2. Content of Sessions

(1) Opening Ceremony

--- Part I ---

÷÷ Chairperson ÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷

Ladies and gentlemen. Thank you very much, all the guests and dignitaries. We will begin the opening ceremony for the 4th Asian-Pacific City Summit.



** Chairperson ****************

First, after the introduction of each chief, the delegates and representatives will be introduced. I'll first briefly introduce a city and then call its representative with his name and title.

After the introduction, would each representative come to the podium and begin by saying in his native language, "Good evening, dear Busan citizens."

First, let me introduce Auckland City, New Zealand. It is situated in the Northern part of New Zealand. It has a mild climate and temperature and the zone has long daylight hours. In 1840, the Europeans began to emigrate to New Zealand. And Auckland is the largest city in New Zealand. The region is truly a cosmopolitan city. The population is diverse. The area consists primarily of Europeans, Mauri, Oceanian and Asians.

We have with us today Auckland Mayor Christine Fletcher to represent the city. Please give her a warm welcome.

☐ Mayor Christine Fletcher of Auckland

As a greeting, the people of New Zealand say "Kiora" to the citizens of Busan. It's a great honor to be here.

Next, we have a representative from Bangkok. As you know very well, Bangkok is located on the Delta of the Menam River. It has a population of 8 million people. Its climate is hot and humid year-round and seldom drops below 25°C. Bangkok is the capital of Thailand, as well as the center of Thai economy. The majority of financial and other public services are concentrated in the city. Bangkok is surrounded by waterways and the royal palace buildings and Buddhist temples. Miss Nathanon Thavisin, Deputy Permanent Secretary to the BMA is here with us.

÷÷ Chairperson ÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷

Following Bangkok, I would like to introduce Brisbane. Brisbane is situated in the western part of the Pacific. It is under the jurisdiction of Queensland State which is called the Sunshine State of Australia. It is also considered as the most pleasant city to live in in Australia. It is the cleanest and safest city in Australia and has many green areas. Its population numbers 840,000 and it has a sub-tropical climate. From Brisbane we have Deputy Mayor Tim Quinn.

☐ Deputy Mayor Tim Quinn of Brisbane

Good evening. Very best wishes to the people in the city of Busan from the people of Brisbane and Brisbane City Council. Thank you very much for the opportunity to be here.

** Chairperson **************

Next is a representative from Dalian, China. Dalian is located on the southern tip of the Liaodong Peninsula. It's a gateway to Beijing and Tianjin and plays a central role in the North East Asian economic zone. A leading industrial port city in China, it is located near Buhie. Its northern part consists of highlands while the southern part is comprised of lowlands. The mountains occupy 60% of its entire land, while the rivers account for 10%, followed by flat lands that occupy 30%. There are 226 islands in Dalian with more than 30

ports. Its population comes to 5.4 million. The weather is quite mixed and the four seasons are quite distinct like it is here in Busan.

Executive Deputy Mayor Li Youngjin of Dalian is here with us.

□ Executy Deputy Mayor Lee Youngjin of Dalian

Dalian is located in the north of China. It's a beautiful city. All the citizens of Dalian send their greetings to the citizens of Busan. And we wish to welcome the New Millennium together with you.

÷÷ Chairperson ナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナ

We are introducing all the participants in the summit. Next, Fukuoka, the city closest to Busan. It is located on the southwestern part of Japan and the northern part of Kyushu Island. Its average temperature is 18°C and its population is 1.32 million.

Fukuoka is the closest city in Japan to Korea, China. Its trade began to thrive 2,000 years ago. Among its intangible folk heritage, it has many festivals such as Hakada Dondaku and the Yamakasa festival which has a history of 750 years. And this July, the G8 summit of Kyushu-Okinawa will be held in Fukuoka. Please welcome Mayor Yamasaki Hirotaro from Fukuoka.

☐ Mayor Yamasaki Hirotaro of Fukuoka

Good afternoon. I'm from Fukuoka. The Asian-Pacific City Summit will allow us to discuss matters of common interests. I expect a lot from this summit.

キャ Chairperson キャナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナ

Next is Guangzhou. It is the capital of Guangdong Province and also the center of politics, economics, science and educational activities. It is located at a place where the East River, the West River and the North River meet together.

It has a subtropical climate with much rain and flowers are abundant in the city. So, the City is called a flower city. Guangzhou is the leading trade city in Hunan Province, with a 6.7 million population. Here, we have Wang Shouchu, Vice Mayor of the city.

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☐ Vice Mayor Wang Shouchu of Guangzhou

On behalf of our mayor and our citizens, I relay their greetings to all Busan citizens and participants in the Summit. I wish this meeting every success.

** Chairperson ****************

Next is Ho Chi Minh. Ho Chi Minh City used to be called Saigon. And I'm sure most of you are familiar with it. It is located between the Saigon River and the Dongnai River. It's near the Mekong Delta which boasts the largest agriculture production in Vietnam. Its population is 6 million and it has a rainy tropical monsoon climate. Its average temperature is 27.5°C. Chairman Vo Viet Thanh is with us today.

☐ Chairman Vo Viet Thanh of Ho Chi Minh City's People's Committee

Good evening. On behalf of Ho chi Minh City's People's Committee, I'd like to send warm greetings to the people and the government of Busan.

** Chairperson ***************

Next is Honolulu, Hawaii. It is the capital of Hawaii, the 50th state of the United States. It's about 3,500km away from the mainland of America. Because there are many immigrants from China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, the inhabitants' cultures are mixed and there are many diversified traditions being inherited and it's famous for the spirit of aloha. The population is 1.1 million. From Honolulu, Mr. Emanuel Mendez III, Executive Director of the Office of Economic Development of Hawaii is here with us.

☐ Executive Director Emanuel Mendez III of the Office of Economic Development of Hawaii

Aloha. On behalf of the citizens of Hawaii and Mayor Jeramie Harris, I welcome everyone and I want to thank our host mayor of Busan city for calling together such an important meeting. Thank you.

Next is Ipoh under the jurisdiction of Perak State, Malaysia. It is located in the Kinta Valley and between two major cities. Penang and Kuala Lumpur. It is surrounded 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

÷÷ 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 $25\sim31^{\circ}$ C with mild tropical weather. Please welcome Governor Sutiyoso from the city.

☐ Governor Sutiyoso of Jakarta

** 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

considered the western gateway to Japan. Since the 19th Century, it has been an industrial center. The city has a skilled labor force as well as many industries. The population is approximately 1 million. Washoi Summer Festival and Kokuragion Taiko are famous festivals held here. We have Mayor Sueyoshi Koichi here with us.

■ Mayor Sueyoshi Koichi of Kitakyushu

Thanks for the invitation to attend the summit. Kitakyushu is the Japanese city closest to Busan. The city has made great strides in many industries in the past century. It is trying to become a more advanced city in the 21st century. Thank you again, citizens of Busan.

Now I realize Kitakushu is even closer to Busan than Fukuoka, isn't it? Our next city is Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia. It is located on the Western coast of the Malaysian Peninsula. In 1850s, many people flocked to Kuala Lumpur to find tin and oil. In less than 150 years from that time, it was transformed into a modern and lively city. It has a population of 1.5 million and a tropical maritime-type climate with the average temperature ranging 23~33°C. From Kuala Lumpur, we have Mr. Zainal Abidin Mohd Zain, Deputy Director of Cultural & Social Services. Please give him a warm welcome.

□ Deputy Director of Cultural & Social Services Abidin Mohd Zain of Kuala Lumpur

÷÷ Chairperson ÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷

Next is Kumamoto city. Its population is 660,000. The city has the world's largest Caldera volcano, Mt. Aso. It is also located to the east of the city. West of the city are the Kumamoto Plains facing the Sea of Ariyake. Also, Kumamoto Castle which is 400 years old attracts many visitors. Its Fire Country Festival held in August is famous. Mayor Misumi Yasuyuki is here with us.

☐ Mayor Misumi Yasuyuki of Kumamoto

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I would like to thank the citizens of Busan

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.

キャ Chairperson キャケキャキャキャキャキャキャキャキャキャキャキャ

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

キャ Chairperson キャキャキャキャキャキャキャキャキャキャキャキャ

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,

Nagasaki became the first city of Japan to become a trading port, when the country had isolated itself off from the outside world. The average temperature of Nagasaki is 17.3 degrees; it has a population of 430,000 people. Attractive places to visit there are Kurama Park and Oura Temple. From Nagasaki, we have Deputy Mayor Uchida Nobuhiro. We welcome you.

Deputy Mayor Uchida Nobuhiro of Nagasaki

Good evening, Busan citizens. Nagasaki and Busan are already carrying on exchanges in various forms. I would like to thank you for your cooperation. As the Chairperson just announced, Nagasaki is a very romantic city that has an interesting history. It is also a city that prays for world peace. Thank you.

÷÷ Chairperson ÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷

Thank you. That was Nagasaki. Next is Oita. Oita is the main city of Kyushu Island. It possesses a well-harmonized landscape of the sea, the mountain and the river. It is a commercial and industrial city. Its population is 440,000 people. Its average temperature is 16 degrees. A famous place to visit there is the Natural Zoo on Mt. Tagasaki. Deputy Mayor Mori Masayuki of Oita is with us today.

□ Deputy Mayor Mori Masayuki of Oita

Good evening. It is an honor to speak at the 4th Asian Pacific City Summit. I would like to thank the Office of Busan Metropolitan City and its citizens.

** Chairperson ********************

Thank you. Next is Saga. The city is located in the southwestern part of Japan between Mt. Kumrif and Ariyake sea. It is a historic city that has been blessed by nature. Its population is around 166,000 people. It has served as host to many international events. This year, it will hold an international Balloon Festival which marks its 20th year. From Saga city, we have Mayor Kinoshita Toshiyuki.

■ Mayor Kinoshita Toshiyuki of Saga

Good evening, citizens of Busan. I'm the mayor of Saga, Kinoshita Toshiyuki. I

would like to thank you for your warm welcome. Saga is a sister city of Yonje-gu, Busan. I am honored to be here today. During the summit, I would like to make new friends.

÷÷ Chairperson ÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷

Next is Shanghai. Shanghai is located on the eastern coast of China, where the Jiang River flows into the sea. It is under the direct jurisdiction of the central government of China. The city has 700 years of history. It is one of China's largest economic centers, similar to that of Busan. It plays a central role for the Chinese economy. The population numbers 14.7 million people. The region possesses four distinctive seasons. On behalf of Shanghai, we have Mr. Yin Yicui, Deputy Secretary General of Shanghai Municipal People's Government.

Deputy Secretary General Yin Yicui of Shanghai Municipal People's Government

Shanghai is a sister city of Busan. On behalf of the mayor and citizens of Shanghai, I convey warm greetings and I wish this summit a big success. Thank you for the warm welcome.

÷÷ Chairperson ÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷

Next is Urumqi. Urumqi is the capital of Uighur in Sinkan of China. The city dates back to 648. Its area is approximately 2,000 square meters. It has a population of 1.58 million with 47 different cultures. It is rich in natural resources. From Urumqi, we have Mayor Nur Bakry. We welcome you.

☐ Mayor Nur Bakry of Urumqi

It is indeed a great honor and pleasure for me to participate in this summit. I represent 1.58 million people. I would like to thank Mayor Ahn and I wish you great success. Thank you.

÷÷ Chairperson ÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷

Next is Vladivostok. The city is the capital of the Maritime Province of Siberia. It is the largest economic center and city in the eastern coast of Russia. The city focuses

upon ship repairing, lumbering, construction, chemical engineering, energy production and food processing. It has a population of 8.5 million people, accounting for 30% of the population in the Maritime Province. Its climate is moist with frequent monsoons. Since opening its doors in 1992, Vladivostok's political role has steadily increased in the Asia-Pacific region. It is becoming a center of trade, science and culture in the area. From the city, we have Vice Mayor Vladimir Saprykin.

□ Deputy Mayor Vladimir Saprykin of Vladivostok

∻ ∻ Greetings in Russian

÷÷ Chairperson ÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷

Our final presenter is the city of Busan. Busan is located in the southeastern part of the Korean Peninsula. It is the primary international port of Korea. It is extremely active in commerce, trade, finance and information in the region. Reportedly, inhabitants resided in the area 50,000 years ago. In ancient times, Busan was an important center for traffic. People went to visit far-off places beyond the sea to exchange goods and services. It has a population of 3.84 million people. There is a distinctive difference between each season in Busan. It has a mild maritime climate. From Busan, Mayor Ahn, Sang-Young will greet you. Please give him a warm welcome.

■ Mayor Ahn, Sang-young

We, the city of Busan, have the honor of hosting the 4th Asian-Pacific City Summit at the dawn of the new millennium. The citizens of Busan and I would like to welcome all the mayors from the many cities throughout Asia-Pacific region. It is my intention to develop open and productive discussions during the summit. Through our discussions, we will be able to contribute, not only to the development of our cities but to the development of the whole Asia-Pacific. Busan hopes that the Summit will be a successful one. We will do our best in order to achieve this goal. Once again I would like to thank the mayors, delegates and representatives for coming to Korea. I send you a warm welcome. Thank you.



** Chairperson ****************

This concludes the introduction of the 23 participating cities and their representatives. We also have many distinguished guests here today. Let me introduce each one of them by calling their names. Would each stand up please when called? From Thailand, we have His Excellency Ambassador Somsakdi Suriyawongse, from Indonesia, His Excellency Ambassador Jauhari Nataatnaja, His Excellency Ambassador Juanito P. Jarasa from the Philippines, Secretary Dang Tuan Nguyen from Vietnamese Embassy. From Japan, Mr. Hori Taizo, Consul General at Busan. From Russia, Mr. Constantin Kostyunin, Consul General at Busan. From Peoples Republic of China, Mr. Jiao Dongcun, Consul General at Busan. Mr. Yoo Heung-soo, the chairman of the Committee for Unification and Foreign Affairs of the National Assembly of Korea. Lawmakers Chung Moon-hwa, Ahn Kyoung Yul, we welcome you. President of Busan City Council, Kwon Young-juk. Chairman of the Busan City Education Commission Mr. Lee Myoung-woo. Mr. Kang Byung-joong from Busan Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Yoo Sam-yul, Busan MBC Broadcasting Company. President Kim Sung-jo from PSB. President Park Dong-soon of Dongseo University. Mr. Wang Sang-eun, Chairman of the International Sister-City Committee.

We also have with us today our keynote speaker, former WTO Deputy Director-General, Professor Kim Chul-soo. Many councillors of Busan City are joining us here today.



** Chairperson ******************

Now, Mayor Ahn, Sang-young of Busan will be giving a welcoming speech. Please welcome him with a big applause.

☐ 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 became 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

international exchanges and cooperation. The city is trying to enhance its competitiveness, while seeking alliances with other culturally similar cities.

In this 4th Asian-Pacific City Summit, we will discuss how to enhance trade, exchanges and tourism through mutual cooperation between the member cities. The summit will focus upon the economic development of cities in Asia-Pacific in the new millennium. Long-term results of exchange and cooperation are possible with the establishment of a bolstered network of mutual linkage.

As mayor of the host city, I sincerely wish that this meeting in Busan will be productive. I hope that we can bring all the participants one step closer to their goals in terms of exchanges and cooperation between the member cities. Your enthusiastic participation will be appreciated. Please rest assured that we will do our best to make your stay in the city, pleasant and comfortable. Again, I extend my welcome to each of you. Thank you.



A Greeting from the Representative of Busan Citizens

÷÷ Chairperson ÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷

Following the greetings of Mayor Ahn of Busan, now we will listen to the welcoming speech by Mr. Kwon Young-juk, President of Busan City Council.

☐ Kwon Young-juk, President of Busan City Council

Mayors, delegates and distinguished guests, thank you very much for participating in the 4th Asian-Pacific City Summit. I would like to thank Mayor Ahn, Sang-young and the other officials of Busan city for their diligent efforts in preparing for the Summit.

I believe the 4th Summit held under the subject of economic development for cities in Asia-Pacific will enable the member cities to formulate clear strategies to cope with the inevitable changes facing the region. Through open discussion and exchange, this can be achieved.

Also, I hope that your participation in the summit will have a synergistic effect, whereby mutually beneficial results will occur for the 23 member cities. It is ideal if the participants develop more constructive solutions focused upon mutually beneficial

results. We may also discuss possible ways of fostering the tourism industry in cooperation with each other. Busan citizens expect that they can make their city known to more people in the world through this occasion and the forthcoming World Cup Football Games in 2002.

Finally, I hope the occasion will provide us with a chance to find a spirit of cooperation in the days to come. Again, welcome to Busan and thank you for visiting the city from afar.

ナナ Chairperson ナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナナ

Thank you very much, President Kwon Young-juk of the Busan City Council. As I stated earlier, there are many distinguished guests participating in the summit today. Please give them a big applause again.



Now, Chairman Vo Viet Thanh of Ho Chi Minh City's People's Committee is going to give a congratulatory speech in response to your warm welcome.

☐ Chairman Vo Viet Thanh of Ho Chi Minh City's People's Committee

Mayor Ahn, Sang-young of Busan, distinguished guests, delegates from the participating cities, ladies and gentlemen, I am honored to be here today to represent the city of Ho Chi Minh. Thank you for the opportunity to speak. I would also like to thank the mayor and citizens of Busan for the warm welcome given to me and other representatives. Thank the organizing committee for their efforts in preparing this wonderful meeting.

It is beneficial for us all to meet in this beautiful city, to discuss matters of common interest. As a result, I think that cities in the region can bolster their cooperation and friendship. The mayors participating in this meeting have displayed their

determination.

I can sense their commitment to the development of their cities. Though each city has its own magnitude, geographical condition and stage of development, all share common problems. Problems vary from issues related to rapid urbanization to social inequality. It is encouraging that many people felt the need to create this type of exchange.

This meeting in Busan will be particularly meaningful in that it will focus upon strategies for sustainable development. The previous three annual meetings of the Asian-Pacific City Summit were successful. They contributed to the development of mutual cooperation among the cities in many ways.

We realized there were many ways we could cooperate with each other through exchange and discussion. We also had the opportunity to provide possible solutions to various problems. In two days, we plan to discuss the methods of promoting trade and tourism for each city under the subject of economic development throughout Asia-Pacific.

It goes without saying that trade and tourism help a nation's economy develop. They can provide a chance to enhance the mutual cooperation and friendship between the participating nations and cities. I hope to have an opportunity to discuss all relevant issues during this meeting. The mayors participating in this meeting came here to learn from the experiences of others as well as to contribute to the region's development.

Finally, my thanks to Mayor Ahn of Busan and the organizing committee. I wish this meeting a success. Let the goal of common prosperity and growth be our motivators. Thank you.

Thank you for the congratulatory speech, Chairman Vo Viet Thanh of Ho Chi Minh on behalf of the 23 cities participating. Now, would the delegates of the cities, please return to their seats from the stage. I would appreciate it if you would give them a big applause while they are returning to their seats. This way, we will close Part I of the opening ceremony of the Summit.

Now we will have a ten-minute coffee break and then listen to a keynote speech by Professor Kim Chul-soo, former Deputy Director-General of WTO under the subject of "How to Promote Cooperation between Cities in the Asia Pacific Region in the Era of Internationalization." in Part II.

--- Part II ----

** Chairperson ****************

Now we'll proceed with Part II of the opening ceremony of the 4th Asia Pacific City Summit. In Part II, Dr. Kim Chul-soo, former Deputy Director-General of the WTO will give a keynote speech under the subject of "How to Promote Cooperation between Cites in the Asia Pacific Region in the Era of Internationalization: Challenges and Opportunities."

Dr. Kim has served as the Deputy Director-General of the WTO, which is the highest position a Korean has occupied in an international organization. Dr. Kim is currently Vice President and Professor of Economics and International Trade at Sejong University in Seoul.

Born in 1941, Dr. Kim graduated from Tufts University in 1964 and earned his doctorate in political science from the University of Massachusetts in 1973. In 1973 he was responsible for export promotion and trade negotiation at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. After serving a term as the Director of Trade Promotion starting in 1980, Dr. Kim led the Korean trade negotiation team as Deputy Minister from 1984 to 1990. Between 1987 and 1990 he also chaired the Uruguay Round Negotiations Group. In 1990 Dr Kim was appointed Commissioner of Korea's Industrial Property Office, and served as the President of the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation the following year.

Subsequently Dr Kim has served as the Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy from 1992 to 1995 followed by an appointment as the Ambassador for International Trade in 1995. Between July 1995 and April 1999, Dr Kim occupied the position of Deputy Director–General of the WTO. Please welcome him with a big round of applause.

"How to Promote Cooperation between Cites in the Asia Pacific Region in the Era of Internationalization: Challenges and Opportunities"

□ Professor Kim Chul-soo

Mayor Ahn, Sang-young, mayors, delegates and distinguished guests, I am elated to participate in the 4th Asian-Pacific City Summit. It is my personal honor to have a chance to give a keynote speech for the meeting at the dawn of the new Millennium. The

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 Yentai, 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.

--- Part III ---



÷÷ Chairperson キャャャャャャャャャャャャャャャャャャャ

Now, we are going to present you with beautiful music pieces to celebrate the Opening Ceremony. Here are the members of Busan City Korean Folk Music Orchestra. After their performance, you will be presented with another performance by Busan Folk Arts Conservation Association.

I think it is necessary to provide you with a brief explanation about the ballads and military music pieces contained in Sujechon and Yuchoshinjigok you will hear now. The piece called Sujechon has been sung by Koreans since the mid-7th Century. It was derived from a lyric named Chong-eup-sa of Paikche Dynasty.

It was the lyric of a song originally sung by the wife of a poor itinerant peddler, looking forward to her husband's return from the top of a mountain. It is said that people in the royal court sang this song during the 10th Century. The piece was played when the King or the Crown Prince left the Royal court to visit a place. Nowadays, the piece is played as an instrument ensemble. Instruments included in the performance are sogum and daegum, which are a small and big transverse bamboo flute. Other instruments include piri, fife, ajaeng, bowed seven-stringed instrument, janggu, drums, jwago, paak, and percussion instruments.

Now, let's enjoy the ballad and military music played by Busan City Korean Folk Music Orchestra. Please give them a big applause. (Applaud)

***** Performance *****

Please give all members who showed us their excellent performance. This is the end of Part III. And we close the Opening Ceremony of the 4th Asian-Pacific City Summit. Thank you very much.