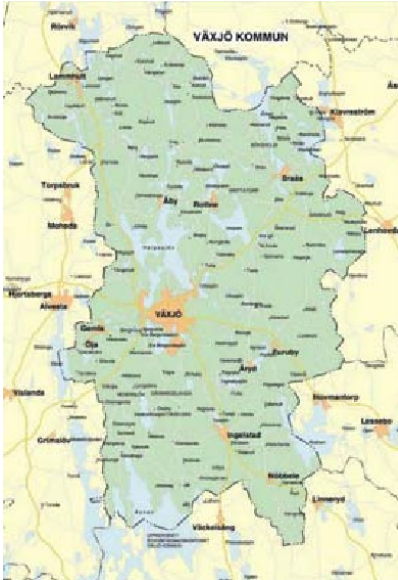


How can a minor community come to play a major role?

(小さな社会の大きな役割)

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Base facts about Växjö

- Founded 1170
- 56° 53' N, 14° 48' E
- Population 79 562 (Dec -07)
- Land area 1 674 km²
- Forests and 200 lakes
- Centre of trade and education
- City budget € 300 million
- University – 15 000 students

Decided to become fossil-fuel-free in 1996



Växjö has managed to acquire a major role in the international climate work.

The main reasons for this success story may be summarized in four major points:

- The main decision – to become fossil-free in the long run – was based on facts that can not be disputed. Thus, it was possible to achieve a full political agreement from all parties.

This is absolutely necessary for a successful, long-term environmental policy in a small community.

- The scientific expertise to support the municipal actions was engaged in an independent advisory office and the establishment of external research bodies was also supported.

This was a necessary step not only to support the political process with basic facts but also to maintain the credibility of the experts advice relative to the political decisions.

- Methods to measure the development have been integrated into the normal political and budgeting routines so as to make everyday work and follow-up simple.

This is necessary to maintain consequent statistics and to make the annual reporting follow standards from year to year.

- The community has been able to capitalize the benefits of its international recognition in terms of technical visits, international co-operation and different types of grants.

This is important because it clearly demonstrates how an environmental front position may yield “real” incomes in terms not only of goodwill but also of money.

スウェーデン王立工科大学(RIT)において金属の熱処理におけるバブリング流動層の熱および物質移動の動的モデルに関する研究で博士号を取得後、民間企業を経てRIR化学科准教授に就任、1997 年よりバクショー大学併任。現在スウェーデン王立工科大学化学科バイオエネルギー技術専攻教授およびバクショー大学バイオエネルギー技術専攻教授。

