

July 2025

TOKYO EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME (ETS)

Years in operation 1st compliance period: FY2010-14 2nd compliance period: FY2015-19 3rd compliance period: FY2025-29 Overall cap & trajectory N/A Target(s) Tokyo City: 50% reduction from the base-year until the end of the 3rd compliance period. The base-year until the end of the 3rd compliance period. The base-year until the end of the 3rd compliance period. The base-year is any three consecutive years between FY2002 and FY2007 as selected by each entity. Emissions reduced to 1st compliance period: 14.28 MtCO2 over 5 years 2nd compliance period: 21.30 MtCO2 over 4 years (FY2020-23) Sectors covered Buildings and industrial facilities whose annual energy consumption is 1,500 kL or more (crude oil equivalent). This covers 11MtCO2-eq in FY2023. GHGs covered CO2 # of covered entities About 1200 (as of February 2025) Allocation method The base-year emissions are derived from the CO2 emissions associated with the consumption of fuels, heat and electricity and as the average of three consecutive years between FY2002 and FY2007. A reduction obligation is calculated by multiplying the base- year emissions by a compliance period. Allowances are then freely allocated for each compliance period. Allowances are then freely allocated for each compliance period. Allowances are then freely allocated for each compliance period. Allowances are then freely allocated for each compliance period. Allowances are then freely allocated for each compliance period. Allowances are then freely allocated for each compliance period. Limitation: Outside Tokyo credits can be used as offsets. Limitation: Outside To		
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Use of revenues No revenue generated		by the amount of the reduction shortfall multiplied by 1.3. Any facility that fails to carry out the order will be publicly named and subject to penalties (up to JPY
	Use of revenues	No revenue generated

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

The Tokyo Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) established in 2010 is the oldest ETS in Japan which has provided significant experience and learnings to the design of carbon pricing instruments in the country.

In FY2023, emissions from covered facilities were 11.32 Mt, representing a 31% reduction from the base-year emissions, which is much larger than the compliance factor of 25% or 27%. By February 2025, more than 13Mt of accumulated excess emission reductions were held as a result of low demand and trading activity. Most of these were the achievements of 2nd Compilation period and will be invalidated by the end of the results compilation period of 3rd Compliance period (the end of September 2026).

The measures for 4th Compliance period (FY2025-29) with the compliance factor of 48% for factories or 50% for office buildings were issued in October 2023. As a higher compliance factor is being introduced for the 4th period, the market could become more active.

As of now, there is no expectation for the Tokyo ETS to integrate into the GX-ETS.

Tokyo Metropolitan Government established its own voluntary carbon market on 25 March 2025 (<u>Tokyo Carbon</u> <u>Credit Market</u>). The tradable credits are J-Credits (domestic) and international voluntary credits. Any registered company in Japan can participate the market.

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AUTHORS

Takashi Morishima Japan Representative, IETA morishima@ieta.org