



Japan's Asia Energy Transition Initiative

For Prelims: Japan's Asia Energy Transition Initiative (AETI), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), India-Japan Energy Dialogue, Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE), Green hydrogen, Dharma Guardian, Malabar, MILAN, India's Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC).

For Mains: Clean Energy Transition, Status of India Japan Bilateral Relations.

Why in News?

Japan looks forward to supporting **India's clean energy transition** by including India in the **Asia Energy Transition Initiative (AETI)**.

- **Japan's AETI**, launched in 2021, **initially supported the [Association of South East Asian Nations \(ASEAN\) countries](#)** towards achieving **[net zero emissions](#)**, including financial assistance of USD 10 billion for **[renewable energy](#)**.

What is Asia Energy Transition Initiative?

// The Government of Japan announced the "Asia Energy Transition Initiative (AETI)", which includes a variety of support for realising energy transitions in Asia.

1. **Support drawing roadmaps for energy transitions**

2. **Asian version of transition finance**

3. **US\$10 billion finance support**

(e.g.) renewable energy, energy efficiency, LNG etc.

4. **Technology development and deployment, utilizing the achievement of 2 trillion yen fund**

(e.g.) Offshore wind power generation, Fuel-ammonia, Hydrogen etc.

5. **Capacity building of decarbonisation technologies, and knowledge sharing through Asia CCUS network**

➤ Capacity building of decarbonisation technologies for 1,000 people in Asian countries

➤ Workshops and Seminars on energy transitions



What are the Major Highlights of India Japan Clean Energy Cooperation?

- The **Clean Energy Partnership** between India and Japan was published in **March 2022**.
 - It would work on the agenda covered in the [India-Japan Energy Dialogue 2007](#) and will subsequently expand into areas of mutual benefit.

- **India and Japan** have taken over the presidentship of [G20](#) and [G7](#), respectively.
 - In the context of **environmental sustainability**, India's [Lifestyle for Environment \(LiFE\)](#) is one of the most important priorities during the **G20 presidency**.
 - Also, the **Feed-in Premium (FiP) scheme** by the government of Japan was implemented in **April 2022** and is expected to **improve the country's energy transition**.
- Japan has set a goal of **becoming net-zero by 2050**, and the government issued an interim report on **Clean Energy Strategy in May 2022**.
 - India has also set an ambitious target of achieving [net-zero emissions by 2070](#).
- The Indian subcontinent's massive **renewable energy potential** can **boost [green hydrogen \(GH2\) production](#)** and immense potential for a **GH2 economy**.
 - **Nepal and Bhutan** also have **surplus [hydropower potential](#)**, and **green hydrogen electrolyzers** can tap this in countries like **India and Bangladesh**.
- Events like the **India-Japan Environment week** would help create a roadmap to integrate variable renewable energy into the system through **technological, institutional, and personnel cooperation**.

What is Clean Energy Transition?

- **About:**
 - Clean energy transition refers to the **shift from traditional, [fossil fuel-based energy sources](#)** (such as coal, oil, and natural gas) to cleaner, more **sustainable sources of energy** that have a lower impact on the environment.
 - This transition is driven by the **need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions**, mitigate the **effects of [climate change](#)**, and address other environmental and **public health concerns** associated with the use of fossil fuels.
- **Clean Energy Sources:**
 - Clean energy sources include **renewable energy sources like solar, wind, hydro, [geothermal](#), and [biomass energy](#)**, as well as energy storage technologies like batteries and hydrogen fuel cells.

What is the Status of India -Japan Bilateral Relations?



- **Defense Ties: India-Japan Defence and Security partnership** has evolved over the years from bilateral and multilateral exercises including [Dharma Guardian](#) and [Malabar](#) respectively.

And welcoming the participation of Japan for the first time in the [MILAN exercise](#).

- **Health-Care:** In view of the similarities and synergies between the goals and objectives of **India's [AYUSHMAN Bharat Programme](#) and Japan's AHWIN**, both sides had been consulting with each other to identify projects to build the narrative of **AHWIN for AYUSHMAN Bharat**.
- **Investment and ODA:** India has been the largest recipient of the [Japanese Official Development Assistance\(ODA\)](#) Loan for the past decades. [Delhi Metro](#) is one of the most successful examples of Japanese cooperation through the utilization of ODA.
 - [India's Western Dedicated Freight Corridor \(DFC\)](#) project is funded by a soft loan provided by [Japan International Cooperation Agency](#) under **Special terms for economic partnership (STEP)**.

UPSC Civil Services Examination Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Q. A present group of nations known as G-8 started first as G-7. Which one among the following was not one of them? (2009)

- (a) Canada
- (b) Italy
- (c) Japan
- (d) Russia

Ans: (d)

Source: DTE

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