



**THE 7<sup>th</sup> ASIAN-PACIFIC CITY SUMMIT  
REPORT**

**URUMQI CITY  
AUGUST 8 –AUGUST 10, 2006**



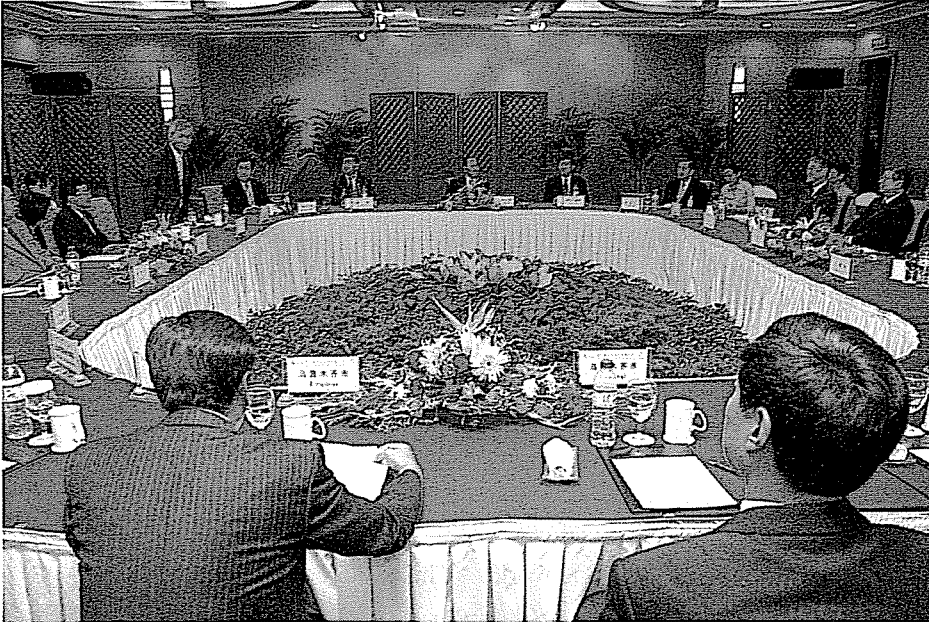
The Asian-Pacific region is currently experiencing remarkable economic growth which has led the area to be known as the growth center of the world. This rapid economic expansion has, however, also aggravated urban problems as cities have experienced a massive influx of new residents. It is now crucial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

**THE NIGHT BEFORE THE SUMMIT**

**Monday, August 7**

**Courtesy Call on Governor of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region**



Courtesy Call on Governor of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region



Mr. Simayi Tieliwaerdi, Governor of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

Courtesy Call on Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government



Mr. Naiyimu Yasen, Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government



Congratulatory Remarks by the Representatives of Participating Cities



Exchange of Gifts

Opening Ceremony



Declaration of the Opening of the 7th Asian-Pacific City Summit

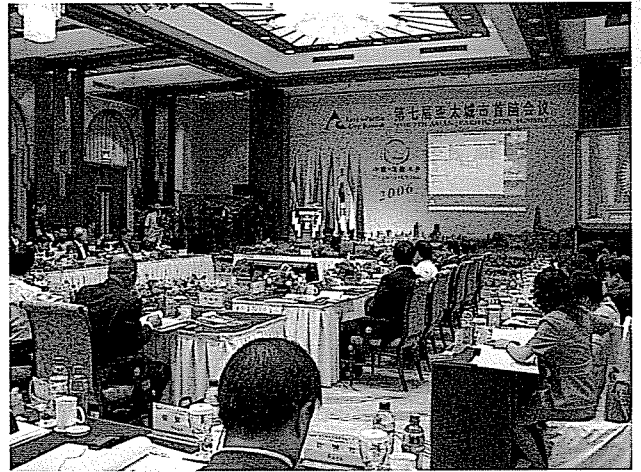


Photo Session of Heads of Delegations



Panel Exhibition

## Plenary Session



Chairman: Mr. Bai Hua, Vice Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government



Mr. Zhang Hong, Executive Deputy Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government



Mr. Dai Yulin, Vice Mayor of Dalian People's Government

Sub-session 1 : "Welfare Services of the Future"



Mr. Shigemitsu Tsumura,  
Mayor of Miyazaki City



Mr. Ban Kugimiya, Mayor  
of Oita City



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

Sub-session 2 : "Development of Urban Infrastructures"



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



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



# SUMMIT

## Wednesday, August 9

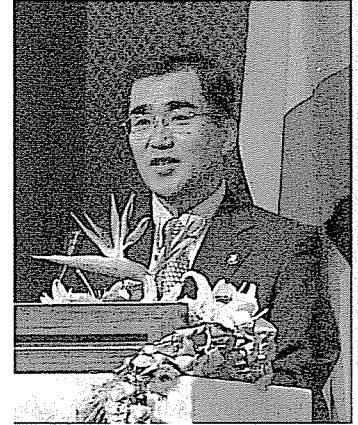
### Sub-session 3: "Promotion of New Industries"



Mr. Kriengpol Padhanarath,  
Director of International Affairs  
Division of Bangkok Metropolitan  
Administration



Mr. Hiroshi Yamano, Deputy  
Mayor of Fukuoka City



Mr. Hiroyuki Mori, Mayor of  
Kagoshima City

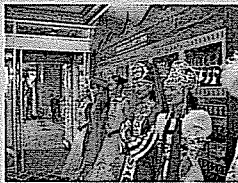
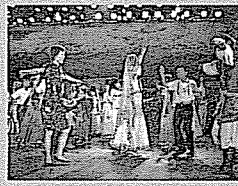


Mr. Shigeru Suzuki, Deputy  
Mayor of Kitakyusyu City



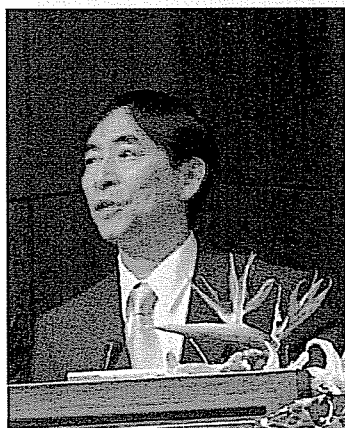
Mr. Toshiyuki Hideshima,  
Mayor of Saga City

### Welcome Reception Tuesday, August 8 (Venue: International Grand Bazaar)

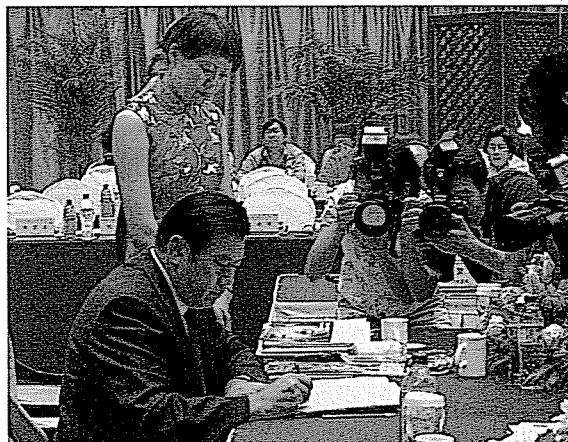


Mr. Yang Gang, the Standing Member of CPC  
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional  
Committee, and Party Secretary of CPC  
Urumqi Committee

**Closing Ceremony**



Mr. Syunya Susuki, Coordinating  
 Officer of UN-HABITAT Fukuoka  
 Office



Adoption of Joint Declaration



Summit Flag Exchange Ceremony

**Farewell Reception**

**Wednesday, August 9 (Venue: Gold Hall, 3rd Floor, Hongfu Hotel)**

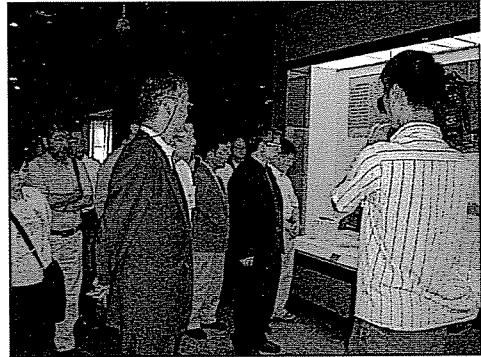




Study Tour



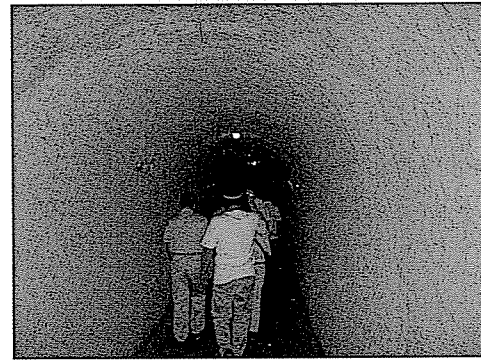
Tianchi Lake (Heavenly Lake)



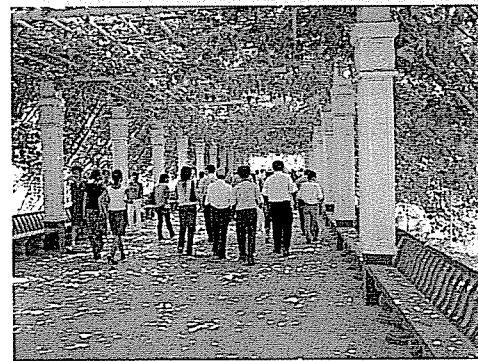
The Museum of Xinjiang Uygur  
Autonomous Region



Wind Plant



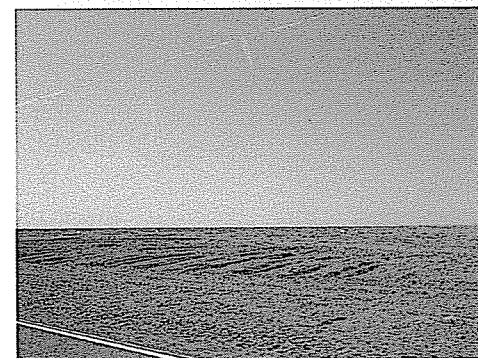
Kārez



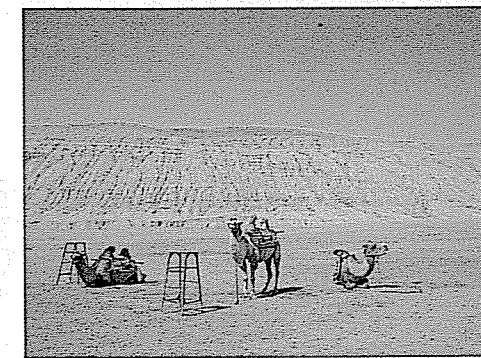
Vineyard



Jiaohe AC



Gobi Desert



Huoyanshan(Flaming Mountains)

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# *I Outline of the Summit*

## **(1) Name of the Summit**

The 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit

## **(2) Period of the Summit**

Tuesday, August 8 to Thursday, August 10, 2006

## **(3) Theme**

Global Theme: "Building Harmonious Cities"

Sub-session 1: "Welfare Services of the Future"

Sub-session 2: "Development of Urban Infrastructures"

Sub-session 3: "Promotion of New Industries"

## **(4) Venue**

Hongfu Hotel

No. 26 Huanghe Road, Urumqi, Xinjiang, People's Republic of China

## **(5) Host**

Urumqi Municipal Government, People's Republic of China

## **(6) Language Used**

Four Languages (Chinese, English, Japanese, Korean)

**Monday, August 7**

<p><b>20:30~21:00</b></p>	<p><b>Courtesy Call on Governor of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region</b>                  (Venue: Silver Room, 3rd Floor, Hongfu Hotel)                  Welcoming Address by Mr. Simayi Tieliwaerdi, Governor of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region</p>
<p><b>21:00~22:00</b></p>	<p><b>Reception for Heads of Delegations to the 7th Asian Pacific City Summit</b>                  (Venue: Golden Hall, 3rd Floor, Hongfu Hotel)                  Hosted by Mr. Naiyimu Yasen, Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government</p>

**Tuesday, August 8**

<p><b>10:30~11:00</b></p>	<p><b>Courtesy Call on Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government</b>                  Welcoming Address by the Host                  Mr. Naiyimu Yasen, Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government                  Congratulatory Remarks by the Representatives of Participating Cities                  Exchange of Gifts</p>
<p><b>11:00~11:30</b></p>	<p><b>Opening Ceremony</b>                  Declaration of the Opening of the 7th Asian-Pacific City Summit                  Introduction of Participating Cities and the Heads of Delegations                  Opening Address by the Host                  Mr. Naiyimu Yasen, Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government</p>
<p><b>11:30~</b></p>	<p><b>Panel Exhibition</b></p>
<p><b>12:00~12:30</b></p>	<p><b>Photo Session of Heads of Delegations</b></p>
<p><b>13:30~14:30</b></p>	<p><b>Luncheon</b></p>
<p><b>15:30~17:30</b></p>	<p><b>Plenary Session</b>                  Appointment of the Chairman                  Address by the Chairman                  Mr. Bai Hua, Vice Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government</p> <hr/> <p><b>Presentations on the Global Theme of the Summit: "Building Harmonious Cities"</b>                  Urumqi: "Building Harmonious Cities to Create the Better Future"                  Mr. Zhang Hong, Executive Deputy Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government                  Dalian: "Building Dalian into an Ecologically-friendly City"                  Mr. Dai Yulin, Vice Mayor of Dalian People's Government</p>

	<p><b>Sub-session 1 : "Welfare Services of the Future"</b></p> <p>Miyazaki: "Welfare Project in the Society-Town Development Citizens and the Government Working Together in Miyazaki City" Mr. Shigemitsu Tsumura, Mayor of Miyazaki City</p> <p>Oita: "Make Oita a Model City for Untroubled Living Conditions and Population Health" Mr. Ban Kugimiya, Mayor of Oita City</p> <p>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</p>
17:30~17:45	<p><b>Coffee Break</b></p> <p>Performances by Folk Dancers, Camels Tasting of Local Fruits, Sweets</p>
17:45~19:00	<p><b>Sub-session 2: "Development of Urban Infrastructure"</b></p> <p>Busan: "U-City Project of Busan" Mr. Lee Kyung Hoon, Vice Mayor for Political Affairs of Busan Metropolitan City</p> <p>Guangzhou: "The Development of Guangzhou Urban Infrastructures Construction" Mr. Chen Mingde, Vice Mayor of Guangzhou Municipal People's Government</p> <p>Vladivostok: "Vladivostok City Investment Projects" (presented in manuscript)</p>
20:30~22:00	<p><b>Welcome Reception (Venue: International Grand Bazaar)</b></p> <p>Welcoming Address Mr. Yang Gang, the Standing Member of CPC Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Committee, and Party Secretary of CPC Urumqi Committee</p> <p>Dinner and Stage Performances</p>

## Wednesday, August 9

10:30~12:00	<p><b>Sub-session 3: "Promotion of New Industries"</b></p> <p>Bangkok: "Bangkok's Promotion of Living Industry" Mr. Kriengpol Padhanarath, Director of International Affairs Division of Bangkok Metropolitan Administration</p> <p>Fukuoka: "New Industry Promotion by Fukuoka" Mr. Hiroshi Yamano, Deputy Mayor of Fukuoka City</p> <p>Kagoshima: "Developing New Industries" Mr. Hiroyuki Mori, Mayor of Kagoshima City</p> <p>Kitakyusyu: "Urban Strategies of Kitakyushu City, for the Creation and Cultivation of New Industries" Mr. Shigeru Suzuki, Deputy Mayor of Kitakyusyu City</p> <p>Saga: "Promotion of New Industries" Mr. Toshiyuki Hideshima, Mayor of Saga City</p>
12:00~12:15	<p><b>Coffee Break</b></p>
12:15~13:30	<p><b>Closing Ceremony</b></p> <p>Proposition by Fukuoka City (Asian-Pacific City Summit Secretariat) "Schemes for Future Management of Asian-Pacific City Summit" Mr. Hiroshi Yamano, Deputy Mayor of Fukuoka City</p> <p>Presentation by UN-HABITAT Fukuoka Office Mr. Syunya Susuki, Coordinating Officer</p> <hr/> <p>Adoption of Joint Declaration</p> <hr/> <p>Announcement of the Host City of the Next Asian-Pacific City Summit Flag Exchange Ceremony Complimentary Address by the Representative of the Next Summit Host City Mr. Dai Yulin, Vice Mayor of Dalian People's Government</p> <p>Closing Address by the Host Mr. Bai Hua, Vice Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government</p>
13:30~14:30	<p><b>Luncheon</b></p>
15:00~20:00	<p><b>Study Tour</b></p> <p>15:00~16:00 The Museum of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region</p> <p>16:00~20:00 Tianchi Lake (Heavenly Lake)</p>

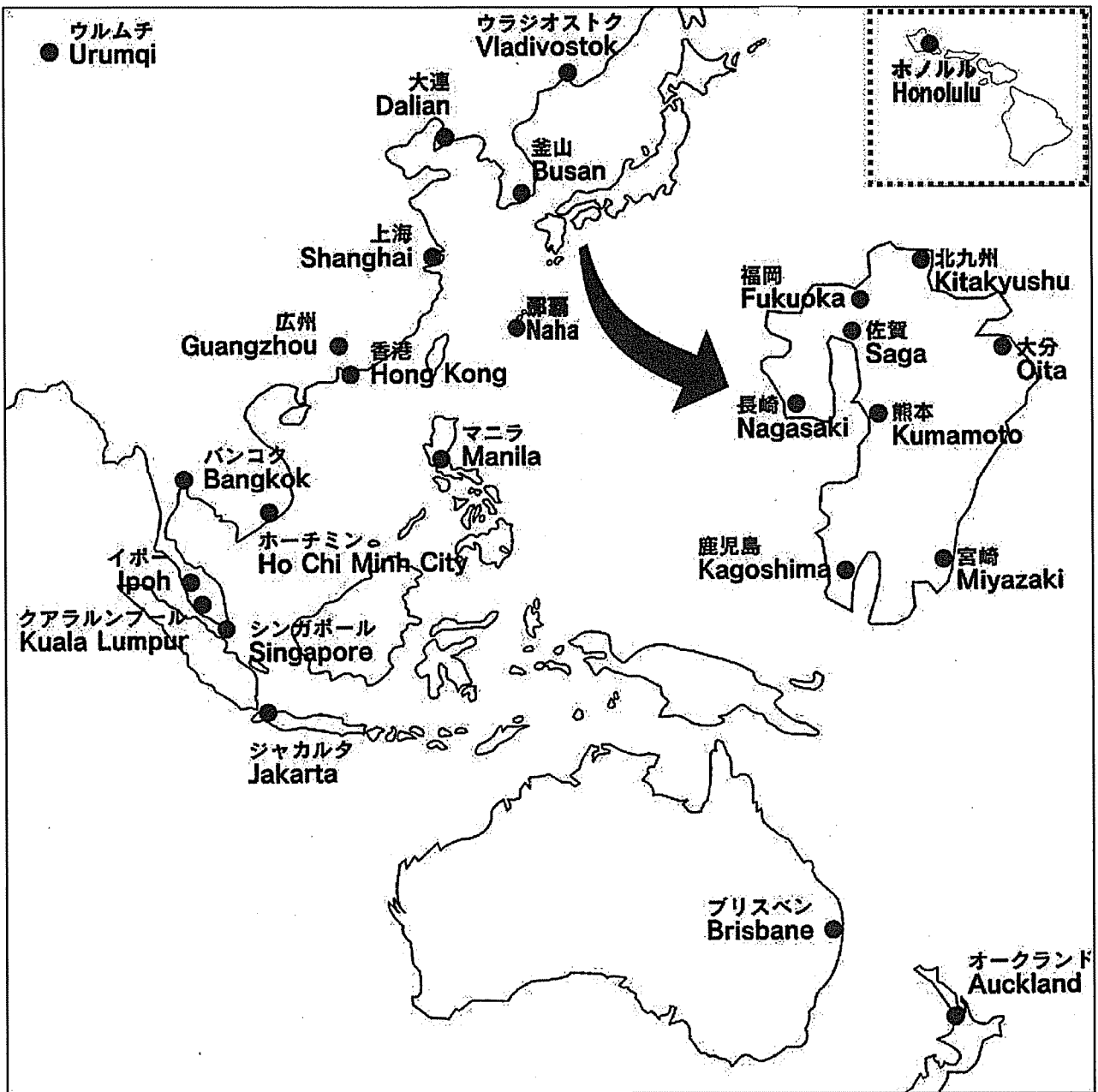


<b>20:30~21:30</b>	<b>Farewell Reception</b> (Venue: Gold Hall, 3rd Floor of Hongfu Hotel) Farewell Address by the Host Mr. Naiyimu Yasen, Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government Complimentary Address by the Representative of the Next Working-Level Conference Mr. Shigeru Suzuki, Deputy Mayor of Kitakyusyu City
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### **Thursday, August 10**

<b>9:00~17:00</b>	<b>Study Tour</b>
<b>9:00~13:30</b>	Turpan City (Jiaohe AC, Kārez, Vineyard)
<b>13:30~14:30</b>	Lunch (Venue: Xizhou Hotel, Turpan)
<b>14:30~17:00</b>	Turpan City (Huoyanshan or "Flaming Mountains")
<b>19:30~21:00</b>	<b>Dinner</b>

(8) Member Cities of the Summit and Their Locations



# ***II Content of Sessions***

## **1. Courtesy Call on Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government & Opening Ceremony**

//// (1) Courtesy Call on Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government //////////////////////////////////////

① Welcoming Address

### **Welcoming Address by the Host**

**Mr. Naiyimu Yasen, Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government**

Prior to the Opening Ceremony, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce briefly to you city of Urumqi. Urumqi City has a population of around 2.35 million, of which around 120,000 are dwelling in farming areas. This population is made up of 47 different ethnic groups of people. Urumqi has three major distinguishing characteristics, which are:

1. We have rich mineral resources. Found in particular abundance are coal, oil, natural gas, and steel.
2. We have rich leisure and tourism resources, such as our vibrant folk traditions and stunning natural surroundings. As one example, the central point of the Asian Continent is located a mere 30 km to the south west of the city.
3. This region is thriving with trade. We are located within the very centre of west and central Asia, a region with a population of over 1.3 billion people, and the total value of trade transactions last year alone reached 3 billion US dollars.

In addition, Urumqi is an excellent transportation hub. The city is connected by air to all major cities in China, and charter flights are available to 10 overseas cities from our airport. It also boasts an extensive network of rail and roadways.

I am very much in hopes that, during this Summit, all delegates will take this opportunity to stroll through Urumqi, to discover our sights, to talk to the local people. I also hope that you will find the chance to come back here again in the future, with your family, with friends, and with business and trade opportunities. Before I was appointed as a Mayor in January of this year, I had worked as the Chief of the Xinjiang Tourism Bureau. I would like to introduce to you my colleagues participating in this Summit with me today. This is Mr. Zhang Hong, Executive Mayor, and this is Mr. Wei Yi, Secretary-general of Urumqi Municipal Government. I am aware of the limitations on time, so I would like to end my brief introduction of Urumqi City here.

We have prepared a commemorative gift for each delegation. I would be honored if you would accept this Xinjiang Silk and enjoy this wine made in Turpan, the place where I grew up.

## ② Congratulatory Remarks by the Representatives of the Participating Cities

Mr. Kriengpol Padhanarath, Director of International Affairs Division of Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Kingdom of Thailand:

I would like to take this opportunity to apologize on behalf of the Governor of Bangkok, who cannot attend this Summit due to other official business. I would also like to express my sincerest wishes for the success of the Summit.

Mr. Lee Kyung Hoon, Vice Mayor for Political Affairs of Busan Metropolitan City, the Republic of Korea:

Our municipal government is also focusing on developing Busan into a city of international tourism, conferences and exhibitions, and as such I believe that we share a number of similarities with Urumqi. I am delighted to have this opportunity to meet and talk with all of the delegates gathered at this Summit.

Mr. Dai Yulin, Vice Mayor, Dalian People's Government of People's Republic of China:

I am delighted to have been able to make the trip from the coastal 'open-city' in the north of China to west China's own 'open-city.' I am very grateful for the warm welcome we have received here in Urumqi. I very much hope that this Summit will be a great success.

Mr. Hiroshi Yamano, Vice Mayor of Fukuoka City, Japan:

I am responsible for the running of Asian-Pacific City Summit secretariat. I intend to do my utmost to make this Summit hosted so magnificently this year by Urumqi City a success. Furthermore, Fukuoka city and the Summit secretariat pledge to work hard to ensure that Asian-Pacific City Summit can continue to be held successfully in the future.

Mr. Chen Mingde, Vice Mayor of Guangzhou Municipal People's Government, People's Republic of China:

I am delighted to be able to participate in this Summit and to make the acquaintance of all the other delegates. I very much hope that this Summit will be a great success.

Mr. Hiroyuki Mori, Mayor of Kagoshima City, Japan:

It is an honor to take part in this Summit. I would like to see my friendship with every one of you grow and develop. I also extend my sincerest hopes for the continuing development of respective participating cities.

Mr. Shigeru Suzuki, Deputy Mayor of Kitakyushu City, Japan:

This is my first visit to the beautiful city of Urumqi. I am very happy to be here, and feel most welcomed by everyone. As the 7<sup>th</sup> Working-Level Conference is scheduled to be held in Kitakyushu City next year, we look forward to your visit and are beginning preparations for the occasion.

Mr. Shigemitsu Tsumura, Mayor of Miyazaki City, Japan:

I am greatly impressed to find that the citizens of Urumqi have the active and positive lifestyle. I hope to learn a lot during my time here about urban development, policies on the economy and tourism, and social welfare.

Mr. Ban Kugimiya, Mayor of Oita City, Japan:

Although foreign diplomacy is often carried out at a national level, events such as this Summit, comprising exchange and dialogue between cities, are becoming more and more important and effective. I believe that these events contribute greatly to the ongoing foreign diplomacy between nations. I hope that this Summit will also play a significant role for it.

Mr. Toshiyuki Hideshima, Mayor of Saga City, Japan:

This is my first visit to Urumqi City. I would like to thank you for your hospitality that I have received. I intend to learn as much as possible at this Summit, as well as taking the opportunity to be shown the charms of Urumqi City, and I intend to take what I learn back with me for use in Saga.

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

I am delighted to have been given the opportunity to pay another visit to this beautiful city of Urumqi. I would like to pass on the best regards of the Mayor of Shanghai to all of the delegates gathered here today, and express my sincere wish that this Summit proves a great success for all.

Mr. Zhang Hong, Executive Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government, People's Republic of China:

I would like to extend a very warm welcome to you all here in Urumqi City.

Mr. Wei Yi, Secretary-general of Urumqi Municipal Government, People's Republic of China:

I intend to do my utmost to support the Mayor and the Executive Mayor in ensuring that this Summit is a great success.

Mr. Muhudinov Zokirkhuja Majidovich, Deputy Chairman of Dushanbe City, Tadjikistan:

Thank you very much for inviting us to participate in this Summit. We have had a friendship agreement with the city of Urumqi for many years, and I would be delighted if this Summit gives us the opportunity to forge similar links with other cities. I hope to see this Summit achieve great success for all involved.

Mr. Shunya Susuki, Coordinator Officer of UN-HABITAT Fukuoka Office, Japan:

I am delighted to have been given the opportunity to take part in this Summit. I hope that we can all work together to promote and advance urban development that will facilitate happy and fruitful lifestyles for all.

Mr. Toshiharu Fujii, Deputy Director General of Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center, Japan:

I would like to thank Mayor Yasen for hosting the Summit of this year. Further, I also extend my sincere gratitude to all the Asian cities that have sent delegations to participate in the Summit. I would like to ask everyone to work together towards making this event a great success.

Mr. Naiyimu Yasen, Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government:

Thank you all very much. We shall now proceed to the Opening Ceremony of the Summit. I ask for your continued patience and cooperation.

//// (2) Opening Ceremony //////////////////////////////////////

① Declaration of the opening of the Summit, Introduction of Participating Cities and Heads of Delegations

Chairman:

The 7<sup>th</sup> Asian Pacific City Summit will now come to order.

Firstly, I would like to introduce the heads of delegations from respective cities participating in this Summit.

The cities participating in this Summit and their head of representatives are as follows:

Bangkok, Kingdom of Thailand: Mr. Kriengpol Padhanarath, Director of International Affairs Division

Busan, the Republic of Korea: Mr. Lee Kyung Hoon, Vice Mayor for Political Affairs

Dalian, the People's Republic of China: Mr. Dai Yulin, Vice Mayor

Fukuoka, Japan: Mr. Hiroshi Yamano, Vice Mayor

Guangzhou, the People's Republic of China: Mr. Chen Mingde, Vice Mayor

Kagoshima, Japan: Mr. Hiroyuki Mori, Mayor

Kitakyushu, Japan: Mr. Shigeru Suzuki, Deputy Mayor

Miyazaki, Japan: Mr. Shigemitsu Tsumura, Mayor

Oita, Japan: Mr. Ban Kugimiya, Mayor

Saga, Japan: Mr. Toshiyuki Hideshima, Mayor

Shanghai, the People's Republic of China: Mr. Yao Mingbao, Deputy Secretary-General of Shanghai Municipal Government

Urumqi, the People's Republic of China: Mr. Naiyimu Yasen, Mayor

We are also delighted to have with us here today a delegation from Dushanbe City in the Republic of Tadjikistan, which has a friendship agreement with Urumqi City, represented by the Deputy Chairman of Dushanbe, Mr. Muhudinov Zokirkhuja Majidovich. We also welcome Mr. Shunya Susuki, Coordinating Officer of the UN-Habitat Fukuoka Office, and the delegation from Asian-Pacific City Summit Secretariat, headed by Deputy Director General, Mr. Toshiharu Fujii.

Please give another warm round of applause to all those delegations participating in the 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit.

Now, I would like to invite Mr. Naiyimu Yasen, Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government, to give his opening address as the leading representative of the host city of this year's Asian-Pacific City Summit.

② Opening Address by The Host

**Opening Address at the 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit  
Mr. Naiyimu Yasen, Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government**

Ladies and gentlemen, distinguished colleagues and friends,

I am delighted to welcome all of you, Summit participants and delegates from many cities, here today for the opening of the 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit in my beautiful city of Urumqi. On behalf of the Urumqi Municipal Government and our 2.35 million citizens, I would like to express our gratitude and pleasure at having so many guests here. I would also like to take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation to the staff of UN-Habitat Fukuoka Office and Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center, for their invaluable advice and support. I am confident that hosting Asian-Pacific City Summit here in Urumqi will promote further inter-city exchanges and partnership with the other participating cities in Asian-Pacific region, playing a positive and important role for us.

Urumqi is the capital of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, and is located in the very heart of the Asian Continent. Our city is an important gateway in terms of developing trade to the west of China. Further, Urumqi functions as a bridgehead for the regions west of the Eurasia Continental Bridge. Historically, Urumqi has been a point of strategic importance along the new northern route of the Silk Road, and a vibrant center for east-west economic relations, whilst fusing together the cultures of the Central Plains of China, India, Islam and Europe. The Urumqi of today is blessed with rich natural resources, and boasts an environment suitable for both business and tourism. It is enjoying ever increasing attention as an emerging city of beauty and of charm, where one can experience the diverse folk traditions and character of Western China. The total area of Urumqi is 12,000 km<sup>2</sup>, of which approximately 235km<sup>2</sup> is an urbanization promotion area.

Urumqi comprises of 7 districts and one county, and there are two designated National Development Zones and one National Export Processing Zone in the City.

Urumqi accounts for about one third of the total GDP, and other economic indicators, of the Xinjiang Region. The GDP per capita is just over 3000 US dollars, and we are proud to have the foremost ranking in terms on overall competitive standing and capability amongst all of the cities and provinces in Western China.

Now, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Urumqi must seize the historic opportunity that our Central Government's "Develop the West" project afford us. We must aim to transform our City into "a city in the heart of Asia, an international city, a city of business and of leisure, and a city that is safe and pleasant to live in." Driven forward by the spirit of our city - a spirit that strives, without faltering, for success; a spirit that is open and tolerant; a spirit that is honest and harmonious - we will work towards the creation of a new city of truth and sincerity, of passion and vigor, of kindness and consideration. All of our efforts will be focused on pioneering the creation of a society



that is affluent and relaxing.

I believe that this Summit, with its theme of “Building Harmonious Cities” will contribute greatly to the healthy, speedy and balanced development of all cities in the Asian-Pacific region.

I sincerely hope that this 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit will be a great success. In closing, I would like to wish each delegation the best of health and happiness during their stay in Urumqi.

Thank you very much.

MC:

Thank you very much, Mayor Yasen.

In this beautiful autumnal season, it is a great pleasure to be able to welcome you all here for the Asian-Pacific City Summit. Your presence here in Urumqi, the most remote city from any oceans in the world, has lit up our city with great honor. Mr. Naiyimu Yasen, Mayor of Urumqi, has just welcomed you all to the city on behalf of the Urumqi Municipal Government and the citizens of Urumqi, and has given us a brief introduction to the city. It is surely everyone's hope that over the next two days, all parties concerned will be able to deepen their understanding of other participants and their cities, countries and cultures, as well as promoting and advancing exchange and partnerships for the mutual development of both economy and society.

We will now progress to Panel Exhibitions introducing respective participating cities, as well as the traditional handicrafts of the Xinjiang region. I would also like to ask for the cooperation of the heads of respective delegations in taking a commemorative photograph. The photo session will be held here at 12:10, so please kindly be here on time with traditional folk costume provided.

This brings the Opening Ceremony for the 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit to a close. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

## 2. Plenary Session

//// (1) Appointment of the Chairman //////////////////////////////////////

MC:

By recommendation of Mr. Naiyimu Yasen, Mayor of Urumqi, the host city of the 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit, Mr. Bai Hua, Vice Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government, has been nominated as the Chairman of this Summit.

Are there any comments or objections? If there are none, let us mark the appointment of Mr. Bai Hua with a round of applause.

(Applause)

I would now like to request Mr. Bai Hua, in his role as a Chairman, to facilitate Summit meeting proceedings from now on.

//// (2) Address by the Chairman //////////////////////////////////////

### **Address by the Chairman**

#### **Mr. Bai Hua, Vice Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government**

Distinguished guests and friends,

It is a great honor to be appointed as the Chairman for this 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit. Thank you very much.

Recent years have seen urbanization progressing at a rapid pace all across the world. Urbanization of course brings people many material benefits, but at the same time many problems that can hinder the solid development of cities must be faced; and there is now a need for us to formulate effective solutions to these problems. Harmonious urban development has become an important objective to be strived for by the leaders of cities across the world. This Summit has chosen "Building Harmonious Cities" as its global theme, and we will be holding Sub-sessions on "Welfare Services of the Future", "Development of Urban Infrastructures", and "Promotion of New Industries". We shall be hearing the opinions and ideas of all the delegates, and together formulate a plan to promote the healthy and balanced development of cities throughout Asia.

Chairman:

Next, we will move onto presentations from the head representatives of participating cities. Firstly, Mr. Zhang Hong, Executive Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government in the Xinjiang Region of China, will give the first presentation.

## URUMQI

### **“Building Harmonious Cities to Create the Better Future”**

**Mr. Zhang Hong, Executive Deputy Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government**

Building harmonious cities is a social ideal that mankind has made unremitting efforts to pursue. With the arrival of the era of globalization and informatization, urbanization of different countries has been sped up. Mankind, while enjoying material wealth brought about by cities, has to face dozens of serious problems such as how to effectively prevent and avoid environmental pollution, traffic jam, ecological degradation, waste of resources and outbreak of epidemic diseases. We must work hard to seek an approach to city development that can ensure living quality of people, freedom of survival of offspring and sustainable development of cities.

Urumqi is the capital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The city lies at the geographic center of the Asian continent, and it is northwestern China’s important “gate” for opening up, and a controlling station in China’s western section of the second Eurasian Railway. For years, we have fast seized historical opportunities presented by the implementation of the China’s western development program, and devoted ourselves to building a city with strength in economy and tourism. Thanks to our efforts, remarkable progress was made in this respect. Currently, with urbanization as the driving force and taking sustainable development as the fundamental goal, we are working hard to build a harmonious city of Urumqi, and effectively carry out the development outlook of people-orientation. In doing this, we actively foster and promote the urban spirit of self-improvement, opening up, tolerance, good faith and harmony, make every effort to build Urumqi into a city with enthusiasm, passion, vigor and warmth, and strive to accomplish the goal of building a well-off society. We have the following understandings:

#### **1. Fully propelling regional economic integration and urbanization constitutes the fundamental guarantee and the primary condition for building harmonious city**

A harmonious city must primarily be a developing city. With stagnation, there would be no harmony. However, restricted by geographic conditions, in recent years Urumqi City has been faced with some serious problems such as narrow room for development and lack of resources. In order to solve these problems, we cooperate with the neighboring Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture. This Prefecture covers a vast area of land and is rich in resources. Without the change of administrative divisions, our city and the Prefecture work together to push the economic integration, greatly easing up restriction on development by the “bottle neck”.

Both Urumqi and Changji hold an important position in the economic and social development in Xinjiang, for they are major areas of agriculture and livestock husbandry, producers of grain and cotton, important industrial base and trade centers and they are abundant in oil and coal. Both of the two areas have their own economic advantages, which are different from each other. So they can complement each other and cooperate with each

other. We should give full play to the advantages of two areas in resources, further strengthen economic radiation of city group, and effectively promote the cooperation so that new advantages come into the integrated area. We hold firmly this opportunity, base ourselves on the resources and conditions of Urumqi and Changji, completely threw away the narrow ideas of localism, reviewed the development goals and the mode of Urumqi, made rational adjustment to the economic structure, industrial distribution, infrastructure development and urban construction. As a result, we achieved scientific development in more fields and at higher level, and in a real sense, complement each other, share resources and accelerated our development. The development of our town areas reached to the new high.

Meanwhile, we sped up the construction of small rural towns; propel rural development by incorporating suburbs into urban planning. In particular, urban economy has grown rapidly in recent years. On this basis, according to the requirements to get cities to support countryside and to get industries to support agriculture, we paid more attention to countryside, made more investments in rural economy and programs to balance the development between the city and the countryside. In addition, we vigorously implement the project to remove villages and build housing, and as a result, the urbanization rate of the city reached 90%, providing spacious room and fields for us to build harmonious Urumqi.

## **2. Maintaining our own characteristics and sustainable development is the material basis and the development orientation for building a harmonious city**

In the socialist primary stage, the main difficulty we face remains to lie in the backward productive force, and Urumqi, a city in western China, is no exception. However, Xinjiang boasts some advantages and characteristics. The first advantage of Xinjiang is rich in resources. By exploitation, local resources can be utilized and allocated more effectively. The second is that its consumption capacity ranks in the top ones in China's central and western regions, which means it has huge potential for the market. The third is that Xinjiang has good conditions for the development of border trade. The region of Xinjiang neighbors on eight countries. This is a favorable condition for foreign trade. The fourth one lies in its communicational and geographic position. Urumqi is a controlling station on the second Eurasia Railway and a gate of China to countries which locate west of it. Such a position can save a lot of cost for exporting westward. The fifth is that Urumqi is stronger in competitiveness, compared with cities in sounding countries. Urumqi is one of the cities in Central Asia that have the largest population, enjoy a basis for development and boast big potential of growth. In addition, Urumqi exerts strong economic influence on sounding areas.

Therefore, for the future development, we formulated the long-term goal of building Urumqi into a modern international city of commerce and trade, and the short-term goal of transforming it into a western city with strong economy and a well-known tourist city in China. To do so, we shall transform resource advantage into industrial advantage, and further into economic advantage. We will also speed up upgrading of the tertiary industry, make full use of advantages of Xinjiang as a border region and the two national development zones, and expand foreign trade. Following this, we will, while sticking to the industry layout of the tertiary, secondary, and primary sector, work vigorously to readjust and to optimize the economic structure, accelerate to strengthen competitive industries such as trade, tourism and manufacturing industry. With projects as the

driving force, investment as the link, and development zones and industrial zones and parks as the platform, we will build the largest manufacturing center in Xinjiang by focusing on developing new and hi-tech industries, urban industries and export-oriented processing industry. On this basis, we will give full play to the role of Urumqi as a controlling station for China to open westward, intensify efforts to integrate regional logistics industry, expand foreign economic relations and trade, make our economy more dependent on foreign factors, and build Urumqi into an international “logistical port” facing the Central Asia area. In addition, we will pay more attention to the quality and the efficiency of the economic growth, maintain the rapid development momentum of non-public sector of economy by deepening the reform of market system and improving the investment climate. Full play will be given to the role of enterprises in market to enhance economic strength of Urumqi. The gross product of Urumqi City accounts for 20% of that of Xinjiang. Its financial revenue takes up more than 40% of that of Xinjiang, and its volume of retail of consumer goods accounts for more than 35%, total export-import volume accounts for more than 50%. Of total investments made in Xinjiang, 20% is made in Urumqi. Of 27 listed companies of Xinjiang, 13 ones are from Urumqi, accounting for 48%. All these laid a firm material foundation for us to build harmonious Urumqi.

### **3. Adherence to the idea of people-oriented and building favorable environment constitute an inherent requirement and the primary principle for building harmonious cities**

Building harmonious cities includes not only harmonious relations of production and harmonious social relations, but also harmony between human beings and nature. What a harmonious city indicates is the compatibility of production relation with productive forces, unity of democracy and rule by law, unity of fairness and efficiency, unity of vigor and order, unity of science and culture, and unity of mankind and nature. While pushing forward urbanization and accelerating economic development, we have sped up improvement of comprehensive environment and made notable progress in recent years.

First, we actively propelled the development of democracy and legal system, and we keep to the principle of governance by law, science and democracy. On the one hand, we work hard to make policies and measures conform more to realities and objective law and represent the will of the public by carrying forward democratic policy-making, further standardizing policy-making procedures, improving policy-making system, establishing a policy-making mechanism that can collect wisdom of the public, expanding channels for the general public to participate in policy making. On the other hand, with the goal of building a society ruled by law, we implement the Outline of Administration by Law in an all-round way, put administrative acts under the rule of law, exercise powers and perform our duties according to law, establish and improve mechanism for supervision over administrative law enforcement, advance administration by law to build sound legal environment for promoting ruling the city by law.

Second, we took different measures to improve investment climate. In daily government works, we apply the concept of building learning, legal, clean, service-providing, efficient and saving government, and work hard to shift governmental functions to macro economic regulation, market regulation, social management and public service. In addition, the development credit system was quickened. We formulated and implemented concrete plans to strengthen the development of social credit system, and build “trustworthy Urumqi” in an effort to

establish good environment of credit for economic and social development. Besides, we extensively accepted media supervision of the public by implementing the system of making government affairs known to the public, establishing and improving the system of spokesperson. This contributed positively to the building of an open and transparent government.

Third, we put social programs in a more important place and applied more achievements of economic development to promote the development of social programs so that the people benefit really and truly from economic growth. In recent years, Urumqi City has conscientiously carried out the Strategy of invigorating Urumqi through science and education, crystallized the policy of granting priority to education development, sped up integration of competitive educational resources, expanded non-governmental schools and improved the scientific and technological education. With the goal of building a city with strength in cultural industry, we deepened the restructuring of cultural management system, quickened the growth of culture industry, tapped cultural products with local characteristics, accelerated the development cultural infrastructure and greatly increased cultural quality of the city. With a view to better serving people of all ethnic groups in Urumqi, the city government has strengthened its functions in social management and in public service, established the complete system of mass fitness and the health care system, the system safeguarding the rights and interests of citizens, and the system for protecting public safety and emergency aid system. In addition, great importance was attached to the cultivation of urban civilization and the consciousness of citizens. The city government also made efforts to continuously enhance the quality of the public in ideology, morality, science and culture and health. These efforts were successful to push harmonious progress of society and all-round development of people.

Fourth, we put major efforts to make development compatible with environment. We expanded the city, concentrated on infrastructure development to expand the urban "framework" and space for city development, and to ease pressure on central part of the city. We also increased expenses for environmental protection programs, vigorously implemented the centralized heat supply project, actively promoted the utilization of clean energy and made remarkable achievements in curbing air pollution. We sped up our work to beautify and to clean the city, to plant trees in the city, with efforts focused on ecological environmental projects. Resources were concentrated on construction of small parks in urban central part and cultivation of trees on the city's surrounding barren mountains. In recent three years, we have built or rebuilt nearly 1000 alleyways, thus making the traffic easier for residents. We made great efforts to build a saving society by unswervingly developing cyclical economy and advocated comprehensive use of and recycling resources. These measures gave a powerful push to social and economic development in Urumqi and laid a firm foundation for building harmonious Urumqi.

A harmonious society is a society with compatible social resources, rational social structure, standardized and ordered social conducts, scientific running of society. To build a harmonious society not only represents common wish of the masses, but also is a long term and systematic project. In order to accomplish the task, we should learn from one another in practice and in exploration. We are expecting to benefit from the valuable experiences of your cities, to update our outlook and ideas so that we can build a harmonious city more efficiently.

# DALIAN

## “Building Dalian into an Ecologically-friendly City”

**Mr. Dai Yulin, Vice Mayor of Dalian People’s Government**

It is my pleasure to be here with you today in Urumqi, an important city along the northern route of the ancient Silk Road, to share with you the thoughts on city construction and people’s livelihood and welfare. Now, while we stand here in an inland city, far from the ocean, I am going to introduce Dalian, a city with three sides surrounded by the sea.

One hundred years ago, Dalian was once humiliated as a colonial city where foreign aggressors occupied our homeland and robbed of our resources. After the founding of the People’s Republic of China, Dalian, as a young city, shouldered the responsibilities of industrial development for the nation. Since the reform and opening-up policy was implemented, Dalian has taken strides along the road of rejuvenation as one of the fourteen coastal cities first opened up in China. In 2001, Dalian was conferred the Global 500 award in Torino, Italy, winning the favor of the world with its spectacular landscape and pleasant living environment, its splendour of the Garment Festival, its fervor of the Fireworks Festival and the fragrance of the acacia flowers.

In recent years, with the booming of China’s economy, China’s urbanization has been accelerating. Accompanying with the process is the “metropolitan malaise” characterized by over-expansion, over-population, traffic congestion, environment deterioration and energy shortage. In choosing the development mode, Dalian was facing the same question: “Should we follow the old fashion of some developed countries of “production followed by environment restoration” by simply seeking GDP growth and blindly starting projects at any costs, or should we strike a balance between the economic growth and environmental protection and bring the city into the track of sustainable development?” As Barry Commoner, a well-known American biologist, noted in his book *The Closing Circle: Nature, Man and Technology* after reflections on the environmental problems resulting from economic growth in the U. S. that, China is faced with the risk of making the same mistakes as the US made fifty years ago. Today, since the tolerance of the ecological environment and the world economic pattern are far too different, once we were involved in the similar environmental pollution, we should not be as lucky as the US once was. When facing the responsibilities as well as the opportunities, Dalian made the sober and wise decision to position itself to be an ecologically-friendly city, to which it committed with arduous efforts in the past decade.

The ecologically-friendly city is a new concept for city development, which is also widely accepted as the development goal across the world. By employing the ecological-economic principle and the systems engineering approaches, by transforming the traditional modes of production and consumption and traditional means of decision-making and management, and by making full use of available resources, it is aimed, within

ecological constraints, to establish a rational and efficient economic system, an ecological system with a virtuous cycle, a harmonious healthy culture and a pleasant living environment. While beautiful surroundings make it possible to build Dalian into an ecologically-friendly city, the relative disadvantages in land, water and energy resources render it necessary and urgent to do so. Dalian's commitment to environmental protection can be traced back to the idea of "striving not to be the biggest but to be the best". With the commitment, Dalian has taken the lead in China in ecological environment protection. By fostering the ecologically-friendly idea under the guidance of the scientific development concept, Dalian is bringing closer today's reality with future's dream.

Looking back at the road taken by Dalian in its development through environment improvement, we would have to focus on the four projects of harnessing environment pollution and enhancing city functionality, including industrial plants removal project, the greening and beautification project, the resident housing project and the pollution harnessing project. With these projects implemented in the 1990s, Dalian took an initial shape of an ecologically-friendly city. This period was a stage where Dalian accumulated perceptual knowledge and practical experience in construction of an ecologically-friendly city. The knowledge and experience have laid the foundation for Dalian to choreograph a rational, harmonious and ecologically-friendly mode of development.

Over the last five years, Dalian Municipal Government has conscientiously implemented the concept of scientific development and has made it an important strategy for sustainable development to build up an ecologically-friendly city. Dalian integrates environmental considerations into every aspect of city planning, evaluates the quality of urban development and economy from the ecological perspective. Based on the above, Dalian has formed a series of plans and programs of building an ecologically-friendly city. These plans and programs provide the guiding principles and concrete requirements for the balanced development of population and economy, the integration of the industrial structure, and the development and utilization of natural resources on the basis of environmental protection etc. Dalian focuses on coordination and coherence of economic development, social progress and environmental protection in the process of city planning and decision-making, achieving fruitful results. The main ideas and concrete measures are as follows:

### **1. Planning in a scientific way and establishing a good mechanism for implementation**

In the first year of its 10<sup>th</sup> five-year plan period, Dalian issued *The Outlines of the Program for Environmental Protection and Development of Dalian Municipality*. In 2004, Dalian put forward *Some Proposals on Strengthening Environmental Protection of Dalian Municipality*, and developed *The Development Program of Dalian Municipality* focusing on environment protection. All mentioned above draw up a blueprint for the environmental development of the city. Meanwhile, by providing the proactive industry policy such as subsidies, tax exemption, credit support and market access, Dalian builds a platform for diverse investment channels for promoting the development of enterprises and technology of environmental protection. To date, Dalian has 287 enterprises of environmental protection, with a total annual revenues reaching 3.6 billion RMB. In addition, Dalian has completed the expansion project of the Yingna reservoir to cope with the shortage of fresh water resources. Dalian has constructed some factories of sewage treatment and garbage disposal.



Dalian has also improved facilities of heating, gas supply, lighting and public transportation. Over the last decade, the annual fiscal expenditures on environment protection accounted for 2.3% of GDP, with the highest level at 2.57% of GDP.

## **2. Adjusting the economic structure and forming a rational industrial layout**

First, efforts were made to remove and overhaul factories with pollution, a key step for integrating the original industrial layout, reconstructing the city network and functionality and optimizing allocation of land resources. Dalian implemented the development mode of recycling economy in the process of readjustment and restructuring, and guided enterprises to carry out clean production, in a bid to maximize resources utilization and minimize waste discharge. The newly established industry parks are equipped with greenery patches and facilities of centralized sewage treatment, centralized heating and solid waste disposal. Secondly, efforts were made to optimize the industrial structure and product mix by vigorously developing high value-added, non-pollution, low energy-consuming high-tech industries with independent innovations. The software industry started from scratch. With five years of cultivation and development, Dalian has become a hub of software and information industry in northeast Asia, a gateway for software outsourcing from Japan and a national model base of software industry. In the software park gathered many Global 500 firms, and started construction of a national animation industry base and a lighting industry park for the project of LED chip epitaxial slice with a capacity of 550,000 slices. It is estimated that, by 2008 Dalian software park will reach annual sales of RMB10 billion Yuan and exports of USD600 million, accommodate more than 300 enterprises and 50,000 employees. With its new ecologically-friendly appearance, the software park has become a model district of the environmentally-friendly city.

## **3. Efforts were made to strengthen development and management, and environment pollution was well under control**

The main goal of urban greening for Dalian is “to have an ecologically-friendly city, a forested suburb, tree-covered streets, and garden-like living quarters”. The city forest park, resorts and scenic spots, natural reserves, headwaters reserves and farmland protection area constitute the main framework for the urban greening system. Over the last five years, Dalian has increased 9.361 million square meters green space, planted 6.11 million trees, and established nearly 20 community parks and recreation areas. Urban green space per capita has reached 10.1 square meters, the greenery coverage ratio in the urban districts posted 42.3 percent.

In terms of air quality, Dalian was once a severely polluted city caused by coal smoke and automobile exhaust. To improve air quality, Dalian has taken the following measures. First, Dalian promoted centralized heating and advocated the purification technology and equipment for auto exhaust, in a bid to bring the pollution sources under control. Secondly, Dalian removed and overhauled factories with pollution, greatly reducing the total amount of industrial pollutants. Such efforts have contributed to the significant improvement in the air quality. In the urban area, air quality is better than Grade 2, and there are 100 days in a year with the air quality reaching Grade 1. Thirdly, the municipal government raised the criteria for market entry of the new programs,

implementing the arrangement of one-vote veto of environment standard. In 2004, Dalian reviewed and approved 6,818 construction projects, checked and accepted 3,602 projects, yet rejected 324 projects that failed to meet the environmental assessment standard.

The government paid focal attention to resolving the issue of garbage disposal, which used to severely influence the quality of the ecological environment. Construction waste and medical waste disposal, and automobile washing are included in the regular administration. Household garbage is also taken care of by the management system of "timed collection, timed removal, in-time removal upon appearance". Diverse means of treatment are utilized to reduce and recycle waste and to make it harmless.

#### **4. Upholding the concept of harmonious development and fostering healthy cultural environment**

High-quality citizens are the key for constructing a harmonious society. To improve quality of the citizens, the government has proceeded from two aspects: On the one hand, more resources were input into education to enhance the education level of the citizens. The government input 10 million Yuan to set up a specialized fund to promote the balanced development of the compulsory education. The government appropriated another 23 million Yuan to provide subsidies to the public funds for primary and middle schools in the rural areas. Still, the government earmarked 80 million to establish the distant education system covering the whole city. Of the 2 million urban populations currently in Dalian, up to 200,000 have reached the level of higher education. On the other hand, citizens are encouraged to participate in the city management. Many issues such as city planning, construction and management would have citizens participate in decision-making through hearings. Citizens are the mainstream of the city for gathering investment, production and consumption. To extensively involve citizens in various social activities and to have people from different ages, background, profession and strata share the glory and shame, the progresses and setbacks of the city, will contribute considerably to enhancing the adhesiveness of the city and to building a harmonious society. I recalled such comment for awarding Dalian the most economically dynamic city two years ago, "This is a city that turns the city into scenery and turns the scenery into capital". This led me to a deep thinking from the sociologist perspective, if it is the process of turning the city into the scenery also the process of the general enhancement of the quality of Dalian citizens. I can cite a simple example. Buses in Dalian do not have conductors. Passengers get on the bus from the front door and off the bus at the back door. Citizens queue for the bus on their own in good order. This is a surprise to many visitors. While the urban theory has not yet reached the conclusion for the positive correlation between the quality of the citizens and the urban environment, it is already verified in the development of Dalian.

In my report on behalf of the municipal government in January this year, I declared solemnly that it is a priority and a goal to build Dalian into an ecologically friendly city. At present, *The Comprehensive Program for Building Dalian into an Ecologically Friendly City* and the target system are under review and appraisal. In the coming five years, Dalian will, through the 5-year organizational system, cope with the pressure in terms of population and land density, and base the economic operation on appropriate population distribution and

scientific land utilization. Dalian will, through adjustments of industrial structure and energy supply structure, develop the recycling economy and renewable energy industries and form the resources-saving and environmentally friendly mode of economic growth. Dalian will, through the improvement of the social safety net, the progress of social welfare programs, the enhancement of public security, and the popularization of social salvation, exhibit the humane spirit of focusing on human development and build a harmonious society. Through the improvement of environmental quality and of infrastructures, the reduction of business costs, the creation of investment opportunities, and the increase of household income, Dalian will build up a modern metropolis which is suitable for living, working, and the development of business.

Looking ahead as the mayor of Dalian, I can feel the responsibilities on my shoulder. As a citizen of Dalian, I have confidence in Dalian, a city full of vigour and vitality.

Last but not least, I would like to invite you to Dalian, to share the mood of Dalian girls in the Fashion Festival, to enjoy the fervour with Dalian boys in the Fireworks Festival, and to inhale the sweetness at the Acacia Flower Festival. I am sure that you will be impressed by the beautiful, fresh and ecologically-friendly city of Dalian.

### 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 27<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> and the 11<sup>th</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 km<sup>2</sup>, Guangzhou’s planning urban construction site will be 785 km<sup>2</sup> by the end of 2010, whose center will be 549 km<sup>2</sup>. 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup>-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 km<sup>2</sup> and room space of 350,000 m<sup>2</sup> 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 m<sup>2</sup>. The parking lots are 860,000 m<sup>2</sup> 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, 2<sup>nd</sup> departure building, 3<sup>rd</sup> 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, 2<sup>nd</sup>

departure building will be built and put into use. With the completion of these projects, the room space will be 1.04 million m<sup>2</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 m<sup>2</sup>. 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Metro Line, 2<sup>nd</sup> Metro Line, 1<sup>st</sup> phase of 3<sup>rd</sup> Metro Line Metro Line, 4<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> in the country and 5<sup>th</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> 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 modernized ports. It is planned to port turnover of 320 million tons and container handling capacity of 10 million 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 m<sup>2</sup>, 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 m<sup>3</sup>/d. Among them, sewage discharges in urban area are 2,450,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d, and new developed areas are 780,000 m<sup>3</sup>/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 m<sup>3</sup>/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 m<sup>3</sup>/d, service areas are 89.7km<sup>2</sup> and already built up 550,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d.

Liede Sewage Factory: planned disposal scale is 1,080,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d, service areas are 158km<sup>2</sup>, already built up Phase One and Two 440,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d and going to build up Phase Three 200,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d.

Xilang Sewage Factory: planned disposal scale is 285,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d, service areas are 55km<sup>2</sup> and already built up 200,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d.

Lijiao Sewage Factory: planned disposal scale is 540,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d, service areas are 125 km<sup>2</sup> and already built up 200,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d.

Da Shadi Sewage Factory: planned disposal scale is 500,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d, service areas are 107 km<sup>2</sup> and 200,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d Phase One is still under construction.

Shijing Sewage Factory: planned disposal scale is 300,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d, service areas are 159km<sup>2</sup>, 150,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d Phase One is start to build.

Longgui Sewage Factory: planned disposal scale is 140,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d, service areas are 144 km<sup>2</sup>, 60,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d Phase One is still under construction.

Zuliao Sewage Factory: planned disposal scale is 60,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d, service areas are 112km<sup>2</sup>, 30,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d Phase One is still under construction and already finished 50%.

Jiufu Sewage Factory: planned disposal scale is 15,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d, service areas are 116 km<sup>2</sup>, 5,000 m<sup>3</sup>/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 m<sup>2</sup>, 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 m<sup>3</sup>. 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 m<sup>3</sup>. Li Keng garbage landfill was invested by municipal government of 54.5 million and it was started to construct in 1988. In February 10<sup>th</sup>, 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 m<sup>2</sup>.

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 16<sup>th</sup> 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.

# VLADIVOSTOK

## “VLADIVOSTOK CITY INVESTMENT PROJECTS”

(presented in manuscript)

Vladivostok is the administrative, economic, and cultural capital of Primorsky Territory, in the Russian Far East and Russia's outpost in the Asian-Pacific Region.

The city was founded in 1861 on the Japanese Sea coast of Peter the Great Bay. Nowadays the city occupies approximately 600 square kilometers. The population is about 600,000.

Vladivostok is a major transportation and scientific center and the Russia's largest Pacific port. Fishing and transport make up the core of the city economy. Vladivostok is the eastern terminus of the world's longest Trans-Siberian Railway and the destination of the Russia's longest domestic air route. The city's harbor comprises two ports, Vladivostok fishing port and Vladivostok commercial port.

Vladivostok is a significant scientific research and university education center in Eastern Russia. Highly-skilled professionals in various spheres are being educated in Vladivostok. Vladivostok-based researchers have accomplished a number of scientific breakthroughs that advanced the global science in such areas as marine biology, the use of taiga forest resources and the mineral resources development.

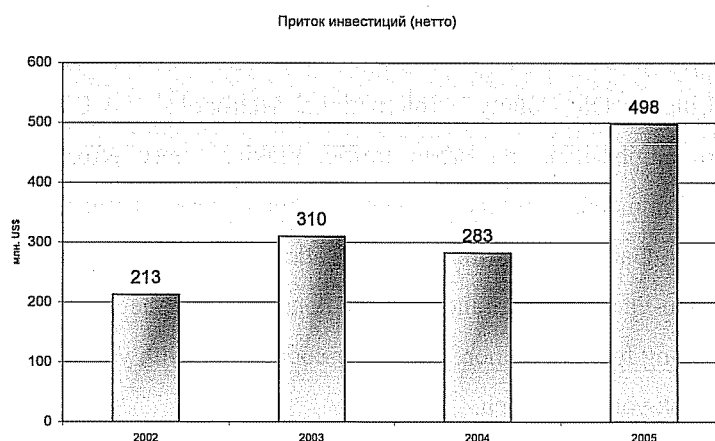
The city is home to 14 research institutes of the Russian Academy of Sciences' Far Eastern Division, 9 Universities and college-level educational institutions, a variety of theaters and museums. Vladivostok ranks third among Russian cities by the number of foreign diplomatic missions based in the city, behind only Moscow and St. Petersburg. The city is also a popular venue for various international forums, festivals and conventions.

Vladivostok has all the necessary prerequisites for being a major hub connecting Europe, Russia and nations in the Asian-Pacific region. Its unique geographic location, secure bays, and year-round navigation propel Vladivostok into the position to become a center for Russia's international cooperation in the Asian-Pacific.

All these make the city business attractive for investors. Thus, for the past five years, the total volume of investments in Vladivostok economy has virtually doubled, totaling 500 million USD.

The city was a closed military base for decades, and its nascent new role as a center of communication between Russia and the Asian-Pacific region requires the adequate infrastructure to accommodate the needs of international cooperation.

Vladivostok is one of the few cities in the world where the geography hinders road transportation. The city is located on a peninsular with complex topography and monsoonal climate. As the population of the city



increases, so does the number of cars. The construction of a new city access highway and a bridge across the Golden Horn Bay are two important projects to provide solution to the city transportation problem.

The proposed highway will be an alternative to the main exit artery. Section one of the highway would be a bypass road between downtown and Vtoraya Rechka along the Amursky Bay shoreline partially placed on overpasses. Section two would be an alternative access highway from Vtoraya Rechka to Sedanka (city suburbs). In order to reduce noise and air pollution in Vladivostok's suburban resorts, the middle section of the highway will be placed on a low-lying viaduct.

The flyover bridge across the Golden Horn Bay would link two major parts of the central Vladivostok divided by the sea. Thousands of citizens have to take a multi-kilometer detour on their daily commute around the Bay, wasting a lot of time and creating traffic overload. The bridge connecting the separated city areas will promote to the intensification of the downtown business activity. Besides, the bridge is to link Vladivostok southern region with the major thoroughfares, both existing and projected ones along the Amursky Bay.

Construction of sewage treatment facilities is a vitally important issue on Vladivostok's agenda. Today the city produces about 350,000 m<sup>3</sup> of wastewaters daily, with only 10% undergoing treatment. That is why the municipal drainage is a primary polluter of the Peter the Great Bay, promoting the ecological deterioration of the coastal waters.

The proposed sewage water treatment scheme includes 4 systems: Central, South, North and East Sewerage Systems. The project envisages construction of sewage treatment facilities using advanced technologies for sewage treatment and sediment processing.

Today, the North Sewerage System construction is completed. In Southern and Central areas, all automatic flow tanks and some pumping units have been installed. Central sewage treatment facility has been completed by 25%. Vladivostok central drainage reconstruction project is being worked out. The total estimated construction cost will approximately amount to 4.2 billion rubles (156 million USD). The construction period is 2006-2010.

The Pacific Ocean washing the city of Vladivostok, boasts multiple animal and plant species, which have been studied for many years by the researchers from the Far Eastern Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Besides, Primorsky Territory has huge tourist potential used by only about 10%. At the same time, there are few tourist objects of international scale, thus, providing favorable conditions for the Oceanic Aquarium Complex construction. Collection of marine flora and fauna from Russian Far Eastern seas is planned to be featured in the Complex. Biological and ecological research and educational centers will be opened here. The tourists will be offered the opportunity to tour sea reserves and marine underwater plantations as well as to explore the plants of Ussury taiga. The visitors will be offered catering and accommodation services. The Oceanic Aquarium Complex is to be the only tourist attraction of this type in the Russian Far East, and one of Russia's largest tourist facilities.

The project envisages four smaller complexes: information, science and education complex *Primorsky Aquarium*, amusement park complex with Aquapark, sports and marine recreation complex and tourism service center with a hotel, restaurants and a supermarket. The Oceanic Aquarium Complex is projected to attract up to 600,000 visitors annually. The estimated cost of the project including commercial facilities equals 110 million USD.

Vladivostok is one of a handful of Russian cities to offer rare opportunities to ecological tours organizations within the city. The substantial part of the city's suburban area is covered with forest, thus, permitting to turn the suburban woods into a natural habitat for such animals as Ussury tigers, bears, deer and others. The project envisages creating of Ussuriisk Taiga Wildlife Park on a 27 hectare (67.5 acre) suburban area. This park can prove to be a major Vladivostok tourist attraction for both local and foreign visitors.

The park should serve the purpose of providing educational and recreational opportunities as well as the conservation of wildlife species, their rehabilitation and the study of wildlife biology. The core of the park's mammals should consist of large predators (Amur tigers, Amur leopards, and brown bears), medium-sized predators (wolves, lynxes) and hoofed animals (axis deer, roe deer, Siberian stags, and serows).

The exposition area will consist of four parks (Amur Tiger Park, etc.) and open-air cages for the major part of the animals. Besides, the park will have a recreational area, filming enclosure, tiger museum, exhibition hall, lecture-room and library. The greater part of the exposition will be constituted from the open-air cages along the ring road intended for walking tours and service transportation access.

This is but a brief overview of Vladivostok investment projects. We heartily encourage both Russian and foreign investors to participate in their realization.

## BANGKOK

### “Bangkok’s Promotion of Living Industry”

Mr. Kriengpol Padhanarath, Director of International Affairs Division of BMA

#### Introduction

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Participants, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

It is indeed a privilege for me to have this opportunity to meet with colleagues of municipal governments at the 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit and to share with you valuable experiences in various fields. At this juncture, on behalf of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (hereinafter referred to as BMA), I would like to present a brief report on the new industry that we at the BMA have been trying to promote. That is the so-called “living industry”. Generally speaking, we are familiar with the term “industry” meaning any grouping of businesses that have similar means and methods and usually rely on technologies to achieve a common goal of generating profits; for example, the manufacturing industry and tourism industry.

The living industry we are proposing is also based on the same concept. It refers to grouping of concerted activities to attain a common goal of generating and maximizing benefits, which are the well-being and quality of living of the people of Bangkok.

#### Background

Traditionally, Thailand is an agricultural nation with abundance and diversity of its natural resources including fertile lands and the ideal condition for growing crops. These factors have contributed to the country with rapidly growing economy as one of the most important food exporters in Asia as well as in the world. Because of this sturdy growth of the economy, Thailand has shifted its focus to more export oriented in the 1980s along with the promotion of “heavy industry”. In short time, manufacturing has surpassed agricultural products in Thailand’s GNP, while tourism has replaced agricultural products as Thailand largest source of inflow of foreign currency.

However, the rapid growth of economy has also brought many shortcomings in terms of social issues and urban problems. People in the various regions of the country abandoned their land and migrated to cities especially to Bangkok where there are supposedly plenty of jobs. Some took their families to Bangkok for not only career opportunities but also better education and convenient lifestyle. As a result, the city became more crowded and urban areas were expanded replacing agricultural land in the suburb. There were no safeguards or control over this rapid and unsystematic expansion, which created serious congestion problems. The immediate actions in dealing with these issues were to build more roads, express ways, and elevated tollways, which make Bangkok

full of construction sites. Further, more problems arose including water and air pollution, depleting natural beauty and resources, the wider gap between the rich and the poor.

Hence, Bangkok in the last decade portrayed the picture of the society with rapid but unorganized growth rising to its peak and then stumbling down which worsen many social problems requiring urgent and careful attention.

### **Promotion of Living Industry:**

In the recent years, the BMA has realized the impact of both the rapid yet unsystematic growth and economic crisis on its citizen. Therefore, it has tried to promote the new development, which stresses on the importance of balanced growth and of overall well-being of the city as well as the quality of life of the people. To do this, the Governor of Bangkok, Mr. Apirak Kosayodhin, and the BMA executives have created new visions for the city of Bangkok: sustainable city with strong communities, warm families, good governance, and participation from all social sectors.

To fulfill these visions, the following strategies are developed and BMA's working units must focus their related missions and are responsible for functioning as the operational host. The 9 strategies are:

- 1) To solve and to alleviate traffic problems by the alternative mode of transportation and intelligent traffic systems
- 2) To manage environmental and to conserve energy
- 3) To promote safety and to mitigate public disasters
- 4) To create high-quality standard of education and learning opportunities for people of all ages
- 5) To promote aggressively the quality of life including arts and the cultural awareness
- 6) To strengthen urban economy as well as to conserve art, culture and tourism
- 7) To make and to develop city planning for the purposes of the pleasant and sustainable living
- 8) To carry out urban management and administration based on good governance
- 9) To enhance the urban administrative efficiency through information technology systems

Over the last few years, Bangkok has made considerable progress in transforming the city to livable and sustainable one. This is the result of many projects and activities executed by the BMA. Based on the 9 strategies stated above, the development of policies and activities are created and divided into 3 categories: firstly, the development of urban well being and of the quality of life, secondly, the new city planning for specific development, and finally, the people-based development.

#### **1. Development of urban well-being and quality of life**

The BMA is recognizing the importance of pleasant, unique, orderly downtown, of transit-oriented development, of neighborhood harmony and mixed development for traffic, environment, safety, education, economy and architecture in order to promote higher-quality life and habitat. Our various projects reflect our commitment to this kind of development that is sustainable and truly people-oriented.

### **1.1 Mass transit system and intelligent traffic development to alleviate congestion**

The BMA has created a master plan to reduce traffic congestion and to facilitate people who live outside of Bangkok but must commute to the city for works and schools. The master plan includes the development of mass transit system by building small-sized mass transit and school bus networks as well as the extension of the public transport network coverage. The extensions of elevated sky trains have been under construction since November 2005. The extension will be 2.2 kilometers across Chao Phraya River to Thonburi side where the residents have long suffered from congestion. The construction will be completed around the end of the year 2006. Further extensions of the existing BTS lines in three different directions are also underway. Combined with the government's plan to extend the subway line to link the residential areas, it will greatly alleviate the traffic congestion as well as reduce the commute time. Consequently, they will enjoy more time to spend with their families and for other activities.

### **1.2 Improving urban environment to turn the city back to the state of green and pleasant place to live in**

This part of the attempt deals with environmental management projects with the focus on the following spheres:

#### 1) Measure on air pollution control

The BMA together with other agencies has been working on air pollution control by setting up emission inspections points in 50 districts of Bangkok and by prohibiting use of vehicles which violate the emission standard with the penalty from warning to a fine of 5,000 baht. The 17 permanent air quality-monitoring stations are also set up, along with mobile units to monitor air quality. Besides these measures, the BMA has launched a green fleet project replacing old garbage vehicles to new model using natural gas as fuel that saves the operating cost and reduces air pollution.

#### 2) Solid waste management

Yearly, solid waste has increased due to population growth, consumerism, and change of lifestyles. Presently, Bangkok produces garbage of ten thousand tons per day. In order to reduce the waste, the BMA employs measures to increase efficiency of waste management by promoting public participation to reduce, reuse, and recycle under the campaign, "Think and Save the Environment". Another measure involves the improvement of the garbage collection efficiency by exploring more efficient means and routes of collection as well as by authorizing the private collectors to transfer the wastes from the transfer stations to sanitary landfills.

#### 3) Increasing green areas in Bangkok Metropolis

Bangkok has an area of approximately 1,500 square kilometers but has the green areas of only 0.83 percent of the total area or 2.24 square meters per capita. Meanwhile, City Planning Department has set up the initial target of increasing the green area to 4 square meters per capita. The current green area of Bangkok is considerably small comparing to the international standard of 10 square meters per capita as stipulated by World Health Organization (WHO). Therefore, the BMA has implemented the projects to increase the green areas by building public parks of several types: main public parks, road parks, small parks within the communities, housing complexes, government offices and rooftops. Along with the increase in green areas, there are also numerous projects launched to improve art and cultural aspects enhancing the uniqueness and beauty. Such projects include decorating various roads and intersection with flowers, improving scenery of Royal Ground or



Sanam Luang into a fresh green lawn where the people can enjoy their recreational time in the heart of the city.

#### 4) Historical Palace and Architectural Preservation

Bangkok has served as the center of public administration, education, economy, social and culture for over 224 years. The historical heart of the city is the so-called “Rattanakosin Island”. The problems of traffic congestion, high density of building, together with encroachment and unsuitable land use, lead to deterioration of the historical landmarks. Though the BMA does not have direct responsibility of preservation of historical sites, it has joined with other agencies to develop Bangkok in sustainable manner by seeking cooperation with building owners and public institutions to develop and preserve the sites and their surroundings. The BMA also issued related regulations designating areas limited to construction of certain types and height of building as well as limiting the use of buildings which are considered cultural heritage.

## **2. Bangkok’s new city planning for specific development**

The BMA envisions more orderly growth in the future by designating the areas for high-density development based on good existing structure such as mass transit and dividing 50 districts of Bangkok into 12 clusters with a specific plan for future land development policy in each cluster. These 12 clusters will be divided into 2 large groups: The first group is the compact city group that has potential for high-density development due to readiness of basic infrastructures. The second group is the specific areas for medium and low-density populated industrial and farming zones which are the subject for specific development according to area characteristics.

### **2.1 The compact city group inside Ratchadapisek Ring Road**

This group consists of areas that have potential for high-density development due to readiness of basic infrastructures. There are 6 clusters under the group:

- 1) Old Rattanakosin conservation cluster - the center of government offices, traditional businesses, and important historical sites
- 2) Central business, services, and tourism cluster - the center for offices, national business operations, quality shopping centers, and hotels
- 3) New economic and service center and high-density population cluster - the center for new business district and transportation center
- 4) New economic zone along the Chao Phraya River Cluster - the areas absorbing the growth from the current central business district and industrial ring road
- 5) Old Thonburi conservation cluster - the center for traditional lifestyle and historical tourist destinations
- 6) New economic employment and high-density population cluster- the center of transportation and government offices in the west of Bangkok, which is suitable for development of high quality residents

### **2.2 The specific areas outside the Ratchadapisek Road**

They are the areas under which the new city plan will designate these areas for medium and low-density populated industrial and farming zones. Districts under this group will also be classified into 6 clusters as

follows:

- 1) Northeast Bangkok transition zone – the center of suburban community
- 2) Southeast Bangkok residential areas - these areas are currently low-density population areas
- 3) Farm and quality residential areas - these areas would be developed into a quality residential area
- 4) Suburban community center around Suvarnabhumi Airport - these areas would be developed into commercial and public service areas, also the logistics center with the development of the inland container depot
- 5) Mixed farm and high-quality residential areas - future development in these areas would follow the current model
- 6) Farming, industrial and agro-tourism areas- future development in these areas would follow the current model with focus on maintaining the good environment and livelihoods

### **3. People-based development**

While the developmental activities for living improvement are being underway, there is also the need to work closely with people in the communities to ensure that the decisions have truly served their needs. Concurrently, it is crucial to help the people at the grass root level to fully realize the importance of self-sufficiency. Therefore, the BMA has executed campaigns for achieving self-sufficient economy. The principle has been given by His Majesty the King in order for the people to lead their lives productively and happily by refraining from extravagant lifestyles, and by having enough to subsist on and to be contented. The BMA Center for Family Saving Management has been set up and operated under the cooperation from many financial experts to guide the people who have low to middle income to enable to manage their family saving and to generate income from professional advisors. The benefit of this campaign is to achieve the self-sufficient economy among respective families which once become self-supportive, will lead to a stronger community, and ultimately, to a strong and sustainable society.

Sustaining our community also means recognizing the important role of our young people. They should be equipped with resources, knowledge, and opportunities for learning and for productively engaging in their community. There are various activities to ensure the accessibility of our youth such as BMA Learning Center for Youth and Young Children, the reinforcement project for BMA school personnel, the Bangkok Arts and Cultural Center, the organization for sports and recreation activities.

### **Conclusion**

The BMA is guiding Bangkok's development towards sustainable society. The various projects and activities are carried out to create an environmentally and economically healthy city by providing sustainable transportation options, better urban environment for greater health and safety physically and mentally, as well as encouraging people's participation for their own benefit. By working hard, the people of Bangkok are enjoying the good progress from the effort and contribution for sustainable living industry, and we can achieve the better life now and for many generations in the future.

# FUKUOKA

## “New Industry Promotion by Fukuoka”

Mr. Hiroshi Yamano, Deputy Mayor of Fukuoka City

Fukuoka City is located in the north of “Kyushu”, the westernmost region of Japan. Surrounded by many East Asian cities at an almost equal distance from other Japanese cities, Fukuoka is one of the region’s central hubs.

Due in part to this geographical proximity to Asia, Fukuoka has developed as a gateway to Asia and a commercial capital through its exchange and trade with the continent since ancient times.

The city’s area of 340 km<sup>2</sup> is inhabited by 1.4 million people. It boasts of its superb transport infrastructure. Its seaport known as the Port of Hakata annually handles 670,000 TEUs of international containers while the 680,000 passengers traveling to and from the Port of Hakata on international passenger liners, makes it Japan’s largest port.

Fukuoka Airport is used by 18 million passengers a year, and its cargo including mail amounts to 290,000 tons. In addition, its train systems and urban expressway system directly linked to the Kyushu Highway also contribute to the city’s excellence in accessibility.

Against such historical and geographical backdrop, the tertiary industry prevails in Fukuoka City. It accounts for about 90% of the GMP of the city.

A large number of universities attract many students and produce and bring excellent human resources into society. The number of students per capita of Fukuoka City is the 2<sup>nd</sup> most among all major domestic cities, while that of foreign students is the 4<sup>th</sup> most among government-ordinance designated cities in Japan. Kyusyu University, one of the leading universities in Japan has just formed its new integrated campus, “Kyusyu University Ito New Campus”.

Furthermore, the city is the home to numerous research institutes such as “Kyushu Institute of Information System and Technology”, affiliated organization of the city, and “Innovation Plaza Fukuoka”, a national agency to promote the use of research outcome. There are also numerous educational institutes in the city including “Academy for Advanced Information Technology Professionals.”

Fukuoka is literally an international city where many people from Asia, USA, and Europe reside.

In addition, Kyushu, which all of the Japanese participating cities of this Summit belong to, manufactures 30% of ICs produced in Japan, while its output in automobiles stands at 1 million a year. Having these two important sectors in its vicinity, Fukuoka City hopes to bring out synergy through technological partnership and integration. To this end, the city looks forward to building a capacity for research and development as well as human resource development.

There are 7 major areas within the city that we believe make the most of its strength and characteristics and will prosper in the future. Fukuoka is rich in intellectual resources for “Information”, “Automobile”, “Nanotechnology and Biotechnology”, “Hydrogen.” Its free and lively culture fits in the creation of “Digital Contents” and “Music.” The last area is a very promising sector, “Robotics.”

## 1. Information Sector

Fukuoka City's efforts to promote information industry started in 1985 including the development of the Fukuoka Soft Research Park, as a focal point of the reclaimed Seaside Momochi area. The fruit of this project includes 130 companies located in the area which employ 6,500 people. The Park is indeed a hub for Japan's information technology sector, accounting for 1% of the city's GDP with the annual output of ¥59.3 billion. The city has been greatly successful in the promotion of IT businesses with its rapid growth of employers and employees numbers being 7 times faster than the national average over the years since 1985.

"Kyushu Institute of Information System and Technology" was established as a hub of research activities in the Software Research Park. An innovation in the field of System LSI delivered by this institute has paved the way for the establishment of "Fukuoka System LSI Comprehensive Development Center", which provides support for activities ranging from education and training, research and development, to application development. Today, in this center, approximately 50 companies including venture businesses, design System LSI or undertake other businesses.

## 2. Automobile Sector

In Northern Kyushu, numerous automobile-related industries have been established and automobile electronics is rapidly growing. Fukuoka City's strategy in the automobile sector is to create excellence in research and development as well as human resource development by making the most of IT and IC companies as well as the Science and Engineering faculties of universities located in the city.

Fukuoka City is already the home to the related companies, such as the Morio Press Engineering from Fukuoka and Shaeffler Japan from Germany.

- BPA : Digital Engineering for Car Production Technology
- EDAGJAPAN : Engineering & Design for Cars and Car Parts
- Schaeffler Japan : Manufacturer and Supplier of Bearings
- Panasonic Automotive System : Development of In-Car Multimedia Equipment & Systems
- Mitsubishi Electric : Development & Manufacture of Inverter Control IC Modules for Hybrid Cars
- Denso Techno : Design & Development of Control Software, Circuits, Equipment
- Morio Press Engineering : Design & Manufacture of Press Mold, Processing and Assembling of Metal Press

## 3. Nanotechnology and Biotechnology Sector

The Government of Japan has put major emphasis on the nanotechnology and biotechnology sector for its strong business potential. Nationwide investment into research and development efforts gets underway in this sector.

In Fukuoka, Kyushu University is leading academic research on nanotechnology and biotechnology. In addition, its Center for Future Chemistry is working on industrialization projects.

Against this backdrop, Fukuoka City has established the “Study Group for the Promotion of BT, NT, IT Sectors” as a facilitator for information exchange and interaction between local companies and research institutes related to these 3 sectors.

“Nano Fukuoka 21 Project” is a joint effort between Fukuoka City and Fukuoka Prefecture. This project aims to develop new nanotechnology and create the nano-industry which is originated in Fukuoka.

Furthermore, aiming at creating new industries and new businesses focused on nanotechnology, Fukuoka City plans to open the “Industry, Academia Partnership Center” in the vicinity of Kyushu University’s Ito Campus by the year 2008.

#### **4. Hydrogen Energy**

Fukuoka Hydrogen Energy Strategy Council promotes close cooperation among industries, universities, and governmental bodies in order to facilitate research, development, and verification concerning hydrogen energy, and to attract firms in the hydrogen energy sector, thereby creating a society which is based on safe and eco-friendly hydrogen energy.

Kyushu University’s new campus functions as a mini-model of a society which is equipped with hydrogen infrastructure. Hydrogen energy generated at the campus circulates. Bus operation powered by fuel cell is considered as one possible outlet of circulating hydrogen.

There are 3 different research themes pursued through verification and for further verification in order to develop the social application of hydrogen:

- ① New energies such as photovoltaic and wind power generation for power supply
- ② Hydrogen stations for production, compression, storage, and supply
- ③ Operation of fuel cell shuttle buses

#### **5. Digital Content Sector**

Several nationally renowned video game production companies are located in Fukuoka City with a workforce of approximately 400 people. Thus Fukuoka’s digital contents sector features ongoing animated efforts to draw game companies into Fukuoka.

In cooperation with Kyushu University, Fukuoka City provides support in the government-industry-academia collaboration regarding human resource development and recruitment, in the promotion of Fukuoka as a major game producer, and in the market development, thereby creating a strategic base for the digital content sector centering on the video game industry.

\*"GEF" refers to an industrial organization established by local game production companies aiming at attracting game companies to Fukuoka City. (The current number of members is 9.)

\*"Contents" refers to what is created by humans for education or entertainment including movies, music, the theater, literature, photography, animation, PC games, etc.

\*"Digital Contents" refers to digitalized contents, including DVD, CD, game software, online music distribution, online ringing melodies, online ringing songs, games for cellular phones, digital broadcasting, etc.

## 6. Music Sector

### ① Strategic Event:

In 2002, and in collaboration with the music industry, governmental bodies, and universities, Fukuoka City started an urban music event known as "Music City Tenjin." The number of spectators increased three fold compared to 2002 to that of 86,000.

### ② Information Transmission: The city operates "Fukuoka Music Portal Site."

### ③ Performing Opportunities: Support for Street Performance

### ④ Enabling Environment for Music Production and Distribution: The Music Industry Promotion Fund was set up.

\*"Indies" mostly refers to independent record labels which have small capital. They are not members of the Japan Record Label Association. The Indies market comprises of consumers who buy music works produced by the Indies.

## 7. Robotics Sector

The strong potential exists in the robotics sector. Furthermore, the next generation of robots such as nursing robots will help improve our citizens' quality of life.

By making the most of Japan's deregulation programs, Fukuoka City has tested robots on public roads for the first time in Japan to collect data and information for further development of robot application. The city also created "Robosquare" as a base for research and information dissemination concerning robotics. Fukuoka City hopes to develop a community where people and robots meet by conducting activities with Robosquare as a key facility and by utilizing knowledge gained from its testing experience.

Together with Fukuoka Prefecture and Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka City provides support for research and development toward the practical use of the next generation of robots. The city also makes efforts to nurture the dreams of citizens and deepen their understanding about science by organizing science classes for elementary and junior high school students in Robosquare which is visited by more than 160,000 people per year.

In closing, I sincerely hope that we will continue and facilitate further mutual interchanges among participating cities of the Summit, such as exchanges of information and development cooperation not only in the tourism sector but also in the numerous sectors mentioned at this Summit. Thank you very much.

# KAGOSHIMA

## “Developing New Industries”

Mr. Hiroyuki Mori, Mayor of Kagoshima city

### **Theme: Developing New Industries**

With the fast-growing progress of global economic unification, competition between business organizations is growing more intense from day to day. Through learning from each other and understanding how all summit member cities are promoting new industries, I believe each of us can play a more active role in the continuing development of our cities.

I would like to speak to you today about Kagoshima’s current initiatives to promote industry, as well as our aims for developing new industries in the future.

I would like to give you some background information about Kagoshima. Our city is situated at the center of Kagoshima Prefecture, which lies at the southern tip of Kyushu. Throughout its history, Kagoshima has continued to make the most of its special geographical location as a gateway to Asia, for example by enjoying an active exchange with countries overseas. Kagoshima is also the birthplace of the Meiji Restoration of 1867, the event that led to the modernization of Japan. Through the Meiji Restoration, one provincial city succeeded in changing the whole country, a rare feat in the history of the world.

Since merging with five neighboring towns in November 2004, the Kagoshima city area has doubled, and currently extends to 547 km<sup>2</sup>. In addition to higher-order urban functions, we have gained a rich natural environment, and the population has reached 600,000.

Our city is very proud of our active volcano Sakurajima, one of the most prominent in the world. Lying just 4 km across the bay from the downtown area, Sakurajima’s location right next to a city of 600,000 people is one that I believe exists nowhere else in the world. Kinko Bay, the bay that surrounds Sakurajima, is a treasure trove of fish. It is also home to a large number of dolphins, which can frequently be seen jumping out of the water. In addition, Kagoshima is the perfect place for rest and relaxation, thanks to its warm southern Kyushu climate, and its rich hot springs.

Since my appointment as Mayor of Kagoshima, I have added new initiatives in order to make the most of these local resources. In particular, I have consistently put my strength into developing our tourism industry.

In December last year, we formulated the *Kagoshima Future Tourism Strategy*. The basic concept of this strategy is to focus on Kagoshima’s unique features, and create an international tourism city with a multitude of attractions. This fiscal year, we have started putting into practice initiatives based on the strategy. The 15 key points of the strategy are based on four basic guidelines, including our aim to create a city with plentiful attractions.

One of the greatest fireworks display in Japan,” Kagoshima Kinko Bay Summer Night Fireworks Exhibition” is held in summer. There are many wonderful golf courses where we can play golf watching Mt. Sakurajima.

We like to think of our city as a theme park, with a multitude of attractions that give Kagoshima its special difference. I would like to extend an invitation to everyone in Japan and across the world to visit Kagoshima, where I am certain you will have very enjoyable time. The 600,000 citizens of Kagoshima look forward to welcoming you.

### **1. Introduction**

To begin with, I would like to talk about the industry promotion initiatives that Kagoshima has been carrying out. Kagoshima's industry structure is concentrated on tertiary industries such as the service industry, wholesale and retail business. Over 80% of our city's offices and employees are employed in tertiary industries, whose gross production accounts for around 90% of the total industry gross. Given this situation, we are putting efforts into developing the tourism industry, which will have a high economic ripple effect towards all areas of industry. We are also creating policies focused on revitalizing our urban centre, and promoting traditional local industry.

### **2. Developing New Industries**

The theme of this sub-session is "Promotion of New Industries". I believe the role that we should play as local government is to develop infrastructures and suitable environment, and to build schemes for the creation of new industries. In Kagoshima, we have been working closely with private companies and organizations in order to advance our urban infrastructure. Our city now has a unified infrastructure, making it the main transport hub of the south.

Up until now, Kagoshima has focused on the promotion and development of existing industries. However, in order to plan the creation of new industries into the future, it will now be essential for local government and the private sector to work together as one body.

### **3. Economic Promotion Policies in Kagoshima**

Regarding our policies of producing new strength to revitalize our economy, in April 2001 we opened the *Soft Plaza Kagoshima*, the key promotion and support centre for information-related industry. We have been working hard to support fledgling industries in Kagoshima City and attract companies from outside Kagoshima Prefecture.

Additionally, in December 2004 we opened the *SOHO Kagoshima*, the citizens' development and support base center aimed at SOHO (Small Office Home Office) business people, and citizens who are looking to start their own SOHO business. In this way, we have been promoting the establishment and development of new and original business ventures.

These initiatives have led to an increasing number of business entrepreneurs, the establishment of business cooperatives, and the advancement of small business into stock companies.

In addition to these initiatives, we have been openly gathering original ideas in-the-making from business people, regarding potential growth of industries. Those whose ideas are selected receive subsidies and other support from Kagoshima City, in order to successfully realize their ideas. This initiative, *the Kagoshima Business Frontier Idea-Gathering Programme*, started in 2003 and aims to encourage the birth of new business projects



and give a boost to Kagoshima's economy.

Kagoshima has already given awards to and supported several such ideas through this scheme. One example is the development of a product made using waste plastic and *shirasu*, Kagoshima's distinctive soil made up of deposits or volcanic ash and sand. Another product that was developed was equipment used for manufacturing of secondary concrete products. We have even seen those that will help prevent deforestation, with the development of a product made using bamboo charcoal, manufactured with the bamboo that is yielded in great quantities in Kagoshima Prefecture.

This initiative is still in place this year, and we expect to have the result of this year's selection soon. We are very much looking forward to seeing the new ideas of applicants who have had past success, and to ideas from first-time applicants too.

In this way, Kagoshima is proud to be actively supporting original business people who create this driving force behind our new industries. We are already seeing the steady results of this program.

#### **4. Looking towards the Creation of Kagoshima's Future Industries**

As I have explained, Kagoshima has been carrying out initiatives to gain new strength, for example by developing and supporting information-related industries and original business founders.

As for our future industry policies, while increasing the best features of our city, I believe we must consider actively supporting and creating schemes in fields that we have not yet tackled.

When one thinks of new industries, one often imagines robotics industries and bio-industry. However, I believe that for Kagoshima, our future connections to the creation of new industries may lie not with these hi-tech industries, but rather with low-tech industries.

As I mentioned earlier, Kagoshima is situated at the southern tip of Kyushu and is the ideal environment for mental and physical rest and relaxation, thanks to its warm climate, an abundance of ocean life, rich hot springs, and many other attractions. I believe that by making the most of these features, we have the chance to develop health care related industries that are able to face the unavoidable issue of a super-aging society. I believe that Kagoshima is a paradise where all kinds of people can find relaxation.

Kagoshima Prefecture has the highest production of beef and pork in Japan, and is the third highest producer of chicken. Starting with *kurobuta* black pork, the quality of our food production is highly valued throughout Japan. Our local drink, a distilled potato liquor known as *shochu*, has surpassed its boom across Japan, and is fast becoming established as our country's best loved alcoholic drink. I believe we may find new strength by casting a spotlight on this rich food culture and creating restaurant complexes, as well as venues that incorporate food production, preparation and even a dining area.

We aim to tell the world about Kagoshima through our food, and we hope that future generations will say, "If you want good food, go to Kagoshima".

#### **5. Conclusion**

What is important in promoting future industries is to maintain urban development, and to strive towards the implementation based on recycling and symbiosis with nature.

Based on this argument, it is essential that we lay down a solid groundwork by thoroughly researching the special features of the local area, before ascertaining the industries that have the chance to thrive and that the local area can support, and finally putting our strategic efforts into these industries. We must also think more broadly about areas that lack sufficient management resources and the possibility of moving establishments in from other areas.

In Kagoshima we will put our efforts into three areas: the development of existing industry, such as IT industry, the addition of a new perspective towards the development of the tourism industry, and areas in which we have not yet focused on, for example, the promotion of food or healing-centered industry.

Competitions between regions have been growing stronger. However, I believe that the competition in our society does not mean that only one specific area will win out. Rather, through competitions, we can strengthen each other, and construct a society where people in every area can have peace of mind and live in safety.

# KITAKYUSYU

## “Urban Strategies of Kitakyushu City, for the Creation and Cultivation of New Industries”

Mr. Shigeru Suzuki, Deputy Mayor of Kitakyushu City

I would like to thank all persons concerned for the 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit, and for an opportunity to give you a presentation.

Kitakyushu City is one of 15 major cities in Japan, and was given birth in 1963 following the merger of five cities.

Its area is 485 km<sup>2</sup>, population is approximately 1 million, and GDP is 3.4 trillion yen.

As can be seen on the map, the City is located roughly halfway between Tokyo and Shanghai, both being within 1,000 km. Within the 500 km zone are Osaka, Seoul and Incheon. Located in the western part of Japan, it is close to the East Asian countries showing remarkable growth.

Owing to this geographical advantage of being located closer to various East Asian cities than other Japanese cities, Kitakyushu City has since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century developed into one of Japan's representative industrial and harbor cities.

It can be said that the Kitakyushu City's beginning as an industrial city was marked by the start of operations of the government-owned Yawata Ironworks (currently the Nippon Steel Corporation Yawata Works) in 1901 (year 34 of the Meiji Era).

It was equipped with Japan's first modern blast furnace, and from this point on, this region known then as the “iron town” supported the modernization of Japan.

The establishment of Yawata Ironworks triggered the births of core industries such as materials and industrial machinery that shaped the industrial framework of Kitakyushu City. Please note that during this time, Japan's leading corporations such as TOTO and Yasukawa Electric were established.

The City's high manufacturing ability continues to be applied in various industries.

Through the process of overcoming pollution, there now are many corporations with practical accomplishments in environmental conservation skills including those of countermeasures against air and water pollution. Besides, many more are making forays into new areas of environmental/recycling industries.

Owing to reasons including the energy revolution, which made the switch from coal to oil and the moving of domestic industrial locations to the Pacific belt zone, the economy of Kitakyushu sank steadily.

In addition, the transformation of industrial composition was delayed amidst the high-yen recession after the Plaza Accord in 1985, and this greatly weakened the City's international competitiveness.

In 1987, with the assumption into office of Mayor Sueyoshi who remains in the same position today, a long-term vision the “Kitakyushu Renaissance” was established to reform Kitakyushu City, with reference to the reformation example of Pittsburgh in the US which was also an iron city. It was decided to promote urban development by highlighting the individuality of the region.

## **1. Based on the vision of the “Kitakyushu Renaissance,” the City has undertaken various major projects**

- In order to recover its function as a transportation hub, the City began providing services in the HIBIKI Container Terminal, the only deep-water port in Japan facing the Sea of Japan, in April 2005. Also, a full-scale offshore airport commenced operation in March 2006.
- Besides, in order to enhance the superiority of being a manufacturing region and to promote the sophistication of industries as well as to create new industries, the Kitakyushu Science and Research Park was opened in April 2001, with the aim of becoming a core academic research hub of Asia.
- Further, the Eco-Town project, the leading town of Japan’s environmental industry, is currently underway; aggregation of environmental industries incorporating cutting-edge technologies and systems is advancing, and the brand of “environmental capital” is beginning to take root.

In recent years, many most-advanced automobile plants in the country began operations in the northern Kyushu region, including the Nissan Motor Co., Ltd. Kyushu Plant, Toyota Motor Kyushu, Inc., Daihatsu Motor Kyushu Co., Ltd. and Mazda Motor Corp. Hofu Plant. They have been increasing their production, and the automobile production capacity of northern Kyushu is expected to exceed 1.5 million.

In addition, the only engine plant of Toyota besides the one in Nagoya, their headquarters, was newly established in 2006 in Kanda-cho, a neighboring town of Kitakyushu City.

This is why Kyushu is called “Car Island.”

With the advancement of such automobile manufacturers as well as increase in production, aggregation of auto-parts manufacturing plants is also being promoted. Besides Denso and Toyoda Gosei, 31 primary auto-parts manufacturers have come to Kyushu, and together with secondary and tertiary auto-parts manufacturers, the number is quite impressive.

Investment from overseas is also becoming active.

Kyushu also has another name, “Silicone Island.”

The volume of semiconductor production in Kyushu accounts for 25% of Japan’s total, and major semiconductor producers are located in Kyushu, including Toshiba Semiconductor, Mitsui High-Tec, Rohm Fukuoka and Panasonic Factory Solutions.

Besides, in regard to Kitakyushu City only, it is here that the semiconductor design and development hub is concentrated, accounting for approx. 35% of the entire Kyushu region.

Further, Kitakyushu City is home to Yasukawa Electric who provides industrial robots to factories worldwide, and Tmsuk who develops various robots including security patrol robots and rescue robots with sophisticated technology and innovative ideas.

These two companies presented their products in Expo 2005 held last year in Aichi Prefecture.

In 2003, the Robot Industry Promotion Council was established with members from corporations, universities, research facilities and administrative bodies, centered on the three governments of Fukuoka Prefecture, Kitakyushu City, and Fukuoka City. This council has conducted various activities in order to create new robotics industries.

And, Kitakyushu City established the Kitakyushu Robot Forum participated in by robot-related corporations,

universities and research facilities within the City in March this year.

We intend to use this Forum as an opportunity to begin promotion of the robot industry under industry-academia-government collaboration.

The Kitakyushu Science and Research Park opened in 2001. Here, mainly from the perspective of industrial development, industrial areas where growth can be expected in the future are selected in order to fortify academic research functions to support such growth.

The current main themes are “information” and “environment,” and we are concerting our efforts into the sophistication of existing industries and creation of new industries.

\*Development area: approx. 335 hectares (planned population: 4,100 households/12,000 persons)

\*Number of students: 2,153 Of these, 362 are foreign students

Breakdown of major countries of nationality

China: 297 (composition ratio: 82%)

South Korea: 27

Taiwan: 16

National, public and private universities as well as public and private research organizations facilities related to science and engineering are aggregated within the same campus located within the Science and Research Park. We aim to realize the sophistication of the entire Park by encouraging several universities and research organizations to have contact, cooperate and compete with each other on a daily basis.

The Kitakyushu Foundation for the Advancement of Industry Science and Technology (FAIS) was established as the pipeline between universities etc. and corporations in the Kitakyushu region so as to promote business-academia collaborative projects.

FAIS will support the sophistication of existing technologies and creation and cultivation of new industries, and aim to develop local industries and create venture businesses.

## **2. Organization and functions of FAIS**

### **●Campus Management Center**

\* Management of joint-use facilities, promotion of collaboration and communication among universities, management of the Foundation

### **●SoC Design Center**

\* To promote business-academia collaboration in order to create an LSI design hub

\* Human resource development, cultivation of venture businesses

### **●Human Techno-cluster Promotion Center**

\* Project promoted with the adoption by the “Intellectual Cluster Formation Project” of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

### **●Collaboration Center (houses corporations, research organizations, universities, etc.)**

\* Coordination of business-academia collaboration, consultations regarding technology etc., financing of

## R&D

### ● Support Center for Small and Medium-Sized Corporations

- \* Financing of and general support towards R&D by local small and medium-sized corporations, management of Kitakyushu Intellectual Property Center, management of Kitakyushu Telework Center

There are 4 facilities: the Collaboration center which is a facility promoting business-academia collaborative R&D of IT and semiconductors, Collaboration Center Building 2 (Semiconductor Center) where trial models of semiconductors can be made, Collaboration Center Building 3 (IT Advancement Center) which fosters semiconductor designers and digital image processing engineers as well as other specialists, and Commercialization Promotion Center which consists of labs that support R&D and small offices that provide headquarters' for start-up businesses.

In 2004, the Park was designated as the district to conduct the Intellectual Cluster Formation Project, established by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology to create a "Japanese version Silicone Valley." Research funding of 500 million yen per year is provided for the duration of 5 years, totaling 2.5 billion yen. The Kitakyushu project aims to conduct technology development that is environmentally friendly based on its system LSI technology and micro/nano technology, and also to introduce new industries to the City through business-academia collaboration.

So far, the results of business-academia collaboration have been 120 patent applications, 5 commercialized merchandise and 9 venture businesses originating from universities; our efforts are just now beginning to bear fruit.

### **3. Business-academia collaboration fair**

The Business-academia collaboration fair is held every year to dispatch and disseminate information regarding the research seeds of local universities (research organizations), corporations, etc., as well as the trends of advanced science and technology, and to provide a meeting opportunity between industries and universities. The aims are sophistication of local industries and creation of new industries.

2001: 3,800 participants

2002: 4,000 participants

2003: 5,300 participants

2004: 6,500 participants

2005: 7,100 participants

### **4. Business-academia interaction salon (Hibiki no salon)**

In order to create a mechanism where various business-academia collaborative activities are generated, the Business-academia interaction salon has been held since May 2002 to provide opportunities for people from academic, business and governmental circles to conduct open discussions on selected technology themes.

Held the total of 44 times since 2002, and the total number of participants to date is 4,200.

Regarding the future development of the Kitakyushu Science and Research Park, we first of all feel that

aggregation of universities and research organizations is insufficient at this point. We need to concentrate more intellectual powers in one place.

We also feel that the strengthening, expanding and fusing of research fields related to cutting-edge science and technology is essential. We will need to enhance and strengthen our hitherto prioritized technology area of environment and information, and at the same time, we need to promote the development and application of bio and nanotechnology, the two technology areas that are currently attracting much attention.

In the future, Kitakyushu City intends to develop these technological developments into “environmental-conscious advanced manufacturing” and “daily-living-related advanced manufacturing.”

Just as the symbol of development of our city in the 20<sup>th</sup> century was a blast furnace, we trust that our Kitakyushu Science and Research Park will be the source of development of our City in the 21<sup>st</sup> century as a “furnace of intellect,” giving birth to new industries and outstanding human resources, one after another.

Thus, Kitakyushu City encourages business-academia collaboration, and creates and promotes new industries through various efforts and innovative ideas.

Thank you very much for your attention.

# SAGA

## “Promotion of New Industries”

Mr. Toshiyuki Hideshima, Mayor of Saga City

### 1. Introduction of Saga City

#### (1) Consolidation (Expansion)

On October 1 of last year, Saga merged with 3 surrounding towns and 1 village to create a newly expanded city with an area of 355 square kilometers and a population of 203,000 citizens.

#### (2) A Wealth of Natural Beauty (Mountains→Plains→Sea→Seaweed)

Blessed with rich culture and impressive history, the expanded Saga City also has an abundance of natural beauty that encompasses the mountains, plains and sea.

The natural wonders of this region have captivated movie directors and authors alike and include some nearly 2000 year old hot springs that offer visitors a dose of tranquility, healing and revitalization.

Saga's plains are not just famous for the delicious rice they produce. After the vast fields are harvested, they become a landing site for hot air balloonists all over the world during the Saga International Balloon Fiesta, held every autumn.

The streets of the city are also filled with symbols of Saga's rich cultural history and traditions. In particular, Saga is famous throughout Japan for the 400-plus statues of Ebisu, the God of Wealth and Commerce that adorn our street corners. Thanks to the blessings of this Deity of Good Fortune, Saga is known for producing frequent winners in the national lottery.

#### (3) “Nori”

The Ariake Sea, with a 6-meter difference between high and low tide, boasts some of the best tasting and highest quality “Nori (dried seaweed)” in the country. One type of nori is made from the rare “Hizen Asakusa” plant. It takes years of careful cultivation to produce Hizen Asakusa Nori, each sheet of which has a value of over ¥100 and is sold in Tokyo department stores for as much as ¥500 per a sheet.

Since the creation of even a single sheet of Hizen Asakusa Nori is such a laborious process, Hizen Asakusa Nori makes up a mere 0.02% of total nori production in Saga. This delicacy is even known as “the phantom nori” since so few people have the opportunity to try it. However, those of you here today have received a sample of this rare treat. Please enjoy!

### 2. Saga University

The city of Saga also puts every effort into nurturing innovative business and technology opportunities.

Saga University has state of the art research facilities that support cutting-edge research on clean energy solutions and substance analysis.

Firstly, the Institute of Ocean Energy strives to combat the impending energy crisis by looking at the ocean as the world's greatest potential energy source.



In particular, the Institute is beginning experimentation with Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion, a process that uses the temperature difference between surface level water and deep-sea water to convert marine thermal energy into electric power.

In addition, there is the Synchrotron Light Research Center.

Synchrotron light is produced in an electron accelerator. Electrons are accelerated to almost the velocity of light and the direction of the electrons is altered by a powerful electromagnet, emitting synchrotron light. Synchrotron light is 10,000 times brighter than conventional light and is powerfully released in nanoseconds. Therefore it can provide insight into phenomenon that change rapidly with time as well as help shorten analysis times.

Saga University's research facility is even looking beyond just Saga prefecture, to support the research of organizations and enterprises in Kyushu as well as overseas.

### **3. Business Incubator**

To encourage industrial and commercial development, the city established a "business incubator" designed to support individuals and companies that seek to develop new technologies and business systems. The incubator was created in 2002 and is located on the 5<sup>th</sup> floor of the centrally located I-Square building.

The incubator has supported many business ventures and helped realize various new technologies such as a widely used medical technology called ASP technology and new systems for use in crime prevention.

Today I will introduce two successful companies that got their start in this creative environment.

#### **(1) JIMCO**

The first company is JIMCO. With only 15 staff members, this company is a powerhouse in the field of technological development. It holds many highly coveted software patents including that of a new technology which combines television imaging and Character Data to create a "Digital Signage System".

The Development Department of this company that moved into the Incubator in 2002 developed an innovative electronic filing system to cope with the changing demands of a new generation. The completed software is being marketed under the name "Intellectual Property Warehouse".

Recently, in the field of public administration as well as private enterprise, there is an increasing emphasis on proper management of information as well as a pressing need for fast access to that information.

The "Intellectual Property Warehouse" system innovated by JIMCO is Linux based; therefore wherever you are in the world, as long as you have Internet access, you can easily access your desired information.

In addition, the so-called data "warehouse" is decentralized, meaning the data stock is divided between two locations within Saga, a prefecture with a low incidence of natural disaster in Japan. This kind of measure not only increases the overall quality of the system, but also adds to the system's security and reliability.

Valued for these very qualities of dependability and safety, the system has been used from the outset by world renowned companies involved in fields such as animation and ship building that create products for the global economy. Currently, the system is not only being adopted within Japan by general contractors, financial institutions, hospitals and municipal governments; it now has the potential to expand to the overseas market.

## (2) M-TEC

The next company I'd like to introduce is M-TEC JAPAN.

M-TEC JAPAN is a medical equipment manufacturer that took up residence in the business incubator and became incorporated in the same year of 2002.

The company president previously worked in development for a major medical supplies manufacturer, and now is developing a variety of medical equipment for use in endoscopic surgery.

Endoscopic surgery is increasingly being adopted in a variety of medical fields. It is a highly effective procedure that minimizes the mental and physical effects of surgery on a patient and also speeds up recovery time.

The main products engineered by M-TEC are devices known as retractors and ligatures.

A ligature is used to tightly tie off something like a duct or blood vessel to prevent bleeding after surgery. It is a critical step in any kind of surgery and one that, if performed improperly, can result in hemorrhaging or other dangers to the patient.

The ligature that M-TEC developed has earned an excellent reputation among the physicians who use it because of its high success rate and ease of use.

The retractor is an instrument used to temporarily shift the position of internal organs that are not directly involved in the surgery, thereby widening the surgeon's field of view during an operation. M-Tec's retractor is more compact than other company's models, so insertion of the device causes less discomfort for the patient. Also, it has higher operability and functionality, and as a result is being introduced in more and more hospitals.

For medical instruments used in life-saving procedures, safety is of the utmost importance. Rather than approaching things from a classical "big business" economic bottom line perspective, M-TEC designs products with the patient in mind. As a result, their products have great appeal for practicing doctors in real-life medical situations.

Although it is a small company, the impact of M-Tec's world leading products is large.

## **4. Conclusion**

Saga city may have only 200,000 people, but we respect our past by preserving our cultural heritage and secure our future by promoting economic growth and nurturing talented people. In this way we are working to build a richly successful and highly livable city.

## 4. Closing Ceremony

Chairman:

Esteemed colleagues, guests and friends,

We shall now begin the Closing Ceremony for the 7<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific City Summit. Firstly, Mr. Hiroshi Yamano, Vice Mayor of Fukuoka City, Japan, will make the proposition on the future management of the Summit.

//// (1) Proposition by Fukuoka City //////////////////////////////////////

### **“Schemes for Future Management of Asian-Pacific City Summit”**

Asian-Pacific City Summit secretariat  
Mr. Hiroshi Yamano, Vice Mayor of Fukuoka City

On the behalf of Fukuoka City, the secretariat for the Asian-Pacific City Summit, I would like to take this occasion to put forward the schemes for future management of the Summit.

Through previous 7 Mayors Conferences since its launch in 1994, we have conducted discussions on a variety of urban problems. During this period, we have so far developed a certain amount of accomplishments such as; the establishment of TPO (Tourism Promotion Organization for Asian-Pacific Cities), municipal solid waste disposal joint projects in cooperation with UN-HABITAT, enhancement of inter-city network, friendship city agreement among member cities and so forth.

However, as we have experienced drastic social changes in urban areas during these 14 years, the City to City collaboration has gained more and more importance, that, in turn, has caused the change in the nature and in the form of City to City collaboration. Now, under serious financial conditions, many local governments are required to utilize the ability and vitality of the private sector.

In response to the demands of the times, there arise a new phase and an expectation for the Summit to produce more concrete and fruitful results besides its previous activities to promote inter-city exchanges mainly through conferences and presentations of case studies.

The importance of joint projects, licensing of advanced technology, resident participation in town development, public-private partnerships, enhancement of the collaboration across sectors such as sciences, businesses, arts and sports, utilization of internet and so forth has been advocated by the declarations adopted in the past conferences of the Summit. For the future, we have to put these respective ideas, concepts, and strategies into practice.

In this context, I would like to put forward the proposal for future management and activities of the Summit so that it can be the conference to meet the needs of the times and to produce more concrete and beneficial results to

member cities.

Please refer to the handouts with the title of "Vision of Future Activities of Asian-Pacific City Summit".

Based on previous joint declarations and discussions, the following 4 schemes are listed in this proposal as priority areas for future Asian-Pacific City Summit to address. They are "Promotion of Cooperative / Collaborative Projects and Activities", "Affiliated Events in Concurrence with the Summit", "Expanding the Number of Participants", and "Studies, Research, and Disseminating Information on Urban Issues in the Asian-Pacific Region". The feasibility study of respective activities shall be conducted in close alliance among member cities as well as at Working-Level Conference. On that basis, we wish to undertake the activities with high feasibility and availability.

In order to carry on these efforts toward invigoration of the Summit, the function of the secretariat is required to be enhanced. For this purpose, Fukuoka City set up a new secretariat for the Summit in Fukuoka Urban Research Center, a think tank of the city, in April this year. The new secretariat has been staffed with full-time officers and developing its own website as a platform for member cities to exchange information. I hope you will take full advantage of the website to enrich our network.

I believe that these schemes for future Asian-Pacific City Summit will further facilitate our mutual cooperation among member cities of the Summit, leading to the solution for urban issues in Asian-Pacific region. Fukuoka City and the new secretariat are very much in hopes that not only member cities but also the affiliated organizations and facilities of respective cities such as think tanks and so forth will participate in our activities. We sincerely hope that we can count on your continued support, and look forward to the prosperity of member cities and of the Asian-Pacific City Summit for the future.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.

Chairman:

Thank you very much, Vice Mayor Yamano, for sharing with us your interesting propositions on the future management of the Summit. I would now like to ask Mr. Shunya Susuki, Coordinating Officer of the UN-HABITAT Fukuoka Office, for the presentation.

# UN-HABITAT

Fukuoka Office (Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific)

Shunya Susuki, Coordinating Officer

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, Members of the Asian-Pacific City Summit, I am honored to appear before you today, in my capacity as the Coordinating Officer of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) Fukuoka Office, to address the Asian-Pacific City Summit.

UN-HABITAT deals with various issues on urbanization and human settlements. More than half a century has passed since the establishment of the United Nations, and in the recent years, issues such as environmental disruption, poverty, settlements and epidemic diseases, have been increasing due to the paradigm shift from national to human security. Under the Economic and Social Council, UN-HABITAT's Fukuoka Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific works in 28 countries, alongside both the Nairobi headquarter, Regional Offices for African Arab States and for Latin America and the Caribbean, to promote People-Centered Community Building all over the world, so that people can live harmoniously.

In light of our similar goals, UN-HABITAT is honored to participate in the Asian-Pacific City Summit.

Today, the Asian-Pacific region is drawing global attention for its remarkable recent economic growth. This rapid economic expansion has, however, also aggravated urban issues associated with migration and population growth. UN-HABITAT and the Asian-Pacific City Summit share a common understanding that it is important to cooperate beyond borders with one another, collaborating at the local government level towards solutions for urban problems. This understanding highlights contributions to development and peace of the Asian-Pacific region, and in the future to promote cooperation across organizational levels, to include research organizations and private enterprises. Therefore UN-HABITAT, in collaboration with the Asian-Pacific City Summit, would like to offer its full cooperation toward finding solutions to pressing urban issues.

On behalf of UN-HABITAT, I will briefly mention some ways that we will contribute to the Asian-Pacific City Summit. First, UN-HABITAT will be able to provide technical and policy recommendations on urban issues to the Asian-Pacific City Summit, because UN-HABITAT is an experienced agency in solving urban issues. Second, in cases where a Cooperation Project's needs or mission falls within the scope of UN-HABITAT's work, UN-HABITAT will, where possible, introduce cases of implementation, potential partners for collaboration, and provide advice to the participating members of the Asian-Pacific City Summit. Third, UN-HABITAT would like to call an "Asian-Pacific City Journalists Meeting" as a place for free discussion, where the journalists from participant cities of the Asian-Pacific City Summit and members from the authorities, industry, the arts and sciences gather in a hall to discuss trends of future urban problems. The Meeting will be hosted by UN-HABITAT and will be held in Fukuoka City at the same time as the next Asian-Pacific City Summit in Kitakyushu City in 2007.

UN-HABITAT will make all possible efforts to promote the excellence in City-to-City Cooperation for the 2007 Asian-Pacific City Summit.

//// (3) Adoption of Joint Declaration, Announcement of the Host City of the Next Asian-Pacific City Summit, and Flag Exchange Ceremony //////////////////////////////////////

Chairman:

Thank you very much, Mr. Susuki, for giving us your important feedback on the Summit as the representative of the UN-Habitat Fukuoka Office.

I will now read out the Urumqi Declaration.

(Declaration is read out)

Chairman:

Thank you very much.

Over the past two days, frank and fruitful discussions among delegates of respective participating cities have been conducted relating to the global theme of this Summit, "Building Harmonious Cities". We are delighted to share so many valuable opinions and ideas at this Summit. The Urumqi Declaration has been drawn up according to the consensus reached at this Summit, and has been amended according to the opinions and comments of each delegation. This Declaration condenses the knowledge and experience of all of our esteemed delegates, and we can best describe it as an announcement of our collective hopes and expectations for harmonious urban development. May I ask for rounds of applause to both acknowledge the validity of the Declaration, and to accompany the signing of the Declaration by the representatives of participating cities?

(Applause)

Chairman:

A Chinese language version of this Urumqi Declaration will be brought to each delegation's representative. I would please append your signature to it when asked.

In addition, Dalian People's Government has been requested by Vladivostok City of Russia to sign by proxy.

(Signing of the document)

Chairman:

Thank you all for your cooperation.

The declaration has now been signed. Thank you very much.

(Applause)

I would now like to talk on the host city for the 8<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit. An application has been offered by Dalian People's Government, China, to host the 8<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit in 2008. Are there any objections to this proposal?

If you have no objections, let us mark the official approval of Dalian as the 2008 host city with a round of applause.

(Applause)

Chairman:

Let us now move to the flag exchange ceremony between the present and the next Asian-Pacific City Summit host city. Mr. Naiyimu Yasen, Mayor of the host city of the 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit, Urumqi City in the Xinjiang region of China could please approach the podium, together with Mr. Hiroshi Yamano, Vice Mayor of Fukuoka City and the representative of the Asian-Pacific City Summit Secretariat, and Mr. Dai Yulin, Vice Mayor of Dalian City.

(Persons concerned step up to the podium, exchange the flag, shake hands amidst the applause.)

Chairman:

I would now like to ask Mr. Dai Yulin, Vice Mayor of Dalian City in China, for the complimentary address.



## Complimentary Address

at the Closing Ceremony of the 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit

Mr. Dai Yulin, Vice Mayor of Dalian People's Government

Mayor Yasen, esteemed colleagues,

This is the 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit since its launch in 1994, and the Summit has become an increasingly significant and influential conference in the Asian-Pacific region. It is also becoming increasingly important as the venue for meeting and sharing experiences among cities throughout the region, as well as deepening understanding of and friendship with neighboring cities. The 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit, held here in beautiful Urumqi, has been a great success, with leaders from a total of 15 cities gathering together to talk about "Building Harmonious Cities", "Welfare Services of the Future", "Development of Urban Infrastructures", and "Promotion of New Industries", to search for effective strategies in these areas, and to discuss the future possibilities in partnership and exchanges. I am absolutely convinced that such activity can only have a positive and beneficial influence in building deeper and stronger collaborations and interaction within the fields of culture, economy, and trade amongst Asian-Pacific cities.

Further, through its role as the host city of the Summit, Urumqi has demonstrated the success that it has achieved within the economic development that has been witnessed in Western China, and has shown just how significant a position it holds in this western region. The success of this conference shows just how far Urumqi has succeeded in its determination to drive forward as an international city, while Urumqi has given Dalian an excellent example to draw upon as the host city for the next Summit. On behalf of all the cities that have participated in this Summit here in Urumqi, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all the staff of Urumqi Municipal Government and the citizens of Urumqi, who have made such tremendous efforts in the hosting this conference. At the same time, I extend my most heartfelt congratulations for the success of this Summit.

As you know, Dalian has been chosen as the host city for the 8<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit. We are delighted with this honor. I would like to thank all the representatives of the participating cities for this demonstration of their faith in Dalian City.

Now, I would like to give you all a brief outline of Dalian City.

Dalian City is located in the southern part of the Liaodong peninsula, and is flanked to the east by the Yellow Sea and to the west by the Bohai Sea. To the north of the city lie the North-Eastern provinces of China and the eastern part of Inner Mongolia. To the south the city faces the Shangdong peninsula across the sea. It is an important port city in China, and has further significance as a hub of industry, of trade and of tourism. It is a central city for the north-east of China in terms of international transportation, the distribution of goods, international trade and finance. Dalian is located in a warm temperature zone in the northern hemisphere. We

have an oceanic monsoon climate, typical of this region, with mild winter and pleasant summer. Our four seasons are clearly delineated, and the average annual temperature is 10.5 degrees Celsius.

Dalian administers 6 districts, 3 county-level cities and 1 island (county), and the total area of these is around 2,415 square kilometers. Of the total population of around 5.9 million people, 68% live in urban areas. In 1984, Dalian was awarded the title of 'Open City,' and in 1985 a separate economic plan was formulated for the city. In 1994, Dalian was made a sub-provincial city.

Dalian is located in the north-east of Asia, and as such forms a convenient junction for the Bohai Sea and Yellow River Economic Zones. It is also strategically important as an access point on the Eurasia Continent Bridge, and thus has great potential as a port and in terms of its advantageous geographical situation. Further, Dalian boasts a natural bay, famous for being of great strategic importance; maritime trade is carried out within the bay between 160 countries/areas and nearly 300 ports. 70% and more of the marine cargo and 90% and more of the containers from central and north-eastern China are transported through our port.

Over the past few years, Dalian has received the "Global 500" award for human habitation and excellent living environment by the United Nations Environment Program and been awarded a Human Settlement Environment Prize by the central government. It has also been designated by the United Nations as a Leading City in Environmental Improvement in the Asian-Pacific Region. In 2004, China Central Television selected Dalian as the 'the most economically dynamic city in China,' and Dalian also received the Citizen Satisfaction Award. In addition, in 2005, Dalian was placed 6<sup>th</sup> in the rankings of a survey conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics on the top 100 most economically competitive cities in China, and was selected as one of the cities honored in the first annual 'National Civilization & Culture City' awards.

The development of an economically dynamic society has led directly to improvements in the charm that our city seems to hold. Over the past few years, Dalian has hosted a great number of international conferences. Having Dalian act as the host city for such events as the World Wide Chinese Life Insurance Conference, the 5<sup>th</sup> Asia-Europe Economic Minister's Meeting, and the WTO Informal Ministerial Meeting has not only seen the residents of Dalian feel a renewed pride for their home city, but has also encouraged many people around the globe to take notice of Dalian as a city of great appeal.

The Central Chinese government is currently pushing forward with its Northeast Industrial Development Project, and as part of this is planning to open the country even further to foreign business investment. In accordance with this, strategic development policy has been formulated for Dalian City on the basis of the positive exploitation of Dalian as a port city. This policy aims to revitalize Dalian through industrial development, to increase its influence and reputation as a city through the promotion of science, technology and education, and further seeks to reward the citizens of Dalian with increased affluence and an enhanced living environment. An objective has thus been created for Dalian, to realize international urban development appropriate to its role as a major city in the northeast of Asia, and ahead of the overall industrial development of the area.

I believe that as time goes on Dalian will continue to become a more open city, an environment that attracts more and greater investment, and will extend and expand her partnerships with other countries. At present, Dalian City has friendship agreements with 25 cities throughout 18 countries.

I am delighted that we have all been able to strengthen our partnerships and deepen our friendships through the

Asian-Pacific City Summit. This is perhaps the best success of all. I am certain that if we continue to work together to create further partnership, then we can create a truly bright future for the cities of the Asian-Pacific region.

Finally, I would like to conclude my speech by wishing each and every one of you the very best of health, success and happiness.

I am very much looking forward to meeting you all again in Dalian City.

Thank you very much.

## **Closing Address at the 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit**

Mr. Bai Hua, Vice Mayor of Urumqi Municipal Government

Distinguished colleagues and guests,

The 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit is drawing to a close after 2 days of sessions. Throughout the Summit, we have enjoyed exchanges and discussions on a wide range of topics, and we have been able to deepen our understanding of respective cultures and situations of participating cities. Surely this must signify that we have been able to create a strong foundation upon which to build further exchange and further partnerships in our common goal of the economic and social development of our cities. I would like to thank you all once again for your presence here at this summit, and in particular I would like to express my appreciation to the UN-HABITAT Fukuoka Office and to the Asian-Pacific City Summit secretariat for their invaluable help and support in the arrangement of this Summit.

To celebrate the successful completion of the 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit, we would like to hold a farewell reception tonight, beginning at 20:30 Peking time. I very much hope to see you all there.

All that is left, then, is for me to declare the 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit to be officially closed. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

# III List of Participants

都市名 (国名)	役 職 名	氏 名
バンコク市 (タイ王国) Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (Kingdom of Thailand)	国際部部长 Director of International Affairs Division	Mr. Kriengpol <u>Padhanarath</u>
	国際部国際協力課長 Chief of International Cooperation	Mr. Piset <u>Aramraks</u>
	国際交流担当 Foreign Relations Officer	Ms. Bongkoch <u>Suwanakam</u>
釜山広域市 (大韓民国) Busan Metropolitan City (Republic of Korea)	政務副市長 Vice Mayor for Political Affairs	李 京勳 Mr. <u>Lee</u> Kyung Hoon
	国際協力課係長 Deputy Director, International Affairs Office	宋 三鐘 Mr. <u>Song</u> Sam Jong
	開発および評価担当官室係長 Assistant Director, Innovation and Evaluation Division	金 起煥 Mr. <u>Kim</u> Ki Hwan
	政務副市長秘書 Secretary to Vice Mayor for Political Affairs	金 昌洙 Mr. <u>Kim</u> Chang Soo
	国際協力課職員 Staff, International Affairs Office	全 弼健 Mr. <u>Jeon</u> Pil Gun
	国際協力課職員 通訳 (中国語) Interpreter (Chinese), International Affairs Office	朴 民庭 Ms. <u>Park</u> Min Jeong
	国際協力課職員 通訳 (英語) Interpreter (English), International Affairs Office	李 セミ Ms. <u>Lee</u> Sae Mee
大連市 (中華人民共和国) Dalian People's Government (People's Republic of China)	副市長 Vice Mayor	戴 玉林 Mr. <u>Dai</u> Yulin
	市政府副秘書長 Deputy Secretary-general of Dalian Municipal Government	林 華 Mr. <u>Lin</u> Hua
	外事弁公室副主任 Deputy Director of Foreign Affairs Office	王 玲傑 Ms. <u>Wang</u> Lingjie
	総務局秘書 Secretary of General Office	魏 民 Mr. <u>Wei</u> Ming
	総務局秘書 Secretary of General Office	李 錦玲 Ms. <u>Li</u> Jinling
	外事弁公室職員 (日本語通訳) Assistant Observer of Foreign Affairs Office (Japanese interpreter)	楊 坤 Ms. <u>Yang</u> Kun

都市名 (国名)	役 職 名	氏 名
大 連 市 (中華人民共和国) Dalian People's Government (People's Republic of China)	外事弁公室主任職員 (英語通訳) Principal Staff Member of Foreign Affairs Office (English interpreter)	李 寧 Mr. <u>Li Ning</u>
福 岡 市 (日本国) City of Fukuoka (Japan)	副市長 Vice Mayor	山野 宏 Mr. <u>Hiroshi Yamano</u>
	総務企画局国際部国際課長 (国際交流推進担当) Director, International Relations Promotion, International Affairs Department, General Affairs & Planning Bureau	千葉 由紀子 Ms. <u>Yukiko Chiba</u>
	市長室秘書課長 Director of Secretariat, Mayor's Office	式町 直樹 Mr. <u>Naoki Shikimachi</u>
	経済振興局産業政策部政策調整課長 Director, Economic Policy Coordination Section, Industry Policy Department, Economic Promotion Bureau	永田 淳一 Mr. <u>Junichi Nagata</u>
	経済振興局産業政策部新産業課新産業係長 Chief, New Industry Promotion, Industry Policy Department, Economic Promotion Bureau	井上 孝和 Mr. <u>Takakazu Inoue</u>
	総務企画局国際部国際課長 Director, International Planning, International Affairs Department, General Affairs & Planning Bureau	山口 裕明 Mr. <u>Hiroaki Yamaguchi</u>
	総務企画局国際部国際係長 Chief, International Affairs Department, General Affairs & Planning Bureau	永松 由美子 Ms. <u>Yumiko Nagamatsu</u>
	総務企画局国際部国際企画課 職員 Staff, International Affairs Department, General Affairs & Planning Bureau	小林 信宏 Mr. <u>Nobuhiro Kobayashi</u>
総務企画局国際部国際交流課 職員 (通訳) Staff (Interpreter), International Affairs Department, General Affairs & Planning Bureau	田中 道子 Ms. <u>Michiko Tanaka</u>	
広 州 市 (中華人民共和国) Guangzhou Municipal People's Government (People's Republic of China)	副市長 Vice Mayor	陳 明德 Mr. <u>Chen Mingde</u>
	外事弁公室主任 Director of Foreign Affairs Office	王 福春 Mr. <u>Wang Fuchun</u>

都市名 (国名)	役 職 名	氏 名
広州市 (中華人民共和国) Guangzhou Municipal People's Government (People's Republic of China)	建設委員会副主任 Deputy Director of Construction Committee	向 恩明 Mr. <u>Xiang Enming</u>
	外事弁公室国際交流処処長 Chief, Foreign Affairs Office	曾 慶椿 Mr. <u>Zeng Qingchun</u>
	市長秘書 Secretary to Mayor	朱 英毅 Mr. <u>Zhu Yingyi</u>
	建設委員会主任職員 Principal Staff Member of Construction Committee	劉 傑 Mr. <u>Liu Jie</u>
	外事弁公室上級職員 Senior Staff Member of Foreign Affairs Office	楊 勇 Mr. <u>Yang Yong</u>
	市長 Mayor	森 博幸 Mr. Hiroyuki <u>Mori</u>
鹿児島市 (日本国) Kagoshima City (Japan)	商工観光部参事 (企業振興課長) Director of Commerce, Industry & Tourism Department(Chief of Enterprise Promotion Division)	の場 睦夫 Mr. Mutsuo <u>Matoba</u>
	総務部参事 (行政管理課長) Director of General Affairs Departmen (Chief of Administration Management Division)	大山 直幸 Mr. Naoyuki <u>Oyama</u>
	総務部秘書課長 Chief of the Secretariat Division	松永 範芳 Mr. Noriyoshi <u>Matsunaga</u>
	通訳 Interpreter	谷川 絹 Ms. Kinu <u>Tanigawa</u>
北九州市 (日本国) City of Kitakyushu (Japan)	副市長 Deputy Mayor	鈴木 茂 Mr. Shigeru <u>Suzuki</u>
	企画政策室国際政策課 Manager, International Policy Section, Planning and Coordination Office	加藤 紳明 Mr. Nobuaki <u>Kato</u>
	通訳 Interpreter	中 恵麗 Ms. Eri <u>Naka</u>
宮崎市 (日本国) Miyazaki City (Japan)	市長 Mayor	津村 重光 Mr. Sigemitsu <u>Tsumura</u>
	福祉部長 Director, Welfare Department	金丸 健二 Mr. Kenji <u>Kanemaru</u>

都市名 (国名)	役 職 名	氏 名
宮 崎 市 (日本国) Miyazaki City (Japan)	秘書広報課課長補佐 Vice Division Chief, Secretariat and Public Relations Division	染矢 典幸 Mr. Noriyuki <u>Someya</u>
	教育委員会総務課主査 Manager, Board of Education General Affairs Division	元村 真二 Mr. Sinji <u>Motomura</u>
大 分 市 (日本国) City of Oita (Japan)	市長 Mayor	釘宮 磐 Mr. Ban <u>Kugimiya</u>
	市長夫人 Spouse of Mayor	釘宮 由美子 Mrs. Yumiko <u>Kugimiya</u>
	企画部市長室政策企画課参与 Manager, policy planning Section, Office of the Mayor, Planning Department	日小田 順一 Mr. Junichi <u>Hinoda</u>
	企画部文化国際課国際化推進室主査 Senior Staff, International Affairs Office, Cultural & International Affairs Division, Planning Department	渡辺 裕美 Ms. Yuumi <u>Watanabe</u>
武漢市国際交流サービスセンター副所長 Vice General Manager of Wuhan Service Center For International Exchange	芦 峰 Mr. <u>Lu</u> Feng	
佐 賀 市 (日本国) Saga City (Japan)	市長 Mayor	秀島 敏行 Mr. Toshiyuki <u>Hideshima</u>
	総務部秘書課長 Chief, Secretarial Division	畑瀬 信芳 Mr. Nobuyoshi <u>Hatase</u>
	都市計画推進課課長 Chief, City Planning Promotion Division	池田 剛 Mr. Tuyoshi <u>Ikeda</u>
	研修員 Trainee	湯 海燕 Ms. <u>Tang</u> Haiyan
上 海 市 (中華人民共和国) Shanghai Municipal People's Government (People's Republic of China)	市政府副秘書長 Deputy Secretary-general of Shanghai Municipal Government	姚 明宝 Mr. <u>Yao</u> Mingbao
	民政局副局長 Deputy Director General of Shanghai Municipal Civil Affairs Bureau	高 菊蘭 Ms. <u>Gao</u> Julian



都市名 (国名)	役 職 名	氏 名
上海市 (中華人民共和国) Shanghai Municipal People's Government (People's Republic of China)	外事弁公室総合業務処処長 Chief of Foreign Affairs Administration Division, Shanghai Municipal Foreign Affairs Office	孫 力軍 Mr. <u>Sun</u> Lijun
	市民局社会福祉処処長 Director of Social Welfare Division, Shanghai Municipal Civil Affairs Bureau	章 淑萍 Ms. <u>Zhang</u> Shuping
	外事弁公室総合業務処主任職員 Principal Staff Member of Foreign Affairs Administration Division, Shanghai Municipal Foreign Affairs Office	黄 菁 Ms. <u>Huang</u> Jing
	外事弁公室総合業務処主任職員 Principal Staff Member of Foreign Affairs Administration Division, Shanghai Municipal Foreign Affairs Office	倪 春 Ms. <u>Ni</u> Chun
烏魯木齊 (ウルムチ) 市 (中華人民共和国) Urumqi Municipal Government (People's Republic of China)	市長 Mayor	乃依木 亜森 Mr. <u>Naiyimu</u> Yasen
	常務副市長 Executive Mayor	張 鴻 Mr. <u>Zhang</u> Hong
	副市長 Vice Mayor	白 樺 Mr. <u>Bai</u> Hua
	市政府秘書長 Secretary-general of Urumqi Municipal Government	魏 毅 Mr. <u>Wei</u> Yi
	市政府副秘書長 Deputy Secretary-general of Urumqi Municipal Government	李 文富 Mr. <u>Li</u> Wenfu
ビシュケク市 (オブザーバ参加) (キルギスタン) Bishkek participated as an observer (Kyrgyzstan)	市長 Mayor	Mr. <u>Arstanbek</u> Nogoev
	国際協力局局長 Director of International Cooperation	Mr. <u>Kadyrkulov</u> <u>Urmat</u>
ドゥシャンベ市 (オブザーバ参加) (タジキスタン) Dushanbe participated as an observer (Tajikistan)	ドゥシャンベ市副主席 Deputy Chairman of Dushanbe City	Mr. <u>Muhudinov</u> <u>Zokirkhuja</u> Majidovich

都市名（国名）	役 職 名	氏 名
ドゥシャンベ市 (オブザーバ参加) (タジキスタン) Dushanbe participated as an observer (Tajikistan)	社会保障局局长 Head of Department of Social Protection	Ms. <u>Rakhmonova</u> Nuriya Badalovna
国連ハビタット 福岡事務所 (アジア太平洋地域事務所) UN-HABITAT Fukuoka Office (Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific)	調整官 Coordinating Officer	薄 俊也 Mr. Shunya <u>Susuki</u>
アジア太平洋都市 サミット事務局 (福岡アジア都市研究所) (日本国) Asian Pacific City Summit Secretariat (Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center) (Japan)	副理事長 Deputy Director General	藤井 利治 Mr. Toshiharu <u>Fujii</u>
	常務理事 Managing Director	村上 廣志 Mr. Hiroshi <u>Murakami</u>
	事務局長 Secretary General	陶山 靖 Mr. Yasushi <u>Suyama</u>
	主任研究員 Senior Researcher	唐 寅 Mr. Tang Yin
	交流推進係長 Section Chief	山本 公平 Mr. Kohei <u>Yamamoto</u>
	係 Staff	緒方 照子 Ms. Teruko <u>Ogata</u>

# ***IV Urumqi Declaration***

The 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit was held in the city of Urumqi, Xinjiang, China, during the period of August 8-9, 2006. Centering on the theme of “Building Harmonious Cities”, participants had extensive, effective and in-depth discussions and exchanges of views, reached consensus on a wide range of problems and achieved the following common understanding:

——Building harmonious cities is a social ideal that mankind has made unremitting efforts to pursue. With the arrival of the era of globalization and informatization, urbanization of different countries has been sped up. Mankind, while enjoying material wealth brought about by cities, has to face dozens of serious problems such as how to effectively prevent and avoid environmental pollution, traffic jam, ecological degradation, waste of resources, and outbreak of epidemic diseases. We must work hard to seek an approach to city development that can ensure living quality of people, freedom of survival of offspring and sustainable development of cities.

——In building harmonious cities, it is essential to timely find and solve new problems arising in the development of cities. Cities constitute an important landmark of human civilization development, a driving force for regional economic growth and an important carrier of economic globalization, and they play a huge role beyond parallel in the prosperity and development of the world. More and more people live in cities. It is the basis for maintaining urban vigor that issues appearing in the development of cities be solved properly such as employment, social security and increase of quality of living environment for urban people. Municipal governments should adhere to the concept of people-orientation, serve to eradicate poverty, improve educational, health-care conditions and public welfare, work to create more jobs, develop the equal environment for social members, especially for youth, women, minority ethnic groups and disabled people, realize and safeguard social justice, and seek more benefits for people.

——In building harmonious cities, it is essential to formulate scientific and forward-looking planning for city development. Cities of different countries should, proceeding from conditions of their own countries and cities, seek development. This is a fundamental solution to respond to the opportunities and challenges brought about by economic globalization. The key to take initiative in and accelerate development lies in determining development roads and modes that suit realities of the cities concerned. Participant cities should fully exchange and share experience in development, strengthen exchange and cooperation, extensively learn and adopt achievements of modern civilization, and enhance capacity for self-development. And we should fully tap potential for social development, optimize economic structure, shift mode of economic growth, rationalize distribution of urban space, embody characteristics of different cities and eventually reach the goal of harmonious co-existence of man and nature.

——In building harmonious cities, it is essential to throw away resource-consuming way of development and establish the concept of building resource-cycling society. We should accelerate to establish the system of local laws and regulations and policies, the system of innovation and mechanism of incentive and restriction. We should work to enhance the efficiency of resource utilization and reduce volume of end-disposal of wastes. The

ecologically friendly way of consumption will be pushed forward and system for recycling renewable resources will be improved. Efforts will be made to build resource-conserving and environmentally friendly cities.

On the basis of the above common understanding, we hereby solemnly declare:

1. Keeping to the orientation of people, we will work to seek and accomplish urban harmony and unity, achieve balance among nature, ecology, economy and society, and advocate the urban development outlook of respecting, adapting to and giving priority to nature.
2. We will work to pursue new driving force for urban sustainable development by building resource-conserving and environmentally friendly cities, reducing consumption of energy and resources, exploiting non-pollutant and renewable alternative energy sources.
3. Urban governments have responsibility to encourage local non-governmental institutions to participate in the development of cities. Urban governments should also build an environment for liberalization and facilitation of investment and trade, promote equal cooperation among urban business groups in trade and investment and reach a win-win end.
4. We make a common commitment to create more job opportunities, education opportunities and better medical conditions, pay more attention to social security, public health security and food security and bring more welfare for the people.
5. We firmly believe that the Asian-Pacific City Summit is a platform by which we can effectively intensify inter-city exchange and cooperation. We will join hands to build a more prosperous, stable and harmonious Asian-Pacific region.
6. This Summit meeting has made a decision that 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit Working Level Conference shall be held in the City of Kitakyushu, Japan in 2007 and the 8<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit shall be hosted by the City of Dalian, China 2008.

Mayors and representatives attending the conference are sincerely grateful to Chinese Government for its attention and support to Asian-Pacific City Summit, and grateful to the Urumqi Municipal Government, Xinjiang, China and to the Summit secretariat for their hard work.

August 9, 2006

Urumqi, People's Republic of China

# **V** *Covenant*

## **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 *multatis mutandis*.

**Article 20. (Determination of the host city)**

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

**Chapter VI Supplementary provisions**

**Article 22. (Entry into force)**

The present Covenant shall enter into force on August 31, 2002.

(Appendix)

List of Member Cities

Auckland, New Zealand

Bangkok, Kingdom of Thailand

Brisbane, Australia

Busan Metropolitan City, Republic of Korea

Dalian, People's Republic of China

Fukuoka, Japan

Guangzhou, People's Republic of China

Ho Chi Minh City, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China

Honolulu, United States of America

Ipoh, Malaysia

Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia

Kagoshima, Japan

Kitakyushu, Japan

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Kumamoto, Japan

Manila, Republic of the Philippines

Miyazaki, Japan

Nagasaki, Japan

Naha, Japan

Oita, Japan

Saga, Japan

Shanghai, People's Republic of China

Singapore

Urumqi, People's Republic of China

Vladivostok, Russian Federation



# VI References

## (1) Past Results

### ■ Mayors Conference

Host City	Dates	Theme of Plenary Session	Themes of Sub-sessions	Participants
1 <sup>st</sup> 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
2 <sup>nd</sup> Guangzhou	1996. 9.27 ~ 10. 1	"Urban Development In the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century"	"Future Urban Planning and Construction" "Modern Urban Environmental Protection" "Urban Modernization and Traditional Culture"	11 cities from 11 countries and regions
3 <sup>rd</sup> 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
4 <sup>th</sup> 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
5 <sup>th</sup> Fukuoka	2002. 8.30 ~ 9. 1	"New Approach to City Planning for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century -from 'Governing' to 'Good Governance' -"	"City Planning with Citizen Involvement" "Customer-Based & Result-Oriented Governmental Reform" "e-Governance ^IT & City Planning" "Collaboration among Industry, Academia and Local Government"	24 cities from 12 countries
6 <sup>th</sup> 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
7 <sup>th</sup> Urumqi	2006. 8. 8 ~ 8.10	"Building Harmonious Cities"	"Welfare services of the Future" "Development of Urban Infrastructures" "Promotion of New Industries"	13 cities from 5 countries

The 8<sup>th</sup> Mayors Conference will be held in Dalian in 2008.




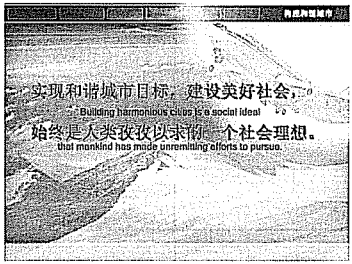

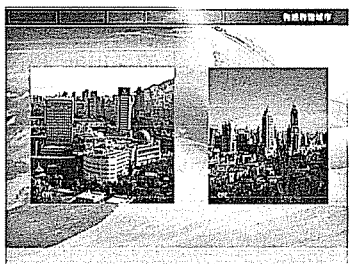

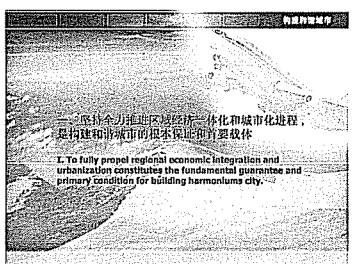
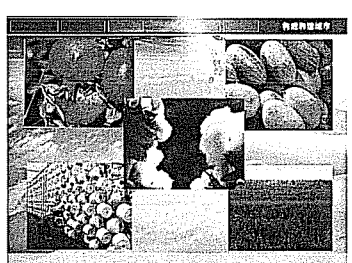
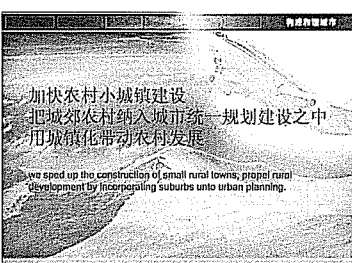
■ Working-Level Conference

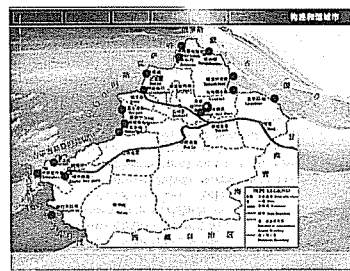
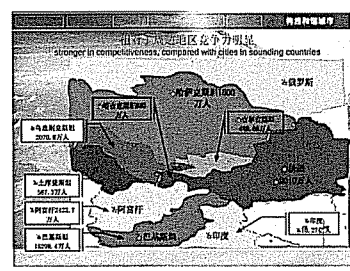
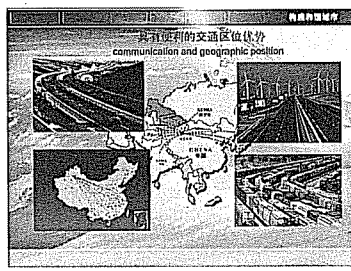
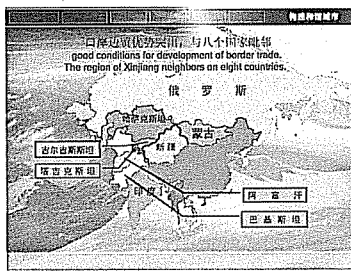
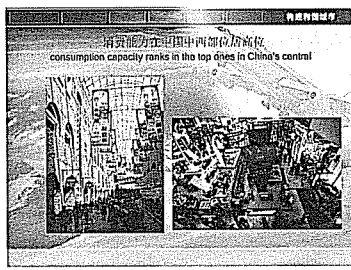
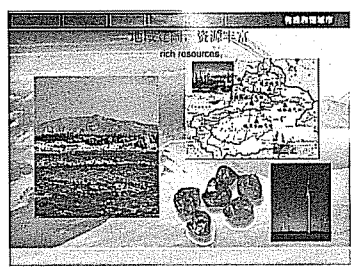
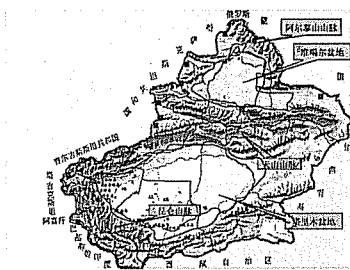
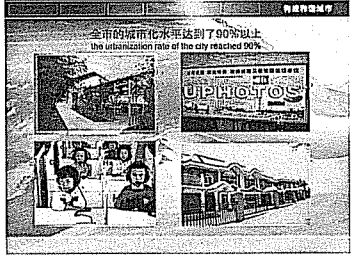
Host City	Dates	Theme	Participants
1 <sup>st</sup> Fukuoka	1995.10.26 ~10.27	“Management of Transportation in Cities of the Asia-Pacific Regions” -Transportation Operation Policy and Traffic Control-	20 cities from 10 countries and regions
2 <sup>nd</sup> Fukuoka	1997.11.26 ~11.28	“Waste Treatment and Disposal” -Striving for a Sustainable Growth Environment-	18 cities from 9 countries
3 <sup>rd</sup> Fukuoka	1999.11.30 ~12.2	“The Supply of Safe, Clean Water to the City”	18 cities from 10 countries
4 <sup>th</sup> 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
5 <sup>th</sup> Kumamoto	2003.11. 9 ~11.10	“City Planning with Citizen Involvement”	18 cities from 9 countries
6 <sup>th</sup> Urumqi	2005. 9.10 ~9.12	“To Promote City Development through Multi-layered Culture”	9 cities From 3 countries

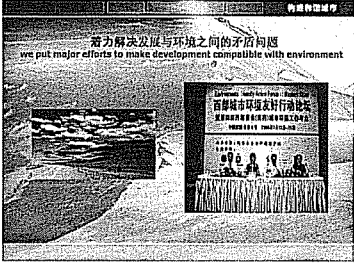
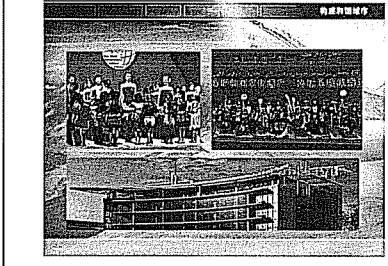
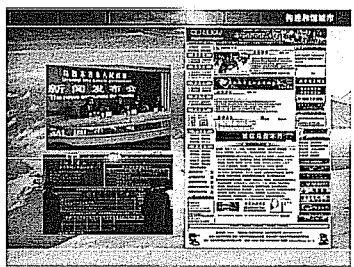
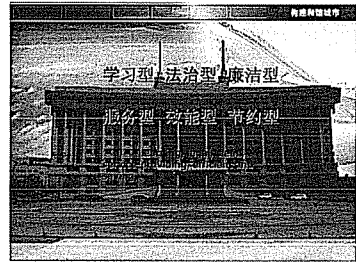
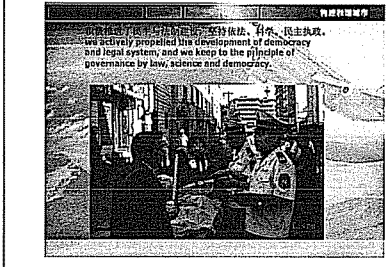
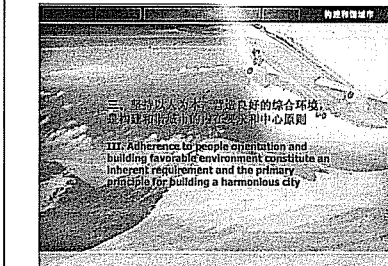
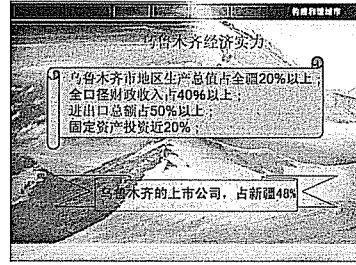
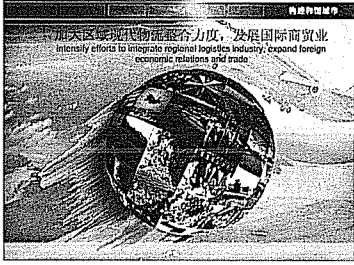
The 7<sup>th</sup> Working-Level Conference will be held in Kitakyusyu during the period of July30-Aug1 2007.

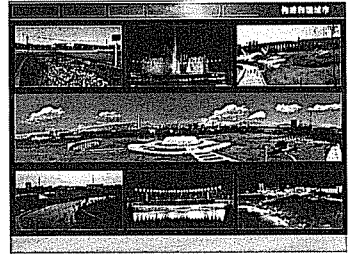
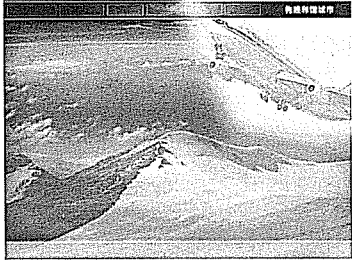
## (2) Information Materials (PowerPoint version)

### ① URUMQI

 <p>Asian-Pacific City Summit</p> <h1>ASIAN-PACIFIC CITY SUMMIT</h1>	 <p>Asian-Pacific City Summit</p>  <p>中国·乌鲁木齐</p>	 <p>构建和谐社会 创造美好未来 Building a Harmonious City to Create a Better Future</p> <p>乌鲁木齐常务副市长 张鸿 Zhang Hong, Executive Deputy Mayor of Urumqi</p>
 <p>实现和谐城市目标，建设美好社会 Building harmonious cities is a social ideal 始终是人类孜孜以求的一个社会理想 that mankind has made unremitting efforts to pursue.</p>	 <p>乌鲁木齐基本情况 Basic Information of Urumqi</p> <p>地处亚洲大陆地理中心 The city lies at the geographic center of the Asian continent.</p> <p>中国西部对外开放的重要门户 It is northwestern China's important gate for opening up, and a crucial station in China's western section of the second Eurasian Railway.</p>	 <p>建设经济强市，创造旅游名城 Construct ourselves to building a city strong in economy and tourism, promote the internationalization, modernized commercial city in the middle of Asia.</p>
	 <p>和谐乌鲁木齐 Harmonious Urumqi</p>	 <p>真情城市，热情城市，激情城市，温情城市 City with enthusiasm, passion, vigor and warmth</p>
 <p>坚持全力推进区域经济一体化和城市化进程， 是构建和谐城市的根本保证和首要载体 1. To fully propel regional economic integration and urbanization constitutes the fundamental guarantee and primary condition for building harmonious city.</p>	 <p>乌鲁木齐 Urumqi</p>	 <p>昌吉州 Changji</p>
	 <p>乌鲁木齐一体化</p>	 <p>加快农村小城镇建设 把城郊农村纳入城市统一规划建设之中 用城镇化带动农村发展 We speed up the construction of small rural towns, propel rural development by incorporating suburbs unto urban planning.</p>

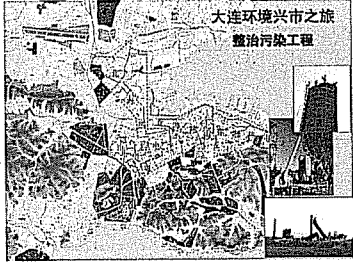






## ② DALIAN

 <p>建设大连生态宜居城市</p> <p>大连市市长 夏德仁</p>	 <p>中国北方经济之都 大连</p>	<h3>大连的发展</h3>  <p>百年前 大连开始作为商埠和港口在俄国的租借地中诞生</p> <p>建团后 大连开始了全面建设新中国的征程</p> <p>改革开放后 大连成为中国改革开放的窗口和北方经济之冠</p>
 <p>2001年，在大连的脚下，大连秀美的自然景观、宜人的生态环境，定格了“全球500佳”的称号。</p>	 <p>大连用天然好地青山大海，用即借借的场所，保持下的热情和现在的热情吸引了自己，征服了世界。</p>	<h3>主要特征的城市病</h3> <p>城市膨胀 人口拥挤 交通堵塞 环境污染 能源短缺</p> 
<p>大连在选择城市发展模式的过程中曾有过困惑：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 是不要“一切为了项目，单纯追求GDP指标，走粗放型国家先富”的路子</li> <li>● 还是寻找开发与生态环境之间找到一个适当的结合点，使城市进入可持续发展的轨道</li> </ul> <p>“中国目前面临着和类似1950年有所相似的危险……”</p> <p>建设生态的 宜居生态家</p> 	<h3>生态宜居城市</h3> <p>全新的城市发展理念</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>合理有效的经济体系</li> <li>良性循环的生态体系</li> <li>和谐融洽的社会文化</li> <li>人与自然和谐</li> <li>体现宜居的人居环境</li> </ul> <p>大连将自己定位为生态宜居型城市</p> 	<h3>生态宜居城市</h3> <p>星海湾</p> <p>山环水绕，气候宜人，景色优美的自然禀赋使大连具备了建设生态宜居城市的可行性</p> 
<h3>生态宜居城市</h3> <p>宜居与生态的完美结合</p> <p>人与自然和谐 生态宜居城市 人与自然和谐 生态宜居城市</p> 	 <p>遵循“不求最大，只求最佳”的绿色环保，着眼于以人为本的生态环境建设，给城市上的大连正在用科学发展观指导下的生态立城理念实践着今天与未来的对话。</p>	<h3>大连环境兴市之旅</h3> <p>企业搬迁改造</p> 
<h3>大连环境兴市之旅</h3> <p>企业搬迁改造</p> 	<h3>大连环境兴市之旅</h3> <p>改善后的九道沟</p> 	<h3>大连环境兴市之旅</h3> <p>居民安居工程</p> 

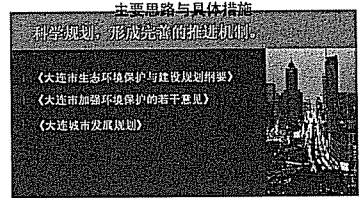


**大连环境兴市之旅  
整治污染源**

近年来大连市认真贯彻执行科学发展观，将生态文明建设作为城市可持续发展的重要战略，将生态环境建设摆布于城市规划的各个层面，以生态学和环境学的观点来审视、界定城市发展的经济运行的质量，形成了一系列关于生态型城市建设的规划与纲要。



**生态型城市建设的规划与纲要**



**主要思路与具体措施  
科学规划，形成完善的推进机制**

- 《大连市生态环境保护与建设规划纲要》
- 《大连市加强环境保护的若干意见》
- 《大连城市发展规划》



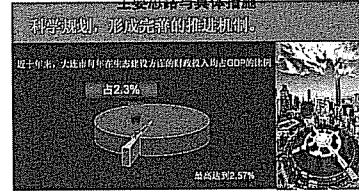
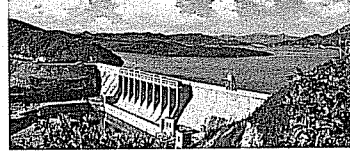
**主要思路与具体措施  
科学规划，形成完善的推进机制**

大连目前拥有环保企业287家，年产值36亿元。



**主要思路与具体措施  
科学规划，形成完善的推进机制**

**英那河水库扩建工程**



**主要思路与具体措施  
科学规划，形成完善的推进机制**

近十年来，大连市用于生态建设方面的投入占GDP的比例



**主要思路与具体措施  
调整经济结构，形成合理的产业布局**

- 首先全面搬迁改造污染企业
- 其次优化城市的产业结构和产品结构



**大连高新园区**

大力发展高附加值、无污染、低能耗、体现自主创新能力的高新技术产业。



**国家级动漫产业基地**

东北亚软件信息中心、对日软件外包中心、国家级软件示范基地



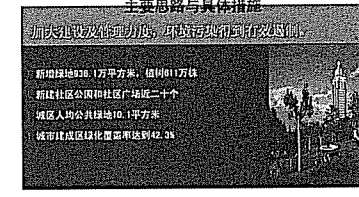
**大连软件园**



**主要思路与具体措施  
加大建设及治理力度，环境污染得到有效遏制**

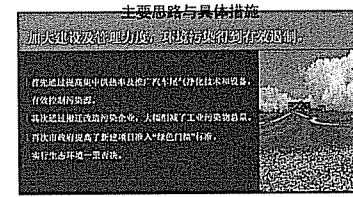
“城市生态化、郊野森林化、道路林荫化、庭院花园化”

城市森林公园、风景旅游带、自然保护区、水源保护区、基本农田保护区



**主要思路与具体措施  
加大建设及治理力度，环境污染得到有效遏制**

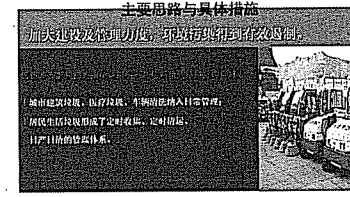
新增绿地316.1万平方米，植树0.17亿株  
新建社区公园和社区广场二十个  
城区人均公共绿地10.1平方米  
城市建成区绿化覆盖率42.3%



**主要思路与具体措施  
加大建设及治理力度，环境污染得到有效遏制**

首先通过提高集中供热和集中“双气”的普及率，淘汰燃煤锅炉，有效控制了污染源。  
其次通过提高污水处理率，严把了工业和生活污水关。  
再次市政府提高了新建项目准入“绿色门槛”标准，实行生态环境一票否决。

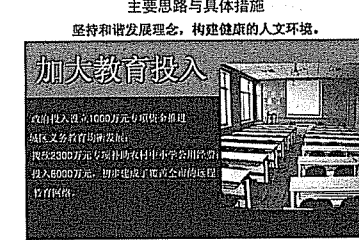
实现城区大气环境质量达到二级以上标准，优于二级标准的天数为100天/年。



**主要思路与具体措施  
加大建设及治理力度，环境污染得到有效遏制**

城市建筑垃圾、渣土管理，车辆管理纳入日常管理，生活垃圾实现了定时收集、定时清运、日产日清的管理体系。

通过多元化治理方式，实现城市垃圾的减量化、资源化与无害化。



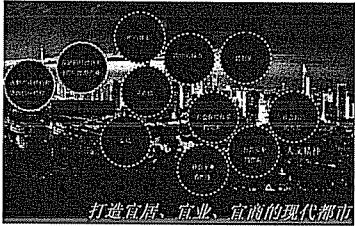



**主要思路与具体措施  
坚持和谐发展理念，构建健康的人文环境**

**加大教育投入**

政府投入近1000万元专项资金治理  
城区义务教育均衡发展  
投入2000万元专项资金改善农村中小学公用经费  
投入8000万元，彻底建成了全市公路的远程教育网。



<p><b>主要思路与具体措施</b> 坚持和谐发展理念，构建健康的人文环境。</p> <p><b>鼓励市民参与城市管理</b></p> <p>大连许多城市规划、建设、管理方面的事务，都通过听证会的形式让市民参与决策。</p> 	<p><b>主要思路与具体措施</b> 坚持和谐发展理念，构建健康的人文环境。</p> <p>市领导在接待精力充沛的旅客时，为大连的旅游业进行一句短短一两个字的宣传宣传，功夫不负有心人。</p> 	<p>生态宜居城市将是大连在新时期的建设重点、奋斗目标</p>  <p>打造宜居、宜业、宜商的现代都市</p>
<p>美丽的、崭新的、生态的大连</p>  <p>在联欢节目中，与大连女孩分享“生态宜居”的心情；在花博会中，与男男共一“动展”；在联欢会中，伴着那晚最炫飞舞的舞蹈……</p>	<p>谢谢</p>	

③ MIYAZAKI


	<p>社会の福祉事業 Welfare Projects in the Society ～宮崎市の取組み～</p> <p>「市民と行政との協働によるまちづくり」 Citizens and the Government Hand in Hand to Make a Better Miyazaki City</p> <p>第7回アジア太平洋都市サミット第1分科会 The 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit, Sub-Committee No.1</p>	<p>宮崎市の概要 Outline of Miyazaki City 「福助する太陽都市～みやざき」 Lively Sunshiny City, Miyazaki</p> <p>人口(Population)1370,000人 面積(Area)568km<sup>2</sup> 2008年1月現在の市制 健康福祉、ボランティア、教育文化、環境、都市景観、子育て支援で九州一を目指す 世界最長のビーチウォーク スノーファンジみやざき</p>						
<p>「九州・沖縄サミット外相会合(2001年7月)」 2000 Kyushu Okinawa Summit, the Foreign Ministers' Meeting</p> <p>W杯キャンプ(ドイツ・スウェーデン) Training Camp of Swedish and German Soccer Teams during the 2002 World Cup</p>	<p>人にやさしい宮崎市 Miyazaki City "Where People Come First"</p> <p>目標:「九州一の健康福祉都市」 Aim: To Become a City with the Highest Quality of Health and Welfare in Kyushu</p> <p>高齢者福祉、障害者福祉、児童福祉 ⇒施設の整備・充実を行ってきた Well-Managed Welfare for Senior Citizens, the Disabled and Children</p>	<p>人にやさしい宮崎市 Miyazaki City "Where People Come First"</p> <p>高齢者福祉 - Elderly Persons Welfare</p>						
<p>人にやさしい宮崎市 Miyazaki City "Where People Come First"</p> <p>障害者福祉 - Disabled Persons Welfare</p>	<p>人にやさしい宮崎市 Miyazaki City "Where People Come First"</p> <p>児童福祉 - Child Welfare</p>	<p>人にやさしい宮崎市 Miyazaki City "Where People Come First"</p> <p>「福祉の充実のために」 Aim: To Become a Welfare City これまでは、行政主導で取り組んできた。 Until Now Carried Out by Public Administration</p> <p>↓</p> <p>今後は、市民一人ひとりが互いに支え合う やさしさに溢れたまちづくりが必要 From Now On It Will Be Carried Out by Citizens Who Help Each Other and Realize a "Miyazaki City Where People Come First"</p>						
<p>宮崎市福祉のまちづくり条例 The Welfare City Development Ordinance</p> <p>すべての市民が幸せを実現できる福祉社会を実現するため、市民、事業者及び市の協働による福祉のまちづくりを進める。</p> <p>宮崎市福祉のまちづくり総合計画 Master Plan of Welfare City Development</p> <p>市民と行政が互いに協力をし合い、協働体制のもと、福祉に助する課題や解決策を検討。</p>	<p>行政が一方向的に行うサービス Government One-way Service Practice</p> <p>↓</p> <p>社会の福祉 Social Welfare</p> <p>↓</p> <p>ともに支え合う地域社会 = 地域福祉 Residents Supporting Each Other = Regional Welfare</p> <p>地域で住民と事業者が連携して支え合う</p>	<p>分権型社会における市民自治の確立 Establishment of Citizen Autonomy</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>自助 Self Assistance</td> <td>自らの努力</td> </tr> <tr> <td>互助 Mutual Assistance</td> <td>地域や仲間による助け合い</td> </tr> <tr> <td>公助 Government Assistance</td> <td>行政の支援</td> </tr> </table> <p>心やさしい市民による支え合う地域づくり Friendly Community Existed, When Citizens Support Each Other</p>	自助 Self Assistance	自らの努力	互助 Mutual Assistance	地域や仲間による助け合い	公助 Government Assistance	行政の支援
自助 Self Assistance	自らの努力							
互助 Mutual Assistance	地域や仲間による助け合い							
公助 Government Assistance	行政の支援							
<p>九州一のボランティア都市づくり Activities by Volunteers to Reach the Goal of Kyushu No.1 心やさしい市民と行政との協働によるまちづくり</p> <p>ボランティアの図書館 Library Volunteers</p>	<p>九州一のボランティア都市づくり Activities by Volunteers to Reach the Goal of Kyushu No.1 心やさしい市民と行政との協働によるまちづくり</p> <p>ボランティアの調査研究協議会 Citizens' Research Deliberation of Volunteers in Miyazaki Prefecture</p>	<p>九州一のボランティア都市づくり Activities by Volunteers to Reach the Goal of Kyushu No.1 心やさしい市民と行政との協働によるまちづくり</p> <p>ボランティアの調査研究協議会 Citizens' Research Deliberation of Volunteers in Miyazaki Prefecture</p>						

**地域自治体の設置**  
Establishment of Regional Autonomy Organization

地域自治体  
まちづくりを自らの手で... (自分たちの地域は自分たちで...)

⇒旧宮崎市内を15地区に分割  
①地域住民・地域団体・市民活動団体が、協働してまちづくりの主体に身近な場面で行政サービスを提供

地域における  
支え合い活動の醸成と  
支え合い活動の活性化  
Raising the Community Consciousness  
and Expanding Citizens' Activities



**地域のまちづくり座談会**  
Support System in Kubana Region



地域の課題を出し合い  
解決策について知恵を出し  
実践活動に取り組み

**宮崎市における今後の社会の福祉**  
Social Welfare's Future in Miyazaki City

九州一の健康福祉都市  
Highest Quality City for Health  
Welfare in Kyushu

九州一のボランティア都市  
Highest Quality City for  
Volunteering in Kyushu

市民 Citizens

地域自治体の設置  
(地域住民主体のまちづくり)  
Establishment of Regional Autonomy Organization

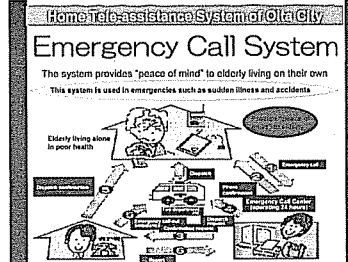
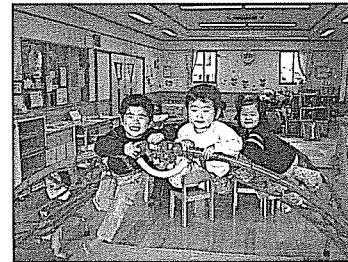
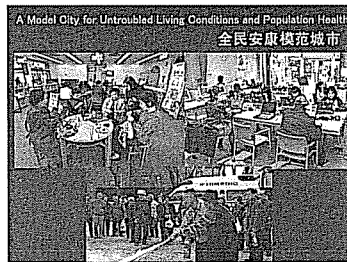
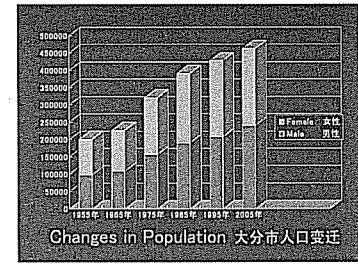
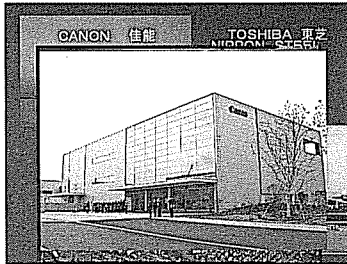
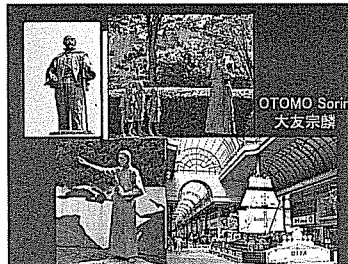
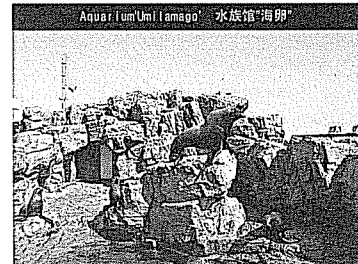
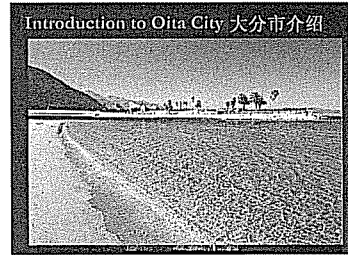
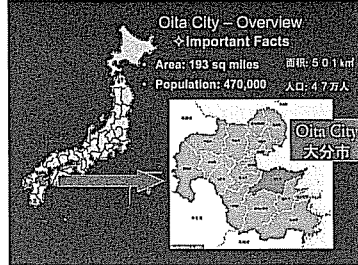
行政 Government

地域コミュニティ再生による支え合い活動の展開

市民と行政との協働によるまちづくり  
City Development Working Together with Citizens and the Government

④ OITA

"Make Oita a Model City for Untroubled Living Conditions and Population Health"  
 把大分建设  
 "全民安康模范城市"  
 Kugimiya Ban,  
 the mayor of Oita city  
 大分市长 钉宫 磐





**Local Communities**

- The role communities play and the impact it makes are comparable all over the world

Trends such as the nuclearization of the family unit, lower birth rates and urbanization

↓

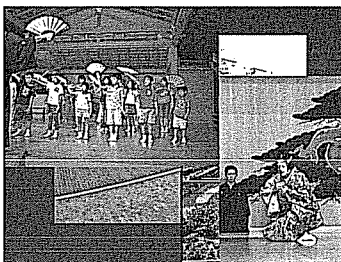
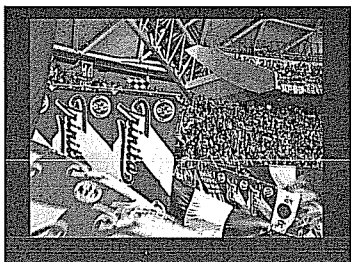
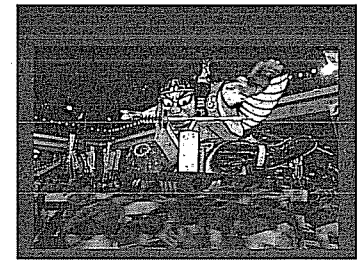
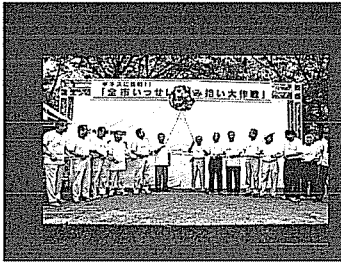
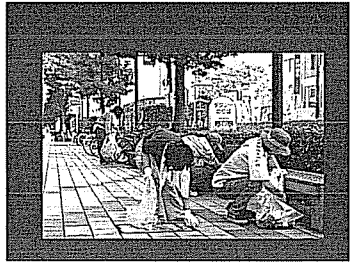
Community networks breakdown

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Restructuring of local communities

**Restructuring of Local Communities**

- Crime and Disaster Prevention
- Sound Upbringing of Youth
- Child Care Support
- Environmental Protection
- Voluntary Program Designed to Prevent Disaster




Thank you very much  
承蒙垂听，不胜感谢

# ⑤ SHANGHAI

<p>第七届亚洲太平洋城市首脑会议 2006年8月·中国·青岛·北京</p> <p><b>政府主导 社会参与</b> <b>全面推进上海养老福利事业发展</b></p>	<p><b>政府主导社会参与全面推进上海养老福利事业发展</b></p> <p>一、上海老龄人口基本特点</p> <p>二、上海养老福利事业发展基本情况</p> <p>三、进一步发展上海养老福利事业的若干设想</p>	<p>★至2005年底，上海市60岁及以上户籍老年人口已达266.57万人，占户籍人口19.56%。</p>								
<p>★主要特点：</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>一是老龄化程度高</td> <td>老年人占比重接近全球平均水平，且高出一般发展中国家1倍左右。</td> </tr> <tr> <td>二是发展速度快</td> <td>2000-2005年，老年人口年均增加一倍以上。</td> </tr> <tr> <td>三是高龄化突出</td> <td>高龄老人占老年人口总数15.6%。</td> </tr> <tr> <td>四是独居老人多</td> <td>独居老人占老年人口总数28.1%；空巢老人占老年人口总数23.3%。</td> </tr> </table>	一是老龄化程度高	老年人占比重接近全球平均水平，且高出一般发展中国家1倍左右。	二是发展速度快	2000-2005年，老年人口年均增加一倍以上。	三是高龄化突出	高龄老人占老年人口总数15.6%。	四是独居老人多	独居老人占老年人口总数28.1%；空巢老人占老年人口总数23.3%。	<p><b>政府主导社会参与全面推进上海养老福利事业发展</b></p> <p>一、上海老龄人口基本特点</p> <p>二、上海养老福利事业发展基本情况</p> <p>三、进一步发展上海养老福利事业的若干设想</p>	<p><b>政府主导社会参与全面推进上海养老福利事业发展</b></p> <p>一、上海老龄人口基本特点</p> <p>二、上海养老福利事业发展基本情况</p> <p>三、进一步发展上海养老福利事业的若干设想</p>
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<p>三、上海养老福利事业发展基本情况</p> <p>(二) 大力发展机构养老服务</p> <p>(三) 积极开展居家养老服务</p> <p>(四) 逐步健全养老福利评估制度</p> <p>(五) 不断完善养老福利政策法规体系</p>	<p>市政府把养老福利事业纳入全市经济社会发展的整体框架考虑，把养老福利事业发展的三项重要指标，列入全市国民经济和社会发展的指标体系。</p> <p>★先后制定颁布《上海市十五岁和十六岁发展纲要》和《上海市老龄事业发展规划》，明确发展目标和主要任务。</p> <p>★市、区、县、镇、街道由50多个委员会组成的三级老年工作网络，有效推动养老福利事业发展。</p> <p>★从1994年起，连续12年增加养老福利事业列入政府投资项目，确保养老福利的持续发展。</p>	<p>三、上海养老福利事业发展基本情况</p> <p>(一) 把养老福利事业纳入经济社会发展整体框架体系</p> <p>(二) 大力发展机构养老服务</p> <p>(三) 积极开展居家养老服务</p> <p>(四) 逐步健全养老福利评估制度</p> <p>(五) 不断完善养老福利政策法规体系</p>								
<p>贯彻政策扶持、社会参与、下沉社区、多样发展的工作思路，促进机构养老服务不断发展。</p> <p>★市政府先后出台系列政策：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>建设用地上倾斜</li> <li>小费减免</li> <li>公用事业费减免</li> <li>税费减免</li> <li>财政补贴</li> <li>医疗优惠</li> <li>政府担保融资</li> </ul> <p>等16个方面的优惠政策和18条扶持措施，鼓励社会力量和社会组织参与养老服务，一大批条件好、效率高、标准高的养老机构在各区相继开业。</p>	<p>★养老机构5万张床位 ★老年福利床位900余张 ★社区日间照料床位5700余张</p> <p>★2005年底</p> <p>全市非老年床位增长情况</p>	<p>三、上海养老福利事业发展基本情况</p> <p>(一) 把养老福利事业纳入经济社会发展整体框架体系</p> <p>(二) 大力发展机构养老服务</p> <p>(三) 积极开展居家养老服务</p> <p>(四) 逐步健全养老福利评估制度</p> <p>(五) 不断完善养老福利政策法规体系</p>								
<p>★从2000年起，上海积极探索<b>居家养老服务</b></p> <p>以政府为主导，以社区为依托，借助社会力量提供专业化服务，为老年人提供面向居家养老服务。</p> <p>目前： ★为6万多名老年人提供服务 ★为4万多人安装了紧急呼叫装置 ★政府通过以奖代补的形式，对一部分居家服务，但经济困难的老年人提供资助，共投入财政资金4800多万元。</p>	<p>三、上海养老福利事业发展基本情况</p> <p>(一) 把养老福利事业纳入经济社会发展整体框架体系</p> <p>(二) 大力发展机构养老服务</p> <p>(三) 积极开展居家养老服务</p> <p>(五) 不断完善养老福利政策法规体系</p>	<p>★2004—2005年，在政府的资助下，由居委会、老人、法四国组织的机构，结合上海实际，对原有居家养老服务需求现状进行摸底调查，摸清、掌握老年人需求的特点和规律，创新开发出符合国情、行之有效的《上海市老年人需求调查问卷》及其信息管理系统等。</p>								

### 二、上海养老福利事业发展基本情况

- (一) 把养老福利事业纳入社会经济发展整体框架体系
- (二) 大力发展机构养老服务
- (三) 积极开发展居家养老服务
- (四) 逐步健全养老福利评估制度



1998年以来，市政府有关部门陆续出台多个养老福利事业法规政策和规范性文件。

- ★《上海市养老机构管理办法》
- ★《关于加快实现本市社会福利社会化的意见》
- ★《关于全面推广2005年市政府养老福利实事项目，进一步做好本市养老福利工作的意见》
- ★《上海市养老机构设置规划》
- ★《上海市养老机构设置标准》
- ★《上海市养老机构建设指南》

初步形成了鼓励、规范、引导养老福利事业发展的政策法规框架。

### 政府主导社会参与全面推进上海养老福利事业发展

- 一、上海老龄人口基本特点
- 二、上海养老福利事业发展基本情况
- 三、进一步发展上海养老福利事业的若干设想

### 三、进一步发展上海养老福利事业的若干设想

积极借鉴各国、各地区的有益经验，努力构建与社会经济发展相协调的老年人养老福利体系。

注重以服务方式多样、服务功能多层、实施主体多元的“上海模式”

在养老机构

### 三、进一步发展上海养老福利事业的若干设想

“十一五”期间初步形成

- ★ 以社区居家养老服务为主、机构养老为辅的社会化养老格局
- ★ 多种类型、不同档次的养老服务形态
- ★ 以政府为主导，鼓励社会力量共同投入的发展机制

### 三、进一步发展上海养老福利事业的若干设想


四个关系好

- ★ 整体福利提升与重点群体得益的关系
- ★ 社区居家养老服务与机构集中养老服务的关系
- ★ 生活照料与精神慰藉的关系
- ★ 国际经验与中国传统的关系

到2010年，社会化养老服务覆盖面将占全市户籍老年人口的10%以上。

### 三、进一步发展上海养老福利事业的若干设想

- (一) 进一步加快老年人社区照料设施发展
- (二) 不断提高老年人经济支付能力
- (三) 不断完善老年人照料的政策扶持和工作机制




围绕老年人照料需求，进一步丰富服务内容和形式

- ★ 依托社区照料设施，开展上门服务
- ★ 上门照料：助餐、助浴、助急、助医、助行、助洁、助医、助修
- ★ 日间照料：为日间照料老人提供日间照料、日间托养、日间照料、日间托养、日间照料、日间托养
- ★ 居家养老服务：为居家养老服务提供上门服务、上门服务、上门服务、上门服务
- ★ 居家养老服务：为居家养老服务提供上门服务、上门服务、上门服务、上门服务

### 三、进一步发展上海养老福利事业的若干设想

- (一) 进一步加快老年人社区照料设施发展
- (二) 不断提高老年人经济支付能力
- (三) 不断完善老年人照料的政策扶持和工作机制



### 不断完善居家养老服务体系

不断探索居家养老服务新模式，逐步实现居家养老服务全覆盖。

积极探索居家养老服务新模式，逐步实现居家养老服务全覆盖。

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- (一) 进一步加快老年人社区照料设施发展
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### 三、进一步发展上海养老福利事业的若干设想




- (一) 进一步加快老年人社区照料设施发展
- (二) 不断提高老年人经济支付能力
- (三) 不断完善老年人照料的政策扶持和工作机制




### 三、进一步发展上海养老福利事业的若干设想

进一步完善政策

- ★ 养老设施的建设和补贴
- ★ 困难老人的照料补贴
- ★ 照料机构的日常运行补贴

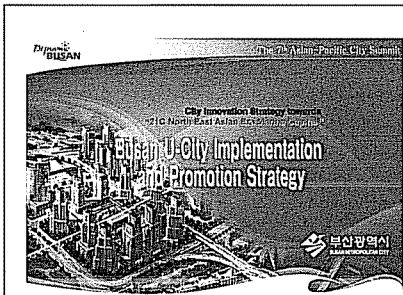
进一步落实非固定	鼓励老年人参与志愿服务
加快	鼓励民间组织、公益组织参与
促进	 养老服务设施  居家养老  机构养老
健全	老年人身体状态评估 居家养老服务 养老服务设施



谢谢  
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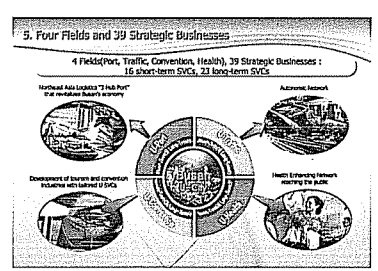
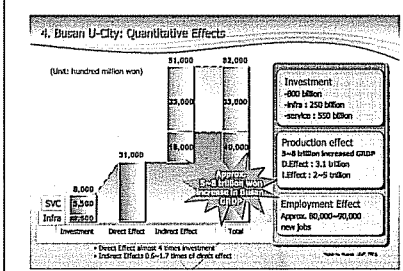
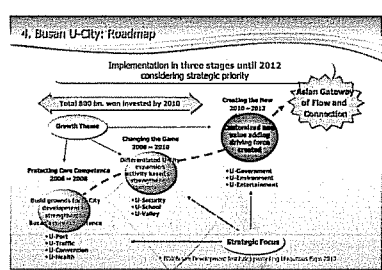
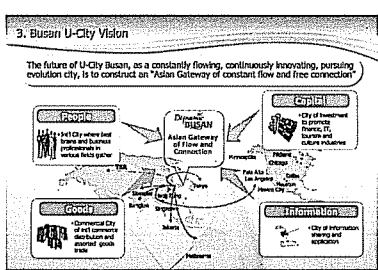
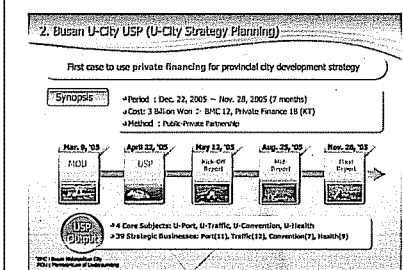
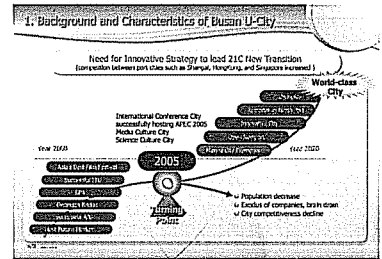


# ⑥ BUSAN

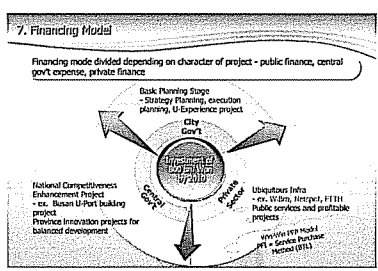
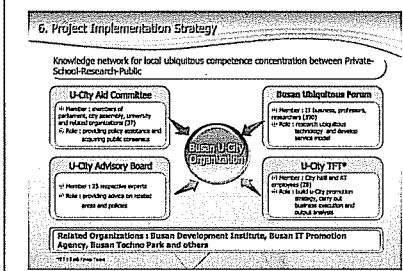
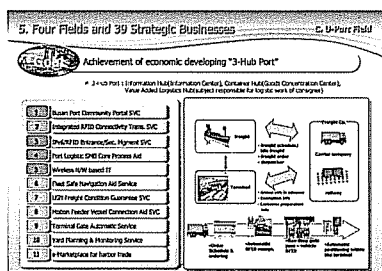
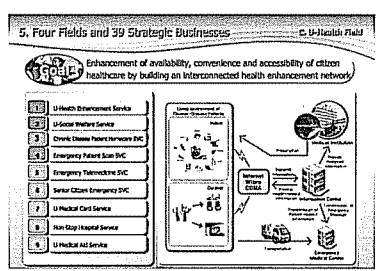
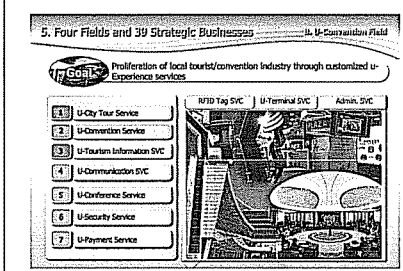


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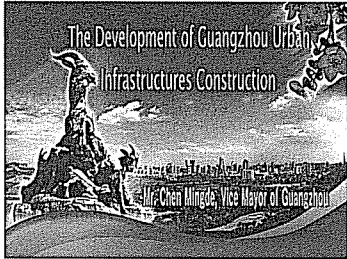
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2. Busan U-City USP
3. Busan U-City Vision
4. Busan U-City Roadmap and Effects
5. Four Fields and 39 Strategic Businesses
6. Project Implementation Strategy
7. Financing Model



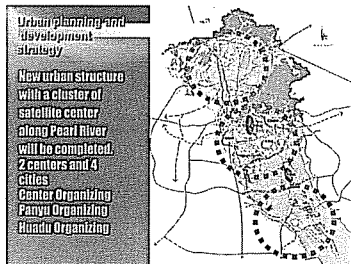
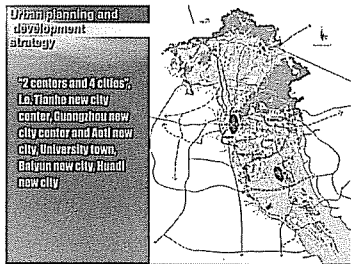
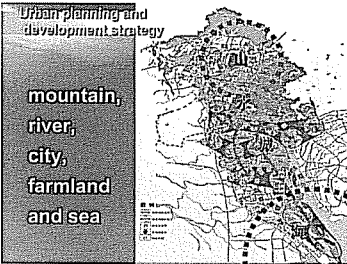
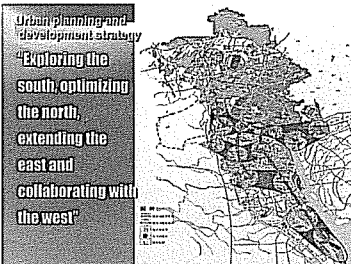
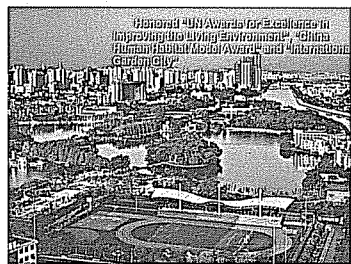
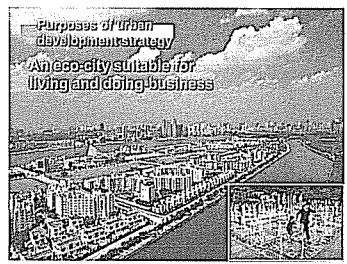
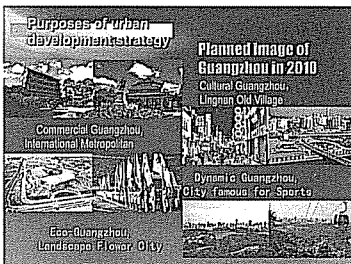
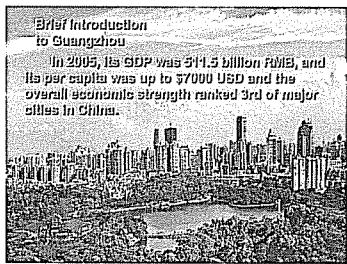
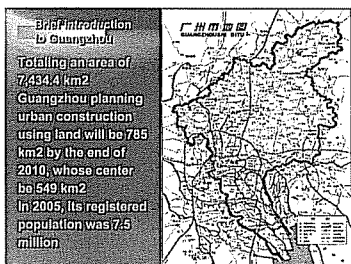
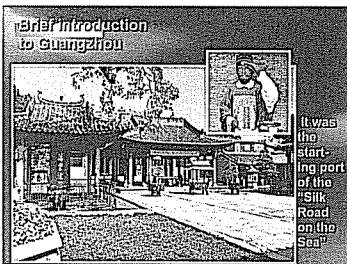
- ### 5. Four Fields and 39 Strategic Businesses
- Autonomic traffic network providing convenient information to public
1. SVC
  2. Integrated Traffic Info. Service
  3. Bus Information Service
  4. Taxi Information Service
  5. Public Transportation Payment Service
  6. Information
  7. Parking Information Service
  8. Real Time Traffic Control Service
  9. Automated Enforcement Service
  10. Accident Management Service
  11. Accident Information Service
  12. Hazardous Information Service
  13. Hazardous Safety Path Service

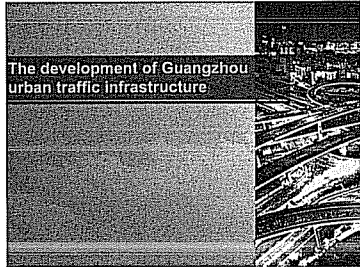


# ⑦ GUANGZHOU

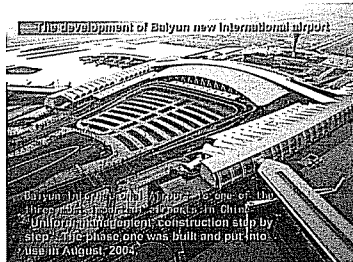
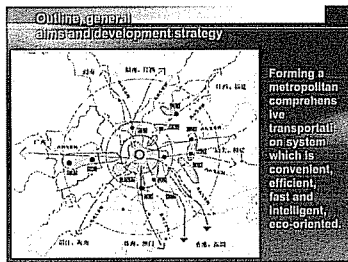
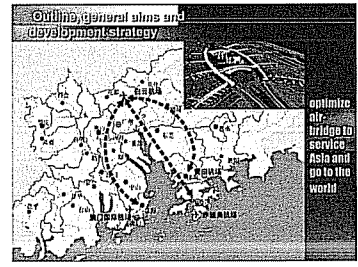


Mayors, Ladies and Gentlemen:  
Good morning.  
It is my great pleasure to discuss and share with you about the experience of urban management. Be entrusted by Mr. Zhang Guangning, mayor of Guangzhou, I'd like to introduce the development of Guangzhou's urban infrastructure construction.



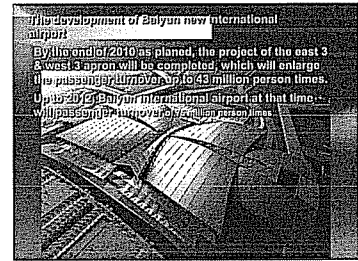
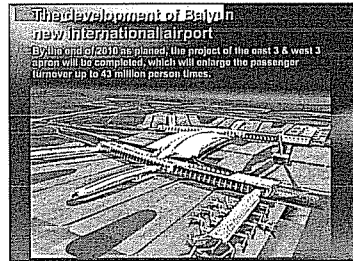


Through big investment in urban infrastructure continuously for many years, Guangzhou has shaped urban traffic structure which is headed by airport, ports and railways, and shaped a comprehensive system featured by "2 highs" traffic system (highways and express railways) as efficient and convenient.



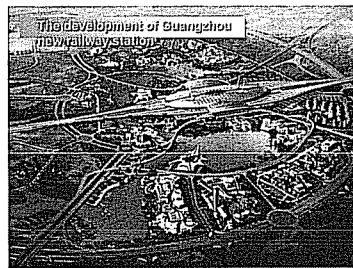
**The development of Balyun new international airport**

From January, 2006, which is including such as, construction of the east 3 & west 3 apron, Fedex Asia-Pacific distribution center, 2nd departure building, 3rd runway etc. totaling amount of 16.4 billion.



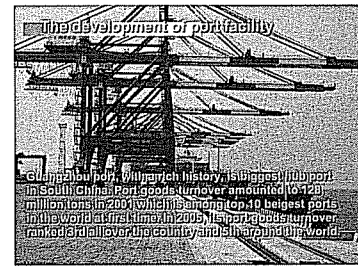
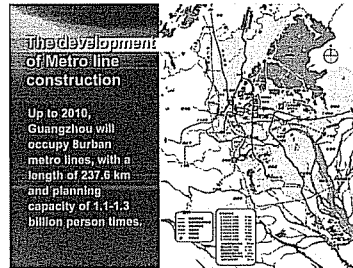
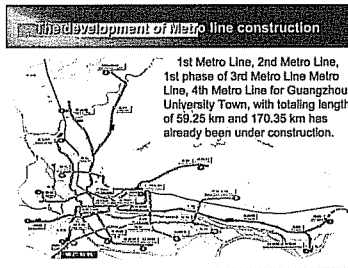
**The development of Guangzhou new railway station**

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.



**The development of Guangzhou new railway station**

Guangzhou new railway station is located in Shibi village, Zhongcun town in Panyu District at a cross point 17 km away from downtown. Guangzhou new railway station is planning 15 platforms and 28 departure lines. The planning capacity is 110.75 person times each year.



**The development of port facility**

During "11th Five-Year", Guangzhou Port pays much attention to expansion, transformation and port function adjustment. It is planned to port turnover of 320 million tons and container handling capacity of 10 million tons until 2010.



**The development of urban roads transportation construction**

It is planned to newly build and transform express way with lengthen of 142 km and trunk way of 190 km.



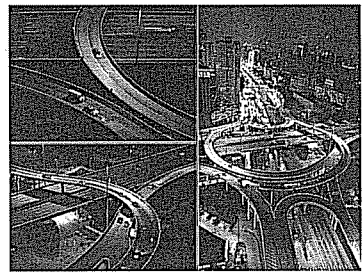
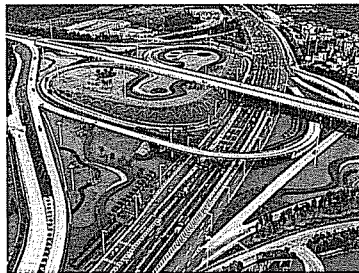
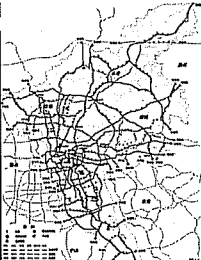
**The development of urban roads transportation construction**

Pushing heavily to develop highway network construction which is centered by Guangzhou in the region of Pearl river delta. I.e. 3 rings, 12 radiations and 4 vertical diagonal, a 445 km newly-built and adjusted expressway.



**The development of urban roads transportation construction**

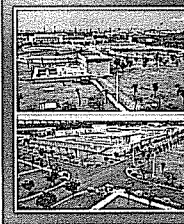
Up to 2010, the urban roads frame will be completed which is efficient and perfect functioned, centered by Guangzhou with trunk way and sub-trunk way, 4 rings and 16 radiations.



**Development of Guangzhou urban sewage disposal equipment**

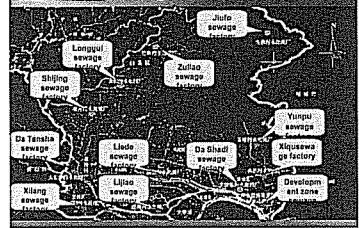


**Situation of development**



At present, the sewage discharge in Guangzhou is 3,230 thousand m<sup>3</sup>/d. The constructions of four sewage disposal systems projects have been built up and put into uses. The disposal capability has reached 1,390 thousand m<sup>3</sup>/d.

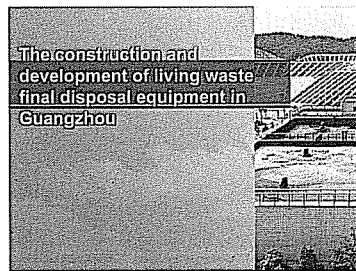
**General planning**



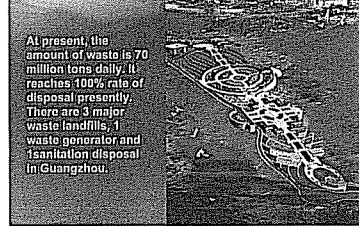
**General planning**

Within Guangzhou, till to 2010, the government plans to up to 90% sewage collection rate and disposal rate respectively, 70% sludge stabilization processing rate. What's more, the government plans to realize comprehensive utilization of water resources and renew the zoology function of rivers and other water bodies.

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

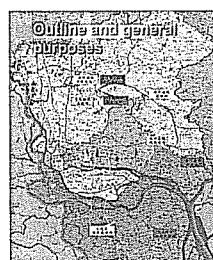


**Situation of development**



At present, the amount of waste is 70 million tons daily. It reaches 100% rate of disposal presently. There are 3 major waste landfills, 1 waste generator and 1 sanitation disposal in Guangzhou.

**Outline and general purposes**



It's planning to form a disposal system which can reduce the amount of living garbage at the origin. In 2010, all the equipment above can be fulfilled and they can work, to make sure keeps 100% no-harm disposal.



Thank you!



# ⑧ BANGKOK

<p><b>Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry</b></p> <p>Mr. Kriengsak Padhanarath Director of International Affairs Division</p>	<p><b>Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry</b></p> <p><b>Greetings</b> Introduction The meaning of Living Industry <b>Background of the Thailand's Economy</b> Thailand is an agricultural nation. In the 1980s, Thailand had shifted its focus to more growth oriented along with the promotion of heavy industry. However, the rapid growth of economy has brought many shortcomings in terms of social issues and urban problems.</p>	<p><b>Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry</b></p> <p><b>Promotion of Living Industry</b> "Success on the importance of balance growth and overall well-being of the city as well as people's quality of life." <b>New vision for city of Bangkok:</b> "sustainable city with strong communities, warm families, good governance, and participation from all social sectors."</p>
<p><b>Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry</b></p> <p><b>Nine Visions</b> To solving and relieve traffic problems by alternative of transport and intelligent traffic system. To manage environmental land to conserve water. To promote safety and to mitigate public disaster. To create quality standard of education and learning opportunities for people of all ages. To promote aggressively quality of life including art and cultural awareness.</p>	<p><b>Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry</b></p> <p><b>Nine Visions (contd.)</b> 6. To strengthen urban economy as well as to conserve art, culture and tourism. 7. To make city planning and to develop for a process of pleasant and sustainable living. 8. To carry out urban management and administration based on good governance. 9. To enhance the urban administration emergency through information technology systems.</p>	<p><b>Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry</b></p> <p>Based on the nine strategies, the development policies and activities are created and divided into <b>three categories:</b> First, the development of the quality of life. Second, the new city planning for specific development and. Finally, the people-base development.</p>
<p><b>Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry</b></p> <p><b>First, development of urban well-being and quality of life</b> Project regarding Mass transit system and intelligent urban development to alleviate congestion</p> 	<p><b>Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry</b></p> <p><b>The improvement of urban environment to turn the city back to the state of green and pleasant place to live</b> Measure on air pollution control</p> 	<p><b>Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry</b></p> <p><b>The improvement of urban environment to turn the city back to the state of green and pleasant place to live (Contd.)</b> → Solid waste management</p> 
<p><b>Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry</b></p> <p><b>The improvement of urban environment to turn the city back to the state of green and pleasant place to live (Contd.)</b> → Increase green areas in Bangkok Metropolis</p> 	<p><b>Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry</b></p> <p><b>The improvement of urban environment to turn the city back to the state of green and pleasant place to live (Contd.)</b> → Historical Palace and Architectural Preservation</p> 	<p><b>Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry</b></p> <p><b>Second, Bangkok's new city planning for specific development</b> → The first group is the compact city groups inside Rajchadaapleak Ring Road are areas that have high density development with a readiness of public infrastructure. There are six clusters under the group. → While, the second group is the specific areas outside the Rajchadaapleak Ring Road where have medium and low density population industry and farming zones. Each group is divided into six clusters.</p>
<p><b>Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry</b></p> <p><b>The first group is the compact city groups inside Rajchadaapleak Ring Road</b></p> 	<p><b>Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry</b></p> <p><b>The second group is the specific areas outside the Rajchadaapleak Ring Road</b></p> 	<p><b>Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry</b></p> <p><b>Finally, people-based development</b> → Self-sufficiency campaign, the principle has been used by His Majesty the King "in order for the people to lead their lives productively and happily by relying on themselves, being busy, having enough to sustain on and being satisfied."</p>

**Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry**

Self-sufficiency campaign, the principle has been given by His Majesty the King (cont'd.)

The BMA center for Family Saving Management has been set up and operated under the cooperation of many experts, financial to guide the poor and low to middle income to manage their family saving and able to generate income from professional advisors. The benefits



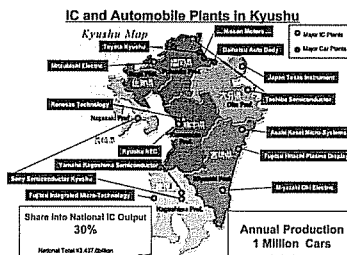
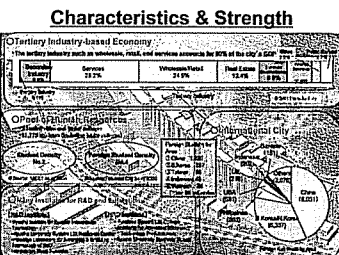
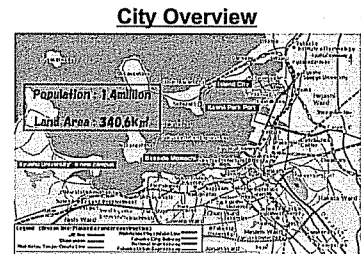
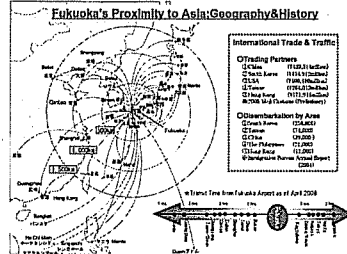
**Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry**

conclusion

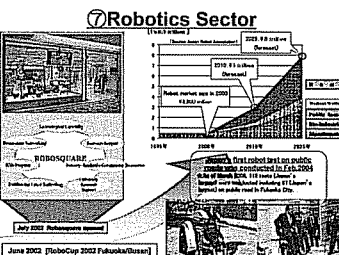
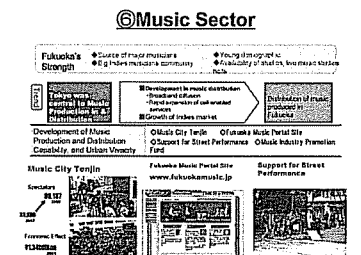
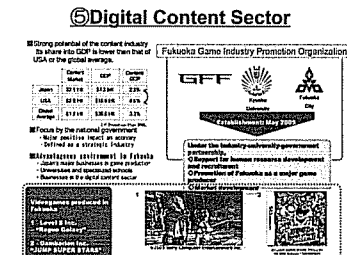
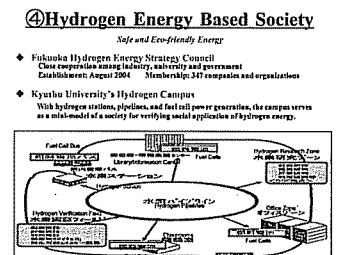
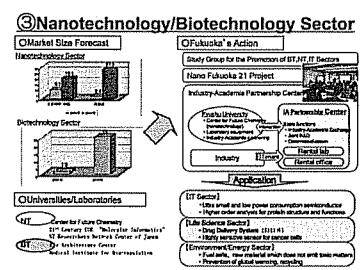
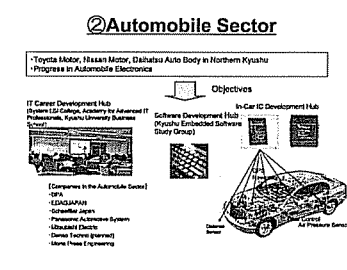
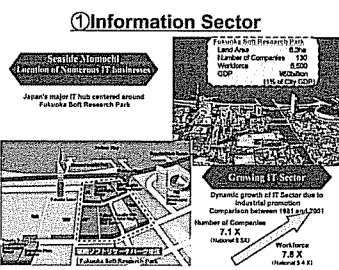
**Bangkok Promotion of Living Industry**

Thank you








# ⑨ FUKUOKA



- Priority Sectors for Industrial Promotion**
- <Intellectual Resources>
- Information
  - Automobile
  - Nanotechnology/Biotechnology
  - Hydrogen Energy Based Society
- <Free & Lively Culture>
- Digital Content
  - Music
- <Strong Potential>
- Robotics



⑩ KAGOSHIMA

<p>7th Asian-Pacific City Summit-Sub-session 3</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p><b>Developing New Industries</b></p> <p>- Kagoshima City -</p> </div> <p>An expositor: Hiroyuki Mori, the Mayor of Kagoshima City</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kagoshima City</b></p>	<p><b>Contents:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction</li> <li>2. Developing New Industries</li> <li>3. Economic Promotion Policies in Kagoshima</li> <li>4. Looking Towards the Creation of Kagoshima's Future Industries</li> <li>5. Conclusion</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kagoshima City</b></p>	<p><b>1. Introduction</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Industry Promotion Initiatives in Kagoshima City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism Industry Development</li> <li>• Revitalizing our Urban Centre</li> <li>• Promotion of Traditional Local Industry</li> </ul> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kagoshima City</b></p>
<p><b>1. Introduction</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>[The Science Centre (in development)]</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>[Yanagawa Park]</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>[Summer Festival]</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>[The Street in the Kagoshima City Centre]</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>[Tech Park in Nishiku City]</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>[A Relaxing Hot Spring Inn]</p> </div> </div> <p>Through the Kagoshima Future Tourism Strategy, we are putting efforts into developing the Tourism Industry.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kagoshima City</b></p>	<p><b>2. Developing New Industries</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p><b>Developing New Industries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop infrastructure and a suitable environment in order to create new industries. In Kagoshima, in addition to developing existing industries, local government and the private sector must work together to create new industries.</li> </ul> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kagoshima City</b></p>	<p><b>3. Economic Promotion Policies in Kagoshima</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Creating a driving force behind industry</b></p> <p><b>Soft Plaza Kagoshima</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key Promotion and Support Centre for Information-Related Industry</li> </ul> <p><b>SOHO Kagoshima</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizen's Development and Support Base Centre, aimed at SOHO (Small Office Home Office) business people</li> </ul> <p><b>Kagoshima Business Frontier Idea-Gathering Programme</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gather original business ideas, provide subsidies to selected ideas</li> </ul> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kagoshima City</b></p>
<p><b>4. Looking Towards the Creation of Kagoshima's Future Industries</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Kagoshima's new challenges</b></p> <p>Kagoshima offers an ideal environment for mental and physical rest and relaxation → <b>Develop health care related industries</b></p> <p>Kagoshima offers a treasure trove of food and cuisine → <b>Create restaurant complexes</b></p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kagoshima City</b></p>	<p><b>5. Conclusion</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Main points for promoting industry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multidimensional development into the future</li> <li>• Implement an environmental culture city based on recycling and symbiosis with nature</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research the special features of the local area, define the precise direction of industry development, put strategic effort into these industries.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p><b>In Kagoshima we plan to</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add a new perspective to the development of the tourism industry</li> <li>• Promote new industries such as the food-centred industry</li> </ul> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kagoshima City</b></p>	<p><b>5. Conclusion</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>Despite the growing competition between regions, rather than focusing on survival we should construct a society where people in area can have peace of mind and live in safety.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kagoshima City</b></p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">Thank you!</p> </div>		

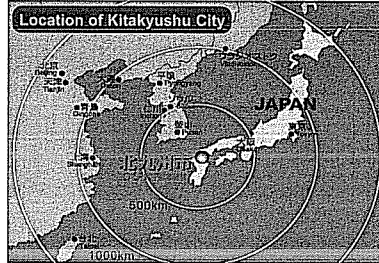


# 11 KITAKYUSHU

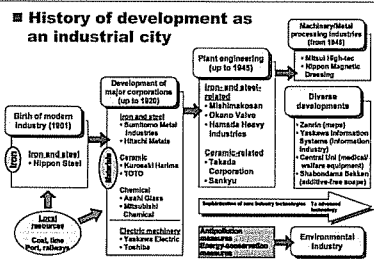
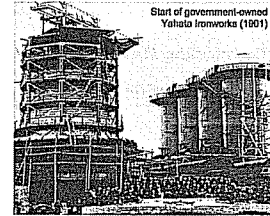
## Urban strategies of Kitakyushu City

— For the creation and cultivation of new industries —

The 7th Asia-Pacific City Summit  
Kitakyushu City, Japan



## The beginning as an industrial city

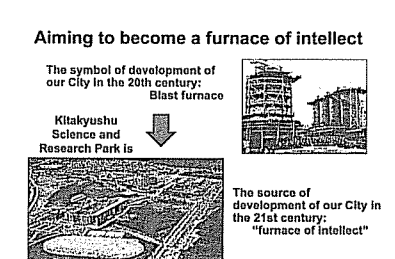
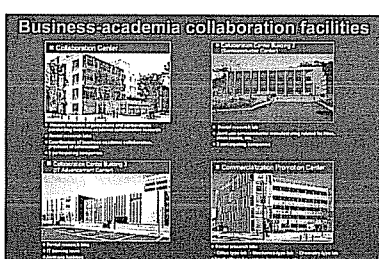
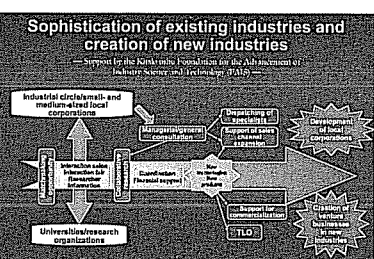
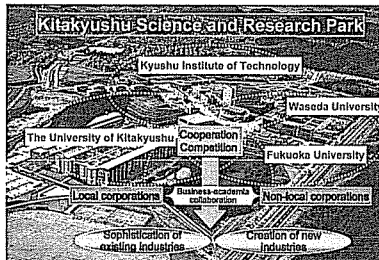
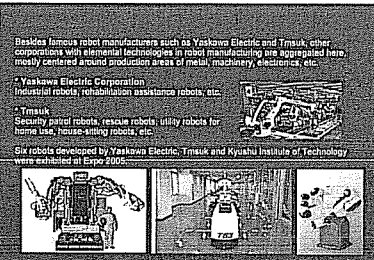
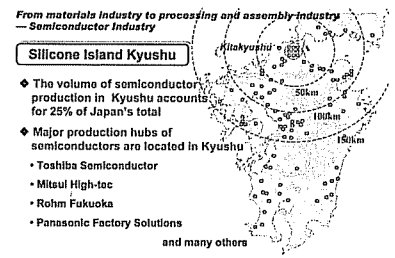
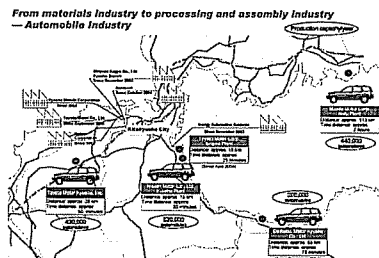
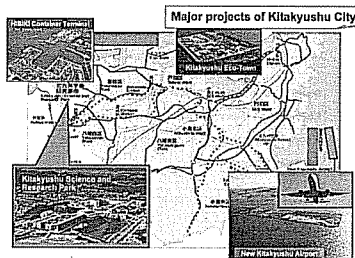


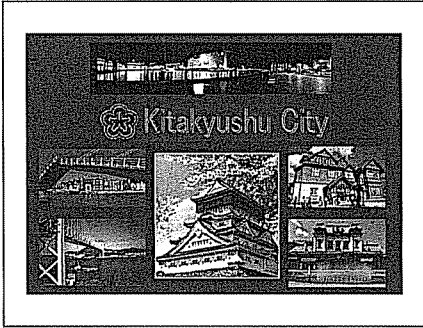
## Stagnation of the industrial city

- Decline of basic materials industries (iron and steel, chemicals, etc.)
- Delay of transformation of industrial composition (delay in creating new industries and businesses)
  - Slumped economic growth, weakened international competitiveness
  - Decreased employment opportunities, dwindling and aging of population, decreased commercial functions
  - Loss of function as a transportation hub

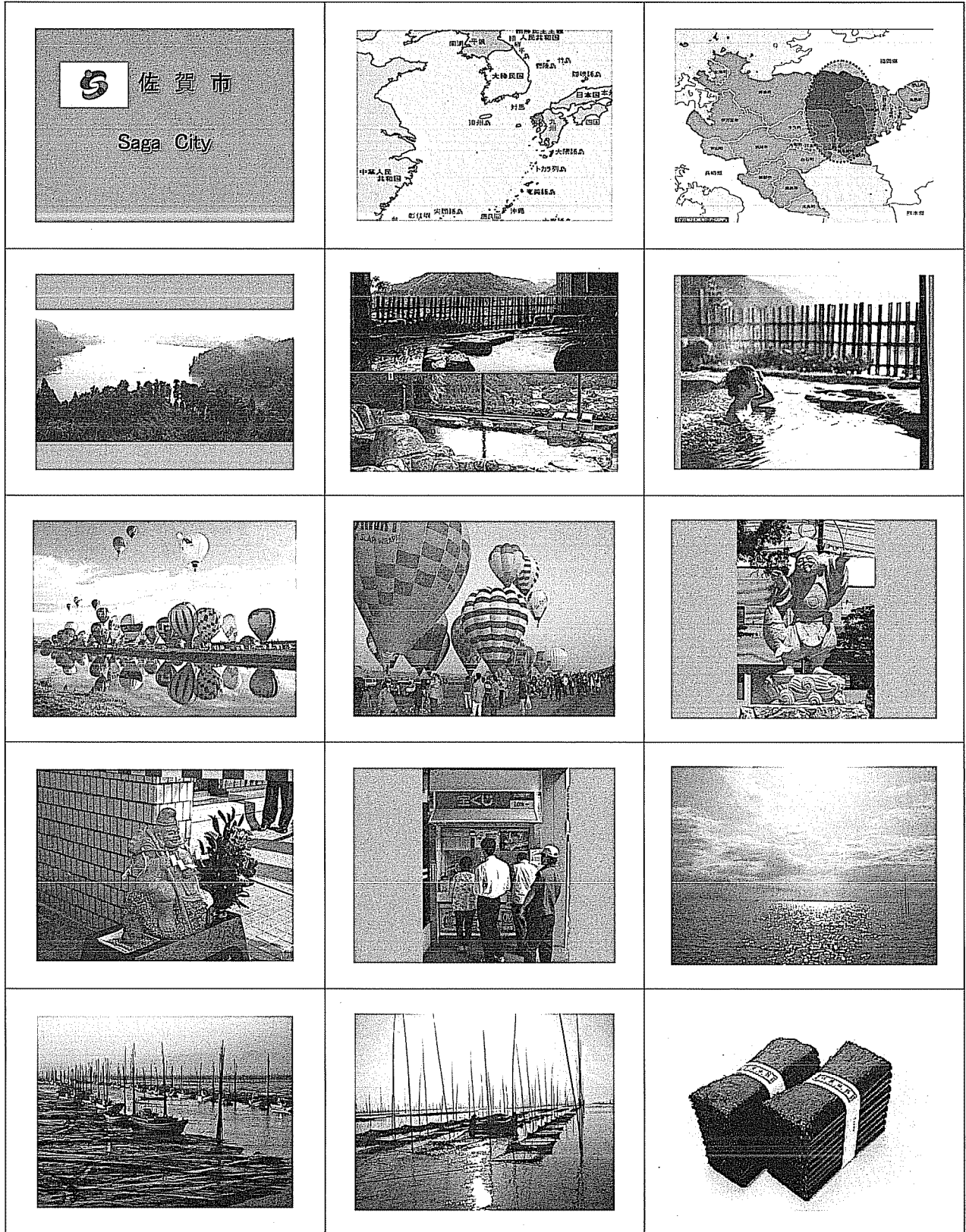
## A vision for the reformation of an industrial city

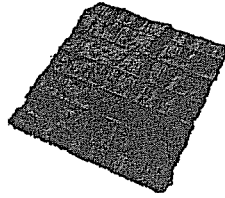
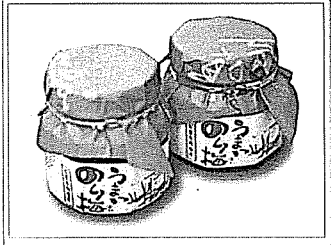
- Potential**
    - Sound industrial infrastructure
    - Aggregated manufacturing skills and human resources
    - Geographical advantage
- The Kitakyushu Renaissance**
- Recover function as a transportation hub
  - Strengthen research functions as an intellectual infrastructure that supports various industries



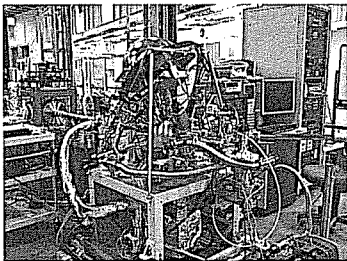
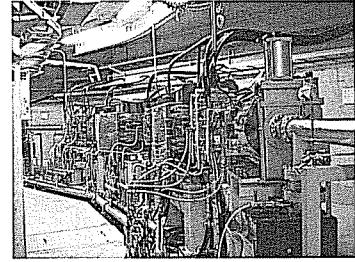
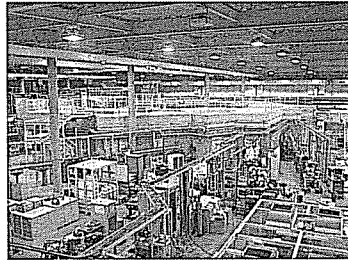
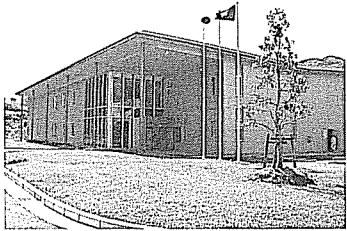
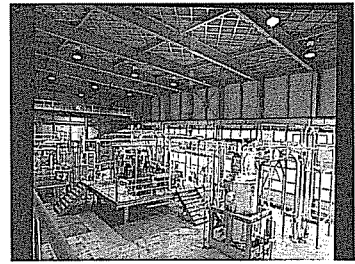


⑫ SAGA

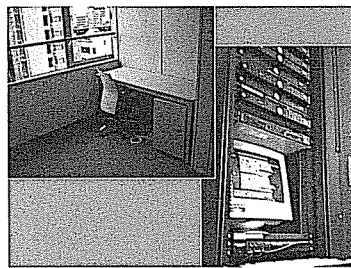
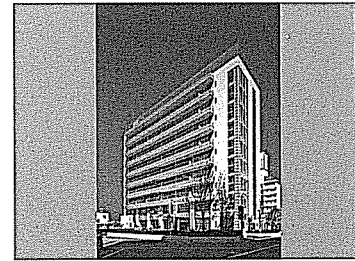




佐賀大学  
Saga University



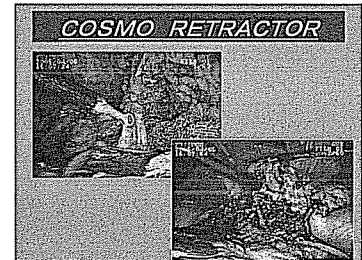
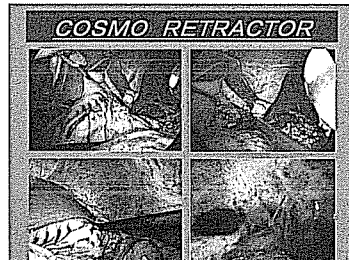
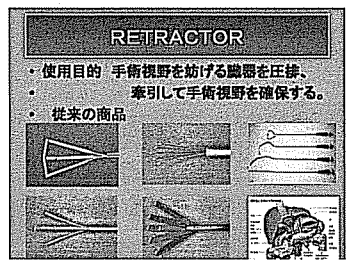
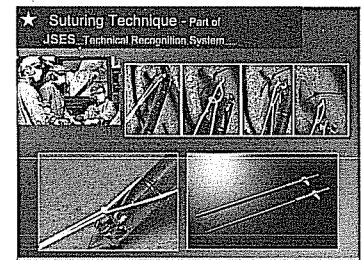
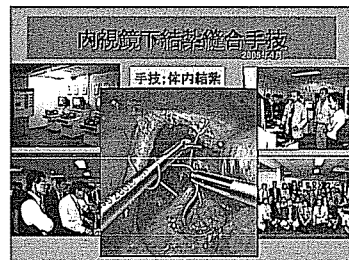
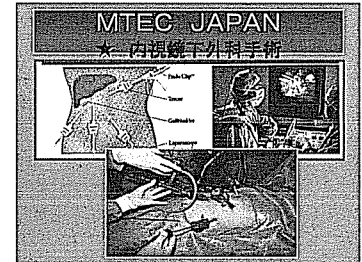
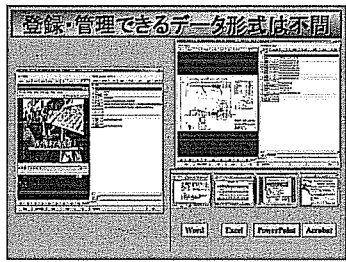
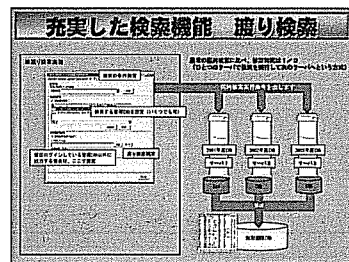
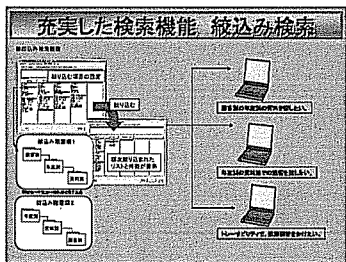
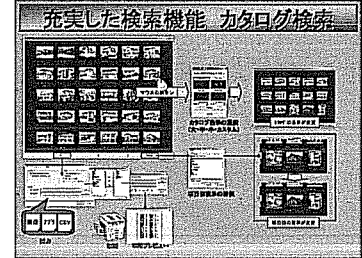
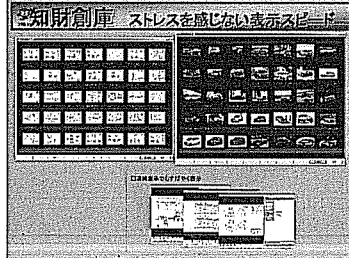
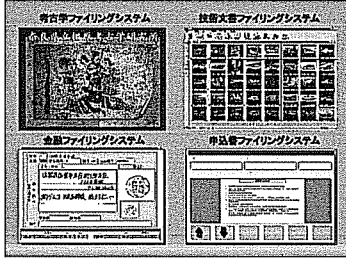
インキュベートルーム  
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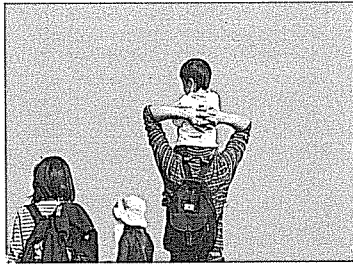
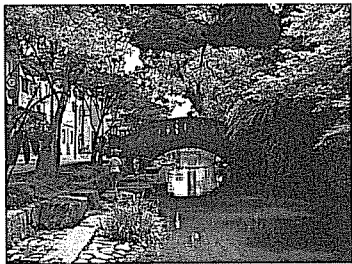
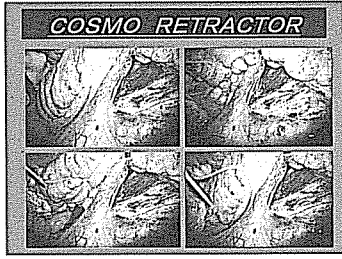
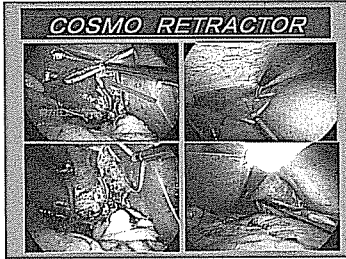


株式会社ジムコ  
電子看板システム







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6ヶ月	1.40%
1年	1.60%

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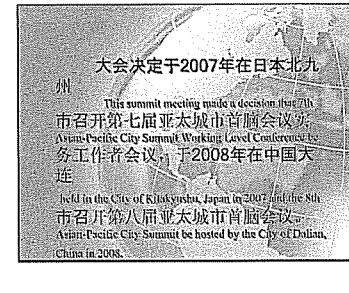
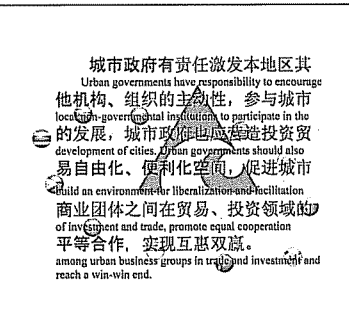
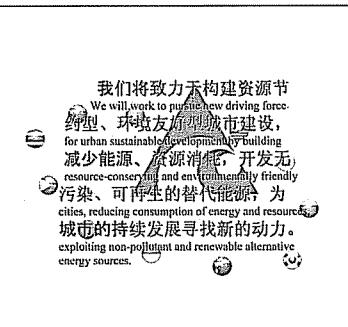
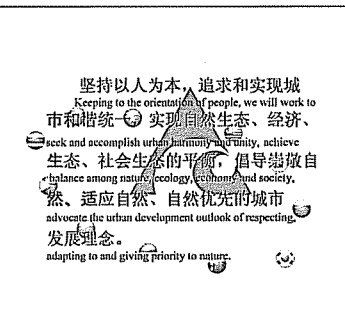
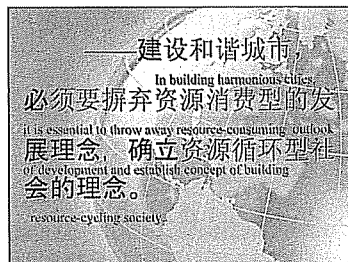
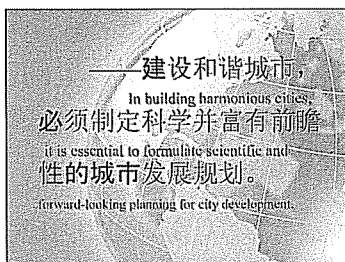
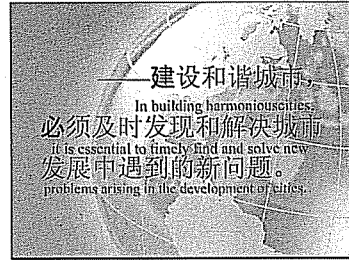




13 UN-HABITAT

<p>UN-HABITAT (United Nations Human Settlements Programme) Fukuoka Office</p>  <p>Shunya Susuki Coordinating Officer</p>	<p>UN-HABITAT deals with various issues on urbanization and settlements</p>  <p>Under the Economic and Social Council the United Nations</p>	<p>The Fukuoka Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific works in 28 countries, alongside both</p>  <p>The Rio de Janeiro Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean</p>
<p>The Reason Why UN-HABITAT Participate in The Asian-Pacific City Summit To promote People-Centered Community Building</p>  <p>So that people can live harmoniously</p> <p>This rapid economic expansion has aggravated urban issues associated with migration &amp; population growth.</p>	<p>The Reason Why UN-HABITAT Participate in The Asian-Pacific City Summit</p> <p>UN-HABITAT and the Asian-Pacific City Summit share a common understanding that it is important to cooperate beyond the borders with one another, collaborating at the local government level towards solution for urban problems.</p> <p>This understanding highlights contributions to development and peace of the Asia-Pacific region, and in the future to promote cooperation across organizational levels, to include research organizations and private enterprises.</p> <p>Therefore UN-HABITAT, in collaboration with the Asian- Pacific City Summit, would like to offer its full cooperation toward finding solutions to pressing urban issues.</p>	<p>UN-HABITAT Contribution to the Asian-Pacific City Summit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● UN-HABITAT will be able to provide technical and policy recommendations on urban issues to the Asian-Pacific City Summit.</li> <li>● UN-HABITAT will, where possible, introduce cases of implementation, potential partners for collaboration, and provide advice to the participating members of the Asian- Pacific City Summit.</li> <li>● UN-HABITAT would like to call an "Asian-Pacific City Journalists Meeting".</li> </ul>
<p>"Asian-Pacific City Journalist Meeting"</p>  <p>A place for free discussion, where the journalists from participant cities of the Asian-Pacific City Summit and members from the authorities, industry, the Arts &amp; Sciences, gather in a hall to discuss trends of future urban problems.</p>		

# ⑭ URUMQI DECLARATION





# (3) Newspaper Clippings about the 7<sup>th</sup> Asian-Pacific City Summit

8/7 晨报



شەھەر ئىسپاتى سەھەر كۈنۈن

都市消费

A MORNING POST

# 晨报

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2006年8月7日

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## 自治区广告协会成立20周年盛会开幕

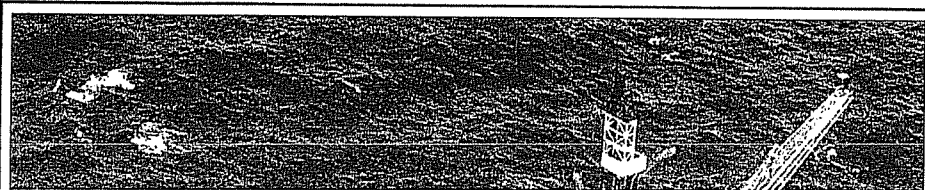
欣文媒体集团广告作品获奖 新疆经济报社广告部荣膺“十佳”

A2

## 乌市工商查处商业贿赂上亿元

40多起案件涉及水、电、气等十大热点领域

>>>A2



Today 今日看点

亚太城市首脑会议  
明日在乌召开

70多名与会代表将探讨  
城市化进程问题

# 亚太城市首脑会议明日首府召开

## 亚太地区6个国家的14个城市、两个机构的70余名代表前来参会

晨报讯:8月8日,第七届亚太城市首脑会议将在乌鲁木齐市召开。按照预定,亚太地区6个国家的14个城市、两个机构的70余名代表将前来参会,在交流中力求解决各自在城市化发展过程中遇到的问题。

本届会议的主题是“和谐城市发展”,此外还设立了3个分议题,即“社会福利事

业”、“城市基础设施建设的发展”和“促进新型工业”。在为期两天的时间里,各与会城市代表将围绕主题及分议题发表各自的意见,共同促进亚太地区各城市健康、和谐发展。

除发言外,代表们还将在参会期间参观各参会城市的宣传展板,表决通过《乌鲁木齐宣言》,并确定下

届亚太城市首脑会议承办单位。

1994年,日本福冈市发起由亚太地区13个国家26个城市参与成立了亚太城市首脑会议,会议事务局设在日本福冈市。会议宗旨是通过亚太地区各城市间的密切协作和网络的形成,解决伴随城市化发展而出现的城市问题,为亚太地区和世界和

平做出贡献。我国的会员城市有上海、广州、大连和乌鲁木齐4个城市。

该会议由参会城市协商轮流承办,每两年举行一次。经2004年在泰国曼谷举行的第六届亚太城市首脑会议选举通过,并经外交部及自治区批准,乌鲁木齐成为2006年亚太城市首脑会议的承办单位。

### 国内链接

#### 首府申办历程

对于乌鲁木齐取得第七届亚太城市首脑会议承办权的前后经过,乌鲁木齐市侨务办公室党组书记、副主任李伯军是最清楚的,他亲身参与、见证了申办此次会议的全过程。

2003年,乌鲁木齐市委副书记马赛民参加了在日本福冈举行的会议。返回首府后,马赛民向自治区党委常委、乌鲁木齐书记杨刚作了详细汇报,认为亚太城市首脑会议是一个提高城市国际地位、建立国际都市形象的好机会。

对此,杨刚批示说:乌鲁木齐也应争取承办此会议。

随后,就在当年,李伯军陪同时任乌鲁木齐市副市长的王建玲到日本熊本参加“亚太城市首脑会议实务工作者会议”时,王建玲代表乌鲁木齐市政府向

大会总部正式递交了承办申请,并且呼吁所有城市代表支持乌鲁木齐。当时,一同提出申请的还有另外两个城市。

2004年,以时任乌鲁木齐市委副书记、副市长的郭连山为团长的乌鲁木齐市政府代表团赴泰国参加了第六届亚太城市首脑会议。

会议期间,郭连山就乌鲁木齐市经济发展、城市建设、旅游等方面的情况作了讲话,赢得了与会城市代表的普遍赞赏。参会城市代表一致通过了乌鲁木齐市关于2006年第七届亚太城市首脑会议在乌鲁木齐市召开的申请。

2005年9月10日到12日,乌鲁木齐市成功举办了“第六届亚太城市首脑会议实务工作者会议”,会议确定了“第七届亚太城市首脑会议”的议程和会议主题。

## 这次会议能给首府带来什么?

承办第七届亚太城市首脑会议这样高规格的会议,对乌鲁木齐这个地处祖国西北边疆的城市有着怎样的意义?这个会议能给我们这个城市带来什么?带着这些问题,记者专访了大会筹备组负责人、乌鲁木齐政府办公厅副主任魏志辉。

魏志辉告诉记者,第七届亚太城市首脑会议在乌鲁木齐市召开,将会对乌鲁木齐与亚太区域的交流合作起到更加积极的促进作用。

这次会议对于提升乌鲁木齐的城市竞争力、展示城市形象是一次良机。历史上乌鲁木齐就是古丝绸之路新北道上的重镇,东西方经济文化的交流中心,如今又是中国西部对外开放的重要门户,是新亚欧大陆桥中国西段的桥头堡,

这些因素决定了乌鲁木齐这个城市必然会呈现出多元化的特质。

政府鼓励招商引资,对外宣传乌鲁木齐,而此次盛会无疑是一个对外宣传,扩大乌鲁木齐国际知名度的良好机遇,可以增进乌鲁木齐和亚太地区各城市彼此间的了解,进一

步促进相互间在城市建设和社会经济发展等多个领域的交流与合作。

此外,乌鲁木齐市委、市政府已经把承办会展活动作为拉动经济增长的重要方式,同时提出了大力发展旅游业的目標。全国书市、丝绸之路国际服装服饰节等展

活动所带来的经济收益都是有目共睹的。

在这次会议上,各与会城市代表的发言,可以对乌鲁木齐市的城市建设与和谐发展提供极具参考价值的建议和意见,对于加快乌鲁木齐市城市化进程,构筑良好的外部环境和促进发展具有积极的作用。

### 图花架

#### 代表团团长合影 维吾尔族花帽戴上头

来到新疆维吾尔自治区,自然要让参会城市的首脑们感受一下新疆的民族风情。

记者了解到,按照会议安排,在8月8日的开幕式结束后,参加会议的代表团团长们要一起合影留念,而这合影的

独特之处就在于:团长们将穿上大会事先准备好的维吾尔族服装并戴上维吾尔族小花帽。

据悉,这些维吾尔族服装为统一的白衬衫,衬衫上绣着富有民族特色的图案。简洁大

方的白色,配上明丽活泼的维吾尔族特色绣花图案,服装充满了浓郁的民族气息,再加上那独一无二的维吾尔族小花帽,相信这张合影会烙国内外与会城市的首脑们留下深刻的印象。

#### 预定参会城市及机构

12个会员城市:曼谷(泰国)、釜山(韩国)、大连(中国)、福冈(日本)、广州(中国)、鹿儿岛(日本)、北九州(日本)、宫崎(日本)、大分(日本)、佐贺(日本)、上海(中国)、乌鲁木齐(中国)。乌鲁木齐市的两个友

好城市:比什凯克(吉尔吉斯斯坦)、杜尚别(塔吉克斯坦)。

两个机构:联合国人类住区规划署驻日本福冈办事处、亚洲太平洋城市首脑会议事务局(福冈亚洲城市研究所)。



文/本报记者 刘照玲

8/8 晨报



شەھەر لىسېمانى سەھەر كۈنى

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MORNING POST

# 晨报

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总第 2435 期 国内统一刊号:CN65-0067/

## 王乐泉听取院士汇报新疆项目进展

15名中科院院士本周前往伊犁、阿克苏实地调研

>>>A6

自治区主席昨会见亚太城市首脑会议代表

A2-A3

## 亚太城市首脑会议今日召开

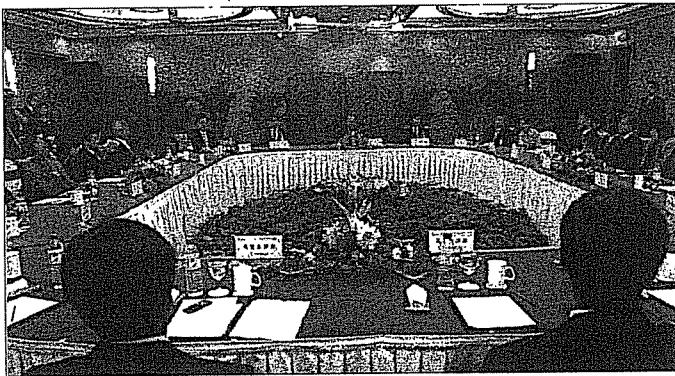
# 自治区主席昨会见亚太城市首脑

第七届亚太城市首脑会议

晨报讯:第七届亚太城市首脑会议将于今日在首府召开。昨晚,自治区党委副书记、自治区主席司马义·铁力瓦尔地会见了参加第七届亚太城市首脑会议的代表。

“希望大家在会议上畅所欲言,共商城市发展大计,为相互间合作开辟更加广阔的前景。”会见中,司马义·铁力瓦尔地说,亚太城市首脑会议聚集了大家的智慧和创造力,是亚太地区城市发展的共同财富。本次会议的召开,为乌鲁木齐和新疆创造了一个与亚太各国城市进行良好交流合作的平台,对于促进新疆经济社会发展具有重要作用。

昨天先期抵达乌市的代表团团长参加了会见,分别有泰国曼谷市国际事务部部长克林普·帕德哈那拉斯、韩国釜山市副市长李京勋、日本福冈市副市长山野宏、日本鹿儿岛市市长森博幸、日本北九州市副市长铃木木茂、日本宫崎市市长津村重光、日本大分市市长



昨日,自治区党委副书记、自治区主席司马义·铁力瓦尔地会见了各城市代表团团长。本报记者 史纪仲 摄

官磐、日本佐贺市市长秀岛敏行、上海市政府副秘书长姚明宝、乌市友好城市代表塔吉克斯坦杜尚别市副市长穆胡吉诺夫。又讯:截至记者发稿时,除比什凯克外,所有预定参会的会员城市和友好城市及两个机构的代表都已抵达首府。(本报记者 刘淑玲)

## “我期待穿上新疆的民族服装”

昨日17时,记者在首府鸿福大饭店见到宫崎市市长津村重光时,他身着一件印满椰子树的绿色短袖衬衣正准备出门转一转。在福冈亚洲城市研究所所长研究员唐寅的翻译下,我们的简短谈话就从着装开始了。

问:在我的印象中,领导出国参加外事活动通常都会穿白衬衫、扎领带,而您却穿了一件如此休闲的上衣,是不是和当地的风

光有关联呢?

答:(听了翻译后,津村重光和随行人员都笑了。)我们宫崎有很长的海岸线,而且每年的6、7、8三个月天气都很热,就好像美国的夏威夷一样,这样的衣服现在一定程度上代表了我们那里的风光。

我听说明天开幕式后,大会要安排我们穿上新疆的民族服装合影,我很期待哦。

问:您是第一次来乌鲁木齐吗?对这个城市您之前有什么印象?从机场到酒店一路走来,对乌鲁木齐又有什么印象?

答:我是第一次来,以前多次听说过,知道这是中国西部的重要城市之一。中国改革开放二十多年,各方面发展都很快,虽然中国内陆与沿海城市存在一定的差距,但是相信一样是现代化的,不会还在骑马上下班。

在飞机上就看到了博格达峰,这是新疆给我的第一印象。之后在乌鲁木齐,我看到了很多建筑物,有很多尚在兴建,说明这个城市发展势头很猛。我还注意到这个城市很多地方都种了树,虽然是西北内陆城市,却一点也不缺少绿色。我们对内陆城市了解甚少,来了以后,感到这里的现代化程度令人吃惊。

(本报记者 刘淑玲)

### 新闻链接

#### 首府开启亮化设施 迎接亚太城市会议

每天22时至次日凌晨2时全面开启

晨报讯:从昨日起至9月10日,首府夜景亮化设施必须在每天的22时至次日凌晨2时全面开启。

昨日,记者从乌鲁木齐市市容管理局了解到,为迎接第七届亚太城市首脑会议在乌市召开,同时也是为了提升首府高层建筑、标志性建筑、景观地区以及公共街区的夜景亮化效果,昨日,乌鲁木齐市市容管理局下发了《关于按时开放夜景灯光设施的通知》,规定从昨日起至9月10日,首府夜景亮化设施全部开启。

据了解,本次开启的范围是城市主要道路两侧建(构)筑物的夜景亮化设施以及依附于建(构)筑物的各类户外广告、牌匾设施。同时,各公园、游园、绿地、广场的灯光设施也要开启。

在此期间,乌市各级市政市容、行政执法部门将不定期进行检查,如发现没有按要求开启的,将会给予通报批评等处罚。

(本报记者 张冬梅)

# 亚太14城市首脑齐聚首府谈发展

●**乌鲁木齐**: 乌鲁木齐是新疆维吾尔自治区的首府, 是全省的政治、经济、文化中心。是世界上距海洋最远的城市, 著名的亚细亚地理中心就位于乌鲁木齐市南郊30公里处。市区三面环山, 寒暑变化明显, 昼夜温差较大。居住着汉、维吾尔、回、哈萨克、蒙古族等49个民族。

●**大连**: 大连市是东北、华北、华东地区的海上门户, 是重要的港口、贸易、工业、旅游城市。大连风景秀丽, 是中国广场最多的城市, 先后被联合国授予“人居奖”和“全球环境500佳”。

●**广州**: 广州, 又称五羊城、穗城、花城, 华南最大的都会, 是中国最重要的大城市之一, 又是中国历史文化名城之一。广州是中国对外开放程度最高的城市, 旅游业发达, 经济实力强, 成为华南旅游、商务的最大集散地和领导中心。

●**上海**: 上海自1843年开埠以来, 形成了五方杂处、中西交融的文化特色。上海新兴的金融证券、期货交易、外汇和技术等全国性市场的建立, 确立了上海作为全国资源配置中心的地位。

●**比什凯克**: 比什凯克市, 人口60.83万, 有80多个民族。比什凯克是吉尔吉斯斯坦的工业城市, 现有大规模的机器制造、金属加工等工业。科技、文教事业发达, 市内有许多科学院和门类齐全的高等院校, 还有剧院等文化设施。

●**杜尚别**: 杜尚别市曾用名斯大林纳巴德, 1961年改为现名, 意为“星期一”, 因古时人们每周一在此举行集市而得名。地处吉尔吉斯盆地中部, 面积125平方公里, 人口51万, 居民主要是俄罗斯人与塔吉克人。杜尚别是塔吉克斯坦的政治、工业、科学及文化教育的中心, 且已成为中亚的大城市之一。

●**曼谷**: 曼谷是泰国的首都, 在泰语里是“天使之都”的意思, 被列为东南亚第二大城市。现在的曼谷已经成为东南亚重要的国际化大都市、国际交流中心, 也是世界著名的旅游胜地之一。  
曼谷还是“世界佛教联谊会”的总部所在地, 全市有佛寺400多座, 被称为“佛国之都”。

●**釜山**: 釜山是韩国第二大城市, 是环太平洋地区的重要港口城市, 有六个海水浴场, 有著名的广安大桥, 还有久负盛名的韩国五大名刹之一梵鱼寺。釜山每年都要举办海洋节、摇滚音乐节和釜山国际电影节。

●**佐贺**: 佐贺位于日本九州西北部, 与朝鲜半岛邻近。陶器是佐贺的主要产业, 那里最有名的是被称为唐津烧、有田烧和伊万里烧的陶器。佐贺平原与熊本平原同为九州地区的主要大米产地。

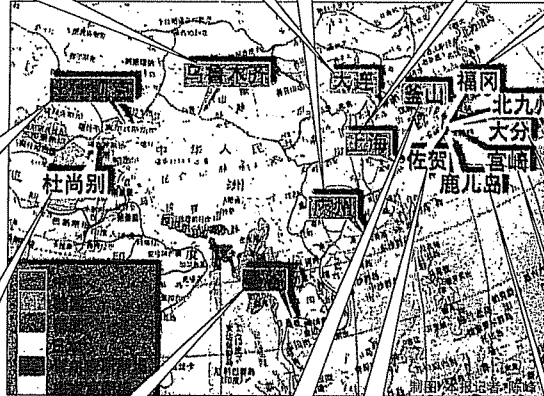
●**福岡**: 福岡市人口130万, 面积337.59平方公里, 自然条件优越, 自古以来就是一个国际型都市, 同中国、朝鲜交往密切, 是最早受大陆文化影响的日本城市之一。

●**北九州**: 北九州是日本九州最大的港口城市, 是北九州工业带的核心。境内山丘较多, 气候温暖湿润, 年平均气温17.2℃, 是日本西南部的陆路交通要冲, 对外则是日本西部同中国的贸易门户。

●**大分**: 大分位于日本九州东北, 人口较少, 地形复杂。其景观首推别府温泉, 那里的温泉被称为“地狱游”, 用以形容热水、蒸汽和泥浆从地下喷涌出来的气势。

●**宫崎**: 宫崎位于日本九州的东南部, 气候温暖, 号称充满阳光和绿色的土地, 旅游业发达, 是九州旅游的一大基地。宫崎郊外有以亚热带植物和湾蚀崖著称的青岛、游乐园和自然动物园。

●**鹿儿岛**: 鹿儿岛位于日本九州西南部的两个半岛之间, 那里几乎一半的土地覆盖着火山灰。今天的鹿儿岛成为日本的宇宙航空基地, 日本的卫星都是从这里发射的。



第七届亚太城市首脑会议



شەھەر لىسبەھالى سەھەر گېزىتى

都市消费

# 晨报

A MORNING POST

乌鲁木齐今日天气:晴转多云,气温 20℃至 34℃,风力 3 级转 4 级。

新疆专业气象台

总第 243

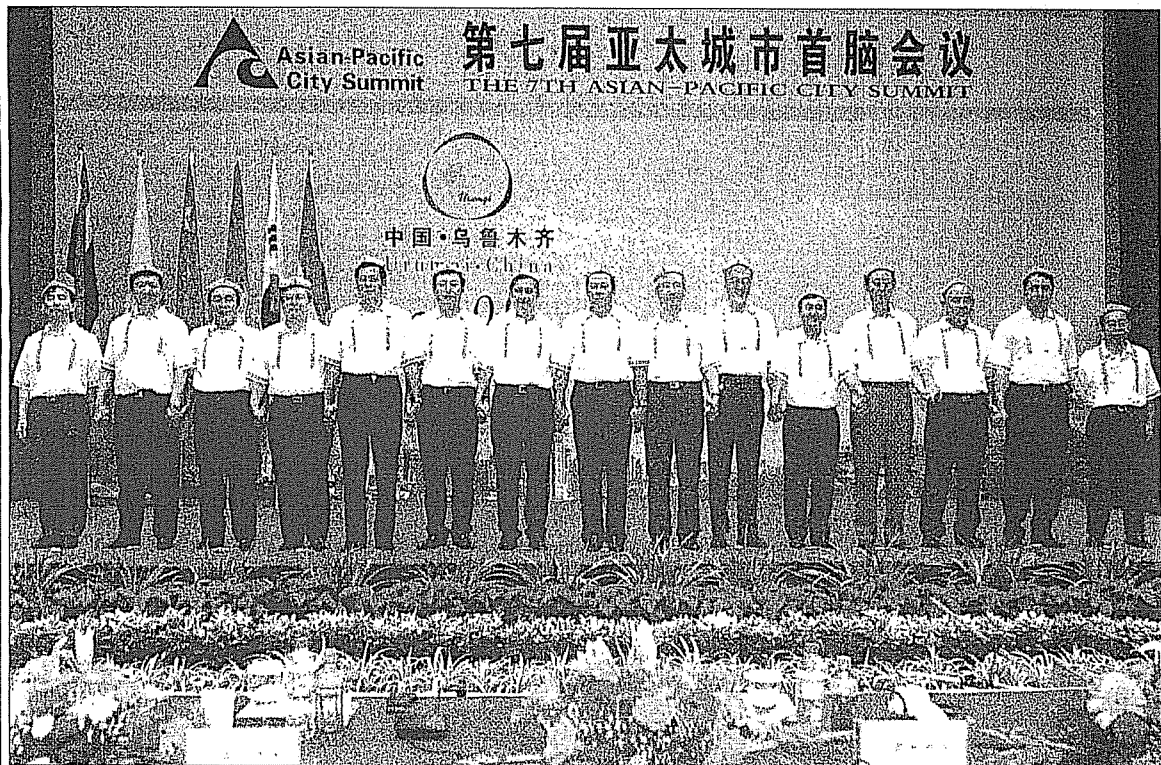
## 伊犁同时开建三条新

分别为赛果、果霍、清伊高速路 四年后新丝绸之路新疆

## 亚太城市首脑会议开幕

城市代表发言关注环保、老人和孩子

A2-A3



为期两天的第七届亚太城市首脑会议昨日在乌市召开。图为参加会议的各代表团团长身穿新疆民族服装合影留念。

本报记者 史纪伸 摄

第七届亚太城市首脑会议

# 亚太城市首脑会议昨隆重开幕 城市代表各展其长畅谈当地发展

晨报讯:昨日,第七届亚太城市首脑会议如期在新疆鸿福大酒店开幕,来自5个国家13个城市及两个机构的70余名代表出席了会议。他们将在两天的时间里,共同探讨城市发展过程中出现的问题,探索对策,寻求合作。

会议开幕式上,乌市委副书记、市长乃依木·亚森致欢迎词。他说,第七届亚太城市首脑会议在乌鲁木齐市召开,必将对进一步加强乌鲁木齐市与亚太区域各城市间的交流与合作起到积极的促进作用,也将对亚太地区各城市的健康、快速、和谐发展起到积极的推动作用。

乌鲁木齐市、大连、广州、上海、宝鸡、大分、釜山的城市首脑围绕“和谐城市发展、社会福利事业、城市基础设施建设的发展”进行了发言。

昨日在开幕式前进行的市长会

见活动中,乃依木·亚森向前来参会的其他城市首脑赠送了美酒以及新疆历史的见证文物——“五星出东方”复制工艺品。其他城市首脑也回赠了各具特色的礼物。开幕式后,各城市首脑穿着新疆民族服装合影。

出席开幕式的代表有泰国曼谷市国际事务部部长克林普·帕德哈那拉斯、韩国釜山市副市长李京勋、大连市副市长戴玉林、日本福冈市副市长山野宏、广州市副市长陈明德、日本鹿儿岛市市长森博幸、日本北九州市副市长铃木木茂、日本宫崎市长津村重光、日本大分市市长钉宫肇、日本佐贺市市长秀岛敏行、上海市政府副秘书长顾明吉、塔吉克斯坦驻高别市副主理胡吉诺夫、联合国人居署驻福冈办事处协调官胡俊也、亚太城市首脑会议事務局副理事长藤井利治等。

## 夜市食物味美、大巴扎土特产多 亚森市长推销首府特色

晨报讯:昨天,身为乌鲁木齐市市长的乃依木·亚森在诸多城市首脑面前,当了一回“导游”。他用活泼的语言向参会代表介绍了乌鲁木齐的特色旅游资源。

昨天早晨,大会首先安排乌鲁木齐市市长会见各参会代表团团长,并互赠礼物。乃依木·亚森借此机会,向中外嘉宾、新老朋友介绍了乌鲁木齐的行政区划、民族、人口等情况,并向代表们说:“昨天晚上你们有没有逛我们的夜市?我们夜市

上的食物味道很不错啊。”

乃依木·亚森的问题在日本宫崎市市长津村重光那里得到了回答。津村重光乘飞机抵达乌鲁木齐市比较早,他和随行人员在酒店短暂休息后,到酒店门前的五一星光夜市逛了逛,觉得羊肉串、烤鱼等都很好吃,尤其是夜市的气氛格外好。

乃依木·亚森还推荐了新疆国际大巴扎,他向代表们介绍说,那里的建筑是经典的伊斯兰风格,并出售各种新疆土特产。



老交情 本局会议除了迎来一些新朋友外,也使一些老朋友重逢。乃依木·亚森(左)与上海市政府副秘书长王晓明(右)曾分别担任自治区旅游局与上海旅游局的局长,他们相识11年之久。昨日相见,两个老朋友紧紧握手。

### “颁”并快乐的志愿者

中午,与会代表们就餐的时候,几个志愿者在沙发上松了口气。除了语言之外,志愿者们还要负责照顾代表们的日常活动,他们很辛苦。

不过,志愿者们还是认为辛苦很值得。“我们在学校和外教对话,外教会因为我们是在学生而有意识地放

慢速度,可是和真正的外国人交流,他不会刻意‘照顾’我们,这才是我们真正要学的。”志愿者小陈说。

### 走俏大会的“新疆花帽”

新疆花帽在本届大会上可谓“出尽风头”。各代表团团长头戴花帽合影不鲜,以“微型花帽”为脚本加工的

民族物品也令代表们爱不释手。

大会间隙,设在展示厅的民族工艺品展柜前挤满了兴致浓厚的与会代表。最受欢迎的还是别致的“微型花帽”精品。花帽耳环、花帽侧梳、花帽胸针、花帽手链等品种都很走俏,一经销售,他一上午就卖了价值2000多元的工艺品。

# 乌鲁木齐晚报

كۆرۈمچى كەچلىك كېزىتى  
用主流声音讲述市民生活

2006年8月

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星期四  
农历丙戌七月十七

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## 《江泽民文选》今起全国发行

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第七届亚太城市首脑会议昨闭幕 决定下届会议 2008 年在大连举行 >>>A02-04版

## 五国市长签署《乌鲁木齐宣言》

### “希望大使们多宣传首府”

昨晚,自治区党委常委、市委书记杨刚在银都酒店宴请了来乌鲁木齐市考察的我国驻外使节考察团一行。杨刚希望各位大使广泛宣传乌鲁木齐,并诚挚邀请各地朋友来首府做客。

考察团以中国驻法国大使赵进军为团长,由我国驻外 30 个国家的使节组成。图为杨刚(左)向赵进军(右)赠送礼物。(本报记者刘俊摄)

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### 小雨润首府

伏早伏早,伏天的雨水金贵如油。市气象台发布的消息说,首府今天白天有小雨,夜间多云,最高气温25℃,最低气温17℃,5到6级西北风。明天,多云间晴,最高气温26℃,最低气温16℃。

雨不大,风却不小。这一次天气变幻似乎是风为“主谋”哦。昨日,博州气象台发布大风蓝色预警,预计今日14时到20时,阿拉山口、温泉、博乐有短时雷雨大风,最大风力8到9级,部分地区还将有冰雹天气。北疆大部分城市都有劲风吹过,克拉玛依的风力也有7到8级。

我们的城市,5到6级的风吹过,那声音也称得上是“猎猎”了。所以,上班之前记得紧锁门窗,还有呢,走路的时候最好离临街的广告牌远一点,以免广告牌坠落伤人。

另外,自治区气象台称,北疆各地、天山山区、东疆北部和巴州的部分地区今天都将有微量到小量的雨。预测未来24小时,乌鲁木齐南部山



# 《乌鲁木齐宣言》意义深远

□李牧时

昨天,第七届亚太城市首脑会议在乌鲁木齐落下帷幕。作为正在大力建设国际化大都市的自信首府,成功地举办了这次实至名归的国际盛会,在金秋伊始收获了第一份沉甸甸的果实。

首脑的聚会,是真正意义上的峰会,而作为主办方的乌鲁木齐,在彰显城市魅力和综合实力的同时,与亚太兄弟城市的握手、交流,无疑为打造乌鲁木齐的城市品牌,提升乌鲁木齐的国际地位,进而促进乌鲁木齐乃至整个新疆经济社会的加速发展架设了桥梁。

会议通过了《乌鲁木齐

宣言》(详见本报今日A03版),达成了建设和谐城市,始终是人民孜孜以求的一个社会理想;建设和谐城市,必须及时发现和解决城市发展中的新问题;建设和谐城市,必须制定科学并富有前瞻性的城市发展规划;建设和谐城市,必须摒弃资源消耗型的发展理念,确立资源循环型社会的理念等四项共识。

综观这次盛会取得的丰硕成果,我们看到,与会代表在树立和谐社会理想、在务实稳健发展、在城市科学规划、在节约型发展等诸多层面面对和谐社会之要义进行了

理性的解读和再表达。

早在2005年2月19日,中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席胡锦涛在中共中央党校省部级主要领导干部提高构建社会主义和谐社会能力专题研讨班上就曾经指出:实现社会和谐,建设美好社会,始终是人类孜孜以求的一个社会理想,也是包括中国共产党在内的马克思主义政党不懈追求的一个社会理想。

今天这一全人类孜孜以求的社会理想,在《乌鲁木齐宣言》中再次被经典引用,并获得与会各国城市代表的高度认同,彰显了我国构建

社会主义和谐社会在世界舞台上的巨大影响力!

同时,以人为本的和谐发展观,人与自然和谐相处的发展观在此次会议中也通过“社会福利事业”“城市基础设施建设发展”“促进新型工业”等不同层面铺展开来,最终达成共识。

城市,在构建和谐社会,在国家繁荣和世界发展中正日益发挥着越来越大的作用。尤其像乌鲁木齐这样,具有强大辐射力和影响力的地区首府,更是扮演着重要角色。现在,乌鲁木齐正阔步在建设“亚心之都、国际都市、商旅名城、宜居城市”,塑造

“自强不息、开放包容、诚信和谐”的首府精神,并全力打造“真情城市、热情城市、激情城市、温情城市”的道路上。在这条发展道路中,更需要结合自己的具体情况,并借鉴国外的先进经验,不断提升城市发展理论和实现的提升,而这次首脑会议,在这一积极探索中取得了阶段性成果。

本次首脑会议虽已闭幕,然而会议对乌鲁木齐加强国际区域合作,推进乌鲁木齐经济、文化、生态和社会全面健康发展,构建和谐首府,必将产生积极而深远的影响。

□记者声音

## 细微处见作风

这段时间,记者发现在与首府部分职能部门和很多街道的领导联系时,很少有联系不到的,即使在周末也可以打通领导的办公室电话,给我的采访带来了很大方便。

原来,为了让群众可以随时联系到自己,一些领导把随身携带的小灵通和办公室的座机绑定在了一起。

一个领导干部坦言,由于常要到基层走访、调研,不可能整日呆在办公室里办公,而且由于大部分群众只知道座机,只能查询到办公室的电话,只有极少数人知道领导的个人联系方式,使我们错过了很多群众反映问题的电话,耽误了一些问题的及时解决。

座机被绑定后,领导们接的电话多了,事也就多了,领导不方便了,这才方便了群众。哪个片区没电了,哪里的业主和业主委员矛盾了,都能在第一时间反映给领导,使问题得到及时、妥善的解决。

其实,自今年首府治理机关庸、懒、散作风以来,许多干部的“官威”小了,对群众的心细了。

这一小小的举动,也许没有会议上为民服务的口号“抓人”,没有修广场、建高楼等工程更有业绩,但却让群众感受到了实实在在的便利、踏踏实实的服务,看到了领导对群众的负责,对工作的热情。

杜仲 潘如小 邵国杰 稿

## “美容师”安全令人忧

日前,新市区41岁的环卫工人朱永凤在工作中,被一辆急驶而来的微型面包车撞伤后不治身亡。其实就在不远处的6月中旬,新市区就发生了5起环卫工人交通事故,其中一人重伤。

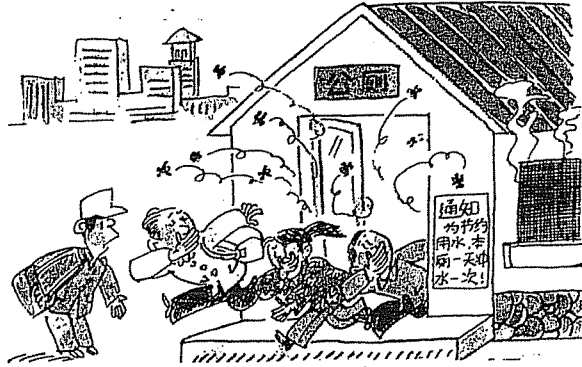
现在随着城市车流量激增、新驾驶员增多等诸多因素,无不成为交通事故埋下了隐患,而环卫工人安全保护措施多年来也只是一纸空文。

昨天,笔者参加了在天津路街道办事处举办的环卫工人交通安全警示教育讲座。讲座告诫环卫工人怎样提高在工作中由自我保护意识,警

醒,让广大司机朋友体会一下“城市美容师”工作的危险性。

交警在道路上值勤被误认为执行公务,司机看到交警就会减速礼让,而同样在道路上工作的环卫工人就没有这个“待遇”。由于缺少对环卫工人的起码尊重,一些司机、乘客在道路行驶中根本无视环卫工人的存在,开车违章,向外乱丢杂物,对环卫工人生命安全造成极大威胁。

工作没有高下之分,只有分工不同。当我们走在干净的首府路面上时,请在尊重这美好环境的同时,向这环境的缔造者——辛勤的环卫工人,投



# 大会通过《乌鲁木齐宣言》

## 宣言达成建设和谐城市的四项共识并从六方面宣示 下届会议 2008 年移师大连

本报讯(记者苏军亚 陈费军)昨天上午,在经久不息的掌声中,第七届亚太城市首脑会议圆满完成各项议程,胜利闭幕。大会通过了《乌鲁木齐宣言》,并决定第八届亚太城市首脑会议 2008 年在大连市举行。

在为期两天的会议中,参会的 5 个国家 13 个城市代表团和两个国际机构近 80 名代表,围绕大会主题“和谐城市发展”和“社会福利事业”、“城市基础设施建设的发展”、“促进新型工业”三个分议题进行了广泛深入的探讨和交流。

本次会议期间,与会代表一致认为:建设和谐城市,始终是人类孜孜以求的一个社会理想,必须及时发现和解决城市发展中的新问题,必须制定科学的并富有前瞻性的城市发展规划,必须摒弃资源浪费的发展理念。在这一共识的基础上,大会形成了《乌鲁木齐宣言》。

大会副主席、乌鲁木齐市委副书记、副市长白桦在闭幕会上宣读了《乌鲁木齐宣言》,各代表团团长在中文版《乌鲁木齐宣言》上——签字并鼓掌予以通过,因故未到会的符拉迪沃斯托克市由大连市代表团团长代为签字。

日本福冈市副市长长山野宏代表亚太城市首脑会议秘书处发言时说:“与以往会议‘共同宣言’相同,本次会议仍强调应当加强项目合作,交流先进技术,提倡市民参加型的城市建设,开展官民合作以及学术、经济、艺术及体育等跨行业合作等。今后,我们更需努力把这些内容变为现实。”

根据大会表决结果,第八届亚太城市首脑会议将于 2008 年在大连市举行。在闭幕式上,本届大会主席、乌鲁木齐市委副书记、市长乃依木·亚森将亚太城市首脑会议会旗交到了大连市副市长戴玉林手中。



在闭幕式上的承办城市交接仪式中,本届大会主席、乌鲁木齐市委副书记、市长乃依木·亚森(左)将亚太城市首脑会议会旗交到大连市副市长戴玉林(右)手中。



### 乌市举行晚宴欢送参会代表

本报讯(记者陈费军)昨晚,乌鲁木齐市在新疆鸿福大酒店设宴欢送第七届亚太城市首脑会议与会代表。

乌鲁木齐市委副书记、市长乃依木·亚森在致辞中,对参会各位贵宾表示了衷心的感谢!他说,在为期两天的会议上,各与会城市围绕“和谐城市发展”这一主题,积极贡献智慧,会议取得了丰硕的成果,达到了预期目的。

乃依木·亚森表示,各与会城市代表的精彩发言,为亚太各国城市,特别是乌鲁木齐市的城市建设与和谐发展提供了许多具有极好参考价值的建议和意见,我们从受益匪浅,与会各国城市在“和谐城市发展”方面达成一致共识,通过了《乌鲁木齐宣言》,此宣言为亚太城市的和谐发展指引了方向,必将为进一步推动亚太城市之间的相互交流与合作,共同繁荣和谐城市起到积极促进作用。

日本北九州市副市长长木茂代表与会城市致感谢词。市委副书记、副市长白桦主持欢送晚宴。

## 《乌鲁木齐宣言》

### ——第七届亚太城市首脑会议

第七届“亚太城市首脑会议”于 2006 年 8 月 8 日至 9 日在中国新疆乌鲁木齐市召开。与会代表围绕“和谐城市发展”这一主题,进行了广泛深入而富有成效的探讨和交流,取得多项共识,一致认为:

——建设和谐城市,始终是人类孜孜以求的一个社会理想。随着全球化和信息化时代的到来,各国城市化进程骤然加快。人类在充分享受城市带来的物质财富的同时,不得不面对如何有效规避环境污染、交通拥挤、生态破坏、资源浪费、传染性疾患蔓延等严重弊病。我们必须努力寻求一套既满足当代生存自由、可持续发展的城市发展之路。

——建设和谐城市,必须及时发现和解决城市发展中的新问题。城市是人类文明发展的重要标志,是推动区域经济发展的动力,是经济全球化的重要载体,她为世界的繁荣与发展发挥着难以替代的巨大作用。人类越来越多地聚居于城市,妥善解决城市发展中遇到的就业、社

会保障、提高市民生活环境质量等问题,是保持城市活力的基础。城市政府应该秉持以人为本的施政理念,以消除贫困、改善教育和医疗卫生条件、改善社会公共福利为己任,努力创造更多的就业机会,为广大社会成员,特别是青年、妇女、少数民族、残疾人创造平等的发展环境,实现和维护社会公正,为民众谋求更多的福祉。

——建设和谐城市,必须制定科学并富有前瞻性的城市发展规划。各国城市应从本国、本城市实际出发谋划发展。这是应对经济全球化趋势深入发展带来的机遇和挑战的根本之策。确定符合自己国情、地区实际的发展道路和发展模式,是赢得主动、加快发展的关键。各与会城市应充分交流和分享各自的发展经验,加强交流与合作,广泛吸收现代文明成果,不断提

高自我发展的能力。充分发挥社会发展潜力,优化经济结构,转变增长方式,合理布局城市空间,体现不同城市的特点,最终达到人与自然和谐相处。

——建设和谐城市,必须摒弃资源消耗型的发展理念,确立资源循环型社会的理念。加快建设起比较完善的促进循环经济的地方法规体系、政策支持体系、体制与技术创新体系和激励约束机制。努力使资源利用效率大幅度提高,废物最终处置量明显减少,推进绿色消费,完善再生资源回收利用体系,努力建设资源节约型、环境友好型城市。

基于上述共识,我们郑重宣示:

1. 坚持以人为本,追求和实现城市和谐统一,实现自然生态、经济生态、社会生态的平衡,倡导崇敬自然、适应自然、

自然优先的城市发展理念。

2. 我们将致力于构建资源节约型、环境友好型城市建设,减少能源、资源消耗,开发无污染、可再生的替代能源,为城市的持续发展寻找新的动力。

3. 城市政府有责任激发本地区其他机构、组织的主动性,参与城市的发展。城市政府也应营造投资贸易自由化、便利化空间,促进城市商业团体之间在贸易、投资领域的平等合作,实现互惠双赢。

4. 共同承诺提供更多的就业机会、教育机会和更好的医疗卫生条件,更加关注社会安全、公共卫生安全和食品安全,为民众谋求更多的福祉。

5. 坚信亚太城市首脑会议是各城市间加强交流与合作的有效平台。我们共同携手,为建设一个更加繁荣、稳定、和谐的亚太地区做出重要贡献。

6. 大会决定于 2007 年在日本北九州市召开第七届亚太城市首脑会议,由实业界工作者会议,于 2008 年在中国大连市召开第八届亚太城市首脑会议。2006 年 8 月 9 日于乌鲁木齐市

### 招标公告

公告名称: 2006 年农村信用社... 招标人: 乌鲁木齐市... 招标日期: 2007 年... 招标地点: 乌鲁木齐市... 招标范围: 乌鲁木齐市... 招标方式: 公开招标... 招标内容: 乌鲁木齐市... 招标规模: 乌鲁木齐市... 招标金额: 乌鲁木齐市... 招标日期: 2006 年 8 月 9 日

# 烏市借會“出牌”收获颇丰

## 专访本届大会副主席、乌鲁木齐市委常委、副市长白桦



本报讯 经过各方努力，由乌鲁木齐市承办的第七届亚太城市首脑会议昨天圆满闭幕。本届大会副主席、乌

鲁木齐市委常委、副市长白桦在接受本报记者采访时，细数了首府承办本届会议的收获。

### 提升乌鲁木齐品牌

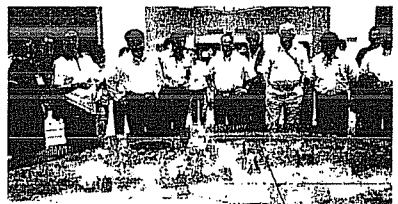
白桦说，亚太城市首脑会议为我们构建了一个稳定的交流平台，有助于乌市加强与亚太城市之间的交流与合作。通过本次会议的召开，不仅展示了乌鲁木齐的城市魅力，而且宣传和提升了乌鲁木齐的品牌和形象。

白桦同时表示，通过本次会议，乌鲁木齐可以充分借鉴和学习兄弟城市的先进经验，对乌市加快发展将起到积极作用。他说，比如日本福冈市的第三产业占到其GDP的90%，其发展经验对于乌鲁木齐建设国际商贸城具有很好的借鉴意义。

### 积累会展经济经验

乌鲁木齐今后将大力发展会展经济，打造会展之都。白桦说，近年来乌市举办

了亚新欧大陆桥区域经济与合作国际研讨会、丝绸之路服装服饰节、乌洽会等众多的会展，特别是成功举办了本次会议，充分说明了乌鲁木齐已完全具备了举办各类大型会议的基本条件，培养和锻炼了一批专业人才，为今后大力发展会展经济奠定了基础，也积累了举办国际大型会议的经验，展示了乌鲁木齐的风采和魅力，必将吸引更多的会议落户乌市，将会有更多的客人来乌市参加会议、旅游和从事各类商务活动。



昨日下午，第七届亚太城市首脑会议闭幕后，与会代表参观了自治区博物馆和天池风景区，代表们对新疆历史文化和自然风光赞叹不已。图为代表在自治区博物馆参观。

## “丝绸之路”品牌待深挖

### 会议·观察

是通过丝绸之路知道乌鲁木齐这个城市的。如果充分发掘，利用，将会为这个美丽的地方增添更大的魅力。

据介绍，旅游是丝绸之路品牌挖掘的最好切入点。丝绸之路旅游也是我国自改革开放以来向海外重点推介的黄金线路之一。然而，有关统计数据表明，丝绸之路旅游沿线各省、区的客源流失比例高达40%至70%，而真正最后完成全线的旅游者不足总数的20%。

可喜的是，目前丝绸之路申报世界文化遗产的工作已经启动。8月2日，丝绸之路申报世界遗产国际协调会议在吐鲁番开幕，意味着这条跨越欧亚大陆十多个国家的古老贸易往来之路、文化交流之路、有望成为全世界的共同遗产而被永世铭记、永远呵护。但如何深入发掘丝绸之路这一品牌，仍然需要我们做更多的努力与探索。

本版文/本报记者陈贵军 苏军亚 图/本报记者陈程

# 泰国日本五城市纵论新型工业

昨日上午，围绕第七届亚太城市首脑会议分议题“促进新型工业”，泰国曼谷市、日本福冈市、鹿儿岛市、北九州市、佐贺市在大会上作了交流发言。

### 泰国曼谷市

生活产业促进城市发展  
曼谷的新型产业，被他们称之为“生活产业”。曼谷国际事务部部长克林普·帕德哈那拉斯解释说，“生活产业”包括通过改变交通方式并采用智能化交通系统解决并减轻交通问题、控制环境节约能源、改善安全设备并减少公共灾难、建立教育质量标准为各年龄层次的人创造学习机会、加强经济及对文化艺术与旅游的保护。通过信息技术系统增

强城市管理效率等9大战略。

### 日本福冈市

立足优势发展个性产业  
日本福冈市副市长山野宏表示，该市将立足其优势和特点，重点发展有效利用知识资源的产业、充分发挥自由、洒脱个性的产业、机器人相关产业、数字内容产业等。其中在发挥自由、洒脱个性的产业中，福冈将重点发展由人类创造性活动而形成的产物中，属于教育或者娱乐范畴的部分，如电影、音乐、动画、电脑游戏等。

### 日本鹿儿岛市

重点发展特有新产业  
说到新型产业，人们就会联想到机器人产业等高科技

或技术革新产业。但日本鹿儿岛市重点发展的却是其特有的新型产业。该市市长森博幸说，由于鹿儿岛市拥有温暖的气候、富饶的海洋、丰富的温泉产业，具有治愈身心疾病的环境。因此，该市希望通过利用这些资源，创造出对应即将到来的高龄社会的修养护理相关产业，使鹿儿岛成为所有人放松的乐园。

### 日本北九州市

鼓励商业和学术的协作  
日本北九州市副市长铃木茂说，他们一直重视商业和学术的协作，每年都会召开商业—学术协作洽谈会，传播本地大学(研究机构)、公司的研究成果信息以及科技发展趋

势，为企业和大学提供交流的机会，目的就是完善本地产业和创造新产业。同时，该市还从2002年5月建立了商业—学术互动沙龙，为学术界、商界和政府界人士就相应技术专题开展讨论提供机会。

### 日本佐贺市

孵化器培育企业发展  
据日本佐贺市市长秀岛敏行介绍，在佐贺市，作为培育新产业和新企业的场所，2002年在市中心建设了“1广场”5层大楼，建立了专门培育开发新技术新系统的面向个人和企业的孵化器。在这里，迄今已开展了多种多样的技术开发，有许多企业在这里筑巢，并发展壮大。

# 鼎力支持新疆交通建设

## 乐泉与国家交通运输部部长李盛霖一行进行座谈

乐泉出席了座谈会,自治区副主席王乐泉就我区公路交通建设发展情况作了介绍。乐泉说,新疆与8个国家相邻,是沟通亚洲和欧洲的重要通道。新疆在全疆稳定和稳定工作中的战略地位非常要求把新疆建成面向中亚、西亚、东欧国家出口商品的重要基地和

商贸中心,尽快形成比周边国家比较明显的发展优势,同时,新疆资源丰富,是国家重要的石油化工基地和石油战略储备区,也是国家陆域矿产资源的重要接替区,建设较高水平的公路网络是确保国家安全和经济安全的重要保障,也是加强民族团结、维护祖国统一、巩固国防的迫切需要。新疆拥有的国道长度居全国第一,距离长、跨度大,实际建

设成本高,公路建设和管理养护任务重且社会融资相对困难,希望交通运输部对新疆的交通建设发展给予大力支持。

李盛霖说,新疆经济社会的发展关系到全国的稳定,新疆经济社会的发展不仅仅是经济问题,而且是政治问题、全局问题;此外,新疆交通事业的建设发展难度很大,交通部将不折不扣地落实与自治区达成的协议。

### 一个时期未就业大中专毕业生就业问题

# 部援助一名困难毕业生就业

## R·白克力针对互联网管理和对外宣传工作要求

# 营造良好舆论环境 加大对外宣传力度

【新闻报道】记者刘瑛日前,自治区互联网管理领导小组、对外宣传领导小组和自治区对交流协会理事会议在乌鲁木齐自治区党委副书记努尔·白克力强调:要进一步加强互联网管

外部环境和舆论环境。

自治区党委常委、宣传部部长李屹主持,自治区副主席库热西·买合苏提出席会议。

努尔·白克力强调,要充分认识到加强互联网管理的重要性、紧迫性,推进我区互联网事业健康发展。新疆现有网站3700多家,少数民族语言网站200多

家,网民120多万。要按照谁管理、谁负责、属地管理的原则,建立我区互联网管理的长效机制。要加强互联网舆论引导,以积极健康向上的言论、信息占领网上舆论制高点。要做大做强重点新闻网站,形成舆论引导合力。要建立一支懂政治、懂网络,既会内宣、又会外宣的复合型管理队伍。(下转第三版)



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成熟造就主流·融汇  
XIN JIANG JING

民族团结的薪

台湾省十届全国人大代

【本报讯】记者8日至18日,由海南省人任、全国台联副会长任团长,全国人大代表视察团在新疆月9日上午,视察团听取了,济发展情况和对台工作情况会议由自治区人大常委里姆·斯拉木主持。自治区副主席胡伟介绍本情况和社会经济发展情况

## 菇大棚

灰等十几种配  
能将细菌带入  
污染影响水质。  
了草场,地表  
长,环保局两  
月前拆除所有  
来拆迁设施清

理蘑菇大棚。

本次行动是由乌市环保局等“整治违法排污企业专项行动”成员单位,联合对10家市级重点挂牌督办单位进行现场检查的最后一项行动。

乌市环保局赵副局长说:此次为期4天的专项整治行动只是一个开始,以后对乌市环保的检查还将逐步加大力度。

# 呼唤立法

措施只是一个应  
问题的办法。  
巨心的就是第一  
以下的工业氧  
出现危险事故的  
全事故。用车拉  
就会给道路运  
品,车上即使拉  
会出现危险,造  
阔,各地距离较  
气会更多,在有

些地方拉一车鱼需要的又何止是八罐氧气?  
在谋求经济发展的同时,安全生产也非常重要,众多的矿难事件已给我们带来太多的惨痛教训。

市民吃鱼是长期的事,拉鱼车要天天用氧气瓶运鱼,这个安全隐患是一个大问题,必须要解决好。

此次事件暴露出了我区水产品运输法规上的盲点,针对这个盲点,希望有关部门能早日出台一套适应我区现实要求、既能促进经济发展又有利于执法的法律法规。



## 小麦丰收了

8月8日,兵团农五师88团的广场和公路上,晒满了金灿灿的小麦,为了让小麦早日入仓,该团一连保管员刘合生(左一)为职工及时测定小麦水分。该团地处高寒地带,年积温较低,特别适宜粮食作物生长,今年全团小麦亩增收90公斤左右,年增加经济效益300万元,仅此一项,职工收入大幅度提高,2006年,农业一线职工纯收入可达1.4万元。

胡维斌 杨德英 摄

## 第七届亚太城市 首脑会议闭幕

【本报讯】记者于今8月9日,第七届亚太城市首脑会议在乌鲁木齐圆满闭幕。

在为期两天的时间里,来自亚太地区5个国家13个城市、两个机构的70余名代表围绕“和谐城市发展”这一主题,进行了广泛深入而富有成效的探讨和交流,取得多项共识。

第七届亚太城市首脑会议全体代表签署了《乌鲁木齐宣言》,并郑重承诺:坚持以人为本,倡导崇敬自然、适应自然、自然优先的城市发展理念,为城市的持续发展寻找新的动力,提供更多的就业机会、教育机会和更好的医疗卫生条件,为建设一个更加繁荣、稳定、和谐的亚太地区作出重要贡献。

大会决定于2007年在日本北九州市召开第七届亚太城市首脑会议实务工作者会议,于2008年在中国大连市召开第八届亚太城市首脑会议。

(上接第一版)努尔·白克力指出,要加大外宣工作力度,努力构建新疆大外宣格局。今后一个时期的外宣工作,要与各项工作紧密结合,各单位都要有强烈的对外宣传意识,各部门的重要工作、重要外宣活动应及时与外宣办沟通,努力形成对外宣传的整体合力。对内对外宣传要有机紧密结合,充分利用各种资源对外宣传新疆。政府组织和社会团体要紧密结合,形成全社会都来做外宣的工作格局。

努尔·白克力指出,对外文化交流协会要在自治区党委、自治区人民政府的领导下,充分发挥联系国外社团、友人的桥梁作用,积极开展对外文化交流活动,促进我区文化的对外开放,向世界展示新疆良好的形象。

李屹指出,要明确责任,加强协调,整合力量,相互配合,形成我区互联网管理和外宣工作的整体合力,共同推进我区互联网事业健康发展,提高我区对外宣传的水平和影响力,加大对外文化交流力度,为我区改革开放和现代化建设事业营造良好环境。

自治区党委副书记景海燕宣读了自治区党委决定的两个领导小组成员名单和对外文化交流协会理事名单。