



CLAIR Forum
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**The KEY for local governments
to tackle global warming**

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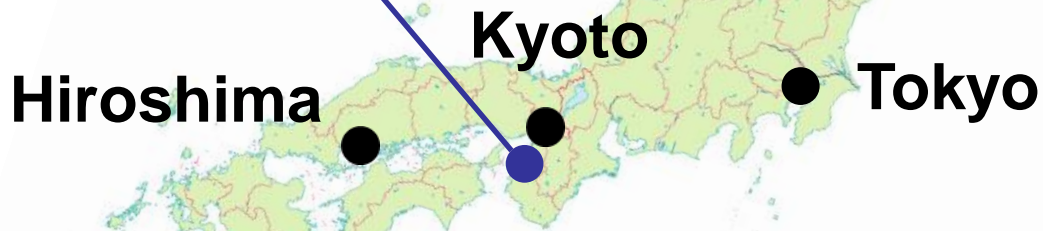


I Introduction



SAKAI City

Population 850,000
in Osaka prefecture



Features

- Rich history (from 4th c.)
- Robust traditional and modern industries

The Kofun tumuli (tombs), 1,600 yrs ago

- burial site for ancient emperors
- largest tomb in the world →
- unique keyhole-shaped tumuli

in **SAKAI** city

length
486 m

Now, inscribed as a
World Heritage site of
UNESCO.

Emperor Nintoku's mausoleum



Perimeter 3,000 m

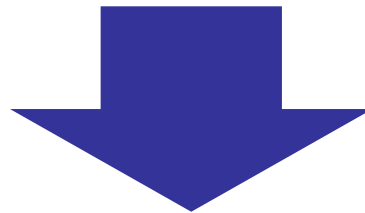




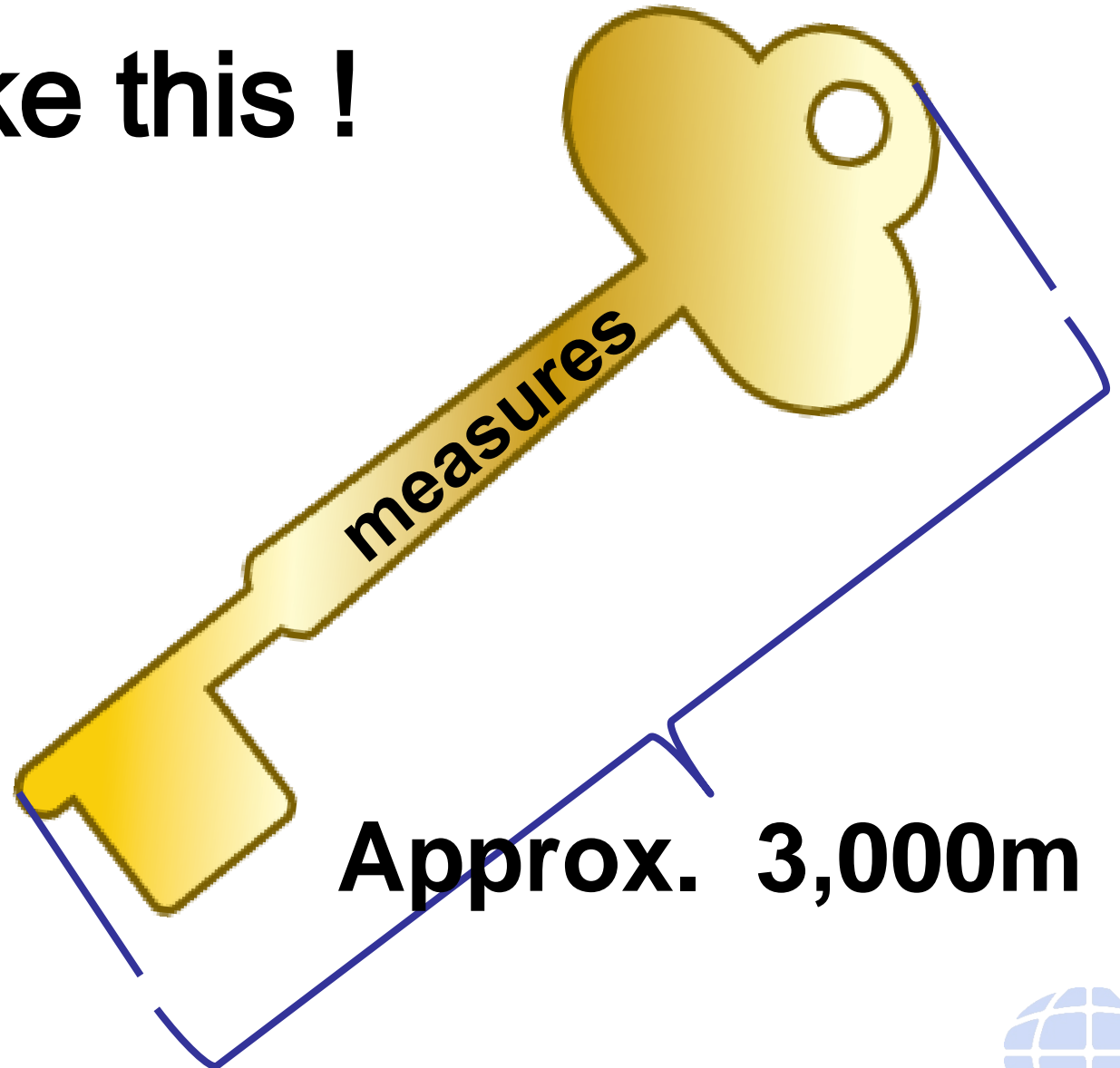
SAKAI city is now implementing measures against global warming.

On the other hand, global warming is a huge and world-wide problem.

So we need huge KEY measures to resolve this problem !



Like this !



II Sakai city's measures



By itself (1)



Incinerator Power Plants

- 2013 - 16MW
- 1997 - (upgraded in 2014) 16.7MW

Thermal energy for heating and swimming pools

By itself (2)



Solar power panels on city's facilities
(75 facilities inc. schools, gymnasiums)

- **0.9MW**

By itself (3)

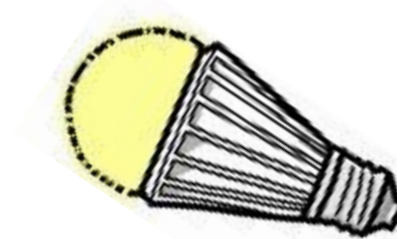
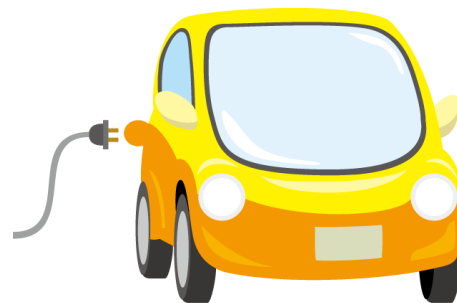
Waste reduction

reduce, reuse and recycle
(amounts to half of CO2
reductions in Sakai city gov't)



Electric cars and LED bulbs in city offices

5 cars since 2011



Through grants(1)



Solar panels on residential dwellings
(Max. \$5,000 AUD)

Through grants(2)



Hybrid commuter buses (25 per cent grant)

Energy efficient office air cons (33-50 per cent grant)

Through support(1)



Large-scale solar power plant
(10MW by KEPCO since 2011)

Through support(2)



Further waste reduction initiatives

Community activities supported by Sakai city



Sakai city's Plans

Action Plan for Global Warming

(regulated by central government law)

- internal CO2 emission targets and how to achieve them

Action Plan for Eco-model city

- analysis of CO2 emissions in the region
- regional CO2 emission targets and how to achieve them

Plan for Regional Energy Policies

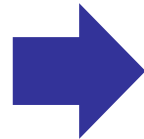
- analysis of energy use in the region
- energy targets and how to generate energy in the region



Sakai city government's achievements

Sakai city reduced CO2 emissions ∇ 16% !!

244 kton in 1990



205 kton in 2012



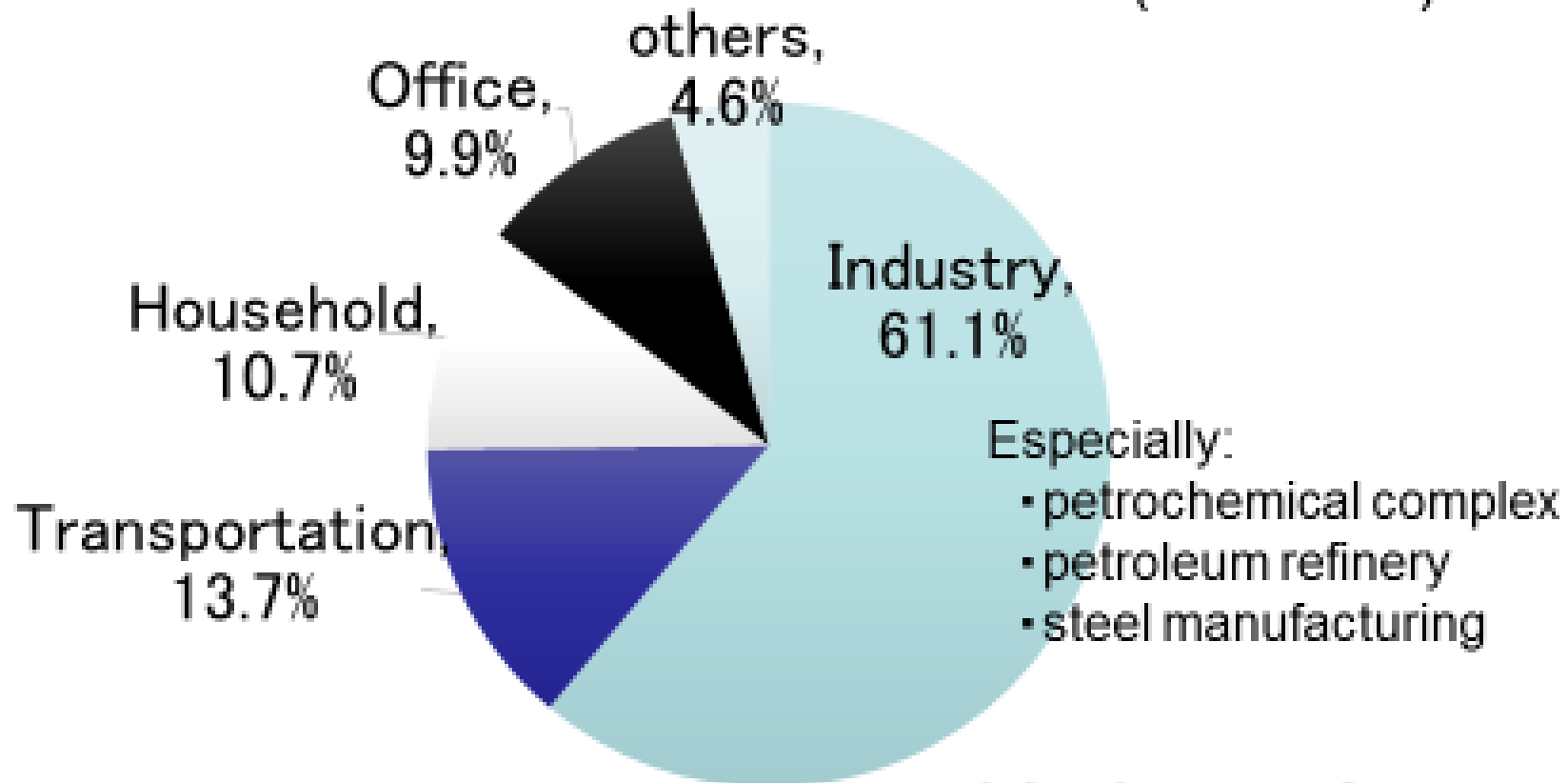
And the goal is

171 kton in 2020 ∇ 30% !!



Source of CO2 in Sakai

(2010 data)



7.9 Mton CO2 + CO2 from LNG power plant
(excluded from this data)



Breakdown of energy usage

(as of 2010)



Sakai city 207 kton



Offices 780 kton



Households 850 kton



Transport 1090 kton



Industry 4840 kton

CO2 emissions in Sakai city depend on:

- Economic environment
- Location and cost of generating electricity
≡ Level of dependence on nuclear power
- Level of chemical products and steel made in Japan



Strongly influenced by economy and central government policies

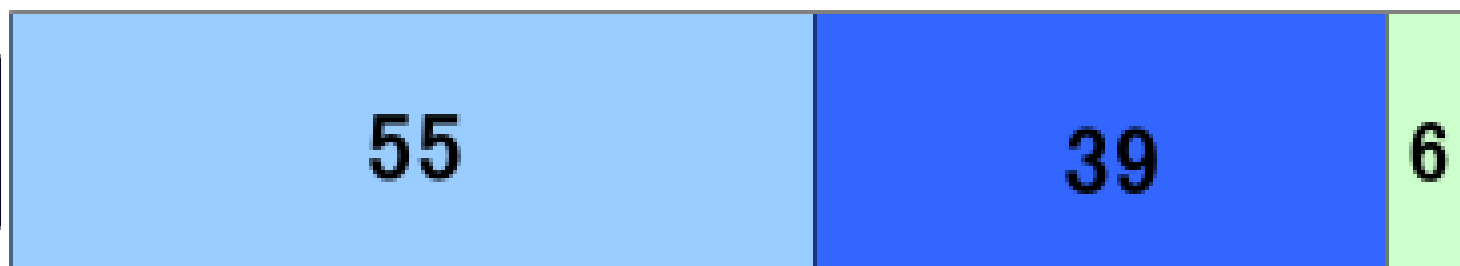
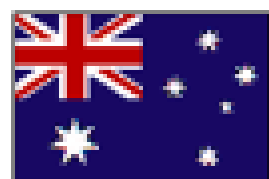


III Local Governments and Policies

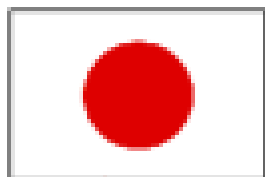


Local Public Finance – Expenditure

2012/13 (%)



A\$530 billion

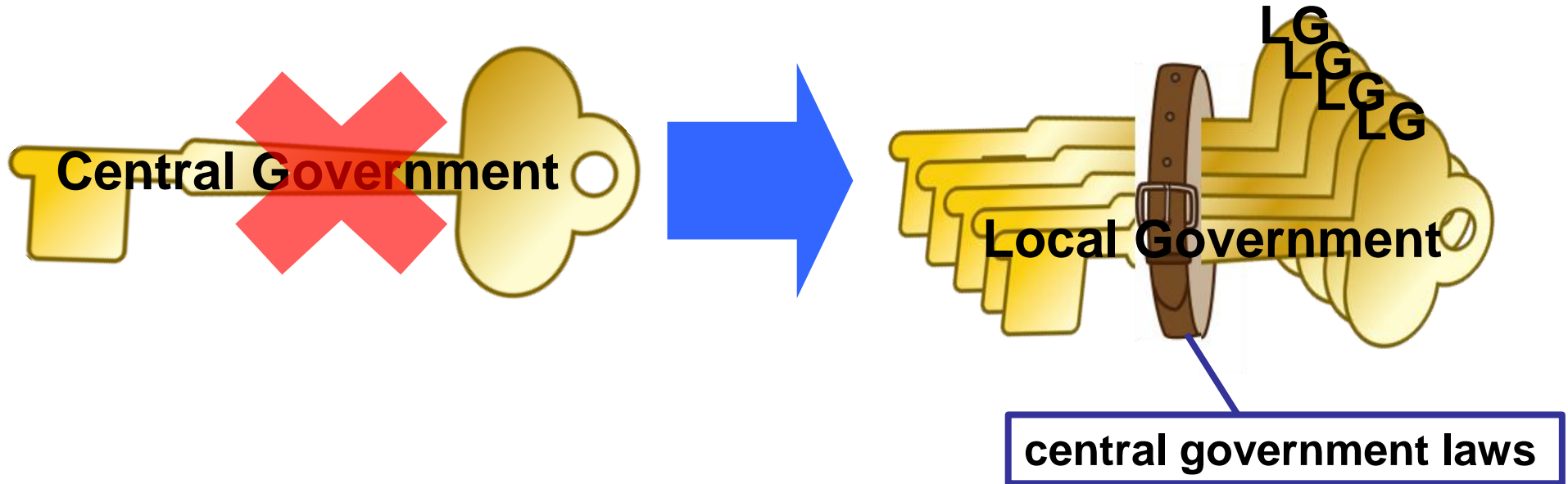


¥164 trillion
(approx.
\$1,700bn)

- Commonwealth/Central Govt
- State Govt/Prefectures
- Local Govt/Municipalities



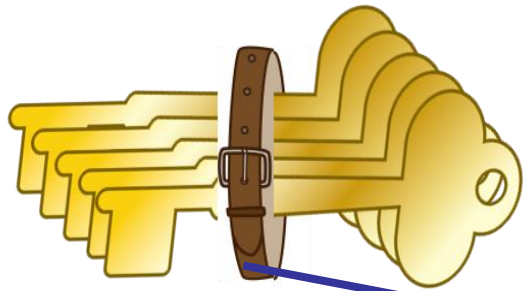
How to implement nation-wide policies



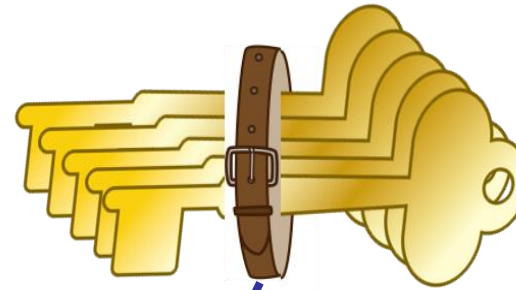
Central government cannot implement most nation-wide policies due to lack of resources (finance, HR, organisations...)

So, Local Governments cooperate to carry out nation-wide policies in line with the direction of central government laws.

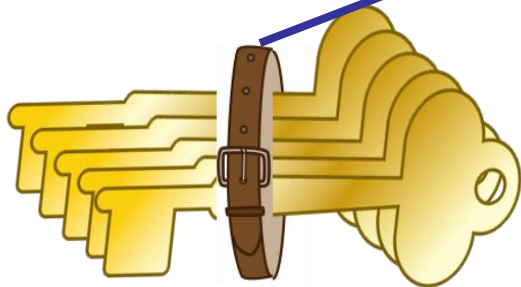
Examples of nation-wide policies



Health Insurance



Social Security



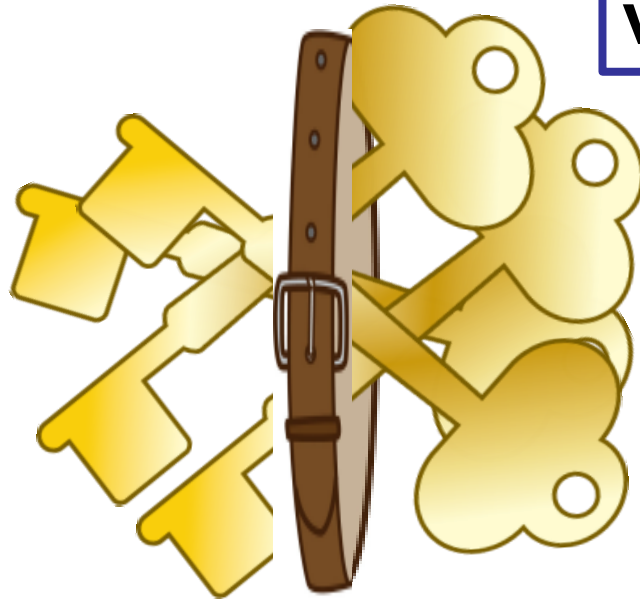
Primary & Secondary Education

each central government laws

- what should or shouldn't be done
 - central gov't's financial burden
 - target population
 - policy content
 - levies, fees
- etc.

On global warming

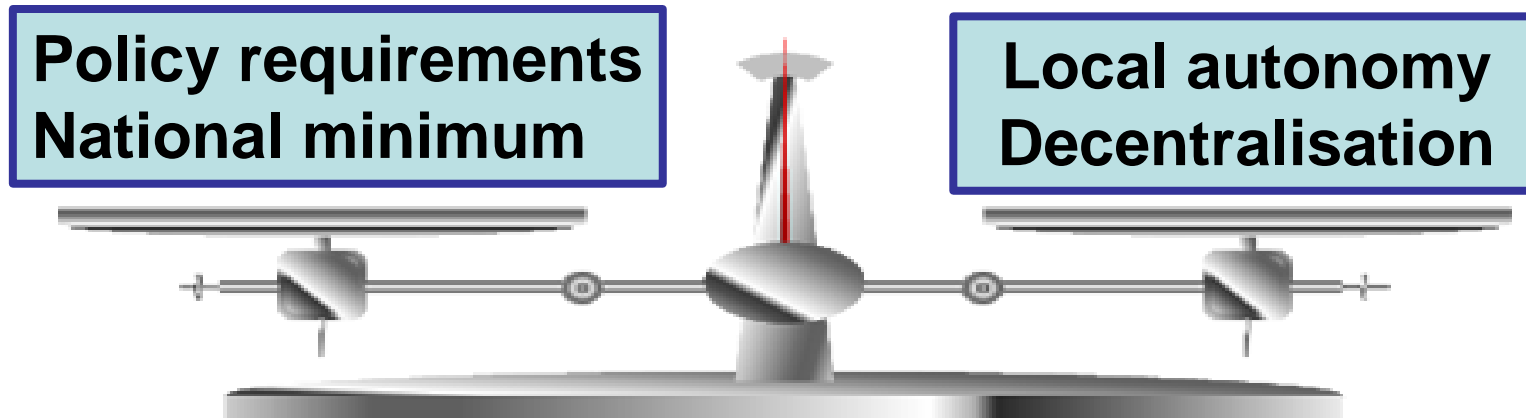
very loose



**Only Obligation: to make a plan that addresses this.
Each LG can decide what goes inside the plan**



Balancing Local autonomy with the implementation of nationwide policies



Recently, demands for decentralisation reform have intensified.

The central gov't should set very significant targets for LGs to carry out tasks.

What is a significant target?

- something implemented nationwide
- containing effective measures
- other countries' cooperation



Ultimately,

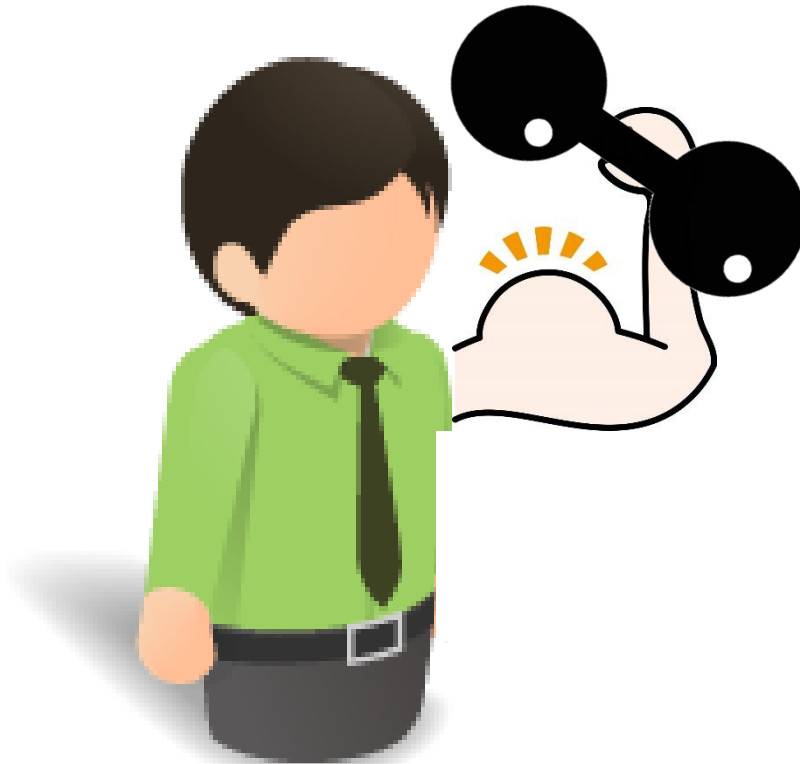
we need national consensus.



IV Conclusion



Tackling global warming in the future (1)



**Sakai city and other local governments
have made and will make efforts
by themselves!!**



Tackling global warming in the future (2)

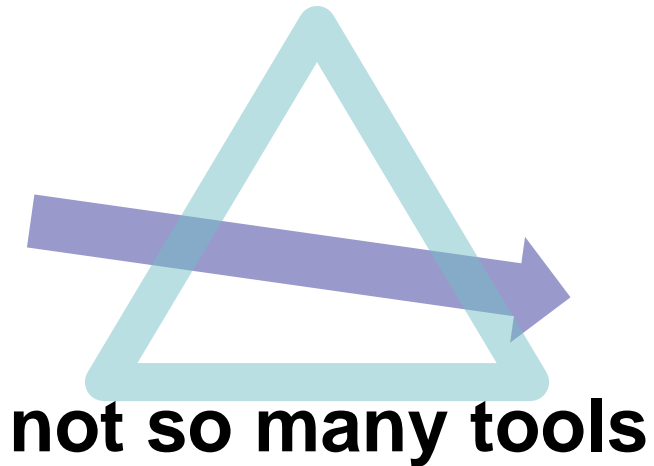


The sphere of local government is the closest to residents and they have multiple ways to engage and work together with them

Tackling global warming in the future (3)



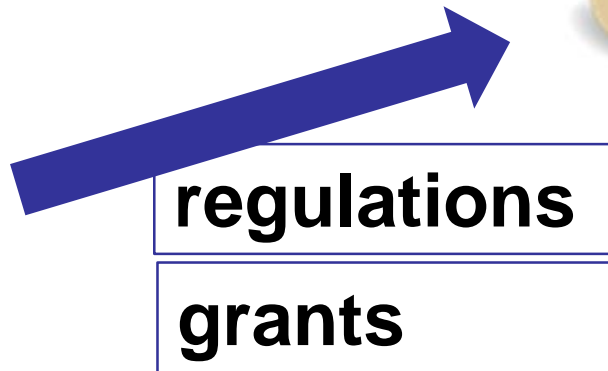
Local Gov'ts



**Industry
&
Business**



Central Gov't



Tackling global warming in the future (4)

LGs cannot reduce CO2 emissions so much by themselves.

LGs do not have many tools to influence industry and business.

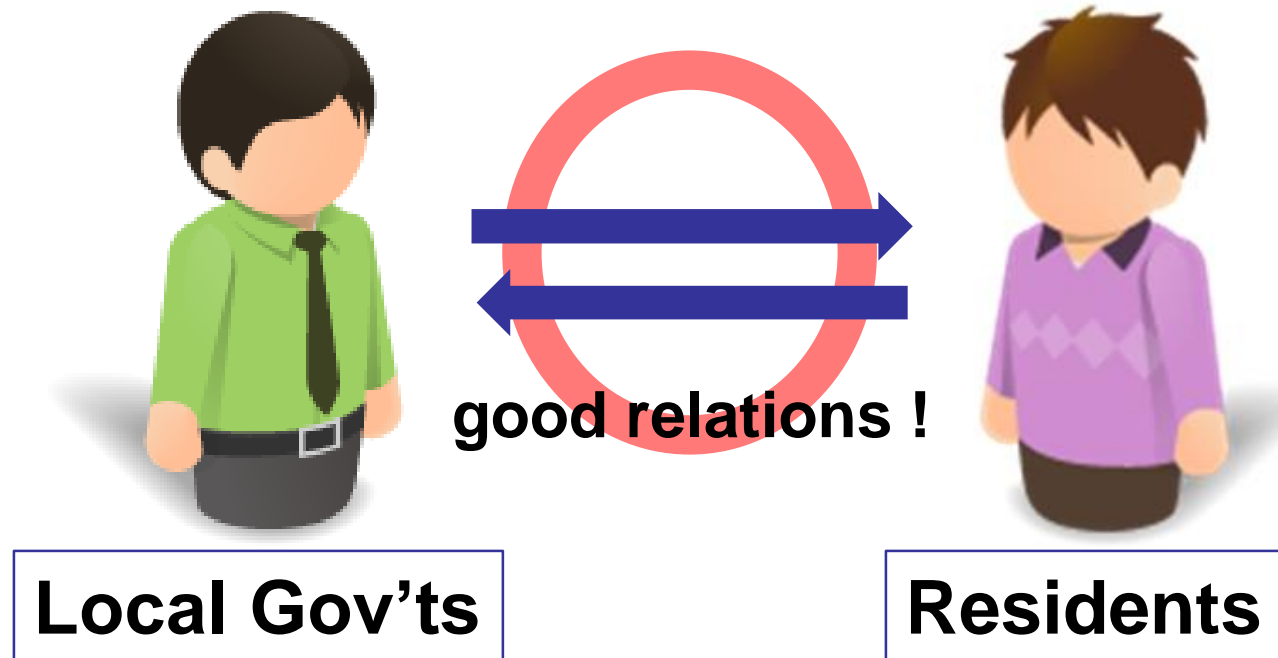


But



Tackling global warming in the future (5)

Local governments, as they are the closest to the people, can inform and cooperate with their residents.



Tackling global warming in the future (6)

The ultimate KEY is in the people's minds – because all industries, transport companies, offices and households are run by people.

Further, consumers, workers and businesspeople are all residents of local governments.



Tackling global warming in the future (7)

Local governments can

affect people's minds !!

