

京都市環境基本計画

Environment Plan

2016~2025

地球環境にくらしが豊かに調和する

『環境共生と脱炭素のまち・京都』

Kyoto: A City of Environmental Symbiosis and Decarbonization



平成 年 月

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Partially revised by 京都市 2021



京都市
CITY OF KYOTO

Partial Revision of the Kyoto City Environmental Basic Plan 2016-2025



Mayor of Kyoto

門川 大作

In order to limit the increase in global average temperature to 1.5°C, we aim to achieve "net zero carbon dioxide emissions in 2050". We declared this goal in May 2018, ahead of other municipalities in Japan. This determination has spread to many municipalities throughout Japan and has led to declarations in other countries.

In March 2016, the city formulated this plan to comprehensively and systematically show measures for environmental preservation, and has been promoting measures in individual fields. In particular, we have been working on "human resource development" and "system development" to encourage citizens to view environmental issues as "their own business" and to take action. We have steadily achieved results, such as a more than 20% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and a halving of the amount of waste received by the city from the peak period.

However, despite the fact that environmental conservation efforts have been made in many parts of the world under the Paris Agreement and other international frameworks, environmental problems on a global scale have emerged, such as increasing damage caused by abnormal weather, which is believed to be a factor in global warming, the growing biodiversity crisis, including extinction of living creatures, and environmental pollution caused by plastic waste and other waste products. Despite these efforts, environmental problems are emerging on a global scale, such as the increasing damage caused by abnormal weather conditions due to global warming, the growing biodiversity crisis such as the extinction of living creatures, and environmental pollution caused by plastic waste.

Furthermore, our economic and social systems and lifestyles are undergoing a major transition, with the progress of efforts to achieve the SDGs and the global spread of new coronavirus infections.

In this partial revision, based on these international trends and past achievements, the environmental indicators, their target years and numerical targets are reviewed, and the all-Kyoto group will share a sense of environmental crisis and a new sense of values by implementing measures that go beyond the conventional extension, aiming to realize a sustainable society in harmony with the environment. The goal is to realize a sustainable society in harmony with the environment.

•• We are now at the crossroads of whether or not we will be able to pass on a rich global environment to our future children. And we must take responsibility for the future. ••

With this in mind, together with our citizens, we will further promote this plan by further coordinating the three plans: the Global Warming Prevention Plan, the Biodiversity Plan, and the Basic Plan for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society, with the pride and determination of an environmentally advanced city, in order to hand down to the future the healthy and bountiful environment that has been carefully protected and nurtured by our predecessors. We will vigorously promote this plan by further coordinating the three plans.

<eye order>

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Our vision of the environment (with feedback from the workshop)

In formulating the Basic Environmental Plan, we held workshops for children and the general public to obtain their opinions on what kind of environment we should aim for and the specific image of the environment that Kyoto City should aim for. Here are some illustrations of the type of environment we are aiming for, along with some of the major comments we received at the workshop.

<Workshop>



Life in harmony with the global environment in abundance
Kyoto: A City of Environmental Symbiosis and



<Opinions from the children

- Preventing Global Warming
- Kyoto is not too hot, I want it to be cooler.
- Use mainly trains and buses and usually walk.
- Create a "Bicycle Day" and make it impossible to ride in a car on that day.
- Protecting the natural and pleasant environment
- A beautiful town with nature close at hand, like a countryside
- Sky full of stars, shooting stars and the Milky Way
- The sky is always blue and the air is delicious!
- The water of the river is clean, full of fish, fireflies, and you can play in the river.
- Kyoto is home to many living things.
- Protect forests and animals
- Butterflies fly in abundance, and stag beetles and rhinoceros beetles can be seen.
- Nature, greenery, flowers and trees
- Beautiful nature can be seen.
- Take care of shrines and things that have been around for a long time.
- Lots of parks and places to play.
- A clean town with little garbage
- Sweep the whole town
- Reducing Waste in a Recycling-Oriented City
- Volunteer together.
- Eat a lot of vegetables from the neighbor's field.
- Creating a safe and comfortable living environment in Kyoto

Practicing Environmental Conservation Together

<Opinions from the general public

- Preventing Global Warming
- Hydrogen stations are in place.
- Energy conservation, solar power, small-scale hydroelectric power, and waste power generation are advancing, and we are no longer dependent on nuclear power.
- Park-and-ride, bike and walk, subway and bike-friendly neighborhoods
- Low photochemical smog and clean air
- Protecting the rich natural and pleasant environment of the city
- When night falls, you can see the stars clearly.
- Cherry blossoms, autumn leaves, snow, and other seasonal changes are all close at hand.
- Satoyama, a neglected forest is coming back to life.
- A river where fish swim, kingfishers, dragonflies, and fireflies
- Endangered species are protected and ecosystems are maintained.
- The natural environment and the town are in balance.
- Soil and greenery are close at hand, such as rooftop greenery and urban parks.
- Passing on history, culture, and traditional events to future generations
- Townscape with many wooden houses
- Reducing Waste in a Recycling-Oriented City
- Thorough recycling of various kinds all over town.
- Less illegal dumping and clean disposal of garbage
- Practicing Environmental Conservation Together
- Environmental Education - Learning Thrives
- A society where all citizens work together to protect the environment
- Research to improve the environment is among the best in the world.
- Eat crops grown close to home.
- A town praised for its beauty by visitors

Chapter 1. The Kyoto City Basic Environmental Plan

1 Basics

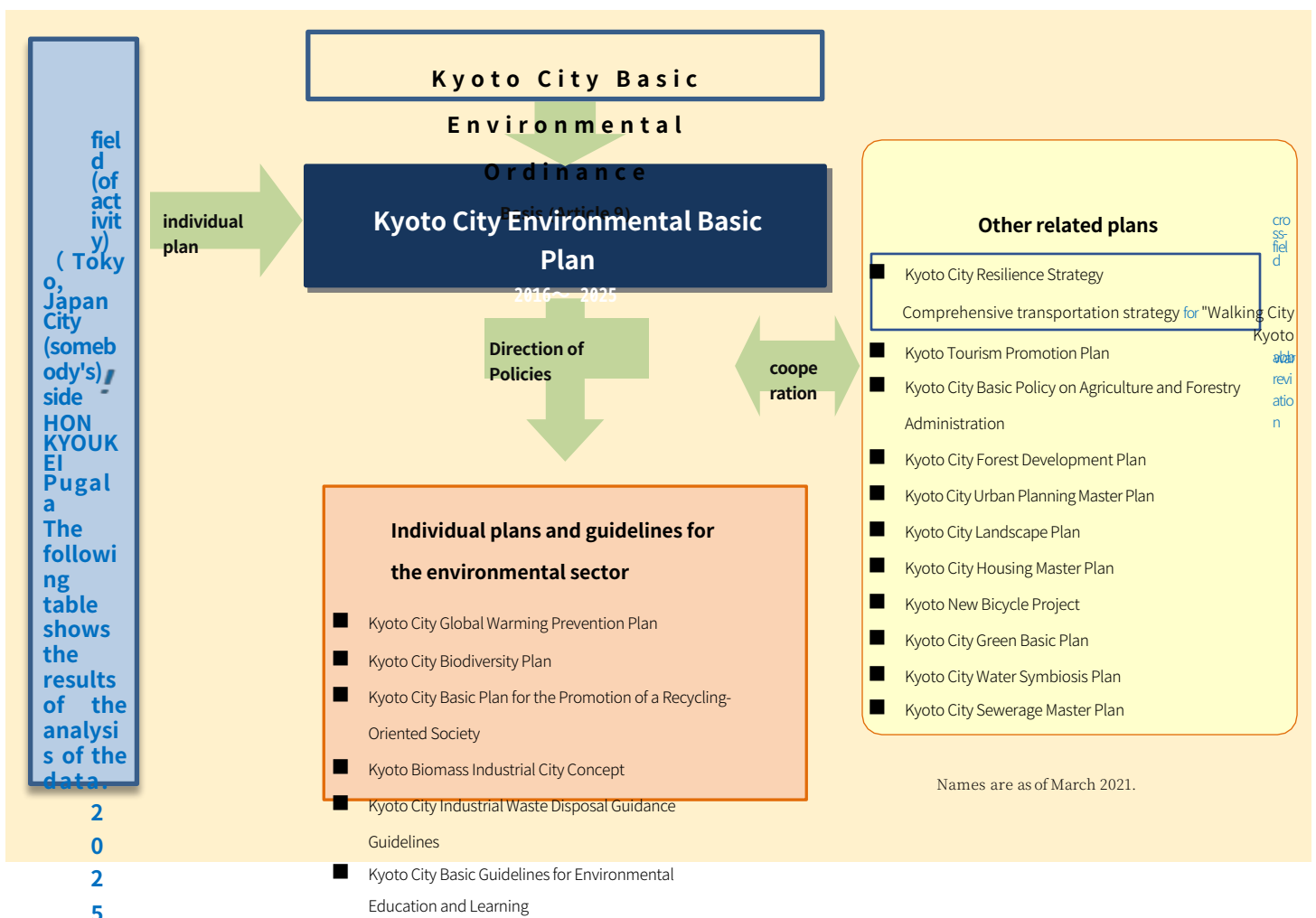
(1) Purpose and positioning of the plan

This plan is formulated as a master plan for environmental administration, based on Article 9 of the Kyoto City Basic Environmental Ordinance (enforced in April 1997), which outlines long-term goals for environmental conservation and measures (basic measures) in individual fields! KYOTO PLAN 2025 (Kyoto City Master Plan), and as an upper-level plan of individual plans in the environmental field, it indicates the direction of measures.

The plan period is 10 years, from FY2016 to FY2025, but new environmental indicators and numerical targets will be reviewed as necessary after periodic evaluations of the status of achievement of long-term targets and basic measures, as well as the status of initiatives.

Fiscal 2020 is the interim year of this plan, and since it is necessary to reflect changes in the circumstances surrounding environmental issues, such as the entry into force of the Paris Agreement* and the adoption of the IPCC Kyoto Guidelines, as well as the contents of individual plans in the environmental field to be newly formulated in the city during this period, an interim review (partial revision) including setting new target values was conducted. Therefore, an interim review (partial revision) was conducted, including the setting of new target values.

Specific measures and actions to be promoted under the basic measures & Chapter 3. The specific measures and actions to be promoted under the basic policy (see "Chapter 3: System of Policies") are shown separately in the individual plans in the environmental field.



Paris Agreement: A treaty that sets goals such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions from human activities to net zero in the second half of the century.

(New international framework after (2020))

(2) Matters to be considered

In recent years, international agreements such as the adoption of the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at its core (September 2015), the adoption of the "Paris Agreement" (November 2016), and the adoption of the "IPCC Kyoto Guidelines" supporting their implementation (May 2022) have increased momentum for environmental conservation. The international agreements such as the "Paris Agreement" came into effect in November 2016 and the "IPCC Kyoto Guidelines" were adopted in May 2019 to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement. In addition, the ocean pollution caused by plastic waste has become an issue, and we need to change our economy, society, and individual lifestyles in order to solve global issues. In addition, the spread of a new type of coronavirus infection in 2020 will have a major impact on our daily lives.

Based on the above, the following three items will be newly considered in this plan.





(1) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

In September 2015, the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, with the participation of more than 150 Heads of State and Government, and the outcome document, "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" was adopted. The Agenda set forth declarations and goals as a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. These goals are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets.

In Japan, the Headquarters for SDG Promotion was established in May 2016, and the SDG Implementation Guidelines state that efforts to achieve the SDGs will contribute to local development efforts to solve regional issues and promote local development driven by the SDGs, aiming for integrated environmental, economic, and social improvements. The SDGs are aimed at the integrated improvement of the environment, economy, and society.



In Kyoto City, many of the SDGs are in line with the Kyoto City Basic Plan, etc., and we are promoting them in an integrated manner, including local development and resilient city*2.

<Major development goals related to this plan

	Provide inclusive, equitable, quality education for all and promote lifelong learning opportunities
	Ensure access to and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

1 IPCC Guidelines: Guidelines for the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions by each country, which were adopted at the 49th General Meeting of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) held in Kyoto, Japan, and are indispensable for promoting the Paris Agreement.

2 Resilient city: A city that is able to overcome all kinds of crises, not only visible ones such as earthquakes and weather disasters caused by global warming, but also invisible crises (such as population decline and community decline) that are slowly creeping up on the city. A town that is sustainable and attractive in the future.

	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans and marine resources for sustainable development
	<p>Protection, restoration and promotion of sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, combating desertification, arresting and reversing land degradation, and biological</p> <p>Preventing diversity loss.</p>
	<p>Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and effectiveness at all levels</p> <p>Build an inclusive, responsible, and responsible institution.</p>
	Strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing global partnerships for sustainable development

(ii) Kyoto Declaration for Building a Sustainable Urban Civilization

Toward the creation of a de-carbonized society* as envisioned in the Paris Agreement, and toward the realization of the "ideal state of the world's cities in 2050" and net-zero carbon dioxide emissions in 2050 as stated in the "Kyoto Declaration for the Creation of a Sustainable Urban Civilization" (December 2017), we will take concrete actions to address global warming, preserve biodiversity, and build a recycling-oriented society. We will take concrete actions toward the realization of the "Ideal City of the World in 2050" and the net-zero carbon dioxide emissions in 2050 as stated in the Kyoto Declaration (December 2017).

The ideal state of the world's cities in 2050.

- It is a symbiosis with nature, the source of life and carbon sink.
- The reconstruction of lifestyle culture based on the spirit of "mottainai" and "shimatsu" (to cherish things) has led to a shift in the values and lifestyles of citizens.
- Promotion of environmental education and learning has fostered "leaders" who perceive various problems as their own problems, act on their own, build a sustainable society.
- Along with technological innovations that contribute to decarbonization, adaptation measures to the impacts of climate change are well advanced.
- A recycling-oriented society is being built through the use of "urban mines" that recycle useful metals and other resources contained in waste.
- The promotion of energy conservation and the use of renewable energy have expanded dramatically, and energy autonomy by cities has been realized.
- Sophisticated urban transportation systems have both reduced the environmental burden and improved convenience.
- Efforts to realize a sustainable society contribute to peaceful solutions to social problems such as poverty and inequality.

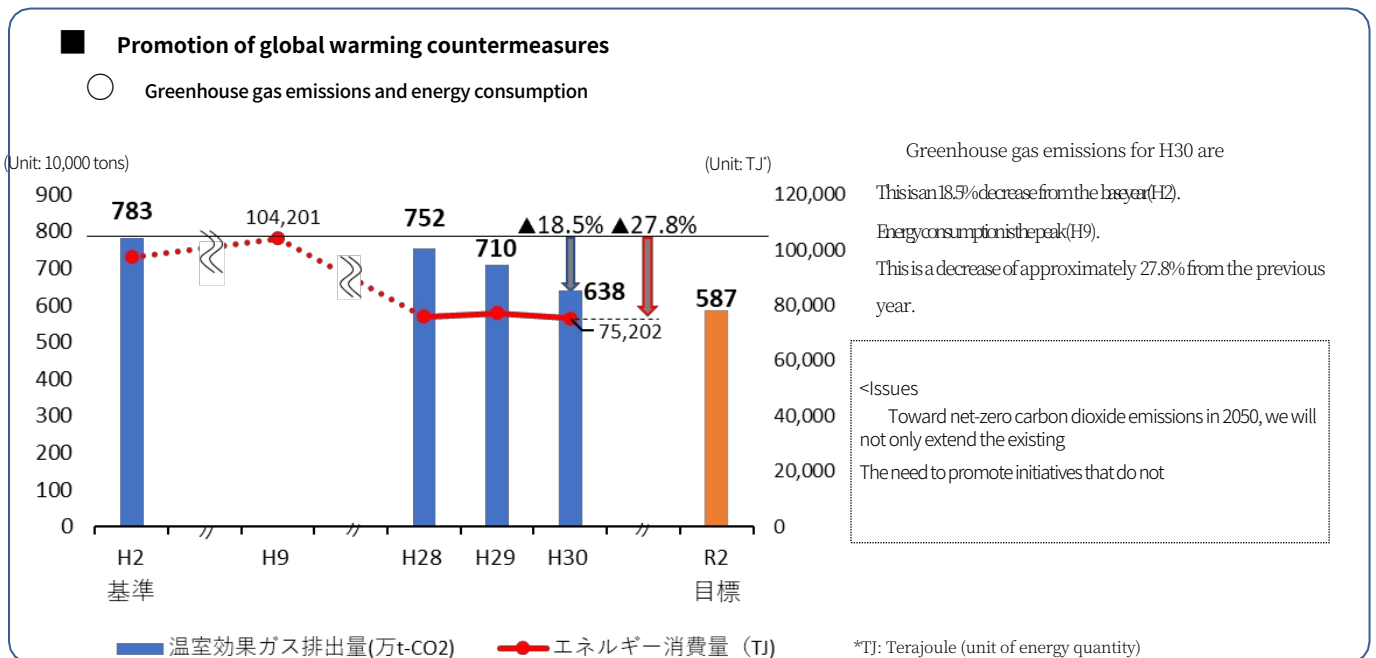
* A society that has moved away from the use of fossil fuels, which are a source of greenhouse gas emissions that cause global warming, and has made sustainable development possible.

(iii) New coronavirus infection

The new type of coronavirus infection, which spread worldwide in 2020, has had a major impact on the social economy in Japan as well, with the simultaneous nationwide closure of schools, voluntary refraining from going out, and voluntary refraining from opening stores. Under such circumstances, in promoting environmental measures in our city, such as global warming countermeasures and biodiversity conservation, it is necessary to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and help the stagnant society and economy to recover. In addition, it is important to seek a way of being a city that responds to new lifestyles and work styles of its citizens, while cherishing the spirit that Kyoto people have cultivated, such as "mottainai," "shimatsu," and "kagesama," and to adapt to new infectious diseases in the event that they occur in the future. Kyoto is one of the world's leading international cities of culture and tourism with a thousand-year long history, and is visited by a great many people from Japan and abroad. Although the number of visitors is expected to decrease significantly for a certain period after 2020 due to the impact of the new type of coronavirus infection, it is still important to harmonize tourism and environmental measures to prepare for a recovery in tourism consumption. We will continue to strive for the realization of a sustainable society by spreading the way of life that values what has been handed down in Kyoto, not only to local residents and businesses, but also to visitors to Kyoto.

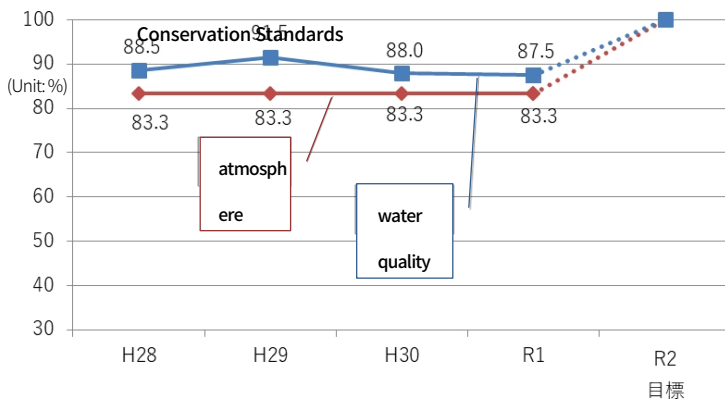
2 Progress of Plan

The following is a summary of the progress made in each area of the plan prior to the mid-term review, which set the target year as FY 2020.



■ Preservation of living and natural environment

○ Trends in Achievement of Municipal Conservation Standards



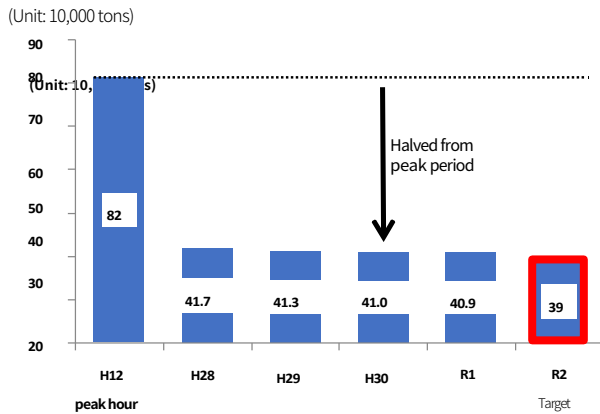
The achievement status of air and water quality is more than 80% of the Kyoto City Environmental Preservation Standards. Although there are some items that do not meet the standards, such as photochemical oxidants in the air and pH in the water, the situation is generally good.

<Issues

It is necessary to continue to promote actions for items for which the city conservation standards have not been achieved and actions for the conservation of biodiversity.

■ Building a Recycling-Oriented Society

○ Amount of Refuse (City Accepted Amount)



Understanding and cooperation of citizens and businesses Through our efforts, we have been able to reduce the amount of garbage (the amount received by the city) by half from the peak period (2000). However, in the last few years, the reduction of waste has remained slight.

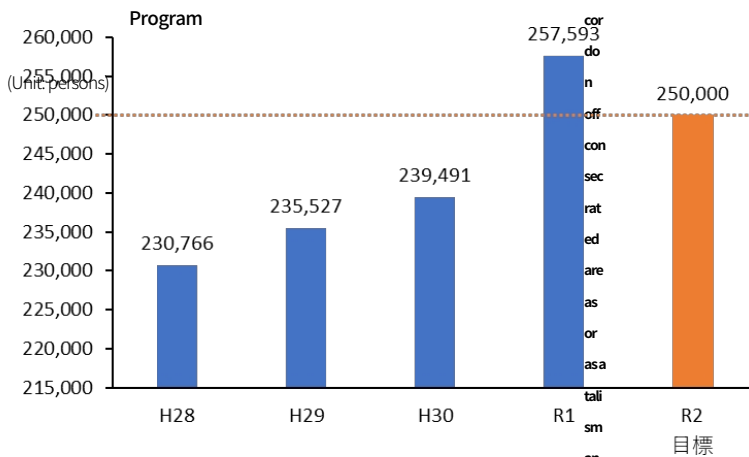
Yes.

<Issues

It is necessary to aim for the establishment of a sustainable recycling society through further effective use of resources and energy, reduction of environmental impact, and extension of the life of the city's only final disposal facility.

■ Promotion of environmental education and environmental conservation activities

○ Number of Participants in Environmental Conservation Activity Program



Environmental education through the efforts of each bureau and district

As a result, the number of participants in the environmental conservation activity program reached the target value.

The number of visitors exceeded 250,000.

<Issues

In order to achieve a sustainable society, it is important to activate actions related to environmental conservation. Therefore, it is necessary to promote environmental education in a systematic and integrated manner according to life stages, as well as to promote collaborative environmental conservation activities by various entities.

Chapter 2. Kyoto City's Environmental Vision

1 Basic Philosophy

Since our birth on this earth, we human beings have enjoyed the blessings of nature based on the delicate balance of the atmosphere, water, land, and living organisms. However, with the progress of urbanization and changes in our lifestyles, various effects such as global warming and destruction of ecosystems have emerged in our immediate environment.

Everyone has the right to enjoy a "healthy and bountiful environment" and the responsibility to pass it on to future generations.

Based on this recognition, the city has formulated this plan to comprehensively and systematically promote measures for environmental conservation, with the aim of realizing a city that can develop sustainably with less burden on the environment, through citizens, businesses, and the city working on environmental conservation from their own standpoints or in cooperation with each other. This plan has been formulated to comprehensively and systematically promote measures for environmental preservation.

2 Environmental Vision

This plan aims to achieve one of the six visions for the future of Kyoto set forth in the "Kyoto Plan 2025 (Kyoto City Master Plan)" Kyoto Plan 2025 (Kyoto City Master Plan), one of the six visions for the future of Kyoto, is "Kyoto, an environmentally symbiotic and decarbonized city where life is in rich harmony with the global environment".

The values that Kyoto people have cultivated over the long history of the city, such as "mottainai" and "sumai". By respecting and sharing the spirit of "thanks to you," we aim to realize a sustainable society that is in harmony with the environment by practicing initiatives that go beyond the past in all areas, including transportation, urban development, manufacturing, livelihood, and housing and living with the entire citizenry.

Living in rich harmony with the global environment

Kyoto: A City of Environmental Symbiosis and

Decarbonization

3 Toward the realization of our environmental vision

In order to actually promote measures and initiatives, it is necessary for citizens, business operators, and the city to share a concrete image of the environmental vision that we are aiming for, with a view to the long-term future.

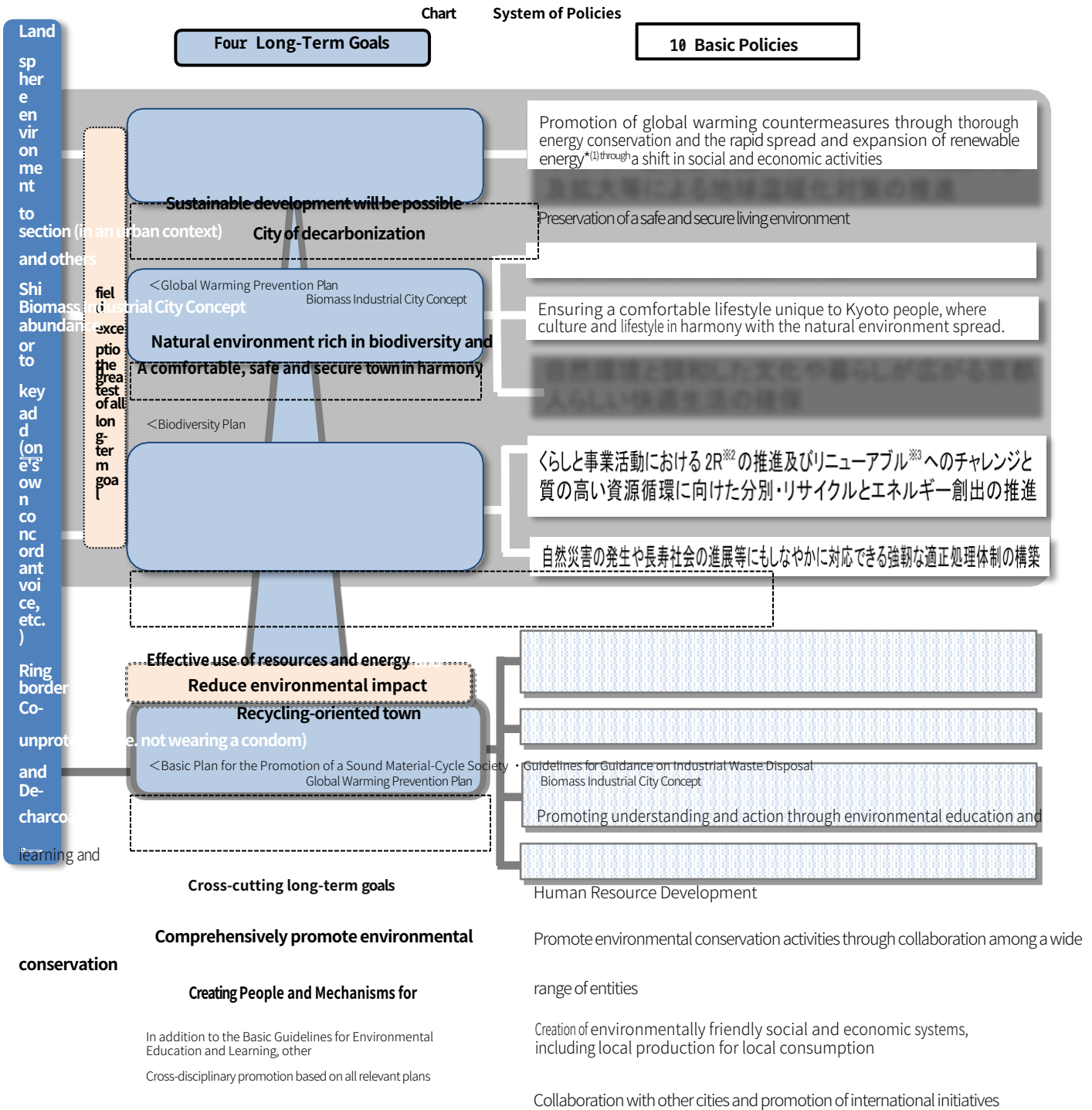
In the process of formulating this plan, we conducted a questionnaire survey of citizens and businesses to understand the issues and needs regarding environmental conservation in our city, and held workshops to obtain the opinions of children, who bear the future, on the theme of "The Environment of Kyoto as Dreamed by Us and Ourselves," and of adults on the theme of "Toward the Realization of the Environment Envisioned by Children. The children, who are the future leaders of the city, gave their opinions on the theme of "The Environment of Kyoto as Envisioned by Children", and the adults gave their opinions on the specific image of the environment they want to achieve.

Newly formulated "Fly to the Future" Kyoto Plan 2025 (Kyoto City Master Plan)" and "Kyoto Plan 2025 (Kyoto City Master Plan)" have been updated as shown in the following chapters and thereafter, reflecting the contents of the individual plans in the environmental field and the considerations in Chapter 1 of this plan.

Chapter 3. System of Policies

This plan aims to create "an environmentally symbiotic and decarbonized city, Kyoto, where people's lives are in rich harmony with the global environment" through "long-term goals" that set long-term targets for environmental conservation measures and initiatives, and "basic measures" that set the direction for the promotion of specific measures and initiatives.

Long-term goals are to be achieved not only through the main individual plans for each goal, but also through the coordination of multiple individual plans with each other.



<Points of the system of measures, etc.>

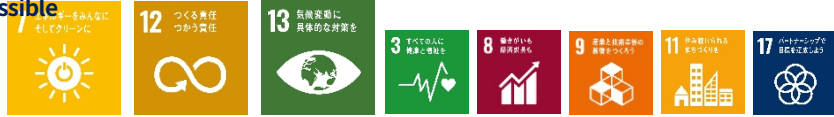
- In addition to the long-term goals for each field, we have established a cross-sectoral long-term goal "human and system development for comprehensive promotion of environmental conservation" to promote measures in a comprehensive manner.
- As "environmental indicators" for checking and evaluating the progress of the plan, we will set "objective indicators" to grasp and evaluate the status of measures and initiatives based on objective numerical values, as well as "subjective indicators" to grasp and evaluate the degree of realization by citizens, and conduct comprehensive evaluation from both subjective and objective perspectives.
- The relationship between the long-term goals and measures and the 17 SDGs is organized, and the size of the icon indicates the degree of relationship between each long-term goal and the related SDGs goals.

¹ Renewable energy: Energy produced by using energy sources that can be used permanently, such as solar power and wind power.

2R: The 2Rs are "Reduce," which means not to make or buy things that become waste, and "Reuse," which ~~is~~ to reuse.
3 Renewable: To curb resource depletion and greenhouse gas emissions by using resources that can be regenerated in a shorter time than fossil resources such as petroleum (renewable resources: natural resources such as plants) as raw materials.

Long-term goal 1

A decarbonized city where sustainable development is possible



The effects of global warming, such as rising temperatures, torrential rains, and droughts, are becoming increasingly apparent and serious in many parts of the world, and the can be described as a climate crisis.

Based on this, with a sense of pride and mission as the place where the "IPCC Kyoto Guidelines" were adopted to support the birth of the "Kyoto Protocol" and the implementation of the "Paris Agreement," the city, in collaboration with citizens and businesses, will develop global warming countermeasures that do not remain an extension of the past, but look toward a shift in social and economic activities. We aim to realize a decarbonized city where sustainable development is possible by thoroughly saving energy and dramatically expanding the use of renewable energy.

Individual plans in related

environmental fields, etc.

Kyoto City Global Warming Prevention Plan (formulated in March 2021)

➤ Kyoto Biomass Industrial City Concept (to be revised in FY2021)

Environmental Indicators

<Subjective Indicators

0 Do you feel that crises that seem to be caused by global warming, such as heavy rains and heat stroke, are looming in your life?

0 Do you feel that energy conservation and electricity saving efforts are progressing year by year?

objective indicator	Past performance values (Fiscal year)	status quo (Fiscal year)	target value (Fiscal year)
Percentage reduction in total greenhouse gas emissions (Compared to H25)	5.1% (5.1%) (H28 fiscal year)	19.4% (%) (H30 fiscal year)	40% or more (R12 fiscal year)
Energy consumption reduction rate (Compared to H30)	—	—	More than 18%*. (R12 fiscal year)
Power Consumption Renewable Energy Ratio	—	Approx. 15 (H30 fiscal year)	35% or more*. (R12 fiscal year)

<Let's limit the temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius and leave a sustainable and prosperous planet for the future!

The Paris Agreement sets a goal of "keeping the increase in global average temperature well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which is responsible for providing scientific knowledge on global warming, released its "1.5°C Special Report" in fiscal year 2018, indicating that there is a clear difference between the effects of 1.5°C and 2°C, and that to limit global warming to 1.5°C, carbon dioxide emissions must be reduced to almost net zero by around 2032 (2050). The "1.5°C Special Report" indicates that there is a clear difference in impact between 1.5°C and 2°C, and that in order to limit emissions to 1.5°C, carbon dioxide emissions must be reduced to almost net zero by 2032.

Based on this, at a symposium held to commemorate the IPCC General Assembly meeting in Kyoto, the mayor, together with the Minister of the Environment and other concerned parties, issued the "Kyoto Appeal for 1.5°C," a call to action to limit the increase in global average temperature to 1.5°C or less.

In order to keep the temperature down to 1.5 degrees Celsius, we need a major transformation in our lifestyle, industry, energy, infrastructure, etc. Let's make an all-Kyoto effort and hand over a sustainable and abundant planet to the future! Let's work together as an all-Kyoto group and pass on a sustainable and prosperous earth to the future!

rapid diffusion and expansion of renewable energy through a shift in social and economic activities
 global warming countermeasures through the dramatic diffusion and expansion of renewable energy sources, etc. Promotion of

In order to achieve net zero carbon dioxide emissions in 2050, which is required to realize a decarbonized society, it is necessary to accelerate the spread of energy conservation and renewable energy through a shift in social and economic activities, especially in the four areas of "lifestyle," "business," "energy," and "mobility." We need to accelerate the spread of energy conservation and renewable energy.

In terms of "lifestyle change," we will steadily promote the spread of homes and equipment with high environmental performance, as well as the penetration of decarbonized lifestyles and environmentally conscious consumption (ethical consumption).

In the "business transition," we will create a mechanism to promote voluntary activities of citizens and the creation of innovation through industry-academia-government collaboration. We will promote the creation of innovation through industry-academia-government collaboration on mass production and consumption, and change business styles to promote a business transition that is compatible with both decarbonization and economic development.

In the "energy transition," in addition to introducing the maximum amount of renewable energy in the city, we will also promote the selection of electricity derived from renewable energy sources. In addition, we will promote initiatives aimed at building a system in which all energy consumed is covered by renewable energy, such as expanding the supply of renewable energy in cooperation with other regions and conducting surveys and research on building a decentralized energy system on a regional and community basis.

In the "Mobility Transformation," we will promote the spread of next-generation vehicles such as electric vehicles, and will also work with the "Walking City Kyoto" initiative to develop an environment that encourages walking and bicycle use, reduce dependence on automobiles by improving the convenience of public transportation, and create a variety of mobility services based on new technologies and concepts. We will continue to promote these efforts in conjunction with the "Walking City Kyoto" initiative. In light of the fact that the effects of climate change due to global warming have caused significant damage in Kyoto, such as the recent increase in extremely hot summers and torrential rains, we will also enhance our "adaptation measures" to avoid or reduce damage caused by climate change, while taking advantage of the various functions of nature.



Declaration of "Net Zero Carbon Dioxide Emissions by 2050"

<Column> **Let's work together to solve environmental problems through new lifestyles.**

In order to prevent the spread of novel coronavirus infection, a new lifestyle is taking root that avoids close proximity to other people. Many people may be spending more time outdoors, such as working from home, biking or walking to work or school, or going to parks or hiking on holidays.

As you spend more time outdoors, don't you become more concerned about temperature, humidity, and the natural environment around you? Citizens' efforts are indispensable to leave a rich global environment for future generations.

For example, if the amount of electricity used at home increases due to telecommuting, the company may review its lifestyle to conserve energy and install photovoltaic power generation equipment, etc.

It is possible to make the transition to sustainable energy. Telework and the use of web conferencing systems can also help reduce carbon dioxide emissions from travel and other activities, as well as change the way we work. Let's use this new lifestyle as an opportunity to rethink the way we live and work together to solve environmental problems.



Adaptation measures: Measures to prevent or reduce damage from climate change, such as flooding and heat stroke.

Long-term goal 2

A comfortable, safe and secure town in harmony with a natural environment rich in biodiversity



Over its more than 1,000-year history, the city has nurtured a variety of unique cultures and traditions, which have attracted many people to live in harmony with the natural environment and enrich their hearts and minds. The city's rich natural environment, known as "Sanjūjūryō," has supported the city's traditional festivals, Kyoto vegetables, and machiya houses that have been carefully designed to provide light and ventilation, as well as its rich natural environment.

Therefore, in order to respect and appreciate nature, and to ensure that Kyoto's lifestyle, culture, and industry are inherited together with nature, the city will maintain and preserve the air, water, and soil in good condition, ensure a safe and secure environment where citizens can live with peace of mind, and will aim for a pleasant, comfortable city where culture and lifestyle in harmony with the rich biodiversity of the natural environment can flourish. We aim to create a comfortable city with a rich and peaceful atmosphere, where culture and lifestyle in harmony with a biodiverse natural environment can flourish.

Individual plans in related

environmental fields, etc.

Kyoto City Biodiversity Plan (formulated in March 2021)

Environmental Indicators

<Subjective Indicators

- Do you feel that the air and river water are kept clean?
- Do you feel that a good natural environment is maintained with a variety of living creatures?
- Do you feel that culture and lifestyle in harmony with the natural environment is spreading?

objective indicator	Past performance values (Fiscal year)	status quo (Fiscal year)	target value (Fiscal year)
City conservation standards for air pollution Status of Achievement*	83.3% (%) (H28 fiscal year)	83.3% (%) (R1 Fiscal year)	100%.
Municipal conservation standards for water pollution Status of Achievement*	88.5% (%) (H28 fiscal year)	87.9% (%) (R1 Fiscal year)	100%.
Kyoto's Living Things and Cultural Cooperative Revitalization Number of project initiatives	166 Persons (H28 fiscal year)	231 Person (R1 Fiscal year)	400 Persons (R7 fiscal year)

Achievement of city conservation standards

City conservation standards: The city has established its own standards that are stricter than the national environmental standards in the Kyoto City Basic Environmental Ordinance as standards that should be maintained to protect the health of citizens and to preserve a comfortable living environment and a good natural environment.

Achievement status: Percentage of achievement of city conservation standards for each measurement item (number of measurement points that achieved the city conservation standards/all measurements)

(number of locations) averaged over

<Column>

How to Protect Biodiversity - Using Bamboo Forest Maintenance as an Example~

Biodiversity refers to the rich individuality of living creatures and the connections among them.

There are many bamboo forests in the foothills of the mountains surrounding Kyoto City. Bamboo sprouts in spring and grows to more than 10 meters tall by summer. They also grow about 3 m underground every year.

If not taken care of, the surrounding wooded areas will quickly become bamboo forests, and the ecosystem will become mon. To maintain ecosystem diversity, it is important for thickets to exist as thickets and bamboo forests to exist as bamboo forests. For this reason, it is necessary to maintain bamboo forests by periodically thinning the trees.

In addition, by purchasing Kyoto-grown bamboo products and goods, "ethical consumption" (consumption behavior is considerate of people, society, the region, and the environment) can contribute to the preservation of biodiversity.



Basic Policy (1)

Preservation of a safe and secure living environment

The preservation of a safe and secure living environment is positioned as the starting point of environmental administration in terms of protecting human health and livelihood, and is the foundation of a decarbonized, nature-symbiotic, and recycling-oriented society.

For this purpose, the city sets standards for air and water pollution, which should be maintained, and monitors their measurement at various locations in the city.



the River GAMAMOUS

Basic Policy (2)

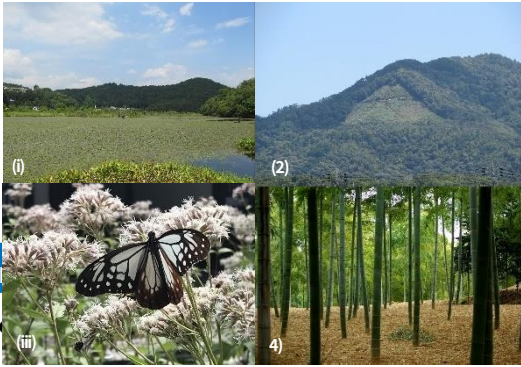
Sustainable use and conservation of a rich natural environment

biodiversity

Our city is blessed with a rich natural environment of mountains and rivers including Higashiyama, Kitayama, Nishiyama, Kamo River, Katsura River, and Uji River, and our daily life and culture are supported by the blessings of biodiversity nurtured by this rich natural environment.

Based on this, we will work on "sustainable use of biodiversity that supports Kyoto's uniqueness" and "conservation and restoration of habitats and species diversity" to conserve a natural environment rich in biodiversity.

"city-conscious lifestyles" and "the establishment of mechanisms for social order to promote actions for biodiversity conservation by all entities. waterfront areas utilizing the various functions of nature will

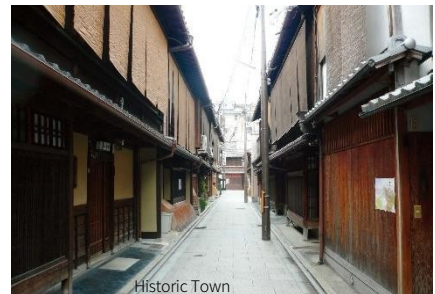


In this city, many traditional buildings and elegant townscapes represented by Kyoto machiya houses are located in a rich natural environment, and customs such as sweeping gates and sprinkling water

have been nurtured by the ingenuity of our predecessors. Based on this fact, Kyoto City is committed to the preservation of the cityscape rich in nature, and to the development of parks, greenery, and waterside environments in close proximity.

We will strive to ensure a comfortable life for Kyoto residents.

Life to Kyoto people, where culture and lifestyle in harmony with the natural environment



Historic Town

Long-term goal 3

A recycling-oriented town that effectively utilizes resources and energy and reduces environmental impact



However, thanks to various waste reduction efforts and the understanding, cooperation, and efforts of citizens and businesses, we were able to halve the amount of waste from the peak period and achieve a significant reduction in the cost of waste treatment in addition to effective use of resources and energy and reduction of environmental load. This has resulted in effective use of resources and energy, a reduction in environmental impact, and a significant reduction in waste disposal costs.

However, in recent years, the pace of waste reduction has slowed down, the ratio of recycled waste has stagnated, and greenhouse gas emissions from the waste sector have remained flat. Therefore, in order to realize a recycling-oriented city, we will promote new measures that add the concept of renewable (utilization of renewable resources) to the existing 2R (reduce generation and reuse), sorting, and recycling, in order to further effective utilization of resources and energy, reduce environmental load, and extend the life of the city's only final disposal facility. Together with citizens and businesses, we aim to build a sustainable recycling-oriented society that will serve as a model for the rest of the country.

Individual plans in related environmental fields, etc.

- Kyoto City Basic Plan for the Promotion of a Recycling-Oriented Society (formulated in March 2021)
- Kyoto City Industrial Waste Disposal Guidance Guidelines (established March 2021)
- Kyoto City Global Warming Prevention Plan (formulated in March 2021)
- Kyoto Biomass Industrial City Concept (to be revised in FY2021)

Environmental Indicators

<Subjective Indicators

objective indicator	Past performance values (Fiscal year)	status quo (Fiscal year)	target value (Fiscal year)
Amount of waste incinerated	389,000 tons (H28 fiscal year)	382,000 tons (R1 Fiscal year)	330,000 tons (R12 fiscal year)
Food loss emissions	64,000 tons (H28 fiscal year)	61,000 tons (R1 Fiscal year)	46,000 tons (R12 fiscal year)
Percentage of plastic waste sorted (Household)	46% (H28 fiscal year)	46% (R1 Fiscal year)	60% (R12 fiscal year)

you can separate and dispose of garbage, and that the separation and recycling of garbage is well

<Column> To realize a recycling-oriented city, we need to promote the 4 R's

<4 R>

(1) Reduce: Reduce generation

Reduce the amount of things that become waste in the first place, such as by not making or buying things that become waste.

(2) Reuse: Reuse

The repeated use of things in their original form

Recycle: Reclamation

To use things as resources again.

(4) Renewable: Use of renewable resources

Use of resources as raw materials that can be recycled in a shorter time than fossil resources such as petroleum

Combination of (1) Reduce and (2) Reuse
Together, they are called the 2Rs. Reduction of
Environmental Impact

The 2Rs are especially important for



Basic Measures(1)

Promotion of 2Rs in daily life and business activities, and the challenge of renewables and

Promotion of sorting, recycling and energy creation for quality resource recycling

In addition to promoting the 2Rs of general waste, such as reducing food loss (untouched food and leftovers) and disposable plastics, we are also working on the new fourth "R: Renewable (utilization of renewable resources)" which will lead to a shift to environmentally friendly lifestyles (e.g., ethical consumption) and business activities that do not generate waste. We will also promote a shift to environmentally friendly lifestyles (e.g., ethical consumption) and business activities that do not generate waste.

In addition, the main focus is on miscellaneous materials and plastics.



We will promote sorting and recycling by citizens and businesses by establishing a sorting and collection system that is highly convenient for citizens, and by enhancing recycling receptacles, mainly for food waste, wood waste, and other biomass.

After thorough 2R and sorting/recycling, for the garbage that still remains, we will try to thoroughly recycle resources by generating energy from garbage to the maximum extent possible through a combination of power generation using heat from incineration and biogas power generation using methane gas extracted from fermented food scraps as fuel.

We will also promote efforts to reduce the environmental burden of industrial waste by encouraging the use of industrial waste that is difficult to recycle as an alternative fuel to coal by converting it into solid fuel. We will also promote efforts to reduce environmental burdens, such as encouraging the use of industrial waste that is difficult to recycle as an alternative fuel to coal by converting it into solid fuels.

We will respond to violations such as improper processing in a strict and prompt manner by conducting on-site investigations and providing guidance, etc., as necessary.

Basic Measures(2)

Establishment of a robust proper disposal system that can flexibly cope with the occurrence of natural disasters and the development of a society with a long life expectancy, etc.

In light of the frequent occurrence of large-scale natural disasters in recent years, and the progression of a society with a declining birthrate and longevity, we aim to build a robust proper disposal system for general waste that can flexibly respond to these crises and changes.

<Column>

Reducing waste extends the life of Kyoto City's only final disposal facility!

Of the garbage generated by citizens, non-recyclable garbage is The waste is burned in an incinerator at a clean center. After the refuse is burned, ashes are left behind, and these ashes are buried in a "final disposal site."

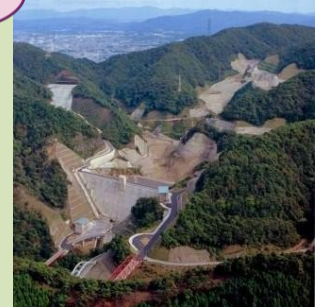
As an inland city, Kyoto has only one final disposal site. Under such circumstances, the life of a final disposal site is gradually shortened by the ash brought in daily.

The city's only final disposal site is a valuable asset for the citizens of the city.

To ensure long-lasting use, further reduction of waste is necessary.



The size is about 4.5 million m³
(小学校の25mプール約1万個分)



Ecoland Otowa no Mori
(Eastern Intermountain Landfill)

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Long-term goal 4
(Cross-disciplinary)

Creating people and systems to comprehensively promote environmental conservation



The biggest key to creating a sustainable society is to improve people's knowledge and awareness of the environment and to activate their actions. It is necessary to promote environmental education and learning in a systematic and integrated manner according to life stages in order to deepen our understanding of our connection to the environment and environmental conservation at home, schools, workplaces, communities, and other places.

In addition to the long-term goals in the three areas, we also have two other long-term goals that cross over into each area: "human resource development" to enable the proactive promotion of environmental conservation activities, and "mechanism development" to enable the collaboration of various entities, including citizens and businesses, in environmental conservation activities, in order to promote environmental conservation in a comprehensive manner. We will comprehensively promote environmental preservation.

Individual plans in related environmental fields, etc.

➤ Kyoto City Basic Guidelines for Environmental Education and Learning (formulated in March 2017)

Environmental Indicators

<Subjective Indicators

- Do you feel that there are more opportunities for environmental learning and conservation activities in schools, companies, and communities?
- Do you feel that environmentally friendly lifestyles are spreading?

objective indicator	Past performance values (Fiscal year)	status quo (Fiscal year)	target value (Fiscal year)
Number of participants in environmental conservation activity programs*	230,766 persons (H28 fiscal year)	257,593 persons (R1 Fiscal year)	300,000 people (R7 fiscal year)
Number of participants in the Kyoto Living Creatures and Cultural Cooperative Revitalization Project (reiterated)	166 Persons (H28 fiscal year)	231 Person (R1 Fiscal year)	400 Persons (R7 fiscal year)
Number of applications for the Kyoto Environment Prize (cumulative total)	534 cases (H28 fiscal year)	644 cases (R1 Fiscal year)	830 cases (R7 fiscal year)

*Number of participants in environmental preservation activity programs: Number of users of nature experience learning sites, Kyoto Ecology Center and
Total number of participants in eco-learning and other environmental learning related projects in SASUTENA Kyoto

Basic measures (1) Promotion of understanding and action through environmental education and learning, and human resource development

In order to promote environmental conservation, it is necessary for all people to acquire the ability to think about, understand, and solve environmental problems on their own, and to take action willingly. For this purpose, the Kyoto Ecology Center (Kyoto City Environmental Conservation Activity Center) and the Southern Clean Center Environmental Learning Facility "Sastena Kyoto" will be the core facilities for environmental education and learning, and the Youth Science Center, zoo, aquarium, and other places of learning will work together to promote understanding and awareness of environmental conservation.

In addition, we will enhance environmental education and learning opportunities for citizens and businesses in a wide range of settings, such as homes, schools, communities, and business activities, in accordance with their life stages, and promote the development of leaders who will act independently in the community.



Basic Measure (2) Promotion of environmental conservation activities through

collaboration among a wide range of entities



We will establish a system in which a wide range of entities, including citizens, businesses, universities, environmental conservation groups, and the city, can work together to engage in environmental conservation activities.

For citizens, we provide information on voluntary environmentally conscious actions that reduce the environmental burden of daily life and on environmental conservation activities that individuals can practice and participate in. For local communities, we provide information on environmental conservation activities that local residents can practice and participate in.

The city also encourages voluntary efforts by businesses to prevent global warming and build a recycling-oriented society, and promotes and educates businesses about ISO 14001⁽¹⁾, KES Environmental Management System Standard⁽²⁾, and other certifications.

Furthermore, we will provide information and education to tourists and other visitors to our city so that they will cooperate with the measures we are implementing to preserve the environment.

Basic Policy (3) Creation of an environmentally friendly social and economic system, including local

production for local consumption

We will promote local production for local consumption by promoting seasonal vegetables from Kyoto, promoting the use of city-grown lumber, etc., reducing carbon dioxide emissions from distribution, and creating an environmentally friendly social and economic system.

In addition, Kyoto will foster environment-related industries and promote technological development related to environmental conservation by integrating the various knowledge Kyoto has built up over the years, including its advanced technological capabilities, artisan skills, and industry-academia-government networks, in order to achieve a rich harmony between the environment, the economy, and people's daily lives.



At the same time, we will work to promote green products and services with low environmental impact in cooperation with environmental preservation activity groups and businesses.

Collaboration with other cities and promotion of international initiatives

Global environmental issues are common to all mankind and cannot be solved by the city alone.

For this reason, as the birthplace of the Kyoto Protocol and as an environmentally advanced city, we will strive to exchange information and personnel with cities in Japan and abroad, promote and attract international conferences and academic meetings on environmental issues, actively participate in overseas conferences, and disseminate our advanced environmental policies.



1 ISO14001: International standard for environmental management systems established by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

2 KES: Environmental Management System Standard: Designed to be easy to understand and implement for small and medium-sized businesses.

Environmental management system standards established by the Kyoto Agenda 21 Forum in 2001.

Kyoto Conference on Global Environment 2017 (KYCGE2017) Presentation of the Kyoto Declaration

Chapter 4. Environmental Consideration Guidelines

1 Basic Approach to Environmental Considerations

While we enjoy the blessings of the natural environment, our various activities in our daily lives and business activities place a burden on the global and local environment.

In order to realize Kyoto City's environmental vision "Kyoto, an environmentally symbiotic and decarbonized city where life is in rich harmony with the global environment," as mentioned in Chapter 2, it is necessary for citizens, businesses, and the city to cooperate and voluntarily implement environmentally friendly actions from their own standpoints. Actions that cause environmental burdens, and the effects of these actions, are the responsibility of the people who take the actions.

The content and degree of environmental friendliness vary depending on the situation, and the actions that should be taken in consideration for the environment are also diverse. Therefore, this chapter presents a comprehensive list of actions that should be taken in consideration of the environment in various situations.

The guidelines for environmental considerations are not a set of rules and regulations, but rather a set of basic concepts that should be understood as a precondition for environmental considerations, so that each entity can voluntarily and proactively practice environmentally conscious actions based on its own ideas.

2 Environmental Consideration Guidelines for Each Entity

(1) Citizens' environmental considerations

- (1) Practice resource and energy conservation, and lead a life that leads to decarbonization.
 - (2) We will lead a life with less environmental impact and with consideration for the natural environment.
 - (3) Understand biodiversity and its blessings, protect the natural environment, and live in a way that allows for sustainable use of the environment.
- We will cooperate in the greening of the city, the preservation of traditional townscapes and culture, and will live in a way that maintains a comfortable lifestyle in harmony with the natural environment.
- (5) We will lead an environmentally conscious life by practicing the 2Rs, which are "Reduce" to reduce what becomes waste and "Reuse" to use repeatedly, **as well as** "Sorting and Recycling" and "Renewable" to use renewable resources such as plant-derived materials.
 - (6) We will lead an environmentally conscious life by practicing the 2Rs, which are "Reduce" to reduce the amount of things that become garbage in the first place and "Reuse" to use them repeatedly, as well as "Sort and Recycle" and "Renewable" to use renewable such as plant-based materials.
 - (6) We will raise awareness and deepen understanding of environmental issues and actively participate in environmental conservation activities.

<Column> Working with Citizens to Achieve the SDGs

The City of Fushimi aims to realize the SDGs through various collaborative efforts with citizens and businesses. For example, the "Conference on Creating a Livable Community around Fushimi Inari Taisha Shrine" (2021)

The "Local Council of the City of Tokyo" (which developed into a community-based local council in March) was held as a place where local organizations, stores, railroad companies, and the city could proactively cooperate and collaborate to solve problems such as traffic congestion and littering caused by the recent rapid increase in the number of tourists. Utilization of Wi-Fi, etc.

The "Peaceful and Inclusive Society" in Inari Park is a place where citizens can participate in the "Peaceful and Inclusive Society"

This initiative is linked to the "promotion of (waste) (target 16)".

In addition, the city is a member of an international network of more than 1,750 municipalities that aim to realize a sustainable society.

The company is a member of the "Ikurei - Council of Local Authorities for Sustainable Cities and Regions," and is actively engaged in collaboration with local authorities in Japan and abroad, which is "Revitalization of Global Partnerships (Goal 17)"

This is an initiative that will lead to



(2) Environmental Considerations of Businesses

- (1) We will practice resource and energy conservation and conduct business activities that contribute to decarbonization.
- (2) We will prevent pollution by complying with pollution-related laws and regulations, and will conduct our business activities in consideration of the natural environment.
- (iii) Understand biodiversity and its blessings, and conduct business activities to protect and sustainably utilize the natural environment.

We will cooperate in the greening of the city, the preservation of good scenery and culture, and conduct business activities that will enable the citizens living there to lead comfortable lives in harmony with the natural environment.

- 5) We will practice the 2Rs, which are "Reduce" to reduce the amount of waste and "Reuse" to use repeatedly, as well as "Separate and Recycle" and "Renewable" to use renewable resources such as plant-derived materials, and will conduct business activities to reduce the environmental impact of waste by ensuring proper disposal. We will conduct our business activities in such a way as to minimize the environmental impact of waste by practicing "Renewable," which means using renewable resources such as plant-derived materials, and by ensuring proper disposal of waste.
- (6) As a business operator, we will actively conduct environmental education and cooperate with other entities in local environmental conservation activities and measures implemented by the City.

(3) Environmental Considerations of the City

- (1) The city, citizens, and businesses will work together to promote environmental conservation by formulating a plan for environmental conservation and implementing measures and initiatives under the plan.
As one of the largest business offices in the city, we will take the initiative in implementing initiatives to reduce environmental burdens, such as resource saving, energy saving, consideration for the natural environment, reduction of waste generation, reuse, sorting and recycling, etc., with careful consideration of the details of each business operation.
- (iii) Consideration will be given to the environment when implementing public works projects.
- (4) We will ensure that citizens and businesses have opportunities to learn about environmental conservation, promote "human resource development" that will play a central role in environmental conservation activities, and create a "mechanism" for a wide range of entities to cooperate in environmental conservation activities.
- (5) We will strive to support the development of technologies related to environmental conservation and the development and promotion of environment-related industries.

<Column> Kyoto, the World's City of Beautification: Citizens' General Action for City Beautification



The Kyoto City Beautification Action Committee has been leading the "Kyoto City Beautification Action" since 1998, calling for participation of citizens, volunteer groups, and businesses in order to realize "Kyoto, the most beautiful city in the world."

In addition, voluntary cleanup activities are conducted in public places such as roads, parks, and rivers. The program provides citizens and organizations with support such as garbage bags and rental of cleaning equipment.

We are providing support.

<Column> DO YOU KYOTO?day



(Adopted at the Third Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) came into effect in February 2005.

In honor of the 16th, we have designated the 16th of each month as "**DO YOU KYOTO Day** (day to do something good for the environment) to

promote the use of public transportation, energy conservation, and other environmentally friendly activities.

Chapter 5. Promoting the Plan

1 Basic Approach to Plan Promotion

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the plan and its steady promotion, it is important to periodically monitor and evaluate the status of achievement of long-term goals and basic measures and the status of efforts, and to continuously conduct appropriate reviews.

Based on this, the progress of this plan will be managed by utilizing the PDCA cycle based on the concept of environmental management.

2 Promotion Structure of the Plan

Every year, the city grasps the progress of this plan by using environmental indicators, inspects and evaluates it, and reports to the Kyoto City Environmental Council to receive opinions and recommendations for the future promotion of the plan. After compiling the opinions and recommendations, the city will report the contents to the Kyoto City Environmental Council based on Article 8 of the Kyoto City Basic Environmental Ordinance.

The City will announce the results in its annual report and on the City's website.

3 Plan Progress Management

The following are the details of this plan's progress management.

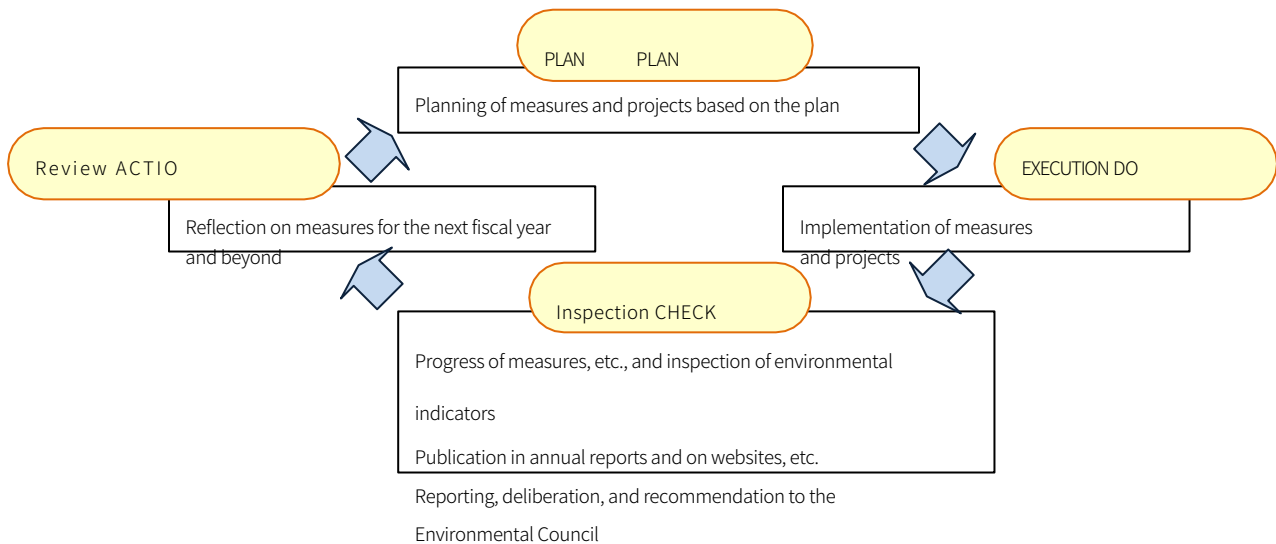
(1) Inspection and evaluation of progress

We will inspect and evaluate the progress of this plan by surveying citizens and using the latest figures for environmental indicators.

(2) Review of inspection and evaluation results

Based on the progress and evaluation results of the plan, as well as the opinions and recommendations of the Kyoto City Environmental Council, the relevant departments, etc. will consider implementation of new projects, review of existing projects, or improvement of specific measures and actions.

In addition, for accurate inspection and evaluation of the progress of the plan, environmental indicators will be reviewed after the plan is formulated, including the adoption of new environmental indicators and the setting of new or revised target values, as appropriate.



[Materials section].

1 Plans, etc. related to Kyoto City Basic Environmental Plan

Kyoto City Basic Plan

name	Department in charge
Fly into the Future! Kyoto Plan 2025	General Planning Bureau, Office of the Mayor

Individual plans for the environmental sector

name	Department in charge
Kyoto City Global Warming Prevention Plan	Office of Global Warming Countermeasures, Environmental Policy Bureau
Kyoto Biomass Industrial City Concept	
Kyoto City Biodiversity Plan	Environmental Management Division, Environmental Planning Department, Environmental Policy Bureau
Kyoto City Basic Guidelines for Environmental Education and Learning	Environmental Policy Bureau, Environmental Planning Department, Environmental Affairs Division
Kyoto City Basic Plan for the Promotion of a Recycling-Oriented Society	Waste Reduction Promotion Division, Recycling-oriented Society Promotion Department, Environmental Policy Bureau
Kyoto City Industrial Waste Disposal Guidance Guidelines	Waste Guidance Division, Recycling-oriented Society Promotion Department, Environmental Policy Bureau

Kyoto City Environmental Preservation Standards

name	Department in charge
Kyoto City Environmental Preservation Standards	Environmental Guidance Division, Environmental Planning Department, Environmental Policy Bureau

Other related plans

name	Department in charge
Kyoto City Resilience Strategy	Office of General Policy, Bureau of General Planning
Kyoto Tourism Promotion Plan	Tourism MICE Promotion Office, Industry and Tourism Bureau
Kyoto City Basic Policy on Agriculture and Forestry Administration	Agriculture and Forestry Planning Division, Agriculture and Forestry Promotion Office, Industry and Tourism Bureau
Kyoto City Forest Development Plan	Forestry Promotion Division, Agriculture and Forestry Promotion Office, Industry and Tourism Bureau
Kyoto City Urban Planning Master Plan	Urban Planning Division, Urban Planning Department, City Planning Bureau
Kyoto City Landscape Plan	Landscape Policy Division, Urban Landscape

	Department, City Planning Bureau
Comprehensive Transportation Strategy for "Walking City Kyoto"	City Planning Bureau, Walking Town Kyoto Promotion Office
Kyoto City Housing Master Plan	Housing Policy Division, Housing Office, City Planning Department
Kyoto New Bicycle Project	Bicycle Policy Promotion Bureau of Construction
Kyoto City Green Basic Plan	Construction Bureau, City Planning and Development
Kyoto City Water Symbiosis Plan	River Improvement Division, Civil Engineering Management Department, Bureau of Construction Planning Sewerage Department, Water and Sewerage Bureau
Kyoto City Sewerage Master Plan	Planning Sewerage Department, Water and Sewerage Bureau

Organization and plan names are as of March 2021.

2 Kyoto City Basic Environmental Ordinance (Extract)

<Preamble>

Since the birth of mankind on this earth, we have enjoyed the blessings of nature, such as air, water, earth, and living creatures, in a delicate balance. In the midst of nature's abundance of lush green mountains and clear streams, Kyoto's predecessors have created a superior culture and formed atmospheric urban landscapes that attract people from all over the world.

However, with the progress of urbanization and changes in lifestyles, various effects on our immediate environment have emerged, such as the manifestation of pollution peculiar to urban life. Furthermore, human activities involving mass production, mass consumption, and mass disposal, mainly in developed countries, have directly or indirectly increased the burden on the environment, and the effects have exceeded the resilience of nature, threatening the global environment, which is the basis for the survival of all living things, including present and future human beings.

A healthy and bountiful environment is irreplaceable for all life on earth, and all people have the right to enjoy that environment and the responsibility to preserve it and pass it on to future generations.

Based on this recognition, this ordinance is enacted with the determination to realize a city where sustainable development with less burden on the environment is possible through the efforts of the city, businesses, citizens, and visitors to the city to conserve the environment from their respective standpoints.

(Basic Philosophy)

Article 3. Environmental preservation shall be based on the following basic principles

- (1) The environment must be properly preserved so that present and future citizens can enjoy the blessings of a healthy and bountiful environment, which is indispensable for a healthy and cultural life, and so that the environment can be maintained in the future.
- (2) (2) Environmental preservation shall be carried out comprehensively and systematically with the aim of realizing a city that can develop sustainably with less burden on the environment, and with the aim of preventing any obstacles to environmental preservation based on the fullness of scientific knowledge.
- (3) The City, business operators and citizens must understand the importance of environmental preservation, give sufficient consideration to environmental preservation, and participate and cooperate in activities related to environmental preservation in the course of all activities.
- (4) The preservation of the environment must be promoted in a way that makes the most of the characteristics of Kyoto's environment, which has created an excellent culture in the midst of its blessed nature.
- (5) The preservation of the global environment must be recognized as a common challenge by the city, businesses, and citizens, and actively promoted by reflecting this recognition in policies, business activities, and daily life.

(Basic Environmental Plan)

Article 9 The mayor shall establish a basic plan for environmental conservation (hereinafter referred to as the "basic environmental plan") in order to promote measures for environmental conservation in a comprehensive and systematic manner in accordance with the natural and social conditions of the city. The mayor shall establish a basic plan for environmental conservation (hereinafter referred to as the "Basic Environmental Plan") in order to comprehensively and systematically promote measures for environmental conservation in accordance with the natural and social conditions of the city.

(2) The basic environmental plan shall provide for the matters listed in the following items

- (1) Long-term goals for environmental preservation
- (2) Outline of measures in individual fields related to the preservation of the environment
- (3) Guidelines for Environmental Conservation Considerations
- (4) Other important matters related to environmental preservation

3 In establishing the basic environmental plan, the mayor shall hear the opinions of the Kyoto City Environmental Council (hereinafter referred to as "the Council") and take necessary measures to appropriately reflect the opinions of business operators and citizens.(3) In formulating the Kyoto City Environmental Basic Plan, the mayor shall hear the opinions of the Kyoto City Environmental Council (hereinafter referred to as "the Council") and shall take necessary measures to appropriately reflect the opinions of business operators and citizens.

(Omitted below.)

(Consistency with the Basic Environmental Plan and other measures)

Article 10. In formulating or implementing policies, the City shall ensure consistency with the Basic Environmental Plan.

3 Progress of the Study

<Planning

Date held	Conference name, etc.	Contents
March 27, 2015	commission of inquiry (enquiry)	<Advisory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision of the Kyoto City Basic Environmental Plan
May 7, 2015	investigative commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to proceed with the Environment Basic Plan Revision Study Subcommittee Basic Approach and Direction of Plan Revision
August 5, 2015	commission of inquiry (enquiry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision of the Basic Environmental Plan (Interim Report)
August 5, 2015	investigative commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall Structure of the Revised Plan Long-term goals and basic measures of the revised plan Hearing Citizens' Opinions
August 22, 2015	workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our Dream of Kyoto's Environment (For elementary and junior high school students)
August 29, 2015	workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toward the realization of Kyoto's environment as envisioned by children (for the general public)
October 6, 2015	investigative commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening to Citizens' Opinions and Reflecting Them in the Plan About Environmental Indicators About the Environmental Consideration Guidelines Progress Management Draft Outline of the Basic Environmental Plan
November 24, 2015	investigative commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision of the Basic Environmental Plan (Draft Report)
December 3, 2015	commission of inquiry (enquiry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision of the Basic Environmental Plan (Draft Report)
December 16, 2015	report	<Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision of the Kyoto City Basic Environmental Plan
December 25, 2015~ January 29, 2016	Citizens' Opinion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens on the Kyoto City Basic Environmental Plan (Revised Draft) Call for Opinions
March 2016	Revision (Formulation)	

<Partial revision (mid-term review)

Date held	Conference name, etc.	Contents
January 31, 2019	investigative commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interim Review of the Basic Environmental Plan
July 30, 2018	commission of inquiry (enquiry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interim Review of the Basic Environmental Plan (Report)
September 12, 2018	investigative commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interim Review of the Basic Environmental Plan
January 21, 2020	commission of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of deliberations by the Study Group, etc. (Report)

	inquiry (enquiry)	
January 30, 2020	investigative commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Review of the Basic Environmental Plan (Draft) • Review of Environmental Indicators for Long-term Objective 4 of the Basic Environmental Plan About
July 16, 2020	investigative commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Review of the Basic Environmental Plan (Draft)
August 27, 2020	commission of inquiry (enquiry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of deliberations by the Study Group, etc. (Report)
October 26, 2020	investigative commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Review of the Basic Environmental Plan (Draft)
November 12, 2020	commission of inquiry (enquiry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Review of the Basic Environmental Plan (Draft) (Report)
March 2021	partial revision	

4 List of Kyoto City Environmental Council Members

Kyoto City Environmental Council Member List

As of March 2021

name	name	service	Position	Name	etc.
pattern of diagonal stripes	field	Member of the Kyoto Municipal Suzaku Daishi Elementary School Principal Citizens' Recruitment Committee			
Miho	Haru	Chairman of the Editorial Board and member of the Citizens' Public Commission, The Kyoto Shimibun, Inc.			
pond	this	Associate Professor, Department of Environmental Health Science, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Kyoto University Professor, Graduate School of Law, Osaka University			
fragrance		Representative of Souk Sousei Office			
stone	river	Standing Committee Member, Kyoto City Regional Women's Federation Vice President, Kyoto City Health Council Federation			
Ishikawa	Ichiro	Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University, Professor by Special Appointment, School of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University			
~	plain	Executive Committee Member, Japan Trade Union Confederation, Kyoto Prefectural Federation of Trade Unions Professor, Faculty of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University			
Japanese dock (plant) (Rumex japonicus)	elegance	Assistant Professor, Field Science Education and Research Center, Kyoto University Associate Professor, Faculty of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University			
upper reaches of a river	rice field	Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University			
Kay	pronoun or suffix	Executive Director, Climate Network, a non-profit organization			
used in reference to an older brother or older woman		Associate Professor, Graduate School of Human and Social System Sciences, Osaka Prefecture University Director, Kyoto Prefectural Government Department of Citizens Environment			
Okubo	Japanese Judas tree (Cercidiphyllum japonicum)	Director, Kyoto District Meteorological Observatory			
child	Shoko	Director, Industrial Promotion Department, Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry			
large island	Island	Professor Emeritus, University of Shiga Prefecture			
Shoko Oshima	Rumiko Ozaki	Chairman, Environment Committee, Kyoto Industrial Association, Kyoto, Japan Representative, Field Society			
tail	Rumiko	lawyer			
Rumiko	Oda	Director, Kyoto Medical Association Emeritus			
Oda	Oda	Professor, Kyoto University			
Hideo Oda	Hideo Oda	Professor, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Kyoto University Professor Emeritus, Kyoto Seika University			
Oban	Obata	Associate Professor, Department of International Tourism, Heian Jogakuin College Professor, Primate Research Institute, Kyoto University			
Nori	Nori	Business Department Manager, Kyoto Living Newspaper Co.			
male	Nori	Vice President, Kyoto Federation of Small Business Association, Kyoto Prefecture Vice President, Kyoto Federation of Small Business Women's Association			
marbled rockfish (Sebastes marmoratus)	Norihara				
Norio Mikio Hung Kamigami	Norio Mikio Hung Kamigami				
Tatsu Tatsuya Konoue	Tatsu Tatsuya Konoue				
Japanese cedar (Cryptomeria japonica)	Japanese cedar (Cryptomeria japonica D.D.)				
Takashi Shin	Takashi Shin				
Saka-no-kami	na				
cherry tree	well				
Ryo	Ryo				
salt	road				
Shoji	Hiroshi				
rice field (usu. small)	rice field (usu. small)				
Ken Taura Akira	Ken Taura Akira				

(○=Chairman, in alphabetical order, titles omitted)

List of Members of the Environment Basic Plan Evaluation Study Subcommittee

As of March 2021

he	name	service	Position	Name	etc.
pattern of diagonal stripes	West Okayama	Principal, Suzaku No.4 Elementary School, Kyoto			
field	field				
Okubo (area of benevolence)	Okubo (area of benevolence)	Professor, Osaka University Graduate School of Law			
of Tokyo	of Tokyo				
bridge	bridge				
Hashimoto	Hashimoto				
(in the ancient Chinese army)	(in the ancient Chinese army)				
march (approx. 12.2 km)	march (approx. 12.2 km)				
Mountain	Mountain				
face down	face down				
Kouji Fushimi	Kouji Fushimi				
forest	forest				
large island	large island	Representative of Souk Sousei Office			
forest	forest				
Sachi	Sachi				
Tomi	Tomi				

(○=Chairpersons of the subcommittees, in alphabetical order, titles omitted)

「DO YOU KYOTO?」どうして

then

どうゆうこと?

平成9年に京都で採択された京都議定書にあなただけ
Named at the Kyoto Protocol adopted in Kyoto in 1997
 「環境にいいことしていませんか?」
Are you doing something good for the environment?
 という意味の合言葉です。
environment?"

This is a watchword meaning "the best of the best".

例えば、こんなことから始めてみませんか?
example, why not start with something like this?

公共交通の利用
Use of public transportation
 (ノーマイカーなど)
(e.g., no car)



節電
Save electricity
 (ライトダウンなど)
(e.g., light down)



ゴミの減量
Waste reduction
 (マイバッグの使用など)
(e.g., use your own bags)



毎月16日は「DO YOU KYOTO? Day」です。
on the 16th of every month in Kyoto for the environment.

