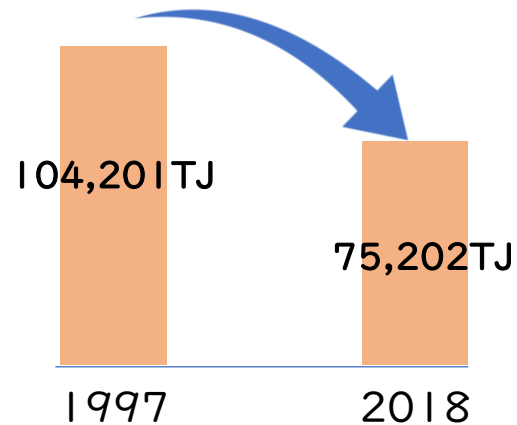


# 【京都市のこれまでの取組成果✓】 Kyoto City's Achievements ✓

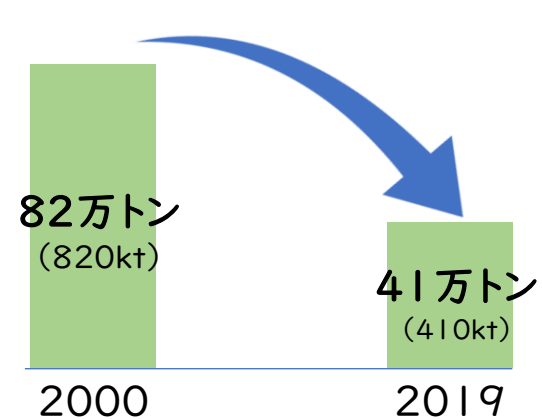
**エネルギー消費量：  
ピーク時から28%削減！**

Energy consumption reduced  
by 28% from peak time!



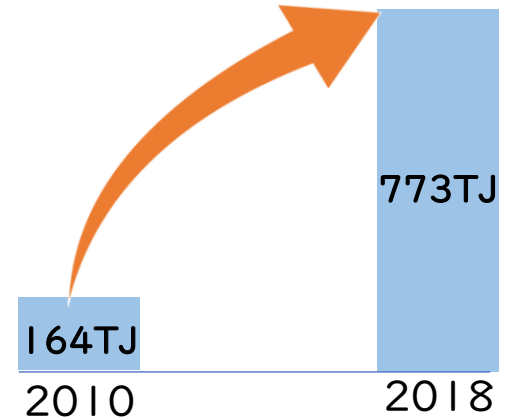
**ごみ量：ピーク時から半減！  
19年連続減少！**

Waste cut in half from the peak!  
Decreased for 19 consecutive years



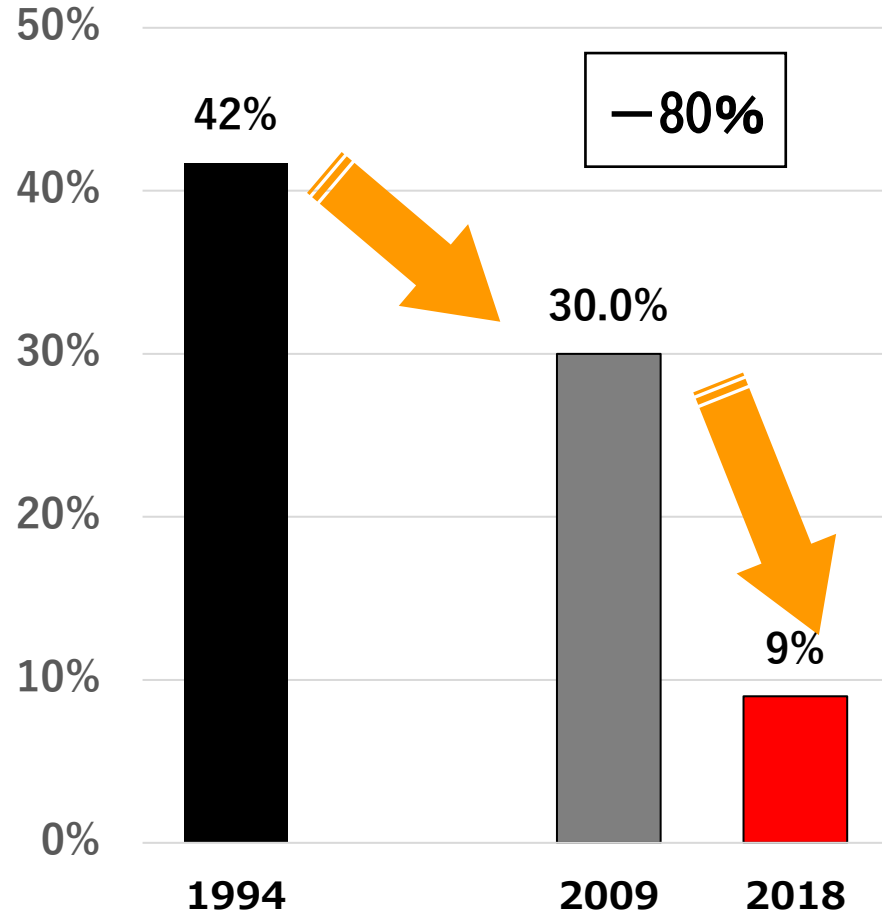
**再エネ：  
2010年から4.7倍！**

Renewable energy output increased  
by 4.7 times

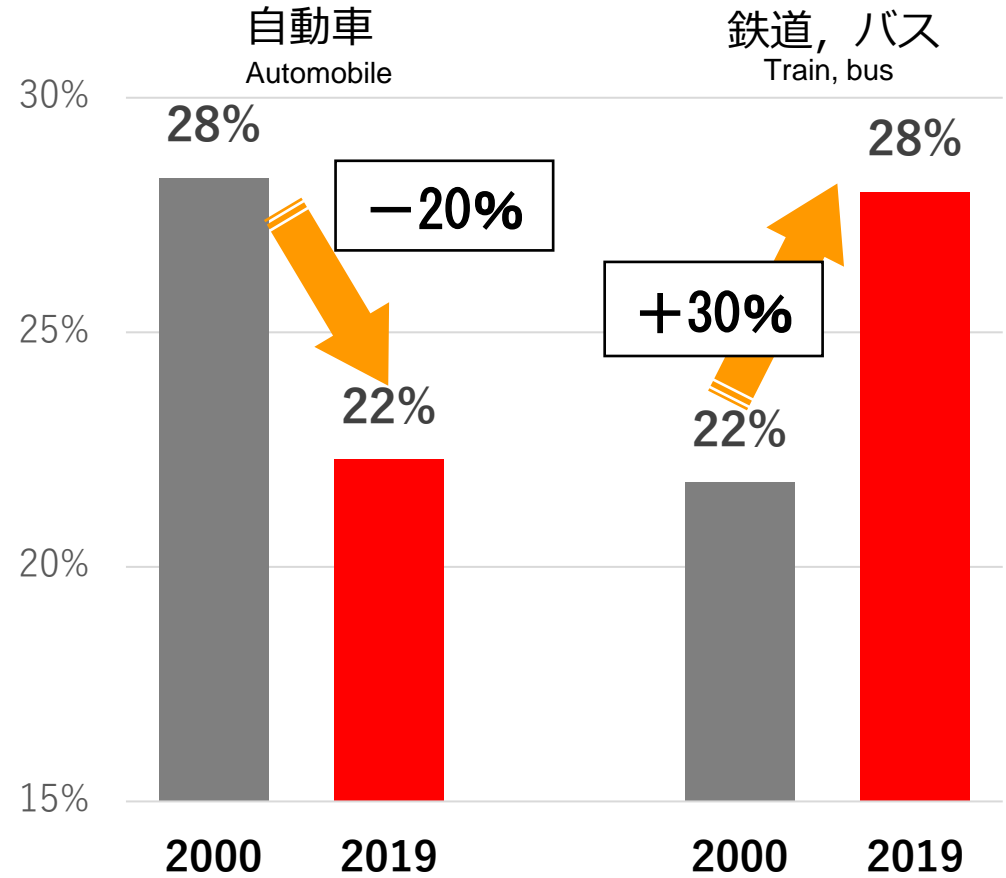


# 【京都市のこれまでの取組成果】 Kyoto City's Achievements

## マイカーで京都を訪れる人の割合 Ratio of visitors to Kyoto by car



## 交通手段分担率 Allocation of means of transportation



2050年  
CO<sub>2</sub>排出量正味

ゼロ



へ！

Toward net-zero CO<sub>2</sub> emission by 2050

日本では Movement in Japan

京都市のゼロ宣言以降、170以上の自治体に拡大  
(人口の65%, 8,206万人)

Since the zero declaration of Kyoto City, it has expanded to more than 170 local governments.

(64% of the population, 80.13 million)

→ **菅首相「2050年ゼロ」を表明**

Prime Minister Suga announces net-zero emission in 2050

京都市では Kyoto City's challenge to jointly achieve 1.5 °C

- **2050年ゼロを条例に明記!** (改正議案審議中)  
Specify net-zero emission by 2050 in the ordinance
- **取組を強化!** Strengthen countermeasures
  - **新築建築物への再エネ設置義務の拡大**  
Expansion of RE installation obligation
  - **大規模事業者のエネルギー消費量等の報告義務を拡大し、中規模事業者の報告制度を新設**  
Expanded the scope of reporting obligations such as energy consumption and established a reporting system for medium-sized businesses
  - **観光旅行者による取組の促進(京都産農産物の優先消費など)**  
Promotion of efforts by tourists (Priority consumption of Kyoto agricultural products, etc.)

など etc.