Meeting results

1 Opening

Governor Shintaro Ishihara of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government delivered the following greeting:

This network of major Asian cities is much more flexible than state-level negotiations and allows us to pursue tangible discussions. It is my desire that we engage, in the limited time available to us, enthusiastically in discussion; that our representatives digest, absorb, and take home with them the results gleaned from each respective specialist-led subcommittee; and that we are able to develop new projects in the future thanks to country-to-country cooperation founded on city-to-city interaction.

2 Joint Project Implementation Reports

Out of 12 Joint Projects, the following 7 were selected and reports were given on performances and results.

(1) Promotion of Development of a Small to Medium-sized Jet Passenger Plane

(Reporting city: Tokyo)

6 cities have participated in this joint project, and a Working Level Meeting has been held annually since 2002. The significance of developing and manufacturing a passenger plane in the Asian region has been discussed at previous meetings, and cooperation within Asia has been consolidated through joint appeals and proposals. Among the results of this joint project is the participation of neighboring Asian countries in the developing and manufacturing of Japan's own jet passenger plane, the MRJ (Mitsubishi Regional Jet). AIDC, Taiwan's aircraft manufacturer, for example, is involved in the design and manufacture of certain parts for the MRJ, and Infosys, an Indian IT corporation, is participating in the MRJ's design work.

This year’s Working Level Meeting will be held on November 29 in Haneda Airport. The presentation will focus on the Asian Jet Passenger Plane Vision, the long-term plan to assist in the realization of an Asian passenger plane.

(2) Network for Crisis Management **(Reporting city: Tokyo)**

This joint project has been active for the past 8 years from 2003.

The Crisis Management Conference has been held 8 times, and has served as a stage to hold discussions concerning natural disasters, such as floods and earthquakes, and terrorist countermeasures for major cities. Additionally, it affords the accumulation of each city's respective experience and know-how. This year's conference was held in September in Taipei. Following the theme of "Disaster reduction adapting to global warming and climate change," the discussion between members focused on the large-scale flooding ravaging the Asian region. Furthermore, approximately 50 disaster prevention managers have been registered from participating cities to share information over the Emergency Hot Line regarding disasters and disaster prevention. In addition, concerning the development of human resources, Seoul, Taipei, and Singapore have participated in Tokyo's Comprehensive Disaster Management Drill since 2006. These initiatives will continue to allow Asian member cities to share their knowledge and experience, and strive to

develop their crisis management proficiency.

(3) Countermeasures to Combat Infectious Diseases in Asia

(Reporting cities: Tokyo, Jakarta)

〔Tokyo〕

This joint project is implemented between all member cities.

The Conference on Countermeasures to Combat Infectious Diseases in Asia Project has been held 5 times. At the conference held in February of this year in Tokyo, Dr. Ohtsu, a Medical Officer with the WHO Western Pacific Regional Office, gave the keynote address, and reports were delivered by each member city on such issues as last year's Influenza A H1N1 outbreak and the spread of, and response situation to, Avian Influenza. Members gained mutual recognition of the importance of hand-washing and a surveillance system. Additionally, concerning the Joint Research and Survey focus on tuberculosis, an issue impacting each and every Asian member city, a plan was formulated in 2009 and it is currently being put into motion. Analysis of the research results is currently being conducted, with plans to draw up a report in 2011. Furthermore, the human resources development training has been held a total of 5 times in various member cities, including Kuala Lumpur and Taipei, and has focused on Dengue Fever and HIV/AIDS countermeasures. The 6th Conference on Countermeasures to Combat Infectious Diseases in Asia Project and related training is scheduled to be held in Taipei for three days, starting tomorrow, and will focus on H1N1 virus vaccine policy.

〔Jakarta〕

The 2011 Conference on Countermeasures to Combat Infectious Diseases in Asia Project is scheduled to be held in Jakarta from September 21-23 at the Hotel Borobudur. Reports on the Avian Influenza (H5N1) situation and the Joint Survey on Tuberculosis will be given on Day 1. Site inspections of such locations as the Persahabatan Hotel are being considered for Day 2.

(4) Junior Sports Exchange **(Reporting cities: Tokyo, Bangkok)**

〔Tokyo〕

The Asia Junior Sports Exchange Games 2010, which was held for the 4th time, hosted badminton and judo events. All member cities participated again this year, following last year. In addition to sports exchange events, participants experienced Japanese culture by visiting Tokyo area schools, interacting with students of the same age, and trying on traditional Japanese garb. Additionally, an exhibition match displaying the unique Asian sport of SepakTakraw was held for the first time this year, with a specially selected team invited from Bangkok.

〔Bangkok〕

Bangkok posted good results for both badminton and judo. The SepakTakraw exhibition match ended in a one-to-one tie with Japan. We hope that grassroots interaction like this will be continued in the years to come.

(5) Asian Performing Arts Festival **(Reporting city: Tokyo)**

Asian Performing Arts Festival has been held 7 times since 2002.

The Asian performing Arts Festival was held last year in Tokyo in order to promote exchange between Asian artists and allow the production and distribution of new performing arts. Troupes

from the four cities of Hanoi, Seoul, Taipei, and Tokyo participated in the festival and performed 18 plays for a combined 53 performances before a grand total of 25,000 visitors. In addition to collaborative performances between participating cities, Tokyo spearheaded two initiatives: "Culinary Theatre" centered on Asian cuisine; and young Tokyo troupes produced showcase performances. Leveraging these results as a jumping-off point, the time has come to begin fostering these spectacular performing arts and disseminating them from Asia out into the world. This year, over 30 artists from each city gathered at the Tokyo workshop, an experimental venue for the joint creation of new forms of theatrical expression that blend together multiplex cultures. We hope to deliver an effective report, together with each member city, concerning the results obtained this year.

(6) " Welcome to Asia" Campaign (**Reporting city: Tokyo)**

The Council for Promotion of Tourism in Asia was organized to assist in the Campaign's smooth implementation. The 9th meeting was held in July in Kuala Lumpur.

As a new initiative implemented since the 8th meeting of the Council held last year, the Council has been working to support interaction between private businesses, including listing the travel agencies of each member city on the portal site. Additionally, the "One Asia Tourism" Exhibition was hosted this year, and tourism PR was conducted for both this project and each participating city. Furthermore, we are striving for city collaboration for the development of multi-destination tour packages through the "One Asia Pass" (provisional name).

We are working to enhance effective campaign PR, in tandem with promoting cooperation between member cities, and to develop multi-destination tour travel products through the "One Asia Pass."

(7) Staff Capacity Enhancement Program (**Reporting city: Tokyo)**

The Staff Capacity Enhancement Program facilitates the sharing of know-how and information on the leading cases in each specialized field between Asian member cities. With a focus on improving practical abilities, over 300 trainees have completed the course to date. Responding to the administrative challenges of each member city, including urban management and other issues, ten training courses have been established. In order to respond to new challenges, the "Training Planned by Member Cities" training course has been implemented from this fiscal year, with plans this year to implement a training course on flood and storm surge countermeasures.

The "Business Management and Pipeline Technology of Waterworks" training course has accepted approximately 50 trainees to date. Last year, trainees received practical training that can be introduced back in their home cities, including how to connect corrugated stainless steel pipes, which contribute to lowering leakage rates. Additionally, the "Training of Sewerage Maintenance and Management Engineers" training course, which has accepted over 50 trainees to date, uses a highly practical curriculum, allowing site visits to sewage facilities, including water reclamation centers, and sewage construction sites.

○ **Revision of the Joint Projects' Mid-Term Plans**

An agreement was reached at the 2007 Manila Plenary Meeting that the respective organizing city would formulate (1) a review of past Joint Projects, and (2) a mid-term plan for each Joint Project.

This mid-term plan will cover the three years from 2008 to 2010, with this year marking the final year in the period. With an eye toward the next Plenary Meeting, let us push for the formulation of the next mid-term plan, together with conducting a review of the current mid-term plan. Thank you for your continued assistance.

○ **Information Exchange**

・Delhi proposed that each member city cooperate to develop an attractive package tour that highlights administrative strengths.

・Metropolitan Manila expressed its desire for the establishment of new themes for the Staff Capacity Enhancement Program.

・Singapore proposed that the experiences and information of each city be shared concerning social and economic changes attending an aging population and administrative responses.

・Jakarta proposed that experience and technology surrounding Japan's vaccine development be shared. Furthermore, Tokyo proposed that a joint center be built in Asia to conduct influenza vaccine development.

○ **Greeting by Observer (Tomsk)**

On the occasion of the Japan-Russian governor's meeting held two years ago, we came to know of the Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (ANMC21); it was then that Tokyo Governor Ishihara invited us to join the Network.

Tomsk is rich in natural resources and is blessed with a good number of universities. In addition, one of Russia's four special economic zones is located within her borders. We hope that we will see you at the Tomsk Innovation Forum held in 2011, and you will be able to catch a glimpse of Tomsk's true intellectual potential.

Of the various Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (ANMC21) Joint Projects, we are especially interested in the "Promotion of Asian Business and investment Projects" and the "ICT Initiatives for Urban Development." In addition, besides our interest in participating in advanced training for waterworks systems engineers, we are also interested in waste matter countermeasures and urban management.

3 Policy Dialogue: To Reduce Environmental Load in Asia's Major Cities

Part 1: "Achieving a Clean Urban Environment: Ensuring Safe Water and Improving Water Quality, Improving Air Quality, Recycling Resources and Managing Waste"

Presentations were given by Delhi, Jakarta, Bangkok, Seoul, and Tokyo.

〔Delhi〕

Cities are facing major problems caused by the advance of global urbanization, including the influx of migrant workers from the country and related immigration issues. Delhi is also facing environmental issues, including air pollution, water pollution, the reality that sustainable public transportation is essential, and matters of waste management; in addition, it must also consider sustainable development by increasing the area of green zones and promoting renewable energy.

Concerning air pollution, strict air quality standards have been posted. Six monitoring centers were established in order to conduct regular monitoring of air quality. Various initiatives have

been conceived in order to curtail air pollution caused by vehicle emissions: Urban drivers are obligated to run ultralow-sulfur diesel vehicles; and incentives have been offered to drive battery-powered vehicles.

Concerning sustainable public transportation, all buses, taxis, and auto rickshaws (three-wheeled vehicles) have been converted to CNG (compressed natural gas).

Regarding water quality, the water pollution of the Yamuna River is proving to be an extremely difficult problem.

Concerning waste management, approximately 8,000 tons of solid waste is produced per day. Currently, the only recourse is the usage of sanitary landfills; we are now underway, however, on the construction of an energy plan to aid in our objective to cut down on waste matter and create energy.

In addition, Delhi ranks as one of the most afforested cities. An area of 26 square kilometers has been expanded to 300 square kilometers over the span of the past 14 years. Furthermore, we have introduced the concept of an "urban forest," building forests in 40 cities, and two biodiversity parks. In 2009, we received a commendation from the government.

Concerning climate change initiatives, a detailed climate change countermeasures agenda was formulated for the first time in India. It encompasses the period of 2009 to 2012.

In its efforts to propagate the use of renewable energy, Delhi is putting its efforts into a hot-water supply heated through solar heat. Fluorescent lights and LEDs are becoming more common as well, and the development of a rooftop solar power generator is underway.

Delhi is also promoting environmental learning amongst its children, including teaching them about the "Three Rs" (Reduce, Recycle, and Reuse).

〔Jakarta〕

Concerning the necessity of waste matter countermeasures, around 6,500 tons of waste matter is produced in Jakarta per day. That breakdown is as follows: 53% comes from homes and 30% comes from offices. There are three types of facilities that deal with solid waste: Intermediate treatment facilities, composting centers, and final treatment plants.

Intermediate treatment facilities compress waste matter. There are three such facilities; the Suntar location is 6 hectares and has a daily treatment capacity of 1,000 tons. There is a compost production center in Cakung, East Jakarta. The civilian sector owns the facilities and conducts the production and recycling of compost. The final treatment plant located in Bantar Gebang conducts sanitation control through the use of anaerobic digestion-produced biogas.

〔Bangkok〕

The greatest challenge facing our environment is particulate matter less than 10 microns, and it is attributed to the increase in the number of vehicles.

Bangkok has joined hands with related agencies and engaged in pursuing initiatives. In addition to establishing 21 monitoring stations throughout Bangkok, we have set up monitoring units in 55 locations along particularly congested roads. Additionally, we drew up a situational examination of vehicular smoke and noise and stationed a consultation desk. According to the examination results from 2010, 5% were emitting dirty smoke that exceeded the standard value. In order to ensure that cars running within Bangkok limits continuously adhere to the emissions

standards, vehicles with emissions that exceed the standard value are required to undergo repair; for those vehicles without hope of getting their values within acceptable limits, they are seized and demolished.

Furthermore, in addition to the implementation of training programs for Bangkok air quality conservation volunteers, the city is focusing its efforts on increasing the area of its green zones, improving air pollution regulations, and encouraging the use of bicycles within the city. In the long run, reducing vehicle emissions, improving the transportation system, increasing the area of green zones and enhancing roadside cleaning efforts, and encouraging citizen participation are considered essential for managing air quality in Bangkok over the long term.

〔Seoul〕

Seoul's air quality has become better drastically, particularly over the past three years.

Seoul conducts a public opinion poll of its citizens every year; the results of the poll conducted in November 2009 revealed that the number of respondents who considered the air to be of good quality was 7.9% higher than it was the previous fiscal year. The main reason for these improvements can be found in the policies implemented within Seoul:

First, the conversion to CNG (compressed natural gas) vehicles can be cited as a major reason. 95% of the 7,600 buses in the Seoul fleet have already been switched over to CNG. There are plans to switch other vehicles, including shuttle buses and sanitation trucks, over to CNG as well. Additionally, subsidies are being given for smoke mitigation equipment installation costs, and all registered cars in the three cities of the capital city area are obligated to install this smoke mitigation equipment. Seoul is reducing the dirty smoke issue by pushing for the spread of idling controllers and nitrogen oxide removal equipment installation on vehicles.

Seoul is also conducting dust-removal cleaning projects along the road environs. Currently, water cleaning is being conducted, but, as this will freeze come winter, a vacuum-powered cleaning truck is currently being developed. The vacuum-powered cleaning truck is expected to be introduced from next year. In addition, concerning new environmentally friendly "green cars," there are currently 17 electric buses running Seoul city streets. The city's objective is to get 30,000 electric vehicles and two-wheelers running within four years. As a link in this strategy, Seoul plans to increase its charging facilities to 8,700.

The participation of its citizens, however, is essential if it wants to make a difference. We are currently implementing a program that designates one day a week in which citizens do not drive their cars. We are also enforcing a policy of gifting those that decide not to run their vehicles on those days with incentives. There are currently 2.5 million vehicles registered in Seoul, with 1 million of them participating in this program.

〔Tokyo〕

To begin with an overview of Tokyo's waterworks projects, Tokyo supplies an average of 4.3 million cubic meters of water a day to citizens' water faucets. This supply relies on 26,000 kilometers of water pipes. Tokyo sewage pipes measure 16,000 kilometers, and sewage treatment is conducted at 13 water reclamation centers.

Owing to the promotion of the "leakage prevention countermeasures," a waterworks initiative, Tokyo was able to lower its leakage rate to 3% in 2009, down from over 30% sixty years ago.

Tokyo is currently involving itself in the following strategic initiatives: (1) Systematic replacement of water pipes and the improvement of their materials and performances; (2) early detection of leakage and prompt repair; and (3) development of leakage prevention-related technology.

Additionally, Tokyo is also involving itself in sewage initiatives, as well. One of its main tasks has been to replace sewage pipes that have exceeded their statutory useful life. In order to effectively implement the renewal of the sewage system, Tokyo is working on developing and introducing television camera investigatory equipment to assist in fully grasping the internal situation of the sewage pipes. Tokyo is also working on developing and introducing the SPR Method, which allows workers to update sewage pipes while letting drainage run off through the tunnel method. An important sewage initiative is the utilization of sewage that has been transformed into reclaimed water through advanced treatment.

Furthermore, Tokyo is focusing on its international contributions, as well. By sending waterworks and sewage personnel overseas, accepting overseas trainees, and participating in international conferences, Tokyo has been able to share its technology and know-how, including its leakage prevention technology and water reclamation technology, with the world. Going a step further, Tokyo plans to embark on a new means to contribute to the international society: Leveraging its forte of advanced technology and know-how, Tokyo will contribute to overseas waterworks facility administration and management. Tokyo is also expanding its personally developed technology overseas – it has entered into a license agreement with German and Korean companies for the use of equipment able to reduce garbage that flows from the sewers into rivers during times of rain by over 70%.

We aim to work harder than ever in order to solve the world's water problems.

○ **Information Exchange**

・Delhi proposed that each city's best practices be posted on the website.

・Singapore asked Bangkok about the number of air quality conservation volunteers. Bangkok responded that there are over 1,000 such volunteers.

・Singapore informed other member cities present that it is pursuing rooftop afforestation, and has developed innovative drainage methods to keep rooftops from becoming mosquito breeding grounds.

・Metropolitan Manila asked Bangkok whether there were incentives offered if the civilian sector cooperated in the green zone area expansion projects. Bangkok responded that there are programs for becoming a sponsor in response for cooperation received.

・Seoul asked Delhi about the nature of civilian participation in solving environmental problems. Delhi responded by explaining its initiatives, including the Bhagidari project.

Part 2: "Achieving a Low-Carbon City"

Mr. Tadashi Okamura, chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, gave a presentation entitled "Environmental Preservation Efforts of the Tokyo Business Community," which was followed by presentations by Seoul and Tokyo.

〔The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry〕

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry set forth in its medium- to long-term vision in December 2008 that the ideal Tokyo ten years from then would be one that "has an atmosphere willing to tackle environmental issues and is able to strike a balance between the environment and the economy."

Regarding specific initiatives, it offers a free CO2 checklist on the Internet, and assists member enterprises in understanding their CO2 emissions amounts. It has also created a global warming countermeasures guide for small- and medium-size enterprises and introduces subsidiary aid systems and cases of energy conservation by small- and medium-size enterprises on its Internet homepage.

Additionally, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been rewarding groups and small- and medium-size enterprises possessing extraordinary technology in the environmental sector with the "Courageous Management Awards" since 2003. For example, the companies awarded were: (1) Wellthy Inc. a company that manufactures underground water-filtration systems, was awarded for supplying areas hit in the 2008 Great Sichuan Earthquake with simplified water purification equipment at no cost; (2) World Chemical Inc. a company that manufactures and markets chemical pumps, was awarded for sending oil recovery equipment to America after the oil spill incident in the Gulf of Mexico; and (3) Starway Co., Ltd. a packaging-manufacturing company, was awarded for producing reusable packaging that produces almost no waste.

In addition, we established the Certification Test for Environmental Specialists (Eco Test) in 2006 in order to foster human resources able to tackle environmental conservation issues in any setting, including corporations, regional communities, and around the home. The total number of examinees is over 160,000 people, and the total number of people that have passed the test is over 110,000 people.

We will continue to assist in member initiatives by pursuing such activities as these, in order to realize Tokyo's ideal identity as the city with the world's smallest environmental burden. As there are a number of enterprises with spectacular environmental technology, it is our hope that they will prove some benefit to all of you visiting Japan from abroad.

〔Tokyo〕

It is incumbent upon us to reduce by half the world's aggregate greenhouse gas emissions by the middle of the 21st century in order to stave off the serious threat posed by climate change. As a step toward that goal, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government pledged four years ago to reduce its emissions by 25% of 2000 levels by the year 2020. This April saw the introduction of Japan's first cap-and-trade program. What sets Tokyo's system apart is its range of application: It targets not only large-scale factories, but also various operations divisions, including offices, commercial facilities, and government agencies.

The implementation of the cap-and-trade system has already transformed Tokyo's urban development and corporate activities into low-carbon renderings. Urban development has seen the beginnings of investments in energy conservation of unprecedented levels. Additionally, reduction initiatives are being energetically carried out even at small- and medium-size facilities, which do not directly fall under the umbrella of the cap-and-trade program. Furthermore, business model after business model has appeared on the heels of the establishment of this cap-and-trade system

that aims to turn the CO2 reductions initiatives into new business opportunities.
Tight climate change measures are sometimes interpreted as leading to fettered economic activity and shackled urban growth. Learning from experience, however, we of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government think otherwise: We believe that implementing robust climate change measures actually contributes to revitalized urban economies and vigorous energy conservation investments. The Tokyo Metropolitan Government vows to join hands with Tokyo's corporations and financial sector, including the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to exert all possible efforts to achieve a low-carbon society. Furthermore, in order to contribute to the advancement of global climate change efforts, we desire to share with each and every one of our fellow ANMC21 member cities Tokyo's environmental technologies and our experience with climate change countermeasures.

〔Seoul〕

Over the past 100 years, Seoul's temperature has risen 2.4 degrees. Compared with the world's average of 0.7 degrees, this is a surprising three times as great an increase. It is also responsible for producing 45 million tons of CO2. As global warming continues to pose a threat, Seoul is formulating objectives for it to achieve by 2030.
Seoul saw a 1.5% spread in new renewable energies in 2007, but aims to expand this to 20% by 2030. It also has plans to develop the Magok region located in southern Seoul and build apartments able to house 11,000 households by 2030. It plans to provide at least 56% of the energy these households will use through renewable energy.
Concerning new buildings, at least 7% of building costs must be invested in new forms of energy. Additionally, we are implementing an environmental construction certification system. There are plans to make 60% of Seoul's buildings into environmentally friendly "green buildings" by 2030. Regarding existing buildings, 94 of the buildings managed within Seoul precincts have been reformed into BRP buildings (the acronym "BRP" refers to the process of reforming buildings into environmentally friendly iterations). We are also providing financial support for BRP reforms.
Furthermore, in addition to creating a lane strictly for bus traffic, there are plans to extend the subway, and raise the public transportation contribution percentage from its current level of 62% to 75% by 2030. The current prevalence rate of bicycles is 1.2%, but we plan to drastically improve this to 10%; we are also conducting infrastructure development and the creation of private subway cars for bicycles.
Lastly, concerning participation by citizens, we have implemented an "eco mileage" incentive program for houses and companies that have reduced their usage of gas, electricity, and water. For example, this may include giving vacation coupons. From next year, however, we are planning on partnering with credit card companies to allow citizens to use their points as they would cash.

○ **Information Exchange**

- Tokyo asked Seoul about the private subway for bicycles. Seoul responded that its stations are equipped with elevators to allow riders to go down to the train platform, and the infrastructure has been developed to allow riders to bring their bicycles onto the subway for travel.
- Metropolitan Manila asked if there were tax breaks given when conducting environmentally friendly reforms on existing buildings. Seoul responded that there are 30 million dollars worth

of financing annually.

- Seoul asked the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry about the implementation of the "Eco Test." The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry responded that it has published a reference book for examinees to study in order to successfully pass the examination.

4 Special Report: Promotion of Industry and New Technology Development

Mr. Hideo Egawa, president of the Mitsubishi Aircraft Corporation, gave a presentation entitled "Next Generation Aircraft from Asian Development of MRJ," which was followed by a presentation by Tokyo.

〔Mitsubishi Aircraft Corporation〕

"Regional jet" refers to a plane that seats from 50 to 100 passengers and has a cruising range, centered on Tokyo, covering Guam, Taipei, Shanghai, and Beijing. 90-seater and a 70-seater Mitsubishi Regional Jets are currently under development. There are three important development concepts: (1) An environmentally friendly airplane; (2) an economically viable airplane; and (3) an airplane that offers outstanding cabin comfort. We announced globally in 2007 that we were going to produce an aircraft that met these three design concepts, and, today, we have orders for 125 of these planes. We entered the manufacturing phase on September 30, foresee a flying testbed first flight in the middle of 2012, and have scheduled first delivery for the first quarter of 2014.

(Supplement)

In addition to structural parts manufacturing done by Taiwanese company Aerospace Industrial Development Corporation (AIDC), an Indian company is also involved in a section of the design work.

〔Tokyo〕

Concerning Japan's manufacturing industry, Tokyo ranks second in the country with approximately 40,000 manufacturing industry plants. Furthermore, Tokyo is home to a diverse spread of companies that are engaged in active technological competition with one another; this allows the development of advanced technology and the creation of a regional network.

Tokyo is involved in a variety of initiatives, including (1) improving the managerial power of small- to medium-size enterprises in order to strengthen Tokyo's overall industrial power, (2) assisting in technological and human resources development, and (3) consolidating its industrial infrastructure. Atop these efforts, it is pursuing the strategic development of a growth industry over the mid- to long-term, together with conducting across-the-board improvements of the industry as a whole.

Furthermore, as a means of showcasing the outstanding technology developed by small- to medium-size enterprises from Tokyo, we began awarding the annual Tokyo Venture Technology Award, upon Governor Ishihara's suggestion, in 2000. This award recognizes the innovative and promising products and technologies of small- to medium-size enterprises, with 85 companies having been awarded to date. 12 companies have been nominated this year, and we plan to hold the awards ceremony at the Tokyo Industry Exhibition, one of the largest trade shows in Japan for small- to medium-size enterprises. For the first time, we are establishing the "ANMC21 & Asia Zone" at the exhibition this year, and companies from all throughout Asia are planning on

participating. We hope to deepen interaction between companies from Asia and Tokyo and support the creation of new technologies and the opening of new market channels through various initiatives, including hosting the Asia Zone corner at future Tokyo Industry Exhibitions.

In addition to uploading information about Tokyo's small- to medium-size enterprises to the website, we are assisting our SMEs in other ways as well: (1) We mediate in foreign business transactions, utilizing experienced trading firm specialists; and (2) enter Tokyo-area small- to medium-size enterprises' information into a database. We have also established a Tokyo Business Entry Point location within the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, and provide counseling related to business matters and daily life to foreign-affiliated firms.

5 Discussion: Future Development of the Network

Mr. Nobuo Katsumata, chairman of the board of the Marubeni Corporation, gave a presentation entitled "Encouraging PPP (Public Private Partnership)s in Asia."

〔Marubeni Corporation〕

The Japanese government presented their new growth strategy in June of this year, a plan which incorporated support measures aimed at revitalizing the economy. The strategy specifically calls for the consolidation of the mutually cooperative relationship with the Asian region. Particularly rewarding attention is the mention of infrastructure exports within Asia. A win-win relationship, infrastructure exports contribute to Asian development and, in turn, end up revitalizing the Japanese economy.

The Marubeni Corporation is a Japanese general trading company that has its bases of operation throughout the world, but specifically in Asia, and conducts trade and investment activities on a global scale. Of particular importance is the field of infrastructure business, which is highly connected to the Asian region through the electricity, water, and urban development sectors.

There are two facets of meaning in the public-private partnerships surrounding the creation of an infrastructure project:

The first is cooperation between the Japanese government and the enterprises exporting the infrastructure: For example, the discussion of comprehensive infrastructure development plans.

The second is cooperation with Asian governments willing to accept the infrastructure: For example, an important point is increasing the transparency of policies related to the introduction and operation of infrastructures, including the bidding system and electric and water supply administrations.

Examples of cooperation include (1) negotiations being conducted between Japanese and Asian governments over "bilateral offset mechanisms" concerning CO2 emissions, and (2) cooperation between Tokyo Suido Services (TSS) and a private enterprise enabling the acquiring of overseas water service providers and the establishment of operation companies overseas.

There is a limit to the level of competitive infrastructure-related equipment we can provide if we rely only on a coalition of solely Japanese firms. There are many fields in which we desire the addition of Asian corporations. I look forward to your continued endorsement and support. Remember, the coexistence of Asia and Japan is possible.

* A comment was made by Tokyo that the Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (ANMC21) needs to evolve into a composite, multilayered network that includes companies.

6 Decision on the Next Host City

It was decided that the next Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (ANMC21) Plenary Meeting will be held in Seoul in 2011. Seoul's vice mayor, Ms. Eun Hee Cho, gave the following address:

"The Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (ANMC21) has taken great strides since its genesis. It owes this to the hard work of the Secretariat and the member cities. The next Plenary Meeting arrives at a juncture: It will be the 10th time it has been held. Predicated atop the success of this year's Plenary Meeting, we can look forward to great results at next year's Meeting in Seoul. I ask for your continued support. To all the leaders of the ANMC21 member cities, I look forward to meeting you next year in Seoul."

7 Meeting Summary and the Adoption and Signing of the Tokyo Declaration

○ **Meeting Summary**

The Secretariat summarized the progress of the meeting:

(1) Website Utilization and Package Tour Project

Prompted by Delhi's proposals that the best practices of each city be posted on the website and that each member city cooperate to develop an attractive package tour that highlights administrative strengths, we would like to discuss with each member city future usage of the Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (ANMC21) website, which is run by the Secretariat. Furthermore, we would like to consider including the package tour proposal within the "Welcome to Asia" Campaign Joint Project.

(2) Sharing Technology for the Development of Vaccines to Counter Infectious Diseases, including Avian Influenza

Prompted by Jakarta's proposal that experience and technology surrounding Japan's vaccine development be shared, and Tokyo's proposal that a joint center be built in Asia to conduct influenza vaccine development, we would like to consider cooperation between the cities as a link in the "Countermeasures to Combat Infectious Diseases in Asia" Joint Project.

(3) Responding to an Aging Society

Singapore proposed that the experiences and information of each city be shared concerning social and economic changes attending an aging population and administrative responses. Including utilization of the "Staff Capacity Enhancement Program" Joint Project, we would like to conduct information exchanges at the working-level.

(4) Staff Capacity Enhancement Program

Manila expressed its desire for the establishment of new themes for the Staff Capacity Enhancement Program. We would like to plan and administer effective training predicated on the needs of each city.

○ **The Adoption and Signing of the Tokyo Declaration**

The Tokyo Declaration (please refer to page 29) was adopted and signed by the heads of the delegations from each city.

A scene from the meeting

Photo session with the representatives of each member city