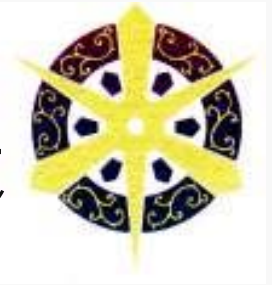


Kyoto : A strong commitment for climate protection



City of Kyoto



C-6 Building political capital through climate protection

2.March/2005

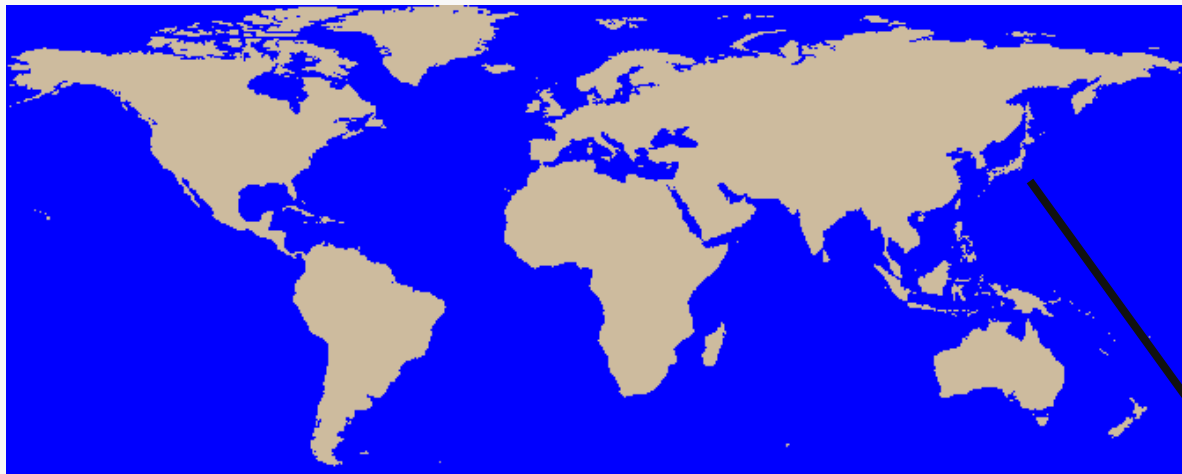
City of Kyoto

Deputy mayor Yasushi Otsuki

Location of Kyoto City

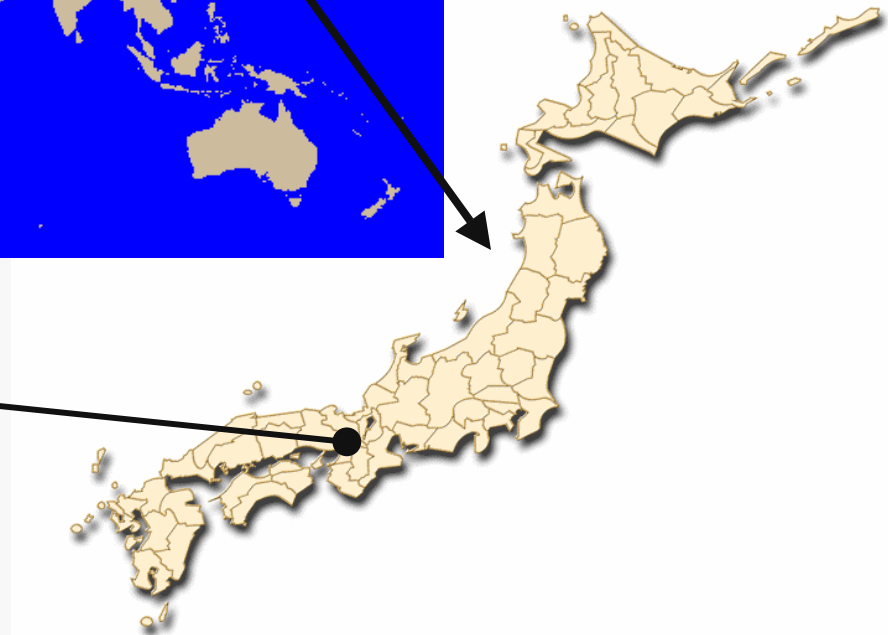


City of Kyoto



Japan

Kyoto City



Profile of Kyoto City



City of Kyoto

- **Population** 1.1 million
- **Square** 1,100 square-km
- **Land-use** 10% forest and mountain
10% housing
- **Total city production** approximately 1,100 billion Yen
- **Industrial structure**
 - Total city production
Manufacture Industry
Secondary Industry
Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant, Service Industries (Tertiary Industry)

UNFCCC-COP3
Held in Dec.1997 in Kyoto



Adapted the 'Kyoto Protocol'

Global warming measures carried out in Kyoto



City of Kyoto

- **Establishment of the Miyako agenda 21 forum**
 - In October 1998: Participation by citizens, businesses and administration, aiming at the realization of the plan
 - KES □ the environmental management system standard
- **Project to production of bio-diesel as fuel**
 - Cyclic resources - measures for waste
 - Used tempura oil (used cooking oil) is used as fuel for Garbage trucks □ 315 in total □, city buses □ 95 in total □ some use regular oil, too □
 - With the co-operation of the local communities, the collection of used tempura oil □ 130-000L was collected from 850 locations within the city by the end of 2004 □ was promoted.

The actual situation of GHG discharged in Kyoto City



City of Kyoto

	Baseline Year mil.tCO ₂ e	2002 mil.tCO ₂ e	Increase/Decrease mil.tCO ₂ e
Industries	.	.	.
Transportation	.	.	.
Civil/Resident	.	.	.
Civil/Business	.	.	.
Waste and so on	.	.	.
CO ₂ Total	.	.	. (+1.4%)
Methan,N ₂ O,Frongas	.	.	.
GHG Total	.00	.00	00.00 (+2.1%)

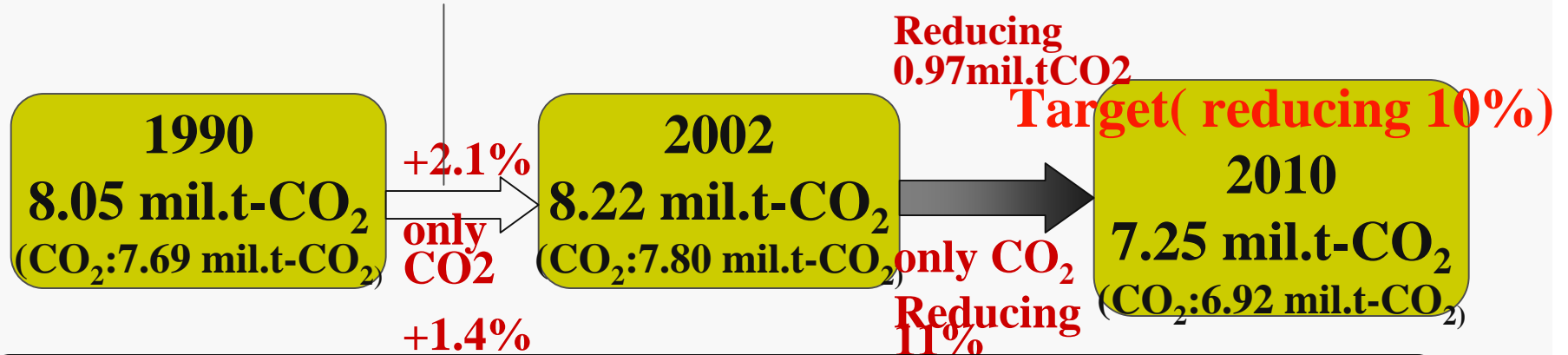
The actual situation of GHG discharged in Kyoto City



City of Kyoto

Goal of the Kyoto Protocol
1990→2008 □12□□□ reducing
(Japan)

Be increased consumption level of electricity and fuel such as gasoline.



Although emissions from the industrial sector are decreasing, the transport sector, the household and the business sector are increasing.

reducing of GHG emissions with the actual effect is planned synthetically and intentionally.

Characteristics of Kyoto City Global Warming Countermeasures Ordinance



City of Kyoto

- **Clarify 10% reduction as immediate target**
- **Obligations of tourists and other visitors**
- **For businesspeople:**
 - □□ Create, submit and report on plan to reduce emissions for large-scale businesses → **offices and industries**
 - □ □ Create and submit greenhouse gas emissions reduction plan for contractors on large-scale building projects, including housing → **offices and homes**
 - □ □ Describe and explain energy consumption efficiency, etc., of relevant appliances to sales staff for air conditioners, refrigerators, and other specified emissions devices → **homes**
- **Policy evaluation and review: Create Kyoto-wide system, and a system for citizen participation**
- **Ordinance to evolve by 3-yearly reviews**



From the Mayor of Kyoto to ICLEI members, in Feb.16/2005, Kyoto protocol has entered into force



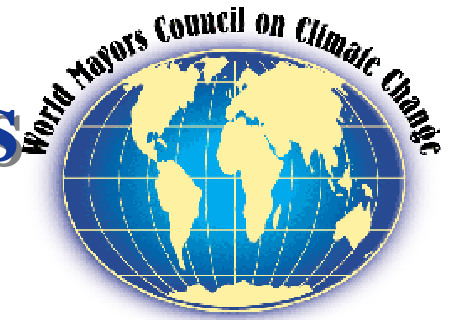
City of Kyoto

□ We are aware of our responsibility to urgently and specifically promote the involvement of all the countries, municipalities in the world, and each and every one of us, to solve global environmental problems, based on the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities'!

□ Today, with the opportunity to welcome this new stage in the prevention of global warming, and to bequeath to the future a global environment of unparalleled blessings and prosperity, I would like to reaffirm our commitment to participate in global warming countermeasures through the mutual cooperation of all the heads of municipalities around the world.



Established the World Mayors Council on Climate Change



I.C.L.E.I.
Local
Governments
for Sustainability

**Inaugural Meeting held
in 2005 Dec. 5
at Montreal**



World Mayors Council on Climate Change



The key purposes of the Council are:

- to politically promote climate protection policies at the local level;**
- to foster the international cooperation of municipal leaders on achieving climate targets;**
- to strengthen the political profile and impact of the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign;**
- to help, through advocacy, make the multilateral mechanisms for global climate protection effective.**

The 2nd meeting will be held in Kyoto on next February