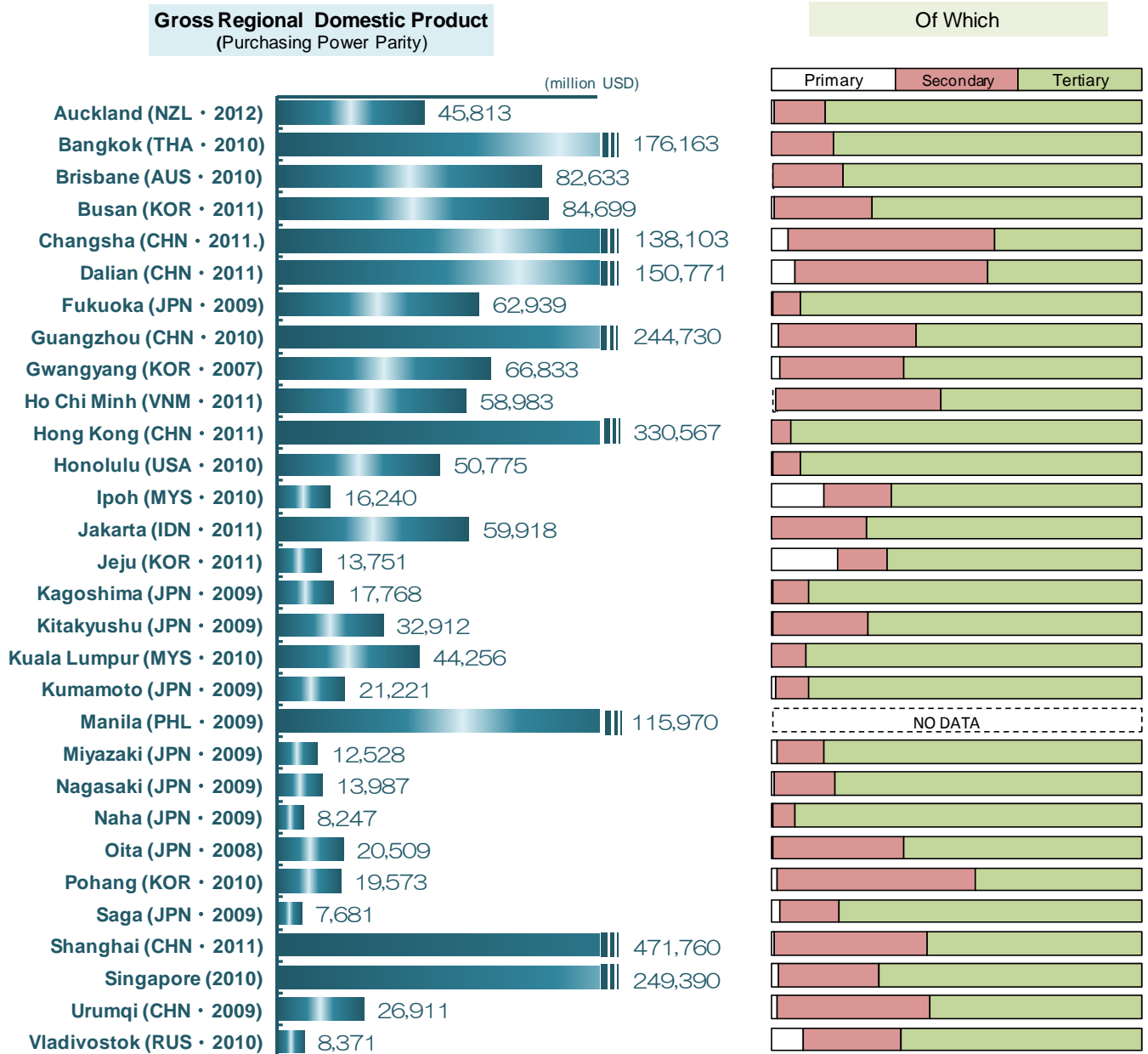




## Data 2; Economic activities



Cities in China and other cities including Busan Metropolitan City, Brisbane City, and Jakarta Capital City Government have a large GRDP (based on purchasing power parity). Those cities with a large GRDP tend to have a high ratio of secondary industries, but Hong Kong Special Administrative Region has a high ratio of tertiary industries. Furthermore, while the ratio of primary industries is overall low, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Ipoh City and Vladivostok City etc. tend to have high ratios compared with other cities.

\* Purchasing power parity: A measure that evens out the purchasing power of different currencies by excluding differences in price levels between nations. This allows for objective comparisons that are free from the influence of short-term rate fluctuations.

\* Estimate based on 2011 purchasing power parity (IMF)

Source: Official values and statistics etc. provided by each city (local currencies calculated based on the average dollar rate for 2012)

\* Estimate for Manila calculated using GDP per person for 2010 × 2007 population figures; estimate for Vladivostok calculated using GDP per person for 2010 × 2012 population figures

\* Data for Auckland, Brisbane and Honolulu includes surrounding municipalities/Data for Vladivostok includes the whole of Primorsky Krai (2010)

**2012 Asian Townscape Awards**  
**Kagoshima, Busan and Hong Kong awarded Grand Prize**

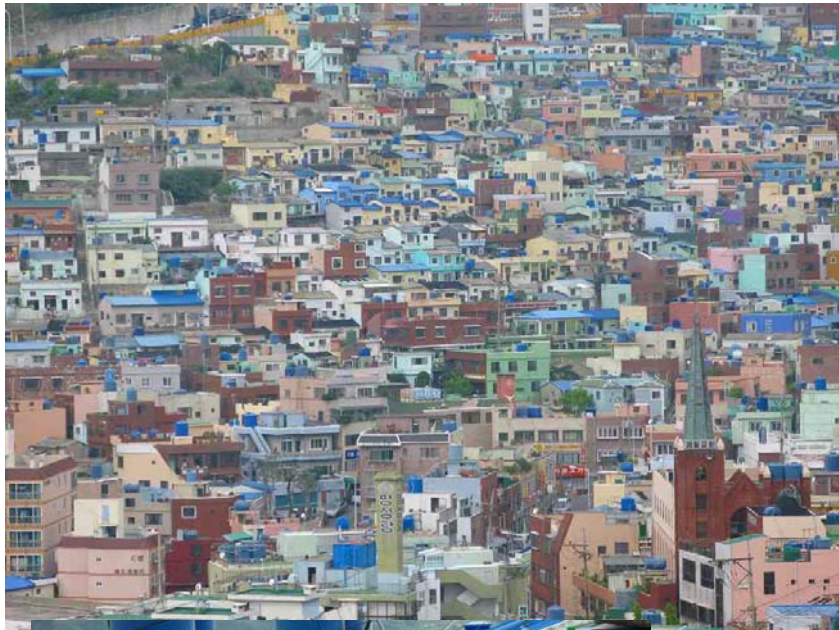


Representatives of cities awarded the grand prize



Making major contributions to greening in cities  
**Kagoshima City Tram Track Turf - laying Project (Kagoshima City)**

The award ceremony for the 2012 Asian Townscape Awards (hosted by UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center and others) was held on November 27, 2012. This award, which was established in 2010 to honor outstanding townscapes and urban development in cities throughout Asia, was awarded to noteworthy projects in 9 cities under theme of “Comfortable City and Quality of Life.” Awards were given to 9 groups in Korea, China and Japan, with cities/groups from Asian-Pacific City Summit members Kagoshima City (Japan), Busan Metropolitan City (Korea) and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (China) awarded the grand prize.



**Award-winning members  
and their projects**

**Kagoshima City Tram Track Turf-laying Project  
(Kagoshima City)**

Laying turf along all tram tracks to produce a greenbelt covering the city center, which has created a new townscape, playing a prominent role in mitigating heat through the heat island effect, reducing noise along roads and upgrading urban landscape value.

**GAMCHEON Culture Village  
(Busan Metropolitan City)**

Utilizing rows of richly-colored houses built on tilted phased land and its characteristic historical hillside roads and alleys extending in all directions as a place for cultural and artistic activities, and carrying out urban development through the concepts of “preservation and regeneration.”

**Tseung Kwan O Hospital New Ambulatory Block  
(Hong Kong Special Administrative Region)**

Creating a balanced hospital environment that incorporates the beauty of nature through trees and plants and provides heat insulation, as well as providing people with an improved environment that gives them comfort and aids the recovery process.



City preservation and regeneration that utilizes each city's characteristics  
**GAMCHEON Culture Village (Busan Metropolitan City)**



A harmonious balance between people and nature/the environment  
**Tseung Kwan O Hospital New Ambulatory Block (Hong Kong Special Administrative Region)**

## List of projects received 2012 Asian Townscape Awards Grand Prize

Name of Projects	City/Country
Kagoshima City Tram Track Turf - laying Project	Kagoshima City (Japan)
GAMCHEON Culture Village	Busan Metropolitan City (Republic of Korea)
Tseung Kwan O Hospital New Ambulatory Block	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (People's Republic of China)
No.8 Royal Park	Beijing City (People's Republic of China)
Green Eco-tourism Business for Adaptation of Future Society	Daejeon Metropolitan City (Republic of Korea)
The Urban Core Architectural Landscape Transformation Design of Dongying City	Dongying City (People's Republic of China)
Water Environment Comprehensive Treatment of Tangshan Bay Eco-Town	Tangshan City (People's Republic of China)
Seongbuk-dong Historical Culture District	Seoul Metropolitan City (Republic of Korea)
Kurashiki Bikan Historical Quarter	Kurashiki City (Japan)

### Future Asian-Pacific City Summit Conferences

Date	Name of the Conference	Host City
2013. October 31 - November 2	<b>The 11<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit</b> Theme: Initiatives for Livable City Development - Creating city where citizens can live and work safely and comfortably -	Kumamoto City (Japan)
July 2014 (Scheduled)	<b>The 10<sup>th</sup> Working-Level Conference</b> Theme: Balanced Life and Sustainable Living (Draft)	Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (Kingdom of Thailand)
2015 (Scheduled)	<b>The 12<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit</b> Theme: Youth Policy in the cities (Draft)	Vladivostok City (Russian Federation)

### Message from Asian-Pacific City Summit Secretariat

While the Asian-Pacific City Summit Secretariat has been administered by Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center since 2006, from April 1, 2013 the Secretariat will be under the direct administration of Fukuoka City.

We at Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center wish to express our profound gratitude to all members for their unwavering support over these past seven years.

We will seek to provide ongoing support to Fukuoka City in its efforts to enrich and strengthen Asian-Pacific City Summit, and ask for the continuing cooperation and support of members for many years to come.

★ We welcome information which we can introduce in APCS Press from member cities. Please let us know!

#### ● Asian-Pacific City Summit Member Cities 30 cities /13 countries

Auckland (New Zealand), Bangkok (Thailand), Brisbane (Australia), Busan (Korea), Changsha (China), Dalian (China), Fukuoka (Japan), Guangzhou (China), Gwangyang (Korea), Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam), Hong Kong (China), Honolulu (USA), Ipoh (Malaysia), Jakarta (Indonesia), Jeju Province (Korea), Kagoshima (Japan), Kitakyushu (Japan), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Kumamoto (Japan), Manila (Philippines), Miyazaki (Japan), Nagasaki (Japan), Naha (Japan), Oita (Japan), Pohang (Korea), Saga (Japan), Shanghai (China), Singapore, Urumqi (China), Vladivostok (Russia)

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