A Research Project on Sustainable Society in Shiga 2030

Shiga SD 2030 Research Team

20 February 2006

Location of Shiga Prefecture

日本
JAPAN

N

北海道

青森

秋田　岩手

山形　宮城

新潟　福島

Shiga Pref.

石川　富山

群馬　栃木

福井　長野　茨城

岐阜　埼玉

鳥取　京都　滋賀　山梨　東京

島根　兵庫　愛知　神奈川　千葉

岡山　大阪　静岡

広島　香川　奈良　三重

山口　愛媛　徳島

福岡　高知　和歌山

佐賀　大分

長崎　熊本

宮崎

鹿児島

沖縄

© CyberMap Japan Corp.

Overview of Shiga Prefecture

Area: 4,017 km²

- Lake Biwa: 670 km² (17%)

Population: 1,366,415 ('03)

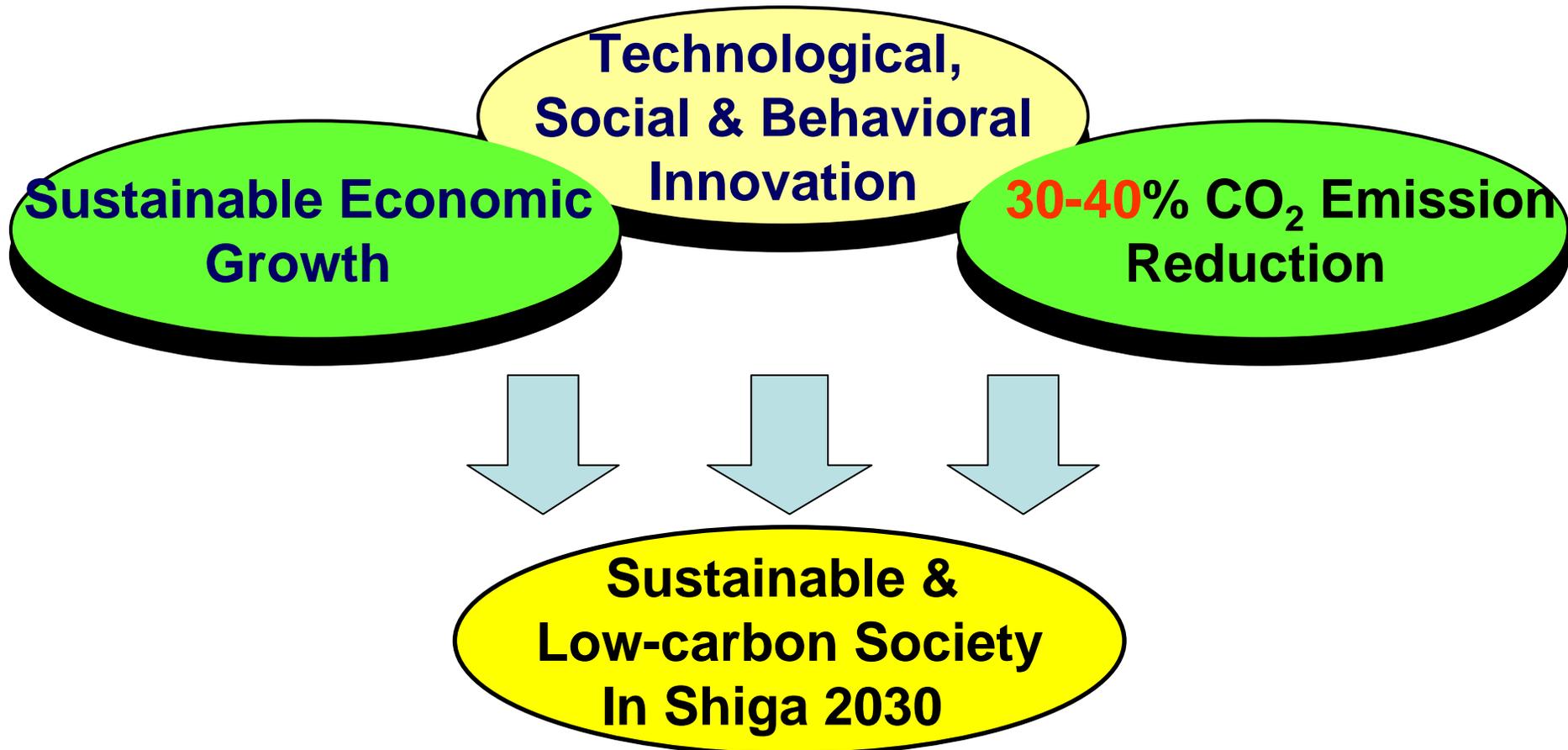**- Only one pref. where the population would increase until 2030**

Households: 474,435 ('03)

Share of Secondary Ind. (GDP): 46.7% ('02)
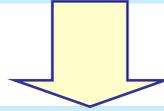
- Largest share in Japan.
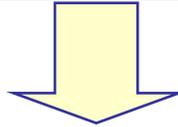
Estimation Tool Used in the Research

Shiga Macro Economy & Finance Tool :
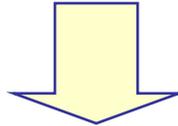To estimate economic activities based upon social change scenarios

Activity Calculation Tool :
To estimate driving forces of energy consumption accompanied with economic activities
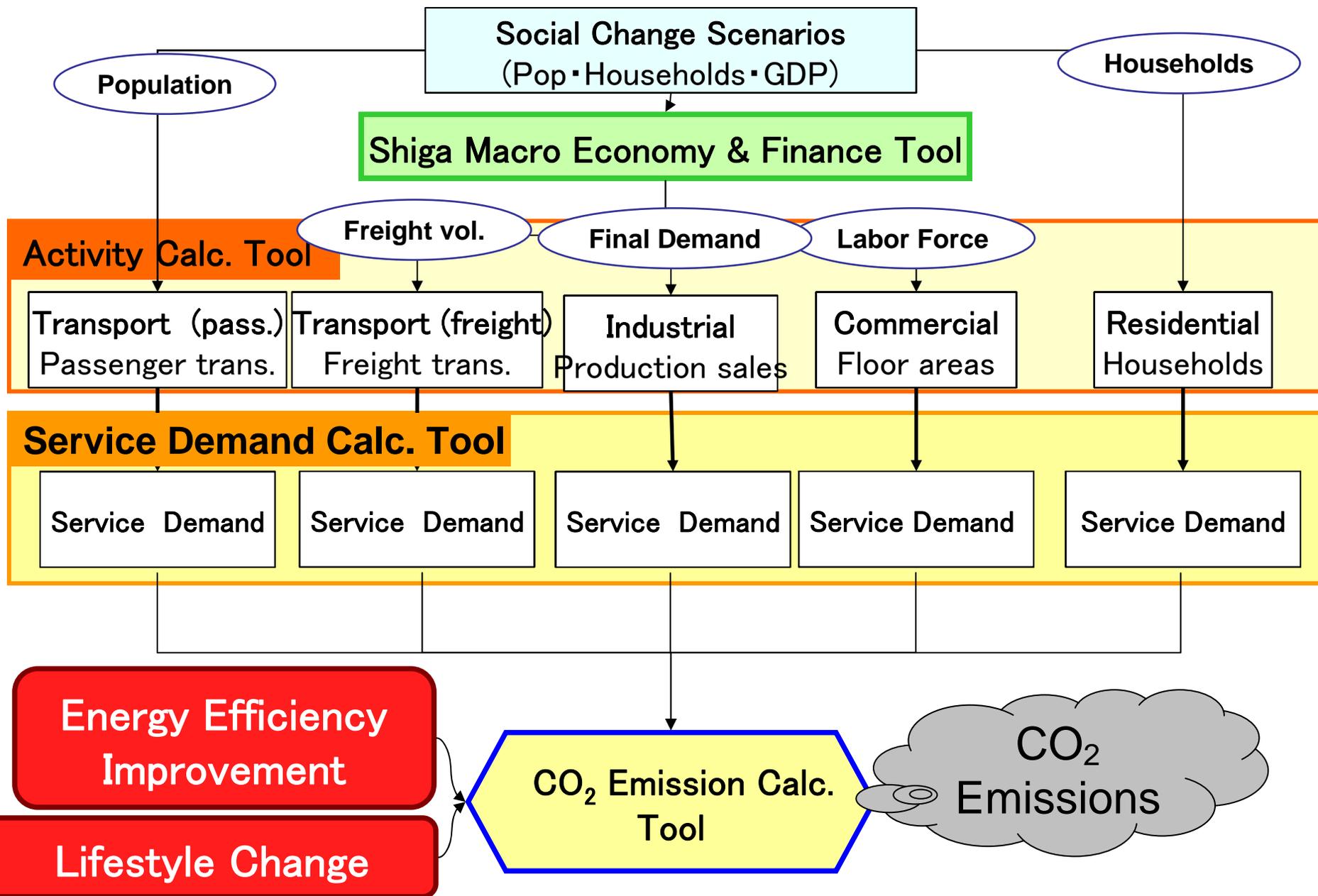
Service Demand Calculation Tool :
To estimate energy service demand based upon driving forces

CO_2 Emission Calculation Tool :
To estimate CO_2 emission based upon energy service demand
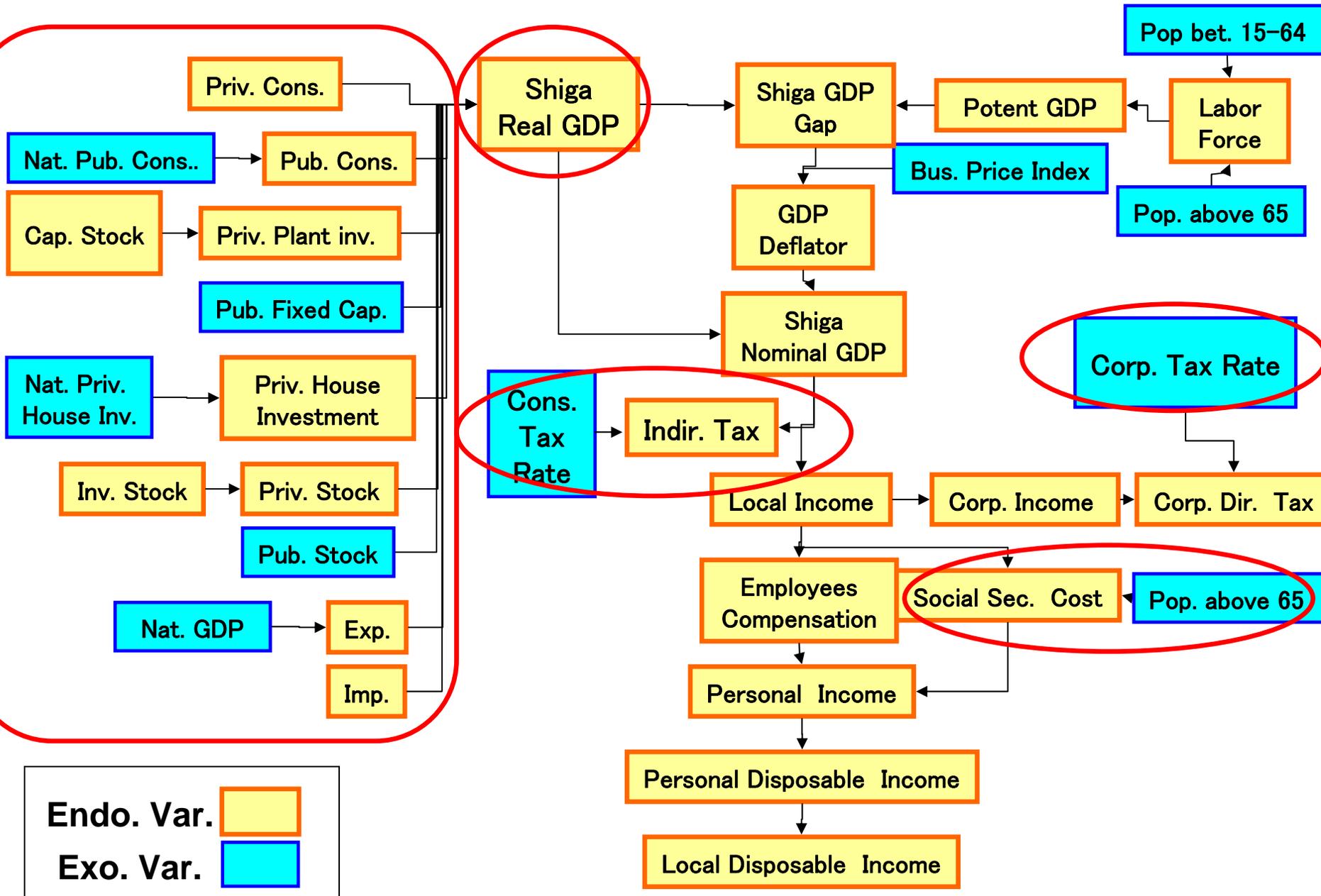
Estimation Process

Estimation Conditions

Conditions of Social & Economic Framework in 2030

Social & Economic var.	Conditions
GDP per capita	Increase by approx. 2% annually
Population in Shiga	Increase by 14% from 2000 level
Households in Shiga	Increase by 30% from 2000 level

Shiga Macro Economy & Finance Tool

Activity Calc. Tool –Industrial

I/O Analysis

1990・1995・2000年
Shiga I/O Table

・estimation of input factors
 by RAS
・setting converters

Shiga Macro Economy
& Finance Tool

Calc. of inverse
matrix

Final Demand
Items

Industrial Sales
by Sub-sectors
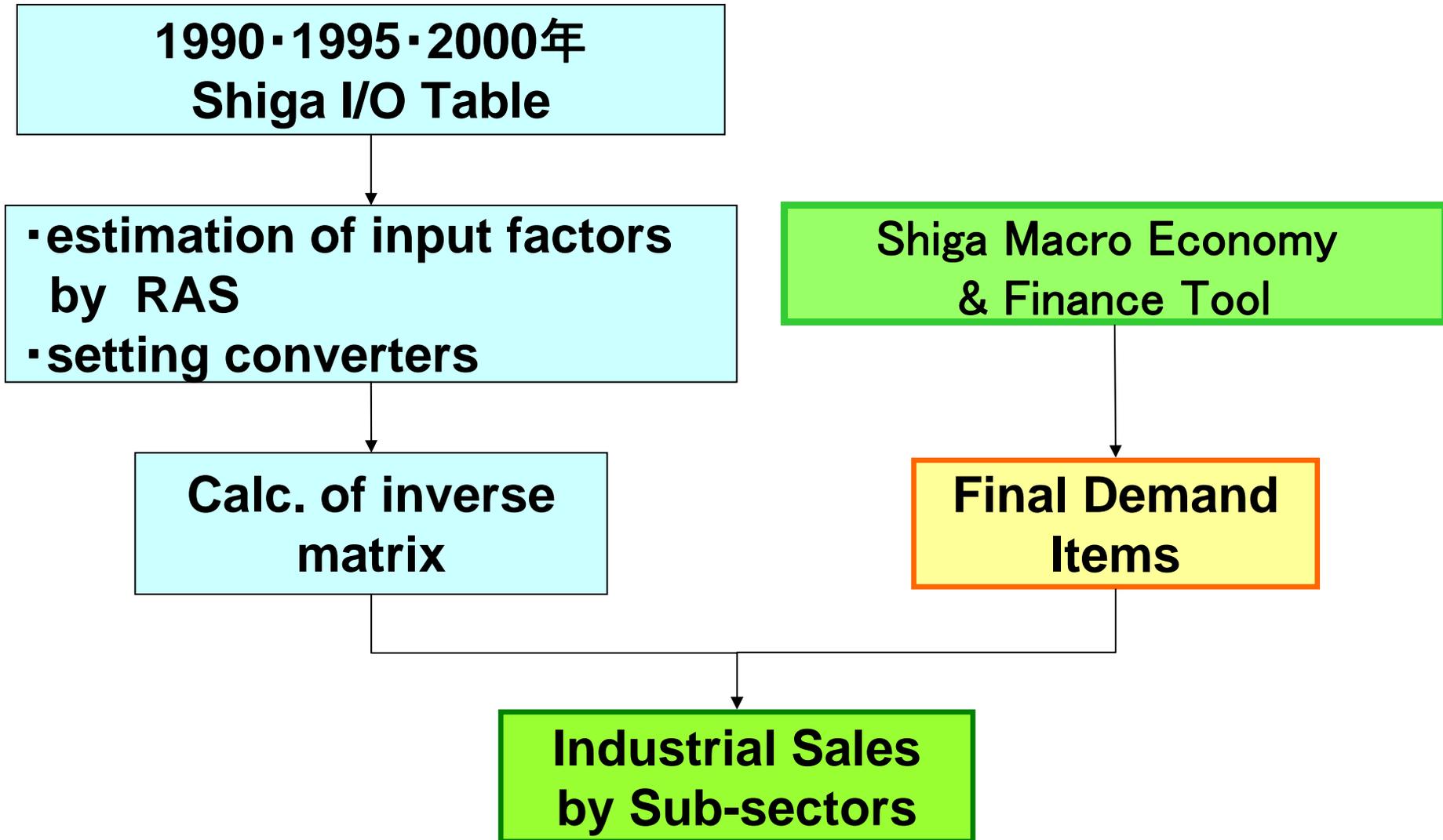
Activity Calc. Tool – Residential/Commercial

Residential

Households

Based upon an estimation
by National Institute of Social Security
and Population

Commercial

Shiga Macro Economy & Finance Tool

Service Industry Labor Force

Shop Floor	School Floor	Office Floor	Other Floor

Commercial Floor Areas

Activity Calc. Tool - Passenger Transport

Population [City]

Population [City, Property]

Population [City, Property]

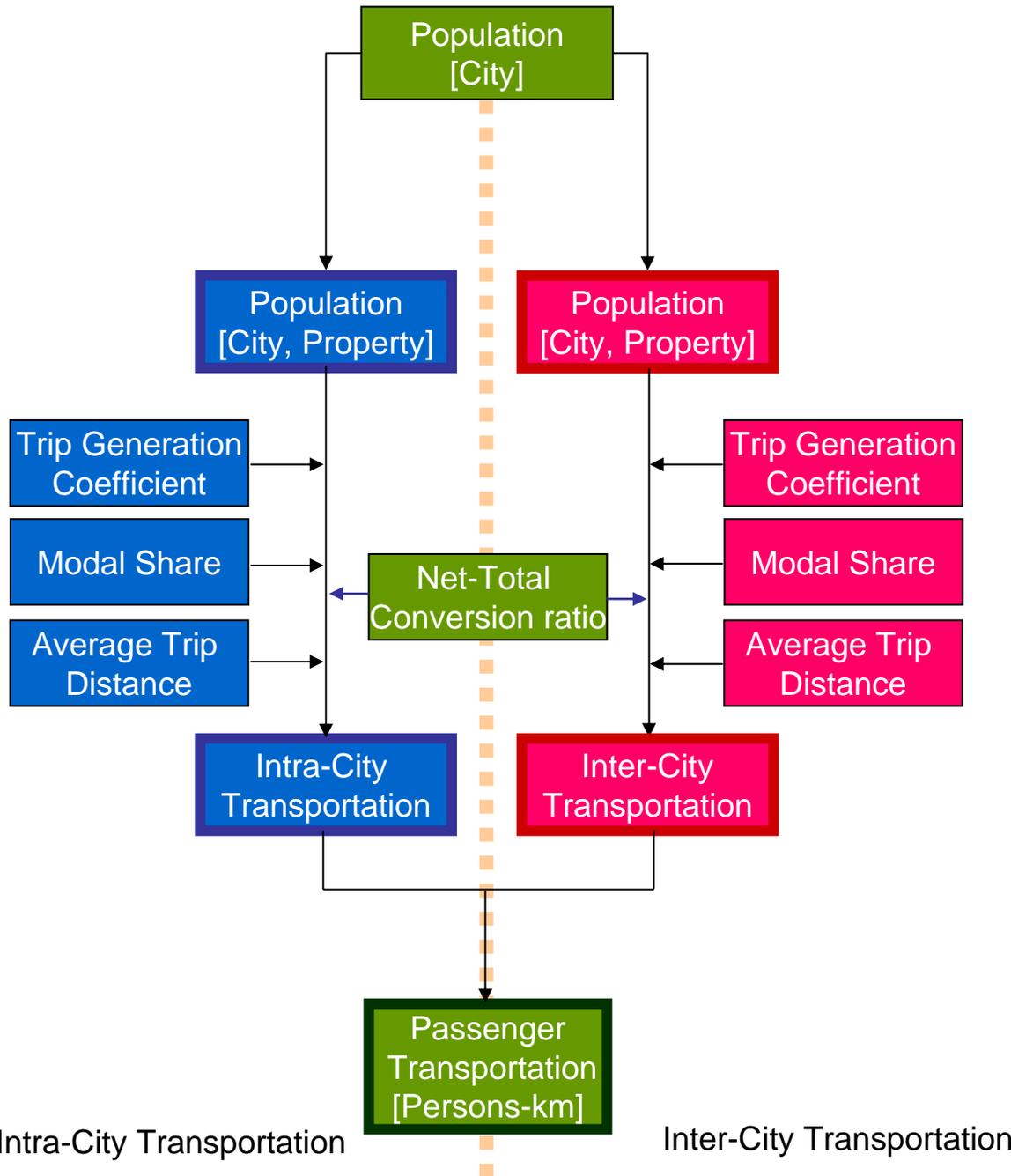Trip Generation Coefficient

Trip Generation Coefficient

Modal Share

Net-Total Conversion ratio

Modal Share

Average Trip Distance

Average Trip Distance

Intra-City Transportation

Inter-City Transportation

Passenger Transportation [Persons-km]

Intra-City Transportation

Inter-City Transportation

[Passenger Transportation Model]
・Calculate future passenger transport demand change associated with population distribution
・Exogenous Variables;
  - Trip Generation Coefficient,
  - Service Share by Facilities,
  - Average Trip Distance
  based upon "the 4th PT Survey in Keihanshin Area (2000)"

● Purpose of Trip:
   -Work: Commute to office
   -School: Commute to school
   -Return: Return home
   -Business : Trip for Business
   -Private : Shopping & Others

● City Block:
   Ohtsu/Konan, Kouga, HigashiOhmi
   Kotou, Kosei, Kohoku

● Personal Property:
   male/female, age: 0-14/15-64/65-

● Transport mode:
   automobile, rail, bus, motorbike, bicycle
   walk

→ : Data Flow
●----● : Consistency assurance
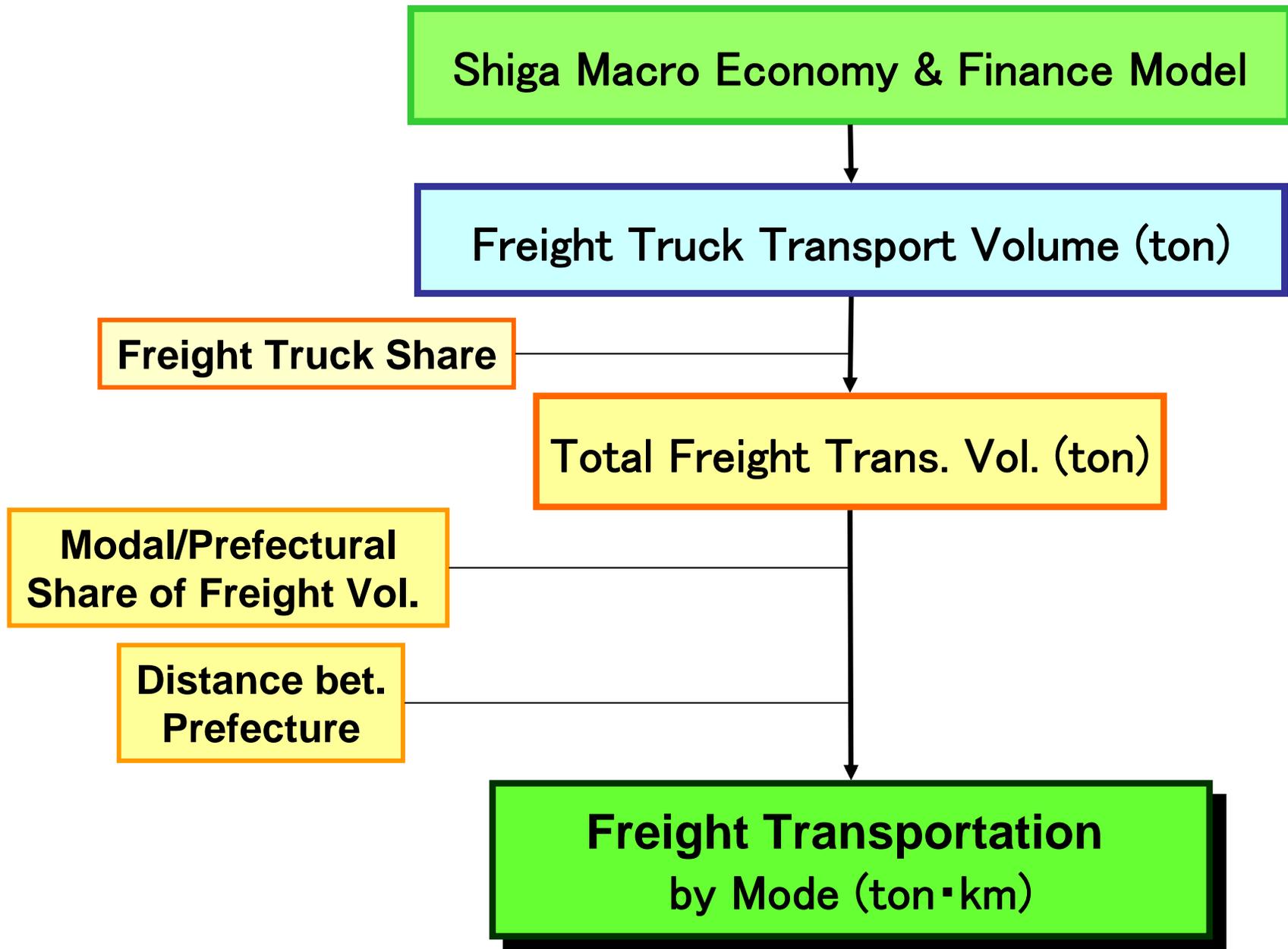
Preliminary Results

Transition of Social & Economic Framework

100million yen

Shiga GDP

Increase
by 1.6%/y

金額（億円）

年

1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 2025 2030
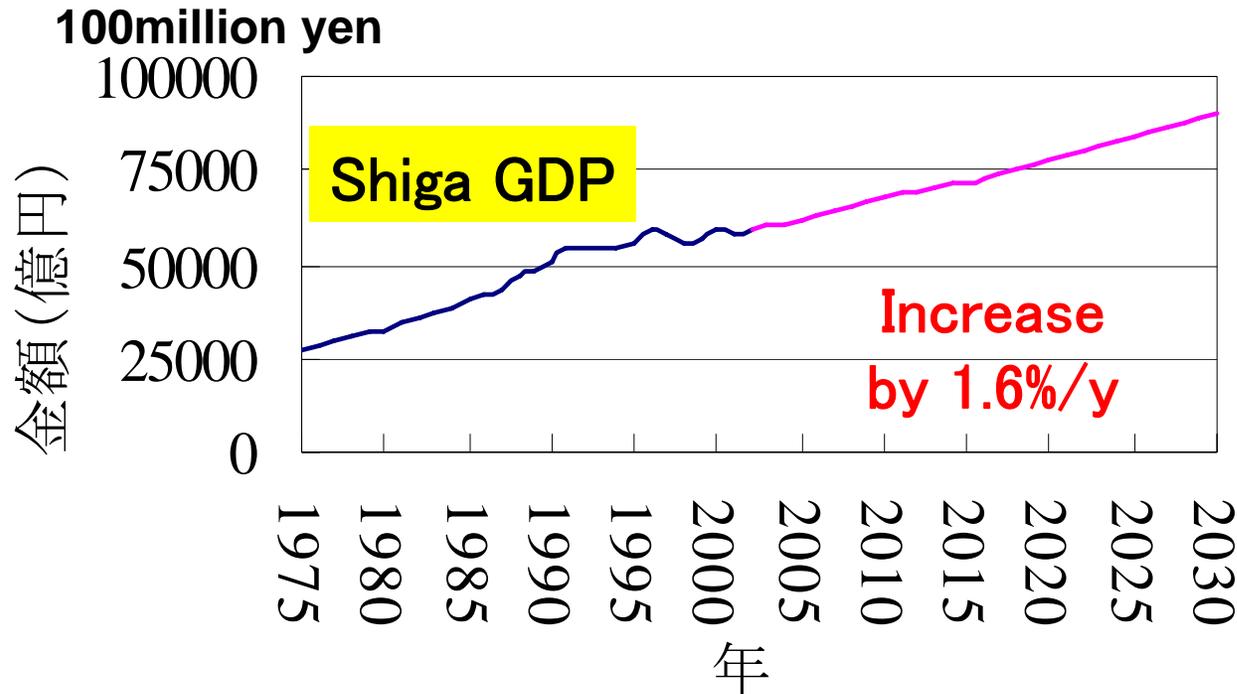
Sustainable Economic Growth toward 2030

(%) from 2000 level

Primary/Secondary Industrial Sales：increase by 34%
Commercial Floor Area: increase by 22%
Households Numbers：increase by 30%
Passenger Transportation：increase by 7%
Freight Transportation: increase by 36%

Transition of Main Indicators

Indicator	1990年	2000年	2030年
Popolation (thousand)	1,222	1,343	1,530
Household No. (thousand)	348	430	561
Commercial Floor Area (million m^2)	-	20.0	24.4
Primary/Secondary Industrial Sales (billion yen)	6,458	7,315	9,763
National GDP (billion yen)	467,913	536,806	857,094
Shiga GDP (billion yen)	5,093	5,935	9,040

Setting Mitigation Cases

Set two type of low-carbon society based upon economic activities

Case	BaU	Case A	Case B
CO_2 Reduction Goal	-	**-30%**	**-40%**
Technological Innovation	-	**Relatively progress**	**Maximum progress**
Environmental Awareness	**Low**	**High**	**Extremely high**
Feasibility of Policy & Measures	-	**Medium**	**Low**

Case A

CO2 Emission Transitions (1990 level=100)

BaU(+20%)

Supply

Demand

-30%

Emission Factor of Electricity

Technological Innovation

Compact City
- Halve trip distances

Fuel Switch

Renewable Energy

Lifestyle

1990年   2000年   2030年
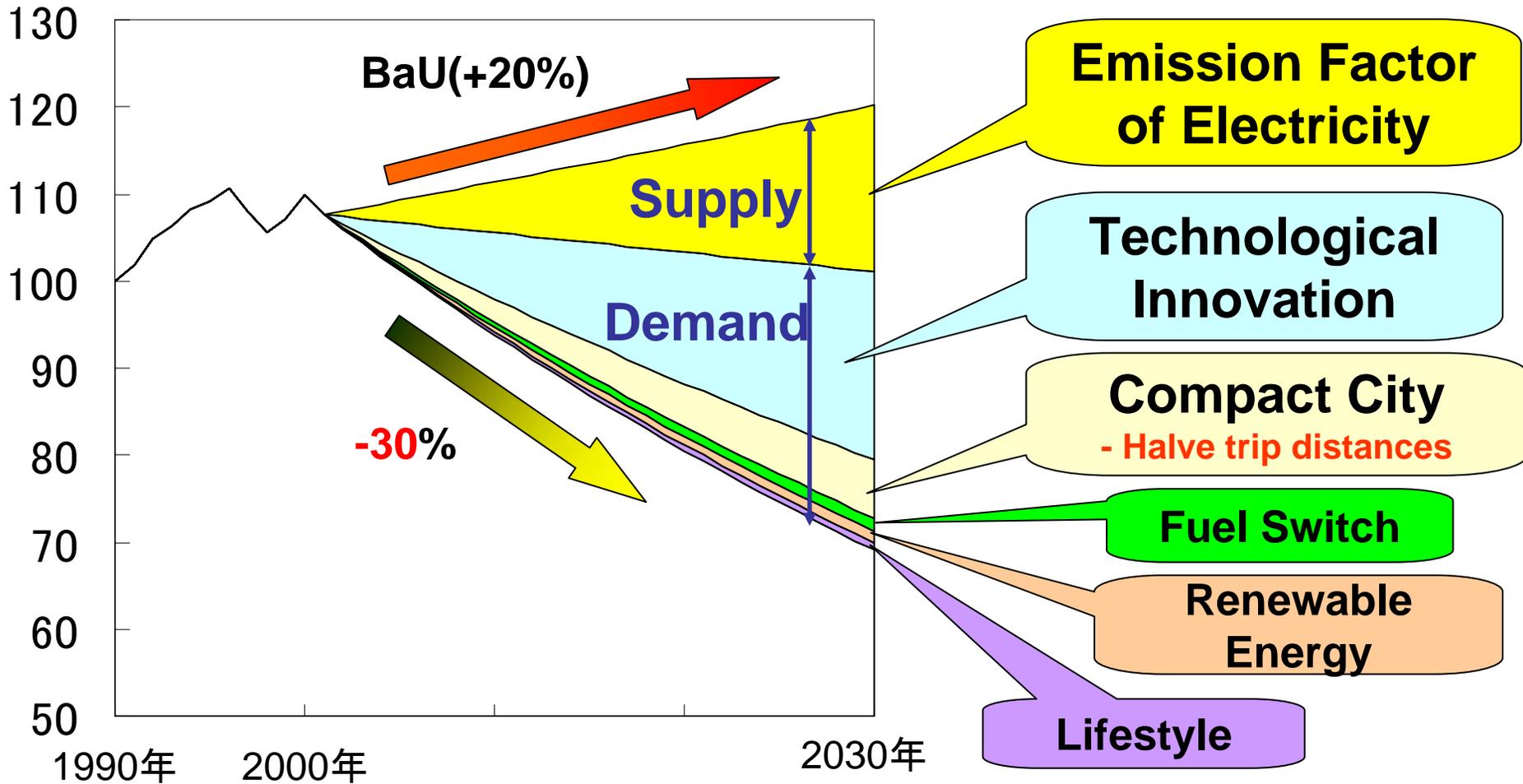
1. Both supply & demand measures necessary to reduce CO_2 emission by 30%
2. Substantial contribution of compact city

Case B

CO2 Emission Transitions (1990 level=100)

BaU(+20%)

Supply

Demand

-40%

Emission Factor of Electricity

Technological Innovation

Compact City Modal Shift

Fuel Switch

Renewable Energy

Lifestyle

130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50

1990年   2000年   2030年
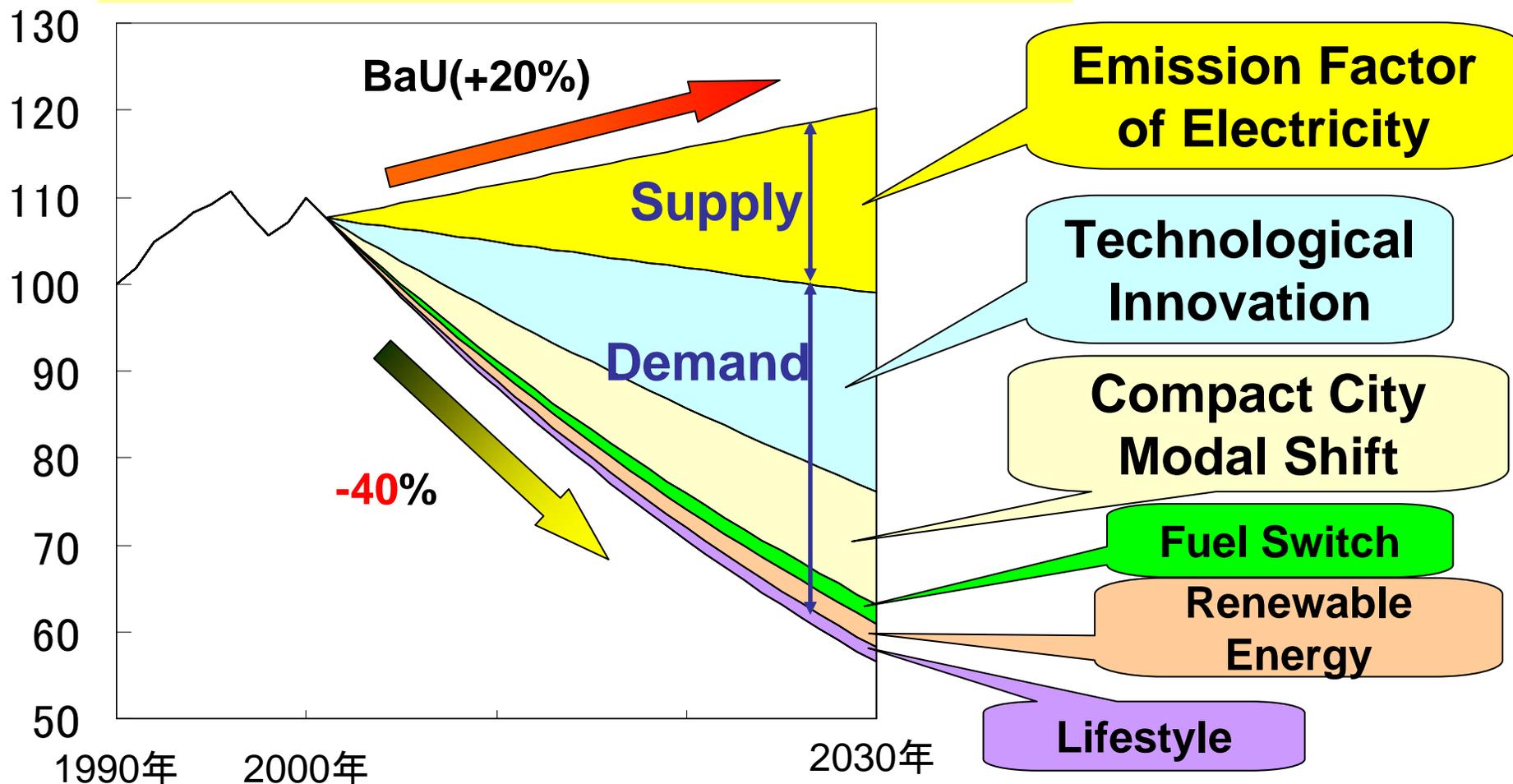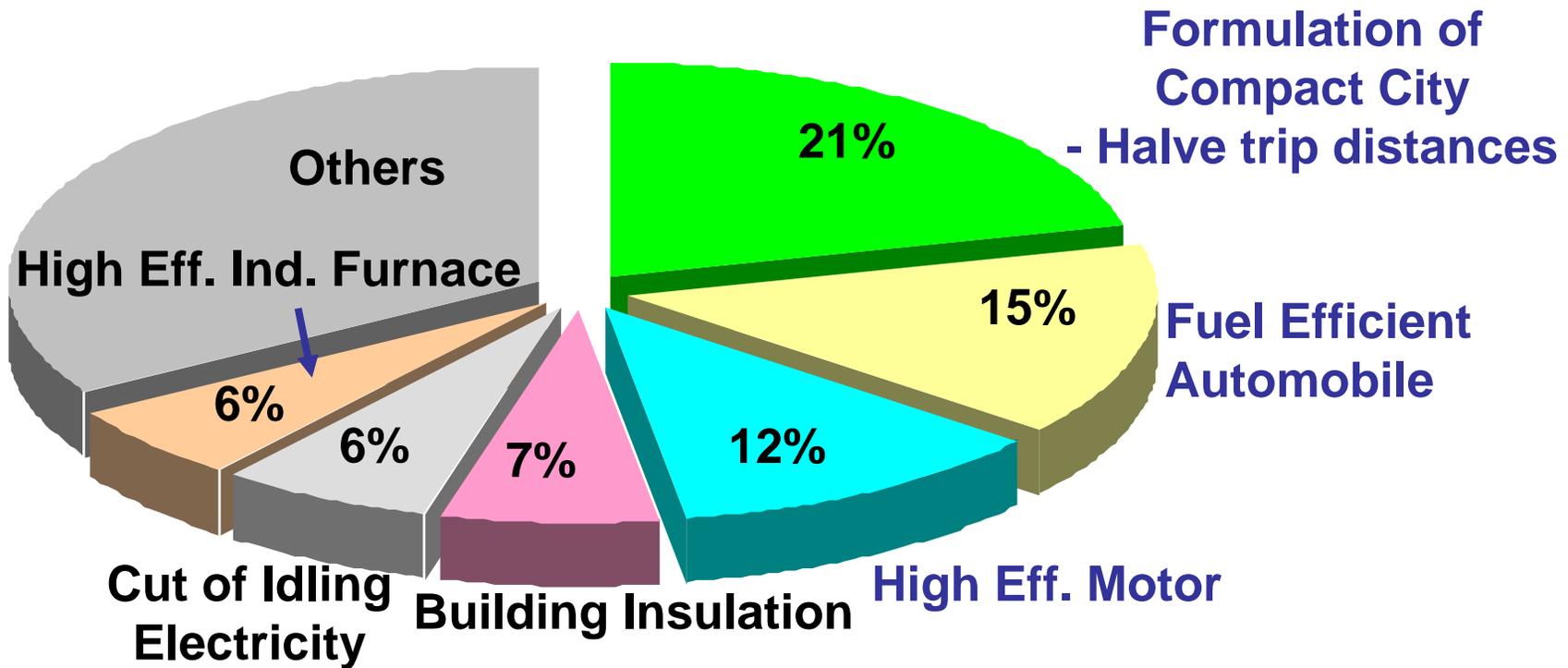
1. Both supply & demand measures necessary to reduce CO_2 emission by 40%
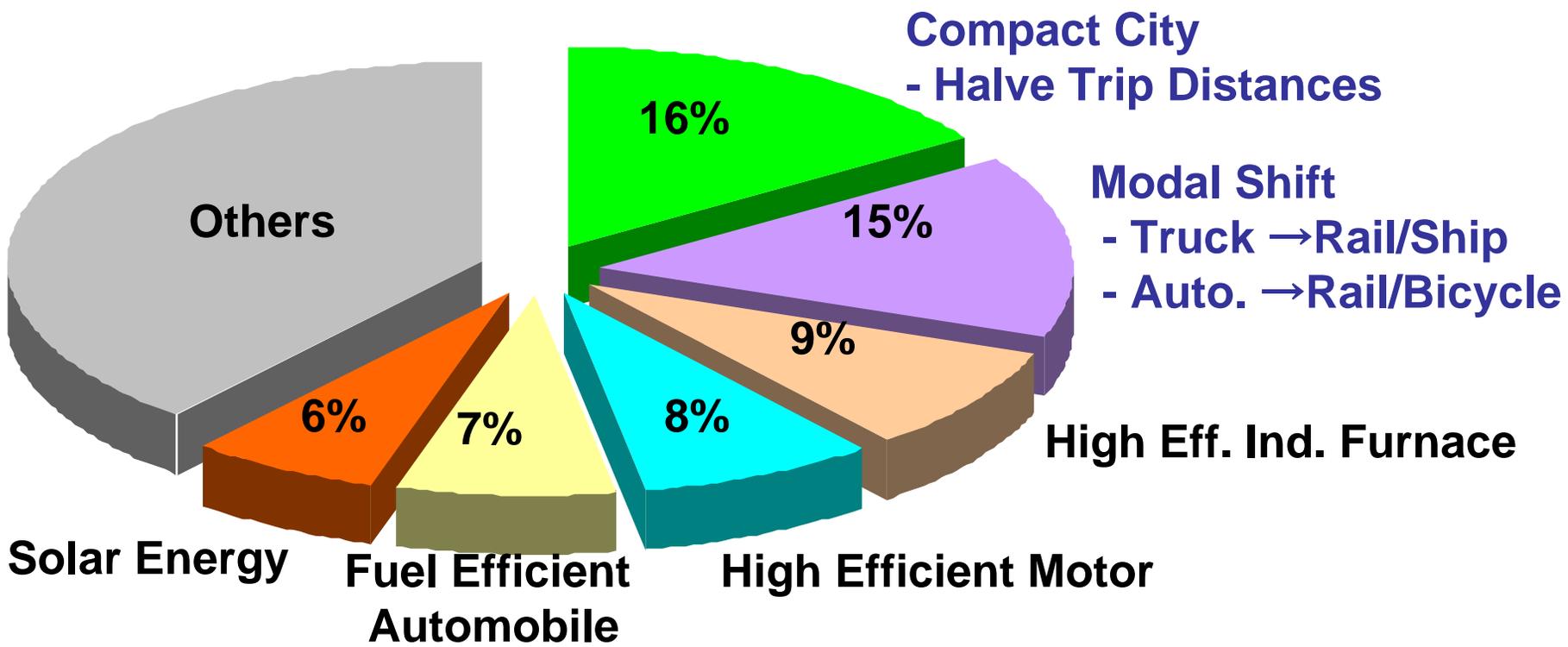2. Substantial contribution of modal shift as well as compact city

Formulation of Compact City - Halve trip distances

21%

Fuel Efficient Automobile

15%

High Eff. Motor

12%

Building Insulation

7%

Cut of Idling Electricity

6%

High Eff. Ind. Furnace

6%

Others

Large contribution by
–Compact City
–Fuel Efficient Automobile
–High Efficient Motor
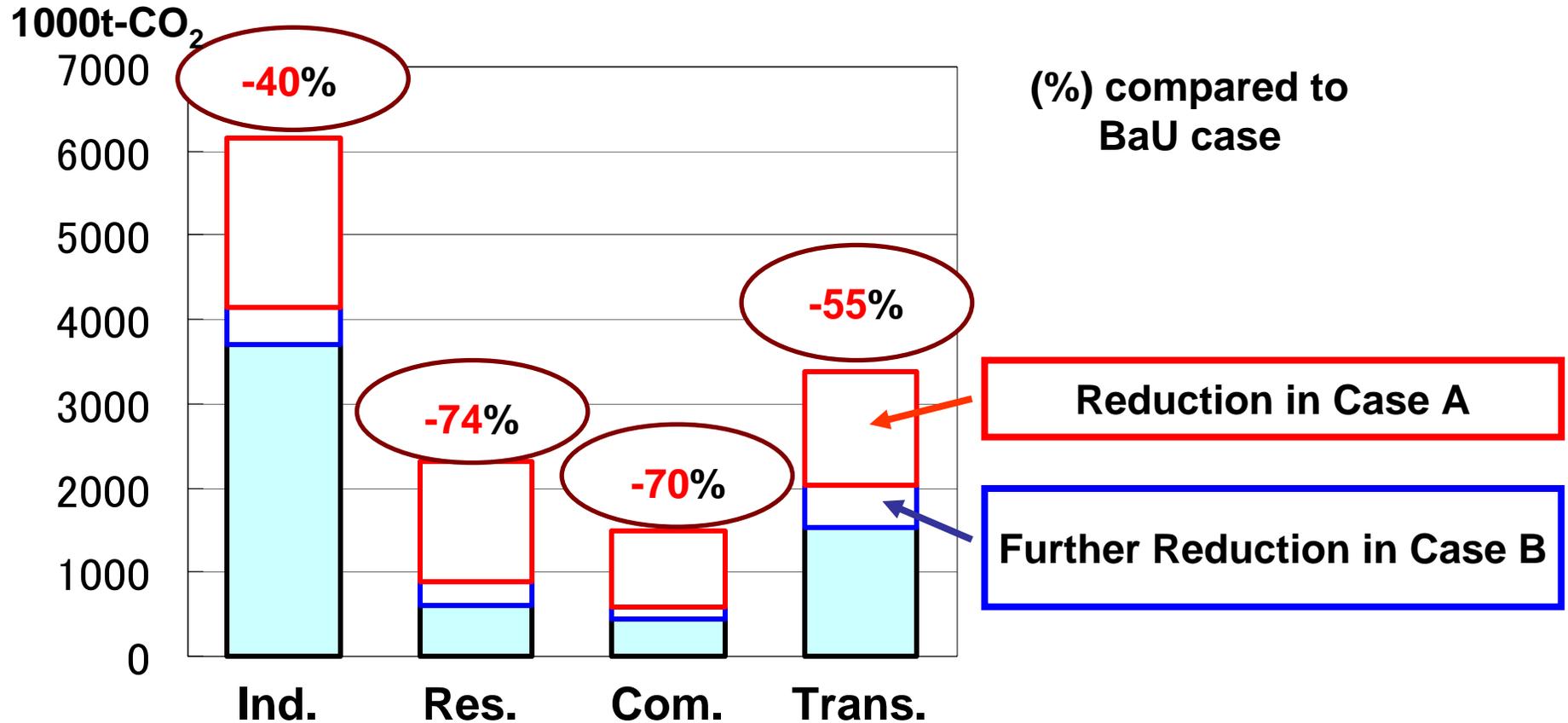
Reduction Contribution by Demand Measures (Case B)

Compact City
- Halve Trip Distances

16%

Modal Shift
- Truck →Rail/Ship
- Auto. →Rail/Bicycle

15%

Others

9%

High Eff. Ind. Furnace

8%

High Efficient Motor

6%

Solar Energy

7%

Fuel Efficient Automobile

Strengthening measures in all sectors

+

Compact City & Modal Shift in transport sector

Reductions by Sectors

1000t-CO$_2$

(%) compared to BaU case

-40%

-74%

-70%

-55%

Reduction in Case A

Further Reduction in Case B

Ind. Res. Com. Trans.

Large Reduction Rates in Residential/Commercial Sectors

Conclusion

Propose some low-carbon societies aiming at Sustainable Shiga

-30% low-carbon society image

-Formulation of compact city (halve trip distances)
-Promotion of Technological Innovation
-Solar panel introduction to 50% of newly-built houses

-40% low-carbon society image

- Formulation of compact city (halve trip distances)
- Modal shifts to rails and bicycles
- Maximum progress of technological innovation
- Solar panel introduction to 100% of newly-built houses