと移行するための投資」「炭素価格導入を含む、長期的な解決策」を求める”

（出所） Ceres. (2020) Lead on Climate 2020: Business Call to Action: Build Back Better.  
<https://www.ceres.org/events/lead-climate-2020>



## 日本・JCI（気候変動イニシアティブ）の「緑の回復」メッセージ



コロナ危機を克服し、気候危機に挑む「緑の回復」へ

新型コロナウイルス感染の拡大は既に多くの人命を奪い、世界と日本の経済、企業の経営、雇用、更には社会生活に深刻な影響を与えています。いま最も重要なのは、国や自治体はもちろん、企業をはじめとする非政府アクターも、あらゆる対策を徹底し、一刻も早く感染拡大を収束させることであることは言うまでもありません。

こうした緊急の取組みを優先させつつ、忘れてならないのは人類の直面するもう一つの危機、気候危機の克服に向けた取組みの継続であり強化です。

感染拡大が引き起こす経済活動の停滞は、直近のエネルギー消費を抑制し、二酸化炭素排出量を減少させると予測されています。しかし、気候危機の克服に必要なのは、経済活動の縮小による短期的な排出削減ではなく、脱炭素型の社会・経済システムへの転換による、成長と両立する継続的で大幅な排出削減です。

気候危機への取組みが遅れば、台風、熱波、干ばつ、洪水など人命を脅かす自然災害が制御不可能なものとなってしまいます。さらに、気候変動はマラリアやデング熱などの感染症拡大をもたらすと予測されており、今まさに世界が経験しているような甚大な影響を再び引き起こす恐れもあります。

世界でも日本でも、コロナ危機後の経済対策についての議論が始まっています。気候変動対策を先導してきた欧州では、各国政府のみならず、多様な企業のグループから、経済回復に向けた投資を気候変動対策に貢献するものとする「緑の回復」が提言されています。

日本でも、コロナ危機からの回復を脱炭素社会への転換に向けた取組みと整合したものにする必要があります。気候変動イニシアティブに参加する多くの企業、自治体は RE100 に代表される自然エネルギー電力の拡大、カーボンニュートラルへの宣言などの取組みを先導的に進めてきました。感染拡大防止のため、エネルギー効率化としても重要なテレワークが急速に広がるという積極的な動きもあります。

私たちは、自らが脱炭素化に向けた取組みを継続・強化することを表明するとともに、国に対し、コロナ危機からの回復を化石燃料への依存を固定化するものではなく、脱炭素社会への転換に貢献する「緑の回復」とすることを求めます。

2020年5月13日

気候変動イニシアティブ運営委員会

運営委員会：一般社団法人 イクレイ日本、一般社団法人 エネルギーから経済を考える経営者ネットワーク、一般社団法人 CDP Worldwide Japan、公益財団法人 自然エネルギー財団、公益財団法人 世界自然保護基金ジャパン (WWF ジャパン)、日本気候リーダーズ・パートナーシップ (Japan-CLP)、フロンティア・ネットワーク (TFN)

### ▶ 気候変動イニシアティブ（JCI）運営委員会としての声明の発表（5月13日）。

「私たちは、自らが脱炭素化に向けた取組みを継続・強化することを表明するとともに、国に対し、コロナ危機からの回復を化石燃料への依存を固定化するものではなく、脱炭素社会への転換に貢献する「緑の回復」とすることを求めます」

(出所) 気候変動イニシアティブ運営委員会. (2020) 「コロナ危機を克服し、気候危機に挑む『緑の回復』へ」  
<https://japanclimate.org/news-topics/green-recovery/>



## 企業からのネットゼロ・リカバリー声明



- ▶ SBT、UNグローバル・コンパクト、We Mean Businessが、5月19日に合同で声明を発表。呼びかけに応えた**155の企業**が名前を連ねている（5月20日現在）。
- ▶ 日本企業は4社。参加企業のおよそ2/3は欧州。

“より良い復興に向け、我々は、政府および政策決定者に対して、復興に向けた取り組みの中で、2050年より前にネットゼロ排出量に到達することを目指す我々の野心に応えることを呼びかける”

### 参加している日本企業（全4社）

前田建設工業、丸井グループ、高砂香料工業、YKK【太字はSBT目標承認済み】

(出所) Science Based Targets. (2020) Over 150 global corporations urge world leaders for net-zero recover.

<https://sciencebasedtargets.org/ceo-climate-statement/>

Rathi, Akshat and Seal, Thomas. (2020) Companies Worth \$2 Trillion Are Calling for a Green Recovery. Bloomberg Green.

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-05-18/companies-worth-2-trillion-are-calling-for-a-green-recovery>

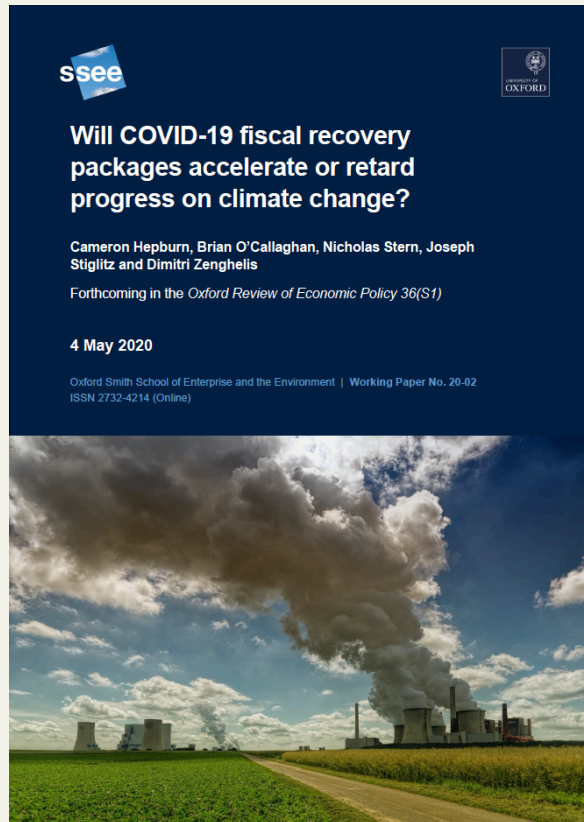


今後の方向性は？

---



## スティグリッツ氏、スターン卿を含む研究グループの知見



- ▶ オックスフォード大学の研究チームによる検討。
- ▶ G20諸国の231人の中央銀行関係者、財務省関係者、専門家への調査を元に検討。
- ▶ 5つの政策分野が、気候変動対策としての効果および経済政策としての効果（乗数効果）の観点から船体的な重要性が高いと指摘：
  - ▶ クリーンなインフラ
  - ▶ 建築物の効率性向上のための修繕
  - ▶ 教育および研修への投資
  - ▶ 自然資本への投資
  - ▶ クリーン分野への研究開発

(出所) Hepburn, C., O'Callaghan, B., Stern, N., Stiglitz, J. and Zenghelis, D. (2020) Will COVID-19 fiscal recovery packages accelerate or retard progress on climate change? Oxford Review of Economic Policy, 36(S1), forthcoming.  
<https://www.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/research/covid-19/>



## 今後への示唆

---

- 日本においても、「緑の回復」議論を深める必要がある
- 科学的知見に基づいた政策決定の重要性の認識の高まり
- 非国家アクターの重要性が再認識
- 消費者・働き手のライフスタイルの変化



これからもご支援を  
どうぞよろしくお願い申し上げます

<http://www.wwf.or.jp/join/>  
<http://shop.wwf.or.jp>