



Aiming for a Zero Carbon City “Green Capital, SAPPORO”

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Zero Carbon City International Forum

Mayor, City of Sapporo
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1. Overview of Sapporo City

2. Zero Carbon Initiatives

3. Intercity Collaboration

1. Overview of Sapporo City

Sapporo's Profile

Sapporo, Japan

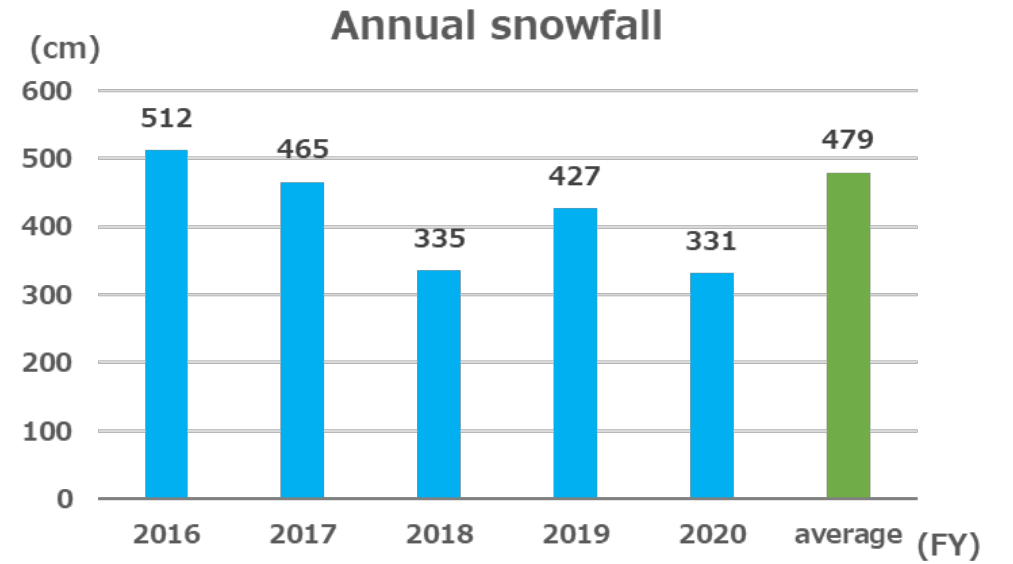
Home to the 1972
Winter Olympic Games

Hokkaido

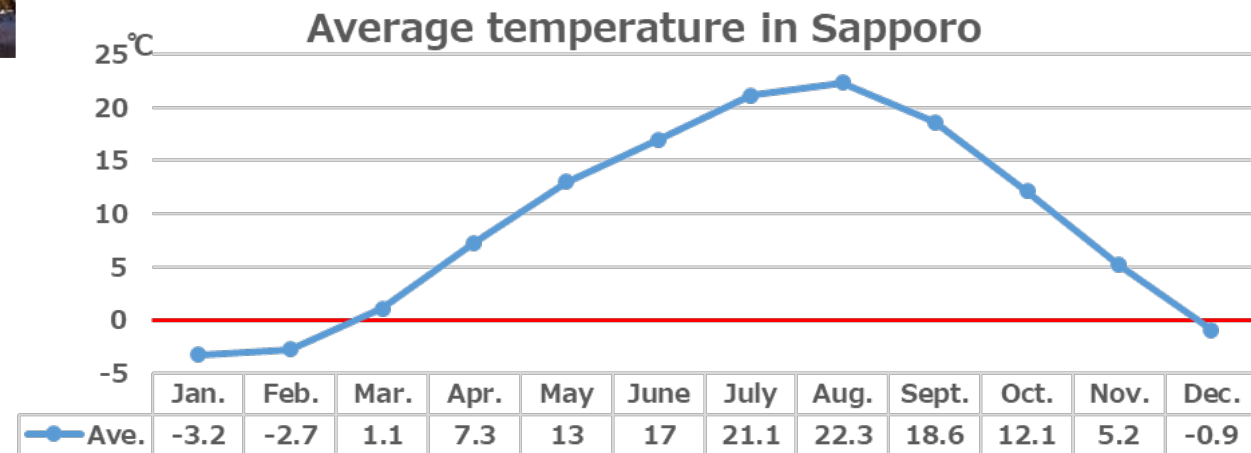


- ✓ Capital of Hokkaido, the northernmost of Japan's 47 prefectures
- ✓ The fifth largest city in Japan
- ✓ Hosted the **1972 Winter Olympics**, the first ever held in Asia

Population	1,973,011 (as of October 1st, 2022)
Area	1,121 km ² (432 sq mi)
Sister Cities	Portland, U.S.A. (since 1959)
	Munich, Germany (since 1972)
	Shenyang, China (since 1980)
	Novosibirsk, Russia (since 1990)
	Daejeon, Korea (since 2010)



"average" is the average from 1991 to 2020



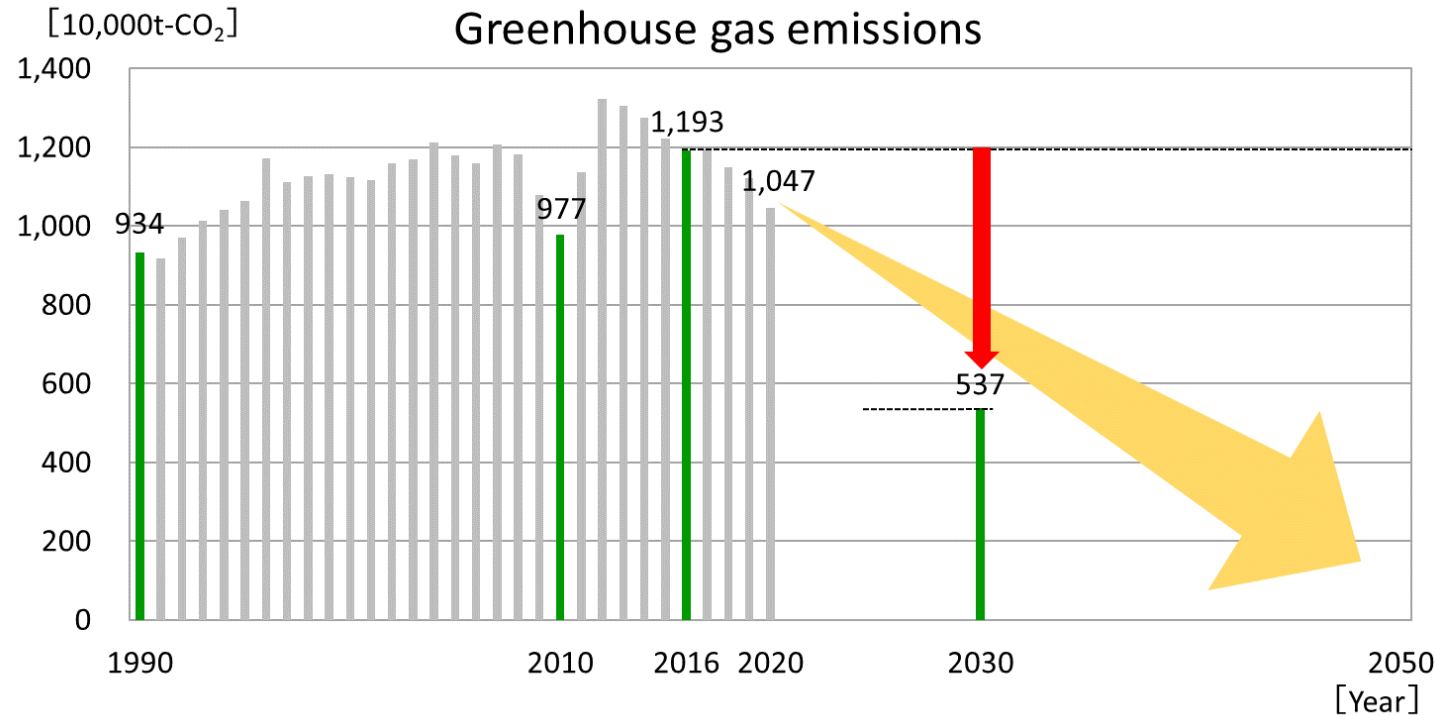
2. Zero Carbon Initiatives

Zero Carbon City Declaration

In February 2020, Sapporo City announced that it would aim to become a “zero carbon city” that would reduce greenhouse gases emitted from the city area to net zero by 2050.

Sapporo Climate Change Action Plan

Plan to promote climate change measures for the construction of a sustainable decarbonized society.



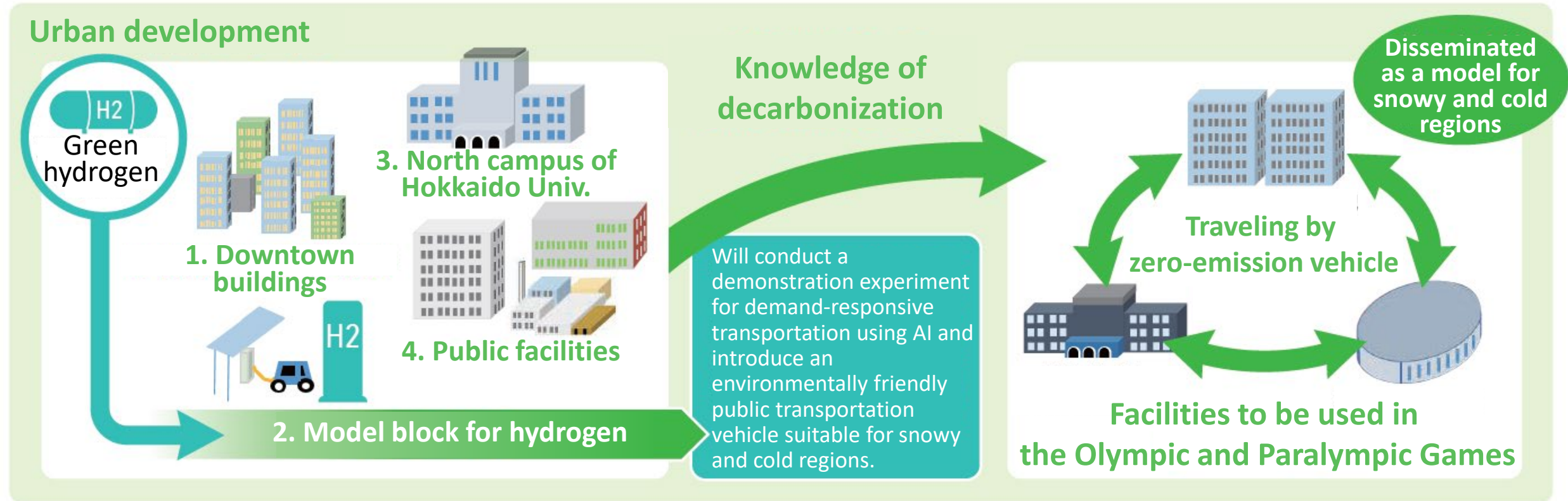
■ Goals for 2050

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero.

■ Goals for 2030

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 55% as compared to 2016 levels.

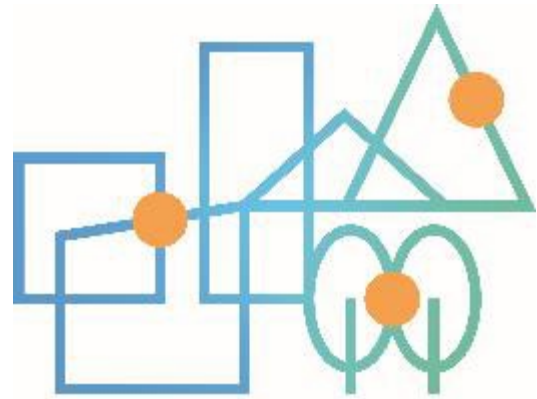
Decarbonization Leading Area



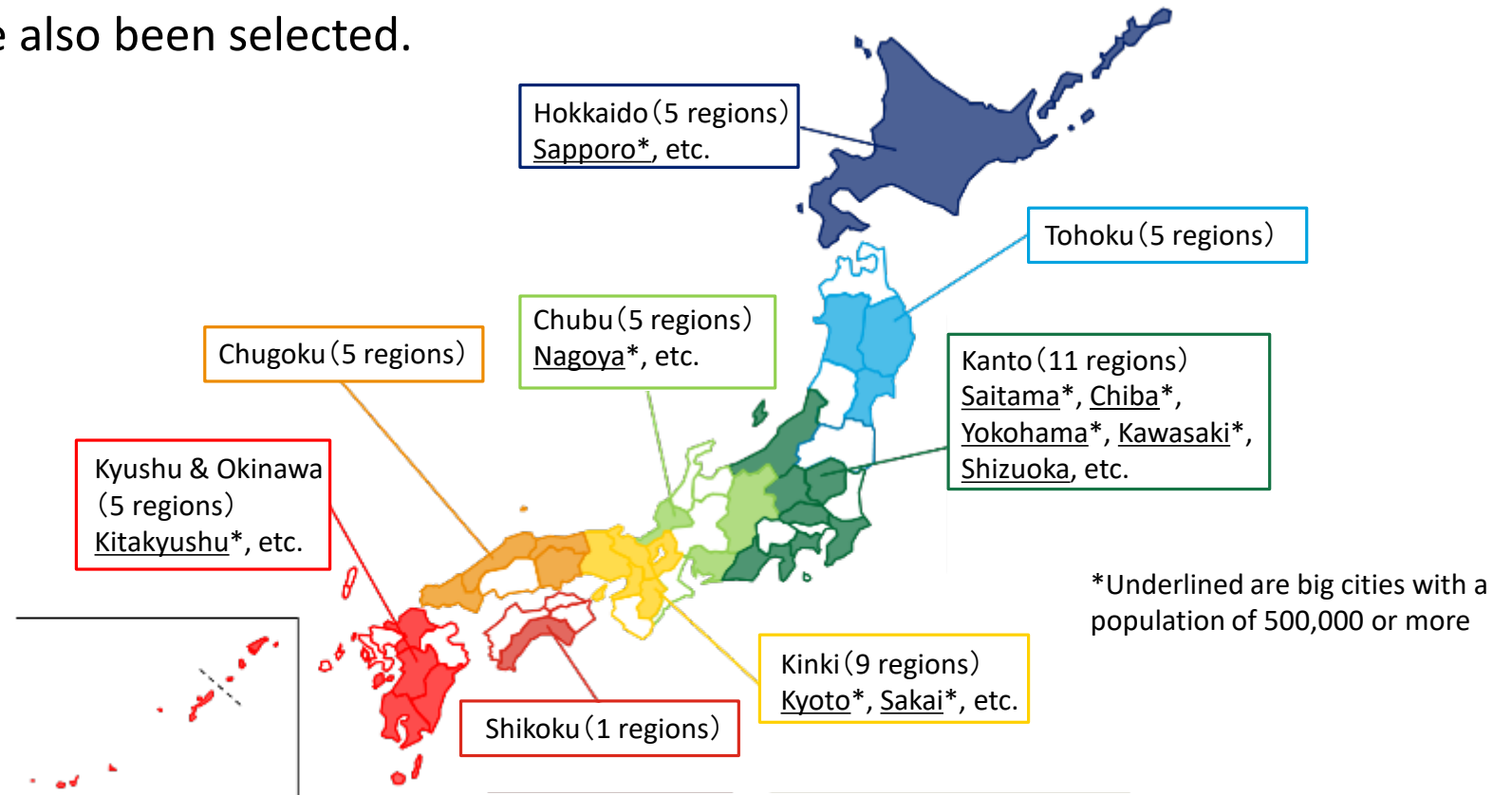
- Promotion for the conversion of buildings to ZEBs, solar power generation equipment, zero-emission vehicles, etc.
- In addition to using renewable energy such as woody biomass as a heat supply source in the district heat supply plants, we are promoting the decarbonization of electricity and heat by switching to carbon-neutral gas in our downtown buildings.
- In the hydrogen model block, we will work towards expanding hydrogen demand by installing hydrogen stations and operational demonstrations, including demonstrations of fuel cell trucks in cold regions.

Decarbonization Leading Area

So far, 46 regions have been selected as a “Decarbonization Leading Area”, and 10 out of 20 big cities with a population of 500,000 or more have also been selected.



**Decarbonization
Leading Area**



Source: created by processing the Ministry of the Environment’s website (<https://www.env.go.jp/content/000084555.pdf>)

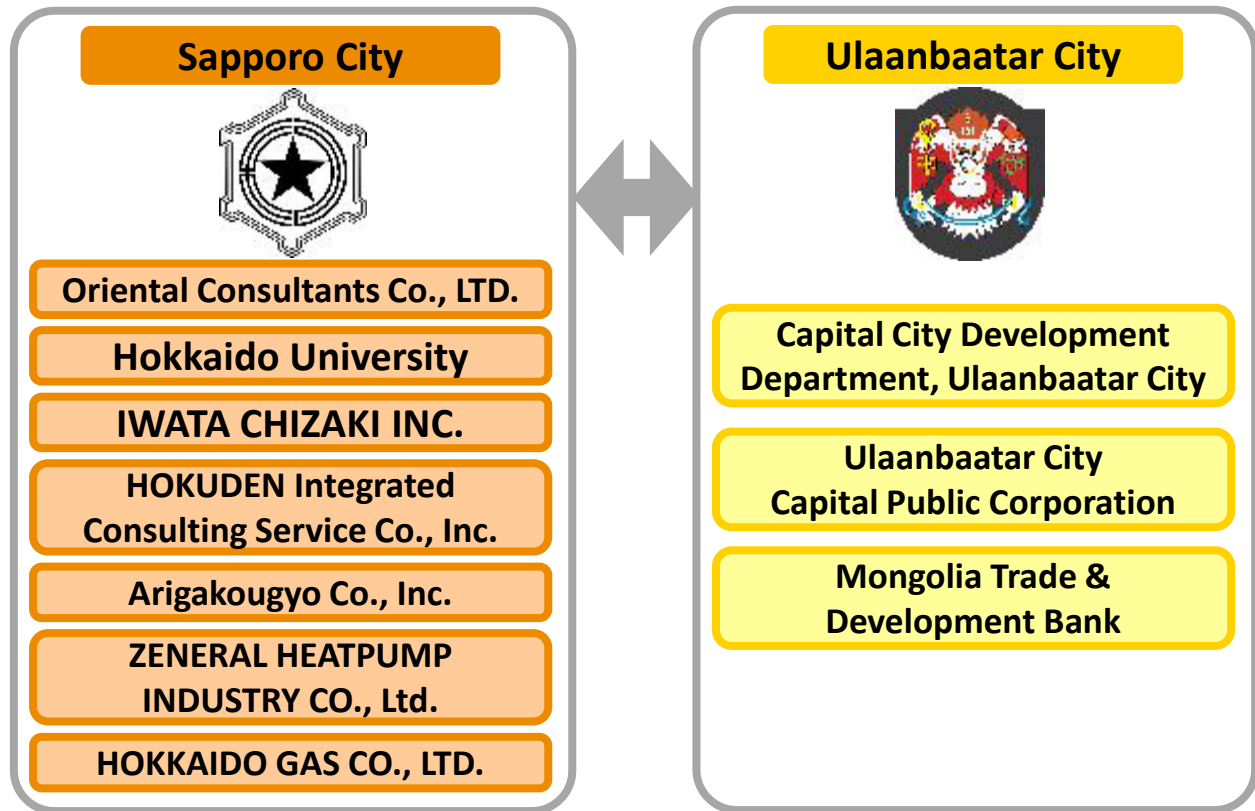
Each city is undertaking initiatives tailored to their local features, aiming to resolve various issues such as urban resilience, revitalization of industry and economic activities, as well as decarbonization.

3. Intercity Collaboration

Collaboration with Ulaanbaatar City

Sapporo City is collaborating with Ulaanbaatar City in Mongolia for decarbonization, in accordance with the Ministry of the Environment's "City-to-City Collaboration for a Zero Carbon Society" project.

In cooperation with companies in Hokkaido that have energy-saving technologies for cold regions, we are conducting a feasibility study for the spread of ZEBs/ZEHS and the introduction of efficient heat utilization technologies in Ulaanbaatar.



[Achievements]

- Sharing of knowledge such as measures taken by Sapporo City and precedent examples of district heat supply and energy management systems
- Sharing of knowledge on Mongolian policies on green building and international support in Ulaanbaatar
- Proposals for indoor environment improvement and appropriate energy management methods, based on indoor environment measurement and analysis in Ulaanbaatar
- Proposals for technologies to be introduced and project candidate sites in Ulaanbaatar; trial calculation of GHG reduction effect as a JCM project



Considered project candidate sites: Serena town (Left)
Ulaanbaatar City New Hall (Right)

City Development towards 2030, 2050

■ Towards the realization of the global common goals of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement





THANK YOU