

(8) Plenary Session

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Thank you very much. I am Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City. I will be the chair for this plenary session. I would like to open the floor to each of the four Sub session chairs for their reports. I would like to begin with Sub session One, which featured the topic “City Planning with Citizen Involvement.” The report will be presented by the Mayor of Kumamoto City, Yasuyuki Misumi.

Report on Sub session 1 //

Mr. Yasuyuki Misumi, Mayor of Kumamoto City

My name is Yasuyuki Misumi, Mayor of Kumamoto. I would like to report on the result of Sub session One. Eight cities participated in Sub session One: Fukuoka, Ho Chi Minh, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Kagoshima, Oita, Singapore, and Kumamoto. First, the eight cities made presentations on their experiences in city planning with citizen involvement. Let me summarize their presentations.

Fukuoka reported on the following. While “from decentralization to self-government” is the trend of the time, in order to realize “self-governing city: Fukuoka”, citizens’ participation has to be built systematically with not only “autonomous community management” but also “listening, dialogue and implementation” as the municipal administration base. Based on this recognition, they are promoting information disclosure and public comment procedures, and providing delivery lectures for direct dialogue with citizens as well as workshops for participatory community development. Besides, they have special interest in the community benchmark to convert the conditions of living environment, welfare and education of the community into numerical indices.

Ho Chi Minh reported on the following subjects. The city is in a transitional period from a centralized and planned economy to a market-led economy. Thus the concept of community, which tended to be regarded as something identical to the local government or government agencies, is becoming multifaceted. What is most important for city planning is the citizens’ participation from the planning stage. As an example, they reported that the citizens were involved in evaluating important issues in Tan Hoa Lo Gom Canal Project from its initial stage, and are engaged in its construction supervision, system management and maintenance after its completion.

Hong Kong made a presentation on their initiative to build consensus among residents with different opinions about the city planning of Sai kung a local city blessed with a beautiful natural environment. In this case, some residents had high expectations for the development while others felt it necessary to preserve the area. Their community participatory approach proved to be very helpful in heightening the citizens’ awareness through extensive discussions, deepening their understanding of problems and the planning process, building relationships and mutual trust between the government and interested people, answering each request in a well-balanced manner, and groping for a consensus.

Jakarta reported on the law related to local autonomy that was enacted in 1999. The law is facilitating the decentralization and democratization of the government. In urban development, it is necessary to ensure

cooperation between the government and community. To deal with local issues and environmental problems, the city established a village committee as a local community organ. They intend to adjust its present landscape plan with active community involvement and develop it into a community landscape plan in 2010. Now, they are compiling the budget with the participation of community.

Kagoshima reported on the following. They promote a city administration with citizens as its main players. Thus in order to promote citizens' participation in the administration, they involved citizens as much as possible in drawing up the Fourth Master Plan. They established the Conference: "100 year project of the new millennium", and the Conference: "Working towards better education in Kagoshima city". Also the "Citizen Participation Promotion Division" was created to facilitate volunteer activities by citizens who support Kagoshima as a tourism city, in addition to information disclosure on the city administration, various measures to have dialogue with citizens, and citizens' involvement. They are also striving to enact a citizens' participation ordinance, which includes rules for their participation.

Oita reported on the followings. Their basic policy in executing the city administration is to secure "interactivity" based on mutual trust between citizens and the administration. Thus, the city has been promoting its information disclosure system, PR activities using the Internet, utilization of various meetings, and vitalization of community activities. They also involved citizens in various ways in compiling the "2010 Oita City Comprehensive Plan" and adopted the approach of the "Guided Urban Development According to Public Needs" in developing the western region of the city. The region was divided into eight areas, for each of which an area vitalization meeting was established. Through the meeting citizens are proposing how to vitalize their community.

Singapore reported mainly on the following points. They tried to listen to citizens' opinions in reviewing the Concept Plan 2001, a long-term strategic plan, because in making city planning, people's participation is essential for Singapore to become a true "state for its people." In drawing up the "Identity Plan" that was incorporated into the Basic Plan to realize the concept plan, they noted such software factors as "identification," "deservedness as a city" and "community," thus having discussions with citizens. Also, they involved citizens to enhance the Orchard Road and the Landmark and Gateway Plan.

Kumamoto holds up community development initiatives involving all citizens as main players as its city administration basis. Thus it strove to listen to opinions from citizens in drawing up the 5th Master Plan and the Second Kumamoto City Environment Master Plan, putting together plans that reflect citizens' voices. Considering that resident-led community building activities and human resource development to support them are important in order to make communities more attractive, we set up a community development committee and a study group to address it. Furthermore, we introduced the across-the-board "Public Comment System" this April and are making the utmost effort to listen to the opinions of citizens. This summarizes the presentations.

After the presentation by each of the cities, we had an open discussion and invited questions about the presentations. First, Fukuoka raised a question about how other overseas cities are dealing with the aging of society as well as waste treatment issues at the community level. Singapore answered that since the country and its people are still young, the aging of society is not a problem yet. Furthermore, in Singapore public

housing is equipped garbage-chutes, thus waste treatment is not a problem, either. Also in Hong Kong, it is not a problem, because the government provides high-rise apartments with waste treatment facilities. However, they face the same problems in relation to the aging of society. Therefore, they give priority to the elderly who want to live with their family when moving into public housing.

Next, Kagoshima asked Ho Chi Minh whether they provided training for community members in the process of achieving the great shift from a centralized and planned economy to a market economy in such a short period of time. In answering this question, Ho Chi Minh gave an example of waste treatment. The citizens were involved in solving waste problems, which used to be done by the city alone. They played an active role in it, which gave them confidence and heightened their awareness. Also mass media and NGOs worked hard and exerted a great educational influence.

At the end, Oita commented that listening to the presentation by each city allowed them to understand the differences in the history of promoting citizens' participation.

Let me summarize the presentations and the free discussion. In building a city of the 21st century, it is important to promote citizen-led activities and to build community that they have affection for and pride in. And this must be done based on the recognition that citizens are the main players. Thus we should make efforts to build a new relation between citizens and the administration. This is our general opinion. This concludes my report on Subsession One.

Report on Sub session 2 //

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Mayor Misumi, thank you very much for your report. Next, I would like to hear from Mayor Toshiyuki Kinoshita of Saga City on Sub session Two, which featured the topic, "Customer-Based & Results-Oriented Governmental Reform."

Mr. Toshiyuki Kinoshita, Mayor of Saga City

My name is Toshiyuki Kinoshita, Mayor of Saga. I would like to report on Sub session two entitled "Customer-Based & Results-Oriented Governmental Reform". The Sub session was attended by five cities: Auckland, Fukuoka, Manila, Urumqi, and Saga that I represented. Also Mr. David Osborne participated in our session. Now let me give you the outline of each presentation in order.

Saga made the first presentation. Since it is not long since we started new public management-based reforms, we are focusing on awareness reform for our staff. In the course, based on the spontaneous proposals made by the staff, we have been striving to reform our counter services in a way that reflects the opinions of citizens. This is highly valued by the citizens and helps the staff have more confidence in themselves.

Auckland explained that since central government reforms started in the 1980s, structural reforms advanced also at the local level. And Auckland is outsourcing jobs in various administrative fields. They expect that the development of a legal system scheduled in coming years will broaden the roles and authority of local governments that have been limited up to now.

Fukuoka explained that in accordance with proposals made by its business management committee, they aim

to establish administrative management based on the new public management. In achieving that, they place an emphasis not on the conventional volume reduction management approach but on awareness reform of the city staff and their organizational culture. Specifically, they are engaged in the “DNA Movement,” a self-improvement activity at their workplace as well as the “Proposal Movement” designed for deregulation within the organization.

Manila explained that the establishment of a taxpayer lounge drastically improved their services related to tax payment. Specifically, they created a comfortable waiting environment, simplified tax payment procedures and offered one-stop services. Also they placed a suggestion box as a tool to directly reflect the opinions of taxpayers. As a result, their tax revenue has increased every year.

Urumqi explained the various initiatives the city had implemented for a long time in order to value results, improve working efficiency and provide maximum services to the citizens, who are their customers. This is based on the idea that even though they promote administrative reform and improve working efficiency, there will be no future for the community unless the city provides services and is aware that the citizens are their customers. That is the summary of the presentations.

During our free discussion, in addition to active exchanges of questions and answers to the presentations, we received valuable comments from Mr. David Osborne. Especially, he advised that in rewarding government staff, it is more effective to reward a team rather than an individual. This is a highly useful remark.

Lastly, I would like to give a personal summary of this sub session. Various Customer-Based & Results-Oriented Governmental Reform are underway in each city to satisfy the needs of citizens, who are taxpayers. What we have in common is the recognition that it is necessary to further improve the awareness of the staff members.

Also, some cities started working on the division of roles between the administration and the private sector, including citizens. Especially, outsourcing allows them to leave what the private sector can do without allowing public services to deteriorate. New Zealand has already received great benefits from such outsourcing not just in cost reduction but also in better services. We recognized that we would like to aim for ever-better local government management through continued exchanges of information on these advanced initiatives and by working hard together. This concludes my report on Sub session Two entitled “Customer-Based & Results-Oriented Governmental Reform”.

Report on Sub session 3 //

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Mayor Kinoshita, thank you very much for your report. Next, I would like to hear from Mayor Shigemitsu Tsumura of Miyazaki City on Sub session Three, which featured the topic, “e-Governance~IT and City Planning~.”

Mr. Shigemitsu Tsumura, Mayor of Miyazaki City

I would like to report on Sub session Three. Under the theme of “e-Governance~IT and City Planning~,” eight cities (Miyazaki, Busan, Dalian, Guangzhou, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai and Fukuoka) participated

in Sub session Three. First, let me summarize the presentations by each of these cities.

Miyazaki introduced the “Miyazaki Education Information Research Center”. This is a hub facility of highly advanced information for sport facility reservations and education that makes effective use of the optical fiber network of the “Miyazaki Cable TV Corporation,” a semipublic company. Furthermore, the city reported that we set up an interactive community-support site to assist volunteer activities, and that we are working hard to the “development of a community where people support each other.” In the latter case, they requested an NPO corporation to do information-related activities to support citizens. Lastly, we talked about the fact that in Japan the “Citizens Basic Network System” was introduced on August 5, which will serve as the base of e-government in Japan. Miyazaki considered the system a common support to establish e-municipalities and joined it. Also, we are proceeding an experimental use of IC cards. In this way, we are actively advancing the construction of an e-City Hall.

Busan made a presentation on the development and the application of the Digital Busan Card for e-governance. First, they explained the city’s IT situation amidst the rapid progress of IT in both the public and private sectors, mentioning that the use of IT is now due and an inevitable part of the day-to-day life of the citizens. Also, they reported that from the start of digitization of the city, they are going to invest heavily in various fields by 2005 to build an IT infrastructure for administration, industry, city base, and living, under the current “Busan Information Master Plan.” Above all, they gave a concrete explanation about the Digital Busan Card, which functions as an e-currency, usable in all areas of living from transportation, for which cards have already been used, to tourism, medical care, welfare and sport facilities, the payment of taxes and public imposts, and e-business transactions. In the end, keeping in mind that the Busan Card System greatly contributes to promoting inter-city exchanges as well as improving the convenience of civic life and living standards, they suggested that the system be jointly built by those cities that want to share it.

Dalian reported on the improvement in its city administration level in terms of community development thorough the practical use of IT. The city is not only developing a world-class communication infrastructure and a comprehensive communication network that covers the whole city and neighboring municipalities, but also creating abundant network resources. In addition, they illustrated the use of information technology in the areas of finance, fiscal affairs, taxation business, transportation, commerce, infectious disease prevention, education, and administration. Lastly, they reported that they aim at “digital and information technology based Dalian” through the promotion of sweeping digitization of people’s life and society.

Guangzhou reported on IT applications in city management and community development in the Tianhe district, the new downtown of Guangzhou with a cluster of universities and research institutes. The district is seeing a remarkable development of the high-tech industry and a high PC diffusion rate. Moreover, the Internet is widely used there, and thus IT is an essential part of the everyday life of citizens. They also reported on administrative digitization as a concrete example of building an efficient e-government in terms of community building and city management.

Ipoh reported that the spread of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has brought about changes in social functions. Also, drastic reform seen in the Internet and e-business is opening up new possibilities. The introduction of the “Ipoh Virtual City” in 2000 enables them to provide unlimited

administrative services. Now the citizens can access corporate services and real-time business at any time, any place and by any means.

Kuala Lumpur reported on their turn on e-governance and the elimination of poverty. First, they explained their specific plans for housing policies and medical care to alleviate poverty-related problems afflicting poor urban dwellers who have no permanent residence and those who are forced to live a marginal life. Such people reflect Malaysian multicultural and multiethnic society. Making good and extensive use of IT, for instance, at student guidance centers, for electronic counseling and to deal with complaints brought via e-mails, they grappled with the elimination of inequality in the community.

Shanghai reported that they accelerated the development of e-government and deployed more IT in the city. They also reported on the following: the basic situation of urban information infrastructure development including the construction of the basic framework for e-business and of the "Information Harbor" representing Shanghai's broadband communication networks, the operating situation of a large-scale web site, the situation of the Shanghai e-government including the accelerated expansion of available on-line administration services, and lastly the coming Shanghai's e-Government building that includes establishing a comprehensive e-government development plan, enhancing the security and management of e-government, and information protection.

Fukuoka reported on their initiative: Fukuoka City's Path to a Future Built with its Citizens. One example is the realization of e-government by digitizing application and notification procedures, bidding, and procurement. Another is the promotion of information technology within the community by inviting many IT-related companies to the "Island City," a reclaimed-land project in Hakata Bay, thus creating a model area of IT industry development at the local level. Furthermore, they will promote the use of cable TV, provide information highly relevant to the community, introduce PCs to community centers, and aggressively encourage the Internet connection to positively support citizens' community activities and to energize local communities. Lastly, to enhance exchanges at the administrative level, they suggested that the website of each city should be linked to those of other member cities.

These are the outlines of the presentations. Now I would like to summarize the main points of these presentations.

First, rapid IT build-up has increased the use of PC at home as well as its use for corporate activities. Thus Internet use is now inevitable and has penetrated into citizens' lives.

Second, infrastructure development is underway at a high pace. This includes high-speed large-capacity broadband communication networks and cable TV.

Third, e-government is steadily being established to improve services for citizens and efficiency in administrative work.

Fourth, facing many urban challenges including socioeconomic disparity within communities, each city is trying to make good use of IT in accordance with its situation.

Fifth, they are trying to increase convenience in extensive areas through the multipurpose use of IT cards in overall citizens' life.

Sixth, IT is widely and actively used in local communities in the form of, for instance, e-counseling and

public comment.

These were the main points. In addition, we had suggestions about linking of every city's website to enhance exchanges at the administrative level as well as about joint establishment of the Digital Busan Card to further inter-city exchanges.

Mr. Nagata talked about the e-Japan project, unique programs that local governments are working on, and the establishment of e-government to make administrative work more simple and efficient as well as to enhance services to residents. He said that convenience and risk are the two sides of the coin and that while security and privacy protection are important challenges, there can be no perfectly secure system. He also mentioned that it is necessary to establish accountability, including clarifying the scope of self-responsibility and disclosing uncertain factors and risks.

Then we had a free discussion. The main opinions were as follows. First, Fukuoka questioned the participants on how convenient it is to use IC cards. Busan answered that it must be convenient for citizens, enable cities to provide speedy services, and cause no additional financial burden to citizens. Dalian responded that they regard the city card as important and that they are engaged in extensive PR activities aimed at citizens to spread its use. Also Ipoh said that they would introduce the Ipoh City Card at the end of this year, which is usable to pay parking fees and fixed assets tax, as well as to make reservations.

Next, Miyazaki said that in Japan, with the onset of the Citizens Basic Network System centrally controlled by the administration, citizens feel anxiety about or oppose the intensive government control of their personal information, and asked other cities about their citizens' responses when they introduced the card system. Busan responded that its Digital Busan Card use is not forced but offered at the request of each citizen, and that protection of individual information will become more crucial in the coming age of electronics. The city added that their card system received an award in the Safety and Security category of the Advanced Card Award.

Lastly, Mr. Nagata asked how they organize remarks made on their e-bulletin boards and at e-conference rooms. Guangzhou said that they adopt various ideas proposed by the citizens but put them up after filtering. This concludes my report on Sub session Three.

Report on Sub session 4 //

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Mayor Tsumura, thank you very much for your report. Finally, let's listen to the Deputy Mayor of City of Kitakyushu, Koji Ebata. He will give his report on "Collaboration among Industry, Academia and Local Government", the topic of Sub session Four.

Mr. Koji Ebata, Deputy Mayor of City of Kitakyushu

My name is Koji Ebata from Kitakyushu. I would like to report on Sub session Four. Bangkok, Brisbane, Fukuoka, Kitakyushu, Nagasaki and Vladivostok, these six cities participated in Sub session Four. Also Professor Sumio Nagata from the Faculty of Engineering of Fukuoka University participated as a commentator.

The vitalization of local economies through collaboration among industry, academia and local governments, on which we had our discussion today, is essential for thinking about the general theme of this summit: "New Approach to City Planning for the 21st Century". Today, Kitakyushu made a presentation on their unique academic research and initiatives focusing on specific purposes such as more advanced industry and the creation of new industries. Bangkok introduced their project designed to create a business system that improves its economy and provides better services to the citizens through collaboration among industry, academia and the government. Then Brisbane made a presentation on the Asia Pacific Cities Summit to be held in April 2003 in order to further business collaboration and the exchange of opinions between local governments and the business circle. Fukuoka's presentation was on their specific initiative to promote the knowledge creative type of industry that will support the next generation, while utilizing its prominent cluster of universities. Furthermore, Nagasaki introduced a case that the technology of local small-and-mid sized companies not only solves challenges in developing the local community but also vitalizes the local economy by carrying out nationwide promotion of the excellent products developed in Nagasaki. Lastly, Vladivostok made a presentation on their emphasis on their overall policies to integrate academia and producers by utilizing their position as an industrial pivot in the Russian Far East and the accumulation of research institutes and universities, along with an organization created to efficiently check the validity of new projects. Following these presentations, Professor Nagata commented that in spite of the call for collaboration between industry and academia for over decades, it still remains as a national challenge, and that this fact may indicate that there is something we have not done yet. Also he proposed that in order to overcome the limits of the conventional seeds-dissemination type of collaboration methodology, we should aim at a needs-dissemination type of collaboration. That means industry elucidates their needs to the academia before matching needs and seeds.

Now, let me summarize the content in my own way. In the coming era, the once firmly established framework of a country will become weaker. Consequently, we are forced to think globally beyond national boundaries. At the same time, community at the municipal level, where we feel that we actually live, will become more important. The coming era, which is the era of community, will pose new challenges from totally different aspects than those of previous years. And both municipalities responsible for communities and businesses operating in those communities must respond to these challenges. Now we are seeing the advent of the era of local innovation.

In considering next-generation industries for the community, we often put forward specific industries such as biotechnology, new material, space and marine as targeted ones. Consequently, the "industrial vision" each community proposes could be similar rather than unique. What we have to do from now on is to specify the direction of new local industries on the condition that local human resources are tapped, while being conscious of what are generally considered as next generation industries. Municipalities as the community producer need to strive to activate human resources and motivation in the community, help people who quit working to regaining their working ability, develop industrial infrastructure and enhance their supporting functions. With the advance of such development in various environments, corporate localization is expected to make further progress.

In order for local industries to build up the power to make unique developments, people with entrepreneurial spirit have to set up new businesses and work hard together. This is the most crucial factor community vitalization. Thus it is essential to be actively engaged in retaining incubation function as well as aggressively attracting businesses from both other areas and overseas. In any community, if we intend to develop into an industrial area of the next generation, then I believe such active efforts as encouraging incubation and the entrance of companies from other areas to bring fresh blood into the area will lead to innovation in local industry. In this sense, I consider it important to further strengthen the collaboration among the cities participating in this summit. With these words, I would like to conclude my report on Sub session Four.

Report from the United Nations

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Thank you very much. Now that we have listened to the reports on the four Sub sessions, we would like to have a free discussion on the presentations as well as other issues. This summit marks the 5th Asian-Pacific City Summit. I remember that initial meetings focused on very practical subjects. Views were exchanged mainly on issues such as urban transportation and housing. However, various initiatives that many cities have committed to be presented at the Sub sessions since the previous summit: tourism at the last summit, what the city administration should become and in particular IT use during this summit. Based on this situation, I'd like you to feel free to speak up. But first, I'd like to ask Mr. Noda, Director of UN-HABITAT Fukuoka office, and Mr. Yonekawa, Programme Coordinator of the Department of Economic & Social Affairs, United Nations, who are kindly here with us today, to make a few comments. First, I'd like to call upon Mr. Noda.

Mr. Toshiyasu Noda, Director of UN-HABITAT Fukuoka Office

Well then, allow me to make a comment first. As I mentioned in my greetings yesterday, the issue of governance was included in the implementation plan of the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD), which has been in session in Johannesburg since Monday. I perceive this as a global consensus on striving for good governance. Under these circumstances, the issue of governance was also discussed at the Asian-Pacific City Summit. And the discussion continues also at a conference to be held in Kuala Lumpur on October 7. Thus I believe that you have discussed a very timely subject at this meeting. Listening to the report on each Sub session, I have noted some keywords, including the fact that citizens are main players in building a city of the 21st century, and the need for a reform of the mindset of administrative staff so that they place their emphasis on results. Among others, one of the representatives of Fukuoka used the word 'DNA' and reported that they are going to realize their efforts for self-refinement because they are convinced that they can do it. Other keywords are better city services through e-governance, and the age of local innovation. These all have significant implications for the future. At the Sub sessions, participants discussed broadly defined governance. On the other hand, the UN-HABITAT, which is co-hosting this summit, considers governance as city management rather in a narrow definition. And with regard to city management, I'd like to mention two points. First, I believe we have to consider measures against urban poverty in cities through governance. At present, the population of the Asian-Pacific region is 3.7 billion, and it is expected to

rise to 4.9 billion in 2030. The region will see a population increase of 1.2 billion in the coming 30 years, all of which is expected to concentrate in cities. This is the future picture of this region. As a result, the number of mega-cities with a population of 10 million and over will increase from the current 11, to 15 in 2015. And this is in Asia alone. According to U.N. statistics, 50% of the increased population will be active in the informal sector, or in so-called illegal or unofficial areas. This will result in an expansion of the poor class, which in turn will cause more crime and security deterioration. Also, the lack of basic services including housing services leads to the violation of human and residential rights. Moreover, waste disposal will become a major environmental problem, which has also been dealt with at the present WSSD. Thus, I believe we have to consider measures to alleviate urban poverty through good governance.

Also in our perspective is city management participation by citizens, which is called an "inclusive city" in English. And this was among the subjects discussed at the Sub sessions. As already mentioned, 50% of the increased population will be in the informal sector. Those poor people should also be allowed to take part in city management. We assume that governance or democracy should have a mechanism for their participation. The United Nations issued a report entitled "The State of the World's Cities". In the report, U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan states that governance or democracy is the key to the future of cities. He also says that cities based on governance will enhance not only democracy within a state, but also regional and domestic economies. We hosted HABITAT II, a UN-HABITAT conference in 1996. Before HABITAT II, policies were taken in the form of rather restricting urbanization. However, there was a major policy shift after 1996. And now appropriate urbanization is talked about. In this context, we are saying that cities are the engine of growth as a pillar of our recent policies. Therefore, based on the good governance you have discussed, I hope you will continue to emphasize the development of cities, which are the engine of growth. For this, it is crucial to exchange views and opinions in the Asian-Pacific region. With these words, I'd like to conclude my comment.

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Thank you very much. Next we would like to call upon Mr. Yonekawa, the Programme Coordinator of the Department of Economic & Social Affairs, United Nations.

Mr. Yoshinobu Yonekawa, Programme Coordinator, Department of Economic & Social Affairs, United Nations

My name is Yoshinobu Yonekawa. Thank you very much for always inviting me. I am usually in New York, engaged in technical cooperation activities for developing countries, especially in the sphere of social development at the UN Department of Economic & Social Affairs. I understand that this is the 5th Asian-Pacific City Summit, and I attended four of these five summits. From the beginning, discussions have been conducted in various fields, and exchange activities following them have resulted in specific technical cooperation activities, especially in the waste treatment area. Moreover, in response to the proposal made at the previous summit meeting in Busan, the Tourism Promotion Organization for Asia-Pacific Cities will be established at this summit. I am deeply impressed to know that this summit has brought about such important changes.

As I was asked to make a comment, I'd like to suggest that ODA, in particular, the Japanese government's development assistance should be used more effectively rather in the area of cooperation than in the area of exchange. The main theme of this summit is good governance, on which all the participants had spirited discussions at the four Sub sessions. And various activities were introduced. Although they did not surface so much this time, one underlying issue is finance, in other words, how to secure the needed money. This is especially important for cooperative activities between local governments. The background, in very general wording, is the fact that the funds flow from developed countries to developing countries, I mean the flow of public funds, is on the decline every year. Including the United Nations, there are many organizations engaging in multilateral ODA. All are in financial difficulties due to declining ODA. The pie is shrinking. For example, Japanese ODA has decreased by around 10% annually over the past several years. And I understand that the local governments, which you represent, always face very tough financial difficulties. In spite of these difficulties, they work together and are engaged in international cooperative activities. Thinking about investing funds and human resources in these activities, I believe there are some factors that make them significant. The first factor that I'd like to cite is the need to forge a consensus among citizens more aggressively than ever. This is an issue of accountability.

Secondly, I mentioned that ODA is used by and flows just in one direction from local governments. However, if they can provide some assistance, not unilaterally to developing countries but in a way in which they can also benefit from it, or which benefits both parties, then I believe such assistance is more easily accepted by citizens. And this is also related to the accountability I mentioned before. This is the second factor. And the third is, if possible, organizations such as citizens' groups, NGOs, companies, and local industries should be engaged in activities related to developing countries. Such activities would have a ripple effect in their own communities. And if local governments support these activities, it would be convenient in terms of, again, accountability. These are the three factors I wanted to point out.

Especially, when we consider Japan's ODA framework, its funds, and its use, I believe that we are at a very good period. Japanese ODA used to be provided generally by the central government and its affiliated bodies. However, we have seen a change recently. I heard that a decision was made at a cabinet meeting in 1999. It was on the mid-term policies for ODA and pointed out the need for collaboration with local governments in providing ODA. It is said that in response to this decision, projects led by local governments have been increasing over the last few years. Let me give you an example. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and The Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC) are main organizations to provide Japanese ODA. As for JICA, I heard that since 1998, the organization has taken policies focusing on technical cooperation based on propositions made by local governments. This means that local governments both in Japan and in developing countries will act together, propose ODA projects, and implement them. Specifically, JICA bears the costs of sending experts and receiving trainees, while local governments engage in the actual activities. There is one case in which I was directly involved. Heilongjiang Province in China and Niigata Prefecture in Japan worked together to draw up a collaborative project of medical technology, which was approved this year. The Japanese side provides western technology and western medicine, while the Chinese counterpart provides to Japan their knowledge of Chinese medicine that is said to be effective for cancer.

This brings benefits to both parties. The project was approved to be carried out within the ODA framework. JBIC announced its guideline to grant yen loans in collaboration with local governments. I also heard of a case that continued environment-related activities between Kitakyushu and Dalian resulted in a large yen loan of approximately 30 billion yen. JBIC plans to systematically develop collaborative projects with local governments, mainly in the fields of environment, community vitalization and social development. Thus, I personally expect that local governments in both developed and developing countries will work together, make good use of ODA, its framework and funds, and create hand-made international cooperative activities in the Asian-Pacific City Summit network.

Lastly, let me add one request. The United Nations and other international organizations will find it easier to receive political and financial support when we draw up projects in line with cooperative activities between local governments. Therefore, in such cases, please let us in. Please let us cooperate with you. Thank you.

DISCUSSION

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Thank you for your invaluable advice. As it is pointed out, ODA in Japan is based on cooperation among local governments. The comments, which we have just heard, made us certain that such cooperation helps to effectively allocate resources and provide well-established technologies and economic assistance. We should also utilize such strong connections. Please let us have your advice and continuous support into the future.

Now, I would like to open the free discussion. If you have any questions or comments regarding the theme of this summit, "from governing to good governance", or any other points, please go ahead. The representative of Dalian, please take the floor.

Mr. Luan Qingwei, Vice Director of Dalian Bureau of The Information Industry

Thank you. I am a Vice Director of Dalian Bureau of The Information Industry. It is my great pleasure to attend this Asian-Pacific City Summit for the first time. In recent years, urbanization has been progressing at enormous speed, especially in the Asian-Pacific region. As cities rapidly urbanize, new problems arise. From this point of view, I believe that this summit meeting is of great importance. In addition, Fukuoka City plays a crucial role in organizing this meeting. So, I would now like to ask Fukuoka City Mayor Yamasaki to tell us his hopes for the future of this summit, as the city contributed greatly to establish the Asian-Pacific City Summit and has hosted it for three times. For example, do you think the number of member cities, which is currently 26 from 13 countries, will expand to, say, hundreds or over a thousand? Also, what kind of effect do you think this summit meeting will have in the Asian-Pacific region? Thank you.

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Of course, I am not the decision-maker of this meeting, and when we make changes of direction, we must discuss them together to reach consensus. However, in my opinion, it is not wise to pointlessly expand the number of member cities. The aim of this meeting is not just to provide opportunities for flourishing exchanges, but also to explore the problems of Asian-Pacific cities in order to share awareness. The cities we

are representing are the major cities of each country. Our role is to make full use of the findings of the Asian-Pacific City Summit when tackling the city-related problems of each country. So, I think we should basically maintain the number of the member cities as it is. Have I answered your question?

At one of the Sub sessions I joined as an audience, Busan City made a presentation on Digital Busan Card. I understand that many member cities are already making efforts to provide administrative services through the IC card. From the point of IC card utilization, we can say that Busan City is leading the world at the moment. It is our honor to have such a leader among our members. We would like to exchange views on the use of IC card and discuss it further at the working-level conferences and other situations. Mayor Ahn Sang Yong of Busan Metropolitan City, we would appreciate your cooperation. Are there any other comments?

Mr. Ahn Sang-young, Mayor of Busan Metropolitan City

We will provide as much information and materials as possible on the IC card and give our full support through Working Level Conferences.

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Thank you. We have received the detailed report on the discussions from the chair of each Sub session. As we have run out of our time, let me close the session. Thank you for your constructive opinions. This summit meeting provided us with the opportunity to learn about each member city's forward-looking efforts. We reconfirmed the need to promote city development through cooperation from the general public, private sector, and academia, which is the key to further development of cities in 21st century. We should make full use of the progressive efforts about which we learned at this summit meeting, and incorporate them in each city's development plans. In addition, we should continue to promote knowledge sharing by utilizing IT and other methods and opportunities. In this respect, your support is vital.

Now, let's take a 15-minute break. I would like to resume the session at 3:25 pm.

Establishment of Tourism Promotion Organization for Asian-Pacific Cities //////////////

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Since you are all seated, I would like to re-open the session. We will discuss the foundation of the Tourism Promotion Organization for Asian-Pacific Cities (TPO).

At the 4th Asian-Pacific City Summit in May 2000, the Mayor of Busan Ahn Sang Yong proposed setting up the TPO, and an agreement to investigate the possibility of such an organization was reached.

Since then, I have heard that there has been a lively debate on this matter among the tourism officials of member cities, starting with at the 4th Working Level Conference in Busan in September 2001. Thanks to the hard work of Busan officials, including at the 4th Working Level Conference, we can present the foundation of the TOP as a topic for discussion at this conference today. I would like to use this opportunity to thank all those from Busan who worked hard for this achievement.

I would now like to give the floor to Mr. Hong Wan-shik of the Director General of the Culture & Tourism Department of the Busan Metropolitan City for the report of the 4th Working Level Conference.

Mr. Hong Wan-shik, Director General of the Culture & Tourism Department, Busan Metropolitan City

Ladies and gentlemen, my name is Hong Wan-shik, and I am the Director General of the Culture & Tourism Department of the Busan Metropolitan City. I would like to report on the results of the Asian-Pacific City Summit the 4th Working Level Conference, which was held for three days from September 6-8, 2001, with 50 participants from eight countries and 18 cities.

The theme of the 4th Working Level Conference was "Measures to enhance inter-city exchanges in tourism in Asian-Pacific". The conference began with a keynote speech by Prof. Sohn Dae-Hyun of the Graduate School of International Tourism, Hanyang University, Republic of Korea. Presentations were made by the representatives of four cities: Bangkok, Busan, Guangzhou and Kitakyushu. Views were exchanged regarding the establishment of the Tourism Promotion Organization for Asian-Pacific Cities (TPO).

In his keynote speech, Professor Sohn stressed the importance of exchanges and cooperation among Asian-Pacific cities for tourism development in the region because a city's tourism is an important factor in establishing a new paradigm for the globalization and urbanization of the 21st Century. Various methods were suggested for future developments, such as cooperative marketing and brand development; DIS through the Internet; and the development of an information-provision system based on a PC infrastructure.

The contents of the presentation made by the above four cities are as follows:

The representative of Bangkok suggested that member cities should work together in the areas of cooperative tourism planning, investment, marketing and development. The city also mentioned the importance of establishing links between the public and private sectors, as well as cooperation and coordination between international organizations and governments.

Busan Metropolitan City also expressed the need for establishing networks and cooperative development of sightseeing routes by analyzing each city's tourism development plan. The city suggested that such cooperation would be promoted by the TPO.

Guangzhou City, where tourism has become a major industry, presented suggestions to promote tourism by both upgrading traditional attractions and developing new attractions such as film festivals and theme sightseeing.

City of Kitakyushu showed examples of the city's transformation from an industrial city to a tourism city. The city stressed three essential conditions for promoting tourism: infrastructure, events and citizen awareness. Following presentations by the four cities, a fruitful discussion was held among the member cities.

Regarding the proposed establishment of the TPO, which was adopted in the plenary session of the 4th Asian-Pacific City Summit, a lively exchange of opinions took place. Following a thorough study of the discussion on the TPO proposal, there was a consensus at the working level that the TPO should be established. Thus, the proposal was brought up for discussion at the 5th Asian-Pacific City Summit.

At the 4th Working Level Conference, it was agreed that establishing a network among member cities was essential for the further prosperity of the tourism industry as a major industry in the 21st century. Member cities also exchanged opinions at the working level regarding the TPO establishment.

I would like to close my report on the 4th Working Level Conference by expressing my gratitude to the representatives who made presentations as well as the participants and organizers. Thank you.

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Thank you very much. Now I'd like to refer the draft of the establishment plan and the statutes of the Tourism Promotion Organization for Asian-Pacific Cities to the conference. Mr. Hong Wan-shik of the Director General of the Culture & Tourism Department of the Busan Metropolitan City will also explain the drafts.

Mr. Hong Wan-shik, Director General of the Culture & Tourism Department, Busan Metropolitan City

Now let me explain the proposals regarding the establishment of the Tourism Promotion Organization for Asian-Pacific Cities (TPO). I will explain the necessity of establishing the TPO and the draft of its establishment plan first, and then discuss the main draft and its statutes.

First, I'd like to explain why it is necessary to establish the TPO as well as the draft of its establishment plan. As you know, the tourism industry is seen as one of the most promising and strategic industries of the 21st century, along with the information and communications industry. In order to foster and develop the tourism industry, cities and organizations in the Asian-Pacific region must join forces and cooperate. Indeed, such cooperation is essential for us to achieve greater growth and development. At the 4th Asian-Pacific City Summit held in May 2000, Mr. Ahn Sang-young, Mayor of Busan Metropolitan City, officially proposed that we establish a "Tourism Promotion Organization for Asian-Pacific Cities." And, as I mentioned earlier, at the 4th Asian-Pacific City Summit Working-Level Conference in September 2001, Busan Metropolitan City proposed its intention of establishing the TPO and its project plans. After repeated deliberations among member cities, the TPO establishment was officially adopted and placed on the agenda of this summit.

Next, let me explain the establishment plan of the Tourism Promotion Organization for Asian-Pacific Cities.

1. The organization shall be tentatively named the "Tourism Promotion Organization for Asian-Pacific Cities," or TPO in abbreviation.
2. The objective of its establishment is to facilitate intercity network building to boost tourism in the Asian-Pacific region through collaboration among cities and organizations in the region.
3. Membership shall consist of city members and private members. City members shall be the member cities of the Asian-Pacific City Summit and other cities in the Asian-Pacific region that wish to join this organization and are approved by the general assembly. Private members shall be composed of tourist-related business entities including tourist associations; hotels, airline companies and travel agents that wish to join this organization and are approved by the general assembly.
4. The organization should be comprised of a general assembly, an executive committee, and a secretariat. The general assembly shall consist of all members and function as the supreme decision-making body. The executive committee shall decide issues regarding projects and operation of the organization within the scope of decisions made by the general assembly. The secretariat shall be set up in the city of the TPO president.
5. The organization's main functions are projects for information exchange among member cities. The organization shall set up a website to send out all types of information including culture and tourism products, conduct PR activities for member cities, unroll joint programs to develop new tourist products,

distribute various tourism-related publications issued by member cities, collect information on tourist trends, conduct studies and surveys including statistics on tourism, and execute other projects to fulfill the TPO establishment objectives.

6. Plans for the near future is as follows: to prepare for setting up the TPO website, facilitate exchanges of tourism-related information among members, recruit new members in the 2002 fiscal year, and hold a general-assembly meeting in order to decide on specific projects and promote them in the 2003 fiscal year. We have prepared the draft of the statutes that includes the items mentioned above. I'd like to explain the main items of the draft. Allow me to omit Articles 1 to 4, specifying the name, objective, projects and membership, because I've already explained them.

Article 5 regards admission to the organization. Those wishing to join the organization shall file a written application with the secretary general.

Article 6: Intent to withdraw from the organization shall communicate to the secretary general in writing. The withdrawal comes into effect 30 days after notice is received.

Article 7: The organization shall have a general assembly, an executive committee and a secretariat.

Article 8: The organization shall have a president and vice-president, who are nominated and appointed by the city members of the general assembly. The term of the presidency and vice-presidency is two years. Both the president and vice-president can be reappointed.

Article 9: The general assembly shall be comprised of all the members, and will decide the main issues related to the basic principles and project plans of the organization. The president shall convene the general assembly and the hosting-city member shall chair the meeting. In principle, the general assembly shall meet once a year in one of the member cities.

Article 10: The executive committee shall be composed of administrators elected from city members and private members elected at the general assembly. One city member and one private member are elected from each country. The executive committee shall decide issues related to office work and the operation of the organization within the scope of decisions made by the general assembly. The executive committee shall have a chairperson and vice-chairperson. The chairperson shall be nominated by the city members presiding at the organization, and the vice-chairperson shall be nominated by chairperson. The term of the executive committee members shall be two years, and they can be reappointed.

Article 11: The secretariat shall be set up in the member city of the president.

Article 12: The expenses shall be borne as specified herein. Expenses required to convene the general assembly shall be borne by city members and private members of the host city. Expenses needed to convene an executive committee meeting shall be borne by the host city members. Expenses for traveling and accommodation for members to participate in the general assembly and the executive committee meeting shall be borne by each participant. Expenses necessary for the secretariat operation shall be borne by the presiding city member. Expenses necessary for projects undertaken by the organization shall be borne by members participating in the relevant projects.

Article 13: Issues regarding office work and operation of the organization other than those specified in this statute shall be decided by the president.

As a supplementary provision, it is provided that this statute shall come into effect as of August 31 2002.

This concludes my explanation of the proposals for the TPO projects and the draft of its statutes. The establishment plan that Busan Metropolitan City proposed was already thoroughly deliberated and agreed on. I would like to ask all the delegates of the member cities present here to render your active cooperation so that the TPO can officially begin its operations. Thank you.

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Thank you. Are there any opinions or questions regarding the explanation we just heard? Are there any questions, please go ahead. No questions or comments? Is there any opposition to accepting the proposal as it stands?

(Applause)

As there appears to be no opposition, we will accept the proposal. Next, following the procedure indicated in Article 8 of the proposal, we will select the president and Vice-president. To begin, would anyone like to stand for or nominate a candidate for the president?

Mr. Yasuyuki Misumi, Mayor of Kumamoto City

I am Yasuyuki Misumi, Mayor of Kumamoto City. I would like to nominate the Mayor of Busan Metropolitan City Ahn Sang-young, who proposed the TPO, to the president. And for the vice-president, I would like to nominate the Mayor of Fukuoka City, Hirotaro Yamasaki, whose city has hosted this Summit.

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Thank you very much. We have just heard nominations for the Mayor of Busan Metropolitan City, Mr. Ahn Sang-young, as president; and for me as vice-president. Are there any objections?

(Applause)

As there are no objections we will so proceed. I would like to open the floor to the Mayor of Busan Metropolitan City, Mr. Ahn Sang-young, who will serve as the president of the Tourism Promotion Organization for Asian-Pacific Cities (TPO).

Mr. Ahn Sang-young, Mayor of Busan Metropolitan City

Respected Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, chairperson of the Asian-Pacific City Summit and representatives of member cities, it is my great pleasure to meet you here. Today, I would like to express my appreciation to the member cities for your full support and approval for the establishment of the TPO, which was first, proposed at the 2000 summit meeting by Busan Metropolitan City and improved by the opinions at several working level conferences and other concerned members. As the president of the TPO, the Busan Metropolitan City is determined to make every effort to promote tourism and consolidate relations of friendship between member cities by observing the TPO statutes.

The tourism industry today has attracted attention as a pollution-free industry. Considering the tourism industry's characteristics, networking between various cities and regions will bring better synergy effects than

focusing on developing tourism in each city. The TPO will help turn our region into an area for the tourism industry that will attract people from the world over. I believe that the TPO will become a global community with close ties through the exchange of information and development of joint tourism attractions among member cities.

Once again, I would like to thank the member cities for selecting the Busan Metropolitan City as the president city of the TPO. We will devote ourselves to the development of the TPO by cooperating with you. In closing, let me wish Chairman Yamasaki and member cities continued success. Thank you.

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Thank you. On behalf of all those at this meeting, I am very pleased that this new organization, the TPO, was created at this Asian-Pacific City Summit. I have high expectations that the new organization will continue to obtain approval from Asian-Pacific cities and will vigorously encourage tourist promotion.

We received a very valuable suggestion earlier from Mr. Yonekawa. I think that this new organization might well be eligible to receive Japanese ODA funds. Mr. Noda should have a lot of influence in this matter, and I hope we will be able to receive his cooperation in helping the TPO eligible for Japanese ODA. Mr. Noda, please go ahead.

Mr. Toshiyasu Noda, Director of UN-HABITAT Fukuoka Office

As Mayor Yamasaki said, I am pleased to see that the TPO has been formed, and presently the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs is trying to pass funds for local ODA in the national budget. If such funds clear the budget, I think it might be possible to use some of it for the TPO's activities. So while keeping a careful eye on this year's budget proceedings, I would like to do what I can for the TPO.

If I can speak on another matter, my organization UN-HABITAT spoke about the subject of governance as a topic in city planning, and I believe that inter-city cooperation is an extremely important pillar. The first Monday of every October is called World HABITAT Day, and this year the conference will be held in Brussels, and its theme will be city-to-city cooperation, so I will announce the creation of the TPO at the conference in Brussels. Thank you.

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Thank you. If I may, I would like to interrupt the conference for a moment. We just heard from Mr. Ahn Sang-young, the Mayor of Busan Metropolitan City. From the 29th of next month, Busan will be hosting the 14th Asian Games, to which 43 countries and 18,000 people will attend. I have heard that they are working very hard at the preparations. As you may have seen, there is a promotion booth for the Games in the lobby. We also have a promotion video that will give you more information about the Games and invite you to go and see them. The video is about ten minutes long and we will show it to you now. Let's watch it together. Thank you.

-Showing the video-

Covenant of the Asian-Pacific City Summit //

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Now, we'd like to resume the plenary session. Our next subject is the draft of the Asian-Pacific City Summit Statute. Thanks to your kind cooperation, we have had smooth summit meetings so far. However, we do not have any written statute regarding the operation of meetings. Thus, we feel that the 5th summit meeting is a good opportunity to draw up such a statute, and we are referring it to the conference. The secretariat will explain the draft.

Secretariat

Let me explain the draft for the Covenant of the Asian-Pacific City Summit. In regard to the Asian-Pacific City Summit, four Mayors Conferences and four Working Level Conferences have been organized based on the joint declaration and agreement adopted in the first summit meeting back in 1994. Over the years, the number of participating cities has increased. And this year at the 5th Asian-Pacific City Summit, we'd like to establish a covenant on summit operation to help it run better and further reflect agreements reached among member cities. Accordingly, allow me to outline the proposal on behalf of the secretariat. The draft of the Covenant of the Asian-Pacific City Summit we are putting forward was formulated by the secretariat based on our experience of organizing the last four Mayors Conferences and four Working Level Conferences. We sent the draft to each of the member cities in May, and received feedback from them. We made amendments and modifications based on the feedback, and then sent the revised draft again to each of the member cities in July. Basically, we came to an agreement on the draft, but let me give you a brief explanation on the draft for the statute.

Please look at the draft distributed we have distributed to you. Articles 1, 2, and 3 regard the name, the objective and the activities of this organization respectively. Articles 4 to 7 list the member cities. Articles 6 and 7 prescribe procedures of admission to and withdrawal from the city summit. We regard all cities that have participated in past sessions as member cities. Also, member cities are entitled to receive invitations to the summit meetings. Articles 8 to 14 concern the Mayors Conference. Article 13 specifies the defrayal of costs if hosting the conference. The hosting city shall bear the expenses of organizing the conference, while participating cities shall in principle defray the expenses related to their participation in the conference. However, the host city may bear part of their participation expenses at its discretion. Article 14 sets forth how to determine the host city. Articles 15 to 20 are provisions on the Working Level Conference. Article 19 regards cost defrayal, and Article 20 is about how to decide the host city. These two articles are in accordance with Articles 13 and 14 on the Mayors Conference. Lastly, Article 21 stipulates that the secretariat shall be placed in the Fukuoka City. This is the draft for the Covenant of the Asian-Pacific City Summit. Thank you for your attention.

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Do you have any questions or comments concerning the explanation? If not, the draft will be officially adopted as is.

Announcement of Next Host Cities of Asian-Pacific City Summit //

Chairperson Mr. Hirotaro Yamasaki, Mayor of Fukuoka City

Next let us discuss the host cities of the 5th Working Level Conference held next year, and the Sixth Mayors Conference in 2004. Kumamoto City has offered to host the 5th Working Level Conference next year, and Bangkok the 6th Mayors Conference in 2004. If you agree to their offers, please clap your hands.

(Applause)

Thank you very much. The host cities and the secretariat in Fukuoka will discuss the themes and operations of the conferences based on what has been discussed in today's meeting. I would like to request your continued cooperation to give further meaning to the City Summit.