



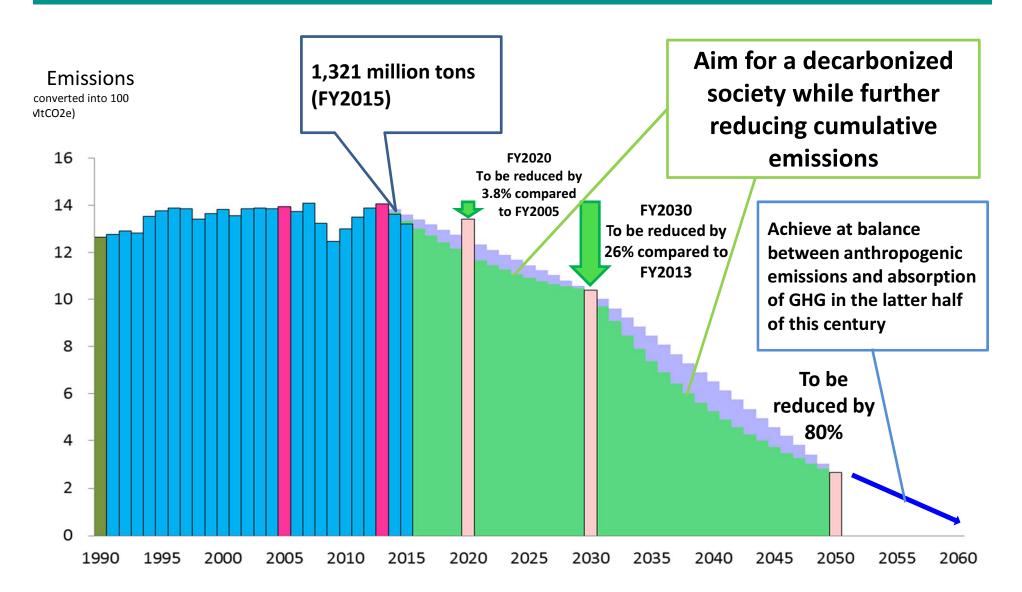
The role of National Governments for Low Carbon Cities

Takahiro HASEGAWA

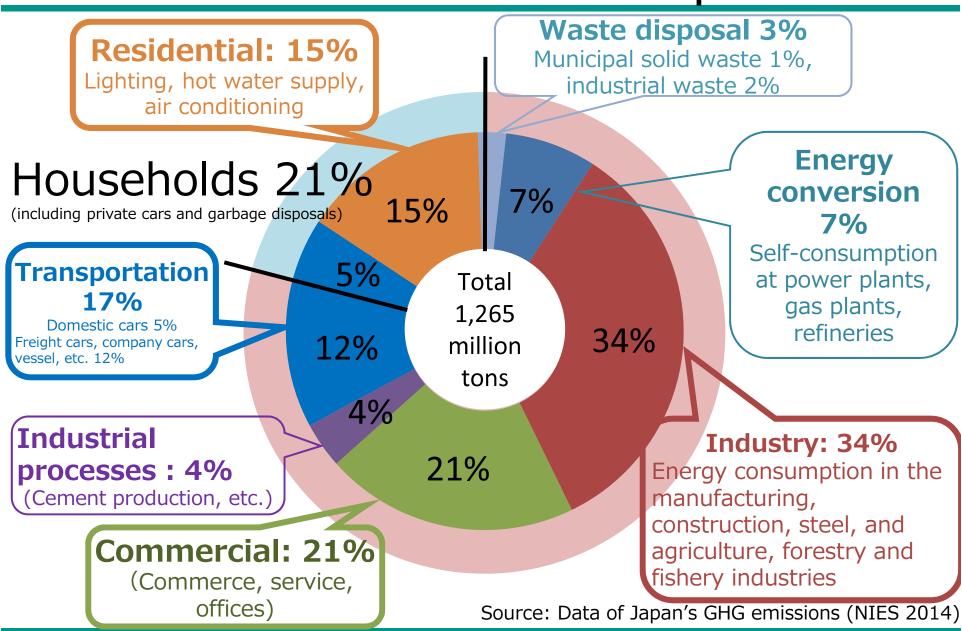
Director for International Strategy

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Emissions and Reduction Target



CO2 emissions in Japan



Local Governments of Japan



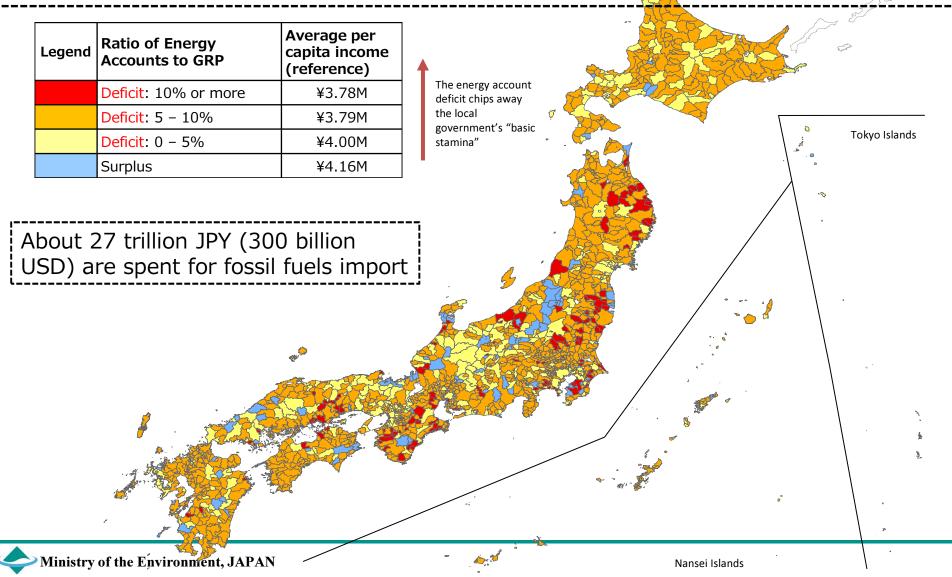
a) 47 Prefecture

b) 1,718 municipalities

- 790 City
- 745 Town
- 183 Village (from 9 million (Tokyo) to 170 (Aogashma))

Energy Economic Analysis

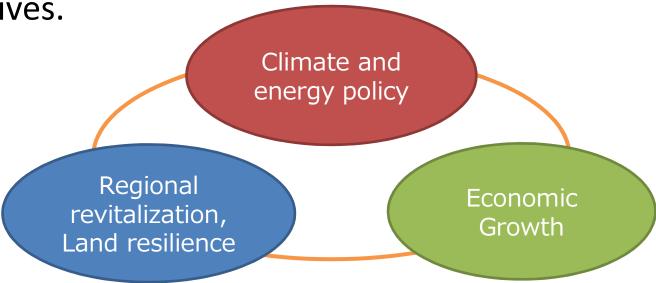
90% of local governments run energy account deficits. 70% see at least 5% of their gross regional product (GRP) go out of the regions as energy spending, and 151 local governments at least 10%.



Regional Initiatives

- Regional Climate Change initiatives contribute to;
 - (not only) GHG reduction,
 - solving social and economic issues pursuing the SDGs.

 The local governments should work on the overall goals in addition to how to control GHG in developing regional initiatives.



Key concept towards Low Carbon City

Utilize local energy

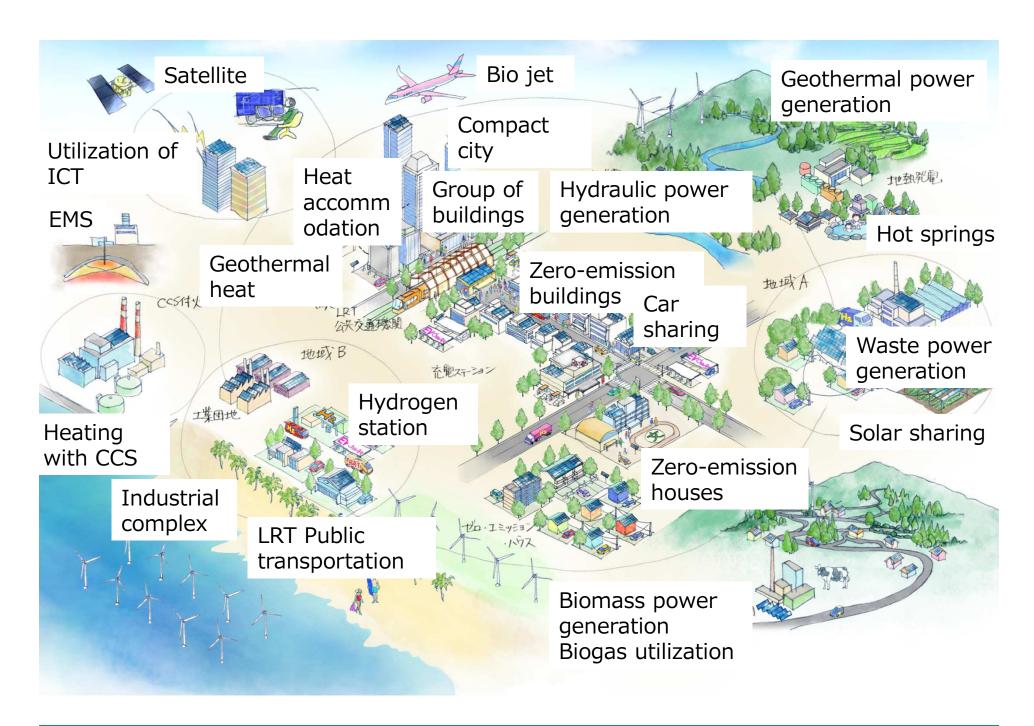
Creation of business/jobs relating to renewable energy, realization of land resilience, etc.

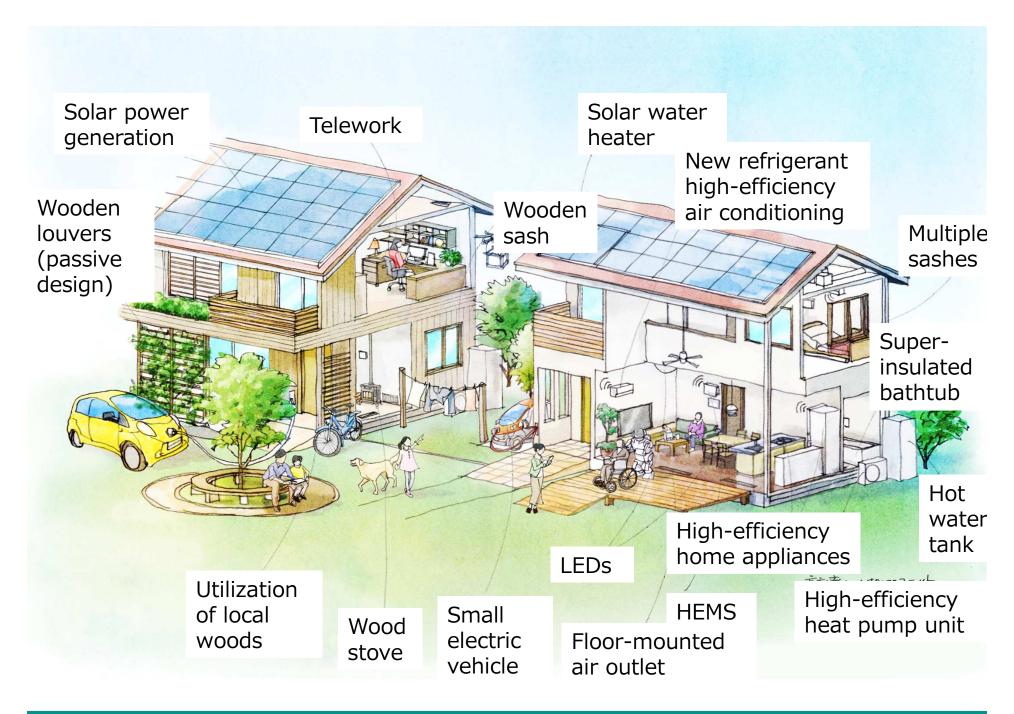
Compact urban area

Increase of labor productivity by improving population density, revitalization of urban area, etc.

Maintain and enhance natural capital

Sources of value-added goods and services based on regional uniqueness





Framework for Support

National Government

Local

Government

National Plan for Climate Change



Regional Action Plan

- 1. Promotion of the use of renewable energy
 - 2. Promotion of activities by businesses and citizen
 - 3. Green public transportation and city
 - 4. Actions to develop a 3R society







Activities

Support from the National Government

1. Informational support

Guidelines for formulating an Local Action Plans
How to formulate an action plan
How to calculate area-wide GHG emissions
How to implement PDCA cycle regarding the action plan

Training Seminar for formulating an Local Action Plans







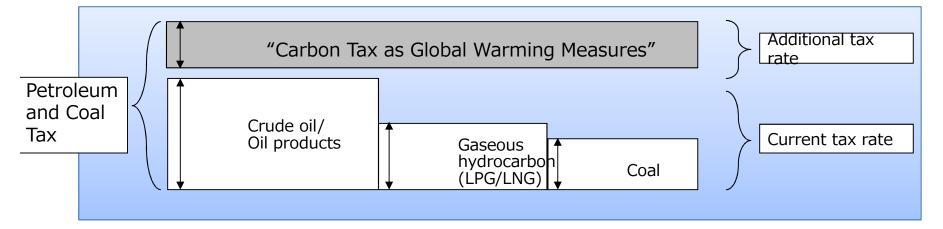
2. Financial support:

subsidies & equities

Budget for Low Carbon Policy

✓ Income

- ✓ Enforced since 2012;
- corresponds to the amount of CO2 emissions for fossil fuels
- ✓ JPY 289/t-CO2 (USD 3), increasing gradually over 3 years



✓ Revenue:

- ✓ JPY 260 billion (USD 2.6 billion)
- ✓ Used for Climate Change policy

Major Uses of Tax Revenue

- ✓ Promotion of renewable energy and energy savings
 - ✓ public buildings
 - ✓ renewable heat and electric energy
 - ✓ CO2 emissions in logistics sector
 - √ water supply systems
 - ✓ LED light in regions



- ✓ Technologies for renewable energy and energy saving
 - ✓ CO2 emission reduction technologies
 - ✓ Hydrogen society using renewable energy
 - ✓ Next-generation materials
 - ✓ CCS
 - √ floating wind turbines



Major Uses of Tax Revenue

- ✓ Environmental finance and public campaign
 - ✓ Investment fund
 - ✓ Public campaigns



- ✓ Contributions to global emission reduction
 - ✓ Enhancing technology of MRV for JCM promotion
 - ✓ Funding support for JCM







Thank You

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