

The outline of the morning session regards “Low-carbon district/area” (report)

© Presentations by foreign cities, etc.

- Dalian :

Implements strong policies, such as adjusting factory distribution focusing on energy conservation, low-carbon production inspections. Through the environmental technical cooperation with Kitakyushu city, developed eco-district. Promotes utilization of renewable energy. Aggressive initiative to discharge their duty as a responsible developing nation.

- Portland Metro :

Successfully created the city independent from cars through “compact growing,” which provides the residents the financial merit of saving transportation fee, which is spent in the local economy. Creating green area by purchasing land, regulation, providing financial merits, and so on. Making the use of the know-how fostered in local society, a certain design firms are now developing the Semiconductor Park in Shanghai. Striving to educate the next generation. Thinks the collaboration among cities abroad to be important.

- Stockholm :

Realizes the sustainable district development in “ Hammaby Sjöstad.” Also striving for introducing district heating/cooling, development of transportation system, recycling. The actual result of congestion charging project. The number of bicycle users were doubled. Many firms conclude “Climate pact” with the city. Tries to reduce the transportation through the development of broadband network.

- France :

Implements a radical energy renovation scheme for existing constructions. Based on the « Grenelle de l’Environnement » forum, which was established to renovate citizens’ mind, at least one eco-district by 2012 in all municipalities with significant housing development programmes. 120 eco-districts are on the way of developing. Has a tax system to motivate the eco-house building.

◎ Presentation from Japanese EMCs

- Kitakyushu: Transform Jono-district to “Low-carbon model district” and next-generation amenity town.” The issues are incorporation of the opinions of future residents and residents of surrounding areas, optimal combination of technologies and systems, the operation and management of the energy, and applying Jono-style urban planning throughout the city.

- Iida: Use of biomass energy, greening energy infrastructure through the cooperation with citizens and businesses. The issue is the co-existence with the existing energy infrastructure.

- Toyama: Transforms the city structure to the “compact” one through the development of public transportation system including LRT, promotion the relocation of residents to downtown, and so on. The issues are the balance between quality of life and low-carbon transformation.



◎ Suggestions from foreign cities, etc.

Actions in Kitakyushu city are the good reference for Dalian. (Dalian)

- “Progressive city” is also making efforts with many trials. What is important is to recognize that various countries are striving to achieve ambitious target. (Stockholm)

- The actions for the low-carbon society accompanies the financial demerits in a short term, but it is being recognized by the businesses in Portland that it has the merit of economical growing in a long term. (Portland)

- We established the Grenelle from the perspective that the citizens’ participation and discussion are indispensable. The manipulation of the society through the system of carbon tax. (France)

【Output】 - When developing a low-carbon district/area, what is important is the perspective to retain the quality of life (QOL), as well as the suitable introduction of technologies.

- To retain the QOL, the key element is to utilize the regional resource, including unused energy source, citizens’ and businesses power, and so on, for the development and maintenance of the district/area.

- Local governments should take the initiative as a designer and the leader.