

by limestone valleys and has a population of 500,000. Representing Ipoh, Mr. Dato Dalaat Husain, Mayor of the city is here today.

□ Mayor Dato Dalaat Husain of Ipoh

♪♪ Greetings In Malaysian

♪♪ **Chairperson** ♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪

Next is Jakarta. Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, is located along the coast of northeast Java Island. There are big rivers flowing through the city. Its northern part faces the Sea of Java. Jakarta has achieved remarkable economic growth in the past decades and the population is 10 million. The average temperature is 25~31°C with mild tropical weather. Please welcome Governor Sutiyoso from the city.

□ Governor Sutiyoso of Jakarta

♪♪ Greetings In Indonesian

♪♪ **Chairperson** ♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪

Next comes Kagoshima - a port situated in the southern part of Kyushu Island of Japan. It has a population of 550,000. Its average temperature is 18°C. It possesses the famous active volcano Sakurajima. An old city containing many historic sites of the Meiji Restoration. It is located within Kimko Bay, thus providing a lovely view. Many famous heros were born here. The Korean baseball team Lotte Giants practices here during the winter. Representing the city, Mayor Akasaki Yoshinori is here with us today.

□ Mayor Akasaki Yoshinori of Kagoshima

Good evening, citizens of the City of Busan. I'd like to thank you for inviting me to this lovely city Busan. I'm so glad to be here today as mayor of a country closest to Busan. Kagoshima is in the southern part of Japan and called the southern gateway to Japan. I hope our friendship fostered in this meeting will pave the way to mutual cooperation in many areas in the days to come.

♪♪ **Chairperson** ♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪♪

Next is Kitakyushu. It is located on the northern tip of Kyushu Island. It is

for inviting me. Kumamoto, also called the Fire Country, is located about 100km south of Fukuoka. It was host to last year's summit. Thank you.

❖ ❖ **Chairperson** ❖

Thank you. Our next presenter is the city of Manila. Manila is the capital of the Philippines. It is a beautiful city, located on the eastern coast of Manila Bay at the estuary of the Pasig River. Its inhabitants are primarily Malaysians. However, the region has been influenced by many cultures from Spain, China, and the Islamic faith. Manila is the center of trade and maritime transportation in the country. There are two marked seasons- the dry and the wet. The rainy season begins in May and ends in November. The dry season covers the rest of the year. Today, we have Mr. Atty Emmanuel R. Sison, Secretary to the Mayor from Manila.

□ **Atty Emmanuel R. Sison, Manila Mayor's Secretary**

❖ ❖ Greetings in the Tagalog language

❖ ❖ **Chairperson** ❖

Next is Miyazaki. The city is located in the southeast of Kyushu Island. It has a population of 306,000 people. It possesses a gorgeous landscape. The city has many special resort facilities like Ocean Dome, Shikamiya and Aoshima, which attract many tourists and business people. This upcoming July, the Kyushu-Okinawa G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting will be held here. Mayor Tsumura Shigemitsu will present on behalf of the city.

□ **Mayor Tsumura Shigemitsu of Miyazaki**

As the Chairperson just introduced, Miyazaki is a small city with a population of 300,000 people. It is located in the southeast of Kyushu. It has a beautiful natural environment. Its special resorts attract many visitors every year. We will host the G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in July this year. We are also making efforts to be an international city well known for our resorts and convention centers. Thank you.

❖ ❖ **Chairperson** ❖

Next is Nagasaki. The city is situated on the western tip of Kyushu. In 1571,

□ Mayor Ahn, Sang-young of Busan

Representatives of the Asian-Pacific City Summit, members of diplomatic missions, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, it is an honor to host the 4th meeting of the summit in Busan, a port city representing Korea. Especially so, since this is the first summit of the new millennium. I welcome all of you who came from afar and extend my gratitude to the foreign diplomats participating in the meeting.

As you all know, the Asian-Pacific City Summit is an international organization created for the development of the Asia-Pacific region through the exchange and mutual cooperation of various social, political, and economic organizations. The organization has made consistent efforts to promote friendship and cooperation primarily among member cities since its first meeting in Fukuoka in 1994. The world is changing with tremendous speed. The past decade in particular has witnessed a period of unprecedented growth in human history. The world has become united, since the ending of the cold war during 1990s.

There has been revolutionary developments in information and telecommunications. The world has become a global village. As a result, the national boundaries as we used to understand in conventional terms are no longer valid. In particular, one noticeable trend is the decentralization of governmental power.

This is forming the basis for the independent and unique development of each locality, which will be instrumental in development of entire nations. Adaptation to change is crucial. Individuals, governments, and nations not capable of dealing with the changing world will see their own existence threatened. This means that accommodation of such changes is no longer a matter of choice.

We must look for the best ways to utilize such changes in our best interests. The areas of mutual dependence between nations and cities will become more common. The trend requires a shift in our thinking by requiring nations and cities to cooperate with one another.

The city of Busan has adopted the spirit of entrepreneurship by promoting various projects. These efforts have focused upon the citizens' well-being. As a result, this will aid the region's efforts to advance itself in the era of globalization and decentralization.

Among other things, the city is focusing on the sectors of information and telecommunications, port development, logistics and tourism in its promotion of

Asian-Pacific City Summit was established as a forum for international cooperation and debate concerning matters of common interest. Through joint cooperation and after three successful annual meetings since its inception in 1994, the Asian-Pacific City Summit has proved to be a success.

Individuals predicted that the 21st Century will be a time in which Asian-Pacific countries will play a central role in the world stage. There are many facts to support these predictions. In step with the ongoing trend for globalization, the role of the states are being reduced. As a result, individual citizens, businesses and social organizations are assuming more important roles in international society.

I respect the individuals who initially planned for the summit. I wish this meeting in Busan becomes a great success. It takes place at the very beginning of a new era. Busan has served as an engine for Korea's economic development. It is also the nation's gateway to Asia-Pacific. I believe the city serves as a benchmark for economic development in Asia-Pacific. After World War II, the U.S. and the countries in the Atlantic dominated the world economy for 50 years.

Recently, the world's economic growth has been fueled by the countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Many Asian countries have posted a high economic growth rate in the past. People in the other parts of the world have called it "the Miracle of Asia". Asia now accounts for a third of the world's GDP. This is a dramatic change from just ten years ago when its share was a mere one-sixth of the world's GDP. Trade has led to rapid economic growth of Asian countries. The total amount of exports by Asian countries now stands at 1.5 trillion dollars, that is, a third of the world's exports.

Factors which have contributed to this astonishing growth are the region's high savings rate, trade policy, nationalistic character, and educational system. Recently, there were some suspicions that the Miracle of Asia might be over due to several Asian countries suffering from financial difficulties. However, the fast economic recovery displayed by these countries is a testament to their economic strength. Through innovative measures, Asia-Pacific has created a foundation for rapid economic growth in the 21st Century. It is true that the region still has a number of economic and social problems despite previous successes. For instance, developing Asian countries still lack the industrial infrastructure to support their rapid economic growth. According to the World Bank, these countries will need an investment of 13 to 15 trillion dollars for the

establishment of their electric power, telecommunications, roads and ports in the next 10 years. The region has many problems regarding environmental conservation. Asia has recorded the highest per capita rate of deforestation and carbon dioxide emission in the world. About 450 million Asians are in a state of poverty.

Asia's economic development must be sustained in the new century to solve these problems. The world is looking for a new international order, putting an end to the era of cold war dominated by ideologies. The new order termed as internationalization or globalization requires mutual dependence. The process of globalization in economic terms has been promoted by trade, the pan-world trend for liberalization and the development of information technology in the past century.

The interdependence among various countries in the world is evident by statistics indicating that 25 percent of the total production of the world is exported to other nations, which is a quantum leap from 7 percent in 1950. There are some people who have a critical view of globalization. Critics state that it will not only cause stiffer competition between nations, further social inequality, but will also destroy the environment and labor standards. These people are at the forefront of anti-globalization movements.

Many individuals have been involved in large-scale demonstrations at the Ministerial Meeting of WTO in Seattle and IMF/World Bank's Annual Meeting in Washington D.C. this past year. It is clear that the process of globalization in the past half century has contributed to the prosperity and peace of mankind. In the period, the world's economy enjoyed the highest growth rate in history. Developing nations raised their living standards to a higher level and succeeded in upgrading their status in the world economy.

UN Secretary General Kofi Annan said, that in this world of disparities, the losers are the outsiders not involved in globalization, not those exposed to the trend. I think he correctly explained what globalization means. Globalization gives a new dimension to the role of a local community. In the process, the role of the state is being reduced and there is an increasing trend for individuals and businesses to have links with overseas partners for exchanges. As a result, there is a greater level of competition and cooperation.

Local autonomous bodies will be the ones that can give the best support to international activities of individuals and businesses due to their understanding of various situations. I find it meaningful in this regard that the summit has been making progress

since its inception four years ago. These changes as we experience them, will inevitably pave the future direction of the summit. During the period from 1970 through 1990, the urban population of the world increased from 1.4 billion to 2.3 billion and the process of urbanization proceeded rapidly.

It is important to note that Asia shared about 60% of this rapid increase in its urban population. Presently, about a billion people live in cities throughout Asia. It is expected that the figure will double to about 2 billion in 20 years and that about a half of Asia's population will live in these cities.

In connection with the economic and social problems I previously mentioned, additional problems will involve the lack of infrastructure, public services, housing shortages, expansion of poverty-level city-dwellers and environmental pollution. We have to note that such complex problems cannot satisfactorily find their solutions by traditional methods and resources. Cities must look for ways to involve private businesses in the development of their infrastructure.

Central governments on their part should also re-define their roles. They should reorganize their institutional systems through the development and training of human resources, establish a proper prices system for services rendered to cities and make efforts to recover expenses. I believe the exchange of knowledge and information by the cities in the Asia-Pacific region will create solutions to these problems. In the meeting of the Asian-Pacific City Summit, through debate, remarkable results materialized.

So far the subjects of traffic, housing, environment, urban planning, education, piped water supply and sewage were debated in Subsessions of the summit. Participants exchanged their opinions on those subjects. Model cases were presented. There is still a great deal of room for more communication and improvement. We must consider doing something else in order to maximize the effects of the meetings.

In connection with that, I suggest two things: firstly, it will become necessary for the member cities to join an information network site concerning the Asian-Pacific City Summit so that they can at any time exchange information and opinions on the problems they face; secondly, it will be ideal to establish a forum to exchange ideas among the member cities. The forum may select a presiding city each year and hold a meeting once or twice a year and then move its location to the next host city.

The results of the summit would then be presented during the next meeting. Also,

it will be necessary to hold working-level meetings as may be required to discuss the contents of the information network site and the establishment of agenda specific forums. Now, let's think about how to promote exchanges between the cities, enhance the quality of education for the children and foster the tourism industry.

These are also the subjects of debate at a Subsession of this Summit. In the past two years, world trade has posted a mere 3 to 4% growth rate, affected by the financial crisis in Asia and the fall in the price of primary products. The figures were lower than the annual average growth rate of 6% in the period from 1950 through the mid 1990s. In 2000, the world trade is expected to recover to a 6 to 7% growth rate thanks to the economic recovery in Asian countries and the world-wide growth.

It is expected that Asian countries will contribute more. Also, foreign investment in the Asia-Pacific region will increase due to the ongoing trend of globalization. Asian countries will double their efforts for liberalization of trade and investment on both national and local levels to create a more attractive investment environment. The countries in Asia are expected to adopt more liberalized trade and investment systems to attract foreign capital and investment. As a result, these funds will be utilized for debt repayment and national development. On the local level, they are trying to liberalize trade practices. For example, APEC's medium and long-term goal is to have a liberalized trade system in practice. Deadlines are set for 2010 in developed countries, and 2020 in developing countries in the region. The current trend is that countries in the region have not taken part in regionalism to date. As a result, many of whom are beginning to pursue trade liberalization through regional trade pacts.

Good examples of this are the attempts of countries such as Japan and Singapore, Korea and Chile, Australia and New Zealand and other Asian countries to develop free trade. Asian countries have promised a considerably higher level of liberalization through agreements concerning information and telecommunications technology, basic communication equipment and financial service under the regimes of Uruguay Round and WTO. They are delivering their promises one by one.

A few Asian countries including China will take steps to open their markets to the outside world to a considerable degree. The new multi-party trade negotiation is also expected to be launched next year at the latest, after resolving outstanding issues. It is expected that the Asia-Pacific region will continue to see brisk trade and investment

activities made in the new century. However, one issue to note is that the cooperation between the nations in trade and investment were made on government levels. While cooperation between the cities in the region were small in scale despite the enormous potential hidden there. I believe that the nations in the region should unify their efforts in trade and investment. Their efforts should be focused on specific projects designed to find realistic opportunities for exchange in trade and investment.

Last year, Korea hosted the first APEC Investment Fair at the request of President Kim Dae-jung. The APEC leaders agreed to hold the second Investment Fair in Yantai, China, next year. Many of them were encouraged by the success of the first fair in Korea. As a result of the fair's success, future trade and investment fairs held in the member cities of the summit will surely bring about positive results. Possible trade and investment fairs may be held in member cities by taking turns.

It might be a good idea to hold the first Asian-Pacific Trade and Investment Fair in the new ultra modern convention center in Busan, which is scheduled for completion next year. There also are an infinite number of possible alliances within the tourism industry between the member cities.

According to an interim report by the World Tourism Organization, the Asia-Pacific region attracted 94 million tourists in 1999, surpassing 1997 and 1998 figures. It appears that the growth rate for tourism in the region, 7.5%, is much higher than that of the other parts of the world. The region not only has a rich variety of cultures and traditions as well as scenic beauty. All of which serve as excellent attractions for the tourism industry. Some business analysts say the region will attract a total of 155 million visitors from the outside world in 2005, showing a rapid growth in the tourism industry. Tourism is a rapid growth industry in the region. It is believed to be a strong basis for cooperation between various cities in that it can create a global network.

In 1991, APEC member countries already created a working-level group discussion concerning possible ways to stimulate tourism. Members agreed to hold the first APEC tourism ministers' meeting in Korea in July. It was the result of a general consensus for mutual cooperation in the field.

Although cooperation among central governments will address policy level problems, it is necessary to diversify the cooperation on provincial and civilian levels in order to bring about realistic effects. Many cities in the region are already cooperating

with one another for bilateral cooperation in the tourism industry by establishing sisterhood ties.

There are also cases of multi-party cooperation through regional councils consisting of local governments of the countries. However, the systematic and well-organized cooperation in tourism among local cities seems to be in its infant stage. It is important that we realize that it is an ideal way to establish diverse channels of cooperation.

A program for tourist development leverages each member cities' unique cultural and historical attractions with one another by creating a network of cooperation and mutual understanding. This will also generate economic benefits by opening direct flight routes or increasing the frequency of existing flights between the member cities. The usage of fairs concerning the tourist industry will be a good idea. Many realistic achievements will be made if the member cities actively participate in the forum.

In the 21st Century, the ongoing trend for globalization will be strengthened by advances in digitalization and knowledge. The competition between private citizens, businesses and nations will become fiercer and strategic alliance will increase. Such an era requires the cities to compete and cooperate with each other to find the ways to provide a higher quality of life for their citizens.

The Asian-Pacific City Summit has played a conspicuous role in the development of cooperation between member cities in the past three years. I think it has faithfully stuck to its motto "Think Globally, Act Locally".

Finally, I hope this meeting in Busan will be another nice chance to start realistically useful projects that can help further the mutual friendship, exchanges and common prosperity among the member cities. I wish the meeting every success. Thank you very much.

❖ ❖ **Chairperson** ❖

Thank you very much, Dr. Kim, for the impressive keynote speech. Now, after a break, the Busan City's Korean Folk Music Orchestra and the Busan City Folk Arts Conservation Association will present you with their beautiful pieces.

