

*Flying into the future!*

Digest  
Version

# Miyako Plan

The Master Plan of Kyoto City

2011-2020



Kyoto City



# Flying into the future!

## Formulation of the Miyako Plan

### The Master Plan of Kyoto City

All the citizens of Kyoto are passionate and proud of their city and have many hopes and dreams for it. The city development new selected master plan, formulated through discussions held during council meetings, firmly captures the citizens' heartfelt desires. At the moment, we are facing significant changes that we have never experienced before, such as a declining population, an aging population combined with a diminishing number of children, as well as accelerated global warming, etc.

As we are in an age of such uncertainty, the public administration should strongly share with the citizens the strategy for the achievement of an ideal Kyoto, as well as the actions required during a time of difficulty.

Therefore, citizens were thoroughly involved in the formulation of this plan. After overall evaluation of the first stage master plan, up and coming young scholars researched from the grass roots level what would constitute a suitable master plan in this age of autonomous local government and questionnaires were completed by 12,000 citizens. During the early stage of the formulation process, we received many opinions and proposals from citizens.

During "The Builders of Kyoto/Youth Conference U35," we received proposals based on the perspectives of young people who love Kyoto; through their zealous efforts, they also collected the opinions of a number of citizens. Also, after providing an explanation, we asked the regional committees responsible for the formulation of the master plan, as well as the related groups and administrative agencies (the combined total of the related groups and administrative agencies exceeded 170) for their opinions.

We considered all the feedback received from the "Kyoto City Master Plan Committee" that included Chairman Kazuo Oike, as well as 70 other members from all social spheres and walks of life who, for more than a year, held deliberate discussions concerning the pursuit of strategic situations and future orientation.

I wish to sincerely thank all who participated in the formulation of the master plan.

Mayor, Kyoto City  
**Daisaku Kadokawa**



he new master plan compiled as described above is truly a “combined effort plan” through the cooperation of the citizens, who are the key participants, and the administration, they shared together their hopes and dreams, sense of crises, and feelings of responsibility. It is not just to describe the basic policies for each policy field but also to emphasize Kyoto’s strengths and future vision in keeping with Kyoto’s urban character. The major emphasis was to work on a strategy able to achieve this; furthermore, “the strategic plan” was to establish a broad outline for the administration management that will become the foundation for the advancement of the master plan.

Now the time has come to start building Kyoto’s future. The plan required the knowledge, wisdom, and effort of the citizens, as well as the administration; we desired each individual’s voice to be heard and to firmly understand their hopes for the future. It was vital that we obtained this, and so now, we must achieve it.

It can be said that this plan is Kyoto’s strategy for growth over the next 10 years in line with the perceived current state of affairs, which is an era of significant change throughout society. At the same time, it is a scenario of the future showing a way ahead that we must walk with hope and courage.

I am determined! This scenario we hold in our hands will build a Kyoto with a charm that is tangible; the staff will work to protect our citizens’ “current” lives, while working together with our citizens. The basic point being that our residents in 50 years or even 100 years will say, “I am so happy that Kyoto is in Japan” and “I am really happy that I live in Kyoto.”

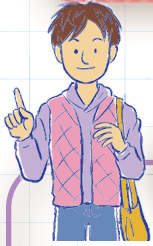
Flying into the future! Let’s make a significant contribution by participating and working together using “Kyoto’s power,” developing this Kyoto during this age of autonomous local government.



# Flying in to the future!

## Composition of the Miyako Plan

(The Master Plan of Kyoto City)



### Plan Orientation

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- The second stage of the master plan as based on the master concept of Kyoto city (The target period is 10 years from 2011.)
- It is not merely the "administration's plan," it is for both the administration and the citizens to jointly work together, "combined effort plan."
- The policy priorities are clarified to direct our path "strategic plan."



### The plan's context

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To formulate the second stage of the master plan the social and economic situation should be especially noted.

- ①An aging population combined with a declining number of children.
- ②Accelerated global warming.
- ③Development of globalization.
- ④The poor economic growth and the severe Kyoto City financial situation.



### The Principle of City Management

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Ideas are foundational in the development of Kyoto City's municipal policies over the next 10 years.

**With citizen interests at heart, local government in participation and cooperation with the people, pioneering a new era of autonomous municipal management**



### Broad Outline of Administration Management

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Administration management policies that are the foundational ideas for the development of the master plan



### Kyoto's vision

Based on the principle of city management for the city 10 years from now. These six visions are closely interconnected,



### Implementation of the Plan

Promotion and review of the plan for achieving the goals and the coordination between the state and regional municipalities





"What is "Flying into the future, Miyako Plan"? We will find out over the subsequent pages."

## of the future

Page  
07

the following points are our vision  
each one affecting the others.

environment  
living  
ntal symbiosis  
bon city"

Traditions and wisdom are made use of  
and prosperous living is supported

"Kyoto: A city that cultivates industry  
that increasingly contributes to  
the environment and society"

Everyone can learn and develop  
together and young people  
who bear the future can grow

"Kyoto: A city of learning"

and enthusiasmand  
and community.

ue work-life balance  
hieved"



## Priority strategies

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Policies to achieve Kyoto's vision of the future

The citizens together achieving a transformed life and city

"Strategy to build a low-carbon,  
resource-circulating city"

Prioritizing people and public transportation

"Strategy to build pedestrian friendly Kyoto"

The refined reputation and charm of historic Kyoto transcending borders

"Strategy to create a historical and  
culturally rich city"

Making the most of our unique resources and existing infrastructure

"Strategy to build a unique and vibrant city"

Globally appealing

"Tourism strategy to pursue the essence  
of travel"

Making the most of Kyoto's knowledge resources and values

"A strategy to create new industry"

Have hopes and dreams

"Strategy to train our future bearers"

Children, parents and the community brimming with joy

"Strategy to raise children together"

Balanced work, life and contributions to society

"Strategy to achieve a genuine  
work-life balance"

Everyone wants to participate

"Strategy to vitalise local communities"

Peace, safety and fulfilment

"Strategy to protect lives and our way of life"



## Policy Structure

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The overall policy structure for the entire city is briefly shown;  
the basic plan for each field as formulated by each department and  
the operating policies settled on for each year.

### Enriching

1 Environment 2 Human rights and gender equality  
3 Growth and participation of youth 4 Civic life and community  
5 Secure civic life 6 Culture 7 Sport

### Vitalisation

8 Commerce and industry 9 Tourism 10 Agriculture and forestry  
11 Universities 12 Internationalisation

### Wellbeing

13 Parental care support 14 Welfare for the disabled  
15 Community welfare and services 16 Welfare for the elderly  
17 Health and medical care 18 Formal Education 19 Continued learning

### Landscape

20 Pedestrian friendly city 21 Land utilisation and functional city layout  
22 Scenery 23 Buildings 24 Housing 25 Roads and greenery  
26 Fire and disaster prevention 27 Running water

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policies aimed at  
operation between  
ities.

The Master Plan of Kyoto City Committee Members List

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Flying into the future! Miyako plan  
(the master plan for the Kyoto city) formulation system

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Flying into the future! Miyako plan  
(the master plan for the Kyoto city) process of formulation

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# Plan Orientation



"What kind of plan?"

"This is going to be the basic plan for the city development for the next 10 years from 2011. What Kyoto's future will appear like and the strategy to achieve it has been set for us and the city's administration to aim towards."

- The second stage of the master plan as based on the master concept of Kyoto. (The target period is for 10 years from 2011.)
- It is not merely the "administration's plan," it is for both the administration and the citizens to jointly work together, "combined effort plan."
- The policy priorities are clarified to direct our path, "strategic plan."

## System of the comprehensive planning for Kyoto City

The City Doctrine (The Ideals of Kyoto City)  
**Declaration of Kyoto as a city open to the free exchange of world cultures**  
 Approved and declared on October 15, 1978, by the City Council

Basic Policies of the Kyoto City Government  
**The Master concept of Kyoto City (The Grand Vision)**  
 Long-term plan that conceptually outlines the principles of the development of Kyoto city in the 21<sup>st</sup> century  
 2001-2025  
 Adopted on December 17, 1999, as a resolution of the city assembly based on article 2 of the Local Autonomy Law

Plan of each section

### Master Plan of Kyoto City

Plan to show principle policies of the whole city for embodiment of the master concept of Kyoto city

**Stage 1**  
 <2001-2010>

**Flying into the future! Miyako plan (the master plan of Kyoto city) (Stage 2)**  
 <2011-2020>

Adopted on December 10, 2010, as a resolution of the city council based on article 2 of the Ordinance on City Assembly Resolution

Plans of each ward

### The Master Plan of Ward

Guidance for attractive district making use of characteristics in each ward based on the master concept of Kyoto city

**Stage 1**  
 <2001-2010>

**Stage 2**  
 <2011-2020>  
 Adopted in January 2011

### Execution plan

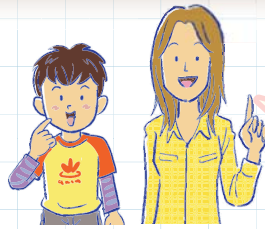
Plan to promote the outline of the priority strategies and administration management

### Plan According to Each Field

Plan to promote the approach for each policy field

# The plan's context

"What is happening in Kyoto now?"



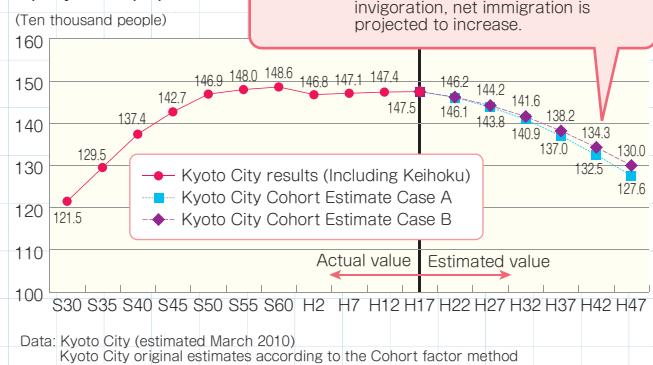
"A declining population, global warming, globalization, and financial matters are all significant issues. It's something we all have to overcome."

## Socioeconomic circumstances that should be especially noted

### Declining population, decreasing birth rate and aging society.

- **Kyoto City population entering a declining phase**  
From 2010, 1.465 million people declining to 1.41 - 1.42 million people in 2020, with the population expected to decline even further to 1.27 - 1.3 million people in 2035.
- **A declining birth rate trend that continues into the future**  
The total fertility rate recovered from 1.11 in 2005 to 1.19 in 2008; however, expectations are that the situation will continue to be grim (Japan 1.37 and Kyoto Prefecture 1.22).
- **Additionally, the increase in society's age and singles**  
The population rate of aging is expected to rise from 23% in 2010 to 28% in 2020. Single person households are at 40% of all households in 2010.
- **Progression of the strategy to prevent a declining population**  
It is necessary to halt a declining population in Kyoto by developing policies that make the city more attractive, such as promoting industry and maintaining a rich and varied education, as well as a healthy environment for nurturing children.
- **A paradigm shift that foresees a declining birth rate and a growing number of elderly people**  
A socioeconomic system and lifestyle that foresees a population trend with a declining birth rate and an increasing growing proportion of elderly people, so paradigm shift (shifting the stereotype) in various fields is necessary.

### Kyoto city's projected population



Year 2035

- Case A** 1.276 million people (87% of 2005)  
The net migration rate (population's social increasing and decreasing trends) is fixed according to the results from 2000-2005.
- Case B** 1.3 million people (88% of 2005)  
Due to housing supply and industry invigoration, net immigration is projected to increase.

### Accelerated Global Warming

- **Global movement towards a low-carbon society**  
It is necessary to decrease the amount of greenhouse gas emissions by half for the whole world by 2050 (By 2020 the developed nations must decrease by in excess of 25% and by 80% in 2050).
- **Kyoto City developing a pioneering approach**  
Kyoto city's greenhouse gas emissions, when comparing, have declined in 2008 by 11.6% with the base year 1990.
- **Development of a low-carbon city in cooperation with citizens and entrepreneurs**  
The transformation of Kyoto's economic and social structure is pressing; therefore, it is necessary to develop policies that establish a low-carbon Kyoto and that each citizen embraces a sense of crises. It is important that the community unite to develop industries and a low-carbon community.

### Advances in Globalization

- **Intimately connected with the world**  
Through the development and progress in transportation and ICT (information-communication technology), people, things and information are interchanging at a world scale. The speed of the influence that world events are having on the city and region is accelerating.
- **Globalized Kyoto**  
In all policy fields from cultural art, economy, tourism, science and research, etc., further internationalization is aimed at, making the best use of the city's characteristics, as well as Kyoto's potential on the international society is also necessary.

### Low Economic Growth and Kyoto's Severe Financial Situation

- **Severe Japanese economic situation**  
Reduced international competitiveness as the deflationary trend continues is a structural issue throughout the entire Japanese society and economy.
- **The changing industrial structure in Kyoto**  
Due to lifestyle changes, the traditional industries have decreased while the service and welfare industries have grown.
- **Creation of original industries in Kyoto**  
To create an international competitive edge it is necessary to promote the evolution of existing industries, develop original industries, and nurture them.
- **Weak Kyoto City financial base**  
The income received through municipal taxes per citizen is less than other designated cities and so depend on tax allocations to local government.
- **In addition, a financial picture that is increasingly serious**  
Since the country's threefold changes, the tax money allocated to local governments has been reduced. On the other hand, though the progression of the declining birth rate and growing proportion of elderly people has increased, the obligatory expenditures include expenditures relating to social welfare have increased.
- **Even with a severe forecast Kyoto's future is being built step by step**  
This financial plan is responsible for Kyoto's vision for the future. It is therefore necessary to execute a policy truly required for the next 10 years.

### The general fiscal earnings from municipal taxes and the change in expenditure related to social welfare

