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Bilateral Meeting/ 水分会談



Head of Delegates Group Discussion / 首長グループ計画













Governor's Banquet / 知事招宴























Celtogether / Dik





Program

Summary of the Second East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress

10/18

17:00-17:55 **Orientation**

Nara Royal Hotel

18:00-18:45 Open Talks



10/19

9:30–12:00 Session I Economic Trends and Challenges in East Asia 13:00-15:00

Opening Session

13:00–16:30 Session I Local Governance in East Asia 15:15–18:45 Session I Japan and the World

10/20

9:30-10:45 Keynote Lecture

11:00-12:30 13:30-16:50 Session **□**

"The Role of Local Government:

Intergovernmental Relationships in Japan as a Super Aging Society"

8:30−12:00 Session ∏ Nature and Life

13:30-15:30 Social Event

10/21

9:00-16:40

Case Study: Tourism

Field Work Imai Town / Asuka Historical Museum



8:30–12:00 Session Ⅲ Idea and Cognition

iran district

13:00–16:50 **Tour** Todaiji Temple, Kofukuji Temple

10/22

9:00−12:00 13:00−14:50 Session III Case Study: Community-based Consolidation and Development



13:00-14:30 Open Café

8:30-12:00 Session IV

Beauty and Faith

15:30-17:00 Aspen Lecture I Solutions to Local Challenges and the Role of Local Government

Nara Prefectural New Public Hall

17:30-18:30 Cultural Program : Appreciation of 'Noh' Performance



P.11-28 P.29-59 P.60-64 Program for Working-level Program for Working-level Officials Program for Head of Officials Executive Seminar by the Aspen Institute Delegates **Case Study Seminar** Japan Hotel Nikko Nara/ Nara Royal Hotel / Nara Prefectural New Public Hall Nara Centennial Hall

10/23

9:00-12:15 13:00-14:50 Session IV Case Study: Protection / Preservation of Cultural Assets

15:30-17:00 **Aspen Lecture ■ Thought Background of Decentralization Thesis**

8:30-12:00 Session V Humanity

15:00-18:30 Session VI Democracy

19:00-21:00 **Commencement Party**

10/24

10/25

Closing Session 9:30-10:30

8:00-11:00 **Review Session**

12:00-14:00 The Second East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress and the Aspen Institute Japan Symposium "The New Role of Local and Regional Governments" ~ The Critical Aspects of Leadership ~

9:00-10:30 14:45-18:30 **Bilateral Meeting**

19:30-21:00 Welcome Party

9:00-12:00 **Head of Delegates Group Discussion** Morning Session: Risk Management



12:00-12:45 Lunch

13:00-15:30 **Head of Delegates Group Discussion Afternoon Session: Regional Development**

Plenary Session

17:20-18:30 **Commemorative Photo Session: Press Conference**

Governor's Banquet



Nara Centennial Hall

10/26

9:00-16:45 **Excursion** (Option)

19:00-20:30 Get-together (Option)

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Participant List (Program for Head of Delegates)

	c of China as of Oct. 26, 2		
Name	me Organization		
Anhui Province			
CHEN, Huazhou	Deputy Director-General, Anhui Provincial Foreign Affairs Office		
LIAN, Fayu	Deputy Division-Chief, The Administration of Rural Finance of Anhui Provincial Department of Finance		
ZHANG, Le	Principal Staff Member, Anhui Provincial Foreign Affairs Office		
SONG, Lu	Interpreter, Anhui Provincial Foreign Affairs Office		
Shandong Province			
ZHANG, Weiling	Director, Foreign Affairs Office, Shandong Provincial People's Government, PRC		
YOU, Shaoping	Deputy Director, Bureau of Cultural Heritage, Shandong Cultural Department		
XU, Xiaochun	Councilor, Asian Division, Shandong Foreign Affairs Office		
ZHAO, Dongbo	Deputy Division Chief, Foreign Affairs Office, Shandong Provincial People's Government		
SUN, Maotian	Deputy Council, International Tourism Marketing Division, Shandong Tourism Administration		
Shaanxi Province			
CHEN, Guogiang	Deputy Secretary-General, The General Office of Shaanxi Provincial Government		
	Deputy Director-General, The Foreign Affairs Office of Shaanxi Province		
LIU, Yaming			
WANG, Tianping	Vice Principal, Shaanxi Provincial Educational College		
CHENG, Jinqing	Deputy Director, The Foreign Affairs Office of Shaanxi Province Chief Staff, The General Office of Shaanxi Provincial Government		
LIU, Hongkai	Chief Stall, The General Office of Shaanxi Provincial Government		
Xi'an City			
SONG, Yuwen	Deputy Secretary-General, Xi'an Communist Party Committee		
WANG, Xuechao	Deputy Director General, Xi'an Urban and Rural Construction Commission		
YANG, Shengliang	Division Chief, General Office of Xi'an Municipality		
HOU, Xiaohong	Division Chief, Xi'an Foreign and Overseas Chinese Affairs Office		
Yangzhou City			
WANG, Yanwen	Party Secretary/ Chairman, Yangzhou CPC Committee/ Standing Committee of Yangzhou Municipal People's Congre		
LU, Guiping	Standing Member, Secretary General, Yangzhou CPC Committee		
DENG, Qing	Director, Foreign Affairs Office of Yangzhou Municipal People's Government		
XIAO, Weidong	Deputy Secretary General, Yangzhou CPC Committee		
WANG, Yugin	Division Chief, Foreign Affairs Office of Yangzhou Municipal People's Government		
WANG, Yang	Reporter, Yangzhou TV Station		
ZHOU, Zheng Bing	Reporter, Yangzhou TV Station		
	Treporter, Fungariou TV Otation		
Huangshan City			
YAO, Anna	Director, Huangshan Municipal Foreign Affairs Office		
YANG, Yang	Deputy Director, Station Controller, The Publicity Department of The CPC Huangshan Municipal Committee Radio and TV Stations of Huangshan		
Republic of	India		
-			
Name	Organization		
Name Varanasi City	Organization		
Name Varanasi City SINGH, Sachchidanand	Organization Additional Municipal Commissioner, Varanasi Municipal Corporation		
Name Varanasi City SINGH, Sachchidanand	Organization		
Name Varanasi City SINGH, Sachchidanand SINGH, Jai Prakash	Additional Municipal Commissioner, Varanasi Municipal Corporation Account Officer, Varanasi Municipal Corporation		
Name Varanasi City SINGH, Sachchidanand	Additional Municipal Commissioner, Varanasi Municipal Corporation Account Officer, Varanasi Municipal Corporation		
Name Varanasi City SINGH, Sachchidanand SINGH, Jai Prakash	Additional Municipal Commissioner, Varanasi Municipal Corporation Account Officer, Varanasi Municipal Corporation		
Name Varanasi City SINGH, Sachchidanand SINGH, Jai Prakash Republic of the F Name	Additional Municipal Commissioner, Varanasi Municipal Corporation Account Officer, Varanasi Municipal Corporation Philippines		
Name Varanasi City SINGH, Sachchidanand SINGH, Jai Prakash Republic of the F Name Benguet Province	Additional Municipal Commissioner, Varanasi Municipal Corporation Account Officer, Varanasi Municipal Corporation Philippines Organization		
Name Varanasi City SINGH, Sachchidanand SINGH, Jai Prakash Republic of the F Name Benguet Province WAGUIS, Johnny Diwas	Additional Municipal Commissioner, Varanasi Municipal Corporation Account Officer, Varanasi Municipal Corporation Philippines		
Name Varanasi City SINGH, Sachchidanand SINGH, Jai Prakash Republic of the F Name Benguet Province WAGUIS, Johnny Diwas CHAPDIAN, Tuho	Additional Municipal Commissioner, Varanasi Municipal Corporation Account Officer, Varanasi Municipal Corporation Philippines Organization		
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Name Varanasi City SINGH, Sachchidanand SINGH, Jai Prakash Republic of the F Name Benguet Province WAGUIS, Johnny Diwas CHAPDIAN, Tuho Chagul Aurora Province CASTILLO, Bellaflor Angara TEH, Luisito Gonzales	Additional Municipal Commissioner, Varanasi Municipal Corporation Account Officer, Varanasi Municipal Corporation Philippines Organization Board Member, Benguet Provincial Government Department Head, Benguet Provincial Government Governor, Provincial Government of Aurora Provincial Health Officer II, Provincial Government of Aurora		
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Name Varanasi City SINGH, Sachchidanand SINGH, Jai Prakash Republic of the F Name Benguet Province WAGUIS, Johnny Diwas CHAPDIAN, Tuho Chagul Aurora Province CASTILLO, Bellaflor Angara TEH, Luisito Gonzales TOMBOC, Raul Gabatin TOLENTINO, Rodante Angara BAUTISTA, Ricardo Querijero TUZON, Guy Alipio Agustin PALISPIS, Michael Angara Republic of Name Gyeonggi-do Provir	Additional Municipal Commissioner, Varanasi Municipal Corporation Account Officer, Varanasi Municipal Corporation Philippines Organization Board Member, Benguet Provincial Government Department Head, Benguet Provincial Government Governor, Provincial Government of Aurora Provincial Health Officer II, Provincial Government of Aurora Provincial Health Officer I, Provincial Government of Aurora Provincial Engineer, Provincial Government of Aurora Provincial General Services Officer, Provincial Government of Aurora Provincial Tourism Officer, Provincial Government of Aurora Provincial Tourism Officer, Provincial Government of Aurora Organization Organization		
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Name	Organization
Chungcheongnam	-do Province
HONG, Man Pyo	Manager, Chungcheongnam-Do Provincial Government
Gongju City	
BAIK, Chong Gu	Director of Industry Bureau, Industry Bureau of Gongju City Hall
PARK, Chan Sun	Responsibility of Administration, General Affairs Division of Gongju City Hall
JUNG, Ha Na	Member of International Exchange, General Affairs Division of Gongju City Hall
Buyeo County	
LEE, Jong Gwan	Director of Ancient City & Culture Office, Buyeo County Office
JO, Hee Cheol	Section Chief, Buyeo County Office
LIM, Yeong Cheol	Person in Charge, Buyeo County Office
JEONG, Jun Soo	Person in Charge, Buyeo County Office
Jeollanam-do Prov	vince
OH, Kwang Lok	Director, Disaster Prevention Division
MOON, Inki	Officer, Disaster Prevention Division
PARK, Soonim	Officer, Division of Economy & Trade
PAIK, Gil-Ho	Director, Jeollanamdo Osaka Trade Office
Gyeongsangbuk-d	o Province
AN, Jangrack	Director, Osaka Office, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province
Gyeongju City	
CHOI, Yang Sik	Mayor, Gyeongju City
PARK, Tae Soo	Director of Culture & Tourism, Gyeongju City
LIM, Young Sik	Chief of International Affairs, Gyeongju City
JEOUNG, Mi Young	In Charge of Japanese Affairs, Gyeongju City
KIM, Jae Hoon	Mayor's Secretary, Gyeongju City

Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Name	Organization		
Thua Thien Hue Province			
NGO, Hoa	Vice Chairman (Vice Governor), Thua Thien Hue Province		
LE HUU, Minh	Deputy Director, Department of Culture - Sport - Tourism of Thua Thien Hue Province		
DO THI, My Chau	Deputy Director, Department of Foreign Affairs - Thua Thien Hue Province		
LE BA, Phuc	Chief of Office, Economic Office of Thua Thien Hue Province		
Hue City			
NGUYEN DANG, Thanh	Vice Mayor, Hue City		
Hoi an City			
LE, Giang Van	Chairman, Hoi An People's Committee		
TRAN, Nhan Van	Vice Chief, Hoi An Department of Commerce and Tourism		

JAPAN

JAPAN			
Name	Organization		
Fukushima Prefect	ture		
NOZAKI, Youichi	Director Genera	al, Planning & Coordination Department	
KUNOU, Yuuji	Director, Planni	ng & Coordination Division, Planning & Coordination Department	
SUZUKI, Toshio	Director, Osaka	Office	
MOROI, Masaki	Senior Staff, Pla	anning & Coordination Division, Planning & Coordination Department	
Niigata Prefecture			
SHIBATA, Yutaka	Section Chief, (Governor's Policy Bureau International Affairs Division	
Fukui Prefecture			
HIGASHIMURA, Kenji	Director-Genera	al, Department of General Policy	
MITERA, Shoji	Group Manager	, Policy Promotion Division	
Gifu Prefecture			
YAGYU, Kazunari	Director, Interna	ational Affairs Division	
HIRAI, Katsuaki	Director, Crisis	Management Division	
DOKE, Toshiro	Director, Region	nal Promotion Division	
MIZUNO, Tomohiro	Chief Officer, In	ternational Affairs Division	
Shizuoka Prefectu	re		
IWASE, Yoichiro	Lieutenant Gove	ernor, Shizuoka Prefecture	
GOTO, Atsushi	Director, Region	nal Diplomacy Division, Shizuoka Prefecture	
OYA, Yoshie Annie	Advisory Officer	For Pacific Rim Affairs, Shizuoka Prefecture	
TAKAMATSU, Hiroshi	Assistant Direct	tor, Secretary Division, Shizuoka Prefecture	
SUZUKI, Hiroyuki	Assistant Direct	tor, Regional Diplomacy Division, Shizuoka Prefecture	
FUJITA, Kazuhisa	Assistant Direct	tor, Emergency Management Strategic Division, Shizuoka Prefecture	

Participant List (Program for Head of Delegates)

SUZUKI, Rains	Name	Organization
SUZING, Eisel VSAUL, Aira Depty, Director, Policy Department, Planning Office FUJITA, Yulchi KATAYAMA, Kouji Wakayama Prefecture Sarior Stuff, Pelicy Department, Coverno's Office Wakayama Prefecture NSAKA, Yudihi Canada, C	Mie Prefecture	
VASUI, Akaia Deputy Director, Policy Department, Planning Office Suriar Staff, Policy Operatment, Planning Office Suriar Staff, Policy Operatment, Cowmen's Office Suriar Staff, Policy Operatment Suzuikaria, Policy Operatment Suzui		Governor, Mie Prefecture
Mary Mark (Mary Perfecture Mary Mary Mary Perfecture Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary		
Makayama Prefecture	FUJITA, Yuichi	Senior Staff, Policy Department, Planning Office
NISARA, Yoslinchou KASHHARA, Yoslinchou KASHHARA, Yoslinchou Senior Assistant Manager, Wakayana Prefecture, Planning Department SUZUKAWA, Norlyuki OOOKA, Takaki Administrative Officer, Wakayana Prefecture, Culture and International Division Administrative Officer, Wakayana Prefecture, Culture and International Division MIZOUCHI, Earnbe MIZOUCHI, Earnbe Department Department of Environment and Crinic Atlains, Shimana Prefecture TAMAGUSHI, Kasaya TAMAGUSHI, Kasaya TAMAGUSHI, Kasaya Generic, Culture and International Atlains Division, Department of Environment and Crinic Atlains, Shimana Prefecture Group Loadert Scorotariad Division, Policy Pitarning Bureau, Shimana Prefectural Government General Carlos Control of International Atlains Division, Department of Environment and Crinic Atlains, Shimana Prefectural Generic Clerk Culture and International Atlains Division, Department of Environment and Crinic Atlains, Shimana Prefectural Generic Clerk Culture and International Atlains Division, Department of Environment and Crinic Atlains, Shimana Prefectural Generic Clerk Culture and International Atlains Division, Department of Environment and Crinic Atlains, Shimana Prefectural Generic Clerk Culture and International Atlains Division, Department of Environment and Crinic Atlains, Shimana Prefectural Generic Clerk Culture and International Atlains Division, Department of Environment and Crinic Atlains, Shimana Prefectural Generic Clerk Culture and International Atlains Division, Department of Environment and Crinic Atlains, Shimana Prefectural Generic Clerk Culture and International Atlains Division, Department of Environment and Crinic Atlains, Shimana Prefectural Generic Clerk Culture and International Division, Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Annager, Department Section Chief, Department Clerk Generic Clerk Culture and Crinic Clerk Culture Clerk Culture Clerk Culture Clerk Culture Clerk Culture Clerk Culture Clerk Clerk Culture Clerk Culture Clerk Culture Clerk Clerk Cul	KATAYAMA, Kouji	Senior Staff, Policy Department, Governor's Office
KASHHARAN, Yasuhumi Director General, Wakayama Prefecture, Collure and International Division JODIAK, Takashi Administrative Oilicar, Wakayama Prefecture, Secretarial Division Administrative Oilicar, Wakayama Prefecture, Secretarial Division JODIAK, Takashi Administrative Oilicar, Wakayama Prefecture, Secretarial Division JODIAK, Takashi Administrative Oilicar, Wakayama Prefecture, Secretarial Division JODIAK, Takashi Administrative Oilicar, Wakayama Prefecture, Secretarial Division JODIAKANA, Yusaka Secretaria Secretaria Operation of Environment and Civic Affairs, Shimane Prefectural Government JODIAKANA, Yusaka Secretaria Secretaria Operation of Environment and Civic Affairs, Shimane Prefectural Government JODIAKANA, Karaya Secretaria Secretaria Operation of Environment and Civic Affairs, Shimane Prefectural Government JODIAKANA, Karaya Secretaria Secretaria Operation of Environment and Civic Affairs, Shimane Prefectural Government JODIAKANA, Karaya Secretaria Secretaria Operation of Environment of Environment and Civic Affairs, Shimane Prefectural Government JODIAKANA, Karaya Secretaria Secretaria Operation of Environment Operation of Environment Affairs Division, Department JODIAKA, JODIAKANA, Karaya Secretaria Government Department JODIAKA, Karaya Secretaria Secretaria Operation of Department JODIAKA, Karaya Secretaria Secretaria Operation of Department Department JODIAKA, Karaya Secretaria Secretaria Operation of Department Department JODIAKA, Karaya Secretaria Secretaria Secretaria Operation Division, Regional Development Department JODIAKANA, Karaya Secretaria Secre	Wakayama Prefect	ure
SALZUKAWA, Nortysuki OOKA, Tasaha Administrative Officer, Wakayama Prefecture, Scenetarial Division OOKA, Tasaha Administrative Officer, Wakayama Prefecture (Control of Salaria Division) Shimane Prefecture MIXCOLUCH, Zarahea Departy Director General, Department of Environment and Civic Affairs, Shimane Prefectural Government TAMAGUSH, Kazayo TAMAGUSH, Kazayo Senior Clerk, Culture and International Affairs Division, Policy Planning Buroau, Shimane Prefectural Government SUMORI, Historia FUJIWARA, Yuga Senior Clerk, Culture and International Affairs Division, Department of Environment and Civic Affairs, Shimane Prefectural Government WAYAMA, Kazaya Waya, Tasah Reflectural Government INAYAMA, Kazaya Vice Governor, Naria Prefectural Government INAYAMA, Kazaya Vice Governor, Naria Prefectural Government Invaria, Tasaha, Shimane Division, Periparia Civic General, Regional Development Department Division General, Regional Development Department Division, Periparia Civic General, Regional Development Department Division, Regional	NISAKA, Yoshinobu	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture
Spimane Prefecture MIZOUCHI, Zeribse Group Leeder, Scienterist Division, Policy Planning Bureau, Shimane Prefectural Government FUJWARA, Yuga Growmor, Nara Prefecture ARAI, Shigao Governor, Nara Prefectural Government ARAI, Shigao Governor, Nara Prefectural Government MIZHAI, Hilposhi MURAI, Hilposhi MURAI, Hilposhi MURAI, Hilposhi MURAI, Hilposhi MIZOUCH, Konjiri Mayor, Tagaje City MIXOUCH, Konjiri Shimane Prefectural Government Mayor, Tagaje City Office Migata City TSUKADA, Kelauke Mayor, Tagaje City of Niligata Mayor, Tagaje City of Niligata Mayor, Tagaje City of Niligata Mayor, Chiry of Niligata Mayor, Mayor, Dazaifu City MIXAO, Kelauke MARAIAM, Kanguki Decarify of Niligata Mayor, Mayor, Dazaifu City Mayor, Mayor, Dazaifu City Mayor, Mayor, Dazaifu City Mayor,	KASHIHARA, Yasuhumi	Director General, Wakayama Prefecture, Planning Department
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SUMDRI, Hitoshi Group Leader, Secretarist Division, Policy Planning Bureau, Shimane Prefectural Government Clulward Artists Division, Department of Environment and Civic Affairs, Shimane Prefectural Government		
Senior Clerk, Culture and International Affairs Division, Department of Environment and Civic Affairs, Shimane Profectural Government Nara Prefecture		
Government ARAI, Strego ARAI, Strego INAYAMA, Kazuya ARAI, Strego INAYAMA, Kazuya ARAI, Archiniko Director General, Regional Development Department MURAI, Hiroshi MURAI, Hiroshi MURAI, Hiroshi MURAI, Hiroshi MURAI, Hiroshi More, Tearri Cale Common, Nara Prefectural Government TANKA, Toshiniko Deputy Director General, Regional Development Department MURAI, Hiroshi MURAI, Hiroshi Meyor, Tagajo City Office Assistant Section Chief, Tagajo City Office NO, Puminori Assistant Section Chief, Tagajo City Office NO, Puminori Assistant Section Chief, Tagajo City Office NO, Reinake Wice Mayor, City of Niligata KANEKO, Hiroski Section Chief, City of Niligata KANEKO, Hiroski Mayor, Dazaffu City NAMAURA, Tashih Nara City NAKAJAM, Ren Mayor, Nara City NAKAJAM, Ren Mayor, Nara City NAKAJAM, Sen Mayor, Nara City NAKAJAM, Sen Mayor, Nara City NAKAJAM, Toshihya Director of Safety Section, Nara City Director of Safety Section, Nara City MINAMI, Kreisaku Mayor, Tenri City MINAMI, Kreisaku Minami, Kreisaku Mayor, Tenri City MINAMI, Kreisaku Mayor, Section Chief, Secretarial Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City MINAMI, Kreisaku Mayor, Marini Genter Control Mayor's Office, Tenri City MINAMI, Kreisaku Mayor, Marini gand Policy Division MINAMI, Kreisaku Mayor, Maruga, Planning and Policy Division Minami, Maruga, Mayor, Maruga, Planning and Policy Division Minami, Mayor, Maruga, Planning and Policy Division Minami, Mayor, Maruga, Planning and Policy Division Minami, Maruga, Planning and Policy Division Minami, Mayor, Maruga, Planning and Policy		
Nara Prefecture Governor, Nara Prefectural Government	FUJIWARA, Yuya	
ARAI, Shoge Governor, Nare Prefectural Government INAYAMA, Kazuya Vice Governor, Nare Prefectural Government TANAKA, Tashiriko Director General, Regional Development Department MURAI, Hiroshi MURAI, Hiroshi Deputy Director General, Regional Development Department MURAI, Hiroshi Deputy Director General, Regional Development Department KIKUCHI, Kenliro NAKAJIMA, Keisuke NEKUCHI, Kenliro NIgata City TSUKADA, Keisuke Vice Mayor, Tagaio City Office NNigata City TSUKADA, Keisuke Nection Chief, City of Niigata Section Chief, City of Niigata Dezaifu City INOUE, Yashiro Nara City NAMAURA, Takeshi Nara City NAKAGAWA, Gen Mayor, Nara City TSUYAMA, Vassuyuki TSUKADA, Keisuke Nection Chief, Cazaifu City NAKAGAWA, Gen Mayor, Nara City NAKAGAWA, Gen Mayor, Nara City TSUYAMA, Yassuyuki Deputy Mayor, Nara City TSUYAMA, Yassuyuki TANAKA, Taship Nector of Safety Section, Nara City TANAKA, Taship Newor, Tenri City MINAMI, Keisaku Mayor, Tenri City MINAMI, Keisaku Mayor, Tenri City TAKEKABU, Michiliro YAMAMURA, Tetsuya Section Chief Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City TAKEABU, Michiliro YAMAMURA, Tetsuya Director, Safety Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City TAKEABU, Michiliro YASHIMOTO, Kiyotumi OKAZAKI, Masumitsu Director, Experiment General Administration Department Monishilma, Hayeto Manager Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City Gese City HIGASHI, Kanya Mayor, Renge, Planning and Policy Division Assistant Manager, Planning and Policy Division Assistant Manager, Planning and Policy Division Assistant Manager, Planning and Policy Division Monishilma, Hayeto Manager, Planning and Policy Division Monishilma, Kanashio Mayor, Shimoichicho Minashio Manager, Planning & Financial Management Department Deputy Mayor, Isanuscho	Nara Prefecture	
INAYAMA, Kasuya		Governor Nara Prefectural Government
TANAKA, Toshihko MURIAI, Hiroshi NAKAJIMA, Keisuke Director, East Asia Partheriship Division, Regional Development Department NAKAJIMA, Keisuke Director, East Asia Partheriship Division, Regional Development Department Tagajo City Wayor, Tagajo City Office NN, Furninori Assistant Section Chief, Tagajo City Office NN, Furninori NSUKADA, Keisuke Nigata City SUKADA, Keisuke Vice Mayor, City of Niligata Saction Chief, City of Niligata Dazaifu City NOUE, Yssuhiro NAMAURA, Takshi NARAGWA, Gen SUYAMAURA, Takshi NARAGWA, Gen Mayor, Nara City TANAKA, Toshiya Director of Safety Section, Nara City TANAKA, Toshiya Director of Safety Section, Nara City Soul, Hisse Senior Staff, Safety Section, Nara City TUKU, Tsuno NINIAM, Keisaku Mayor, Tenri City MINAMI, Keisaku Mayor, Tenri City Director, Tourism Strategy & International Section, Nara City Senior Staff, Safety Section, Nara City TANAKA, Toshiya Director, Tourism Strategy & International Section, Nara City Senior Staff, Safety Section, Nara City TENTIC City MINAMI, Keisaku Mayor, Tenri City Director, Mayor, Tenri City Director, Administration Department, Tenri City TAKEKABU, Michilino Magage Secretarial Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City Sell-Minar City VSSHIMOTO, Shgeo NISHIMOTO, Kiyofumi OKAZAKI, Masumisu Morishimak, Hayota Magage, Planning and Coordination Department Morishimak, Hayota Magage, Planning and Policy Division Gose City HIGASHI, Wasahio Mayor, Isanuga-Cho NiSHimoriah, Narao Mayor, Shimoichito Manager, Planning and Financial Management Department Dipartment Dipartment Dipartment Mayor, Shimoichicho Mayor, Shimoichicho Mayor, Shimoichicho Mayor, Shimoichicho Mayor, Shimoichicho Mayor, Manager, Planning Financial Management Department		
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Tagajo City		
KIKUCHI, Kenjiro Mayor, Tagajo City Office	NAKAJIMA, Keisuke	Director, East Asia Partnership Division, Regional Development Department
KIKUCHI, Kenjiro Mayor, Tagajo City Office	Tagajo City	
Niigata City TSUKADA, Keisuke KANEKO, Hinoaki Section Chief, City of Niigata Dazaifu City INOUE, Yasuhiro VAMAURA, Takshi Nakagawa, Gen TSUYAMA, Yasuyuki Deputy Mayor, Nara City NAKAGAWA, Gen TSUYAMA, Yasuyuki Deputy Mayor, Nara City TSUYAMA, Yasuyuki Deputy Mayor, Nara City OHIGASHI, Kenji Assistant Director, Tourism Strategy & International Section, Nara City SOJU, Hisse Tenri City MINAMI, Keisaku Mayor, Tenri City MINAMI, Keisaku Mayor, Tenri City TAKEKABU, Michihiro VahaMAURA, Tetsuya Section Chief Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City TAKEKABU, Michihiro VahaMURA, Tetsuya Section Chief Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City SSHIMOTO, Kiyofumi OKAZAKI, Masumitsu Director, Planning and Coordination Department MORISHIMA, Hayato FUJII, Hiroshi Assistant Manager, Planning and Policy Division Gose City HIGASHI, Akio Section Chief, Financial Affairs Department Shimoichi Towa Manager, Planning & Financial Management Department Shimoichi Towa Manager, Planning & Financial Management Department Shimoichi Towa Manager, Planning & Financial Management Department	KIKUCHI, Kenjiro	Mayor, Tagajo City Office
TSUKADA, Keisuke Vice Mayor, City of Niigata KANEKO, Hiroaki Section Chief, City of Niigata Dazaifu City INOUE, Yasuhiro Mayor, Dazaifu City YAMAURA, Takeshi Subsection Chief, Dazaifu City NAKAGAWA, Gen Mayor, Nara City NAKAGAWA, Gen Mayor, Nara City TSUYAMA, Yasuyuki Deputy Mayor, Nara City TANAKA, Toshiya Director of Safety Section, Nara City OHIGASHI, Kenji Assistant Director, Tourism Strategy & International Section, Nara City Tenri City MINAMI, Keisaku Mayor, Tenri City FUKUI, Tsuneo Vice Mayor, Tenri City YAMAMURA, Tetsuya Section Chief Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City YAMAMURA, Tetsuya Section Chief Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City Kashihara City YOSHIMOTO, Shigeo Superintendent of Education, Kashihara City Board of Education NISHIMOTO, Kiyofumi Special Aide, Kashihara City OKAZAKI, Masumitsu Director, Planning and Policy Division Gose City HIGASHI, Gayan Mayor, Gose City KEIDAI, Younosuke Counselor, Personnel Department General Administration Department Mayor, Reruga-Cho NISHIMAKI, Akio Section Chief, Financial Aflairs Department Mayor, Reruga-Cho NISHIMAKI, Akio Section Chief, Financial Manager, Planning Department Mayor, Gose City KEDA, Yoshionori Deputy Mayor, Ikaruga-Cho NISHIMAKI, Akio Section Chief, Financial Aflairs Department Shimoichi Town HIGASHI, Masaniro Mayor, Shimoichicho HIGASHI, Masaniro Manager, Planning & Financial Managerment Department	ONO, Fuminori	Assistant Section Chief, Tagajo City Office
KANEKO, Hiroaki Section Chief, City of Niigata Dazaifu City INOUE, Yasuhiro YAMAURA, Takeshi Subsection Chief, Dazaifu City YAMAURA, Takeshi Subsection Chief, Dazaifu City NARA City NAKAGAWA, Gen Mayor, Nara City TSUYAMA, Yasuyuki Deputy Mayor, Nara City TANAKA, Toshiya Director of Safety Section, Nara City TANAKA, Toshiya Director of Safety Section, Nara City TANAKA, Toshiya Director of Safety Section, Nara City TANAKA, Toshiya Director, Tourism Strategy & International Section, Nara City SoulJ, Hisse Senior Staff, Safety Section, Nara City Tenri City MINAMI, Keisaku Mayor, Tenri City FUKUI, Tsuneo Vice Mayor, Tenri City FUKUI, Tsuneo Vice Mayor, Tenri City TAKEKABU, Michihiro Manager Secretarial Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City YAMAMURA, Tetsuya Section Chief Secretarial Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City YOSHIMOTO, Shigeo Superintendent of Education, Kashihara City Board of Education NISHIMOTO, Kiyofumi Special Aide, Kashihara City MORISHIMA, Hayato Director, Planning and Policy Division Gose City HIGASHI, GAWA, Yutaka Mayor, Gose City KEIDAI, Younosuke Counselor, Personnel Department General Administration Department MOJO, Toshishige Mayor, Ikaruga-Cho INSHIMAKI, Akio Section Chief, Financial Affairs Department Shimoichi Tows HigASHI, Masahiro Mayor, Shimoichicho HiGASHI, Masahiro Manager, Planning & Financial Managernent Department Manager, Planning & Financial Managernent Department	Niigata City	
Dazaifu City	TSUKADA, Keisuke	Vice Mayor, City of Niigata
INOUE, Yasuhiro YAMAURA, Takeshi Subsection Chief, Dazaifu City Nara City NAKAGAWA, Gen Mayor, Nara City TSUYAMA, Yasuyuki Deputy Mayor, Nara City TANAKA, Toshiya Director of Safety Section, Nara City OHIGASHI, Kenji Souju, Hisae Senior Staff, Safety Section, Nara City Tent City MINAMI, Keisaku Mayor, Tenri City FUKUI, Tsuneo Vice Mayor, Tenri City FUKUI, Tsuneo Vice Mayor, Tenri City FUKUI, Tsuneo Vice Mayor, Tenri City TAKEKABU, Michihiro Manager Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City XAMAULRA, Tetsuya Section Chief Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City Kashihara City YOSHIMOTO, Shigeo NISHIMOTO, Kiyofumi Director, Planning and Coordination Department MORISHIMA, Hayato Manager, Planning and Policy Division FUJII, Hiroshi Assistant Manager, Planning and Policy Division Rober City HIGASHIGAWA, Yutaka KEDA, Yoshinori Department General Administration Department MRAIC, Toshishige Mayor, Ikaruga-Cho NISHIMAKI, Akio Section Chief, Financial Affairs Department MORISHIMAKI, Akio Section Chief, Financial Management Department Manager, Planning and Policy Division Mayor, Gose City HIGASHIGAWA, Yutaka KEDA, Yoshinori Department General Administration Department Mayor, Gose City HIGASHIGAWA, Wataka Section Chief, Financial Affairs Department Mayor, Shimoichi Town ADUMA, Narao Mayor, Shimoichicho Manager, Planning & Financial Management Department	KANEKO, Hiroaki	Section Chief, City of Niigata
Nara City	Dazaifu City	
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NAKAGAWA, Gen Mayor, Nara City TSUYAMA, Yasuyuki Deputy Mayor, Nara City TANAKA, Toshiya Director of Safety Section, Nara City OHIGASHI, Kenji Assistant Director, Tourism Strategy & International Section, Nara City SOJU, Hisae Senior Staff, Safety Section, Nara City Tenri City MINAMI, Keisaku Mayor, Tenri City FUKUI, Tsuneo Vice Mayor, Tenri City FUKUI, Tsuneo Vice Mayor, Tenri City FUKITA, Toshifumi Director, Administration Department, Tenri City TAKEKABU, Michihiro Manager Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City YAMAMURA, Tetsuya Section Chief Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City YOSHIMOTO, Shigeo NISHIMOTO, Kiyofumi Special Aide, Kashihara City OKAZAKI, Masumitsu Director, Planning and Coordination Department MORISHIMA, Hayato Manager, Planning and Policy Division FUJII, Hiroshi Assistant Manager, Planning and Policy Division Gose City HIGASHIGAWA, Yutaka Mayor, Gose City KEDA, Yoshinori Deputy Mayor, Ikaruga-Cho INSHIMAKI, Akio Section Chief, Financial Affairs Department Shimoichi Town ADUMA, Narao Manager, Planning & Financial Management Department Mornishi, Masahiro Manager, Planning & Financial Management Department	YAMAURA, Takeshi	Subsection Chief, Dazaifu City
NAKAGAWA, Gen Mayor, Nara City TSUYAMA, Yasuyuki Deputy Mayor, Nara City TANAKA, Toshiya Director of Safety Section, Nara City OHIGASHI, Kenji Assistant Director, Tourism Strategy & International Section, Nara City SOJU, Hisae Senior Staff, Safety Section, Nara City Tenri City MINAMI, Keisaku Mayor, Tenri City FUKUI, Tsuneo Vice Mayor, Tenri City FUKUI, Tsuneo Vice Mayor, Tenri City FUKITA, Toshifumi Director, Administration Department, Tenri City TAKEKABU, Michihiro Manager Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City YAMAMURA, Tetsuya Section Chief Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City YOSHIMOTO, Shigeo NISHIMOTO, Kiyofumi Special Aide, Kashihara City OKAZAKI, Masumitsu Director, Planning and Coordination Department MORISHIMA, Hayato Manager, Planning and Policy Division FUJII, Hiroshi Assistant Manager, Planning and Policy Division Gose City HIGASHIGAWA, Yutaka Mayor, Gose City KEDA, Yoshinori Deputy Mayor, Ikaruga-Cho INSHIMAKI, Akio Section Chief, Financial Affairs Department Shimoichi Town ADUMA, Narao Manager, Planning & Financial Management Department Mornishi, Masahiro Manager, Planning & Financial Management Department	Nara City	
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TANAKA, Toshiya Director of Safety Section, Nara City OHIGASHI, Kenji Assistant Director, Tourism Strategy & International Section, Nara City SOJU, Hisae Senior Staff, Safety Section, Nara City Tenri City MINAMI, Keisaku Mayor, Tenri City FUKUI, Tsuneo Vice Mayor, Tenri City FUKUI, Tsuneo Vice Mayor, Tenri City TAKEKABU, Michihiro Manager Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City YAMAMURA, Tetsuya Section Chief Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City YOSHIMOTO, Shigeo Superintendent of Education, Kashihara City Board of Education NISHIMOTO, Kiyofumi Special Aide, Kashihara City OKAZAKI, Masumitsu Director, Planning and Policy Division FUJII, Hiroshi Assistant Manager, Planning and Policy Division Gose City HIGASHIGAWA, Yutaka Mayor, Gose City KEIDAI, Younosuke Counselor, Personnel Department General Administration Department Ikaruga Town KOJO, Toshishige Mayor, Ikaruga-Cho NISHIMAKI, Akio Section Chief, Financial Affairs Department Shimoichi Town ADUMA, Narao Mayor, Shimoichicho HIGASHI, Masahiro Manager, Planning & Financial Management Department Manager, Planning & Financial Management Department		
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MINAMI, Keisaku Mayor, Tenri City FUKUI, Tsuneo Vice Mayor, Tenri City FUJITA, Toshifumi Director, Administration Department, Tenri City TAKEKABU, Michihiro Manager Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City YAMAMURA, Tetsuya Section Chief Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City Kashihara City YOSHIMOTO, Shigeo NISHIMOTO, Kiyofumi Special Aide, Kashihara City OKAZAKI, Masumitsu Director, Planning and Coordination Department MORISHIMA, Hayato Manager, Planning and Policy Division FUJII, Hiroshi Assistant Manager, Planning and Policy Division Gose City HIGASHIGAWA, Yutaka Mayor, Gose City KEIDAI, Younosuke Counselor, Personnel Department General Administration Department Ikaruga Town KOJO, Toshishige Mayor, Ikaruga-Cho NISHIMAKI, Akio Section Chief, Financial Affairs Department Shimoichi Town ADUMA, Narao Mayor, Shimoichicho HIGASHI, Masahiro Manager, Planning & Financial Management Department Department Department Manager, Planning & Financial Management Department	SOJU, Hisae	
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FUJITA, Toshifumi Director, Administration Department, Tenri City TAKEKABU, Michihiro Manager Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City YAMAMURA, Tetsuya Section Chief Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office, Tenri City Kashihara City YOSHIMOTO, Shigeo Superintendent of Education, Kashihara City Board of Education NISHIMOTO, Kiyofumi Special Aide, Kashihara City OKAZAKI, Masumitsu Director, Planning and Coordination Department MORISHIMA, Hayato Manager, Planning and Policy Division FUJII, Hiroshi Assistant Manager, Planning and Policy Division Gose City HIGASHIGAWA, Yutaka Mayor, Gose City KEIDAI, Younosuke Counselor, Personnel Department General Administration Department Ikaruga Town KOJO, Toshishige Mayor, Ikaruga-Cho NISHIMAKI, Akio Section Chief, Financial Affairs Department Shimoichi Town ADUMA, Narao Mayor, Shimoichicho HIGASHI, Masahiro Manager, Planning & Financial Management Department		
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2011
The 2nd East Asia
Local and Regional
Government Congress

The challenges facing local and regional governments cannot be solved by a single region or through cooperation within a narrow range. By meeting regularly to exchange knowledge and experiences, we can achieve breakthroughs. By the close network of trust, woven by the members of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress, we can build new strengths and a strong, robust East Asia. For that purpose, I believe our basic attitude should be one of learning from history, learning from other regions, and forming human networks extending beyond regional borders.

ARAI, Shogo Governor, Nara Prefecture



"Let's Create the Future of East Asia Together, through Exchange at the Local Level."

Head of Delegates Group Discussion Morning Session: Risk Management



Special lecture:

"Risk Management in Miyagi Prefecture

~ From the Experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake"

MURAI, Yoshihiro Governor, Miyagi Prefecture

I. Disaster overview

The Great East Japan Earthquake was largest earthquake in recorded history in Japan at M9.0. It killed over 9,400 people and, seven months after that horrible day, still more than 2,000 persons are missing and unaccounted for. About 76,000 homes were completely destroyed, while some 92,000 were partially destroyed. About 60% of the victims and structural damage concentrated in Miyagi Prefecture.

In the early aftermath, there were about 320,000 evacuees. The large tsunamis inundated about 4.5% of the prefecture. Including private losses, the damage exceeds 10 trillion JPY.

At present, emergency reconstruction is underway on roads, waterways, ports and airports. Positive signs are starting showing gradually including a gradual pickup in the flow of people and goods

II. Crisis management in the immediate aftermath of the disaster
In Miyagi Prefecture, the Prefectural Disaster Task Force is
automatically set up without requiring an executive order from the governor
in the event of an intensity 6 or larger earthquake, so as to quickly organize
an initial response. In the Tohoku Earthquake, the deployment of selfdefense forces was requested 16 minutes after the quake hit, and the first
meeting of the Prefectural Disaster Task Force was held 45 minutes
after the quake. On the day of the earthquake, four meetings were held by

the emergency management headquarter.

III. Response and issues after the initial disaster

Because the damage was so widespread and severe, there were many issues that exceeded the projections of the local (city/town/village) disaster prevention plans, etc., thus many lessons were learned.

oLack of information

- It is necessary to build disaster-resilient means of communication, and install satellite phones in multiple locations and ensure power supplies for them.
- Securing road access
 - The key to recovery activities is to quickly restore and secure transportation routes for emergency aid.

OSerious fuel shortages

· Because the damage was so widespread and severe, it is necessary to build a national fuel supply system and a wide-area assistance system for use in the event of large-scale disasters.

OSecuring food and water supplies

- It is necessary to provide persons who cannot return home and persons whose lifelines have been interrupted with food and drinking water.
- · To ensure food supplies and support for areas faced with supply difficulties, it is essential to forge disaster aid agreements and build a system of coordination and cooperation with disaster support organizations.
- · Measures are needed to improve nutrition during long-term evacuation, i.e., ensuring proper intake of protein and vegetables.
- It is necessary to secure storage space for supplies in inland locations.

oProcessing debris from the disaster

· It is necessary to determine guidelines on handling the massive amount of disaster waste in advance.

Accepting volunteers

· Volunteers that can take care of other volunteers help operations to flow smoothly.

ODealing with the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant

- · Agricultural and marine products from Miyagi Prefecture must be measured for radiation and that information made public.
- · Miyagi Prefecture Citizens' Council for Accident Response to share information and discuss response measures with everyone.

Leaders of local governments execute orders as the head of the emergency management headquarter. They must be conscious of the fact that their decisions will greatly affect disaster response and the damage situation, therefore it is absolutely necessary to be prepared in normal times.



Presentation by each group summarizer



NAKAGAWA, Gen Mayor, Nara City

- ■5 essential components of risk management in a disaster
- · Exhibit a presence as a leader to give residents a sense
- · Maintain physical and mental strength in order to support victims.
- · Diversify communications as means for coordinating emergency operations.
- · Regularly update preparedness manual with the advice of experts and use this as a basis for conducting drills.
- · Maintain regular communications with the central government and related organizations.

(Group members)

Benguet Prov.; Gongju City, Chungcheongnam-do Prov.; Gyeongsangbuk-do Prov.; Gyeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Prov.; Niigata City, Niigata Pref.; Nara City, Nara Pref.; Ikaruga Town, Nara Pref.

- ■About roles and funding by central and local governments
- · Political consensus is needed to make necessary investments in measures and preparedness ahead of time.
- Particularly with regards to flooding, the responsibilities and roles of the central government should be clarified, and time and money should be spent on flood protection.



A hotel nikko nara

ARAI, Shogo

Governor, Nara Prefecture

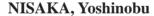
- ■A realistic preparedness manual is important. It should be repeatedly checked so that plans can be turned into action. When a situation exceeds the scope of the manual, it is important to assign responsibilities to people in the field.
- ■Coordinated direction in the field is important. Manuals and drills are important towards pinpointing the chain of
- ■Every effort must be made to obtain information and

(Group members)

Yangzhou City, Jiangsu Prov.; Huangshan City, Anhui Prov.; Chungcheongnam-do Prov.; Jeollanam-do Prov.; Shizuoka Pref.; Nara Pref.

verify its accuracy in the early moments of a disaster. It is necessary to have routes for providing information directly to residents and ensuring the accuracy of that information. Regional governments play a major role in connecting residents with the central government. Study opportunities for experts and residents are desired.

■Response should be tailored to the stricken area and



Governor, Wakayama Prefecture

- ■Leaders must prioritize lives in a disaster. ■It is necessary to quickly obtain and analyze accurate information, and predict and imagine how events may turn.
- ■Leaders must talk directly to residents without spreading falsehoods.

(Group members)

Shandong Prov.; Shaanxi Prov.; Gifu Pref.; Wakayama Pref.; Gose City, Nara Pref.

- ■Leaders need to visit sites from time to time. They can overlook things even with the best intentions to understand the situation.
- ■Leadership must be displayed. Leaders must take responsibility. Followers are happy to work when there are relationships of trust. Leaders must never lose their passion.



INOUE, Yasuhiro

Mayor, Dazaifu City

- ■In a disaster, a leader must stand at the front and take responsibility for his/her action.
- ■It is necessary to take steps to lessen the impact of a disaster by ensuring the means for obtaining needed information, preparing in advance, building organized systems, etc.
- ■In a disaster, leaders must rush to the scene to give directions. Important to that is to plan

(Group members)

Anhui Prov.; Xi'an City, Shaanxi Prov.; Gyeonggido Prov.; Buyeo County, Chungcheongnam-do Prov.; Dazaifu City, Fukuoka Pref.

and conduct deployment and response drills in advance so as to be prepared.

■In a disaster, the order is to help oneself, help others and then seek public help. Residents must keep conscious of disaster preparedness at all times, and conduct drills in an effort to augment the strengths of the community and





KIKUCHI, Kenjiro

Mayor, Tagojo City

- ■We must draw lessons learned from the diverse experiences and records of the Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunamis in particular to utilize them for the risk management.
- ■We must clarify methods of response system in the event leaders are unavailable, organize them into each stage, and prepare the system that can take an immediate action.
- ■It is necessary to secure enough food and fuel in

CASTILLO, Bellaflor Angara

Governor, Aurora Province

- ■Weak areas of a community must be identified and plans crafted based on that.

 Building a database helps to predict and prepare for disasters.
- ■It is necessary to communicate with residents living in weak areas and identify what information and preparations they require.

⟨Group members⟩

Varanasi City, State of Uttar Pradesh; Hoi an City, Quang Nam Prov.; Fukui Pref.; Tagajo City, Miyagi Pref.; Kashihara City, Nara Pref.

preparation for many times grater disasters than expected.

- ■Visit the sites first when emergency. It is dispensable to work together with other municipalities. Previous agreement with them and securing the communication means are necessary.
- ■It is helpful to receive warm support from other municipalities such as friendship cities.

(Group members)

Aurora Prov.; Thua Thien Hue Prov.; Hue City, Thua Thien Hue Prov.; Fukushima Pref.; Tenri City, Nara Pref.; Shimoichi Town, Nara Pref.

- ■Confidence among members of the community amidst disaster and assurance of help from government can be instilled by talking directly with community residents.
- ■It is necessary to determine in advance of a disaster routes for conveying instructions and countermeasures so that local governments can access stricken areas.
- ■It is important to secure funding for preparations for each area.



TAMURA, Keiko

Professor, Risk Management Office, Headquarters for Risk Management, Niigata University

- ■Leaders must serve as a commander in times of disaster and know how to exert his/her political influence.
 - Roles as a commander
 - (1) Make decisions as a decision-maker. (2) Impart commands for field operations. (3) Craft strategies based on collected information. (4) Plan distribution of human and material resources.
 - Capacity for imparting direct commands as a decision-maker and commander
 (1) Coordinate with other organizations.
 (2) PR
 (3) Safety management for organizations
 - · Roles in exerting political influence
 - (1) Enhance crisis awareness. (2) Secure financial resources.
- Prepare manuals and strengthen the organization's emergency response capacity for the governmental risk management. In case of a major disaster, it is desirable that the head of the local government shall exercise leadership.
- ■It is important to protect the lives of victims, secure clothing, food and shelter, and encourage the victims to promote a spirit of self-help and mutual assistance.



Head of Delegates Group Discussion Afternoon Session: Regional Development



Keynote Lecture

"A Leader's Decision at the Time of Policy Decision-Making and Mental Preparation on a Day to Day Basis"

ISHIHARA, Nobuo

President, Research Institute for Local Government

When the economy was centered on agriculture, there was not much disparity between regions, but with increasing sophistication of industrial structures, a gap is growing in terms of the economic and financial power of individual regions.

Every country implements measures in line with their situation. In Japan, too, the central government has taken various approaches to shrinking the regional disparity, but its prime accomplishment is a system of allocating tax revenue to local governments.

Nonetheless, since it would be unthinkable that the central government would completely take over all the authority and responsibilities of local regions, the individual local governments are given the last word on how the money is spent and are held accountable accordingly. Every region has resources of some kind. How they utilize those resources is the key to regional development.

The success or failure of regional development projects lies in the character, efforts, decisions -- and in a broader sense -- the leadership of local leaders. Great mistakes are not made when local characteristics are looked at subjectively and accurately understood, while failure often results when investments merely copy what other municipalities have done.

Another dividing line between success and failure is whether leaders look at the long-term economic trends or just the immediate future.

Judgments based entirely on past experiences are doomed to fail. Leaders must distinguish the direction of the nation and their region and take the necessary action.

Another important component is human relations. It is important for top people in local governments to interact with counterparts in other local governments and the central government, as well as widely with economic circles, academia, etc.

There are many uncertainties with regards to how the future will unfold, but doing nothing until the future is known is no way to develop ahead of other regions. After careful preparation and collecting information, local leaders must make decisions even if certain risks are involved.

In any case, prior to any decision that may affect the future of the entire region, it is necessary to go through the process of gaining the understanding and support of local councils and residents. Without fully hearing experts out, conducting analyses and making efforts to gather information, decisions are reflective of a dictatorial government.

Given the present severity of things, efforts are needed to better protect and develop communities, and allowances must be made to enable that. Japan is at a point today that it must devote efforts and resources to regional development, therefore I view this conference as very meaningful.





Presentation "Regional Development in the Context of Globalization"

ARAI, Shogo Governor, Nara Prefecture

Japan built its foundations as a nation by constructively interacting with other lands in the 6th ~ 8th centuries. The Tang Dynasty's presence as a global powerhouse, the existence of culturally advanced and rival nations on the Korean Peninsula, and exchanges with the Tang Dynasty, Persia and India provided great stimulus in forming a nation in Japan. Nara benefited from that in particular.

The world today is welcoming in an age of globalization centered around the USA. But, what is the future of this globalization? What should East Asia be doing as a region? And, what relations should be built within the East Asia region? And, what roles are regional governments supposed to play in all of this? These are all viable questions.

In the USA, disparity has emerged among regions or between individuals. Weak industrial sectors such as agriculture have been dealt a blow by the excesses of capitalism, and regional governments are faced with a monumental task of closing the gap between cities and rural areas.

How should East Asia deal with this problem? Compared to other regions that are feeling the surge of globalization, East Asia does not have strict religious confrontation or territorial issues. Though there is a diversity of traditions and cultures, basic values are the same.

Coordination and cooperation within the East Asia region should help to halt the disparities brought on by excessive globalization. For this to happen, we need to respect each others' traditions and cultures, treat each other equally without discrimination, interact in more ways and each be proud of one's heritage. Together, East Asia is a strong region. Divided, we are weak.

The countries of East Asia share a number of common issues today.

I would like to propose that, within this USA-style of globalization, we build an "East Asian Model."

In this day and age of globalization, one role of the regional governments of East Asia is for various regions to support their home countries and East Asia. Regional governments can develop human resources for the age of globalization and, by getting involved with international exchange, can mend diplomatic discords between nations, discover common challenges and goals, and cooperate in the search for solutions.

By building a network amongst the regional governments of East Asia, we can "find new strengths and make East Asia strong." As the basic preparation for that, we can learn our history, learn about other regions and build connections beyond borders.



Presentation by each group summarizer



NAKAGAWA, Gen

Mayor, Nara City

- ■The crafted vision was of a life with a rich natural environment, urban infrastructure well-developed and a good, safe environment for raising children and spending one's older years.
- ■Local government plays a central role in materializing this vision, but there were opinions that it was important to cooperate with central governments and build global networks in order to complete this vision, make improvements that would balance development and take steps to deal with taxes and employment issues.

ARAI, Shogo

Governor, Nara Prefecture

- ■It was a great surprise to hear that both China and Japan had attempted to create an index for measuring the level of happiness of the people.
- Getting residents involved in development is a common issue amongst the regions and various approaches are being attempted.
- ■To activate one's community, local governments are taking a second look at what they have, reworking resources and taking steps to benefit from that

MIZOGUCHI, Zembee

Governor, Shimane Prefecture

■The impression is that revitalizing communities is a big issue and eyes are focused on community activities. Whereas before governments led these community activities, governments now play the role of supporting the self-imparted activities of residents. The most important thing is for residents to feel an attachment to their home

⟨Group members⟩

Benguet Prov.; Gongju City, Chungcheongnam-do Prov.; Gyeongsangbuk-do Prov.; Gyeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Prov.; Nara City, Nara Pref.; Ikaruga Town, Nara Pref.

■All parties were aware of the oracle bone inscriptions, "Together, we see the moon through the clouds" and "Together, we climb the mountain after the rain," talked about by the Mayor of Gyeongju City. They both express the importance of cooperating under the difficult conditions. The East Asia region has a unique culture and each part of it has different problems, but everyone is willing to climb the mountain after the rain to the light of the moon in developing the region.

(Group members)

Yangzhou City, *Jiangsu Prov.*; Huangshan City, *Anhui Prov.*; Chungcheongnam-do Prov.; Shizuoka Pref.; Nara Pref.

Eco-systems, the environment, culture and other things regions have are beneficial to today's generation. Moreover, efforts are being made to strengthen weak elements found

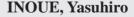
■People are a resource. Regional governments are working to create places for people to gather and interact.

⟨Group members⟩

Shandong Prov.; Shaanxi Prov.; Gifu Pref.; Wakayama Pref.; Shimane Pref.; Gose City, Nara Pref.

town. Pride transforms into hospitality.

■In China, the gap between cities and rural areas is widening, therefore balanced development is a major issue of government. The impression is that governments are working to close the gap by providing health care and social security, promoting new industry in rural areas, etc.



Mayor, Dazaifu City

- ■A common image of good regional development is "urban development that makes citizens/ residents happy."
- ■Though the internal conditions, cultures and economies of China, Korea and Japan are at different stages of development, these three

⟨Group members⟩

Anhui Prov.; Xi'an City, Shaanxi Prov.; Gyeonggido Prov.; Buyeo County, Chungcheongnam-do Prov.; Dazaifu City, Fukuoka Pref.

countries share the same issue and task of correcting disparities within their territories.

■The ultimate conclusion that was reached was "openness." It is necessary to open up. It is important to recognize our differences and learn from one another.







SUZUKI, Eikei

Governor, Mie Prefecture

- ■Opinions were given as to the necessary elements and challenges of regional development.
- · A balance between economic development and the environment
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ Preservation of cultural heritages in the course of development
- · Creating the region's symbol for drawing visitors
- · Approaches to urban development in communities with large elderly populations
- · Approaching younger generations who have yet to take part in regional development

CASTILLO, Bellaflor Angara

Governor, Aurora Province

■All members agreed that it is necessary to build happy communities. That requires a beautiful environment and education. Leaders must always think about the people and instill a sense of reliability in them. Cooperation and cooperative relations with neighboring countries are necessary. That is the essence of globalization

$\langle Group\ members \rangle$

Varanasi City, State of Uttar Pradesh; Hoi an City, Quang Nam Prov.; Fukui Pref.; Mie Pref.; Tagajo City, Miyagi Pref.; Kashihara City, Nara Pref.

- ■Regional development varies according to the times and local circumstances. A consensus was reached on the importance of making residents happy.
- ■The keyword was "active citizens." When each individual takes part and feels good about others and helping one's community, it transforms into regional development. Furthermore, it is important in that to build ties that go beyond regions and countries.

⟨Group members⟩

Aurora Prov.; Thua Thien Hue Prov.; Hue City, Thua Thien Hue Prov.; Fukushima Pref.; Tenri City, Nara Pref.; Shimoichi Town, Nara Pref.

■The principles of globalization are "unity in diversity" and integrity. The countries of East Asia have different histories, cultures and situations, but, by respecting each other, feelings of trust and cooperation can be built. That should always be kept in mind in promoting globalization on a regional level in East Asia and shaping East Asia in the best way possible.



Plenary Session





Chairman's Report and Proposal

ARAI, Shogo Governor, Nara Prefecture

◆Introduction and Approval of New Member Governments

People's Republic of China : Shandong Prov., Weifang City, Shandong Prov.
The Socialist Republic of Vietnam : Thua Thien Hue Prov., Hue City, Thua Thien Hue Prov.

Japan : Yamanashi Pref.; Wakayama Pref.; Kagawa Pref.; Tagajo City,

Miyagi Pref.; Dazaifu City, Fukuoka Pref.; Gose City, Nara Pref.;

Ikaruga Town, Nara Pref.; Shimoichi Town, Nara Pref.

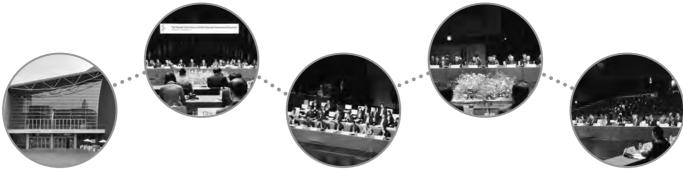
◆Project Report

East Asia Summer School

In response to the "Theme Specific Regional Report" of the First East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress, the Summer School was held in Nara Prefecture for three weeks from July to August as a project for developing human resources who will carry the future of East Asia on their shoulders.

Program for Working-level Officials

The Program for Working-level Officials was held from October 18 to 24, in advance of the Program for Head of Delegates. Working-level officials explored theme-specific tasks, deepening their understanding of the current realities of East Asia and working to learn from one another in terms of experiences and expertise to overcome local issues, through case presentations given by participating local and regional governments.





WANG, Yanwen Party Secretary/Chairman, Yangzhou CPC Committee/Standing Committee of Yangzhou Municipal People's Congress

On behalf of the Yangzhou City government and the 4.6 million citizens of Yangzhou City, I would like to congratulate you on the success of this Congress. The importance of East Asia is rising in the international system. In order to strengthen the mutual relationship between politics, economy, and culture, it is essential not only for each country to make efforts but also for local and regional governments to cooperate with one another.

In the past year, we have proceeded with

cooperation within the framework of the Local and Regional Government Congress, with significant results. In addition, in the present Congress, we discussed and reached a consensus regarding the role of local and regional government in risk management and regional development.

With the local and regional governments working together, I firmly believe that the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress will play an even more major role.

MIZOGUCHI, Zembee Governor, Shimane Prefecture, Japan

In the Group Discussion of the Second East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress, we were able to engage in meaningful exchange of views.

This Congress continues to expand both in terms of geographic range and number of participants, and in the meantime, Nara Prefecture continues to sponsor a variety of events.

Today, the entire world is in the midst of major

change.

As globalization continues to progress, the role of East Asia and the issues in East Asia are also undergoing major change.

It is my hope that through this Congress, we will encourage not only our central governments but also other local governments as well as the private sector to engage in an exchange of views which will promote regional development and prosperity.

CHOI, Yang Sik Mayor, Gyeongju City, Korea

We have now had our Second East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress. There have been many developments to date, including the training of working-level officials.

The Congress is scheduled to meet again in Nara next year. I hope the developments grow in depth and breadth as the members continue to meet year after year.

The Joing Statement from this present Congress is deeply significant in that it contains not only our intentions but also specific methods and practices.

I expect great success of this Congress as our membership grows and we expand our areas of cooperation and specific agendas.



Gyeongju City

慶州市

Joint Statement (abstract)

In recognition of the reality that local administrative challenges cannot be handled by regional unions which have a limited range of control or even their individual nations, and with renewed awareness of the role of local and regional government, we representatives of local and regional governments which have come together for the "East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress" have noted the following.

- 1. Regular and continuous exchange of information between local and regional government representatives assists others to resolve similar challenges, and allows them to form new plans or measures to resolve problems.
- 2. It is important not only for the leaders of local and regional governments who make decisions, but also the working-level staff who carry out those decisions to have mutual opportunities to learn and improve their skills.
- 3. Handling local problems requires the participation of not only the local and regional government, but also of a broad range of entities such as the community, its residents, and non-government groups. The local and regional government is responsible for taking proper and timely initiatives, and approaching these groups.
- 4. In order to share experiences and receive support from central governments, international organizations, and other groups in government, academia, and industries, further promotion and development of the network centering on Japan and East Asia is necessary.



Press Conference





Chairman

ARAI, Shogo Governor, Nara Prefecture

The First Congress had great significance in the establishment of the East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress.

In the Second Congress, we considered how the regions in East Asia could interact with one another effectively, and incorporated content expressing the intent for long-term relations at the working level. We also conducted group discussions for practical study of Risk Management and Regional Development. Although this was a new endeavor, we received positive feedback from our members and consider it a success from the perspective of the hosting prefecture.

A decision was made for the Third Congress to be held again in Nara. Nevertheless, if other local or regional governments are willing to host the Congress, we would like to explore venues upon consultation with such members. As the founders of this Congress we would like to continue supporting the hosting of the meetings.











ZHANG, Weiling Director, Foreign Affairs Office, Shandong Province

The themes for the group discussions were good. The participatory meetings are new and excellent.



SINGH, Sachchidanand Additional Municipal Commissioner, Varanasi City

The significance of this Congress lies in how we can learn so much from other local and regional governments.



CASTILLO, Bellaflor Angara Governor, Aurora Province

The Philippines is a nation of many natural disasters. The opportunity to think about what government leaders can do was insightful and inspiring.



CHOI, Yang Sik Mayor, Gyeongju City

We discussed ways in which we can cooperate in our unique capacity as local and regional governments. I expect the discussions to delve even deeper next year.



NGO, Hoa Vice Chairman(Vice Governor), Thua Thien Hue Province

I hope that East Asian local and regional governments will jointly develop the cooperation for economic growth and peace.



SUZUKI, Eikei Governor, Mie Prefecture

It was a greatly meaningful Congress. The important thing is to bring our results back to our regions and put them into practice.



LE, Giang Van Chairman, Hoi an City

We would like to continue putting our efforts into mutual prosperity in the international community.



NGUYEN DANG, Thanh Vice Mayor, Hue City

We would like to cooperate with East Asian local and regional governments in the conservation of cultural heritage.



MIZOGUCHI, Zembee Governor, Shimane Prefecture

This Congress was an opportunity for consideration and mutual disclosure of practical issues relating to risk management and regional development.



IWASE, Yoichiro

Lieutenant Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture

Our prefecture is trying to expand our interaction with our neighbors in Asia, and it was meaningful to have this kind of exchange of views.



KIKUCHI, Kenjiro Mayor, Tagajo City

If local and regional governments develop strong cooperative relationships, we may be able to establish friendly relations beyond differences in country and language.



INOUE, Yasuhiro Mayor, Dazaifu City

I felt that, as fellow administrators, our approach to problem-solving was the same, regardless of national, cultural, or linguistic differences.



HADI, Ibnu

Consul General, Consulate-General of the Republic of Indonesia in Osaka

I would like to deepen the relationships of trust and amity with my counterparts from other East Asian local and regional governments.



LE, Quoc Thinh

Consul General, Consulate General of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Osaka

We were able to share our value systems and inform each other of our experiences. I was fortunate to have been able to participate.



KIM, Seok-ki

Consul General, Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Osaka

It is meaningful for local and regional governments to come together, amass our knowledge and wisdom, and exchange information.



KUSUMOTO, Yuichi

Ambassador for Kansai Region, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

The discussions amongst leaders of local and regional governments are important dialogues which underpin the foreign diplomacy of Japan.

Excursion (Culture Course)

- Toshodaiji Temple
- Todaiji Temple



Excursion (Environmental Conservation Facilities Course)

- Nara clarification center
- Clean center Koryo







2011
The 2nd East Asia
Local and Regional
Government Congress

2011 10/18-24

Program for Working-level Officials Outline

Venue: Nara Royal Hotel, Nara Prefectural New Public Hall

17:00-17:55 Or	17:00–17:55 Orientation				
18:00-18:45 Op	en Talks	Case Study Seminar	- 1		
	sion I d Challenges in East Asia	13:00-15:00 Opening Sessio	THE ASPEN HET! TOTE JAP		
13:00–16:30 Ses Local Governance in	ssion I East Asia		15:15–18:45 Session I Japan and the World		
9:30–10:45 Key "The Role of Local Gov Intergovernmental Rela	note Lecture ernment: ationships in Japan as a Super Aging Society"	Nature and Life	8:30-12:00 Session II Nature and Life		
11:00-12:30 13:30- Case Study : Tourisr	2001011 11	13:30-15:30 Soci	13:30–15:30 Social Event		
9:00-16:40 Fiel	9:00–16:40 Field Work Imai Town / Asuka Historical Museum		8:30-12:00 Session III Idea and Cognition		
Imai Town / Asuka H			13:00–16:50 Tour Todaiji Temple, Kofukuji Temple		
9:00-12:00 13:00-1 Case Study : Commun	14:50 Session III ity-based Consolidation and Development	8:30-12:00 Sess Beauty and Faith	ion IV		
	pen Lecture I hallenges and the Role of Local Governi	13:00-14:30 Op	13:00-14:30 Open Café		
17:30-18:30 Cu	ltural Program : Appreciation o	of 'Noh' Performance			
9:00-12:15 13:00-1 Case Study: Protect	14:50 Session IV ion/Preservation of Cultural Assets	8:30-12:00 Sess Humanity	ion V		
	pen Lecture II d of Decentralization Thesis	15:00-18:30 Ses Democracy	sion VI		
		19:00-21:00 Commencemen	ıt Party		
9:30-10:30 Clos	sing Session	8:00-11:00			



"Open Talks"



Chungcheongnam-do Province, Korea

I have traveled through the countries of East Asia and seen for myself how important cultural exchange is. It has made me think that exchange begins because people are coming and going and then turns into something new.

With such homogeneity of the source and strong connections in East Asia, there are no doubt big opportunities to be had in the culture business if a few changes can be made here and there. I would like to act as a pioneer.

Moreover, citizens are no longer satisfied that people in government govern entirely along governmental lines.

I think it is important for me to have a sense of a general citizen while serving as a governmental official as well as have awareness of issues as a researcher.

I am taking a pilgrimage to each area to meet East-Asian colleagues with whom to share the ideas and to work with, and to pass on the ideas.



Shangdong Province, China

Shangdong Province is home to the Hwang River in the north and Mt. Taishan, the most well-known mountain in China, in the south. It is also the cradle of Chinese civilization and where many historically important people were born, such as Confucius, Sun Tsu, the accomplished calligrapher Wang Xizhi and Zhuge Liang Kongming of the Three Kingdoms Period of Chinese history. And, it is said that "The Water Margin" classic was written here.

GDP in 2010 was 3.94 trillion CNY, the third highest in China, and more than 100 of the world's top 500 companies have offices in Shangdong as the province continues to see strong growth. Moreover, Shangdong has friendly relations with 176 cities in 52 countries and has sister-province relations with Wakayama Prefecture and Yamaguchi Prefecture in Japan. There are various festivals for flying kites, drinking Tsingtao Beer and climbing mountains, so please, everyone, come visit Shangdong.



2011 10/18,20

Case Study Seminar

"Opening Session / Keynote Lecture"



Keynote Lecture "The Role of Local Government:

Intergovernmental Relationships in Japan as a Super Aging Society*9

TSUJI, Takuya

Professor, Graduate School of Law, Hitotsubashi University

Japan enlarged the scale of government in its period of economic development, but with its population aging and decreasing, it has no choice but to scale down government. Countries where the general population is decreasing and the elderly population is growing rapidly, such as Japan, must collaborate with the private sector and nongovernmental organizations in order to maintain government services at a certain level. Presently, economic growth in the nations of East Asia is comparatively good, but the populations in some countries are rapidly aging at the same time. Signs are already showing in Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore, and even China is worried about fast-paced aging because of their one-child-per-family policy.

Moreover, local governments in Japan are predicting the need to replace or renovate infrastructure such as water and sewer systems, roads and bridges to peak in $2030 \sim 2040$. This will come at a time that the general population is decreasing while, within that, the number of elderly people is growing. Moreover, low income earners may thinkably concentrate in metropolitan areas in the future. Here as well, local governments are expected to play a major role.

What is more, in Japan where a super-aged society is growing, the natural increases in social security expenditures are predicted to cost 1 trillion JPY a year to the central government and 700 billion JPY a year to local governments. Nonetheless, the push to cut social security benefits is gaining traction, but having been unable to reform the system, Japan continues today to accrue a huge debt.

On the other hand, local governments have been more successful at cutting spending than the central government. Though the central government has taken over some of the debt of local governments, local governments have cut public works projects to one-third of their peak, slashed their full-time workforces and salaries, and taken other steps to reign in spending. This shows local governments can more efficiently provide services to residents. The central government is pushing ahead with decentralization and should continue their policy of augmenting the jobs and authority of local governments.

In any case, Japan cut central government subsidies by 4.7 trillion JPY in 2004 ~ 2006, and transferred 3 trillion JPY in revenue sources to local governments, but, at the same time, 5.1 trillion JPY in tax revenues that normally were allocated to local governments were cut as well. This was the so-called "trinity reform" of local government finances. Since then, an increasing number of local governments are looking back at the delegation of authority by the central government. Nevertheless, residents have not voiced dissatisfaction with the trinity reform. Though the situation for local governments is serious as they are standing on weak financial footing because of the cuts in shared revenues, decentralization in the form of delegated authority and regional financial reform are indispensable towards surviving the super-aged society of the future.

Moreover, this kind of decentralization is closely related to municipal amalgamations. These amalgamations are progressing in Japan; the 70,000 municipalities Japan had 150 years ago numbered about 3,300 at the end of WWII. And, these volunteer amalgamations have continued over this past decade, leaving Japan today with about 1,700 municipalities. Residents are calling for administrative reform with local governments as well, in order to overcome the superaged society. Even municipalities that have not been consolidated have started to work with different municipalities in th area, as the economy of scale have increased alongside the progress of IT.



Case Study Seminar

Session I "Economy in East Asia"



Lecture

"Economic Trends and Challenges in East Asia"

Overseas Research Department, JETRO

MAIE, Yoichi Director, China and North Asia Division
WAKAMATSU, Isamu Director, Asia and Oceania Division
YAMADA, Ryohei Deputy Director, International Economic
Research Division

 \blacksquare Economy, Trade and FTA in East Asia \sim From the 2011 JETRO Global Trade & Investment Report \sim YAMADA, Ryohei

Real global GDP growth in 2010 recovered quickly to 5.1%. Within that, Asia as a whole grew a remarkable 9.5% on the backs of strong growth in its emerging economies. The global imbalance, though reduced upon the collapse of Lehmans Brothers, has re-widened. A large portion of the losses were financed by Asian banks.

Global trade in 2010 climbed back to the 2008 level prior to the collapse of Lehmans Brothers, while trade volume in East Asia posted again a growth rate of around 30%. China became the biggest exporting country in the world in 2009, and their imports increased as well, as they closed in on the world's number one, the USA. For Japan as well, more than half of all export value was from shipments to East Asia.

In the Asian and Pacific region, there are three plans for wide-area FTAs: ASEAN+3, ASEAN+6 and TPP. ASEAN+6 covers about half of the world's population since it includes countries with large populations to note China, India and Indonesia. The trade ratio within the area in 2010 increased 2.1 points over the previous year to a high 45.9%, which suggests closer economic relations are progressing in the region.

■Economies of China and Korea, and Their Trade Relations with Japan MAIE. Yoichi

Economic growth in China for 2011 is annualized in the 9% range. Within that, though there are concerns about rising material prices, investment, consumption, and exports and imports, direct foreign investment remain bullish and the economy from a macro perspective is stable. Trade between Japan and China hit an all-time high in 2010 by increasing about 30% over the previous year. In 2011, exports to China were greatly impacted by the Great East Japan Earthquake, while imports did not suffer as much.

Economic growth in Korea in 2010 was annualized at 6.2%. However, with their export dependence of 46%, there is concern over a retraction in exports because of the spreading sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the slow down in the Chinese economy. Korea's number one export destination is China with whom they have an overwhelming surplus.

Japan is their third export destination and their second importing country, but exports from Japan far exceed their exports to Japan.

Direct investment from Japan in the first quarter of 2011 increased greatly by 40.4% over the previous year. It will be a major task for Japanese business making inroads into Korea to tap the networks of FTAs concluded with the EU and USA.

■Economies of India, Philippines, Vietnam and Indonesia WAKAMATSU, Isamu

India is the second largest market in the world with a population over 1.2 billion. Service exports such as BPO (Business Process Outsourcing) account for half the nation's exports.

In the Philippines, many businesses and factories have located on the outskirts of the capital of Manila. Of their roughly 90 million population, about 10 million Filippinos are working outside the country and remitting monies back home. These remittances account for 10% of GDP and are supporting domestic consumption.

Vietnam also has a population of about 90 million. Though a socialist country, they have been promoting economic reforms under the name "Doi Moi" for over twenty years. Internal demand is driving their economy.

Indonesia, with a population of about 240 million, is the fourth largest market in the world. Moreover, the GDP per capital is above 3,000 USD and personal consumption is strong. Also, Japanese business are increasing their investments around the capital of Jakarta.

These four countries have commonalities in that their economies and GDP per capita are growing, but they also share certain challenges, i.e., inflation, insufficient electric power, rising wages, widening economic disparity, lack of infrastructure, worsening environmental problems, etc.

Comments from Participants



The East Asian economy has contributed greatly to world economic development. It will have an increasingly more important role and position in developing the global economy in the future. The nations of East Asia can further promote development by cooperating with one another and building win-win relationships.

Being geographically separated by just narrow bodies of water, the three countries of China, Japan and Korea have special relationships and positions with regards to economics, trade and exchange. These three countries should continue their cooperation in promoting economic development across the entire East Asian region.

Since the financial crisis of 2008, Japan, China and Korea have led the East Asian economy toward growth. China and, despite the earthquake-tsunami disaster, Japan have been the driving force behind new growth with their imports and exports. Success with FDI and FTA in East Asia should bring stability to the region.

India, The Philippines, Vietnam and Indonesia have high potential for further development because of their large numbers of young people. Given the rapidly aging populations of Korea and Japan, human and economic exchanges in mutually complementary fields with these countries are expected to pick up.

I was able to understand well from the figures about China's economic growth and the trade and investment markets.

The economies of India, The Philippines, Vietnam and Indonesia are growing rapidly at present. They are each in their economic adolescence. Amidst the increasing globalization to come, the features and strengths of each of these countries will lead to further economic growth.

Case Study Seminar

Session I "Situation in East Asia II"



Lecture "Local Governance in East Asia" IKAWA, Hiroshi Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies

Local governments in Japan are a two-tier system of prefectures and municipalities. After recent administrative reforms, local governments have about 2.81 million public servants. A breakdown of that shows just over 1 million teachers and school administrators, close to 300,000 policemen and about 150,000 firemen. There are also close to 400,000 persons working for public corporations such as subways and buses, waterworks, hospitals and elsewhere, while about 1 million are engaged in general administrative work. Moreover, the fiscal scale of local government finances today is close to 100 trillion JPY with local taxes, tax revenue allocations from the central government, national treasury disbursements, and local bonds as the main revenue sources.

China has a four-tier system of local government with provinces, cities, counties and towns. All levels of local government are part of a national administrative organization underneath the State Council. Heads and deputies are elected to a Local Level People's Congress and no distinctions are made between local and national public servants. Revenues for local governments come from taxes of 1.3 trillion CNY and tax refunds and subsidies from the central government of 1.1 trillion CNY for the fiscal year 2005. Before, local governments collected taxes and paid a set percentage of them to the central government, but reforms in 1994 established a tax sharing system that divided tax revenue between the two.

The Philippines have a three-tier system of local government consisting of provinces, cities and towns, and villages. The country is divided into 17 districts. Decentralization was first promoted in 1991 via the Local Government Code. Out of that, local governments basically began distributing local public goods such as social welfare, and acquired some degree of regulatory authority. Heads and deputies are publicly elected, while assemblies consist of elected officials and persons appointed by the president. The annual expenditures of local government have grown slightly, but $60 \sim 70\%$ of all revenue comes from internal revenue sharing that is transferred from the central government. This internal revenue sharing system is continually being reviewed.

Korea adopts a two-tier system of local government with an upper level of broad territorial jurisdiction and a lower level of basic local jurisdiction. Education is handled by local governments, whereas police are a national function. Local governments have a dual representative system with executives and councils selected by direct popular election. Moreover, Korea improved its system for encouraging resident participation by promulgating the National Referendum Act, introducing a citizen petition system, enforcing a Recall Vote Law, and so forth. Expenditures between the central and local governments are proportioned 6:4, but tax revenue allocation between the two is 8:2, and property tax accounts for about 50% of all local tax revenues.

Vietnam's system of local government consists of three tiers in provinces and Vietnam's system of local government consists of three tiers in provinces and autonomous municipalities under the direct control of the central government; districts, provincial capitals under the direct control of provinces, cities and precincts: and townships, villages and wards. The central government has been gradually delegating authority to local governments since administrative reforms in the 1990s. At the core of the local administrative organization are the People's Councils whose members are elected by direct popular vote. All public servants are public servants of the state. They number about 900,000 teachers with there being about 110,000 administrative officers in the central government and about 110,000 administrative officers in local governments. Also, national budgets contain a central budget and local budget of a scale of 273 trillion VND and 151 trillion VND for 2007 budget, respectively.

Decentralization reform in Indonesia came after former President Suharto stepped down, transferring about 2 million public servants of the state to local governments. At present, Indonesia has a two-tier system of provinces and cities. One characteristic is that a single city can have a big population above 500,000. Accordingly, roles other than diplomacy, defense, public security, finances, judiciary and religion are shared between the central and local governments. Heads and assembly members of provinces and cities are elected by direct popular vote of the people. The scale of expenditures of central and local governments is 65% for the nation, 10% for regencies and 25% cities, roughly speaking.

Comments from Participants



Local governments have issues that should be dealt with by central governments and others that they should deal with themselves. Transparency, accountability, resident participation and predicative power are root issues of an efficient and effective local governance.

I learned how each of the countries are transferring authority from their central governments to local governments in their pursuit of the decentralization of power. Systems that ensure real autonomy are needed.

It was very interesting to hear diverse examples of local governmental systems in East Asia.

I have learned very much and become comparatively aware of the local governmental systems of the various countries of East Asia. This knowledge will not only serve towards research into local governmental systems but also towards promoting exchange with other countries and learning from each other's experiences.

I was amazed at how, despite the differing systems in each country, we all found common ground in our pursuits of the decentralization of power.

The challenges facing local governments in Japan and other countries are not all the same, but Japan's experiences can be useful to other nations.

Case Study Seminar

Session I "Tourism"



Lecture "Tourism Promotion in East Asia" SHIMIZU, Shinichi Research Professor, Rikkyo University College of Tourism

The world today is entering an "age of exchange" tantamount to the "age of discovery." The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) predicts that the number of international travelers will rise from the 2009 level of 876.89 million to 1.6 billion in 2020. However, Japan will see only 8.6 million in inbound arrivals compared to $17 \sim 18$ million in outbound travelers. To close this gap, the government declared Japan a "tourism nation" in 2003 and enacted the Tourism Nation Promotion Basic Act in 2006 with the policies and measures for gaining 30 million inbound visitors.

Specifically, under the catchphrase of "Japan, Endless Discovery," the Japanese government and Japan National Tourism Organization advertise the Japan's attraction as well as implement a number of measures to promote inbound tourism, i.e., relaxing rules on individual visas for Chinese nationals and issuing multiple visas in Okinawa, improving immigration procedures at airports, introducing measures to enhance the convenience of Haneda Airport and Kansai International Airport, installing signs for foreign nationals and issuing free passes for travel within Japan.

Currently, travelers from across Asia account for 72% of all visitors to Japan. Similar to the ancient capital of Nara 1300 years ago, Japan today is nothing without exchange with the countries of Asia. In fact, amongst Japan, China and Korea, a summit of tourism ministers is regularly held to reconfirm agreements and commitments to multually expanding exchange between cities and toursim. At the foundation of exchange lies the vitality of a community, born from urban development aimed at making a "good place to live and visit." When residents are proud of where they live and want outsiders to come visit and enjoy themsleves, it leads to tourism and activates the local community. Every community is faced with the challenge of figuring out how to build an environment for welcoming visitors, but one great success was seen in the events surrounding the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital that, rather that alluring tourists with sightseeing facilities, transformed the entire prefecture into a pavillion last year.

Two of the challenges that local communities face are sustainable development across their entire area and sustainable tourism. The latter in particular is requiring local governments to craft schemes and mechanisms that upgrade and appeal the local attractions. It is particularly necessary to promote one-of-a-kind attraction. The ideal role of local governments in this is to support the private sector. The key point is to enlighten residents, create opportunities and places for the private sector to get involved and endorse those activities. Also, support measures are needed such as providing engine capital and relaxing regulations. However, local governments must never forget their basic roles in disaster prevention, public safety and medical care. I would like to see local governments fulfill their roles on the premise that tourism begins only after policies and measures are in place for disaster prevention, public safety and medical care.





Aurora Province, Philippines

"Tourism Policies of Aurora Province"

Aurora Province is located 232 km overland from the capital of Manila, in the east-central part of Luzon Island facing the Pacific Ocean. Of the 300,000 hectares of land, 70% is covered with forest and there are 410 km of coastline.

Within this wondrous natural environment, efforts have been directed since 2000 at developing and promoting the tourism industry, but the success of Aurora's promotional efforts hinges on unified political leadership. The declaration of Aurora Integrated Protected Landscape is currently being discussed in the Senate, and municipal governments have set Marine Protected Areas to protect municipal waters in the central and northern areas. Moreover, the provincial government has received priority development grants from the House and the Senate for projects that fall within the concept of "Canopy to Coral," which it is investing locally, and is enacting legislation accordingly. These efforts have produced various results including Michael A. Palispis receiving the Most Outstanding Tourism Officer of the Philippines 2010 from Association of Tourism Officers of the Philippines.



Thua Thein Hue Province, Vietnam

"Thua Thien Hue- A Fascinating Destination of Vietnam"

Thua Thien Hue Province lies within an important economic zone in Central Vietnam. It is also an important hub for north-south transportation as it is located 660 km south of Hanoi and 1,080 km north of Ho Chi Minh City. Moreover, of Vietnam's fourteen World Heritages, old structures and royal music are found in Hue. Tourism in Thua Thien Heu Province has grown greatly in recent years, registering 1.4 million visitors in 2010 and expectations for 1.7 million in 2011. In cooperation with neighboring provinces, we are working to transform Central Vietnam as the representative tourism destination under the theme of the "Heritage Road of Central Region." As a part of that, preparations are currently underway to ensure successes with important projects scheduled for 2012 in the Festival Hue 2012 and National Tourism Year.

Moreover, from a long-term perspective, we want to continue efforts to strengthen the competitiveness of the tourism industry and launch activities in lagoons, seas and communities.



Mie Prefecture, Japan

"Activities by the Public and Private Sectors to Draw Foreign Tourist"

Mie Prefecture is roughly in the middle of the Japan Archipelago at a point easily accessible from major cities across the country.

However, in 2010, Mie Prefecture ranked 27th in the nation in foreign visitors with only 0.9% of all visitors to Japan making it to the area, hence drawing visitors from abroad is an challenge. In 2004, Mie Prefecture Council for Foreign Tourism Promotion was formed and now the public sector is working with private businesses to make that happen. A number of activities have been held including an international business meeting with 98 organizations in attendance, PR on Mie Prefecture, and support measures for travel agencies and media from overseas. As a result of these efforts, Ise-jingu Shrine and the Kumano Kodo earned three stars in Michelin Green Guide, and high ratings have been given by other western guidebooks including an introduction to Ise-jingu Shrine by Time Magazine under the title of "Best for the Soul." We welcome you one and all with the same tradition of hospitality enjoyed of pilgrimages to Ise.





Shimane Prefecture, Japan

"Kamigami no Kuni Shimane' Project"

Shimane Prefecture is located on the western end of Japan's Isle of Honshu in Japan. It is home to many historical, natural and traditional performance heritages including the World Heritage Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and Izumo-taisha Grand Shrine. Nevertheless, because of an outflow of young people and an aging society that is left behind, the prefecture's working population is decreasing and communities are loosing their vitality. Developing the tourism industry was raised as one possible solution, so the Shimane Ordinance on Tourism Development was enacted and a Shimane Tourism Action Plan was formulated in 2008. Moreover, we are preparing a variety of events under the theme of "Kamigami no Kuni Shimane," to commemorate the 1300th anniversary of the first book ever published in Japan, the "Kojiki," or "records of ancient matters." We are cooperating with other prefectures with deep connections to the legends of Japan, such as Nara, Miyazaki, Tottori and Mie, in order to take this project nationwide. Our goals are to welcome 5 million visitors and have them spend 20 billion JPY between 2010 and 2013, and, after the project ends, use the history and culture of the area so that municipalities and the private sector can spearhead continued development of tourism sites.



Kochi Prefecture, Japan

"Tourism Promotion with Muroto Geopark"

Kochi Prefecture is located in the southern part of Shikoku. Muroto City is in the southeastern corner of the prefecture in a point about two hours by car from Kochi City. Currently, Muroto City is working with Kochi Prefecture on publicizing the geopark as "experience-based tourism at its best." Geoparks are an activity being promoted by countries around the world via the Global Geoparks Network established in 2004.

We look at the said area as a kind of museum whose exhibits are the terrain that Mother Nature has shaped over the ages. Creating a geopark implies linking local resources to local development. The harsh environment has been pounded by numerous typhoons, but we are excited about showing the world the pride born from living in such a place and want to place it as the center of tourism development in Kochi Prefecture.



Nara Prefecture, Japan

"Commemorative Events of the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital"

Nara Prefecture has various cultural resources that includes three World Heritage sites, yet it has become a destination for day-trips from Osaka and Kyoto and tries to overcome the fact that the prefecture has the least number of hotel rooms in the country and has few visitors to tourism spots except spring and autumn tourism seasons. For that reason, measures are being developed to transform Nara into a year-round destination, by enhancing the area's attraction as a tour and overnight destination

under the theme of "Exploring Nara." The Commemorative Events of the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijokyo Capital that was held in 2010 drew 21.4 million visitors across the prefecture and has had a very positive economic impact, but we would rather emphasize the effect it had as an opportunity for tourism businesses, etc. to rediscover the merits of Nara than the quantitative impact. Within that, the momentum has been gained that the success of Commemorative Events of the 1300th Anniversary should be handed down and expanded in the future. This groundswell was generated in the context of the commemorative project being executed not by the government acting by itself but by having a large number of people involoved in the process, with the aim to make the project a participatory one.

For local governments

Because of Japan's dwindling birthrate and aging population, increasing the exchange of people both within and outside the country is economically indispensable. It is additionally necessary to internationalize the country.

Developing tourism infrastructure is important towards regional activation, therefore local governments must dedicate efforts to developing their areas in ways that can be appreciated by and instill pride in residents. It is also necessary to promote international exchange programs for students.

Residents are not interested in difficult logic but how their city and lives will be affected. Governments must approach tourism development in ways that have the synergistic effect of making residents proud of their city's attractions and give them the confidence to welcome visitors.

to develop and promote

It is necessary to develop various programs, do PR, expand exchanges with foreign cities and especially expand youth exchanges (student travel).

Thua Thien Hue Province is a wonderful place in many respects, not only because of the traditional culture but also because of the great outdoors and available activities. Its attractions are on par with Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi.

Scenic Aurora Province has a new government. The Philippine Government is focused on environmental protection and sustainable development, which can serve as good reference for others.

The start of the Mie Prefecture Council for Foreign Tourism Promotion will play a constructive role in developing the tourism industry. It was good hunting for a new organization of this kind.

Comments from Participants

The "Kamigami no Kuni Shimane" project was very impressive in the way they set the story, searched for material and developed the project with the cooperation of localities that were connected with that.

Muroto City is developing the tourism business by using the natural landscape as a geopark. PR is being aggressively done on the opportunities presented by the area's registration as a World Geopark, which can save as good reference for others.

Channel Information 1 ch 日本語 2 ch Chinese 3 ch Korean 4 ch English

It was very helpful to learn that the success of the Gelebration of the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Gapital project owed not only to governments but also the continued support of tourism businesses, volunteers and residents.

l learned how important it is to build mechanisms that enable participating organizations to put forth improvement proposals.

関係者席

Case Study Seminar Session III "Community-based Consolidation and Development"



Lecture

"Community Development amidst Population Decrease and Society Burdened by Increasing Number of Elderly and Lower Birth Rate: Creating Local Autonomy"

OSUGI, Satoru Professor, Tokyo Metropolitan University Graduate School of Social Sciences

Population is decreasing and dwindling birthrates are juxtaposed with growing numbers of elderly persons in both rural and urban areas of Japan. The situation is calling for urban development with three specific characteristics: democracy, whereby residents of a community shoulder the mechanism of self-governance that they themselves devise; spontaneity, whereby the spontaneous vitality of the community is brought out; and, locality, whereby urban development is based on the circumstances of the community. I call this "new public entity" "community-imparted self-governance." I would like to give you a few examples of what that is.

The example of an urban area is a community project done in the Hanayama School District of Hitachi City, Ibaraki Prefecture. They developed a project because of the elderly persons in the area. It included drafting a map of bed-ridden elderly people and organizing shopping tours. It will be important going forward that communities learn these activities from each other. The government will play a big role in developing that mechanism.

The example of a rural area regards self-governing in Wakasa Town, Fukui Prefecture using a plan they crafted themselves. They had been formulating development plans themselves since 1965. The development committee head, town council head and others divided themselves into groups by age and garnered the participation of persons of all generations. Moreover, they did not receive any subsidies from government, as they managed everything with dues they collected.

The example of a remote mountainous area comes from Kumakogen Town, Ehime Prefecture. Here, to protect the elderly, persons with disabilities and children, the town's social welfare committee acted as a legal guardian and, if threatening news was learned, provided guardians for these people. They also created a produce delivery system so that elderly farmers could earn cash income.

Population is decreasing and dwindling birthrates are juxtaposed with growing numbers of elderly persons in both rural and urban areas of Japan. The situation is calling for urban development with three specific characteristics: democracy, whereby residents of a community shoulder the mechanism of self-governance that they themselves devise; spontaneity, whereby the spontaneous vitality of the community is brought out; and, locality, whereby urban development is based on the circumstances of the community. I call this "new public entity" "community-imparted self-governance." I would like to give you a few examples of what that is.

In the future of community development, attention will focus on community-oriented self-governance and administration. In that process, it will be necessary to include persons skilled in diverse aspects of public operations, under the concept of a "new public entity." Moreover, under tight financial conditions, it will be important to build reliable networks and horizontal connections, instead of having government provide all services. Supporting these networks is thinkably another role of government

In any case, the problem still remains of who will take responsibility in an age of super-aging where residents are in their 80s ~ 90s. In Ota Ward, Tokyo, neighborhood associations and the PTAs have launched an NPO that creates opportunities for cross-generational interaction by carefully coordinating with outside volunteer groups. Coordination and networking hold the key to future community development.





Fukui Prefecture, Japan

"Measures Taken by Fukui Prefecture for Aging Rural Villages"

Fukui Prefecture has a population of 800,000, ranking 43rd in Japan. 24.8% of the population is categorically elderly, which is the 22nd highest in Japan. But, 20.2% of the population live in 3-generation households, which is the second highest in Japan. Fukui Prefecture also has over 100 aging villages, many of which are found in mountainous areas. Here, I want to give two examples of activities that ensure these aging villages have a place to do their shopping.

One is a model project for a store on wheels in which a private business is provided financial assistance for vehicle maintenance and personnel costs. In addition to making shopping more convenient, the project also helped to keep an eye on elderly persons who live alone. In the future, efforts will be needed to develop the project in other areas and to alleviate the burden placed on the current business.

The second example is of how a municipality lent a 10-person van to a village free of charge with the prefecture providing financial assistance for vehicle servicing that is done by the municipal government. Volunteer drivers from the village drive residents to the hospital, etc. The project has merits for both city and village, therefore the idea is to introduce and develop the project in other areas.



Gifu Prefecture, Japan

"Efforts of the Urban Development Support Teams and Rural Development Support Teams"

Gifu Prefecture has a population of about 2 million and the 7th largest area of 47 Japan's prefectures. In March 2007, when crafting the Gifu Urban Development Support Plan, residents were interviewed to hear their opinions. From those findings, prefectural personnel formed teams that went out into the community and operated at the core of urban development measures aimed at solving problems or stimulating community vitality. There were urban development support teams for urban areas and rural development support teams for rural areas. Teams were dispatched to nine communities between June 2007 and September 2011. Six of those communities were in rural areas and, in many cases, they were asking for help to maintain their community because an aging population was threatening their existence. The efforts launched in Tanekura, Miyagawa-cho, Hida City were recognized with the 2009 Community Development Award by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. Even today, though the team has ended their operations in the village, local residents continue the activity.

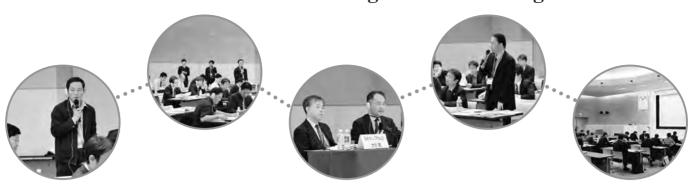


Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan

"Business Startup Support for Elderly Persons"

In 2005, the population of Kumamoto Prefecture was about 1.84 million and elderly persons accounted for 23.7% of that. The social aging phenomenon is about seven years ahead of the rest of Japan. Nevertheless, about 80% of our elderly people are healthy, active and alert, and many want to make themselves useful to society in some sort of way. On that note, the prefecture began offering support for elderly people to start up community businesses.

As of 2010, seven businesses had been launched in an eco-tourism business, farmer's restaurant, community convenient store, processing plant for agricultural products, etc. Furthermore, since 2011, the prefecture has been backing cross-departmental development projects self-imparted by community residents and municipalities under a "Dream Challenge" Promotional Program for Regional Development with a broader scope of support that goes beyond helping businesses start up to include efforts to encourage people to move in and settle down, to promote exchanges, etc.





Nara Prefecture, Japan

"Nara Prefecture's Efforts in Addressing Depopulation"

Over the years from 1960 to 2005, the population in the southern part of Nara Prefecture decreased about 40%, whereby advancing depopulation and aging. Villages are in need of industrial development for lumbering and other local industries, medical care and welfare support for the elderly, secured means to go shopping and bus transportation, and more in order to survive and reinvent themselves.

Given the situation and the plethora of problems, the prefecture adopted a Promotion Plan for the southern region. Efforts are being promoted on the pillars of "stronger promotion of industry and securing of stable employment," "upgrading social infrastructure to support a safe, secure, comfortable life," and "utilizing attractive local resources to encourage people from outside the area to visit, sightsee, interact, and reside permanently."

Moreover, as a specific example of tourism development in Southern Nara, preparations are being made to welcome visitors with support to convert farmhouses into lodgings. We want to advertise the attractions of Southern Nara via major travel websites, blogs, etc.



Tenri City, Japan

"Local Disaster Preparedness (Voluntary Disaster Prevention Organizations)"

As of September, 2011, Tenri City had 114 volunteer disaster prevention organizations, covering 82.4% of the city. The organizations operate by having community residents handle a variety of activities. City personnel provide advice and guidance to these volunteer organizations and encourage communities that have yet to form one to do so.

Some issues are stereotypical activities, aging communities, varying degrees of enthusiasm amongst communities, waning awareness of disasters, lack of leaders and poor communications. Nonetheless, measures are being implemented such as to change up the content of drills to preempt stereotypical activities, to have persons obtain qualifications as disaster prevention guides to make up for the lack of leaders, etc. We expect the synergistic effect from all of that to indicate ways to solve the problems.



Kashihara City, Japan

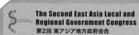
"The Preservation and Development of the Historical Scenery in Imai Town"

Imai Town is roughly in the center of Kashihara City. More than half of the current structures show the traditional architecture from the Edo Period forward, earning the area registration as an Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings in 1993. Imai Town is also a home and neighborhood to many residents, therefore the city is not only working to preserve the cultural properties but also to beautify roads as a way to improve the living environment and develop the landscape. Moreover, the Imai Town Preservation Organization and other resident groups are doing a variety of activities. Nonetheless, the birthrate is predicted to fall, the community to age and younger generations to move out, making it an issue just how to keep the neighborhood alive. The purpose of a "town" is to provide residents with a place to live continually. Moving forward from here, while continuing to preserve the cultural properties, improve the living environment and develop the landscape, we want residents to spearhead community development and have the government take care of matters that local groups cannot handle.

Japan's population is rapidly decreasing as the dwindling birthrate is juxtaposed by a growing elderly population. China is facing-a-situation similar to where Japan was several years ago. The one-child-per-family policy is eating away rural villages. It is very important to search for ways to develop this changing society.

Community activities are a very good approach to regional development. They are handy and there are various ways to go about them. They are instrumental to increasing the vitality of a community.

Urban areas that are seeing a rise in elderly residents need more systematic and concrete activities from government, volunteers, etc. In particular, it is necessary to build a system that looks out for and pays regular visits to elderly persons with physical disabilities



Rural and depopulated areas face difficult problems, but the examples of efforts to activate communities were very educating tudy Seminar

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The efforts of Gifu Prefecture to enhance resident awareness by creating an atmosphere in which the government is counting on them were very educational.

The efforts of Fukui Prefecture were very educational. They still have a lot more road to travel, but I sense the need in formulating a future vision of the region.

I found the efforts of Kumamoto Prefecture very interesting for the way they focused on helping aging communities where the elderly still wanted to be useful to society and thus helped them to start up businesses.

Comments from Participants

The southern part of Nara Prefecture has problems seen in any other country around the world. Good measures are needed to deal with them.

The organizations that Tenri City has seem the most effective towards preventing disasters. Vietnam, the Philippines and other countries where natural disasters come frequently need this kind of volunteer organization for disaster prevention.

The landscape of Imal Town is indivisible from the lifestyles of its residents. I had understood it that local residents were spearheading preservation and development. The government seems appropriately involved in that regards.

Case Study Seminar

Session IV "Protection/Preservation of Cultural Assets"



Lecture "Cultural Property Protection and Community Development"

NISHIMURA, Yukio

Professor, University of Tokyo Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology

Which cultural properties deserve protection varies from country to country. In Japan, the concept of cultural properties conservation first emerged in the 1880s, with the object of interest being Horyuji Temple. While temples and shrines make up the bulk of cultural properties in Japan, it is noteworthy that in South Korea, the first designated National Treasure was the Namdaemun (Great South Gate), a national landmark located in the historic capital city.

In Japan, old buildings were considered unnecessary in the early days of the Meiji Restoration. However, the Law for the Preservation of Ancient Shrines and Temples was enacted in 1897, to be replaced by the Law for the Preservation of National Treasures in 1929. Cultural heritage underwent a greatly difficult phase during the Second World War and the period of poverty that followed, but in 1950 the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties was enacted and the new concept of cultural properties was born. This concept encompasses not only works of art and architecture but also folk-cultural properties, intangible cultural properties such as dance and song, historic sites, places of scenic beauty, natural monuments, and buried cultural properties.

Once into the 21st century, several laws were enacted to regulate and organize the landscapes around cultural properties and of urban centers as a whole, such as the Landscapes Act (2004) and the Historic Community Rebuilding Act (2008).

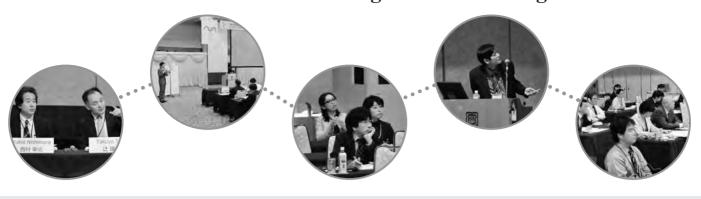
With the addition in 1975 of historic townscapes to the list of objects eligible for protection under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, a number of Preservation District for Groups of Historic Buildings were set up throughout the nation. Today there are about 90 of these Districts. In some recent cases, historic buildings in Preservation Districts have been renovated to function as restaurants or souvenir shops.

Here I would like to introduce a case in Marunouchi, Tokyo, where historic townscapes and business exist together, and a case in Kanazawa, where regulations are put in place to preserve the atmosphere of the ancient city.

The Marunouchi district in Tokyo was developed as an archetypical Japanese business district. Almost all of the red brick buildings were torn down in the 1960s, and skyscrapers began to define the landscape. However, in the 1980s, companies with their own office buildings together with Chiyoda Ward and Tokyo Metropolitan Government set up a council where they created guidelines for community building and made a decision to develop the city while conserving and restoring historic buildings such as the Meiji Life Insurance Building. Urban planning for the entire city is now underway.

Meanwhile, in 1968, Kanazawa was the first in the nation to enact a bylaw for the conservation of traditional environments. The bylaw divided the city into modernization districts and districts for the preservation of historic townscapes, with detailed stipulations on building height etc. Since the enactment, more than 20 detailed bylaws have been put in place, and a mechanism established which makes it impossible to build buildings which negatively affect the scenic beauty.

Today, the cultural properties in East Asia are set in the middle of rapid economic development. What is more, the majority of these properties are made of perishable wood. Therefore, it is only natural for our approach to authenticity to differ from that of our European and American counterparts with their heritage buildings of stone and brick. We need to communicate this to the world, and at the same time, contribute to the furtherance of cultural properties protection in the world by preserving intangible cultural properties such as woodworking techniques. The Nara Document on Authenticity, drawn up in 1994, is an important proposal in that regard.





Shandong Province, China

"The Western Zhou Archaeological Site Excavation and Conservation Project in Chenzhuang, Gaoging County, Shandong Province"

The excavation of the Gaoqing Chenzhuang site commenced in October 2008 and went on for 22 months, with significant results. The ruins of a castle of the early middle Zhou period, graves of nobles of Western Zhou and other important archaeological ruins, as well as vast quantities of ceramic ware, bone and horn ware, and other valuable cultural properties were unearthed.

The central and local governments each played a role in the excavation of the Gaoqing Chenzhuang archaeological site and the protection of cultural properties. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH) approved of the archaeological excavation project plan without delay, and dispatched executives and teams of experts to observe the site. The Shandong Provincial Government Culture Department Cultural Relics Bureau considered and verified methods for cultural heritage conservation. The Gaoqing County government, as a local government organization, commissioned work in various fields during the excavation phase to the local cultural heritage management division, and dispatched staff to the site to participate directly in the excavation work. As these actions illustrate, the excavation and conservation of cultural properties absolutely requires the cooperation of each level of central and local government as well as experts in the field.



Gyeongju City, Korea

"Development and Restoration of Gyeongju Cultural Properties of the Ancient Capital of the 1,000 Year Silla Dynasty"

Gyeongju City is home to three UNESCO World Heritage sites as well as to 3.2% of all the cultural properties in South Korea. With the enactment of the Special Act on the Preservation of Ancient Cities in 2004, the central government is developing the historic and cultural city of Gyeongju as a national project. Specifically, this includes the development and restoration of Yangdong Folk Village, the rebuilding of the Woljeong bridge, the development of Bukchon Hanok Village, and the restoration of the Hwaseong Fortress.

Through these projects, we are aiming to increase our inbound sightseeing visitors from the current 10 million per year to 15 million in 2020. As we strive toward our goal of becoming an environmentally friendly city where people and nature co-exist and where history and culture come alive in an international tourist setting, we are planning to complete the construction of an international convention center in 2015, which we hope will help us become a city for international conferences.



Hue City, Viet Nam

"Cultural Heritage Values Conservation and Urban Development"

Hue City is located in the center of Vietnam and has a population of 330,000 people. Today, the city with world heritage is becoming urbanized, and is flourishing as a center for culture, tourism, and festivals. We are presently working to set up our urban master plan to improve the city's infrastructure, balancing the old and the new in a mix of conservation and development. Our challenges are to harmonize development and cultural heritage conservation, as well as to avoid the negative effects of the increasingly prevalent market economy. To overcome these challenges, Hue City formulated a plan to develop our city into a major tourism center under a five-year plan. Not only that, but we are also aiming to establish our position as the No. 1 city in the nation in such aspects as culture, science, technology, health care, interdisciplinary education, and improved social etiquette.





Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan

"Inscription of Mt. Fuji as a World Heritage: Things Noticed in the Process"

Shizuoka Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture and related municipalities are promoting efforts to gain Mt. Fuji's registration as a World Heritage, and submitted a draft nominations to Agency of Cultural Affairs in July of this year. In response to this, the Japanese government submitted a draft nominations to UNESCO in September this year. Both prefectures are currently joining forces with the Japanese government in determining the contents of the nominations and formulating a comprehensive preservation and management plan toward the submission of a complete nominations to UNESCO by February 1 next year.

Other efforts include that February 23 was designated as "Mt. Fuji Day" in Shizuoka Prefecture to create new opportunities to promote movements amongst prefectural residents to pass Mt. Fuji down to future generations, and the studies are being conducted for the construction of a "Mt. Fuji World Heritage Center (tentative name)" that will be responsible for the comprehensive preservation and management of Mt. Fuji and providing information on the natural environment, history, culture and so forth.

From now on, Shizuoka Prefecture will prepare a proper organizational structure to preserve and manage Mt. Fuji under a cooperative effort of the private and public sectors, as well develop these activities into a broad populace movement in order to support Mt. Fuji's inscription as a World Heritage.



Nara Prefecture, Japan

"Cultural Heritage Conservation: Focusing on Architectural Structures"

Nara Prefecture has 71 buildings which are National Treasures and 374 which are Important Cultural Properties. Nara Prefecture has a quorum of engineers on staff who work to build cooperative relationships with building owners at all times, with a system that allows the prefecture to provide assistance at all levels of conservation, from giving advice on everyday maintenance and management to performing contract dismantling and repair services. To handle the repair and restoration of wooden heritage buildings, the prefecture has set a quorum for skilled carpenters, and is working to maintain and improve the level of technique.

As an actual example of a cultural heritage building conservation project, the case of the Toshodaiji Temple Kondo Golden Hall is introduced.

The repair project was commissioned by Toshodaiji Temple to Nara Prefecture in 1998 and an array of surveys, design, and repair works were conducted directly by the prefectural government. Investigations that use advanced devices, however, were commissioned to research organizations. Moreover, the repair work for the roof, etc. was performed with cooperation of additional private corporations, and was completed in June 2009.



Nara City, Japan

"Nara-machi Urban Landscape District"

In the center of Nara City is an area called "Nara-machi," a designated Urban Landscape District where many examples of traditional townscapes and settlements remain from the late 1600s. The town itself can be said to be a living cultural property, as the people live their everyday lives and carry on the traditional industries and culture in this environment that is surrounded by historical and cultural heritage. The area sees many visitors from all over the world, but with the recent population decline and aging demographic, the issue of empty machiya houses is arising. Another challenge is the lack of manpower to carry on the traditional festivals, rituals, events, and traditional industries. While a more comprehensive subsidiary system is an important part of the solution, there is also a need to make "Naramachi," which is becoming something of a brand name, even more appealing, through community-building based on locally-owned cooperation that makes the most of the historical and cultural assets that are unique to Nara-machi.





Kashihara City, Japan

"Cultural Property Protection and Utilization in Kashihara City"

Kashihara City enacted the Cultural Properties Protection Bylaw in 1974. In 2008, the city adopted the Third Comprehensive Plan with the concept of a "Town where people and culture come together." Efforts include investigating cultural properties and promoting their conservation, promoting the registration of cultural properties as world heritage, promoting the utilization of cultural properties, and encouraging awareness of cultural properties conservation.

Specific conservation and utilization projects are the following three: 1. Protection and improvement of historic site of Niizawasenzuka Tumulus Cluster; 2. Protection and improvement of historic site Ueyama Tumulus; and 3. Protection and improvement of special historic site Asuka-Fujiwara Palace site, including the Yamato Sanzan (Three Mountains of Yamato), and registration as a World Heritage.

Scenic preservation bylaws were enacted to preserve the view of the Yamato Sanzan.

Kashihara City, Takatori Town, and Asuka Village formed an administrative co-op and produced the movie "Hanezu no Tsuki" set in the Asuka region. This movie was shown at the Cannes Film Festival this year, giving the world a taste of the beauty of the Asuka region.

Feedback from Participants

While the approach to protecting cultural properties differs from country to country, I felt that the idea of protecting cultural properties was born of the common wish to preserve the culture and archaeological sites which have been cherished from ages past in each country.

The Gyeongju City project for cultural properties conservation and restoration is truly excellent. When I visited Gyeongju City, I was given an opportunity to observe cultural properties conservation work and to listen to the city's planning concept for cultural properties. I think it is a city where landscape preservation is succeeding, with humans and nature co-existing.

Shizuoka Prefecture's case offers many insights, both in the way they are working systematically and in phases toward world heritage registration of Mt. Fuji as an object of worship, and in their improvement of their administrative organization and protection of the surrounding environment.

In order to preserve the townscape of Nara-machi, there is a need for government and the citizens to work together as one. Although it will require a significant amount of maintenance costs to preserve the old townscape from the Edo period, I truly hope they will hand it down to future generations.

The case of the Western Zhou Archaeological Site Excavation and Conservation Project in Shandong Province was a keen reminder of the necessity of cooperation among relevant organizations.

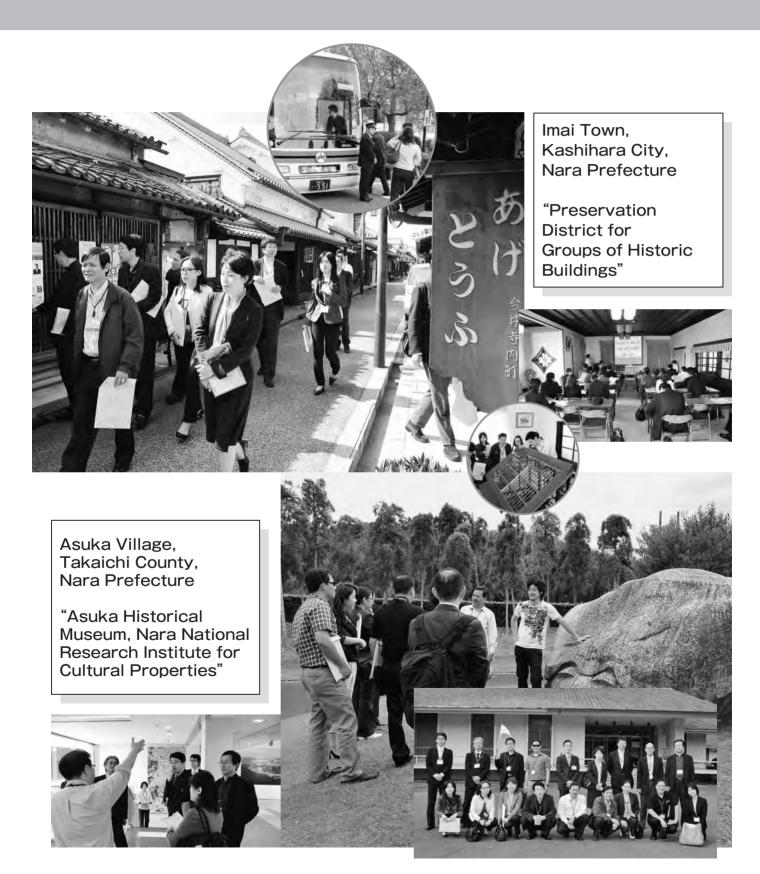
The efforts of Hue City seem to me to be based on a thorough self-awareness of the uniqueness and appeal of their culture. Their experiences show us clearly that the economic benefits which some from tourism promotion are closest route to public understanding and acceptance of cultural property conservation policies.

I was astonished to hear that Nara Prefecture employs carpenters as staff to perform conservation and restoration work on cultural properties, especially wooden buildings. I felt that South Korea also needed to work more to develop technicians such as carpenters. It was also interesting to hear about the selected conservation technique system.

The endeavors of Kashihara City are well balanced overall and are built on a solid-base of steady efforts, such as in a comprehensive plan which includes perspectives such as securing human resources for the organization and preserving the line of sight, and take the landscape into consideration in their implementation.

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Field Work





Aspen Lecture I



Lecture:

Solutions to Local Challenges and the Role of Local Government MURAKAMI, Yoichiro

President, Toyo-Eiwa University / Vice Chairman of the Board, The Aspen Institute Japan

Aspen seminars were begun by European and American intellectuals and business leaders as an attempt to develop new leaders. They feature a three-way dialogue between the self, the classics, and the other. Here, the term "leader" does not necessarily refer to the driver of a given group. The qualities required in a leader are considered to be the ability to understand others, make autonomous decisions, and take appropriate action as an intellectual human being.

In World War II, the results of scientific research were used for the advancement of industry and the development of nuclear weapons by the state. Today, industry and the state make demands of researchers as to what they should be studying. However, there is room for this question: Should a small group of politicians, researchers, and private enterprise be making decisions on policies relating to science and technology which directly affect the lives of ordinary citizens, and furthermore, are experts qualified and competent enough to decide everything?

An effective counterargument to this question is the issue of the environment. The environment is a field in which precise causal relationships based on scientific evidence are extremely difficult to discern. In this context, a new approach, referred to as participatory technology assessment, or PTA, began to be practiced in nations such as Denmark and has spread across the world. The main methodology of this approach is the "consensus conference," wherein a group of about 30 ordinary citizens with a diverse range of attributes comes together with experts to meet every week for three or four months. Even if a unanimous conclusion is not reached, the final consensus is conveyed to parliament.

Japan, long in the north-south direction and with a large population, is a difficult nation in which to trigger common interest in a given issue. However, on a local government level, the PTA approach may be workable. Even so, in order to have ordinary citizens participate in decision-making processes, there is a need for such citizens to have acquired a certain degree of understanding on matters relating to science and technology. The Aspen seminars may have the potential to play an important role in that regard.

Aspen Lecture II

Lecture: Thought Background of Decentralization Thesis INOKI, Takenori

Director-General, International Research Center for Japanese Studies / Board Member, The Aspen Institute Japan

The word centralization of power means one or both of two kinds: governance and/or administration. The former relates to the interests of the nation state as a whole, such as the military, diplomacy, judiciary and police, while the latter has to do with construction, civil engineering, infrastructure, and other activities which involve special interests of a certain region. When these two kinds of power are concentrated in one place, they grow overwhelmingly in authority, resulting in ordinary citizens losing the motivation to govern their own country through their own will. In his publication "Theory of Decentralization," the philosopher Yukichi Fukuzawa pointed out the contradiction of central control of local administration by people who do not understand the culture or lore of each region. He argued that the land should be governed in a manner which maximizes the wisdom and enthusiasm of people residing in the area. The same thing can be said today, in regard to decentralization. One wonders if it is appropriate to focus solely on the economic efficiency when we discuss decentralization, as is the practice in recent years. I believe it is most important to maximize local human resources, particularly individuals who reside there and wish to make things better for the local region.

Behind the theory of decentralization is the 17th to 18th century philosophy of sovereignty residing with the people: "The people are the single best judge of their own interests." That is, the people have the freedom secure their own benefits by joining together with fellow community members who share the same interests, and the existence of the nation state is an aggregate of communities which makes this possible. To that end, the individual exercises his or her guaranteed freedom to govern the community, and ultimately the nation state. This order, or flow, is precisely what is important.

It is also to be noted that the issue of decentralization should not be discussed from the financial standpoint alone. In the case of Amacho, Shimane Prefecture, the town was presented with the option of receiving financial advantages through special exemptions if it went ahead with municipal amalgamation. However, due to various assessments the community chose independence. As a result of this decision, young people from major urban centers flocked to there to live, and the town's economy was a bit invigorated. I believe that municipalities become truly strong when the local residents and the community makes their own decisions and become self-aware of which lifestyle they choose and where they place their values.



Closing Session



Critique and Summary

TSUJI, Takuya

Professor, Graduate School of Law, Hitotsubashi University

Through our exploration into the new roles of local and regional governments, we have identified two major perspectives. They are the perspectives of approaching from the "point of contact between government and the private sector" and from the "roles and relations of the central and local government levels." From the first perspective, we can see that it is preferable to maintain public services for the whole through the collaboration of private enterprises and groups. From the second perspective, we can understand how, since the situation in East Asia is that local and regional governments have a higher expenditure ratio than the central governments, and they are enjoying stable growth rates relative to other parts of the world, the challenge for the future will be to maintain the growth while conserving cultural properties and making appropriate infrastructure improvements while facing problems such as falling birth rates, economic imbalances, and environmental issues.

Shandong Province

With the economic development of Shandong there has been a sharp increase in tourists. However, there are issues such as the need for better infrastructure. Although it is difficult to strike a balance between protecting the lives of local residents, promoting the tourism industry, and conserving cultural properties, we would like to take home what we have learned from other countries in this Congress and put them into practice.

Nara City

This session made us realize that the issue of protecting historic landscapes is the same across nations. In our city, we are addressing this problem through the three steps of awareness, sharing, and implementation. In future, we would like to communicate this process more actively from our prefecture.

Buyeo County

In Buyeo County, there have been a range of development plans which have come up recently. We would like to take home what we have learned here to help our tourism businesses succeed. It was also very interesting to learn about the case reports in which the senior citizens of Kumamoto Prefecture received business startup assistance, and about instances of luring businesses to the region.

Aurora Province

The province of Aurora is concentrating its investment into tourism. We consider the three important factors to be for tourists to visit, stay, and visit again. For that end, there is a need to consider the balance between cultural properties protection and development, and how to communicate information appropriately toward the future.

Hue City

During this session, we were able to hear about a variety of issues and their solutions. In some cases, the background of the issues differed from country to country, such as urban management and population issues, while other situations were very similar, such as the matter of world heritage. I would particularly like to learn from the methodology of Imai Town, which is striving to preserve the configuration of its ancient town.

Beyond the Barriers of Language

I was deeply touched to hear how a leader is not necessarily the driver of a given group, but is someone with the ability to make autonomous decisions and take appropriate action as a human member of a community. It gave me a renewed appreciation for the importance of classics.

Defining and contemplating the meaning of centralization in two aspects, the centralization of governance and the centralization of administration, made it possible to organize and comprehend the significance of decentralization in a way that was easy to understand.

The discussion on how the people who reside permanently in an area are the ones who understand that area the most, and that decentralization starts from human dignity, helped me understand the concepts and the theory behind them.

It appears to me that the common challenge in cultural properties across East Asia is how to pursue both development and conservation, that is, how to harmonize the two.

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The Second East Asia Local and Re

I understood that policy relating science and technology should be decided through gaining the understanding of the whole society not by a small group of decision makers.

The participation of ordinary citizens in the decision making process plays a critical role.

I felt there was a need to have human dignity as the starting point for our thinking. There is also a need to think about decentralization, on the basis of implementing the kind of independent administration that is most suited to the characteristics of each region. I was able to understand why decentralization is necessary, from a standpoint outside of the economic aspect.

In Japan, the concept of "cultural property" began with the protection of temples. The important thing is to become aware that different countries will have different understandings about conservation. We should respect diversity, and recognize that something that is taken for granted today may at some point in the future become a precious cultural property worthy of protection. This is the kind of awareness we need to start from.

This session served as an introduction to local government administration and helped me to organize my thoughts anew on the subject.

I was interested to hear how participants from foreign countries felt about the session.

It was enlightening to hear, the thand, the thoughts and views of other municipalities on issues of regional self-governance in East Asia.

The Second East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress and the Aspen Institute Japan Symposium



Theme

- "The New Role of Local and Regional Governments"
- ~ The Critical Aspects of Leadership ~
 - Moderator

HONMA, Nagayo

Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo Vice Chairman of the Board of the Aspen Institute Japan



Panelist

MURAKAMI, Yoichiro

President, Toyo-Eiwa University Vice Chairman of the Board of the Aspen Institute Japan



INOKI, Takenori

Director-General, International Research Center for Japanese Studies

Board Member of the Aspen Institute Japan

Panelist

TSUJI, Takuya

Professor, Graduate School of Low, Hitotsubashi University

Panelist

ARAI, Shogo

Governor, Nara Prefecture











MURAKAMI, Yoichiro

Taking into consideration the case where most of the victims of a river flooding were new residents, we were advised in governmentprepared manuals to listen to

the opinions of local elders in addition to conducting geological surveys when preparing the ground for land development.

In this way, common sense and prudence are added to science and technology to give birth to a new decision-making method.

Dr. Honma advised that bridging the gap between experts and non-experts is of great importance in the implementation of PTA*. There is an urgent need to develop personnel with local ties and influence who can work in both directions to act as facilitators and mediators.

INOKI, Takenori

The question of big government versus small government has been around for a while. Since the Koizumi administration, the argument had been in favor



of small government and self-reliance, but the recent Great East Japan Earthquake and the flooding disasters in Nara and Wakayama have made it painfully clear that there are problems which cannot be solved through self-reliance. The important thing is how to best utilize what we learned through these experiences.

Democracy has made us hyperaware of disparity.

One of the negative aspects of democracy is the societal susceptibility to jealousy. Politicians need to have the ability to discern the range of tolerance of disparity, and citizens are called upon to have the capacity to understand this.



TSUJI, Takuya

Experts making judgment calls during emergency situations. It is possible to uphold the principle of subsidiarity while cooperating with the central government

to deal with emergency situations.

If we are to proceed with decentralization, we need to be tolerant of some degree of diversity. There is little choice but for the municipal council or leader to decide what level of diversity is tolerable and what degree of homogeneity is necessary.

There is a particular need for discussion in the areas of welfare and medical services.

There is the issue of just how much the government administration should do. Before we transfer work from the national to the local level, we need to do away with what is not necessary.

ARAI, Shogo

The concept of PTA and the importance of human resources was an eye-opener. The important thing is how to position those personnel and how to develop them, on the

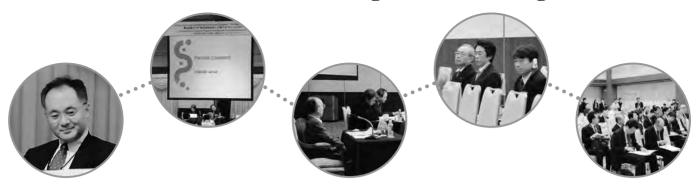


basis of whether they are civil servants, ordinary citizens, or corporate

Using a soccer metaphor, the prefecture is a midfielder whose role is to make killer passes, but perhaps at times we can try shooting directly in place of the municipality.

There is a pattern of vertical cooperation between the prefecture and the municipality called the "Nara model." In this model, the prefecture takes the initiative and consults to decide which areas it will assist in, for instance inspection of bridges, operation of public hospitals, etc.

^{*} Participatory Technology Assessment











2011 10/19~24

Aspen Institute Japan Executive Seminar



The "* Aspen Institute Japan Executive Seminars" organized by the Aspen Institute Japan were held in Nara Prefecture along with the Second East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress. Fourteen people were participated from local governments, private businesses and NPOs from Japan and abroad.

* The "Aspen Institute Japan Executive Seminars" offered by the Aspen Institute Japan are six-day five-night leadership programs in which leaders from all fields are released from practical tasks and placed with others representing diverse values, in a rich and beautiful natural environment far from the noise and pollution of the city, to deepen their understanding through reflection on the true nature of human values and free dialogue, working from outstanding classical and contemporary texts to identify their current position and look ahead to the future.

Moderator and resource persons

Moderators

HONMA, Nagayo

Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo and Vice Chairman of the Board of the Aspen Institute Japan

MURAKAMI, Yoichiro

President, Toyo Eiwa University, and Vice Chairman of the Board of the Aspen Institute Japan

Resource persons

NAKAMURA, Keiko Director, JT History Research Hall

INOKI, Takenori Director-General, International Research Center for Japanese Studies, and board member of the Aspen Institute Japan

DOME, Takuo Professor, Osaka University Graduate School of Economics etc.

The moderator's role in the seminar is to activate the dialogue and guide it in an appropriate direction. The resource persons have deep academic knowledge and a wealth of expertise and help to enhance the quality of the dialogue and offer suggestions toward a more fruitful session.





2011 10/21~23 Session I "Japan and the World"

Session II "Nature and Life"

Session II "Idea and Cognition"

Session IV "Beauty and Faith"

Session V "Humanity"

Session VI "Democracy"



Tour



Social Event



201110/22

Open Café



Commencement Party











(Authentic)

Statement

The Second "East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress" Joint Statement

Since establishing the "East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress" in October 2010, we have significantly expanded our membership and have gathered here again in Nara for our second Congress.

The local administrative matters including economic and environmental challenges that local and regional governments face extend beyond their borders, and even those of their respective sovereign states. It has become increasingly clear that local administrative challenges cannot be handled by regional unions which have a limited range of control or even their individual nations.

In order to support each other to overcome challenges and to expand collaboration, we have created a network between local and regional governments: The East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress. Today, as representatives of local and regional governments, we engaged in a sincere discussion about "The Role of Local and Regional Government and its Political Systems" within the framework of the network.

Additionally in recent years, many of us have suffered from major natural disasters which have caused major damage and losses to the country. With renewed fear and respect for catastrophic forces of nature, we exchanged candid views on the actions, roles, and responsibilities of local and regional government on risk management.

Preceding the local and regional government leaders' discussion today, case presentations and/or studies on tourism, community-based consolidation and development, and protection/preservation of cultural assets were conducted at the working level with the active cooperation of experts.

In recognition of the matters set forth below, and with renewed awareness of the role of local and regional government, we have decided to hold the "Third East Asia Local and Regional Government Congress" again in 2012, to enhance our abilities to resolve challenges and contribute to the peaceful development of East Asia through strengthening and expanding the local and regional government network.

Congress Notes

- 1. Regular and continuous exchange of information between local and regional government representatives assists others to resolve similar challenges, and allows them to form new plans or measures to resolve problems.
- 2. It is important not only for the leaders of local and regional governments who make decisions, but also the working-level staff who carry out those decisions to have mutual opportunities to learn and improve their skills.
- 3. Handling local problems requires the participation of not only the local and regional government, but also of a broad range of entities such as the community, its residents, and non-government groups. The local and regional government is responsible for taking proper and timely initiatives, and approaching these groups.
- 4. In order to share experiences and receive support from central governments, international organizations, and other groups in government, academia, and industries, further promotion and development of the network centering on Japan and East Asia is necessary.

October 25th, 2011