

### Slide 2 and 3

電力会社、製鉄会社、セメント会社など、インフラにかかわる業種は CO<sub>2</sub> 排出量が非常に多い。インフラ分野は、地球温暖化に対して大きな責任を持っている。そのため、インフラ分野では、サステナビリティ（持続可能性。環境だけでなく、経済や人間の快適性など、私たちの営みが総合的な観点で持続できるようにするためのもの）に関する研究開発がトレンドのひとつになっている。

There is a clear tendency that industries related to infrastructure, such as electric power companies, steel manufacturing companies and cement companies discharge comparatively huge amount of CO<sub>2</sub>. It indicates that our infrastructure field has a high responsibility on the global warming problem. Thus, one of the trends of research in infrastructure is to realize sustainable society so-called *sustainability* (to make our human agency sustainable in a comprehensive way considering not only environment, but also economy and comfortability for the human lives).

### Slide 6

自動車の CO<sub>2</sub> 排出量は、エコカー減税の政策などが功を奏して、削減の成果が効果的に表れている。一方、インフラ分野は・・・？

We can see clear decreasing tendency in the case of transportation which is mainly governed by vehicles. Probably, this is the result of social measures such as tax reduction for eco-cars. How about infrastructure field...?

### Slide 7

開発途上国で、よく聞かれる声：先進国だって昔は、CO<sub>2</sub>を気にせずに排出して、その結果、発展したんじゃないか。今になって、これから発展しようとする私たちを含めて制限するなんて、不公平だ！

→この声に対する明確な答えはないが、地球規模で考えるべき問題である。

A voice often heard from developing countries: Developed countries also discharged a lot of CO<sub>2</sub> in the past, as a result, they were developed. At present, they are going to control the amount of emission including us who are now going to develop. It is not fair!

-> We cannot find a clear answer for the above voice. But it would be one of the issues which we have to discuss in the global level.