



**THE 8th ASIAN-PACIFIC CITY SUMMIT
REPORT**

DALIAN CITY

SEPTEMBER 28 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2008



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.

Sunday, September 28 Courtesy Call, Welcome Banquet



Monday, September 29 Plenary Session, Keynote Speeches, Sub-session



Monday, September 29 Plenary Session, Keynote Speeches, Sub-session



Tuesday, September 30 City Tour



APCS Joint Project : Dalian-Bangkok-Fukuoka Workshop for the promotion of public involvement in MACHIZUKURI



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I Outline of the Summit

(1)	Name of the Summit
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The 8th Asian-Pacific City Summit

(2)	Period of the Summit
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Sunday, September 28 to Tuesday, September 30, 2008

(3)	Theme
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Plenary Session:

“Asian-Pacific Champion Cities

– New Thoughts on Environment, Resources, Culture and Industry”

Sub-sessions:

“Regional responsibility and cooperation of Asian-Pacific New Champion Cities”

“Usage and management of modern city resources”

“Sustainable economic & social development and environmental protection in urban areas”

“Maintaining cultural heritage and innovation of modern city culture”

“Natural conditions and industry choices of cities”

“Protection of intellectual property”

“Protection of urban ecological environment”

“Urban transportation”

(4)	Venue
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Furama Hotel

No. 60, Renmin Road, Dalian 116001, People’s Republic of China

(5)	Host
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Dalian Municipal Government, People’s Republic of China

(6)	Language Used
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Five Languages (Chinese, English, Japanese, Korean, Russian)

(7) PROGRAM

Sunday, September 28

18:00~18:30	Courtesy Call on Party of Secretary of CPC Dalian Committee, Mr. Zhang Chengyin
18:30~20:00	Welcome banquet

Sunday, September 28

8:30~9:00	Courtesy Call on Mayor of Dalian City, Dr. Xia Deren
9:00~11:45	Plenary Session Welcome Speech Dr. Xia Deren, Mayor of Dalian City Speech Mr. Li Jianping, Vice Chairman of The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries Speech Mrs. Han Myeong-sook, Former Korean Prime Minister Keynote Speech 1 "Father of Creative Economy", Mr. John Howkins Keynote Speech 2 Mr. Nagata ToyoOmi, Principle of Ritsumeikan University Speech Mr. Yoshida Hiroshi, Mayor of Fukuoka City Report by Asian-Pacific City Summit Secretariat, approval of the new members
11:45~12:00	Photo Session of Heads of Delegations
12:10~13:00	Luncheon
13:30~17:50	Sub-session Opening Address by the Chairman Busan (Korea) Mr. Jeong Lak Hyeong, Deputy Mayor for Political Affairs of Busan Gwangyang (Korea) Mr. Lee Sung-woong, Mayor of Gwangyang Cheremkhovo Area (Russia) Mr. Dmitry Khorokhonov, Chief of economics department of Cheremkhovo area Guangzhou (China) Mrs. Li Yi Zhong, Vice President, Design Office, Guangzhou Urban Planning Bureau Kitakyushu (Japan) Ms. Asada Chihoko, Deputy Mayor of Kitakyushu Kumamoto (Japan) Mr. Morita Hiroaki, Deputy Mayor of Kumamoto Pohang (Korea) Mr. Park Seung-ho, Mayor of Pohang Fukuoka (Japan) Mr. Yoshida Hiroshi, Mayor of Fukuoka Miyazaki (Japan) Mr. Tsumura Shigemitsu, Mayor of Miyazaki Nagasaki (Japan) Mr. Shinoki Kyoji, Deputy Mayor of Nagasaki Shanghai (China) Mr. Yin Hong, Deputy Secretary-General, Shanghai Municipal People's Government Vladivostok (Russia) Mr. Zubritskiy Alexander, Deputy Mayor of Vladivostok Tomsk (Russia) Mr. Nikolaychuk Nikolay, The First Vice-Mayor of Tomsk

	Urumqi (China) Mr. Jierla Yishamuding, Mayor of Urumqi Los Angeles Mr. William Allen, President & CEO of the LAEDC Mr. Vance Baugham, President of the WTCA Boralesgamuwa (Sri Lanka) Mr. K.D. Aruna Priyashantha, Mayor of Boralesgamuwa Questions and Answers session Summary by the Chairman Closing Address by the Chairman
18:00~19:30	The 8th Asian-Pacific City Summit Banquet by Dalian Municipal People's Government

Tuesday, September 30

9:00~12:00	City Tour Wuwu Road - Zhongnan Road - Tigar Beach - Xinghai Square - Dalian Ascendas IT Park
12:00~13:00	Lunch
13:00~17:00	City Tour Economic and Technical Development Zone - Dalian Development Area Planning Exhibition Gallery - Dalian Tongniu Mountain Ridge - Golden Pebble Beach - Golf Course - China Model Art School

APCS Joint Project : APCS Charm Hunting Workshop 3

Monday, September 29

10:30~17:00	1. Case Presentation by Fukuoka <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of Fukuoka • Working on creating attractiveness in Tenjin • Making attractive and bustling station/city in Hakata • Application of the results of workshop in Bangkok and Collaborative Machizukuri 2. Presentation on conditions and challenges of Dalian's CBD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making attractiveness in Dalian Tianjin Street Charm Hunting Tour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walk along Tianjin Street with people who are in charge of the development of the area and take photos which people feel attractive
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Tuesday, September 30

15:00~17:00	Charm Hunting Workshop in Dalian "Creating New Value" ■Presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractiveness of Dalian from the eyes of Fukuoka (7 people from Team Fukuoka) • Attractiveness of Dalian from the eyes of Bangkok (2 people from Bangkok Guests) ■Photo Mapping Session
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II Contents of Sessions

1. Plenary Session

(1) Opening Address

“Value the Sustainable Development and Build a New Leader City in Northeast Asia”

Mr. Xia Deren
Mayor of Dalian

Distinguished City Leaders,
Distinguished Participants and Guests:

It is my great pleasure to enjoy your company in Dalian.

Dalian is located at the southern tip of northeast China. Surrounded by the sea on three sides, Dalian is backed by the hinterland of northeast China, and has a land area of 12,500 square meters, with a population of 6.08 million.

Dalian is an important city of port, industry, trade, finance and tourism in northern China. It is also a key international shipping center in northeast Asia. The Dalian Port has trade relationship with more than 300 ports of 160 countries and regions, undertaking the task of cargo shipping and foreign trade container transportation. Dalian International Airport is the largest hub airport with 133 domestic and foreign air routes connecting 15 countries and 92 cities. In 2007, the throughput of international passengers ranked the fourth in China.

Dalian is one of the first opened up cities of China. It has a state-level Economic and Technology Development Area, High Tech Park and the only bonded port area in northeast China. At present, there are more than 12,900 foreign-funded enterprises in the city, of which 88 of the world's top 500 companies have invested nearly 200 projects, utilized foreign capital reached US\$ 30 billion dollars.

Dalian is also a convention and exhibition center of northeast China. In recent years, Dalian has hosted the Worldwide Chinese Life Insurance Congress, APEC Senior Official's Meeting, the Fifth Asia-Europe Economic Ministers Meeting and WTO Informal Mini-ministerial Meeting. In 2007, Dalian successfully hosted the Summer Davos annual conference.

Dalian has been awarded with the Global 500 Roll of Honour for Environmental Achievement, "World Habitat

Award" by The United Nations. Dalian is also accredited as China's "Environmental Protection Model City," first "National City of Civilization". In 2007, we won the title of "China's Best Tourist City".

This summit, themed "Asian – Pacific Champion Cities– New Thoughts on Environment, Resources, Culture and Industry", will explore the regional responsibility and cooperation of Asian-Pacific leading cities under the background of economic globalization. The summit will also address issues that modern city are confronted with while they are growing. Therefore, the gathering is extremely meaningful strategically.

I believe that the summit will drive the exchanges and cooperation among Asia-Pacific cities and the rapid development of cities. Now I will make the speech first, and communicate with all of you.

I. Cities drive the economic development.

The cities lead the world. The rhythm, wealth, employment opportunity of a city attracts countless visitors like a magnet. In 1900, only 14% of the world's population lived in cities. Up to today, more than half of the world's population has taken city as their home. In fact, if there were no city, there would be no civilization in a real sense, and no systematic and sustainable progress of the world. The development of cities is the center and cradle of all the development of modern society.

A city is a spatial system where geographical space and environment are utilized for aggregating economic benefit and where, under the mission of human society's improvement, intensive population, intensive economy, intensive science and culture existence gathered. A city is the carrier for both population and productivity factors. Many cities in the world have provided more than 80% of the number of employment opportunities and economic growth point.

In China, the urban population has reached 594 million, and urbanization level is 44.9%. 70% of national GDP and more than 80% of national tax revenue come from cities.^① At present, cities in major developed countries create 97% of social wealth with 2% of land area; about 600 cities in China created more than 70% GDP with mere 1% land area. ^②Cities have become the main battlefield of the economy development, and also become the most vigorous, core force in the sustained and rapid economic growth.

As a sustainable developing regional space, cities are the comprehensive product of economy, culture, ecology, population and other elements which grow along with the economy development and in return, push the economy and play a big role. Take China for example, it is calculated that when a medium-sized city's level of urbanization increased 1 percentage point, it will transfer and absorb rural surplus labor of 140,000 people or so, and drive the infrastructure construction to RMB 2 billion yuan; the GDP will rise 1.5 percentage point with 1 percentage point of growth of urbanization rate. The role of cities is important and decisive in the social economic development, and it has been the essential main power source of the development of a country or a region. It is affirmatively acknowledged that only the success of a city can lead to a country's success.

II. Make great effort on harmonious coexistence between citizen and nature

Today, the population explosion of boomtown and the accelerated formation of metropolis gathering areas are the two remarkable characteristics of global urbanization. Though urban production and development is the symbol of economic development and social progress, urban development faces several problems, such as environmental pollution and urban heat island, water and resources shortages, traffic congestion and housing issue, employment pressure and so on. In order to solve these problems, we must get rid of the traditional development model of urbanization, and make effort on the harmonious coexistence between citizen and nature.

Since the reform and opening up, the urbanization process of China has been accelerating with the rapid development of economy, but at the same time "urban disease" with the traits of expansion, crowded population, traffic congestion, environmental degradation, shortage of energy comes following. We, each city' decision-makers are at the cross road of whether to follow the old path of developed country's "production first, treatment later", or to enter the harmonious development of economic society directly.

We think Dalian, wisely and calmly, has made its position on the eco-city which has harmonious coexistence between men and nature and has made unremitting efforts.

Over the years, Dalian has consistently confirmed building eco-cities as an important strategy for sustainable development, and always implemented urban planning with eco-environmental construction at each level. We determined and defined the quality of economy operating and urban planning in the view of eco-civilization, which had formed a series planning outlines of ecotype city constructing. As for the issues including balanced development of population and economy, organic combination of city layout and industrial structure, protective development and utilization of natural sources, Dalian has put forward national and international universal principles, and these principles were implemented strictly. With urban construction, economic development, environmental protection completely coordinated, we have built an efficient economic system, a virtuous circle ecological system, a harmony social environment and residential environment for both business and living, which has made outstanding accomplishment.

Review Dalian's journey of reviving the city through environmental protection, the achievements should be due to a series of projects targeted to cure pollution and improve city functions, including, the relocation and transformation of manufacturing companies, afforesting and beautifying, affordable housing and pollution treatment. Since 1990s, we have relocated and transformed nearly 200 pollution enterprises and closed 36 cement manufacturers, eliminated 6.77 million tons laggard production, demolished 35 paper making companies at 10,000 tons annual capacity.

We have formulated and carried out various measures on energy saving and pollution discharge reduction. 11 water treatment plants were built or expanded, with daily treatment capacity of 903,000 tons. The handling rate of the urban sewage water is 90.4%. We greatly advocated the construction of ecological and livable city. In past ten years, we have invested 2.3% of fiscal expenditure in the ecological construction each year. In 2007, the general energy consumption per 10,000 yuan GDP reduced by 4%, major pollutant discharge reduced by

3.4%. Currently, green area per capita in the city proper is 11.1 square meters; the urban green coverage reached 43.3%. In Torino Italy in 2001, Dalian won the Global 500 Roll of Honour for Environmental Achievement from the United Nations.

III. Transformation of city industry under new situation

Economy of agglomeration is one of the main driving forces in the process of urbanization, and the formation of industrial agglomeration is the main source of propelling urban economy for prosperity. So it is more necessary and important that under new situation we should establish the new thoughts to develop new industry paradigm, develop cycling environment, and develop appropriate industry to suit ourselves, thus form the competitiveness for the industry, for the city and for the area.

1. Utilizing resource endowment to accelerate industrial structure adjustment. The resource endowment of a city is an important determinant of its industry development. Making full use of resource endowments will not only bring a harmonious coexistence between man and nature, but can also improve a city's competitiveness and promote urbanization progress.

In 2004, we gave full play to the coastal resources and strong industrial base, and implemented all area planning of key industries. We launched the "One Island and Ten Areas" plan including establishing Changxing Island Port Industrial Area, Huayuankou Economic Area; we organized large manufacturing companies to move to the three northern cities orderly and implement cycling economy pattern during relocation. Meanwhile, we further expanded urban space, unified and balanced urban and rural development, accelerated urbanization progress.

In 2007, we launched the construction of "Two Zones and One Belt" in a bid to promote ship building and equipment manufacturing sector. Based on the Dayao Bay Port, Dalian Automobile Yard and Bonded Port, we have encouraged the port area industry clusters of automobile and NC machine tools. Based on Dalian Bay deep water route, we have built port area industry clusters of heavy machinery and large equipment manufacturing. From Changxing Island in the north, to Bohai deep water route in the south Lushun, a ship and ocean engineering industry and supportive industry belt has taken shape and further enhanced industry competitiveness.

Early this year, standing on a higher position, we have planned and pushed the development of coastal economic area. We have planned the Integrated-circuit industry base, large petrochemical base and state special steel base. With the new thoughts, we have allocated land resources optimally, integrated the former industrial construction, rebuilt the framework and functions of the city, and finally built an internationally competitive modern industrial base. All these have laid a solid foundation for urban sustainable development

2. Carry the transfer of world industry with our advantage.

With the acceleration of the economic globalization, the trend of cross border transfer of global industry will be

irreversible. Some vigorous Asian-Pacific cities in the developing regions have unique geographical advantages and natural resources, and they will be important regions that will undertake the transfer of industries and capitals.

Over the years, we laid emphasis on exerting our advantages and improving both soft environment and hard infrastructure, aiming to become a hot spot of a new round of domestic and international industrial transfer. With a total investment of US\$ 6 billion dollars, the Intel Project which be put into operation in 2010, making Dalian a first-class international city of IC industry base. Backed by Dayao Bay Port and Dalian Automobile Yard, Volkswagen FAW 300,000 engine, Volkswagen 300,000 gear box, Same Deutz production and other firms have started operation. The area is becoming one of the key automobile engine and parts bases in China. Along the Bohai Sea, shipbuilding plants such as STX, IMC Group, COSCO shipbuilding have settled. The estimated building capacity will be 11 million tons, accounting for 20% of the world's total by 2012. Dalian will be a world class shipbuilding base. Logistics firms as well, Prologis, Itochu and OLL have entered Dalian. The Dayao Bay Bonded Area is becoming a paradise for modern logistics. All our measures have accumulated energy for the city's future growth and helped Dalian position itself with strong support.

3. Create a new champion city standing at the front of our era.

Growing high tech industry is the target of every nation. Software and information industry is value added, pollution free, low energy consuming. It is sought after by global cities. Dalian has identified the goal of building global software and servicing outsourcing new champion city. To reach the goal, we accelerated construction of the parks, and provided a series of methods for training of higher end talents.

Since 1998, started from scratch, Dalian's software industry has become a successful industry. It is now a center of software and information in northeast Asia, an outsourcing service center to Japan, and a state model base of software industry. 30 world's top 500 have gathered in the software and high tech park. Native software companies reach 271. Companies like Neusoft, DHC, Hisoft have ranked top 3 in national software and service export business. It is estimated that in 2008, annual sales will reach RMB 10 billion yuan, of which \$ 600 million dollars are outsourcing for foreign countries. Along the Lushun south road industry belt, there are 522 software and service enterprises, among which 22 employ staff over 1,000.

Right now, we are making further preferential policies and optimizing the climate to support a group of companies and to push the growth in both outsourcing and innovative development. Our goal is by 2012, we will attract 2,000 software firms, with five of them hiring 10,000 employees each, and ten of them hiring 5000 employees each. The total industry sector jobs will reach 200,000, annual sales breaking RMB 70 billion. We will build the largest software and service outsourcing industry cluster in China, its industry maturity and competitiveness will rank 1st in China.

By 2017, we assume the industry scale and comprehensive strength will catch the leading edge of the world, and Dalian shall march towards the goal of China's Silicon Valley. We will enhance the anti-risk capacity and sustained development force, providing key support to city's growth, and facilitate Dalian to move to the new

leader of the world.

Ladies and gentlemen, with the deepening of globalization, Dalian will become a key spot for development in northeast Asian and Asian-Pacific area. We are committed to the construction of the international shipping center, to the support of merging and growth of other cities in Asia Pacific as always, playing the role as a new leader, and shouldering more responsibilities in the Asian-Pacific area.

Here, I would like to sincerely wish all our cities have broad cooperation on a wider range and higher level. Let's work hand in hand, develop jointly, benefit and win mutually and create a great future for Asia Pacific region.

Thank you.

Notes :

① www.people.com.cn, Aug 20th, 2008

② The Eco-construction and Yuxi Eco-city, Jan 9th 2006, author: Xiao Han, P.H.D of China Science Academy

③ Speech by Cai Yihong, Managing Editor of Urbanization, and Secretary of China Association for International Urbanization Development Strategy Research, at the Summit of China Urbanization Progress Strategic Pattern Discussion, April 21, 2008,

④ China National Strength Report(Urbanization of China after Per Capita GDP Exceeds \$1000), Dec 18th, 2007

(2) Congratulatory Address by Guest

Mr. Li Jianping

Vice President of CPAFFC

Distinguished Mayor Xia Deren;

Distinguished guests of the 8th Asian Pacific City Summit;

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On the occasion of the 8th Asian Pacific City Summit held in the beautiful city of Dalian, on behalf of China People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and on behalf of China International Sister Cities Federation, I would like to extend my warm congratulation to Mayor Xia Deren and all leaders of the member cities!

2008 is an unusual year for China. One is the just completed Olympic Games. It was not only a sport gala, but also a big platform for Chinese to have friendly exchanges with people from other parts of the world. Its success has demonstrated our resolution and sincere wish to pursue peace, cooperation, friendship and development together with the world.

Another big event in 2008 is that we are celebrating our 30th anniversary of China's opening up and reform. In the past 30 years, China's economy, politics, culture and social development has made huge achievements. The GDP in 2007 was over 24.66 trillion yuan, compared to 364.5 billion yuan in 1978, average increase rate was 9.7%, 60 times over 1978. The national import and export volume also increased 100 times in the past 30 years. The urban and rural resident deposit increased 700 times, creating a world miracle in economy.

Worth to point out, the city of Dalian is a successful model and mirror of our country's reform and opening up. It has taken the opening economy as a priority, and has continuously been promoting the opening level. Urban construction grew fast and the city took on a new look. The living standard for people was greatly improved. Dalian city itself won many awards such as the Best Tourist City, City of Habitat, City of Shipping and City of Port. Despite those accomplishments, the people of Dalian lay their eyes on a higher target, trying to build a better city with their solid efforts and open mind.

At such as historic moment, Dalian, together with leaders from 36 member cities of Asian Pacific area, are discussing the future of our region in economy, social and cultural development. It is a meaning event.

Mayors of the member cities, I am sure you all have many words to say about a city's environment, resources, culture and industry paradigm since you have deep understanding through your management career. I sincerely wish you benefit from this Summit, make friends and learn from each other to acquire some precious experience and some insights. I wish you would turn the fruit of this Summit into specific measures to build

your city and help your citizens. Creating a new era for innovative, cooperative and growing cities are desirable with all our efforts.

China is right in the process of mass urbanization. According to statistics, by the end of 2007, the coverage of urban area reached 44.9%. Total number of cities has reached 656. Therefore, exchanges and cooperation between cities have become vital to national diplomatic relations. Through 35 years of efforts, our cities have established 1,500 sister city relation with foreign cities and provinces. China People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, entrusted by the State Council to manage the partnerships, will always support foreign cities and mayors to conduct exchanges with Chinese cities. One World, One Dream. Let's work hand in hand and make our contribution together for building a sustainable, peaceful, prosperous and harmonious world!

I wish the Summit a success! Thank you.

Mrs. Han Myeong-sook,
Former Prime Minister of Republic of Korea

Not Long ago, the world just witnessed the success of Beijing Olympic Games. It turned a thousand-year dream into reality and it was a pride for not only the Chinese people, but also for all the people of Asia. Here I would like to pay respects to our Chinese friends once again. Your efforts have made the Olympic Games a grand ceremony in human history.

Still touched by this impact, I am honored to attend the 8th Asian-Pacific City Summit in Dalian, a city well known for its rich history and culture, clean and secure environment.

As for myself, I worked for ten years during the presidency of Mr. Kim Dae-Jung and Mr. Roh Moo-hyun as Minister of Gender Equality, Minister of Environment, and the Prime Minister. My experience makes me care more than anyone the importance of the development of northeast Asia and mutual exchanges. Therefore, the opportunity today appears extremely special.

A city in the 21st century is not an isolated place. It is a stage where multi-races, multi-cultures and multi-industries coexist, exchange and communicate with each other.

The growth in technology and telecommunication has enabled cities on the globe to connect closely. Once we turn on our computer, we can see and hear stories on the other side of the world. Like Seoul and Dalian, an hour's time difference, the distance between county and country, city and city, people and people, has greatly been shortened.

As the boundary between city and regions become less meaningful, China's problem is becoming Korea's problem, and Korea's problem becomes both China's problem, and the Asia-Pacific's problem.

Therefore, we should take a more frank and open attitude to listen to each other and explore common blueprint and plans. This would not only be the problem for leaders to solve, but also be a contemporary topic for any leader, scholar, business entity and citizen in the world to face and make efforts with.

The economy in Asia Pacific has achieved enormous growth and unprecedented success. Asia-Pacific area is the new center for world economy in the 21st century. Meanwhile, the Area is also confronted with and trying to come up with measures to solve issues in population inflow, environment, and class conflicts brought by cities' brought by cities' quick expansion.

The purpose of Asian-Pacific City Summit has also been to solve these problems. Since its first meeting in Fukuoka in 1994, this is the eighth year. From Fukuoka to Guangzhou (China), Busan (Korea), Bangkok (Thailand), Urumqi (China), the Summit had been held in every two years in five cities, four countries. On those summit meetings, we have had serious discussions and exchanges through which we strengthened contacts and seek mutual development.

Dalian, the host city of the 8th Summit, is a metropolitan of 6 million populations. As the international shipping center in northeast Asia, it has built lines with over 300 ports in 160 countries and regions. It is not only a city of China, but also growing into a city representing Asia and the world.

And it is not just for Dalian. All countries and regions that our members belong are experiencing similar changes and growth. Therefore, the Summit has become more meaningful.

The theme of this Summit is "Asian-Pacific Champion Cities – New Thoughts on Environment, Resources, Culture and Industry". The agenda of this Summit will include meetings, speeches and events attended by member cities, VIPs, scholars and leaders from the world.

It is my wish that this Summit will not only provide a platform for the 26 member cities in Asia Pacific, but for all countries, regions and their people in the region to benefit, prosper and create a brand new future.

Last, I would like to thank the organization staff of the Summit and the Dalian Municipality for giving me this chance to share with everyone with this meaningful conference. Particularly, I would like to thank Mr. Bo Xilai, the Party Secretary of CPC Chongqing Committee, for his great support to this Summit. Mr. Bo has devoted himself to the construction of Dalian, and has given big influence to the Sino-Korea friendly relationship, especially, the fashion industry of Korea. Please allow me to take this chance to express our gratitude to him.

Thanks everyone.

(3) Keynote Speaker Profiles

1. Mr. John Howkins

As a leading figure in the global development of the creative economy, John Howkins is the Chairman of ITR Consultants and John Howkins & Co, BOP Consultants Co. He is also the inspector general of Shanghai Creative Industries Association. John Howkins is a leading figure in the global development of new ideas.

His book, “The Creative Economy” , published in 2001, was the first account of the new economy. Thereafter, he provides consultation to a number of global corporations, international organisations, governments, and enterprises.

Currently, He is a visiting professor at Shanghai School of Creativity, China, and Lincoln University, England. He is also the adviser to Shanghai Creative Industries and Shanghai Creative Industry Centre. John Howkins’s ITR office is a member of the International Creative Industries Alliance of Beijing. He is the Director of the Adelphi Charter on Creativity, Innovation and Intellectual Property. He devised the London Intellectual Property Advisory Service now called Own It.

He is a Director of HandMade plc, a films and rights owner listed on London’s AIM market, and Hotbed Media Ltd. His business career has been spent in TV, film, digital media and publishing. As a Director of ITR & Co, John has advised ABC, BBC, CBS, European Commission, IBM, News Corp, NHK, RAI, Shanghai Creative Industries Association, Sky TV, Sony, Time Warner, Universal Studios and other clients. He has worked in over 30 countries including Australia, Canada, China, France, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, Singapore, UK and USA.

He was associated with HBO Inc and Time Warner Inc from 1982 to 1996 with responsibilities for TV businesses in Europe. He is Deputy Chairman of the British Screen Advisory Council (BSAC), and a Member of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Creative Economy. He is the former Chairman of London Film School and Executive Director of the International Institute of Communications (IIC). He is vice Chairman of the Association of Independent Producers.

2. Mr. Nagata ToyoOmi

EDUCATION

1962 B.A., Ritsumeikan University

1965 M.A., in American History, Ritsumeikan University

1993 Doctorate in Literature, Ritsumeikan University

EXPERIENCE

(Ritsumeikan University)

1965-1970 Research Assistant, History Department, Faculty of Letters, Ritsumeikan University

1970-1979 Associate Professor, Faculty of Letters, Ritsumeikan University

1979- Professor, Faculty of Letters, Ritsumeikan University

1993-1997 Dean, Faculty of Letters, Ritsumeikan University

1997-1998 Vice Chancellor, The Ritsumeikan Trust

Vice President, Ritsumeikan University

1999-2006 Chancellor, The Ritsumeikan Trust

President, Ritsumeikan University

2007- Chairperson of the Board of Trustees, The Ritsumeikan Trust

(Other Universities)

1974-1976 Fellow of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), Princeton University

1984-1985 Senior Fulbright Scholar, Columbia University and the Graduate Center of New York City University

1988-1989 Senior Fellow of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), the New School for Social Research

※ About the content of keynote speeches, Asian-Pacific City Summit Secretariat will post scripts on our website.

(4) Speech by Mayor of Fukuoka City

Mr. YOSHIDA Hiroshi

Mayor of Fukuoka City

At the outset, I would like to express my heartfelt congratulation to Dalian City on successfully hosting the 8th Asian-Pacific City Summit with participation from numerous cities in Europe and North America as well as the Asia-Pacific region. It gives me great honor to say a few words as the Mayor of Fukuoka City, which made a proposal of initiating this summit, and serves as its secretariat. I would also like to take this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude to the Honorable Xia Deren, the Mayor of Dalian City, and its people for their tireless efforts in organizing this year's summit.

This summit was inaugurated in 1994 with the aim to build a working network among participating cities for jointly solving urban problems resulting from rapid economic growth, through discussions amongst the mayors of the Asia-Pacific region.

This region has continued to develop rapidly in the 21st century, which has also caused environmental challenges. In this respect, I believe that this year's main theme, "Asian – Pacific Champion Cities– New Thoughts on Environment, Resources, Culture and Industry" is very timely. The entire world strongly hopes that the Asia-Pacific region will maintain its dynamic momentum and make a great contribution to world prosperity.

Since 2006, the secretariat has been moved to the Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center, which as the city's think tank, has taken various initiatives for further development of the summit's projects.

Dalian Municipal People's Government and citizens of Fukuoka City will jointly provide a workshop during the summit. The workshop is to share know-how of community development for enhancing the charm of a city. This workshop is a collaborative effort of the government-private sectors beyond national borders as well as of the respective governments. This year marks the second anniversary of this joint project which took place in Bangkok last year. I believe that the workshop is one of the successful inter-city network projects undertaken by the summit. You will hear more about it from the secretariat later.

This year, Dalian City has made a decisive step in reaching out and inviting not only the member cities, but other cities which are interested in the Asia Pacific region. It is my earnest hope that such a wide attendance will help cities share information concerning innovative solutions of urban problems, and expand the existing inter-city network during the summit.

Last but not least, I sincerely hope that the 8th Asian-Pacific City Summit will be a great success. I would also like to wish Mayor Xia and the people of Dalian City good health as well as continued development of all participating cities.

Thank you.

(5) The 8th Asian-Pacific City Summit Secretariat Action Report

Mr. Takeshi Chishaki

Director General, Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center

Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center has been serving as the secretariat of the Asian-Pacific City Summit with Fukuoka City since 2006.

At the previous Summit in Urumqi, Mayor of Fukuoka City suggested enhancement of the function of the future Summit, and it was agreed upon by member cities. Therefore, we are working on to implement the proposal. Today, I would like to introduce you some of our activities.

First of all, we began our work by listening to our members. We visited 23 cities mentioned here and had interviews. For those cities which we could not visit, we interviewed by sending questionnaires. By doing so, we could have fruitful opinion exchange concerning our needs, seeds, and operational management of Asian-Pacific City Summit.

As a result of our interviews, we found out 4 main themes that our member cities ask for the Summit.

1. Education for Environmental Preservation. We have received this request from many cities, especially Southeast Asian cities.
2. Town Beautification. This includes various issues such as citizens' love towards their city, cleanup activity by citizens, and landscape.
3. Promotion of public participation. It includes our response to environmental issues which I have mentioned and also utilization of various organizations such as NGO.
4. Waste disposal. In many Asian cities, landfill is the major measurement for waste disposal, and those cities have environmental problems such as offensive odors, water and soil pollution.

According to those 4 major themes, we asked City of Kitakyushu to host the 7th Working Level Conference in July 2007. Main theme was: "Urban Charm – Building a Beautiful City by Residents". And under that theme we had 3 sub-sessions.

Session 1: 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) Progress through Environmental Education

Session 2: Structure of a Sustainable 3R program and Environmental Business

Session 3: Creating a Beautiful City – Reviving the Downtown Area and the Role of Government and Citizens

City of Kitakyushu which was our host for the conference is the world's most advanced city in the area of environment. That made our session 1 and 2 fruitful. According to the questionnaire we received from participants, more than 70% answered that sessions were helpful for their city administration and around 10% answered that they actually wanted to introduce what they have learnt to the city policies.

In session 3, there was a presentation of area management by public-private partnership in Fukuoka and we also had a workshop related to the presentation.

As APCS study tour, we visited Kitakyushu's Eco Town, Yaskawa Electric Co. and Kitakyushu Environment Museum. Those are world's advanced spots and I am sure participants enjoyed the tour.

The day 3, we had APCS Collaborative Study Tour with a theme "Beautiful Downtown and Citizen Participation" in Fukuoka City. It was a set program with the session 3 of the working level conference. The workshop is called "APCS Street Charm Hunting Workshop 1". As you can see from the pictures, with local citizens, we observed the city planning activities by citizens.

It is not directly related, however, UN-Habitat Fukuoka Office held "Asian City Journalist Conference". Participants are journalists of major newspaper company from our member cities.

11 journalists from Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, Vietnam, Philippines, Malaysia, China, South Korea and Japan were there. They also attended whole program of our working level conference and at the journalist conference, they exchanged their opinions.

Many of those journalists went back to their country and wrote articles. In that way the result of the Asian-Pacific City Summit has known to many people in many countries. It was very fruitful.

Our secretariat conducted questionnaire at the working level conference concerning these projects. And then we analyzed and assessed questionnaires.

In November 2007, in order to think future Summit, we held our second related project, "Asian-Pacific City Network Forum". It was a forum which we invited experts from organizations that promotes city to city networking in Asian-Pacific area. Experts from international organizations such as World Bank and United Nations, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), CITYNET, Korean 2 networks and organizations in Kitakyushu City and Fukuoka City gathered in a hall.

At the forum, some people pointed out urban issues such as environmental problems, intercity exchange, poverty, waste management and water problems. Those issues occurred because of rapid urbanization and in order to deal with them, the role of cities will become increasingly important.

However, in order to address these urban issues, single city or single network will not be able to handle. So organizations have to actively exchange information and strengthen cooperation with each other. At the end of the forum we promised further cooperation.

These are the report on working level conference and 2 related projects we had.

In December 2007, we had "APCS Street Charm Hunting Workshop 2" in Bangkok, Thailand, which is also one of our member cities. We named the workshop as "Workshop for the promotion of public involvement in

MACHIZUKURI". Citizens from both Bangkok and Fukuoka had a lecture, walked the CBD area, and experienced workshop using photos. We could change opinions from totally different perspective of traditional administrative position and local residents. We expect that this result will be useful for future city planning.

Apart from these projects, we have conducted surveys and researches on intercity networks and urban functions of Asian cities by using our functions as a think tank. We also conducted researches related to Asian-Pacific City Summit by exchanging information with world's major cities. You can download some reports of those researches from our website, so please visit our home page.

These are our activities in the past 2 years. Alongside this Dalian Summit, we are planning to have "APCS Street Charm Hunting Workshop 3". In Dalian which experiencing dramatic development, we are going to have a citizen participation workshop called "Creating New Value". We would like to promote city planning which can respond to the demands of the times. If you are interested in the workshop, I would recommend to check it out.

These are the report from secretariat. On a final note, we have participants from 36 local governments. About the host city for the next summit, the secretariat will announce as soon as it is confirmed.

I would like to thank you most warmly for your participation in such a busy season.

I would also like to express my gratitude to City of Dalian, our host, for their hard work.

Thank you very much for your attention.



27 November, 2007

Asian-Pacific City Network Forum

Washington, D.C. Tokyo Sydney Yokohama Busan Kuala Lumpur Dalian Fukuoka

“Dynamic Asia and Multilateral City Network”

13-15 December, 2007 Bangkok

APCS Street Charm Hunting Workshop II

“Workshop for the promotion of public involvement in MACHIZUKURI”

Other Researches & Reports

The study on International Strategy of City Government in Southeast Asia

The study on Building the Platform for East Asia

The Report on International Regions Benchmarking

The Policy of International Cites Network

You can download some of Reports from our HP (www.urc.or.jp)

29-30 September, 2008

In Dalian!

APCS Street Charm Hunting Workshop III

“Creating NEW VALUE”

APCS Action Report

谢谢你!
고맙습니다!
спасибо!
cám ơn anh!
Thank you!
ご静聴ありがとうございました。

2. Sub-sessions

(1) BUSAN

Busan Civic Park Construction Project

Mr. Jeong Lakhyeong

Deputy Mayor for Political Affairs, Busan Metropolitan City

1. Background

A series of humiliating memories are engraved in the land slated as the site for construction of Busan Civic Park. It used to be a military post for the US armed forces following the end of Japanese rule. Although the newly planned civic park will serve as a reminder of the past pain and suffering of Busan's citizens, it will also provide an opportunity for Busan to design a brand new future. Taking the importance of this open space in the center of the city into account, the city of Busan has decided to construct a civic park, a landmark which will rival Central Park in New York.

2. Future Directions

The park is intended to become a landmark for internationally recognized metropolitan Busan, for the future, for all people, for the bridging of cultures, and for the revival of Busan's urban center. The park will be developed along the three themes of culture, art and commerce.

3. Design Concept

The integration of change and history will generate new possibilities for the use of this new space. "Flow, Connectivity and Accumulation" will be its main features. The five sub-themes of the space will be "Memory, Culture, Pleasure, Nature and Participation"

4. General Concept

Based on the master plan for Korea, this park, which integrates the landscape of Busan with a Korean-style rippling wave pattern, is designed to provide a space for outdoor activities.

5. Construction Plan

Busan Civic Park will provide a beautiful landscape. A promenade is to be laid out in accordance with its sub-theme, which takes the ecosystem into account. The land will be leveled so that its water system will flow smoothly. Main facilities will be connected to each other by an underground passage, which will bring a sense of unity to the facilities across the park. Park facilities will include a movie theater, an art museum, and a history museum, and will serve as the cultural centers of the park. The park, which reflects its sub-theme, will help Busan's residents overcome their painful past, and will provide them with peace of mind

6. Implementation and Financing

We have encouraged residents to participate in our program as volunteers. We have been working together with experts and relevant institutions, though planning and development is mainly under the charge of the city government. Funds for design and construction will be provided by the city government, while the costs of land purchases and infrastructure will be borne by the central government. The underground space development will be funded by the private sector

7. Expected Effects

Busan Civic Park will not only help boost the local economy, but will also renew the image of the city in terms of its citizens' lives and the functions of the city.

8. Conclusion

With the completion of this project in 2015, Busan will be reborn as a city with a world-class civic park.



Contents	
1	Background
2	Future Direction
3	Design Concept
4	Concept Framework Plan
5	Construction Plan
6	Implementation and Financing
7	Expected Effects



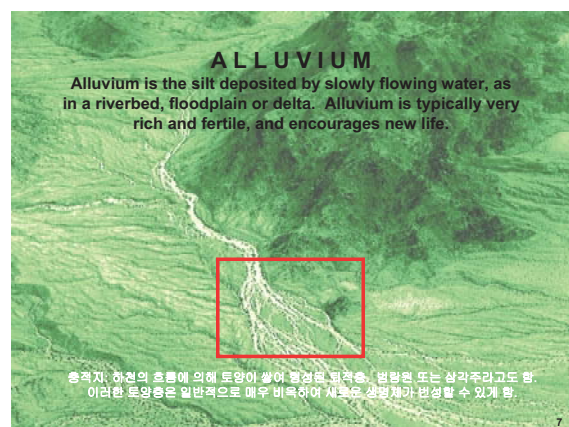
2. Future Direction

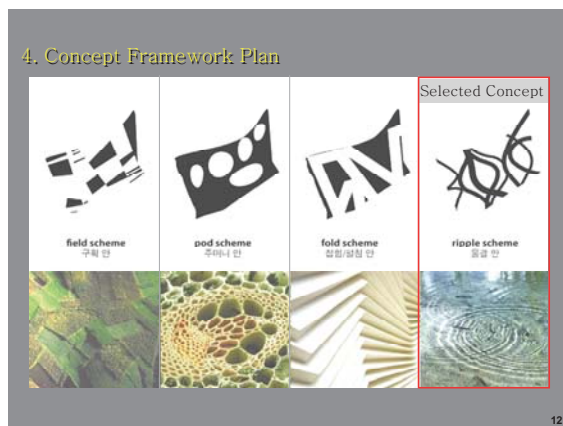
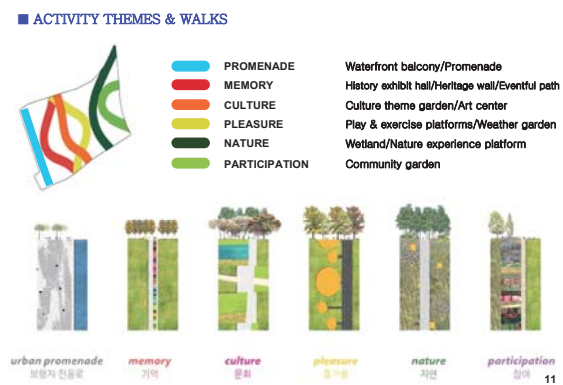
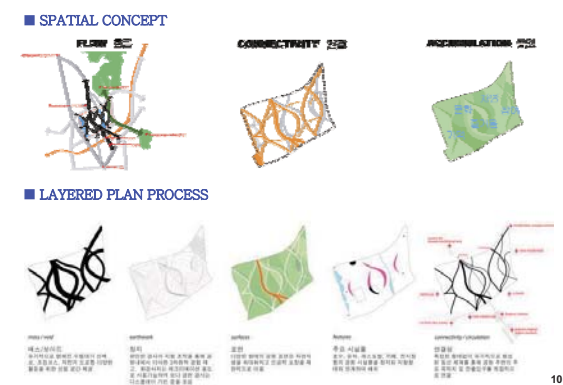
■ 개념설정 / GOAL

- A WORLD CLASS DESTINATION IN BUSAN**
세계도시 부산을 향한 공원
- A PARK FOR THE FUTURE**
미래를 향한 공원
- A PARK FOR EVERYBODY**
모두를 위한 공원
- A CULTURAL CONNECTION**
문화가 있는 공원
- A CATALYST TO REVIVE THE CENTER OF THE CITY**
도시 재성성을 촉진하는 공원

■ 공원조성 전략 / STRATEGY

- To Designate a Culture Belt
- To Establish a Green Network
- To Best Serve the Public Interest





■ Memory / Heritage (기억의 숲길)



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■ Culture (문화의 숲길)

3. 공간별 계획 및 설계



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■ Pleasure (즐거움의 숲길)



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■ Nature (자연의 숲길)



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■ Park Map



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■ Bird's Eye View



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■ View from the Southeast



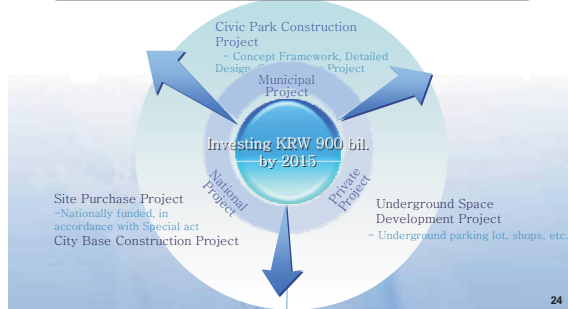
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■ View from the Southwest



6. Implementation and Financing

To be implemented separately as projects funded by the city, the nation or the private sector, depending on the nature of the projects



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7. Expected Effects



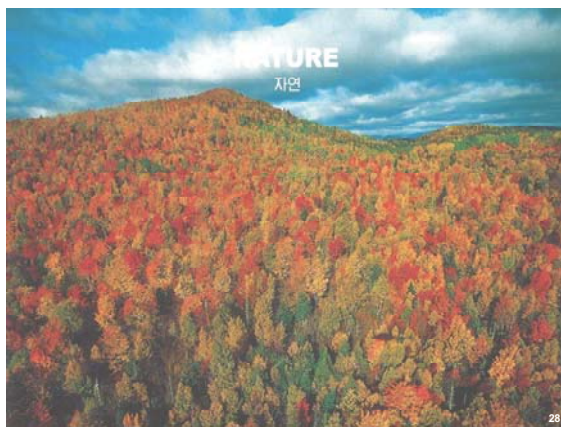
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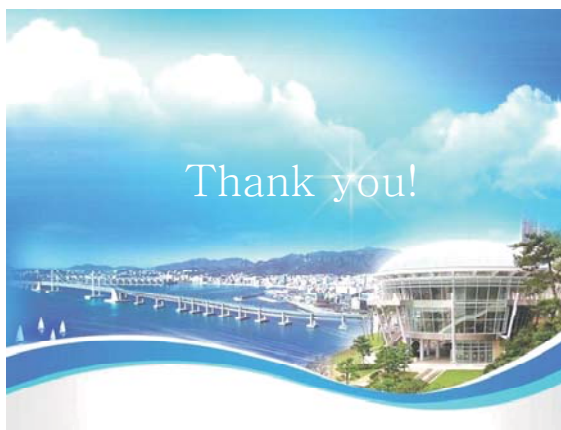
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(2) GWANGYANG

Responsibility and Cooperation between Major Cities in the Asia-Pacific Region

Mr. Lee Sung-woong

Mayor of Gwangyang City

Since the 1990s, the world has entered an era of competition that transcends national boundaries, and many economic blocs have been formed. The Asia-Pacific region is blessed with some of the greatest diversity of all such blocs. At a time when the world faces common challenges such as the environment, energy issues and the financial crisis, the steady growth of the Asia-Pacific region and sharing of responsibilities and cooperation between the region's cities are especially vital. As a port, the City of Gwangyang believes that cooperation between port cities is vital.

Gwangyang Port, a major port in the center of Northeast Asia, is expected to become the 10th largest port in the world by 2020 in terms of size and capacity, with its container handling capacity being 12.45 million TEUs. However, the city is faced with the harsh reality of fierce competition. In order to secure continued mutual prosperity among port cities in the region, each of them needs to search for a way to achieve symbiosis based on cooperation and role-sharing.

Through the conclusion of the International City Friendship Agreement with Dalian and other cities, the signing of the MOU for cooperation with Taicang Port of Suchou, and the building of a cooperation network with Xiamen Port, the City of Gwangyang has been making multilateral efforts to vitalize interactions with other port cities. Furthermore, by making the most of its geographic advantage, the city has constructed a dynamic logistics system that connects the east coast of China to the west coast of the United States.

Mutual prosperity for the region based on collaborative relationships has been highlighted due to growing cooperation and trade between ports in the Asia-Pacific region, including the growing interactions between major ports in Northeast Asia and their counterparts in Southeast Asia. City to city cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region has been observed in a variety of fields, including politics, economics, culture, the environment and energy. It is to be hoped that specialists in each field will work together to build specific and feasible plans, so that everlasting cooperative relationships and friendship in the Asia-Pacific region will be forged.



Gwangyang,
The Republic Of Korea

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit



Lee Sung-woong
The Mayor of Gwangyang City, the Republic of Korea

- Present) Mayor of Gwangyang City, From 2002 to the present(Two consecutive terms)
- Present) Member of Presidential Committee on Balanced National Development
- Past)Professor of Industrial Engineering Department in Jeonnam National University
- Past)Vice President of the Korean Society for Quality Management

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- ③ The introduction of Gwangyang City
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 1. World Economic Environment and Asian-Pacific Blocks
 2. The Importance of Bay Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities
 - ① The Introduction of Gwangyang Port
 - ② The Importance of Port Cooperation in the Asian-Pacific Major Cities
- ⑤ Conclusion

1.Developments of Dalian City

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Quick Developments in various areas such as Economy, Trade, Science Technology, Port, Culture, Tourism

Successful Host of 2007 China "Summer Davos"

Beijing 2008 Olympics and Shanghai World Expo

Expectation for a Dramatic Development of Dalian city and China

2.Relations between Gwangyang city and Dalian City

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit



•Active international exchanges since the conclusion of the international friendship city agreement in Sept. 1999

2.Relations between Gwangyang city and Dalian City

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• International Exchanges between Two Cities

- 1999, 9, 17 : The conclusion of the International Friendship City Agreement
- 2001, 8, 15 : Sister group agreement between Junior Chamber Intl. Korea-Gwangyang and the Youth Union of Dalian, Mutual biennial visit
- 2002, 3, 7 : 8 delegates led by Lee Manjae, vice mayor of Dalian visited Gwangyang City
- 2006, 9, 7 : 8 delegates led by Gwangyang city Mayor participated in Intl. Friendship City Market Forum Dalian, China.
- 2008, 4, 22 : Inviting 4 delegates including Vice president of Dalian Port Group in the 5th Gwangyang Port Forum

3.The introduction of Gwangyang City

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• Major Industries

- Steel Industry : 17.4 million tons . The Largest in the world-POSCO's Gwangyang Steel Works , Emerging as the world's best quality of car body panel works.
- Port Industry : Aiming at becoming the 10th largest port in the world Building 34 berths of 50,000 tons by 2020
- Shipbuilding Industry : Building the POSCO Backbord Factory of 3 million tons Large shipbuilding companies move into Gwangyang Port

3.The introduction of Gwangyang City

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

The land of Hope



Southern Coastal (SUN BELT) Three bases for the Growth

Mokpo

Free Economic Zone in Gwangyang Bay Area

Busan

A Heavy Investment Plan : A total investment of 756.3 million dollars in Gwangyang by 2010

A total investment of 13.73 billion dollars for the next 5 years National, local, civilian funds

The Confirmation of the 2012 Yeosu Expo

The Southern-coastal SUNBELT Plan of the Korean Government Expectation for a Dramatic Development in the Southern-middle Region led by Gwangyang

3.The introduction of Gwangyang City

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

The Development only in 14 years, The Vison of Gwangyang

- Fostering the excellent industries in 14 years since Gwangyang started as a city in 1995, Being an Example to Other cities
- The Increase of the Per Capita Income to 35,000 dollars
- Citizen's welfare, renown education, clean natural environment and top class business environment



4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

1.World Economic Environment and Asian-Pacific Blocks



- The Unlimited Competition of Capital and Technology since the inauguration of WTO in 1990's
- Appearance of the Various Economic Blocks such as EU, FTA, APEC and ASEAN

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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Meaning of the Asian-Pacific Blocks

•Formation

The Asian-Pacific Region including Korea, China, Japan and the South-east Asian Region

The American-Pacific Region including the U.S and Canada

Pacific Region including Australia and New Zealand

•Characters

Political, Cultural, Racial Varieties

Difference in the Economic Size and the Development Level

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

World Economic Situation and Prospects



Environmental Pollution, Global Warming, Energy Exhaustion, subprime mortgage crisis of the U.S, instability of the financial market
The Dark Prospects for the World Economy in the diversifying age

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

The Need for the Economic Cooperation in the Asian-Pacific Region



Mutual Responsibility and Cooperation are important for the Stable Development in the Asian-Pacific Regions

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

2. About the Importance of Bay Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

The Introduction of Gwangyang Port



Location : Located in the Center of the Northeast Asia. Lying on the Main Shipping Lanes connecting Asia, North America and Europe.

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

Bay Conditions and Size : A Sea Traffic Route accommodating 300,000 tons of Ships(The Average Sea Depth of 22 meters, Coastal Depth of 17 meters, Port Conditions that can work all the year round)

Prospects for Development : Planning to build 34 berths by 2020 → Handling 12.45 million TEUs

Free Trade Zone in the hinterland complexes, Various SOCs, the state of the art port distribution system.
-Korean Government's strategy to foster this Port

Problems : Severe Competition Among the Asian-Pacific Major Ports, Dark World Economy, → Difficulty in inducing the Cargoes for the Shipping.

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

The Importance of Port Cooperation in the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

Growing Global Competition among the Bay Cities

- The Increase of the World GDP to 3.5%, the Increase of the World Container Cargo Volume to 9.1 %
- Globalization of the Production results in the Globalization of the Port Distribution
- Port Distribution Economy leads the World Economy

The Change of the Port Competition System



4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

Regional Port Cooperation within the Asian-Pacific Blocks

Domestic Port Cooperation (Between Gwangyang Port and Busan Port)





4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

The Strong Points and Weak Points of Gwangyang Port



- The Strong Points
The Newly-Built Port, The state of the art Facilities, Excellent Incentives
- The Weak Points
Not-well known, Difficulty in inducing the shipping Carriers because of the Shortage of the Intl. Regular Carriers

The Strong Points and Weak Points of Busan Port



- The Strong Points
Long History and Well-known
- The Weak Points
Limitation in meeting the new requirements such as lowering the price

The Need for Cooperation : Win-win Development through the role sharing and the mutual supplements

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit



Port Cooperation in Asia (Port Cooperation between Gwangyang Port and Chinese Major Ports)

The Growing Competition among the Asian Ports
→ Building Cooperation System with the other ports of similar conditions.

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

- Conclusion on the Intl. Friendship City Agreement with Dalian, and Yingkou City of China
→ Diversifying Efforts to activate Port Exchanges
- Concluding MOU for Cooperation with Taichang Port, Suzhou City, China
- Building the Intl. Stone Processing Center in the Gwangyang Port hinterland complexes
→ Inducing Stone Material Companies of Fujian Province in China
→ Building Cooperation Network with Xiamen Port
- Port Cooperation between the Asian Region and the Pacific Coastal Region

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

Port Cooperation between the Asian Region and the Pacific Coastal Region

LA/LB(Los Angeles/Long Beach)
Ports cover 40% of the total U.S Trade

Major Trading Partners in Asia - China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand

Asian Container Cargoes cover two-thirds of the total Container Cargo Volumes

Utilizing Geographical Advantages → Building a Dynamic Distribution System connecting the east coast of China to the west coast of the North America



4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

Port Cooperation Between the North-East Asian Region and the South-East Asian Region



Strengthening the Cooperation among the Major Ports of the North-east Asia and the South-east Asia(Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines)

5. Conclusion

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

Expectation for developing the concrete methods and the business cooperation models by experts



- Cooperation of the Asian-Pacific Regions includes various areas such as politics, culture, economy, environment and energy
- Expectation for developing the concrete methods and the business cooperation models by the experts

Thanks and Wishes

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit



Thank You!

(3) GUANGZHOU

Revival of a Historic District

Xin He Pu Historic District Conservation and Renovation Project

Ms. Li Yi Zhong

Vice President, Design Office, Guangzhou Urban Planning Bureau

Guangzhou boasts a 2222-year history, dating back to 214 BC (the 33rd year of Emperor Qinshihuang) when it was built as Renxiao City. It was also the ancient capital of the three Ling Dynasties. History has left Guangzhou with an abundance of historic sites and a splendid culture. Furthermore, it was the starting city of the famous “Maritime Silk Road” of ancient China that leads to Europe and other Asian countries. These maps reflect the urban development and construction of Guangzhou from 1900 to 1998. One of the 24 most famous historic and cultural cities in China, Guangzhou has 219 historic sites at the national, provincial and municipal level.

Guangzhou has designated an historic urban area of about 20 square km in the city center, including 22 historic sites, and has conducted proactive conservation and renovation efforts. Of these, the Xin He Pu Historic District is located in Guangzhou’s central Yuexiu District. It is currently the largest preserved, low-rise, traditional courtyard residential complex and historic district in Guangzhou City, and it integrates both Chinese and Western features.

The noted Garden Houses are mainly concentrated in the Xin He Pu area. Most buildings in this area were constructed in the 1920s and 30s, mainly for residential purposes. They are characterized by red brick walls, exposed aggregate finishes and western architectural styles. Dongshan District used to be a suburb of Guangzhou during the Qing Dynasty. According to records, the opening of the Guangzhou-Kowloon railway was followed by a boom in house construction for foreigners and wealthy local residents who built their homes in Dongshan District. This drove up land prices, and the whole area flourished. Today, some of these buildings have been removed while others still exist with a renovated appearance.

The Xin He Pu Residential Complex is an example of a large-scale new-style residential community and an important sign of multiculturalism in modern Guangzhou. In June 2000, the Guangzhou Municipal Government recognized it as one of the first Historic Districts to be conserved through the formation of conservation planning. Xin He Pu boasts abundant historic resources with one provincial historic site and 485 historic buildings. The crucial goal is to preserve the historic heritage while promoting social and economic development and improving the living environment.

This can be summarized in the following four points:

- (1) Conserving the overall historic features that reflect the characteristics of the Xin He Pu area.
- (2) Coordinating conservation and development while balancing historic conservation, social progress,

economic development and improvement of the living environment, and conducting reasonable development and utilization.

- (3) Observing the principles of restoration of original appearance and preservation of original materials in conservation and renovation.
- (4) Decentralizing the population as much as possible and forbidding any additional or new building construction.

The major contents and implementation measures of the Xin He Pu conservation plan are:

1. Define the conservation scope, classify building types by their conservation value, and propose conservation requirements
2. An effective conservation control system is proposed to better preserve the overall features of the area and to meanwhile maintain the individual characteristics of each preserved building, thus facilitating planning administration and implementation.
3. Importance has been attached to the feasibility of the planning and the effectiveness of conservation measures while the Xin He Pu Conservation Plan is being integrated into the urban planning administrative information platform of Guangzhou. This is to strengthen daily planning administration and to enhance the control and rationale of effective implementation.
4. A micro-circulation renovation mechanism featuring a step-by-step process, partial renovation and change shall facilitate the organic renovation of the Xin He Pu area



<div data-bbox="643 212 742 268">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="231 253 478 371"> <p>■新河浦地区的历史文化资源丰富，包括1处省级文保单位（即中共“三大”会址）和7处市级文保单位。</p> <p>■Xin He Pu boasts abundant historic and cultural resources with one provincial historic site (Site of the 3rd CPC Congress) and seven municipal historic sites.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="210 405 489 546">  </div> <div data-bbox="489 309 775 566">  <p>现存历史文化资源分布图 Distribution plan of existing historic resources</p> </div> <div data-bbox="403 580 576 613"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1249 212 1348 268">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="845 253 1093 389"> <p>■除了8处文物保护单位以外，区内总共还有485栋历史保护建筑，其中保存完整的有401栋，需要进行整治的有84栋。</p> <p>■Besides the above-said eight historic sites, there are 485 historic buildings in the area. Among them 401 are preserved intact and 84 require renovation and maintenance.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="817 528 927 613">  </div> <div data-bbox="1121 280 1342 568">  </div> <div data-bbox="1010 580 1182 613"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>
<div data-bbox="643 660 742 716">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="231 660 491 705"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要思路 The main conception of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="231 719 738 983"> <p>■保护地区历史遗存的总体规划格局，恢复人文景观特征，协调地区历史风貌，保证地区的历史价值。具体来说，包括下面四点：</p> <p>(1) 保护反映新河浦街区特色的整体历史风貌；</p> <p>(2) 协调好保护与发展的关系，既保护好历史文化遗产，又促进社会进步、经济发展和生活环境的改善，进行合理的开发和利用；</p> <p>(3) 保护和更新中要“整旧如故”、“以存其真”；</p> <p>(4) 尽量控制疏散人口，不再加建、新建。</p> <p>■To conserve the overall planning pattern of the original Historic District, restore its characteristics of historic and cultural views, coordinate the historic features of this area and preserve its historic value. Four aspects are stressed in particular:</p> <p>(1) Conserve the overall historic features that can reflect the characteristics of Xin He Pu area.</p> <p>(2) Coordinate the conservation and development, balance the historic conservation, social progress, economic development and improvement of living environment, and conduct reasonable development and utilization.</p> <p>(3) Observe the principles of “restoring to original appearance” and “preserving the original” in conservation and renovation.</p> <p>(4) Decentralize the population as much as possible and forbid any additional or new building construction.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="210 972 320 1061">  </div> <div data-bbox="403 1025 576 1059"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1249 660 1348 716">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="841 660 1217 705"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施 Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="845 707 1093 990"> <p>■1、划定保护范围，将建筑根据保护价值进行分类，提出保护要求</p> <p>■(1) 保护范围划分</p> <p>■新河浦历史文化保护区</p> <p>■核心地段、建设控制地区、环境协调区</p> <p>■不同的空间分区对应相应的建筑高度、街巷保护等规划管理政策。</p> <p>■1. Define the conservation scope, classify building types as per the conservation value, and propose conservation requirements</p> <p>■(1) Definition of conservation scope</p> <p>■Xin He Pu Historic District</p> <p>■Core area, Construction control area, Environment coordination area</p> <p>■Different spatial zones correspond to the respective planning and management policies such as the policies on building height and street & lane conservation.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1102 725 1366 1005">  <p>建设控制地区 Construction control area</p> <p>环境协调区 Environment coordination area</p> <p>保护范围划分图 Conservation Scope Division Map</p> </div> <div data-bbox="817 972 927 1061">  </div> <div data-bbox="1010 1025 1182 1059"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>
<div data-bbox="643 1108 742 1164">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="231 1108 611 1153"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施 Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="223 1160 505 1388"> <p>■(2) 建筑保护分类</p> <p>■将新河浦的全部建筑根据保护价值总分为历史保护建筑、非历史保护建筑两大类，再细分为5小类。其中，历史保护建筑分为三类：</p> <p>■A类：文物类建筑，不得改变原状。修复前要进行详细测绘，修复过程要采用“可逆性”原则，修旧如故。</p> <p>■(2) Classification of building conservation</p> <p>■All buildings in Xin He Pu are classified into two categories according to the conservation value, i.e. historic buildings and non-historic buildings, which are further divided into 5 sub-categories. Among them, Historic buildings are divided into 3 sub-categories.</p> <p>■Type A: Buildings of historic sites: the original appearance cannot be changed. Surveying and mapping shall be carefully done before restoration. The process of restoration shall observe the “reversible” principle and restore to the original appearance.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="513 1182 761 1402">  <p>A类：文物类建筑 Type A: Buildings of historic sites</p> </div> <div data-bbox="210 1420 320 1509">  </div> <div data-bbox="403 1471 576 1505"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1249 1108 1348 1164">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="841 1108 1217 1153"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施 Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="829 1160 1117 1328"> <p>■(2) 建筑保护分类</p> <p>■历史保护建筑分为三类：</p> <p>■B类：保护类建筑，以修缮为主，必须维持原有的空间布局 and 传统建筑形式，保护外部面貌，其内部可以进行现代化改造。</p> <p>■(2) Classification of building conservation</p> <p>■Historic buildings are divided into 3 sub-categories:</p> <p>■Type B: Buildings of conservation: such buildings will mainly be maintained and renovated. The original layout and traditional architectural form must be maintained. The exterior appearance shall be reserved while the interior can be renovated with modern facilities.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1142 1164 1358 1440">  <p>B类：保护类建筑 Type B: Buildings of conservation</p> </div> <div data-bbox="817 1420 927 1509">  </div> <div data-bbox="1010 1471 1182 1505"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>
<div data-bbox="643 1556 742 1612">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="231 1556 611 1601"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施 Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="223 1608 505 1762"> <p>■(2) 建筑保护分类</p> <p>■历史保护建筑分为三类：</p> <p>■C类：改善类建筑，可以进行修缮和翻建，适应现代的生活方式。其翻建建筑必须维持原有的空间布局 and 传统建筑形式。</p> <p>■(2) Classification of building conservation</p> <p>■Historic buildings are divided into 3 sub-categories:</p> <p>■Type C: Buildings of improvement: renovation or reconstruction can be done to adapt to modern lifestyle while the reconstructed building must maintain the original layout and traditional architectural form.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="557 1612 761 1877">  <p>C类：改善类建筑 Type C: Buildings of improvement</p> </div> <div data-bbox="210 1868 320 1957">  </div> <div data-bbox="403 1919 576 1953"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1249 1556 1348 1612">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="841 1556 1217 1601"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施 Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="829 1608 1010 1758"> <p>■(2) 建筑保护分类</p> <p>■非历史保护建筑分为两类：</p> <p>■D类：保留类建筑。</p> <p>■E类：更新类建筑。</p> <p>■(2) Classification of building conservation</p> <p>■Non-historic buildings are further divided into 2 sub-categories:</p> <p>■Type D: Reserved buildings</p> <p>■Type E: Buildings for renewal.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1037 1632 1366 1850">  <p>D类：保留类建筑 Type D: Reserved buildings</p> <p>E类：更新类建筑 Type E: Buildings for renewal</p> </div> <div data-bbox="817 1868 927 1957">  </div> <div data-bbox="1010 1919 1182 1953"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan

建筑高度控制分区图
Building Height Control Zoning Plan

创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan

[illegible]

保护建筑控制图则
Conserved Building Control Plan

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan

F1306建筑修缮前
Buildings F1306 Before Renovation

F1306建筑修缮后
Buildings F1306 After Renovation

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan

- 3、注重保护规划的可操作性和保护措施的有效性，将新河浦保护规划纳入广州市城市规划统一管理信息平台上，加强日常规划管理，有效地加强了规划的控制力度和实施依据。
- 3、Importance has been attached to the operability of the planning and effectiveness of the conservation measures, incorporated the conservation planning of Xin He Pu into the integrated urban planning administrative information platform of Guangzhou, strengthening the daily planning administration and enhancing the control and rationale of implementation effectively.

[illegible]

广州市城市规划统一管理信息平台上的新河浦保护要求
Xin He Pu conservation requirements on the integrate
urban planning administrative information platform of
Guangzhou Urban Planning

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan

- 4、实行渐进性、局部性、动态性的微循环式保护和更新机制。
- 4、Implementation of micro-circulation conservation and renewal mechanism featuring step-by-step progress, partial change and dynamic concept.

建筑整饰前
Buildings Before Renovation

建筑整饰后
Buildings After Renovation

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

建築整飾前
Buildings Before Renovation

建筑整饰后
Buildings After Renovation

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan

- 以处于新河浦核心位置的中共“三大”会址周边地区为启动区，带动新河浦的保护和更新工作。
- Starting from the peripheral area of the Site of the 3rd CPC National Congress at the core of Xin He Pu, the conservation and renewal of Xin He Pu are further pushed forward.

Map of the 3rd CPC National Congress site in Nanjing, showing the location of the site (marked with a red circle) and the surrounding area, including the Yangtze River and the city of Nanjing.


中共“三大”会址位于新河浦的核心位置
Site of the 3rd CPC Congress located in the core of Xin He Pu

创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan

- (1) 注意遗迹的历史原真性保护
 - 中共“三大”会址周边地区采用回填性、覆盖性保护方式，放弃了“原址重建”方案，保持历史的真实性。
 - (1) Pay attention to the conservation of the historic authenticity of the historic sites
 - The peripheral area of the Site of the 3rd CPC National Congress adopts the conservation method of backfill and covering, and abandons the same of “reconstruction on the site”, so as to preserve the historic authenticity.

中共“三大”遗址
Site of the 3rd CPC National Congress



中共“三大”遗址保护
Conservation of the Site of the
3rd CPC National Congress

创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District

新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan



(2) 注意与周边环境相协调

- 会址的建设与周边街区整治同时进行，并注重与周边民居环境、风貌、建筑风格等相协调，形成统一有序的历史文化街区。
- (2) Pay attention to the coordination with the surrounding environment
 - The construction of the site should run parallel with the refurbishing of the peripheral districts, and coordinate with the residential environment, features and the building style etc. of the peripheral area, so as to form a uniform and orderly historic and cultural district.



整修后的春园后街
Chun Yuan Hou Jie After Refurbishing



整修后的徐家院子
Xu Gu Yuan Ri After Refurbishing



整修后的五福后街
Wu Yao Hou Jie After Refurbishing

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan



(3) 会址保护推动街区有机更新

- 新建用于文物和历史资料展览的“三大”纪念馆。
- 修缮街区的保护建筑。
- (3) The conservation of the site drives the organic renovation of the district
 - Build a new memorial for the 3rd CPC National Congress for historic site and data exhibition.
 - Renovate the conserved buildings in the district.



中共“三大”纪念馆
Memorial of the 3rd CPC National Congress



春园修缮前
Chun Yuan Before Renovation



春园修缮后
Chun Yuan After Renovation

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan



(3) 会址保护推动街区有机更新

- 增加广场和绿化，新增一个大型停车场，优化周边交通，兼顾了会址保护与街区的需要。
- (3) The conservation of the site drives the organic renovation of the district
 - Provide more plazas and green land, build a new large parking lot and optimize the peripheral traffic. Attention has been paid both to the site conservation and the requirement of the district.



街区生活环境改善
Improved living environment of the district



规划方案
Planning Scheme

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan



创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

核心区保护与更新效果图
Rendering for the conservation and renewal of the core area

实施情况

Summary of project implementation



- 新河浦保护规划在编制过程中征询了各相关政府部门、公众等的意见，经过多次协商、修改和完善，并进行了公示和新闻发布，之后正式公告实施。
- In the process of formulating the Planning, relevant authorities and public have been consulted for comments and the Planning has been redrafted and revised for several times. The final version of the Plan Set was officially released for implementation through public notice and news release.



规划方案公示
Public Notice of Planning Scheme

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

实施情况

Summary of project implementation



- 新河浦保护规划在编制过程中征询了各相关政府部门、公众等的意见，经过多次协商、修改和完善，并进行了公示和新闻发布，之后正式公告实施。
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规划方案公示
Public Notice of Planning Scheme

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

实施情况

Summary of project implementation



- 新河浦的保护与更新工作实施以来，在社会、环境、经济等方面取得了良好的效益。
- Since the implementation of Xin He Pu conservation and renovation efforts, favorable results have been achieved in terms of social, environmental and economic benefits etc.



新河浦保护与更新实施照片
Implementation photos of the conservation and renewal of Xin He Pu

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District



建筑整饰前
Buildings Before Renovation



建筑整饰后
Buildings After Renovation

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District



(4) KITAKYUSHU

Environmental Policies of Kitakyushu City for a Sustainable Society

Ms. Chihoko Asada

Deputy Mayor of Kitakyushu City

1. Getting Pollution under Control in Kitakyushu

- Kitakyushu City, which had enjoyed prosperity as a chemical and heavy industry region, eventually encountered serious public health problems that arose from this status. These problems were originally brought to light by the Women's Institute. Since then, the City of Kitakyushu has adopted a series of measures to combat air pollution. As a result, within twenty years Kitakyushu reached historic achievements in environmental improvements.

2. From the “Sea of Death” to International Environmental Leadership

- After successfully overcoming its own pollution problems, Kitakyushu actively advanced international cooperation in environmental protection, in order to help other Asian cities that suffer from pollution. Today, this cooperation involves over 5,000 trainees accepted and 130 experts dispatched.
- In addition, “The Construction Project of the Dalian Environmental Demonstration Region” has been implemented between Kitakyushu and Dalian. The environment of Dalian has seen huge improvements through this cooperation. The importance and effectiveness of cooperation between cities received high valuations after implementation of this project. Since then, city-to-city cooperation networks have been established to promote further international cooperation on the environment.

3. Three Threats and Key Challenges

- The Japanese government faces the same problem as the city of Kitakyushu.
- The three threats faced are wasted resources, global warming, and ecosystem threats. The respective challenges are building a sound material-cycle society, achieving a low-carbon society, and natural coexistence. I will focus on how Kitakyushu has done so far in building a sound material-cycle and a low-carbon society.

①The challenge of building a sound material-cycle society

- In July 1997, in order to promote the formation of a sound material-cycle society, Kitakyushu started construction of the Eco-Town Project. Eco –Town is the outpost of what we call venous industry, which reuses and recycles waste collected from households and businesses. Eco-Town has an exceptional resource circulation system, with an efficiency that is rarely seen in other parts of the world.

②The challenge of building a low-carbon society

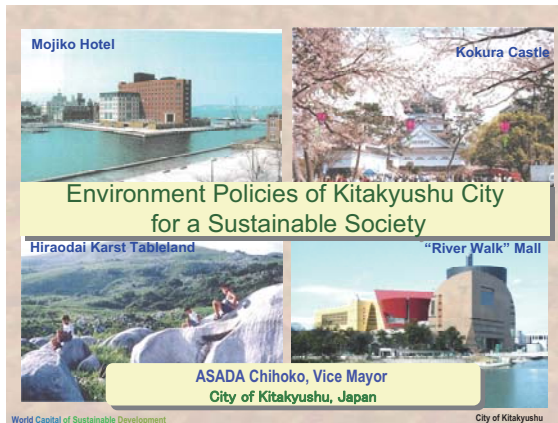
- The Japanese government has approved six municipalities, including the City of Kitakyushu, as

environmental model cities.

- The Kitakyushu City government put forward recommendations that are composed of five pillars. These pillars are: the conversion to a social capital stock oriented city; the construction of industrial clusters that contribute to a low-carbon society; study and action programs equipped with a mechanism to put the acquired knowledge of low-carbon societies into action; the creation of a more affluent society through its development as a low-carbon society; the promotion of low-carbon societies across Asia. Kitakyushu's Environmental Model City plan includes a total of 157 specific measures that are currently being enforced.

4. Aiming to build a world environmental capital

- In October 2004, the City of Kitakyushu set the target of becoming a world environmental capital, and began work to achieve that goal. As the grand plan, three pillars are set on a base of building affluent cities to pass on to the next generation. These three pillars are the creation of symbiosis, the protection of the environment for economic development, and the enhancement of the city's sustainability. The plan aims to create win-win situations both for the environment and the economy. Comprehensive steps have been taken by integrating social policies ranging from those that cover the environment and the economy, to the promotion of employment.
- The implementation of the city's environmental policies has been highly acclaimed. Kitakyushu won first place in the "Environmental Capital Contest" two years in a row. Aiming to build a world environmental capital, we will continue to work toward the community of mutual prosperity of environment, economy and society.



1 Getting Pollution under Control in Kitakyushu

2 From “Sea of Death” to International Environmental Leadership

3 Three Threats and Key Challenges

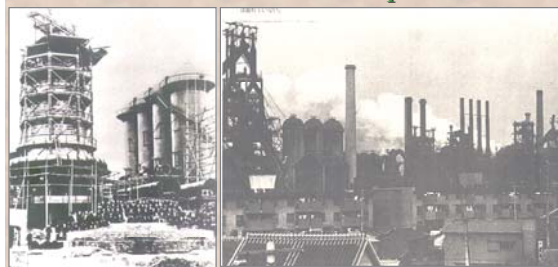
3-1 Challenge① A sound Material-Cycle Society

3-2 Challenge② A Low-Carbon Society

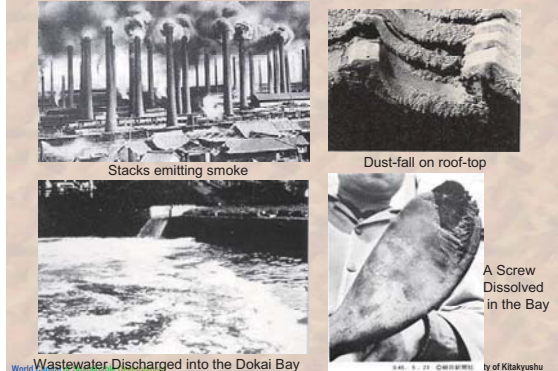
4 Towards the “World Capital of Sustainable Development”



Kitakyushu's Industries Led to Modernization in Japan



Air Pollution and Water Contamination



Anti-pollution Movements by Stakeholders



Kitakyushu's Experience in Getting Pollution under Control - A Miracle in the World History -



1 Getting Pollution under Control in Kitakyushu

2 From “Sea of Death” to International Environmental Leadership”

3 Three Threats and Key Challenges

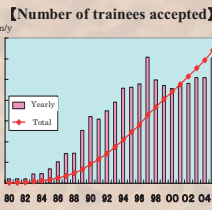
3-1 Challenge① A sound Material-Cycle Society

3-2 Challenge② A Low-Carbon Society

4 Towards the “World Capital of Sustainable Development”

From "Sea of Death" to International Environmental Leadership

Technologies and human resources accumulated through Pollution abatement



Trainees accepted: 130 countries 4,332 pns (FY1980~2007)
Experts dispatched: 26 countries 128 pns (FY1986~2007)

World Capital of Sustainable Development

City of Kitakyushu

Environmental Improvement in Dalian, China



1994

2000

Improvement of Ambient Air Quality

Year	1990	2001		
SOx	0.090	0.031 mg/m ³	(1/3)	** Dalian was given the Global 500 Award by UNEP in June 2001
TSP	0.245	0.123 mg/m ³	(1/2)	
CO	1.94	0.59 mg/m ³	(1/3)	

World Capital of Sustainable Development

City of Kitakyushu

Promotion of Environmental Cooperation Through City-to-City Network



World Capital of Sustainable Development

City of Kitakyushu

City-to-City Cooperation in South-East Asia

1997	Environmental Cooperation Network of Asian Cities established
1997-2001	Seminar on CP Technologies for Small Enterprises held in Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam
2001-2004	River Environmental Improvement Project conducted in Semarang, Indonesia
2002	Study on appropriate waste management system conducted in Surabaya, Indonesia and Chongqing, China
2003	Cooperation for regional environmental improvement in Cebu, the Philippines, focusing on domestic wastewater treatment
2004	Organization for the East Asia Economic Development was established
2004~2006	Garbage composting project conducted in Surabaya, Indonesia



Guidance on composting at a community in Surabaya, Indonesia



Guidance on monitoring technologies in Cebu, the Philippines

World Capital of Sustainable Development

City of Kitakyushu

Japan-China Recycling City Cooperation Project (Qingdao and Tianjin)

【Purposes】 Practical Application of Experience from the Kitakyushu Eco Town Project

To implement cooperative actions for creating a sound material-cycle society in China through the practical application of know-how related to the construction and operation of Eco-Towns owned by local autonomies in Japan under an agreement between the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan and the National Development and Reform Commission of P.R. China.

【Outline of the Cooperation】

① City of Qingdao

- Assisting in making a plan on creating a sound material-cycle society in Qingdao
- Conducting a feasibility study on home appliance recycling project and related technical exchanges
- Inviting administrative and corporate personnel to Japan for training
- Holding a seminar on project achievements for wider dissemination

② City of Tianjin

- Assisting in making a plan on creating a sound material-cycle society in Tianjin
- Introducing policies of Japan and Kitakyushu
- Studying the possibility of exchanges between enterprises
- Inviting Tianjin administrative officers to Japan for training



The Vice Mayors of Kitakyushu and Qingdao signing an agreement at the 2nd Japan-China Joint Forum on Energy Conservation, Environment and Sustainable Development (Sept. 27, 2007, Great Hall of the People in Beijing)



The Mayors of Kitakyushu and Tianjin signing an agreement, accompanied by Chinese President Hu Jintao and Japanese Prime Minister福田 (May 7, 2008, Prime Minister's Official Residence in Tokyo)

1 Getting Pollution under Control in Kitakyushu

2 From "Sea of Death" to International Environmental Leadership

3 Three Threats and Key Challenges

3-1 Challenge① A sound Material-Cycle Society

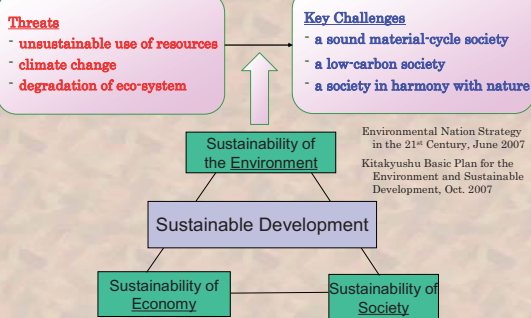
3-2 Challenge② A Low-Carbon Society

4 Towards the "World Capital of Sustainable Development"

World Capital of Sustainable Development

City of Kitakyushu

State of the Global Environment and Key Challenges



World Capital of Sustainable Development

City of Kitakyushu

1 Getting Pollution under Control in Kitakyushu

2 From "Sea of Death" to International Environmental Leadership

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3-1 Challenge① A Sound Material-Cycle Society

3-2 Challenge② A Low-Carbon Society

4 Towards the "World Capital of Sustainable Development"

World Capital of Sustainable Development

City of Kitakyushu

Profile of Kitakyushu Eco-Town Project

Practical Research Area

Comprehensive Environmental Industrial Complex, Hibiki Recycling Area

Background

- 1901 Government-run Yawata Steel Mill began operation
- Has grown up to be a material-production base for 100 years
- 1960s Faced serious environmental pollution
- Experience of getting pollution under control by multi-stakeholder engagement ⇒ "Kitakyushu Method"
- 1980s - International environmental cooperation has been conducted

Industrial infrastructure which combines technology/human resources

- Creation of network of industrial/business premises
- Advantage of Hibiki area
 - Vast land area
 - Waste landfill site is available
 - Adjacent to industrial base
 - Hub of distribution infrastructure
- "Resource recycling society"
- Local strategies which utilize local resources

Eco-Town Project (Phase-I: 1997-; Phase-II: 2002-)

Progress of Eco-Town Project (as of Oct. 2007)

- Facilities on practical research: 17
- Industrial plants under operation: 26

Project results to date

- Total investment: about 60.4 billion yen (City: 6.1 billion, National: 11.7 billion, Private sector: 42.6 billion)
- Employee: about 1,200 persons including part-time workers
- Visitor: about 580,000 persons (1998-2007.3)

"Win-win policy for environmental, socio-economic co-benefits," playing a leading role toward a sound material-cycle society

City of Kitakyushu

Home appliance recycling project

(Plant)

(Operations)

According to the "Home Appliance Recycling Law," electrical household appliances (TV sets, refrigerators, washing machines, air-conditioners, and freezers) are dismantled and separated to a high degree, producing quality recycled raw materials.

Project leader: Nishimihon Kaden Recycle Corporation (Invested by Toshiba Corp., TERM Corp., Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Hitachi, Ltd., Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd., Sharp Corp., Sony Corp., and Fujitsu General Ltd.)

Operation commenced in April 2000

Processing capacity of approx. 750,000 per year

Project with the eco-town subsidies of Ministry of International Trade and Industry

World Capital of Sustainable Development

City of Kitakyushu

Used automobile recycling project

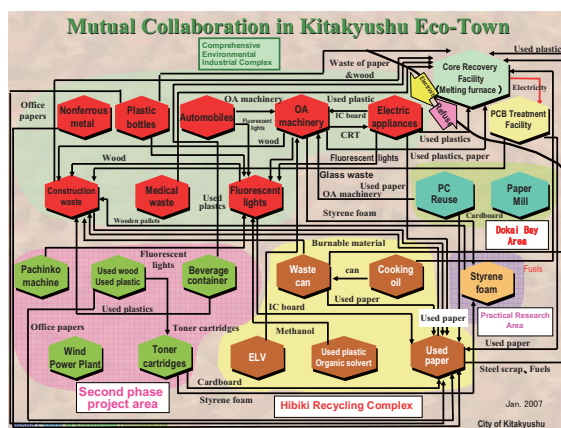
(Plant)

(Operations)

- Used cars are recycled with an improvement in the recycling rate and the promotion of proper treatment of oils and CFCs, producing quality scrap by advanced technology of dismantling and separation.
- Project leader:** West Japan Auto Recycle Co., Ltd. (invested by Yoshikawa Kogyo Co., Ltd., Mitsui & Co., Ltd., Nippon Steel Corp., Nippon Steel Transportation Co., Ltd., Kyushu Metal Industry Company)
- Operation commenced in February 2000**
- Processing capacity of 18,000 cars/year**
- Project with eco-town subsidies of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry**

World Capital of Sustainable Development

City of Kitakyushu



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4 Towards the "World Capital of Sustainable Development"

World Capital of Sustainable Development

City of Kitakyushu

Transforming into a Stock-Oriented City to Realize a Low-Carbon Society

Promoting the construction of a stock-oriented city with a low-carbon environment where citizens can live rich lives. Aiming for a compact city with a long-life span and low energy consumption by facilitating cooperation with enterprises for efficient energy use in the city and the expansion of green areas, a prominent CO2 reduction factor.

a Formation of Advanced Low Carbon Model 200-Year-Life Town

Formation of advanced model town
- Large-scale urban land-use plan
- Prolonging the lifespan of housing units, such as durable 200-year housing
- Initiative model project for exceptionally long-lasting homes (Itami area)

b Construction of Highly Efficient Traffic System

Traffic system incorporating IC cards commonly used for public traffic systems and environmental ITS

c Expansion of Modal Shift Enhancement

Enhancement of the functionality of ferrystero terminals and railway cargo terminals in view of commodity distribution in Asia

d Construction of Energy Conservation System through Advanced Utilization of Sewage Sludge

As a coal substitute fuel

e Construction of Energy Conservation System for factories and towns

Efficiently supplying power generated from a co-generation system and photovoltaic power generation/facilities area

f Comprehensive Greening Implementation of Woodland Infrastructure

1 million tree planting project for environmental capital

Accelerating the transformation into a low-carbon model urban structure and system!

Construction of Industrial Cluster Supporting Low Carbonization

Promoting the transformation to an industrial structure that can undertake the technological development and production required for a low-carbon society.

Promoting energy and material resources that are to be produced and consumed locally by defining the industrial sector as the source of the energy supply for the city.

Construction of the Next-Generation Heat Industry/Local Energy System

Maximizing the Utilization of Heat Emitted from Factories!

Promotion of Green IT
Construction of domestic highly advanced low-energy model data centers

Construction of Hydrogen Energy Model Area
Hydrogen production/usage by product hydrogen from the steelworks

Resources Produced/Consumed Locally
Advanced utilization of biomass energy
Rare metal recycling

Formation of Supply Base of Technology Development/Products/Services that Support a Low-Carbon Society

Automobile Electronics Project
Promoting the construction of an R/D base for next generation environmental mobility to develop technology and implement human resource training

Formation of Automobile Industry Cluster Focusing on Environmental Issues
Facilitating the construction of a production base for hybrid automobile parts and environmentally conscious advanced industry

Support for R/D and Commercialization of New Material and Energy Technologies
Integrated coal gasification fuel cell combined
Production of CO2 from coal gasified gas
Thin film photovoltaic cells
New generation fuel (DMF, bio-ethanol, etc.)

Significant Contribution to a Low-Carbonization Energy Structure in the Asian Region

Promoting the Incorporation of Natural Energy!

Creation of a Rich Society Through the Construction of a Low Carbon Society

Creating new values and a culture that cannot be achieved in a flow-oriented society, and establishing a new paradigm where people, including seniors and children, can live rich lives

Construction of Kitakyushu Carbon Offset Eco Point System

Environment Passport for Kitakyushu Citizens
Eco point system ICT, sequentially expanding items for points and the point-use range

Kitakyushu Carbon Offset Method
In conjunction with the Environment Passport, citizens themselves provide the mechanism for participating in global warming prevention activities, local products and services.

Construction of Comprehensive Support Model for Incorporating Natural Energy
Establishing a unique highly practical system for diffusing natural energy such as photovoltaic and wind energy, in cooperation with banking institutions.

Local Collaboration Platform
Construction of a platform where various local entities including citizens, NGOs, enterprises, universities, and the administration participate and collaborate

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World Capital of Sustainable Development

City of Kitakyushu

Development of Grand Design on “World Capital of Sustainable Development”



Discussions at Kitakyushu Committee on “World Capital of Sustainable Development”

- Members: 33 (industry/academia/gov't)
- Period: March to October 2004
- Plenary Meetings (4 times)
- Workshops (10 times)
- Drafting committee (4 times), other

Multi-stakeholders Forum on the World Capital of Sustainable Development (October & December 2003)

Call for ideas and opinions for creation of “World Capital of Sustainable Development”

- Period: April to December 2003
- Collection of 1000+ submissions

Citizens Private Enterprise Universities Local Government

Kitakyushu Committee on “World Capital of Sustainable Development”

Declaration of the creation of the “World Capital of Sustainable Development” (October 2004)

Towards Creation of a “World Capital of Sustainable Development”

~ Commitments of Kitakyushu Citizens to Humankind, Earth and Future Generation ~

《Basic Philosophy》

“Creation of a city with true wealth and prosperity, inherited by future generation”

《Three Pillars》

■ Sharing conception of “symbiosis” among all stakeholders

***Social aspect

To view the environmental problems as our own matters, and to be citizens with the highest environmental awareness.

■ Exploring “green growth”

***Economic aspect

To further promote eco-industry, and create a sustainable society through mutual stimulation of environment and economy.

■ Enhancing sustainability of the city

***Environmental aspect

To convert into environmentally less-burden urban structure, and create an attractive city with plenty of nature.



<http://www.eco-stage.jp/>

Kitakyushu Eco Life Stage

For the Environmental Capital of the World

~ Protect Our Planet from Global Warming ~



Stage offered by Kitakyushu citizen groups as a place for presenting environmental activities Through information exchange, environmental awareness and activities have been expanding.

No. of Participants: 120,000/2 days 470,000/Year

Sharing conception of symbiosis among all stakeholders (social aspect)

28

Kitakyushu Eco-Products



Recycled fluorescent tube

Toner cartridge for reuse

Aggregates from Styrene foam

Construction materials from Waste wood/plastic

Livestock litter from used paper

Recycled organic solvent

Road bed materials from Demolition wastes

Steel pellet from waste can

Diesel fuel recycled from waste cooking-oil

Exploring “green growth” (Economic aspect)

City of Kitakyushu

Yahata-Higashida Green Village

— Revitalization/Town Management on Unused Corporate Land from an Environmental Point of View

Target Area: 112 ha



Natural Gas Co-generation Public use initiated in Feb. 2005

Photovoltaic power generation modules installed on the roof of the Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History and Human History in 2006

Kitakyushu Innovation Gallery Opened in Apr. 2007

Higashida Eco Clubhouse Established in Apr. 2004

Environmental Symbiosis Housing Complex

Kitakyushu Environment Museum Public use initiated in Apr. 2004

Car Sharing Public use initiated in Jan. 2005

Enhancing sustainability of the city (Environmental aspect)

30

Kitakyushu City Won the 1st Prize in 2006,07 Environment Capital Contest



Organizer:
All Japan Network of Environment Capital Contest (consisted of 11 NGOs)

“Environment Capital” of Japan: selected from the view of NPOs having initiated environmental movements
Participated by: 74 ('06), 66('07) municipalities across Japan

World Capital of Sustainable Development

City of Kitakyushu

World Capital of Sustainable Development

Thanks for your attention

Creation of a city with true wealth and prosperity to be inherited by future generation.

(5) KUMAMOTO

Utilization and Management of Modernized Urban City Resources

Kumamoto Industries Take Full Advantage of their Local Nature, History, Culture and Resources

Mr. Hiroaki Morita

Deputy Mayor of Kumamoto City

1. Outline of Kumamoto City

For centuries, thanks to its mild climate and abundant precipitation, the City of Kumamoto has been renowned for its abundance of green. It has earned Kumamoto the nickname of “Capital of Forests”. Today our city is equipped with an express transportation infrastructure and, as can be imagined, Kumamoto City allows people to taste the pleasures of city living while enjoying a rich natural environment.

2. Rich Natural Resources – Ground Water

To the east is the volcanic Mount Aso, boasting the world’s largest caldera and attracting tourists throughout the year. The temperature on the plateau is cool even in summer. A number of Japan’s most highly rated hot springs, resorts, and leisure and golf facilities are located in this area. A unique feature of Kumamoto City is its crystal-clear ground water. As the entire population is supplied with pure subterranean drinking water, Kumamoto has never experienced a water shortage, even when other cities have suffered severely from drought. In order for us to maintain the best groundwater levels with consideration given to both quantity and quality, we enacted the Groundwater Preservation Ordinance and are engaged in groundwater recharging projects. As a result of our long-continuing efforts, Kumamoto City won this year’s highest national award for water resource management, the Japan Water Grand Prix.

3. Historical and Cultural Resources – Castle Town –

Kumamoto City developed and prospered as a castle town and its symbol, Kumamoto Castle, is located in the center of the city. The castle grounds cover 1 million square meters. A river running through the city was effectively utilized as a moat and the castle defenses were designed to take advantage of the natural terrain. This year we celebrated the completion of the beautiful Honmaru-Goten Palace reconstruction, the result of an investment of some 5.4 billion yen. The castle is now an exciting major draw for visitors from both inside and outside Japan.

4. Industrial Development: Advantages of City Resources

The major industries in Kumamoto are in the commerce and service sectors. At the same time, our city also enjoys the blessings of thriving agriculture and fishing industries. In addition to our major food crop of rice, we produce a variety of horticultural and agricultural products such as eggplants, mandarin oranges, and melons and

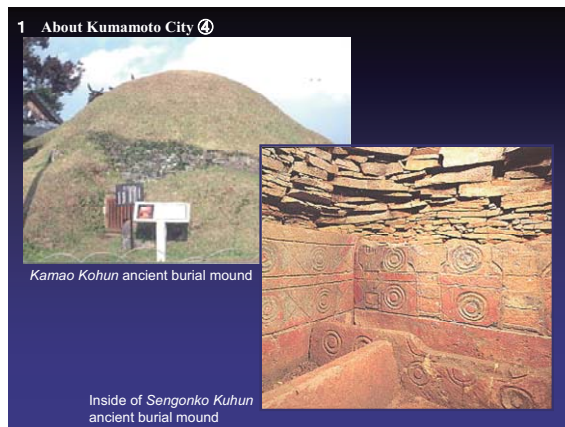
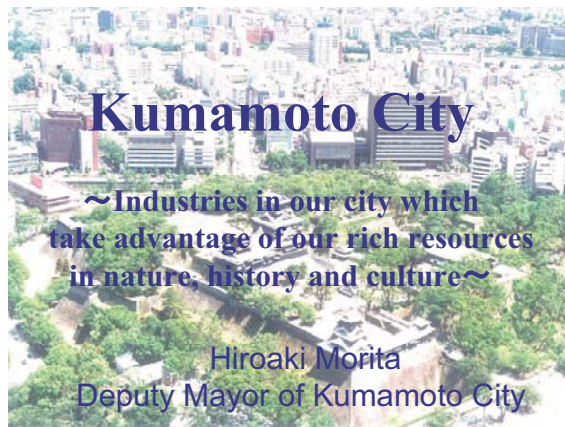
watermelons. In the nearby Ariake Sea, seaweed and clam production are always active. With these primary industries, the food processing business is well developed in Kumamoto City, and includes miso, soy sauce, and sake production facilities.

Taking advantage of food-processing technologies, the biotechnology field has also been growing. Through joint research projects with universities, some companies develop healthful food products.

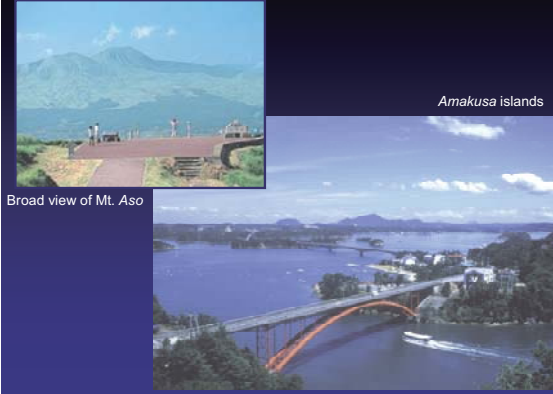
Kumamoto City established a foodstuffs industry park named Food Pal Kumamoto, where consumers and producers can communicate with each other. Food Pal Kumamoto receives approximately 900,000 visitors annually. Kumamoto City will continue to play a major role on ‘Food Island Kyushu,’ renowned as a safe and reliable food supplier. The city has been attracting a growing number of companies with advanced technologies as well.

5. City Development and Future Visions

Kumamoto City has developed as a central crossroads for Kyushu by utilizing its rich regional resources. Based on already existing city resources and our extensive transportation networks, including the Kyushu Shinkansen bullet train and highways, and knowing that information and communication networks will be further developed, we see a future in which Kumamoto grows into a city so attractive that people are drawn to it, not only from the Asia-Pacific region, but from all corners of the world.



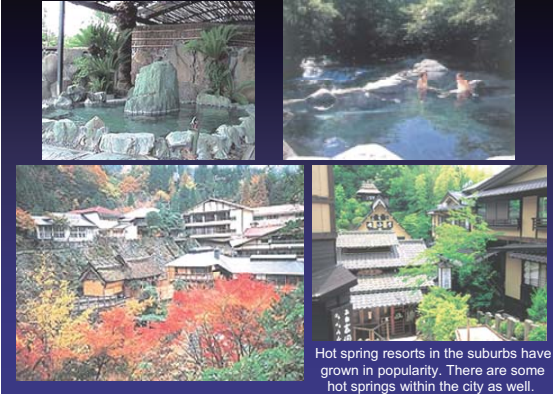
2 Abundant natural resources ①



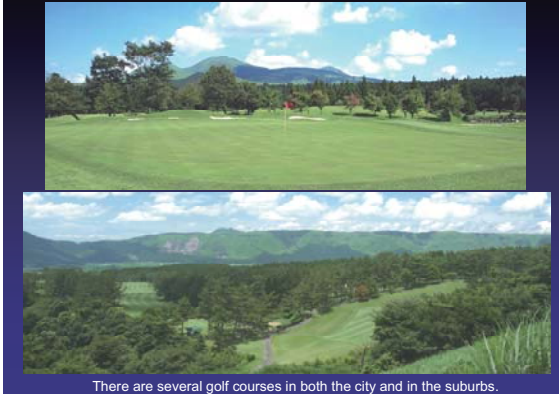
2 Abundant natural resources ②



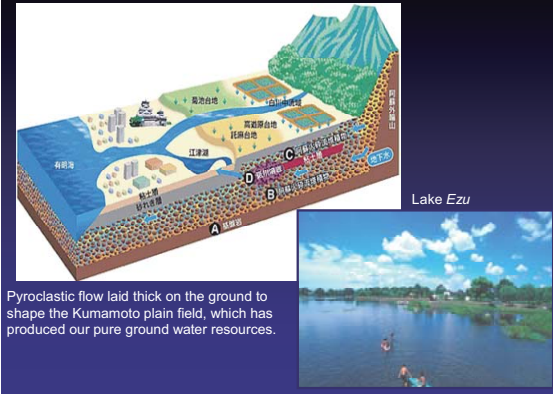
2 Abundant natural resources ③



2 Abundant natural resources ④



2 Abundant natural resources ⑤



2 Abundant natural water ⑥



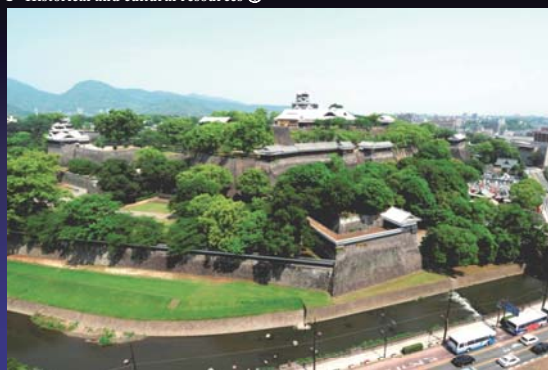
2 Abundant natural resources ⑦



2 Abundant natural resources ⑧

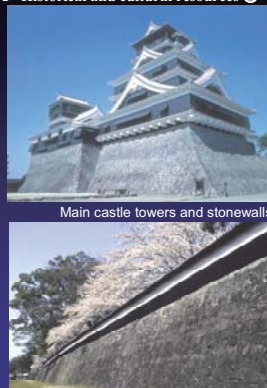


3 Historical and cultural resources ①

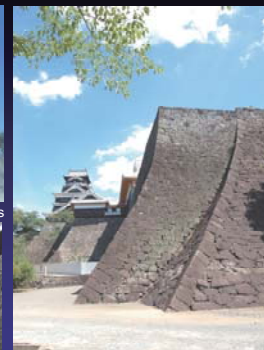


Kumamoto Castle as seen from the City Hall

3 Historical and cultural resources ②



Main castle towers and stone walls



The longest stonewall in Japan which surrounds the castle site.

3 Historical and cultural resources ③



Panoramic view of the Honmaru Goten Palace



Great guest rooms



Kurageri entranceway (underground passage)



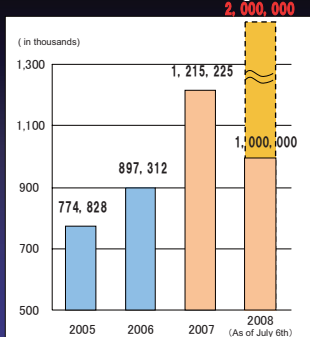
Veranda

3 Historical and cultural resources ④



Shokun hall, the highest ranked room

3 Historical and cultural resources ⑤



Number of visitors to Kumamoto Castle



The inside of the castle is always filled with tourists.

3 Historical and cultural resources ⑥



Suizenji Park

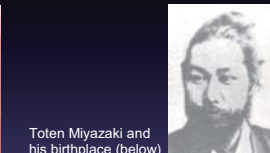


Koshō-ken tea house

3 Historical and cultural resources ⑦



Sun Wen



Tōten Miyazaki and his birthplace (below)



These two men had a talk in this house regarding the revolutionary movement, which is recreated today.

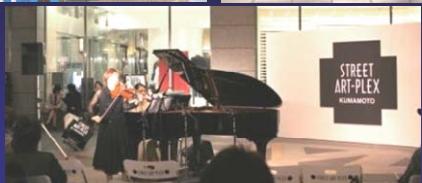
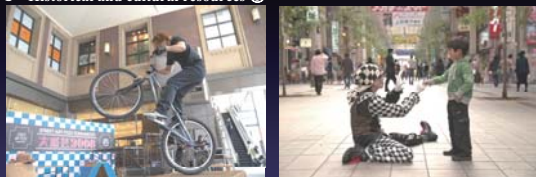
3 Historical and cultural resources ⑧



Celebration of the 25th year anniversary of the sister city relationship with Guilin, China

Li Jiang, Guilin City

3 Historical and cultural resources ⑨



Various performances are demonstrated at the 'Street Art-plex' event so that citizens can enjoy a wide variety of arts.

3 Historical and cultural resources ⑩



Kumamoto City Auditorium



Children's Cultural Center



Kumamoto City International Center



Kumamoto Municipal Craft Hall

4 Industries which take advantage of urban resources ①



Plenty of agricultural products

4 Industries which take advantage of urban resources ②



Seaweed harvest



Clam harvest



Plenty of marine products

4 Industries which take advantage of urban resources ③

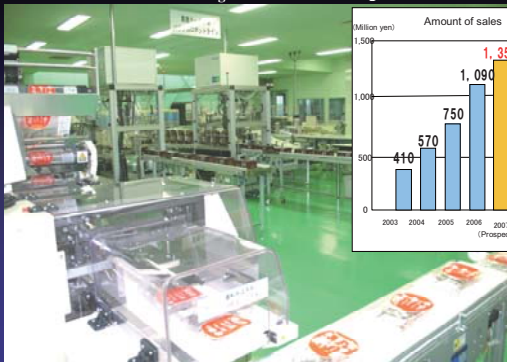


Soy sauce manufacturing plant (Fundodai Corp.)



Japanese Sake manufacturing line (Zuiyo Co., Ltd)

4 Industries which take advantage of urban resources ④



Food factory (Manufacturing line at Fujibambi Co., Ltd)

4 Industries which take advantage of urban resources ⑤



University-based Technology Incubation Center in Kumamoto

4 Industries which take advantage of urban resources ⑥



Foodpal, the food manufacturer industry park

Food Industry Promotion Center

4 Industries which take advantage of urban resources ⑦



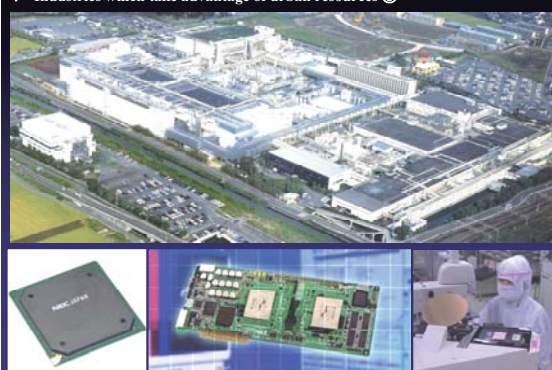
Kumamoto City booth in the Food Expo in Hong Kong

4 Industries which take advantage of urban resources ⑧



The restaurant industry which includes worldwide chains like Shigemitsu Sangyo, a ramen noodle company

4 Industries which take advantage of urban resources ⑨



IC plant at NEC Semiconductors Kyushu

4 Industries which take advantage of urban resources ⑩



Robot factory
at Hirata
Corporation

Semiconductor factory
at Sony Semiconductor Kyushu Corporation

Motorcycle factory
at Honda Motor Co., Ltd

4 Industries which take advantage of urban resources ⑪



Universities in Kumamoto City

Entrepreneur cultivation seminar jointly
hosted by universities and Kumamoto City

4 Industries which take advantage of urban resources ⑫

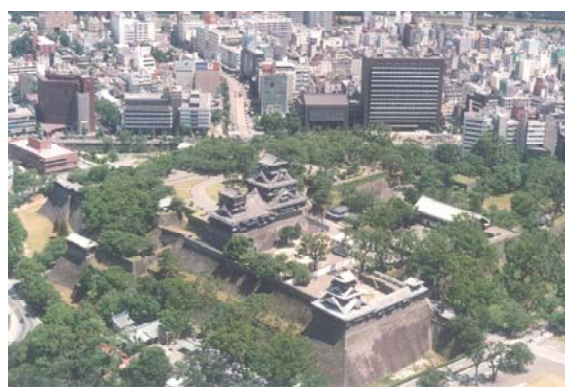


Kaketsuken,
a chemo-
therapeutic
research institute

Saishunkan,
a pharmaceutical
company

Life Science Companies

Solar battery produced by Fuji Electric.
It's thin, light and easy to bend.



Thank you for your kind attention!

(6) POHANG

Ways to Facilitate Sustainable Economic and Social Development and Protect the Environment

Mr. Park Seung-ho
Mayor of Pohang City

Not too long ago, Pohang was a small fishing village dotted with reed fields. But after POSCO, a major global steel company, was introduced at the end of 1960, Pohang became the center of Korea's steel industry, and now plays an essential role in the modernization of Korea. Pohang City has a population of 510,000, and its land area is 1,127 km², 1.8 times that of Seoul City. Currently, Pohang City is the largest city in Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, with two ward offices and 33 administrative districts, called eup, myeons and dong.

Although Pohang is well known as a steel city, it also has a beautiful coast line. We are making efforts to revitalize the decrepit urban center and create a new image for the city by redeveloping the waterside areas. The redevelopment projects will be implemented to emphasize the city's history and environmental friendliness.

Success in establishing a green city and a sustainable earth depends on our success in persuading each and every country to achieve common objectives and take appropriate actions. Toward this end, it is vital that all of us recognize the importance of environmental protection, sustainable development and mutual cooperation. Against this backdrop, our politicians, administrators, experts and related institutions in member cities need to establish networks with one another, with an aim to share opinions and exchange information to further cooperation.

It also needs to be noted that the environmental industry can play an essential role in directly resolving various environmental problems. The environmental industry covers areas ranging from water quality and waste treatment to soil purification. It is vital that they share and disseminate required technologies and know-how.

The 21st century has been characterized by globalization and informatisation, and the world has been divided by interests that are unrelated to national boundaries. In particular, for the topic, "Ways to Facilitate Sustainable Economic and Social Development and Protect the Environment", it appears difficult to achieve cooperation at a local government level.

I would like to suggest setting an agenda on how to enlist cooperation and realize development at the local government level through discussions. This should help us facilitate exchanges and cooperation, crystallize the Asia-Pacific economic bloc and emerge as an economic hub in the Asia-Pacific era of the future.

Ways to Facilitate Sustainable Economic and Social Development and Protect Environment

Global POHANG

"Everybody's dream city, Pohang"

No. 1 City in Gyeongsangbuk-do Province
with the Population of 510,000

- Logistics-based Global City
- Business City with Overflowing Creativity and Vitality
- Environment-friendly City with a pleasant & good-to-live-in Condition
- Education & Information City leading the Nation's Knowledge
- Culture & Art City with Beauty and Dignity



"Steel Industry & High-tech Science Industries Complex"

- Industrial complexes of 5,506 acres 726 companies in one operation
- Asia's Best Research and Education University - POSTECH
- Tech Valley
- New Steel Industry Complex
- Development of National Industrial Complex for Exports and Imports



"Pohang, the Strategic Point of International Trade, which leads the Pan-East Sea Rim"

- Opening of the Youngilman Port with its Container Port
- Development of Industrial Complexes of 6,535 acres
- Designation of Free Trade Zone
- Hosting the 2009 Conference of Major Cities in the East-sea Rim Region



"Construction of Environment-friendly Self-sustaining Global Community through Mutual Cooperation"

Destruction of the Natural Eco-system

- Typhoons and Storms
- Destruction of the Ozone Layer
- Extinction of Living Creatures

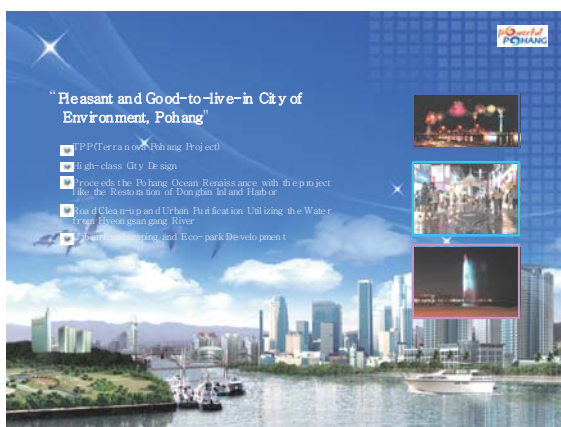
Minimized use of Natural Resources

- Environment Friendly Life Style



"Environment-friendly City that Co-survives with the Nature"

- Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Arboretum
- Doem Forest Culture Center
- Sabang (Erosion Control) Memorial Park
- Deokdong Eco Park



"Pleasant and Good-to-live-in City of Environment, Pohang"

- PPTerra nora (Pohang Project)
- High-class City Design
- Proceeds the Pohang Ocean Remains since with deep project like the Restoration of Donggha Island Harbor
- Land Cleanup and Urban Purification Utilizing the Water from Hyosan-gang River
- Development of Living and Eco-park Development

Thank you



POHANG CITY

(7) FUKUOKA

Public Administration for Urban Landscape

Mr. Hiroshi Yoshida

Mayor of Fukuoka City

A city can be thought of as a culture molded by its people. So it follows that the city's appearance and landscapes form a part of our culture. Fukuoka City enacted the "City Landscape Ordinance" in 1987, and launched projects to create and preserve the cityscapes while maximizing the city's distinctive features. There are four principles underlying our city's landscaping programs that reflect the viewpoint of maximizing the regional characteristics Fukuoka is blessed with.

1. "City Landscape as an Asset Shared by Citizens".

Under this principle, the government sector is required to give guidance and instructions to each owner of a building, as it is part of the cityscape, and an important asset of the residents.

2. "Participatory Development of City Landscape".

The city landscape is the product of corporate and civic activities, and it is therefore necessary to raise the public's awareness of and interest in city landscape.

3. "Having a Long-Term Perspective".

The existing city landscape has been developed over many years. We need to continue our efforts toward creating a quality landscape with a long-term perspective.

4. "Reflecting Regional Characteristics and Individuality in Landscape Development".

I believe in highlighting the unique features of the city in general, as well as the unique features of each district in the city, and reflecting these in city planning.

Under the 1987 Urban Landscape Ordinance, diverse initiatives have been undertaken in Fukuoka, of which I will focus on three.

1. Designation of landscape areas.

In these designated areas, which are mostly newly developed or unique areas, the city supervises building construction to comply with landscape guidelines specified in accordance with the unique characteristics of each area.

2. Notification of large-scale buildings

The city requires that the developers of large scale buildings notify the city of their plans in advance. This enables

the city to apply guidelines for architectural design and greening to new buildings.

3. “Urban Beautification Award”

In a bid to raise motivation in the business sector and to increase awareness among the public, the city annually selects buildings and residents that have contributed to improved landscape development and presents this award.

We aim to increase our value as a city by continuing to incorporate these existing policies, enhancing the quality and beauty of the cityscape and creating a landscape where people can feel our history, tradition and culture. By doing so, we believe that our residents will become attached to their city and be proud of being a part of Fukuoka. Furthermore, such a city will attract more visitors and talent from in and outside of Japan. These people will become the driving force behind new economic, cultural, and artistic activities.

The 8th Asian-Pacific City Summit

第8届亚太领导人会议

Public Administration for Urban Landscape

福岡市的城市景观政策

Fukuoka City
福岡市

福岡市
Fukuoka City

Population : 1.43 million

Land Area : 341 km²



Landscape as a city's culture 城市景观文化

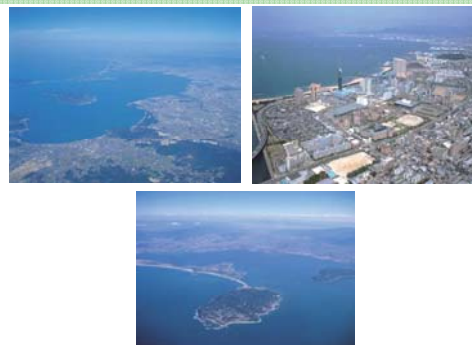
A city is a culture molded by its people. Thus, the city's appearance and landscape form a part of its culture.

城市是人类创造的文化，市容市貌、城市景观都是文化的一部分。

Landscape Development Principles 城市景观形成的理念

- ① City Landscape is an asset shared by citizens
城市景观为市民的共有财产
- ② Participatory development of city landscape
城市景观由市民的参与而形成
- ③ Having a long-term perspective 长远的眼光
- ④ Reflecting regional characteristics and individuality
充分展现其地域性及个性

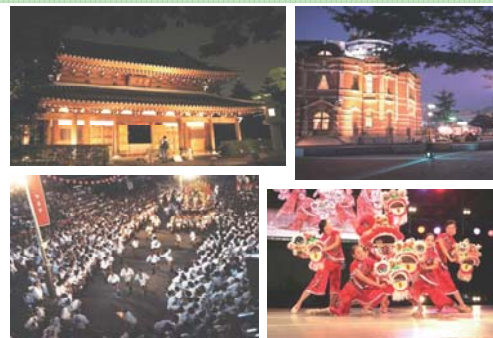
Introduction to landscapes unique to Fukuoka The Sea 景观的特征 ~大海~



Greenery ~绿化~



History & Culture ~历史·文化~

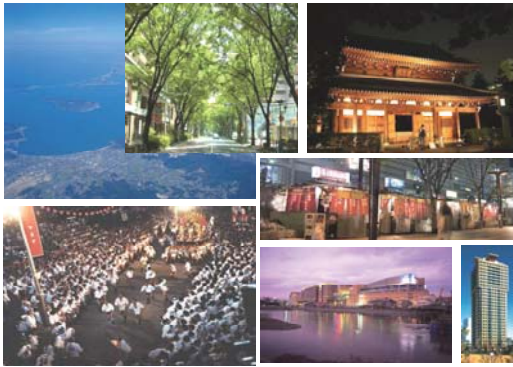


Downtown Areas ~市中心~



Buildings & Public Art ~张扬个性的建筑及艺术~





Milestones of Urban Landscape Development

城市景观行政的主要措施

Urban Landscape Ordinance was enacted in 1987

城市景观条例 (1987年实施)

Ordinance 城市景观条例

Master Plan 城市景观形成基本计划

Guidance 景观指导

Incentive 意识高涨

Designation of Landscaping areas

指定城市景观形成地区

Notification of buildings higher than 31m or with a floor area of over 10,000m²

大型建筑物等的申报

Urban Beautification Award

表彰 (城市景观奖)



Outdoor Advertisement is Regulated in Seaside Momochi Area

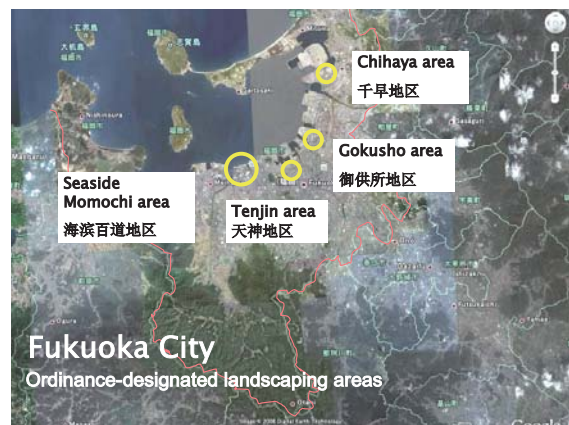
海滨百道地区的室外广告規制



Example: Advertisement in high places (names only)

例如: 高处禁止设置除了名称以外的广告物

Informative advertisement is allowed only in low places
广告集中在低层部分



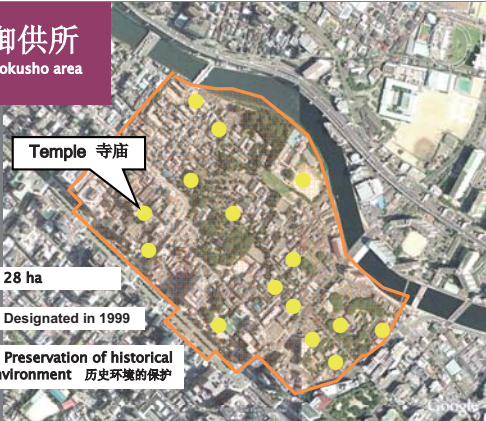
御供所 Gokusho area

Temple 寺庙

■ 28 ha

■ Designated in 1999

■ Preservation of historical environment 历史环境的保护



御供所 Gokusho area



Traditional Merchant Houses & Festival

传统街道及传统节日



御供所 Gokusho area

御供所 Gokusho area

Hakata Tomyo Watching
博多赏灯会



Landscape Renovation Project

待修缮的景点建筑

御供所 Gokusho area



Challenges 城市景观形成所面临的问题



御供所 Gokusho area

Clean City Fukuoka ~ Waste Collection System

美丽的城市福冈~垃圾夜间按户收集



Thank you for your attention!

谢谢!

Fukuoka City
福岡市



(8) MIYAZAKI

Landscape and Urban Design

Efforts Made by the City of Miyazaki

Aiming to be the Best Cityscape in Kyushu Island

Mr. Shigemitsu Tsumura

Mayor of Miyazaki City

With warm temperatures and an eastward facing coastline, Miyazaki is a picturesque southern city. The city, which is blessed with abundant nature and beautiful landscapes, has been developing as an international holiday resort with the theme of “Sunshine and Green”. However, you will still encounter some unpleasant cityscapes in some urban and suburban parts of the city.

Urban development often gives priority to economy and functionality, without paying much attention to the organic combination of the natural environment and the cityscape. As a result, it has brought problems such as the destruction of the natural environment, a loss of the individuality of the cityscape and a decreasing number of tourists. With “The Best Cityscape in Kyushu” as our objective, we are making greater efforts in the formation of urban landscape in order to develop “Beautiful Hometown Miyazaki” as an international holiday resort. In order to promote administrative efforts, we established the Cityscape Section in our city office in April 2005.

The City’s Major Efforts

- We have established Miyazaki City guidelines for the exterior color of buildings.
- We provide guidance and advice on building height requirements.
- For outdoor advertisements, we provide guidance and advice on size, color and design
- We have planted ivies and vines that climb the external walls of the city’s public buildings as a part of our "Ivy Campaign."
- We have implemented a cityscape building program with the cooperation of Miyazaki citizens, businesses and the city government.

Provision of Opportunities for Increased Cityscape Awareness

- Overseas study tour for members of the public, focusing on cityscapes
- Seminars on cityscapes for local junior high school students
- Lectures, seminars and open garden tours for the public

Enhancing Citizens’ Awareness of Cityscape

- (1) Creating a pleasant living environment by fostering pride and awareness towards the region
- (2) Enhancing people-magnets in the capital city, so that Miyazaki will attract more visitors by promoting

tourism and interaction between local residents and the visitors

(3) Improving the vitality of the city through public initiatives in building cityscapes

We believe that providing important information about the cityscape to our residents and businesses will help boost their interest and eventually lead to their involvement in cityscape building. The city government is prepared to offer their support and to promote city planning that is unique to Miyazaki.



景観とまちづくり
Landscape and Urban design
 ～宮崎市の取組み～

「九州一の景観都市に向けて」
 Miyazaki aiming at the highest quality for landscaping in Kyushu

第8回アジア太平洋都市サミット第2分科会
 The 8th Asian-Pacific City Summit: Sub-committee No.2

宮崎市の概要
Outline of Miyazaki City
「活力と緑あふれる太陽都市～みやざき～」
 The Sunshine City where vitality and greenery is abundant

- ・人口(Population)約370,000人
- ・面積(Area)596km²
- ・2006年1月周辺3町合併
- ・健康福祉、ボランティア、教育文化、環境、景観、子育て支援で九州一を目指す
- ・国際観光リゾート都市
- ・スポーツランドみやざき

日本代表チームキャンプ(野球・女子ソフトボール)
 The Japanese Sports Camp (Baseball and Women's Softball)

プロゴルフトーナメント(みやざきゴルフマンス)
 Professional Golf Tournament (Miyazaki Golf Month)

宮崎市の景観
Landscape of Miyazaki City

宮崎市の景観
Landscape of Miyazaki City

宮崎市の景観
Landscape of Miyazaki City

宮崎県庁前の楠並木
 Camphor Trees in front of Prefectural Government

宮崎市の景観
Landscape of Miyazaki City

広告物の乱立
 Lots of advertisement
 上空を覆う電線
 Electric wire with which the sky is covered

画一的な公共構造物
 Standardized public construction

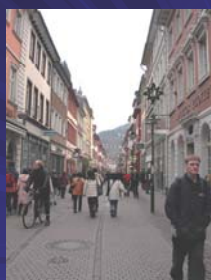
景観を悪くしている
Landscape has been deteriorated

宮崎市とヨーロッパの街並み(1)

Miyazaki City – European Cities (1)



宮崎市
Miyazaki City



ドイツ(ハイデルベルグ)
Germany (Heidelberg)

宮崎市とヨーロッパの街並み(2)

Miyazaki City – European Cities (2)



宮崎市
Miyazaki City



フランス(パリ)
France (Paris)

宮崎市とヨーロッパの街並み(3)

Miyazaki City – European Cities (3)



宮崎市
Miyazaki City



ドイツ(ハイデルベルグ)
Germany (Heidelberg)

■これまでの街づくり Current city planning

経済・機能性を優先 ⇒ 様々な弊害が発生

Gives priority to economy and functionality

Various evils occur

(市街地における緑の喪失や、周辺と調和しない建築物など)



目標:『九州一の景観都市』

Aim: To Become a City with the Highest Landscape Quality in Kyushu

国際観光リゾート都市にふさわしい

「美しいふるさと宮崎」の形成

Creation of a suitable "Beautiful home Miyazaki" international resort city

宮崎市の取組み Approach of Miyazaki City

●建築物の色彩に関する規制・誘導

Restriction and guidance concerning colors of buildings



宮崎市の取組み Approach of Miyazaki City

●屋外広告物の規制・誘導

Restriction and guidance concerning outdoor advertisement



事前協議時
Before consultation



協議後(色の反転)
After consultation (change of color)



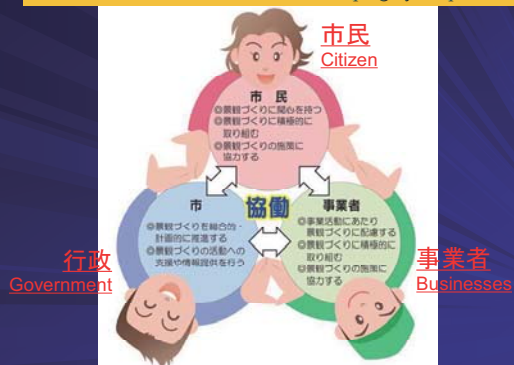
宮崎市の取組み Approach of Miyazaki City

●アイビー大作戦 Ivy main strategy

公共施設の壁面や屋上をツル性植物で緑化
The wall and the rooftop in communal facilities are greened with tendril plants



景観づくりは協働から Landscaping by cooperation



宮崎市の取組み Approach of Miyazaki City

●市民や事業者とのワークショップ Workshop with citizen and businesses



宮崎市の取組み Approach of Miyazaki City

●違反広告物の撤去 Removal of unauthorized advertisements



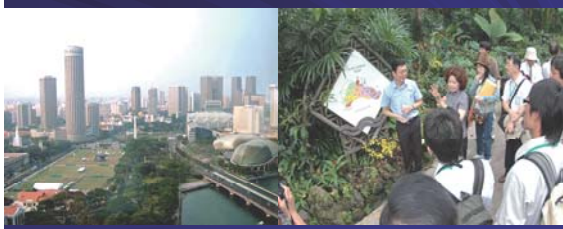
●花いっぱい！の景観づくり Landscape-making with flower



宮崎市の取組み Approach of Miyazaki City

●景観海外派遣研修 Landscape study tour

景観の先進国(シンガポール共和国)に市民を派遣
Citizens are sent to the Republic of Singapore, an advanced country in landscaping



宮崎市の取組み Approach of Miyazaki City

●景観教育の実施 Landscape education

中学生に景観をテーマにした授業を実施
A lesson focused on landscape is given to junior high school students



宮崎市の取組み Approach of Miyazaki City

●景観まちづくりのつどい

Seminar of urban design

●オープンガーデン 市民見学会

Private residents' gardens tour



東京・日本橋
Tokyo・Nihonbashi

景観形成の意義

The meaning of landscaping

1. 地域への誇りと愛着をはぐむ快適な住環境の創出

Creating a pleasant living environment by fostering proud and awareness towards the region

2. 多くの人々が訪れる県都としての魅力の向上や 観光・交流の促進

Improving attractiveness and tourism visitors promote exchange

3. 住民主体の景観づくりの取組みによる まちの活力の向上

Improving the vitality of by building landscapes that are maintained by residents

「橋通りの公園化」 イメージ

Turning into a park
"Tachibana Street"



現状
Current state

将来のイメージ
Image in the future



(9) NAGASAKI

Landscape of Nagasaki

Mr. Kyoji Shinoki

Deputy Mayor of Nagasaki City

Establishment of a Basic Urban Landscape Plan

The citizens of Nagasaki have become aware of the importance of prioritizing its history, culture and unique features, instead of the viewpoint of convenience and efficiency, in urban development, and have started to take action. With the aim of strengthening Nagasaki's unique appeal, the city drew up the Basic Urban Landscape Plan, whose central principle is to highlight and cultivate the attractiveness of the unique aspects of Nagasaki. Through implementation of the plan, we have begun urban development based on local scenery in order to create a city that people would like to visit or live in. The plan comprises two pillars.

1. The cultivation and fostering of features that are unique to Nagasaki, including the panoramas and night scenes visible from the sea and mountains in the city.
2. The highlighting of easily-overlooked historic scenery that is engraved in the streets of the city, treating it as essential to the city. At the same time, we seek to enhance living comfort in the urban area by considering the influence of outdoor advertising and the layout of public facilities, as well as by promoting tree-planting projects.

Our Major Efforts

- Designation of landscape areas.
- Establishment of an advance notification process for large-scale building projects
- Residents and businesses are informed of the recommended colors for each area of the city
- Systematic improvement of city signs
- Restrictions and guidance on outdoor advertisements
- Implementation of the Illegal Poster Elimination Campaign
- Support and awareness programs, including prizes for the construction of attractive buildings, and partial financing of citizen groups that are active in community building that focuses on a beautiful cityscape

The New Tourism Initiative

Nagasaki developed as a center of international exchange. Nagasaki's multi-layered history can be seen everywhere in its distinctive town scenery. So that the city's historical assets can be enjoyed while walking about the town, we have developed a new style of tourism— 'Nagasaki Saruku Urban Walking Tours.' In addition, the lantern festival held in Nagasaki each year to mark the Chinese New Year is extremely popular, and is its largest winter event.

Innovation

Currently, Nagasaki is linked to Nagasaki Airport and major cities such as Fukuoka and Oita by highway. Next year, there are plans to renovate the international tourism pier in Nagasaki Harbor, and within 10 years the bullet train will be running to Nagasaki. Further, New Nagasaki Station will be constructed as a gateway to the city from the mainland, and redevelopment of the area around the station will continue. These projects will transform Nagasaki. The improvements in access, the new urban development, and the promotion of historical and cultural assets in tourism will be a source of innovation, and help cultivate the refinement of the city and revitalize the economy.

創建当時の長崎



Nagasaki
at the Time
of Founding

めがね橋
Spectacles Bridge



眼下に広がる長崎の街並み
Nagasaki's Scenery Stretching out Below



国際斜面都市会議
International Slope-Town Conference



東山手洋館群
Western-style Houses in
Higashi-Yamate



旧香港上海銀行長崎支店
Former Hong Kong & Shanghai
Bank Nagasaki Branch

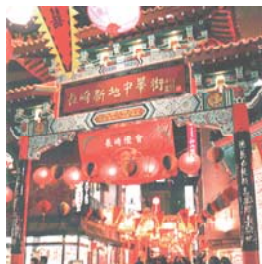


まちの案内板(サイン)
Town Signpost



さるく観光 Saruku Tours





新地中華街
New Chinatown



ランタンフェスティバル点灯式
Lantern Festival Lighting Ceremony

中国ランタン
Chinese Lanterns



龍踊
Dragon Dancing



中国雑技
Chinese Acrobatics

獅子舞
Lion Dancing



皇帝パレード
Emperor's Parade

媽祖行列
Mazu Procession



長崎駅周辺 完成イメージ (模型写真)
Area Around Nagasaki Station (Proposed Development)



長崎から心よりお待ちしております
We are looking forward to seeing you in Nagasaki



(10) SHANGHAI

Strengthening Environmental Protection and Promoting the Sustainable Development of Shanghai

Mr. Yin Hong

Deputy Secretary-General, Shanghai Municipal People's Government

As the economic center of China, Shanghai has a large economy and is enjoying rapid development. Nevertheless, Shanghai has its limitations. These include a high population density with a relatively small land area and environmental capacity. Its economic development and historically unresolved issues are putting mounting strains on the environment. For these reasons, Shanghai must pursue sustainable development and harmony between people and nature through appropriate urban planning and resource efficiency. Shanghai will host the World Exposition 2010 and has chosen “Better City, Better Life” as its theme. This has increased the sense of urgency for Shanghai to become a resource-conserving and environment-friendly city.

1. In recent years, Shanghai has adhered to its strategy of sustainable development, and implemented its Three-Year Plan of Action on Environmental Protection with a view to reducing emissions and balancing economic development and environmental conservation.

- Shanghai has stepped up industrial restructuring and transformed its economic growth model.
- Shanghai has put into place improved environmental impact assessments and total pollutant discharge quotas, and has balanced economic development and environmental protection from the ground up.
- Shanghai has accelerated the building of environmental infrastructure, and pollution has been treated in a cost effective manner.
- Shanghai has set up innovative environmental protection mechanisms and institutions, and established an environmental regulatory system led by the government and involving the entire society.

2. Over the next several years, Shanghai will seize the opportunity of Expo 2010 to develop into a resource-conserving, environmentally-friendly and sustainable city. To that end, the city has been addressing the following issues.

- Promoting energy conservation and emissions reductions to optimize economic development.
- Improving ecology of the city through the Three-Year Plan of Action on Environmental Protection.
- Aspiring to become a model city of environmental protection in China, as a way of promoting environmentally-friendly production and lifestyles

Over the past several years, Shanghai has made constructive forays into balancing socio-economic development and environmental protection. At the 8th Asian-Pacific City Summit, we look forward to learning from the

valuable experiences of our Asian counterparts in order to follow a more sustainable path. We hope to present Shanghai as a modern international metropolis which is becoming increasingly prosperous, harmonious and ecologically friendly.

(11) VLADIVOSTOK

Introduction of the City of Vladivostok, Russian Far East

Mr. Alexander Zubritskiy

Deputy Mayor of Vladivostok City

Since its opening to foreign visitors upon order of the President of the Russian Federation in September 20th, 1991, Vladivostok has intensified its interactions with the Asia-Pacific region and succeeded in building friendly relations with a number of cities. Currently the city is focused on trying to reinforce its ties with the region in terms of foreign trade.

Russian President Medvedev and Prime Minister Putin have pushed forward the construction of a real intellectual technology center in the Russian Far East. Currently the Russian government is discussing the launch of a project to accelerate the transformation of the eastern part of the country to a modern civil society. Vladivostok, a very young city, is one of the few cities in Russia that has undergone a number of transformations in a short period of time.

Vladivostok is blessed with the geographical advantage of being the connecting point between the Asia-Pacific region and mainland Russia. The city is planning to celebrate its 150th anniversary with commemorative events on July 2nd, 2010.

In 2007, the Russian government gave the green light to the Federal Targeted Program Development of the Far-East and Transbaikalia through 2013, which has enabled the central government to shoulder the cost of investing in building infrastructure in the region, including the transport and energy sectors. At the same time, the sub-program of Development of Vladivostok as a Center of International Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region (2008-2012) was also approved by the central government, which suggested allocating 280 billion, 156million rubles to the city. Of this, 202.2 billion rubles will be coming from the federal budget and 17.7 billion rubles will come from the Maritime Province. The main objectives of this program are as follows.

- Reconstruction and upgrading of the airport terminal
- Construction of a bridge that links an island to the mainland
- Development of infrastructure including roads in the Maritime Province
- Development of infrastructure on Russky Island. Construction of a convention hall with a capacity of 7000 people as a venue for the APEC 2012 meeting

In order to ensure implementation of the program, an organizing committee headed by the Russian First Deputy Prime Minister Schuvalov was established. He also chairs the state committee on socio-economic development of the Far East and Transbaikalia region. This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for us to make the region a driving

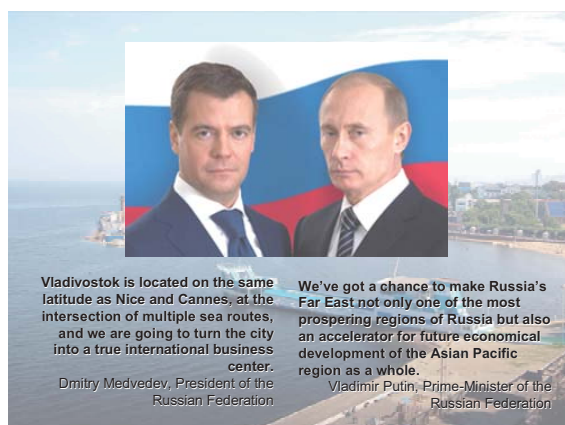
force behind the further expansion of the economy of the Russian Far-East.

Vladivostok has been selected to host APEC 2012. Prime Minister Putin has said that the Russian government was looking at the APEC summit as a real opportunity to expand cooperation between Vladivostok and its partners in the Asia-Pacific region. The summit is not just a big event, but a springboard to make our city a widely recognized major center of international cooperation



Vladivostok is the city of European culture in the Far East. Today Vladivostok is the only large European city on the Asian coast of the Pacific Ocean. Due to its unique geographical position Vladivostok is meant to be a place that brings various cultures together. This is our historical mission.

Igor Pushkaryov,
Mayor of Vladivostok

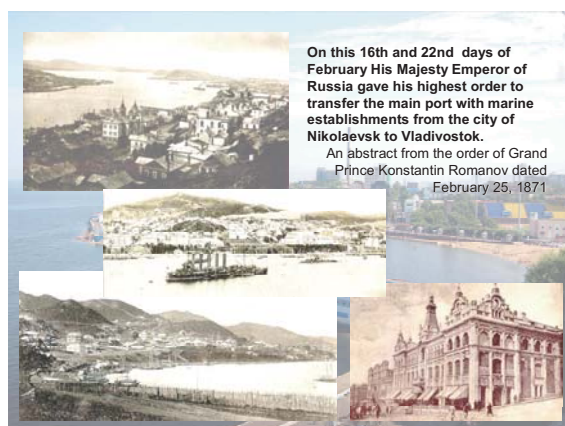
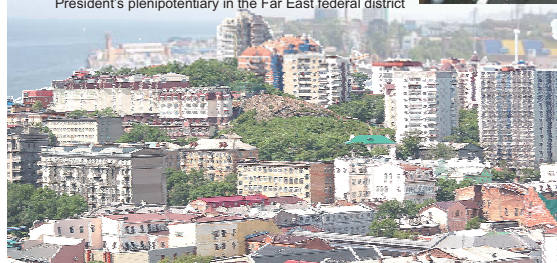


Vladivostok is located on the same latitude as Nice and Cannes, at the intersection of multiple sea routes, and we are going to turn the city into a true international business center.
Dmitry Medvedev, President of the Russian Federation

We've got a chance to make Russia's Far East not only one of the most prospering regions of Russia but also an accelerator for future economical development of the Asian Pacific region as a whole.
Vladimir Putin, Prime-Minister of the Russian Federation

We are prepared to complete very ambitious international projects and to start reliable mutually advantageous cooperation at all the levels and in various forms. This is of special importance in the light of future APEC Summit planned to be hosted in Vladivostok in 2012.

Oleg Safonov,
President's plenipotentiary in the Far East federal district

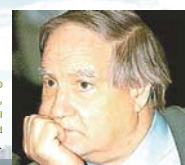


On this 16th and 22nd days of February His Majesty Emperor of Russia gave his highest order to transfer the main port with marine establishments from the city of Nikolaevsk to Vladivostok.

An abstract from the order of Grand Prince Konstantin Romanov dated February 25, 1871

The comparative study of population dynamics in Europe and Asia shows that in the nearest future the center for the population growth will transfer to the Asian Pacific region.

Сергей Калинин, академик, президент Евразийского физического общества, член Европейской академии наук, член Римского клуба, Манчестерского литературного и философского общества. Лауреат премии Калинга (ЮНЕСКО).



Subprogram: Developing Vladivostok as an Asian Pacific International Cooperation Center in 2008-2012 (284 bn. 156 mln. rubles)	
Federal budget	202.2 bn. rubles
Primorsky region's budget	17.7 bn. rubles
Off-budget sources	64 bn. rubles



Main objects of the subprogram Developing Vladivostok as an Asian Pacific International Cooperation Center in 2008-2012:

- reconstructing and upgrading Knevichi airport;
- constructing bridges connecting island and land parts of the city as well as Muraviev-Amurski peninsula where Vladivostok is located with the opposite coast of the Ussury Bay;
- developing road infrastructure of Primorsky region;
- developing APEC Forum infrastructure on Russky island including conference hall with a capacity of 7,000 people, 3,4 and 5 star hotels and multi-purpose medical center. ;
- Constructing waste treatment facilities;
- Cleaning water areas of the Amur and the Ussury Bays.
- Комплекс очистки прилегающих к Владивостоку морских заливов.

We will use APEC Forum's events to boost the development of Vladivostok as a key city of the region.

Igor Shuvalov, First Deputy Chair of the Russian Federation Government



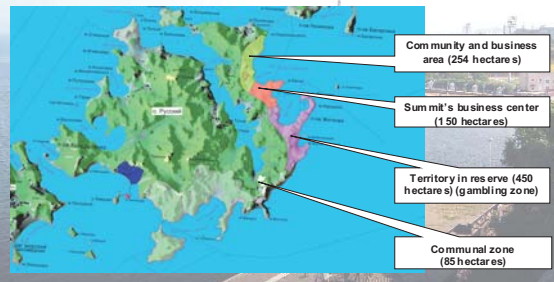
It is our priority to construct objects of high technological standards to ensure long term ecological well-being of Vladivostok.

Igor Pushkaryov, Mayor of Vladivostok



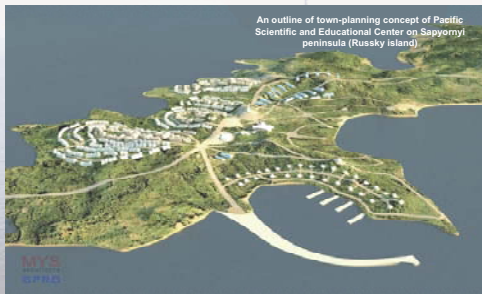
Hosting APEC Summit in Vladivostok does not mean huge expenses only. After the Summit Primorie's capital may receive huge benefits too, because event of such a scale is sure to attract large businesses to the region.

Sergei Lavrov, Russian Federation Minister for Foreign Affairs



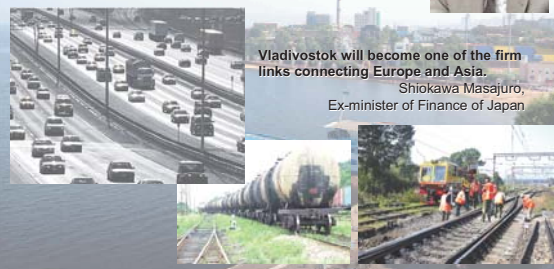
Far East Federal University is to become not only an institution of higher education but also a kind of dominating intellectual establishment of the region. A center of attraction. An engine for Russia's Far East development. It will become one of the most prominent educational and scientific centers both in Asian Pacific and in the whole world.

Vladimir Putin, Prime-Minister of the Russian Federation



After Chita-Khabarovsk highway is completed, the world's longest motorway with the total length of 10 thousand kilometers will come into operation. It will link Vladivostok to Moscow and Europe.

Alexander Zhukov, Deputy Chair of the Russian Federation Government.



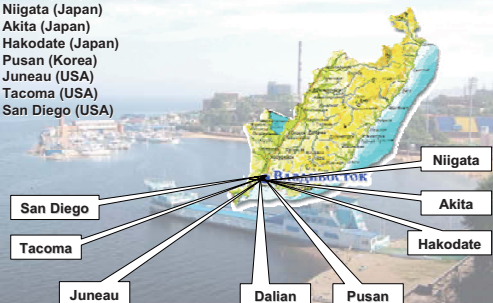
Vladivostok's investment projects

- ☐ Sister Cities Park
- ☐ International Exhibition Center
- ☐ Consuls' Street
- ☐ Новый жилой микрорайон
- ☐ Объекты социально-культурного и спортивного назначения



Vladivostok's sister cities

- ☐ Dalian (People's Republic of China)
- ☐ Niigata (Japan)
- ☐ Akita (Japan)
- ☐ Hakodate (Japan)
- ☐ Pusan (Korea)
- ☐ Juneau (USA)
- ☐ Tacoma (USA)
- ☐ San Diego (USA)



I liked the city immensely. I will take good impressions of the city back with me.

Mikhael Kantzler, Consul General of Germany in Novosibirsk city.

I feel very optimistic about the completion of the joint projects. And I am sure our collaboration will be fruitful and mutually advantageous.

Thomas Ambruster, Consul General of the USA in Vladivostok



**С открытым сердцем
Владивосток ожидает
в гости всех наших партнёров
и друзей.**



(12) URUMQI

Constructing an Environment-Friendly City, and Promoting the Sustainable Development of the Economy and Society

Mr. Jierla Yishamudin

Mayor, Urumqi Municipal Government

It is always the goal of development of cities in each area that we achieve a harmonious coexistence between men and nature. We do this by construction of environmentally-friendly cities and by promoting the sustainable development of the economy and society. As the capital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Urumqi is located at the geographical center of Asia, an important hub of the Ancient Silk Road. With a long history, plentiful natural resources, unique tourism and business as well as colorful national customs, Urumqi is a very attractive boom city.

Urumqi firmly grasps the historic opportunity of the implementation of China's "Great Western Development Program," and is conscientiously implementing the spirit of the document's views on further promoting Xinjiang's economic and social development with the State Council. Great progress has already been made in our focus on building our city into a modern international business and manufacturing center in the Central Asian region. At present, the city is unswervingly promoting environmentally-friendly urban construction and enhancing sustainable economic and social development. Our experience is:

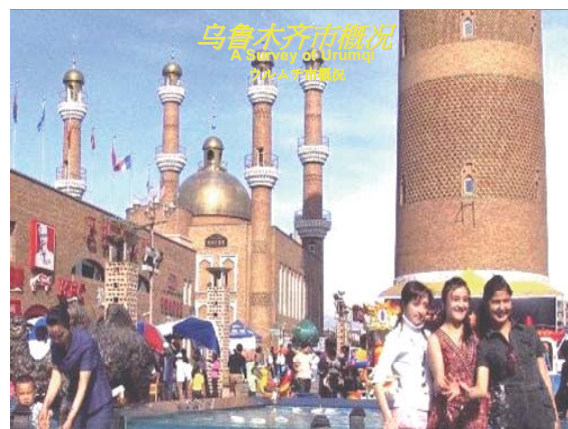
1. As a fundamental guarantee and a primary carrier of promoting environmentally-friendly urban construction and enhancing sustainable economic and social development, we must optimize the functional layout of the urban area and promote regional integration.
2. The only way to achieve sustainable development and construction of an environmentally-friendly city is to adhere to sustainable development principles and to accelerate the transformation of modes of economic development.
3. Increasing the impact and momentum of urban ecological construction and improved living environments are efficient ways to construct an environmentally-friendly city and to realize sustainable development.
4. Implementation of the "Blue Sky Project" and improvement of the environmental quality are keys to constructing an environmentally-friendly city and to realizing sustainable development.

Marked by harmony with the environment, and by being an environmentally-friendly society, this new form of human social development is characteristic of a sustainably developing city. Our common goal, the construction

of an environmentally-friendly city, is a long-term integrated project. It is also necessary for us to practice, explore and regularly reference the experiences of others. Through this forum, we expect that we can learn from the experiences of participant cities, and can enrich our approach as we throw ourselves into the construction of an environmentally-friendly city.

构建环境友好型城市 促进经济社会持续发展
Construct environment-friendly city,
Promote sustainable development of economy and society
環境友好型都市を構築、経済社会の持続的発展を促進

乌鲁木齐市市长 吉尔拉·衣沙木丁
Mayor of Urumqi Jierla Yishamuding
ウルムチ市長 ジェルラ イサムディン



乌鲁木齐市概况
A Survey of Urumqi
ウラムチ市概況

<p>行政区域总面积1.4万平方公里 The administrative area is 14,000 square kilometers. 行政区域總面積1.4萬平方公里 メートル</p>	<p>城市建成区262平方公里 The construction area is 262 square kilometers. 都市建成区面積262平方公里 メートル</p>
<p>总人口约300万 The total population is about 3,000,000. 全市總人口約300萬人</p>	<p>城市人口占90%以上 The urban population accounts for more than 90% of the total. 町人口は90%以上を占め</p>

乌鲁木齐市概况

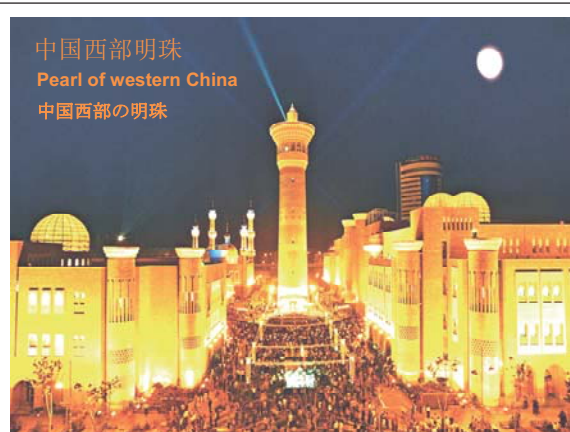
A Survey of Urumqi
ウルムチ市概況

乌鲁木齐市在全新疆地区生产总值及其他各项指标中占四分之一以上的位置，人均GDP达到4300美元。

The GDP and indices of Urumqi account for more than one fourth of the total in Xinjiang. GDP per capita is as much as \$ 4,300.

ウルムチ総生産額及び他の各指標は全新疆の1/4以上占め、一人当たりGDPは4,300ドルに達する

ウルムチ総生産額及び他の各指標は全新疆の1/4以上占め、一人当たりGDPは4,300ドルに達する



消费能力强，市场潜力大

Large consuming capacity and market potential
消費力が高い、市場の潜在力が大きい

口岸边贸优势突出

Prominent advantage of border trade at ports
国境貿易税関としての優位性が十分ある

交通区位优势明显

Clear superiority of traffic position
地域交通優位性が十分ある

地区竞争力强

Strong competitiveness of Urumqi
地域競争力が高い

一、优化城市功能布局，推进区域一体化

1. Optimize the function layout of urban area, promote regional integration

一、都市の産業立地を最善化、区域の一体化を推進

实施“南控北扩、东延西进”城市发展策略

The implementation of urban development strategy—"control the south, enlarge the north, extend the east, advance the west".

南控北扩、东延西进という都市発展戦略を実施
 都市の発展は南への発展を控えて、北へ拡張、東へ市区を延ばし、西へ進む

“一个主中心、两个副中心”

One master and two assistants

一つの主中心と二つの副中心



二、坚持可持续发展，加快经济发展方式转变

II、Adhere to sustainable development and accelerate the transformation of economic mode.

二、 可持續發展を堅持、経済発展方式の転換を加速

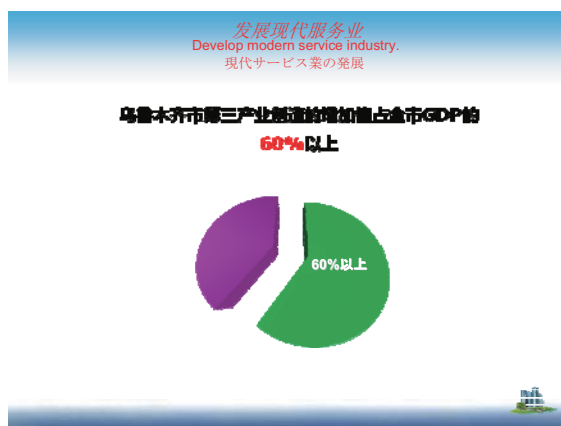


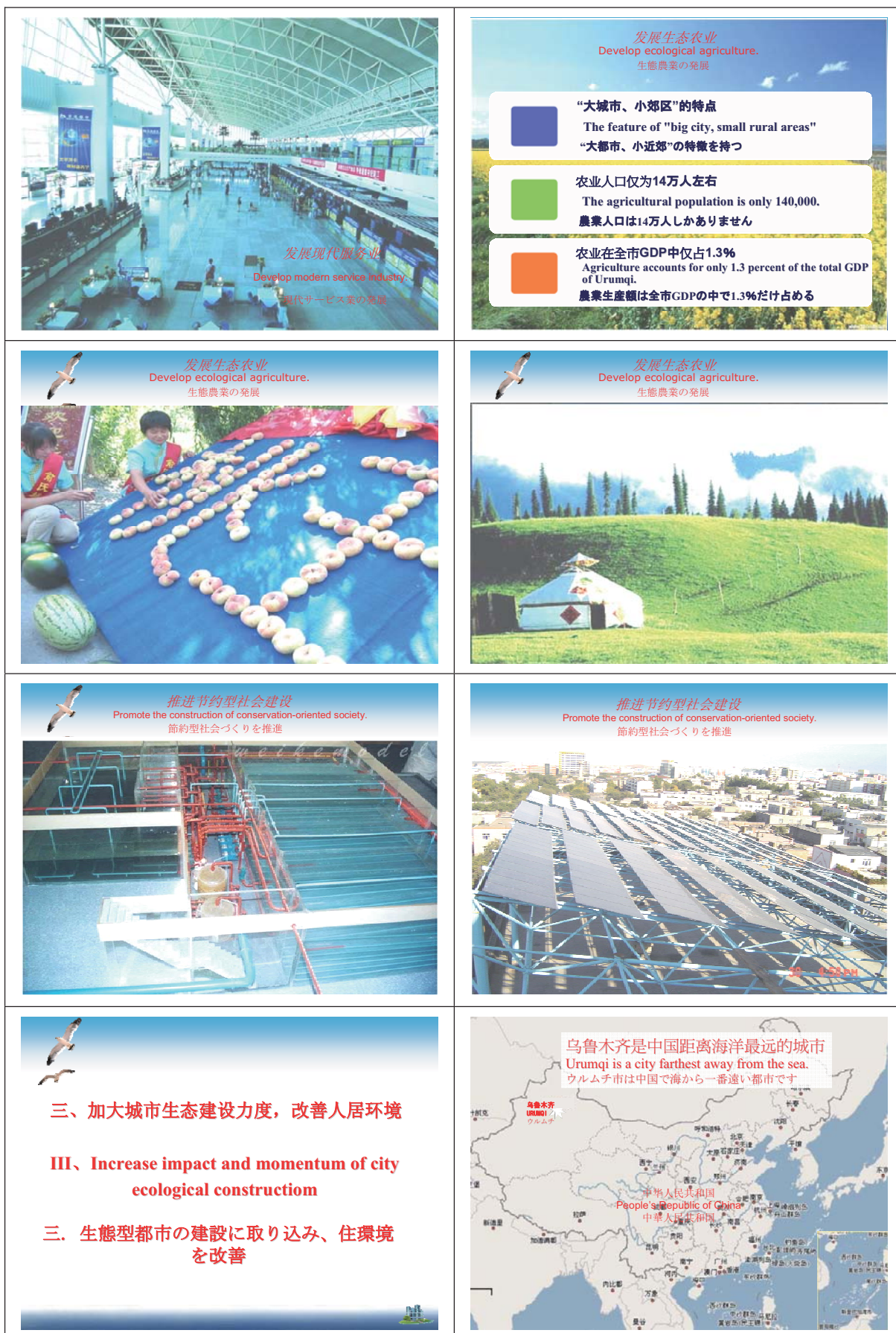
推进新型工业化进程
Promote the emerging process of new industrialization.
新型工业化を推進

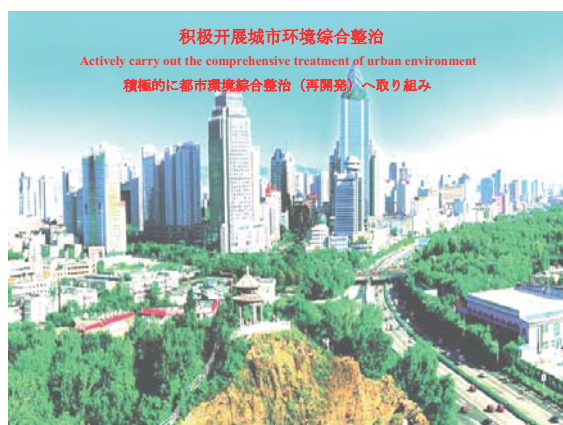
大力发展新材料、清洁能源、电子信息、生物医药等高新技术产业

Vigorously develop new materials, clean energy, electronic information, biological medicine, and other high-tech industries.

新しい材料、省エネルギー、電子情報、生物医薬などのハイテク産業を強力に発展する









- 供热企业脱硫除尘设施改造, 实现自动在线监测
- Transform facilities of desulfurization and dusting in heating enterprises to realize automatic online monitoring
- 供热企业脱硫除尘设施改造, 自动オンライン監視を実現

全市已完成了5个空气自动站、55套烟气在线监测系统建设

The city has completed five automatic air stations, 55 sets of smoke-line monitoring system construction.

全市ではすでに5つの空気自動ステーション、及び55セットの煙オンライン監視測定システムの建設を完成

- 建立环境许可证制度, 实现污染物排放总量控制
- Establish the system of environmental permit to achieve total control of pollutant discharge
- 環境許可証制度を導入、汚染物の全体の排出量への抑制を実現

- 治理车辆尾气排放, 提倡使用燃气车辆
- Control vehicle emission and promote the use of gas vehicles
- 自動車排出ガスを規制、LPガス自動車の使用を提倡

各类加气站75座

Various types of 75 filling stations have been built.

各類ガスステーション75所



谢谢!

Thank you!

ありがとうございます!

3. APCS Joint Project : APCS Charm Hunting Workshop 3

“Creating New Value”

(1) AGENDA

29 th September	<p>9:00-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian Pacific City Summit Opening Ceremony (same as APCS schedule) <p>10:30-12:00</p> <p>APCS Charm Hunting Workshop 3 “Creating New Value”</p> <p>【Opening of Workshop】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •MC: Opening Announcement (Dr. Yamashita: URC) <p>① Opening Greeting</p> <p>Dalian People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries</p> <p>Team Fukuoka : URC</p> <p>② Session 1. Case Presentation by Fukuoka</p> <p>" The CBD(Central Business District) planning by citizen and government collaboration"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of Fukuoka(URC) • Working on creating attractiveness in Tenjin (We love Tenjin Meeting) • Activities of Green Bird Fukuoka and *Machizukuri (Green Bird Fukuoka) • Making attractive and bustling station/city in Hakata (URC/Hakata Machizukuri Promotion Committee) • Application of the results of workshop in Bangkok and Collaborative *Machizukuri (URC/Fukuoka City Hall) <p><Lunch></p> <p>13:00-14:30</p> <p>③ Session 2. Presentation on conditions and challenges of Dalian’s CBD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making attractiveness in Dalian • Plan of Charm Hunting Tour in Dalian(course description) <p>15:00-17:00</p> <p>④ Tianjin Street Charm Hunting Tour: 120min</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who are in charge of Dalian city management and citizens who are involved in city management, or people from tourism industry will guide us through Central Business District (CBD) of Dalian, especially the area which Dalian wants to promote to tourists. Team Fukuoka and guests from Bangkok will take photos.
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30 th September	15:00-17:30 ⑤ Charm Hunting Workshop in Dalian「Creating New Value」 ○Presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attractiveness of Dalian from the eyes of Fukuoka (7 people from Team Fukuoka) ▪ Attractiveness of Dalian from the eyes of Bangkok (2 people from Bangkok Guests) ▪ Presentation on photos which participants taken. Each people will use 10 photos for their presentation. ○Mapping Workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Separated into three groups (Fukuoka, Dalian, Bangkok), and each group will put photos onto map. The map has two axes (attractive – non attractive / traditional – modern) and after putting photos, compare three maps. ▪ Find different views on attractiveness among countries, and exchange opinions on tourism. ▪ From 100 or so photos, choose 40 photos which each team thinks to be improved. ▪ Through this workshop, find out the different views on urban attractiveness and discuss measures for city planning.
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- * URC: Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center
- * WLT: We Love Tenjin Association
- * Green Bird: NPO Green Bird Fukuoka

*Machizukuri: Creating attractiveness by city management

(2) Workshop Overview

Purpose of the project:

[Reflection to policy]

To improve attractiveness of CBD area, Team-Fukuoka will collaborate with local citizens and people from local government in Dalian, conduct “Charm / attractiveness check of city”, and gain information which is useful for tourism and city planning policy for the future.

[Tourism PR]

Team-Fukuoka will be accompanied with media personnel and they will appeal the attractiveness of Dalian in Fukuoka city through their media exposure before and after visiting Dalian.

[Exchange]

Through youth exchange, we will extend friendship between both citizens (Dalian and Fukuoka).

Contents of the project

[About Team Fukuoka]

We are going to send people from Four citizen groups. Two of them is a citizen and government collaboration group, “We Love Tenjin Association” and ”Hakata Machizukuri Promotion Committee”, which are involved in city planning activities. And the other is” Visitors Industry (VI) Toshi-JUKU“, the trainees of the program which develops citizens for improvement of urban attractiveness and promotion of visitors’ industry. And last one is “NPO Green Bird Fukuoka “

[Activities]

They are going to have a workshop with people from local government of city planning and tourism/visitors’ attraction section in Dalian and citizens. They are going to exchange their opinions to improve both cities’ attractiveness and they are also going to discuss measures to apply the result of the project to policy and tourism promotion of both cities.

Special Guests from Bangkok

Four city officers from Bangkok, host city of 2nd WORKSHOP in2007” will participate in this workshop.

(3) Proposal from Fukuoka and Bangkok

After walking around “Tianjin Street”, which is a downtown area of Dalian, 7 members from Fukuoka and 2 members from Bangkok expressed their opinions on attractiveness of Dalian and how the city can improve its charm according to photos which they have taken during the downtown walk. They expressed their views from the point of tourists/visitors.

Followings are their views and findings;



- There are many flowerbeds and benches at vehicle-free promenades in downtown.
- I was amazed to find many roadside plants. The city has abundant green.
- It is great that Dalian has parks such as Zhongshan Square across the city.
- Old buildings are preserved in good condition.
- Advertising was different from that of Japan and it was quite interesting.
- There were many stalls which sell food and souvenirs. I enjoyed eating while walking.
- There was an excitement in the mixed environment. I really enjoyed walking around downtown.

On the other hand, there were opinions that two cities (Fukuoka and Bangkok) think Dalian should improve in order to increase its attractiveness;

- There were few crossings and pedestrians must feel danger when they cross the street.
- Sidewalks along the busy streets were narrow and I worried about my safety.
- The tourist information center was closed even though it was holiday and expected to have many tourists.
- Signs in the town were mainly written in Chinese, and English ones are also needed for tourists.

After hearing these challenges such as developing traffic systems that go red when pedestrians are crossing, sidewalks, and crossings, and enriching the service at the tourist information center, and setting up English signs for tourists, participants from Dalian responded that they would like to address them quickly. They also expressed their interest in visiting both Fukuoka and Bangkok and continue exchanges.

(4) Findings from photo mapping session

We separated into groups according to our nationality (Dalian, Bangkok, and Fukuoka) and we put photos which we had taken during the downtown walk onto the map. The map had two axes which were, “attractive  non attractive”, “traditional  modern”, respectively. As we compared maps of each team, we found different value system and cultural/historic views. Followings are our findings;

- Photos which people of Bangkok thought “traditional” were regarded as “modern” by people of Dalian.
- On the photos which people of Fukuoka regarded as “modern” and “attractive”, there were many people in them. People of Fukuoka were drawn to the area/space for interpersonal communication (software).
- On the other hand, people of Dalian regarded well-maintained scenery with infrastructures (hardware) as “modern” and “attractive”. They were drawn to those well-developed city.

This intercomparative approach is very important for city planning because in this way, we can find the differences in our value systems and time axis for historic things. Taking into consideration various backgrounds, different value systems, and different cultural/historical views, we have to work on city planning which is attractive for both tourists/visitors and residents.

III. 2008 The 8th Asian-Pacific City Summit Joint Declaration

“2008 The 8th Asian-Pacific City Summit” is held in Dalian, China, from September 28th to October 1st 2008. In order to promote mutual understanding and friendship, to strengthen bilateral exchange and cooperation, and to promote prosperous development mutually, the following agreements are achieved:

1. All delegates are united in the conclusion that in facing future challenges, every city and region should strengthen communication, dialogue and cooperation in order to promote common progress on the basis of mutual respect and tolerance.
2. When carrying out friendly exchanges and cooperation, the cooperation wills of all cities and regions should be respected on the basis of signed and published documents between country and country, government and government.
3. Cooperation and exchanges in fields of high-tech, intellectual property, port logistics, finance, trade, administration and so on, could be developed through multiple forms.
4. Actively promoting the friendly cooperation in area of environmental protection, culture, education, sports, tourism, convention and exhibition, and so on.
5. Facilitating and promoting exchange among citizens and especially teenagers, organizing friendly cooperation on mutual interest, actively supporting the personnel exchanges between areas.
6. Participating cities and regional leaders should meet and hold discussions frequently on mutual exchanges and cooperation.

IV List of Participants

■Member Cities

都市(国) / City (Nation)	役 職 / Title	名前 / Name
<p>バンコク都 (タイ王国) Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (The Kingdom of Thailand)</p>	事務次官補 Deputy Permanent Secretary for the BMA	Mrs. Wanvilai Promlakano
	技術協力課長 Chief, Technical Cooperation Section	Mr. Piset Aramraks
	観光発展部 Officer, Tourism Development	Mr. Peerapat Ketkosol
	国際関係部 Officer, Foreign Relations	Mrs. Bongkoch Suwanakam
	国際関係部 Officer, Foreign Relations	Mrs. Sirintarat Nimcharoen
	国際関係部 Officer, Foreign Relations	Miss. Lalida Pumkao
	都市計画部 City Planner	Miss. Sukontha Yimpong
	国際関係部 Officer, Foreign Relations	Miss. Narumon Keawchamnong
	国際関係部 Officer, Foreign Relations	Miss. Narumon Keawchamnong
<p>釜山広域市 (大韓民国) Busan Metropolitan City (Republic of Korea)</p>	政務副市長 Deputy Mayor for Political Affairs	鄭樂亨 Mr. Jeong Lakhyeong
	国際交流担当 International Relations Office, Cultural and Tourism Bureau	朴東錫 Mr. Park Dong Seok
	事務員 Staff	金正和 Ms. Kim Jung Hwa
	市民公園造成担当 Green Zone and Parks Division, Urban Development Office	李善烈 Mr. Lee Sun Yol
	事務員 Staff	張承福 Mr. Jang Seung Bok
	通訳 (中国語) Interpreter (Chinese)	曹維鮮 Ms. Cho Yoo Sun
	通訳 (英語) Interpreter (English)	黃貞恩 Ms. Hwang Jeong Eun
<p>大連市 (中華人民共和国) Dalian People's Government (People's Republic of China)</p>	市長 Mayor	夏徳仁 Mr. Xia Deren
	副市長 Deputy Mayor	朱程清 Mr. Zhu Chengqing
	大連市政治協商会議副主席 Vice Chairman, Dalian City Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	施中岩 Mr. Shi Zhongyan
	大連市外事弁公室主任 Director-General, Foreign Affairs Office	王洪俊 Mr. Wang Hongjun
	大連市外事弁公室副主任 Vice Director-General, Foreign Affairs Office	史明強 Mr. Shi Mingqiang
	大連市人民対外友好協会副会長 Vice Chairman, Dalian People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries	呉智超 Mr. Wu Zhichao
	保税區管理委員会副主任 Vice Director, Dalian Free Trade Zone Administration	黃明 Mr. Huang Ming
	大連市計画局副局長 Vice Director-General, Bureau of City Planning	陳衛兵 Mr. Chen Weibing
	大連市計画局副局長 Vice Director-General, Bureau of City Planning	Mr. Chen Weibing

■Member Cities

都市(国) / City (Nation)	役 職 / Title	名 前 / Name
大連市 (中華人民共和国) Dalian People's Government (People's Republic of China)	大連市人民政府發展研究センター主任 Director, Dalian Municipal People's Government Development Research Center	李才 Mr. Li Cai
	甘井子区政府副区长 Deputy District Head, Ganjingzi District	郭崇河 Mr. Guo Chonghe
	大連高新技術産業園区管理委員会副主任 Deputy Director, Dalian High-tech Industrial Zone Administrative Committee	張克 Mr. Zhang Ke
	大連市教育局副巡視員 Vice Inspector, Bureau of Education	梁振林 Mr. Liang Zhenlin
	大連市金融工作弁公室副主任 Deputy Director-General, Dalian Municipal Finance Office	張兵 Mr. Zhang Bing
	開發区管理委員会副主任 Deputy Director-General, Dalian Economic and Technology Development Area Administration	宋曉波 Mr. Song Xiaobo
	大連市林業局副局長 Vice Director, Forestry Bureau	王長訊 Mr. Wang Changxun
	大連市人事局処長 Director, Personnel Bureau	劉文凱 Mr. Liu Wenkai
	沙河口区政府副区长 Deputy District Head, Shahekou District	夏春光 Mr. Xia Chungung
	大連市婦人連合会副主席 Vice Chairman, Women's Federation	成世玉 Ms. Cheng Shiyu
	中国共産党主義青年団大連市委員会副主任 Deputy Director, Communist Youth League of China Dalian Committee	李大民 Mr. Li Damin
	大連市対外貿易経済合作局副巡視員 Vice Inspector, Foreign Trade & Economic Cooperation Bureau	梅玉正 Ms. Mei Yuzheng
	大連市衛生局副局長 Deputy Director, Public Health Bureau	王范茗 Ms. Wnag Fanming
	大連市文化局副書記 Deputy Secretary, Culture Bureau	呂守卒 Mr. Lu Shouzu
	中山区政府副区长 Deputy District Head, Zhongshan District	郭雲峰 Mr. Guo Yunfeng
	港湾局局长 Director-General, Dalian Harbor Administration	才力 Mr. Cai Li
	大連市都市・農村建設委員会副巡視員 Vice Inspector, Urban & Rural Construction Committee	陳興 Mr. Chen Xing
	都市建設管理局副巡視員 Vice Inspector, Urban Construction Bureau	崔克義 Mr. Cui Keyi
	大連市經濟委員会副主任 Deputy Director, Economic Commission	劉江軍 Mr. Liu Jiangjun
	大連市環境保護局副局長 Vice Director-General, Environmental Protection Bureau	揚声亮 Mr. Yang Shengliang
	大連港集團副理事長 Deputy Director-General, Dalian Port Corporation Limited	朱宝学 Mr. Zhu Baoxue
	大連金钥匙广告有限公司社長 President	廉美花 Ms. Lian Meihua
	大連漫歩广告有限公司編集長 Editor in chief, Dalian Manbu Advertising Co.,LTD.	笹淵桂

■Member Cities

都市(国) / City (Nation)	役 職 / Title	名 前 / Name
大連市 (中華人民共和国) Dalian People's Government (People's Republic of China)	大連トステム建材有限公司董事・総経理 President, Tostem Housing Products (Dalian) Co., Ltd.	野澤徳則 Mr. Nozawa Tokunori
	キヤノン大連事務機有限公司部長 Manager, Canon Dalian Business Machines, Inc.	劉国璽 Mr. Liu Guoxi
	全日本空輸株式会社大連支店支店長 General Manager, All Nippon Airways Co., Ltd. Dalian Office	日野昭 Mr. Hino Akira
	新潟県大連経済事務所所長代理 Acting President, Niigata Economic & Trade Dalian Office	魏純勇 Mr. Wei Chunyong
	日本財産保険（中国）有限公司副社長 Vice president, Japan Property Insurance Company	田嘉銘 Mr. Tian Jiaming
	富山県大連事務所所長 Director, Dairen Office of Toyama Prefecture	Mr. 蓑口正浩
	株式会社 日本航空インターナショナル大連支店支店長 General Manager, Japan Airlines International Co., Ltd. Dalian Office	黒田篤 Mr. Kuroda Atsushi
	みずほコーポレート銀行（中国）有限公司 大連支店副支店長 Submanager, Mizuho Corporate Bank (China), Ltd. Dalian Branch	劉芝圃 Mr. Liu Zhipu
	秋田県貿易促進協会大連事務所顧問 Dalian Office, Akita Trade Promotion Association of Japan	Mr. 板垣隆
	大連神奈川経済貿易事務所所長 President, Kanagawa Economy & Trade Dalian Office	堀川富雄 Mr. Horikawa Tomio
福岡市 (日本国) Fukuoka City (Japan)	市長 Mayor	吉田 宏 Mr. YOSHIDA Hiroshi
	総務企画局国際部長 Executive Director, International Affairs Department, General Affair & Planning Bureau	山口 吉則 Mr. YAMAGUCHI Yoshinori
	住宅都市局都市計画部長 Executive Director, Urban Planning Department, Housing & Urban Planning Bureau	副島 広巳 Mr. SOEJIMA Hiromi
	総務企画局国際部国際課長 Director, International Affairs Department, General Affair & Planning Bureau	池田 澄男 Mr. IKEDA Sumio
	総務企画局国際部国際係長 Chief, International Affairs Department, General Affair & Planning Bureau	古賀 有子 Ms. KOGA Yuko
	住宅都市局都市計画部都市景観室計画係長 Chief, City Design Section, Urban Planning Department, Housing & Urban Planning Bureau	平野 慎一郎 Mr. HIRANO Shinichiro
	総務企画局国際部 Staff, International Affairs Department, General Affair & Planning Bureau	井上 聡子 Ms. INOUE Satoko
	総務企画局国際部 Staff, International Affairs Department, General Affair & Planning Bureau	中村 圭子 Ms. NAKAMURA Keiko
	総務企画局企画調整部 Staff, Planning & Coordination Department, General Affair & Planning Bureau	山脇 弘志 Mr. YAMAWAKI Hiroshi
	総務企画局国際部(通訳・中国語) Interpreter(Chinese), International Affairs Department, General Affair & Planning Bureau	千葉 由紀子 Ms. CHIBA Yukiko

■Member Cities

都市(国) / City (Nation)	役 職 / Title	名 前 / Name
福岡市 (日本国) Fukuoka City (Japan)	総務企画局国際部 (通訳・韓国語) Interpreter(Korean),International Affairs Department,General Affair & Planning Bureau	朴龍得 Mr. PARK Yongdeuk
	総務企画局国際部 (通訳・英語) Interpreter(English),International Affairs Department,General Affair & Planning Bureau	田中 道子 Ms. TANAKA Michiko
広州市 (中華人民共和国) Guangzhou People's Government (People's Republic of China)	外事弁公室副主任 Vice Director-General, Foreign Affairs Office	劉保春 Mr. Liu Baochun
	計画局設計所副所長 Vice President, DesignOffice, Guangzhou Urban Planning Bureau	Mrs. 黎亦衆
	外事弁公室国際交流処長 Director, Division of International Relations, Foreign Affairs Office	Mr. 林奕孜
	計画局設計所部門部長 Division head, Design Office, Guangzhou Urban Planning Bureau	Ms. 許莉俊
	外事弁公室職員 Foreign Affairs Office	Ms. 黄瓊
	外事弁公室職員 Foreign Affairs Office	Ms. 武曉燕
ジャカルタ首都特別州 Jakarta Capital City Government (Indonesia)	都市間協力局国際機関・事業担当部長 Head, International Organization and Events Division, Inter-municipal CooperationBureau	Mr. Barani Manalu
済州特別自治道 (大韓民国) Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (Republic of Korea)	国際諮問大使 Ambassador Advisor for International Relations	文河泳 Mr. Hayong Moon
	平和協力課交流協力担当課長補佐 Deputy Director, Peace and Cooperation Division	朴潤洙 Mr. Yoon-Soo Park
北九州市 (日本国) City of Kitakyushu (Japan)	副市長 Deputy Mayor	麻田 千穂子 Ms. Asada Chihoko
	企画文化局国際室国際政策課係長 Manager, International Policy Division, International Affairs Department, Planning and Cultural Affairs Bureau	加藤 紳明 Mr. Kato Nobuaki
	駐大連北九州市経済事務所 所長 Representative, Kitakyushu Business Promotion Office, Dalian	新田 龍二 Mr. Nitta Ryuji
	駐大連北九州市経済事務所 副所長 (通訳) Vice Representative, Kitakyushu Business Promotion Office, Dalian	呂 俐 Ms. Lu Li
	産業経済局産業振興部 部長 Executive Director, Industrial Promotion Department, Industry and Economics Bureau	窪田 秀樹 Mr. Kubota Hideki
	産業経済局産業振興部貿易振興課 係長 Manager, Trade Promotion Division, Industrial Promotion Department, Industry and Economics Bureau	田代 昇三 Mr. Tashiro Shozo
熊本市 (日本国) Kumamoto City (Japan)	副市長 Deputy Mayor	森田 弘昭 Mr. Morita Hiroaki
	産業政策課主幹 Assistant Director, Industrial Policy Section	森 博之 Mr. Mori Hiroyuki
	文化国際課 Cultural and International Affairs Section	北添 友子 Ms. Kitazoe Tomoko

■Member Cities

都市(国) / City (Nation)	役 職 / Title	名 前 / Name
宮崎市 (日本国) Miyazaki City (Japan)	市長 Mayor	津村 重光 Mr. Shigemitsu Tsumura
	都市整備部景観課長 Division Chief, Landscape Division, City Maintenance Department	久保 三男 Mr. Mitsuo Kubo
	秘書広報課 課長補佐 Vice Division Chief, Secretariate and Public Relations Division	高島 弘行 Mr. Takashima Hiroyuki
	観光商工部観光課主任主事 Senior Staff, Tourism and Resort Section, Tourism Division	小野田貴哉 Mr. Onoda Takaya
長崎市 (日本国) Nagasaki City (Japan)	副市長 Deputy Mayor	椎木恭二 Mr. Shiinoki Kyoji
	都市計画部まちづくり推進室	山口緑朗 Mr. Yamaguchi Rokurou
浦項市 (大韓民国) Pohang City (Republic of Korea)	市長 Mayor	朴承浩 Mr. Park Seung-ho
	随行員 Attendant	金世塬 Mr. Kim Se-won
	経済通商局長 General Director, Economy & Industry Bureau	金淳泰 Mr. Kim Soon-tae
	国際交流担当 International Relations Section, Economy & Trade Division	鄭在和 Mr. Jeong Jae-hwa
	理事長 Director General	Mr. 朴世光
	広報企画担当 Publication and planning	Mr. 金東完
上海市 (中華人民共和国) Shanghai People's Government (People's Republic of China)	上海市政府副秘書長 Deputy Secretary-General, Shanghai Municipal People's Government	尹 弘 Mr. Yin Hong
	環境保護局局長 Director-General, Shanghai Environmental Protection Bureau (SEPB)	張 全 Mr. Zhang Quan
	環境保護局弁公室主任 Director, Administration Office, SEPB	楊春林 Mr. Yang Chunlin
	環境保護局汚染制御処処長 Director, Pollution Control Division, SEPB	蘇国棟 Mr. Su Guodong
	外事弁公室処長補佐 Assistant Director, Shanghai Foreign Affairs Office	黄仰水 Ms. Huang Yangbing
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	吉尔拉・衣沙木丁 Mr. Jierla Yishamudin
	人民政府秘書長 Secretary General, Urumqi People's Government	李文富 Mr. Li Wenfu
	外事弁公室（僑務弁公室）主任 Director, Foreign Affairs Office	艾尼外尔・吾守尔 Mr. Ainiwaier Wushouer
	弁公庁秘書 Secretary	錢悦強 Mr. Qian Yueqiang
	外事弁公室礼賓処職員 Foreign Affairs Office	王宁 Mr. Wang Ning
	人民対外友好協会通訳 Interpreter, The Urumqi Peoples Association for friendship with foreign countries	艾力卡木 Mr. Aili Kamu
	外事弁公室礼賓処職員 Foreign Affairs Office	孜那提・阿不力克木 Ms. Zinnat Ablikim

■Member Cities

都市(国) / City (Nation)	役 職 / Title	名 前 / Name
ウラジオストク市 (ロシア) Vladivostok City (Russian Federation)	副市長 Deputy Mayor	Mr. Alexander Zubritskiy
	国際関係局長 Head, Foreign Relations Department	Mr. Viacheslav Kushnarev
	国際関係局専門員 Specialist, Foreign Relations Department	Ms. Alexandra Mudretsova
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)	理事長 Director General	樗木 武 Mr. Chishaki Takeshi
	常務理事 Managing Director	桑田 哲志 Mr. Kuwata Tetsushi
	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. Yamamoto Kohei
	研究主査 Chief Researcher	山下 永子 Ms. Yamashita Eiko
	研究主査 Chief Researcher	兼子 慎一郎 Mr. Kaneko Shinichiro
	係員 Staff	弥富 愛 Ms. Iyadomi Ai
	係員 Staff	大関 麻里子 Ms. Ozeki Mariko
	訪問研究員 Visiting researcher	長瀬 勇人 Mr. Nagase Hayato
	VI 都市塾／(株)九州インターメディア研究所 天神経済新聞編集長 Volunteer for Visitors Industry / Editor-in-Chief, r Tenjin Keizai Shimbun, KYUSHU INTERMEDIA LABORATORY. INC	森田 美代子 Ms. Morita Miyoko
	VI 都市塾／西日本鉄道(株) 新規事業室 Volunteer for Visitors Industry / Nishi-Nippon Railroad Co., Ltd.	洲脇 祐子 Ms. Suwaki Yuko
	We Love 天神協議会／西日本鉄道(株) 天神委員会 We Love Tenjin Association/Tenjin Committee, Nishi-Nippon Railroad Co., Ltd.	池田 明子 Ms. Ikeda Akiko
	We Love 天神協議会／(株)イムズ営業部 企画推進 チーム チーフ We Love Tenjin Association/Chief, Project Promotion Team, Sales Department, Inter Media Station IMS	山本 祐子 Ms. Yamamoto Yuko
	NPO 法人グリーンバード福岡 代表 President, NPO greenbird Fukuoka	木下 真裕 Mr. Kinoshita Masahiro
会員都市計		127

■Observer

都市（国）/ City (Nation)	代表者役職／Head of delegation	名前／Name
ボラレスガムワ市 Boralesgamuwa City (Sri Lanka)	市長 Mayor	Mr. K. D. Aruna Priyashantha
チェレムホボ行政地区 Cheremkhovo Area (Russia)	副区長 Vice Mayor	Ms. Svetlana Makhonkina
光陽市 Gwangyang City (Korea)	市長 Mayor	李聖雄 Mr. Lee Sung-woong
花巻市 Hanamaki City (Japan)	市長 Mayor	大石 満雄 Mr. Oishi Mitsuo
伊万里市 Imari City (Japan)	市長 Mayor	塚部 芳和 Mr. Tsukabe Yoshikazu
仁川市 Incheon City (Korea)	国際協力官室国際会議チーム長 Director, International Conference Team, International Affairs Department	姜明宗 Mr. Kang Myung-jong
ル・アーブル市 Le Havre	発展局局长 General Manager, Le Havre Développement	Mr. Gérard MERCHER
ロサンゼルス郡 Los Angeles County (USA)	Member, Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors ロサンゼルス郡管理委員会委員	Mr. Michael D. Antonovich
マンダレー市 Mandalay City (Myanmar)	市長兼都市発展委員会主席 Mayor, President of City Development Committee	Mr. Phone Zaw Han
ネピドー市 Naypyidaw City (Myanmar)	都市発展委員会副主任 Deputy Director, City Development Committee	Mr. U Thein Sint
プノンペン市 Phnom Penh City (Cambodia)	副市長 Deputy Mayor	Mrs. Touch Sarom
札幌市 Sapporo City (Japan)	総務局国際部長 Director, International Relations Department, General Affairs Bureau	高田 英基 Mr. Takada Hideki
シアヌークビル州 Sihanoukville Province (Cambodia)	州長 Governor	Mr. Sbong Sarath
トモホン市 Tomohon City (Indonesia)	市長 Mayor	Mr. Jefferson S. M. Rumanjar
トムスク市 Tomsk City (Russia)	第一副市長 The First Vice-Mayor	Mr. Nikolaychuk Nikolay
富山県 Toyama Prefecture (Japan)	富山県理事 財団法人とやま国際センター専務理事 Executive Director, Toyama Prefecture General Manager, Toyama International Center Foundation	佐々木 外志 Mr. Sasaki Sotoshi
ウランウデ市 Ulan-Ude City (Russia)	市長 Mayor	Mr. Gennady A. Aydayev
ヤンゴン市 Yangon City (Myanmar)	都市発展委員会主任 Director, City Development Committee	Mr. U Aung Than Win
財団法人自治体 国際化協会北京事務所 Council of Local Authorities for International Relations (Japan) Beijing Office	所長 Director	緒方 俊則 Mr. Ogata Toshinori

■Observer

都市（国）/ City (Nation)	代表者役職／Head of delegation	名前／Name
韓国地方自治団体 国際化財団北京事務所 Korea Local Authorities Foundation for International Relations Beijing Office	主席代表 Director General	李鍾成 Mr. Lee Jong Sung
都市・自治体連合 アジア太平洋支部 United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific Regional Section	事務総長 General Secretariat	Mr. Peter Woods
ロシア駐瀋陽総領事館 Consulate General of Russia in Shenyang	総領事 Consul General	Mr. Muravskiy Stanislav
中国遼寧省外事弁公室 Foreign Affairs Office of Liaoning Province	副主任 Vice Director-General	王之鋒 Mr. Wang Zhifeng
	オブザーバー計	23

V Covenant of the Asian-Pacific City Summit

Chapter 1 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.

Supplementary provisions (Revised as of August 31, 2002)

(Effective Date)

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

Supplementary provisions (Revised as of September 29, 2008)

(Effective Date)

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

(Appendix)

List of Member Cities

Auckland, New Zealand
Bangkok, Kingdom of Thailand
Brisbane, Australia
Busan, Republic of Korea
Dalian, People's Republic of China
Fukuoka, Japan
Guangzhou, People's Republic of China
Ho Chi Minh, Socialist Republic of Vietnam
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
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Republic of Korea
Pohang, Republic of Korea

VI References

(1) Past Results

■ Mayors Conference

Host City	Dates	Theme of Plenary Session	Themes of Sub-sessions	Participants
1st Fukuoka	1994. 9.22~ 9.25	“Harmony between urban Development and Human Living Environment in the Asian-Pacific Era”	“City and Transportation” “City and Housing” “City and Environment/Public Health”	21 cities from 11 countries and regions
2nd Guangzhou	1996. 9.27~ 10. 1	“Urban Development In the 21 st Century”	“Future Urban Planning and Construction” “Modern Urban Environmental Protection” “Urban Modernization and Traditional Culture”	11 cities from 11 countries and regions
3rd Fukuoka	1998. 7.11~ 7.13	“Future Prospects of Networking between Cities”	“Future Direction of Education for the Next Generation” “Establishment of Health and Medical Systems” “Waterworks and Sewer Systems in the City”	23 cities from 12 countries and regions
4 th 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 th Fukuoka	2002. 8.30~ 9. 1	“New Approach to City Planning for the 21 st 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 th Bangkok Metropolitan Administra- tion	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 th Urumqi	2006. 8. 8~ 8.10	“Development of Harmonious City”	“Welfare services of the Future” “Development of Urban Infrastructures” “Promotion of New Industries”	13 cities from 5 countries
8 th Dalian	2008. 9.28~ 9.30	“Asian-Pacific Champion Cities – New Thoughts on Environment, Resources, Culture and Industry	“Regional responsibility and cooperation of Asian-Pacific New Champion Cities” “Usage and management of modern city resources” “Sustainable economic & social development and environmental protection in urban areas” “Maintaining cultural heritage and innovation of modern city culture” “Natural conditions and industry choices of cities” “Protection of intellectual property” “Protection of urban ecological environment” “Urban transportation”	39 cities / regions from 11 countries

■ Working-Level Conference

Host City	Dates	Theme	Participants
1st Fukuoka	1995. 10.26～10.27	“Management of Transportation in Cities of the Asia-Pacific Regions” -Transportation Operation Policy and Traffic Control-	20 cities from 10 countries and regions
2 nd Fukuoka	1997. 11.26～11.28	“Waste Treatment and Disposal” -Striving for a Sustainable Growth Environment-	18 cities from 9 countries
3 rd Fukuoka	1999. 11.30～12. 2	“The Supply of Safe, Clean Water to the City”	18 cities from 10 countries
4 th Busan Metropolitan city	2001. 9. 6～9. 8	“Measures to Enhance Inter-City Exchanges in Tourism in the Asia-Pacific Region	17 cities from 7 countries
5th Kumamoto	2003. 11. 9～11.10	“City Planning with Citizen Involvement”	18 cities from 9 countries
6 th Urumqi	2005. 9.10～9.12	“To Promote City Development through Multi-layered Culture”	9 cities from 3 countries
7 ^h Kitakyushu	2007. 7.30～8. 1	“Urban Charm – Building a Beautiful City by Residents”	19 cities from 9 countries

—(详见A8版)

2008第八届亚太城市领导人会议昨天举行全体会议,市长夏德仁作主题发言

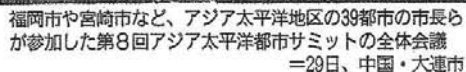
— XIN WEN ZHONG XIN —

美编 徐兵

根据协议,两市将在经济、文化、科技、教育等领域开展交流合作,谋求共同发展。朴承浩说,他多次访问过大连,很喜欢这座城市,希望浦项与大连携手前进,成为21世纪共同发展的伙伴城市。

市领导怀忠民、刘俊文、姚家凯出席招待晚宴，朱程清主持。

我们应当发挥这一优势,共同研究亚太地区发展中面临的新课题,为亚太地区经济发展培养更多高级人才。



全体会議では、地元大

アジア太平洋都市サミット 共同宣言を採択

中国·大连

向サミットには、事務局長を置く福岡市の吉田宏のほかに、北九州、長門、熊本、宮崎の各市が、国・金山市、中国・上中などとともに会員都県として、各市の環境改善の取り組みをアピール。佐賀県伊万里市も参加した。

共同宣言は「各都市は、未来への挑戦に向け相互に協力を進める」とした上で①ハイテクや経済貿易環境保護や観光、ス、ス③青少年交流、なこの分野で各都市の指導者らが積極的に交流を強化することを確認した。

同サミットは三十日、おなづかりに関するワーシヨップを実施し、閉する。

What's
Up Dallas

集まり、環境問題を様々な都市の課題について話し合う。今回は、全国の40都市・地区の首長が参加する予定。

吉田市長は29日、都市振興に関する市取り組みについて発表すほか、理地社会基盤整備の状況などを視察する。28日に出発、10月1日に帰国の予定。

——2008第八屆亞太城市領導人會議舉行

「アジア太平洋先進都市一環状、資源、文化および産業に関する研究」をテーマとす。経済グローバル化の時代の背景に、アジア太平洋先進都市の地域における責任と地域間協力、現代の都市が発展途上地域に直面する課題および戦略的選択についても議論を深めた。今回は260名会員都市のほか、アジア太平洋地域の約100都市のトップによる意見発表や、政治、経済、学術分野で世界的な著名人による特別招待講演、経済団体や企業を招請し、企業によるプレゼンテーションなど多様な多様な活動が行われた。密度の高いものとなった。来場者間中「都市広域」展示コーナーにて

2004年第6期北京城市圈领导人会议于8月28日至30日召开。会议围绕建设北京地区先进城市圈的环境、资源、文化及生产安全问题进行了讨论。会议中我国城市圈特色资源问题研究成为了讨论的热点。会议还召开城市圈广告、联合招商、促进城市圈条件的商务等活动。圈内市领导会议期间还举行城市圈城市圈魅力为京京电游。期待能为条件的城市圈建设提供借鉴。

交差点の安全
観光案内所の充実

大連市に改善点提言

吉田宏福副市長や福岡県幹部とも国交のきつめ。福岡副都心の窓口を務める前田雅毅教授は「オランダは、欧州全体を眺めたときに、結節点になる。お互いのネットワークを活用し、ゲーム産業の発展を図る国際連携の第一歩になる」と話している。

計画を説明した三十日の提言は、福岡とバン計九人が協賛を示しつつ「緊要

都市サミット関連 福岡市の官民組織

察では、大連側が最大
繁華街「天津街」地区
を案内。百年前のレ
口風の街並みを再現す
再開発事業や、外国人
光客向けの標識を増や
福岡留学の経験者と
吉田市長が意見交換
11人が参加
【大連（中国遼寧省）
30日札幌島流】中国・大
市でのアジア太平洋都
サミットに参加した吉
宏福岡市長は三十日、
市内で福岡市や北九州市
からの帰国留学生に出
の意見交換会をた
た。九州で学ぶ中国に
たの外国人留学生施策

生かしてもらおうと、福岡市の市民グループが企画し、大連に住む十一人が参加した。

一 留學生たちは「親切な人が多く、住みやすかった」と福岡市を評価する一方で、「留學生は金銭的に苦勞している。家賃の安い住宅を確保してほしい」「地元企業に留學生への奨学金制度を充実させるよう働き掛けてほしい」となど要望していた。



福网市长吉田宏参观广电中心 同留日学生座谈

2008-09-30 17:35:55

天健网消息 (记者 韩晓菲) 9月30日下午,正在大连出席第八届亚太城市领导人会议的日本福网市长吉田宏一行应邀来到大连广电中心参观,并同部分大连籍留日学子代表座谈。这是吉田市长继去年11月后第二次作客广电中心。市广电局副局长段文武、天健网总经理梁武等陪同吉田市长亲切会面。

会见中,段副局长首先介绍了吉田市长曾任《西日本新闻》报社总编辑的背景,并对吉田市长积极推动福网同大连媒体间的合作表示钦佩。吉田市长详细地询问了大连广播、电视发展的相关情况,对两市电视台方面的合作表示满意,并积极推动两地电视方面的合作。他还表示,大连同福网距离并不远,如果能够及时地两地相关资讯互换并适时通过媒体及时传播,那对于两市进一步交流与合作将会起到促进作用。

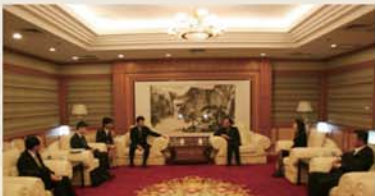
会见后,吉田市长一行还饶有兴致地参观了电视台播控中心、天连有线电视播出前编机房、电台直播间等广电设施。在电视台播控中心机房,吉田市长还认真地伏在电脑前,向工作人员详细地询问了播出控制流程。

随后,吉田市长一行来到六楼会议室,同早已等在那里的11名大连籍的、曾在日本留学的青年代表亲切见面并座谈,同学们愉快地回忆起了在日本留学经历,吉田市长则欢迎他们有时间再到福网作客。本次座谈会是由日本亚洲未来机构策划主办。

大连电视台新闻广播总监姜美娜、都市广播总监姜杰等陪同会见。



吉田宏市长同段文武副局长在广电中心亲切握手。



吉田宏市长对段副局长赠送的礼品十分喜爱。



吉田宏市长同天健网总经理梁武亲切握手。



吉田宏市长一行参观天连有线电视前编机房。



吉田市长参观电视台直播间。



图为同留日学生座谈现场。



吉田市长认真听取同学们的自我介绍。

责编: 陈良 来源: 大连天健网



第八届亚太城市领导人会议在大连举行

http://news.sina.com 2008年09月29日 05:37 中国新闻网

中新网大连9月29日电 (宋太盛) 第八届亚太城市领导人会议于29日在中国美丽的海滨城市——大连举行。来自13个国家、42个城市领导人及200余位代表齐聚大连,现场说法,交流经验,以解决伴随城市化发展而出现的城市问题。此次会议通过了韩国济州道、浦项两个城市的入会申请,从而使该组织的会员城市达到28个。

本次会议的主题是“亚太领军城市—环境、资源、文化及产业新思维”。韩国前总理李明博、中国人民对外友好协会副会长李建平应邀到会,世界创意产业之父、英国经济学者约翰·霍金斯,日本立命馆大学理事长长田丰臣分别做了主题为《文化驱动力、生态学创新》、《亚太地区的新课题和高级人才的培养》的基调演讲。

韩国前总理李明博说,她深知关心东北亚的发展和相互交流的重要性,也特别珍惜这次会议交流的机会。她认为,21世纪的城市并不是一个封闭的空间,是多种人与文化、产业共存与交流的联合舞台。由于科学技术和通信的发展,世界各城市随时都会被充分地联系在一起,所有城市和地区的界限正在变得没有太大意义了。中国的问题就是韩国的问题,韩国的问题也是中国的问题,同时这些问题也是亚太地区的问题。因此,大家应该以更加坦诚开放的态度相互听取意见,探寻共同的蓝图和方案。

李明博称,亚太地区正在尝试探索克服由于城市急剧膨胀而产生的人口流入和环境问题、各阶层矛盾的对策和构想,亚太地区城市间在相互了解、增进友谊、促进合作、信息共享等方面取得了长足的进步,21世纪的亚太地区将是主导世界经济的新中心。

中国人民对外友好协会李建平副会长在会上说,众多亚太地区主要城市的领导人,其中绝大部分城市由市长或副市长带队参加此次会议,共商亚太地区经济、社会、文化发展大计,探讨区域间交流与合作事宜,具有特殊的历史意义。大家在环境、资源、文化及产业新思维的发展方面都有切身体会和独到见解,通过沟通与交流,相互借鉴成功经验,碰撞出创新的思想火花,获得宝贵的管理经验,并把会议的成果转化为建设各自美丽城市、为城市居民谋福祉的方法和措施,开创亚太地区城市共同创新、合作、发展的新局面。

李建平副会长说,城市之间的交流与合作已经成为中国国家关系发展的重要方面。截至2007年末,中国城镇化水平已达44.9%,全国的城市总数达到656个。经过近35年的发展,我国与世界各国建立的友好省州和友好城市已经达到1500对。

“亚太城市领导人会议”于1994年由日本福网市发起,截止今日,会员城市有亚太地区13个国家28个城市,中国的会员城市包括上海、广州、乌鲁木齐和大连。(完)【编辑:庄百万】

【言论发表评论】 【转发】 【打印】



广州市代表团赴大连出席“第八届亚太城市领导人会议”

2008年10月07日 09:36 来源: 市外办



9月28日至10月1日,市外办副主任刘保春率广州市代表团赴大连参加了“第八届亚太城市领导人会议”,市规划局代表在会上作了题为“创造历史文化名城的新活力——广州新河浦历史文化街区保护与更新简介”的发言,得到了与会城市代表的一致好评。会议期间,刘保春还分别与福网市市长吉田宏、UCLG亚太区秘书长彼得·伍兹(Peter Woods)等会面。

亚太城市领导人会议由我市友好城市日本福网市于1994年发起,共有亚太地区二十七个国家的二十七个城市作为其会员城市,中国会员城市有上海、广州、大连和乌鲁木齐,第二届亚太城市首脑会议于1996年在广州召开。

【TOP】 【打印本页】 【关闭窗口】



亚太城市领导人会议在大连举行

作者：宋太盛 来源：辽宁新闻网 发布时间：2008年09月29日

中新网辽宁9月29日电 (宋太盛)第八届亚太城市领导人会议于9月29日在中国美丽的海滨城市——大连举行。来自十三个国家、42个城市领导人及200余位代表齐聚大连，现场说法，交流经验，以解决伴随城市化发展而出现的城市问题。此次会议通过了韩国济州道、浦项两个城市的入会申请，从而使该组织的会员城市达到28个。

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韩国前总理李明博 (摄影：宋太盛)



中国人民对外友好协会副会长李建平 (摄影：宋太盛)

2008年10月1日 晴间多云 11℃~24℃

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世界创意产业之父、英国经济学家约翰·霍金斯 (摄影：宋太盛)



日本立命馆大学理事长长田丰臣 (摄影：宋太盛)

韩国前总理李明博说，她深知关心东北亚的发展和相互交流的重要性，也特别珍惜这次会议交流的机会。她认为，二十一世纪的城市并不是一个封闭的空间，是多种人与文化、产业共存与交流与联系舞台。由于科学技术和通信的发展，世界各城市随时都会被充分地联系在一起，所有城市和地区的界限正在变得没有太大意义了，中国的问题就是韩国的问题，韩国的问题也是中国的问题，同时这些问题也是亚太地区的问题。因此，大家应该以更加坦诚开放的态度相互听取意见，探寻共同的蓝图和方案。

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“亚太城市领导人会议”于1994年由日本福冈市发起，截止今日，会员城市包括亚太地区十三个国家二十八个城市，中国的会员城市包括上海、广州、乌鲁木齐和大连。

[编辑：冯淑丽]

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人性化的天津街还期盼更有秩序

2008-10-01 www.dlxw.com

来源：大连晚报



“天津街上设置了很多供市民休息的椅子，在这里我拍到一对老夫妻的温馨画面。我们福冈的商业街没有这样的设施，我希望以后在福冈也能看到这样的场面。”昨日下午，在瑞士酒店7楼的多功能厅，来自福冈市政府的代表展示了自己在大连天津街拍摄到的一幅照片。在这个主题为“评价城市魅力”的研讨会上，来我市出席第八届亚太城市领导人会议的部分日本福冈和泰国曼谷的代表，就天津街的现状和发展畅谈了自己的感想。

“天津街上有个铜像，是身着传统服装的中国人制作一种传统食品。”当听到翻译介绍，这个铜像制作的是烤红薯时，来自泰国曼谷城市规划的一位女士表示，用这种方式来展示中国的文化，是非常好的方式和手段。“大连的大树和鲜花特别多，这跟日本的天神商业街很像。”“我受天神协议会的山本小姐介绍，天津街一带值得福冈学习的有很多，譬如马路中间设置的小吃摊，多彩多形的城市标识，还有那些造型各异的路障以及射灯，以及供人休息的长条椅子……”

但是代表们也异口同声地对大连的交通问题提出了意见。“有好几次过马路的时候，我差点被车子撞倒。”有代表说。

图片说明：会场上以投影仪向与会者展示图片，图为天津街步行街。

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