



KYOTO

Population	Area	Mid-Term Reduction Goal	Long-Term Reduction Goal	Base Year
1.47 million	828 km ²	40% (2030)	60% (2050)	1990

A Pedestrian-Centered City Using Community Power to Create a Low-Carbon Society

About Kyoto

Kyoto has a history dating back more than 1200 years and is famous for its natural beauty, with three-fourths of the area covered by forest. As the ancient capital of Japan, the city also boasts many temples, shrines, and gardens, and is visited by around 50 million tourists every year.

Kyoto plans to reduce greenhouse gases by 40% by 2030 and 60% by 2050 (from 1990 levels) through the creation of a pedestrian-centered city, low-carbon buildings with local materials, and new models for living and working in the city.

Pedestrian-centered Urban Planning Mobility Management

Policies for "Eco Commuting" initiated by the city are expanding into 200 local government and public offices and 700 other offices over a certain size (affecting some 190,000 employees), while local travel agencies also encourage tourists to also cut down on personal car use while visiting.

Shijodori Transit Mall

Broader sidewalks preserve space for pedestrians while special lanes on the roadways to give preference to public transportation.

"Eco Neighborhood Associations" draw on innovative ideas from the community for flexible yet effective traffic control measures to prevent congestion on local streets.

Low-Carbon Public Transportation

High-frequency, highly-reliable buses connect the southern region of the city with Kyoto station. City buses continue to use bio-diesel so their travel is made more environmentally-friendly.

Eco-Cars for Official Vehicles

By 2018, all official vehicles will be "eco-cars": either fuel-efficient or electric. Develop the necessary infrastructure to support recharging of vehicle (EV) batteries.



Low-Carbon Building, Local Materials

CASBEE-Kyoto-Certified Buildings

"CASBEE-Kyoto" certifies and gives benefits to qualifying buildings based on efficiency and aesthetics to promote the construction of low-carbon buildings (energy-conserving, long-lasting, using locally-produced materials that shorten transport routes) that still retain the elegance of old Kyoto.

The symbol of this program is "Heisei Kyoumachiya", new houses created in the style of the traditional wooden townhouses that typify old Kyoto.

Local Lumber, Local Consumption

The "Kyo no Yama, Somabito Workshop" promotes the local production and local consumption of lumber, assisted by the "Miyako Somagi Certification System" for locally-produced building material labeling and green purchasing.

Introducing Renewable Energy

An expansion of installation subsidies helps spread the use of residential photovoltaic systems. Deploy wood pellet production equipment.

Lifestyle Changes

An Eco-Fund

Established to implement environmental policy, the fund is used to promote activities in the community, at schools, and in businesses:

"Eco-Neighborhood Associations" use "eco-points" and carbon offsets to promote energy-conservation and the collection, conversion, and reuse of waste oil and garbage for waste biomass.

Through "Eco-School", schools receive points for eco-friendly efforts in the school that translate into bonus money for the school budget.

"Eco-Business" works to increase eco-commuting and the use of fuel-efficient company cars.

The "DO YOU KYOTO?" Project

On "DO YOU KYOTO? Day", held on the 16th of every month in commemoration of the day the Kyoto Protocol came into effect, citizens of all ages are encouraged to participate in a variety of activities, from the "No TV, No Videogames" at local kindergartens to a program in which local restaurants lower the lights and use candles to reduce electricity use. The day is a chance to try out new efforts and see what sticks.