

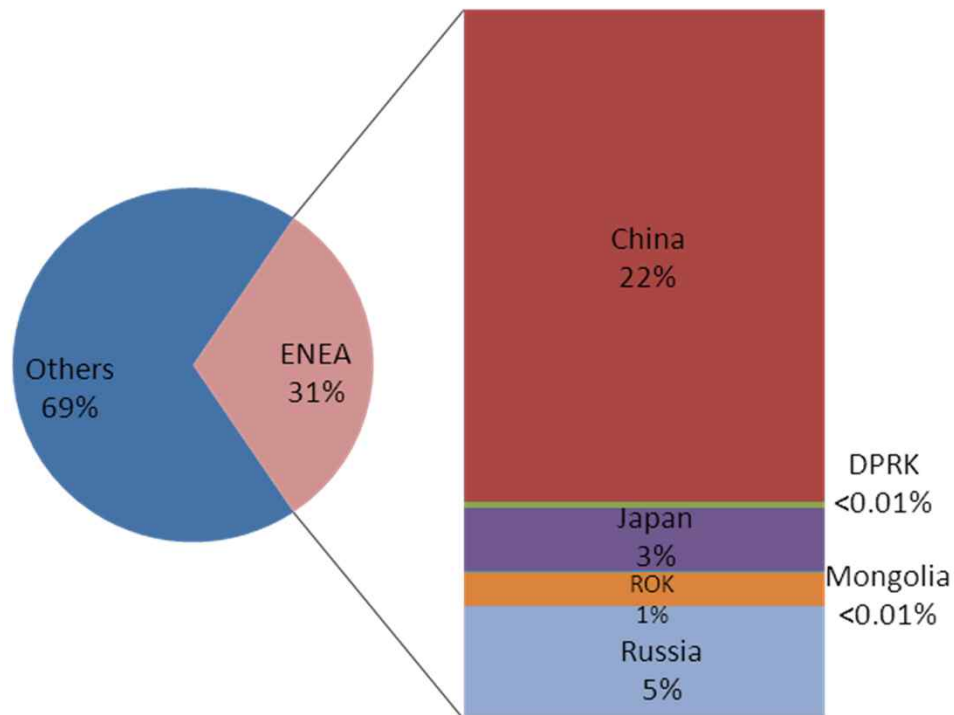


Subregional Partnership on Low Carbon Cities (LCC)

NEASPEC

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions in North-East Asia

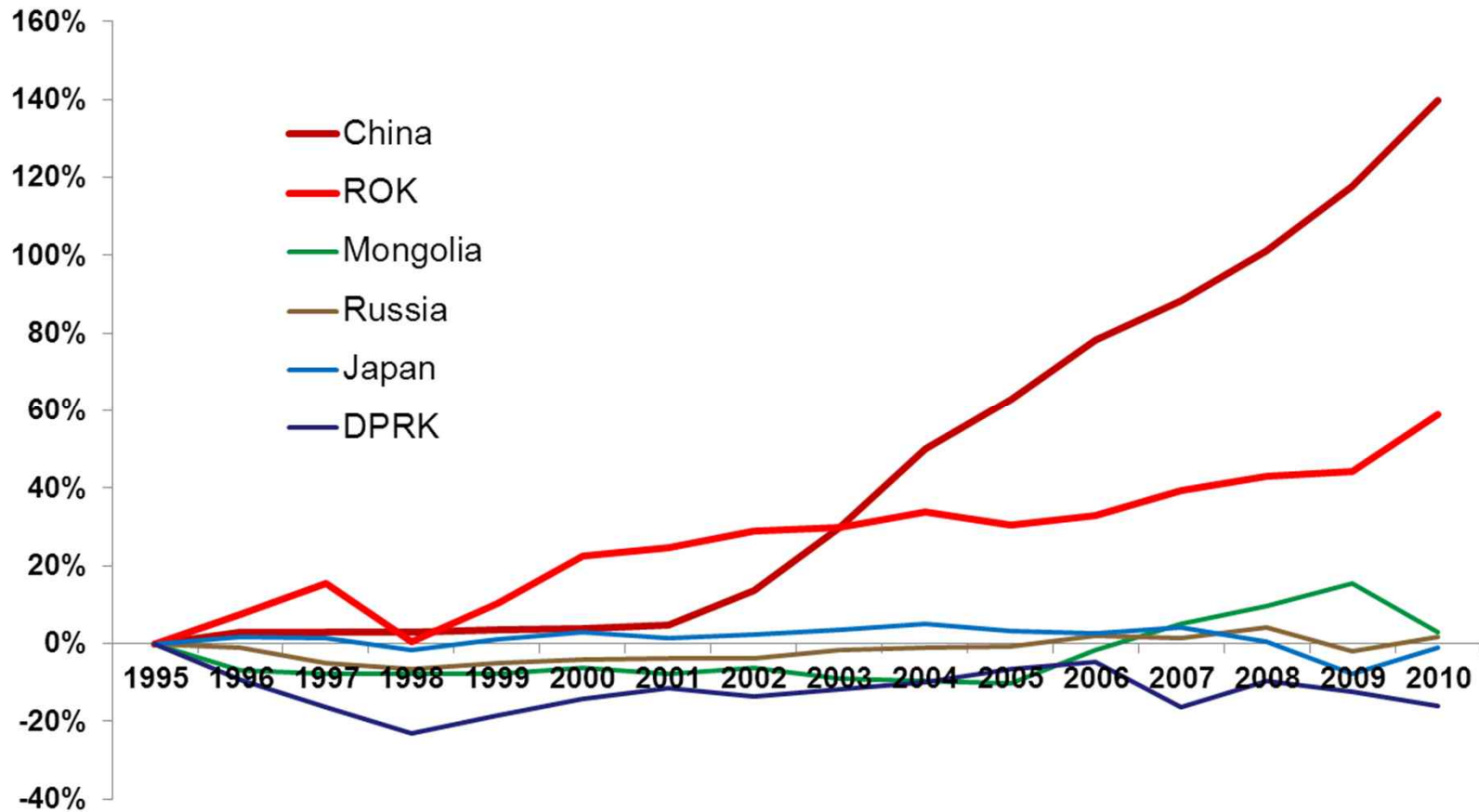
Total Emissions including LUCF



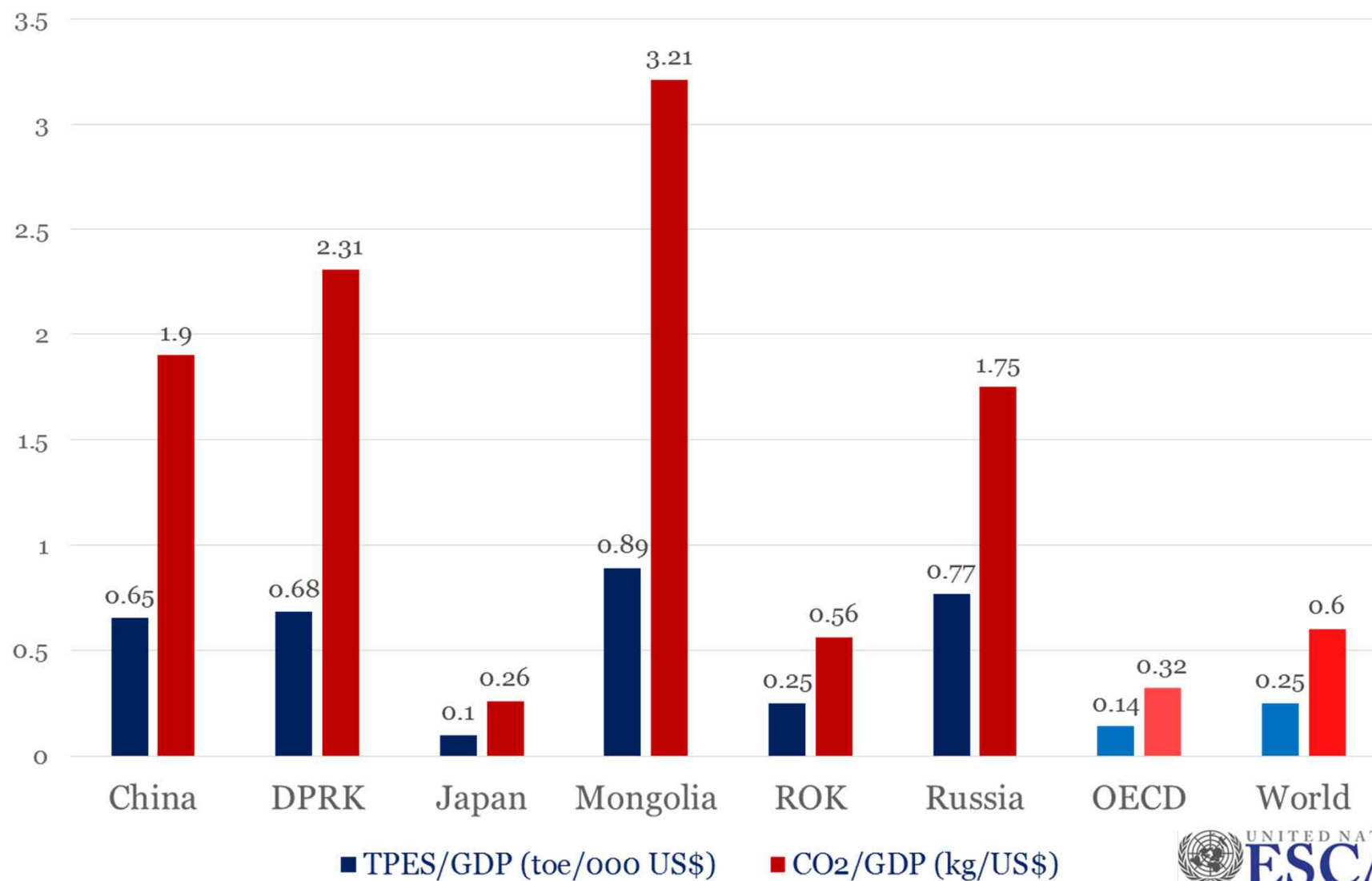
Six countries in North-East Asia accounts for almost 1/3 of world's GHG emissions

CITIES are major drivers of GHG emissions

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions in North-East Asia

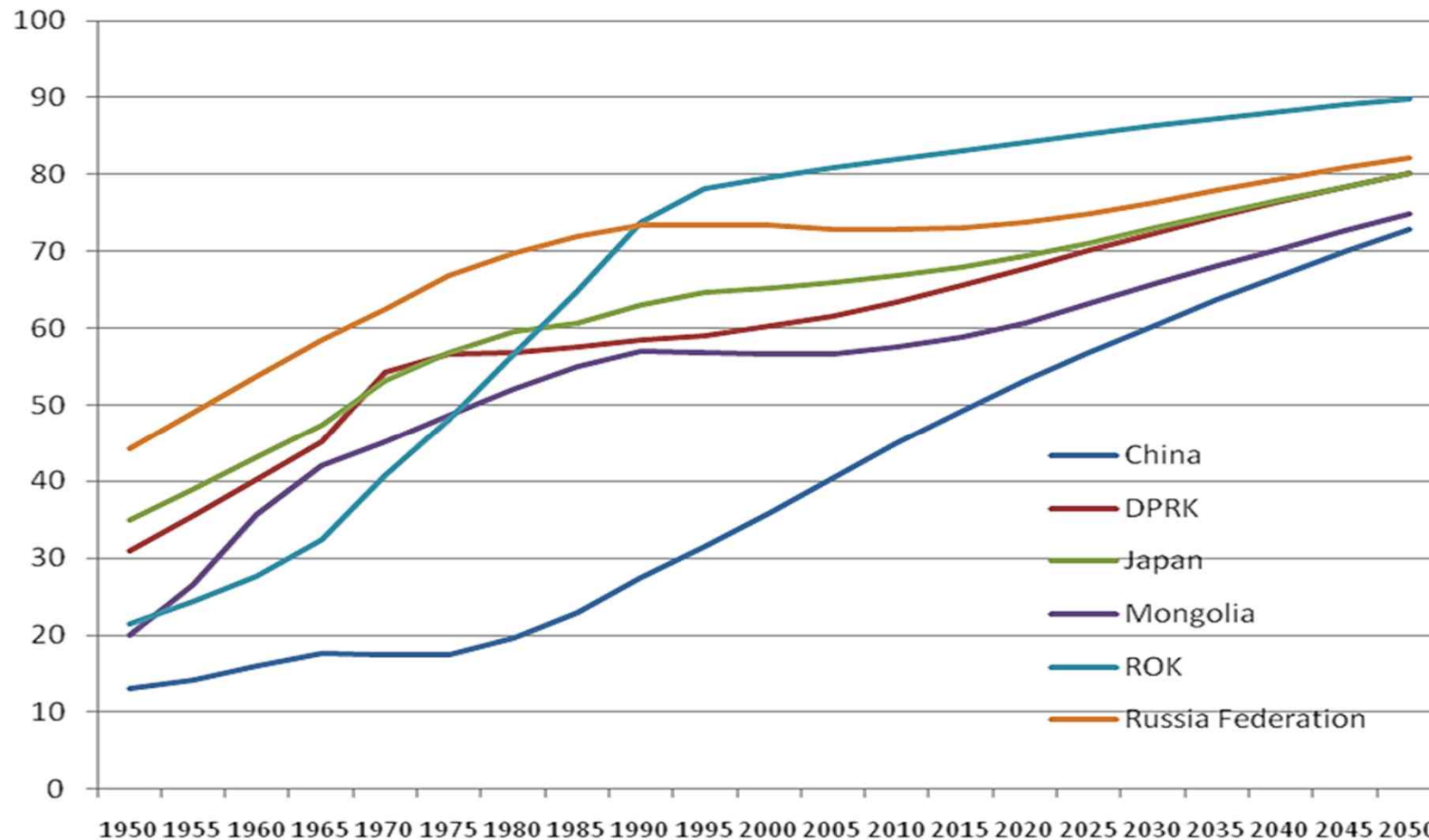


Energy and Carbon Intensity of North-East Asia



Source: IEA, 2013

Rapid Urbanization in North-East Asia



Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision
<http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/WUP2005/2005wup.htm>

Low Carbon Cities - China

China: a combination of top-down and bottom-up approach



China's 12th Five Year Plan targets: Energy intensity reduction by 16 percent and Carbon intensity reduction by 17 percent by 2015

Pilot and demonstration: low carbon pilot cities and provinces (2010 and 2012)

Pilot emission trading in 7 provinces (2011)

Pilot low carbon transportation system (2011 and 2012)

Low Carbon Cities - China

Targets for Mitigating GHG Emissions mostly through Reducing Carbon Intensity

Baoding	35% (2010-2020)
Chengdu	35% (2010-2020)
Hangzhou	50% (2005-2020)
Jilin	60% (2005- 2030)
Nanchang	38% (2005-2015)
Shenzhen	45% (2005-2020)
Tianjin	15.5% (2010-2015)
Xiamen	40% (2005-2020)
Guiyang	45% (2005-2020)

Ten Pilot Cities for Green and Low Carbon Transportation

Chongqing	Shenzhen	Nanchang
Xiamen	Hangzhou	Guiyang
Baoding	Wuxi	Wuhan
Beijing		



Low Carbon Cities – Japan’s 13 Eco-Model Cities

“Bill of the Basic Act on Global Warming Countermeasures” in 2010 specified Japan's strategy to build a low-carbon society

“Low Carbon City Development Guidance” in 2010

Eco-model City Programme in 2008 and *Future City Initiative* in 2010

Cities	Reduction Goal (mid-term)	Reduction Goal (by 2050)	Base Year
Kitakyushu	30% by 2030	50-60%	2005
Kyoto	40% by 2030	60%	1990
Sakai	15% by 2030	60%	2005
Yokohama	+30% per capita by 2025	+60% per capita	2004
Iida	40-50% by 2030	70%	2005
Obihiro	30% by 2030	50%	2000
Toyama	30% by 2030	50%	2005
Toyota	30% by 2030	50%	1990
Shimokawa	32% by 2030	66%	1990
Minamata	33% by 2020	50%	2005
Miyakojima	30-40% by 2030	70-80%	2003
Yusuhara	50% by 2030	70%	1990
Chiyoda	25% by 2020	50%	1990

Low Carbon Cities – Republic of Korea

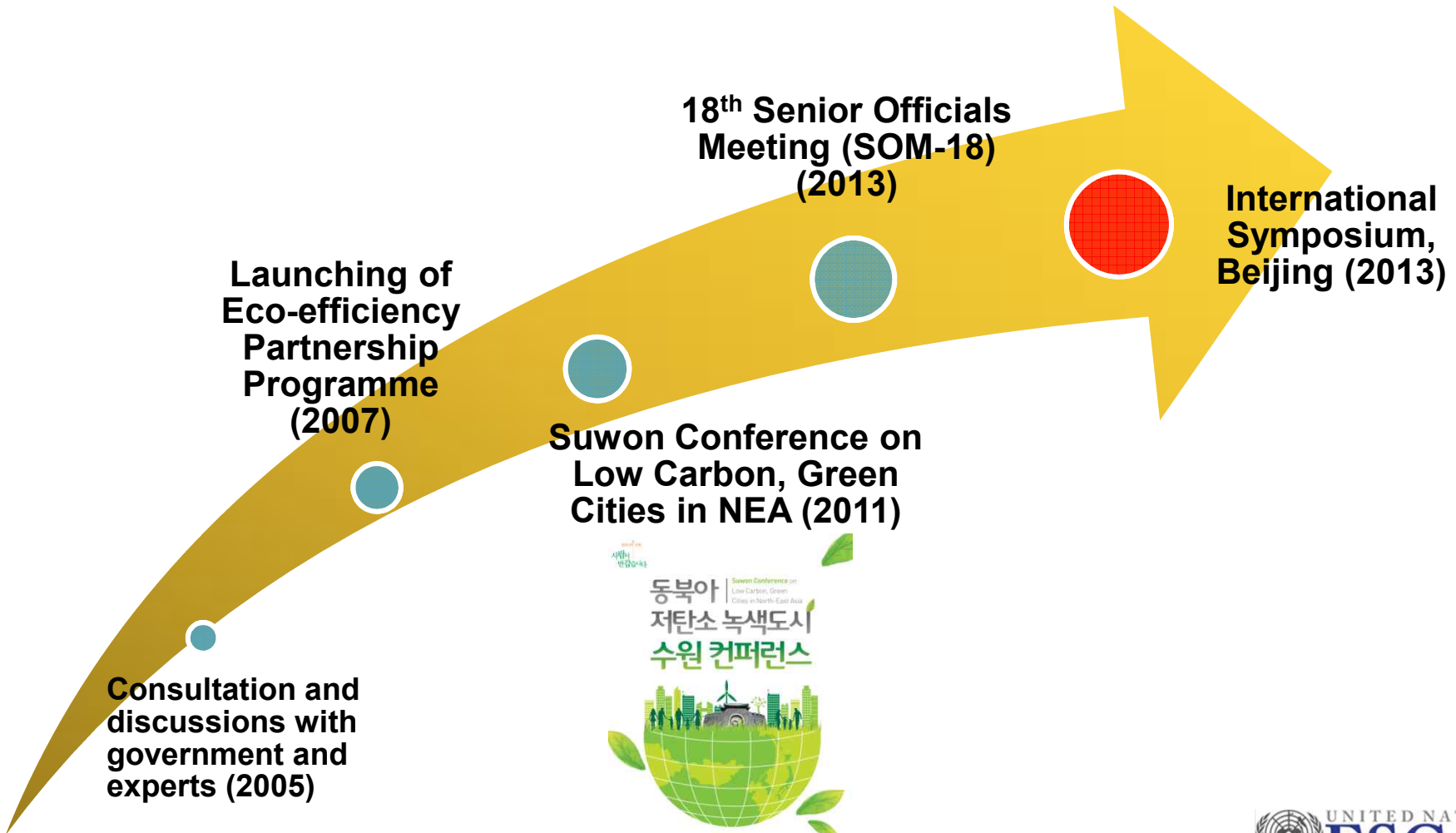
- “Low-Carbon Green Growth” vision in 2008
- *EcoRich City* for supporting green growth of cities
- *“Urban Planning Guidelines for Low-Carbon Green Growth” in 2009*
- *The Low Carbon, Green Growth Basic Act* in 2010



Targets for mitigating GHG emissions mostly based on BAU-based target

Seoul	25% (1990-2020)
Suwon	5% (2005-2015)
Kangreung	49% from BAU (2020)
Jeju	42% from BAU (2020)
Kwangju	40% from BAU (2020)

NEASPEC Low Carbon Cities



Consultation and discussions with government and experts (2005)

Launching of Eco-efficiency Partnership Programme (2007)

Suwon Conference on Low Carbon, Green Cities in NEA (2011)



일시 : 2011년 10월 17일(월) ~ 18일(화)
장소 : 라마다 플라자 수원(Ramada Plaza Suwon)
주최 : 녹색연합회
주관 : ESCAP, 수원발전연구원

18th Senior Officials Meeting (SOM-18) (2013)

International Symposium, Beijing (2013)

Subregional Partnership on Low Carbon Cities

WHY a subregional partnership?

- Limited number of LCC initiatives and networks within the subregion compared to other parts of the world
- Such need is raised at Suwon Conference in order to accelerate LCC development in the subregion
- Great interest shown during consultation and supported by member States

Overall aim of the subregional partnership is to:

- Enable governments and agencies to address priorities, gaps and challenges that are specific to the subregion, and
- Strengthen collaboration in LCC approaches within and beyond the subregion.

Roles and Activities of Subregional Partnership on Low Carbon Cities

Information sharing and communication platform

- Web-based platform for new initiatives, successful approaches, event updates

Joint studies and assessments platform

- Comparative analysis on LCC development approach

City strategy review platform

- Peer review of LCC plans and programmes

Capacity building platform

- Matching demand and supply in capacity building

