

Japan's Green Economy: EVs, CCS, and Sustainable Finance Trends

Environment & Economy · Answer Key · 25 Questions

1. As of early 2025, what has been the trend for battery electric vehicles (BEVs) in Japan's passenger car market compared to hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs)?

- A) BEV market share has significantly increased, surpassing HEVs.
- B) BEV market share has stabilized, while HEV share has declined.
- C) BEV market share has seen a slight decrease after a period of growth, while HEVs show steady progress.**
- D) Both BEVs and HEVs have experienced a decline in market share.

2. Which technology segment dominated Japan's carbon capture and storage (CCS) market in 2024 and is anticipated to grow at a remarkable rate?

- A) Oxy-combustion
- B) Pre-combustion
- C) Post-combustion**
- D) Oxy-fuel combustion

3. In Japan's automotive sector, what was the market share of internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles in the passenger car market for the first time in 2023?

- A) Below 70%
- B) Below 60%
- C) Below 50%**
- D) Below 40%

4. What is the projected Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for Japan's electric vehicles market from 2025 to 2035?

- A) Approximately 7.55%
- B) Approximately 11.47%
- C) Approximately 15.58%
- D) Approximately 17.66%**

5. Which application segment is projected to be the most lucrative, registering the fastest growth in Japan's carbon capture and storage market?

- A) Power Generation
- B) Oil & Gas
- C) Cement**
- D) Iron & Steel

6. What was the approximate total issuance of Japan's green bonds in 2023, showing a significant increase from the previous year?

- A) 79 issuances
- B) 125 issuances**
- C) 150 issuances
- D) 200 issuances

7. According to Wood Mackenzie, by what factor is Japan's carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) capacity projected to surge from current demonstration levels to by 2035?

- A) 10-fold
- B) 20-fold
- C) 30-fold**
- D) 40-fold

8. Japan introduced the 'Transition Strategies toward a Nature Positive Economy' in March 2024. What fundamental change does this framework encourage for businesses regarding natural capital?

- A) To view natural capital as a cost to be minimized.
- B) To view natural capital as a liability requiring strict regulation.
- C) To view natural capital as a foundation for growth rather than a cost.**
- D) To outsource the management of natural capital to external agencies.

9. What percentage of Japan's land and ocean does the country aim to conserve by 2030 as part of its nature-positive planning initiatives?

- A) 10%
- B) 20%
- C) 30%**
- D) 40%

10. As of the first half of 2025, what was the average price of local pure electric models in Japan, and what segment did they primarily emphasize?

- A) 7.37 million yen, high performance
- B) 3.53 million yen, practicality and economy**
- C) 5.00 million yen, luxury and advanced features
- D) 4.20 million yen, environmental sustainability

11. In 2025, battery electric vehicles (BEVs) were the primary driver of growth in Japan's imported car market, with imported EV sales rising by what percentage?

- A) 15%
- B) 24%
- C) 34%**
- D) 44%

12. What is the projected CAGR for Japan's demand for organic seeds from 2025 to 2035?

- A) 4.5%
- B) 5.9%
- C) 6.9%**
- D) 7.9%

13. What is the target share for renewable energy in Japan's electricity mix by 2030, according to government plans?

- A) 25%-30%
- B) 30%-35%
- C) 36%-38%**
- D) 40%-45%

14. Which sector is identified as the largest revenue generator in Japan's carbon capture and storage market in 2024?

- A) Cement
- B) Oil & Gas
- C) Power Generation**
- D) Iron & Steel

15. What is the projected compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Japan's Carbon Capture and Storage Market from 2025 to 2030, according to Grand View Research?

- A) 5%
- B) 8%**
- C) 11.5%
- D) 15%

16. According to the World Economic Forum and McKinsey, by 2050, what is the estimated annual net profit gain achievable by switching to a circular economy in the built environment?

- A) \$122 billion
- B) \$200 billion
- C) \$360 billion**
- D) \$500 billion

17. What is the projected CAGR for Japan's Carbon Capture and Storage Market from 2025 to 2035, according to Market Research Future?

- A) 9.5%
- B) 10.47%
- C) 11.47%**
- D) 12.47%

18. In Japan's smart agriculture market, what percentage of total investments in the sector was accounted for by government funding in 2023?

- A) 5%
- B) 10%
- C) 15%**
- D) 20%

19. What is the approximate carbon price per ton of CO2 required to achieve a 10% national emissions reduction in Japan, as per a study published in Energy and Climate Management?

- A) 2,153 JPY
- B) 3,153 JPY
- C) 4,153 JPY**
- D) 5,153 JPY

20. What is the targeted increase in Japan's offshore wind capacity by 2030, from 0.14 GW in 2022?

- A) 5 GW
- B) 7.5 GW
- C) 10 GW**
- D) 15 GW

21. What percentage of Japan's total managed assets was represented by sustainable investing in 2022?

- A) 24.3%
- B) 28.9%
- C) 33.6%**
- D) 38.1%

22. Japan's Green Transformation Emissions Trading Scheme (GX-ETS) will become mandatory in 2026, pricing Scope 1 emissions for companies averaging in excess of what amount of CO₂e over three years?

- A) 50,000 tCO₂e
- B) 100,000 tCO₂e**
- C) 150,000 tCO₂e
- D) 200,000 tCO₂e

23. In 2023, what was the approximate market value of Japan's smart agriculture market, and what is it projected to reach by 2033?

- A) USD 150 million by 2033
- B) USD 213 million by 2033
- C) USD 651 million by 2033**
- D) USD 800 million by 2033

24. As of March 2025, the Tokyo Metropolitan Waterworks Bureau introduced its new Environmental Five-Year Plan (2025-2029). What is one of its most ambitious goals regarding greenhouse gas emissions reduction by 2030 compared to 2000 levels?

- A) 30% reduction
- B) 40% reduction
- C) 50% reduction**
- D) 60% reduction

25. What is the primary driver for the growth of imported electric vehicles in Japan's market in 2025, according to Gasgoo?

- A) Lower average prices compared to domestic EVs.
- B) Increased government subsidies and a wider range of models available.**
- C) Higher performance and luxury features compared to domestic EVs.
- D) Greater availability of charging infrastructure for imported models.