

**The Meeting of
Advocates to establish
the East Asia Local and
Regional Government Congress**

October 25th(Sun)-28th(Wed), 2009, Nara, Japan



The Meeting of Advocates to establish the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress

Report

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Steering Committee

The Report of the Meeting of Advocates to establish
the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress
東アジア地方政府会合提唱者会合 報告書

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Documentary Photography / 記録写真



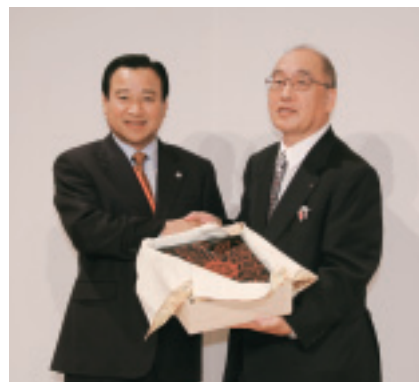
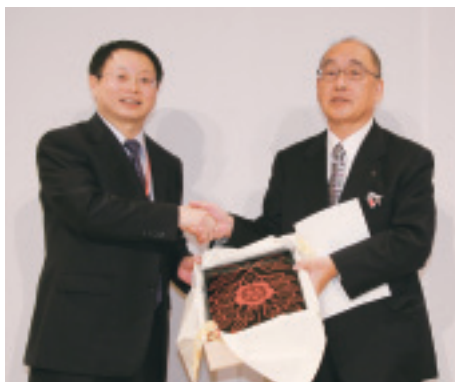
Group photo (October 26, 2009 in the garden of the Nara Prefectural New Public Hall)
集合写真 (2009年10月26日 奈良県新公会堂庭園にて)



Arrival at Kansai International Airport ~ Hotel Nikko Nara ~ Reception
関西国際空港到着～ホテル日航奈良～受付

Documentary Photography / 記録写真

Welcome Party / ウェルカムパーティ



Message by ISHIHARA, Nobuo, Chairman of the Steering Committee for the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress ~ Presentation of gifts ~ Social time
東アジア地方政府会合実行委員会委員長 石原 信雄ご挨拶～記念品贈呈～歓談

The Meeting of Advocates to Establish the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress / 提唱者会議



Arrival at Nara Prefectural New Public Hall ~ Front lobby (Booths from overseas regional governments) ~ Advocates' Meeting
奈良県新公会堂到着～会場前ロビー（海外地方政府展示ブース）～提唱者会議



Lunch
昼食会

Documentary Photography / 記録写真

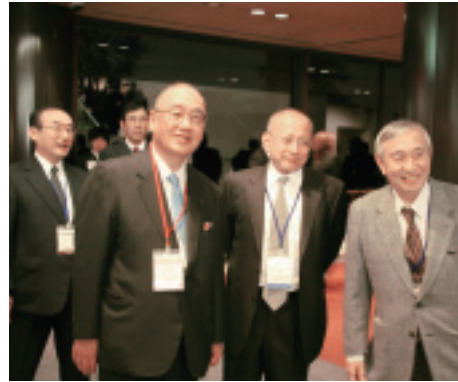
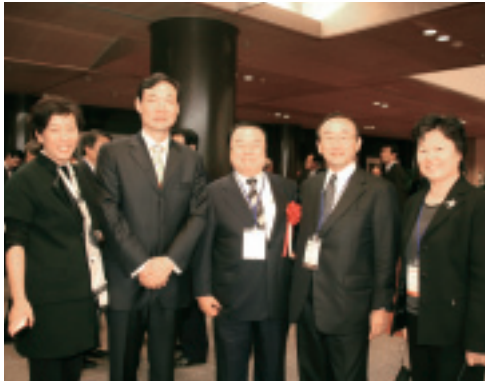


Visit to Todai-ji Temple and
Heiseigigaku-dan
東大寺訪問と平成伎楽団



Governor's Banquet / 知事招宴





Message from guests (AKIYAMA, Yoshihisa, Chairperson, Association for Commemorative Events of the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital / ZHENG, Xianglin, Consul General, Consulate General of the People's Republic of China in Osaka / OH, Young-whan, Consul General, Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Osaka / YASUI, Kouichi, Chairperson, Nara Prefectural Assembly)
 来賓挨拶 (社平城遷都 1300 年記念事業協会会長 秋山 喜久 中華人民共和国駐大阪総領事 鄭 祥林
 駐大阪大韓民国総領事館総領事 呉 榮煥 奈良県議会議長 安井 宏一)



Socializing at the Governor's Banquet / 知事招宴 歓談

Documentary Photography / 記録写真

Dialogue / ダイアログ



Dialogue ~ Working Lunch
ダイアログ～ワーキングランチ

Press Conference ／ 記者会見



View of the Press Conference
記者会見場



Excursion ／ エクスカーション



NEC's C&C Innovation Research Laboratories
NEC C&C イノベーション研究所



Kansai-kan of the National Diet Library
国立国会図書館関西館



Horyu-ji Temple
法隆寺

Documentary Photography / 記録写真

Farewell Party / フェアウェルパーティ





**The Meeting of
Advocates to establish
the East Asia Local and
Regional Government Congress**

Message; Congratulatory Address

Message



Chairman, Steering Committee
President, Research Institute
for Local Government

ISHIHARA, Nobuo

As the hosts of the Meeting of Advocates to Establish the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress, Nara, Japan we are deeply gratified to have so many participants taking the time out of their busy schedules to be with us.

In recent years, the ties between Japan and its neighbors in East Asia have continued to deepen and become even closer. Mutual exchange in areas such as the economy, trade, and tourism has strengthened our reliance on one another. While our central governments will continue to be the main drivers of mutual exchange, we believe more active exchange at the local government level will be effective in strengthening a consistent and stable connection between our nations.

For this meeting we were joined by representatives from local and regional governments in China and South Korea, which have deep historical ties with Nara. We exchanged views so that our local governments could further deepen our mutual relationships in all areas, including the economy and culture. I am certain these actions are very encouraging to the citizens in our respective countries.

The year 2010 is a commemorative one for us, in that it is the 1300th anniversary of Heijo-kyo Capital, which was established with cultural input from various areas in Eurasia, especially East Asia.

In the present Meeting of Advocates, it was agreed to establish the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress in 2010. I am convinced that it will be an opportunity to build the foundation and pave the way for the future prosperity of East Asia. It is my fervent hope that our efforts will bear fruit.



Director-General of the Secretariat,
Steering Committee
Governor, Nara Prefectural Government

ARAI, Shogo

Nara Prefecture can be said to be the starting point of Japan the nation state. It was where the ancient capitals of Asuka, Fujiwara, and Heijo were established between the end of the 6th century, when Japan began nation-building, and the 8th century, when the process was completed.

For 1300 years now, the Japanese people have handed down and expanded on many aspects of tradition and culture, both tangible and intangible, many of which we gained through the exchanges with our East Asian neighbors. In part to express our gratitude, we are committed to doing what we can to contribute to the stable development and growth of East Asia.

In the context of increasing globalization, the stable prosperity and progress of East Asia is predicated upon enhancing understanding, cooperation, and partnership through continuous exchanges covering a wide range of areas, while respecting our diversities fostered by the history and culture of our respective regions.

We are deeply grateful that our recent call to the local and regional governments in Japan, China, and South Korea which have strong historical and cultural ties with Nara Prefecture was met with such an overwhelmingly supportive response. We therefore were able to hold the Meeting of Advocates today.

We believe that, because of our close relationship with local residents, we, the local and regional governments know firsthand the realities and challenges facing our communities, and the candid discussion of such issues will promote true mutual understanding. The local and regional governments participating in this Meeting of Advocates therefore decided unanimously to establish the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress in 2010.

In closing, may I express my sincere thanks to the representatives of the local and regional governments, both near and far, who have taken the time out of their busy schedules to be with us today, and to the dedicated persons without whose support this Meeting would not have been possible.

Congratulatory Address

Message from the Prime Minister of Japan

(Toward the Holding of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress as a Part of the Commemorative Events of the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijō-kyō Capital)

It is with joy that I congratulate you on the holding of this Meeting of Advocates to Establish the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress for the purpose of promoting mutual understanding as a part of the Commemorative Events of the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijō-kyō Capital. I have the deepest admiration for the passion of the representatives of the local and regional governments from all over East Asia, including Japan, China, and South Korea.

Today, East Asia makes up 20% of the world's GDP. Japan, China, and South Korea make up 70% of Asia's GDP. In the recent China-Japan-Korea Trilateral Summit, I felt very strongly that even more active cooperation among our three nations is essential for the economies and peace of East Asia, and by extension, of the world. Upon this understanding, the leaders of the three nations reaffirmed the awareness that trilateral cooperation was of great importance.

In this context, as we greet the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijō-kyō Capital in 2010, I believe there is deep significance in the efforts of governments in each region to reopen avenues of communication and exchange, face shared challenges, and deepen mutual understanding.

It is my heartfelt wish that these efforts will become the foundation of further prosperity in East Asia and, by extension, come to serve as the cornerstone for future peace and prosperity around the globe.

October 26, 2009

Yukio Hatoyama
Prime Minister of Japan



The Meeting of
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Regional Government Congress

Outline of Program

Outline of Program

Purpose of the Program

Heijo-kyo Capital was born in the early 8th century as the first full-fledged capital of Japan. It was greatly influenced by the various cultures of Eurasia, particularly East Asia.

East Asia today is on the verge of a dynamic era of exchange, one that hearkens back to the ages when the Japanese capital was relocated to Heijo-kyo Capital.

In 2010, on the 1300th anniversary of Heijo-kyo Capital, it is our intention to proceed with building a foundation and establishing the avenues for the future prosperity of East Asia, with a sense of gratitude for all the regions in East Asia that we no doubt share with our forefathers who constructed the fundamental framework for the Japanese nation state, which has been handed down to this day.

It is with this perspective that we hold the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress with a core membership of local and regional governments in Japan, China, and South Korea. This Congress will be one of the central projects of the Commemorative Events of the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital.

The purpose of this Meeting is for the representatives of local and regional governments to engage in candid discussion of the realities and challenges of their respective regions as well as those they share with other regions, and to deepen mutual understanding.

In the present Meeting of Advocates we will discuss the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress Nara Charter (draft) and engage in other preparatory operations for the establishment of the Congress.

Outline of Program

Host Organization: Steering Committee of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress, and Nara Prefecture

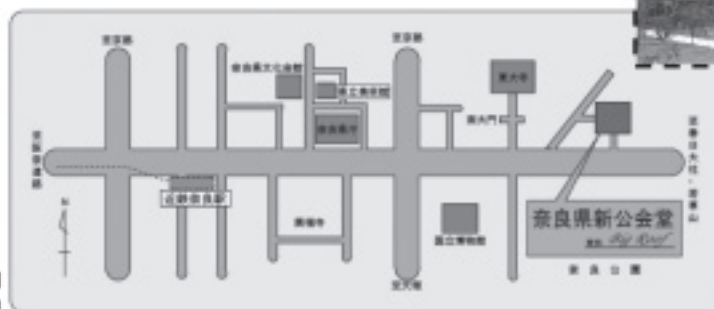
Dates: October 25 (Sun.) - 28 (Wed.), 2009

Main venues: Nara Prefectural New Public Hall, Hotel Nikko Nara

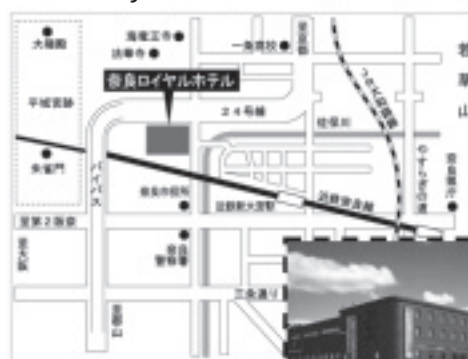
Nara Prefectural
New Public Hall



Hotel Nikko Nara



Nara Royal Hotel



Participating local and regional governments

- China: Shaanxi Province, Henan Province, Jiangsu Province, Xian City, Luoyang City, Yangzhou City
- Korea: Chungcheongnam-do Province, Gongju City, Seosan City, Buyeo-gun, Province of Gyeongsangbuk-do, City of Gyeongju
- Japan: Gifu Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Nara City, Tenri City, Kashihara City, Asuka Village

Schedule

Date	Time	Description	Venue
October 25 (Sun.)		Registration begins 2:30 p.m.	Hotel Nikko Nara
	19:00 ~ 21:00	Welcome Party	Hotel Nikko Nara ("Hiten" banquet hall, 4th floor)
October 26 (Mon.)		Meeting of Advocates	Nara Prefectural New Public Hall (Reception Hall, 2nd floor)
	8:35	Orientation	
	8:45 ~ 9:10	Opening address by organizer Introduction of the Steering Committee and Observers	
	9:10 ~ 10:50	Introduction to the Purpose of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress Realities and challenges of each of the local and regional governments ①	
	10:50 ~ 11:10	Break: 20 minutes	
	11:10 ~ 12:50	Realities and challenges of each of the local and regional governments ②	Nara Prefectural New Public Hall (Reception Hall, 2nd floor)
	13:00 ~ 13:55	Lunch: 55 minutes	Nara Prefectural New Public Hall Leaders of delegations; Steering Committee members; Observers (Noh) Attendants (Attendants' waiting room)
	14:05 ~ 15:00	Introduction and discussion of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress Nara Charter (Draft) and the Nara Declaration on the Establishment of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress (Draft)	Nara Prefectural New Public Hall (Reception Hall, 2nd floor)
	15:00 ~ 15:40	Break: 40 minutes	
	15:40	Closing	
	15:40 ~ 16:00	Commemorative photo session (Leaders of delegations only)	Nara Prefectural New Public Hall (Japanese garden)
	16:00 ~ 17:15	Excursion A: Todaiji Temple B: Shosoin Exhibition	A: Todaiji Temple B: Nara National Museum
	17:15 ~ 18:00	Break (5:15 ~ 5:50 p.m., Heisei Gigakudan stage show)	Nara Prefectural New Public Hall (Lobby, Japanese garden)
	18:00 ~ 20:00	Governor's Banquet	Nara Prefectural New Public Hall (Reception Hall, 2nd floor)
October 27 (Tue.)	9:00 ~ 12:10	Dialogue	Hotel Nikko Nara ("Hiten" banquet hall, 4th floor)
	12:15 ~ 13:45	Working lunch (business card exchange)	
	14:00 ~ 15:00	Press conference	Hotel Nikko Nara ("Tenku" banquet hall, 5th floor)
	15:00 ~ 18:30	Excursion A: Horyuji Temple route (visitation from 4:00 p.m. ~ 5:00 p.m.) B: Kansai Science City ("Keihanna") route (visitation from 3:40 p.m. ~ 6:00 p.m.)	A: Horyuji Temple B: NEC C & C Innovation Research Laboratories Kansai-kan of the National Diet Library
	18:30 ~ 19:00	Break: 30 minutes	
	19:00 ~ 20:30	Farewell party	Nara Royal Hotel (Royal Hall, 2nd floor)

List of Delegates

China / 中国		● Head of Delegates / 団長
Name		Organization
Shaanxi Province / 陕西省		
ZHOU, Yuming ●周 玉明	Deputy Secretary General, Shaanxi Provincial People's Government 陕西省人民政府 副秘書長	
LIU, Xianlian 刘 先莲	Vice President, Shaanxi Provincial People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries 陕西省人民对外友好協会 専職副会長	
XU, Mingzheng 徐 明正	Deputy Director General, The Bureau of Tourism of Shaanxi Province 陕西省旅遊局 副局長	
HAN, Yibing 韩 一兵	Deputy Director General, Cultural Relics Bureau of Shaanxi Province 陕西省文物局 副巡視員	
ZHANG, Yong 张 勇	Deputy Division Director, General Office of Shaanxi Provincial People's Government 陕西省政府弁公庁 副処長	
CHENG, Jinqing 程 津庆	Deputy Division Director, Shaanxi Provincial Foreign Affairs Office 陕西省政府外事弁公室 副処長	
Henan Province / 河南省		
FENG, Yongchen ●冯 永臣	Director-general, Foreign Affairs Office of Henan Provincial People's Government 河南省人民政府外事弁公室 主任	
LI, Guosheng 李 国胜	Director, Euro & America Division of Foreign Affairs Office of Henan Provincial People's Government 河南省人民政府外事弁公室欧米処 処長	
ZHANG, Guangmin 章 光敏	Deputy Director, Asia & Africa Division of Foreign Affairs Office of Henan Provincial People's Government 河南省人民政府外事弁公室アジア・アフリカ処 副処長	
YAN, Jingwei 闫 景伟	Interpreter, Euro & America Division of Foreign Affairs Office of Henan Provincial People's Government 河南省人民政府外事弁公室欧米処 通訳	
Jiangsu Province / 江蘇省		
ZHOU, Gang ●周 刚	Deputy Director, Information Center of the Foreign Affairs Office of Jiangsu Provincial People's Government 江蘇省人民政府外事弁公室情報センター 副主任	
SUN, Weitie 孙 维铁	Japanese Interpreter, Jiangsu Foreign Affairs Translation & Interpretation Center 江蘇省外事翻訳（通訳）センター 通訳	
Xian City / 西安市		
LIANG, Jinkui ●梁 锦奎	Vice Secretary General, Xian Municipal People's Government 西安市人民政府 副秘書長	
TANG, Shiguang 唐 世广	Secretary of the Disciplinary Committee, Cultural Bureau of Xian Municipality 西安市文物局 紀律委員會書記	
CHEN, Xunrong 陈 洵荣	Vice Chief, Study Office of Xian Municipality 西安市政府研究室 副主任	
HOU, Xiaohong 侯 晓红	Division Chief, Foreign Affairs Office of Xian People's Municipality 西安市人民政府外事弁公室 処長	
Luoyang City / 洛陽市		
YANG, Yulong ●杨 玉龙	Deputy Director, Standing Committee of the NPC in Luoyang 洛陽市人民代表大会常務委員會 副主任	
ZHANG, Jiansen 张 建森	Administration Chief, Luolong District of Luoyang City 洛陽市洛龍区 区長	
ZHANG, Shimin 张 世敏	Administration Chief, Xigong District of Luoyang City 洛陽市西工区 区長	
FANG, Shuangjian 方 双建	Director, Ethnic, Overseas Chinese & Foreign Affairs Committee of the NPC in Luoyang 洛陽市人民代表大会民族僑務外事委員會 主任	
YANG, Ming 杨 明	Deputy Director, Foreign & Overseas Affairs Office of Luoyang Municipal Government 洛陽市人民政府外事僑務弁公室 副主任	
Yangzhou City / 揚州市		
WEN, Daocai ●闻 道才	Vice Mayor, Yangzhou Municipal People's Government 揚州市人民政府 副市長	
DING, Zhanghua 丁 章华	Vice President, Yangzhou People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries 揚州市人民对外友好協会 副会長	
HE, Wei 何 炜	Director, Yangzhou Department of Foreign Trade & Economic Cooperation 揚州市對外經濟合作貿易局 副局長	
WANG, Yuqin 王 玉琴	Division Chief, Yangzhou Foreign Affairs Office 揚州市外事弁公室 処長	
YE, Rongming 叶 荣明	Deputy Division Chief, Yangzhou Department of Foreign Trade & Economic Cooperation 揚州市對外經濟合作貿易局 副処長	

Name	Organization
Chungcheongnam-do Province / 忠清南道	
LEE, Wan Koo ●李 完九	Governor, Chungcheongnam-do Province 忠清南道 知事
REUW, Deuk Won 柳 得元	Director, International Cooperation Division, Chungcheongnam-do Province 忠清南道国際協力課 課長
HONG, Man Pyo 洪 萬杓	Director, East Asia Section, Chungcheongnam-do Province 忠清南道国際協力課 東アジアチーム長
KIM, Hyun Cheol 金 鉉哲	Secretary, Chungcheongnam-do Province 忠清南道総務課 道知事随行秘書
MIN, Jun Gee 閔 俊基	Coordinator, Chungcheongnam-do Province 忠清南道国際協力課 実務者
Gongju City / 公州市	
LEE, Jun Won ●李 峻遠	Mayor, Gongju City 公州市 市長
PARK, Jong Suk 朴 鍾淑	Councillor, Gongju City Council 公州市議会 議員
JEONG, Man Soo 鄭 萬洙	Head, Ri. Tong Association 公州市 里 統長協議会 里・統長会長
KIM, Hak Hyeok 金 學赫	Secretary, Gongju City Council 公州市 秘書
SONG, Cheon Hee 宋 千姬	Interpreter of Japanese, Gongju City Hall 公州市 通訳
LEE, Seok Woo 李 哲雨	External Cooperation Section, Gongju City 公州市対外協力担当者
Seosan City / 瑞山市	
YOO, Sang Kon ●柳 尙坤	Mayor, Seosan City 瑞山市 市長
KIM, Young Soo 金 榮洙	Director, Planning & Inspection, Seosan City 瑞山市企画監査 担当官
AN, Won Ki 安 源基	Chief Secretary, Seosan City 瑞山市 秘書室長
LEE, Beom Sin 李 範信	Manager, International Exchanges, Seosan City 瑞山市国際交流 担当者
JANG, Soo Mi 張 秀美	Interpreter, Seosan City 瑞山市 職員（通訳）
Buyeo-gun / 扶余郡	
KIM, Moo Hwan ●金 茂煥	County Executive, Buyeo-gun 扶余郡 郡守
OH, Moung Keyn 吳 明根	Subsection Chief, Buyeo-gun 扶余郡 自治発展担当
KIM, Yong Tae 金 容泰	Secretary, Buyeo-gun 扶余郡 随行
LIM, Yeong Cheol 林 榮喆	Interpreter, Buyeo-gun 扶余郡 通訳
GU, Ja Geon 具 滋健	Person in Charge, Buyeo-gun 扶余郡 担当者
Province of Gyeongsangbuk-do / 慶尚北道	
KONG, Weon Sik ●孔 元植	Vice Governor, Province of Gyeongsangbuk-do 慶尚北道 政務副知事
KIM, Sung Sik 金 星植	Deputy Director, Division of International Relations & Trade, Province of Gyeongsangbuk-do 慶尚北道 国際通商課 国際協力係長
JANG, Seung Seob 張 聖燮	Director, Province of Gyeongsangbuk-do, Osaka Office 慶尚北道大阪通商 駐在官
LEE, Joung Ah 李 靜娥	Staff, Division of International Relations & Trade, Province of Gyeongsangbuk-do 慶尚北道 国際通商課 主務官
City of Gyeongju / 慶州市	
LEE, Jae Ung ●李 載雄	Vice Mayor, City of Gyeongju 慶州市 副市長
LEE, Kang Woo 李 江雨	Director, Culture & Tourism, City of Gyeongju 慶州市文化観光課 課長
JUNG, Sang Jun 鄭 相竣	Section Chief of Culture & Arts, City of Gyeongju 慶州市 文化芸術係長
JEOUNG, Mi Young 鄭 美榮	in charge of Japanese, City of Gyeongju 慶州市 日本交流担当
BAEK, Sun Ah 白 善雅	Japanese PR Officer, City of Gyeongju 慶州市 日本広報官

List of Delegates

Japan / 日本		● Head of Delegates / 団長
Name		Organization
Gifu Prefecture / 岐阜県		
FURUTA, Hajime ●古田 肇	Governor, Gifu Prefecture 岐阜県 知事	
KAWATA, Yoshio 河田 佳朗	Director, International Affairs Division, Department of Prefectural Policy Planning, Gifu Prefecture 岐阜県総合企画部国際課 課長	
ONDA, Hideshige 恩田 英茂	Assistant Director, International Affairs Division, Department of Prefectural Policy Planning, Gifu Prefecture 岐阜県総合企画部国際課 課長補佐	
KIMURA, Manabu 木村 学	Chief Officer, International Affairs Division, Department of Prefectural Policy Planning, Gifu Prefecture 岐阜県総合企画部国際課 主査	
Shizuoka Prefecture / 静岡県		
KAWAKATSU, Heita ●川勝 平太	Governor, Shizuoka Prefectural Government 静岡県 知事	
TOYAMA, Keizo 外山 敬三	International Affairs Director, Department of Strategic Planning, Shizuoka Prefectural Government 静岡県企画部 理事 国際戦略担当	
KURODA, Akinobu 黒田 晶信	Director, Secretariat Office, Governor's Office, Department of Strategic Planning, Shizuoka Prefectural Government 静岡県企画部知事公室 秘書室長	
MORI, Takashi 森 貴志	Director, International Affairs Office, Governor's Office, Department of Strategic Planning, Shizuoka Prefectural Government 静岡県企画部知事公室 国際室長	
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Nara Prefecture / 奈良県		
ARAI, Shogo ●荒井 正吾	Governor, Nara Prefectural Government 奈良県 知事	
YAMAZAKI, Ryuichiro 山崎 隆一郎	Special Advisor, Nara Prefectural Government 奈良県 特別顧問	
ICHIRYU, Shigeru 一柳 茂	Director General, Department for Commemorative Events of the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital, Nara Prefectural Government 奈良県平城遷都 1300 年記念事業推進局 局長	
YAMADA, Hirofumi 山田 貴文	Deputy Director General, Department for Commemorative Events of the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital, Nara Prefectural Government 奈良県平城遷都 1300 年記念事業推進局 次長	
NAKAJIMA, Keisuke 中島 敬介	Director, Planning Division, Department for Commemorative Events of the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital, Nara Prefectural Government 奈良県平城遷都 1300 年記念事業推進局企画課 課長	
Nara City / 奈良市		
NAKAGAWA, Gen ●仲川 げん	Mayor, Nara Municipal Government 奈良市 市長	
SHIHO, Tokuji 志保 篤治	General Manager, Tourism and Economy Department, Nara Municipal Government 奈良市観光経済部 部長	
WAITA, Masayuki 和井田 正行	General Manager, Tourism Strategy Office, Tourism and Economy, Nara Municipal Government 奈良市観光経済部 観光戦略室長	
NISHITE, Kiyohide 西手 清英	Director, Tourism Promotion and International Section, Tourism Strategy Office, Tourism and Economy Department, Nara Municipal Government 奈良市観光経済部観光戦略室観光交流課 課長	
OKUDA, Kiyoshi 奥田 喜司	Director, Planning and Policy Section, Planning Department, Nara Municipal Government 奈良市企画部企画政策課 主幹	
NAKAZAWA, Shizuo 中澤 静男	Supervisor, School Education Section, School Education Department, Nara Municipal Board of Education, Nara Municipal Government 奈良市教育委員会学校教育部学校教育課 指導主事	
Tenri City / 天理市		
MINAMI, Keisaku ●南 佳策	Mayor, Tenri City 天理市 市長	
FUKUI, Tsuneo 福井 常夫	Vice Mayor, Tenri City 天理市 副市長	
HORIKAWA, Takao 堀川 孝郎	Manager, Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office Tenri City 天理市市長公室秘書課 課長	
SHIROUCHI, Kaoru 城内 薫	Vice Manager, Planning Section, Mayor's Office Tenri City 天理市市長公室企画課 主幹	
KAWAKITA, Seiko 河北 斉子	Chief, Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office Tenri City 天理市市長公室秘書課 係長	
Kashihara City / 橿原市		
MORISHITA, Yutaka ●森下 豊	Mayor, Kashihara City 橿原市 市長	
NISHIMOTO, Kiyofumi 西本 清文	Special Aide, Kashihara City 橿原市 政策監	
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Asuka Village / 明日香村		
SEKI, Yoshikiyo ●関 義清	Mayor, Asuka Village 明日香村 村長	
NISHI, Motoyuki 西 基之	Assistant Manager, Administration Section, Asuka Village 明日香村総務課 課長補佐	
KITAMURA, Akira 北村 旭	Staff, Administration Section, Asuka Village 明日香村総務課 主事	
FUKUI, Kazuhito 福井 一仁	Staff, Administration Section, Asuka Village 明日香村総務課 主事	



The Meeting of Advocates to establish the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress

Meeting of Advocates: Summary

Summary of Presentations

At the Meeting of Advocates, the participating local and regional governments informed one another on the realities and challenges of their respective regions, discussed the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress Nara Charter (Draft), which will be the operational rules and regulations of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress, and adopted the Nara Declaration on the Establishment of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress.

● **Meeting date & time** : October 26 (Mon.), 2009, 8:35 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

● **Participants** : Participating local and regional governments

Steering Committee

Observers

Consulate General of the People's Republic of China in Osaka,; Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Osaka; Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Gunma Prefecture; Mie Prefecture

● **Venue** : Nara Prefectural New Public Hall (Reception Hall, 2nd floor)

● **Program** :

1. Opening address by organizer

ISHIHARA, Nobuo Chairman, Steering Committee of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress

2. Reading of message from the Prime Minister of Japan

3. Introduction of Steering Committee members and Observers

4. Introduction to the purpose of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress

ARAI, Shogo Director-General of the Secretariat, Steering Committee of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress

5. Meeting of Advocates session I “Realities and Challenges of the Local and Regional Governments”

① Nara Prefecture, ② Shaanxi Province, ③ Chungcheongnam-do Province,

④ Henan Province, ⑤ Gongju City, ⑥ Shizuoka Prefecture, ⑦ Jiangsu Province,

⑧ Seosan City, ⑨ Nara City, ⑩ Xian City, ⑪ Buyeo-gun, ⑫ Tenri City,

⑬ Luoyang City, ⑭ Province of Gyeongsangbuk-do, ⑮ Kashihara City,

⑯ Yangzhou City, ⑰ City of Gyeongju, ⑱ Asuka Village, ⑲ Gifu Prefecture

6. Meeting of Advocates session II

• Introduction and discussion of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress Nara Charter (Draft)

• Introduction, discussion, and adoption of the Nara Declaration on the Establishment of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress

7. Orchestration

1. Nara Prefecture

ARAI, Shogo

Governor, Nara Prefectural Government

<Realities>

- Nara Prefecture is rich in natural beauty and cultural heritage, with national treasures and world heritage sites.
- Although there is no large-scale transportation infrastructure such as airport, harbor facility, or Shinkansen, Nara enjoys excellent access to the Kansai economic bloc and serves as a bedroom community to adjacent prefectures. The service industry is inactive, and few influential exporting companies have a presence there. On the other hand, average income is high, as are savings, productive age population, and educational standards. However, much of consumption and employment takes place in other prefectures. Value of manufactured goods shipments is slightly over 2 trillion yen (less than 1% of national total).
- Strategies for growth are: ① Protecting the natural beauty, environment, and lifestyle of the ancient city; ② Aiming for balanced industrial development; and ③ Coordinating land use plans with community development when pursuing the above.



<Challenges and prospects>

- Our aim is to overcome the geographical drawbacks and achieve quality employment that is suited to our location.
- While tourism occupies an important position, the results of tourism activities have yet to be realized. Therefore, we will have a “5A” tourism strategy: Accommodation (lodging facilities), Access (transportation), Appetite (food services), Attraction (facilities with pulling power), and Amity (spirit of hospitality). In addition, we will strengthen our marketing and aim to be a year-round tourist site. We also need to expand the role of government, as the roles of tourism and the service industry are very important in promoting local employment in the post-industrial society.
- The local regions in East Asia and Japan have a long tradition of sister city exchanges. We wish to build on these bilateral relations and create a multilateral trend. The challenges we face in Japan is to shift from an export-driven economy, which is creating regional disparity, toward an economy driven by domestic demand. For us as a region, we need to secure quality employment and a stable livelihood for our residents and make the most of our regional characteristics.

2. Shaanxi Province

ZHOU, Yuming

Deputy Secretary General, Shaanxi Provincial People's Government

<Main points>

- Shaanxi Province is located in inland China and produces petroleum, coal, and natural gas. It is a strategic point of traffic, joining east and west, north and south, with highways, railways, and major airport.
- Xian City is the center of railway transportation and is the cradle of one of the world's four major civilizations, with the others being Athens, Cairo, and Rome.
- Shaanxi Province is the oldest province in Chinese history. It has some of the world's most significant historical, cultural, and tourism sites, and is referred to as “Nature's Museum of History.”
- Shaanxi Province is the birthplace of the modern Chinese revolution and has supported the people's independence and the establishment of a new China.
- Shaanxi Province is blessed with outstanding tourism resources, such as historical ruins and natural spectacles such as the Hua Shan Mountains and the Hukou Waterfall, Chinese waist drums and local dramas noted for their dynastic connections, and folk entertainment such as shadow picture shows. Every year, 80 million tourists visit from other parts of China and the world (2 million foreign tourists).
- Shaanxi Province is an important hub for university-level and other higher education and for scientific research.
- Shaanxi Province is developing at an extremely rapid rate. It has a dominant position in equipment manufacturing, electronics and communications, aerospace, energy chemistry, and foods. The economy is growing dramatically, with more than 13 % GDP growth in these three years.
- Shaanxi Province practices tree planting for dust storm control. The forest cover fraction has improved to 37% . Apple production is vigorous, with the province's export of apple juice amounting to one-third of Chinese apple juice exports.
- The residential environment has been improved in Shaanxi Province during the last several years.



Summary of Presentations

3. Chungcheongnam-do Province

LEE, Wan Koo

Governor, Chungcheongnam-do Province

<Realities>

- In the 21st century, the keys to competitiveness will be diversification, freedom, and individuality. In this age of globalization, the local and regional governments need to have creativity and stand together to address global problems such as the environment and our aging societies.
- Chungcheongnam-do Province is a strategic center of the Northeast Asian and South Korean economies. It is also the center of the Baekje culture. Chungcheongnam-do Province signed a tourism exchange agreement with Nara Prefecture in 2007, and we are presently engaging in cooperative projects for the 2010 Great Baekje World Festival and the 1300th Anniversary of Heijo-kyo Capital.
- Chungcheongnam-do Province submits policy proposals to the central government from the perspective of local realities, and leads the way in policy formulation. The province also promotes community development which enhances its competitive edge and leads to national prosperity. Furthermore, the province has teams of experts which engage in tasks the central government cannot cover (projects include the proposal to improve corporate regulations and the enactment of a special exemption law, the enactment of the Special Act for Balanced National Development, and the promotion of the construction of the nation's first boarding-style Education Center for the Youngest Generation.)

<Challenges and main efforts>

- The global problems facing the world today are the environment, our aging societies, and balanced development.
- Chungcheongnam-do Province is a heavy user of energy, yet has an extremely weak energy infrastructure.
- For this reason, the province is urging its residents to participate in our "Three G" movement (Green City, Green Building, and Green Transit) under our Low Carbon, Green Gloss Strategy to decrease our carbon emissions. We have set up a task force and are engaging in projects that are in line with reality.
- In order to survive in the age of endless competition, there is nothing more important than the competitiveness of the local and regional government. We wish to learn from each others' policy cases and deepen mutual understanding.



4. Henan Province

FENG, Yongchen

Director-general, Foreign Affairs Office of Henan Provincial People's Government

<Brief description of the Province and current realities>

- Henan Province is the cradle of the Hua Xia civilization and the Chinese people. It has more buried cultural properties and collections of cultural heritage than any other province in China.
- Henan Province is also a major economic engine, newly emerging industrial force, and important cultural presence in China. The gross provincial product in 2008 was 1.84 trillion yuan (#1 among the midwestern provinces). Total food production was 52.45 million tons (more than one-tenth of the total of the Chinese mainland), total increase in industrial sectors was 954.6 billion yuan (#5 among all provinces, cities, and wards), and total retail commodity sales was 565 billion yuan (#5 among all provinces, cities, and wards). The province implements the central government's comprehensive plan to counter the global financial crisis, and maintains its growth despite a difficult economic landscape.
- The province has economic and trade relationships with more than 170 nations and regions and implements an active open-door policy.
- Japan and South Korea are our important partners in economic and trade cooperation, and our relationships are moving forward. Cumulative foreign investment in actual use exceeded 17.2 billion dollars, with renowned companies including Mitsui & Co., Toshiba, Nissan, Samsung, Hyundai, and LG, investing in our province and producing excellent results.

<Prospects>

- Through the collaboration of the Chinese, Japanese, and South Korean governments, we wish to deepen mutual understanding and mutual trust, and by incorporating each other's strengths and complementing each other's weaknesses, we wish to achieve mutual prosperity and a win-win situation in the future.
- We aim for a new prosperity and harmony of East Asia through the promotion of cooperation and exchange at the local government level in all fields including the economy, culture, science and technology, education, and medical care.



5. Gongju City

LEE, Jun Won
Mayor, Gongju City

<Brief description of Gongju City>

- Gongju City is a historic metropolis that was once the capital of the Baekje kingdom. It is the central city of eastern Chungcheongnam-do Province. The city is also an education city which is home to numerous educational institutions, with students making up 33.6% of the city's total population.
- Many kinds of leisure facilities abound, and the city has a flourishing well-being industry. A hub of transportation in the center of the inland, the city has the potential for growth in the logistics industry.



<Strategies for prosperity>

Our strategies are: ① To differentiate ourselves from surrounding high-technology cities as a city of culture and the arts; ② To fortify our competitiveness in education and expand our foreign avenues through cooperation with our overseas partners and counterparts; ③ To commoditize our agricultural tradition and culture; and ④ To continue to develop and improve on our well-being and leisure industries.

<Main policies and projects>

- "5 Urban 2 Rural" project (work in the city on weekdays and visit Gongju on the weekend to enjoy the rural life).
- City of international exchange (establishment of the Korean Education Center, forming sister city relationships with Japan and China and expanding on exchange, joining the League of Historical Cities).
- Cyber Citizenship Program (having a cyber Gongju on the Internet, contributing to expanded exchange between urban and rural areas and reinvigorating the regional economy).
- Great Baekje Festival (to be held in 2010 with participation from more than 20 nations worldwide, to commemorate the "700 year's dream of Great Baekje")

6. Shizuoka Prefecture

KAWAKATSU, Heita
Governor, Shizuoka Prefectural Government

<General description of Shizuoka, "Home of Mt. Fuji" >

- Located midway between Nara/Kyoto and Tokyo, Shizuoka has a population of 3.8 million (10th in Japan) and a gross prefectural product of 16 trillion 866.5 billion yen (10th in Japan). The prefecture ranks among the highest in the nation in terms of value of manufactured goods shipments, corporate presences, and per capita income.
- The prefecture has a rich and diverse natural environment including Hamanako Lake, Mt. Fuji, and the Izu Peninsula. Production of fruits, vegetables, and aquatic products is high.



<Toward the new age of East Asia: Interaction and exchange>

- During these 2,000 years, the civilizations of the East and West lived together and flourished on the islands of Japan. From now on, we must allow a new Japanese civilization to blossom. Our prefecture is the home of Mt. Fuji and the midpoint between Nara, where the oldest international culture flourished, and Tokyo, the newest. We believe we are the place where a future-oriented civilization can be built.
- The number of foreign visitors to Shizuoka Prefecture is growing (approx. 70 % are from Asian countries and regions, mainly China and South Korea). Of the companies with presences in the prefecture, 395 have offshore offices or plants in 1,285 overseas locations, particularly in China and other parts of Asia.
- Mt. Fuji Shizuoka Airport opened on June 4 with domestic and international service.
- We are working to have Mt. Fuji registered as a world cultural heritage several years down the road. Mt. Fuji is the natural monument that is unique to our area, and there is potential for cultural exchange through mountain-related activities and projects. As the nation's no.1 producer of Japanese tea leaves, Shizuoka Prefecture hosts the World O-CHA (Tea) Festival every 3 years for cultural exchange through tea.
- Japan's pre-war national policy of "Rich Nation, Strong Army" was brought to a grinding halt with the nation's utter defeat in the Second World War, and Japan abandoned its pursuit of becoming a military power. However, since then, even the victors of the war have been through changes: the Western powers have lost the greater part of their colonial lands, the Soviet Union has disintegrated, and the U.S.A. has become the world's biggest debtor. These facts indicate that there is a limit to building a nation on a foundation of military strength. There is a need for a sense of ethics and philosophy that will allow each of the regions to coexist while retaining their diversities. Shizuoka Prefecture aspires to community-building that manifests a utopia of "Rich Nation, High Virtue" (good to live in, work in, or visit).

Summary of Presentations

7. Jiangsu Province

ZHOU, Gang

Deputy Director, Information Center of the Foreign Affairs Office of Jiangsu Provincial People's Government

<Realities>

- Jiangsu Province has grown an average of 12.6% per year in 30 years since China's gaige kaifang, or reform and opening to the outside. In the last fiscal year, the province's GDP exceeded 3 trillion yuan. Also last year, the Jiangsu Coastal Development Plan was ratified at the State Council executive meeting.
- Jiangsu Province is an important manufacturing hub in China, and is a leader in such fields as electronics and information, machinery manufacturing, textiles, apparel, petrochemicals, and pharmaceuticals. The province has established economic and trade ties with 218 countries and regions and is open to the outside in all directions. With a high percentage of its young people going on to higher education, Jiangsu is rich in human resources. Furthermore, the province has an advanced sea and land transportation and logistics infrastructure.



<Efforts in sustainable development>

- Jiangsu Province places priority on enriching its people, providing science education, protecting the environment, and practicing frugality in its efforts toward harmonious development.
- Environmental conservation projects have produced remarkable results in areas such as water quality improvement. The province also engages in energy structure optimization, pollutant reduction, and active development and utilization of clean and renewable resources.

<Prospects>

- The 21st century is the "age of Asia." Peace, cooperation, and prosperity are the themes of the era. In particular, the three nations of China, Japan, and South Korea should practice environmental protection and industry structure optimization to promote cooperation in economic development, resources, and the environment, and strengthen their core competitiveness through innovations in science and technology. This will lead to resolving the contradiction between economic development and resources/environment, improve the quality of economic development, and enhance the level of economic globalization. We wish to learn from the excellent methods and experiences of the world, continue to strengthen international cooperation and exchange, and work to build a beautiful, harmonious, and sustainable Asia.

8. Seosan City

YOO, Sang Kon

Mayor, Seosan City

<General description and realities of the city>

- Seosan City is an important transportation hub on the west coast, close to metropolitan Seoul. Blessed with a mild coastal climate, the city is home to large-scale reclamation agriculture and the largest freshwater lake in the nation. Agricultural products such as rice and garlic are abundant. Reputed as being pleasant to live in, the city's population is growing by 3 % or so every year. The population is graying, with residents of 65 years or over making up 14.07 % . Main industrial facilities include the Daesan Petrochemical Complex, Daesan Port, and Seosan Automotive Industrial Complex. The city was one of the first to receive the influences of Buddhism and Christianity, and has some of the most noteworthy cultural properties and historical sites in the nation (such as Haemi Fortress).
- Presently, the city engages in a wide range of projects in the pursuit of "sustainable regional development," "a vibrant economic metropolis," "a happy welfare city," "a noble city of culture and tourism," "a city with high quality lifelong education," and "a government system that creates results."



<Challenges and future vision>

- With the vision for 2020 of "Live & Active City, Happy Seosan" we are focusing our efforts on the attainment of "a city of sustainable ecosystem," "a city of culture and long-stay tourism," "a corporate city with industrial infrastructure," "an education and welfare city of communication and cooperation," and "a city sea and land logistics" through the installment of five industrial development districts.
- Innovative, cutting-edge projects include the construction of inland and coastal industrial parks, the early construction and reinvigoration of Daesan Port, and improvement of the city's residential environment.

9. Nara City

NAKAGAWA, Gen
Mayor, Nara Municipal Government

<Efforts in the conservation of cultural properties>

- With the graying of society and falling birth rate, the population of Nara City is on a decreasing trend. The air pollution caused by tourism traffic congestion is damaging our cultural properties, and we are facing increasingly serious problems with our declining agriculture, neglected satoyama countryside, and disrupted townscape. We also need to find ways to hand down the skills and techniques for the conservation and restoration of heritage objects, a challenge that we share with historic cities worldwide.
- Nara City gives priority to the conservation of landscapes and intangible cultural properties. In our city, we have research institutes and universities with curriculum relating to cultural heritage. The city collaborates with these entities to hold international conferences, conduct youth exchange, and communicate information. The level of skill in the conservation, restoration, and maintenance of buried cultural properties is highly regarded and is utilized both in Japan and overseas.



<Efforts in sustainable nature and community-building>

- Historical sites include Mt. Kasuga Primeval Forest and Nara Park, which is famous for its Sika deer (designated natural treasure). Since the period of high economic growth, the *satoyama* countryside and the accompanying lifestyle, culture, and folk arts were threatened with disintegration, but community residents have worked to save them through movements to conserve the townscape and *satoyama* countryside. Through the participation and cooperation of its residents, Nara City aspires to sustainable development as a historical city where people and nature coexist.
- Nara City promotes programs such as "Park & Ride" to alleviate tourism-related traffic congestion.

<Education>

- To protect world heritage and develop people who will hand them down to future generations, Nara City encourages the study of world heritage. We believe that by understanding the merits of world heritage, community heritage, and traditional culture, and by appreciating the aspirations and efforts of those who worked to hand them down to us, we will develop a sense of pride in our community and nurture an awareness of ourselves as constituents of a sustainable community.

10. Xian City

LIANG, Jinkui
Vice Secretary General, Xian Municipal People's Government

<Policy measure 1: Conserving historical cultural heritage while promoting modern civilization>

- Urban planning is based on the central concept of cities since the Sui and Tang eras, and the city is formed using traditional urban spaces. We are building a system of nodes and axes of landscapes that emphasizes the overall unity and consistency that is characterized by the railway lines in a checkerboard pattern.
- We will review the relationship between the urban space arrangement and the economy, culture, and ecosystem, and change the conventional industrial parks to those with more distinctive groups of themes. While retaining the appearance of the ancient city in the center of the metropolis, we are building new park zones in the suburbs. In the east, we are creating districts which emphasize the ecosystem, and implement the Historical Cultural City Protection Plan and the Tang Renaissance Plan, practice comprehensive conservation and development, and create Cultural Industry Model Zones and Cultural Tourism Landscape Zones to promote tourism and conduct cultural projects for community residents.



<Policy measure 2: Large-scale water quality conservation and greening project, and construction of an Eco-garden city>

- We are promoting a renaissance through the ecosystem to create a people-friendly environment. With the mountains, forest, and land as the base, we will combine that with the green belts along rivers and traffic arteries, scenic areas, historical site preservation zones, and nature preserves to create a green framework that skillfully combines points and planes.
- There are 402 green parks within the city. We are presently applying for world natural heritage status for Zhongnan Mountain, which is presently designated as a National Forest.
- The national water use project is now in operation, and construction has begun for a water resources conservation/restoration model zone. We will make structural adjustments to the metropolis and have it function as a carbon sink. Conservation and utilization are organically bound together as we proceed with improvement of 9 city sections.

<Policy measure 3: Urban planning which skillfully combines the cities of past and present>

- The Sino-Korea Development Plan presently being carried out at the national government level will have a major effect on development in Xian, as it will become the base for China's inland development and an important hub for production and development. International exchange and cooperation are the keys to achieving successful development. Xian looks forward to even broader and higher-level exchange and cooperation with Japan and South Korea in such fields as culture, science, and education, and hopes for the prosperity of the cities in all three countries and the attainment of the necessary results.

Summary of Presentations

11. Buyeo-gun

KIM, Moo Hwan
County Executive, Buyeo-gun

<Introduction>

- Buyeo-gun is a historical tourism city with 223 designated cultural properties including national treasures. As the center of the Baekje culture, the city welcomes 5 million tourists every year. In 2010, the Great Baekje World Festival will take place, for which the city will complete construction of the Baekje History Park, the Baekje Lake Tourism Complex, Songguk-ri Prehistoric Dwelling Site, General Gyebaek Military Arts Village, and Jangam Kiln Site and Seongheungsanseong Fortress, and finish upgrading the Hongsan local government office (Joseon period). In addition to these basic infrastructural augmentations for the success of the Expo, Buyeo will operate a ferry service (using sailboats with traditional yellow sails) between Sejong Multifunctional Administrative City and Gunsan.
- Development of Goodtrae agriculture: Awarded the Grand Prize of the Korean First Brand Awards for its wellness-oriented foods, Buyeo-gun's cooperative brand "Goodtrae" is expanding into world export markets in Japan, Hong Kong, and the USA, and is increasing agricultural income. At the nation's largest nature-oriented sports space, Gudeurae grass square on the Baengmagang riverbank is the site for an industrial park built for attracting outstanding, environmentally friendly corporations, and is also the location for various youth sports meets.
- The nation's no.1 Age-Friendly City: The city was chosen as an "age-friendly model district" for its unique achievements in welfare for seniors, including the nation's first Longevity Benefit and the construction of parks for seniors. The city provides one-stop service for seniors, spending 83 billion won to create more than 30 facilities arranged in complexes. The facilities include seniors-only residences, comprehensive seniors' welfare centers, seniors-only sanatoriums, and industrial parks for seniors-oriented companies.
- Development of future human resources worthy of the Baekje Kingdom: As a lifelong learning city designated by the Korean Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development, Buyeo provides tailor-made programs to meet a diverse range of learning needs. Through the creation of a Youth Education Fund and state-of-the-art educational facilities, the operation of after-hours schools, and other efforts in supporting schools on every level, the city is increasing the percentage of young people going on to renowned universities in South Korea. The Korean National University of Cultural Heritage is the only school in the nation dedicated to a 4-year bachelor degree program in the history of traditional culture to develop specialists who can build on a foundation of traditional culture to lead the culture of the future.



12. Tenri City

MINAMI, Keisaku
Mayor, Tenri City

<Introduction>

- Tenri City is conveniently located, with the Meihan Highway, the major artery joining the Hanshin and Chukyo blocks, running through the northern part of the city and the JR Sakurai Line running north to south and Kintetsu railway running to the west.
- The plains adjacent to the mountains in the eastern part of the city are where the primitive nation was born in the dawn of the ancient Yamato civilization. During the Tumulus period, settlements expanded from the hills to the plains. The city continues to develop steadily as a religious (Tenriism) cultural city.
- To nurture mutual understanding and amity between countries, and to deepen mutual understanding in all areas, Tenri City has sister city relationships with three cities in foreign countries: La Serena, Chile; Bauru, Brazil; and Seosan, South Korea.



<Challenges>

- Rejuvenation of the "Shotengai" shopping streets: Compared to neighboring cities, Tenri City has fewer large-scale retailers. Annual sales per business and annual sales per operator are both low, and with their small sizes, the enterprises are not very competitive. The overall commercial landscape suggests sluggishness, with particularly marked decline of the Shotengai shopping streets. In that context, the Tenri Hondori Shotengai was chosen as one of the 77 "Shin Gambaru Shotengai (new plucky Shotengai)" for their useful role in the lives of community residents and their creative efforts to communicate regional appeal.
- Promotion of industry: Compared to neighboring cities, Tenri City has a low percentage of industrial land per inhabitable area. There are 140 manufacturing establishments in the city. Sales of merchandise per establishment and per employee are both low. Most of the businesses are small and medium-sized, with few large-scale corporations with large profit margins. The Green Techno Fukusumi Project, aimed at attracting corporations, is underperforming. Hereafter, we need to coordinate with the Prefecture and relevant organizations to reinforce broad-ranged efforts based on the Act on Promotion of Establishment of New Business Facilities, cooperate with commerce and industry societies which play a central role in industrial promotion, and work to rejuvenate existing industries.
- Promotion of tourism: Blessed with the rich natural environment of Yamato Aogaki Quasi-National Park, the oldest road in Japan "Yamanobe Road" is dotted with ancient temples, shrines, and burial mounds. Many hikers visit this scenic spot where history, culture, and nature are one. On the other hand, there is the fact that the tourists merely pass through our area, and we are not succeeding in translating our pulling power, which is the power of tourism, into consumption, which is energy for the community. We wish to engage in wide-ranging tourism efforts while encouraging tourists to purchase products, utilizing green tourism such as farm stays, and take the initiative in community development to renew our appreciation for, and rejuvenate, our own town.

13. Luoyang City

YANG, Yulong

Deputy Director, Standing Committee of the NPC in Luoyang

<Introduction>

- Luoyang is a city renowned for its history and culture, designated by the State Council to be one of the regions for the first round of development. In the past several years, Luoyang has won one title after another, such as Excellent Tourist Destination of China, State Garden City, State Health City, Pleasant Living Cities in China, and China's Top Ten Attractive Cities.
- Luoyang has the following 6 advantages:
 - ① Long history and dazzling culture: The city has a history of being the capital for 13 dynasties over 5,000 years. It is the birthplace of numerous historically renowned figures in many fields including the sciences, calligraphy, and philosophy.
 - ② Rich legacy and abundant tourism resources: The city has 21 State level protection units, 5 archaeological sites of former national capitals, world heritage sites, a rich natural environment, and many tourism resources including peonies.
 - ③ Abundant natural resources: The city is in an advantageous position for industrial development based on mineral resources such as the rich deposits of nonferrous metal and nonmetal ores.
 - ④ Solid industrial base: With an advanced manufacturing industry as the base, the city promotes the growth of newly developing industries such as aluminum reprocessing and silicon materials to drive economic development.
 - ⑤ Concentration of competence in science and technology: State-level scientific research institutes are concentrated in the city, attracting a large number of competent personnel.
 - ⑥ Infrastructure and investment environment: As the traffic hub of central China, the city has two railways and two expressways crisscrossing within it to link north and south, east and west. The outer ring road runs through the city. In addition, the city is developing the "software" aspects, for which it receives investment from more than 40 countries and regions.

<Realities and challenges>

- The scientific Development Center keeps track of the overall picture of economic and social development. While placing importance on lifestyle issues and coordination of development, we must continue to build a modern industrialized metropolis where science/technology and education can flourish, as well as an excellent tourism destination based on the city's glorious history and culture.
- The Japanese people have worked from a limited land and resource base to create development results which are the focus of attention from the whole world. They lead the world in such fields as manufacturing, information, finance, and logistics, and possess world-class energy conservation and environmental protection technologies. We wish to make the most of the mechanism of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress to promote mutual trust, deepen cooperation, and expand interaction for the prosperity of each city and the East Asian region as a whole, so that we may contribute to the lofty endeavor of world peace and prosperity of the human race.



14. Province of Gyeongsangbuk-do

KONG, Weon Sik

Vice Governor, Province of Gyeongsangbuk-do

<Realities>

- As the center of ethnic Korean culture (Buddhism, Gaya, and Confucianism), Gyeongsangbuk-do Province leads the nation with 17.2 % of its cultural properties (including such UNESCO heritage sites as Bulguksa Temple, Seokguram Grotto, and Gyeongju Historical District).
- The industrial structure is as follows: Primary industries 23.6%; secondary industries 15.85 %; tertiary industries 60.6 % . Trade balance is \$47.6 billion export and \$26.2 billion import. Investment from domestic and foreign sources was \$3.36 billion as of 2008, with as many as 147 foreign direct investment companies (approx. \$7.5 billion).
- The potential for growth is infinite. The province is a treasure chest of outstanding human resources, ecosystem, culture, and tourism.
- Gyeongsangbuk-do Province has taken measures to overcome the economic crisis, such as providing assistance to small and medium-sized company operators, leading the way in work sharing, and stabilizing the lives of the middle class. The province maintains the nation's highest level of economic stability (unemployment rate 2.2%). The province also carries out a public utility project, the Naktong-gang River water quality improvement project, and is working to create the first successful model in the nation.
- As the location with the largest and highest-level concentration of energy industries in the nation, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province aims to promote the development of cutting edge industries and works to strategically attract investment in green industries. The province is also an important carbon sink thanks to its ecosystem, which is the largest in South Korea. Gyeongsangbuk-do Province is therefore endeavoring to grow into a central hub for green growth that leads the nation.

<Future directions for exchange with Japan>

- In the 21st century, importance will be placed on the globalization of the local regions. In that context, the trend is for the nations to deregulate their economic blocs and expand free trade. In recent years, due to the South Korean pop culture boom in Japan and China, we are having an increase of tourists coming and going. A renewed emphasis on relationships in Asia is also taking place in the political arena. The three nations of South Korea, China, and Japan are the center of Northeast Asia, and have active economic and cultural exchanges with one another, which we hope will be a catalyst for mutual prosperity.
- Regions in Northeast Asia must cooperate with one another in a wide range of areas including politics, society, culture, and security. We must cooperate economically, taking advantage of the three nations' strengths in technology, capital, and labor. Building on mutual understanding, we must expand our cooperation and development for the new age of Northeast Asia.
- We wish to reinforce the cooperation between South Korea, China, and Japan for mutual youth exchange, cultural understanding and appreciation, and resolution of shared challenges. We also wish to create such forums as a local government congress.



Summary of Presentations

15. Kashihara City

MORISHITA, Yutaka
Mayor, Kashihara City

<Realities: Modern city and historical city>

- From ancient times to the present day, Kashihara City has been one of the nation's major transportation hubs, with the nation's first national roads being installed there 1,400 years ago. One of them, Yookooji Road, is the eastern terminal point of the Silk Road. Yookooji Road is still used in the daily lives of community residents.
- On the other hand, the rapid advances in information technology and globalization have changed the people's lifestyles. One of the major challenges for this historical city is how to conserve its historical landscape while maintaining and developing the urban necessities of a vibrant modern life, such as mechanisms for automobile traffic and logistics, and economic activities.
- The city's population grew dramatically from the 1970s with an influx of people who dreamed about the convenience and exciting consumer life of the big city. Even now, people who move to Kashihara City say they are attracted to the convenient transportation networks and abundant commercial facilities.
- However, Kashihara City also has the aspect of the homeland of the Japanese spirit and the birthplace of the Japanese landscape. Fujiwara-kyo archaeological site and Yamato Sanzan mountains are Japan's next candidates for World Heritage status. It is our duty and responsibility to protect this land, and many residents value the rich natural environment and traditional culture, the urban convenience and economic advantages notwithstanding.

<Challenges:

Promoting landscape administration>

- In the nation's singleminded pursuit of efficiency in the process of rapid economic development, many of its cities lost their individual personalities. The advancement of urbanization diluted the regional communities and human ties. Exquisite landscapes give the viewer a sense of the region's culture and the accumulation of the efforts of predecessors to protect that culture. If the landscape blends in naturally with their lives, people will come to take pride in the long flow of history and their town. That will strengthen the local community.
- One of the major focuses of our community-building will be an active thrust to form beautiful landscapes. We will conserve and restore the scenic sites handed down to us by our predecessors, and build on them creatively to pass them on to the next generation. We will keep in mind the harmony of a natural and historical environment while creating the appeal of the big city, and aim for the cooperation of citizens, businesses, and municipality as we work together to form beautiful landscapes.



16. Yangzhou City

WEN, Daocai
Vice Mayor, Yangzhou Municipal People's Government

<Introduction>

- In ancient times, Yangzhou City contributed much to the nation's prosperity and the advancement of society. Today, the city works to conserve and pass on those legacies. On the other hand, the living environment has been upgraded, and the city received the UN Habitat Award in 2006.
- Historic value: During the Tang dynasty, Yangzhou was a commercial city and the starting point of the marine Silk Road. During the Qing dynasty, the city grew to half a million people and accounted for one-quarter of the total wealth and taxes of the nation at the time.
- Cultural value: Painting, calligraphy, poetry, and literature studies flourished in the city. Certain schools of academic and artistic pursuits have the word "Yangzhou" in their name. The city is also home to typical buildings which have the characteristics of both northern and southern China.
- Historic landscape: The city has townscapes created during the heyday of the Chinese civilization.

<Challenges>

- Conservation of the ancient city: With the basic principles of comprehensive planning, active protection, rational preservation, and total improvement, we have established historic conservation areas of the Tang/Sung and Ming/Qing periods and are formulating a master plan for the city that encompasses the Ancient City Preservation Plan, Townscape Preservation Regulation, and the residents' Residential Environment Improvement Plan.
- Scientific layout and the resolution of key problems: To resolve the spatial pressures on ancient townscapes, we created a New Town on the west side of the city and concentrated our public facilities there. To the south of the city we set up an industrial zone where we relocated the industries which had flocked to the old urban areas and the areas along the canal. Around the old urban area we built housing for the low income brackets, and housing to relocate persons living in dangerous residences. To provide a good residential environment while improving the lifestyle-related facilities of the old town, we are upgrading more than 300 townscapes of the old urban areas, drawing clean water into rivers, proceeding with bank protection and greening works, and creating ponds for people's enjoyment.
- Linking culture and townscape: To build a cultural exhibition city, we are building 40 new museums and setting up signs and stone monuments bearing explanatory descriptions at more than 300 ancient sites, former homes of historical figures, old trees of historical interest, and ancient townscapes. To preserve the ancient city is to hand down our history to future generations, and is to respect human civilization. We wish to protect our preservation districts and ancient sites in their original condition, to conserve the ancient city that bespeaks of Yangzhou.
- People first: We will work to improve water supply services, gas services, and cultural facilities. We wish for our city to be friendly to its residents and provide ample employment opportunities, and be a place where visitors can enjoy the history and culture of the ancient city.
- Solidify the mechanism of conservation: We will formulate a solid mechanism of conservation, working from a long-term perspective and encouraging the participation of experts and the general public.



17. City of Gyeongju

LEE, Jae Oung
Vice Mayor, City of Gyeongju

<Realities>

- Gyeongju is a historical city that goes back 2,000 years. It was the capital of the Silla Kingdom for 1,000 years. It is extremely rare, even around the world, for one city to continue as the capital of a given dynasty for a millennium. Because of the cultural properties that are found everywhere around the city, Gyeongju is also called an "open-air museum."
- Due to the government's policy of cultural properties conservation, restrictions are placed on private property rights and urban development. Also, due to the increased demands on time and money for the excavation of buried cultural properties, there are limits to attracting corporate presences, and likewise the creation of jobs is made difficult.



<Urban conservation and development plan>

- Gyeongju Historical and Cultural Capital Development Project: The purpose of this Project is to promote a vibrant community by improving the urban landscape so that it is worthy of the historical city. We will achieve this through excavating, repairing, and restoring cultural heritage sites for establishing the identity of the historical capital of Gyeongju and utilizing historical and cultural resources to build cultural infrastructure.
- Development of cultural content and tourism programs: The period TV drama "The Great Queen Seondeok" captured high ratings and ended in a grand finale. The drama is presently being shown in Japan, on channels such as Fuji TV. A sightseeing route connecting the filming locations and archaeological sites has been developed and is providing tourists to Gyeongju with new places to visit. Every Saturday, a parade depicting the procession of Queen Seondeok takes place with pomp and splendor within the city of Gyeongju.
- Mid- and low-level radioactive waste disposal site: This is an unprecedented, model case of a state-level problem, left unresolved for 19 years, being solved by local referendum. The relocation of the head office of Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co. has the promise of job creation and is expected to rejuvenate the stagnant local economy.

<Future challenges>

- Gyeongju is a world-class historical tourism city. By establishing and maintaining the city's identity as one of the premier historical and cultural tourism cities in South Korea, and by continuous promotion of the Gyeongju Historical and Cultural Capital Development Project, we wish to make the city famous for its culture, tourism, and leisure sports. Also, in response to the government's core strategy of green growth, we will proceed to build East Coast energy clusters such as new, renewable, and nuclear energy research clusters, for the development of new growth industries that will lead green growth.

18. Asuka Village

SEKI, Yoshikiyo
Mayor, Asuka Village

<Introduction>

- Asuka Village was the center of the state for approximately 100 years between the 6th and 7th centuries. It was the birthplace of a Japanese state based on Japan's ancient legal code. In that sense, Asuka Village is the starting point of Japan. During the Asuka period, Buddhism came in from the Chinese mainland, and the village became the stage for the blossoming of the Asuka culture. The natural environment, including Asuka River and the Kannabi countryside, is mentioned in the ancient Manyoshu collection of poems. To protect the cultural properties including these sites, Asuka Village is the only village in Japan to have its own special legislation, the Asuka Law.
- The village is planning to apply for UNESCO World Heritage status with its concept of the entire village being a museum.

<Challenges>

- In the context of the falling birth rate, we wish to make the city attractive to the younger generations also. In recent years, restaurants and studios have opened thanks to the Asuka boom. Farmers are playing a central role in developing specialty products, opening farms for tourists, and operating direct sales booths, through which they are generating nearly 300 million yen in annual sales, helping to rejuvenate industry.
- Farmers are aging, and increasing hectares of farmland is lying idle or being abandoned. However, agriculture and forestry are important factors in formulating the historical landscape of Asuka Village. We wish to resurrect agriculture through direct-sales stalls and farm ownership systems. We are also conducting research into establishing Asuka-brand products.
- In order to make the most of historical and cultural heritage, it is essential to convey their value and appeal to as many people as possible; yet, excavation surveys are not being carried out in many places. We wish to devise ways to proceed with excavation as swiftly as possible and have a system in place for explaining the academic value of the historic sites.
- We wish to work with the national and local governments and citizens to design a type of tourism for Asuka Village that goes beyond simple sightseeing trips. We wish to make Asuka Village a destination of healing, in light of the location's cultural value of being the birthplace of the Japanese nation state.
- The ultimate purpose of our applying for world heritage status is not to achieve tourism. Rather, it is for the people who live in that region to become human beings worthy of the world heritage, and we feel that we will have achieved success when that comes about.



Summary of Presentations

19. Gifu Prefecture

FURUTA, Hajime
Governor, Gifu Prefecture

<Realities>

- The population of Gifu Prefecture peaked in 2005 and has been declining since. At the same time, the population is graying rapidly, with a projected rapid decline in the number of workers, earners, and consumers. On the other hand, the prefecture's foreign enrollment has been increasing dramatically since 1990, and the percentage of foreign-born residents is extremely high compared to the national average. We welcome these residents as fellow Gifu dwellers who happen to have foreign nationalities, and work together to build our community.
- Interaction and coordination are keys to revitalizing the community in the age of the falling birth rate. To earn income from outside the region, we promote the "Export Gifu" project to encourage the export of our local agricultural, commercial, and industrial products. Furthermore, we implement the "Inbound Gifu" project to encourage consumers to visit from outside our area, and particularly from overseas.
- Since the completion of the Tokai-Hokuriku Expressway last July, automobile traffic has doubled and a quick succession of wide-area sightseeing programs are being prepared. In addition, a Linear Chuo Shinkansen station is scheduled to be built in Gifu Prefecture, which will cause a revolutionary change in the movement of people and products within the nation. The number of international tourists to Gifu Prefecture has more than tripled in these 5 years. However, the numbers were small to start with, so we believe there is more potential for growth.
- The China-Japan-South Korea Tourism Ministerial Conference issued a joint statement declaring that "the role of international tourism will increase in importance for the economies of each of our nations, and the three nations will work actively for the restoration of international tourism and exchange." With the key phase of "The Age of Great Exchange in East Asia," we wish to make the most of Expo 2010 Shanghai China to clarify the procedural restrictions for visa applications and immigration procedure wait times. We also see the need for the nine Chubu prefectures to work together to provide broad-ranging and attractive tourism programs to our neighbors in East Asia.





**The Meeting of
Advocates to establish
the East Asia Local and
Regional Government Congress**

**Nara Declaration concerning the Establishment
of the East Asia Local and Regional Government
Congress**

Nara Declaration concerning the Establishment of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress

Nara Declaration concerning the Establishment of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress

Preamble

1. We, the representatives of Shaanxi Province, Henan Province, Jiangsu Province, Xian City, Luoyang City, Yangzhou City, Chungcheongnam-do Province, Gongju City, Seosan City, Buyeo County, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Gyeongju City, Gifu Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Nara City, Tenri City, Kashihara City, and Asuka Village have assembled in Nara, Japan on the 26th and 27th of October, 2009 to attend the Meeting of Advocates to establish the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress.
2. As a result of our deliberations we have agreed to the Purpose of Establishment described below, and have decided to inaugurate the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress and to hold the first Meeting of the Congress in Nara in 2010.
We have also agreed to aim for the adoption of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress Nara Charter at the first Congress Meeting in 2010.
3. Furthermore, we hereby have agreed to call upon other local and regional governments in East Asia which share our aspirations and have ties with one another, to join us in the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress under the Objective described below.

Purpose of Establishment

Name

The formal name of the Congress shall be the "East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress."

Objective

The regions in East Asia have promoted exchanges in various fields through more than a millennium, and share many cultural heritages.

In the context of increasing globalization, the stable prosperity and progress of East Asia is predicated upon enhancing understanding, cooperation, and partnership while respecting their diversities, fostered by the history and culture of their respective regions.

To deepen mutual understanding among the diverse communities in East Asia, there must be continuous exchanges covering a wide range of areas.

Because of their close relationship with local residents, the local and regional governments know firsthand the realities and challenges facing their communities, and the candid discussion of such issues will promote true mutual understanding among the local and regional governments.

Therefore, there is a need for local and regional governments to assemble regularly to update one another on the realities and challenges of their regions, discuss common issues, promote deeper understanding, and explore possibilities for cooperation.

By thus convening on a regular basis, the local and regional governments can enrich their knowledge, improve their administrative capacities, strengthen friendship and trust amongst themselves, and furthermore contribute to the stability of relations among nations in East Asia and, ultimately, to the stable development of East Asia as a whole.

October 26, 2009



**The Meeting of
Advocates to establish
the East Asia Local and
Regional Government Congress**

**The East Asia Local and Regional Government
Congress Nara Charter (Draft)**

The East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress Nara Charter (Draft)

(Authentic)

The East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress Nara Charter (Draft)

Preamble

We, the representatives of local and regional governments in East Asia, which have conducted exchanges that date back through more than a millennium, have convened in the year 2010 here in Nara, the birthplace of the ancient Japanese capital of Heijokyo commemorating its 1,300th anniversary. Recognizing that we share many cultural heritages, we have agreed to the following.

In the context of increasing globalization, the stable prosperity and progress of East Asia is predicated upon enhancing understanding, cooperation, and partnership while respecting our diversities, fostered by the history and culture of our respective regions.

To deepen mutual understanding among the diverse communities in East Asia, there must be continuous exchanges covering a wide range of areas.

Because of our close relationship with local residents, we, the local and regional governments know firsthand the realities and challenges facing our communities, and the candid discussion of such issues will promote true mutual understanding among us, the local and regional governments.

Therefore, there is a need for local and regional governments to assemble regularly to update one another on the realities and challenges of our regions, discuss common issues, promote deeper understanding, and explore possibilities for cooperation.

By thus convening on a regular basis, we, the local and regional governments can enrich our knowledge, improve our administrative capacities, strengthen friendship and trust amongst ourselves, and furthermore contribute to the stability of relations among nations in East Asia and, ultimately, to the stable development of East Asia as a whole.

Article 1: Establishment

In order to achieve the objective of the Preamble, we hereby establish the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress (hereinafter referred to as "the Congress").

Article 2: Objectives

The objectives of the Congress are:

- (1) To engage in candid exchange of views and deepen mutual understanding concerning the challenges relevant to the regions of East Asia, such as promoting regional economic development, improving the quality of living standards, addressing environmental issues and population aging, preserving cultural heritages, promoting tourism, providing quality education, and encouraging exchanges among future generations; and
- (2) Through exchange of views in the Congress, to strengthen the administrative capacities of Member Governments to solve the issues facing their respective regions.

Article 3: Activities

The activities of the Congress shall be:

- (1) To meet on a regular basis;
- (2) To provide information to further mutual understanding among Member Governments and promote higher levels of administrative capacities; and
- (3) To engage in other activities as would help to achieve the objectives of the Congress.

Article 4: Membership

1. Members of the Congress shall be the local and regional governments which sign this Charter (hereinafter referred to as "Charter Governments") and all other local and regional governments which are approved for membership in the Congress in accordance with Article 5 below.
2. Each Member Government shall be represented by the head of its executive body.
3. Charter Governments are shown in the attached Table.

Article 5: Admission

1. Local and regional governments wishing to apply for membership to the Congress shall submit to the Secretariat their written application with letters of endorsement from two or more current Member Governments.
2. Approval for membership shall be based on the unanimous consent of Charter Governments.
3. Membership shall be effective as of the day approval is granted.

Article 6: Withdrawal

Members wishing to withdraw from the Congress may do so by submitting to the Secretariat a written notice of withdrawal.

Article 7: The Congress Meeting

1. The Congress Meeting shall be held once a year in principle.
2. The Congress Meeting shall be attended by the representative of each Member Government. When a representative is unable to attend, an authorized delegate may attend on their behalf.
3. The Congress Meeting shall be called by the representative of the Member Government holding the Congress Meeting.
4. The Congress Meeting shall be chaired by the representative of the Member Government holding the Congress Meeting.

Article 8: Executive Committee

1. An executive committee shall be established to facilitate the operations of the Congress.
2. The executive committee shall consist of the Charter Governments.
3. The executive committee shall determine:
 - (1) Amendments to the Congress Charter;
 - (2) Admission of new members;
 - (3) Dates and venues of the Congress Meetings;
 - (4) The agenda of the Congress Meetings;
 - (5) Admission of special members; and
 - (6) Other matters relating to the smooth operation of the Congress.
4. The chairperson of the executive committee shall be elected from among its members.
5. The executive committee shall, in principle, meet in conjunction with the Congress Meeting. If necessary, the chairperson shall convene additional meetings.
6. The quorum of the executive committee shall consist of one half of the members currently serving on the committee.
7. With the exception of Clauses 3 (1) and (2) above, decisions of the executive committee shall be made by a majority vote, with the chairperson casting the deciding vote in the event of a tie. Decisions relating to Clauses 3 (1) and (2) above shall be made by unanimous consent of all members, including those not present at the meeting on that day.
8. The provisions of Clause 2 of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the executive committee.

The East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress Nara Charter (Draft)

Article 9: Special Membership

1. Organizations and individuals wishing to apply for special membership in the Congress shall submit to the Secretariat their written application with letters of endorsement from two or more current members of the executive committee.
2. Organizations and individuals granted special membership may participate, with the right to speak, in the Congress Meetings.
3. Special membership shall continue unless it is terminated by withdrawal.

Article 10: Guests

1. Guests shall be recommended and invited by the representative of the Member Government holding the Congress Meeting.
2. Guests may participate in the Congress Meeting and give presentations on the theme(s) for which they have been invited.

Article 11: Expenses

In principle, expenses relating to the holding of the Congress Meeting, as well as lodging expenses for the participating delegates, shall be borne by the Member Government holding the Congress Meeting. Member Governments participating in the Congress Meeting shall bear the cost of air and other travel and transportation associated with their delegates attending the Congress Meeting.

Article 12: Reports

1. The Member Government which held the Congress Meeting shall, in principle within 3 months of the Congress Meeting, send a report of the Congress Meeting to each Member Government.
2. Member Governments which receive such report can forward copies to their central government and other relevant organizations, as well as to make the said report known to the general public.

Article 13: Secretariat

1. A Secretariat shall attend to the administrative matters relating to the Congress.
2. The Secretariat shall be situated in the Nara Prefectural Government.
3. The Secretariat shall be composed of the director and their staff.
4. The Secretariat shall be responsible for:
 - (1)Receiving of documents relating to application for membership or withdrawal;
 - (2)Compilation and provision of information relating to the management of the Congress;
 - (3)Administrative support to the Member Government holding the Congress Meeting;
 - (4)Keeping of records and managing public relations; and
 - (5)Other administrative matters necessary for the operation of the Congress.

Article 14: Provisional Measures

1. The Congress Meetings shall be held by Nara Prefecture.
2. The stipulation of the preceding Clause is provisional and shall remain in effect until the Congress Meeting of 2013.

Supplementary Provision

This Charter shall come into effect upon its ratification at the Congress Meeting of 2010.

Table: Charter Governments



**The Meeting of
Advocates to establish
the East Asia Local and
Regional Government Congress**

Summary of dialogue

Dialogue

<Summary of dialogue>

In the Dialogue, we went beyond issues at the local government level. Together with specialists in various fields including economics and trade, the representatives of the local and regional governments discussed policy and directions toward an ideal future concept of East Asia.

●**Date and time** : October 27 (Tue.), 2009, 9:00~12:10

●**Participants** : Participating local and regional governments

Steering Committee

Observers:

Consulate-General of the Republic of Korea in Osaka; Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Gunma Prefecture

Economic organizations

Kansai Economic Federation; Keizai Doyukai – Nara; Nara Employers' Association; Nara Industrial Association, Inc; Federation of Nara Prefecture Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Nara Prefectural Federation of Societies of Commerce and Industry; Nara Federation of Small Business Associations; other

Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)

Association for Commemorative Events of the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital
Commerce, Industry and Labor Department, Nara Prefectural Government

●**Venue** : Hotel Nikko Nara ("Hiten" banquet hall C & D, 4th floor)

●**Theme** : "Toward the Promotion of Exchange between Japan, China, and South Korea: Building the Foundation for Stability and Prosperity of East Asia"

●**Program** :

MC: TANINO, Sakutarō, Vice Chairman, Steering Committee

1. Presentations (by Japanese delegation)

- ① MATSUSHITA, Masayuki Vice Chairman & Chairman of the International Committee
- ② HAYASHI, Yasuo Chairman and CEO, Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) / Former Director-General of the Small and Medium Enterprise Agency
- ③ ARAI, Shogo Governor, Nara Prefectural Government

2. Presentations (by foreign delegations)

- ④ LIU, Xianlian Vice President, Shaanxi Provincial People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
- ⑤ FENG, Yongchen Director-general, Foreign Affairs Office of Henan Provincial People's Government
- ⑥ WEN, Daocai Vice Mayor, Yangzhou Municipal People's Government
- ⑦ KIM, Moo Hwan County Executive, Buyeo-gun

3. Summary

TANINO, Sakutarō, Vice Chairman, Steering Committee



MATSUSHITA, Masayuki



HAYASHI, Yasuo



ARAI, Shogo



LIU, Xianlian



FENG, Yongchen



WEN, Daocai



KIM, Moo Hwan



TANINO, Sakutarō

“The next evolution! Toward a better Japan-China-South Korea! The role of each local and regional government and what Kansai can contribute”

Vice Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the International Committee, Kansai Economic Federation
Masayuki MATSUSHITA

【Human exchange between Kansai and China/South Korea】

- By the 5th century, there was exchange between China/South Korea and the administration and powerful families of Nara and Osaka. The people from the mainland introduced their cultures to Japan.
- Many South Korean and Chinese nationals live in the Kansai area. In addition, sister city partnerships between Kansai and China/South Korea are actively taking place at the municipal level.

【Trade and investment relationships between Kansai and China/South Korea】

- (Trade) • Kansai's trade with China/South Korea accounted for 28% of total export and 35% of total import in 2008.
- (Investment) • Investment by Kansai corporations: 1,623 companies invested in China (27 % of all Japanese companies) and 164 companies invested in South Korea (22 % of all Japanese companies) .

【Kansai Economic Federation's exchange with China and South Korea】

- (China) In 1971 (before restoration of diplomatic relations) , the Federation was the first in the Kansai business circles to send a delegation to China. Thereafter, the Federation sends delegations and study groups to China on a regular basis. Also hosting of forums etc.
- (South Korea) In 1989, the Federation was the first in the Kansai business circles to send a delegation to South Korea. Thereafter, the Federation sends study groups to South Korea on a regular basis.

【The role of local and regional governments in the context of expanding economic exchange】

- (China) To lure investment from foreign companies, it is important for the local and regional governments, which have numerous points of contact with corporations and the general public, to educate them on international rules and conventions such as the protection of intellectual property, and produce material results.
- (South Korea) The economic exchange between Japanese and Korean corporations is one of fierce global competition in electronics, electric products, and other “hardware” aspects. We need to start from sports, culture, TV dramas, and other content-based industries, where mutual cooperation is relatively easy, and allow the exchange to develop into other economic fields.

【The role of local and regional governments in the improvement of mutual international understanding】

- By deepening exchange at the grass roots level, there is hope for more significant results from diplomacy and exchange at the central government level.
- Starting with the present “Meeting of Advocates for the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress,” we hope to further deepen mutual exchange between Japan, China, and South Korea at the local and regional government level and build better relations between the three nations.

“Realities and challenges of economic exchange in East Asia”

Chairman and CEO, Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) / Former Director-General of the Small and Medium Enterprise Agency
HAYASHI, Yasuo

【How the world changed after the financial crisis, and the role of Asia】

- The Western and Japanese economies have stagnated, with the world as a whole falling into negative growth in 2009 for the first time since World War II. Although newly emerging economies such as China and India are propping up the world economy, they are not yet large enough to drive growth.
- Rather than becoming overly reliant on excessive consumption in the U.S. market, it is important for each country to focus on growing domestic demand and looking to markets in emerging economies.
- In 2008, the GDP of Japan, China, and South Korea combined amounted to 17% of the world's total. The importance of the three economies will continue to increase.

【Realities of Japan/China/South Korea economic exchange】

- In 2008, trade of Japan, China, and South Korea combined accounted for approx. 14 % of the world's total trade in export and approx. 17% in import.
- Much of direct investment by the three nations consists of Japan and South Korea investing in China, with both nations investing more than \$3 billion in 2008.

【Evolution and challenges of economic unification in East Asia】

- There are movements in Asia for comprehensive economic partnerships such as ASEAN+3 and ASEAN+6. In addition, a network of economic partnership agreements and free trade agreements are being signed among individual nations in Asia.
- There is a need for an even stronger partnership between Japan, China, and South Korea for more freedom in trade and investment in the Asian region.

Dialogue

- For Japan and Korea, the early resumption and conclusion of the FTA and EPA talks, which had been stalled since 2004, will be effective.
- 【Addressing global agendas which require joint action by Japan, China, and South Korea】**
- Global environmental issues: Action on the urgent international challenges of global warming and climate change.
 - The graying society, falling birth rate, and decreasing labor population: For sustainable growth, it is important to do the following: ① Cultivate and maximize on the experiences and know-how of Japan, which is facing the aging of its society on a large scale; ② Technical cooperation between Japan, China, and South Korea; and ③ In order for the Japanese economy to grow, it is important to incorporate the vitality of East Asia as a whole.
 - Ensuring sustainable growth and free trade: ① It is important for each country to build cooperative relationships in the fields of environment, resources, and energy. By developing and maximizing on international personnel and by actively engaging in innovative efforts, it will be possible to create new industries in the energy conservation and environmental fields. ② It is also important to prepare for the risk of shrinking credit in the international financial markets.
 - JETRO will continue to play its role in the promotion of economic coordination between Japan, China, and South Korea, and of economic unification of East Asia, through such activities as supporting the projects of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA).

“A local perspective on the future of trilateral exchange between China, South Korea, and Japan: With a view toward forming an East Asia Network”

Governor, Nara Prefectural Government ARAI, Shogo

【History of exchange between Japan and China/South Korea】

- ① 6th – 9th centuries: The Chinese Sui and Tang civilizations are introduced to Japan via the Korean Peninsula → Japan embraces those influences and builds the foundation of its nation state which continues to the present day.
- ② 12th – 15th centuries: Economic and cultural exchange with the Chinese Sung and Ming dynasties → Formation of traditional Japanese culture, based on the civilization of the mainland.
- ③ 17th – 19th centuries: Cultural exchange with the Korean Peninsula during the period of national seclusion → Peaceful exchange with the Yi Dynasty of Korea.

【Realities and challenges of “exchange” in East Asia】

- Deepening of mutual economic dependence. Expectations for the expansion of FTA and EPA.
- Advancement of diplomacy by the central governments, such as the China-Japan-Korea Summit Meeting and East Asia Summit.
- Expansion of next generation (youth) exchange and permeation of culture beyond borders.
- Hope for dealing with global and international issues (environment, IT, intellectual property rights, crime, graying of society, regional disparity, influenza pandemic)
- There is a need to explore the formation of a common ideal for exchange that keeps in mind the homogeneity and heterogeneity of East Asia.

【Local and regional government initiatives toward the formation of an East Asia Network】

- Shift from bilateral to multilateral exchange for sister city interactions and economic exchange between local regions.
- Establish multidirectional win-win relationships at the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress.
- A mutually complementing style of economic partnerships between local regions through partnerships of economic, cultural, and tourism exchange between regions.

【Conclusion】

- ASEAN was the hub for building the East Asian Community. The common challenge is for Japan, China, and South Korea to play a driving role.
The three nations are economic powers with advanced social systems in East Asia, and share many aspects of history and culture.
- There is a need for a system whereby the restrictions on state-level diplomacy are complemented by the ties between local and regional governments.
- Sustained exchange of local and regional governments, and expanded exchange in a wide range of fields relevant to the local and regional governments, has the potential to contribute to the stable development and prosperity of the community within the context of globalization.

“1,000 years of continuous exchange: China and Japan”

Vice President, Shaanxi Provincial People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, China
LIU, Xianlian

- Japan, China, and South Korea are very close neighbors separated only by a narrow body of water. The history of friendship goes back 2,000 years, which is a miracle in the world.
Pioneers in Japan-China friendship and exchange include the monk Ganjin from Tang Dynasty China, the Japanese individuals Ono-no-Imoko, Kukai, and Abe Nakamaro, and more than 5,000 envoys to Sui/Tang Dynasty China. Ever since those days, Shaanxi and Nara have been bound with strong ties.

【Friendship City】

- In 1974, Xian City and Nara City became Friendship Cities. At present, Shaanxi Province and the

cities within the province are Friendship Cities with 9 prefectures and cities in Japan.

- We are confident that in 2010, the year of the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital and the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress, Shaanxi Province and Nara Prefecture will sign a Friendship City agreement.
- Exchange between Friendship Cities is characterized by longevity and stability, and has an important significance for the mutual partnerships of East Asian local and regional governments.

【Tourism】

- Shaanxi Province is rich in tourism resources. Tourism services are a major industry in Shaanxi.
- The highest percentage of tourists to Shaanxi are Japanese and South Koreans. The province's tourism division places importance on the tourism markets of Japan and South Korea.

【Cultural heritage】

- Shaanxi Province was the center of Chinese politics, culture, and economy for a long time, and was the birthplace of Chinese civilization. Many archaeological sites remain in the province.
- To coincide with the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital, the exhibits "Newly Unearthed Tang Dynasty Artifacts from Shaanxi, China" and "The Art of Flowers and Birds from Across the Ocean" will be shown in Nara Prefecture. In 2011, the "Archaeological Artifacts from Nara, Japan" exhibit is scheduled to be shown in Shaanxi Province.

We hope the exchange of heritage art and culture will help to increase our opportunities for exchange and deepen its content.

- This "Meeting of Advocates for the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress" is attended by persons in charge of relevant departments in Shaanxi, such as the provincial government, Xian City government, Shaanxi Provincial People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the Tourism Bureau, and Administration of Cultural Heritage. We feel we must deepen our interaction, exchange views, and continue working hard in preparing for the commemorative events and meetings to be held next year.

"Status of development of key industries in Henan Province"

Director-general, Foreign Affairs Office of Henan Provincial People's Government, China
FENG, Yongchen

- Henan Province is one of the important birthplaces of the Chinese people. It is an important economic powerhouse and emerging industrial power, as well as an influential province of culture. Gross production in 2008 was 1.84 trillion yuan (#1 of the midwestern provinces for many consecutive years)

【Automobile industry】

- More than 400 automobile/automotive parts companies which are over a certain size. Operating revenue 84 billion yuan.
- Targets are to achieve an automobile production capacity of 1 million vehicles by 2012 and build an automobile manufacturing center and automobile trade services center in 2020.

【Steelmaking】

- Coal production is third in the nation. There are 31 steelmaking companies.
- Gross production in 2008: Cast iron (17.16 million tons), crude steel (21.88 million tons), and steel materials (25.71 million tons).

【Logistics industry】

- The province links north and south, east and west, and is the key to industries relocating to the east and transporting resources to the west. A variety of transportation methods are concentrated in the area.
- Future projects include the construction of the Zhengzhou International Logistics Center, the province-wide The Key Logistics Links Network Project of Henan Province, and establishing a frozen foods logistics system and building inventory logistics systems for foods and edible oils.

【Food industry】

- In 2008, there were 2,644 food industry companies which were over a certain size. Amount of increase was 104.33 billion yuan. Gross production was second in the nation.
- In future we will implement the "100 Leading Companies Development Project." Our targets for 2012 are 1.2 trillion yuan in province-wide food industry gross production and 350 billion yuan amount of increase. We will go from being the "grain bin of China" to the "kitchen of the people" and the "dining tables of the world."

- Active open door policy → The province has economic and trade relations with over 17 countries and regions. Cumulative foreign investment in actual use exceeded \$17.2 billion. Trade and investment partnerships between Henan Province and Japan and South Korea are constantly being developed. We sincerely hope for mutual development and prosperity through Japanese and South Korean companies investing in Henan Province in a variety of ways, starting up businesses, and engaging in a wide range of joint projects.

Vice Mayor, Yangzhou Municipal People's Government, China WEN, Daocai

- Yangzhou City is focused on tourism, particularly Grand Canal tourism.
DVD presentation (18 min.)

Dialogue

“2010 Great Baekje World Festival”

County Executive, Buyeo-gun, South Korea KIM, Moo Hwan

- South Korea, China, and Japan share the same history, culture, and traditions.
- If the central government's role is control, supervision, and a general, comprehensive function, the role of local and regional governments is to improve the quality of life for residents.
- To that end, there is a need to improve the living environment of the residents. By specifically benchmarking the issues such as water and sewer service, gas service, roads, cultural spaces, and cultural programs, and by sharing policy, we believe this Meeting will have an even greater significance.
- Projects toward the 2010 Great Baekje World Festival (9/17/2009 – 10/17)
 - 【General outline】
 - Theme: 700 Years' Dream of Great Baekje. Budget: 24 billion won
 - Target number of spectators: 2.6 million (200,000 foreign visitors).
 - 【Status of implementation】
 - 2002: Preparations were started. 2003: Validity was studied.
 - 2006: The South Korea-China-Japan History Forum was held. The forum results were scheduled to be reflected in the program.
 - 【Building of an international base】
 - Approved as an Official Supporter of the League of Historical Cities. The Mayor of Luoyang assigned as Honorary Public Relations Ambassador.
 - Joined Tourism Promotion Organization for Asian Pacific Cities (TPO). Backed by the U.S. Ambassador to South Korea.
 - 【Building of infrastructure】
 - Construction of the Baekje History Reproduction Complex. Investment of 400 billion won by the Lotte Group.
 - 【Structure of program】
 - Official events (Opening ceremony; closing ceremony)
 - Exhibits and academic meetings (World Historical Cities Exhibit Hall; Baekje Artifacts Special Exhibit; international academic meetings etc.)
 - Performances; events (Performance on water; Great Baekje riding horse corps parade; other)
 - Excursions; other (One day at the Sabi Castle; Ungjin Castle; other)

“Summary”

Vice Chairman, Steering Committee TANINO, Sakutaro

- We had many meaningful and educational discussions and heard views toward the 2010 “East Asia Local and Regional Governments Congress.”
- Shared comments
 - ① Renewed awareness of the long history of exchange of Japan-China-South Korea.
 - Japan in particular embraced a great many things from China and South Korea, and learned from them.
 - ② East Asia as the growth engine for the international economy
 - Trilateral economic partnership of Japan, China, and South Korea → Although the Japanese-South Korean FTA is not going ahead at all, the final decision will have to be a high-level government decision. Japanese-Chinese and trilateral FTA lie beyond that. This will be the driver of the East Asian economy.
 - ③ The coming of the graying society
 - We need to see our seniors not as a burden (negative), as in pensions and nursing care, but as resources to tap for wisdom and experience. We must work as one with our seniors to create mutual prosperity for East Asia.
 - ④ Environmental issues; global warming
 - ⑤ Protection of intellectual property
 - High quality economic development in East Asia (comment from Japanese representatives)
 - ⑥ Promotion of tourism
 - The Shanghai Expo will be held in 2010. Tourists from the USA and Europe will be coming all the way to China. Japan and South Korea would be well advised to devise ways to entice these visitors to their countries also. If Japan is to claim to be a tourism-oriented country, it needs to exert much more effort.
- Other important points
 - ⑦ Youth exchange
 - Exchange is needed for young people, who will carry the future of East Asia on their shoulders, to deepen mutual understanding (exchange → mutual understanding → mutual trust).
 - In Europe, the Elysée Treaty (Franco-German Partnership) spoke about the promotion of youth exchange. Youth exchange is now conducted at a scale of 140,000 people per year.
 - ⑧ The resolution of leaders, and leadership
 - We are neighbors. Turbulence will always be inevitable.
 - When such a situation arises, the political and business leaders must avoid the trap of inward-looking, bristling nationalism, but instead keep a solid resolution and strong leadership to build East Asia step by step into a world of coexistence, symbiosis, sympathy, and shared creativity.