

Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy
FY 2013 Report

Presented March 2014

by the Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy

I. Proposals to Kyoto City

1 Promoting Multicultural Coexistence in communities

[Proposals]

- 1-1. The city should increase the number of centers for cross-cultural activities which are deeply rooted in communities and encourage communication among these centers so as to promote multicultural coexistence in communities.
- 1-2. The city should promote multicultural coexistence through collaboration between the government and private sectors.

Present reality and problems

- This year, Kyoto City Networking Salon for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange in Higashi-Kujo, Minami Ward, was introduced to the council members as a good example of a center for cross-cultural exchange activities.

Taking advantage of this area where many community residents including Korean and other foreign residents and various residents' organizations have been very active in implementing community and multicultural programs, the Salon hosts many activities including the "Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange Festival" and workshops by foreign residents' organizations .

The philosophy of Kyoto City Networking Salon for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange must be disseminated across the city. Further, multicultural-exchange centers which serve similar functions to those of the Salon must be established in other parts of the city, and the mutual communication and cooperation among them must be enhanced. The city must create new ideas such as using nurseries, kindergartens, schools, and local shopping areas to carry out various multicultural programs while taking into consideration the conditions and needs of each area.

- According to the results of the second survey in FY 2012 via questionnaire about "Kyoto city policies—Internationalization of Kyoto" conducted in January 2013, more than 80% (1,009 people) out of 1,184 responded that they have no daily contact with foreign residents or tourists in Japan. About 10% (154 people) responded that they have daily contact with them. Students occupy the largest proportion of this group, leaving company employees, public workers, housewives and other groups far behind.

To the question "How are you interested in communication with the international residents in your neighborhood?", the those in their 20s showed the greatest interest,

while those in their 70s showed the least. However, people in their 30s are less interested than those in the 40s and 50s age groups. Thus, each age group has a different reaction to the issue of multicultural interest. Therefore it is necessary to provide citizens with international-exchange opportunities appropriate to their age and characteristics.

There are many volunteer groups, NPOs and individuals who are engaged in the implementation of multicultural coexistence. They carry out various programs such as consultations on daily-life issues, Japanese language classes, multilingual disaster drills and cross-cultural events. In order to expand such activities, and enhance international understanding regardless of age group, both public entities such as the city government and Kyoto City International Foundation, and private groups and organizations, must be aware of their own roles, and collaborate with each other to provide opportunities for community and multicultural exchange which are deeply connected to the community residents.

** Kyoto City Networking Salon for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange*

Focusing on the characteristics of the Higashi-Kujo area, where various self-managed activities are carried out by community residents including many international residents, the city established the “Kyoto City Networking Salon for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange” in July 2011. It aims to serve as a center for implementing various programs for a wide range of people in order to enhance community welfare and multicultural coexistence initiated by its residents.

2 Multicultural coexistence and elderly welfare

[Proposals]

- 2-1. The city should investigate the actual situation of elderly foreign residents and those elderly with foreign cultural background, and discuss their problems.
- 2-2. The city should nurture people who can support the elderly foreign residents and those elderly with foreign cultural background, and form a network among relevant people and organizations.

Present reality and problems

- Korean residents in Kyoto have the same aging trend as other Kyoto citizens. (See the next page.) Further, many returnees from China, their spouses, and relatives also live in Kyoto. Many of the returnees and their relatives have problems with

communication and Japanese customs. Amid such a situation, the aging of the first generation is an impending problem. Recently an increasing number of foreigners newly arrived in Japan have obtained the status of permanent residence. The city should find out the actual situation and problems with aging of the foreign residents and those with a foreign cultural background, and predict and discuss potential future problems.

- The city is implementing the “Program for Supporting Foreign National Resident Access to Old-Age and Disability Welfare Services” (*1). This program has a course for training “Foreigners’ welfare staff ” (*2), who will provide such services as visiting homes and telephone consultation to those who need support. Amid the prospect of rapid aging trends among international residents, it is necessary to train people who can cope with the various needs of the elderly including international residents.

In Higashi-Kujo area, which has many international residents, the welfare/child-welfare commissioners and elderly-welfare staff who are engaged in elderly and childrearing issues collaborate with foreigners’ welfare staff to support the foreign residents in the community.

As for returnees from China, second- and third-generation residents carry out such programs as a class to avoid the premature need for going into care facilities targeted at the first generation, and a course for training people who can help returnees lead a comfortable life in the community.

In order to cope with the issue of aged international residents in Kyoto, it is very important to promote multicultural understanding among those who are engaged in elderly-welfare issues such as welfare/child-welfare commissioners, elderly-welfare staff and foreigners’ welfare staff and train such people. Also it is important to promote communication among them.

*1 Program for Supporting Foreign National Resident Access to Old-Age and Disability Welfare Services:

This program provides aid to organizations that help international residents receive essential old-age or disability welfare services by offering home-visit counseling and other support in foreign languages.

*2 Foreigners’ welfare staff:

They provide such services to foreign residents and those who have a foreign cultural background in Kyoto as: visiting homes, consultation, and watching over them in their community in order to promote their welfare.

(Reference material)

Rates of aging among the Kyoto population according to the National Census

	2005		2010	
	Entire city	Koreans	Entire city	Koreans
Total	1,474,811	23,164	1,474,015	19,941
Population aged 65 and older	292,927	3,983	330,047	4,783
Aging rate	19.9	17.2	22.4	24.0

3 Support for international childrearing and related network

[Proposals]

- 3-1. The city should promote multicultural understanding among those who are engaged in rearing children with foreign nationalities and with a foreign cultural background such as those who are born in an international marriage, and train them.
- 3-2. The city should collaborate with relevant organizations to make sure that information about childrearing by international parents definitely reaches them.

• In the midst of the current increase in the number of international residents in Kyoto including students, there is a growing need for childrearing know-how by those with foreign nationalities and with a foreign cultural background such as those who are born in an international marriage.

• The city should provide information and study programs on the difficult situation of international children and parents to those who are engaged in school education and childrearing in order to enhance their understanding. Also the city should nurture people who can spearhead multicultural coexistence in the community so as to improve the childrearing environment.

For instance, children's nurses, kindergarten teachers, staff of local childcare organizations and other related people should learn the importance of multicultural coexistence and multilingual description through training courses.

It is also important for the city to enhance collaboration with citizens' groups and NPOs to extend sufficient support to international children and parents who uses childcare facilities.

• Those nurseries with many international children have a variety of experience in dealing with such children and accumulate relevant know-how. There are some groups who give childrearing support to local international families. Therefore it is necessary to create an environment to share such experiences and know-how with other childcare facilities. Also it is necessary to improve methods of providing information about childrearing to those who have newly arrived in Japan so that they are not isolated from the community and can easily get the necessary information.

In order to provide useful information such as the “Kyoto City Program for Dispatching Mother and Child Health Interpreters”* to parents without fail, the city must provide multilingual information and also enhance collaboration with the relevant organizations so as to improve communication. For instance, it is desirable to provide various kinds of information including daily living information in an integrated way through websites and social media so that those foreign parents who are planning to move to Kyoto can get such information before coming to Kyoto.

*Kyoto City Program for Dispatching Mother and Child Health Interpreters:

When international parents need help with communication in such programs as “Public-nurse visits to a newborn baby at home,” “Health checkups for babies,” “Public-nurse home visits for childrearing support,” and “Public-nurse home visits to expectant mothers,” an interpreter (English or Chinese) will accompany the public nurse.

(Reference material) Newborn to six-year-old population

As of Oct. 1st, 2013 in the Basic Resident

Register

	Entire City	Kita Ward	Kamigy o Ward	Sakyo Ward	Nakagy o Ward	Higashiyama Ward	Yamashina Ward	Shimogyo Ward	Minami Ward	Ukyo Ward	Nishiky o Ward	Fushimi Ward
Whole population	76,6 91	5,61 1	3,692	8,30 9	5,364	1,368	7,318	3,835	5,556	10,887	9,046	15,705
Foreign nationals	1,13 4	54	46	184	43	16	34	44	178	135	110	290
% foreign nationals	1.48	0.96	1.25	2.21	0.80	1.17	0.46	1.15	3.20	1.24	1.22	1.85

II. Reference Materials

1 Meetings held in FY 2013

Four meetings were held in FY 2013 around the theme “Creating a city deeply rooted in multicultural coexistence.” At each meeting, experts in various fields reported on the initiatives for multicultural coexistence undertaken to date, and these were then discussed.

Meeting 1

Date: Monday July 1, 2013
Venue: Kyoto City Hall
Topic of discussion: “Results of a Municipal General Survey to Gauge Citizens’ Level of Awareness”
Analysis of the of the questionnaires regarding the “Citizens Awareness about the City Policies”

Report: “Quadrat Analysis of the Municipal General Survey.” (Led by the Secretariat.) questionnaire on “Citizens Awareness about the City Policies”,

Meeting 2

Date: Thursday October 10, 2013
Venue: Kyoto City Networking Salon for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange

Topic of discussion: “Multicultural Coexistence and Welfare”

Reports:

- “Summary of Promotional Projects of the Kyoto City Regional Multicultural Exchange Network.” (Led by the Regional Section of the Livelihood Welfare Department, Kyoto City Health and Welfare Bureau.)
- “State of Implementation of the Kyoto City Regional Multicultural Exchange Network.” (Led by Osamu Maekawa, Representative of the *Kibo no Ie*, Catholic Diocese Caritas Charitable Regional Social Welfare Center, Business Consignee of the Kyoto City Regional Multicultural Exchange Network.)
- “Multicultural Coexistence and Welfare—Higashi Kujo:

Present State of the Elderly.” (Led by Shinji Kano, representative of a Liaison Group advancing a medical-care and welfare network in the Higashi Kujo area.) “Liaison Council on the Development of Medical and Welfare Networks “

Meeting 3

Date: Thursday December 12, 2013
Venue: Yosei Nursery, Kyoto City
Topic of discussion: “Multicultural Coexistence and Preschool Childrearing”
Reports:

- “Multiculturally Sensitive Childcare at Yosei Nursery in Kyoto City.” (Led by Nursery Head Hisami Hashimoto.)
- “Multicultural Coexistence and Childrearing.” (Led by Megumi Nishi, representative of Jafore Support Team for Childrearing in Families Where Japanese is Not the Mother Tongue.)

Meeting 4

Date: Tuesday February 4, 2014
Venue: Kyoto City Hall
Topics of discussion: “Multicultural Coexistence and Welfare for the Elderly”;
“Regarding Proposals Made in FY 2013”

Summary of Opinions Voiced at the Meetings (excluding items reflected in the Proposals)

- 1 There is the wish for Kyoto City to work toward the further creation of an opportunities for both Japanese and international residents to learn about and understand each other, and of an environment where international residents can learn about their own peoples.
- 2 As the promotion of multilingualism has its limits, it is necessary to further advance the use of easy-to-understand Japanese.
- 3 There are many international students interested in Japan's welfare and care systems, and equally those who are eager to work at care facilities in Japan. However, since they do not have the residence status required to work in this industry, it is necessary for them to obtain "Specialist in Humanities" or "International Services" visas, for which the bar is very high. It will be necessary to create a system that makes it easier for international students studying in Japan to go on to work in welfare facilities and so on; the cooperation of government is requested in this matter.
- 4 When a multicultural-exchange project is implemented in a community, it receives a subsidy from the city, but only for a maximum of two years. To maintain such projects, it is necessary to establish some kind of management method to secure a stable revenue stream.

Council Newsletter

To ensure the contents of the Councils are widely known in the community, the city has published Newsletters 11–13, and distributed them to each Ward Office. The Newsletter is edited by the Multicultural Policy Council Secretariat (under the auspices of the International Relations Office) of Kyoto City. Published by the International Relations Office.

- Newsletter No. 11, published October 31, 2013
Contents: Overview of Meeting 1 (Report: “Quadrat Analysis of the Municipal General Survey”); information about Kyoto City’s general disaster training; five-language interpretation for 119 emergency calls.

- Newsletter No. 12, published January 31, 2014
Contents: Overview of Meeting 2 (Reports: “Summary of Promotional Projects of the Kyoto City Regional Multicultural Exchange Network,” “State of Implementation of the Kyoto City Regional Multicultural Exchange Network,” “Multicultural Coexistence and Welfare—Higashi-Kujo: Present State of the Elderly”); introduction to the Kyoto City Networking Salon for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange.

- Newsletter No. 13, scheduled to be published at the end of March 2014
Overview of Meetings 3 and 4 (Reports: “Multiculturally Sensitive Childcare at Yosei Nursery in Kyoto City,” “Multicultural Coexistence and Childrearing,” with an introduction to Jafore, “Multicultural Coexistence and Welfare for the Elderly,” and “Regarding Proposals Made in FY 2013”).

※ Please contact the below office to receive the newsletter. It can also be viewed at the listed homepage.

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2 Kyoto City Initiatives in Response to Proposals from FY 2012

In response to proposals made at the Council in FY 2012, Kyoto City has both undertaken work on new projects and enlarged existing ones, advancing the following initiatives.

[Proposal 1] Promotion of the Development of Individual Talent and the Creation of Networks Based on Multicultural Coexistence

1-1: Working to foster talented individuals who will spearhead efforts to promote multicultural coexistence in acting as mediators for the activities of various related people and organizations

1-2: Supporting the creation of networks to enable those individuals and organizations dealing with multicultural coexistence to collaborate with each other

[FY 2013 Initiatives]

1. Initiatives promoting international-exchange volunteers

- “Volunteer Step-Up Course.”

This course has been created with the aim of raising the level of international-exchange volunteer activities by improving volunteers’ skills. (Run by Kyoto City.)

- “1 day volunteer in KYOTO ~ ” program: encountering Kyoto through volunteer work

Promoted international-exchange volunteer activities in Kyoto City, as well as had international residents do work experience as volunteers in Kyoto City welfare facilities etc. so as to be active local members of their communities.(Run by Kyoto City International Foundation)

2. Support for the creation of networks

- “Global Session & Council.”

Participants from foreigner communities and foreigner support groups exchanged opinions on such topics as child rearing, the elderly, religion and international students, learned about each other, and deepened exchange with a view toward the construction of future networks.

- Commencement of “International-Student Alumni-Network Project.”

A Facebook Page entitled “Kyoto, you are my home.” that provides a place for international students to engage in mutual exchange as well as for disseminating Kyoto-related information

3. Expansion of the “Kyoto City International-Culture Citizens’ Exchange Promotion Support Project”

From FY 2010, projects have been implemented to have international residents in Kyoto City undertake such activities as giving addresses and providing introductions to culture at group, regional councils and schools. In FY 2013, the number of registrants for such addresses and cultural introductions was increased, and the project realized in the form of the below events.

- “Global Childrearing Course”
- “Issues and Approaches for Dealing with Citizens of Foreign Nationality During a Disaster,” staff training for Ukyo Fire Department.

[Proposal 2] Promotion of the Provision of Information to International Residents and Enhancement of Venues for Mutual Learning that Transcends Nationality and Culture

2-1: Providing information about such things as Japanese study classes, disaster prevention, and life in Japan in an effective and understandable way

2-2: While having international residents learn Japan and Japanese customs, at the same time enhancing venues where all Kyoto’s citizens can overcome nationality and culture and learn about each other

[FY 2013 Initiatives]

1. Commencement of five-language interpretation for “119” emergency calls
To facilitate its response to “119” foreign-language emergency calls and people of foreign nationality on the ground during a disaster, the Fire Department initiated simultaneous interpretation on calls from October 1, 2013. The languages available are English, Mandarin Chinese, Korean, Spanish, and Portuguese, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.
2. Providing information about Japanese language classes in Kyoto Prefecture
A map showing Japanese language classes in Kyoto City and the wider Prefecture has been created and distributed to international residents .

[Proposal 3] Invigoration of local exchange and community life through the promotion of multicultural coexistence

3-1: Initiatives to increase the number of venues for exchange between international residents and local residents and promote international residents' participation in residents' associations, city government, and local projects

3-2: Initiatives to invigorate local communities by having international residents become active players in the local community

[FY 2013 Initiatives]

1. Enhancement of the "International Student Exchange Promotion Support Project"
The former system that subsidized only the projects of charitable organizations etc. supporting the lives of international students has been revised. Now, with various groups in the city newly eligible to receive subsidies for international-student exchange projects, collaboration between international students and local residents is spurring regional revitalization.
2. Distribution of the "Local Activities Handbook"
Based on its ordinance concerning the revitalization of local communities, Kyoto City distributes the "Local Activities Handbook" so as to promote the development of bonds among local residents. Further, the city calls for international residents to work toward mutual understanding and exchange that acknowledge the differences that every local resident has in terms of culture, customs, and values.

3 Summary of the Results of the Municipal General Survey “Internationalization of Kyoto City”

In response to the 3rd Proposal submitted at the FY 2011 Council regarding a “Survey to Gage Citizens’ Level of Awareness Regarding Multicultural Coexistence Etc.,” Kyoto City undertook its 2nd Municipal General Survey with the theme of the “Internationalization of Kyoto City.”

- *Municipal General Survey Questionnaire*

A survey of Kyoto City Policies is conducted twice a year with 3000 citizens of Kyoto. The city aims at understanding the needs and opinions of citizens regarding important municipal issues; making city policies that reflect the viewpoints of citizens; and implementing measures that have been created with and for local residents.

1. Outline of the survey

- (1) Theme: Internationalization of Kyoto
- (2) Purpose: To make use of the results for the internationalization of Kyoto
- (3) Target groups: 3000 people aged 20 and older randomly chosen from the resident registration book
- (4) Method of survey: Filling in a questionnaire and returning it by post
- (5) Languages: Japanese, Hiragana-attached Japanese, English, Chinese, and Korean
- (6) Survey period: January 17 to 31, 2013
- (7) Number of valid responses: 1,184 (39.5%)

2. Publication of results: Results were made available at the Information Release Counter. They were also uploaded to the Kyoto City website:

<http://www.city.kyoto.lg.jp/sogo/page/0000160770.html>

Outline of results

- Regarding Respondents’ experiences of international exchange or cooperation, the most common responses in order of frequency were: “overseas trip,” “existing or former foreigner friend or acquaintance,” “study of a foreign language/foreign culture.”
- Interest was high in “studying a foreign language,” and “participating in an event or course where one can learn about foreign culture, customs, and traditions.”
- Responses indicating “Daily interaction” with a citizen of foreign nationality or

overseas tourist amounted to about 10%. (This response was highest among students.)

- A majority of respondents had the wish to interact with an international citizen at a local level.
- Regarding the effects on the local community of an increase in the number of international residents , the most frequent responses were “This will advance understanding of multiple cultures and values,” “This will develop the trend of valuing Japanese culture and traditions,” and “This heightens the necessity of communication, and thereby strengthens local connections.”
- The following requests for Kyoto City were the most common: “Protect the unique culture and beautiful landscape of Kyoto,” “Use more foreign languages on signboards and public transportation, and at other public facilities and tourist spots,” “Provide information about Japan to foreign countries,” and “Increase numbers of tourists and students from abroad.”

Detailed breakdown of responses

- Regarding those expressing an “Interest in a neighborly relationship with international residents living in the local area,” the highest number responding positively were people in their 20s, while the lowest were in their 70s. Further, those in their 30s had a lower positive response than those in their 40s and 50s. (Housewives in their 30s and 40s were the most positive.)
- Regarding “expectations for foreign citizens,” in all categories those who indicated international-exchange experience had the highest numbers of positive responses.
- Those respondents who had experience with “overseas trips,” “exchange events with foreigners,” “participation in international seminars, etc.” were the most likely to respond that “The increase in the number of foreign citizens heightens the necessity of communication, and thereby strengthens local connections.”
- Those with international-exchange experience most strongly felt the necessity of “Kyoto city carrying out initiatives for (international-exchange) promotion” in all categories.

4 Number of foreign residents by nationality registered in the Resident Basic Register of Kyoto City

(Numbers of individuals as at the end of December 2013)

Country of Nationality	Number registered	Country of Nationality	Number registered	Country of Nationality	Number registered
Korea (<i>Kankoku</i>)	21,637	Ireland	19	Ecuador	3
China	9,401	Denmark	18	Uganda	3
Korea (<i>Chosen</i>)	1,806	Austria	18	Iraq	3
U.S.A.	924	Republic of South Africa	16	Algeria	3
Philippines	863	Bulgaria	16	Iceland	3
Taiwan	771	Norway	14	Lebanon	2
Vietnam	508	Kyrgyzstan	14	Luxembourg	2
Thailand	366	Nigeria	13	Jordan	2
France	357	Argentina	13	Moldova	2
U.K.	330	Czechoslovakia	12	Honduras	2
Indonesia	285	Syria	12	Palestine	2
India	220	Uzbekistan	11	Nicaragua	2
Canada	217	Kenya	10	Turkmenistan	2
Nepal	215	Greece	10	Tunisia	2
Germany	202	Democratic Republic of Congo	9	Serbia and Montenegro	2
Australia	200	Portugal	8	Senegal	2
Brazil	145	Bolivia	8	Swaziland	2
Russia	138	Jamaica	8	Zimbabwe	2
Italy	111	Laos	7	Cuba	2
Malaysia	100	Chile	7	Cyprus	2
Sweden	82	Colombia	7	Gabon	2
Spain	73	Ghana	7	El Salvador	2
Egypt	68	Morocco	6	Uruguay	2
Mongolia	65	Ethiopia	6	East Timor	1
Iran	60	Azerbaijan	6	Latvia	1

Peru	57	Libya	5	Maldives	1
New Zealand	57	Mari	5	Malawi	1
Mexico	52	Belarus	5	Botswana	1
Myanmar	48	Tonga	5	Benin	1
Bangladesh	46	Serbia	5	Brunei	1
Singapore	38	Sudan	5	Papua New Guinea	1
Finland	36	Croatia	5	Niger	1
Belgium	31	Georgia	5	Republic of Dominica	1
Switzerland	31	Lithuania	4	Tanzania	1
Sri Lanka	30	Madagascar	4	Djibouti	1
Netherlands	30	Macedonia (Former Republic of Yugoslavia)	4	Zambia	1
Romania	29	Paraguay	4	Kuwait	1
Pakistan	29	Bahrain	4	Guatemala	1
Turkey	28	Slovakia	4	Gambia	1
Israel	27	Cameroon	4	Qatar	1
Cambodia	26	Kazakhstan	4	Oman	1
Ukraine	26	Yemen	4	United Arab Emirates	1
Afghanistan	26	Angola	4	No or unfixed nationality*	31
Hungary	25	Venezuela	3	Total	40,323
Poland	23	Burkina Faso	3		
Saudi Arabia	19	Slovenia	3		

Number of foreign-resident registrations in the basic resident book, sorted by resident status

(Numbers of individuals as at the end of December, 2013)

<i>Status of residence</i>	<i>Number of people</i>
Special Permanent Resident	20,593
Student	7,883
Permanent Resident	4,836
Dependent	1,366
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	1,352
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	842
Long-Term Resident	674
Professor	579
Skilled Labor	320
Designated Activities	338
Others	1,540
Total	40,323

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Professor: 1%

Skilled Labor: 1%

Long-Term Resident: 2%

Designated Activities: 1%

Specialist in Humanities/International Services: 2%

Spouse or Child of Japanese National: 3%

Dependent: 4%

Permanent Resident: 12%

Student: 20%

Special Permanent Resident: 51%

Others: 4%

List of members of the Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designations</i>
<i>Nominated members</i>	
Noriyo Arita	Board member, Kansai NPO Alliance Board member, Kyoto City International Foundation
Yukio Katayama	Director , Youth Hostel Department, Kyoto Youth Hostel Association Direcor, Kyoto Utano Youth Hostel
Yoko Kawata	Former Director, International Women’s Student Center, Kyoto Kyoto Chapter of Mothers and Students’ Association
Shigenori Shibata	Director, Kyoto City International Community House Board member, Kyoto City International Foundation
Shoko Nishioka (chair)	Director, Kyoto City Gender Equality Promotion Center Professor, Educational Department, Bukkyo University
<i>Publicly recruited members</i>	<i>Country of origin</i>
Naoko Kan	Japan
Juman KIM	Korea
Sigal OLENA	Ukraine
Jorge PRIMAVERA	The Philippines
ZHANG Jian	China
Yoshisada Fukui	Japan
Pongkijvorasin PRACH	Thailand

- The term ran for two years, from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2014
- Nominated members were appointed at the discretion of the Mayor
- Publicly recruited members were selected after a public appeal by the city for applications

Kyoto City Ordinance on the Establishment of Affiliated Organizations of Kyoto City Administration

Intent

Article 1. This ordinance stipulates items necessary in establishing the affiliated organizations of Kyoto City administration except those items stipulated by national laws and other ordinances.

Establishment

Article 2. In establishing an affiliated organization under the Mayor and Kyoto City Board of Education, its name and the scope of duties and number of committee members and their term are described in the attached table.

2. Other than the abovementioned affiliated organizations, the Mayor and other administrative organizations may establish an affiliated organization provided its term is one year or less.

3. The Mayor and other administrative organizations shall report the establishment of an affiliated organization as stipulated in the above clause, to the city assembly.

Appointment of committee members

Article 3. The committee members of an affiliated organization (one mentioned in the 1st and 2nd clauses of the above article. Hereafter the same applies for the 1st clause of the following article and Articles 5 and 8.) shall be commissioned or appointed by the Mayor or other person among those who have professional knowledge and who are admitted by the Mayor as being appropriate for the relevant organization.

Exception for the term of committee members

Article 4. Regardless of 1st clause of Article 2, the term of fill-in committee members is that of predecessors.

2. Committee members stipulated under clause 1 of Article 2 may be reappointed.

Special committee members and professional committee members

Article 5. In case that the affiliated organization shall investigate or discuss a special matter, a special committee member position may be established, and in case that it shall investigate a technical matter, a professional committee member position may be established.

2. Special committee members and professional committee members are commissioned or appointed by the Mayor among those who have professional knowledge and who are admitted by the Mayor as being appropriate for the position.

3. Special committee members shall be decommissioned or dismissed after the investigation or discussion on the special matter is completed, and professional committee members shall be decommissioned or dismissed after the investigation on the technical matter is completed.

Divisions

Article 6. The affiliated organization may establish a division in order to investigate or discuss a special or technical matter.

2. The affiliated organization may regard the decision of the division as its own decision as stipulated under its own clause.

Duty to protect secrets

Article 7. The committee members including special and technical committee members shall keep the secrets obtained during their service. They shall continue to keep them after their service.

Commission

Article 8. Other than the items stipulated under this ordinance, necessary items concerning the affiliated organization shall be stipulated by the Mayor or other person.

Supplementary clauses

Date of enforcement

This ordinance shall be enforced on the date of promulgation.

(The date of promulgation is November 15, 2013.)

Attached table (Relevant to Article 2)

1 Affiliated organization of the Mayor

<i>Name</i>	<i>Duties</i>	<i>Fixed number of Council members</i>	<i>Term of Council members</i>
Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy	To investigate and discuss the matters consulted on by the Mayor about progress in the promotion of multicultural coexistence at the local level (whereby people of different nationalities and ethnicities discuss cultural differences and thereby develop an equal relationship, so as to become shapers of local communities).	12 people or fewer	2 years

Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy Outline

Intent

Article 1. This outline is created to cover the necessary items for the Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy (hereafter called “the Council”), on the basis of Article 8 of Kyoto City Ordinance on the Establishment of Affiliated Organizations of Kyoto City Administration.

Chairperson

Article 2. The Council shall have a chairperson.

2 The chairperson shall be chosen by mutual vote.

3 The chairperson shall represent and manage the Council.

4 If the chairperson is absent, someone appointed by him/her in advance shall act for him/her.

Convening and proceedings

Article 3. The chairperson shall convene the Council. However, if both the chairperson and his/her proxy are absent, the mayor shall convene the Council.

2 The chairperson shall chair the Council.

3 The Council achieves a quorum by the attendance of more than half of members.

4 Decision shall be made by the majority of votes. In the case of a tie, the chairperson shall make a decision.

5 If necessary, the Council shall ask non-members to deliver their opinions, explanations, and other necessary help.

Clerical work

Article 4. The clerical work of the Council shall be done by the General Planning Bureau.

Supplementary rule

Article 5. Necessary articles for the management of this Council other than those stipulated under this outline shall be decided by the chairperson.

Additional rules

Date of implementation

1 This outline shall be implemented on the date of promulgation.

Transition measure

2 Regardless of the second clause of Article 2, the chairperson of the former Council which corresponds to this Council shall be appointed the chairperson of this Council as of the date of implementation.

Supplementary clauses**Date of enforcement**

This ordinance shall be enforced on the date of promulgation.

(The date of promulgation is November 15, 2013.)

Transition measure

2 Regardless of the second clause of Article 2, the chairperson of the former Council which corresponds to this Council shall be appointed the chairperson of this Council as of the date of implementation.

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