

Asian-Pacific City Summit

The 10th Asian-Pacific City Summit

REPORT

English



Pohang City (Republic of Korea)

Thursday, July 26 to Saturday, July 28, 2012

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Greeting by Future Conference Hosts



2013 Mayors' Summit Host City – Kumamoto City (Japan)



2015 Mayors' Summit Host City – Vladivostok City (Russian Federation)



2014 Conference Host Candidate – Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (Kingdom of Thailand)



2014 Conference Candidate – Changsha City (People's Republic of China)



Memorial Tree Planting / Saturday, July 28, 2012



Urban Network Development for Low Carbon Growth
저탄소 녹색성장을 위한 도시 네트워크 개발
July 2012 / Pohang, Korea



I Outline of the Summit

1 Name of the Summit

The 10th Asian-Pacific City Summit

2 Period of the Summit

Thursday, July 26 to Saturday, July 28, 2012

3 Host

Pohang City, Republic of Korea

4 Theme

Main Theme:

"Urban Network Development for Low-carbon Green Growth"

Sub Themes:

"City Renewal Policies through Specialized City Development and Waterfront Development"

"Plans for Economic Cooperation between Cities Based on Environmentally Friendly Green Growth Industries"

"Cases of Outstanding Policies for Low Carbon Green Development in Various Cities"

5 Participants

2 International Organizations, 23 Cities from 10 Countries (About 120 people)

*including observers

International Organizations (2)

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) - Fukuoka, UNEP FI

Member Cities (18)

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (Kingdom of Thailand), Busan Metropolitan City (Republic of Korea), Changsha City (People's Republic of China), Dalian City (People's Republic of China), Fukuoka City (Japan), Guangzhou City (People's Republic of China), Gwangyang City (Republic of Korea), Ipoh City (Malaysia), Jakarta Capital City Government (Republic of Indonesia), Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (Republic of Korea), Kagoshima City (Japan), Kitakyushu City (Japan), Kumamoto City (Japan), Miyazaki City (Japan), Oita City (Japan), Pohang City (Republic of Korea), Singapore (Republic of Singapore), Vladivostok City (Russian Federation)

Observer Cities (5)

Zhanjiang (People's Republic of China), Zhangjiakou (People's Republic of China), Shenzhen (People's Republic of China), Ba Ria Vung Tau (Socialist Republic of Vietnam), General Tinio (Republic of the Philippines)

6 Venue

Philos Hotel, POSCO International Center, Eco Park, and others (Pohang City, Republic of Korea)

7 Language Used

Four Languages (Korean, English, Japanese, Chinese)

8 Program

Thursday, July 26

15:30 ~ 17:45	Dialogue between heads of delegations and Mayor of Pohang
19:00 ~ 21:00	Welcome Reception

Friday, July 27

9:00 ~ 9:25	Opening Ceremony Opening Remark by the Host City Mr. PARK Seung-ho, Mayor of Pohang City Greeting by the Founding City Mr. TAKASHIMA Soichiro, Mayor of Fukuoka City
9:25 ~ 9:40	Guest Presentation "UN-HABITAT's Approach to Green Growth" Mr. Lalith LANKATILLEKE, Senior Human Settlements Officer, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) - Fukuoka
9:40 ~ 9:50	The 10th Asian-Pacific City Summit Agenda
9:50 ~ 10:20	Keynote Speech "Role of a Research University to the Local Community" Dr. KIM Yongmin, Professor and President of POSTECH (Pohang University of Science and Technology)
10:35 ~ 12:15	Presentation by participating cities Ipoh City (Malaysia) "Rainwater harvesting system in Ipoh City" Mr. WONG Kam Lee, Division Chief, Local Authority One Stop Centre Division Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (Republic of Korea) "Development of Circular Eco-trail System" Mr. OH Seung leek, Executive Director, Free International City Bureau Kitakyushu City (Japan) "Urban Policy and Inter-city Cooperation for Low-Carbon Green Growth" Mr. UMEMOTO Kazuhide, Deputy Mayor Fukuoka City (Japan) "Fukuoka City's Approaches Toward Becoming a Green City" Mr. TAKASHIMA Soichiro, Mayor Jakarta Capital City Government (Republic of Indonesia) "Green Growth Development based on Low Carbon City in Jakarta" Mr. Rusman Erwin SAGALA, Head, Conservation and Environment System Division Gwangyang City (Republic of Korea) "Building a City of Low Carbon & Green Growth" Prof. LEE Sung-woong, Mayor

13:15 ~ 14:30	<p>Presentation by participating cities</p> <p>Kumamoto City (Japan) "Moving towards a Low-carbon Kumamoto City" Mr. HARAMOTO Yasuhisa, Executive Director, Environmental Bureau</p> <p>Oita City (Japan) "Measures to Create a Low Carbon Society in Oita City, Japan" Mr. KUGIMIYA Ban, Mayor</p> <p>Vladivostok City (Russian Federation) "Vladivostok's Major Environmental Projects" Mr. Roman Vladimirovich KARMANOV, Vice Mayor</p> <p>Kagoshima City (Japan) "Low-Carbon Policies in Kagoshima City" Mr. MORI Hiroyuki, Mayor</p> <p>Pohang City (Republic of Korea) "Downtown Revitalization Strategies of Pohang" Mr. PARK Seung-ho, Mayor</p>
14:30 ~ 15:10	<p>[Special Session] Recovery of Cities from Disasters</p> <p>Miyazaki City (Japan) "Reconstruction after Foot-and-Mouth Disease" Mr. KANEMARU Kenji, Vice Mayor</p> <p>Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (Kingdom of Thailand) "Bangkok Flood Protection System" Dr. Vallop SUWANDEE, Deputy Governor</p>
15:25 ~ 15:40	<p>Guest Presentation "Why Low Carbon Green Growth?" Mr. SUEYOSHI Takejiro, Special Advisor, UNEP FI (Kagoshima City Environmental Advisor)</p>
15:40 ~ 15:55	Chairperson Comments / Exchanges of Thoughts and Ideas
15:55 ~ 16:00	Adopting Pohang Declaration
16:00 ~ 16:35	<p>Secretariat Report Prof. Ph.D. YASUURA Hiroto, Director-General, Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center</p> <p>2013 The 11th Asian-Pacific City Summit Host City Greeting Mr. KOHYAMA Seishi, Mayor of Kumamoto City</p> <p>2014 Conference Host Candidate Greeting Dr. Vallop SUWANDEE, Deputy Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan Administration</p> <p>2014 Conference Host Candidate Greeting Mr. ZHONG Gang, Vice Mayor of Changsha City</p> <p>2015 The 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit Host City Greeting Mr. Roman Vladimirovich KARMANOV, Vice Mayor of Vladivostok City</p>
16:35 ~ 17:20	Closing Ceremony / Photo Session / Press Conference
18:30 ~ 20:30	Farewell Reception

Saturday, July 28

9:00 ~ 14:30	<p>Site Visit POSCO International Center, Eco Park, etc.</p>
14:30 ~ 15:30	Memorial Tree Planting

II The 10th Asian-Pacific City Summit Agenda



Item 1: Admission of Changsha City, People's Republic of China into the Asian-Pacific City Summit.

Item 2: A Mayors' Summit will be held in 2015, and the host city is Vladivostok City, Russian Federation.

Item 3: The host city for the conference in 2014 will be either Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Kingdom of Thailand or Changsha City, People's Republic of China. Both candidates have expressed their interest in hosting the conference in 2014. The host city will be decided by November 2012 through deliberation in writing.

About item 3 on the agenda:

1. The host city is generally decided at the Mayors' Summit; however, if the host city for the conference in 2014 is decided at the 11th Mayors' Summit in 2013 there will be insufficient preparation time for the host city and therefore, the decision will be made through deliberation in writing by November 2012.
2. Bangkok Metropolitan Administration wishes to hold the Working-level Conference and Changsha City wishes to hold the Mayors' Summit. The decisions regarding which event to be held in 2014 and the host city will be decided through deliberation in writing.

Other:

The covenant of the Asian-Pacific City Summit stipulates that, in principle, the Working-level Conferences are held on the following year of the Mayors' Summits. A Working-level Conference is scheduled to be held in 2016. The secretariat will invite applications to host the 2016 Working-level Conference around December 2012, and the decision will be made at the 11th Mayors' Summit in 2013.

III-1 Opening Ceremony



Opening Remark by the Host City



Mr. PARK Seung-ho
Mayor of Pohang City

It is my pleasure to host the 10th Asian-Pacific City Summit and to see member city mayors and many others attending at the opening ceremony.

Since the Industrial Revolution, the world has seen rapid expansion of economical growth, aggressive mass production that equaled consumption. As a result, we attained abundance in life. However, now we are paying for the past and facing economical crisis globally, deterioration of environment and exhausting available resources.

As a responsible urban manager, we are called to shift a city planning paradigm from extricating growth and exploitation centric one to a new paradigm, of green growth that balances economical and environmental development, which the international community approves.

We are here today for this very reason; helping each other by exchanging ideas and sharing examples of urban development based on low carbon green growth that should meet the need of today's globalization. I expect that this Asian-Pacific City Summit gives us a chance to strengthen partnership by understanding and collaboration and enabling to accumulate helpful data and examples on green growth. I also hope that the conference, as a result, creates synergy for member cities to start developing plans toward accomplishing a sustainable city.

If we, who are here today as members of the summit, pursue the urban development based on low carbon green growth, then we will surely give powerful new breath into the Asia region which in turn develops into an internationally competitive center of the world. Moreover, I firmly believe that we contribute to the world with global hope of building a healthier future.

Greeting by the Founding City



Mr. TAKASHIMA Soichiro
Mayor of Fukuoka City

As the mayor of the founding city of the summit, it is a great honor for me to be here in Pohang at the 10th Asian-Pacific City Summit and to address the opening statement. I would like to congratulate Mayor Seung-Ho Park of the host city for the successful opening of the summit, and to thank the people of Pohang for hosting us.

Today, population increase and rapid urbanization challenge us to solve the environmental burdens we face. In this perspective, the time has come when the value of a city is not measured merely by its economic scale, but also by its sustainable development. The key factor should be how a city continues sustainable growth while maintaining the harmony among nature, its residents, and the city itself.

I am indeed convinced that it is meaningful for us to discuss the theme, "Urban Network Development for Low-carbon Green Growth," at this summit and share each other's successful and advanced programs.

Fukuoka City implements highly advanced environmental technologies such as waste landfill and desalination. In addition, our city has accumulated various urban information and know-how of urban problem solving through exchanges with overseas cities over the years. Fukuoka City hopes that member cities can use our knowledge as reference.

As the founding city of this summit and the location of the secretariat, Fukuoka City will continue to work hard to promote stronger bond among the member cities and further information sharing on the solution of urban problems.

Lastly, I sincerely wish the success of the 10th Asian-Pacific City Summit, further development of participating cities, and the good health of participants and as well as the people of Pohang City.



Mr. Lalith LANKATILLEKE

Senior Human Settlements Officer
United Nations Human Settlements
Programme (UN-HABITAT) Regional
Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) -
Fukuoka

UN-HABITAT's Approach to Green Growth

UN-HABITAT, an agency of United Nations, is mandated by the general assembly for sustainable urban growth and adequate shelter for all. Our main activities include post natural disaster and post conflict rehabilitation programs, urban governance and participating program, poverty reductions especially in urban areas by upgrading slums and improving living conditions of people. The current important issue we are dealing is of climate change mitigation and adaptation.

UN-HABITAT Fukuoka Office (Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific) is responsible for Asia Pacific area and located in Fukuoka City. Fukuoka is a great advocate of sustainable urban development and it is a very green city.

One of the significant factors associated with climate change is demand of energy consumption as the standard of living elevates. Asia and Pacific region is one of the natural disaster prone areas where more than 238 million people currently live in the Low Elevation Coastal Zone, at sea level below 10 meter, making them vulnerable to climate change and possible water rise above sea level.

Adaptation options include climate proofing of urban infrastructure, investing in storm water drainage, early warning systems, to enhance community resilience, upgrading of settlements, and relocation of extremely vulnerable settlements and infrastructure.

While mitigation options include energy efficiency in local government facilities, foresighted transport with infrastructure planning, compact and dense urban patterns to reduce travel distances but enhances infrastructure network.

Responding to climate change, being main contributors to global warming, reduction of greenhouse gas is important for the cities. This requires also lessening vulnerability of citizens. It is important to place the people in the center of the process when moving forward for green cities. United Nations advocates this as "People's Process of Greening Cities."



Mr. SUEYOSHI Takejiro

Special Advisor
UNEP FI
(Kagoshima City Environmental
Advisor)

Why Low Carbon Green Growth?

There is a sense of urgency in today's world we see the change in nature and society as the world faces the tipping point. According to a recent OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) report, we are now experiencing a reverse phenomenon that natural and societal burdens outweigh benefit brought by economic growth. The report also warns that compared to preindustrial times, the climate change will see +3C-6C global rise of temperature by 2100.

IEA (International Energy Agency) suggests if we invest appropriately to control the rise of temperature under +2C, then the benefit will be greater to us. While COP10 (10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties) reports that the cost of biodiversity loss caused by human activities amounts to USD2-4 trillion per year.

In response to this, at United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20), many financial institutions signed that they would invest to protect natural resources. Also the World Bank began 50/50 project campaign targeting nations and corporations.

According to United Nations report, more than half of the world population will be concentrated in urban areas post 2020. Being the largest energy consumer, cities are required to lead energy reduction and aim for resilient and green city by connecting with others. New demarcation of public and private interest becomes very important in the future urban policies. And a future city should materialize sustainable development in economy, society and civic life.

In every way, a reform begins from cities and cities make it possible to reform.



Dr. KIM Yongmin

Professor and President
Pohang University of Science
and Technology

Role of a Research University to the Local community

POSTECH (Pohang University of Science and Technology) is only 26 years old, yet in such a short history, it achieved the No.1 university ranking in Asia.

Innovation is the one that creates something new and beneficial, solves problems, also enables to view issues from different perspectives. This is different from mere designing that may not necessarily create a new value. Entrepreneurs bring ideas to the marketplace. And, entrepreneurship dares to take calculated risks in the process.

A key question is how should or can a university innovate or create new values, and offer solutions to enormous global challenges like climate change, environment, energy, or health issues.

POSTECH shares 3 representative green technologies. They are new material, electric car, and fuel cell. These are promising technologies. But like any ideas, discoveries, or technological development, 98% of these never materialize for commercial use or as merchandise. It is, therefore, universities face a huge task in attempt of product development.

What we need is a connecting bridge between basic research and commercialization. Support systems and settings are necessary for policy changes of industries supported by government policies, as well as university policies to adapt and advance accordingly. Campus entrepreneurs should have academic entrepreneurship not only to innovate but to create products eventually reaching to commercialization.

To be successful, we need excellence and innovation in research then we should understand market needs and competitive nature of the commercial world. As we leverage existing strength, experience or patents, we also need to cultivate communication skills and passion. In this sense, POSCO and Pohang Technopark are existing strengths of Pohang City.

We should work together with industry to produce a win-win-win relationship among industry, academia and government as this is the only way to materialize commercialization of technologies that universities develop.

POSTECH plays a vital role in making Pohang City a high-tech city and further contributes to build a global city. There are many foreign students, international faculty members and researchers on POSTECH campus. And the university is now building the 4th generation of accelerator. The university has built basic science institutes and the Korean government awarded 4 of those institutes in May 2012 as top 10 basic institutes for science on campus. The university supports regional technology development, academia-industry-government joint research and start-up venture business in Pohang.

To embody and implement entrepreneurship with active innovation, it is a must that a university, venture capitalists, investors, legal community, industry, existing business community, local, state, and federal government work closely together. Additionally, a research university is indispensable to form a high-tech city.

A research university needs to produce graduates who can become global leaders, who can go anywhere in the world and compete, survive, not only survive but succeed. All these elements produce advanced technology that will bring profit into the surrounding community then to the nation with sustainable high technologies that offer solutions to challenges like environment, energy, food, clean water, or medical field.

Ipoh City (Malaysia)



Mr. WONG Kam Lee

Division Chief, Local Authority One Stop Centre Division, Ipoh City

[Subject]

Rainwater harvesting system in Ipoh City

The rainwater harvesting system of Ipoh can be defined as gathering or accumulating and storing of rainwater. Recovered water is used as household drinking water, for livestock, for irrigation and a way to refill aquifers in a process of ground water recharge. It helps Ipoh citizens to save household water cost, usage consumption as well as protect environment.

Increase of water demand, due to population growth and industrialization, calls for more efficient and effective management of finite water resource.

To respond to the need, one of solutions, considered by Malaysian government is the implementation of "Rainwater Harvesting System (RWHS)." In 1999, the Ministry of Housing and the local government prepared "Guidelines for Installing a Rainwater Collection & Utilization System" which they promoted highly. The system became an eye-catching alternative plan in sustainable water resource management under the "9th Malaysian Plan." Then, in 2007, the Malaysian Government introduced an implementation plan, "Rainwater Harvesting System (RWHS)" and promoted the plan by setting up the National Water Resources Committee with urban development aspect in the context of rainwater harvesting.

In April 2011, through the amendment to the "Uniform Building By Laws (UBBL) 1984," Malaysian Government placed a mandate that compulsory rainwater harvesting for each new housing and government buildings and encouraged the system to be applied to older buildings as well.

The city needs to ensure the rainwater harvesting system being implemented efficiently and effectively, then by identifying and preserving existing water catchments; it needs to include storage in local areas, preferably at elevated locations, by protecting them.

Furthermore, various government agencies, by utilizing mass media, should promote the benefit and importance of Rainwater Harvesting System and to incorporate this into education curriculum at schools in the future.

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (Republic of Korea)



Mr. OH Seung Ieek

Executive Director, Free International City Bureau, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province

[Subject]

Development of Circular Eco-trail System

Ecotourism* is gaining popularity in Jeju Special Self-Governing Province as a new tourism pattern and is viewed as a model of future city development. The Korean Government chose the top 10 model regions in which Geomum Oreum and UNESCO's Global Geopark, Biosphere Reserve in Jeju are included. In addition, the area environment is highly recognized globally as one of the World Natural Heritage sites and one of Ramsar Wetland sites.

Jeju Olle promotional direction incorporates completion of circular eco-trail system to highlight the area's geographical quality and improvement of trails that are valuable from traveler's perspective. While Jeju Special Self-Governing Province and administrative cities are responsible for the general planning and coordination; the newly established World Natural Heritage Management Office manages preservation and good use of the heritage sites; then the Jeju Olle Foundation and Jeju Special Self-Governing Province handles daily business operation.

Achievements of the project are improvement of walking paths at Mt. Halla circular forest trail and World Natural Heritage Geomun Oreum Trails and establishment of the Jeju Olle Foundation and its activities.

Positive outcome of the project was recognized by the Korean Government as a good example of low carbon green growth and an ecotourism promotional model which also received high profiled media attentions. Furthermore, many tourists previously limited their visit to Mt. Halla now include Jeju Olle Trails for their destination.

Future development plan includes completion of trails, promotion of Jeju Olle for global recognition by activities such as hosting international events that leads to revitalization of the local economy.

* Ecotourism: Tourism structure promoted by local people that aims for conservation and enhancement of sustainable local natural environment by understanding its historical background, value and beauty. (Ministry of the Environment, Japan)

Kitakyushu City (Japan)



Mr. UMEMOTO Kazuhide

Deputy Mayor of Kitakyushu City

[Subject]

Urban Policy and Inter-city Cooperation for Low-Carbon Green Growth

Kitakyushu experienced severe environmental pollution problem in 1950's but the city reversed its course since 1969 by taking environmental actions such as "Green production," streamlining production process and environmental improvement, and making environmental and economical growth compatible. As a result, today, economic growth and improved environment coexist with this drastic countermeasure against pollution.

In 2009 the city established an action plan of Kitakyushu eco-model, "Green Frontier Plan" and is targeting 50% CO2 reduction still achieving 40% economic growth by 2050. Kitakyushu was elected to be one of the real world testing cities with next generation energy system and it launched "Kitakyushu Smart Community" project this year. The city is developing "regional energy management system" and "dynamic pricing" which enable electrical energy supply and networking through IT in best condition through a smart community center.

Also, by building an environmental cooperation network with Asian cities, the city has been accepting trainees/researchers from developing countries as well as contributing to Cambodia's environmental improvement.

With various projects being successful, in July 2011, the city was named as a model city of green growth by OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) and then in December 2011, Japanese Government appointed the city as a "Green Asia International Strategic Comprehensive Special Zone."

In June 2010, the city, in an effort to support international environmental business development, opened the "Kitakyushu Asian Center for Low Carbon Society" carrying the mission to promote Asian economy and reduction of CO2.

The city will continue to move forward into the future by collaborating with citizens with their wisdom to build a sustainable city successful in both economical growth and environmental conservation.

Fukuoka City (Japan)



Mr. TAKASHIMA Soichiro

Mayor of Fukuoka City

[Subject]

Fukuoka City's Approaches Toward Becoming a Green City

Fukuoka City has four distinctive policies in support of building a green city. They are "waste disposal," "conservation of natural environment," "distributed autonomous energy," and "environmental education, increasing citizens' awareness."

Fukuoka City actively carries out waste collection at night, incinerates 100% of combustible trashes, and converts waste into energy through waste power generation (thermal recovery). The City has developed the Fukuoka Method, its own system of landfill technology. To transfer this technology to other cities in the Asian-Pacific region, the Environmental Bureau is sending its staff to provide technical guidance. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Executive Board of the United Nations has approved the Fukuoka Method as new a CDM. After introducing this method into existing landfills, the reduced amount of methane gas emissions can be used for carbon credit (emission trading of global warming gases).

To conserve Hakata Bay area environment, the City is planning to set up a wild bird park in Island City. Also, the City is planning to develop a distributed autonomous energy system to construct a "CO2 zero emission zone", where all residents work together to conserve and create energy. A permanent exhibition of the "smart house," a CO2 zero model home, is opened to public. Other notable projects include the Seibu (Nakata) landfill mega solar power project and the field study of the wind-lens turbine.

The City believes that environmental education and the increase of citizens' awareness are fundamental elements of building a green city, and is working hard to implement them.

Fukuoka City has other world-class technologies. Desalination (drinking water technology) is one of them. The city has also developed advanced wastewater technology (reuse of reclaimed water) for the purpose of practical use. The City is offering international visit and training programs for the following five areas: green city development, water resources utilization, urban design, welfare for the elderly, and firefighting & disaster prevention. Fukuoka City will continue to expand these programs in order to introduce the Fukuoka Model to the world.

Jakarta Capital City Government (Republic of Indonesia)



Mr. Rusman Erwin SAGALA

Head, Conservation and Environment System Division, Jakarta Capital City Government

[Subject]

Green Growth Development based on Low Carbon City in Jakarta

Jakarta, the capital of Republic of Indonesia, is easily impacted by climate changes due to its topography and high population density. It is vulnerable to flood hazard or high tide above sea level from extreme weather caused by global warming with high temperature.

In 2007, Jakarta joined C40 (The C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group), then in 2009, at COP15 (the 15th United Nations Climate Change Conference), the city sets forth to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by 30% in 2030.

In developing the Regional Action Plan for Reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions, Spatial Planning (RTRW) of DKI year 2010-2030 states the city to aim 30% reduction of greenhouse gas emission by 2030. However, the task remains the challenge as how to achieve this reduction goal since 2005 greenhouse gas emission was 35.09 million tons but this is projected to rise to 113 million tons in 2030.

Various action plans are implemented to mitigate and adapt to climate changes. Sector plans for the smart use of energy, traffic, waste, sewerage are in progress as well as other plans are on their ways. For instance, "Smart Adaptation" Program to reduce climate change vulnerability includes mangrove forest planting and flood control sea defense wall structuring.

Also, the project like water management for efficient movement of water through 5R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recharge, and Recovery) encourages citizen participation.

By integrating various sector programs through the Spatial Plan, Jakarta moves forward to achieve a low carbon green growth city.

Gwangyang City (Republic of Korea)



Prof. LEE Sung-woong

Mayor of Gwangyang City

[Subject]

Building a City of Low Carbon & Green Growth

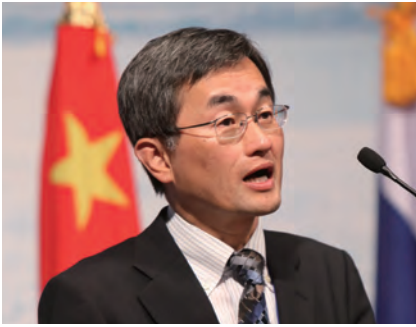
Gwangyang's environmental policy direction centers in having sustainable growth driven by harmony between nature and industry.

There are 6 key sector policies: (1) Urban Regeneration: Based on environmental conditions for eco-city building (2006 – 2015), renews the land, and builds green traffic infrastructure in rural and mountainous areas; (2) Green City: The Green Gwangyang Grand Project involves projects such as joint park development with private companies and construction of industrial complex by joint investment with industry community; (3) Green Life & Waste Recycling: To promote waste reduction and recycling, the city sets and manages "carbon point system" and "green card"; (4) Climate & Atmosphere: By abiding "Curtailment Target of Greenhouse Gas Emissions" the city aims for 31% emission reduction in 2020 compared to 2005 level. By the enactment and revision of the master plan against climate change and the Ordinances on Low Carbon & Green Growth and landscape, the city has established the basic platform for greenhouse gas reduction. At the same time it calls for broader supply of renewable energy expansion; (5) Pure Water Quality: Ensuring biodiversity preservation and restoration along Sumjin River; and (6) Green Industry: Production of Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG) of 0.5 million ton annually (power generation of 92MW). Building of green eco-port and utilization of ware house for photovoltaic power generation are in progress.

Future directions encompass strengthening joint cooperative network among neighboring municipalities and inaugurating "Gwangyang Council on Sustainable Environmental Development (tentative name)." Then the city plans to raise additional environmental awareness among citizens and their spontaneous participation to improve the environment which the city will continue to invest in infrastructure aiming for a green city.

Furthermore, an environmental control center for the Gwangyang Bay Area will be established in order to enhance a joint cooperation network among councils for broad-based actions against environmental issues.

Kumamoto City (Japan)



Mr. HARAMOTO Yasuhisa

Executive Director, Environmental Bureau, Kumamoto City

[Subject]

Moving towards a Low-carbon Kumamoto City

In March 2010, Kumamoto City formulated a plan called, "Strategic Plan for the Realization of Low-Carbon Kumamoto City" to reduce global warming as the community and shifting to a low-carbon society.

To achieve the targeted green house gas emission reduction, the city systematized four strategies and created "Action Plan 80," consisting of 80 leading projects to advance medium-and-long term initiatives. With these strategies and plans, the city has been verifying and implementing the strategic plan.

The city moves with the three important viewpoints, "wide-area cooperation," "civic collaboration," and "personnel training" for the realization of a "Low-Carbon Kumamoto City."

Main initiatives are "groundwater maintenance," "promotion of solar energy," "thorough utilization of energy and resources of waste," and "development support and attracting eco-business companies."

Future vision of a "Low-Carbon Kumamoto City" by implementing these initiatives should be seen in the following improved structures: (1) Integrated multinuclear city with local characteristics; (2) Decentralized efficient energy system including administration and use; (3) Eco-friendly transportation system; and (4) Efficient use of water and greenery resource, strength of Kumamoto, in small hydropower generation and creation of greenery.

Kumamoto wishes to send a message to the world as an attractive city, contributing to global environment, described as "a city utilizing the rich natural sparkling water and greenery, which is low-carbon and livable, where people can feel their lives are vitally connected and enriched," and "a compact city which has accessible public transport, efficient energy saving and production of energy."

Oita City (Japan)



Mr. KUGIMIYA Ban

Mayor of Oita City

[Subject]

Measures to Create a Low Carbon Society in Oita City, Japan

Oita City places global warming countermeasure as one of the top priorities of the city and while seeking sustainable development, aims toward a low-carbon city.

A unique approach under the principle, "creation of a civil cooperation city," citizens, business, and administration are working as a team. The city initiated "Oita Citizens Meeting on Measures against Global Warming" to establish a firm foundation of the movement. Then to raise public awareness on climate change, programs like "civil environment university" and "environmental event in Oita City" were created to get citizens actively involved.

Furthermore, the city actively introduced renewable energy. Solar power generation equipments to households with financial subsidiary is being promoted, and other movements such as "civil challenge to reduce energy consumption" or "green curtain movement" are campaigns both citizens and businesses embrace together to control summer time energy consumption level.

Additionally, aiming to be recycling society, the city promotes in the area of recycling household wastes. By categorizing waste into 12 types and "squeezing water out of food waste," the level of waste management has improved in reducing waste volume, transport efficiency, combustion efficiency at incineration plants.

Looking into the future, there is another city-wide project to create and preserve "everybody's forest." Having established a "Green Dream Bank," in which a certain amount of acorns are exchanged for eco-friendly goods, collection of acorns are well promoted among citizens. Using the collected acorns, "civil campaign to plant trees" is being implemented to enable seedling and planting trees for the future generation.

Though each project may produce only a handful of fruitful result in the grand global scheme, we believe that the each step is the mission that we must accomplish in this generation.

Vladivostok City (Russian Federation)



Mr. Roman Vladimirovich KARMANOV

Vice Mayor of Vladivostok City

[Subject]

Vladivostok's Major Environmental Projects

The City of Vladivostok addresses environmental issues from comprehensive approach with the latest technology and methods. The environmental protection projects were included in the governmental program called, "The Development of Vladivostok as the Center for International Cooperation in Asia Pacific" and the federal target program "Economical and Social Development of Russian Far East and Baikal Territory by 2013."

A new waste treatment and disposal complex as well as the restoration of old domestic waste dump site will be a good example of the efficient waste treatment solution. It is one of the most important ecological projects of the city and it rejects waste combustion and provides the maximal recycling of the waste components and their re-use including the subsequent fabrication of building materials.

And it is expected that improvement will be seen on both Amursky and Ussuriysky bay pollution by construction of three bio-purification facilities that will help to change the situation dramatically by improving the quality of sea water.

Another major project of the city was gasification of the main power plant on the south of the Primorye Region. Converting from coal to gas transfer started in September last year. In the first phase it already accomplished 40% reduction of harmful emissions. In 2010, the city launched programs to upgrade storm drain systems and a long-term "Vladivostok's Greening" program is also in place.

Other methods of environmental projects include education. Ecological education at schools and other institutes involves as many participants as possible with various events and programs.

The city supports various environmental initiatives proposed by local NGO and youth organizations alike. In 2011, for the first time, Vladivostok celebrated the "World Environment Day" and continues to promote ecologically sound environment through many channels.

Kagoshima City (Japan)



Mr. MORI Hiroyuki

Mayor of Kagoshima City

[Subject]

Low-Carbon Policies in Kagoshima City

Kagoshima City is actively moving to promote a low-carbon city by implementing various action plans, including 6 basic policies, under "Kagoshima City Environmental Foundation Plan," which is the compass of the city's environmental policies, as well as taking actions based from "Kagoshima City Counter-Global Warming Action Plan," which is the implementation plan for countering global warming.

As tangible on-going renewable energy implementation is the construction of "Kagoshima Mega-Solar Power Plants" for public facilities, elementary and junior high school use. Since 2004, the plan has expanded to offer grants for residential-use solar-powered systems also. There is a plan for corporations, like Kysocera and IHI, to build 70 megawatts (the largest scale in Japan) capacity plants in the near future.

The city moves forward with installation of biogas facilities utilizing raw waste. Additionally, in an effort of countermeasure against "Heat Island Effect," rooftops, wall sides, rail track surface, or school grounds are covered with turf and thus creating green space. Furthermore, the city advocates eco-friendly technologies to general public with an incentive like subsidizing electric car purchase, replacing 90% of official vehicles to eco-friendly ones, installation of paths for cyclists in the city and subsidizing power-assisted bicycles.

The city built "Kagoshima Museum of the Environment," the base facility for environmental education for learning to gain knowledge to raise awareness and to infiltrate general public.

We believe deepening ties, among the member cities, with collective wisdom through the summit, is crucial to accelerate countermeasure plans against global climate change. Kagoshima City is committed as a willing partner to this endeavor.

Pohang City (Republic of Korea)



Mr. PARK Seung-ho

Mayor of Pohang City

[Subject]

Downtown Revitalization Strategies of Pohang

During the early industrialization when constructing Pohang Industrial Complex, Pohang City experienced serious contamination around Dongbin Port area resulting downtown population departure to the surrounding areas including Jukdo Market as the downtown progressively degenerated into a slum.

With this background, the city realized the need of waterfront development and its renewal based on green growth and revitalization of the traditional urban function reflecting the public demand for attractive urban landscaping. Thus, the necessity of establishing a downtown revitalization strategy was recognized.

The two axes of the Pohang's Downtown Revitalization Strategy are 1) T9 Ocean Project and 2) Green Downtown Building Project.

"T9 Ocean Project" involves building or restoration of: (1) Dongbin Canal and Canal Side Complex; (2) Canal City; (3) Dongbin Wharf Ways; (4) Pohang Ocean Park; (5) Pine Island Park; (6) Songdo Sand Park; (7) Pohang Tower Bridge; (8) a new marine city; and (9) Youngil Bay Bridge.

"Green Downtown Building Project" on the other hand involves creating a downtown forest at the deserted railroad sites, building streams in the central shopping area to revitalize the neighborhood. Additionally, the plan includes building green ways that both enhance the landscape and serves as heat island countermeasure.

The city has a grand vision to develop its port into the 4th beautiful port in the world, with confidence that it will grow as the economic hub in the East Sea Rim, equipped with logistics such as already existing steel industrial complex, sophisticated science institute and R&D facilities that enables infrastructure of Yongil Bay Port as an international container port.



Miyazaki City (Japan)



Mr. KANEMARU Kenji

Vice Mayor of Miyazaki City

[Subject]

Reconstruction after Foot-and-Mouth Disease

The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in April 2010, taking place 10 years later with similar case, affected not only Miyazaki City but the entire Miyazaki Prefecture spreading the epidemic into 11 municipalities out of 26 in the prefecture. It forced the prefecture to terminate the spread by mass culling suspected 297,808 animals through vaccination, the first in Japan's history. By May 2010, the governor declared a state of emergency necessitating closing of public facilities, canceling, or postponing many events that affected economy of not only livestock farmers but entire citizens of the prefecture.

It took 129 days before declaring the eradication of the outbreak. Notably, the epidemic was enclosed within the prefecture with utmost effort being made to stop from further geographical spread.

Declaring a state of emergency affected the economy of Miyazaki City severely and negatively. Voluntary restrained events slumped consumption, financial damage in tourism caused by rumors and misinformation to tourists, business declines and increased labor force desertion all contributed to the economical downturn of the city. It was also reported the rising need of mental health care for affected livestock farmers.

The official estimate of economical loss over the 5 year span to the prefecture is expected to be 235 billion yen and 2 billion yen for the meat export industry of the city alone.

The city needed to recover quickly to stabilize citizen's life and counteract many issues like securing employment or reviving tourism. To motivate all, the "Ganbaro Miyazaki Campaign" conference was initiated through both city government and citizens, working hand in hand, aiming for the reconstruction of Miyazaki City to its fullness both economically and quality of life.

Today, thorough measures are taken by livestock farmers to prevent another outbreak. And, should it occur again, contingency plans are in place with neighboring municipalities in Miyazaki Prefecture including a conclusion of the regional epidemic prevention agreement.

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (Kingdom of Thailand)



Dr. Vallop SUWANDEE

Deputy Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan Administration

[Subject]

Bangkok Flood Protection System

Residents of Bangkok have been fighting against water for a long time.

One of the reasons lies in city's drainage systems. Bangkok has several types of drainage systems; public drainage pipes, canals, pumping stations, retention areas, super giant draining tunnels and flood walls, all of these are traditional ones. Heavy rain beyond drainage capacity cause flooding, but with hourly precipitation up to 60mm can be regularly discharged without any incident.

In regards to 2011 flooding, causes can be traced to several reasons. One of them is that certain drainage systems were not properly managed in the north and the central Thailand, thus high volume of water was retained instead of being released. Furthermore, miscalculation occurred in releasing time and volume of water against the level to be retained. Additionally, five storms bombarded the north and the central part of the country that caused reservoir overflow in such short period of time that required prompt release almost immediately.

Then, there were malfunctions of several sluice gates along the Chao Phraya River. They are under management of the Royal Irrigation Department and Bangkok Metropolitan Administration was informed the malfunction after the flood water gushed into Bangkok.

To add to more damages, residents of the area were misconceived that water would recede better without dykes and open gates thus destroyed dykes. Unfortunately, there was not enough time to disseminate the correct information to them in an emergency. The last blame goes to governmental agencies that are responsible for water system management for their lack of cooperation and coordination.

Going forward, Bangkok will improve the city drastically by new constructions of river banks and drainage system, improvement of drain pipes, canal, and drain tunnel then monitor their maintenance annually. Also, the city needs to construct additional sluice gates, pumping stations, or reservoirs and installing information system including precipitation radar.

Not to waste the lessons learned from the last year, Bangkok moves forward to be a shining city with beautiful Thai smiles around.

III-6 Secretariat Report

Prof. Ph.D. YASUURA Hiroto

Director-General
Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center

The summit, founded in 1994 by Fukuoka City, has membership from the Asia Pacific area representing 30 cities of 13 countries including the newest member, Changsha, which has joined this summit. Fukuoka City has been responsible as the secretariat and the Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center (URC), an auxiliary organization of the City of Fukuoka has been managing the business since 2006.

Mayors Summit and Working-Level Conference have been held alternately marking Pohang Summit for the 10th Mayors summit and last year's Kagoshima Conference the 9th Working-Level Conference. Themes of the summits address issues and challenges in general that cities face; city planning, infrastructure improvement, introducing great examples of sustainable development, or provides a platform to exchange ideas and opinions that helps to solve problems. The summit also promotes advancement of each city represented and connecting member cities.

The secretariat conducts surveys on policies and projects of member cities and releases the results. Last year, it conducted a survey on environmental policies of member cities and the result was published through the newsletter and the website for all to view. We also support and coordinate exchange projects among member cities. For an example, we held citizen exchange events between community groups of Pohang, Korea and community volunteers of Fukuoka City in the fall of 2011.

Dissemination of Newsletters and other information through APCS website has four language options; English, Chinese, Korean, and Japanese. In Fukuoka City, we also have two promotional spots for "Asian-Pacific City Summit".

Going forward, plans are on their ways to hold the 11th Asian-Pacific City Summit in Kumamoto City, Japan in 2013 and in Vladivostok City, Russian Federation in 2015. There are two cities wishing to hold the conference in 2014. Thus, there will be either the Working-Level Conference in Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Kingdom of Thailand or Asian-Pacific City Summit in Changsha City, People's Republic of China in 2014.

*About the conference in 2014, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration has been decided as the host city for the 10th Working-Level Conference following the result of the poll among the member cities in November 2012.



Report on various activities of the secretariat



Pohang-Fukuoka Citizen Exchange at public halls



Provide information regularly through Newsletters

The Pohang Declaration



Based on the principles of the joint statement agreed at the working-level meeting held in Kagoshima, Japan in August, 2011 and with the participation of 23 cities from 10 countries including the newest member of Changsha City, China, the 10th Asian-Pacific City Summit was hosted in Pohang City, the Republic of Korea on July 27, 2012 under the theme of "Urban Network Development for Low-carbon Green Growth."

Member cities exchanged extensive opinions about eco-friendly city development in the global era, respected each city's knowledge and experience, and agreed to develop themselves as sustainable cities.

At the 10th Asian-Pacific City Summit, all the participating cities pursued low carbon green growth-oriented city development, and based on mutual understanding and cooperation, they agreed to become core cities in the Asian-Pacific area. Thus, the Pohang Declaration is adopted as follows:

1. By the practice of low carbon and green growth, and the competition in good faith between member cities, we give a new boost to the Asian-Pacific area and try to develop as the center of the world having strong competitiveness in the international society.
2. We share outstanding policies, knowledge, information, and cases in a variety of areas including urban development and environmental issues based on low carbon green growth and promote active mutual exchange and cooperation in order to achieve the future prosperity and development
3. For balanced development in the Asian-Pacific area, we agree on the necessity of the exchange increase in not only environmental areas but also economic, culture, and tourism areas. In order to realize this, we cooperate with each other.

July 27, 2012

In Pohang City of the Republic of Korea

V List of Participants



■ゲスト GUEST

機関 Organization	役職 Position	氏名 Name
浦項工科大学 Pohang University of Science and Technology	総長 (基調講演者) Professor and President (Keynote Speaker)	金 用民 Dr. KIM Yongmin
国際連合人間居住計画 (ハビタット) 福岡本部 (アジア太平洋担当) UN-HABITAT FUKUOKA OFFICE (Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific)	上級人間居住専門官 Senior Human Settlements Officer	Mr. Lalith LANKATILLEKE
国連環境計画金融 イニシアティブ UNEP FI	特別顧問 (鹿児島市環境アドバイザー) Special Advisor (Kagoshima City Environmental Advisor)	末吉 竹二郎 Mr. SUEYOSHI Takejiro

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	灌漑局灌漑情報技術部長 Director of Irrigation Information Technology, Department of Irrigation	Mr. Narong JIRASUBKUNAKRON
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	社会福祉課係員 Social Work Officer	Mrs. Kanokorn VISESSANGUAN
	国際部国際課係員 Foreign Relations Officer, International Affairs Division	Ms. Phojanee KALAPAK
釜山広域市 (大韓民国) Busan Metropolitan City (Republic of Korea)	국제대사 副市長 Vice Mayor	김연권 Mr. KIM Youn-Kwon
	국제협력과 주무관 国際協力課主務官 Officer, International Relations Division	Mr. KANG Jun Mo
長沙市 (中華人民共和国) Changsha Municipal People's Government (People's Republic of China)	副市長 Vice Mayor	钟钢 Mr. ZHONG Gang
	外事弁公室通訳 Translator, Changsha Foreign Affairs Office	崔丽仙 Ms. CUI Lixian

都市 City	役職 Position	氏名 Name
大連市 (中華人民共和國) Dalian Municipal People's Government (People's Republic of China)	政治協商會議主席 Chairman, the CPPCC Dalian Committee	刘俊文 Mr. LIU Junwen
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	観光文化交流局シティプロモーション課長 Director, City Promotion Section, Tourism, Culture and Exchange Bureau	井本 賢一 Mr. IMOTO Kenichi
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	専門官 Senior Specialist	Ms. Daria Vladimirovna STEGNIY
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	부시장 副市長 Vice Mayor	김성경 Mr. KIM Sung Kyung
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국제화전략본부 국제협력팀 일본어 통역 国際化戦略本部国際協力チーム通訳 Interpreter, International Cooperation Team, Globalization Strategy Bureau	박유정 Ms. PARK Yu Jung	
アジア太平洋都市 サミット事務局 (公財)福岡アジア都市研究所 Asian-Pacific City Summit Secretariat Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center	理事長 Director-General	安浦 寛人 Prof. Ph.D. YASUURA Hiroto
	常務理事 Managing Director	梶原 信一 Mr. KAJIHARA Shinichi
	交流推進係長 Manager, Exchange Promotion Section	市場 留美 Ms. ICHIBA Rumi
	係員 Staff	大関 麻里子 Ms. OZEKI Mariko
	係員 Staff	邊 貞敏 Ms. BYUN Jungmin

Member Cities



Member Cities (30 Cities/13 Countries)

Auckland City (New Zealand), Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (Kingdom of Thailand), Brisbane City (Commonwealth of Australia), Busan Metropolitan City (Republic of Korea), Changsha City (People's Republic of China), Dalian City (People's Republic of China), Fukuoka City (Japan), Guangzhou City (People's Republic of China), Gwangyang City (Republic of Korea), Ho Chi Minh City (Socialist Republic of Vietnam), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (People's Republic of China), City and County of Honolulu (United States of America), Ipoh City (Malaysia), Jakarta Capital City Government (Republic of Indonesia), Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (Republic of Korea), Kagoshima City (Japan), Kitakyushu City (Japan), Kuala Lumpur City (Malaysia), Kumamoto City (Japan), Manila City (Republic of the Philippines), Miyazaki City (Japan), Nagasaki City (Japan), Naha City (Japan), Oita City (Japan), Pohang City (Republic of Korea), Saga City (Japan), Shanghai City (People's Republic of China), Singapore (Republic of Singapore), Urumqi City (People's Republic of China), Vladivostok City (Russian Federation)

(As of July 2012)

Past Results of the Asian-Pacific City Summit

■ Mayors Conference

Host City	Dates	Theme of Plenary Session	Themes of Sub-sessions	Participants
1st Fukuoka	1994.9.22 ~ 9.25	“Harmony between urban Development and Human Living Environment in the Asian-Pacific Era”	“City and Transportation” “City and Housing” “City and Environment/Public Health”	21 cities from 11 countries and regions
2nd Guangzhou	1996.9.27 ~ 10.1	“Urban Development in the 21st Century”	“Future Urban Planning and Construction” “Modern Urban Environmental Protection” “Urban Modernization and Traditional Culture”	20 cities from 11 countries and regions
3rd Fukuoka	1998.7.11 ~ 7.13	“Future Prospects of Networking between Cities”	“Future Direction of Education for the Next Generation” “Establishment of Health and Medical Systems” “Waterworks and Sewer Systems in the City”	23 cities from 12 countries and regions
4th Busan Metropolitan City	2000.5.13 ~ 5.15	“Asian-Pacific Cities in the New Millennium”	“Enhancing Inter-City Exchanges and Trade” “Measures to Grow Tourism Industry”	22 cities from 11 countries
5th Fukuoka	2002.8.30 ~ 9.1	“New Approach to City Planning for the 21st Century -from ‘Governing’ to ‘Good Governance’-”	“City Planning with Citizen Involvement” “Customer-Based & Result-Oriented Governmental Reform” “e-Governance to IT & City Planning” “Collaboration among Industry, Academia and Local Government”	24 cities from 12 countries
6th Bangkok Metropolitan Administration	2004.11.30 ~ 12.2	“Sustainable City Redevelopment: The New Approaches”	“New Urbanism: Values, City Governance, and People Participation” “New Public Management: Public Private Partnerships and Creating Opportunities for All”	14 cities from 10 countries
7th Urumqi	2006.8.8 ~ 8.10	“Development of Harmonious City”	“Welfare services of the Future” “Development of Urban Infrastructures” “Promotion of New Industries”	13 cities from 5 countries
8th Dalian	2008.9.28 ~ 9.30	“Asian-Pacific Champion Cities – New Thoughts on Environment, Resources, Culture and Industry”	“Regional responsibility and cooperation of Asian-Pacific New Champion Cities” “Usage and management of modern city resources” “Sustainable economic & social development and environmental protection in urban areas” “Maintaining cultural heritage and innovation of modern city culture” “Natural conditions and industry choices of cities” “Protection of intellectual property” “Protection of urban ecological environment” “Urban transportation”	39 cities from 11 countries
9th Vladivostok	2010.9.30 ~ 10.1	“Sustainable development of Asia Pacific cities: New urban policies under the global economic crisis”	“Strategic approach for economic growth” “New city development strategies”	13 cities from 6 countries
10th Pohang	2012.7.26 ~ 7.28	“Urban Network Development for Low-carbon Green Growth”	“City Renewal Policies through Specialized City Development and Waterfront Development” “Plans for Economic Cooperation between Cities Based on Environmentally Friendly Green Growth Industries” “Cases of Outstanding Policies for Low Carbon Green Development in Various Cities”	23 cities from 10 countries

■ Working-level Conference

Host City	Dates	Theme	Participants
1st Fukuoka	1995.10.26 ~ 10.27	“Management of Transportation in Cities of the Asia-Pacific Regions” -Transportation Operation Policy and Traffic Control-	20 cities from 10 countries and regions
2nd Fukuoka	1997.11.26 ~ 11.28	“Waste Treatment and Disposal” -Striving for a Sustainable Growth Environment-	18 cities from 9 countries
3rd Fukuoka	1999.11.30 ~ 12.2	“The Supply of Safe, Clean Water to the City”	18 cities from 10 countries
4th Busan Metropolitan City	2001.9.6 ~ 9.8	“Measures to Enhance Inter-City Exchanges in Tourism in the Asia-Pacific Region”	17 cities from 7 countries
5th Kumamoto	2003.11.9 ~ 11.10	“City Planning with Citizen Involvement”	18 cities from 9 countries
6th Urumqi	2005.9.10 ~ 9.12	“To Promote City Development through Multi-layered Culture”	9 cities from 3 countries
7th Kitakyushu	2007.7.30 ~ 8.1	“Urban Charm – Building a Beautiful City by Residents”	15 cities from 5 countries
8th Fukuoka	2009.9.17 ~ 9.18	“Creation of city attractions through cultural and artistic activities”	17 cities from 7 countries
9th Kagoshima	2011.8.18 ~ 8.20	“Linking together to build earth-friendly cities”	18 cities from 7 countries

Covenant of the Asian-Pacific City Summit

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1. (Appellation)

The name of the organization shall be the “Asian-Pacific City Summit” (hereinafter referred to as the “City Summit”).

Article 2. (Objective)

The objective of the City Summit is to provide an opportunity for leaders of major cities in the Asian Pacific region to promote inter-city cooperation and networking in solving urban issues, thus contributing to further development of the region and enduring world peace.

Article 3. (Activities)

In order to achieve the objectives stated in Article 2, the City Summit shall:

- (1) convene the Mayors Conference.
- (2) convene the Working-Level Conference.
- (3) organize other necessary activities.

Chapter II Member Cities

Article 4. (Member Cities)

Member cities of the City Summit are as listed on the appendix.

Article 5. (Representation)

Each member city shall, in principle, be represented by its mayor or by a person who holds the position equivalent to mayoralty.

Article 6. (Admission)

1. Any city that intends to become a member city of the City Summit, shall submit a written application to the Secretariat.
2. The Secretariat shall put the submitted application on the agenda of the first Mayors Conference, to be held following its submission.
3. Membership shall take effect on the day of approval by the Mayors Conference.

Article 7. (Withdrawal)

1. A member city may withdraw from the City Summit by transmitting a written application for withdrawal to the Secretariat.
2. Withdrawal by a member city shall take effect 30 days after the receipt of application by the Secretariat as stated under the previous clause.
3. Even after withdrawal, a member city shall faithfully perform its obligations born before the withdrawal under this Covenant.

Chapter III Mayors Conferences

Article 8. (Mayors Conferences)

1. A Mayors Conference shall, in principle, be held every two years.
2. A Mayors Conference shall be convened by the representatives of the city where the conference is to be held (hereinafter referred to as a “host city”).

Article 9. (Composition)

1. A Mayors Conference shall consist of representatives of member cities.
2. A Mayors Conference shall be attended by the representative of a member city. However, if the representative is unable to attend the conference in person, the representative may delegate authority to another person who shall attend the conference.
3. A non-member city may send a representative to the Mayors Conference as an observer, with recommendation of a member city.

Article 10. (Functions)

A Mayors Conference shall perform the following functions.

- (1) to amend and revoke the Covenant of the City Summit
- (2) to approve new membership
- (3) to determine host cities of the next Mayors Conference and the Working-Level Conference.
- (4) to decide other important matters relating to the administration of the City Summit.

Article 11. (Chairperson)

A Mayors Conference shall, in principle, be chaired by the representative of the host city.

Article 12. (Quorum and Voting)

1. The quorum at a Mayors Conference shall be one half of the member cities.
2. All the matters shall, in principle, be decided by a majority of the member cities which are present.

Article 13. (Defrayal of costs)

1. The host city shall defray the costs incurred in hosting the conference.
2. The participating member cities shall bear the costs relating to their participation including travel costs and accommodation costs. However the host city may defray the part of the costs within its discretion.

Article 14. (Determination of the host city)

1. A member city which wishes to host a Mayors Conference shall submit an application to the Secretariat.
2. The Secretariat shall put the application on the agenda of the first Mayors Conference, to be held following its submission.

Chapter IV Working-Level Conferences

Article 15. (Working-Level Conferences)

1. A Working-Level Conference shall, in principle, be held every two years.
2. A Working-Level Conference shall be convened by the representative of the host city.

Article 16. (Composition)

1. A Working-Level Conference shall consist of Working-Level officers of member cities.
2. A non-member city may send a representative to the Working-Level Conference as an observer, with recommendation of a member city.

Article 17. (Functions)

1. A Working-Level Conference shall hold consultations to realize the matters approved in the Mayors Conference.
2. The results of a Working-Level Conference shall, in principle, be reported to the Mayors Conference by the host city of the Working-Level Conference.

Article 18. (Chairperson)

A Working-Level Conference shall, in principle, be chaired by a person appointed by the host city.

Article 19. (Defrayal of costs)

To the costs related to a Working-Level Conference, Article 13 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 20. (Determination of the host city)

To the determination of a host city of a Working-Level Conference, Article 14 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Chapter V Secretariat

Article 21. (Secretariat)

1. The Secretariat of the City Summit shall be located in Fukuoka City, Japan.
2. The necessary costs for the administration of the Secretariat shall be defrayed by Fukuoka City.
3. The Secretariat shall have the following duties.
 - (1) Liaison and coordination among member cities
 - (2) Liaison, coordination and support in connection with administrative work related to the Mayors Conference, Working-Level Conference and City Summit.
 - (3) Keeping custody and submitting minutes of meetings and other information relating to the administration of the City Summit.
 - (4) Research and study relating to the administration of the City Summit in general
 - (5) Other items in connection with the administration of the City Summit.
4. Other necessary items related to the administration of the Secretariat shall be provided separately by Fukuoka City.

Supplementary provisions (Revised as of August 31, 2002)
(Effective Date)

This Covenant shall enter into force on August 31, 2002.

Supplementary provisions (Revised as of September 29, 2008)
(Effective Date)

This Covenant shall enter into force on September 29, 2008.

Supplementary provisions (Revised as of September 30, 2010)
(Effective Date)

This Covenant shall enter into force on September 30, 2010.

Supplementary provisions (Revised as of July 27, 2012)
(Effective Date)

This Covenant shall enter into force on July 27, 2012.

(Appendix)

List of Member Cities

Auckland, New Zealand	Kagoshima, Japan
Bangkok, Kingdom of Thailand	Kitakyushu, Japan
Brisbane, Commonwealth of Australia	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Busan, Republic of Korea	Kumamoto, Japan
Changsha, People's Republic of China	Manila, Republic of the Philippines
Dalian, People's Republic of China	Miyazaki, Japan
Fukuoka, Japan	Nagasaki, Japan
Guangzhou, People's Republic of China	Naha, Japan
Gwangyang, Republic of Korea	Oita, Japan
Ho Chi Minh, Socialist Republic of Vietnam	Pohang, Republic of Korea
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China	Saga, Japan
Honolulu, United States of America	Shanghai, People's Republic of China
Ipoh, Malaysia	Singapore, Republic of Singapore
Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia	Urumqi, People's Republic of China
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Republic of Korea	Vladivostok, Russian Federation

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The Asian-Pacific region is currently experiencing remarkable economic growth which has led the area to be known as the growth center of the world. This rapid economic expansion has, however, also aggravated urban problems as cities have experienced a massive influx of new residents. It is now crucial to work towards the solutions of these urban problems.

The Asian-Pacific City Summit held every other year since 1994, was born from this societal situation so that area leaders could gather together in order to discuss network-building and cooperation among Asian-Pacific cities, share administrative experiences with each other, and have a frank exchange of opinions.