

# Why Tokyo, not Japan?

## 1 Responsibility as the enormous energy consumer

Annual emissions in Tokyo area is comparable to those from Scandinavian countries.

## 2 Importance to reduce emissions from urban facilities

Promoting measures in the buildings sector is the key to reduce emissions from urban areas

## 3 Enable Tokyo to grow in the coming carbon restrain age

Taking an advantage of the early shift to a low carbon city to realize sustainable growth of Tokyo

## Programs to Reduce Co2 Emissions from the Commercial and Industry Sector

2002

2005

2008

2010

● 2002  
Mandatory reporting  
program started

● 2005 Revised

■ 2008 Enacted

■ 2010 Mandatory  
program started

### Mandatory reporting program

(CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions reporting program)

\*No mandatory reduction program

Reduction target  
averaged only 2%\*

\*first phase(2002-2005)

**Mandatory  
reduction  
Program:**  
Tokyo  
Cap-and-Trade  
Program  
(Tokyo-ETS)

# Three steps toward Tokyo-ETS

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- **The 1st stage (FY2000-2004)**

- Operation of the 1<sup>st</sup> mandatory reporting program

- **The 2nd stage (FY2005-2009)**

- Operation of the 2nd mandatory reporting program
- Announcement and the planning of the introduction of Tokyo cap and trade program (from 2007 to 2008)

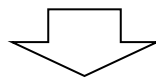
- **The 3rd stage (FY2010-)**

- Implementation of Tokyo cap and trade program

**(Tokyo-ETS)**

# On the path to Tokyo ETS

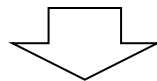
- Jun. 2007 **Announcement of Tokyo Climate Change Strategy**
  - Including the introduction of the Tokyo Cap and Trade Program



- Jul.2007 – Jan. 2008

## **Stakeholder Meetings**

- Opposition from 14 business groups (such as Keidanren)



- Jun. 2008 **Unanimous approval in the Metropolitan Assembly**

# Stakeholder Meetings

- **Period:**  
from July 2007 to January 2008 (Held 3 times)
- **Associate participants:** Business groups (such as KEIDANREN, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, department stores association, hospital association, and hotel association), environmental NGOs and Tokyo Metropolitan government.
- **Open to the public**  
(Over 200 people attended every meeting)



# Major issues discussed in the stakeholder meetings

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The business groups were concerned that...

- **Further reduction of energy consumption and CO2 emissions is difficult.**
- **ETS would restrict business activities and place a burden on the economy.**

# Key factors for the introduction of Tokyo ETS

- 1. Governor Ishihara's iron will** towards Low Carbon City.
- Tokyo Metropolitan Government has been **exchanging views** with stakeholders **on the reduction measures** for over 5 years through Tokyo's previous program.
- 3. Data collecting and analysis** for additional reduction potential

# Summary

Factors that contributed to introduce Tokyo ETS

**1. Political Leadership**

**2. Communication with stakeholders**

**3. Data collecting & analysis**