

The 11th Asian-Pacific City Summit Report

Published in April 2014

Edited and Published by Asian-Pacific City Summit Secretariat
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The 11th Asian-Pacific City Summit

Kumamoto City (Japan)

Thursday, October 31 to
Saturday, November 2, 2013

Report English Version

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.

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I Outline of the Summit

1 Name of the Summit

The 11th Asian-Pacific City Summit

2 Period of the Summit

Thursday, October 31 to Saturday, November 2, 2013

3 Host City

Kumamoto City (Japan)

4 Theme

Initiatives for Livable City Development

Sub Theme:– Realizing a community where citizens can live and work safely and comfortably –

5 Participants

Guest (Keynote Speech)

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) – Fukuoka

Participating Cities

110 People from 24 Cities *including observer cities

Member Cities (16)

Auckland Council, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Busan Metropolitan City, Fukuoka City, Gwangyang City, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Ipoh City, Kagoshima City, Kitakyushu City, Kumamoto City, Miyazaki City, Nagasaki City, Oita City, Pohang City, Singapore, Vladivostok City

Observer Cities (8)

Friendship / Sister Cities of Kumamoto City, etc.

San Antonio City, Heidelberg City, Fukui City, Rome City, Ulsan Metropolitan City, Aix-en-Provence City, Kaohsiung City, Hai Duong Province

Observers (Citizens)

6 Venue

Hotel Nikko Kumamoto

7 Language Used

Four Languages (English, Chinese, Korean, and Japanese)

8 Program

Thursday, October 31

14:00~18:00	Registration, Courtesy Call with Mayor of Kumamoto City
19:00~21:00	Welcome Reception(Venue: Kumamoto Castle Bugyo-maru)

Friday, November 1

9:00~ 9:15	Opening Ceremony Opening Address by the Host City: Mr.KOBYAMA Seishi, Mayor of Kumamoto City Greeting by the Founding City: Mr.TAKASHIMA Soichiro, Mayor of Fukuoka City
9:15~ 9:40	Keynote Speech "Making a Livable City" Mr.FUKASAWA Yoshinobu, Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) - Fukuoka
9:40~10:15	Special Keynote Speech Mr.Julián CASTRO, Mayor of San Antonio City(United States of America)
10:30~12:00	Presentation by Participating Cities (Morning: presentation on the main theme) Singapore(Republic of Singapore) 'Liveable City Development': The Singapore Experience Ms.Adeline LIM, Deputy Director, Centre for Liveable Cities Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (People's Republic of China) Planning for Liveability in Hong Kong Ms.Phyllis C M LI, Deputy Director of Planning/Territorial, Planning Department Auckland Council (New Zealand) AUCKLAND on the move – Our transition to transformation Ms.Tara PRADHAN, Manager, International Relations, Economic Development Department Busan Metropolitan City (Republic of Korea) "Building a Better City to Live in" Visions and Development Projects of Busan Mr.LEE YoungHwal, Vice Mayor for Economic Affairs Fukui City (Japan) Making a Place You'll Want to Call Home Mr.SHIMIZU Masaaki, Vice Mayor Fukuoka City (Japan) Harmony among People, the Environment, and Urban Vitality Mr.TAKASHIMA Soichiro, Mayor Pohang City (Republic of Korea) Ways to Facilitate Sustainable Economic and Social Development and Protect Environment - Pohang : Coexistence of Nature & People Mr.JUNG ByungYoon, Vice Mayor Kumamoto City (Japan) Kumamoto, A Castle Town Flowing with Natural Spring Water Mr.KOBYAMA Seishi, Mayor
13:10~14:30	Presentation by Participating Cities (Afternoon: presentation on specific themes) Gwangyang City (Republic of Korea) A sustainable eco-friendly city construction Mr.LEE SungWoong, Mayor

II-1 Opening Ceremony

	<p>Ulsan Metropolitan City (Republic of Korea) Ecopolis Ulsan: Past, Present and Future Mr.CHANG ManSeok, Vice Mayor for Economic Affairs</p> <p>Kagoshima City (Japan) Healthy, Secure, and Safe Town: Sakurajima Volcano Disaster Prevention Plan – Kagoshima City's Approach – Mr.MATSUKIZONO Tomio, Deputy Mayor</p> <p>Aix-en-Provence City (French Republic) A village of international standing Aix-en-Provence Ms.Martine FENESTRAZ, Deputy Mayor in charge of International Affairs</p> <p>Hai Duong Province (Socialist Republic of Vietnam) Initiatives for developing a livable city Mr.DOAN Viet Hung, Chairman, Hai Duong City People's Committee</p> <p>Heidelberg City (Federal Republic of Germany) 'Knowledge Creates the City' How Cities can Use their Scientific Assets for the Future Dr.Eckart WÜRZNER, Mayor</p> <p>Oita City (Japan) The city where citizens can live healthy and comfortably – Looking at our city 30 years from now – Mr.KUGIMIYA Ban, Mayor</p>
14:50~15:35	<p>Presentation by Participating Cities</p> <p>Nagasaki City (Japan) Creating a Town that's Easy to Live in – Creating a Town that's Enjoyable on Foot – Mr.OKADA Teruhiko, Deputy Mayor</p> <p>Vladivostok City (Russian Federation) Initiatives for the Livable City Development – Vladivostok: Sharing Success and Perspective Mr.Vladimir G. SAPRYKIN, Head, International Relations and Tourism Department</p> <p>Kitakyushu City (Japan) Kitakyushu's Growth Strategy for City Planning that Promotes Comfortable Living Mr.UMEMOTO Kazuhide, Deputy Mayor</p> <p>Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (Kingdom of Thailand) Bangkok Initiatives for Livable City Dr.Vallop SUWANDEE, Chairman of Advisers to Governor of Bangkok</p>
15:40~16:30	Discussion
16:45~17:00	Summary of the Meeting, Adoption of the Joint Declaration, Secretariat Report
17:00~17:10	<p>Greeting by the Host City for The 10th Working-Level Conference in 2014 Dr.Vallop SUWANDEE, Chairman of Advisers to Governor of Bangkok, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration</p> <p>Greeting by the Host City for The 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit in 2015 Mr.Vladimir G. SAPRYKIN, Head, International Relations and Tourism Department, Vladivostok City</p>
17:10~17:25	Photo Session
17:25~17:40	Press Conference by the Host City, the Founding City, and Future Host Cities
18:30~20:30	Official Dinner

Saturday, November 2

City Tour Course 1/8:15~16:00, Course 2/8:30~12:30

Opening Address by the Host City



Mr.KOHYAMA Seishi
Mayor of Kumamoto City

On behalf of the 740,000 people of Kumamoto City, I would like to extend my heartfelt welcome and appreciation to the participants and distinguished guests who have gathered for this, the 11th Asian-Pacific City Summit. I am very honored and pleased to have invited the city representatives and to be holding the Asian-Pacific City Summit in Kumamoto City. Let me express my deep gratitude to the two speakers who readily accepted to give their keynote speeches.

The theme of the City Summit in Kumamoto is "Initiatives for Livable City Development." The interpretation of "livable" may vary depending on the city environment and value, but I believe that realizing a "livable city" is a universal and important challenge and requires initiatives based on the characteristics of each city. In addition to the member cities of the Asian-Pacific City Summit, cities which have a relationship with Kumamoto City including sister cities are also participating in this Mayors Conference. I expect that their various views and opinions will stimulate discussions and produce valuable suggestions towards realizing a "livable city."

The citizens of Kumamoto also join this City Summit as the audience. Kumamoto City enforced a basic autonomy ordinance in 2010, under which we are proceeding with city development with our citizens through information sharing, participation and collaboration. I hope that sharing this international event with our citizens will inspire Kumamoto City to greater discussions and efforts to make the city more livable.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope that this City Summit will give new perspectives to each city for solving their challenges, thereby deepening exchanges and mutual understanding among cities.

Greeting by the Founding City



Mr.TAKASHIMA Soichiro
Mayor of Fukuoka City

I am very pleased that so many city representatives have gathered from Japan and overseas and the 11th Asian-Pacific City Summit is held here in Kumamoto City today. I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to Mayor Kohyama and the people of Kumamoto City who have worked so hard in holding this event.

Last year's summit was held in Pohang City under the theme of "Urban Network Development for Low-carbon Green Growth," where we discussed environmentally-friendly urban development in the globalized age and confirmed that each of the member cities aims to evolve into a sustainable city. Because global warming and environmental pollution affect people's livelihoods, Fukuoka City is also proceeding with initiatives for creating an environmentally-friendly, low-carbon and recycle-based society.

The municipal government is close to residents. We are in a position to be able to identify our citizens' needs and reflect them in our services and initiatives to revitalize the city. Regardless of country or region, we all face common challenges. Therefore, the experience and knowledge shared by the cities here can be used to improve the livelihoods of all residents. At this City Summit with the theme of Initiative for Livable City Development, we can learn innovative initiatives from other cities and exchange opinions. I strongly believe that this will be a valuable opportunity for us to formulate policies that form the basis of city administration.

As the advocate and secretariat city of this City Summit, we are determined to continue our efforts to strengthen bonds among member cities for further information sharing and collaboration for solving urban problems.

I would like to end my remarks by hoping for the greatest success of the 11th Asian-Pacific City Summit, the further development of all participating cities, and the continued good health of the participants and the people of Kumamoto.

II-2 Keynote Speech



Making a Livable City

The UN-HABITAT supports governments in provision of adequate shelter for all and sustainable urban development through implementation of projects in a great number of countries, particularly in developing countries. We extract knowledge out of the experience of such projects, and assist countries in urbanization.

Mr. FUKASAWA Yoshinobu

Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) - Fukuoka

The world's current urban population is 3.5 billion and in 10 years by 2025, it will increase to 4.5 billion. It is projected to reach 6.7 billion by 2050. The world has to properly address issues such as a massive and rapid increase of urban population, sprawls, vulnerability to disasters and climate change, poverty and slums, widening income gap, youth unemployment, and so on.

Looking back on the conventional urban planning, there are some cases where zoning does not always bring good results. For instance, road spaces or open spaces are necessary for cities to remain flexible and to accommodate changes, but there are cases where the importance of such spaces has been neglected and they are used in an inappropriate way.

However, if cities are properly planned, well governed and adequately financed, urbanization can be a vehicle for development and transformation. Local authorities are expected to tackle urbanization on the front line, and in turn utilize it to guide their cities to the right directions.

Many of the cities here today are facing decreasing urban population and super aging society, and experiencing deterioration of urban centers and sprawl in the surrounding area.

In this context, all of us should aim to create compact cities that are integrated and connected. The important factors of such cities include higher density, mixed land use, minimum mobility demand, walkable city, and energy efficiency.

There are various measures to achieve a compact city, and the UN-HABITAT is recently promoting a two-layer urban policy approach composed of national urban policies with a spatial framework and planned city extensions at the regional level.

The UN-HABITAT is focusing on planned city expansions, and proposed the planning guidelines with numerical targets in factors such as appropriate population density, adequate land for the street network, mixed land-uses, and social mix. In addition, we would like to stress the importance of precautionary approach to future and municipal finance.

The international community has been discussing the Post 2015 Development Agenda, goals to be worked on after 2015. Regarding the Agenda, the UN-HABITAT has proposed quantitative targets "to promote cities that are environmentally safe, socially inclusive, economically productive and resilient."

It would be appreciated if you could use such information as food for thought for a livable city.

We would like to encourage all of you to participate in the World Urban Forum to be held in Medellin, Columbia in April 2014 and to have an active discussion for HABITAT III, the United Nations Conference for Human Settlements to be held in 2016.

II-3 Special Keynote Speech



Mr. Julián CASTRO

Mayor of San Antonio City (United States of America)

We gather at a time when the world is changing at a faster rate than it ever has in human history. It is also a time when brainpower is a new currency of success in the 21st century global economy—when those communities that create brainpower will be the ones that thrive, and those that don't will fall behind.

The City of San Antonio in Texas is the seventh largest city in the United States. It is the fourth fastest growing large city in the United States. Its economy was built traditionally on the hospitality industry. The city has military installations. These days, however, the leading industries are bio sciences and health care.

I'm convinced that there are at least three things that we must get right in order to be a prosperous city in this 21st century global economy. The first is we must do everything

that we can to ensure we have a cohort of very well-educated young people in our community to create the brainpower that is needed for prosperity. The second is that we must match their brainpower with jobs in 21st century industries. And thirdly, we must get all of the basics of quality of life right: reliable electricity, safe and clean water, an urban core that is exciting and inviting, and arts and parks that define the great quality of life in a city.

San Antonio has been focusing on these three things. Regarding the first thing, in November, 2012, we raised the sales tax to raise the funds to allow more than 22,400 four-year-old children of our city over the next eight years to receive high-quality full-day Pre-K4SA, so that young people in San Antonio can graduate from high school, go on to college, and take on the jobs for the 21st century.

Regarding the second thing, in San Antonio, we own the largest municipal utility that services both electricity and gas customers. It is called CPS Energy. In 2009, along with the CEO of CPS Energy, we resolved that we would put San Antonio right at the nexus of the new energy economy to combine environmental stewardship, which is investment in wind and solar energy, with job creation. CPS Energy signed a power sales contract with companies in exchange for bringing jobs to San Antonio. This gave us the opportunity not only to be a good steward of our environment but also to provide the opportunity for San Antonians to live comfortably in our city.

The third thing that we have addressed is trying to make the basis of the government sound. San Antonio is the only big city in the United States that has an AAA bond rating for our general obligation bond with each major rating agency. We have also worked to keep electricity and water rates low. We have focused special attention on enlivening—making the quality of life in this city great—distinguishing us from many other big cities. That is our parks and arts. Millennials make their choices oftentimes based on the quality of life and grandeur of a city ahead of all other factors. We must serve as a magnet to communities around the world.

A city has been portrayed like dawn and a place of wonderful opportunity; on the other hand, it has been portrayed as a kind of dusk and a place of adventure and even danger. For those of us who have the opportunity to lead cities, the challenge is to combine both of these aspects, minus the danger.

This 21st century with its new technology, changes and challenges have given our cities new opportunities to act as magnets. Cities will continue to be prosperous for generations as long as those basic points are achieved.

II-4 Presentation by Participating Cities

Singapore (Republic of Singapore)



Ms. Adeline LIM

Deputy Director, Centre for Liveable Cities

Title

'Liveable City Development': The Singapore Experience

In the 1950s and 1960s, Singapore had about 1.6 million people, and grappled with the challenges of unemployment and slums. However, thanks to well-planned urbanization efforts, we are currently named one of the most liveable cities in the world, even though we are now a densely-populated city-state with about 5.3 million people, inhabiting an

approximate land area of only 714 km².

We found it necessary to document our urban development experiences and share it not only with current and future leaders of Singapore, but also with leaders and practitioners around the world. Thus, the Ministry of National Development and the Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources established the Centre for Liveable Cities (CLC) in 2008. We collect and share knowledge on what makes a liveable and sustainable city, in partnership with domestic and international organizations. Based on the knowledge gathered, we came up with our 'CLC Liveability Framework.' Two basic principles underlie the framework: long-term integrated master planning and development, and dynamic urban governance with a strong political leadership and concerted civil service. These serve to support three outcomes; environmental sustainability, a competitive economy, and a high quality of life.

For example, when Singapore became an independent nation in 1965, then Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew aimed to realize a competitive economy while taking care of the environment. Various greening efforts sought to realize this vision of being a City in a Garden, involving integrated efforts and productive debates amongst government agencies. To enhance urban greenery in land-scarce Singapore, streets were lined with trees, and rooftops and walls are covered in foliage where possible. Park Connector Networks link one park to another, providing greater convenience for everyone to enjoy the diversity of nature. Garden plots are maintained together with residents, so as to promote community bonding and involve them as stakeholders in this initiative. As a result, although the population has grown rapidly, the city's green coverage ratio increased, from an estimated 36% in 1986 to 47% in 2007.

CLC also publishes collaborative research books and editorial pieces, through the 'Urban Systems Studies' booklet series, bi-annual 'Urban Solutions' magazine, and more. In addition, we will be holding our World Cities Summit in Singapore on 1-4 June 2014, to which I invite all of you to join us and share with us your common challenges and shared solutions towards achieving a more liveable city.

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (People's Republic of China)



Ms. Phyllis C M LI

Deputy Director of Planning/Territorial, Planning Department

Title

Planning for Liveability in Hong Kong

Hong Kong has been ranked very high in global city indexes. If you look at the ranking under liveable city indexes, you will see most liveable cities are medium-sized cities with relatively lower population density. One conclusion that could be drawn is that, generally speaking, leading global cities are not the most liveable cities. Our challenge is how to

improve ourselves to become a liveable high-density global city, and we have a number of planning initiatives to achieve this goal.

Hong Kong has a total land area of only 1,104 km² and a very large population of 7.15 million, which will continue to grow to 8.47 million in the year 2041. We have very limited land to meet competing needs because natural terrain takes up about 60% of our territory.

We can assess the liveability aspects of Hong Kong in relation to city planning, according to two indexes: the natural environment and the built environment. In terms of the natural environment, Hong Kong has a good balance of development and nature conservation with 42% of land comprising country parks and urban living very close to nature. We are also protecting Victoria Harbor, which is the icon and natural heritage of Hong Kong in the heart of the city. We also set a building free zone to protect the ridgelines around the harbor and impose building height controls to preserve the views of the city's unique natural landscape. In terms of the built environment, we have achieved considerable success in terms of infrastructure, providing efficient global and regional connectivity. We have adopted a rail-based development mode to promote mixed-use and high-density development around railway stations. In so doing, we are increasing mobility while reducing the carbon footprint of the city. We have achieved a compact urban form that contributes to vibrancy, diversity, walkability and convenience. Easily accessible recreation and cultural facilities also help make the city liveable. With expected population growth, not just quality and quantity of housing supply, but also availability of choice and a balanced mix of public and private housing, matter greatly. We also have city-wide urban design guidelines, sustainable building design guidelines and air ventilation guidelines.

We will make further efforts to improve the environment, enhance our cultural vibrancy and innovation, and work on innovative measures to increase land supply.

Auckland Council (New Zealand)



Ms. Tara PRADHAN

Manager, International Relations, Economic Development Department

Title

AUCKLAND on the move – Our transition to transformation

Auckland is New Zealand's largest city. Auckland is not just a world city, but is also internationally recognized for its quality of life. Auckland has previously had seven city and district councils and one regional council. We came together and amalgamated into a single Auckland Council for the entire region in 2010. Auckland Council has two equal decision making parts; the governing body (with a Mayor and 20 councillors) and 21 local boards. The city is now home to more than 150 different ethnicities, and 40% of all Aucklanders were born overseas. We recognize our diversity as one of our greatest strengths, as we become a truly outward-looking international city. The city also has a large youth population.

Our vision is for Auckland to become the world's most livable city. We have shared with our people this vision and the Auckland plan to guide Auckland's future over the next 30 years, and are tackling issues such as transport and housing shortages, giving young children and young people a better start, creating more jobs, and protecting our environment.

Auckland has a population of 1.5 million people, but we are expecting it to increase by one million over the next 30 years. This represents huge opportunities and also several challenges. To accommodate this population in Auckland, we will need 1400 ha of new business land and at least 300,000 new jobs. In response to our many challenges, Auckland residents, businesses and other stakeholders desire a balanced and planned approach, specifically a modern livable city with a compact urban footprint, a revitalized central business district, integrated transport, environmental preservation, and a dynamic economy. Aucklanders are looking for real progress particularly in terms of transport, affordable housing and economic growth. So we have developed an economic strategy to address these challenges and create an internationally competitive and prosperous economy.

We aim to make Auckland a connected and internationally competitive city through collaboration with many other cities and countries around the world as our international partners, to which end we deliver outbound and inbound missions and projects which promote trade and investment, economic opportunities including tourism, and civic and cultural exchanges. All these are key to achieving the city's growth targets, to making the most of Auckland's advantages and fulfilling the vision of being the world's most livable city.

Busan Metropolitan City (Republic of Korea)



Mr. LEE YoungHwal

Vice Mayor for Economic Affairs

Title

"Building a Better City to Live in" Visions and Development Projects of Busan

Busan is the second largest city in Korea with a population of 3.6 million. Major industries include maritime logistics, automobiles, shipbuilding and movies. Our city has the second largest trans-shipment port and is the fifth largest container port city in the world.

We set our vision of "Establishing Busan as a maritime capital in the Northeast Asian region" to improve the quality of life for the citizens and vitalize the local economy. To achieve this vision, we promote four key projects for the economic renaissance of Busan: building infrastructure for new national development, designating part of the city for high value-added industries, laying the foundations to become an international free city, and promoting the city as a world-famous city brand.

Let me show you our eight major development projects that are underway. For the project of developing a hub port in Northeast Asia, New Busan Port is being developed. Once hinterland roads and railway networks are completed, we expect New Busan Port will emerge as a leading-edge port in Northeast Asia. For the project of creating international logistics and an industrial city at New Busan Port, a high-tech complex is being built in western Busan, a hinterland of New Busan Port, to make Busan an environment-friendly business city that is linked to the airport, port and railroad. For the project of redeveloping Busan Port (North Port), the existing Busan Port in the urban area is being redeveloped because the functions will partly be transferred to New Busan Port. High-tech business, marine, cultural, tourism and leisure facilities will be built. For the project of creating a cinema town, Busan aspires to become the center of the film industry by providing a one-stop service from shooting and production to marketing. The projects of establishing the Busan Financial Center, building the East Busan Tourist Complex and Convention Cluster, and establishing the Busan Citizens Park are also underway. For the project of building a new airport, a 24-hour-operation airport is planned with a tri-port system incorporating an airport, a seaport and a railroad. The new airport will play a significant role in making Busan the logistics hub of Northeast Asia.

When all these projects are completed as planned, Busan is expected to rise as a center of economy, logistics and maritime tourism in Asia and beyond.

II-4 Presentation by Participating Cities

Fukuoka City (Japan)



Mr. TAKASHIMA Soichiro

Mayor

Title

Harmony among People, the Environment, and Urban Vitality

Fukuoka City inaugurated a master plan for livable city development 50 years ago. Since it was revised 25 years ago, we have implemented cultural exchange projects, international conventions and other activities to move toward globalization.

In our new Basic Concept and Master Plan formulated in December 2012, we established a new vision. That is to seek a city where people, the environment and urban vitality are in harmony. Let me introduce our main activities.

People. Based on our principle of universal design, which means design that can be used freely and easily by anybody anywhere, we are proceeding with city development in terms of both hard infrastructure, including railways and roads, and soft infrastructure, to deepen people's compassion.

The environment. As part of our efforts to become a water conservation-conscious city, we are working on the efficient distribution of water. Fukuoka is the first city in Japan to have introduced a water distribution management system. This system allows us to centrally monitor and manage flow meters and electric valves for water mains installed in many locations of the city so that the volume of water distribution and the water pressure can be controlled and the leakage of water can be prevented efficiently.

Due to torrential rain, the city was flooded and suffered serious damage in 1999 and 2003. Having learnt from these experiences, we are working on the prevention of inundation. As our major efforts in the urban area, we have installed large rainwater reservoirs in parks and large-diameter mains to store rainwater.

Waste treatment. Combustible waste is treated by incineration, and incineration ash and incombustible waste are treated by semi-aerobic landfilling, utilizing the so-called Fukuoka Method. Unlike the open dumping method, the Fukuoka Method can purify leachate, reduce methane gas emissions, stabilize the ground promptly, and make the landfill site reusable at an early date after use.

Urban vitality. Tertiary industry accounts for 90% of Fukuoka's total business, and we constantly promote MICE. However, initiatives for revitalizing the city cannot be advanced only by the municipal government. Therefore, we established an industry-academia-government partnership organization to share our future vision and work on associated projects.

I hope to work together with our citizens to achieve a city where people, the environment and urban vitality are in harmony.

Kumamoto City (Japan)



Mr. KOHYAMA Seishi

Mayor

Title

Kumamoto, A Castle Town Flowing with Natural Spring Water

Kumamoto City has two major features: its water resources and Kumamoto Castle. Let me introduce our city development efforts in connection with these two important characteristics.

There are many spring-fed ponds in the city. Clean groundwater supplies all the water consumed by our 700,000 residents. However, the volume of groundwater is declining. This is probably because the increased area of housing and roads and declining numbers of paddy fields have affected the environment in that rainwater can no longer penetrate easily into the ground. To increase the volume of groundwater, Kumamoto City supports farmers watering their paddy fields during the fallow period, and is working together with neighboring municipal governments to build 800 hectares of watershed protection forests in the region. Furthermore, we conduct water-saving campaigns with the full participation of residents to reduce the volume of pumped water.

The clean and abundant groundwater is also used for industries in the Kumamoto metropolitan area including surrounding cities, towns and villages, attracting many semiconductor and food companies and producing various agricultural and fishery products. Agricultural and fishery producers and businesses are collaborating to create highly value-added products and new industries and to expand sales outlets.

Kumamoto Castle, one of the nation's famous castles, gives the citizens a sense of affection for and pride in Kumamoto City. The castle is under restoration and serves as a place for cultural events. In this way, the city uses Kumamoto Castle effectively to vitalize the community.

We are planning to build a symbol road on the south side of the castle, and landscape the Hanabata and Sakuramachi districts next to the castle. In the Sakuramachi district, a 3,000-capacity convention facility for concerts and international conferences is being planned. The development of the Hanabata district as an open space is under study, giving consideration to connectivity between the convention facility and the city center and the integrity of surrounding parks and space for pedestrians. We hope to use the local history and environment effectively and to transform these districts into places that draw many people, thereby contributing to achieving a more livable and attractive city.

Pohang City (Republic of Korea)



Mr. JUNG ByungYoon

Vice Mayor

Title

Ways to Facilitate Sustainable Economic and Social Development and Protect Environment Pohang : Coexistence of Nature & People

Pohang City is located on the Southeast coast of Korea, and has a population of 530,000 in an area of 1,127 km². Pohang is known as a world-leading steel-manufacturing industrial city, and is also well served by top notch domestic research facilities and personnel. Among these facilities are Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH) and the Pohang Accelerator Laboratory. Pohang City is the hub of scientific research, logistics and business. Since the start of the new millennium, Pohang's steel industry has been facing increasing difficulties due to increased domestic and international competition and the global economic downturn. Furthermore, the city bears the image of an environmental polluter because of its steel industry. Pohang also has environmental problems resulting from rapid industrialization and limited connectivity problems, being located far from the nation's capital.

To overcome these problems, Pohang is making efforts to expand business and transportation and build a large-scale industrial complex and various logistics infrastructures. With these efforts, Pohang is heading towards becoming a comfortable, environmentally friendly, livable and attractive city.

The city is working on various projects to protect the environment. Representative projects include the following: the Pohang Canal Construction Project to restore the 1.3-km waterway which was reclaimed due to the development, connect it to the river, and regain the original clean water in Dongbin Inner Harbor; the Dongbin Pier Redesign Project to demolish warehouses and other facilities that impair the landscape around the pier, and create recreational facilities for the residents; the regeneration project to create a streamlet along the central shopping street; the project to turn a defunct railroad into city forests; the project to build a theme-based boardwalk at Yeongildae Beach for the recreation of residents; the project to restore the Songdo Swimming Beach that is damaged by environmental pollution and climate change; the "My Own Tree" Movement, in which all the residents plant trees to foster a love of the community and promote urban tree-planting; and the project to build an Eco Park around the sewage treatment plant.

Pohang City is transforming from a steel industrial city into a marine tourism city. Pohang will turn into a hub of the Pacific Rim economic block, a center of international logistics and exchanges, a happy city for all residents, an attractive city where everyone wants to live in, and a leading global city.

Gwangyang City (Republic of Korea)



Mr. LEE SungWoong

Mayor

Title

A sustainable eco-friendly city construction

Gwangyang City has developed as the central city of the Southern Coast, the Sunbelt of the Korean Peninsula. In terms of the environment, we are facing pollution caused by the large-scale heavy chemical industrial complex in the Gwangyang Bay area. The direction of our city's environmental policies is that under the vision of an "eco-friendly, sustainable city," we will create a city that is well balanced between development and preservation by focusing on the following policies: low carbon resource-recycling, preservation and restoration of the city environment, revitalization of the local community, and sustainable job creation.

Here are some of our efforts. Regarding household waste, 42 tons of food waste per day are used to produce organic fertilizers. As for transportation infrastructure, we have established a center that controls CCTVs throughout the entire city, introduced natural gas and electric vehicles, and built a bicycle lane and a bicycle-themed road. We are also putting our efforts into supplying renewable clean energy to our city. We have installed facilities to generate photovoltaic and solar heat energy, and we are building 1,000 environmentally-friendly houses.

As a measure to prevent water pollution, we are operating five sewage treatment facilities. To avoid river pollution, we have built small sewage treatment facilities in 37 places around the Baegunsan valley village. To help foster a clean atmospheric environment, we have adopted the "National Industrial Complex Atmospheric Environment Monitoring System" to monitor odors and dust in the air in real time.

In order to develop a green industry and a green city, companies have formed a network and are creating an ecological industrial complex that reuses by-products. Furthermore, we have an association formed by government-industry-academia partnerships, which has promoted afforestation and the upgrading of equipment in companies which generate large amounts of dust. This contributes to preserving the ecosystem and improving the atmospheric environment through cooperation with relevant entities. Corporations and citizens are working together to plant trees. We have also developed an association comprising citizens, groups, corporations and experts to foster green leaders and provide education on climate change.

We will spare no efforts in dealing with our environmental issues by disclosing and sharing environment-related information with citizens, corporations and local governments, and through communication and cooperation with them. We will also do our utmost to improve the environment and create jobs by establishing and attracting environment-related industries.

II-4 Presentation by Participating Cities

Kagoshima City (Japan)



Mr.MATSUKIZONO Tomio

Deputy Mayor

Title

Healthy, Secure, and Safe Town:Sakurajima Volcano Disaster Prevention Plan – Kagoshima City's Approach –

Sakurajima, an active volcanic island, is located about 4 km from the center of Kagoshima City. Some 5,000 residents live in close proximity to the volcano. Data for the past few years shows that Sakurajima erupts almost 1,000 times every year.

The Kagoshima municipal government allocates 1.5 billion yen in its budget every year for removing volcanic ash from roads and housing areas and taking measures related to volcanic eruptions.

For disaster prevention measures, we have distributed a Sakurajima volcanic hazard map to all households on the island, which explains evacuation ports, shelters and other disaster prevention facilities, off-limit areas, the spread range of volcanic cinders, eruption signs, alert levels and evacuation procedures. With this map, we encourage the residents to ensure that they are prepared for emergencies on a routine basis.

In case of an evacuation due to a huge eruption, information on evacuation preparation and orders is to be transmitted promptly via outdoor loudspeakers for disaster administration wireless communications installed throughout the island, receivers installed in every household on the island, fire engines and emergency emails. For the residents to evacuate outside the island, six Sakurajima ferries which are usually used for regular services, together with fishing boats, are to be dispatched to 22 evacuation ports on the island. Sakurajima is also equipped with an observatory system that detects signs of large-scale eruptions.

We perform disaster prevention drills every year with 4,500 participants from about 150 groups of residents, the Self-Defense Forces, fire fighters and police officers. The drills include evacuation drills with Sakurajima ferries, information transmission drills, rescue drills concerning collapsed houses and emergency medication drills on the assumption of an earthquake and tsunami.

We are carrying out other various activities to enhance community's disaster prevention capabilities, including giving disaster prevention lectures by district, conveying past disaster experiences to younger generations, developing voluntary disaster prevention groups in neighborhood associations, and arranging support for people with disabilities, elderly and vulnerable persons in case of disasters.

To evolve into a world-class safe and secure city, Kagoshima City is making all-out efforts to obtain WHO (World Health Organization) Safe Communities certification in 2015.

Oita City (Japan)



Mr.KUGIMIYA Ban

Mayor

Title

The city where citizens can live healthy and comfortably – Looking at our city 30 years from now –

Japan is facing a declining birth rate and a growing proportion of elderly people. Oita City is also expected to see the young population and the production population decrease by at least 30% and 20% respectively, and to see the over-65 population increase to 150% in 2040, in 30 years from

2010. At the same time, the social insurance and medical costs are rising. Oita City set "Citizens' Health Promotion" in the basic administrative policy, "City Development in Collaboration with Citizens." This is designed to support citizens for self and mutual health promotion and to take various unique measures so that citizens can live with a sense of security for many years to come.

To provide support for self-health promotion, we are trying to increase the number of citizens who undergo health checkups by prolonging the period of receiving health checkup applications, and calling citizens to encourage them to take a health checkup. To provide support for mutual health promotion on a community basis, we appointed volunteer health promoters in about 670 communities. They encourage people to have health checkups and organize health-related events. We also trained exercise instructors for health promotion and advisers for dietary habit improvement.

Oita City has the highest ratio of patients with specified diseases including chronic kidney disease among major cities in Japan. Therefore, we started the Oita City hospital-clinic collaborative system for CKD (chronic kidney disease) this year. In this system, primary care doctors and kidney specialists make joint efforts in medical treatment to prevent chronic kidney disease and other specified diseases from developing and progressing.

Furthermore, in preparation for an aging society, we are operating a one-coin city bus service. People can use the service at 100 yen per trip in the city. This is designed to encourage elderly people to lead an active life. To increase the birth rate, we increased benefits for child medical treatment and the quota of children in nursery schools, and established the family child care system. With these efforts, we are aiming to create an environment where parents can keep working while having and raising children with a sense of security. In addition, we built Horuto Hall OITA, a cultural exchange complex, which can be used by elderly persons and families with small children. As Oita is rich in nature, we developed eight forest therapy roads for healing and health promotion. The municipal government is working with citizens to promote health, thereby aiming to realize Oita as a city where its people can live in health and with a sense of security.

Nagasaki City (Japan)



Mr.OKADA Teruhiko

Deputy Mayor

Title

Creating a Town that's Easy to Live in – Creating a Town that's Enjoyable on Foot –

Nagasaki City promotes city development to increase livability for the citizens and visitors' satisfaction. This means our activities are closely linked with the theme of this City Summit, Initiatives for Livable City Development. Let me introduce our activities for creating a city where

people enjoy strolling around.

The port of Nagasaki opened for trade in 1570. Since then, Nagasaki developed through trade with Portugal, Holland and China. Port town Nagasaki boasts not only shipbuilding and fisheries industries but also a strong tourism industry thanks to its characteristic historic assets. In Nagasaki dialect there is the word "saruku." This means "strolling around the town." With this as a buzzword, we started our hands-on tourism project "Nagasaki Saruku" about 10 years ago. In this project, we established four theme-based courses for town strolling so that citizens and tourists can fully appreciate the attractions of Nagasaki; In "Nagasaki Play Saruku," you can stroll around on your own with a town map; in "Nagasaki Expert Saruku," you can enjoy strolling with an expert tour guide; in "Nagasaki Learn Saruku," you can have unique experiences including participatory lectures; and in "Nagasaki Eat Saruku," you can enjoy local specialty foods.

Further to city development, the city is dotted with historical and cultural spots. Thus, we set as a "Town Axis" the routes that connect five areas near the land gateway JR Nagasaki Station and the sea gateway the Matsugae International Terminal of Nagasaki Port. We are working to increase the appeal of these areas around the Town Axis. To vitalize the city so that citizens and tourists can enjoy strolling around, it is important to refine the characteristics of each area and improve the connectivity of the areas. Specifically, we are working on the preservation and effective use of traditional merchant houses, the maintenance of sidewalks, increasing the number of public rest rooms, and other infrastructural development. We also promote "soft side" developments including the decoration of the streets with flowers to create an atmosphere where people can enjoy strolling around.

In the belief that accumulated collaboration with citizens and community development groups will maintain the townscape, we continue to promote city development.

Vladivostok City (Russian Federation)



Mr.Vladimir G. SAPRYKIN

Head, International Relations and Tourism Department

Title

Initiatives for the Livable City Development – Vladivostok : Sharing Success and Perspective –

One of the major focuses of the Russian Federation policy in the Russian Far East is to create a center with Russian economic and political influences in the Asia Pacific region as well as a center of international business and communication. The functions of such centers should cover

representation at international conferences, transportation and logistics, innovation, education and tourism. We are deeply convinced that Vladivostok City is ahead of other prospective cities that can fulfill these roles.

Vladivostok is growing as a city for doing business and sightseeing. Today, I am presenting our infrastructure projects and other efforts to attract both Russian and foreign visitors and investors to our city.

First of all, Vladivostok boasts a unique history and cultural heritage. It is blessed with beautiful nature and is a vibrant cultural city. The city has historical sites such as the Vladivostok fortress, cultural facilities including museums, galleries, universities and art colleges. Cultural and international events including film festivals, Vladivostok's Biennale of Visual Arts, and Tiger's Day are held throughout the year, and are wonderful tourist attractions.

Vladivostok is a modern, dynamic city that has seen dramatic changes within the last couple of years. The hosting of the 2012 APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) Summit proved to be an admirable opportunity to boost the development of Vladivostok. Several highways, one of the world's largest cable-stayed bridges, a new campus of the Far Eastern Federal University, luxury hotels, and a new terminal of the international airport were built. New important infrastructures including power substations and water purification and garbage treatment facilities were put into operation. Furthermore, squares and parks were created by young architects, and historical sites were reconstructed.

In the long-term perspective, we are considering large-scale infrastructure projects concerning the hospitality industry. An oceanarium, a special touristic recreational and economic zone on Vladivostok's Russky Island, a special gambling zone near Vladivostok, and the region's largest exposition center are planned to be built.

To attract tourists from Russia and abroad, we are willing to make every effort to expand our services and tackle our issues.

Kitakyushu City (Japan)



Mr. UMEMOTO Kazuhide

Deputy Mayor

Title

Kitakyushu's Growth Strategy for City Planning that Promotes Comfortable Living

Kitakyushu City has developed as an industrial city for more than 100 years. It suffered serious pollution in the 1960s, but overcame it through citizen, industry, academia and government cooperation. In 2011, Kitakyushu City was selected by OECD (Organization for Economic

Cooperation and Development) as a Green Growth City, and by the Japanese government as a Green Asia International Strategic Comprehensive Special Zone. The environment for further promoting green growth is being set in place. Under the new growth strategy formulated in March 2013, the municipal government is working to grow the city's economy through industry, academia and government partnerships.

One of our initiatives is the Kitakyushu Smart Community Creation Project. It includes (1) the introduction of new energy resources such as sunlight, wind power and fuel cells using by-product hydrogen generated by a neighboring steel plant; (2) the installation of IT-based energy saving systems in various buildings; (3) the establishment of a community energy management system using community power saving plants and smart meters; and (4) various demonstration experiments such as a dynamic pricing system that adjusts electric rates depending on the time of day.

Furthermore, we are considering exporting a package of technologies and knowhow related to urban environmental infrastructures according to the recipient country's needs by using our accumulated knowledge about the creation of an environmentally-friendly city and by collaborating with the private sector. Specifically, export of comprehensive technology to Surabaya City in Indonesia, our green sister city, is being promoted. It includes technologies for tap water, waste and sewage treatment, power generation and energy management, and technologies from Kitakyushu-based companies.

In addition, to support the creation of an environmentally-friendly city in emerging countries, we systematically organized the knowhow and experience Kitakyushu City has accumulated, into a green city methodology called the Kitakyushu Model. Based on this model, we will propose solutions and cooperate in making master plans that meet the challenges and needs of cities in emerging countries.

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (Kingdom of Thailand)



Dr. Vallop SUWANDEE

Chairman of Advisers to Governor of Bangkok

Title

Bangkok Initiatives for Livable City

The Governor of Bangkok has devised six major policies for the development of Bangkok, aiming to make the city a metropolis of safety, a metropolis of happiness, a metropolis of "clean and green," a metropolis of life-long education, a metropolis of opportunities, and the hub metropolis of the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) region.

Furthermore, we have devised the principles of quality of life for 2009 through 2020. While experiencing prosperity and urbanization, the City of Bangkok has an increasing number of elderly and is becoming an aging society. Therefore, we have to put more effort into making the city livable for the elderly. In my presentation today, I will focus on three topics: hospitals, home healthcare, and transportation for the elderly.

First, hospitals. Bangkok Geriatric Hospital is being constructed at Bang Khun Thian, which will be the first hospital in Thailand to take care of the elderly. It can accommodate 300 inpatients, and provide medical services, in particular, health promotion, disease prevention, medical treatment, rehabilitation and long-term care. It deals with hypertension, diabetes, heart diseases, strokes, depressive disorders, respiratory diseases, rheumatoid arthritis, and Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases, in collaboration with the faculty of medical science of a university in Bangkok. The total construction cost amounts to 101 million US dollars. Half of the costs are to be covered by Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and the remainder by public donations.

Second, home healthcare. About 200 medical doctors and 1,000 nurses belong to the center of Public Health Services in Bangkok. Personnel in teams are sent to households with the elderly. In addition to medical treatment, they provide rehabilitation, training for caregivers, and disease prevention measures. We have also developed software BMA EPI NET, which manages the medical records of every household in the City of Bangkok. Records are updated by nurses and doctors upon every visit. The software program notifies the city of an epidemic promptly so that an immediate response can be made.

Third, transportation. We are going to make vans available for the elderly who do not have own cars and cannot rely on the public transportation system and taxis. This service will be provided on call.

We will put our efforts from a long-term perspective into making Bangkok a livable city, especially for the elderly.

Chairperson: After the keynote speech, 19-city representatives have introduced their own efforts. Now, we would like to hear your comments, opinions and suggestions.

Keynote speaker: At today's conference, how to successfully overcome environmental pollution and other issues, successful solutions, city management visions and strategies and other valuable information were shared by the city representatives. These kinds of information are very instructive to other countries and cities because they will have to tackle similar issues sooner or later. Therefore I strongly recommend that the information be reported in some form and be shared with relevant parties of cities in countries that are not represented here. I think that effective city management means not only responding to the rapid urbanization that we are currently facing, but also responding to it in consideration of post-urbanization issues.

Participant: Responding to your comment, let me make some additional remarks. Air pollutants are blown by the air and travel a long distance. Contaminated water impacts other countries through rivers and seas. Environmental issues are cross-border. At city summits like this, we would like to share the know-how that cities have gained while overcoming environmental issues. Furthermore, I would recommend that a joint declaration on environmental protection be adopted.

Participant: By participating in the summit today, we were able to know about the policies of the cities toward building a livable city. In summary, to build a livable city, it is necessary to make the city more environmentally friendly, convenient and safe for the residents. At the same time, we need to revitalize the economy and create jobs. These are contradictory issues. Take my country as an example. As the population is rapidly aging, many cities are actively creating forests and other places for people to walk in because physical exercise is also important for health and long life in addition to healthcare. Many lush green places also need to be developed when urban development is promoted.

Participant: I have learned from the presentations by the cities, that the city itself, rather than the nation, plays a huge role in building a city that is livable for the residents. By the way, regarding an aging society, let me introduce our new effort in building bonds with and providing support for the elderly on a community basis. Because an increasing number of the elderly live alone, there are some cases where people suffering a sudden illness or who die are unnoticed. To prevent this, our city has provided a phone number which people can call when they notice something wrong with their neighbors. In addition, in order to find missing elderly persons who are suffering from senile dementia and other illnesses as soon as possible, we plan to start an email delivery system in December 2013 that we ask enrolled residents as supporters to cooperate in to search for missing elderly persons.

II – 5 Discussion

Participant: At this conference, we were able to share many best practices and experiences. The cities present here are active cities. Our city is empowered as a big city. We can earn money and inject the money into social projects. On the other hand, there are cities which find it difficult to do so. CO₂ emissions reduction and sustainable society development are issues that cannot be addressed by a national government alone. It is important for cities, which have the foundation and experience of dialogue with their citizens, to sit at the same table as the national government, participate in structural reform, be empowered, and take responsibility for their communities. I think this is also a very important point to be mentioned in our joint declaration.

Participant: Regarding the efforts for the environment and aging society that are presented today, let me share with you a discussion at the National Conference on Municipal Issues which was held last month under the theme of "Urban Health: Health Promotion by People, City and Society." A presentation indicated that among Japan's three major cities, the city with the highest diabetes incidence was the one that depended on private cars the most, rather than public transportation. The participants discussed the fact that avoiding the use of private cars could help to promote health and reduce CO₂ emissions. We live in an age when cities themselves need to become healthy. Cities have realized this through various experiences. The presentations today remind me of the importance of sending a message based on our experience.

Participant: I agree with your comments, in particular regarding empowering cities. Amid the urbanization in progress and worsening environmental and health issues, we need to mobilize efforts from various sectors, in particular, the national government. Exchanging ideas about how to work and negotiate with the national government could produce effective results in city administration. It is obvious that cities play significant roles. I hope this point will be brought up as an agenda item at our next city summit.

Chairperson: I hope that your opinions and suggestions are reflected in our next city summit. You may have more comments, but let us conclude our discussion here and draw up a joint declaration based on today's presentations and opinions.

III Kumamoto Declaration

Through the sharing of presentations and opinions at the 11th Asian-Pacific City Summit, we recognized that though the main policies of each participating city often differ due to their own particular stages of development and originality, the effort to realize a livable environment together with the local citizens forms the basis of city administration. Moreover, because the fields that play a part in livable city development are diverse, we are aware that its promotion requires city empowerment, the cooperation between related organs and institutions as well as teamwork between cities.

With this awareness, we recognize that all cities participating at the 11th Asian-Pacific City Summit are engaged in a variety of 'hard' technical initiatives such as compact urban development, enhancement of infrastructure and housing, disaster prevention, as well as committed to non-technical or 'soft' initiatives such as regional community revitalization, health promotion, child support, education and cultural creation.

Thus, with clear advances in livability across the entire Asian-Pacific region as a common goal, we hereby declare the following:

1. In order to create livable cities, participants shall share knowledge and expertise while pursuing the exchange of human resources and technology on both 'hard' and 'soft' fronts.
2. In order to create livable cities and encourage this goal, cooperation amongst various administrative bodies is only the first step; participants shall initiate collaborations with universities, research institutes, industries and citizens.
3. Aiming for balanced development across the Asian-Pacific region and parallel to the creation of livable cities, participants shall develop exchange programs in a variety of fields including environmental, welfare for aging society, economy, culture, and tourism to deepen and advance the relations of all member cities.

November 1st, 2013
Kumamoto City, Japan

IV Secretariat Report

Mr. HYAKUTAKE Takanori

(Asian-Pacific City Summit Secretariat)

Executive Director, International Affairs Department, General Affairs & Planning Bureau, Fukuoka City

I would like to report the four major activities the Secretariat has taken since the Asian-Pacific City Summit (Mayors Conference) in Pohang City in July 2012.

Firstly, both the City of Bangkok in Thailand and the City of Changsha in China offered to host the 2014 conference last year. Because their offers were made immediately before the summit in Pohang City, the host city was to be decided by document-based discussion at a later date. As a result of a survey of member cities, the City of Bangkok was selected as the host city of the 2014 Working-Level Conference. This was announced in November last year. Vladivostok City will host the 2015 Asian-Pacific City Summit, which was decided in last year's conference in Pohang City.

Secondly, I would like to report about the host city of the 2016 Working-Level Conference. Since the host city is usually decided at the Mayors Conference, the Secretariat sent the member cities a survey on whether they wish to offer hosting, however, so far no city has offered yet. We are still soliciting offers, and the next opportunity for deciding the host city is the 2015 conference in Vladivostok. However, if it is decided in 2015, there will be insufficient time for the host city to prepare for the conference in the following year. Therefore, immediately after receiving an offer, we will report to the member cities and conduct deliberation in

writing.

Thirdly, let me announce again that the operations of the Secretariat in Fukuoka City have been transferred. The Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center, an extra-governmental body of the Fukuoka City municipal government, carried out the operations since 2006 and now the Fukuoka City International Affairs Department has taken the responsibility since April 2013. Please visit the websites as they were renewed at the time of the transfer.

Fourthly, the newsletters. We release a newsletter five times a year to share various topics and the challenges and initiatives our member cities work on. The newsletters provide opportunity to share such information that the annual conference cannot cover. The latest newsletter features the articles contributed from Kumamoto City, UN-HABITAT, and Jeju Special Self-Governing Province. Our newsletters are available in four languages and reader-friendly. We welcome your city information that is instructive for other cities.

The Secretariat will continue making efforts to help the Asian-Pacific City Summit function as a significant network for promoting sustainable growth in the Asia Pacific region through its activities, and sharing information and exchanging opinions with participating cities at the Mayors Conferences and Working-Level Conferences.



V List of Participants

■Keynote Speaker

Organization	Position
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) 国際連合人間居住計画 (ハビタット) 福岡本部 (アジア太平洋担当)	Director 本部長

■Member Cities (16)

Alphabetical order

City	The head of delegation
Auckland Council オークランド市	Manager, International Relations, Economic Development Department 国際関係部長
Bangkok Metropolitan Administration バンコク都	Chairman of Advisers to Governor of Bangkok 筆頭顧問
Busan Metropolitan City 釜山広域市	Vice Mayor for Economic Affairs 経済副市長
Fukuoka City 福岡市	Mayor 市長
Gwangyang City 光陽市	Mayor 市長
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region 香港特別行政区	Deputy Director of Planning/Territorial, Planning Department 計画部計画・地域開発担当副部長
Ipoh City イポー市	Director, Landscape Department 景観部長
Kagoshima City 鹿児島市	Deputy Mayor 副市長
Kitakyushu City 北九州市	Deputy Mayor 副市長
Kumamoto City 熊本市	Mayor 市長
Miyazaki City 宮崎市	Vice Mayor 副市長
Nagasaki City 長崎市	Deputy Mayor 副市長
Oita City 大分市	Mayor 市長
Pohang City 浦項市	Vice Mayor 副市長
Singapore シンガポール	Deputy Director, Centre for Liveable Cities 暮らしやすい都市研究所副部長
Vladivostok City ウラジオストク市	Head, International Relations and Tourism Department 国際観光部長

■Observer Cities (8)

Friendship / Sister Cities of Kumamoto City, etc. In order of conclusion of sister city relationship or other agreements

City	The head of delegation
San Antonio City サンアントニオ市	Mayor 市長
Heidelberg City ハイデルベルク市	Mayor 市長
Fukui City 福井市	Vice Mayor 副市長
Rome City ローム市	Former Mayor 元市長
Ulsan Metropolitan City 蔚山広域市	Vice Mayor for Economic Affairs 経済副市長
Aix-en-Provence City エクサンプロバンス市	Deputy Mayor in charge of International Affairs 副市長
Kaohsiung City 高雄市	Director General, Secretariat 局長
Hai Duong Province ハイズオン省	Chairman, Hai Duong City People's Committee ハイズオン市長

VI Reference

■Member Cities



Member Cities (30 Cities / 13 Countries)

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

(As of November 2013)

VI 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 Metropolitan City	2000. 5.13 ~ 5.15	"Asian-Pacific Cities in the New Millennium"	"Enhancing Inter-City Exchanges and Trade" "Measures to Grow Tourism Industry"	22 cities from 11 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 Metropolitan Administration	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 Metropolitan City	2001. 9. 6 ~ 9. 8	"Measures to Enhance Inter-City Exchanges in Tourism in the Asia-Pacific Region"	17 cities from 7 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
9th Kagoshima	2011. 8.18 ~ 8.20	"Linking together to build earth-friendly cities"	18 cities from 7 countries (*3 cities)

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

VI 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