

Japan's Biofuel Policy

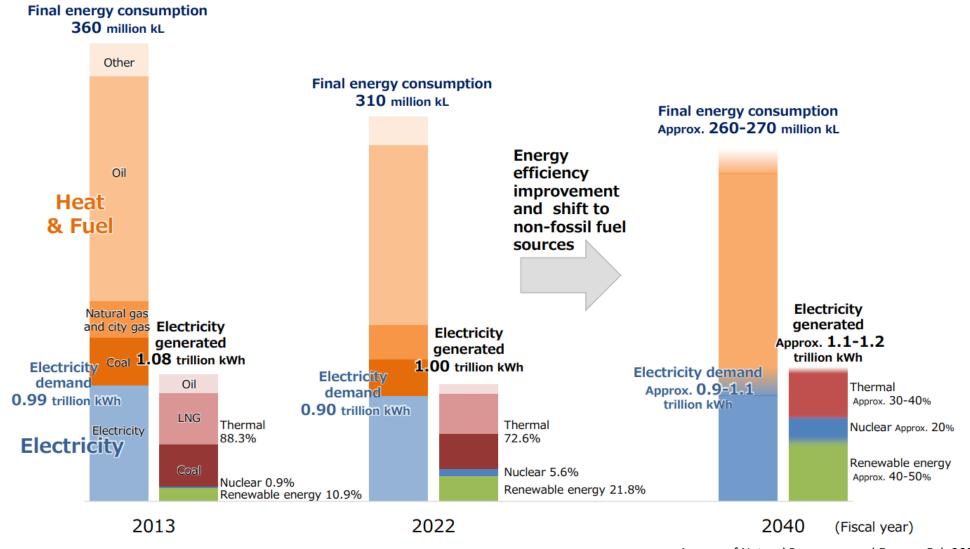
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Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan

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Outlook for Energy Supply and Demand (2040)

• Fuel continues to be essential in Japan's energy mix.

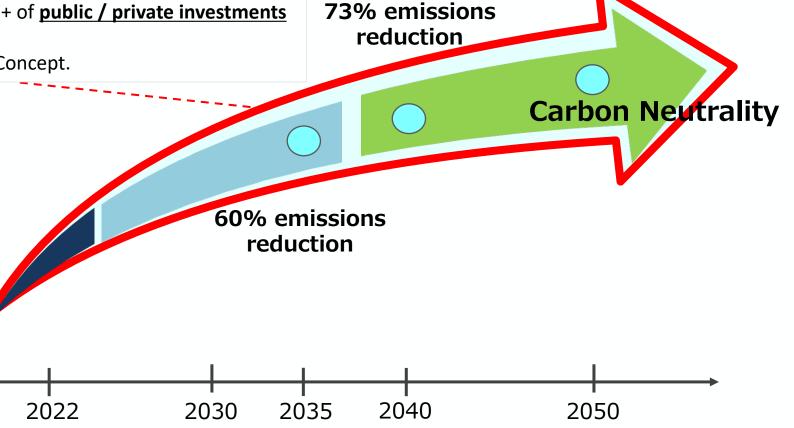


Japan's major energy-climate policy packages

GX delivers both **emission reduction**, **economic growth** and **energy security**.

'Basic Policy' for the Realization of GX, 2023

- Create new demand & markets in stable energy supply and decarbonization, leading to improved competitiveness of industries & economic growth.
- \150 trillion (≒**USD1 trillion**)+ of **public / private investments** over next decade
- **Pro Growth Carbon Pricing** Concept.



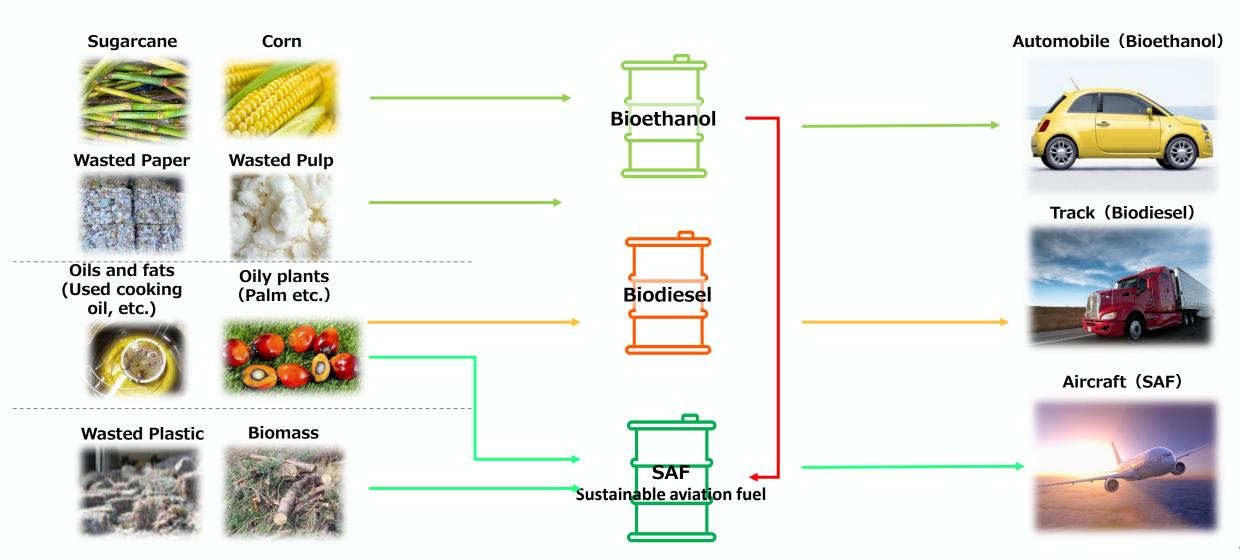
Transition to Carbon Neutrality

We need to promote further decarbonization through <u>practical energy transitions</u> that allow <u>various pathways</u> depending on the circumstances of each country.



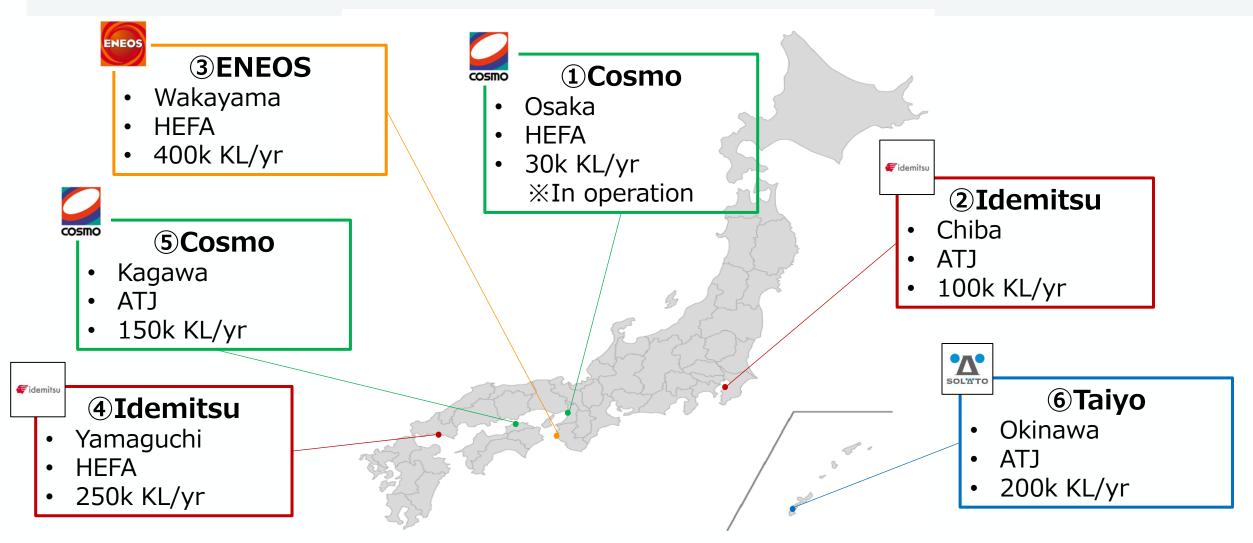
What will likely expand in the near future?

Expectations for <u>biofuels</u> for <u>aircraft</u> and <u>automobile</u>



SAF Projects in Japan

- First commercial SAF plant started operation in April 2025.
- Several projects in the pipeline.



Japan's SAF Policy: Combining "Carrot and Stick"

- Japan set a target of 10% SAF adoption by 2030.
- "Carrot (support)" and "Stick (regulations)" to incentivize SAF deployment.

Support Measures

- <u>Capital investment support for installation of large-scale SAF production facilities (approx. 300 billion yen)</u>, using GX Economic Transition Bonds.
- 30 yen/L of SAF tax credit for domestic production and sales through "Taxation for Promoting Domestic Production in Strategic Areas".
- Support for the establishment of a secure and stable feedstocks supply chain.
- Support for technological development, demonstration, and certification of non-food derived SAF.

Regulations/Legislations

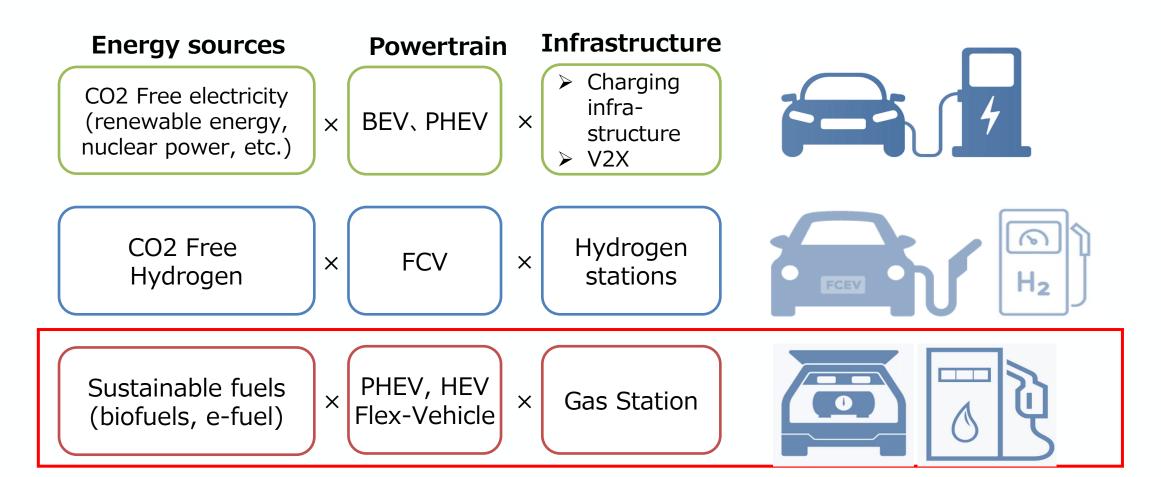
- In "the Act on Sophistication of Energy Supply
 Structure," a <u>5% carbon reduction (=10% SAF</u>
 <u>mix*50% CI reduction) supply target for jet fuels in</u>
 <u>2030 will be established</u>. (Supply side)
- Japanese airlines are required to set the target volume of SAF use in 2030 via "Decarbonization Promotion Plan," to be submitted under the Civil Aeronautics Act. (Demand side)
- "Visualize" Scope 3 efforts for passengers and cargo users (shippers) of aviation.

Future-Oriented Co-Creation Projects with the Global South by Japan

	事業者	玉	概要
×	Sojitz Corporation	Thailand	Aiming for the production of SAF in the collaboration with local refineries in Thailand to building a supply chain in Asia
	Green Power Development Corporation of Japan	Indonesia	Establishing a traceability system of non-standard coconut as a SAF feedstock
人·夢·技術	Chodai Co., Ltd.	Philippines	Feasibility study of coconut oil extraction
No	Nippon Biofuel Co., Ltd.	Mozambique	Feasibility study of jatropha biofuel
8	Euglena Co., Ltd.	Bangladesh	Feasibility study of UCO recovery and oilseed cultivation for SAF feedstock on underutilized land or during fallow periods
'TORAY'	Toray	Thailand	Feasibility study of supply chain establishment for biochemicals production from non-edible biomass
Y	Four Pride Japan Co., Ltd.	Indonesia	Demonstration project for advanced pongamia nursery facility
⟨HK ⟩	Hanwa Co., Ltd.	Malaysia	Expanding the plantation project of pongamia

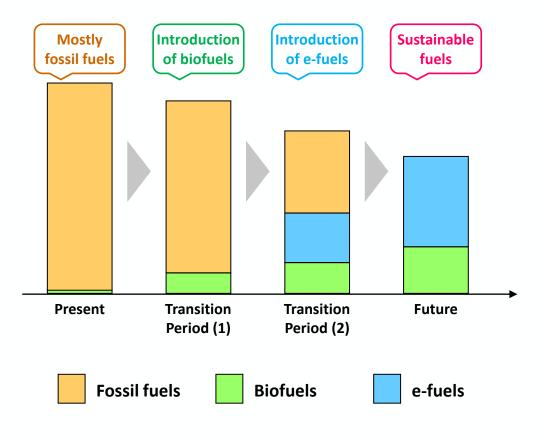
Road Transport Sector: A Range of Pathways

- To achieve carbon neutrality in the road sector, it is important to pursue a range of pathways.
- It is necessary to advance <u>the combination of high-performance various equipment and</u> <u>sustainable fuels such as biofuels and e-fuels</u> as well as electrification, depending on the circumstances of each country and region.



Passenger Vehicle Policy: Expanding Bioethanol use

Transition to sustainable fuels

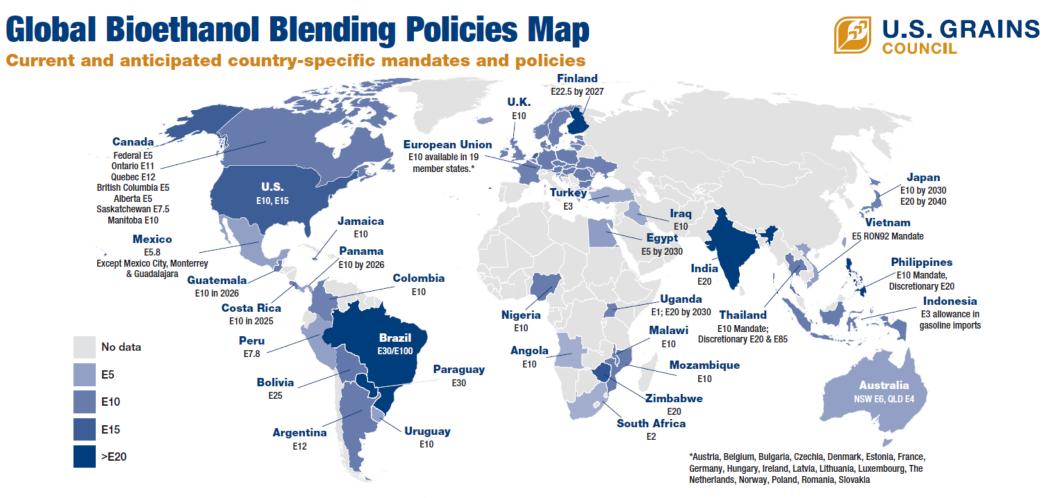


Expansion of Biofuel Adoption

- In the 7th Strategic Energy Plan (February 2025), Japan set a new target to expand biofuel use.
 - Start 10% direct bioethanol blending (E10) by 2030
 - Start 20% direct bioethanol blending (E20) by 2040
- To complement these targets, Japan will aim to start supplying 100% E20-compatible vehicles in new passenger car sales by the early 2030s.

(c.f.) Expanding Bioethanol use in ASEAN Countries

ASEAN countries are also promoting bioethanol blending into gasoline.



Sources: Lieberz, Sabine, and Antonia Rudolf. Biofuel Mandates in the EU by Member State – 2024. United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, 27 June 2024, Report No. E42024-0016. https://apps.fas.usda.gov/ePure. Overview of biofuels policies and markets for road transport across the EU. June 2024
SGS Inspire. Ethanol Mandates and Average Content in Gasoline, Jan. 2025.

(c.f.) Initiative for Sustainable Fuels and Mobility (ISFM)

- To <u>reduce emissions</u> and <u>encourage just and inclusive energy transitions</u> by expanding the use of <u>sustainable fuels</u> and <u>high-performance mobility equipment</u>, <u>Brazil and Japan</u> launched a new collaborative framework called the <u>Initiative for Sustainable Fuels and</u> <u>Mobility (ISFM)</u> at the summit meeting in May 2024.
- Through mutual collaboration and leadership, both countries will work together to <u>create</u> momentum towards COP30 and <u>mainstream sustainable fuels</u>.

Key Concept of ISFM



Sustainable Fuels

(e.g. Biofuels, E-fuels)

✓ Increase supply and demand of sustainable fuels



High-performance Mobility

(e.g. Hybrids, Flex-fuel engines, Next-generation aircraft)

✓ Improve energy efficiency



Key Events (2025)











March

Brazil-Japan Summit August CEM 16

September
G20 Energy
Transition
Ministerial Meeting

October

Ministerial Meeting on Sustainable Fuels in Osaka October
AZEC Ministerial
Meeting

November COP30

Ministerial Meeting on Sustainable Fuels

- The meeting was held for the first time on September 15th in Osaka, Japan, co-hosted by Japan and Brazil based on the "Initiative for Sustainable Fuels and Mobility (ISFM)*".
- Participants from 34 countries and organizations discussed the importance of expanding the production and utilization of sustainable fuels as well as the necessity of international and public-private cooperations. The Co-hosts issued a Chairs' Summary as an outcome, which will lead to COP30.
- As an opportunity to **experience the societal implementation of sustainable fuels** in Japan, the meeting **provided an excursion** including a ride on a e-fuel bus and a visit to the Gas Pavillion in collaboration with Osaka Kansai World Expo. The meeting also **held an exhibition** related to sustainable fuels.

Overview of the Meeting

Date: Monday, September 15

Venue : Hilton Osaka

Hosts: Japan and Brazil

Participants: 34 countries and organizations

Timeline

> 10:00-10:05 : Opening Remarks

> 10:05-11:00 : Presentations from Organizations (IEA、IRENA、Biofuture Platform、Biofuture Council、JAMA)

> 11:00-11:55 : Remarks from Participants

> 11:55-12:00 : Closing Remarks

> 15:00-19:30 : Excursion

Major Outcomes

- Discussed necessary efforts and cooperation towards the expansion of sustainable fuels, based on an outlook presented by the IEA that the production and use of sustainable fuels will expand by at least four times by 2035 from 2024 levels
- Shared the importance of sustainable fuels such as biofuels, e-fuels and e-methane in a "multi-pathway" approach towards carbon neutrality and recognized the necessity of international and public-private cooperation
- Recognized the importance of the decarbonization in road transport sector by combining sustainable fuels and high-performance mobility equipment such as hybrid engines



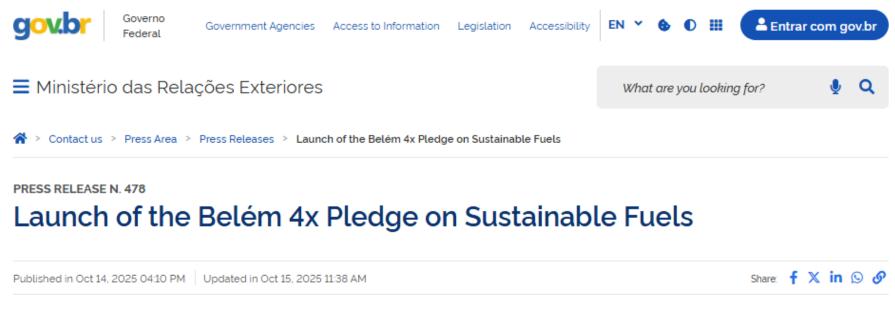




^{*}Initiative for Sustainable Fuels and Mobility (ISFM): An initiative launched at the Japan-Brazil Summit Meeting in May 2024, to lead global decarbonization efforts in road transport sector by combining sustainable fuels such as biofuels and e-fuels with high-performance mobility equipment including hybrid engines

Action towards COP30

• "Belém 4X Pledge on Sustainable Fuels" has been announced at Pre-COP on Oct. 14 by Brazil, the Chair of COP30.



he "Belém 4x Pledge on Sustainable Fuels" was launched yesterday during the pre-COP in Brasilia. The initiative, to be endorsed at the Climate Summit, on 6 and 7 November, aims to provide high-level political support for the goal to expand sustainable fuels use globally by at least four times by 2035. The text is being negotiated by Brazil with partner countries, such as India, Italy and Japan, and will be published in the coming days.

The goal of increasing fourfold the use of sustainable fuels is based on the International Energy Agency's report "Delivering Sustainable Fuels - Pathways to 2035," published yesterday and available at https://www.iea.org/reports/delivering-sustainable-fuels.

The Belém 4x pledge aims to promote the scaling up in the global adoption of clean and sustainable energy sources, such as hydrogen and its derivatives, biogases, biofuels, and synthetic fuels, which can replace fossil fuels as part of the gradual effort to decarbonize energy systems and fight climate change.