

The 10th Working - Level Conference for Asian-Pacific City Summit

Bangkok (Kingdom of Thailand)

Wednesday, December 17 to
Thursday, December 18, 2014



Report English Version

**The 10th
Working-Level Conference for
Asian-Pacific City Summit Report**
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Asian-Pacific
City Summit

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The Asian-Pacific region is currently experiencing remarkable economic growth which has led the area to be known as the growth center of the world. This rapid economic expansion has, however, also aggravated urban problems as cities have experienced a massive influx of new residents. It is now crucial to work towards the solutions of these urban problems.

The Asian-Pacific City Summit held every other year since 1994, was born from this societal situation so that area leaders could gather together in order to discuss network-building and cooperation among Asian-Pacific cities, share administrative experiences with each other, and have a frank exchange of opinions.

I Outline of the Conference

1 Name of the Conference

The 10th Working-Level Conference for Asian-Pacific City Summit

2 Period of the Conference

Wednesday, December 17 to Thursday, December 18, 2014

3 Host City

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (Kingdom of Thailand)

4 Theme

Balanced Life and Sustainable Living

Sub Themes:

1. Aging Society
2. Accessibility and Equity to Public Resources



5 Participants

Guest (Keynote Speech)

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Bangkok

Participating Cities

42 People from 13 Cities

Member Cities (13)

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Busan Metropolitan City,
Dalian City, Fukuoka City, Guangzhou City,
Gwangyang City, Ipoh City,
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Kagoshima City,
Kitakyushu City, Kuala Lumpur City, Kumamoto City, Pohang City



6 Venue

The Sukosol Bangkok

7 Language Used

Four Languages (English, Chinese, Korean and Japanese)



8 Program

Tuesday, December 16: Arrival of Delegations

Wednesday, December 17: Conference

9:00~9:30	Opening Ceremony Video Presentation (Bangkok Metropolitan Administration) Welcome Speech: Dr. Pusadee Tamthai, Deputy Governor of Bangkok Photo Session Deputy Governor of Bangkok presents gifts to Heads of Delegations
9:30~12:00	Moderator: Dr. Vallop Suwandee, Chairman of Advisers to Governor of Bangkok Keynote Speech "Accessibility and Equity to the Public Resources" Ms. Sato Mariko, Chief, UN-Habitat Bangkok Presentation by Bangkok Metropolitan Administration "Bangkok Aging Society" "Accessibility and Equity to the Public Resources" Presentations by City's Representatives on Aging Society Dalian City (People's Republic of China) "Responding to Population Aging by Enhancing the Sense of Happiness of Senior Citizens" Fukuoka City (Japan) "Fukuoka City's Measures to Address its Aging Society" Sum up of morning session
13:30~16:00	Presentations by City's Representatives on Aging Society Kitakyushu City (Japan) "The City of Kitakyushu's Aging Society Policies" Kagoshima City (Japan) "Kagoshima City's Efforts to Support Elderly People in Leading a Meaningful Life" Kuala Lumpur City (Malaysia) "Aging Society in Malaysia" Busan Metropolitan City (Republic of Korea) "Busan's Welfare Policy for the Elderly" Gwangyang City (Republic of Korea) "The Elderly Welfare Policy of Gwangyang City" Sum up of afternoon session Asian-Pacific City Summit Secretariat Report
19:00~21:00	Dinner Reception hosted by Deputy Governor of Bangkok

Thursday, December 18: City Tour

8:00	Registration
9:00~10:00	Ban Bang Khae Social Welfare Development Center for Older Persons (Ban Bang Khae 2)
11:00~12:00	BMA Public Health Center No.48
14:30~17:00	Wat Kanlayanamitr Community (Bang Luang Mosque, Wat Kanlayanamitr, Santa Cruz Church)
18:30	Dinner / Departure

Friday, December 19: Departure / Free Time

II-1 Opening Ceremony

Welcome Speech by the Host City



Dr. Pusadee Tamthai
Deputy Governor of Bangkok

It is our great pleasure to host the 10th Working-Level Conference for the Asian-Pacific City Summit (APCS). The primary objective of this summit is to strengthen the Asian identity and to enhance the importance of Asia in the international community through cooperation and the exchange of knowledge between Asian-Pacific cities.

Currently, global trends focus on aging populations and the need to provide equal access to public services for all people. With this in mind, this working-level conference is being held with a theme of "Balanced Life and Sustainable Living." We recognize the importance of leading balanced lives and living sustainably in diverse urban environments, and the need for understanding and respect among people of

various backgrounds.

The conference's sub-themes are "Aging Society" and "Accessibility and Equity to the Public Resources." This conference will provide opportunities for member cities to initiate projects by smart planning to serve aging members of society, and to provide all residents with equal access to public resources through improved management.

I am confident that our member cities in the Asian-Pacific region will gain many advantages and play important roles in the movement toward sustainable development. I also hope that member cities will set examples in the Asian region by maintaining strong connections with other member cities. From this day forward, we will see further attention in APCS discussions focused on balancing and harmonizing people's lives. Today's presentations and discussions will be a wonderful opportunity to prepare for the future, and to exchange our ideas, knowledge and experiences as a starting point for further cooperation.



II-2 Keynote Speech

"Accessibility and Equity to the Public Resources"



Ms. Sato Mariko
Chief, United Nations
Human Settlements
Programme
(UN-HABITAT) Bangkok

<UN-Habitat>

UN-Habitat (the United Nations Human Settlements Programme) was established in 1978 to help realize sustainable urban development and to address housing issues for all people.

In the UN General Assembly in 2015, member states will adopt sustainable development goals for the next 20 years, consisting of 17 proposed goals. Among others, one goal related to urban development and human settlements is that of "making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable."

<Urbanization trends>

Three drivers of urban development are natural growth, migration from other regions, and the reclassification of cities. (Expanding urban areas by merging with surrounding areas, for example.) They have contributed to the expansion of cities and the birth of the megalopolis.

Urbanization has been progressing rapidly in the Asia Pacific region. At one time, Tokyo was the only megacity having a population exceeding 10 million, but we will have about 16 to 17 such megacities by the year 2020. While these megacities are developing, 60% of Asia Pacific cities have populations of less than one million, and cities of this scale have been developing rapidly. From a global

viewpoint, the Asia Pacific region has a number of the fastest growing small- and medium-sized cities. This is a good opportunity for us to improve existing urbanization policies by means of urban planning.

However, our big challenge is inequality. Cities have increasing Gini coefficients; the rich are becoming richer while the poor are becoming poorer. Inequality brings instability to cities, especially in the Asia Pacific, where 30% of the population of many cities consists of slum dwellers. They live in terrible conditions, with no proper sanitation, water or housing. We need to address this problem.

<Urbanization is the key to transforming the Asia Pacific region>

In summary, urbanization will be the key to transforming the Asia Pacific region. For example, in the economic arena, the urban population of the Asia Pacific, which is equivalent to 42% of the total population, is responsible for 84% of the total GDP in the region. The contribution of urban areas to the growth of the Asian economies is very significant. Also, we need to enable easier access to basic services for elderly people, taking advantage of the scale that cities offer. Asian cities used to be the base of the factories of the world, but now they are shifting to the service industry, knowledge economy and IT industry, which offer opportunities for the social empowerment of elderly people. As national borders are fading, Asian cities are becoming globally connected. Particularly through the establishment of ASEAN Economic Communities in the end of 2015, cities

II-2 Keynote Speech

will be more connected with each other, transcending national borders. Since the population of young people is growing, it is vital to address youth employment issues.

Socially, cities are changing social and cultural norms in each region, and they also influence rural areas. How can cities be part of the global economy while preserving their unique identities? Innovation and diverse environments in urban areas offer advantages to elderly people. Cities can fulfill their diverse needs. However, there are social problems in cities that include urban poverty, inequality, divided societies (such as slum dwellers), violence, and crime. Cities are not safe for women. An essential challenge for us is to make urban areas safe for vulnerable people such as the elderly. Social media has been changing the way people communicate, and even changing the political debate.

Politically, urbanization can be a theme for political debate. As we saw in demonstrations in Bangkok, Hong Kong and New York, public spaces such as parks provide sites for political debate and change. The decentralization of government functions is advancing than before.

Environmentally, though cities account for just 2% of our land use, they are responsible for 75% of resource consumption and emissions. Air pollution has negative impact on GDP of 2 to 4%. Traffic congestion causes environmental problems, which increases risk and vulnerability in urban areas. If a disaster occurs in an urban area, the potential losses are massive, because assets are concentrated in cities. Further, more than 50% of Asian cities are on the Low Elevation Coastal Zone (LECZ), land less than 10 meters above sea level. These areas are vulnerable to the elevation of sea levels and climate change. As urban sprawl continues, urban areas are increasingly expanding. We need to have compact cities connected to other areas. Unsustainable consumption and production,

and our throw-away culture, need to be changed.

<Access to services, existing barriers, and poverty in cities>

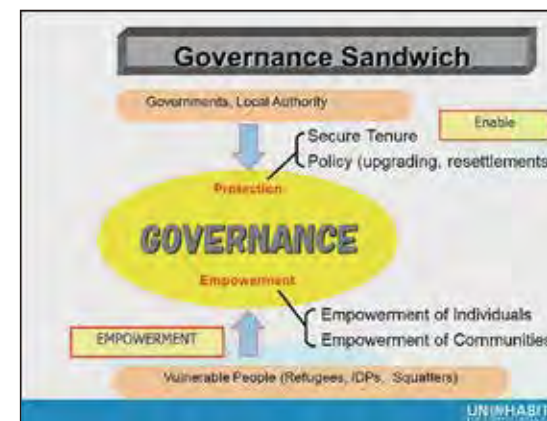
Cities provide all we need, such as jobs, governance, training, land tenure and health education. But the poor and vulnerable, disabled people, elderly people and women often cannot access these urban amenities and services due to existing barriers. The barriers include lack of organization, sometimes corruption, lack of political will, lack of training, inadequate planning, illegal residency, lack of voting rights and more. Local governments, the United Nations and national governments should play vital roles in removing these barriers, so that the poor, elderly and disabled can have access to all the amenities that cities offer. But first, we need to identify these barriers.

The poor often have no access to safe water, and must suffer from unsanitary and inadequate conditions at home, so they become sick. When they get sick, they incur punitively high medical costs because they can't obtain access to public health services. They may lose their house, no matter how small the house is, and lose their property. This is the vicious cycle of poverty. Local governments need to address these sorts of problems faced by the poor.

<Approach taken by UN-Habitat>

A "governance sandwich" is necessary to ensure equality in cities. The top slice of bread is the national government, local government and city hall. The government has appropriate policies and plans. The bottom slice is the local community, in which the vulnerable and elderly should be empowered and have rights in the community. By doing so, people in local communities can talk with the local government on an equal footing. Inside the sandwich is the governance

that we should promote.



How do we empower the elderly and marginalized in the community, people who do not have voices? UN-Habitat has an approach called the "People's Process," which brings residents into the center of decision making, action and responsibility. It is not community participation: residents in the community do not participate in UN activities. Instead, the UN and other external organizations participate in the activities of local communities.

A good example of this is the Baan Mankong Program in Thailand. UN-Habitat is promoting this as a best practice in the Asia Pacific region. In this approach to a project, a community organization is created, the community makes action plans and they adopt a community contracting system. Almost all UN-Habitat activities in the Asia Pacific region follow this process.

Can we use this model to help elderly people? If elderly people can make action plans at the community level and work on their project, they may feel respected within the community. The elderly can't work in a construction site, but they are able to do "soft" activities such as karaoke in the community.

<Strong local communities and the role of the government>

If you have a healthy immune system, you can recover quickly from your illness before it

gets worse. In this sense, communities should be empowered. In other words, the immune system of the community should be strengthened so that the community itself is able to take the necessary measures to address their needs, even if they face a crisis such as a disaster or climate change. And of course, the needs of the elderly should be incorporated as part of the community needs.

It is very important that local governments have a continual process, because the world, your city, demographics, IT technology and society are continually changing. How can local governments make changes based on community interventions? Lessons learned from the community can be translated into city policies. Implementation of these policies may require institutional reform, capacity building, financial resources, technical support and a regulatory framework. Sometimes, you may need to change the city ordinances to ensure that policies are properly implemented. Also, you will need the right tools and guidelines so that this continual process can keep improving as time goes by. Still, society continues to change, so we need to adjust our plans promptly according to the needs that arise in response to these changes.

Further, I would like to underline the combination of *hardware* and *software*: ensuring improved accessibility through universal design in housing and proper infrastructure, while empowering elderly people with health care, medical services and more in the community.

<New urban agenda advocated by UN-Habitat>

UN-Habitat is promoting a new urban agenda to all member states around the world. It advocates the reform of cities, transformation from sprawling to compact cities, from congested to connected cities, and from segregated to integrated and inclusive cities, through comprehensive urban planning. To do so, we recommend

II-2 Keynote Speech

mixed zoning of the settlements.

<Aging society in cities>

Sometimes, aging issues are also gender discrimination issues, because it is often women who look after the elderly. We need to address the needs of women. Aging is also related to issues of poverty. On the other hand, cities provide reforms, creativity and diversity, while allowing the elderly to have better mobility and accessibility. Urban design is very important. Also, IT advancements provide the elderly with opportunities to participate in society. As a result of economies of scale, it is easier to access public services in cities than in rural areas. If the cities are compact, integrated, connected and inclusive, elderly people can move around, have more connections with local communities, and access clinical and community care. Urban safety is very important as well. We can also adopt participatory budgeting, where elderly people's concerns are incorporated into the budget as a priority. Some Latin American cities have introduced participatory budgeting: the local community submits a budget proposal and the city allocates the budget directly to the local community. We can help local communities work together by providing modest financial aid to local residents' organizations.

<Toward inclusive cities>

I recommend that you take the following steps to be an inclusive city and to solve the issues of inequality. In general, local governments are not very good at evaluating past results and measuring their progress. You need to establish a new and more effective system, or reinforce the existing system as per your needs. You should have new cooperative relationships between local governments, regional governments and national governments, at different government levels. You need to redistribute equal opportunities for people, and demonstrate a sustainable and comprehensive vision to

promote inclusiveness. These are very abstract, but are policies that UN-Habitat is promoting to bridge the gap.

In addition, World Health Organization (WHO) is promoting active aging, which means that the elderly will be participating in the community for as long as they can.

<Paradigm shift to come>

In relation to today's theme, let me cover some key words regarding the needed future paradigm shift. From this point on, we will shift from *centralized* systems to *decentralized* systems. For this shift, local governments will need to be delegated more authority, and also money and resources that they deserve.

In the shift from *controlling* to *supporting*, local governments will not be controlled, but will have support for their initiatives.

We should make another shift from *vertical* to *horizontal*. Agencies of city governments today do not work in cooperation with other agencies, so they form silos. When a local government addresses an issue in a city, the horizontal viewpoint is essential. One of the recommended actions is to work together with neighboring municipalities.

A shift from *government* to *governance* should also be made. Cities have institutions, but you need to change to governance for effective local authority with your people.

Regarding the shift from *divide* to *continuum*, we need to discuss the rural-urban continuum, since the rural-urban divide is no longer relevant. Also, I would like to note other keywords; shifts from *unequal* societies to *inclusive* societies, from *sectoral/fragmental* to *integrated* and from *sprawling* cities to *compact* cities.

And, finally, a shift from *burden* to *asset*: we should think of elderly people not as burdens, but as resources, and more importantly, as assets for local governments.

II-3 Presentation by Participating Cities

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (Kingdom of Thailand) 1 Bangkok Aging Society

Dr. Duangporn Pinjisekikul
Director, Health Promotion Division,
Health Department

Currently, the elderly population of Bangkok amounts to 800,000 people, which accounts for 15% of the total population. However, we will see the arrival of an aging society within just ten years. With this in mind, the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) worked together with Chulalongkorn University to formulate the "Elderly Quality of Life Bangkok Development Plan," which is being implemented from 2014 to 2017. There are five strategies that make up this plan.

The first strategy is to focus on enhancing the quality of life among the elderly for the long run. The BMA provides health services ranging from family care to tertiary care in 68 public health centers and nine BMA hospitals. Elderly people can access quality medical services as well as health promotion and rehabilitation programs in all of these hospitals.

The new Bang Khun Tian Geriatric Hospital will also provide medical care, health promotion services and effective specialized treatment. Further, it will serve as a training facility for geriatric medicine professionals and care givers.

For family care, the public health centers provide services in four areas: curative care, health promotion for all age groups, disease prevention and control, and rehabilitation. Further, mobile medical services enable local check-ups for the elderly, and home visits and home health care are delivered by community nurses.

Every public health center and BMA hospital has an elderly club that promotes active aging. Their activities include exercise, educational programs, singing events, peer friendship activities and vocational training. It is vital to encourage honor and wisdom among the elderly, and to make use of their knowledge.

The second strategy focuses on social safeguards for the elderly. The key to this is the establishment of a protective system that

covers all major concerns that the elderly may have.

The BMA is continually improving the infrastructure to better serve our elderly citizens. For example, elevators have been installed in all transit stations, and 30 taxis will be introduced to provide service dedicated to the elderly and disabled by the end of this year.

BMA facilities, including parking lots, steps and toilets, have been renovated to provide a barrier-free environment for elderly people. Public health centers and hospitals also provide a fast track service for elderly patients.

Currently, the BMA has a long-term care model that connects hospitals, public health centers, local communities and households, all aimed at supporting the elderly. For medical care, we focus on home care provided mainly by family members and the community. The BMA has a long-term care model project that was developed for public health centers, and the project places an emphasis on the training of care givers.

The third strategy is to help prepare young people and the working-age population for a quality life in their old age. The official website of the BMA, "Old is Young in BKK," teaches people about the process of aging and how to prepare for it in terms of health, finances and so on.

The fourth strategy is the promotion of elderly people's participation in society. The BMA has established a committee composed of executive members who review and evaluate outputs, and support BMA sectors in accordance with the elderly development plan.

The fifth strategy is on organizing, developing and disseminating knowledge about the elderly. This strategy focuses on deepening knowledge and collecting more information on the elderly for policy making, and for supervising the implementation of relevant measures.

II-3 Presentation by Participating Cities

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (Kingdom of Thailand) 2 Accessibility and Equity to the Public Resources

Ms. Sukritta Suecharoen
Director, Social Welfare and Safety Office,
Social Development Department

The first policy of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) is "Metropolis with Safety." CCTV cameras have been installed throughout the city, and fire-fighting squads have been organized by residents and volunteers. To address the issue of domestic violence against women and children, we have established community watch activities and launched a campaign to eradicate violence. Further, One Stop Crisis Centers have been established in hospitals and public health centers to support the victims of violence.

The second policy is "Metropolis with Happiness." To address health issues, we have 9 BMA hospitals and 68 public health centers, including 7 health centers with advanced facilities. We also train medical emergency lifeguards.

Currently, there are 10 BMA sports centers and 38 recreational youth centers, all designed to provide access to the elderly and disadvantaged. In addition, we have 1,430 sports fields run by community committees.

The BMA promotes barrier-free access to public places, hospitals, government offices and public health centers. We have also established the Ban Bang Khae Home for the elderly, a long-term care facility, where we provide elderly people with a healthy and high quality living environment, special meals for the elderly, clean clothes and considerate care. We also have an elderly day care center under the registration system, where we provide various programs, including singing and dancing events, physical therapy, Thai classical music, swimming, religious performances, sightseeing, and more.

For elderly people and families in financial need, we must provide assistance, both in cash and in kind. We offer a home visit program and consulting services attended by professional social workers, vocational funds for families of the elderly who need them, a medical allowance for those elderly who have medical problems, and social welfare facilities when they are needed.

The third policy is "Metropolis with Green." There are public areas and green areas scattered

throughout the Bangkok Metropolitan Area. Currently, we have 31 public parks.

The fourth policy is "Metropolis with Learning." We promote opportunities for all people to access educational services. There are 438 public schools, 311 early childhood development centers run by the community committees, and 38 public libraries in Bangkok and the surrounding areas. We provide outdoor learning opportunities as well.

The fifth policy is "Metropolis with Opportunities." We organize vocational training schools, and the BMA provides a monthly pension to the elderly to increase their opportunities. There are also plans to have a savings campaign to help people prepare for retired life.

To encourage social networking among the elderly, elderly clubs have been founded and have engaged in activities to raise awareness and life values for elderly people. In the community, the wisdom of the elderly is utilized, and they are rewarded every year.

The final policy is "Metropolis as Being the Capital of Asia." We have ties such as international relationships and sister city relationships. We also hosted the second Meeting of Governors/Mayors of ASEAN Capitals.

Currently, the BMA is increasing accessibility both inside and outside buildings for people with disabilities, who account for 4.1% of the total population of Bangkok. In terms of traffic and transportation accessibility, taxis for wheelchair users and traffic lights with both visual and audio signals have been introduced. We also provide special medical care units and mobile hearing diagnosis units for the disabled, and for patients and their families.

To address social welfare for people with disabilities, we have a regulation that at least one disabled person must be employed in each office. In the BMA, we also work with people with disabilities. In addition, we have launched a website for visually disabled people and provide audiobooks in public libraries.

Dalian City (People's Republic of China) Responding to Population Aging by Enhancing the Sense of Happiness of Senior Citizens

Ms. Zhang Junling
Director-General,
Dalian Municipal Committee on Aging,
Dalian Civil Affairs Office

The population aged 65 and older in Dalian City reached 810,000 as of the end of 2013, which accounts for 13.7% of the total registered population. The growth rate of the elderly population fluctuates around 4% each year. To address emerging problems such as the rapidly aging society, the increasing number of elderly people living alone or in remote areas, and the weakening traditional family function of taking care of aged family members, we are pursuing measures in the following four areas.

First, we promptly established an enhanced social security system for the elderly. In recent years, Dalian has continually reformed social security systems for the elderly. Specifically, we implemented the social pension system and a medical insurance system. In addition, an old-age support system has been established, which provides an old-age allowance as well as services for the elderly, including preferential treatment in public transportation systems.

Secondly, we promote the construction of facilities with various services for the elderly to meet their diverse needs. Since 2010, Dalian City has invested more than 2 billion RMB in the construction and renovation of serviced facilities for the elderly. Further, we have established a community health service network that provides public health services such as health education, rehabilitation and free check-ups for the elderly.

Dalian City started to build a unique-to-China system for the elderly that is based on home-based care supported by community care and supplemented by institutional care, with easy access to social and information services and various organizations for the elderly. However, the city still faces issues such as inadequate elderly services, a short supply of elderly-oriented products and a shortage of skilled care-givers.

Thirdly, we are promoting the development of the service system for the elderly, for the sound growth

of elderly-targeted services and industries. We started by establishing preferential policies for the elderly. To enhance service levels, a basic elderly service system will be established. It will operate under a grading system and quality standards system for facilities and institutions. By 2020, all elderly people in urban and remote areas should be able to access a variety of services. We will also encourage more products and services for the elderly, focus on the development of elderly-oriented industries, and support the development of large-scale industrial parks and industrial clusters for the elderly. Further, we will encourage universities and colleges to provide special curriculums to train skilled professionals who can provide elderly-oriented services. The treatment and social status of these service providers will be raised through a government policy promoting special skills training and salary increases.

The fourth approach is the implementation of various safeguard measures. First, we will establish improved investment and financing systems to promote the development and financing of policy finance institutions and marketplaces. Then, we will establish land supply policies so that land use for nursing facilities is incorporated into land-use master plans. Various tax breaks and exemptions for administrative charges will be provided to elderly-oriented industries. Furthermore, we will pursue additional preferential measures, such as allowing special funds for large-scale projects related to services targeting the elderly, while improving human resources training and employment policies.

Today, we have more than 200 million elderly people in China. Elderly-oriented industries are emerging businesses that offer great opportunities for the future. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to extend a sincere invitation to the annual Dalian International Senior Industry Expo, so that we can carry on our cooperation in investments and partnerships, as well as deepen our friendship.

II-3 Presentation by Participating Cities

Fukuoka City (Japan) Fukuoka City's Measures to Address its Aging Society

Ms. Nagashima Eiko
Manager, Community Integrated Care Section,
Elderly Affairs Department

Japan is the most rapidly aging society in the world. This trend will continue, and the nation is expected to reach a point where the ratio of those 65 years and older among the total population will be 35% or greater by 2050. As the nation's population ages, a number of countermeasures have been pursued. Such measures, whether successful or not, can be a good example for other Asian nations where a rapid progress in aging is expected.

Though the overall population of Japan started to decrease in 2005, Fukuoka City's population has been increasing. It is expected that we will keep attracting people to our city from neighboring areas, and that the growth trend will continue until the year 2035. The proportion of elderly among Fukuoka's population was 19.0% as of January 2014, which is lower than the Japanese average. Fukuoka City is a young and vigorous city that attracts many people.

Looking at the aged population of the city, we had 254,000 elderly out of a total population of 1.464 million in 2010. However, we expect to have 497,000 elderly people out of a 1.601 million population in the year 2040. The population will increase by about 140,000 in 30 years, while the elderly will increase by about 240,000, which means the ratio of those 75 years of age and older will be significant. On the other hand, the population of those in their productive years, 15 to 64 years old, who will need to support the elderly population, will start to decrease from its peak in 2015. I am going to present three measures to address this aging society, which is a major challenge for Fukuoka City.

First, we will create a system where elderly people can support other elderly people. The average lifespan of Japanese people is 80 years for men and 86 years for women, and 80% of the elderly remain healthy. When it comes to the growth of this population, not only will the sick

elderly or elderly in need of care increase, but there will be more healthy elderly people as well. Therefore, we need to create a number of workplaces and social networks in which healthy elderly people can participate.

Secondly, we will create a community-based integrated care system. It is natural for even healthy elderly people to grow weaker toward the end of their lives. Currently in Japan, 80% of the population dies in a hospital rather than at home. However, as the elderly population increases, we will be short of hospitals and institutions, and will face huge medical and nursing costs in the future. If things remain as they are, the social security system will collapse. Meanwhile, most elderly people desire to stay at their home until the end of their lives. Therefore, we need to create a system where the elderly can lead their lives in the community even after they require nursing care or medical care. This system is called the "Community-Based Integrated Care System," and it has been carried out nationwide. Starting three years ago, Fukuoka City also discussed this theme with doctors, nurses, and nursing care business entities, and a model project has been implemented. In addition, we are preparing a roadmap of measures for the elderly called the "Comprehensive Vision of Senior Citizens' Health Care and Welfare," to address aging by 2040.

The third point is international exchange on the theme of aging societies. We welcome study tours from overseas, and collaborate with the Active Aging Consortium Asia Pacific (ACAP). This is an international symposium for information exchange and research activities by researchers, nursing care providers, companies, private organizations, administrations and citizens from Asian states, including Japan, South Korea, China, Indonesia and Singapore. It is our great pleasure to deepen our friendships with member cities in this summit in the area of aging societies.

Kitakyushu City (Japan) The City of Kitakyushu's Aging Society Policies – Healthy·Safe·Support one another –

Mr. Takamiya Yuji
Manager, International Policy Division,
General Affairs and Planning Bureau

Kitakyushu City's population is aging rapidly, with 27.2% of the population being 65 years of age or older as of the end of March 2014. The average life expectancy in Kitakyushu is 78.9 for men and 86.2 for women, but the average "healthy life expectancy," the period when daily life is not limited by health problems, is 68.46 for men and 72.20 for women. It is our goal to extend the healthy life expectancy of our citizens by preventing lifestyle-related diseases and by maintaining and improving physical functions.

First, I would like to show you the health promotion efforts that are taking place in our neighborhoods in the city. Regional "Go! Go! Health Promotion" is a program carried out mainly by citizens at facilities in local communities. We also make Public Recognition of Health Promotion Activities to commend advanced approaches taken by a company or a group, and provide a Healthy Mileage Project to recognize those 40 and older who participate in physical examinations and relevant health-promoting events. In addition, a unique exercise program developed by the city and the practice of Tai Chi are recommended for the prevention of locomotive syndrome (the weakening of bones, joints and muscles). Further, the Project at Park to Promote Health encourages exercise that makes use of the playground equipment in parks.

Our second approach is seen in our efforts to support people who seek help. There are 24 Neighborhood Comprehensive Support Centers. Each center has a consultation counter that provides comprehensive advice to senior citizens. They also offer home visits based on our principle of dispatching staff to where they are needed. Our Lifeline Network Promotion Project connects people in need with the appropriate services. This is done by residents, local organizations and private companies from the perspective of finding, connecting and watching over senior citizens. The big challenge for us is how to cope with cognitive impairment, or dementia. Various measures are already being taken, from prevention, early detection and response to

providing protection to affected people. Further, to address the problems of people who have difficulty in going shopping, which has been an increasing problem as the aging population grows and urbanization progresses, the city has developed a map that shows shopping conditions based on the distribution of the elderly population and commercial facilities. The map indicates how easy or difficult an area is for senior citizens who need to go shopping on foot, and is used by each ward office as they plan model projects for shopping support. In these model projects, local residents cooperate with businesses and shops to provide support, such as early-morning markets and bus services aimed at shoppers.

The third approach is the promotion of health supporting and life supporting business. As there are many potential demands and needs in an aging society, we aim to support private sector start-ups that address them. Specifically, we established the Health/Livelihood Industry Promotion Conference, where companies, universities, medical and welfare institutions and the local government collaborate in the development of new services and products. The Kitakyushu Dental Cooperation Research Seminar matches needs in medical fields, seeds in academic institutions and technologies in the private sector, while aiming to promote a new entry and a concentration of the city's manufacturing companies in the medical and health industries. Welfare and health services, including nursing care, are our major labor strategy, as the industry leads to job creation.

Kitakyushu City's measures for our aging society have been widely recognized. We were ranked fifth among all cities in Japan, and ranked at the top among the 20 government-designated cities in research by the Nikkei Inc. last year. Our systems of preventive nursing-care and watching-over of senior citizens, cooperative efforts with medical institutions and home nursing care were particularly recognized. We will continue our efforts to be a model city for an aging society.

II-3 Presentation by Participating Cities

Kagoshima City (Japan) Kagoshima City's Efforts to Support Elderly People in Leading a Meaningful Life

Mr. Nagano Yoshizo

Assistant Chief, Longevity Support Division,
Health and Longevity Department,
Health and Welfare Bureau

The population of Kagoshima City is about 605,000, and it has remained at this level for the past several years. Meanwhile, aging rate, the ratio of those aged 65 years and older has increased from 21.2% of the population in 2010 to 23.1% in 2014. The major reasons for this aging population are thought to be the falling birth rate and extended average life expectancy.

Kagoshima City is carrying out various measures based on the fifth term of the Kagoshima City Elderly Health and Welfare/Long-Term Care Insurance Plan (3-year plan from FY2012). This plan pursues three objectives: (1) the implementation of various measures that will help the elderly lead healthy and meaningful lives, (2) substantial welfare programs for the elderly that will allow them to lead peaceful lives in a comfortable environment, and (3) the smooth operation of Nursing-Care Insurance and the promotion of community-based integrated care. Today, please allow me to show you the major projects falling under objective (1).

First, I would like to explain the Senior Pass Issuance Program. Senior Pass is an IC Card that is available to citizens aged 70 and older. Card holders can use municipal buses, city trams, private company buses and the ferry connecting the city center and Sakurajima at one-third the regular fare. In addition, elderly people can use the card to gain free access to municipal facilities such as museums, zoological parks and swimming pools.

Senior Pass also allows access to the Sukoyaka Bathing Program. There are many public bathing facilities in the city, and most of them are natural hot springs. To provide the elderly with more opportunities to enjoy a healthy and active life, the pass allows them to use hot spring baths at one-third the regular fee (100 yen), up to 30 times per year.

Next, our Honoring Seniors Program blesses and expresses respect to the elderly, many of whom have contributed to society for many long years. The city provides a congratulatory letter and monetary gift to citizens who have just turned 88, those aged 100, and to the oldest citizens in the city. (30,000 yen for

age 88, 100,000 yen for age 100, and 200,000 yen each for the oldest male and female citizens).

In addition, the yearly Sukoyaka Longevity Festival offers various sporting events, "Nenrin Stage," showcasing dance performances, chorus group recitals, and a performing artist's show, and exhibitions of paintings, calligraphy and pottery in the festival's Senior Artwork Exhibition.

The Active Senior Support Program is yet another system, where senior citizens with special skills and knowledge can register as volunteer staff called "Active Seniors." They are dispatched as instructors to Senior Citizen Clubs or Community Clubs, where they teach singing, dancing, computer skills, exercise, painting, pottery making, foreign languages, and more.

The Senior Welfare Bus Service provides a welfare bus service (3 buses in total) to Senior Citizen Clubs or other senior organizations when they have a learning activity or health-promotion event. The bus provides participants with transportation to and from the destination.

Finally, I would like to introduce the activities offered at our Elderly Welfare Centers. Currently, we have this type of center at six locations. They help promote interactions and exchanges among the elderly, help support their activities involved in leading meaningful lives, and promote general health. They offer meeting rooms, lecture rooms, a library, a bathing room, a training room, and more, and citizens aged 65 and older are given free access to all facilities. Here, we also provide culture classes such as those covering go, shogi, Japanese and western dancing, and karaoke. Activities in the training rooms, bathing in pools and bathing in the hot springs are all very popular, and contribute to the health and fitness of senior citizens.

Aiming to build a bright and vigorous society for the elderly, Kagoshima City will continue to promote measures that help senior citizens lead meaningful lives while they make friends in familiar and comfortable environments.

Kuala Lumpur City (Malaysia) Aging Society in Malaysia – Kuala Lumpur's Experience –

Mr. Khairul Anuar Bin Mhd. Juri

Area Manager, Parliament of Titiwangsa

Since people retire at the age of 60 in Malaysia, those who are 60 or older are considered to be senior citizens or elderly. Currently, about 2.25 million people, or 8% of the total population of 28 million, are elderly. The elderly population of Kuala Lumpur City is about 147,000, or 8.5% of its population.

Although we face many challenges, the aging problems that need to be addressed first are physical problems. The elderly suffer from diabetes, knee problems, and much more. They are often unable to walk without a wheelchair or a cane, which restricts their mobility.

The second problem is economic. When civil servants retire, they receive roughly half their former salary as a pension. Self-employed people and people working in the private sector have access to the employee provident fund, but there are still problems for people in lower income brackets or those with no income due to mismanagement of funds.

The third problem is a social problem. There are some elderly people who could not or did not buy a house during their working years. Such people encounter a housing problem when they retire. There are also those who don't have any idea what to do after they retire.

Therefore, the federal government has implemented two measures to deal with these problems. The first one is financial assistance for the elderly; they can use public transportation at a discount or at half price, for example. Also, we provide a monthly allowance from 150 to 300 MYR (70-80 USD) to people with very low incomes. The federal government also provides public housing, especially in urban areas such as Kuala Lumpur.

The second measure regards facilities. For public housing needs, the federal government, public sector, and City Hall of Kuala Lumpur share the responsibility of providing low cost housing, where the price must not exceed 42,000 MYR

per unit (about 12,000 USD). In addition, we have built senior citizens activity centers that offer the elderly a place for socializing, religious activities, and more.

We have 74,704 units of public housing now, 4.35% of which (3,250 units) are occupied by elderly people. The city is responsible for the maintenance, cleaning and security of public housing.

For elderly who qualify, we also provide public housing free of charge. The rent for such housing is only 125 MYR (about 30-35 USD) per month, but there are some people who still cannot afford it.

We also allow the elderly to lease a small space in residential or shopping areas to operate a business, and even allow them to operate small stores.

In terms of infrastructure, alarms and barrier-free facilities have been provided for disabled people. They are also given priority to occupy the lower levels, from the ground floor to the fifth floor at most in a 17-storey public housing building.

To encourage social life, senior citizens clubs have been created where the elderly can enjoy Tai Chi, games, cooking classes, cleaning and so on. The federal government has opened a clinic in a public housing site, and the city is responsible for its operation. At this clinic, the patient fee per visit is only about 2 MYR, and it provides residents with easy access.

We have sayings in Malay, "Love the young ones and respect the elderly," and "Old is gold." The elderly can still play roles in society and be assets to the community. Kuala Lumpur City will continue to take every measure needed for them to keep participating and contributing to society. It is our responsibility to ensure that elderly people can live in peace and harmony, and in the most comfortable surroundings possible.

II-3 Presentation by Participating Cities

Busan Metropolitan City (Republic of Korea) Busan's Welfare Policy for the Elderly

Ms. Kim Eun-Jung
Manager,
International Relations Division

The elderly will account for 37% of the total population of Korea by the year 2050. In particular, the City of Busan shows the fastest aging trend, which is expected to surpass the nation's average by 2020. The budget set aside for welfare services for the elderly in Busan is 652 million USD, accounting for 10% of the total budget. This share is the highest among the seven major cities of Korea. Seoul's is about 5% of its total budget. We are working on four major policy issues to make Busan an elderly-friendly city.

The first main task is to build an easily accessible infrastructure for the senior citizens in our community. In Busan, we have 23 Senior Welfare Centers spread across the city that offer various cultural programs and leisure activities. About 15,000 elderly citizens use them every day. The city also provides financial support for the operating costs of the 2,120 halls that are primarily aimed at senior citizens.

To enhance the quality of senior citizens' lives, Busan is operating and supporting Elderly Colleges and Classrooms for the Elderly. In September this year, the city hosted the 4th Busan Silver Image & Video Festival. The event provided a rare opportunity for older people to display their artistic talent and potential.

There are two specialized agencies in Busan that work to protect senior citizens. These agencies also provide educational programs for the prevention of abuse against seniors and the enhancement of public awareness.

Since 25% of senior citizens in Busan live alone, caregivers visit their homes regularly, and monitoring sensors with the latest technology have been installed for 24/7 safety monitoring and emergency rescue purposes.

For elderly people with financial difficulties, we provide free meals and a meal delivery service. In addition, the city has established a control center to search for elderly people suffering from dementia or other ailments who have gone missing.

The second task is to ensure a healthy and active life for senior citizens. Over 70% of the elderly in Korea are entitled to Basic Old-Age Pension payments. Depending on their income and property, the amount of payment varies from 20 to 200 USD per month.

The City of Busan has placed a priority on creating jobs for senior citizens. Currently, 25% of the total senior population is economically active. Over the course of 2014, Busan created about 20,000 jobs, for which we spent over 43 million USD in public funds.

The third task is to expand care facilities for older people with medical problems. The Korean government introduced Long-Term Care Insurance for the Aged in 2008. Those aged 65 years and older who are in need of long-term care due to dementia or other reasons can receive the medical treatment or in-home care they require.

Further, to train more qualified caregivers for the elderly, the city is operating 58 training centers. To date, over 89,000 people have obtained certificates. The city government is now providing financial support for a total of 334 elderly-care facilities.

The fourth task is to develop senior-friendly industries. Busan has the highest percentage of elderly people among the seven largest cities of Korea, but it boasts a very pleasant natural environment and efficient medical facilities that all combine to serve senior citizens in the best possible way. Using these advantages, Busan has designated and developed senior-friendly businesses as a strategic industry.

The city has established a Support Center for Senior-Friendly Industries, a Senior-Friendly Products PR and Trial Center, and a Senior Welfare Supplies Center. Last June, the Busan International Senior Expo was held to publicize various senior-friendly products, and to promote their export. The aging population has helped create an industry in Busan, making significant contributions to our local economy.

Gwangyang City (Republic of Korea) The Elderly Welfare Policy of Gwangyang City - Gwangyang City goes together for the happy old age full of health and vitality -

Mr. Ryu Jaechun
Elderly Welfare Team,
Social Welfare Department

It is projected that we will face a super-aging society in the year 2026, when the ratio of aged among the population will exceed 21%. However, the 65 and older age bracket in Gwangyang City only amounts to 15,600 people, 10% of our total population of 152,000. Gwangyang is an industrial city with a relatively large youth population.

Gwangyang's annual budget for social welfare for the year 2014 is 109.8 billion KRW, accounting for 23% of the total budget. While our social welfare budget shows an increasing trend, 27.7 billion KRW, or 6% of the total budget and 25% of the social welfare budget, is used for welfare for the elderly. 70% of that, or 19.3 billion KRW, is spent on the Basic Old-Age Pension.

The Basic Old-Age Pension is primarily for elderly people with financial difficulties. A monthly allowance of 160,000 to 200,000 KRW is paid to those 65 or older who have a low income. 70% of this is borne by the national government while 30% is borne by local governments. The allowance is equivalent to 13% of 1.5 million KRW, the average monthly salary of a single-person household in Korea in 2014.

Gwangyang creates employment for about 800 elderly people every year. These elderly people are able to maintain a certain level of income and health by working for public organizations, which is something the elderly favor. We will continue with this effort.

In one project that is unique to our city, we provide a longevity allowance of 30,000 KRW monthly to those aged 85 and older, a group that accounts for 1% of the population. In addition, we run a restaurant that provides free lunches, and deliver lunchboxes to those elderly in need.

As the aging society advances and nuclear family households increase, the number of elderly who live alone has rapidly increased, and the numbers of people dying in solitude has become a social problem. Five years ago, we established a nursing care center for those elderly who live alone, and we have 33 qualified

health managers regularly visiting the homes of senior citizens and checking on their health while they receive regular training on emergency care and safety measures. The center also disseminates information regarding dementia symptoms and disasters. In addition, we provide 1,500 single elderly households with emergency call equipment with the latest IT technology, fire and gas leak sensors and an activity sensor, all of which are linked to the fire department for 24-hour security service.

The city's Elderly Welfare Center provides various programs and learning opportunities regarding health, culture, information and hobbies, and it is being enjoyed by 500 visitors daily. 70% of the elderly population of the city are enrolled in the Gwangyang branch of the Korean Senior Citizen's Association, where they enjoy gateball, Korean chess, Elderly College and classes for the elderly. The city supports these peaceful and healthy activities by subsidizing some of the association's operating costs.

The Korean government introduced Long-Term Care Insurance for the Aged in 2008. The services available are subject to health conditions and the type of illness. Gwangyang has both long-term care facilities and in-home service providers. The national government bears about 85% of the service fees, while the remaining 15% is borne by individual citizens. According to statistics, 6% of the elderly in the city use this service.

In Korea, we had a long tradition of burial, but the city has been promoting cremation for more effective use of limited land. The municipal cemetery park was developed 15 years ago, and has been operated since then. As a result, cremations have increased from 41% to 71% over the past 10 years. In the expansive area of the cemetery, we built a grand memorial hall where funeral ceremonies can be carried out, from cremation to the placement of remains.

Gwangyang City will continue to make every effort to become a healthy and vigorous city filled with happiness.

II – 4 Summary of the Conference

II – 5 Secretariat Report

Summary of the Conference by the Moderator

Dr. Vallop Suwandee

Chairman of Advisers to Governor of Bangkok

As the elderly population is increasing in every city, it is our common task to respond to the issues raised by an aging society. It is important that we minimize health problems so that the elderly can lead healthy lives as long as possible. We also need to pursue diverse and integrated approaches to address the various problems the elderly face.

Among the ideas presented by the cities, there is an approach that promotes peer-to-peer activities. Elderly people need to help other elderly people. Further, we recognized that elderly people can contribute to others, rather than just being helped by others. They can feel valued in society by providing something useful to others. Reaching retirement age doesn't mean the end of experience, special skills and other valuable contributions. I believe that each city will be able to make the best of their knowledge and experience by taking a variety of actions.

We also learned that problems cannot be solved simply with financial aid. Although the allocation of

a budget is a major area of concern, we need to cope with these issues as much as possible without relying on assistance from a budget. Specifically, what matters is how much participation we seriously seek to gain from the private sector. The private sector is ready to cooperate with the government.

Aging societies and accessibility to public resources are endless issues. After returning to each city, all participants consider and exchange ideas, provide information on their initiatives to others and keep learning from each other. By sharing our knowledge, our welfare policy for the elderly in the cities of the Asian Pacific region will become not only a best practice for this area but also a model for global society. We must never stop learning from each other.

This is my summary of today's conference, but I would like all of you to modify it and freely add your own ideas, which I think is that endless process of learning that we are here for.

Asian-Pacific City Summit Secretariat Report

Since its foundation in 1994, the Asian-Pacific City Summit has hosted many conferences with themes covering various urban issues facing the sustainable development of member cities, while recognizing the importance of collaboration and cooperation among the cities.

During today's conference, we were able to learn from the efforts and best practices of each city. In the tour planned for tomorrow, the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration has given us the valuable opportunity to visit a nursing home, a public health center and a local community in Bangkok, and the chance to learn about the city's advanced projects. It will be a very significant occasion.

We hope the discussions we had today will be

applied to the policies of each city, and promote further exchanges and joint projects among member cities, thus become a starting point of new ways forward.

Our next event, the Mayors Conference with the theme of "Youth Policy in the Cities," will be held in Vladivostok, Russia from October 29 to 31 in 2015. The secretariat hopes to make it a fruitful meeting in cooperation with Vladivostok City.

We will also actively provide you with a variety of information through the Asian-Pacific City Summit website and newsletters. We will continue to make every effort to be helpful to member cities.

III Keyword Classification of responses on "Survey on Measures for the Aging Society"

This survey was conducted in June, 2014 as a related project of this conference.

Cities are listed in alphabetical order of country names and city names

Keywords	Interested cities	Cities with best practices
Leisure, Learning activities, Social participation, Meaningful life	Kagoshima City Oita City Auckland City Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elder Academy (EA) Scheme • Opportunities for the Elderly Project (OEP) • Senior Citizen Card Scheme • Public Transport Fare Concession Scheme Kagoshima City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior Pass Issuance Program / Sukoyaka Bathing Program • Management&Administration, Development, and Construction of Elderly Welfare Center Oita City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-coin bus program for the elderly Auckland City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing opportunities for recreation, sports, life-long and workplace learning Jeju Special Self-Governing Province: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Granting longevity benefits to elderly persons over 80
Health promotion/Care prevention	Fukuoka City Oita City	Kagoshima City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management&Administration, Development, and Construction of Elderly Welfare Center Oita City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-coin bus program for the elderly Saga City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Promotion Classes (regional version)
Collaboration of hospitals and elderly facilities, One-stop services	Dalian City	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Discharge Support Programme for Elderly Patients (IDSP)
Services including home care	Dalian City	Dalian City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up elderly service centers in major areas of the city and establishing home care services team in each community • Cooperating with a private service provider and providing basic medication to the elderly who receive care at home Hong Kong Special Administrative Region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot Scheme on Community Care Service Voucher for the Elderly
Barrier-free, Universal design, Advanced equipment	Dalian City Auckland City	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting to enhance barrier-free access in private buildings, Comprehensive retrofitting programme to upgrade Government premises and public housing estates
Securing housing	Saga City	Fukuoka City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model project to ensure rented accommodation for the elderly
Support system for the low-income elderly		Dalian City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing financial support to the elderly in need of support so that they can receive home care services Hong Kong Special Administrative Region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Age Living Allowance Jeju Special Self-Governing Province: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support system for the low-income elderly
Support measures for the elderly by local residents and volunteers, Prevention of unattended death	Fukuoka City Oita City	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood Active Ageing Project (NAAP) Fukuoka City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent unattended death by launching a 24-hour telephone counseling hotline and sending a team to deal with the situation on the spot Oita City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support center for families with the elderly
Measures for people with dementia	Miyazaki City Oita City Saga City	Fukuoka City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding missing elderly persons with dementia using ICT Saga City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dementia Supporters Training Course
Intergenerational equity, harmony and exchanges	Auckland City	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elder Academy (EA) Scheme
Support system for senior care service providers		Dalian City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing subsidies or reduction of utility bills for (especially nonprofit) business operators • Giving preferential treatment to foreign business operators by providing treatment at the same level as domestic equivalent
Training of elderly care personnel	Dalian City	Dalian City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local universities have specialties and curriculums related to social security and senior care services
Overseas advanced cases, International exchanges	Dalian City Fukuoka City	Fukuoka City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange with Asia-Pacific Region
Others: Multicultural aging, Long-term plan, Welfare policy, Social security	Guangzhou City Fukuoka City Auckland City	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly Commission Fukuoka City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a long-term plan to 2040 Auckland City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auckland Plan • Seniors Advisory Panel

IV List of Participants

■Keynote Speaker

Organization	Position
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Bangkok 国際連合人間居住計画（ハビタット）バンコク事務所	Chief 所長

■Moderator

Organization	Position
Bangkok Metropolitan Administration バンコク都	Chairman of Advisers to Governor of Bangkok 筆頭顧問

■Member Cities (13)

City	The head of delegation	Alphabetical order
Bangkok Metropolitan Administration バンコク都	Director-General, Social Development Department 社会開発局長	
	Director-General, Health Department 保健局長	
Busan Metropolitan City 釜山広域市	Manager, International Relations Division 国際協力課担当主務官	
Dalian City 大連市	Vice Director-General, Dalian Foreign Affairs Office 外事弁公室副主任	
Fukuoka City 福岡市	Executive Director, International Affairs Department (Asian-Pacific City Summit secretariat) 総務企画局国際部長	
	Manager, Community Integrated Care Section, Elderly Affairs Department 保健福祉局高齢社会部地域包括ケア推進課主査	
Guangzhou City 広州市	Division Director, Guangzhou Foreign Affairs Office 外事弁公室処長	
Gwangyang City 光陽市	Leader, International Cooperation Team 国際協力チーム長	
Ipoh City イポー市	Deputy Secretary (Management) 事務次官（総務部）	
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province 済州特別自治道	Assistant Director, International Relations, Peace and Cooperation Division 平和協力課国際交流担当	
Kagoshima City 鹿児島市	Assistant Chief, Longevity Support Division, Health and Longevity Department, Health and Welfare Bureau 健康福祉局すこやか長寿部長寿支援課主幹	
Kitakyushu City 北九州市	Manager, International Policy Division, General Affairs and Planning Bureau 総務企画局国際部国際政策課海外プロモーション係長	
Kuala Lumpur City クアラルンプール市	Deputy Director General (Socio-Economy Development) 副局長（社会経済開発）	
Kumamoto City 熊本市	Director, Asian and Oceanian Affairs Bureau, Shanghai Office 上海事務所長	
Pohang City 浦項市	Supervisor, International Cooperation Team, International Cooperation Division 国際協力課国際協力チーム担当	



V Reference

■Member Cities



Member Cities (30 Cities / 13 Countries)

Auckland (New Zealand), Bangkok (Kingdom of Thailand), Brisbane (Commonwealth of Australia), Busan (Republic of Korea), Changsha (People's Republic of China), Dalian (People's Republic of China), Fukuoka (Japan), Guangzhou (People's Republic of China), Gwangyang (Republic of Korea), Ho Chi Minh (Socialist Republic of Vietnam), Hong Kong (People's Republic of China), Honolulu (United States of America), Ipoh (Malaysia), Jakarta (Republic of Indonesia), Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (Republic of Korea), Kagoshima (Japan), Kitakyushu (Japan), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Kumamoto (Japan), Manila (Republic of the Philippines), Miyazaki (Japan), Nagasaki (Japan), Naha (Japan), Oita (Japan), Pohang (Republic of Korea), Saga (Japan), Shanghai (People's Republic of China), Singapore (Republic of Singapore), Urumqi (People's Republic of China), Vladivostok (Russian Federation)

(As of March 2015)

V Reference

Past Results of the Asian-Pacific City Summit

■Mayors Conference

Host City	Dates	Theme of Plenary Session	Themes of Sub-sessions	Participants
1st Fukuoka	1994. 9.22 ~ 9.25	"Harmony between urban Development and Human Living Environment in the Asian-Pacific Era"	"City and Transportation" "City and Housing" "City and Environment/Public Health"	21 cities from 11 countries and regions
2nd Guangzhou	1996. 9.27 ~ 10. 1	"Urban Development in the 21st Century"	"Future Urban Planning and Construction" "Modern Urban Environmental Protection" "Urban Modernization and Traditional Culture"	20 cities from 11 countries and regions
3rd Fukuoka	1998. 7.11 ~ 7.13	"Future Prospects of Networking between Cities"	"Future Direction of Education for the Next Generation" "Establishment of Health and Medical Systems" "Waterworks and Sewer Systems in the City"	23 cities from 11 countries
4th Busan	2000. 5.13 ~ 5.15	"Asian-Pacific Cities in the New Millennium"	"Enhancing Inter-City Exchanges and Trade" "Measures to Grow Tourism Industry"	23 cities from 12 countries
5th Fukuoka	2002. 8.30 ~ 9. 1	"New Approach to City Planning for the 21st Century -from 'Governing' to 'Good Governance' -"	"City Planning with Citizen Involvement" "Customer-Based & Result-Oriented Governmental Reform" "e-Governance to IT & City Planning" "Collaboration among Industry, Academia and Local Government"	24 cities from 12 countries
6th Bangkok	2004. 11.30 ~ 12. 2	"Sustainable City Redevelopment: The New Approaches"	"New Urbanism: Values, City Governance, and People Participation" "New Public Management: Public Private Partnerships and Creating Opportunities for All"	14 cities from 10 countries
7th Urumqi	2006. 8. 8 ~ 8.10	"Development of Harmonious City"	"Welfare services of the Future" "Development of Urban Infrastructures" "Promotion of New Industries"	14 cities from 6 countries (*2 cities)
8th Dalian	2008. 9.28 ~ 9.30	"Asian-Pacific Champion Cities – New Thoughts on Environment, Resources, Culture and Industry"	"Regional responsibility and cooperation of Asian-Pacific New Champion Cities" "Usage and management of modern city resources" "Sustainable economic & social development and environmental protection in urban areas" "Maintaining cultural heritage and innovation of modern city culture" "Natural conditions and industry choices of cities" "Protection of intellectual property" "Protection of urban ecological environment" "Urban transportation"	34 cities from 11 countries (*19 cities)
9th Vladivostok	2010. 9.30 ~ 10.1	"Sustainable development of Asia Pacific cities:New urban policies under the global economic crisis"	"Strategic approach for economic growth" "New city development strategies"	13 cities from 6 countries
10th Pohang	2012. 7.26 ~ 7.28	"Urban Network Development for Low-carbon Green Growth"	"City Renewal Policies through Specialized City Development and Waterfront Development" "Plans for Economic Cooperation between Cities Based on Environmentally Friendly Green Growth Industries" "Cases of Outstanding Policies for Low Carbon Green Development in Various Cities"	23 cities from 10 countries (*5 cities)
11th Kumamoto	2013. 10.31 ~ 11. 2	"Initiatives for Livable City Development – Realizing a community where citizens can live and work safely and comfortably –"	—	24 cities from 13 countries and regions (*8 cities)

Note: The number of participants includes observer cities (*the number in parentheses indicates observers).

■Working-Level Conference

Host City	Dates	Theme	Participants
1st Fukuoka	1995. 10.26 ~ 10.27	"Management of Transportation in Cities of the Asia-Pacific Regions" – Transportation Operation Policy and Traffic Control –	20 cities from 10 countries and regions
2nd Fukuoka	1997. 11.26 ~ 11.28	"Waste Treatment and Disposal" – Striving for a Sustainable Growth Environment –	18 cities from 9 countries
3rd Fukuoka	1999. 11.30 ~ 12. 2	"The Supply of Safe, Clean Water to the City"	18 cities from 9 countries
4th Busan	2001. 9. 6 ~ 9. 8	"Measures to Enhance Inter-City Exchanges in Tourism in the Asia-Pacific Region"	18 cities from 8 countries
5th Kumamoto	2003. 11. 9 ~ 11.10	"City Planning with Citizen Involvement"	18 cities from 9 countries
6th Urumqi	2005. 9.10 ~ 9.12	"To Promote City Development through Multi-layered Culture"	9 cities from 3 countries
7th Kitakyushu	2007. 7.30 ~ 8. 1	"Urban Charm – Building a Beautiful City by Residents"	15cities from 5 countries
8th Fukuoka	2009. 9.17 ~ 9.18	"Creation of city attractions through cultural and artistic activities"	17 cities from 7 countries (*1 city)
9th Kagoshima	2011. 8.18 ~ 8.20	"Linking together to build earth-friendly cities"	18 cities from 7 countries (*3 cities)
10th Bangkok	2014. 12.17 ~ 12.18	"Balanced Life and Sustainable Living"	13 cities from 5 countries

Note: The number of participants includes observer cities (*the number in parentheses indicates observers).

V Reference

Covenant of the Asian-Pacific City Summit

Chapter I General Provisions
Article 1. (Appellation)
The name of the organization shall be the "Asian-Pacific City Summit" (hereinafter referred to as the "City Summit").

Article 2. (Objective)
The objective of the City Summit is to provide an opportunity for leaders of major cities in the Asian Pacific region to promote inter-city cooperation and networking in solving urban issues, thus contributing to further development of the region and enduring world peace.

Article 3. (Activities)
In order to achieve the objectives stated in Article 2, the City Summit shall:
(1) convene the Mayors Conference.
(2) convene the Working-Level Conference.
(3) organize other necessary activities.

Chapter II Member Cities
Article 4. (Member Cities)
Member cities of the City Summit are as listed on the appendix.

Article 5. (Representation)
Each member city shall, in principle, be represented by its mayor or by a person who holds the position equivalent to mayoralty.

Article 6. (Admission)
1. Any city that intends to become a member city of the City Summit, shall submit a written application to the Secretariat.
2. The Secretariat shall put the submitted application on the agenda of the first Mayors Conference, to be held following its submission.
3. Membership shall take effect on the day of approval by the Mayors Conference.

Article 7. (Withdrawal)
1. A member city may withdraw from the City Summit by transmitting a written application for withdrawal to the Secretariat.
2. Withdrawal by a member city shall take effect 30 days after the receipt of application by the Secretariat as stated under the previous clause.
3. Even after withdrawal, a member city shall faithfully perform its obligations born before the withdrawal under this Covenant.

Chapter III Mayors Conferences
Article 8. (Mayors Conferences)
1. A Mayors Conference shall, in principle, be held every two years.
2. A Mayors Conference shall be convened by the representatives of the city where the conference is to be held (hereinafter referred to as a "host city").

Article 9. (Composition)
1. A Mayors Conference shall consist of representatives of member cities.
2. A Mayors Conference shall be attended by the representative of a member city. However, if the representative is unable to attend the conference in person, the representative may delegate authority to another person who shall attend the conference.
3. A non-member city may send a representative to the Mayors Conference as an observer, with recommendation of a member city.

Article 10. (Functions)
A Mayors Conference shall perform the following functions.
(1) to amend and revoke the Covenant of the City Summit
(2) to approve new membership
(3) to determine host cities of the next Mayors Conference and the Working-Level Conference.
(4) to decide other important matters relating to the administration of the City Summit.

Article 11. (Chairperson)
A Mayors Conference shall, in principle, be chaired by the representative of the host city.

Article 12. (Quorum and Voting)
1. The quorum at a Mayors Conference shall be one half of the member cities.
2. All the matters shall, in principle, be decided by a majority of the member cities which are present.

Article 13. (Defrayal of costs)
1. The host city shall defray the costs incurred in hosting the conference.
2. The participating member cities shall bear the costs relating to their participation including travel costs and accommodation costs. However the host city may defray the part of the costs within its discretion.

Article 14. (Determination of the host city)
1. A member city which wishes to host a Mayors Conference shall submit an application to the Secretariat.
2. The Secretariat shall put the application on the agenda of the first Mayors Conference, to be held following its submission.

Chapter IV Working-Level Conferences
Article 15. (Working-Level Conferences)
1. A Working-Level Conference shall, in principle, be held every two years.
2. A Working-Level Conference shall be convened by the representative of the host city.

Article 16. (Composition)
1. A Working-Level Conference shall consist of Working-Level officers of member cities.
2. A non-member city may send a representative to the Working-Level Conference as an observer, with recommendation of a member city.

Article 17. (Functions)
1. A Working-Level Conference shall hold consultations to realize the matters approved in the Mayors Conference.
2. The results of a Working-Level Conference shall, in principle, be reported to the Mayors Conference by the host city of the Working-Level Conference.

Article 18. (Chairperson)
A Working-Level Conference shall, in principle, be chaired by a person appointed by the host city.

Article 19. (Defrayal of costs)
To the costs related to a Working-Level Conference, Article 13 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 20. (Determination of the host city)
To the determination of a host city of a Working-Level Conference, Article 14 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Chapter V Secretariat
Article 21. (Secretariat)
1. The Secretariat of the City Summit shall be located in Fukuoka City, Japan.
2. The necessary costs for the administration of the Secretariat shall be defrayed by Fukuoka City.
3. The Secretariat shall have the following duties.
(1) Liaison and coordination among member cities
(2) Liaison, coordination and support in connection with administrative work related to the Mayors Conference, Working-Level Conference and City Summit.
(3) Keeping custody and submitting minutes of meetings and other information relating to the administration of the City Summit.
(4) Research and study relating to the administration of the City Summit in general
(5) Other items in connection with the administration of the City Summit.
4. Other necessary items related to the administration of the Secretariat shall be provided separately by Fukuoka City.

Supplementary provisions
(Effective Date)
This Covenant shall enter into force on August 31, 2002.

Supplementary provisions (Revised as of September 29, 2008)
(Effective Date)
This Covenant shall enter into force on September 29, 2008.

Supplementary provisions (Revised as of September 30, 2010)
(Effective Date)
This Covenant shall enter into force on September 30, 2010.

Supplementary provisions (Revised as of July 27, 2012)
(Effective Date)
This Covenant shall enter into force on July 27, 2012.

(Appendix) List of Member Cities

Auckland, New Zealand	Kagoshima, Japan
Bangkok, Kingdom of Thailand	Kitakyushu, Japan
Brisbane, Commonwealth of Australia	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Busan, Republic of Korea	Kumamoto, Japan
Changsha, People's Republic of China	Manila, Republic of the Philippines
Dalian, People's Republic of China	Miyazaki, Japan
Fukuoka, Japan	Nagasaki, Japan
Guangzhou, People's Republic of China	Naha, Japan
Gwangyang, Republic of Korea	Oita, Japan
Ho Chi Minh, Socialist Republic of Vietnam	Pohang, Republic of Korea
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region,People's Republic of China	Saga, Japan
Honolulu, United States of America	Shanghai, People's Republic of China
Ipoh, Malaysia	Singapore,Republic of Singapore
Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia	Urumqi, People's Republic of China
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province,Republic of Korea	Vladivostok, Russian Federation