Climate Summit for Mayors COPENHAGEN’09

Report on Participation by Tokyo Vice Governor Naoki Inose

1. Outline of summit
   ○ Period: December 15 (Tue) and 16 (Wed), 2009
   ○ Participating cities: 79 cities (the head of about 60 cities such as London, New York and Toronto participated in the summit)

2. Opening ceremony and future city exhibition
   (Future City Pavilion on the City Hall Square at 9:00-11:00 on December 15 (Tue))

   ○ Greeting by Copenhagen Mayor Ritt Bjerregaard: “Cities have a decisively important role in measures against global warming”

   ○ Placement of signature on Copenhagen Climate Communiqué (see Exhibit 2 for further details): “Central governments have to recognize the important roles of cities in approaches to climate changes from an international point of view. We demand that leaders of countries should sign an ambitious commitment that provides authority in Copenhagen.”

   ○ Under the chairmanship of the mayor of Toronto, the heads of five cities such as New York and Copenhagen introduced the measures against global warming in their respective cities.

   ○ Then, under the chairmanship of Mr. Alex Steffen (American journalist), the heads of Los Angeles, Toronto, London, Jakarta and others introduced the contents of city exhibition.
3. Bilateral meeting with the mayor of London  
(Lobby of Scandic Palace Hotel at 12:00-12:20 on December 15 (Tue))

○ Meeting with London Mayor Boris Johnson
  • Measures for urban transportation in large cities
  • Measures for promotion of bicycle utilization (segregation between bicycles and automobiles, and bicycle rental service)
  • Congestion charging system in London

Meeting with the mayor of London

4. Luncheon  
(Banquet hall of Copenhagen City Hall at 12:20-13:00 on December 15 (Tue))

○ Informal talk with the mayor of Kyoto
○ Informal talk with the governor of Propinsi DKI Jakarta

The mayor of Kyoto and Vice Governor Inose

Informal talk with the governor of Propinsi DKI Jakarta
5. Roundtable discussion
(Grand hall of Copenhagen City Hall at 13:00-16:00 on December 15 (Tue))

○ Participation in the round table to discuss measures for adaptation (including water management)

(Chairman) Mrs. Anna Tibaijuka, UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

(Representatives of cities)
- Mayor of Nuuk (Greenland/Denmark)
- Mayor of Rotterdam (the Netherlands)
- Mayor of Teheran (Iran)
- Mayor of Hague (the Netherlands)
- Mayor of Abidjan (Cote d’Ivoire)

○ As the first presenter, Vice Governor Naoki Inose made a presentation in English (the text of his English presentation is shown in Exhibit 1).

(1) Advanced measures taken by Tokyo to reduce CO2 emissions
- Tokyo introduced the world’s first urban cap-and-trade program aimed at office buildings
- Tokyo has already grasped the data of emissions from respective facilities and what energy-saving measures are taken to what extent at respective facilities.
- Tokyo will provide this know-how without stint to cities all over the world.

(2) Measures for adaptation to the impact of climate changes
- Well-planned replacement of water pipes with earthquake-resistant pipes, measures for prevention of leakage of city water by advanced water leak detection technology, and provision of technology to overseas cities
- Active promotion of utilization of reclaimed water from sewage for flush toilets, restoration of clear streams and others
- Implementation of various measures for prevention of flooding through construction of stormwater reservoirs, diversion channels and others

(3) Efforts of cities prod nations
- We must not put off measures to tackle climate change. If there is no progress at the national level, local governments can take the initiative.
- We recently made suggestions to the Japanese government concerning a national cap-and-trade system based on our track record in implementing carbon
reduction policy.

- We plan to cooperate with cities all over the world to make our initiatives a model for the world.

Next, each city presented its report on measures for adaptation. Then, Vice Governor Inose made the following appeals to the representatives of cities during free discussions.

- Tokyo has excellent technologies to prevent water leakage. At present, Tokyo has also accepted many trainees, and continues to provide know-hows without stint, if so requested.

- The central government is slow-moving. It is important for cities to take the leadership in taking action and prod the central government.

After the roundtable discussion, Vice Governor Inose had informal talks with representatives of cities. He was also interviewed by MXTV and the Kyodo News Service at the site.
6. Meeting with ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability) Secretary General Konrad Otto-Zimmermann

(ICLEI’s lounge of Bella Center at 17:40-18:00 on December 15 (Tue)

- Meeting between ICLEI Secretary General Konrad Otto-Zimmermann and Vice Governor Inose
  - Four questions about the roles of cities and local governments in climate change issues
  - Significance of COP15 (What do you think is “Copenhagen” the end point of, and what will Copenhagen give birth to?)
  - Who should be in charge of safeguarding a global common good such as climate stability?
  - What do you think about such a scenario of “cities saving the global climate”?
  - What moment did you feel a success and feel depressed concerning climate change issues?
7. **Official banquet hosted by the mayor of Copenhagen**  
(National Museum of Denmark at 21:30-23:00 on December 15 (Tue))

- Attendance at the official banquet hosted by Mayor Ritt Bjerregaard
- Informal talk with the mayor-elect of Copenhagen and others

8. **Panel discussions**  
(Grand hall of Copenhagen City Hall at 9:00-11:00 on December 16 (Wed))

- Lectures delivered by California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, OECD secretary general, CEO of Virgin Group and others. Discussions about cooperation between cities and private companies
- We cannot count on the central government. All successful examples were created on a bottom-up basis from cities. We will create movements from cities involving citizens, rather than waiting for the central government to act
(the governor of the state of California).

- As is the case with companies, municipal governments have to actively address difficult challenges with innovative ideas (CEO of Virgin Group).
- The reduction in the world’s CO2 emissions is not enough. Cities should take the initiative to achieve more ambitious reductions (Secretary General of OECD).

Lecture of Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger

9. Meeting with the deputy mayor of Berlin
(Grand hall of Copenhagen City Hall at 11:10-11:30 on December 16 (Wed))

○ Meeting with Berlin deputy mayor Katrin Lompscher (Senator of Berlin)
  - Measures and support system to promote dissemination of photovoltaic power generation in Germany
  - Role sharing between the city state of Berlin and the Federal Government
  - C40 Work Shop slated to be held next year in Berlin
  - Target and track record of reduction in greenhouse gas emissions
  - Measures for transportation in Berlin such as driving regulations on automobiles in proportion to the levels of emission performance

Meeting with the deputy mayor of Berlin
10. Meeting with Mr. Toshiro Kojima, former Vice-Minister for Global Environmental Affairs, Ministry of the Environment

(Lobby of Scandic Palace Hotel at 12:00-12:30 on December 16 (Wed))

○ Meeting with Mr. Toshiro Kojima, former Vice-Minister for Global Environmental Affairs, Ministry of the Environment (presently professor of Aoyama Gakuin University)
  • Measures to be taken by municipal governments and the central government to cope with global warming
  • Significance of and outlook for COP15 and Climate Summit for Mayors

11. Study tour to COP15-related side events

(The Arken Museum of Modern Art at 14:00-17:00 on December 16 (Wed))

○ Study tour to the Arken Museum of Modern Art (Kunsthall Charlottenborg)
  • “Native land, Stop Eject” Exhibition that visualized the impacts of globalization and global warming on the economy, the increase in the number of refugees, and the decrease in forests and others
12. Closing ceremony
(Future City Pavilion on the City Hall Square at 18:00-18:30 on December 16 (Wed))

○ Speeches delivered by the mayor of Copenhagen, ICLEI President and others
  • It was an unprecedented summit that was participated in by such a large number of heads of local governments.
  • The valuable knowledge that you gained here is expected to be made use of for practice in your city.
  • It is more important than anything else for cities to take action.

○ Ceremony to deliver the Communiqué to the nation (the delivery was made at a later date because of absence of Danish minister for climate and energy)

○ Informal talk with the mayors of Copenhagen, Nuuk, Toronto and others
13. Others

Copenhagen City Hall

Exhibition on the City Hall Square

Citizens going to work with bicycles on a snow-covered road

Dedicated bicycle lane segregated from the roadway
I  Introduction
- Thank you for your kind introduction. I am Naoki Inose, vice governor of Tokyo.
- I greatly appreciate this opportunity to speak before you today.

II  Tokyo’s Pioneering Climate Change Strategy
- The future of our planet depends on how we take concrete and effective measures today to achieve real results.
- From this point of view, Tokyo decided to implement, from April next year, the world’s first urban cap-and-trade program aimed at office buildings.
- This program targets 1,400 installations such as office buildings in the city.
- It will cover about 40 percent of the emissions coming from Tokyo’s commercial and industrial sectors.
- Since 2002 it has been mandatory for these installations in Tokyo to submit annual CO$_2$ emission reports and reduction plans.
- As a result, we already have emissions data for each installation, as well as information on how much effort is being made to save energy.
- This includes the introduction of high-efficiency lighting and air conditioning, and implementation of temperature control.
- The Metropolitan Government staff members also conduct on-site surveys of such installations.
- The Tokyo Cap-and-Trade Program, launching next April, builds on the results of these activities.
- Tokyo will readily share its know-how in this field with the world’s cities.
- Significant cuts in carbon emissions can only be achieved if cities take stronger mitigation measures.
- I call upon all participants in this Climate Summit for Mayors to adopt an urban cap-and-trade system.

III  Adapting to the Impacts of Climate Change
- While resolutely pushing ahead with such mitigation measures, we also need to
be fully prepared against the unavoidable impact of climate change.

IV Effective Use of Water Resources: World-leading Leakage Prevention
- To ensure the effective use of our limited water resources, Tokyo is actively working to prevent leakage from water pipes and to use reclaimed water.
- Tokyo constructed its first water supply system in the seventeenth century.
- In recent years we have been systematically replacing pipes with high-strength, seismic-resistant ductile cast iron or stainless steel pipes.
- We have also been developing leak detection technologies and using detectors to reduce leakage rates.
- As a result, we have reduced water leakage from about 20 percent 50 years ago to a mere 3 percent today.
- The water saved annually is more than enough to supply a city of the population of Copenhagen.
- Tokyo shares its advanced water supply technologies with cities around the world through activities that include welcoming nearly 500 overseas trainees each year.
- They were coming from China, Korea, other Asian nations, Africa and South America. We intend to continue such cooperation.

V Effective Use of Water Resources: Use of Reclaimed Water
- Advanced treatment techniques are used to additionally process reclaimed water, which is then re-used in many settings around Tokyo.
- We treat an average of 5 million cubic meters of wastewater daily.
- A portion of this is further treated for applications such as toilet flushing at the metropolitan government offices and other buildings, street watering to mitigate the heat island effect, and restoration of clear streams.

VI Preparing for Heavy Rain in Urban Areas
- Tokyo has, for long, suffered from flooding and storm surges due to heavy rain and typhoons.
- The city’s rainfall is about double the world’s average, and in recent years localized downpours have been occurring more frequently.
This increases the risk of urban flooding as large amounts of rainwater flow into sewers and small rivers within a very short period of time. Because of the difficulty in widening rivers in highly built-up areas such as Tokyo, flood control measures are implemented. The construction of stormwater reservoirs and diversion channels effectively use the limited space available. For example, we have built a huge underground reservoir below a major ring road in the city. This is shaped in a tunnel 5 kilometers long, and it has a diameter of 13 meters, which is about 4 times larger than London’s underground railway tunnel. It has a storage capacity of 500,000 cubic meters, equivalent to about 1,000 “50 meter swimming pools”.

VII Conclusion
- Adaptation to climate change requires cities to take measures that match their particular climate, geography, socio-economic and other conditions.
- In October last year we hosted the C40 Tokyo Conference on Climate Change, the first C40 meeting on adaptation measures.
- A wide range of topics from rising temperatures to water shortages, natural disasters, and food issues were discussed.
- The conference adopted 13 joint actions and recognized that cities facing common issues will cooperate in addressing these challenges.
- We must not put off measures to tackle climate change.
- If there is no progress at the national level, local governments can take the initiative.
- Tokyo’s introduction of the cap-and-trade program is now spurring the Japanese government to take action.
- So that a national cap-and-trade system would be truly effective when adopted, we also recently announced our proposals on this system based on our track record in implementing carbon reduction policy.
- Tokyo will continue with its efforts to become the city with the world’s lowest environmental impact.
- Let us work together to make our initiatives a model for our nations, and in turn, for the world.
- Thank you very much for your kind attention.
THE COPENHAGEN CLIMATE COMMUNIQUÉ

We, the mayors and governors of the world’s leading cities, have joined together in Copenhagen in December 2009, at the Copenhagen Climate Summit for Mayors to send a strong and united message to national governments: seal the deal in Copenhagen and acknowledge internationally the pivotal role of cities in fighting climate change.

We urge national leaders to embrace this chance and to seal an ambitious and empowering deal in Copenhagen. We ask you to recognize that the future of our globe will be won or lost in the cities of the world.

Our cities represent more than half the world’s population. We also represent many of the world’s largest economies. Up to 75% of the world’s greenhouse gas emissions come from urban areas. We therefore must take and are taking responsibility for fighting climate change.

Our citizens can play an enormous part in solving the climate crisis by making personal changes towards a greener lifestyle. As city leaders, we have joined together with a common purpose - to lead the way with the most ambitious policies, strategies, concrete initiatives and investments that will engage and benefit our citizens while creating a better future for our planet.

Cities act. We are demonstrating our capacity to act on climate change every day by creating comprehensive solutions in energy efficiency, transport, waste, lighting, renewable energy, decentralized energy, water resources, adaptation, behavioural change and in planning and infrastructure.

We have proven that not only are local climate initiatives successful, they are essential if national climate change strategies and targets are to succeed. Cleverly designed and carefully implemented, they create new platforms for sustainable growth for the common good of us all.

Cities move on. Over the years, we have undertaken climate strategies that were often more ambitious than national action. We intend to continue doing so but require stronger cooperation between national and local governments. A cooperation that promotes the involvement of cities in reaching our common goal: a global low-carbon, climate-resilient future.
We are prepared to collaborate, innovate and try even harder. Our message to national governments is simple: agree on ambitious targets and start reducing now - and be confident that if cities are engaged, empowered and given the right resources we will deliver on our commitments.

**Future City**

Linking innovation and determination, cities are creating new platforms for sustainable environmental and economic well-being.

New York City In New York City one of the main focuses is on retrofitting existing buildings. Through the City’s Greener, Greater Buildings Plan, large existing buildings will be required to take cost-effective steps to become more energy efficient—resulting in an estimated 5% reduction in total greenhouse gas emissions.

Mexico City has launched a wide-reaching Green Plan, including plans for waste management, reduced water consumption, bike lanes and solar-powered buildings with gardens on the walls. Thousands already swarm onto the city’s main roads on bikes, rollerblades and foot when they are temporarily closed to car traffic every Sunday.

In Johannesburg, the new Rea Vaya Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system is the single largest climate change initiative ever undertaken by the city. It will combat congestion, pollution and greenhouse gases. It aims to deliver mass transit alternatives to commuting by private car.

In the area of energy efficiency, Los Angeles is retrofitting 140,000 of its street lights in residential areas with LED cluster bulbs as well as lighting nearby bus stops with solar powered lights. If every major city followed this lead, it would be possible to eliminate 2½ coal-fired power plants in the US alone.

As part of a larger project to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the city of São Paulo has developed a system of methane burning from depleted landfills that generates clean energy. This system comprises two of the largest landfills in the world up to this point. In this way, CO2 emissions will be reduced by 11 million tons before 2012.

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and other forms of Carbon Finance support the city of Jakarta in its mitigation efforts. In addition, Carbon Finance projects can help to develop local economies and address social issues by creating jobs, as in the Bantar Gebang Landfill CDM project. Revenue generated through Carbon Finance can
be reinvested in the overall sustainable development of the city.

29 million square feet of high-rise building space in downtown Toronto is air conditioned by using the natural low temperature from water in Lake Ontario. This reduces CO2 emissions by 80,000 tons each year as well as reducing electricity consumption by 90% compared to conventional cooling.

The Copenhagen district heating system is one of the world’s largest, oldest and most successful, supplying 97% of the city with clean, reliable and affordable heating. Set up in 1984, the system captures waste heat from electricity production and channels it back through pipes into peoples’ homes. The system has saved Copenhagen district the equivalent of 203,000 tons of oil every year - that’s 665,000 tons of CO2.

Barcelona is the first European city to have a Solar Thermal Ordinance, making it compulsory to use solar energy to supply 60% of running hot water in all new buildings, renovated buildings, or buildings changing their use. It applies to both private and public buildings. As part of an extension of the use if solar energy, 100 solar bus stops have been installed during the course of 2009.

London is gearing up to be the electric vehicle capital of Europe. The Mayor’s electric vehicle delivery plan sets out the foundations to support the mainstream uptake of this zero emission polluting transportation as part of a comprehensive programme tackling carbon coming from homes, buildings, waste and energy production. As hosts of the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012, London is seeking to maximise the potential of this global event to promote sustainability in the host city, the UK and the world.

These examples show the capacity cities have to meet climate challenges. If these solutions were promoted and implemented in every major city in every country of the world, our citizens would be able to live in a climate-friendly FUTURE CITY. Let us start now with the solutions already at hand.

**A capacity to act on Climate Change**

Cities across the globe are often more ambitious than national governments in their climate policies. Thousands of cities worldwide are leading the way towards a sustainable future by committing themselves to reaching concrete greenhouse gas reduction targets.

The cities participating in the Climate Summit for Mayors alone represent close to
350 million citizens, which is more than the number of inhabitants in the United States.

The accumulated GDP of the cities which are participating in the summit accounts for almost one sixth of the total world economy. The potential CO2 reductions in just these cities are enormous.

These cities will also be crucial frontrunners in promoting a greener world economy.

Some of the major cities in the world are leading the way in the fight against climate change. One of many examples is Tokyo, a city with an economy comparable to Canada’s in size. Tokyo decided to reduce CO2 emissions by 25% by 2020 years before an equally ambitious national policy existed.

Cities and local governments are coming together in regional alliances on all continents to fight climate change. In the United States, 1,016 mayors have now signed up to meet or beat the targets of the Kyoto Protocol. In Europe, the 877 cities which are signatories to the Covenant of Mayors have committed to climate targets that go beyond EU’s climate policy for 2020.

Cities Act

More than 3,000 climate targets from cities and local governments in 59 different countries have been registered in the Copenhagen City Climate Catalogue. They range from the smallest village to the megacities of New York and Shanghai. No city is too small or too large to act on climate change.

See more at www.climate-catalogue.org

ABIJAN
ADDIS ABABA
AMSTERDAM
ATHENS
BANGKOK
BARCELONA
BASEL
BELGRADE
BERLIN
BIRMINGHAM
BOGOTÁ
BOURDEAUX
BRISTOL
BUENOS AIRES
BURNSVILLE
CAIRO
CALGARY
CHENNAI
COPENHAGEN
DAR ES SALAAM
DHAKA
ENTEBBE
FLORENCE
FREIBURG
GÖTEBORG
HAGUE
HAMBURG
HELSINKI
HO CHI MINH CITY
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