

3. Sub-session

//// (1) Welfare Services of the Future //////////////////////////////////////

MIYAZAKI

“Welfare Project in the Society-Town Development Citizens and the Government working together in Miyazaki City”

Mr. Shigemitsu Tsumura, Mayor of Miyazaki City

1. Introduction of Miyazaki City

Miyazaki City is located in the south east of Kyushu Island and faces the Pacific Ocean. It is a main city of southern Kyushu and has mild weather and abundant nature.

Through the merger with Sadowara Town, Tano Town and Takaoka Town in January 2006, the population of Miyazaki City is now about 370,000 and it is developing as the capital city of Miyazaki Prefecture. Miyazaki City is endeavoring to be recognized throughout Kyushu as a city with advanced health welfare, volunteering, education and culture, environmental initiatives, urban landscape and children support. We aim to live up to our catchphrase: ‘Lively Sunshine City, Miyazaki’.

During the 2000 Kyushu Okinawa Summit, the Foreign Ministers’ Meeting was held in Miyazaki. Miyazaki City was the training-base of the Swedish and German Soccer teams before and during the 2002 World Cup and the German team placed second in the event. All year round, many sports teams, both Japanese and international, hold training camps in Miyazaki City.

Furthermore, the domestic preliminary contest of the Hawaiian Dance (Hula), ‘Moku O Keawe International Festival in Miyazaki’ was held in June 2006. Our City has become both a world-class tourist resort city and an athlete’s paradise - ‘Sports Land Miyazaki’.

As mentioned above, our city is constantly advancing, but on the other hand, we are dealing with many issues, such as the reducing number of children and ageing of our society. We have developed many kinds of projects, especially in the welfare field aiming to perform the good administrative service which is kind to citizen and suitable in the 21st century.

Now, I would like to introduce our examples about Welfare Project in Society, which is the theme of this sub-session.

2 .Miyazaki City – “Where people come first”

One of our big themes in these days to make our city attractive is “Miyazaki City – where people come first”. Nowadays, in urban administration, ‘Abundance of Hearts’ and ‘Feeling at Ease’ have been emphasized. This

means that the fields of welfare, natural environment, education and culture have to be well looked after.

To be the city with the highest quality of health and welfare in Kyushu, we have been making our best to be substantial in these fields. For example, with regards to the welfare of our senior citizens, we have constructed 8 special nursing homes for the elderly and 9 senior citizens welfare facilities in the last 10 years.

Concerning welfare for the disabled, we constructed the Miyazaki City General Growth Support Center three years ago. With the Dental Welfare Center run by the City and County Doctors Association located adjoining it, we have endeavored to make a base to support the lives of the disabled including children and their families.

Furthermore, concerning children's welfare, we established the Miyazaki City Infant Clinic two years ago. We have provided an Infant Emergency Medical Service, which is open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, for infants who need in-patient medical treatment.

3. Welfare Town Development through Collaboration with Residents

Mentioned above are examples of government services. However, not all things are able to be done by the government. To solve many issues of social welfare, it is important that we try to develop a city of citizens who are able to support each other over the generations, and who also want to create a Miyazaki City where people come first.

Therefore, we established a municipal ordinance known as 'Fukushi no Machizukuri Jorei', or "the Welfare City Development Ordinance" in English, five years ago. To create a welfare society where all citizens can feel happiness, we have promoted a "welfare-city development" by working with citizens, business people, and city government.

To create this ordinance, we made the master plan of welfare city development two years ago. This plan is the collaboration between citizens and government, involving the giving and taking of ideas and opinions, talking about the welfare situation, and researching ways to solve our problems. It took three years. I think that the amount of citizen participation in City planning from the first stage to completion will increase from now.

4. Residents Supporting Each Other

Concerning social welfare, up until now, we have had the image that social welfare is a one-way service that governments provide to the citizens. However, from now, in each region, not only government but also citizens and business people have to build up connections, support each other, and establish a community. This is the idea of regional welfare and it is becoming more and more popular now.

Nowadays, we, the government, have many chances to introduce the establishment of citizen autonomy as a way to decentralize society. To promote regional welfare in our ageing society, the friendship and the assistance of residents in the neighborhood is required. However, I am afraid that these relationships in the community are now becoming weak.

To tackle this issue, we believe it is necessary to strengthen the connections of 'Self Assistance', 'Mutual Assistance' and 'Government Assistance', especially 'Mutual Assistance' to the citizen. I emphasize that it is important to create a society with a higher quality of living, which does not depend on the government, but is a community where citizens support each other. In order to make this plan become reality, we plan to promote

the development of volunteers in the City.

5. City Development by Volunteers in the Highest Level in Kyushu

Since the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake, many people are aware of, and are interested in, volunteer activities. These activities have expanded in many fields, not only in welfare but also in public health, medical care, education, city development, culture, disaster defense, and international exchange programs.

In our city, considering this condition, under the slogan "Citizens and Government working together to develop the City", we have promoted citizens' activities such as volunteers. Especially, to learn about the volunteer system in Virginia Beach in U.S.A, sister city of Miyazaki City, we dispatched the citizens' research delegation. Now, 122 members of this delegation are dedicated to increase mutual support in the region as the leaders of Non Profit Organizations and volunteer groups.

Furthermore, we are also trying to create a city that is able to cope well with disasters by raising volunteer coordinators for disasters. When a large typhoon hit Miyazaki in September last year, many volunteers were involved in relief activities, and self defense groups in many areas as well as disaster volunteer coordinators played important roles. As these examples show, the citizen disaster support system is becoming stronger and stronger.

6. Establishment of Regional Autonomy Organizations, or 'Chiiki jichi ku' in Japanese, and Setting up the Regional Community Division at City Hall

With the incorporation of three towns in January 2006, based on the idea that residents should rule their regions by themselves, we established regional autonomy organizations in order to make citizens recognize their regional issues, improve their consciousness of self government, and interest in community renovation. We divided our city into 15 regions and set up this organization in each region. These organizations renovate the community by collaboration with residents and provide government services.

Besides this project, in our city hall, we reorganized the Citizens' Activities Promotion Division to the Regional Community Division. In this Division, we would like to research how to raise the community consciousness in each region and how to expand our citizens' activities and regional welfare activities.

7. What Should Social Welfare Projects Be?

From now on, in the welfare field, it is necessary that welfare activities in the regions are performed actively. Last year, we carried out projects to create a support system in the Kibana Region as the model project to cement a regional relationship. We had a meeting in which citizens participated actively 7 times. In this discussion, 40 residents researched the regional issues and ways to solve them. And they tried to tackle the issues which they could perform. One example is that Miyazaki University students who live in the Kibana Region participated in the Kibana Festival for the first time and this created a good relationship with the residents.

Like this example, I am sure, that "supporting systems" in each region will be established when we expand the flow in which the people of different generations in the region come together, talk each other, show their wisdom

and then perform mutual assistance activities.

8. Conclusion

We have put in place systems to ensure that Miyazaki City becomes the 'highest quality city for both welfare and volunteering in Kyushu' and a place where people come first and support each other.

In the near future, people of the baby boomer generation will retire. As a result, there will be lots of people in each region who have various kinds of specialties. We expect that these citizens will turn their attention and talents to their local community, and perform many kinds of citizen activities in their neighborhoods.

We would like to develop by adopting the passion of the region's citizens and supporting them to create a better city for all. I am sure that this is the quickest way to make a success of future welfare projects in the society.

OITA

“Make Oita a Model City for Untroubled Living Conditions and Population Health”

Mr. Ban Kugimiya, Mayor of Oita City

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. My name is Kugimiya Ban, the mayor of Oita city, in Oita prefecture, Japan.

I am honored to be here in Urumqi, the largest city in Central Asia. Urumqi is a crucial junction of the ancient Silk Road while Japan, also known as Zipangu in the Middle Ages, lies at the end of the Silk Road linking Urumqi and Rome, a metropolis that has enormously influenced history.

Today I would like to talk to you about our city's welfare reform initiative, “make Oita a model city for untroubled living conditions and population health”.

1. Introduction of Oita City

Let me begin with a brief overview of Oita city.

Oita city is located on the north-eastern coast of Kyushu, the third largest island in the Japanese archipelago. The city occupies an area of approximately 500 square kilometers, or 193 square miles, and has a population of 470,000.

A picturesque coastline defines our Northern and Eastern boundaries, notably the breathtaking view from the plateau of Eastern Oita. Two rivers wind their way through mountains rising to an altitude of between 400 and 600 meters that etch out the Western and Southern periphery of the city.

As far as tourist attractions are concerned, Mt. Takasaki, designated as a national park and home to about 1,200 monkeys, draws in crowds of visitors interested in seeing monkeys in their natural habitat. At the foot of Mt. Takasaki is one of the most popular aquariums in Japan, “*Umitamago*”, alongside which is an artificial beach. As you can imagine, Oita is an attractive city, surrounded by nature: mountains, rivers, and the sea.

Oita city is grounded in a very old history. In the 7th century, the provincial branch of the country's governing authority was established in Oita, making it the principal city in the region. Trade with foreign nations under the rule of progressive feudal lord Otomo Sorin brought Oita to the height of its prosperity in the latter half of the 16th century. Sorin led the establishment of a medical hospital and saw the city host the first performances of Western music and theater in Japan. China town was also established at the time. These notable achievements are indicative of the degree of integration Oita city enjoyed as a center of international exchange both at home and abroad.

The city entered a depression period before several large corporations set up manufacturing operations in the 1960s, providing the impetus for a new wave of development. This influx of large-scale industry began with ironworks, oil refineries and petrochemical plants set up on reclaimed land along the coast and continued with the establishment of integrated circuit manufacturing plants in inland areas. In the 1980s, the city began to

attract investment from the information and communications industry. Just recently, Oita invited Canon Inc. to establish operations locally. I might point out, incidentally, that Canon's CEO Mr. Mitarai is originally from Oita prefecture and was assigned to become the Chairman of Keidanren, The Japan Federation of Economic Organizations, the most powerful figure in the Japanese business community, in May this year.

Thanks to this success in attracting large-scale industry, Oita city's population doubled over 40 years, an amazing growth rate compared to other regional cities in Japan.

To promote interactions with foreign countries, the Oita International Exchange Service Center was declared open in Wuhan City, China. Oita City is possibly the first Japanese city to set up an overseas office, except for government ordinance cities. I strongly believe that the establishment of this service center will benefit citizens and enterprises in the economic, educational, sports, cultural and artistic realms.

2. Aim of making Oita a model city for untroubled living conditions and population health

Let me now turn to the topic of my speech today: make Oita a model city for untroubled living conditions and population health.

Japan is facing challenges posed by an ageing population combined with a falling birthrate. Last year, Japan recorded its first population decrease. As the number of elderly people grows while the number of children falls, a rise in social security costs including pension and medical expenses, labor shortages and a possible economic recession will occur as a result. Therefore, elderly care and child welfare have become the most important issues in Japan. Lower birthrates and an increasing elderly population can be seen in Oita city as well. Although the total population of the city continues to grow at a slow pace, this increase is predicted to end in a few years' time.

In traditional Japanese society, it is common for three generations living together to assist and support each other in elderly care and child rearing. However, trends such as the nuclearization of the family unit have meant that this community system is starting to become a thing of the past and community collaboration is required to meet these needs.

In light of these issues, Oita city has set itself a goal to provide all local citizens with a comfortable living environment and an enriching lifestyle with an aim to make Oita "a model city for untroubled living conditions and population health". We are committed to making an utmost effort to improve the welfare system by implementing various policies of child care and elderly care services.

Firstly, child care support:

The traditional sex roles of "men should work and women should stay home" are still strongly valued in Japan and child-raising remains the main responsibility of women. Due to nuclearization of the family unit, women tend to feel isolated when there is no one they can talk to about bringing up children. In Japan, baby-sitters are not common. Many working mothers have to leave their babies in a day care center while housewives stay home to take care of their children. To support the working mothers, Oita city has increased the capacity of public child care centers and provides subsidies to private ones. As a result, most of the children can secure a place at child care centers and kindergartens.

Moreover, "Kids rooms" have been set up for mothers who concentrate on child-raising. "Kids rooms" provide

a space for infants and children to play with toys and read, and a space for mothers to meet and communicate with each other. 6 “kids’ rooms” are now in operation in Oita. These facilities welcome approximately 2,000 parents and children every month. They are especially popular among residents who have moved in from other cities, where “kids rooms” can rarely be found. Planning is under way to increase these facilities to meet the growing demands for them. In addition, Oita city is ahead of other cities in Japan in providing subsidies for fertility treatments.

Oita city was voted number one in a national survey conducted by an NPO in 2005 concerning the environment of fostering new generations. The social environment of Oita has proved to be ideal for child-raising. We are confident the falling birthrate can be put to a stop when more people benefit from such an environment.

Secondly, elderly care services:

Oita is famous for its advanced elderly care system, which includes the home telephone-assistance system. Through this system, the elderly living alone can protect themselves from emergencies, such as heart attacks, by simply pushing the button of a portable communication instrument to seek help from the emergency center and their neighborhood. This system was established in Oita over 20 years ago and it is now used nation wide.

Furthermore, nutritional lactic acid bacteria beverages are delivered daily to the hands of seniors living on their own, and call center staff phone them on a regular basis to ensure they are in good health and to relieve feelings of loneliness.

I won’t go into further detail here as it will take more than one hour to fully explain the extensive elderly care systems of Oita city. Next I would like to touch on the initiatives launched to promote citizens’ health.

Japan is famous for having the longest life expectancy in the world, reporting a life expectancy of over 80 years long before any other country. Due to an ageing population, the health-care insurance systems supporting the elderly, and the nursing insurance system following a German model, have imposed severe pressure on the finances of local governments. Oita is no exception. Health care expenses are predicted to increase on the basis of the growing senior citizen population, and this will put pressure on the municipality budget. It is becoming increasingly urgent that we seek solutions to reduce these expenses.

Various fitness workshops and lectures about adult diseases are held in an effort to heighten national interest in public health. In Oita, a health promotion plan is being carried out to reduce the health-care and nursing insurance expenses while encouraging the elderly to live an enriched and healthy life. We hope that this project will help foster an idea among local citizens to “make efforts in improving their own health” and devise suitable fitness programs for them. We believe through this project the medical expenses will be reduced in the future.

Thirdly, local communities:

Local communities also play an important role in social welfare issues. On May 27th of this year, after the earthquake on the central Java Island, a neighborhood network named “Gotong Royong (mutual help)” made an extraordinary contribution to victim relief and the recovery operations. This is a prime example of the community increasing the health and wellbeing of its members. I believe the role of which communities play and the impact it makes are comparable all over the world.

In the past, when Japan was not economically wealthy, it was customary for citizens living in the same locality to assist and support each other when necessary, and therefore local communities functioned efficiently. However,

due to trends such as the nuclearization of the family unit, decreasing birthrates, urbanization and the depopulation of rural areas combined with the growing economy, the traditional community spirit has become somewhat lost. Many social problems have also emerged as a result. Restructuring of local communities has become an urgent issue.

In Oita city, we have instituted measures to help local communities regain their traditional form and function. These initiatives include the “neighborhood crime and disaster prevention program”, a voluntary and proactive program designed to prevent crime and disaster, encourage the sound upbringing of youth, increase child care support and environmental protection in order to restructure the local communities. Subsidies are available for these projects. Efforts have been put into encouraging community organizations to take action against crime and in disaster prevention in order to raise the public awareness of “taking the initiative to improve their own living environment”.

Moreover, to further promote local development through collaboration within the communities, we have embarked on a campaign to make Oita the most beautiful town in Japan. In essence, this campaign was to pick up litter in public areas. In order to help participants gain a true sense of achievement, we put forward an event in August of last year, aimed at beating the Guinness World Record for the number of people simultaneously involved in a litter cleanup effort. Approximately 150,000 citizens of all ages turned up to the event. This number was close to twice the existing Guinness record, and we immediately applied for official recognition from Guinness. In any case, to see almost one third of the city’s population of 470,000 join together to help tidy up all corners of our city was a truly magnificent sight and a moving experience.

The citizens of Oita take great pride in their achievement of breaking the world record and proving their passion and strong sense of unity to the rest of the world. It has now become common to see local citizens engaged in cleanup activities along with their workplace colleagues or neighbors. Oita citizens have slowly gained momentum in “taking the initiative to improve their own living environment”. I am confident that if city hall provides the necessary support for our residents, we will see a renewal of the old traditions of community spirit and the emergence of unique initiatives for community development at a local level.

Finally, the activities of NPOs are as essential as those of local communities to maintain a healthy and advanced welfare system. We believe that if NPOs, corporations, individuals and government work together for urban development, we will eventually realize our goal of making Oita a model city for untroubled living conditions and population health.

The populations of the cities that you are representing may be still growing. However, the growth may stop one day and your community may experience situations similar to those of Oita. Therefore, I hope the examples and information I have given you today will be of use to you, now or in the future.

Welfare management is the starting point of my political career and I will continue to devote my life to this field. Thank you very much for your kind attention.

SHANGHAI

“Promoting Overall Development of the Welfare for the Aged in Shanghai” -Guided by Government and Participated with Society-

Mr. Yao Mingbao, Deputy Secretary-general of Shanghai Municipal People's Government

Shanghai is a super huge modern metropolis, which took the lead in entering into the aging society in the whole country in 1979. In recent years, during the course of accelerating the construction of market economic structure and of building socialistic harmonious society, Shanghai proceeds with the construction of responsible ruled-by-law government, conforms to the requirements of services for diversification and individuation from numerous senior citizens and promotes the further development of the welfare for the aged with perseverance in accordance with the working guideline set by the government, participated with the society and cared by all the people.

1. Basic Characteristics of aging population in Shanghai

By the end of 2005, the census registered population of senior citizens over 60 in Shanghai has reached 2.6637 million, which accounts for 19.58% of census registered population. Its main characteristics are as follows. Firstly, the ratio of the aging population is high. The proportion of the aging population is close to 2 times of the average of the whole country and higher than those of some developed countries and areas as well. Secondly, the rate of the aging population is fast. During 2000-2005, the aging population is two times more than that of five years ago. Thirdly, the ratio of the people of advanced age is prominent. At present, the people of advanced age account for 15.6% of total aging population. And fourthly, a great number of families consist of aging members only and of senior citizens living by themselves. The families consisting of aging members only account for 28.1% of total aging population. Senior citizens living by themselves account for 23.3% of total number of families consisting of aging members only.

2. Fundamental Development Situation of the Welfare for the Aged in Shanghai

Shanghai city government pays much attention to the development of the welfare for the aged and has devoted itself to the construction of the welfare service system for the elderly for many years. We are of the opinion that this will contribute toward building a human-oriented society and the harmony between generations shared by everyone without difference in age, which are inevitable requirements for promoting the full, human-oriented, and harmonious development of economic society. The main measures are as follows:

2.1 Bringing the Welfare for the Aged into the Framework of the Socioeconomic Development

The city government brings the welfare for the aged into the framework of socioeconomic development of the whole city and considers it as a whole. By listing some important indexes of the development of the welfare work for the aged into the indicator system of national economy and of the social development of the whole city,

Shanghai works out the 10th and the 11th 5-year Development Plans successively for the welfare work for the aged. In these plans, we establish the guiding ideology, development objectives and basic tasks for developing welfare for the senior citizen. We set up the 3-levels operating mechanism for senior citizens which consists of more than 30 member units of city-, district/county- or sub-district/town levels. We study and harmonize the important topics on the development of the welfare for the aged. Increasing the number of beds in welfare organizations for the aged has been listed as the concrete project by government for 12 years continuously since 1994 to ensure the sustainable development of the organizations for the elderly care.

2.2 Re-enforcing Effort to Develop Organizations of Welfare Services for the Aged

In recent years, we have been carrying out the working guideline of support along with policies, participation with society, implementation by community and multiple developments in order to promote the continuous development of organizations of welfare services for the aged. The city government issues successively preferential policies on 16 aspects including land used for building, pilot plans, public utility charges, tax deductions and exemptions, financial subsidies, medical care and financial guarantee discounts etc. as well as the supportive measure “18-measure”. The city government also encourages the organizations for old-age care founded by social force and communities, so that a great number of organizations for old-age care spread all over the places including various neighborhoods or towns, which are of good condition, new facilities and high standard. By the end of 2005, the beds for old-age care in Shanghai had increased to 50 thousand, the beds for nursing homes over 3900, and the standardized activity rooms for the elderly in communities more than 5700, all of which relieved preliminarily the problem about the accommodation for the aged at organizations for the elderly care and the medical care service, thus the life of the aged in the communities are enriched greatly.

2.3 Developing Actively the Service for Old-age Care at Home

Since 2000, Shanghai has been trying old-age care service at home, which is popular among a great number of the aged. Taking the respective homes as the base point, relying on community and with the professional help from old-age care service organizations, at-home care services provide the aged with door-to-door service and with daytime care on commission, so that the aged at home in the community could be cared for in living and cared for in nursing home which is nearby, convenient and professional. At present, various-leveled organizations for old-age care service at home have provided more than 60 thousand senior citizens with services and have installed emergency call units for more than 40 thousand people. For the aged who have economic difficulties but need services, the government also provides them with service subsidies to them in the form of service tickets. All subsidies provided last year reached over RMB 48 million Yuan. Professional teams are organized by all communities to implement the “5+X” service in pairs showing loving care for the aged and living alone including being informed generally, greeted often, consultation with hot line and safety check, and then the aged living alone could feel the warmth from the big family-the society.

2.4 Improving Gradually the Evaluation System for Old-age Care Welfare

While we provide old-age care services at home in the community, we also provide service subsidies to the aged

with special difficulties. After the trial operation for some time, it becomes increasingly more urgent for us to formulate the scientific, uniform and normative standard of service subsidies. During 2004-2005, with the support of EU, by combining the practical situation in Shanghai and practical experiences of Holland, Sweden and France etc. for reference, we have modified and improved the former evaluation standard for the demands of old-age care at home and have implemented the point-value quantification of evaluation parameters, have innovated *Evaluation Standard for Demand of Old-age Care in Shanghai City* and its information management system etc., which conforms to the practical situation and has been popularized step by step after making experiments at some districts and counties. Therefore, the evaluation system of old-age care service has been improved further and laid a solid foundation for promoting the normalized construction of service system for old-age care welfare in Shanghai.

2.5 Improving Continuously Policies, Laws and Regulations Systems for the Old-age Welfare

Since 1998, the relevant departments of the city government have set forward many policies, laws and regulations for the old-age welfare as well as some normative documents. They include *Methods about Old-age Care Organizations Management in Shanghai City*, *Opinions about Accelerating Implementation of Social Welfare Socialization in Shanghai*, *Opinions about Fully Fulfilling the Concrete Projects for Old-age Care Service by City Government in 2005 and Promoting Further the Old-age Care Service in Shanghai City*, *Bylaw about Structural Establishment of Old-age Care Organization in Shanghai City and Construction and Design Standards about Old-age Care Establishments in Shanghai City* etc. A series of preferential policies have been set forward for establishing old-age care organizations, as well as the specific stipulations and requirements on the setting, installation criteria, annual inspection, penalties, management and services of old-age care organizations. The framework of policies, laws and regulations for encouraging, normalizing and guiding the development of the old-age welfare has been shaped preliminarily.

Furthermore, we mobilize actively the social force for voluntary service to the aged. Over 1000 characteristic bases with love for helping the aged have been set up, and the volunteers have provided the aged with voluntary services for more than 5.2 million times, all those play the positive role in promoting the development of the old-age welfare and social civilization.

3. Several Tentative Plans for Further Development of the Old-age Welfare in Shanghai City

In order to meet the increasing requirements on the old-age, Shanghai makes great efforts to construct the old-age welfare system which conforms to the social and economic development by utilizing the instructive experiences of every country and area for reference. The overall objective is: to create the "Shanghai-model" with multiple service modes, multiple levels of service function and multiple subjects for the implementation. During the 11th 5-year Plan, the socialized old-age care pattern would be shaped gradually which relies mainly on old-age care services offered at home in the community and assisted by organizations. The old-age care service with multiple types and different grades are shaped step by step, and the mechanism is developed gradually, which is led by government while the social forces are encouraged to participate in. During the construction of the Shanghai-model, we do our best to handle the relation between the upgrade of the well-being

of the whole and the benefit of focal group, between old-age care services at home in community and collective old-age care services by organizations, between caring for life and spiritual consolation, between international experiences and the Chinese traditions. According to the 11th 5-year Plan of Shanghai, the population covered by socialized old-age care service in 2010 will account for more than 10% of the census registered senior citizens in Shanghai.

Shanghai will proceed with the most direct and practical issues of benefit which the senior citizens are concerned about most, and it will adopt some policies and measures as follows:

3.1 Developing Further Old-age Care Service at Home in Community

Focused on the demand of the aged, we improve the contents and forms of services further. We rely on the community service organizations to provide the aged with care services in living, first-aid and medical care including mainly assistances with meals, cleaning, toileting, traveling, taking a bath and medical treatments. As to the modes of care services the aged can select, we not only provide them with excellent door-to-services, but also lead the aged to come into the community actively. We provide them with daytime care services, and popularize the mutual-help points for the aged in neighborhood by organizing the nearby senior citizens together for helping each other.

3.2 Accelerating Continuously the Development of Old-age Care Facilities in Community

We keep on accelerating the development of old-age care organizations. We improve the structure of beds, service functions and regional layouts. We make great efforts to develop the communication-oriented-type and nursing-type old-age care organizations as follows: Firstly, it is preferable that the organizations should be at nearby convenient site and meet the requirements from the aged who are in dire need of physically nursing, and relieve the conflict between the demand of the aged living in the old-age care organizations and the supply of services. We improve the conditions of medical and public health departments for the aged, and the organized nursing service resources such as unified planning old-age care organizations, nursing hospitals and deathwatch hospitals etc. We meet the requirements for comprehensive services of the aged by complementing each other with medical nursing service and living care service.

3.3 Improving Further the Ability of the Aged to Pay Economically

We improve continuously the endowment insurance system and increase gradually substitution rate of pension. We also intensify continuously the subsidy strength for the service to the aged who have economical difficulties and cannot be self-reliant, enlarge the service subsidy range gradually and take precedence to solve the basic problems in living care for the aged with economical difficulties. We utilize the successful experiences from Germany and Japan etc. for reference to explore the nursing insurance system with Shanghai characteristics and strengthen the capability of the old-age care against risk.

3.4 Improving Continuously the Policy Support and Operation Mechanism of Old-age Care

We improve further the governmental investing mechanism and intensify continuously the governmental

investment in old-age care welfare service, to improve the policies about subsidies for constructing the old-age care establishment, serving the aged who have difficulties, daily operation of service organizations and so on. We fulfill further and set out the supporting policies for encouraging the old-age care service, speeding up “Run by the local people and assisted by the state” and “Run by the state and run by the local people”, organizing suppliers of the care service into chains, promoting intensive and grouping development of old-age care service organizations. We also improve the standard evaluation systems of physical conditions of the aged, of old-age care service at home and organizational old-age care service etc., in order to evaluate uniformly and comprehensively the aged who require services, and to distribute service resources with reason according to the demand and supply capability.

Confronting the aging of the population, Shanghai will respond actively to the challenge of old-age care welfare and endeavor to find out a way which conforms to the situation of China and the strength of Shanghai. We will learn from the instructive experiences in old-age care welfare at home and abroad, in order to open-mindedly look for countermeasures and to promote the construction and development of old-age care welfare system in Shanghai.

BUSAN

“U-City Project”

Mr. Lee Kyung Hoon, Vice Mayor for Political Affairs of Busan Metropolitan City

1. Introduction

It is a great honor for me to have this opportunity to give a presentation on the “U-City Project” that Busan is working on to distinguished leaders of the member cities of Asian-Pacific City Summit.

Busan is a gateway that links the Eurasian Continent and the Pacific, and is the 5th largest port in the world in terms of container handling capacity. Busan also is a city of international conferences and events. It hosted the 2002 Asian Games, some of the 2002 World Cup matches and the 2005 APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting successfully. A great number of international conferences and events are held in Busan all around the year.

Busan now strives to lead the 21st Century by applying the new Ubiquitous Information Technology to already existing city development strategy.

Now, I’d like to make a presentation about Busan’s U-City construction plan and its strategy. I will first explain the background, then move on to building strategic plans, its vision, roadmap, strategic projects, implementation strategy and financing models.

2. Background

A new buzzword in the area of the IT industry is “Ubiquitous”. Meaning “anytime, anywhere for anyone”, this is a newly emerging IT environment where countless micro-computers or chips are installed everywhere and are connected, thereby providing the users with the right service in the right place. Thus, it has emerged as an important concept in building next-generation local e-governments and in devising urban development strategies. Busan is currently designing an “Innovation Strategy for 21st Century City” through which ubiquitous technologies will be applied to a variety of infrastructures or industries that are closely linked to everyday lives of its citizens such as port, transportation, exhibition & convention, health and welfare. The implementation of the new strategy will solve the problems of economic stagnation, traffic jam, logistics cost increase, and ageing society. Therefore, it will help Busan improve quality of life, create new growth engines, and sharpen the city’s competitive edge.

3. Establishment of Strategy Plan

The Busan City Government has completed designing the “Ubiquitous Strategy Plan” in cooperation with KT Co., a private company that has the technology and experience. It is the first case of attracting capital from the private sector for local government’s city development plan.

It took 7 months starting from April ~ November 2005 to set up the strategy plan. The total cost amounts to 3

billion won, in which the city government invests 1.2 billion won and KT Co., 1.8 billion won.

The strategy plan states that the four major fields of the U-City Project are U-Port, U-Traffic, U-Convention, and U-Health. These four smaller projects can be broken down into 39 different strategic projects: 11 for U-Port project; 12 for U-Traffic project; 7 for U-Convention project; and 9 for U-Health.

4. U-City Vision of Busan

The vision of U-City Busan, as a city of continued evolution and innovation, is to construct an "Asian Gateway of constant flow and free connection".

By the "Asian Gateway of constant flow and free connection", we mean to say a city where best brains and business experts in various fields gather, a city of investment to promote finance, IT, tourism and culture industries, a city of international commerce, and a city of information sharing and application.

5. Roadmap for U-City Project

The U-City project will be implemented in three phases until 2012, considering strategic priority.

First, phase 1 stretches from 2006 to 2008, and Busan will build grounds for U-City development by strengthening Busan's core competence. We will focus on the four major parts of U-Port, U-Traffic, U-Convention and U-Health. The second phase is from 2008 to 2010, and Busan will expand the area covered by the project to include U-Security, U-School, and U-Valley on the basis of strengthened competence. The third phase begins in 2010 and ends in 2012, and during the third phase Busan will create a high value-added new growth engine such as U-Entertainment considering Busan's city characteristics.

Busan plans to invest a total of 800 billion won by 2010 for the success of this project. For the development of necessary infrastructure, Busan will spend 250 billion won, and for solution development the city will invest 550 billion won. We expect that the project will increase the GRDP by 5~8 trillion won and create 90,000 new jobs.

6. Four Fields & 39 Strategic Projects

Now, I'd like to explain about the implementation plan for the four main areas of the U-City project, namely traffic, convention, health, and port.

(1) U-Traffic

The goal of the U-Traffic Project is to provide citizens with tailored-information by applying state-of-the-art electronic information and communications technology to roads and vehicles and to operate traffic facilities efficiently. Thus, it will create a traffic system that guarantees safe and convenient transportation and contributes to revitalizing Busan's economy.

The city government plans to implement five short-term tasks such as electronic toll collection service, public transportation information service, traffic information integration service, taxi information service and drivers' traffic information service, and eight long-term tasks including parking information service, public transportation fee payment service, etc.

(2) U-Convention

By implementing the U-Convention project, Busan plans to use the new technology and networking

environment to give tourists or users of convention/exhibition facilities access to information anytime, anywhere and turn itself into one of the world's best international conference cities and tourist destinations. Starting this year, Busan will launch seven different U-services.

The new service will be applied to city tour buses and exhibition/convention facilities at BEXCO (Busan Exhibition and Convention Center).

(3) U-Health

The U-Health project, which is linked very close to everyday lives of the citizens, will help make a "Healthy Busan" by enhancing citizens' access to medical services through the use of U-technology and U-network, simplifying processes through an integration of medical information, and creating an around-the-clock medical service system in cooperation with health/welfare institutions.

For this goal, Busan, in consortium with the central government and the private sector, plans to design and introduce nine new services such as telemedicine service, health monitoring service and home-care service for chronic disease patients.

(4) U-Port

Busan, in cooperation with the Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fisheries is planning to build a foundation for an integrated community where all those involved in port and logistics industries share information and a port equipped with RFID and other ubiquitous technologies that will help track the location and the conditions of freights.

To this end, Busan will launch 11 new services including PCP (Port Community Portal) and an RFID-based integrated transport services.

7. Project Implementation Strategy

To implement the project successfully, the industry, academia, institution, and the government will build a knowledge network to gather wisdom and competence.

A U-City Aid Committee consisted of representatives from the national parliament, city council, university and other organizations will be established to provide advice on policy and to bring about public consensus. A U-City Advisory Board will also be made to provide technological advice on each field. In addition, a Ubiquitous Busan Forum and a U-City Task Force Team will be organized to work on U-technology research and implementation of the project.

8. Financing Model

Busan plans to secure financing for the U-City project from the city government, the central government, and the private sector.

The projects needed for building basic plans such as enforcement plan will be funded by the city government. Local innovation projects aimed at achieving balanced national development such as U-Port construction project and other projects with the goal of strengthening national competitiveness will be financed by the central government. And the private sector will be financing for U-infrastructure construction projects.

9. Conclusion

The U-City Project will not only bring a tremendous economic benefit, but also is expected to improve Busan citizens' quality of life and Busan's standing in the global arena. Busan citizens will be able to enjoy a variety of useful information and services in the areas of education, health, traffic, culture and tourism. The problems of air pollution and traffic accidents will be resolved to some extent, and the spread of U-Traffic services will create an environment with the intelligent traffic and logistics network, reducing traffic jam and cutting down logistics costs.

When all the projects are completed in 2010, Busan will become the first truly ubiquitous city in the world.

This is the end of my presentation. Thank you for listening.

GUANGZHOU

“The Development of Guangzhou Urban Infrastructures Construction”

Mr. Chen Mingde, Vice Mayor of Guangzhou Municipal People’s Government

It is my great pleasure to discuss and share with you the experience of urban management. Being entrusted by Mr. Zhang Guangning, mayor of Guangzhou, I’d like to introduce the development of Guangzhou’s urban infrastructures.

1. Brief introduction of Guangzhou and the strategy of development

1.1 Brief introduction of Guangzhou

Guangzhou is the capital of Guangdong Province. It is located in the north of the Pearl River Delta, with longitude 112° east and latitude 22° north. It is a regional central city in South China, and China’s Southern Gateway to the world. Guangzhou enjoys a subtropical monsoon climate, the average temperature is 19.6°C, the average relative humidity is about 66%. Its nickname is “Flower city” because of plenty rainfall and evergreen in four seasons.

Totalling an area of 7,434.4 km², Guangzhou’s planning urban construction site will be 785 km² by the end of 2010, whose center will be 549 km². In 2005, its registered population was 7.5 million and GDP was 511.5 billion RMB, and its per capita was up to \$7000 USD and the overall economic strength ranked 3rd of major cities in China.

With beautiful mountain and clean water, Guangzhou is a famous cultural city with a history of more than 2,200 years. It was the starting port of the “Silk Road on the Sea” since the Han and Tang Dynasties, and also was the cradle of Lingnan Culture and now is one of most vigorous and potential modernized metropolis in China. During past few years, the city was honored “UN Awards for Excellence in Improving the Living Environment”, “China Human Habitat Model Award” and “International Garden City”.

1.2 Purposes of urban development strategy

Adhering to sustainable strategy and a priority of regional coordination and eco-environment, Guangzhou coordinated natural resources exploitation and environment protection, promoted industrialization and realized sound, sustainable and fast economic development. To maximize Guangzhou as a political, economic, information and cultural center and to improve the city’s overall competitiveness, we are planning to build our city as a modern metropolis to promote the development of Guangdong province, to radiate to other parts of South China, and to influence the Southern Asia, which means to be an eco-city which is suitable for living and doing-business.

1.3 Urban planning and development strategy

From traditional urban structure which is divided by Baiyun Mountain and Pearl River, Guangzhou is shaping

into a new one that is composed by mountain, river, city, farmland and sea, which is networking structure with a cluster of satellite center along Pearl River. During the 11th 5-Year Plan, in accordance of the 2010 overall urban plan, Guangzhou will implement the urban development strategy of “exploring the south, optimizing the north, extending the east and collaborating with the west”. The city will further expand suburban areas, optimize function structure and lower population and traffic density to totally promote transformation of urban structure. Up to 2010, we will have completed the important project of “2 centers and 4 cities”, i.e. Tianhe new city center, Guangzhou new city center and Aoti new city, University town, Baiyun new city, Huadi new city. New urban structure with a cluster of satellite center along Pearl River will be completed.

2. The development of Guangzhou urban traffic infrastructure

2.1 Outline, general aims and development strategy

Through big investment in urban infrastructure continuously for many years, Guangzhou has shaped urban traffic structure which is headed by airport, ports and railways, and shaped a comprehensive system featured by “2 highs” traffic system (highways and express railways) as efficient and convenient. Guangzhou consolidated and strengthened its functions as traffic hub and logistic center and passenger center in South China.

In next 5years, Guangzhou will continuously optimize air-bridge service to Asia, go to the world and, construct the city as a regional center to influence the Pan-Pearl River. Guangzhou will also perfect its three-dimensional traffic network to expand urban space and make full use of intellectual management to improve its efficiency. To develop green traffic in the light of human-oriented and to form a metropolitan comprehensive transportation system which is convenient, efficient, fast and intelligent, eco-oriented, we will offer a 1st-class urban comprehensive service for Guangzhou’s urban development strategy in next round.

2.2 The development of Baiyun new international airport

According to the principle of “uniform management, collect land at one time, construction step by step, develop constantly”, Baiyun international airport was constructed rapidly. The phase one invested of 19.6 billion was built and put into use in August, 2004. It covers an area of 15 km² and room space of 350,000 m² which will have the capacity of 25 million person times and passenger turnover of 9,300 persons at peak. The annual goods turnover is 1 million tons, with warehouse of 83,000 m². The parking lots are 860,000 m² and can park 66 airplanes and 5 cargo-airplanes. Meanwhile, 2 runways was completed, in which east one is 3,800 m and west is 3,600 m, and respectively fixed by II, I intensive landing and fly-needed light system. In the year of 2005, there are over 210,000 flights and the passenger volume of 23.4 million person times, the amount of cargo, mail and baggage is 600,000 tones.

With the new airport put into operation, the aviation industry of Guangzhou developed vigorously, which has already exceeded over 20 million tons 5years before plan. In order to cater to the need of circumstances, Baiyun international airport has started its expansion projects from January, 2006, which include such as, construction of the east 3 & west 3 aprons, Fedex Asia-Pacific distribution center, 2nd departure building, 3rd runway etc., totaling amount of 16.4 billion. By the end of 2010, the project of the east 3 & west 3 apron will be completed, which will enlarge the passenger turnover up to 43 million person times. Up to 2012, 2nd

departure building will be built and put into use. With the completion of these projects, the room space will be 1.04 million m² and 179 parking positions, among them 158 in-parking and 21 out-parking and 3 flat runways. Baiyun international airport at that time will have passenger turnover of 75 million person times and landing and departure capacity of 558,000 times.

2.3 The development of Guangzhou new railway station

Guangzhou railway hub plan is “3 majors and 1 supplement”, i.e. Guangzhou new railway station, Guangzhou railway station, Guangzhou east railway station and Huadu supplement station. The passenger railway layout is “1 major and 2 supplement” and 10 logistic stations.

Guangzhou new railway station is located in Shibi village, Zhongcun town in Panyu District at a cross point 17 km away from downtown between West eco-isle and Shawan eco-isle and eco-isle from Zhongcun and Lianhua Mountain. Guangzhou new railway station is 1st passenger railway in China between Wuhan to Guangzhou, starting point of Guangzhou-Zhuhai passenger railway and Guangzhou-Shenzhen passenger railway, also linking with Guangzhou-Maoming Line. Guangzhou is the biggest passenger railway hub in South China, which is linked with Central China to the North, reaches to Pearl River to the South and expands to Hong Kong and Macau. Guangzhou new railway station is planning 15 platforms and 28 departure lines, with a room space of 200,000 m². The planning capacity is 110.75 person times each year. It is started from this July and is planed to complete by the end of April, 2008.

2.4 The development of Metro line construction

In recent years, under the policy of public transportation in priority by the CPC Guangzhou branch and Guangzhou municipal government, metro transportation is developed very fast. At present, the city has 4 metro lines put into operation (1st Metro Line, 2nd Metro Line, 1st phase of 3rd Metro Line Metro Line, 4th Metro Line for Guangzhou University Town), with total length of 59.25 km and 585 thousands person times per day. By the end of this year, metro lines with 110 km will be put into operation. Dedicated projects of 3rd, 4th and 5th have already been under construction which is 170.35 km, and the rest has been reached in the first stage. Up to 2010, Guangzhou will operate 8 urban metro lines, with a length of 237.6 km and planning capacity of 1.1-1.3 billion person times.

2.5 The development of port facility

Guangzhou port, with a rich history, is biggest hub port in South China. The port goods turnover amounted to 128 million tons in 2001 which is among 10 biggest ports in the world for the first time. In 2005, its port goods turnover ranked 3rd in the country and 5th in the world. Guangzhou Nansha Harbor was put into operation in September in 2004 and its container turnover at that time was 1.08 million to realize scale-management purposes in the first year, which makes Guangzhou port into a harbor. Presently, Nansha harbor 2nd phase is speeded up and 650,000 tons container ports will be completed in 2007, which will have 10 ports totally and further enlarge its producing capacity.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan, Guangzhou Port pays much attention to expansion, transformation and port function

adjustment. We will hasten port infrastructure construction, emphasize port construction of shipway, container, oil, food, coal and ore, improve port structure, and comprehensively build up modernizes ports. It is planned to port turnover of 320 million tons and container handling capacity of 10million tons until 2010.

2.6 The development of urban roads transportation construction

By the end of 2005, the total length of urban roads has reached to 5076 km and 83.246 m², a networking system of highway, expressway, and trunk way and sub trunk way have formed since high-intensity roads infrastructure transformation and construction was invested. Among them, we focus on urban high-class road network and have completed the city-oriented system.

In order to expand urban space, Guangzhou consolidates its roles of regional transportation center and passenger and logistic centers. According to the needs of downtown and suburban transportation, Guangzhou carries out the principle of “transforming in downtown and building in suburb”. In downtown, in the light of expansion, separation and quickness, the city emphasizes building urban transportation system with constant features and improving network at different levels to expand the volume of downtown transportation .

It is planned to newly build and to transform expressway with length of 112 km and trunk way of 190 km. In the suburbs, we try hard to develop highway network construction which is centered by Guangzhou in the region of Pearl River delta, i.e. 3rings, 12radiations and 4vertical 4horizontal. There is 445 km newly-built and adjusted expressway. At that time, the urban roads frame will be completed which is efficient and perfect functioned, centered by Guangzhou with trunk way and sub-trunk way, i.e.4rings and 18radiations.

3. Development of Guangzhou urban sewage disposal equipment

3.1 Outline, general planning and development strategy

At present, the sewage discharge in Guangzhou, including 10 districts and 2 cities, is 3,230,000 m³/d. Among them, sewage discharges in urban area are 2,450,000 m³/d, and new developed areas are 780,000 m³/d.

To solve the problem of sewage pollution and improve the living condition of the residents, the Guangzhou Municipal People’s Government has already launched about 9.5 billion into sewage disposal equipment constructions and plants to invest 3.56 billion in 2006. In Guangzhou, the central city zone (the former eighth district) has already established sewage tubes of 1,072.15km. The constructions of four big sewage disposal systems Da Tansha, Liede Phase One and Two, Xilang Phase One and Lijiao Phase One projects have been built up and put into use. The disposal capability has reached 1,390 thousand m³/d and in 2005, the rate of sewage disposal has reached up to 76.2%.

Guangzhou is under the discipline of sustainable development, that is, “people-oriented city with beautiful landscape”. According to the sustainable development strategy which is comprehensively planned and implemented step by step, the government frames a high-level sewage disposal general planning. This plan pays attention to the urban area and emphasizes the important role of water source protection. In addition, it also establishes the operation system of scientific sewage collection, disposal and functions by stages.

Within Guangzhou, by 2010, the government plans to increase its sewage collection rate and disposal rate to 90% respectively, and its sludge stabilization processing rate to 70%. What’s more, the government plans to

realize comprehensive utilization of water resources and renew the zoology function of rivers and other water bodies.

3.2 The development of main sewage disposal system construction

Guangzhou urban area plans to construct 9 main sewage disposal factories, which are Da Tansha, Liede, Xilang, Lijiao, Da Shadi, Shijing, Longgui, Zuliao and Jiufu. Among them, the constructions of four big sewage disposal factories, such as Da Tansha, Liede Phase One and Two, Xilang Phase One and Lijiao Phase One have been built up and put into use. Other factories are all under construction and Liede Phase Three and Da Shadi Phase One are going to run and debug.

Da Tansha Sewage Factory: planned disposal scale is 580,000 m³/d, service areas are 89.7km² and already built up 550,000 m³/d.

Liede Sewage Factory: planned disposal scale is 1,080,000 m³/d, service areas are 158km², already built up Phase One and Two 440,000 m³/d and going to build up Phase Three 200,000 m³/d.

Xilang Sewage Factory: planned disposal scale is 285,000 m³/d, service areas are 55km² and already built up 200,000 m³/d.

Lijiao Sewage Factory: planned disposal scale is 540,000 m³/d, service areas are 125 km² and already built up 200,000 m³/d.

Da Shadi Sewage Factory: planned disposal scale is 500,000 m³/d, service areas are 107 km² and 200,000 m³/d Phase One is still under construction.

Shijing Sewage Factory: planned disposal scale is 300,000 m³/d, service areas are 159km², 150,000 m³/d Phase One is start to build.

Longgui Sewage Factory: planned disposal scale is 140,000 m³/d, service areas are 144 km², 60,000 m³/d Phase One is still under construction.

Zuliao Sewage Factory: planned disposal scale is 60,000 m³/d, service areas are 112km², 30,000 m³/d Phase One is still under construction and already finished 50%.

Jiufu Sewage Factory: planned disposal scale is 15,000 m³/d, service areas are 116 km², 5,000 m³/d Phase One is still under construction and already finished 60%.

4. The construction and development of living waste final disposal equipment in Guangzhou

4.1 Outline and general purposes of living waste final disposal equipment

Daily living waste in Guangzhou reaches up to 7,000 tons, and the rate of disposal without harm is 100%. At present, the disposal ways are mainly landfill and incineration. We are planning to form a disposal system which can reduce the amount of living garbage at the origin, collected by kinds and disposed comprehensively. We have built Xing Feng, Li Keng, Da Tianshan, which are large garbage disposal sanitation landfills. In addition, we have built Li Keng Garbage Incineration Power Plant. There are also a sanitation disposal plant, a dejecta disposal plant and 137 garbage compressor stations. All of them have reached the no-harm standard. At present, we are preparing to construct some living garbage final disposal equipment, such as No.2 Li Keng Garbage Incineration Power Plant (2,000 tons/day), Guangzhou No.3 Garbage Incineration Power Plant

(capacity 2,500 tons/day), Li Keng living garbage comprehensive disposal plant and Guangzhou Cook-made Garbage Resource Disposal Plant. The program is that, in 2010, all the equipment above can be fulfilled and they can work, in order to make sure Guangzhou living garbage keeps 100% no-harm disposal.

4.2 Introduction to major living garbage final disposal equipment

Xing Feng Living Waste Sanitation Landfill: Xing Feng living waste sanitation landfill is located in the northeast of Guangzhou, covering 91.7 hectares, landfill area is 19.7 million m², and the capacity of garbage landfill is 16.5 million tons. The gross investment of the programmed is 628 million RMB. It is the first large living waste disposal equipment in China which is a joint venture with developed countries' technological management; its operating management and technology of environmental protection keeps ahead nationally.

Da Tianshan Garbage Landfill: Da Tianshan waste landfill is located in the north of Guangzhou Huang Pu District. It occupies 365 hectares; a capacity of garbage landfill is 4.12 million m³. It is 26 km away from downtown. It was started to construct in 1987 and put to use in 1990. In 2002, it was blocked out. The gross investment of construction is about 130 million.

Li Keng Garbage Landfill: Li Keng garbage landfill is situated in Yong Xing Village Long Gui Town Bai Yun District, which is 25 km away from downtown. It covers 378.47 hectares, and its capacity of garbage landfill is 4.81 million m³. Li Keng garbage landfill was invested by municipal government of 54.5 million and it was started to construct in 1988. In February 10th, 1992, it was put to use. The daily capacity of disposal is 2,500 tons. It has been enlarged twice and in March 2004, it was blocked out. The total garbage landfill amount is 10 million tons and now it has regained green.

Li Keng Living Waste Incineration Power Plant: Li Keng Living Waste Incineration Power Plant is situated in Yong Xing Village Long Gui Town Bai Yun District, which is about 23 km away from downtown. The construction scale is that the daily incineration of living waste is 900 tons, and the annual power generation capacity is 1.2 kW/ hour. The gross investment is 725 million RMB and it was designed to use for 20 years. This plant has a set of completed functions such as garbage incineration power generation, gas depuration, material management and auto control, etc. The whole plant covers 100,000 m².

At present, the urban construction in Guangzhou is rapidly developing. According to the goals of constructing "Lingnan Old County," "International Metropolis", "A City famous for Sports", "Landscape Flower City", we are emphasizing on urban traffic, making every effort to construct urban infrastructures and biological environmental equipment, and strengthening urban service functions. In this way, we are confident to hold 16th Asian Games with a modern international metropolitan image. We welcome all the mayors and friends in the Asian-Pacific region and it is our honor to have the advice on the urban construction of Guangzhou. We are looking forward to more and better cooperation with your cities.

Thank you very much.