



Kyoto City's Challenge to Net Zero by 2050



Daisaku Kadokawa, Mayor of Kyoto City



Kyoto's achievements (1)

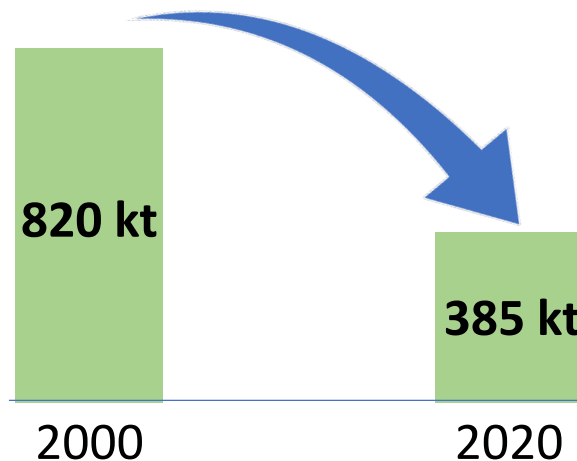
Established Japan's first ordinance to combat global warming (2004)

By promoting approaches involving citizens of Kyoto City...

Volume of Waste:

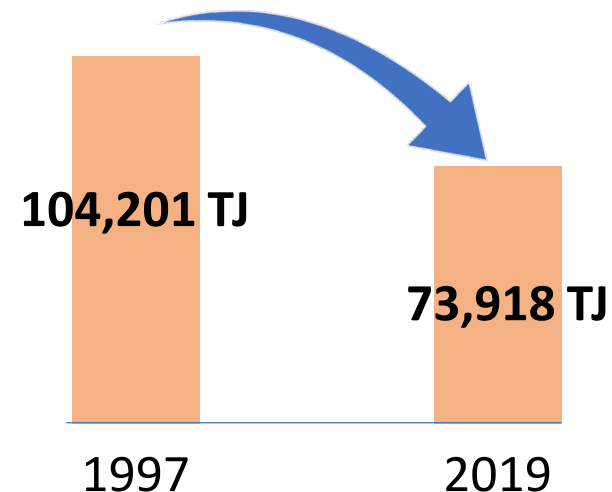
Cut in half from its peak!

Declining for 20 consecutive years



Energy consumption:

Reduced by 29% from its peak!



- Population: remaining at the same level (1.47 million)
- Number of visitors: 30 million \Rightarrow 50 million

Kyoto's achievements (2)

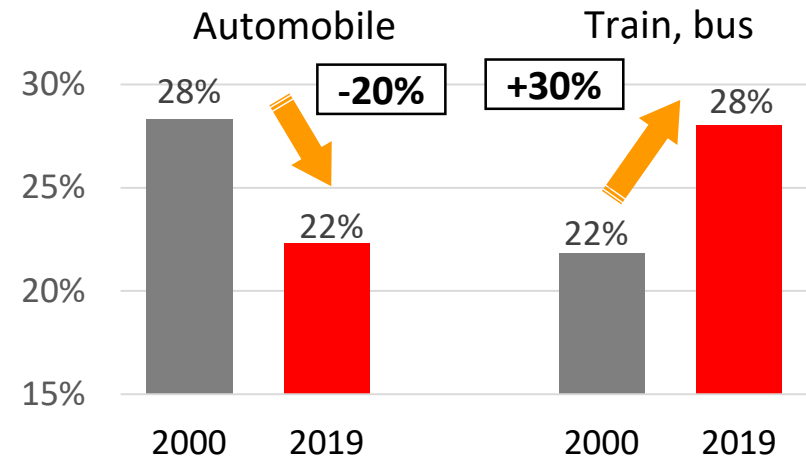
Urban development prioritizing pedestrians and public transportations



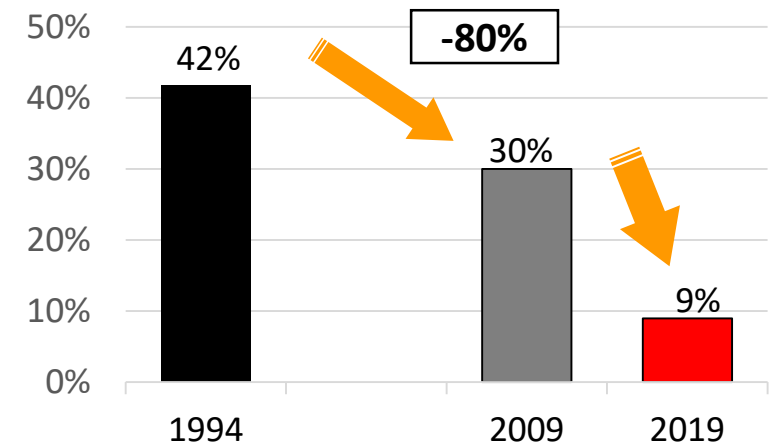
Widening sidewalks on the main street (Shijo-dori)

- Number of lanes: 4 lanes \Rightarrow 2 lanes
- Sidewalk width: Approx. doubled
- Amount of traffic: Approx. 40% reduction

Allocation of means of transportation

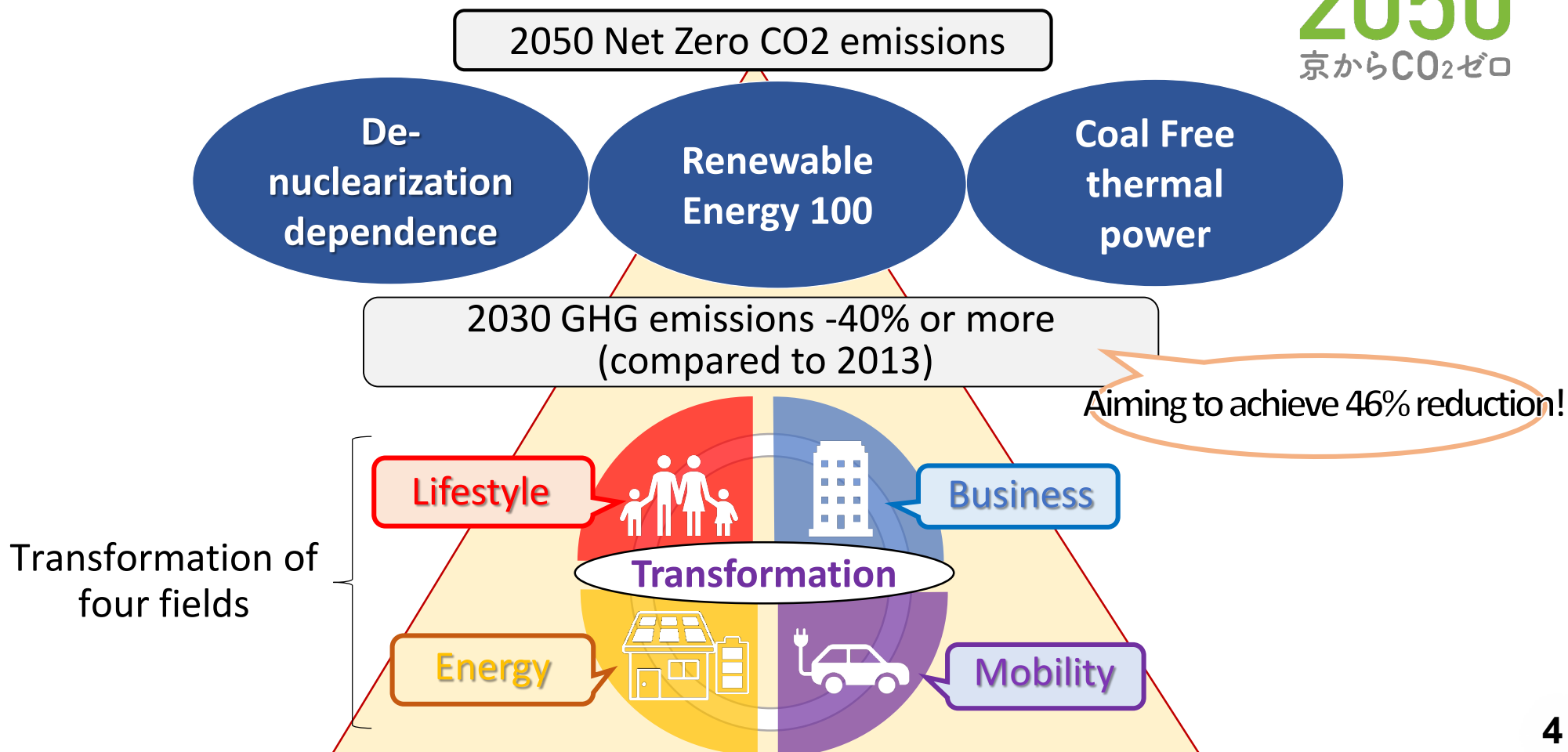


Ratio of visitors to Kyoto by car



Kyoto's 2050 Zero

2050 Kyoto Zero CO₂ Ordinance (Revised in December 2020) Climate Action Plan (2021-2030) (Formulated in March 2021)



Kyoto's New Efforts to Achieve Net Zero by 2050 (Lifestyle Transformation)

“Kyoto Decarbonized Lifestyle Promotional Team”

- Consists of young people who will be responsible for the future of Kyoto, as well as citizens, businesses, and academics
- Will develop a vision of Zero lifestyle in 2050 and **create/promote projects for citizens to put into practice**
- Making the most of Kyoto's traditional lifestyle culture
(Relocation of the Agency for Cultural Affairs to Kyoto)



Kyoto's New Efforts to Achieve Net Zero by 2050 (Energy Transformation)

Demand

Group purchase of renewable electricity



Inter-city cooperation

(Renewable Energy Cooperation

Agreement with Aizu Wakamatsu City, Fukushima Prefecture)



**Strengthened both
Demand and Supply**

Renewable energy Maximization

Supply



Example:

Strengthening the "Obligation to Install Renewable Energy Equipment in Buildings" (only one implemented in Japan)

• Expansion/strengthening of obligations

Large-scale buildings
(more than 2,000m²)

Strengthen obligation to install renewable energy equipment according to the size of the building.

Medium-scale buildings
(300m² ~ 2,000m²)

Adding as target to obligate installment of renewable energy equipment.

• Subsidize

Small-scale buildings

Boosting household penetration of renewable energy equipment through subsidy programs.

Kyoto's International Network



Online / Tuesday, 2 March 2021 — 16:00 to 18:00 (GMT)

