

國際論壇－國際經驗分享

論壇主題：各國地方議會與民間協力的最佳實務

主持人：趙永茂教授

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主講人：(按報名註冊順序排列)

松田 良昭(日本)

Danilo Dayanghirang (菲律賓)

甘文鋒(香港)

Sayed Ali Zaheer Moulana (斯里蘭卡)

Siliga Atiake Kofe (吐瓦魯)

Kim myung-gi (南韓)

劉子健(馬來西亞 Law Choo-Kiang)

B. Tsolmon (蒙古)

林晉章(台灣)



日本會議全國地方議員連盟的會長 松田良昭

趙永茂：

謝謝各位，讓我們盡快第二場的論壇。這個場次我們要分享一些地方議會的經驗，還有過往的一些作為。我們今天邀請到 9 位會長，就是 ACF 的會員，來參

加我們的論壇。第一位是松田良昭會長，日本會議全國地方議員連盟的會長，在這個場次，每一位有 7 分鐘的時間，剩 1 分鐘時，你會聽到這個鈴聲。

松田良昭：

各位大家好！我是松田良昭，今天能夠參加第 2 屆的亞洲地方議員論壇 ACF，個人感到非常的榮幸，也非常感謝大會的邀請，因為時間有限，所以我就直接進入到本題，為各位介紹關於日本會議。

各位可以看到手冊的第 36 頁。我們是在 1997 年，為了要讓日本更好，結合政治宗教等等，成立了日本地方議會議員連盟，地方議員基本上是最接近市民的，能夠把市民的聲音，反映給政府，是我們成立的一個宗旨。除了這樣，我們也希望能夠使日本成為令人驕傲的國家，這也是我們成立的另一個目標跟宗旨。我相信大家都很清楚，現在的日本天皇是第 125 代。第一代的日本天皇，是西元前 660 年產生，現在是 2017 年，所以現在第 125 代的天皇，這是非常具有傳統的一個制度，我們希望這傳統制度，能夠永續的傳遞下去。現在的天皇在明年即位 30 年的時候，即將生前退位，所以日本也會有很多相關的慶典，這是日本一個簡單的現況，希望能夠讓各位知道。

亞洲現在當然有很多的問題，包括外交問題，這些不是只有交給中央政府來處理而已，地方政府也可以扮演相當重要的角色，我們認為地方政府，在外交上也可以扮演一定的角色，除此之外，目前世界上自然災害的問題，也非常的嚴重。我想各位都非常的清楚，以前台灣也曾面臨過天然災害的侵襲，日本在 2011 年發生的大地震，可以說是一次非常慘重的災害，那一次大地震發生之後，台灣對我們提出很多的幫助，這次跟我一起來的渡邊議員，也要趁這個機會，對台灣的朋友表示感謝之意。

渡邊康平：

非常感謝給我這個發言的機會，我是從福島縣議會來的渡邊康平議員，首先對 2011 年 3 月 11 號發生的東日本大地震，亞洲地區各國對日本提供了很多的支援和善款救助，特別是台灣捐助了 200 億日圓以上的捐款。個人對台灣各界由衷的感謝，謝謝你們協助，也謝謝你的幫忙。我們福島縣不是只有地震和海嘯而已，包括核電廠也出現問題。

當初地震發生的時候，有很多錯誤的訊息，包括說因為輻射的原因，所以不能住人，事實上現在已經有 200 萬人生活在福島縣，福島縣已經是非常安全的，所以也非常期待各位到福島縣來看我們，現在的面貌經過了 6 年，整個福島縣已經復興得非常棒，現在的福島縣跟日本東北地區，都復興得非常好，希望大家有機會來看我們，以上是我的發言，謝謝各位的聆聽。**(渡邊康平演講資料，敬請參考本場次後面附件)**



福島縣會議員 渡邊康平

趙永茂：

這是從日本來的很寶貴的經驗分享，接下來，我們要歡迎來自菲律賓議員聯盟的 Danilo Dayanghirang。

Danilo Dayanghirang：

謝謝大家，大家早安！在開始之前，我要先介紹一下我們菲律賓議員聯盟，其實我們這個聯盟，是由 81 個省分的地方議會組成的，所以我們有 1400 個城市，我們現在有 16,700 多個議員參加我們這個聯盟。

我今天想要跟各位分享的是，各地方議會與民間協力最佳實務，我今天要提的案例中的城市，是南方的一個叫 Davao 的城市，在這城市中我們面臨甚麼樣的問題？亦即我們要如何去解決它呢？就是透過公私合作的專案，像是有一些在地的資源，還有內部盈收的預算，大概每年有 70 億披索，人口大約是 160 萬，土地面積是 2444 平方公里。

在這城市中將近有 39238 萬間的私人企業，就業率達到 95.2%，最低薪資是日薪 340 塊披索，城市中有一些體育休閒的設施，日常也有一些活動，我在這邊跟各位分享一些活動內容。另外我們也有一些投資特區，在這個公私合作的項目內，包含了土地開發有 5 億多的披索，另外還有一些和農業及綠能相關的合作案，這就是我們公私合作的部分。



菲律賓議員聯盟(PCL)主席 Danilo Dayanghirang

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我們有城市投資推廣中心 DCIPC，這個中心成立的要的目的，就是要行銷我們的城市，要讓大家知道這是目前菲律賓最適合投資的城市。我們還有一個城市投資委員會的組織，也是在行銷我們的城市，這個委員會的主席，由市長擔任，副市長長管立法部門，成員包括了貿易、商業、產業委員會的成員，還有金融委員會，還有住宅、城鄉發展委員會、市府行政官員、都市計劃發展協調會及合作發展委員會等等，大部分都是等等。當然還包含任期兩年的私部門代表和中央政府的貿易官員來參與。這一群人他們會決定說，要提供甚麼樣的稅務上的優惠，以

及好的投資方案去做行銷。

委員會審核認可一些相關的稅務優惠提案，然後也有提供一些諮詢顧問的服務，我們也會持續每個月，每個星期，安排一些對話，看看這些投資人有些甚麼樣的需求。另外，我們跟市議會也保持聯繫，會去找出並建議城市中哪些是值得投資的標的，比如說最主要的是一些跟農業有關的產品，還有公民住宅、房地產等等。在 2014 年，我們可以說是在馬尼拉大都會以外的外包中心(BPO)的辦公空間總需求量成長 30.6%。在 2016 年，我們城市有 1.86 百萬的觀光客，其他不同的各項產業，都可以在 PPT 看得到。

這些是我們稅務上的優惠，比如說前 2 年是不用交營業稅，在這邊開公司前 3 年是免稅的，在房地產部分，也有 2 年的寬限期不需繳房地產的稅，讓大家有足夠的時間，讓投資可以回本，這也是為什麼我們現在城市，吸引很多的投資人的原因，其他我們的城市，還有提供甚麼樣的誘因呢？

除了像剛剛提到的企業營業稅，3 年免稅及房地產免稅之外，在企業成長擴充期，他也有很多稅務的優惠。另外假設專案是在特定的區域，也可以享有 5 年的營業稅免稅，我們規劃了特定的區域，是讓大家設立工廠，假設大家是到這些特定的區域去投資的話，你可以享受免稅期間是 5 年，這些都是我們公私部門合作的成果。而這個組織是透過我們是政府層級的行政命令成立的，他的影響是我們讓公部門和私部門能夠攜手合作，我們可以透過行政命令，或是法令的規定，我們也可以為投資人設定非常好的投資環境，謝謝大家的聆聽，謝謝！(Danilo Dayanghirang 演講資料，敬請參考本場次後面附件)

趙永茂：

謝謝，謝謝 Danilo 跟我們分享 Davao 城市的經驗，講了一個公私部門合作的例子，接下來我們歡迎來自香港的代表甘文鋒團長。

甘文鋒：

哈囉！大家好！因為甘議員今天有要事無法出席，我是甘議員的助理，代替他來跟大家分享一下經驗。今天我要講的是，如何將皇家馬德里的運動足球班，帶到我們的社區。

我先跟大家介紹一下，我們區域屯門區是位在香港的西北方，是在藍色的位置。區議員就是一個政府和市民及不同團體之間的橋樑，就是負責協調各方面的工作，香港有 18 個區，每一個區的區議會會有工作小組來協調工作。

屯門區甚麼特點呢？我們的人口密度比較高，而且有 22.2%的人口是在 24 歲以下，所以屯門區的青少年問題，一直比較嚴重。我們發覺政府和一些團體，都比較少在青少年方面做一些工作，所以我們就連絡了皇家馬德里的基金會，跟他們合作，在這二個月暑期的時候，辦了一個足球班，一共有 9 堂課，大家可以翻

到第 135 頁，可以看到我們的介紹。



香港社區管治匯林主任 譚廣成(代表香港屯門區甘文鋒議員發言)

皇家馬德里是一個甚麼樣的組織呢？他是由皇家馬德里這個球會所創辦的基金會，他一直有辦一些足球、籃球及其他運動的運動營，我們從這些圖片，可以看到他們以往的活動情況，因為屯門區的運動設施比較少，如果我們自己辦的話，比較難租到這些運動設施。

而皇家馬德里也一直想辦足球營，卻缺乏場地，再加上如果我們自己辦的話，也缺少宣傳的人員，所以才和皇家馬德里合作，皇家馬德里也負責提供教練及器材等等，未來我們也會繼續跟學校合作，因為這樣子方便我們接觸到更多的學生，而且學校有自己的場地，這樣彈性也比較大。雙方如果合作，會很容易辦理，如果僅由區議員來辦理的話，就比較難辦好，所以我們就覺得要聯絡各方面的組織，政府或社會資源，一起合力，才能為區域做一點事，以上是我的分享，謝謝！(甘文鋒演講資料，敬請參考本場次後面附件)

趙永茂：

謝謝來自香港的甘議員的助理，謝謝為我們介紹了一些有趣的範例，也就是區議員和地方團體的合作，接下來我們邀請斯里蘭卡地方當局政務聯合會的會長 Seyed Ali Zahir Moulana，來為我們做簡報，謝謝！

Seyed Ali Zahir Moulana：



斯里蘭卡地方當局政務聯合會會長 Seyed Ali Zahir Moulana

大家早安，各位貴賓，各位先生，各位女士，本人要藉此機會，特別感謝台灣地方民代公益論壇的會長，感謝 TCF 邀請我們來到這裡，本人非常的開心，能夠跟各位共聚一堂。我身為斯里蘭卡地方當局政務聯合會的會長，我這邊要祝賀，也要祈禱，我們大家要善用今天的機會，共聚一堂，共享最佳的實務，我們也將帶回各自的城市裏面去，落實所有好的實務，都該彼此分享。

我們討論的議題都非常的重要，比如說我們討論到城市的發展，不論在世界的哪一個地方。以全球來說，我們都參與了相關地方治理的論壇，像我就很榮幸參與了在英國那邊的會議，我們有大英國協的地方治理論壇，我們講到永續發展的目標有五個 P，大家總會談永續發展。比如說我們現在談的是 2030 年的永續發展，再過 10 幾年，也就是每一個城市，都有一個藍圖可以去遵循，城市的發展，可以照著這個藍圖來走，不管你是大城市還是小城市。我今天非常的開心，你邀請我來台灣，台北這麼棒的城市，我之前沒有機會來造訪，這次有機會來了，我發現這是多麼美麗的城市，這裡的人民多麼的美麗善良，所以大家也提供了絕佳的機會，有來自日本、菲律賓的代表，有來自南韓、馬來西亞，還有其他各國的代表共聚一堂。

而我們有很多共同點，雖然我是來自斯里蘭卡，但我們都是亞洲人。早上有教授說，他當過副縣長的時候，遇到有一些問題，和有一些挑戰，他也曾經當過內政部部長，同時也還是一位教授，他早上講關於許多的挑戰非常的好，我們又該如何面對和因應這些地方的挑戰？我們要為地方的問題，找到地方的解決方法。世界各地都是一樣的狀況，不管是來自大城市還是小城市，地方的問題都大同小

異，早上的講者，跟我們非常詳盡的講解了相關的議題。

剛剛我講到永續發展有五個 P，第一個是地球，再來是人、和平、繁榮，以及參與。參與非常的重要，我們有甚麼樣的最佳實務及做法，我們都應該要好好的分享，台北是一個大城市，台北發展得非常的美好，而各位議員們，像剛剛的渡邊議員說到，在 2011 年 3 月發生了東日本的大地震，2 年前我也去了仙台市。當有問題的時候，大家都捐助慷慨解囊，當災難發生的時候，不會有人孤立無援，這就是為什麼我們需要分享，分享我們的最佳做法，不管我們遇到好的狀況，還是壞的狀況，大家都應該彼此分享。

在我們斯里蘭卡我們曾經有 30 年的內戰，我代表的是斯里蘭卡的東部，我們遇到恐怖主義的問題，我們想要照顧我們的人民，可是那個時候，因為內戰的關係，沒有辦法在地方辦好選舉。現在我們已經恢復是和平的，和平回來了，繁榮也要持續的發展，為了做到這一點，我們地方一定要攜手合作，要為人民的和平跟繁榮而奮鬥。所以我這邊藉此機會，感謝主辦單位和各位的邀請，我相信我們都面臨一些情況，不管是像日本或菲律賓提到的公私合作，這是一個很棒的機會，大家可以一起分享我們的經驗跟實務，我們也要學習如何有團隊的合作，謝謝大家！

趙永茂：

謝謝我們斯里蘭卡的 Seyed Ali 會長，正如你所說的，這是一個很棒的政府與政府之間的一些對話。當然我們有時候，也可以去參與到在地的一些專家學者，甚至是大學。接下來，我們邀請到 Siliga 酋長，他是吐瓦魯國富納富提市宗族代表議會的代表，讓我們掌聲歡迎吐瓦魯的代表！

Siliga Atiake Kofe：

主席，還有主持人，以及在座的各國的議會代表，議員們，各位女士，各位先生，我非常的榮幸，可以來到這一次亞洲地方議員論壇，我與我的夫人，這次是要來到台灣，我主要是南太平洋這區域的代表。

我要利用這次的機會，謝謝中華民國外交部，還有我們的主辦單位，邀請我，贊助我來參加這次第 2 屆的亞洲地方議員論壇，吐瓦魯是一個很小的國家，他是在南太平洋的一個小國，我們真是非常非常的小，不管在哪一個面向來看，都非常的小，不管是自然資源也好，還是土地的面積，人口，還有發展程度，都是一個小國。

另外我們離海平面也非常的近，但是我們大家都有一顆熱誠的心，我們希望在這個世界村裡面，扮演更重要角色，當然我們也在面對氣候變遷，和海平面上升的問題。自從現在，可以說是自二戰以後，我們這個世界，所面對最不穩定的一段時間，很多的國家和政府，可能都面對很多治理上的責任，和國際上的責任，

所以都好像有一點忙不過來了。



吐瓦魯國富納富提市宗族代表議會長 Siliga Atiake Kofe

因此很多國家政府，對於他們內部人民的需求，就往往有一點不周到的地方。所以，我認為這個論壇非常的棒，他讓我們有機會來解決這方面的問題，所以也要再一次的謝謝我們的台灣地方民代公益論壇，跟林主席林晉章理事長，很感謝你有這樣的遠見，讓我們知道需要有這些跨國的合作，除了國與國之間的外交關係之外，在市議會跟市政府之間，城市跟城市之間，也需要有這個外交關係。

特別是像我們這些地方議會，跟我們的人民是更為接近的，我們了解到他們的情感，了解到他們的一些想法。我們比中央政府更貼近我們的人民，在我們吐瓦魯富納富提市，正在跟紐西蘭的一個城市建立姊妹市的關係，另外在澳洲，我們也有姊妹市，也希望能跟在座的亞洲其他城市建立姊妹市。我個人也有一個願景，就是亞洲地方議員論壇，可以成為亞太地方議會論壇，再一次謝謝各位的聆聽，謝謝！（Siliga Atiake Kofe 演講資料，敬請參考本場次後面附件）

趙永茂：

謝謝我們吐瓦魯的代表 Kofe 酋長，謝謝。其實吐瓦魯跟台灣的邦交非常的穩固，我們再一次以掌聲歡迎他來台灣，謝謝您的分享，也是一個比較不一樣的經驗，特別是政府跟社群組織的合作關係的實務分享，謝謝。接下來，我們要歡迎的是，韓國全國議會議長聯合會的秘書長金明志。

金明志：

各位來賓，大家好，我是來自全州市議會的議長金明志。我要講的是，最近

比較熱門的一個議題，就是什麼叫做政策性的合作，其實有一個哲學家有一個作品，叫太太與婆婆，裡面的照片，有的人會把它看作是年輕的女人，有的人就會他看作是年紀大的女人，因為大家各有不同的想法，所以看到那個東西，也自然會有不一樣。



韓國全國議會議長聯合會秘書長 金明志

大家也知道政治性的合作，最重要的核心概念，就是接納多樣的意見，同時跟大家不斷地去溝通，一般來說是市政府單位，跟民眾大家來溝通，可是我們採取政策性合作時候，我們就可以是他們的橋樑，這樣子的方式，會更加的民主，也可以得到更多的參與。我想要介紹我們一個案例的基本背景，我們由市政府、市民及市議會三個機構組成，從我們的計畫書裡面，可以看到市政府、市民及市議會其實融合得非常的好。

這邊大家最在意的問題，應該就是我們要怎麼樣去打聽市民的意見。這個計劃的過程，都是開放性模式，市民可以自由提出建議，我們總共舉辦了 23 次的會議，這 23 次的會議當中，包括專家的建議會，也有民眾跟政府的所謂圓桌會議。所有的指導方針，都是由專家及市民團體參與設計完成，裡面有 1000 個代表民眾的聲音以及 100 名專家。

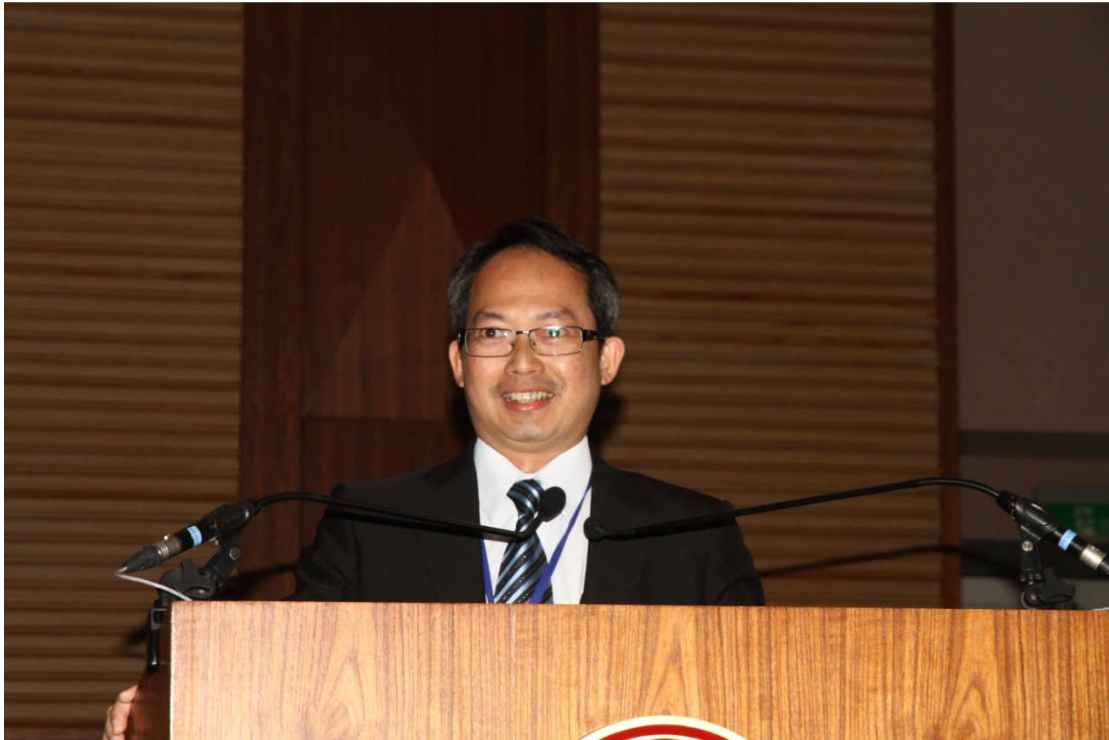
通過這次會議之後，我們通過 5 大目標，其中第 1 項目是我們一起與市民合作，第 2 項是減少碳排放，第 3 項是我們觀測他的成長過程，第 4 項是增加森林領域，第 5 項是開發交通方便的道路，這些都是我們計畫中的背景資料。全州市也一樣按照這個 SOP 來進行全州市的生態都市計畫。我們做完這些以後，就有四大成果，在韓國國內的話，應該是第一個政策合作成功的例子。

再來想跟大家分享這四大成果，第 1 項就是在決定政策的過程中，我們有效的強化了政府與民眾的溝通管道。第 2 項有做到接納民眾建議和意見，而選擇政策跟意見的集中化，第 3 項是民眾參與都是自願而不是被強迫的，第 4 項是最後我們有考慮到政策的合理性，效率性以及安全性。對地方政府而言，如何去接受民眾的聲音，是非常重要的，全州市生態都市計畫，從城市計畫的重要性的角度來看，可視為非常成功的案例，這個計畫是由大家一起來執行的，我相信我今天的說明非常清楚，希望對各位將來執行相關計畫時會有幫助，謝謝大家！(金明志演講資料，敬請參考本場次後面附件)

趙永茂：

謝謝秘書長，接下來我們請馬來西亞的講者，我們歡迎馬來西亞檳城議會的劉子健議長。

劉子健：



馬來西亞檳城議會議長 劉子健

各位貴賓，各位女士各位先生，首先，要向大家表示今天我來到這裡非常的開心，我今天的報告會先用英文介紹，之後我會在用中文介紹，我要謝謝主席的邀請，邀請我來這邊分享一些意見，而今天的主題要談的是，地方議會跟民間協力最佳實務。

我想大家都同意，政府必須要傾聽人民的聲音，跟社群互動，不管要推動的是甚麼樣的決策，跟做甚麼樣的決定，都應該跟地方對話，其中有一個重點，在傾聽之後呢？在交流之後呢？在人民已經發出聲音之後，是甚麼樣的做法呢？我

想這也是一個關鍵，人民也會藉此來監督政府，重點不是有沒有傾聽，而是傾聽之後，發生甚麼事。

我相信今天沒有一個政府不管是專制的，還是民主的，會否認他們不會聽去民眾的聲音，不會讓利益者來參與決策，我想民主的也好，或是專制的也好，都會表示歡迎。重點在於聽了之後，跟讓他們參與之後，反而是更重要的。我非常高興，在這裡跟各位分享，我想舉一個檳州的例子來跟各位分享。

檳州是一個小州，是馬來西亞 13 個州其中的一個小州，馬來西亞是中央、州屬，地方，三階的政治結構。

檳城州這個工程計畫，是叫做檳榔河治水跟整治計畫，剛剛好跟李教授談的治水，有一點點關係，這個計畫分為兩期，一期工程在 1999 年已經結束，2 期工程就一直延宕，沒有展開。

到 2008 年新政府執政後，才開始要來展開。假如沒有展開這個二期工程的計畫的話，在這個河流的流域裡面，有 3000 住戶，每一次豪雨的來襲，他們就要碰到水患的困擾，對一個新政府而言，是應該要馬上展開的治水工程。不過你如果要展開這個治水工程的話，在這個河流流域，就會有很多的問題要去解決，在這個流域裡面，至少有超過 100 棟的違章建築，有超過 200 多位民眾，住在這裡，尤其在馬來西亞，是多元種族的國家，使得問題更難解決，在這個流域中，有馬來的廟宇，也有華人的廟宇，更有印度人的廟，讓這種情況變得很難處理。

在 2008 年，整個計畫整整停頓了 10 年以後，決定要開始第 2 期工程時，我們花了很多的時間，結合一些非政府組織，跟這些民眾對話，跟當地的一些社團來討論。討論的內容，包括整理這些違章住戶的清單，因為在工程停頓了 10 年以後，又新增了很多的違章住戶，所以要有一份完整的住戶清單，才能跟他們談搬遷補償等等問題。

從 2008 年談到現在，總算在明年可以動工，從工程停頓到再開工中間，拖延的時間越長，要花費的成本就會越高。非政府組織，除了參與在政府的行政作為中，扮演很重要的角色之外，我更想要跟各位討論的是，立法機構如何跟非政府組織一起來強化立法機制，我認為這也是一個很重要的課題。因為立法機構作為監督行政的單位，如果能讓更多的公民社會組織一起參與，對議員或議會監督行政的功能來講，都是非常重要的，以上簡單跟各位做一個分享，謝謝！

趙永茂：

謝劉議長，他畢業於台灣的中興大學，他的中文非常的流利，剛剛也跟我們分享了他當議員的經驗，特別是講到多元族群的議題，如何處理衝突等等，然後可以有很好的治理方式，非常好的經驗分享。接下來我們要請來自蒙古烏蘭巴托市議會的代表，我們請 Tsolmon 議員。

B.Tsolmon：



蒙古烏蘭巴托市議會的代表 Tsolmon 議員

我剛剛是用蒙古文跟大家問候早安，各位朋友大家好，各位貴賓、各位女士、各位先生，本人非常的榮幸今天有機會跟大家發言，很榮幸的參加第 2 屆的亞洲地方議員論壇，我代表烏蘭巴托市議會，向大家問候。我們烏蘭巴托市議會希望能夠促進議會之間的合作，也要促進議會跟民間的協力，好讓我們能夠服務我們的市民，我們蒙古現在的領導也推動這方面的合作，希望能夠達成跨部門的協力，才能夠解決大家共同的挑戰，而我們身為選舉出來的民意代表，我們就必須面對複雜的問題，現在的社會也為我們帶來很多新的挑戰。

當然有挑戰也有機會，我們身為市民的代表，我們必須要了解，國際間以及國內的問題，我們要領導的不只是我們的選民，也要為我們的下一代做好領導，這些挑戰，其實都沒有辦法由公部門，或是由私部門獨立來承擔，而是需要公私部門協力，才能創造人民美好生活。

在蒙古也是如此，我們有不同的社會經濟條件，我們需要跨部門的合作。過去幾年，烏蘭巴市也跟國際的團體，做了一些社會方面專案，其中的一個專案，是和當地的 NGO 合作，我們市議會也通過撥款給 250 多位的學童，提供給有身心障礙的孩童有免費的交通。

另外，我們也跟草根性的團體合作，我們有夜間守望的服務，這個是由居民自己組織起來，自己保護社區的治安，讓城市更加的安全。我們做了這些努力，但是我們還有很多努力的空間，未來我們會繼續的力，強化地方議會跟民間的合作。我們身為地方的代表，一定要引領跨部門的合作，這樣子才能促成社會的發

展，要跟市民互動，要讓所有的利害關係人，都能夠參與政策的設計制定與實施，我很有信心這樣的理念，是大家共享的。我希望在未來的幾天，能夠從各位身上，學習透過這樣的平台，可以交流意見，互相分享最佳實務，謝謝各位的聆聽。

(B.Tsolmon 演講資料，敬請參考本場次後面附件)

趙永茂：

謝謝我們烏蘭巴托的代表，我們現在請我們台灣地方民代公益論壇的理事長，林晉章理事長。

林晉章：



台灣地方民代公益論壇的理事長 林晉章

各位大家早安，我的中文報告資料，請翻開大會手冊第 162 頁，我們中華民國台灣，人口總共有 2300 萬，我們分為 22 個縣市，我們有 952 個縣市議員，今天下午也會有各個地方的議員來參加。在 3 樓的分組論壇，包括有高雄市高閔琳議員，嘉義市黃盈智議員，台中市賴佳微議員，也有苗栗縣通霄鎮的楊鎮民代表，同時我們也有桃園市議員王浩宇來參與，我們非常歡迎來自台南縣的前縣長蘇煥智前縣長，還有今天下午，要幫我們主持的前彰化縣縣長卓伯源，也就是以上來自我們各縣市的地方代表，都會來參加下午的各個場次討論。

我想針對各國地議會與民間協力的最佳實務，我的中文資料是兩個實務，但是因為時間的關係，我就只舉台北市的一個實務例子給各位參考，這個題目是台北市的住宅區，可否設置一般旅館？

因為依台北市的法規，旅館分為國際觀光飯店、國內的觀光旅館及一般的旅

賓館，而國際的觀光飯店及國內的觀光旅館，都是要獨棟設計，依法是可以在住宅區裡面設置。惟獨一般的旅賓館，因為規模較小，不強制需要獨棟設置，他們只能在商業區的大樓內，分層來設置。後來有市民反映，在住宅區家中，因為空間太小，有親戚來訪家中，太小住不下，家裡附近雖然有國際觀光飯店，或國際觀光旅館，但是收費均很高，要住一般的旅賓館費用較省，但必須跑到距離家裡較遠的商業區的旅賓館去住。所以市民們就建議台北市議會，建議台北市政府修法是否開放一般的住宅區可以開放設置旅賓館？

這個案子，經由議員來提出，結果激起一個反色情進入住宅區的公民團體，他們的強烈反對，認為這樣一開放，勢必使色情行業滲透到住宅區，是我們住宅區的民眾，所不願意樂見。聽雙方的意見都很有理由，讓議會很難下決定，最後由議會召開公聽會，由正反兩方公開辯論，最後議會聽完大家的辯論，做出決議，同意住宅區可以設置一般旅賓館，但條件跟國際觀光飯店及國際觀光旅館一樣，一定要整棟設置，不能如商業區一般可以分層設置。

而這個案子施行至今，都相安無事，因為時間的關係，我就舉這個例子作為我們台北市跟民間協力的實務，他的最主要目的，就是必須透過公聽會，聽證會座談會的舉辦，我的報告就到這裡完畢，謝謝各位的聆聽。**(林晉章理事長演講資料，敬請參考本場次後面附件)**

趙永茂：

謝謝林晉章主席的分享。我覺得今天早上，我們對國際經驗地方議會民間協力最佳實務的分享，到此告一段落，我們有 8 個國家的代表來分享他們經驗，再一次謝謝各位主席代表從不同國家，不同的議會來跟我們分享。謝謝在座各位的參與跟聆聽，因為時間的關係，我就在這裡宣布我們早上的場次將告一段落，再一次謝謝大家的參與。

Theme: Best Practice of Collaboration between Local Councils and Civil Society Organizations

Chair: Chao Yung-mau 趙永茂

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

Speaker : (Listed by Registration Order)

Yoshiaki Matsuda (日本 松田 良昭)

Danilo Dayanghirang (菲律賓)

Kam Man-fung (香港 甘文鋒)

Sayed Ali Zaheer Moulana (斯里蘭卡)

Siliga Atiake Kofe (吐瓦魯)

Kim myung-gi (南韓)

Law Choo-Kiang (馬來西亞 劉子健)

B. Tsolmon (蒙古)

Lin Chin-chang (台灣 林晉章)

Chao Yung-mau:

Good morning, everybody. Let's start this section. In this section, we are going to listen to the collaboration experiences of local councils from each speaker. The first one is Yoshiaki Matsuda, the president of Japanese Local Councilors Alliance (JLCA). Each speaker in this session will have seven minutes to present. The bell will ring in the last minute. Thank you.

Yoshiaki Matsuda (松田良昭):

Good morning, my name is Matsuda Yoshiaki. It's a great honor to be here at the second ACF. Thank you for inviting me here. And because I only have 7 minutes I will just dive right into the topic.

Today I want to talk about the JLCA. You can see on page 36 in the Handbook. In 1997, we established the JLCA for the benefit of local councils. Because the local councils are the closest level of government with the citizens, we could reflect the voices and opinions of the citizens. That's one of the missions and objectives of JLCA. By establishing JLCA, we help the citizens to have their voices heard by the government. In addition, we want to build Japan into a proud country. That is another objective and mission of our alliance. I think you understand that the present Tennou (天皇) or the emperor in Japan is the 105th generation. It's a long lineage and a good legacy. We want this system to go on and to sustain this lineage. At the end of this year, the emperor is going to retire after 30 years, and we will have some related celebrations.

These are some brief backgrounds of Japan.

In Asia, we face all kinds of issues including diplomatic issue, but these issues are not the responsibility of only the central government. I believe the local councils have important roles in terms of international affairs. We are also facing other issues such as natural disasters and climate change, so does Taiwan. In Japan, we faced a great earthquake in 2011, and we received lots of aids from Taiwan. Today councilor Watanabe wants to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to Taiwan.

Kohei Watanabe (渡邊康平):

I am councilor of Fukushima. First of all, I would like to thank Taiwan and other Asian countries for your help during the March 21 earthquake back in 2011. Especially, we received lots of aids, over 20 billion yen donated to Japan from Taiwan. Thank you very much. Fukushima was not just hit by the earthquake and the tsunami as well as the nuclear crisis.

When the earthquake happened, there were lots of misleading news. A lot of media said that entire Japan was affected by radioactive substances, but it's not the truth. We welcome everyone to come to Fukushima to see how we have recovered after 6 years. The construction has been recovery very good. We welcome everyone to come visit us at Fukushima. Thank you for listening.

Chao Yung-mau:

Very good experience from Japan. Now we move on the next chairman from the Philippine. Welcome Danilo Dayanghirang.

Danilo Dayanghirang:

Thank you very much. Good morning to all of us. Before I start my presentation, I would like to introduce what is Philippine Councilors League (PCL) briefly. In the Philippines, we have city councilors from 18 regions. We have 81 provinces, and have 1400 cities and municipalities nationwide. And our organization compose of 16700 councilors.

Thank you very much for inviting us here. Today's presentation is about the best practice of collaboration between local councils and civil society organization. We pick up Davao City as one the model. It is the city in the south. As far as the city is concerned, where are we now? What is the status of the city? How can we move forward? And what are the changes we can do? This presentation is about private and public partnership to entice investors to come to the city. We have sources of private news, local sources, internal development, and annual budget. Our current budget in our cities are 7 billion pesos with a population around 1.6 million residents of the city

of Davao. Our area is around 2444 square kilometers. (photo)

The total number of businesses operating in the city is 39238. Employment rate is around 95.2 percent. The minimum daily wage is around 335 to 340 pesos a day. We have the sports and recreation. We have festivities and activities. I just want to show to you some of what we are doing in the city. We also identify property investment areas. What the output of this project, where private and public partnership came in. The first quarter of the property development is around 514 million capitalizations. Second is the agri-business and green project. (photo) This is where private and public partnership came in, the Davao City Investment Promotion Center (DCIPC), a city investment promotion center. The purpose is to market the city of Davao as today's best investment destination in the Philippines, which was enacted through local ordinance of the city of Davao.

The main purpose as I have said is to invite investors and the composition are private and government officials of the city. The composition of the board is of course headed by the city mayor. The vice mayor will head the legislative department. The members of the committee: Chairperson, SP Committee on Trade, Commerce and Industry; Chairperson, SP Committee on Finance, Ways and Means; Chairperson, SP Committee on Housing, Rural & Urban Development; City Administrator, and City Planning and Development Coordinator. We also have composition coming from private sector, national government, the department of trade in national government office. Composition of the Board includes City Director, Department of Trade and Industry; President, Davao City Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inc. (DCCCII); Private Sector Co-Chairperson, Davao City Tourism Council; Chairperson, Philippine Exporters Confederation (PHILEXPORT); Chairperson, Davao Cooperative Development Council; two Private Sector Representatives to be appointed by the City Mayor for a term of 2 years. The President of Davao City Chamber of Commerce and Industry is part of the board. This is a group of persons that will decide what kind of investment or tax incentives that we can give to the investors. It is the Philippine Exporters Confederation where some state holders in exporting industry are part of the council

Now, the functions of the Davao City Investment Incentive Board are the following, review and approve qualified application or the granting of fiscal incentives; to conduct consultations with relevant private and government stakeholders. There is a continued dialogue almost every month, every week, depending on the timing of the investors to the city. We have also recommended the city council some policy direction to invite investors to come, to identify and recommend and promote priority investment in areas and activities to targeted investors. These are our 4 of the top 5 export commodities of the Davao City agri-based products. On Property Development, we

have socialized housing, business parks and industrial estates. Davao City also ranks as one of the top locations for outsourcing in the Philippines. Total demand for BPO office space outside Metro Manila is 30.6 percent were generated in our city in 2014. We have also tourist arrivals around 1.86 million in 2016 in the city. Other kinds of businesses and sectors are shown here in the monitor.

These are the incentives that were given 3 years exemption of business taxes. If you are investing in our city, you will not pay the business tax for 3 years. On real property tax, the taxes of properties are exempt for 2 years for non-payment of taxes. This is just to give you an elbow room to recuperate your investment. Because of this, there are a lot of investors coming into the city of Davao.

What are the incentives provided by the Davao City Investment? Register enterprises for example, shall be fully exempt, as I have said, business tax for 3 years; Real property tax for 2 years. We have also expanding enterprise are exempt of payment of business tax for 3 years, and Real property tax for 2 years. Project located in preferred district can also be exempt from taxes for 5 years. We identified some preferred areas where you can put your factories, identified through zoning ordinance. If you put your investment there in the preferred area to generate development, you're exempt not to pay taxes for 5 years. So, we have 2, 3 and 5 years exempt of taxes. All of these are joint program of the private and government officials of the city. And this organization is created through enactment of an ordinance approved by the city council with the participation of the private sectors. So the impact here is how the private and public partnership can be done through legislation and come up with what is reasonable and fair incentive program for our investors. Thank you very much and good morning to all of us.

Chao Yung-mau:

Thank you. Thank you Chairman Danilo, especially on the city experience between the government and the private sectors. Thank you very much, chairman. Now we go over to Hong Kong, Kam Man-Fung, the councilor from Hong Kong. Welcome Councilor Kam.

Kam Man-Fung:

Hello everyone. Mr. Kam cannot make it today. I am his assistant and I will make his presentation on behalf of him. Today, we want to talk about how we put Real Madrid Foundation to our community.

First, let me give some background information about Tuen Mun. Tuen Mun is located in the northwest of Hong Kong indicated by the blue part on the map. The district councilor serves as a bridge between the councilors and the government with a lot of coordination. We have 18 districts in HK. Under each district council, there are working

committees to work on different issues.

Now a few words about Tuen Mun. We have very high population density and many of our citizens, 22.2 percent, are under 24 years of age. We have a lot of young people in Tuen Mun, so we have a lot of issues on the youth. The government and NGOs mostly focus on elderly citizens; they do not work enough for teenagers. As such, we reached out to Real Madrid Foundation and hosted the football clinic together with them. These summer camps, football summer camps were hosted during the summer vacations.

We worked together with Real Madrid Foundation. We offered 9 sessions over two months. Please refer to page 131 to see our slides.

What are the challenges if you host an activity on your own? You will encounter many obstacles. And that is why we chose to work with Real Madrid. Real Madrid Foundation is of course affiliated with the football club Real Madrid. They've been organizing football and basketball clinics. Here you see some photos of past activities. Due to our lack of facilities, if we host a football clinic on our own, it'll be very difficult for us to get hands on adequate facilities.

That was the problem faced by Real Madrid Foundation as well. They need the football fields. What we did was to find football fields for the foundation. It will be easier to find football fields because the clinics were held during summer vacation. What are the challenges we would face if we hosted a football clinic on our own? We do not have much time (Councilors are always busy) and we don't have dedicated people to promote the activities. That's a good approach that we work together. Real Madrid Foundation provided the coaches and other football resources. We seek help from schools to provide us the fields. We will continue to work with schools. Working with schools, we can help more students and flexibly use the school fields. If a district councilor wants to host a football clinic on his own, that's going to be difficult. That is why we consider cooperating with governments, social resources or other organizations is the better way. That is our brief presentation. Thank you very much.

Chao Yung-mau:

From the assistant of counselor Kam. It's interesting to know how to solve the issue on the collaboration with the councilor and the local civil organization. Next, we move on to the President of the Federation of Sri Lanka Local Government Authorities (FSLGA), Chairman Seyed Ali Zaheer Moulana. Welcome President Moulana.

Seyed Ali Zaheer Moulana:

Good morning to you all, Your Excellencies, dignitaries the colleagues. I must take this

opportunity to specially thank the President of Taiwan Local Government Community Forum to invite all of us to have this kind of gathering this morning. I am really delighted to be around all these dignitaries, the councilors. As President of Sri Lanka Local Government Authorities, let me wish and pray to take this opportunity of gathering and sharing all the good practices to take back to our cities to put in practice.

All the good practice has to be shared, and these are matters whenever we talk about government of cities all over the world, globally. I have been participating in as Asia Director for Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF). I had the great pleasure in participating in England, along with the Secretary General of Commonwealth Local Government Forum. She always says there are 5 Ps whenever we talk about sustainable development goals. Now, we all talk about sustainable development goals towards 20, 30 for another 15 years all over the world. Every city is looking for us to follow the developments, whether it is the small city or big city. I am so delighted, sir, when you invited us to Taiwan. Taipei is such a great city. I didn't have the opportunity of coming here before, but when I came here I know what a beautiful city it is, how beautiful people you are. So, you are given a great opportunity of meeting representatives from Japan and Philippine, South Korea, Malaysia and various other countries.

We have something common in all of us. Although I am from Sri Lanka, we are all Asians. The professor (Lee Hong-yuan 李鴻源) in the morning said some of the problems and challenges he had faced as a vice mayor of Taipei County or the Minister of Local Government. He was mentioning all the challenges, the local issues and local problems he faced and how he found solutions. All over the world is the same. No matter where you come from, a small city or big city, the local issues are the same. Professor Lee has very comprehensively explained to us.

As I must mention before, the Commonwealth of Local Government Forum mentioned there are 5 Ps when you are talking about sustainable development goals. 5 Ps is planet, people, peace, prosperity and participation. The participation is very important. Whatever the good practices we are sharing, we all like to learn practices. Taipei, as a big city, has been developed beautifully. I had the opportunity of going to Sendai City (Japan) two years ago. In March 2011, when Japan faced the earthquake, Taiwan's people went there and donated money and supplements. When people were in problem and disasters occurred, we were not left alone. That is why we must share our good practices, whether we are in a good situation or when we are facing kind of challenges.

As you may know that even in Sri Lanka we had 30 years of civil war. I was representing eastern part of Sri Lanka. We were in the mid of terrorism, and when we were trying to

look after our people, we were not in the position to elect our elective bodies for the local government. Now we are back to normal situation. However, even during that kind of situation, the peace has eventually come, and the prosperity must be continued. For this purpose, each local level must work together for the peace and prosperity of the cities and the countries. I take this opportunity to thank you for your inviting me to this location. We have similar situation whatever shared by Japanese people or friends from Philippine. These matters are common to us. So, this is going to give us a great opportunity of sharing all our practices, and we have a network right now to work together. I wish you all well. Thank you. Thank you so much.

Chao Yung-mau:

Thank you Chairman from Sri Lanka. He shares very remarkable experience with us, especially how to make some dialogue opportunities between the government, local government and civil service. Okay, and then we move to Chairman from Tuvalu, Chairman Siliga Atiake Kofe from Tuvalu. Give a big hand to him.

Siliga Atiake Kofe:

The chairperson, distinguished councilors, representing the 8 Asian countries that are here today, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I am truly honored and privileged to be here. In fact, I am the only person with my wife of course, that have been invited to this August gathering from the South Pacific Island region.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, and the Taiwan Local Councils Representatives Community Forum for inviting and sponsoring our attendance at this, the second Asian Council Forum Conference. I come from very tiny country in the south pacific. We are micro small. We are very small in every respect, in our natural resources, our land size, populations, level of development, and of course, we are very small in the height of our land mass above the sea level.

However, we are big in our heart and in our international advocacy against climate change and sea level rise. Since World War II, the world has become more insecure than in any other period of time previously. The national government has and are preoccupied with the governance responsibilities, particularly the global concerns and obligations.

The result has been a titling in the responsiveness to the needs of ordinary people. The Asian Council Forum is the perfect solution to this setback. And I congratulate and thank the Taiwan Local Councils Representatives Community Forum and its president and founder, Lin Chin-chang, for his vision of a cross border cooperation accord. Building bridges at the state level, or the second tier of local government in our

countries, is more advantageous, because this level is closer to the people.

A greater quantum of understanding knowledge and emotions for people is more available at this level, the state level than at the national level. My council in Tuvalu, in Funafuti, is in the process of building sister city relations with a town in New Zealand, one great town in New Zealand. We also were in similar relations with Macquarie city in New South Wales, Australia. And we are looking towards building similar city relationship with cities here in Asia. I also have a vision that the Asian Council Forum can become the Asian Pacific Council Forum in the not too distant future. I thank you for listening.

Chao Yung-mau:

Thank you very much for Chairman Kofe. Tuvalu is in very good diplomatic relations with Taiwan. Thank you very much for your wonderful speech, and especially the experience in your country, the collaboration with government and social organization. Very good. And now, we move on to the General Secretary of the National Association of Local Council Chairman, Chair of the Penang City Council. Welcome Chairman, Kim Myung-gi.

Kim Myung-gi:

Good morning, it's very happy to be here.

Good morning. Because there are so many languages in the world, but I think that I am more comfortable with speaking in Korean. So, I will be presenting in Korean. My name is Kim Myung-gi. I am from National Association of Local Council Chairman, NACC. I think it's the recent issue it's called political collaboration. This is a psychologist. (Slide 2) He has this picture and because people have different mindsets, so they see different things from the picture.

That is why when we talk about cooperation, the core spirit is to accept different opinions, and then we need to have continued communication between the different parties. When we have this cooperation, we need a bridge to bridge the different parties. If it's going to be more democratic, we can involve more citizens in this way.

I would like to share with you a little bit background. Basically, there are 3 aspects. We have the cities and organizations, the citizens, and the local council. In this proposal, you can see that the cities and organizations and city government work very closely together.

I think we are most concerned with how to know the opinions of the citizens. As such, all of our projects are open to the public and everyone can freely raise their opinions. We organized 23 different meetings. We have meetings with the experts. We have

meetings between the government and the citizens. It's the round table meeting and all the guidelines are devised after involving citizens and experts. We have one thousand civil representatives as well as one hundred experts.

Through this round table meeting, we've set 5 major goals. First goal is to work with the citizens. Second, to reduce the CO2 commissions. Third, we need to observe our own development. Fourth, to increase the surface area of forests, and fifth is traffic related policies. These are some of the background information of our projects and we have the SOP to carry out all projects. For example, we have the ecological, Jeonju, ecological city.

After we carry out all the different projects, we will have 4 major achievements within South Korea. Obviously, this is the first successful case of PPP. First, when we devised the policies we successfully strengthen the community channels between the government and citizens. Second, we were able to develop our policies by listening to the opinions of the citizens. And third, all the citizens volunteered to be part of this project. And fourth, we considered the rationality, effectiveness, efficiency and safety of the policies. For our local government, it is very important to listen to what the communities are saying. From that perspective, this project has been an excellent one. This project was implemented by everyone involved and that is the message I would like to get across to each and every one of you. I hope going forward this can help you in implementing your future projects. Thank you very much for your time.

Chao Yung-mau:

Thank you Chairman and General Secretary. Mr. Kim. Now, we move on to the Malaysia. The speaker of Penang State Legislative Assembly is Law Choo-kiang. Welcome Speaker Law.

Law Choo Kiang:

Good morning ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Chairman. I would also like to extend my thanks to honorable chairman of TCF, Mr. Lin Chin-chang and his committee. Distinguished chairs and ladies and gentlemen, first of all, let me extend my delight to be here. I would present my speech in the beginning part in English, and later on, I will give my speech in Mandarin. I thank the chairman to invite me to share some comments in these topics. Especially this is related to civil society organizations and local council.

I think everyone will agree that today the government should listen to the people to engage the community in whatever policy and decision making. This is no doubt. But one thing is important is that, what about after listening, after engagement, after the people sounding out. I think this is another topic very critical for the people to judge

the government and not just listening, but what happens after listening.

Today, no government in the world, whether it's democratic or despotic, no government would say that they are not listening to the voices of the people, that they are not involving state holders. Government, either democratic or despotic, will say they listen to the voices of the people, but what is more important is what happens after listening. I am delighted to be here to share some of my experiences. I would like to give you some examples from Penang.

...the floors by Penang's project. I would like to talk about some examples from Penang, and I would give you some examples related to public participation.

Malaysia has 13 states. Penang is one of the states. In Malaysia we have a three-level government: nation, state and local.

The project I am talking about is a Penang River Flood Control Project (檳榔河治水與整治計畫). Echoing what Professor Lee mentioned this morning, this was a two-phase project—phase one and phase two. Phase one was completed in 1999. The second phase has been delayed indefinitely after the new administration came into office.

In 2008, the second phase started to be implemented again. Without the second phase, 3000 residents along the catchment of the river would face the risk of flooding every time we have torrential rains. Against this backdrop, of course this is an issue that we must address immediately. However, when you start implementing a flood control project, you have to think about all the different issues within the catchment. For example, we have over 100 buildings within this area. More than 200 people live in these illegal buildings. What's more difficult is that in Malaysia we have people of different ethnic groups. In this catchment, you will see temples for the Chinese, for Hindus and Malays. It was very difficult to handle these issues, but it's important to get residents and NGOs involved and we believed they can help us move the project along.

After ten years' delay, we restarted the project in 2008. We spent a lot of time communicating with these people, communicating with local NGOs. We talked about a lot of issues. For examples, how we can come up with a list of residents. As I said, the project was delayed for 10 years. During these 10 years, illegal buildings came up so we renegotiated with the residents about subsidies and housing arrangements. We also changed engineering designs. We had a lot of dialogue. After the dialogue, we can then restart the project.

Next year, the engineering project will officially start. The total delay is quite long. Of course, the longer the delay the higher the cost. While it's important to engage NGOs, what I would like to share with you is the importance of how the legislative bodies can work together with NGOs. I think this is another issue we need to pay attention to.

Legislators monitor the actions of the government. They can work together with NGOs and can better involve NGOs. It's important that we have quality work from councilors. That is how we can do a good job of monitoring the government's actions. Those are my brief remarks thank you very much.

Chao Yung-mau:

Thank you Speaker Law. Speaker Law is a graduate from the Chung Hsing University of Taiwan. He has been speaking Chinese very well. He shared the opinions of city council experiens, especially in the multi-ethnic community. How to deal with these conflicts and making a logical engineering city. Very good experience. And now we go on to the representative of Ulaanbaatar City Council, Mr. Tsolmon. Welcome Mr. Tsolman from Mongolia.

Tsolman:

Good morning my friends. Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, it is an honor for me to address you here today at the second Asian Council Forum in Taipei. On behalf of the Representatives of Ulaanbaatar City Council, I would like to send our greetings to all of you. At the Ulaanbaatar City Council, we are touched at most importance and first thing collaboration between council and city society organizations to better save the needs for our residents. I am proud to state that the current leadership in Mongolia inspires to enhance this cooperation in these years. To come divided and to strengthen cross sector partnership, which integral talking changes some of the common concerned. Although we are selected publicly, officials strive to be mindful of the present changes that our constitutions face the dynamic and complex state of the world. And our model is to continue to create new challenges.

Nevertheless, with changes certainly come opportunities. It is up to us as citizen representative to grasp international and domestic social issues and lead the way, not only for the people that elected us but also for the future generations. The challenges cannot be addressed by neither public sectors nor civil society organizations alone, but by both working in concert.

The same is true in Mongolia. For a long time, social economics will remain effective across sector collaborations. Within last year, Ulaanbaatar City Council joined hands with international and domestic civil society organizations and a number of social projects. One of the projects that the employment in collaboration with the local NGO was to provide more than 20 customized wheelchairs for disabled children. Further, in collaboration with another domestic NGO, the council passed resolutions that allowed 256 honorary blood donors to use public transportation for free.

In areas of crime, presentations and a lot of informants together with the grass root

organizations, we have strengthened student police and neighborhood watch programs which empowered citizens themselves to be their watchful eyes of the streets and other several areas of the city. Despite these efforts, there are a lot more to be done to go forward. And we will continue to strengthen this collaboration to better meet the needs of our citizens. As our public official totally believe that cross sector collaboration is a way to society development. The stability and sustainability of state can only ensure by engaging all circles and making them equal partners in design and development and policies. I am confident that this belief that will be shared. In the coming days, I look forward to learning from all of you. In this space and triggered discussions, these facilities exchange the best practices. Thank you very much for attentions.

Chao Yung-mau:

Thank you very much. Now, we welcome TCF President, Lin Chin-chang.

Lin Chin-chang

Ladies and gentlemen, good morning. You may turn to page 166 for my talk in Chinese. We have 23 million people in Taiwan, and we have 22 municipalities. We have 952 local councilors. This afternoon, some councilors will attend the panel discussions on third floor. We have councilor from Kaohsiung, Chiayi and Taichung. We also have township representatives. We also welcome Taoyuan City Councilor Wang hao-yu, former speaker of the council Su Wan-zhi from Tainan and former magistrate from Changhua, Mr. Cho Po-yuan. All of them are representatives from our 22 municipalities in Taiwan.

Speaking of the best practices of public and private partnership, I have two examples listed in the Handbook. However, because of time constraint, I am just going to share with you one of them. The title is: can we establish a general hotel in the residential areas zones in Taipei?

According to the city bylaw, international hotels, domestic hotels, and regular hostels are required to be stand-alone building, and it's legal for them to be built in residential zones. While comparing the scale of the smaller hotels and regular hostels with international hotels, domestic hotels, and regular hotels, smaller hotels and regular hostels are relatively small. As such, they are not required to be stand-alone building, but they cannot be established in a residential zone. Instead, the commercial area is fine with them to establish. Here comes the problem. Taipei citizens reflected that sometimes when they have visitors coming to Taipei, it's too expensive to stay over at international hotels or major hotels. If they chose the small hostels, there is a little bit of distance to the commercial areas. The citizens suggested that Taipei City amend city bylaws to open the restriction of establishing the small hostels or regular hostels in

residential zones.

While submitting the proposal, city councilors encountered people's protest because people believed that small hostels in an apartment would bring vice into the residential areas. Obviously, there were some supporters for the proposal, yet some against it. Thus, it was very hard for the city council to make decision. Under such situation, we held an open hearing and open debate. After the debate, we eventually reached a decision. We agreed that regular hotels can be established in residential areas, but the requirement is that they need to be stand-alone buildings. They cannot be in a certain floor of a residential building.

After the decision was made, up until this point, we haven't experienced any problems. This is one example of the city council working with citizens. Through public hearing and public debate, we heard people's voice. This is a good example of public and private partnership. Thank you.

Chao Yung-mau:

We just finished the best practice of the collaboration between the local councils and civil social organizations with 9 countries experiences. We thank each chairman very much from different country. Your participation is very important. Now, due to the time limits, I have to conclude this conversation. Thank you again for your contribution and participation.

アジア議員フォーラムにて「震災からの支援に対して感謝」 と「福島県の復興」をスピーチ

(訊息摘自渡辺康平官方网站)

第2回アジア議員フォーラム自国紹介のセッションで「震災における支援への御礼」「福島県の復興」についてスピーチを行いました。



日本側の代表である松田良昭神奈川県議のスピーチ後に「東日本大震災の出身地方議員」として、紹介され、以下のスピーチをしました。（日本語です）

渡辺：発言の機会を頂き、ありがとうございます。私は福島県須賀川市議会議員の渡辺康平です。

まず初めに、2011 年 3 月 11 日に発生した東日本大震災における、アジア各国の皆様からの支援に対して、心からの感謝を申し上げます。

特に台湾の皆様には 200 億円にも上る義援金を頂きました。台湾の皆様に対して心より感謝を申し上げます。ありがとうございました。

さて、東日本大震災から 6 年が経ちました。

私の住む福島県は地震と津波だけではなく、震災によって原子力発電所の事故も発生しています。

震災当初は「福島県には放射性物質により人が住めない」という誤った情報がマスメディアによって世界中に発信されました。しかし、今も約 200 万人の人々が福島県で日常生活を続けています。

震災からの復興は着実に進んでいます。

福島県は安全です。

6 年前の大震災におけるアジア各国の皆様の支援に対して、恩義を返すのが私たちの責務です。

是非、日本に来ていただき、復興の進んだ今の東北の姿、福島県の姿を見ていただきたいと思います。

以上です。ありがとうございました。

…アジア各国の皆様には震災からの支援に対して感謝を申し上げた際には、拍手を頂きました。

さらに、スリランカの代表議員には「先ほど渡辺議員の発言にありましたように、アジアは助け合いが必要」という発言がありました。

Danilo Dayanghirang

菲律賓議員聯盟全國主席

National Chairman of Philippine Councilors League, PCL



NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

Philippine Councilors League

Danilo “Danny” C. Dayanghirang



City Councilor, Davao City

- Charter Member – Philippine Councilors League since 1990
- Founding Member – National Movement for Young Legislators
- National Head – Parallel Organizations Duterte Campaign Team
- SERVED the City Council of Davao for the past 25 YEARS
- CHAIRMAN of the Committee on Finance, Ways and Means and Appropriations of the Davao City Council
- Appointed as the youngest OIC- City Councilor of Davao City in 1986-1987 after the EDSA REVOLUTION
- Extensive studies, trainings and consultancy service on local governance

Danny's Background

- Doctor in Public Administration (DPA)
- Masters in Public Administration (MPA)
(Development Management and Public Safety Administration)
- Masters in Development Management and Governance (MDMG)
- Personal Development Management (PDM)
Asian Institute of Management (AIM)
Top performer of the class

HON. DANILO C. DAYANGHIRANG'S CURRICULUM VITAE

Hon. **Daniilo C. Dayanghirang**, is presently elected as City Councilor of Davao City and Chairman of the Committee on Finance, Ways and Means and Appropriations of the City Council. He has served the City Council of Davao for the past 24 years.

He was appointed as the youngest OIC- City Councilor in 1986-87 after EDSA revolution. In 1988 and succeeding election, he was elected City Councilor for 3-terms (1988-1998) thereby, completing the first set of his nine-year term.

He was re-elected again as City Councilor in the year 2001-2010 (3 terms), where he served as Majority Floor Leader of the City Council including membership to other committees. He has completed 2 sets of nine-year term which is equivalent to 18 years and subsequently, following the current election, he is now on his second term on the third set.

He was also given privilege to widen and specialized his knowledge and experience in Public Governance through various study tours and trainings here and abroad, consultancy work in private and public organization.

On his various study program:

- ❖ Study tour program to **Japan – June to July 1989**
- ❖ Travel to Europe to attend the Philippines Decentralization Implementors' Training in **Europe (Sweden and Finland) – June 1994**
- ❖ Delegate of the **Philippine Council of Young Legislators (PCYL)** to the **United States in 1996, China in July 2005, Australia in February 2006.**

As to his Educational Background, he finished his Bachelor of Science in Commerce major in Management from the University of Mindanao, wherein he served as student leader in the said institution. He completed his Personal Development Management (PDM) Degree at the Asian Institute Management (AIM) and was the top performer of his class. He has also obtained a degree in Masters in Development Management and Governance (MDMG) at the University of Makati and Masters Degree in Development Management and Public Safety Administration at the Lyceum University (May 25, 2013), and finally got his Doctor in Public Administration (DPA) degree last May 7, 2015.


Just recently, Hon. Dayanghirang was elected as Chairman of the Board of the Philippine Councilors' League or PCL, representing 16,500 Councilors from 1,400 municipalities and cities throughout the Philippines. He was also the Head of Parallel Organizations of the Duterte Campaign Team in the last national election.

2ND ASIAN COUNCILS FORUM (ACF) CONFERENCE
AUGUST 25-28, 2017
TAIPEI, TAIWAN

SPEAKER
Hon. Danilo C. Dayanghirang,
DPA, MDMG, PDM
 National Chairman, Philippine Councilors League
 Chairman, Committee of Finance, Ways and Means,
 and Appropriations
 City Councilor - 2nd District, Davao City

**BEST PRACTICE OF
 COLLABORATION BETWEEN
 LOCAL COUNCILS AND CIVIL
 SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS**

**INVEST IN
 DAVAO CITY**
 Today's Best Option.



Where are we now?


What is the status of Davao City?

How can we move forward?


What are the changes we can do?

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Local sources	2.2 Billion	2.4 Billion	2.6 Billion	2.8 Billion
Internal revenue allotment (IRA)	2.9 Billion	3.4 Billion	3.7 Billion	4.2 Billion
Annual Budget	5.1 Billion	5.8 Billion	6.3 Billion	7.0 Billion


DAVAO CITY at a glance




POPULATION
1.6 Million




39,238
 TOTAL NO. OF BUSINESSES



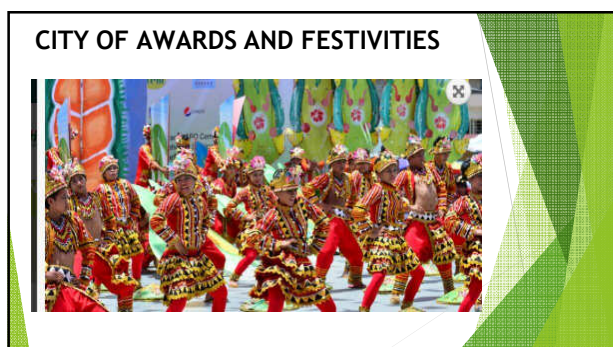
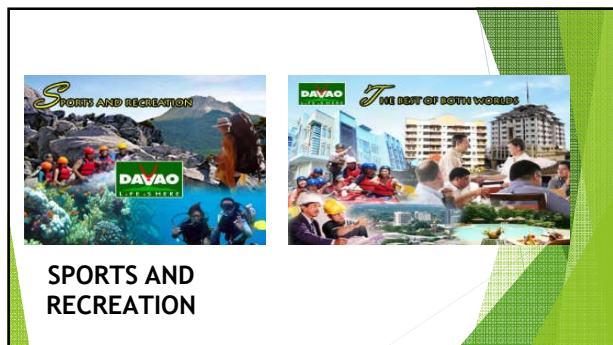
EMPLOYMENT RATE
95.2%



LAND AREA
2,444 sq. km



MINIMUM DAILY WAGE
P335 - P340



Total Investment in Davao City from 1st Quarter to 2nd Quarter of 2017

QUARTER	INVESTMENT AREA	CAPITALIZATION
1 ST	PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT	P 514,710,584.50
2 ND	AGRI-BUSINESS	P 72,500,000.00
2 ND	GREEN PROJECT	P11,900,000,000.00
	TOTAL	P 12,487,210,584.50

Davao City Investment Promotion Center (DCIPC)

- the **prime marketing arm** of the City Government of Davao in generating investments and promoting the city **as today's best investment destination in the Philippines.**

DAVAO CITY INVESTMENT INCENTIVE BOARD

Article 8. Composition of the Board. - The Board shall be composed of the following (as amended by City Ordinance No. 36, Series of 1999 & City Ordinance 0350-12, Series of 2012) :

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

Chairperson - City Mayor
Vice Chairperson - City Vice-Mayor

Members:

⌘ Chairperson, SP Committee on Trade, Commerce and Industry
⌘ Chairperson, SP Committee on Finance, Ways and Means
⌘ Chairperson, SP Committee on Housing, Rural & Urban Development
⌘ City Administrator
⌘ City Planning and Development Coordinator



COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

⌘ City Director, Department of Trade and Industry, Region XI
⌘ President, Davao City Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inc. (DCCCI)
⌘ Private Sector Co-Chairperson, Davao City Tourism Council
⌘ Chairperson, Philippine Exporters Confederation (PHILEXPORT), Region XI
⌘ Chairperson, Davao Cooperative Development Council
⌘ Two (2) Private Sector Representatives to be appointed by the City Mayor for a term of two (2) years



FUNCTIONS OF THE DAVAO CITY INVESTMENT INCENTIVE BOARD

Article 12: Powers and Functions of the Board. - The Board shall be vested with the following powers and functions:

FUNCTIONS OF INVESTMENT INCENTIVE BOARD

- To **review and approve qualified applications** or the granting of fiscal incentives.
- To **conduct consultations** with relevant private and government stakeholders.



FUNCTIONS OF INVESTMENT INCENTIVE BOARD

- To recommend to the Sangguniang Panlungsod the **suspension of accepting applications for local incentives** as recommended by the Technical Secretariat.



- To **identify and recommend** for the approval of the Sangguniang Panlungsod appropriate Incentive measures which it shall **be willing to extend, to promote priority investment areas and activities, to targeted investors.**

AGRIBUSINESS



- Agri-industrial production and production
- Energy-efficient farming systems
- Organic and environmentally friendly technologies
- High-value commercial crops program
- Livestock development program
- Aquaculture development program

4 of the Top 5 Export Commodities of Davao City
Agri-based products

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT



Priority on **socialized housing, business parks, and industrial estates**



INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY



Davao City ranks as one of the top locations for outsourcing in the Philippines

Total demand for BPO office space outside Metro Manila in 2014

30.6%

Generated in Davao City

TOURISM FACILITIES



1.86 million

Tourist Arrivals
2016


Tourism focus


Community and Eco-tourism




- Hotels
- Convention and Exhibition Centers
- Eco and Agri-tourism parks
- Historico-cultural heritage projects

OTHER PIAS



-  **Light Manufacturing and Assembly**
-  **Green Projects**
-  **Health and Wellness, Sports and Educational Facilities**
-  **Transshipment and Infrastructure**
-  **New Sources of Energy**
-  **Public-Private Partnership Projects**

INVESTMENT INCENTIVES



3 years Business Tax Exemption

2 years Real Property Tax Exemption

Longer tax incentives for investments in preferred areas of:

- **Baguio**
- **Calinan**
- **Marilog**
- **Paquibato**

What are the **Incentives** provided by the Davao City Investment?

Under Section 23, **REGISTERED ENTERPRISES** shall be fully exempt from payment of:

1. **Business tax** for a period of **three (3) years** starting from the date of the first sales activity xxx xxx
2. **Basic real property tax of real properties** used in the registered business, excluding barangay share, for **two (2) years** from the effectivity or accrual of the real property tax on the new tax declaration / assessment issued by the City Assessor's Office or starting from the date of the first sales activity as evidenced by the first sales invoice issued by the business / enterprise

What are the **Incentives** provided by the Davao City Investment?

Under Section 24, an **EXPANDING ENTERPRISE** shall be exempt from payment of:

1. **Business tax** increments for a period of **three (3) years** (where the assessments increments are solely brought about by the expansion or diversification) starting from January of the succeeding year
2. **Basic real property tax of real properties** used in the registered business, excluding barangay share, for **two (2) years** from the effectivity or accrual of the real property tax on the new tax declaration / assessment issued by the City Assessor's Office or starting from the date of the first sales activity as evidenced by the first sales invoice issued by the business / enterprise

What are the **Incentives** provided by the Davao City Investment?

Under Section 25, **PROJECTS LOCATED IN PREFERRED DISTRICTS** may be exempted from payment of the following:



1. **Business tax** for a period of **five (5) years** starting from the date of the first sales activity xxx xxx
2. **Basic real property tax of real properties** used in the registered business, excluding barangay share, for **five (5) years** from the effectivity or accrual of the real property tax on the new tax declaration / assessment issued by the City Assessor's Office or starting from the date of the first sales activity as evidenced by the first sales invoice issued by the business / enterprise

REASONS TO INVEST IN DAVAO



CONVENIENT ACCESSIBILITY

Arterial roads connect to major inter-provincial routes

Daily Domestic and International flights

CONVENIENT ACCESSIBILITY




**2 government-controlled seaports
9 privately-owned ports
Fish port complex**

SKILLED HUMAN RESOURCES

13,000 graduates annually
From 46 universities and colleges

LABOR FORCE AND STATISTICS			
Indicator (%)	January 2013	January 2014	January 2015
Employment Rate	95.2	93.3	94.2

TOP-NOTCH PEACE AND ORDER




Central 911
The first in the country

Public Safety and Security Command Center



EASY BUSINESS START-UP




- Permits and licenses facilitation
- Investment Counseling
- Business matching

Business Bureau piloted more streamlined process cutting down processing time

DAVAO CITY DEVELOPMENTS



ROAD NETWORK



- 46.8 km Davao By-pass Road – connecting Toril District in the South to Panabo City, Davao del Norte
- Davao Coastal Road – from Bago Aplaya to Roxas Avenue
- Integrated Tourism Trip Roads

TRANSPORTATION and TRAFFIC




Review Transportation and Traffic Master Plan

- **Development of Parking Buildings**
- **LRT**
- **BRT**

INVEST IN DAVAO CITY

Today's Best Option.



Thank you!

Danilo C. Dayanghirang,
DPA, MDMG, PDM

Email: dannydayanghirang@yahoo.com

Facebook: **Danilo C Dayanghirang**

0917-507-8718
0917-838-3404

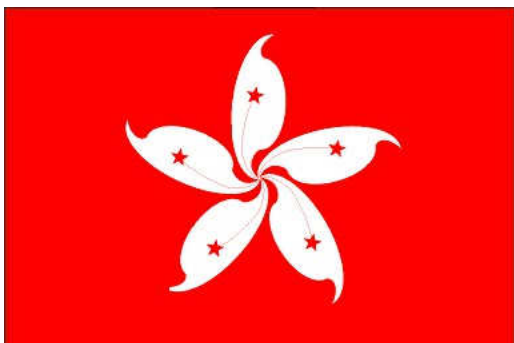
甘文鋒 (Kam Man-fung)

香港社區管治匯林團長

香港屯門區議員

Leading Delegate of Hong Kong Community Governance Forum

District Councilor of Tuen Mun District Council of Hong Kong



How to put Real Madrid into my community?

A case study: District Councilor as a bridge between an international brand and a local community

by Kam Man Fung
Tuen Mun District Councilor (Hong Kong)
Convener of Hong Kong Community Governance Forum
26 Aug 2017



Tuen Mun District Council (DC)

Tuen Mun is situated at the north west of the New Territories.
30 seats (29 elected seats and 1 ex-officio seat)



Tuen Mun DC Structure

Appoint committees for the purpose of performing its functions

DC or its committees may appoint working groups to assist in carrying out specific duties

For example: Environment, Hygiene and District Development Committee



Observation

Lack of leisure activity for local teenagers

- High population density
- 22.2% of Tuen Mun citizens are under 24 years old
- Government and NGO focus on elderly citizens more than teenagers



Dreams Foundation



Clinic
Hong Kong



Dedicated to develop an interactive platform for young people
Supported by many professional football clubs
Official partner of Fundación Real Madrid clinics in Hong Kong



Dreams Foundation

- Organize football and basketball clinics with Real Madrid Foundation Clinic
- promote the idea of raising awareness towards our society and the culture around the World



Summer Football Clinic in Tuen Mun

Cooperate with local non-profit organization Tuen Mun Youth Dream

9 lessons within 2 months

More than 50 children took part in our summer football clinic



Difficulties

Venus:

- Limited Public Facilities
- No priority is given to district councilor
- Soccer Pitches in Wu Shan Recreation Play ground



Difficulties

Promotion:

- Limited time
- experienced marketers from RMF



Difficulties

Execution

- Experienced coaches from the Real Madrid Foundation
- Resources are supported by Real Madrid Foundation



Future

Cooperate with local schools

- More feasibility
- Increase the accessibility for children



My Contact

Thank you very much!!!

Let's keep in touch

kammanfung@yahoo.com

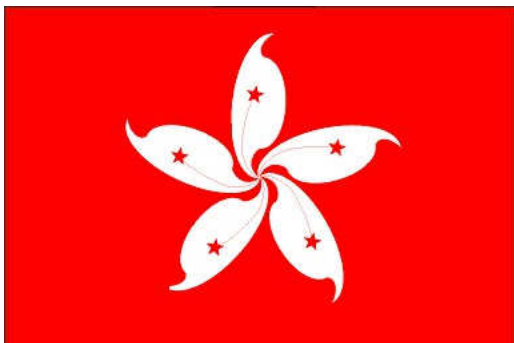
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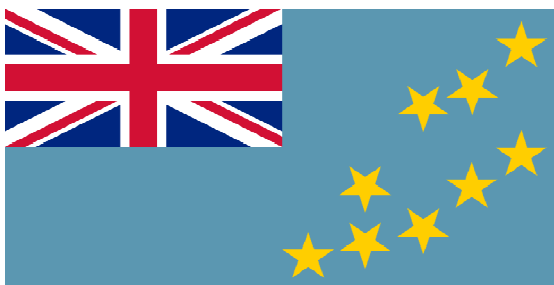
District Councilor of Tuen Mun District Council of Hong Kong



Siliga Atiake Kofe

吐瓦魯國富納富提市宗族代表議會議長

Chief of House of Clan, Funafuti, TUVALU



CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME: SILIGA ATIAKE KOFE

Tuatapu House, Fogafale, Funafuti, Tuvalu.

Email Address: siligak@rocketmail.com

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

A seasoned development economist and administrator with substantial work experience of over 40 years at the highest level in Tuvalu other Pacific island public services, regional and international intergovernmental organizations. Taught Economics at the University of the South Pacific, worked as Chief Economist of the South Pacific Commission, now the Pacific Community and since 1997 worked as an Economic Affairs Officer with UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Knows and is familiar with governments and officials of Pacific island developing countries and has ability to cultivate effective interpersonal relationships with Pacific island politicians and officials. He retired from the United Nations at the end of 2010, having reached the maximum retirement age for the United Nations. Currently a freelance consultant to Pacific islands governments and private sectors on sustainable development and public sector management.

EDUCATION

1958-1961 Funafuti Primary School

1962-1965 King George V School, Tarawa, Kiribati

1966-1968 St Andrews College, Papanui Rd, Christchurch, NZ

1976-1977 South Devon Technical Institute, Torquay, Devon, England

1983-1985 Victoria University of Manchester, Manchester, England

QUALIFICATIONS

Gilbert & Ellice Islands Colony Junior School Certificate **1964**

NZ School Certificate **1966**

NZ University Entrance Certificate **1967**

NZ Higher School Certificate **1968**

Diploma in Development Administration, South Devon Technical Institute, Torquay, England **1977**

Advanced Diploma in Development Administration, Institute of Development Policy & Management, Victoria University of Manchester, England **1984**

Master of Arts in Development, Victoria University of Manchester, England **1985**

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES, CIVIL, PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

- Member of the British Development Studies Association (current subscription not paid)
- Awardee of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire 2006, Buckingham Palace, London, UK

- Elder & Lay Preacher in the Christian Church of Tuvalu, Suva, Fiji
- Elder & Lay Preacher in the Christian Church of Tuvalu, Brisbane, Australia
- Secretary General of the Combined Ekalesia Kelisiano Tuvalu in Australia & NZ
- Chairman of the Kofe & Sons Ltd ABN 84074022781 since 1996
- Matai of the transnational Kofe Family since 2007

PROFESSIONAL WORK EXPERIENCE

1970-1975	Started working as an Executive Officer in the District Administration Offices and Office of the Chief Minister in the Gilbert & Ellice Islands Colony in Tarawa, Ocean Island and Funafuti.
1976-1978	Assistant Secretary, Chief Minister's Office, Government of Tuvalu (GOT).
1978-1985	Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Social Services (Health, Education, Culture and Sports) and Ministry of Commerce and Natural Resources.
1985-1987	Secretary to Government, Government of Tuvalu.
1987-1989	Lecturer in Economics at the University of the South Pacific
1990-1996	Chief Economist, South Pacific Commission, Noumea, New Caledonia (now Pacific Community)
1997- 2010	Economics Affairs Officer, UNESCAP Pacific Operations Center, first at Port Vila and later Suva when office was relocated there.
2011-	Independent Consultant Economics and Public Policy

SOME PROESSIONAL WORK ACHIEVEMENTS

- The current Tuvalu Constitutions was prepared and approved in **1986** during the time I worked as Secretary to the GOT
- Discussions, negotiations and establishment in 1986 of the Tuvalu Trust Fund were undertaken when I was Secretary to the GOT
- Attended many regional and international conferences representing Tuvalu including leading the GOT delegation to negotiation of the first Tuvalu/Japan Fisheries Access Agreement
- Chaired the Committee of Regional Governments (CRG) 1983 then called the Planning & Evaluation Committee of the South Pacific Commission
- As Secretary Social Services, oversaw the establishment and running of the Tuvalu Maritime School in 1979
- Set up and oversaw the establishment and development of Tuvalu health and education services and Motufoua Secondary School
- Co-authored Course Guide Book 'EC101 Macroeconomics' for undergraduate course in Macroeconomics at USP in 1988

- Authored Course Guide Book 'Foundation Economics' for USP Extension courses
- Lectured the biggest class (over 300 students) at USP 1988
- Co-authored 'Guide for Investment in Pacific Island Economies 1988/1989' for Pacific Island Forum, 1989
- Authored couple of Studies for the Pacific Island Development Program in 1990 on Private Sector Development in Kiribati
- At SPC organized and resourced two Regional Economic Development Planners meetings in 1993 and 1995
- Oversaw implementation of SPC Regional Rural Development Programme (1990-1996) which set up pilot schemes 'Integrated Outer Island Development Planning' on Mitiaro island in the Cook Islands.
- Economics Section the SPC set up the pilot scheme on 'Village Banks' in North Tarawa.
- Set up of SPC 'Household Food Security Project' 1994.
- Member of Expert Group on Population, Environment and Sustainable Development that advised UNFPA Director Dr. Saddick prior to the 1994 Cairo Summit on Population, Environment and Sustainable Development
- Founding Producer and Editor of SPC Journal 'Development Dialogue' 1995
- Member of team that carried out review of the Tuvalu Public Service 1995

Some work highlights while in the employ of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

- Presentation on 'Green Growth in the Pacific' to the Pacific Ministerial Meeting on Sustainable Development & Green Growth on the fringes of the 6th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development for Asia and the Pacific, Astana, Kazakhstan September, 2010
- Team Leader in drafting Nauru's 'Self Assessment under Cairns Compact Peer Review of National Planning and Development Coordination' Report, March 2010
- Member of the UN Team that developed the 'Review of the National Sustainable Development Strategy for Nauru', October 2009.
- Accompanied Executive Secretary and organized bilateral meetings in Niue and Auckland NZ with President of Kiribati Anote Tong, PM of PNG Michael Somare, PM of Solomon Islands Michael Sikua and Solomon Island Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Economic Planning, August 2008
- Drafted policy paper 'Formulation of national sustainable development strategies integrating national commitments in implementation of regional & international development strategies and plans' for UNESCAP Special Body on Pacific islands, April 2008

- Team leader in preparation of the publication 'Improving employment opportunities in Pacific island developing countries' SIDS series No.1, UNESCAP/POC Feb 2008
- Drafted input to the theme of the 64th Commission Session on 'Energy Security' Feb 2008
- Team leader in preparation of project 'Capacity building of SIDS to incorporate the Mauritius Strategy into national sustainable development strategies' for funding under UN Development Account, Feb 2008. Project was implemented through UNESCAP Pacific Office in Fiji
- Member ESCAP/UNDP team organized/delivered training in 'MDG costing & budgeting and MSI for Micronesia & Melanesia', 2007
- Attended national workshop on 'Asia Pacific Trade Agreement' by UNESCAP & Ministry Foreign Affairs, Wagina, PNG, May 2007
- Team leader planned, coordinated & conducted 2 Experts Group Meetings on Mauritius Strategy Implementation and Pacific Labour Markets, June 2007
- Drafted paper 'Sharing Asian Dynamism to the Pacific Island Developing States' for the UNESCAP Executive Secretary for publication in the flagship publication of Commonwealth Secretariat in 2007
- Drafted policy research piece 'The Challenge of Urbanization' published in the annual "Economic and Social Survey of Asia and Pacific 2007." UN NY 2007
- Drafted policy paper "Strengthening Pacific island developing countries and territories through regional cooperation" that led to ESCAP Commission Session resolution 62/12, Jakarta April, 2006
- Drafted and presented parliamentary paper "Regional follow-up to the Mauritius Strategy for further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" which led to ESCAP Commission resolution 62/9, Jakarta, April 2006
- Presentation to the UNDESA meeting on follow-up to Mauritius Strategy by Pacific SIDS, topic "Experiences from formulation of National Sustainable Strategies in Kiribati and Tuvalu" October 2005
- Managed the development of National Assessment Reports for the Barbados Plan of Action +10 for Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu in 2004
- Team member ADB/ESCAP team of experts that developed Operational Plans for all ministries/ departments and state owned enterprises in the Republic of Kiribati, March-May 2004
- Member of a World Bank 4-person team of experts that reviewed and redesigned the Kiribati Climate Change Adaptation project February 2004
- Reviewed and formulated extension of the UNDP Public Sector Development Project for Republic of Palau in December 2003

- Delivered Synthesis Paper Review of strategic planning methodologies tested in Fiji by 9 local government authorities to the Regional Workshop on Urban Management in December 2003
- Developed Strategic Plans and provided training for 3 municipalities in Fiji in 2002
- Designed and developed the Palau Public Sector Development Program, 1997 for UNDP Governance Programme.
- Wrote and contributed to numerous speeches of senior UNESCAP staff including the Executive Secretary, UNESCAP and also Prime Ministers and Ministers of GOT, and other Pacific Island Leaders.

Consultancy work since retiring from the UNESCAP in 2010.

- Chaired the Commission of Inquiry into the dismissal of the Captain Superintendent of the Tuvalu Maritime Training Institute, Funafuti, **June-July, 2017**
- Directed and wrote “Te Kakeega III” the National Sustainable Development Strategy of Tuvalu, **July-Nov 2016**
- Organized, convened and resourced 2 Biennial Conferences of the Combined Tuvalu Christian Churches, Australia and NZ. First in Wellington **2013**, the second in the Sunshine Coast, QLD in **July 2015**.
- Conducted and produced Report on ‘Evaluation of SPC Response Fund on HIV/AIDS and STIs’, **Aug 2013**
- Drafted Tuvalu Report to forthcoming “International SIDS Meeting, Apia, Samoa in 2014”, **June 2013**
- Member of Resource Team that planned and delivered the ‘Nanumea Forum’ and established the Nanumea Diaspora Council, **Jan 2013**.
- Session Chair in Seminar on ‘What can we learn?’ sponsored by ADB, AUSAID, UNESCAP convened in the lower USP campus in Suva **Nov 2012**.
- Member of the Commonwealth Team that resourced the ‘Tuvalu Retreat for Ministers and Secretaries’ to strengthen governance at the core of government. Funafuti **Oct 2012**.
- Presented paper “Coordinating Political Leadership into Public Service Direction: the role of Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet/Prime Minister’s Office” to Ministerial Meeting sponsored by the Commonwealth Secretariat on ‘Regional Consultation on Governance and Development’ in Nukualofa, Tonga **Jun 2012**.
- Member of the Tuvalu Team that presented the Tuvalu National Sustainable Development ‘Te Kakeega II’ Review to the Donor/Partner Meeting in Suva, **March 2012**
- Reviewed the Tuvalu National Sustainable Development Strategy ‘Te Kakeega II’ Funafuti, **Nov 2011**.

- Chairman Funafuti Housing Authority, company owned by Kaupule (Town Council) of Funafuti, from **2011**
- Matai Kofe Family, and Member of the House of Matai, Funafuti (Falekaupule) from **2011**.

REFREES

Rt Hon Ieremia Tabai - Member of Parliament, Kiribati and former Secretary General of PIFS and President of the Republic of Kiribati. Contact: Phone: +686 21078 email: newways@maurinet.ki

David Abbott - Senior Economics Consultant currently working for Asian Development Bank and based in Samoa. Email: david@davidabbott.org

Takee Kaitu – Deputy Ulufenua, Falekaupule Funafuti, Tuvalu. Email: kpkaitu@gmail.com

Best Practice of Collaboration between Local Councils and Civil Society

By Mr. Siliga Atiake Kofe, Chief of House of Clan, Funafuti, Tuvalu

Collaboration is essentially for the purpose of bringing social and economic benefits to the people from the country's development. It is about producing and sharing quality services as equitably as possible to the citizenry and residents. It is about a local governance system that is fair and inclusive.

In Tuvalu we have some good examples of collaboration between our Funafuti local council (Falekaupule) and civil society. These examples can be better understood in the context of the evolution of the state of Tuvalu from its colonial past through its acquisition of political independence from Britain and its post colonial existence as a sovereign state amongst states on the international stage.

Tuvalu was first acquired by Britain in 1892 as a Protectorate so that Britain can protect its people from black birders. At the time Tuvalu was known as the Ellice Islands. The Black Birders are the people who came from across the sea to take Ellice Islanders away to be slave workers on plantations abroad. In 1915 the Ellice Islands became a colony of Britain along with the Gilbert Islands (now Kiribati). In 1976 we separated from the Gilbert Islands to become Tuvalu. Two years later we gained political independence from Britain.

The nature and forms of collaboration between the Funafuti Island Council and Civil Society started to change when Tuvalu became independent. Under the colonial administration the traditional governance system did not have legal authority like the Colonial Administration and the court system that they set up. Civil society at this time was the Church, the London Missionary Society (now CWM). The church pastor appointed Women Committees with responsibility for the village hygiene and cleanliness. Other associations of youth and men were also appointed and assigned different responsibilities for food production, fishing, sports and raising funds for the church. The colonial government allowed the Church to teach and cater for the community possibly because the Church was better than the colonial administration at doing this job.

Since independence in 1978, new Non Government Organizations (NGOs) like the Red Cross, Family Planning Organizations, Fusialofa (organization that looks after people with disability) and private sector organizations started in Tuvalu. The Falekaupule (Funafuti island council) itself was given powers under a new Act, the Falekaupule Act 1999, to approve its own Budget and pass its own Bye Laws, thereby completing the localization of the official decision-making.

The Falekaupule is a party to several joint-venture companies including the Funafuti Housing Authority that construct and rent houses to accommodate the burgeoning population on Funafuti, the capital of Tuvalu. The company also sells gravel to construction companies and government departments. It is also a conduit for public

funds for a number of social welfare organizations including the Fusialofa. The Falekaupule continues the traditional responsibility for entertaining the community through dances, songs, sports and fishing tournaments. In this regard it tends to be superseded by the national bodies that look after these subjects like the Tuvalu Sports Association, Tuvalu Island for the South Pacific Arts Festival and Funafuti Island Fishing Competition.

金明志 (Kim Myung Gi)

韓國全國議會議長聯合會秘書長

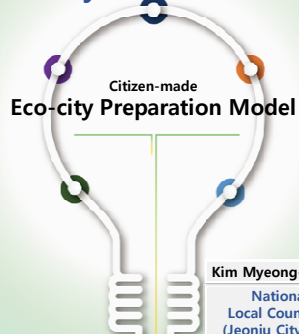
韓國全州市議會議長

**Secretary General of the National Association of Local Council
Chairmen, NACC**

Chairman of Jeonju City Council, the 10th second half year



Why Don't You Meet the Novelty of "Collaboration"?



Kim Myeong-ji / Secretary General
National Association of
Local Council Chairmen, Korea
(Jeonju City Council Chairperson)

What is the Policy Collaboration?



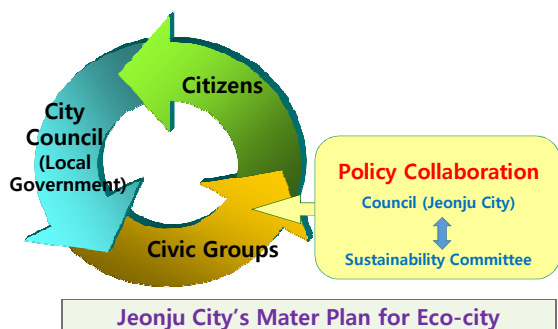
Wittgenstein
(Wife and Mother-in-law)



"Citizen's words become a seed." – "An Eco-city designed by citizens"

1

Case of Policy Collaboration Governance – Jeonju City's Master Plan for Eco-city



3

Major Goals of the Master Plan for Sustainable Eco-city

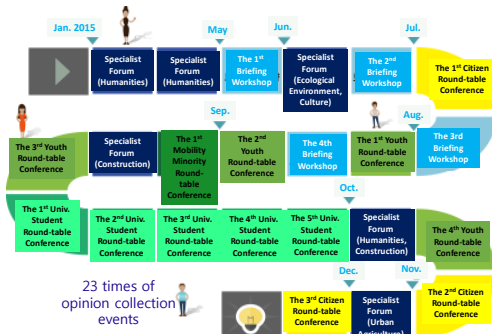
Background of Promoting an Eco-city

- Making citizens walk safely and use bicycles and public transportation conveniently by preserving the natural environment and by expanding eco-mobility beyond coexistence of nature and human being.
- Coping with global warming by saving energy and expanding the use of new & renewable energy
- Recovery of humanity by providing places such as meeting spaces for communication with citizens
- Promoting job creation and activation of local economy in the course of preserving local culture and history

Master Plan for an Eco-city = Jeonju City (Council) + Sustainable Development Committee of Jeonju City + Citizens

4

Process of Collecting Citizens' Opinions



5

Hearing of Experts' Advice



e

Opinion Collection through Citizen Round-table Conference



Collection of Civic Groups' Opinions

Establishing Civic Group Networks

- ▷ **313 Eco-city Citizen Designers**



- **Citizen Designer Planning Group**



- ▷ **Eco-city Citizen Network (associate)**



Great Citizens



위대한 시민들

— 歡迎訂閱 訂閱請洽：526 雜誌社 425 部 —

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Establishing 5 Major Goals (Eco-city Guidelines)

- A. Being with **citizens.**
- B. Reducing **carbon.**
- C. Managing **growth.**
- D. Expanding **forests.**
- E. Sharing **roads.**

Selection of Eco-city Guidelines

A Being with citizens

Eco-city created with citizens	Scope: 9 action plans in terms of strengthening citizens' participation capacity, supporting composition of participatory organization, citizens participation programs, etc.
--------------------------------	---

B Reducing carbon

Safe city free from the future threats related with climate change and resources	Scope: 10 action plans in terms of new & renewable energy, LID, eco-friendly transportation, recycling, etc.
--	--

C Managing growth

City that manages regeneration and growth	Scope: 7 action plans in terms of growth management, urban regeneration, restricted development of green areas, etc.
---	---

D Expanding forests

City where nature is preserved well, nature and human being coexist and communities revive	Scope: 23 action plans in terms of biodiversity, preservation and creation of water space, parks/urban forests/landscape around rivers, downtown spaces, urban agriculture, etc.
--	---

Sharing roads

Eco-city where all citizens have rights to walk and move merrily and happily	Scope: 12 action plans in terms of pedestrians, bicycle, public transportation, parking, etc.
--	--

Indexes of 5 Goals of Eco-city

	Index	2015	2025	Remarks
A. Being with citizens	No. of Citizen Designers	300	3,000	↑ 2,700
B. Reducing carbon	Energy Self-supporting Ratio	10 %	20 %	↑ 10 %
	Recycling Ratio (incl. food waste)	73 %	90 %	↑ 17 %
C. Managing growth	Population (Planned Pop.)	640,000	700,000 (769,000)	(↑ 50,000 (↑ 119,000))
	Urbanization Area	206.110 km ²	206.110 km ²	-
D. Expanding forests	Area of Parks and Green per Person	24.06 m ²	50.0 m ²	↑ 25.94 m ²
	Area of Created Park per Person	5.49 m ²	9.0 m ²	↑ 3.51 m ²
E. Sharing roads	Eco Mobility Share	51.6 %	66.0 %	↑ 14.4 %
	Accident Rate of Transportation Vulnerable	18.7 %	11.5 %	↓ 7.2 %

Main Achievements

Policy Cases Reflecting the Basic Plan for Eco-city of Jeonju City

- Establishment of its own plan for the techniques of Low-impact Development (LID) and expansion of implementation of the plan (Oct. 2016)
- Establishment of guidelines for the energy self-supporting public spaces (Environment Dept.) (Nov. 3, 2016)
- Recommendation of using new & renewable energy when issuing new construction permission
- Consideration of the ecological aspects when establishing plans of new urban district units
- Adjustment of standards for development of green area (amendment of ordinance on urban planning) (Dec. 30, 2016)

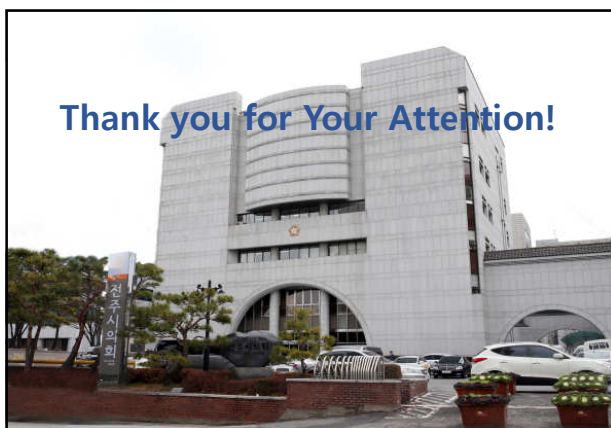
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Policy Implications from the Collaboration Cases

1. **Maximized communication administration in the process of policy decision**
2. **Selection and concentration of policies by collection opinions**
3. **Establishment of citizen governance through the democratic autonomous participation**
4. **Ensured rationality, efficiency and safety of policy implementation**

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Thank you for Your Attention!



Tsolmon Byambadorj

蒙古烏蘭巴托市議會議員(議會代表)

City Council Representative

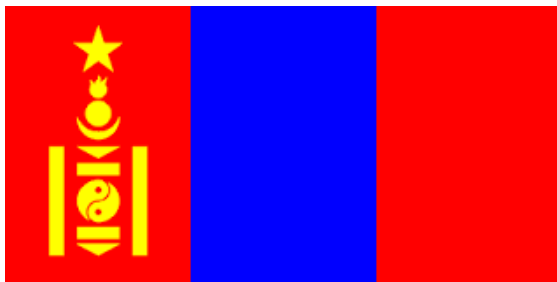
Ulaanbaatar City Council, MONGOLIA



Tsolmon Byambadorj
Councilor



Baljinnyam Munkhbat
Councilor





Curriculum Vitae of Tsolmon Byambadorj

Mobile phone: 9911-9384

Address: 8, Khoroo 4, Songinokhairkhan district, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

Summary

Key strengths:

- ✓ Well developed interpersonal skills
- ✓ Advanced written communication skills and report writing skills, able to adapt writing style and content
- ✓ Enjoys working in team environments
- ✓ Competent in the use of a range of computing software including MS Office, Adobe Photoshop, and basic IT skills
- ✓ Leader

Education

Bachelor of Political Studies, Germany, 2002

Bachelor of Law, Ikh Zasag University of Mongolia, 2015

Relevant Professional Experience

Position: City Council Representative

Head office: Ulaanbaatar City Council

July 2016- present

Position: General Director

Employer: A1 Group LLC

Aug 2015- present

Position: General Director

Employer: Az khiimoriin khishig LLC

2009- 2012

Position: General Director

Employer: Power logistics LLC

2007-2009

Position: General Director

Employer: Orient Energy group LLC

2004-2009

Language skills

Languages: English (advanced), German (advanced)

Interests and Other

Interested in the arts, sports and business.

SPEECH ABSTRACT

By Tsolmon Byambadorj

At the Ulaanbaatar City Council, we attach utmost importance to fostering collaboration between the Council and the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to serve the needs of our residents. Recently, the Council joined hands with the CSOs in a number of social projects that included supplying wheelchairs to disabled children, allowing blood donors to use public transportation for free, and etc. However, there is a lot more to be done going forward and we will continue to strengthen this collaboration to better meet the needs of our citizens.

林 晉章

Lin Chin-chang



現職：

- 世界露營總會亞太地區委員會主席
- 台灣地方民代公益論壇理事長
- 中華民國圍棋協會理事長
- 中華民國青溪協會副理事長
- 台北市台中一中校友會文教基金會董事
- 指南法學文教基金會常務董事

學歷：

- 政治大學法律系畢業
- 行政人員高考及格
- 台灣大學政治學系 EMPA 碩士班學生

經歷：

- 台北市議員 (1989～2014)
- 台北市議會國民黨團書記長
- 中華民國露營協會理事長

- 台北市圍棋文化協會理事長
- 中華民國青溪協會監事會召集人
- 台北市青溪協會理事長
- 台北市體育會棒球委員會主任委員
- 中華民國溜冰協會副理事長
- 中華民國青年創業協會理事
- 消費者文基金會監察人
- 國際獅子會 300A2 區(1991~1992)總監
- 台北市發明人協會理事長
- 台北市體育會溜冰委員會主任委員
- 台北市長春獅子會會長
- 台北市博愛傑人會會長
- 青年會青年企業研究社社長
- 台北市工商業經營研究社社長
- 台北市台中縣同鄉會理事長
- 台北市國際青年商會顧問
- 台北市中山區青年聯誼會會長
- 台北市團管部中山區後備軍人輔導中心主任
- 經濟部中央標準局商標評審
- 台北市地方法院榮譽觀護人
- 台北市林姓宗親總會理事長
- 台灣大學政治系系友會副會長

EDUCATION SUMMARY

- Master, Executive Master of Public Administration (EMPA), National Taiwan University, Taiwan
- LL.B., School of Law, National Cheng Chi University, Taiwan

CURRENT POSITION

- President of F.I.C.C. Asia-Pacific Commission
- President of Taiwan Local Councils Representatives Community Forum (TCF)
- Convener of Board of Supervisors, Military Reservists Association, R.O.C.
- President of Association of Taipei City Grey Hair Group
- Funder of Tai E International Patent & Trademark Office

EXPERIENCES

- Councilor of Taipei City (from 1989~2014)
- President of Camping Association, R.O.C.
- President of Weiqi Association, R.O.C.
- President of Taipei City Military Reservists Association
- President of Taipei Lin Clan Association
- Chairman of Taipei City Baseball Association
- Vice-president of Chinese Taipei Roller Skating Union, R.O.C.
- Supervisor of Consumers' Foundation, Chinese Taipei
- Governor of District 300-A2 Lions Clubs International (1991~1992)
- President of Taipei City Inventors Association
- Chairman of Roller Skating Union of Taipei Municipal Athletics Federation
- President of Taipei Evergreen Lions Club International
- Director of Young Men Business Club of Taipei
- Director of International Management Council Taipei Chapter
- President of Taichung County Association of Taipei City
- Consultant of Taipei City Junior Chamber International (JCI)
- Former Trademark Examiner at Taiwan Intellectual Property Office (TIPO)

各國地方議會與民間協力的最佳實務

Best Practice of Collaboration between Local Councils and Civil Society Organization

TCF 理事長 林晉章

1. 台北市住宅區可否設置一般旅館？

依台北市的法規，旅館分為國際觀光飯店、國內觀光旅館及一般旅館。而國際觀光飯店及國內觀光旅館由於都是需獨棟設計，依法是可在住宅區設置，獨獨一般旅館因規模小，不強制需獨棟設置，可以在商業區內的大樓內分層設置。

後來有市民反映，在住宅區的家中因為空間太小，親戚來，家中住不下，家附近雖有國際觀光飯店或國內觀光旅館，但收費均很高，要住一般旅館費用較省卻要跑到距離家裡較遠之商業區的一般旅館，建議修法開放住宅區可開放設置一般旅館，此案市民經由議員提出，激起一個反色情污染住宅區的公民團體的強烈反對，認為此一開放，勢必使色情滲透至住宅區，是住宅區民眾所不樂見。聽雙方意見都有理由，很難下決定，後由議會召開了公聽會，由正反兩方面公開辯論。最後議會做出決議：住宅區開放可設一般旅館，但需整幢設置，不能如商業區一樣可分層設置。施行至今，相安無事。

2. 網咖營業場所距離高中職、國中、國小等學校之距離以 200 公尺或 50 公尺為適當聽證會

馬英九市長（1998-2006）時代，臺北市政府開全國之先，訂定「台北市資訊休閒服務案管理自治條例」，當時中央還沒有制定任何網咖相關法規，該案送到議會審議時，是全國第一個關於網咖規定的法案，臺北市規定為網咖距離學校 200 公尺內不得設置。

經過數年後，網咖業者一再反映，要市府提案送議會把網咖開放為距離學校 50 公尺才不得設置，議員很緊張與小心，但市政府一再告訴議會，他們已經辦過很多場的公聽會。學校家長與老師都沒有反對等等，但是議會還是很不放心。所以才由議會舉辦聽證會，並邀請網咖業界代表，學校及老師家長代表等，大家再做討論之後，再決定距離學校 200 公尺或 50 公尺才妥適。

而此時中央行政院也已經提出網咖條例草案送立法院審議。該草案也直接規定距離學校 50 公尺內才不得設置。

聽證會辦完後，議會考量各方意見，最後維持 200 公尺，但載明將來如果中央通過 50 公尺，台北市就依中央規定 50 公尺內不得設置為依據。

這就是典型的教師團體、學生家長會這幾個公民團體和市民的意見，和地方議會協力對抗市府及網咖業者的一個很成功的例子。