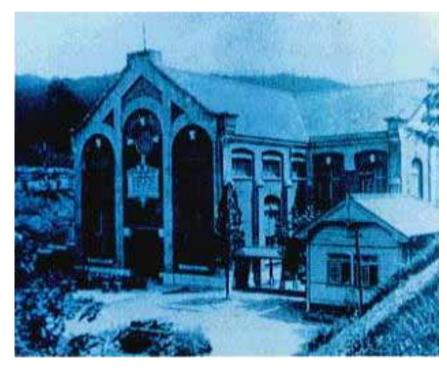




- Transportation
 - Railways, Roads, Ports
- Energy
 - Water Power Stations
- Water (River)
 - Flood Control Works,
 - Water Supply, Sewage



"Civil Works in Colonythe First Water Power Station at Kyoto

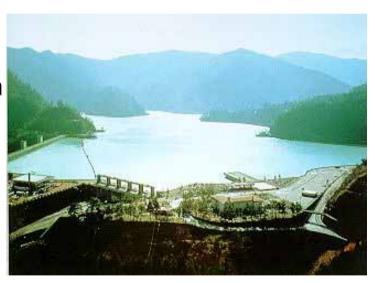
Reference: Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau, Kyoto City HP





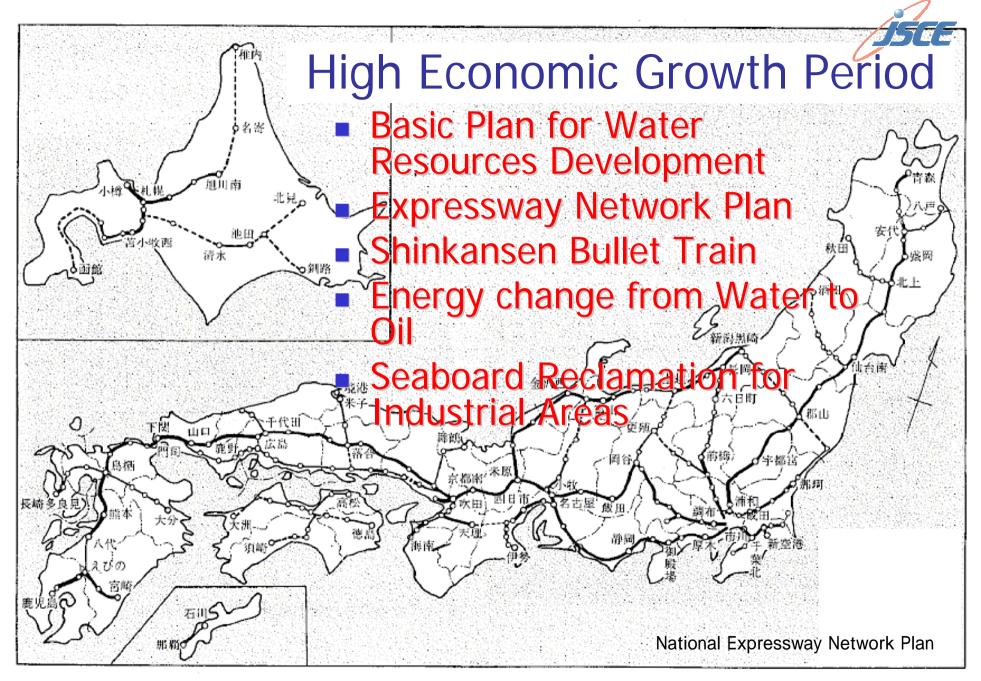
Post-War Reconstruction, Disaster Recovery

- Dams
 - Water supply Ogouchi Dam
 - Irrigation Ishibuchi Dam
 - Power Generation Sakuma Dam
 - Flood Control Ikari Dam
- Construction of Road Network
 - Five-Year Plan for Road Construction



Ogouchi Dam

Reference: "100 selections of modern water system in Japan" issued by Japan Chronicle on Community Improvement





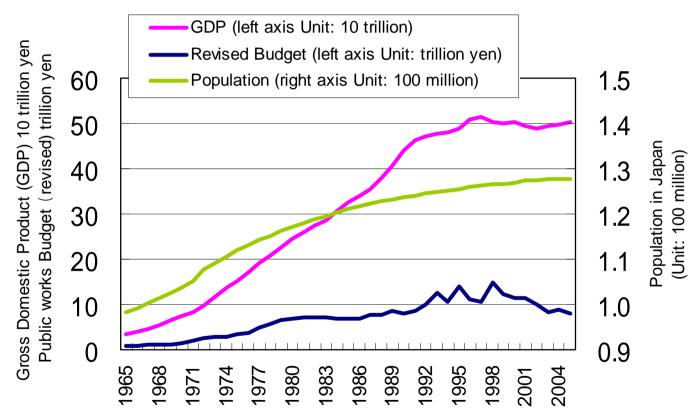


High Economic Growth to Moderate Growth

- Environmental Degradation
- Pollution-related Diseases
- Oil Shocks in 1970's
- Infrastructure Investment increased to the peak in 1998



Transition in GDP, Population & Infrastructure Investment



Reference: GDP Annual Report on National Accounts, Cabinet Office

Population Japan Statistical Yearbook

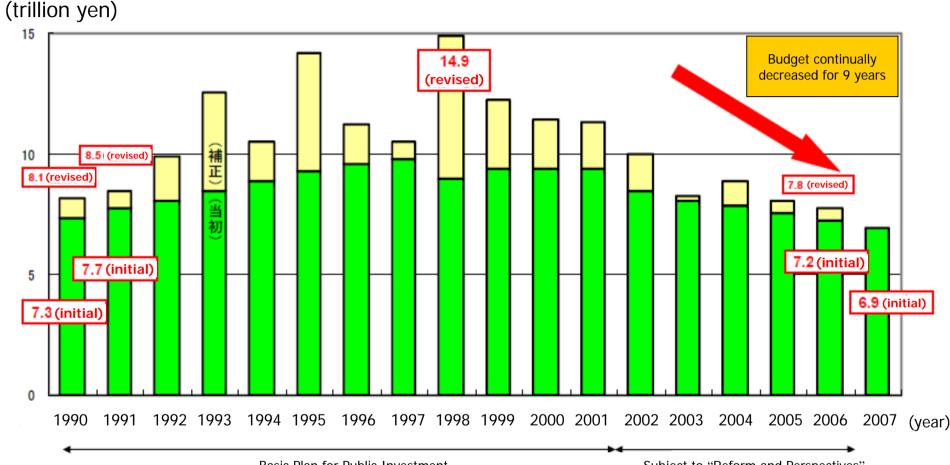
Budget for public works (revised) "Public Works and Budget", Taisei Publishing Co., Ltd

"Highlights of Public Works Budget in 2007(Government plan)" 6

Public Works Expenditure



(National Expenditure base)



Basic Plan for Public Investment
Initial(1991~2000): 430 trillion yen, Final (1999~2007): 630 trillion yen
Discontinued after "Reform and Perspectives" (Jan 2002)

Subject to "Reform and Perspectives"

Expenditure at the level before substantial increase in expenditure as economic measure

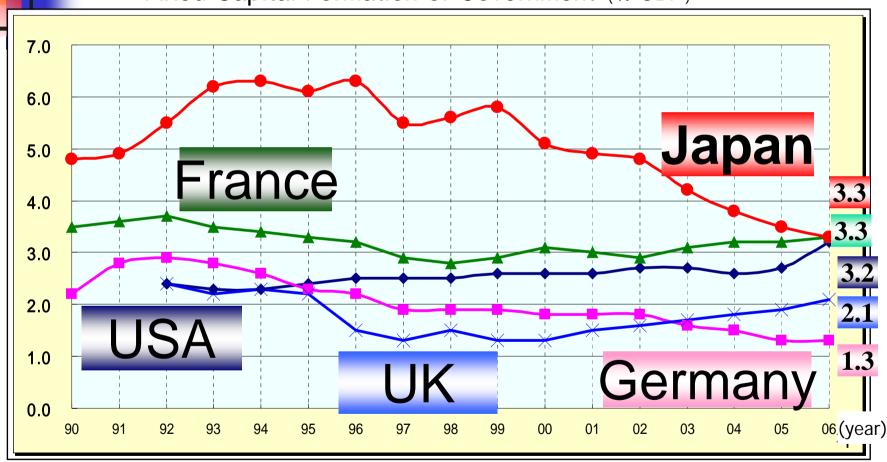
Discontinued after "Course and Strategy" (Jan 2007)

Reference: The policy of Construction Industry in 2007 (Final report of Construction Industry Workshop)

Infrastructure Investment vs GDP in Developed Countries



Fixed Capital Formation of Government (% GDP)



Japan : 1990 – 2004 Actual (by OECD National Account from 1990 to 2003, Annual Report on National Accounts in 2004 (single year basis))

2005 - 2006 Estimates (Information from Cabinet Office and government economic outlook (single year basis))
Other Countries: 1990-2004 Actual (OECD National Account)

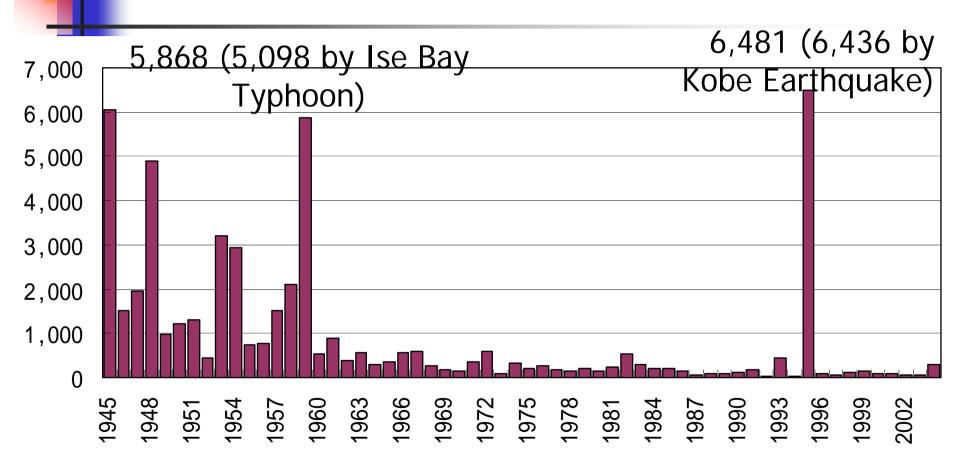
2005 and 2006 (from documents issued by EU Economic and Financial Committee)





- Frequent Natural Disasters ,Hilly Land and High Population Density
 - Simple comparison with other developed countries is not reasonable
- Insufficient Infrastructure Stocks
 - National Minimum is not achieved
- Neglecting maintenance and renewal
 - Fear of "Japan in Ruins"

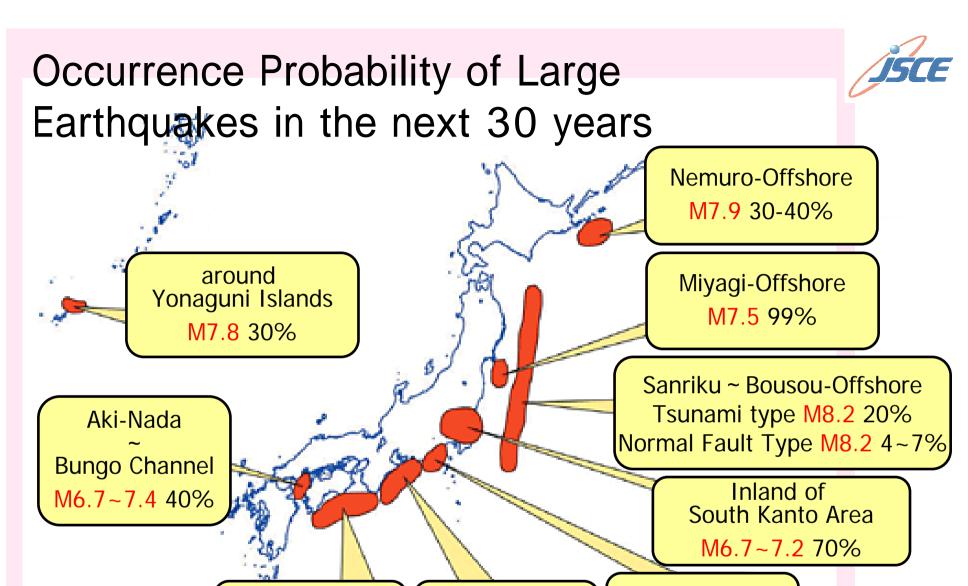
Number of Fatalities and Missing due to Natural Disasters



Note: 1 The total number for Kobe earthquake in 1995 includes 912 related fatalities.

2 The number of fatalities and missing persons of Kobe Earthquake is as of Dec 25. 2005

Reference) White Paper on Disaster Management, 2005



Nankai Area M8.4 50% East Nankai Area M8.1 60%

Tokai Area M8.0 87%





Factors responsible for Decreasing Public Support to Infrastructure

- Frequent media exposure of opposing arguments against dams, highways, etc
- Anti-compliance activities in Construction Industry
- Public Misperception infrastructure in Japan has already reached a certain level
- Civil engineers would not speak out on their works



Significance of Infrastructure Census and Diagnosis by Civil Engineers

- Evaluation from Objective Standpoint
 - What is the real situation of infrastructure?
 - What is the result of public works reduction?
- Clarification of Societal Contribution of Civil Engineers

Census in Other Countries

- ASCE "Report Card"
 - Report Card 2003 of Minnesota indicated 16% of bridges in the state had structural defects or had become degraded.
- USDOT "Government Performance Project" admits Minnesota does not have a formal bridge preventive maintenance program
- ICE "The State of the Nation"
- South Africa ICE "Report Card"
- Engineers Australia "Report Card"
- Swedish Road Administration "Bridge and Tunnel Management"







- Examine from Academic and Objective Standpoint
- Raise problems regarding to Infrastructure
- Trigger Discussions on Appropriate Standards of Infrastructure Investment





Infrastructure Assessment Indicators (Road)

Livelihood

- Barrier-free access coverage
- % power lines installed underground, etc

Safety

- Bridge antiseismic reinforcement coverage
- Fatal and injury accident rates
- Pavement installation coverage, etc

Environment

Gasoline Consumption, etc

SocialDynamism

- High standard high-way utilization rate
- Time loss by traffic jam
- Road improvement coverage, etc





Infrastructure Assessment Indicators (River)

Livelihood

 Frequency of drought occurrence, etc

Safety

- % areas protected from flood inundation
- % communities with flood hazard maps, etc

Environment

- Number of recreational users in the summer
- Rate of environmental standard achievement, etc

SocialDynamism

- Number of river space users
- "River Report Card" scores, etc



Principles of Infrastructure Census and Diagnosis by JSCE

- Wide coverage of roads, rivers, water supply and sewage systems, railways, airports, harbors, coasts, cities, energy, etc
- Outcome indicators
- Aging indicators
- System and organization for continuous assessment
- Transparent Evaluation process

Thank you very much!