



Climate Security and Energy

Asia Pacific Climate Security Project

Sub-Theme 1

International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP)

Thematic Track 4

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Nanda Kumar Janardhanan

Deputy Director, Climate Change

Agenda

1. Energy and Climate Security: Key dynamics
2. Securitisation of climate change impacts
3. Energy Transition and Climate Security
4. Differences in climate impacts and disparity in capacity
5. Can Japan help shape a regional mechanism?
6. Conclusion

Objective

- To provide perspectives on the security risks at various levels that could be caused by efforts toward decarbonization
- To examine their implications for Japan and the options available to Japan
- To make recommendations for Japan's foreign policy and for international rules / regional collaboration.

Climate Security and Energy: Three key dynamics



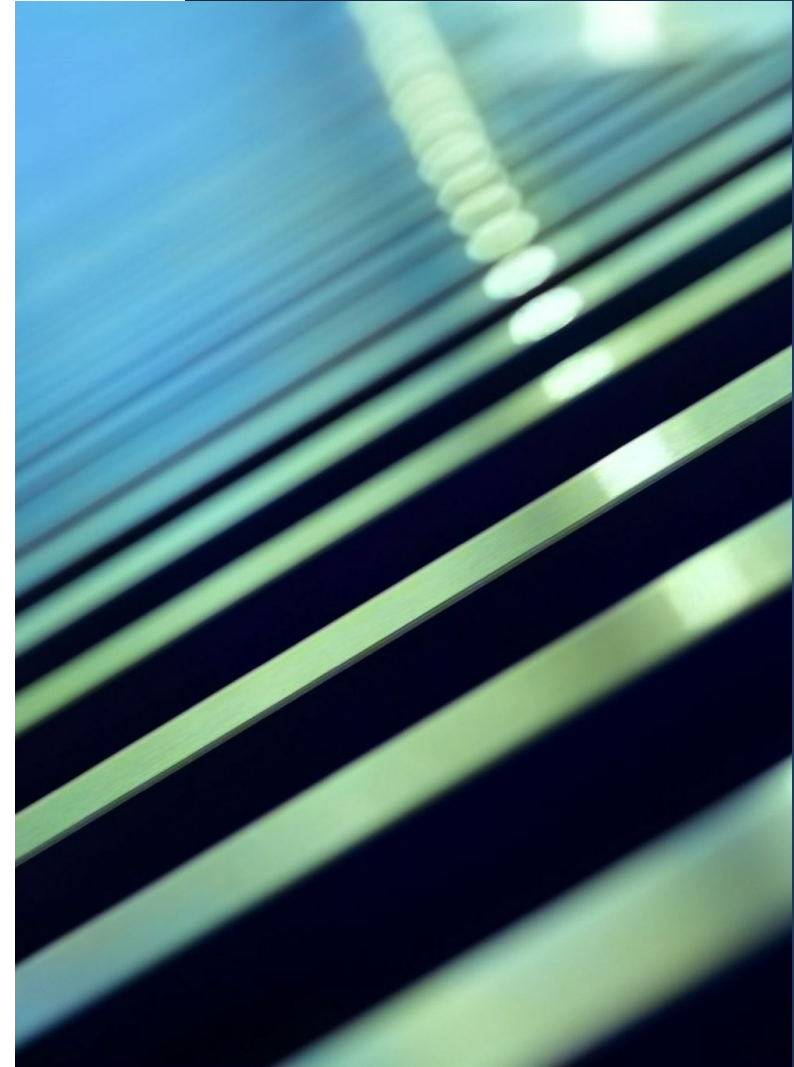
1. Securitising climate change or viewing climate change as a security issue and acting upon it, is a necessary policy response to address climate security challenges.



2. Climate security challenges affecting Japan have the potential to disrupt the country's energy transition.

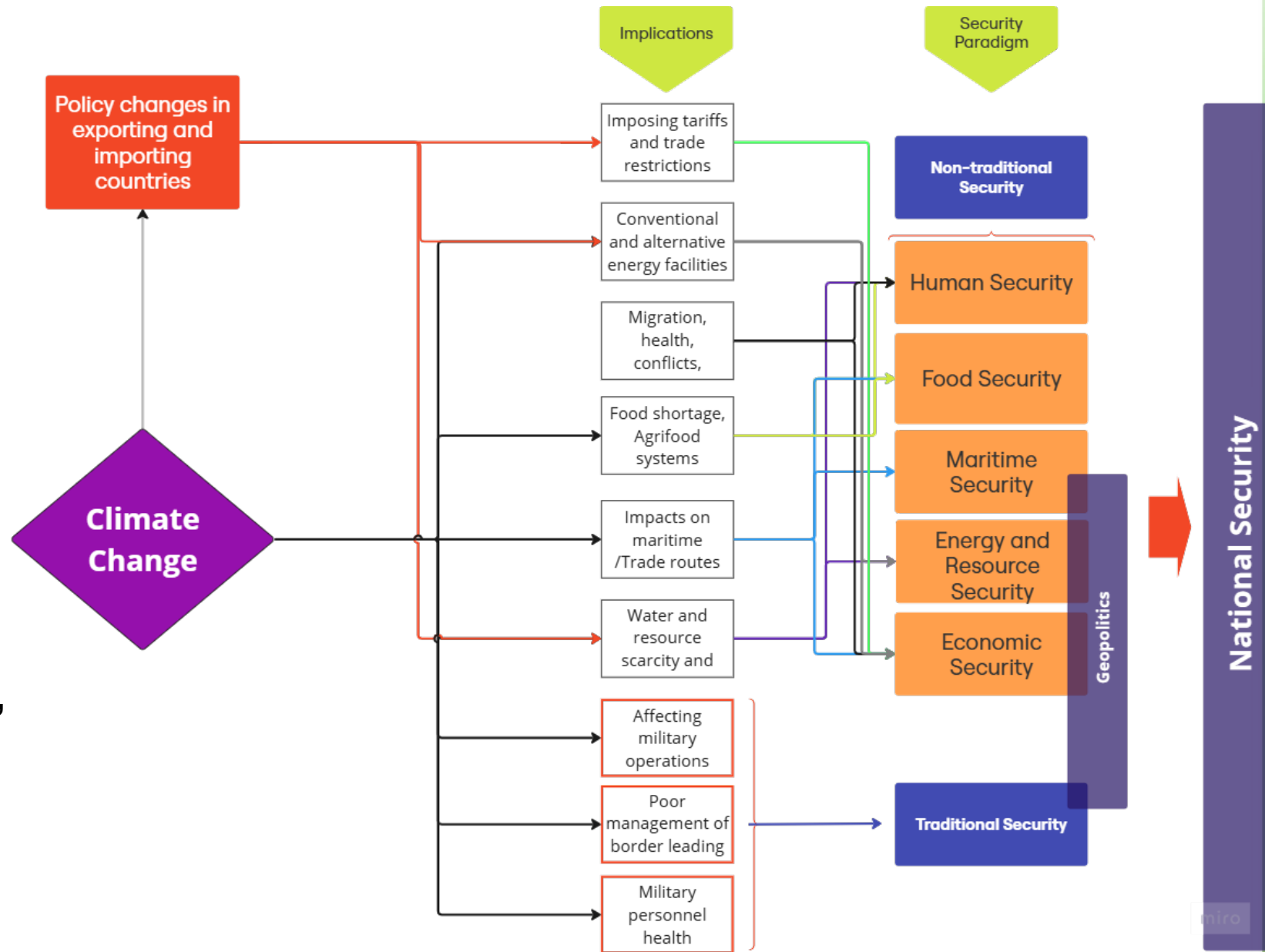


3. Climate security challenges manifest differently across countries, exposing disparities in both the nature of risks and the capacity to respond.



Climate Change and Security Implications

Climate change -> **energy security**, **geopolitical tensions**, **migration**, **health crises**, **food security threats**, **resource scarcity**, **disruptions to military operations**, **shifting trade policies** etc.



Climate Change and Security Implications: Policy Responses

- Can countries use a security framing (securitisation of climate) to shape innovative responses to address climate impacts?
- Will it lead to narrow policy responses and increased judicial activism at the national level, while potentially resulting in the use of power to respond to resource politics and technology competition.

Clean energy installations



Access to clean technology



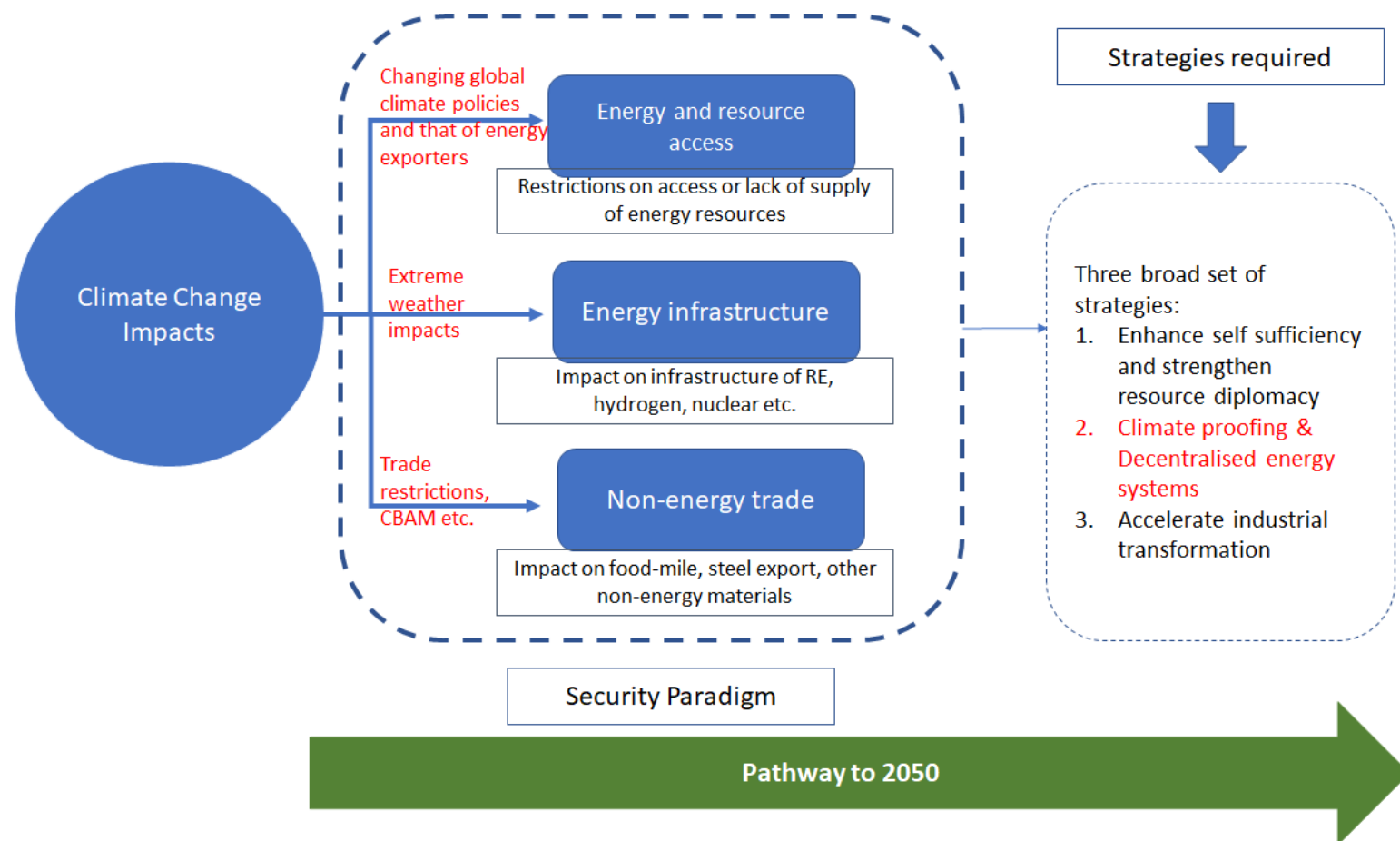
Access to resources



Role of judiciary

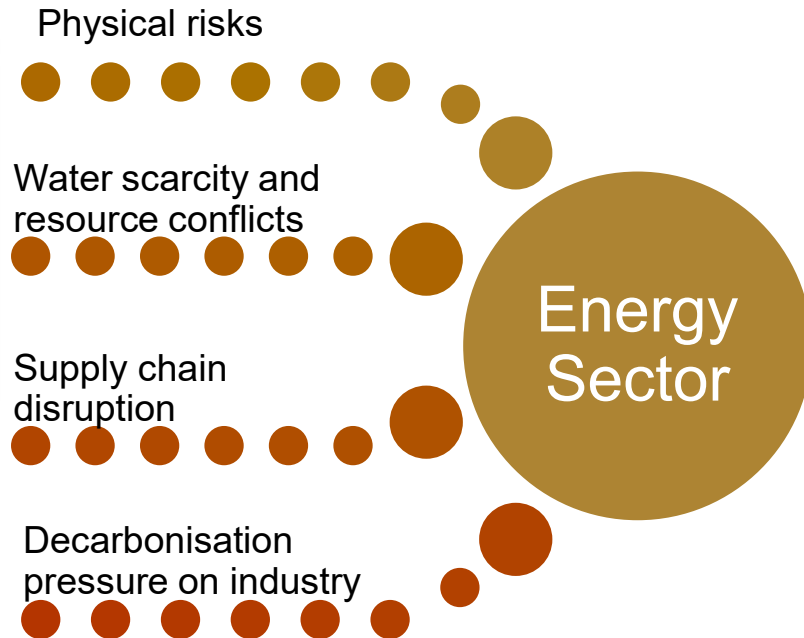
Energy Transition and Climate Security

- Climate impacts pose challenges to Japan's energy transition.
- Key energy installations are vulnerable to the impacts of climate-induced extreme weather events.



Differences in Climate Security Implications and Disparity in Capability

Climate Security Implications



Country/region specific climate-energy challenges

East Asia: Challenges to supply line, need for industrial transition, access to resources/critical minerals, need to address implications on energy transition

South and Southeast Asia: Access to resources, climate implications aggravating energy security challenges, need for industrial transformation, pressure on energy demand due to weather changes

Pacific Islands: Efforts to transition shadowed by existential threats due to sea level rise

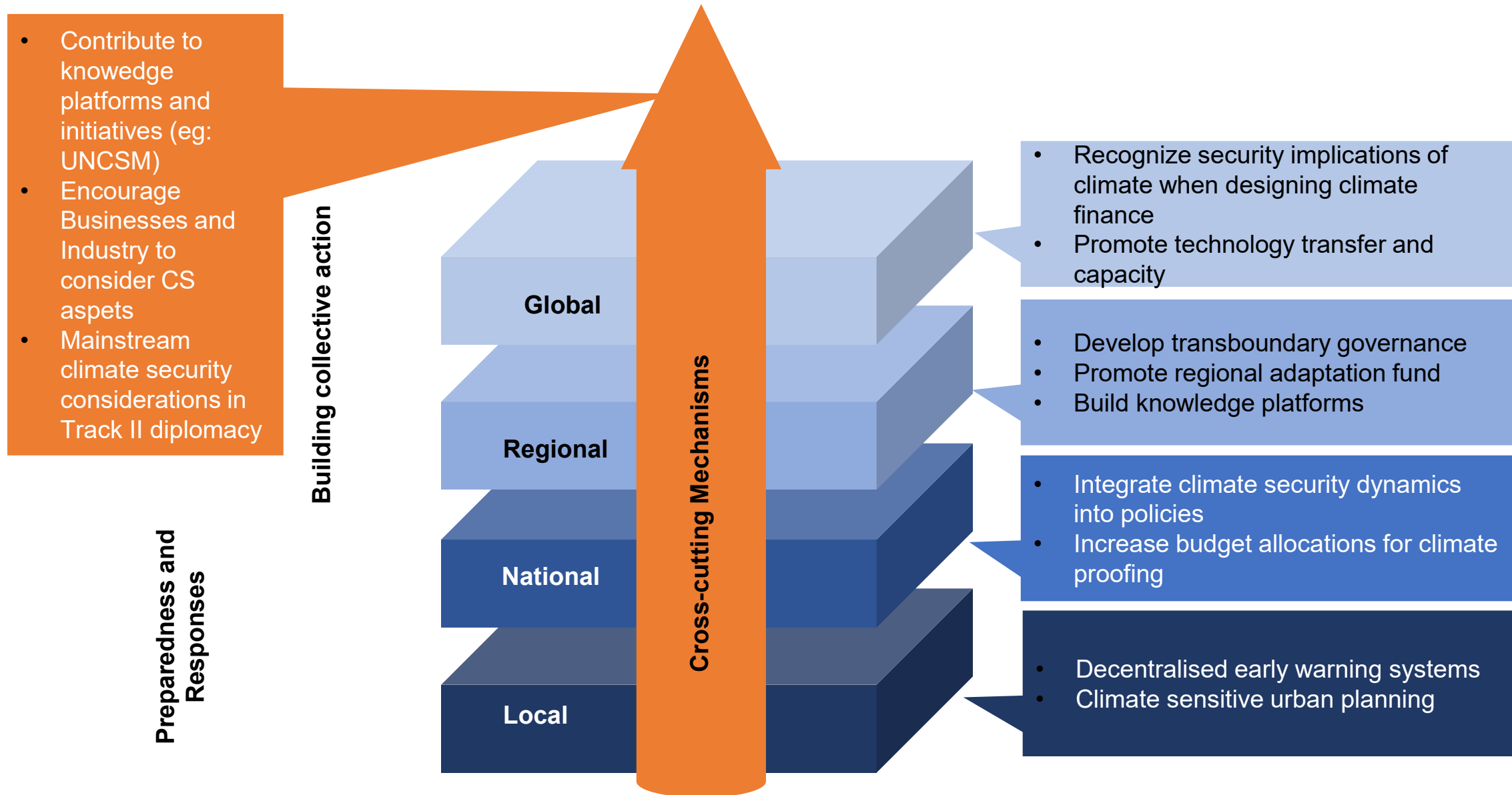
Differentiated Capacities to address climate related energy risks

Advanced economies: Have stronger infrastructure resilience, R&D capabilities, financial resources

Middle income countries: Dual challenges of maintaining economic growth, while transitioning to clean energy

Vulnerable Nations: Lack of financial and tech prowess. Facing existential threat

Climate Security: Can Japan help shape a Regional Governance Mechanism?



Conclusion

- Securitising climate implications on energy: Countries may need to resort to a balanced mix of development-oriented strategies along with securitisation approaches.
- Climate implications pose significant challenges to energy transition. Without adequate climate-proofing strategies, this could potentially affect energy transition targets
- Climate security challenges manifest differently across countries, exposing disparities in both the nature of risks and the capacity to respond.
- Japan could possibly help shape a regional architecture to address these challenges





Thank
You

