



台灣地方議員聯盟

Taiwan Councilors Forum

國際論壇

International Forum

主持人：

趙永茂 榮譽教授

台灣大學社科院政治學系

各國代表：

與談人：

- 台灣地方議員聯盟（TCF） 王威元 理事長
- 日本會議地方議員聯合會（JLCA） 松田良昭 Yoshiaki Matsuda 會長
- 菲律賓地方議員聯盟（PCL） Danilo Dayanghirang 全國主席
- 泰國曼谷首都議會（BMC） Nirunde Praditkul 第二副議長
- 吐瓦魯富納富提市宗族代表議會（Funafuti） Siliga Atiake Kofe 議長
- 帛琉柯羅州議會（Koror State Legislaturen of Palau） Alan T. Marbou 議長
- 巴西全國州議會及議員聯盟（UNALE） Kennedy Nunes 會長

主講題目：

開放時代與地方創生

趙永茂：

首先我們來邀請台灣地方議員聯盟理事長王威元理事長來為我們發言。

王威元：

謝謝我們趙永茂教授，還有我們林晉章榮譽理事長，以及我們現場來自各國的議員好朋友，接下由威元跟大家分享「開放時代與地方創生」。

首先，我們提到地方創生，不得不提到今天來自我們日本的好朋友，因為「地方創生」這個名詞是從日本開始，我們的中心思想就是將產、地、人三位一體，我們結合了在地的特色以及人文的風景，最重要的是甚麼？就是希望解決我們郊區人口慢慢流失的問題，還有我們人口過度集中在大都會的問題。

其實威元在這個問題有做過非常深入的研究，以我們日本東京為例，大家知道，目前東京住宅土地的容積率是台灣的三倍多，台北市的住宅容積率是 225，在東京是 900，東京在車站附近甚至提了一個專案，現在的容積是 1300，也就是說一坪的土地可以蓋到 13 坪的房子，這就是人口過度的集中大都會。

我們就要提出一個反思，從日本開始，我們來做一個地方的創生，日本在 2014 年的時候通過了一個地方創生的法案及相關的法令，然後 2015 開始展開一



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個地方創生的總和戰略，而我們台灣在 2018 年，也在研究我們國家創生的戰略計畫，所以我們將 2019 也就是今年，作為我們地方創生的元年，以中央開始，我們編列了很多的預算，透過地方執行我們地方創生的計畫。

我們的目標就是希望能夠人口回流，青年返鄉最重要就是希望能夠紮根地方，讓社區能夠活起來，我們要提醒很多的企業跟青年大家的社會責任還有我們社會投資的報酬率。以新北市為例，新北市是人口密度最高的地方，新北市四百萬人口，有 77% 的人口居住在 16% 的新北市的土地上，這就是我們新北市目前發展。在人口過度集中的一個現況，我們在新北市的地方創生是跨區跨局處的整合推動。



TCF 王威元理事長

我們升格成新北市以後，以前的鄉鎮市已經不復存在，統合成區以後，這樣的好處就是我們可跳脫很多在地的思考方式，能夠從整個新北市的戰略角度來進行我們地方創生的活動。我們新北市就像一幅潑墨山水畫一樣，筆鋒該濃的地方就濃，該淡的地方就淡，

該留白的地方就留白，這是一個境界，所以我們由市府來做一個對接的平台，透過輔導策展以及協助行銷的措施，來促進地方創生團隊相互的合作，來提升在地的產業發展。

這就是我們做過非常多的地方創生活動的一個照片記錄，各位可以看到中間這位是我們的侯市長，由侯市長來親自領軍，另外一個就是創生在地服務中心，這位是我們農業局局長。我們透過農業新顯學的方式來帶動人口密度較低的區域發展，尤其我們新北市現在正在推行，新北市所有的公立幼稚園每一餐都一定是有機的蔬菜，所以我們透過農業局這個有機蔬菜的需求量，讓我們相對人口密集度較低的偏鄉區域，有非常多可以發揮的空間。

我們在地方創生的案例介紹我們在這幾年推動了青農返鄉，不管是在金山、坪林、石碇等等一些區域，我們都推動青農返鄉，不管是種植有機蔬菜，還是有機的茶葉，或其他有機的農產品，都是非常受歡迎的選項。

還有我們社區的規劃師以及我們青年的社造商圈的推動，我們的地方創生不只是對相對人口密度較低的區域，包括我們的板橋區，板橋後站府中商圈也是一樣，我們用商圈推動的方式，營造了萬聖節踩街的活動，還有包括我們蘆洲湧蓮



寺商圈的活動，都是在帶動地方創生的一環。

現在我們目前有幾個正在執行的地方創生計畫，首先就是我們的石碇，我們在這邊有螢火蟲書屋，我們就是利用螢火蟲復育的方式來帶動我們的地方觀光和地方發展。

第二個在坪林，我們種植了「金瓜」——我們坪林種植的地瓜由於是金黃色，非常漂亮，我們稱為是「金瓜」，也就是「金瓜3號」。還有在三峽，除了有機的茶園之外，還有一個「甘樂文創」。在金山，還有香草園，這位王御庭是獲得我們新北市市長頒獎，也是我們青年返鄉從事農業的代表性人物。在貢寮，有我們的「鮮物本鋪」，不管是在林口、雙溪、平溪，都有很多我們正在推動而且相對成功的創生計畫，我們從生產資材的補助，生產的訓練，到最後通路的規畫，其實最重要的就是通路的規劃。

我們始終認為，我們台灣很多的地方創生產品，包括農產品，我們缺乏的不是技術，而是一個有效的通路，所以通路的規畫這次也是新北市政府特別著重的一個部份。我們的這個有機計畫，誠如我剛剛所講的，新北市所有的中小學每一周五天規定至少要有一天是採用全有機的蔬菜，而我們的公立幼兒園則是每週五天都是吃有機蔬菜。透過有機的營養午餐，我們也同時推動了一個契作平台的系統，媒合了企業跟友善耕種的農友，像我們的甘樂文創就是深入關注在地文化，讓三峽的在地文化深入市區來陪伴我們的弱勢孩童，甚至得到我們台灣遠見雜誌授獎的殊榮，螢火蟲書屋也是一樣。

誠如我剛剛跟各位所講的一樣，我們甚至在一個田園的傳習隊、地方烘培的媽媽班，以及靈芝生態農廠的智慧農業，等於說食衣住行育樂我們把它整個包在一起，整個地方創生可以得到 2019 的農村領航獎，也成為我們新北市兩位獲獎的青年農夫之一，這個是我們的一個照片。

坪林就是我們茶業發展協會，就是我剛剛提到我們另外一位獲獎的青農，他回到自己的家鄉，然後以自己的家鄉適合自然的方式種植茶葉，威元在這裡為大家就新北市在開放時代與地方創生做了一個實例的介紹，感謝大家，祝福大家，謝謝！

趙永茂：

謝謝我們的王議員，接下來我們是要請美洲的代表，我們請到的是巴西全國州議會連盟 UNALE 會長，現在讓我們來歡迎 Kennedy Nunes 會長，他是巴西全國州議會聯盟的會長。

Kennedy Nunes（巴西全國州議會及議員聯盟）：



巴西代表在此向各國代表致意，感謝主辦單位。在我切入正題致詞之前，我想要再次感謝第四屆亞州地方議員論壇的主辦單位，把這個活動辦得這麼成功，這麼圓滿。

關於開放政府方面，我是要提到在我的國家的一些經驗，如果要說到它的起源，應該是追溯到十六世紀的一些媒體和相關法規。一直到近期，巴西政府參與的開放政府宣言，我本人曾經有發表一個關於開放政府比較偏向理論方面的演講，我了解到，我們在這裡的致詞發言必須遵守一些規範，才不會讓人感覺我個人過於感情用事，可是我今天的演講還是會充分表達我心裡的感受。

在巴西我們正經歷一場感染，傷亡的人數遠超過心血管的疾病，也超過各種重大創傷的意外車禍，那就是關於精神健康方面的問題。在巴西，平均每四十分鐘就會有一個人自殺輕生，每天有超過 1400 萬的青少年自殘，這些年輕世代甚至是用吞針或是刮鬍刀片的方式自殘，以至於他的食道或是氣管受傷，然後平均每 90 分鐘會有一位婦女受到殺害，因為她的男性伴侶認為這位婦女是他的財產。

巴西了解並且執行這個開放政府，民眾越來越容易接受到各級政府的協助。巴西聯邦政府委託州議會聯盟擬定一個全國性的計畫，來打擊消除這些造成死亡的原因，我們舉辦了五場區域性的座談會議，聽取了 170 個以上的建議，來組成全國行動大綱，這是政府第一次面對在巴西國內這麼大的非自然死亡數量。

就像我們剛剛聽取了新北市議員的說明有機營養午餐這個案例，在這個人口高齡化，還有人口過度集中都市的同時，我相信等一下其他國家的代表也會提到他們國家城市功能方面的問題，我們遠從巴西來到亞洲是要分享我們對我們國內這些死因擔憂的問題。

我們來到亞太地區，也同時要分享我們在美洲所碰到的問題，也就是關懷民眾健康的問題。憂鬱症從外表並不容易看得出來，如果我的腳上打了石膏，大家就立刻知道我受傷了，但是精神疾病卻不是從外表那麼容易就能觀察得到的。這個精神方面的疾病在巴西和全世界，都對小孩和青少年族群有所影響，我們也需要把這些議題加入今天我們的議程裡面一起討論，讓這些深受到憂鬱症所苦的人知道有人在關懷他，也可以協助他。巴西這些州議會跟民眾很接近，傾聽他們的需求，了解他們所面臨的一些問題，這樣的表現是正確的，因為我們要照顧的是一條一條的生命，我們要照顧的是人。



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巴西 Kennedy Nunes

今年我們的年會在下一任會長的家鄉巴西東北部巴伊亞州，下一任會長就是在場的 Ivana Bastos 女士，年會的主題是「新時代的人性化法律制定」。我們察覺到在開放的政府中，冷冰冰的法令法條是不會感覺到痛的，它不會感覺飢餓，可是它是必須存在的。我們必須制定不

帶有恨的法律，我們在制定法律的時候必須關注民眾，而不是只有看到制定法律的立法者自己，我們在巴西是抱著這樣的想法去制定法律，我們飛了四十個鐘頭的飛機，遠道而來要把這個精神帶給大家，跟大家分享，麻煩個把這個訊息，帶回到你們的國家。

我們要加强關懷這個年輕族群，他們透過手機可以和很遠的人去保持連絡，卻和身旁的人沒有互動。據美國哈佛大學的研究，一個超過歷時 40 秒的擁抱有癒療痛苦作用和能力，而我們正逐漸失去這個能力，我們可以好好反省，互相給對方大大的擁抱。

此外要利用這個機會邀請各國貴賓，明年十一月到巴西參加年會，讓各國的代表都能認識巴西並且共襄盛舉，到時候我們也會討論如何讓政府更為人性化，非常感謝，希望能更深入討論這個話題，謝謝！

趙永茂：

謝謝 Kennedy Nunes 會長，明年 Kennedy Nunes 會長也將是「美洲國會及立法議會聯合會」(COPA) 的會長主席，我們也感謝 Kennedy Nunes 會長為我們帶來獨特的見解，謝謝。接下來，我們要來到亞洲第一位代表，是日本會議地方議員聯合會的會長松田良昭先生，我們歡迎松田良昭先生為我們發言。

松田良昭（日本會議地方議員聯合會會長）：



日本松田良昭

第四屆 ACF 的舉辦首先個人要感謝王威元理事長，趙老師還有本人非常尊敬的林晉章榮譽理事長，非常感謝各位的籌備，大家好！

本人是剛剛介紹的日



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本地方議會聯盟會長松田良昭，我們現在有 1,800 餘位的地方議員，對各個地方政府的各式問題來尋求解決方案。日本現在是面臨少子高齡化而且人口遞減的社會，在這樣的一個環境當中，地方的行政機關可能沒有辦法維持機能，可能已經荒廢，還有青少年的各式問題也都集中在東京這個地方發生。在這樣一個環境當中，我們要如何讓日本全國能夠維持原來有特色的樣貌，這個就是我們地方議員的工作，也是我們的職責所在。

今天正逢 ACF 第四屆年會的舉辦，去年是在日本舉行，有八個國家 47 位議員參加，安倍總理也親自迎接各國的議員代表。當天參加的各國議員中有幾位今天也在座，本人要趁這個機會，對於去年的年會有關各位的協助，在這裡表示感謝之意。

去年討論的話題當中，包括防災的對策，特別是天災頻仍的今天，我們要怎麼樣來面對天災的發生，有關防災體制的建立等等，都是大家非常關切的議題。八年前 311 日本大地震發生的時候，包括台灣還有很多的國家都給予日本許多的援助，還有善款的捐助，協助日本做災後的重建。面對天災的問題，現在我們可以說已經不是一個國家的事，一定要結合亞洲各個國家的力量，大家來集思廣益，盡心盡力來共同對抗這個天災。我想從天災的防治，進而建立整個亞洲各國安全保障及安全體制，都是我們未來要面對和處理的問題。

本人過去來台灣考察的時候，受到前李登輝總統、已經過世的蔡焜燦先生，以及很多友人的照顧，他們都不約而同地提到過日本精神，反而是日本人要跟台灣人學習甚麼是日本精神，最後我覺得大家要發揮日本精神，讓世界各國的人士來共同維繫優良傳統的日本精神，大家共同來前進。

最近我也注意到香港的情況，期盼香港跟各個國家一樣都能享有自由民主體制，也在這裡祝福香港加油，至於具體的問題部分，等一下我們的本多議員，他可能還會跟各位詳細地介紹。

今年對日本而言，最重要的就是日本 2,600 年來的歷史，第 126 代的新天皇日前即位，現在已經開啟新的令和時代。日本人在這一個新的名號之下，將創造一個新的日本，打造一個更美麗更好的日本，不愧是日本傳統優良的歷史，期盼跟世界各國友好地相處，日本也要維繫一個友好和平的基調，在這樣一個條件環境之下，每一個地方政府都能夠發揮他們的特色，創造一個有朝氣的地方，然後跟世界各地，特別是亞洲各國，來共同邁向一個光明的前途。我們希望為了整個世界跟亞洲的和平，我們都必須共同朝這個目標來努力。

另外，明年七月日本會二度在東京舉辦奧運會跟殘障奧運，今天也有很多來自東京的先進議員，所以也歡迎各國的朋友明年到東京來參觀奧運，同時也讓各

位了解日本正在改變的方向。

今天的話題非常的多，我們非常感謝大會舉辦這場盛會，期盼今天的會議，大家能進行有意義的交流，非常感謝先進的聆聽。

趙永茂：

謝謝會長，日本地方會議聯合會已經有十年的歷史，在這過程當中也進行了很多的改革，我對日本地方會議聯合會充滿了敬意。接下來，我們要邀請菲律賓代表發言，菲律賓議員聯盟全國主席 Danilo Dayanghirang，我們歡迎他。

Danilo Dayanghirang（菲律賓地方議員聯盟全國主席）：

謝謝各位貴賓，首先，我要介紹一下我菲律賓的同事，我們的代表團有三十七名成員，我們來自菲律賓議員聯盟，全國有 17,000 名議員，我們代表菲律賓許多城市，他們都坐在這邊。我是擔任全國的主席，另外還有我們貴賓和我們的前主席 Maybelyn Fernandez 以及她的丈夫。

我今天要跟大家報告的是菲律賓在經濟方面的強勁表現，另外我會跟大家談到地方創生。

菲律賓的經濟最近表現得非常強勁，過去一年以來，我們可以看到這邊 GDP 有成長了 6.1，通膨反而是下降的。另外，失業率的部分也下降了，我們的公債也下降了，這些當然就是我們總統由上而下，強而有力的領導。我們現在是一個新興的市場，跟鄰國相比的話也是非常的亮眼，另外我們有區域經濟夥伴的協定，跟東協的十國，比如說像汶萊、東埔寨、印尼、寮國、馬來西亞、緬甸、新加坡、泰國跟越南。另外，我們也跟中國、日本、印度、南韓、澳洲、紐西蘭簽訂自由貿易協定 FTA，我們區域全面經濟夥伴關係現在已經形成全球最大的經濟整合組織，將近全球一半的經濟體都整合包括在這裡面。



菲律賓 Danilo Dayanghirang

根據 PWC 的預測，我們所有會員的 GDP，到 2050 年的時候大概會達到了 250 兆，其中包括中國和印度的 GDP，就達到 75%，當然這當中，東協在跟 RCEP 有一直在協商，菲律賓在這兩者當中都是會員，另外跨太平洋經濟夥伴的協定，我們也是其中的會員，我們希望有更多的



協商的突破。在美中貿易戰當中，我們也有一些相關的協談和磋商，在我們這個第 35 屆東協的高峰會在泰國舉行的時候，我們也有一些貿易協定的討論，這其中就佔了全球一半的人口。我認為 RCEP 是很重要的東亞整合貿易關係，另外這當中東協國家也有意願簽訂這樣的貿易協定，另外我們 2018 跟 2019 年的第二季外商投資，成長得非常顯著。我們政府也做了一些稅務的改革，投入更多的預算在我們的教育、健康和我們的公共建設、基礎建設，有很多不同的計畫正在進行。有一個整體的公共投資計畫是從 2017 年到 2022 年，其中交通建設的預算就佔了 64%，這其中就是希望能夠增進我們國家的發展，首先就是打擊腐敗，另外我們要增加國家的整體動力，還要經濟穩定，鼓勵創業，好的稅務環境，然後要持續的拓展創新，透過經濟政策。

另外我們非常有技能的勞工團體，增進我們科技的專長，為什麼我們菲律賓在這些方面可以表現得非常亮眼呢？因為我們有非常年輕努力的勞工，有非常光榮性成長的動力。我們有正在成長的中產階級，穩定的政治環境，我們的領導是強而有力且受歡迎的。在財務上我們也表現得非常的好，我們的貨幣政策也表現得非常的穩定，另外我們也是東協的會員國，有基礎建設的計畫，還有在強力推動反腐敗，增加了我們獲利的能力。

我在這裡要跟大家分享的是達沃市的一些案例，因為他現在突然進到很多投資者的雷達當中。達沃市是我們菲律賓所謂的「榴槤之都」，其實他也是透過基礎建設成為企業成長的引擎，他不動產的市場也非常的火熱，所以他扮演一個非常重要的角色。我們還有很多基礎建設的計畫正在達沃市進行，像是機場、海濱公路、交通現代化的計畫等等，我們還提供像是農業相關的輔助，並且幫助外銷到其他東協會員國和世界各地，我們還有食品包裝外銷，也看到了很多外商在不動產的投資。

我們的地方再生是透過地方政府的政策來推動，像是電和水，菲律賓有 7,100 個島，我們要有更緊密的連結，就要有很好的基礎建設，像建構大橋等等，所以在達沃市，我們要去做投資、要去做生意的話，其實我們提供很多稅務上的優惠，我們也提供相關投資的訊息和政府補助，也鼓勵公司合作，盡可能確保並打擊腐敗和避免勒索等情形的發生，鼓勵貿易和投資的自由。

我們也希望企業的投資能夠帶來技術的轉移，在地政府也付出很多的努力，希望消除投資人的疑慮。地方創生的計畫，我們提供了稅務上的優惠，比如說營業稅的話，前三年都是免稅的。如果你是一個全新的投資人，來到達沃市，你前三年的營業稅是免除的，不動產稅則是有兩年的免除，這是根據每一個地方政府去提出不同的政策，但是達沃市因為是杜特蒂總統的出生地，所以他是不管規則，所有的投資人都有這樣的優惠。至於相關的開發案，政府都是大力地在鼓勵。我



覺得我們成功的原因是取決於我們提供更具吸引力的稅務環境，如果可以的話，政府是盡可能地不要去干預他們投資人的商業行動。

有關政策推出就算是我們的法律，這就是希望投資人不被腐敗所影響。我們的願景和我們的使命，就是達沃市的願景和使命，是每一個人都共同分享的一個願景，就是希望我們會成立一個達沃市投資促進中心，提供所有相關的投資資訊跟方針。所有的外國投資人來到達沃市都可以來到這個中心，取得這些資訊，而且我們一定是讓這些外國的投資人享有優先的順序，因為可以增加我們的就業機會，這些就是一些照片。

其實我的總結，就是在菲律賓這邊，所有的人他們都相信政府的領導，而且覺得我們非常安全，尤其是都覺得我們很快會有一個很活絡的經濟，因為有好的治理和好的商業環境，可以有效地為我們帶來成長。

我們有很活絡的經濟，它是有相當吸引人的，相關的補助跟優惠去推動，這可以增加我們的經濟安全跟我們的金融永續性，這樣當然就是提供食衣住行給我們人民。這是總統的女兒，她是市長，她說：「我的使命很簡單，希望我的市民他們是有就業機會，而且是可以賺得到錢，有好的居住環境，有健康的小孩子，而且可獲得教育的機會。每天可以吃三餐，而且在家裡可以享受到安全，也就是有治安的環境。」我們總統也就是我們市長的爸爸，他說：「我不在乎我是不是會下地獄，只要我服務的人民能夠住在天堂裡就好了。」

謝謝各位，這是我們今天的簡報。

趙永茂：

好，我們謝謝 Danilo Dayanghirang 主席，跟我們分享達沃市這邊投資的一些政策，還有他們促進發展的經驗，因為他是從達沃市來的，在菲律賓我們的議員其實來自很多不同的城市。昨天晚上，在我們林晉章前主席的帶領下，大家還熱情地唱歌跳舞，好像蠻瘋狂的，也謝謝菲律賓的議員給我們帶來這麼多的娛樂。接下來，我們要請泰國曼谷首都議會的第二副議長 Nirunde Praditkul 副議長，歡迎。

Nirunde Praditkul（泰國曼谷首都議會第二副議長）：

謝謝，首先我要代表我們所有從泰國來的代表跟大家打招呼，其實三十幾個人是一個很幸運的數字，林榮譽會長、王會長、還有在座的貴賓，各位女士各位先生，今天很高興可以來參加第四屆亞洲地方議員論壇。



台灣地方議員聯盟

Taiwan Councilors Forum

我們今天的主題是講「開放時代跟地方創生」，我們這邊還有台灣地方議員聯盟的年會，提供我們一個平台讓各國的地方議會的代表可以分享地方治理，我



泰國曼谷首都議會第二副議長
Nirunde Praditkul

們講到「開放時代跟地方創生」，這個主題非常的重要，也是我們當下面臨的重大議題。泰國的地方政府也是非常的重視這點，我們泰國可已分成 7,800 個小的地方政府，有不同的地方政府區域。有一些地方政府的資源比較不足，有一些大的城市，像是清邁、普吉，我們的地方政

府都是根據我們地方政府組織法所成立的，這個是我們泰國的地方政府組織，就像我剛所說的有 7,850 多個地方政府，他們可能是市或是特殊的地方政府。這張就是我們地方政府的組織圖，除此之外還有曼谷，曼谷是泰國的首都，所以我們有泰國曼谷首都議會。

根據我們曼谷首都行政區，我們是遵守圖上這個組織圖，我們在這邊有多位議員。除此之外還有鄰近的芭達雅市和芭達雅鎮，芭達雅市也有它的組織圖。這個是在 1999 年成立的曼谷市，我們泰國的首都也是泰國的市政中心，相關的法律是在 1985 年的時候通過，在 1985 年 8 月 30 號公布，這裡的法律指的是曼谷首都行政規定。根據這個法律使政府的行政變得更加有活力，有了這個新的法律，我們市政施行起來可以更加有活力，也可以更符合市民的需求，可以快速有效地符合曼谷居民的需求。除此之外，我們也符合地方自治的原則。地方自治的原則是在泰國憲法明文規定的，我們在憲法明文指出曼谷首都的行政，包含了曼谷首都市議會以及曼谷的首長，曼谷的市議會稱 BMC，有我們自己的預算，除此之外，我們也從中央政府那邊取得部分的預算。地方自治的優勢是甚麼呢？就是曼谷的市議會比較貼近曼谷的居民，了解他們遇到的困難，他們的需求，就像是俗話說的：「身體健康了，心智才能健全。」

在 2018 年 2 月 27-28 號這段期間，泰國曼谷市議會舉辦了第一場東協的市議會大會，簡稱 ACCM。這場大會的與會者包含了來自東協各國首都市議會和首都市政府成員，而我們泰國曼谷市議會和市政府的成員，也都受邀參加這次的會議。2018 東協市政府議會大會之所以要召開這場的會議，就是希望讓東協不同國家的市議員和地方議員能建立起關係。我們總共邀請了來自其他九個國家首都的市議會議員，受邀代表在會中廣泛地交流了意見，我們的討論是奠基在東協的



框架之上，我們也討論到這些首都市議會的相關議題。在那次 2018 年的東協市議會大會之上，我們的主題就是東協市議會的合作攜手合作，追求永續發展，另外一個主題則是強化能力，強化地方議會的能力，來追求永續發展。我們的目標是希望讓我們泰國曼谷市議會的議員跟東協其他國家首都的市議會成員，可以有更強而有力的合作，這是為了要支持每一個國家。

東協國家成為東協的成員之後，都會遇到一些挑戰，我們希望協助東協這些國家、這些都市因應這些挑戰，有了這些合作的關係，曼谷將會成為亞洲一個偉大的城市，而我們曼谷市議會，今天非常高興能夠持續 2018 ACCM 的成功，也期待能夠召開第二次的 ACCM 東協市議會大會。

各位代表，各位貴賓，我非常的榮幸，今天有機會跟大家交流參加第四次的亞洲地方議員論壇，謝謝大家的聆聽。

趙永茂：

謝謝第二副議長，謝謝您剛剛精彩的發言，談到亞洲 2018 年東協市議會的大會，這邊講到的是東協之間的城市合作，也談到一些具體的議題，非常感謝。巴基斯坦的代表目前不在，我們接下來要歡迎的是來自吐瓦魯首都富那富提市的 Siliga Atiake Kofe 酋長。

Siliga Atiake Kofe（吐瓦魯富納富提市宗族代表議會議長）：

謝謝主席，謝謝亞洲議員論壇的理事長，也要歡迎來自各國的代表團，各位貴賓，各位先生，各位女士。

我接下來要談的是「開放時代和地方創生」，我們吐瓦魯是在 1978 年 10 月份取得獨立的地位，這個就是我們吐瓦魯開放年代的開始，我們的國家終於有了法律和政治上的權力來決定自己的命運。不過我們還是要建立起相關的機制和機構，才能夠做到政府的行政，能夠加以施政，我們吐瓦魯過去仰賴世界上的友邦來協助，我們目前也還是仰賴友邦持續的協助我們追求永續的發展。

我接下來的發言就會聚焦在我們做了哪一些的努力來強化我們的政府服務，就是我們酋長辦公室宗族代表議會，我們這個宗族議會代表的是富那富提市，也就是我們吐瓦魯的首都。

在我們吐瓦魯獨立之後，我們八個島的政府持續根據 1964 年的地方政府法律來行政，這個法律它的基礎就是英國地方政府法律。當時我們最重要的就是八個島，八個宗族議會大家都希望能夠恢復我們的文化自治，也就是我們傳統的方式來治理我們的島嶼。在 1997 年，我們獨立後 19 年有了一個新的法律，這個 1997 年的法律就實現了我們宗族代表的心願。這個新的法律，對我們來說是邁



進了很大的一步，但是這個法律還是沒有完全符合我們的傳統文化。我們的宗族議會仍然是選擇普選的方式，以投票產生，這跟我們傳統的方法、我們傳統的宗族代表議會是不一樣的。我們的首長是由大家族（*kaitasi*）來推選，在我們族語裡面，*kaitasi* 就是可以一起吃飯，這個是首長推舉的方式，宗族代表行政這個單位，他其實是可以反對代表議會所做的決定，這是一個不正常的現象。今年我們很高興修改了 1997 年的法律，這個提案其實也是我這個島宗族代表議會所提出的，這樣子我們的首長首長就可以直接控管行政的部門，讓我們在形式方面和問責方面，可以有一套直線的進行，不會有破碎的現象。

而我們的國家的憲法，最近在進行檢討，接下來我們國會議會開會的時候，也會進行進一步的討論，基本上這次檢討是希望讓政府更貼近民眾。我們所謂在地化的過程是多年前就經開始了，現在仍然在持續進行當中，可能最終所謂的「西敏模式」（Westminster Model），也要把它做在地化，來取代宗族代表議會這樣子的模式。我們大部分的人民都希望這樣子去做，甚至是在我們這個憲法的審核委員會，憲法審核委員會在我們的國家去巡迴去研究，很多時候我們在作憲法修改，希望能納入吐瓦魯的價值觀和我們的一些生活習慣，來去回應吐瓦魯人民生活的各個面相。

我們領袖的議會有一個五年的工作計畫，要作富納提島的策略計畫（Funafuti Island Strategic Plan, ISP），它是我們的執行單位，有六個由我們宗族議會指派的執行委員成立的。這個 ISP，也就是我們這個富納提島的策略計畫是一個五年的計畫，包括我們的經濟，還有健康以及社區的基礎建設的建構，因為我們現在政府機構的運作，還是有一點像是官僚體制，是所謂的問責制度，所以我們的宗族代表就了解到我們必須要成立一個商業的公司，商業的公司裡面有 54 個宗族代表，他們都是股東，這個公司其實是一個法人，我們根據公司法成立的，而且要遵守我們所謂的公司法，針對宗族會議來去作回報。它的主要原則，就是最大化我們的收入和獲利本身，有一個董事會來去作經營，希望很快能有所獲利，總比由我們的宗族代表自己去執行會表現得比較好。目前我們有一些執行的專案，比如說一些住宅單位、公共建設整合的計畫、園藝的計畫等等。另外也有在地產物的進口，就是從其他的島嶼進口到我們富納提島這邊的相關的計畫。

其實這些計畫的執行都已經轉移到富納富提島控股公司，其中有一個很大的專案，叫做瀉湖島的專（Funafala Lagoon Island, FLI）案，整個還在計畫過程當中，也正在募資中。這個瀉湖島 FLI 的專案，其實是希望去復生五平方公里的土地，因為我們在南部這邊有一個瀉湖，我們將把它填起來，恢復五平方公里的土地。其實這是和我們對抗氣候變遷的策略有關，因為我們要面對海平面上升的問題，它會威脅到吐瓦魯很多島嶼的命運。我們政府是不希望作撤退，大部分的國土都不超過海平面兩公尺，所以我們的政府不希望我們將來要面臨國土撤退的命運。



撤退和遷移整個人口會遠遠比留在吐瓦魯還要昂貴很多，一旦撤退，我們會失去我們的文化和我們的語言，也會失去我們 200 海哩的經濟海域，伴隨而來的經濟財務及社會福利也會失去，所以我們覺得絕對值得留在我們的土地上去抵抗海平面的上升。

根據聯合國的預測，在未來至少海平面會上升兩公尺，這個 FLI 專案是會為我們吐瓦魯帶來一個「避風港」，當海平面上升到不安全的時候，我們有一個其它的選項，因為我們有一個五平方公里的土地佔我們現在國土的 20%，在十公尺海拔可以提供我們的人民一個安全的避風港，全國 11,000 人的避風港。而這額外的土地，也可以為我們帶來更多的經濟選項，包括農業發展，還有出口漁業和觀光。我們現在也盡可能存錢，希望把這個潟湖島的建設能夠有效地作資金運用，因為它的成本需要兩億美金，所以我們政府在努力地存錢，也會跟海外的政府非官方組織和我們的朋友，包括日本，一起來募資。

我們吐瓦魯政府也是全力支持這樣的專案，而且現在也開始要求包括外國政府來提供相關的支援，在地政府的創生其實就是投資在有品質的服務上面，希望能夠用合理的價格來提供我們的人民負擔得起服務，這就是好的治理，也就是在地政府努力工作的目的跟原因，謝謝大家！

趙永茂：

我們謝謝 Siliga Atiake Kofe 酋長跟我們分享的這個案例很特別，這個吐瓦魯的經驗。他也跟我們分享了他們政府的服務、宗族文化議會等等相關的議題，還有他們之後會受到海面上升影響的一些問題，謝謝你的分享。接下來，今天最後一位跟我們分享的是從帛琉來的代表，他是帛琉科羅州議會的 Alan T. Marbou 議長，讓我們歡迎他。

Alan T. Marbou（帛琉柯羅州議會議長）：

在我開始之前，我要感謝台北的柯市長，還有台灣這邊歡迎我們來到這個美麗的國家，大家好，我的名字是 Alan Marbou。

我是帛琉柯羅州議會議長，柯羅州有 12,000 的人口，佔全國幾乎一半以上的人口。我們的州政府是中央政府下級的政府，提供了很多很重要公民的服務和設施，其實我今天非常的榮幸來參加這場會議，見到很多柯羅州的國際友人，如果大家還沒有機會造訪柯羅州的話，我希望你很快有機會到我們那邊去看看，我們那邊有自然美麗的文化美景。

第二就是如果你在柯羅州那邊散步漫遊的話，可以看到很多的建設，都是許多的國際友人提供許多的貸款贊助所完成的，所以我在這邊特別要謝謝這些國際



友人，我們在柯羅州所達成的一切其實都有很多朋友和夥伴的幫助。在柯羅我們議會有十七個兼職的議員組成，我們每四年有一次選舉，在這十七個人當中，有十二個是用民主的方式產生，在一個較小的小選區中選出來的，另外有五個他們是不分區的議員，在這裡我要和大家分享的是，像我們這樣的系統，如何有效率地去推動所謂的開放政府？

在柯羅州每一個人幾乎都認識我們的區代表，常常這個人可能就是我們的鄰居，或者我們住在同一個社區，對於我們政府的體制來講，這個非常的重要。我們認為一個代表要非常熟悉他所代表的選民，因為這才是一個議員真正的責任，因為他代表選民可以讓我們施政的團隊了解到施政所面對的一些問題，而且他可以去作協調相關政府部會的回應，所以如果有一個開發計畫，或者是一個公共設施的計畫要推動，對我們的居民有太大的衝擊，這個選區的議員的責任就是要讓居民了解到可能有這樣的情況，另外，就是要整合他們的回應和意見，甚至如果居民有要求的話，就要去修正這些開發的提案。

這樣的系統的好處就是我們有全面的公共參與，我們的公民生活裡面，所有的公民都可以直接地參與，但是不會面臨到民主體制一些不好的地方，因為每一個選區，他對他的選民負責，也因為這些選區本身非常小，所以每一個人的意見都很重要，也受到尊重，每一個我們的公民都可以感到非常自信，絕對不會被忽略掉，即便有些時候他們的觀念，大部分的人不接受，但是他們所提出的意見還是會公平地受到考量，而且絕對不是被忽視。同樣的，我們州議會裡面有五個不分區的議員，其實我們所有的選民也可以去投票給這些不分區的候選人，這些選舉通常競爭非常激烈，通常有十二位候選人希望成為不分區的議員，這些不分區的議員要做的事情就是把眼光放得更遠，而不是只顧著個別的選區而已，他們必須要考量整個州的需求。不過話雖如此，這些不分區的競選競爭得非常的激烈，這也意味著少數的幾張票就可能影響選情結果，就是每一個人的聲音都很重要。

帛琉有一些特色能夠讓我們這些體系運作得非常良好。首先，目前在帛琉，基本上我們沒有政黨。理論上來說，每一個新的提案或者新的法案，我們都是根據法案來討論，不會有政黨的考量。這樣的體系對地方政府來說非常得好，大家的目標都很簡單，很理智，我們基本上要追求的目標都是一致的，希望找到最好的解決方案，來達成共同的目標。實務上來說，個別的議員可能會有不同的想法，大家的政治傾向畢竟還是不一樣的，但是因為畢竟我們沒有政黨，個別的政治傾向也不會造成停滯不前，窒礙難行的狀況。

第二點，我們的記性很好，甚麼意思呢？就是每一個議員都要為他的決定負責，即便任期結束了，也是要負責。對於他們來說，四年是一段很長的時間，很多的議員也不會想要競選連任，不過我們的大眾是會支持好的議員，相信我，你



台灣地方議員聯盟

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不會希望你的鄰居，十年前就是這個人，竟然核准成立一個很吵的議會，或是把一個污染的汽車維修工廠放到我們的社區，你不會希望你的鄰居十年之後，還記得這樣的事情。

第三點我們的記性很好，所以我們也可以展望長期，我們帛琉人在構想的時候，不是只想接下來一年或者十年的事，我們在想的是永久的未來。我們的族民會希望柯羅州未來還是一個非常寧靜的地方，對他們的曾孫來說，也是一個很棒的地方

這邊非常感謝主辦單位的邀請，很高興今天能夠來到這裡跟大家共聚一堂，我們不只有機會向大家介紹一下帛琉，更重要是有機會跟大家學習。我深深希望能夠在這學到智慧的經驗，把這些經驗帶回去，這樣子飄洋過海帶回去的，就是我从台灣帶回去給帛琉人民的禮物，希望透過在這裡學到的能夠提升我們居民的生活，謝謝！

趙永茂：

謝謝我們柯羅州議會的議長，介紹了柯羅州議會運作的方式，他們是直接民主非常獨特，謝謝。我們時間也超過了，感謝各位的參與，感謝每一位講者及在

International Forum

Moderator:

Yung-mau CHAO (趙永茂)

Professor Emeritus of Dept. of Political Sciences, National Taiwan University

Keynote Speakers:

- Sunny-wei WANG (王威元)
President of Taiwan Councilors Forum
- Yoshiaki Matsuda (松田良昭)
Chairman of Japanese Local Councilors Alliance (JLCA), JAPAN
- Danilo Dayanghirang
National Chairman of Philippine Councilors League (PCL), PHILIPPINES
- Nirunde Praditkul
The Second Vice-Chairman of Bangkok Metropolitan Council (BMC), THAILAND
- Alan T. Marbou
Speaker of 11th Koror State Legislature, PALAU
- Siliga Atiake Kofe
Chief of House of Clan of Funafuti, TUVALU
- Kennedy Nunes
President of União Nacional dos Legisladores e Legislativos Estaduais (UNALE), BRAZIL

Speech Topic:

Open Era and Local Revitalization

Moderator Yung-mau CHAO (趙永茂),:

First, let's invite the President of Taiwan Councilors Forum, Sunny-wei Wang to give us a speech. Welcome.

TCF President Sunny-wei Wang (王威元):

Thank you, Professor Chao. Thank you, Honorary President Lin and all the representatives from around the world. Now, allow me to give you a presentation on "Open Era and Local Revitalization."

Speaking of local revitalization, we have to mention our friends from Japan, because "local revitalization" or "placemaking" is a term that originated from Japan. It's all about connecting products with people, with land. Ultimately, it's all about solving

the brain drain problem in rural areas, and we want to reduce the overconcentration of populations in metropolitan areas.

Take Tokyo for example. As everyone knows, as of now, the residential area or the floor area ratio (FAR) in Tokyo is 3 times that of Taipei. FAR is 225 in Taipei, whereas it's 900 in terms of floor area ratio. And now, there's a project with a floor area ratio of 1300. So, on one unit of land, you are going to have at least 13 floors. This is the problem of overconcentration and we need to change that.



**TCF President
Sunny-wei Wang**

In 2014, Japan passed the act for placemaking, as well as relevant measures, and they started the efforts in earnest in 2015. In Taiwan, we started looking into this issue back in August 2018, and now this year, 2019, is year one for local revitalization in Taiwan. The central government earmarked a lot of budget for this program, and local governments will play the role of implementers.

Our goal is to lure people back to their hometown. We'd like to revitalize rural communities. To do that, we need to rely on young people and corporations. We need to appeal to CSR. We also need to

consider social ROI, social return on investment. As a councilor of New Taipei City, I would like to use New Taipei City as an example. Here, you see districts with the highest population. We have 77% of our population residing on only 16% of our land. Once again, 77% of our population live on 16% of the land area in New Taipei City. Again, we have a problem of overconcentration. In our placemaking team, we have members from different government agencies and different disciplines.

Now, Taipei City has several districts. This is after a reorganization a few years ago. So now, we have districts under New Taipei City instead of townships, and this has freed up our organization. And we are now thinking of New Taipei City as a traditional ink painting, Chinese ink painting. We want people to concentrate in the right areas. Back to our placemaking effort, we are a team is multidisciplinary. We tried to encourage local development.

Here are some photos of our efforts and our team members. In the middle, that's our mayor, Mayor Ho of New Taipei City. He is leading the effort. We also have local revitalization service center. This is the new topic of the day. We want to encourage people to move to areas of low density. Right now, all of our public kindergartens would offer organic vegetables for school children, and this is a project led by our Department of Agriculture. With a higher demand for organic produce, we are able to lure people back to rural areas.

And here, I would like to give you some examples of our placemaking projects. For example, in Jinshan, Pinglin, Shiding, these are different districts of New Taipei City. We used different projects to encourage people to move back to these low-density areas. It could be organic agriculture. It could be other industries. These are all popular options.

We have community planners. We also encourage young people to get involved in community building. Our projects are not only focused on low density areas. In our high-density areas. We also try to promote business development. For example, shopping districts in Banqiao. We also have Christmas campaigns in Banqiao. These are some of the efforts to create business in different districts in New Taipei City rather.

Now, this slide lists the different projects that are ongoing in different places in New Taipei City. For example, Shiding. The project is called Firefly Bookstore. The project, as the name suggests, have everything to do with preserving the habitat of fireflies.

In Pinglin, Project No.2 is for yam. Our yam is called golden yam. It's golden yam. Number 3, sweet potatoes. In Sanxia, we have organic tea farms. There's also the CAN community. In Jinshan, we have herbal gardens, and Wang Yu-ting, the founder of that, was recognized by our mayor. There's also another garden for sweet potatoes in Gongliao. The project is about produce. And then, there are other projects in Pingxi, Sanxia. I won't go into detail here. These are some of the successful examples of our placemaking projects. What we can help is provide subsidies for agricultural tools and materials. We also provide training.

But the most important element lies with distribution. With placemaking, with local produce, what we lack is not technology or technique. What we lack, in most cases, is effective distribution channels, and that is why with New Taipei City government's effort, we focus on retail channels. This is the organic program that I talked about earlier. Right now, in New Taipei City, all of our public schools would have at least one

meal per week that uses all organic ingredients. Now in our public kindergartens, it's 5 lunches per week. With this organic program, we have increased demand for organic ingredient. We have also set up a platform to provide matchmaking for organic farmers and potential buyers. And this is CAN Culture. CAN stands for Culture, Art and Nature. This is a project in Sanxia. This project was recognized by Global Views magazine of Taiwan. This is Firefly Bookstore.

As I mentioned earlier, this is in Shiding. This Firefly Bookstore is supported by mothers, young people, organic farmers, as well as a local diner. It covers different aspects of living in a rural area. This is a very comprehensive placemaking effort, and that's why the leader, Chia-hao, was recognized and he was awarded 2019 Rural Village Pioneer Award. These are some of the photos associated with his project.

And this is in Pinglin. This is about tea industry development. A group of young people, they went back to their hometown Pinglin and they came up with a natural farming method for tea planting. Okay, so that was a brief introduction to some of our efforts in terms of open era and local revitalization in New Taipei City. Thank you.

Moderator Yung-mau CHAO (趙永茂),:

Thank you very much, Mr. Wang. Now, we go forward to the American delegation from the Brazil, President Kennedy Nunes. Welcome, Kennedy Nunes. Yeah, go forward to your speech. Welcome President Nunes.

UNALE President Kennedy Nunes:

On behalf of Brazil, we would like to thank the organizer for inviting us. Before I start my remark, I'd like to thank the 4th Asian Councils Forum for organizing such a successful event.



Regarding open government, I'm going to share some experience in Brazil. We can trace all the way back to the 16th century, the *Freedom of Press Act* in 1766. Recently, the Brazilian government has participated in the Open Government Declaration in 2009. I personally published

a more theoretical paper, talking on open government. I understand that in this kind of presentation, there are some rules to follow, so I won't be too emotional, but I'm still going to talk from the bottom of my heart.

In Brazil, we are experiencing an epidemic. It's affecting more people than cardiovascular diseases. It's also affecting more people than accidents or injuries. It's psychological issues, such as depression. In Brazil, on the average, every 40 minutes, we have someone committing suicide. So every day, we have over 14 million young people committing self-harm. And the younger generation, they are depressed and we have seen young people swallowing razor blades and needles, injuring their internal organs. And on average, every 19 minutes, a woman is killed because her male companion regards her as his property.

The Brazilian government understands these problems and we are promoting open government. The citizens can access the help from government of different levels more easily now. The Brazilian government has commissioned the UNALE to formulate a national program to tackle these issues. So we've organized 5 regional conferences and seminars, and we listened to over 170 proposals, ideas and suggestions and we formulated an action plan guideline. So this marked the first time the government is facing such a great number of death by non-natural causes, just as we've heard from New Taipei City, President Wang mentioned the organic school lunch.

So with aged society and overconcentration of population in cities, I'm certain that representatives from other countries will also mention their urban issues and the functionalities of their cities.

And we flew all the way here from Brazil because we want to share with you our concerns for these issues. And I'm here to share with you our issues in the Americas. We care for our people. We care for their health. You can't see if a person, you can't tell if a person is depressed by just looking at them and if I have a cast on my leg, people can tell that I have an injury. However, mental diseases cannot be observed from the outside. So, psychological issues and mental issues is affecting the world, in Brazil, and mostly when it's affecting children and young people. So we need to really include these issues in our discussion so we can reach out to those people affected by depression so that they know they have people around them to support them. And in Brazil, the local councils, we try to listen to the people's needs. We try to understand their problems and we understand that this is a right thing to do because

we are taking care of lives, human lives. We are taking care of our people.

This year, we had an annual conference. It's at the hometown of our next president. It's in Bahia, in the north eastern Brazil and our next president is Madam Ivana. And the theme of our conference this year, Humanist Lawmaking in the New Era, because through open government policy, we realized that laws and regulations, they do not feel, they cannot feel the pain, they do not feel hunger. But laws and regulations, they must exist. We must formulate laws and regulations with no hatred and bias. When we are formulating laws and regulations, we must have people in our mind, not just ourselves, but think about the people. And in Brazil, we formulate our laws with our people in our mind. We flew 40 hours to be here to convey this very important spirit or message to all of you. I would like you to take that message back to your countries.

As we talked about, this is similar to organic farming, organic ingredients. It's all about putting people's welfare at heart. What we need to do is care more about young people. These days, young people interact with people from far away using mobile phones. On the other hand, they may not be interacting with people around them. According to a study by Harvard University, a hug that lasts for 40 seconds can reduce people's pain. Sadly, we are gradually losing the ability to show care to people. I think this is something worth thinking about. Let's give each other hugs more often.

In addition, I would like to take this opportunity to invite our friends from around the world, please come to Brazil in November 2020 to participate in our annual congress. We would like to see all of you there. In addition to the congress, we will also discuss how to make governments more people-centered. I would like to thank you for your kind attention. Once again, I look forward to having more engaging discussions with all of you. Thank you.

Moderator Yung-mau CHAO (趙永茂):

Thank you Mr. Kennedy Nunes. President Kennedy Nunes would be a new leader next year for the Pan-America Local Council Cooperation. Congratulations. And now, also we are very thankful for President Kennedy Nunes, who talked about some very special medical cases. It's very touching. Thank you very much. And now, we go forward to Asian delegation. The first one is the Chairman of Japanese Local Council Alliance, Yoshiaki Matsuda Sensei. We'd like to invite Matsuda sensei to have a speech.

JLCA Chairman Yoshiaki Matsuda:



Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to congratulate on the 4th ACF. First of all, I would like to thank President Wang of TCF and Honorary President Lin, as well as Professor Chao. Thank you very much for your organizing efforts.

As introduced, I am the president of JLCA. My name is Matsuda. Our organization is composed of 1800 councilors. We tried to solve local issues by working together. Right now, Japan is experiencing a very low birth rate. Our population is decreasing. Given that, against this backdrop, many local governments cannot maintain their normal operations. We also see problems with our teenagers, and a lot of problems are occurring in Tokyo. Against this backdrop, how can we solve these problems? How can we bring vitality back to local areas? How do we maintain the vitality of townships? I think that responsibility lies with us, city councilors or local councilors.

In 2018, we marked the 10th anniversary of our organization. That was also the year when we hosted the 3rd Asian Councils Forum. Last year, the forum was hosted in Japan. We had 70+ members from 8 countries. Prime Minister Abe also attended the forum and many of you are also here today. And here, I would like to thank you for your support for our event last year in Japan.

In our discussions last year, we talked about disaster relief, disaster prevention, especially since we see more and more frequent natural disasters, we need to do a better job in terms of disaster prevention and disaster relief. Now, a few years ago, when we had the Tohoku Earthquake, we received a lot of assistance from neighboring countries, especially Taiwan. Here, I would like to thank you for helping with our rebuilding efforts. These issues require our joint effort. We, Asian countries, need to work together to fight against natural disasters. We also need to consider security for across Asia. These are all important issues that require joint effort.

When I visited Taiwan, I receive warm welcome from Taiwanese friends, for example, President Lee Teng-hui received me, former president of Taiwan, also Tsai Kun-hui,

who passed away last year, also supported me. And Mr. Kosekai, former representative of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative office in Japan, also talked about the spirit of Japan with me. I think this is something we need to promote. I want to say, I was able to learn about the Japanese spirit from these friends, and I've been very much encouraged.

I've also noted the democracy movement in Hong Kong. I want to support democracy in Hong Kong and I would like to show my support for it. Later today, my colleague will give you more information about what we do in our organization and you will hear from Mr. Takenobu.

And recently, we had a new emperor and now we are in a new era called "Reiwa". For us Japanese, with a new era, we want to have a new start. We want to create a new Japan, a Japan that everybody can be proud of, a Japan where people enjoy better welfare. With that, we would like to maintain good relationships with our neighbors and with every country around the world. Now, to realize that vision, we, at local governments and local councils, also have to do our part. We need to revitalize our local townships. This is how we can build a brighter future for our country, for Asia and for the world. Let's work together towards this goal.

Next year in 2020, starting from July, we are going to host Olympics and Paralympics. It's going to be the second time that Japan is hosting Olympic games. Today, we also have many representatives from Tokyo. I would encourage you to come and visit us in Tokyo and see some of the Olympic games. Please come to Japan next year and you will see progress in Japan.

Today, our forum is going to cover a lot of topics. Here, I would like to thank the organizers for organizing such a meaningful event where we can have very meaningful dialogue. Thank you very much for your kind attention.

Moderator Yung-mau CHAO (趙永茂),:

Thank you, Chairman. Japan Local Councilors Alliance has been established for 10 years and they made a lot of efforts to local revitalization. I respect them a lot. Now, we go forward to Danilo Dayanghirang, Chairman of the Philippine Councilor League.

PCL Chairman Danilo Dayanghirang:



Thank you very much, honored guests. Before that, I would like to introduce my companion from the Philippines. We are 37 delegates from Philippine Councilors League out of 1700 councilors nationwide, coming from 1420 cities and municipalities. They're here.

Let's give them a big applause. We work together and our president is with us. I'm the Chairman of the board. Honorable Tata Sala. We have also here former president, Maybelyn Fernandez and her husband, Michael.

My report today would be, the result would be the Philippines strong performance with economy partners and on the local revitalization.

The strong performance of the Philippines' economy has performed strongly for the past years, illustrated by rapid growth, brought about by the leadership. The GDP went up to 6.5. The inflation went down and the unemployment rate of the population went down also, and the public death went down also. So, all of this are result of a good leadership of our president. We are becoming emerging market economies in 2019 with neighboring countries in Asia. The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partner. We have Regional Economic Comprehensive Economic Partnership with the 10 members of ASEAN countries, like Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The Philippines is also a member of FTA partners, like China, Japan, India, Korea, Australia, New Zealand. The Regional Comprehensive Partnership will be the world's largest economic block in the world, covering nearly half of the global economy.

And according to the estimates, the gross domestic product of RCEP members is likely the amount 250 trillion dollars by 2050, or a quarter of a quadrillion dollars with the combined GDP of China and India, making up more than 75% of the amount of RCEP. The RCEP organization was formally launched in November 2012 in ASEAN Economic in Cambodia, and the Philippines and take a part of this historical economic partnership. The ASEAN regional free trade agreement with Regional Comprehensive Economic Partners including the Trans-Pacific Partnership, where Philippines is part of it, aiming a breakthrough in talks over the world's largest trade

deal to help throw off the torpor which has gripped the global economy since U.S.-China tariff war begun. The 10 members of ASEAN opened its annual summit in Bangkok, Thailand, hoping to secure China-backed free trade pact of 3-day event, which knits together half the world's population and growth of 40% of its commerce. Southeastern Asian countries are committed to sign, in signing a mega Asia Pacific trade (pact) in 2020 that would form a major trading bloc covering a third of the world's gross domestic product. Our investment went up in 2019 to 49.6 billion pesos, brought about by this alliance with other countries. And for tax reform under the new leadership, we put more money on the Build Build Program, mandatory infrastructure. It supports facilities for public schools, potable drinking water in all the public spaces, which is 17% of all of our budget, 19% just to sustain the ongoing education program, health and among others. Infrastructure project in the Philippines in 2017 to 2022 comprises of 64% of our budget. But the key factor here for the success of all these programs would be depending on the 8 attributes under the politic literacy. One is anti-corruption. Dynamism among the players, economic stability, entrepreneurship, favorable tax environment for the investors, continued and sustained expanded innovation on economic policy, a skilled labor force, technological expertise.

We have also our strength of it. The Filipinos has still a young and working workforce, excellent inclusive growth momentum. We are trying to expand middle class in our population. Politically stable environment is strong and popular leadership, fiscal discipline, the use of public funds, the stable mandatory policy, membership in ASEAN, achievable infrastructure program, and a very strong anti-corruption drive under the leadership, improve right revenue collection.

The president is from our hometown, the place of the city of Davao. Davao investors were all revitalized to do business in the Philippines. Davao, locally, is the "Dorian Capital" of the Philippines, like the same with Thailand. It has an engine of growth for infrastructure industry, a restate heaven, a contributor to central rule in the region. Private sectors like agriculture, tourism, business parks and among others. We have also big-ticket for infrastructure project. Coastal road along the coastal lines, airports, mass transport modernization project, including the linkages to ASEAN countries. We have also food terminals to provide facilities for agriculture development, connecting to ASEAN and other part of the world. On investment, presently exporting in production of packaging products, like cacao beans export, restate and among others.

Build Program is also number one in our program to revitalize local government, infrastructure development, ports, allegations and power. Big bridges were connected from one island to the other. If you look at the Philippines, it has 7100 islands. We have to connect ourselves to different areas in regions. Doing business in local government units, we provided the tax incentives, like concise and comprehensive information on the area of privately investment. Local government investment, consultation polities with private sectors, public and private partnership, avoidance of undue distortion of competition between or among enterprises operating within its territorial jurisdiction. Free enterprise is, at all times, respected.

Deployment of qualified foreign personnel when necessary for the success of its operation and enterprise for the technology transfer. And a clear-cut incentives through local organizers to resolve all doubts in favor of the investors in order to encourage industries to come. To revitalize local development program, we are providing tax incentives. For example, business tax are exempted to pay for 3 years. If you are a new investors in the city, you're exempted to pay business tax for 3 years. You're also exempted to pay real property tax. But this varies because the Republic of the Philippines has different cities and municipalities. But as far as Davao City as a model, where the president came from, President Duterte, we are giving tax incentives to all investors to come. We have also preferred district for investment as part of planning development program of the city. But I think the key here for our success is when you provide exemption for business tax and real property tax. In minimal, or if possible, no interference of local politician as far as the business operation is concerned.

Once the law is created and approved, it becomes a law and it applies to everybody without any free room to avoid corruption. The vision and the mission of my presentation, as far as the city's concerned, it should be very clear to everybody. And we have our office that are taking care of this, which is the Davao City Investment Promotion Center to assist, provide information and guidance to all investors coming down to the city. Investors, at all times, must be given priority so that they can generate employment for our local citizens. So here is some of the pictures in my presentation.

In conclusion, the judicious thinking of decent and genuine political leaders in the country, all gave the Philippines now trust and homely feel secure, created and resulted the vibrant economy. Good governance and preferable business climate with the people residing in the local government unit, the spirit of effective drive

creates and results to progress, vibrant economy with a very laudable incentive package, a spark of privatizing the local economic entrepreneur activities by the government to increase economic security and financial stability to provide food, clothing and housing to all our people.

The president, the daughter of the president said, (the mayor of the city), "My mission is simple. I want our constituents to have a gainful employment, decent housing, educated and healthy children, and able to eat 3 meals a day and be safe and secured in their daily activities according to Mayor Sara Duterte. The president, the father said, I do not care if I burn in hell, for as long as the people I serve live in paradise.

Thank you very much. This is our report.

Moderator Yung-mau CHAO (趙永茂),:

Thank you very much, Chairman Danilo. According to his experience from his hometown Davao City, he has given us a speech about the investment environment and the business development there. Though the Philippine delegation is quiet now, yesterday they brought us a very crazy and fun evening, especially from the former Chairman Maybelyn, who led the dance and singing. Thank you very much.

And now, we go forward to the Leader of Thailand delegation, Second Vice Chairman Nirunde Praditkul.

BMC Second Vice President Nirunde Praditkul:

Thank you so much. First of all, I suggest my delegation from Thailand, 10 of us over there and the officers rise. 13 number is a lucky number. Honorary President Chin-chang Lin, President Sunny-wei Wang, distinguished guests and ladies and gentlemen, today I'm very pleased and honored to attend the 4th Asian Council Forum (ACF).



Under the theme of open era and local revitalization hosted by the Taiwan Councilors Forum (TCF), which provides a platform for foreign countries to share their local governance

insights. The theme of open era and local revitalization that you raise is most important issue nowadays. The local government of Thailand is adopted in every province and consists of 7852 municipalities; Some of municipalities govern the small land territory. Meanwhile, some of them have quite large boundary, such as Chiangmai and Phuket. All municipalities establish according to law. Administrative Organizations of local government are divided into 7850 of municipalities. Special local government is established in 2 significant localities.

First, Bangkok, called Bangkok Metropolitan Administration — BMA (Krung Thep Maha Nakhon) according to Bangkok Metropolis Administration Organization Act (1985). The second, Pattaya, called Pattaya City (Mueang Phatthaya; literally “Pattaya Town”) pursuant to the Pattaya City Administrative Organization Act (1999). Bangkok is the capital city and administrative center of Thailand. The administrative regulations for Bangkok Metropolitan Act 20, 19, sorry, 1985 was promulgated on October 31st, 1985, aiming to enhance the efficiency of the administration of Bangkok Metropolitan. With this new act, the city administration becomes more dynamic and appropriate; be able to rapidly and effectively meet the needs of Bangkok residents; and comply with principles of local administration specified by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand. The Constitution stipulates that the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration comprises Metropolitan Council and Governor of Bangkok. Bangkok Metropolitan Administration has its own budgets and politically funded by the central government. The advantage of local administration is that Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and Council are close to the Bangkok people, knowing their obstacles and needs as an idiom “A sound mind in a sound body.”

During 27 to 28, February 2018, Bangkok Metropolitan Council hosted the first ASEAN Council Meeting, ACCM. The participants include representatives from councils and city administrators from the capital of ASEAN countries. Member of the Bangkok Metropolitan Council and Bangkok administrators were invited join the conference. ASEAN City Council Meeting in 2018 was arranged to support relationship building among city councils of ASEAN. The councils of the capital of 9 countries were invited to come and exchange for opinions on various subjects based on the ASEAN framework related to legislation bodies of capital city councils. The main topic for the meeting was “ASEAN City Council Cooperation for Sustainable Development” and “Strengthening Capacity Building of Local Legislative Branch towards the Sustainable Development” with an aim to promote legislative correlation between Bangkok Metropolitan Council and local councils of ASEAN

countries.

This is in order to support the changes each country is going through in becoming a member of ASEAN. As a result, Bangkok will become a great city in Asia in the future. Bangkok Metropolitan Council is very pleased to continue the success of the ACCM meeting. I'm looking forward to hosting the next meeting.

Excellencies and distinguished guests, I am pleased to meet all of you here at the 4th Asian Council Forum. Thank you for your kind attention.

Moderator Yung-mau CHAO (趙永茂),:

Thank you, Vice President Nirunde. A very remarkable speech, especially on the above-mentioned ASEAN City Council Meeting 2018 and the ASEAN City Council Cooperation for the development of sustainable issues. Thank you very much. And now, we go to the Head Chief of Funafuti. The Head Chief is Siliga Atiake Kofe. :

Funafuti Head Chief Siliga Atiake Kofe:

Thank you, the Chairman, the president of the Asian Council Forum, 8 delegations from countries, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen.

I will make my speech on the open era and the local revitalization. The achievement of Political Independence in October 1978 marked the beginning of the open era in Tuvalu. The country finally had the legal and political power to decide its own destiny. However, it was still in to develop the institutions and apparatus to execute its governance decisions and policies. It relied and continued to rely on its development partners in the world for assistance in developing its capacity for sustainable development.

**Funafuti Head Chief
Siliga Atiake Kofe
(Tuvalu)**



This brief talk will focus on the efforts made to strengthen governance services by the House of Chiefs (Falekaupule) on Funafuti Island, which is the capital of Tuvalu.

It's situated on this island.

After independence, the local government of the 8 island governments continued to operate under the local government ordinance 1964, which is based on and similar to the local government law in England at that time. Foremost, at that time, was the wish of the 8 islands of Tuvalu and the House of Chiefs to revive cultural governance, which is the traditional way of government in the islands. In 1997, 19 years after independence, a new law called the Falekaupule Act of 1997 was passed, fulfilling this wish. Now, while this law was welcomed and considered a big step forward, it was still not fully cultural because the Kaupule, which is the executive arm of the House of Chiefs, continued to be selected under the universal suffrage method. The contrast with the way the members of the House of Chiefs are selected and appointed, Chiefs are selected by their extended family from the unit, which is called the “kaitasi”, meaning eating together. Chiefs, that’s the way they’re selected. When kaitasi selection is submitted to the House of Chief, they are appointed at that point in time. The 2 different method of selecting the members of the 2 bodies mean that the executive arm of the House of Chief can refute with impunity the decisions and resolution of the House of Chiefs. Now, this anomaly was corrected this year with an amendment to the Falekaupule Act 1997, which was moved by the members of parliament from my island. This gives the House of Chief direct control over its executive, ensuring that there is a continuation, a continuous and unbroken line of command and accountability in the cultural governance system.

National constitution was recently reviewed and will be considered by parliament in its 4th coming session. Major intent of the review is to bring the business of government nearer and closer to the people. The localization process that started some 40 years ago is still continuing and may finally have come to the overwhelming, come to the localization of the Westminster model itself, replacing it with the *Falekaupule* model. This was preferred by an overwhelming majority of people during several months of touring the country by the constitutional review committee. Many constitutional amendments are proposed for the adoption of Tuvalu values and practices in a number of areas in the life of Tuvalu institutions and community life.

The House of Leaders has a five-year work program called the Funafuti Island Strategic Plan. This is implemented by its executive body (Kaupule), whose 6 Board members are appointed by the House of Leaders. The ISP, the Island Strategic Plan, sets out the 5-year work program that the House of Leaders has approved and includes welfare, education, health and community management and support also

form a big part of the ISP, the Island Strategic Plan. Because the island government still operates like a bureaucracy with roles for public accountability and social progress, the House of Leaders has agreed to set up a commercial company, the Funafuti Holding Company, whose shareholders are the 54 chiefs in the House of Chiefs. The company is a legal person, incorporated under the company law and so will be run according to the company law. It reports, of course, to the House of Leaders, but operating on the profit-maximization principles and under its own board of commercially minded people. It should be able to turn a profit quickly compared to operating directly under the executive of the House of Chiefs.

At the present time, a number of Kaupule project including the Funafuti House in Authority, Construction Aggregate Project, Piggery and Biogas Project, Gardening Project, Local Produce Import Project (import from out islands, the local produce) and other small community businesses are being transferred to the Funafuti Holding Company. One big project is the Funafala Lagoon Island Project. It's currently in its design and fund-seeking stage. The Funafala Lagoon Island Project aims to reclaim 5 square kilometers of land from a smaller lagoon to the south side and joining the bigger lagoon on Funafuti Island. This is an option against the Climate Change phenomenon and the inevitable sea level rise that follows and threatens to put all the islands of Tuvalu under water. The government of Tuvalu does not favor the evacuation option for when the sea level rises to wash over the islands, which are no more than 2 meters above the sea level at the moment. The cost of evacuation and relocation of the entire population of Tuvalu to another location as environment refugees is considered to be higher than staying in Tuvalu and fight the sea level rise. We stand to lose our culture, language and identity as Tuvaluans if we are moved to another country. We also stand to lose our 200 miles exclusive economic zone, which is like 900 square kilometers of sea, and with it, the economic, financial and social benefits that accrue from it now and in the future. We consider it the worthwhile to stay and fight sea level rise, which according to the United Nations, would rise by as much as 2 meters in the future.

The Funafala Lagoon Island Project is to be a sanctuary for Tuvaluans when the sea level rises to unsafe levels. It will be 5 square kilometers of land, which is equivalent to 20% of the country's existing land mass. At 10 meters high, it should provide a safe sanctuary for Tuvalu's 11 thousand people. The additional land would enlarge our economic options, which include development in agriculture, fish processing for export and tourism. We are saving as much money as we can to pay for the

construction of this lagoon island that is estimated will cost around 200 million US dollars. We also seek assistance from overseas government, non-government organizations and friends for this life-saving project.

The Government of Tuvalu supports the project and has already started to request foreign governments, including Japan, for support for this project. Local governments are revitalized by investing in the development and the delivery of quality service, services to the people at prices they can afford. This is good governance and it is the ultimate purpose of why we work in local governance. Thank you.

Moderator Yung-mau CHAO (趙永茂),:

Thank you, Head Chief Kofe. This is very precious experience. Tuvalu's experience on local revitalization is very special, including government service and the local well-being issue, even exclusive economic zone. Thank you very much, Head Chief Kofe. Finally, we will end our session with the experience from Palau, the Speaker of Koror State Legislature, Alan Marbou.

Koror Speaker Alan Marbou:

Well, before I begin, I would like to send my humble acknowledgment and special encouragement for Mayor of Taipei City for welcoming us and the leadership of Taipei, Taiwan for welcoming us to your beautiful country, Mr. President. My name is Alan Marbou. I am speaker of the legislature of the state of Koror in the Republic of Palau. Koror has about 12 thousand residents, more than half of the population of the entire Republic of Palau. The state government is the only substantial unit of government and Koror state government provides a broad range of vital service to the state citizens. It is an honor to be here today with participants from so many of Koror's international friends. For those who have not had the opportunity to visit Koror, first, I hope you have the opportunity to visit and see all of our beautiful, natural and cultural wonders.

Second, if you walk through the state of Koror, you will see many projects built with grants and loans from Koror's international friends, and for these, I thank you. Everything that we've achieved in Koror were achieved with the help of our friends and partners. In Koror, our legislature is composed of 17 part-time legislators, elected every 4 years. 12 of these legislators are democratically elected from relatively small district called hamlets, where the other 5 are elected at-large. I want to talk to you a little bit about how the system helps to promote the "open government".



**Koror Speaker
Alan Marbou
(Palau)**

In Koror, almost every person knows their hamlet legislator. Most often, this is a person who lives down the street, or in the same neighborhood. It is key to our system of government that these individuals are accountable to their constituents. If there is a

problem in the neighborhood, it is first and foremost the responsibility of these legislators to make the executive branch aware of the problems, and coordinate their response from the people, from the proper government departments. If there is a development plan or construction project proposed that will impact the residents of a neighborhood, it is the responsibility of their hamlet legislator first to make those residents aware, to coordinate their response and potentially to seek modifications of the plan if requested by the residents.

The beauty of this system is that it allows for full public participation to civic life without the drawbacks of direct democracy. Every Hamlet legislator is responsible to each of their constituents and because hamlets are so small, everybody's viewpoint is important and respected. Every citizen can be confident that they are not ignored, that even if they're viewpoint is not accepted by the majority, it's given that fair consideration and not simply ignored. At the same time, the state elects five legislators at-large. Each voter can vote for up to the 5 at-large candidates. These elections are always highly competitive, often with more than a dozen candidates seeking election. At-large legislators are called to take a slightly broader view than hamlet legislators, and to consider the needs of the entire state. However, having said that, the highly competitive nature of this elections means that even a small number of votes can be important, and a result: every voice matters.

There are few aspects of Palau that help to make this system work as well as it does. First, we do not currently have political parties in Palau. In theory, each new proposal or bill is considered on its own merits. This system can be highly beneficial for the municipal government. Everyone has the same simple goals and we simply seek for the best solutions to accomplish those goals. In practice, of course, individual legislators may lean toward solutions at one side of the political spectrum or the

other, but the lack of parties prevents these leanings from hardening into permanent bents.

Second, we have long memories. This means that every legislator remains responsible, even after their term is over, for their action in office. 4 years is a long term, and many legislators choose not to seek reelection, but the public remembers who supported what. Trust me: you do not want your neighbors to remember that you are that guy 10 years ago who approved the noisy nightclub or polluting auto-repair shop in the neighborhood.

Third, with our long memories come long horizons. When Palauans think ahead, they think far. I am proud to say that when the Koror legislature plans, it tries not to do the one-year horizon, or a 10-year horizon, but with a perpetual future in mind. Our people want to know that Koror will still be a great place to live for their great-great grandchildren as it is for them.

Thank you again for the opportunity to come and join you all here, both to present on behalf of Palau and more importantly, to learn from all of you. It is my hope to carry the wishes, the wisdom I gain here back across the ocean as another gift from Palau's international friends, and to use it to improve the lives of our citizens. Thank you.

Moderator Yung-mau CHAO (趙永茂),:

Thank you very much, Speaker Marbou. He offered a very special experience from Palau, especially in the Koror State Legislature. The direct democracy in Palau is very special. Thank you very much.

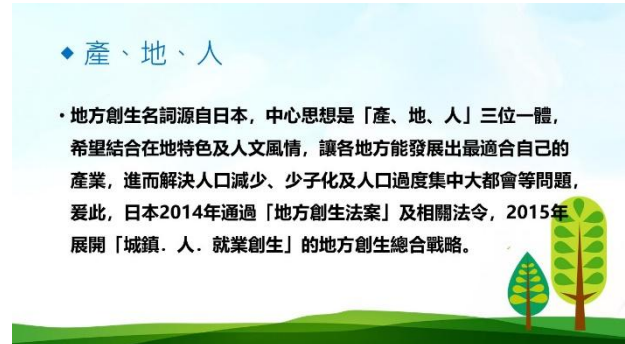
Thank you, everybody, speaker and everybody's participation. Thank you very much.



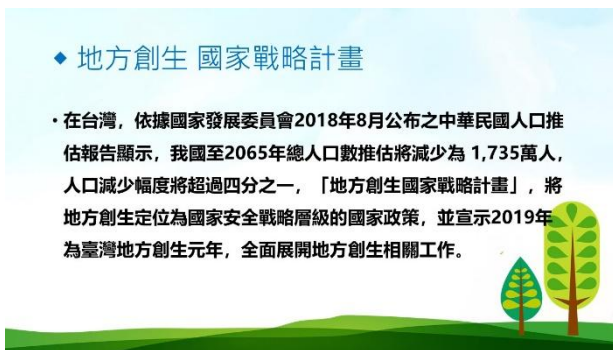
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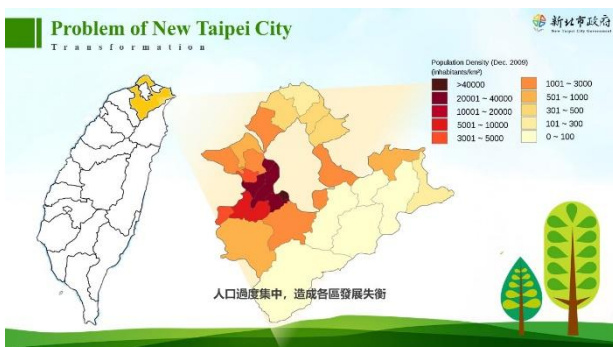
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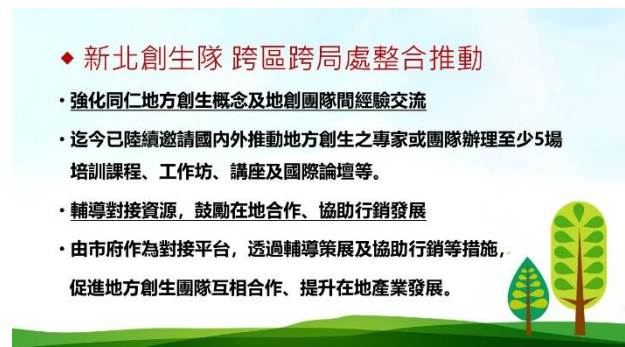
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◆ 新北創生隊 跨區跨局處整合推動



從上而下，全市動員，市長亦一同參與創生活動

8

◆ 新北 地方創生團隊案例介紹

地方創生目的是希望創造在地永續發展、吸引人口回流，新北市近幾年推動的「青農返鄉」、「社區規劃師」、「青年社造」或「商圈推動」等，無論是人才培育、輔導諮詢及品牌設計行銷等措施，其實都是為目前推動之地方創生累積基礎，並讓新北市地方創生團隊能持續發展



9

Placemaking 地方計畫



10

Organic Program 有機計畫



11

Organic Program 有機計畫



12

◎三峽甘樂文創

執行長林峻丞帶領一群熱愛土地的返鄉、下鄉青年，透過辦雜誌、藝文策展、改造活化古厝及閒置空間、推動文創工藝體驗等行動，關注三峽的在地文化，及深入社區陪伴弱勢孩童，並幫助在地生活與產業能夠持續創新發展。甘樂文創獲得2019第二屆遠見雜誌「社企之星」殊榮。



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◎ 三峽甘樂文創



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● 石碇 螢火蟲書屋

- 返鄉青年葉家豪因不捨兒時記憶被山間垃圾埋落，創立書屋陪伴在地學童、聚集淨山志工與搶救保全在地煤礦等農村古物資料，並前往日本北海道學習次世代智慧農業菇類生產技術，逐漸盤整出淡蘭烘培媽媽班、里山田野傳習隊、三才靈芝生態農場智慧農業協力隊、文山炭礦食堂/十八重溪民宿等聚落創生組織與活力能量。家豪獲得2019農村領航獎，為新北市2位獲獎青農之一。

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● 石碇 螢火蟲書屋



16

● 坪林青年 茶葉發展協會

- 新北市坪林有一群年輕人，曾經為了生活離鄉背井，出外打拼，隨著時間的歷練，他們發現茶才是生活的羈絆，於是放下工作，回鄉做茶，用實際的行動，證明對家人以及這片土地的熱愛，並透過品茗課程和在地社區導覽體驗的合作模式代入，希望吸引更多年輕人認識茶、認識坪林。其中自外地移居坪林的蔡威德獲2019農村領航獎，為新北市2位獲獎青農之一。

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● 坪林青年 茶葉發展協會



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Thank You

新北市議員
台灣地方議員聯盟 理事長

王威元



Working further to create “a country to be proud of” with 1,800 local legislators across Japan who gathered over the past ten years

In 2007, a public corporation Japan Post was launched and the Fukuda Cabinet succeeded the first Abe Cabinet following the defeat of the ruling party in the Upper House election. In October that year, the Japan Conference of Local Councilors was established with an aim to create a country that we can be proud of. (Mr. Arinobu Nomura, member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, served as the first president). This year marks the 11th anniversary.

The Alliance, which has over 1,800 local legislators at all levels as members, is conducting various activities through local assemblies in concert with national movements throughout the country. The Alliance is addressing issues directly connected to local autonomy, including local suffrage for foreign residents, education, especially the text book controversy, and gender equality focusing on use of separate surnames by married couples. On the other hand, regarding the national government's issues such as the amendment to the Fundamental Law of Education and the Constitution, the Alliance is also playing a leading role in local assemblies' decision making.

The Alliance members have been vigorously working on territorial disputes, too, making observation visits to the islands of Tsushima, Ishigaki and Yonaguni. We have also conducted exchange activities with foreign counterparts through visiting Taiwan five times for training and Hong Kong for observation. Especially when we visited Taiwan, we had precious opportunities to directly meet with His Excellency Mr. Lee Teng-hui, former ROC president, Mr. Cai Kun Can, who passed away last year, and Mr. Koh Se-kai, former representative of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Japan (equivalent to ambassador). We were able to learn “Japanese spirit” from them and very much encouraged.

In 2018, the year to celebrate our 10th anniversary, we co-organized the Third Asian Councils Forum in Japan, inviting local councilors from Asian countries to Tokyo. We wish to engage in activities like regional vitalization and disaster prevention under the theme of “co-existence of Asia”, which will lead to contribution to national security, in cooperation with local governments of various countries.

In conclusion, this year is a key year for the constitutional amendment. I am determined to achieve this goal together with many more like-minded people across the nation, and take the opportunity to work further to create a country that we can truly be proud of.

会長挨拶

10年で集った全国1800名の議員で
さらなる「誇りある国づくり」を

日本会議地方議員連盟会長 **松田 良昭**
(神奈川県議会議員)



平成19年、日本郵政公社が発足、参院選で与党が敗れ、第一次安倍内閣から福田内閣に変わっていくその10月に、「誇りある国づくりを目指して」を旗印として『日本会議地方議員連盟』（野村有信初代会長・東京都議会議員）が設立され、本年度11年目を迎えました。

現在、各級地方議員1800名超が所属する本連盟は、各地の国民運動に相呼応して、地方議会を通じて様々な活動を展開しています。

外国人地方参政権問題や教育問題、なかでも教科書問題や夫婦別姓を争点とした男女共同参画問題など、地方自治に直結する問題に取り組む一方、教育基本法改正や憲法改正など、国政問題に関しても地方議会決議の牽引役を果たしています。

また、対馬・石垣、与那国などを研修視察し、領土問題にも果敢に取り組んでまいりました。さらには5回にわたる台湾研修や香港視察など、海外との議員交流活動も活発に行ってまいりました。とりわけ台湾視察においては、台湾元総統の李登輝閣下、昨年逝去された蔡焜燦先生、台北駐日経済文化代表処（駐日代表、駐日大使に相当）元代表の許世楷先生の警咳に接し、日本精神（リッポンチェーンシン）をご教示いただき、励まされてまいりました。

そして、本連盟が結成されて10周年の節目にあたる

平成30年に、アジアの地方議員の方々を東京へお迎えしての「第3回 アジア地方議員フォーラム日本大会」開催に尽力いたしました。

各国の地方自治体とも連携して、「アジアの共生」とのテーマの下、地方活性化対策や防災対策にも働きかけ、ひいては安全保障にも寄与できる活動を展開してまいりたいと存じます。

結びに、本年は憲法改正の要の年です。さらに多くの志を同じくする全国の仲間とともに、憲法改正を何としても成し遂げ、これを契機に真の「誇りある国づくり」をめざしてまいりたいと存じます。



菲律賓議員聯盟

Philippine Councilors League (PCL)

1

FOREWORD

At the end of my presentation, the following facts will leave trails on how the Philippines is doing under President Rodrigo R. Duterte:

- ❖ *The Philippines 'Strong' Performance today with Economic Partners*
- ❖ *The Duterte Effect Is REAL until NOW!*
- ❖ *Importance of a sustainable investor-friendly ordinances for long-term economic effect*
- ❖ *Sustaining growth, development and success the Philippine-way*

2

THE PHILIPPINES TODAY

PRESENTED DURING
4TH ASIAN COUNCILORS FORUM (ACF)
CONFERENCE:
"OPEN ERA & LOCAL REVITALIZATION"
BY THE TAIWAN COUNCILORS FORUM (TCF)

PRESENTED BY:
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN
DR. DANILO C. DAYANGHIRANG
PHILIPPINE COUNCILORS LEAGUE (PCL)
DAVAO CITY COUNCILOR

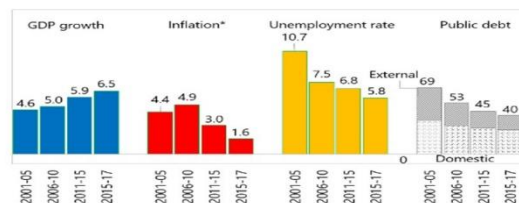
TAIPEI, TAIWAN
DECEMBER 6-8, 2019

3

Strong performance

The Philippines' economy has performed strongly over the years, illustrated by rapid growth and lower unemployment rates.

(GDP Growth, inflation, and the unemployment rate are in percent, and public debt in percent of GDP)



Sources: Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

Note: Inflation averages are based on the series using 2012 as a base year.



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EMERGING MARKET ECONOMIES IN 2019



5

REGIONAL COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP

- The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a proposed free trade agreement (FTA) between the **ten member states** of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam) and its **six FTA partners** (China, Japan, India, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand).
- RCEP will be the world's largest economic bloc, covering nearly half of the global economy. According to estimates by PwC, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP, PPP) of RCEP member states is likely to amount to nearly \$250 trillion by 2050, or a quarter of a quadrillion dollars, with the combined GDPs of China and India making up more than 75% of the amount. RCEP's share of the global economy could account for half of the estimated \$0.5 quadrillion global (GDP, PPP) by 2050.
- RCEP negotiations were formally launched in November 2012 at the ASEAN Summit in Cambodia. And, the Philippines is an integral part of this historical economic partnership.



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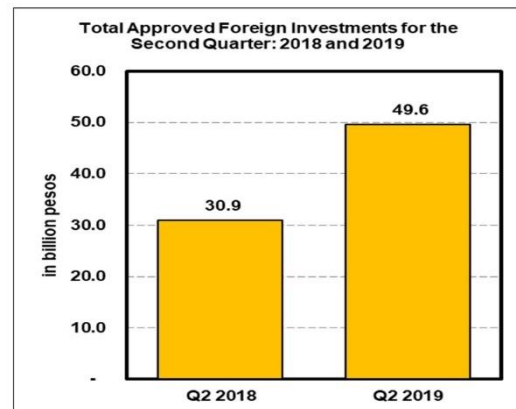
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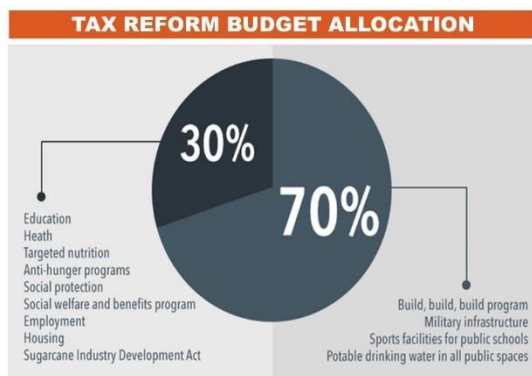
Latest RCEP Updates from the 35th ASEAN Summit in Thailand

- Aiming for a breakthrough in talks over the world's largest trade deal to help throw off the torpor which has gripped the global economy since the US-China tariff war began;
- The 10-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) opened its annual summit in Bangkok hoping to secure a China-backed free-trade pact at the three-day event, which knits together half the world's population and around 40 percent of its commerce.
- China sees RCEP as an important piece in the greater economic integration of East Asia under its influence.
- Southeast Asian countries are committed to signing a mega Asia Pacific trade pact in 2020 that would form a major trading bloc covering a third of the world's gross domestic product

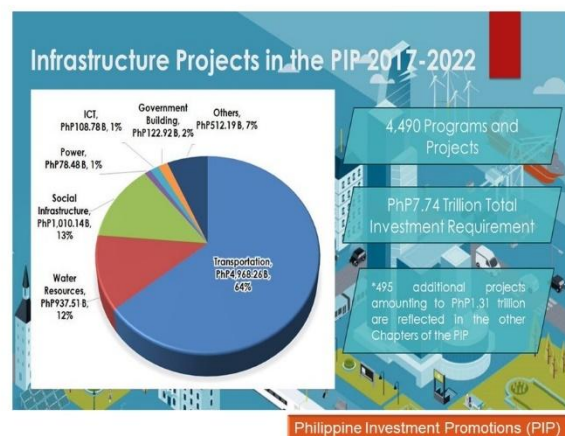
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9



10



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INVESTMENT ADVANTAGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

8 Country Attributes

- Anti-corruption
- Dynamism
- Economic Stability
- Entrepreneurship
- Favorable Tax Environment
- Innovation
- Skilled Labor Force
- Technological Expertise

Top Reasons for the Philippines' Ranking:

- Young and Hardworking Workforce
- Excellent Inclusive Growth Momentum
- Expanding Middle Class
- Politically Stable Environment
- Strong and Popular Leadership
- Fiscal Discipline
- Stable Monetary Policy
- Membership in ASEAN
- Achievable Infrastructure Program,
- Strong Anti-Corruption Drive
- Improved Revenue Collection

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President Duterte's hometown is suddenly on the radar of investors, who are all revitalized to reap the dividends of doing business in the Philippines' newest Top Tier Business Destination.



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Philippine Councilors League (PCL)

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DAVAO CITY FAST FACTS

- ❑ Durian Capital of the Philippines
- ❑ Engine of Growth for Infrastructure & Industry
- ❑ Real Estate Haven
- ❑ Key contributor/Central Role in Region XI
- ❑ Attractive destination for Business, Tourism and Real Estate
- ❑ Priority Sectors: Agriculture, Tourism, Business Parks/ Economic Zones, Health Care and Medical Facilities
- ❑ Hottest spot in nation's bright economic prospects due to the city's massive business potential, impressive headroom for expansion, and private investments economic expansion

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FOUR (4) OF THE BIG-TICKET INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN DAVAO CITY

2021 DAVAO CITY COASTAL ROAD PROJECT

2021 Mindanao Logistics Infrastructure Network involving the construction or improvement of 2,567 kilometers of roads across the Davao, CARAGA and Northern Mindanao regions

2022 Davao International Airport Development Project

Davao Transport Modernization Project

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DAVAO CITY INVESTMENTS IN THE PIPELINE

Investment	Investor /Target	Amount (Php)
Food Terminal Complex	National Development Corporation	230 M
Wastewater Collection and Treatment Facilities	Zero Waste and Cleanliness	1,148 B
Light Rail Transit System	Traversing the coastal cities as well as Davao del Norte and Davao del Sur with 37 stations	240 B
Sta. Ana Waterfront Development	Commercial and leisure activity areas	12 B
Davao City Sports Complex	With theme parks to boost the tourism industry	600 M
low-cost housing Arezzo Place Davao	Phinma Property Holdings Corporation	1.40 B
Granville Subdivision	Prestige Homes and Realty Development Corp	624.86 M
Camella Northpoint	Communities Davao/180 Res. Units	167.37 M
Animal Feed Plant	Philippine Foremost Milling Corp. / production cap of 62,400 MT per yr.	155.84 M

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Investment	Investor /Target	Amount (Php)
Exportation & Production of Packaging Products	AVLB Asia Pacific Conglomerate Inc.	500 M
Cacao Beans Export	Kenemer Foods International Inc.,	51.604 M
Oil Tanker-MT Chelsea Dominance	PNX Chelsea Shipping Corporation	508 M
Real Estate	Damosa Land Inc.	596.592 M
Real Estate	Grupo San Pedro Realty Corp.	372.10 M
Real Estate	Urbaneast Development Inc.	157.887 M
Real Estate	FTC Group of Companies Corp.	540.97 M
Box Plant for Export Industry	China -based Corporation	
Coconut Processing Plant	Export-led industry	
Agri/ltrai	Banana, Pineapple, Oil Palm Companies	
BPO		
Power		

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BUILD BUILD BUILD PROGRAM INFRA-PROJECTS IN THE DAVAO REGION

2021 First phase of the **Mindanao Railway Project**, consisting of the Tagum -Davao-Digos Segment that will be 102 kilometers long with a design speed of 160 kilometers per hour



Davao Expressway Project, which involves the construction of an approximately 60-kilometer expressway from Bukidnon-Davao National Highway in Davao City to Digos-Sultan Kudarat Road, traversing the towns of Toril and Santa Cruz

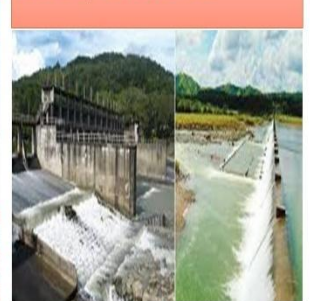


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Upgrading of the general cargo berth and construction of the back-up area of Davao Sasa Port



Asbang Small Reservoir Irrigation Project which involves the construction of a reservoir dam and irrigation systems in Matanao, Davao del Sur





菲律賓議員聯盟

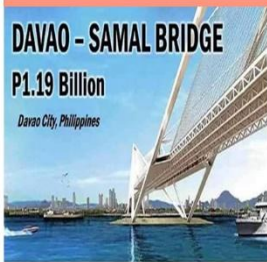
Philippine Councilors League (PCL)

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Davao City Bypass Road, which is a 44.6-kilometer road with a 2.28-kilometer tunnel that is expected to be completed by 2022. It will reduce travel time from Barangay J.P. Laurel in Panabo City to Barangay Sirawan in Davao City to only 49 minutes from the current 1 hour and 44 minutes



Davao-Samal Bridge, which will link the city with the Island Garden City of Samal. It will reduce travel time between the two cities from 26-30 minutes using RORO or ferry operations to only 2 and 5 minutes using the said link bridge.



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DOING BUSINESS IN DAVAO CITY: TAX INCENTIVES PACKAGE

DAVAO CITY INVESTMENT INCENTIVE CODE OF 1994
AS AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 0350-12 SERIES OF 2012

1. Concise and comprehensive information on economic priorities and target investment areas of the City Government;
2. Local government incentives;
3. Consultations on policies and ordinances affecting investments;
4. Unless the law provides, immunity on interference and modification of arrangements after the investment project has been approved and accepted by the City Government;
5. Avoidance of undue distortion of competition between or among enterprises operating within its territorial jurisdiction, whether domestic or foreign when granting any special exemptions of incentives
6. Deployment of qualified foreign personnel when necessary for the efficient operation of the enterprise or for technology transfer; and,
7. Clear-cut incentives, ordinances to resolve all doubts in favor of the investors in order to encourage investors;



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TAX INCENTIVES PROVIDED TO REGISTERED ENTERPRISES

TAX INCENTIVES	DESCRIPTION
New Projects	On top of national government incentives, an enterprise registered under the Code shall be FULLY EXEMPTED from the payment of:
LOCAL FISCAL INCENTIVES 3 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BUSINESS TAX for a period of 3 YEARS starting from the date of the first sales activity as evidenced by the first sales invoice or official receipt; • BUSINESS REAL PROPERTY TAX OF REAL PROPERTIES for a period of 2 YEARS
Expansion Projects	EXEMPT from the payment of:
LOCAL FISCAL INCENTIVES 3 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BUSINESS TAX INCREMENTS for a period of 3 YEARS starting from January of the succeeding year (where assessment increments are solely brought about by the expansion or diversification); • BUSINESS REAL PROPERTY TAX OF REAL PROPERTIES for a period of 2 YEARS
Investment Located in Preferred Districts of: 1. Calinan 2. Baguio 3. Marilog 4. Paquibato	EXEMPT from the payment of:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BUSINESS TAX for a period of 5 YEARS starting from the date of the first sales activity as evidenced by the first sales invoice or official receipt; • BUSINESS REAL PROPERTY TAX OF REAL PROPERTIES for a period of 5 YEARS

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Davao City Investment Promotion Center (DCIPC)



1. Updated and approved LGU Plans
2. Structure leading local economic investment and incentive promotion
3. Local policies and ordinances consistent with national investment policies
4. Streamlined transactional services
5. LGU Roadmap to attract investments and generate employment
6. Active partnership with business sector
7. Infrastructure to basic local businesses



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DAVAO CITY INVESTMENT PROMOTION CENTER (DIPC) BOARD MEETINGS



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- ❑ The judicious putting of decent and genuine political leaders in the country whom Filipinos now trust and whom they feel secure created /resulted to a vibrant economy. Good governance and favorable business climate with Dabawenyo Spirit effectively drive progress .
- ❑ Vibrant economy with a very laudable incentive package by the government provided for increased economic security and financial sustainability where positive individual and social outcomes such as improved access to basic necessities (food, clothing, housing) as well as access to the types of social are now in the winning.
- ❑ A vibrant economy therefore provides **DIRECT ACCESS** to:
 - Economic opportunities;
 - Labor market for all members of society; and,
 - Basic necessities, including safe and affordable housing, healthy food, education, and social and recreational opportunities.

And all these attributes are present and alive in the Duterte Government!



菲律賓議員聯盟

Philippine Councilors League (PCL)

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“My vision is simple. I want our constituents to have gainful employment, decent housing, educated and healthy children, able to eat three meals a day, and to be safe and secured in their daily activities.”

Inday Sara Z. Duterte
Davao City Mayor



*Thank
you!*

谢谢

xièxie

"I do not care
if i burn in hell
for as long as
the people
I serve live in
paradise"





泰國曼谷市議會

Bangkok Metropolitan Council (BMC)

Speech of Mr. Nirunde Praditkul

Second-Vice Chairman of Bangkok Metropolitan Council

deliver in the session of the International Forum

The 4th Asian Councils Forum (ACF)

Saturday, 7 December 2019 at 11.10 hrs.

9F International Conference Hall of Taipei City Council

Honorary President Chin-Chang LIN, President Sunny-Wei WANG, Excellencies,
Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today, I am very pleased and honored to attend the 4th Asian Councils Forum (ACF) under the theme of "Open Era & Local Revitalization" hosted by the Taiwan Councilors Forum (TCF), which provides a platform for foreign councils to share their local governance insights. The theme of "Open Era & Local Revitalization" that you raise is the most important issue nowadays. The local government of Thailand is adopted in every province and consists of 7,852 municipalities; some municipalities govern the small territory meanwhile some of them have quite large boundary such as Chiangmai and Phuket. All municipalities establish according to law. Administrative Organizations of local government are divided into 7,850 municipalities. Special local government is established in 2 significant localities :

1. Bangkok, called Bangkok Metropolitan Administration - BMA (Krung Thep Maha Nakhon) according to the Bangkok Metropolis Administrative Organization Act, BE 2528 (1985)

2. Pattaya, called Pattaya City (Mueang Pattaya; literally "Pattaya Town") pursuant to the Pattaya City Administrative Organization Act, BE 2542 (1999).

Bangkok is the capital city and administrative center of Thailand. The Administrative Regulations for Bangkok Metropolitan Act B.E. 2528 (1985) was promulgated on August 31st, 1985 aiming to enhance the efficiency of the administration of Bangkok Metropolis. With this new Act, the city administration becomes more dynamic and appropriate; be able to rapidly and effectively meet the need of Bangkok residents; and comply with principles of local administration specified by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand. The Constitution stipulates that the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration comprises Bangkok Metropolitan Council and Governor of Bangkok.

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration has its own budget and partially funded



泰國曼谷市議會

Bangkok Metropolitan Council (BMC)

by the central government. The advantage of local administration is that Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and Council are close to the Bangkok people, knowing their obstacles and needs as an idiom "A sound mind in a sound body".

During 27 - 28 February 2018, Bangkok Metropolitan Council hosted the 1st ASEAN City Council Meeting (ACCM). The participants, which included representatives from councils and city administrators from the capitals of ASEAN countries, members of Bangkok Metropolitan Council, and Bangkok administrators, were invited join the conference.

ASEAN City Council Meeting 2018 was arranged to support relationship building among city councils of ASEAN. The councils of the capitals of 9 countries were invited to come and exchange opinions on various subjects based on the ASEAN framework related to legislation bodies of capital city councils. The main topic for the meeting was "ASEAN City Council Cooperation for Sustainable Development" and "Strengthening Capacity Building of Local Legislative Branch towards the Sustainable Development" with an aim to promote legislative cooperation between Bangkok Metropolitan Council and local councils of ASEAN countries. This is in order to support the changes each country is going through in becoming a member of ASEAN. As a result, Bangkok would become a great city in Asia in the future. Bangkok Metropolitan Council is very pleased to continue the success of the ACCM meeting and looking forward to hosting the next meeting.

Excellencies and distinguished guests, I am pleased to meet all of you here, at the 4th Asian Councils Forum. Thank you for your kind attention.

คำกล่าวปาฐกถาของนายนิรันดร์ ประดิษฐ์กุล

รองประธานสภากรุงเทพมหานคร คนที่สอง

ในการประชุมสภาแห่งเอเชีย ครั้งที่ 4

ภายใต้หัวข้อหลัก "การเปิดศักราชใหม่ และพลังของสภาท้องถิ่น"

ในวันเสาร์ที่ 7 ธันวาคม ๒๕62 ณ ชั้น 9 หอประชุมสภาเมืองไทเป ไต้หวัน



泰國曼谷市議會

Bangkok Metropolitan Council (BMC)

เรียน ท่านประธานหลิน จิน จาง ประธานกิตติมศักดิ์

และคุณฉันนี่เว่ย หวาง ประธานองค์การสมาชิกสภา

แห่งไต้หวัน (TCF)

ท่านผู้เข้าร่วมประชุมผู้ทรงเกียรติ

และผู้เกี่ยวข้องทุกท่าน

ผมรู้สึกยินดีและเป็นเกียรติอย่างยิ่งที่ได้มาร่วมการสภาแห่งเอเชีย ครั้งที่ 4 ภายใต้หัวข้อ “การเปิดศักราชใหม่ และพลังของสภาท้องถิ่น” ซึ่งจัดโดย Taiwan Councilors Forum (TCF)

เพื่อเป็นเวทีสำหรับหารือแนวทางที่จะส่งเสริมการบูรณาการระหว่างสภาท้องถิ่นในภูมิภาคเอเชีย และสภาเมืองต่างๆ ทั่วโลก

“การเปิดศักราชใหม่ และพลังของสภาท้องถิ่น” ที่ท่านจัดนั้นนับเป็นสิ่งสำคัญอย่างยิ่ง สภาท้องถิ่นของประเทศไทย

ทั่วประเทศมีจำนวน 7,852 แห่ง ทั้งเล็กและใหญ่บ้างตามสภาพท้องถิ่น เช่น จังหวัดภูเก็ต และเชียงใหม่

ทั้งหมดจัดตั้งตามกฎหมาย แบ่งเป็นสภาท้องถิ่น 7,850 แห่ง และรูปแบบพิเศษ จัดตั้งขึ้นในเมืองสำคัญ 2 แห่ง ได้แก่

1. กรุงเทพมหานคร จัดตั้งตามพระราชบัญญัติระเบียบบริหารราชการกรุงเทพมหานคร พ.ศ. 2528
2. เมืองพัทยา จัดตั้งตามพระราชบัญญัติระเบียบบริหารราชการเมืองพัทยา พ.ศ. 2542

กรุงเทพมหานคร เป็นเมืองหลวงและศูนย์กลางการปกครองของประเทศไทย

จัดตั้งตามพระราชบัญญัติระเบียบบริหารราชการกรุงเทพมหานคร พ.ศ. 2528 ประกาศใช้เมื่อวันที่ 31 สิงหาคม 2528

เพื่อให้การบริหารราชการกรุงเทพมหานครมีความเหมาะสมคล่องตัว

สามารถตอบสนองความต้องการของประชาชนได้โดยสะดวกรวดเร็วและมีประสิทธิภาพ

และเป็นไปตามหลักการปกครองส่วนท้องถิ่นที่กำหนดไว้ในรัฐธรรมนูญแห่งราชอาณาจักรไทย

โดยกำหนดให้การบริหารราชการกรุงเทพมหานคร ประกอบด้วยสภากรุงเทพมหานครและผู้ว่าราชการกรุงเทพมหานคร

กรุงเทพมหานครมีงบประมาณเป็นของตนเอง และบางส่วนรัฐบาลสนับสนุน

ข้อได้เปรียบสำคัญของราชการส่วนท้องถิ่นถือเป็นสังคมที่ใกล้ชิดประชาชน รู้ปัญหาอุปสรรค

ความต้องการของประชาชนเป็นอย่างดี มีคำกล่าวที่ว่า “จิตใจที่แจ่มใส ย่อมอยู่ในร่างกายที่แข็งแรง”

เมื่อวันที่ 27 - 28 ก.พ. 2561 กรุงเทพมหานครได้เป็นเจ้าภาพจัดการประชุมสภามหานครอาเซียน (ASEAN City Council Meeting) หรือ ACCM ขึ้นเป็นครั้งแรกของอาเซียน

โดยมีผู้แทนจากสภาและผู้บริหารเมืองหลวงประเทศสมาชิกอาเซียน เลขานุการอาเซียน ผู้แทนเอกอัครราชทูตกลุ่มประเทศอาเซียน

สมาชิกสภากรุงเทพมหานคร และผู้บริหารกรุงเทพมหานคร ร่วมการประชุม โดยการประชุมสภามหานครอาเซียน

พ.ศ. 2561 จัดขึ้นตามโครงการสร้างความสัมพันธ์กับสภาเมืองในประเทศอาเซียน โดยผู้แทนจากสภาของเมืองหลวง

ประเทศสมาชิกอาเซียน 9 ประเทศ ร่วมแลกเปลี่ยนและระดมความเห็นประเด็นต่างๆ

ตามกรอบประชาคมอาเซียนที่เกี่ยวข้องกับฝ่ายนิติบัญญัติของสภาเมืองหลวง โดยมีหัวข้อการประชุมหลักคือ

“ความร่วมมือของสภามหานครอาเซียนเพื่อการพัฒนาอย่างยั่งยืน” (ASEAN City Council Cooperation for Sustainable Development) และหัวข้อย่อย

“การเสริมสร้างขีดความสามารถของฝ่ายนิติบัญญัติท้องถิ่นเพื่อการพัฒนาอย่างยั่งยืน” (Strengthening Capacity Building of Local Legislative Branch towards the Sustainable Development)

เพื่อสนับสนุนการแลกเปลี่ยนความร่วมมือในด้านนิติบัญญัติระหว่างสภากรุงเทพมหานครกับสภาท้องถิ่นในประเทศสมาชิกอาเซียน

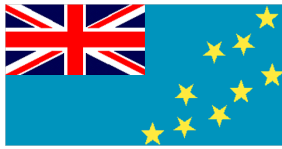
เป็นการรองรับการเปลี่ยนแปลงในการก้าวสู่ประชาคมอาเซียน อันจะส่งผลให้กรุงเทพมหานครก้าวเป็นมหานครแห่งเอเชียในอนาคต



泰國曼谷市議會 Bangkok Metropolitan Council (BMC)

ซึ่งกรุงเทพมหานครมีความยินดีเป็นอย่างยิ่งในการสานต่อความสำเร็จของการประชุม ACCM
และพร้อมหาเจ้าภาพในการจัดการประชุม ACCM ในครั้งต่อไป

ท่านผู้เข้าร่วมประชุมผู้ทรงเกียรติทุกท่านครับ ท้ายที่สุดนี้ ผมมีความยินดีที่ได้มาร่วมการประชุมสภาแห่งเอเชีย ครั้งที่
4 ในครั้งนี้ ขอขอบคุณครับ



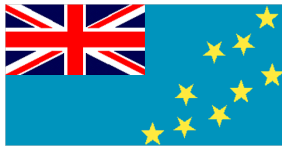
吐瓦魯富納富提市宗族代表議會 The House of Clan, Funafuti, Tuvalu

Open Era and Local Revitalisation

The achievement of political independence in October, 1978 marked the beginning of the open era in Tuvalu. The country finally had the legal and political power to decide its own destiny. However, it was still to develop the institutions and the apparatus to execute its governance decisions and policies. It relied and continues to rely on its development partners in the world for assistance in developing its capacity for sustainable development. This brief talk will focus on the efforts made to strengthen governance services by the House of Chiefs (*Falekaupule*) on Funafuti island, the capital of Tuvalu.

After independence the local governments or the 8 island governments continued to operate under the Local Government Ordinance 1964, which is based on and similar to the local government law in England at that time. Foremost at the time was the wish of the 8 House of Chiefs in Tuvalu to revive cultural governance, which is the traditional way of governing the islands. In 1997, nineteen years after independence a new law, the *Falekaupule Act 1997* was passed fulfilling thereby this wish. While this law was welcomed and considered a big step forward, it was still not fully cultural because the *Kaupule* which is the executive arm of the House of Chiefs continued to be selected under the universal suffrage method. This contrasts with the way the members (*matai*) of the House of Chiefs itself are selected and appointed. Chiefs are selected by their extended family unit (*kaitasi* meaning, eating together) and are automatically appointed by the House of Chiefs when the *kaitasi* selection is submitted to the House of Chiefs. The two different method of selecting the members of the two bodies mean that the Executive Arm of the House of Chief can refute with impunity the decisions and resolutions of the House of Chiefs. The anomaly was corrected this year with an amendment to the *Falekaupule Act 1997*, which was moved by the Funafuti Members of Parliament. This gives the House of Chief direct control over its Executive ensuring that there is a continuous and unbroken line of command and accountability in the cultural governance system.

The national Constitution was recently reviewed and will be considered by parliament in its forthcoming session. A major intent of the review is to bring the business of government closer to the people. The localisation process that started some 40 years ago is still continuing and may finally have come to the localization of the Westminster model itself, replacing it with the *falekaupule* model. This was preferred by an overwhelming majority of people during several months of touring the country by the Constitutional Review Committee. Many constitutional



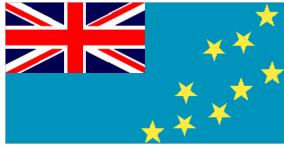
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amendments are proposed for the adoption of Tuvalu values and practices in a number of areas in the life of Tuvalu institutions and community life.

The House of Leaders has a five-year work programme called the Funafuti Island Strategic Plan (ISP). This is implemented by its Executive body (Kaupule) whose 6 Board members are appointed by the House of Leaders. The ISP sets out the 5-year work programme that the House of Leaders has approved and includes projects in economic production, physical infrastructure and commercial activities. Social programmes like welfare, education, health and community management and support also form a big part of the ISP. Because the island government still operates like a bureaucracy with rules for public accountability and social progress, the House of Leaders has agreed to set up a commercial company, the Funafuti Holding Company whose shareholders are the 54 chiefs in the House of Chiefs. The Company is a legal person incorporated under the Company Law and so will be run according to the company law. It reports of course to the House of Leaders but operating on the profit maximisation principle and under its own Board of commerce-minded people, should be able to turn a profit quickly compared to operating directly under the Executive of House of Chiefs.

At the present time a number of Kaupule projects including the Funafuti Housing Authority, Construction Aggregates Project, Piggery and Biogas Project, Gardening Project, Local Produce Import Project (import from outer islands) and other small community businesses are being transferred to the Funafuti Holding Company. One big project the Funafala Lagoon Island (FLI) project is currently in its design and fund-seeking stage.

The FLI project aims to reclaim 5 km² of land from a smaller lagoon to the south side and joining the bigger lagoon on Funafuti Island. This is an option against the Climate Change phenomenon and the inevitable sea level rise that follows and threatens to put all the islands of Tuvalu under water. The government of Tuvalu does not favour the evacuation option for when the sea level rises to wash over the islands, which are no more than 2 meters above sea level. The cost of evacuation and relocation of the entire population of Tuvalu to another location as environment refugees is considered to be higher than staying in Tuvalu and fight the sea level rise. We stand to lose our culture, language and identity as Tuvaluans, if we are moved to another location or country. We also stand to lose our 200 miles exclusive economic zone and with it, the economic, financial and social benefits that accrue from it now and in the future. We consider it worthwhile to stay and fight sea level rise which according to



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the United Nations would rise by as much as 2 meters in the future. The FLI project is

to be a sanctuary for Tuvaluans when the sea level rises to unsafe levels. It will be 5 km² of land equivalent to 20% of the country's existing land mass. At 10 meters high, it should provide a safe sanctuary for Tuvalu's 11,000 people. The additional land would enlarge our economic options which include development in agriculture, fish processing for export and tourism.

We are saving as much money as we can to pay for the construction of this lagoon island that is estimated to cost around US\$200 million. We also seek assistance from overseas governments, non-government organizations and friends for this life-saving project. The Government of Tuvalu supports this project and has already started to request foreign governments including Japan for support for the project.

The local government is revitalised by investing in the development and delivery of quality services to the people at prices they can afford. This is good governance and the ultimate purpose of why we work in local governments.



帛琉柯羅州議會

Koror State Legislature, Palau

My name is **Alan Marbou**, I am Speaker of the Legislature of the state of Koror in the Republic of Palau. Koror has about 12,000 residents, more than half the population of Palau. The state government is the only subnational unit of government, and the Koror state government provides a broad range of vital services to the state's citizens.

It is an honor to be here today with participants from so many of Koror's international friends. For those who have not had the opportunity to visit Koror...first, I hope you have the opportunity to visit and see all of our beautiful natural and cultural wonders. Second, if you walk around the state of Koror, you will see many projects built with grants or loans from Koror's international friends, and for these: I thank you. Everything that we achieve in Koror, we achieve with the help of our friends and partners.

In Koror, our legislature is composed of seventeen part-time legislators, elected every four years. Twelve of these legislators are democratically elected from relatively small districts called hamlets, while the other five are elected at large. I want to talk with you a little bit, about how this system helps to promote "open government".

In Koror, almost every person knows their hamlet legislator. Most often, this is a person who lives down the street, or in the same neighborhood. It is key to our system of government that these individuals are accountable to their constituents. If there is a problem in the neighborhood, it is first and foremost the responsibility of these legislators to make the executive branch aware of the problem, and coordinate a response from the proper government departments. If there is a development plan or construction project proposed that will impact the residents of a neighborhood: it is the responsibility of their hamlet legislator to make those residents aware, to coordinate their response, and potentially to seek modification of the plan if requested by the residents.

The beauty of this system is that it allows for full public participation in civic life without the drawbacks of direct democracy. Every hamlet legislator is responsible to each of their constituents, and because hamlets are so small: everybody's viewpoint is important and respected. Every citizen can be confident that they are not ignored, and that even if their viewpoint is not accepted by the majority, it is given fair consideration and not simply ignored.

At the same time, the state elects five legislators at-large. Each voter can vote for up to five at-large candidates. These elections are always highly competitive, often with



帛琉柯羅州議會

Koror State Legislature, Palau

more than a dozen candidates seeking election. At-large legislators are called to take a slightly broader view than hamlet legislators, and to consider the needs of the entire state. However, having said that, the highly competitive nature of these elections means that even a small number of votes can be important, and as a result: every voice matters.

There are a few aspects of Palau that help to make this system work as well as it does. First: we do not currently have political parties in Palau. In theory, each new proposal or bill is considered on its own merits. This system can be highly beneficial for municipal government. Everyone has the same simple goals, and we simply seek for the best solutions to accomplish those goals. In practice, of course, individual legislators may lean toward solutions from one side of the political spectrum or the other...but the lack of parties prevents these leanings from hardening into permanent bents.

Second, we have long memories. This means that every legislator remains responsible, even after their term is over, for their actions in office. Four years is a long term, and many legislators choose not to seek reelection, but the public remembers who supported what. Trust me: you do not want your neighbors to remember that you are the guy, ten years ago, who approved the noisy nightclub or polluting auto-repair shop in the neighborhood.

Third, with our long memories come long horizons. When Palauans think ahead, they think far. I am proud to say that when the Koror state legislature plans, it tries not to do so with a one-year horizon, or a ten-year horizon, but with a perpetual future in mind. Our people want to know that Koror will still be as great a place to live for their great-great-grandchildren as it is for them.

Thank you again for the opportunity to come and join you all here, both to present on behalf of Palau, and more importantly to learn from all of you. It is my hope to carry the wisdom I gain here back across the ocean, as yet another gift from Palau's international friends, and to use it to improve the lives of our citizens.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Before we enter the topic, I congratulate the 4th Asian Councils Forum (ACF) and Preparatory Meeting of the Global Councils Forum (GCF) for the primacy in the organization, for promoting the event, and reaffirming my gratitude for inviting us to explain on a subject that I have always advocated: The Open government.

For a long time, governments had their doors closed for popular participation. People were just a voting agent to elect representatives to manage, without being able to understand the theme of representativeness.

That is, people served only as an instrument for many to come to power and, after that, the phrase would come: "Let us now take care of everything".

But open government concept has been discussed since the mid-18th century, with the creation of legal mechanisms that force governments to be more transparent. As for example: the guarantee of freedom of access to information, a 1766 Swedish law "The Freedom of Press Act", being improved in 2009 with the "Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act", ensuring society access to information as well as the rule of its Secrecy. Also, in the 18th century, we had the U.S. with the press law in 1776 and France in 1789.

We can say that these are the pioneering milestones that have served as the basis for organisms to develop the idea of Open Government.

In 2009, this issue gained great strength, internationally, when the Open Government Declaration was published. And in 2011, the Open Government Partnership (OGP) was launched.

The declaration itself, which Brazil is also a party, mentions the commitment to fundamental principles present in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and other international instruments that are linked to human rights and good governance, and states that a government to be considered Open needs to achieve four objectives:

- Increase the availability of information on government activities
- Support social participation
- Implement the highest standards of professional integrity in management



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- Expand access to new technologies for opening and accountability purposes

We realize that not only in Brazil, but all over the world, people are seeking greater participation in public management, claiming for civic affairs and demanding more transparent, receptive, responsible and resource-efficient governments.

The Brazilian Government has joined the Partnership for the Open Government since 2011, and is currently following its 4th Action Plan, which the 11 commitments are:
Open Government in States and Municipalities

- Open Data Ecosystem
- Innovation and Open Government in Science
- Social Control of the Food and Nutrition Security Plan
- Analysis and User Satisfaction and Social Impact of ANTT Regulation
- Transparency and Control in the Process of Repair of the city of Mariana and its area
- Transparency in the Legislative Process
- Land Transparency
- Open Government and Climate
- Open Government and Water Resources - LAI in States and Municipalities

But in practical terms, I will speak a little of my experience as the President of UNALE, as a State Representative, as a Pro-Life Activist:

One of the great attributions of the public man is to preserve representativeness and, there is only a real representation when you listen to people. Personally, it's what I value the most in my term.

In Brazil, as well as in the whole world, we are facing an epidemic, and as you must be realizing, the number of suicides, self-harm and depression has been growing everywhere over the years. As the president of UNALE, during this year, I realized that as representatives we could not fight it alone, we could not achieve solutions capable of understanding and being effective in the theme of suicide, self-harm and depression. So, we traveled through Brazil, working with a seminar, where we formed groups of work, involving the civil society, with experts in these areas and



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with all those who could contribute. We did the opposite direction; we didn't wait for people to come to us. We went to them.

We had the participation of more than 1300 people, we raised about 171 proposals, ideas, suggestions, we heard the most varied reports. This was a national action never taken by UNALE before.

My political history already adds up to more than 30 years, and from the first day I held a public position, I have always cherished for listening to people, being in touch with everyone to understand their real needs. Notice that for many years I have been working one of the pillars of the Open Government.

In my state, I keep my "Mobile Office", which is nothing more than the extension of my legislative assembly room. The logistic is very simple: I drive this Van through my state, open a tent, a table, some coffee, and people come to talk, to give suggestions, to participate in my mandate, or simply to give me a hug.

My performance as a parliamentarian, is based on the real need of people, these conversations have already emerged into laws, indication of budgets, medical requests, and solutions to problems that we cannot see.

Another aspect of my experience that I bring to everyone is my social media as a form of transparency. Every day we make posts about the performance of my mandate, we handle every step, every meeting, every conversation, every new law, and how this will impact people's lives. I am a member who performs many international missions, and I never let the society without a reply from the resources invested in these trips. I am convinced that the people pay these bills, and they should be the first to have the reports from these missions.

I understand that with the Open Government, it is the best way to promote transparency, the empowerment of civil society, the fight against corruption and we will do this with the incorporation of new technologies to assist in public management.

We, as public agents, have the mission of creating mechanisms to bring people closer to the governability. Thank you all so much!