

Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy

FY 2015 Report

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by the Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy

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I. Introduction

In Kyoto, a city with an over 1,200 year history, living breathing culture, and an aim of becoming an ideal city, the Declaration of Kyoto as a City Open to the Free Exchange of World Cultures was signed in 1978, and in hope of realizing this declaration the Kyoto City Internationalization Promotion Guidelines was drawn up. Also, published in The Master Plan of Kyoto City is the Kyoto City Internationalization Promotion Plan aimed at transforming Kyoto to a vivid multicultural city, a policy that continues the advancement of internationalization.

In Kyoto City, while the number of North Korean and South Korean Japanese residents is decreasing, the number of people with diverse cultural backgrounds, such as Foreign-born Japanese Nationals, children born to international marriages, people who have returned from China is increasing. As internationalization proceeds, the subject of activities for constructing a multicultural society is of vital importance, so that people with different nationalities and ethnic backgrounds will recognize and respect their cultural differences and build equal relationships.

In order to realize multicultural coexistence in various fields, such as education, social welfare, disaster prevention, etc, foreign residents, Japanese nationals with various cultural background, and local residents need to work together. To this end, we, the 3rd Term Committee Members have considered many issues for the past two years based on the theme “creating a city deeply rooted in multicultural coexistence.”

In FY2014, we had three proposals:

1. Understanding for Japanese language educational support and activists
2. Improvement of understanding concerning multiculturalism and personnel training to broaden multicultural coexistence
3. Establishment and enhancement of locations for activities concerning multicultural coexistence

In FY 2015, we also discussed how to promote multicultural coexistence in each local area as well as the problems faced in order to realize this goal.

Kyoto City provides special services for foreign residents such as consultations, daily life support, sending interpreters, etc, but the city also needs to tackle the issues in terms of awareness, institutionalization and communication.

We have compiled this report, aiming at a solution to these issues. Based on our proposals, It is our hope to advance the creation of a city in which every person can live comfortably and play an active role.

Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy
Chairperson
Shoko Nishioka

II. Proposals for Kyoto City

*After this page, key points of proposals are underlined and the aims for the future are written in bold.

Proposal 1

Plan to improve Japanese people's awareness on coexistence with foreign residents

Present Conditions & Issues

In order to promote multicultural coexistence, the neighborhood councils and neighborhood associations which are closest to the community play a very important role. In Kyoto City, Kyoto City Ordinance on Local Community Revitalization was established on April 1, 2012, and since then the city has been implementing this policy to realize a safe society in which every single person can live safely. According to the Neighborhood Council and Neighborhood Association Questionnaire* given after the establishment of C Kyoto City Ordinance on Local Community Revitalization in 2012, the results showed that members in their 60s make up the largest portion by age group followed by those in their 70s. However, it became clear based on another questionnaire called the Municipal General Survey "Internationalization of Kyoto City"* that people in their 60s and people in their 70s or older are less interested, compared with other age groups, in communicating with foreign residents in their neighborhood.

Thus, in order to promote multicultural coexistence, it is important to have local residents including representatives of neighborhood councils and neighborhood associations improve their awareness on living with foreign residents and people with various cultural backgrounds.

Therefore we need to offer local residents opportunities for development activities and to learn to understand different cultures. For example, It is thought that people will realize that they are living in a community with people whose first language is not Japanese through circulating flyers written in various languages. Also, the Foreign Women's Association 'Paruyon' makes a Daily Life Guidebook for foreign residents and they are also planning to make a booklet for Japanese people to deepen understanding of how to conduct daily intercultural communication. In addition, 'Asai-no kai' offers a place to understand more about Brazil by introducing Brazilian culture and offering Portuguese language classes.

If there are chances for foreign residents and local community organizations like neighborhood councils and neighborhood associations to discuss things, they can create an opportunity to understand problems and circumstances, and as a result, neighborhood councils and neighborhood associations will be vitalized and the ties in the community will be strengthened. Once these tangible actions are carried out, foreign residents will learn Japanese values and Japanese people will learn that world has many different value systems and different ways to view the world.

*Neighborhood Council and Neighborhood Association Questionnaire

Between October 1 and December 31 of 2012, a survey was conducted. The survey was distributed to 6,590 neighborhood councils and neighborhood associations. The number of valid responses was 3,721. (56.5% response rate)

<http://www.city.kyoto.lg.jp/bunshi/page/0000152468.html>

*The Municipal General Survey “Internationalization of Kyoto City”

From January 17-31, 2013, a survey was conducted. The survey was distributed to 3,000 residents over the age of 20. The number of valid responses was 1,184. (39.5% response rate)

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

Proposals 2

Personnel training to promote mutual understanding

Present Conditions & Issues

After the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, the importance of the local community has been repeatedly pointed out including the elderly, handicapped, foreign residents and Japanese nationals with a different cultural background. However, it is difficult to find out who needs what support and where, and there is always the issue that proper aid does not reach someone who really needs it. In this way there can be a breakdown in mutual understanding between Japanese local residents and foreign residents, and this leads to people becoming isolated.

Therefore, it is important to find a coordinator who can cooperate with neighborhood councils and neighborhood associations, Regional Women's Councils, Social Welfare Councils, etc., and to train personnel who can carry out their duties and build a bridge between these groups and foreign residents.

In Higashi-Kujo area of Minami Ward, a formerly empty house was offered by an individual to the community as a residence for foreign exchange students that would be a safe and inexpensive place to live and with the help of the NPO Asia no Kibou, which wanted to handle the management of such a facility, 'Home Hikari' a residence for foreign exchange students was completed. For this residence for exchange students to be completed, the staff and coordinators from the Kyoto City Networking Salon for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange were indispensable. Additionally, in the Mukaijima area of Fushimi Ward based on local community makeup with many residents who have returned from China and have a different cultural background along with the many foreign residents, the 'Airinkan Kenshu Center' provides consultations, official publications introducing different cultures, etc. In addition, the Airinkan Kenshu Center is participating in the planning for an organizational network of administrations, residential organizations and schools, and is responsible as a local coordinator through information exchanges and accepting requests.

Also in Kyoto City, Kyoto Tachibana University and Daigonakayamadanchi Town Association in October of 2014 signed an agreement to set up a place for exchange within the apartment complex and to allow university students to rent vacant apartments. Based on the aging population there are many empty apartments within the city, this project with the aim of revitalization under the partnership of the administration, local area, and university (private institution) fixed the vacant housing problem along with local revitalization, it is a model case.

Kyoto City needs to introduce these model cases of partnership and exchange at the local level to various media outlets for a wider audience. These projects give a concrete image that can help people visualize what local residents can do for their community and encourages them to implement their own projects. These are examples of Japanese people and foreign residents respecting each other's cultures, helping each other build a community, and of training personnel to support their local community.

Proposals 3

Strengthening the transmission of multilingual information including information in Easy Japanese

Present Conditions & Issues

Foreign nationals and people of different cultural backgrounds tend to become isolated and lack a connection with local residents in their daily interactions, because of limited knowledge of Japanese lifestyles, customs, or institutions or through difficulties communicating well in Japanese.

Especially, in the case of a disaster like an earthquake or typhoon Japanese technical terms which are not used in daily life such as *Hinanshiji* (Evacuation Instructions) and *Hinankankoku* (Evacuation Warning) are used and under these conditions information is not properly transmitted to foreign residents.

Amidst this backdrop, current activities to spread *Yasashii Nihongo* (Easy Japanese) nationwide are being carried out. Easy Japanese originated at the sociolinguistics laboratory of Hirosaki University after the Great Hanshin Earthquake in order to accurately and promptly transmit information to foreign residents and it is applicable to daily life communication.

Thus, not only government administrations, but also private groups such as Yasashii Nihongo Yushino Kai hold workshops and study meetings.

It is necessary to transmit information to foreign residents in many different languages including Easy Japanese.

For example, at some museums in America, visitors can choose Easy English track on audio guides which is suitable for non-native English speakers. In Japan, **we need a similar system and we need to take action to get rid of a language barrier.**

Also, even though information is being provided, often foreign residents do not know the fact that this information exists or do not understand the importance of this information. **Thus, we need to figure out how to provide information effectively through social media including**

Facebook and how to publicize activities by neighborhood councils and neighborhood associations, etc.

Through carrying out these types of activities, foreign residents will not be isolated, but live a safe and comfortable life, and with local assistance it is possible to create a city where people support each other.

III. Conclusion

We, the 3rd Term Committee Members of the Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy have had many discussions based on the theme “creating a city deeply rooted in multicultural coexistence.” Someone said during those discussions that multicultural coexistence means a society in which everyone can live just as who they are. However, this does not mean people can behave selfishly. Considered under multiculturalism is a society where people recognize differences, even if you are born and raised in a different environment, with a different way of thinking or culture, there are various ways of living and we must accept the fact that there are other cultures with different ways of thinking and things that are ordinary in our culture may not be ordinary for another.

More than 40,000 foreign nationals and people of diverse cultural backgrounds make their lives in Kyoto City. Yet many Japanese people do not have regular contact with foreign residents. It is necessary to have opportunities to learn about many different cultures and multicultural coexistence in various settings, such as school educational setting, home educational setting, and social educational setting.

What kind of city does Kyoto want to be? What kind of city will Kyoto be in 10 or 20 years? Before the furtherance of Kyoto as a place where both Japanese people and foreign residences can live safely in a living multicultural city, there are short-term issues to solve and there are long-term issues where the continuation of actions is necessary. In order to understand this, and continue forward, it is necessary that the administration and residents realize that this is not someone else’s problem and that it is necessary for each individual to get involved in multicultural related activities.

3rd Term Committee Members of Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy

IV. Documents

1. In regards to the FY2015 Council Meetings:

Four meetings were held in FY2015 around the theme “creating a city deeply rooted in multicultural coexistence.”

At each meeting, experts in various fields reported on initiatives for multicultural coexistence and then discussed.

Meeting 1

Date: Monday June 29, 2015
Venue: Kyoto City Hall
Topic of discussion: Development of Multicultural Coexistence in each area
Report: Foreign Women’s Association Paruyon Activities
(Nina Hayasaki Hakkarainen, Paruyon President)
The Best Use of Multicultural Background: Brazil and Japan
(Violeta Misaki Takano, Council Member)

Meeting 2

Date: Monday August 31, 2015
Venue: Kyoto City Networking Salon for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange
Topic of discussion: Development of Multicultural Coexistence in each area
Report: Initiative for Local Exchange: Establishing foreign exchange student residences in vacant houses
(Mikio Yamashita, Hokkaido University Professor Emeritus; Naoko Kan, Asia no Kibou 300)
The function of Coordinator in establishing Multiculturalism
(Sanae Tsuji, Council Member)

Meeting 3

Date: Thursday November 12, 2015
Venue: Kyoto City Hall
Topic of discussion: Disseminating Information: Initiatives to transmit information in multiple languages and in Easy Japanese”
Report: “Easy Japanese for Foreigners”
(Secretariat of Yasahii Nihongo Yushi no Kai, Masayoshi Hanaoka, Atsuko Sugimoto)

Meeting 4

Date: Tuesday January 26, 2016
Venue: Honnoji Cultural Building, Honnoji Hotel
Topic of discussion: In regards to FY2015 Proposals

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

1. I wasn't familiar with the noise of "Hi no yojin" (fire safety warning) when I first arrived in Japan, so I think a Daily Life Guidebook would be very helpful, especially for people who have just moved to Kyoto from overseas.

2. It is necessary to provide smooth support, for those who have just arrived in Japan and for Long-term residents, for children and for elderly, each have a different standpoint and the necessary type of support will vary.

3. I would like there to be concrete hands-on training targeting those who work providing counter or reception services in how to speak gently and in easy to understand Japanese.

4. I think it would be good if a training package in Easy Japanese is provided for those who have newly arrived in Kyoto.

2. Kyoto City activities concerning the accepted FY2014 Proposal

In response to proposals made at the Council in 2014, Kyoto City has both undertaken work on new projects and enlarged existing ones, advancing the following initiatives.

[Proposal 1] Understanding for Japanese language educational support and activists

1-1: Improvement of appropriate support for children studying Japanese with a different cultural background.

1-2: Understanding the importance of the work conducted by activists to support Japanese learners and to create an environment that is easy for activists to continue their activities.

[FY 2015 Initiatives]

(1) Enhancing training programs for Japanese language teachers

Since FY2014, Kyoto City has started the Special Curriculum of Japanese Language Teaching and given detailed personal tutoring of Japanese language to children and students in need. In FY2015, the city implemented a Japanese teaching training program for teachers, in order to improve the quality of education in Kyoto City.

(2) Editing the Guideline of Japanese Language Teaching (the 2nd edition, April 2015)

Following the Japanese teaching training based on the Special Curriculum of Japanese Language Teaching of FY2014, the city edited the Guideline of Japanese Language Teaching and distributed a copy to each school that accepts children who have just arrived in Japan.

(3) Foreign exchange students participating in support activities in their native language

In FY2015, Kyoto City started a program to dispatch foreign exchange students to Kyoto City elementary and junior high schools in order to provide support for children and students who are not yet proficient in Japanese language, by providing them learning support during class and conversational support in their native tongue, and to help them adjust to school life more quickly.

(4) Enhancing multicultural education promotion program

Targeting elementary and middle school students in Kyoto City public schools, the city is promoting international understanding education through contact with foreign exchange students and persons with a different cultural background and giving students a chance to become familiar with other cultures and languages.

Especially, in FY2015 the city promoted these initiatives by the realization of plans to expand the number of foreign exchange students sent to schools through the Kyoto International Foundation's Program for Inter-Cultural Nexus in Kyoto PICNIK.

[Proposal 2] Improvement of understanding concerning multiculturalism and personnel training to broaden multicultural coexistence

2-1: Creating opportunities to promote multicultural understanding.

2-2: Developing multicultural personal over the long term, with a broader perspective.

[FY 2015 Initiatives]

(1) Personnel training at Kyoto City Networking Salon for Community Welfare

In the Higashi-Kujo area of Minami Ward, Local Community and Multicultural Network Promotion Projects have worked on the advancement of personnel training through local community and multicultural exchange, and in order to further advance local community and multicultural exchange from now on main enterprises will focus on the reorganization of the implementation and enhancement of the professional responsibility training program.

(2) Enhancing personnel training for kokoka volunteers

Kyoto City International Community House kokoka began providing a place to study East Asian related countries, such as Korea and China, in FY2014 in order to deepen the knowledge and understanding of registered volunteers. In FY2015, kokoka also promoted the development of professional responsibility for volunteers through their participation in planning and organizing international exchange events.

(3) For the Support of Foreign Exchange Students, the advancement of exchanges between Japanese students and exchange students through Welcome Package.

In FY2015, Kyoto City started a trial of an initiative called Welcome Package to help new students from abroad on their arrival to Japan, and provided opportunities for exchange and friendship with Japanese students, etc. (Welcome Package Program will officially start in FY2016.

[Proposal 3] Establishment and enhancement of locations for activities concerning multicultural coexistence

3-1: Locations to have mutual cooperation and increase personnel training and available faculties.

3-2: Not just using existing location but finding new activity locations and broadening the target area and range of activities.

[FY 2015 Initiatives]

(1) Enhancing personnel training for kokoka volunteers (reprint)

Kyoto City International Community House kokoka began providing a place to study East Asian related countries, such as Korea and China, in FY2014 in order to deepen the knowledge and understanding of registered volunteers. In FY2015, kokoka also promoted the development of professional responsibility for volunteers through their participation in planning and organizing international exchange events.

(2) Strengthening of related organizational networks through Kyoto City Networking Salon for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange

Local Community and Multicultural Network Promotion Projects have advanced the building of a network connecting related organization in the promotion of local community and multicultural exchanges. Kyoto City will continue to strengthen close relationship creating a network of related facilities such as Kyoto City International Community House kokoka and Fushimi Youth Action Center, etc., and plan for an increase in the promotion of multicultural coexistence.

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

(Numbers of individuals as at the end of December 2015)

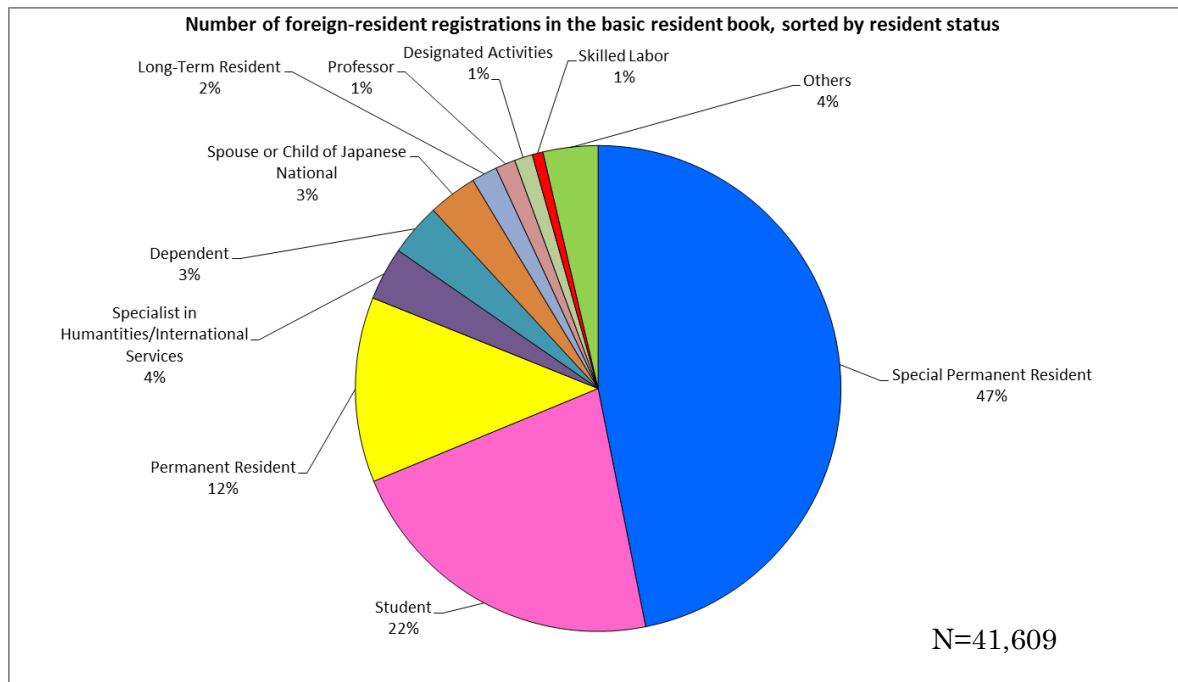
Country of Nationality	Number registered	Country of Nationality	Number registered	Country of Nationality	Number registered
South Korea	20,679	Netherlands	49	Greece	9
China	9,882	Sri Lanka	49	Bolivia	9
North Korea	1,642	Finland	43	Laos	9
Taiwan	1,205	Belgium	40	Libya	9
U.S.A.	994	Cambodia	37	Jamaica	8
Vietnam	919	Switzerland	35	Tanzania	8
Philippines	914	Pakistan	35	Azerbaijan	7
Indonesia	499	Romania	35	Uganda	7
France	459	Ireland	34	Kazakhstan	6
Thailand	366	Israel	29	Sudan	6
U.K.	351	Ukraine	29	Serbia	6
Germany	267	Hungary	29	Paraguay	6
India	261	Poland	24	Jordan	6
Canada	235	Republic of South Africa	23	Yemen	5
Nepal	231	Bulgaria	21	Slovakia	5
Australia	210	Austria	20	Tonga	5
Malaysia	172	Kyrgyzstan	19	Mali	5
Italy	146	Kenya	18	Ecuador	4
Russia	140	Afghanistan	17	Estonia	4
Brazil	132	Democratic Republic of Congo	17	Gabon	4
Egypt	99	Denmark	16	Georgia	4
Sweden	92	Norway	16	Slovenia	4
Myanmar	85	Portugal	16	Senegal	4
Spain	82	Nigeria	15	Tunisia	4
Peru	71	Uzbekistan	14	Nicaragua	4
Mongolia	66	Colombia	14	Palestine	4
Turkey	63	Czech Republic	13	Burkina Faso	4
New Zealand	62	Saudi Arabia	12	Belarus	4
Mexico	61	Argentina	11	Madagascar	4
Bangladesh	59	Ethiopia	11	Lebanon	4
Iran	56	Chile	11	Angola	3
Singapore	50	Syria	10	Oman	3

Ghana	3	Bhutan	2	Serbia and Montenegro	1
Cyprus	3	Honduras	2	Niger	1
Croatia	3	Republic of Macedonia	2	Haiti	1
Swaziland	3	Mauritius	2	Papua New Guinea	1
Tajikistan	3	Mauritania	2	Palau	1
Brunei	3	Moldova	2	Benin	1
Venezuela	3	Latvia	2	Botswana	1
Mozambique	3	Luxembourg	2	Maldives	1
Morocco	3	United Arab Emirates	1	Montenegro	1
Lithuania	3	Algeria	1	Liberia	1
Iceland	2	Albania	1	Stateless/ no fixed nationality	38
El Salvador	2	Cameroon	1	Total	41,609
Cape Verde	2	Gambia	1		
Cuba	2	Guinea	1		
Kuwait	2	Guatemala	1		
Zimbabwe	2	Grenada	1		
Turkmenistan	2	Cote d'Ivoire	1		
Bahrain	2	Zambia	1		
Fiji	2	Sierra Leone	1		

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

(Numbers of individuals as at the end of December, 2015)

<i>Status of residence</i>	<i>Number of people</i>
Special Permanent Resident	19,497
Student	9,115
Permanent Resident	5,124
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	1,471
Dependent	1,458
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	1,358
Long-Term Resident	711
Professor	522
Designated Activities	504
Skilled Labor	298
Others	1,521
Total	41,609



3rd Term Committee Members of the Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designations</i>
<i>Nominated members</i>	Izumi Ando	Director, Kyoto YWCA
	Shoko Nishioka*	Director, Kyoto City Gender Equality Center
	*Chairperson	Professor, Bukkyo University Department of Education
	Mari Hamada	Professor, Kyoto University of Education Director, Kyoto City International Foundation
	Atsuo Mizuno	Senior Executive Manager (Executive Director), Kyoto City Youth Service Foundation
	Kiyoshi Yamauchi	Superintendent, Kyoto City International Foundation Managing Director, Kyoto City International Foundation
<i>Publicly recruited members</i>	Sylvie Odin	France
	Marilou Kinomoto	Philippines
	Kim Jeong Tae	Korea
	Cai Longri	China
	Violeta Misaki Takano	Brazil
	Sanae Tsuji	Japan
	Toshiyuki Miho	Japan

- The term of office is two years, from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2016
- Nominated members were appointed at the discretion of the Mayor
- Publicly recruited members were selected after a public appeal by the city for applications

Regulations in regards to establishing affiliates of Kyoto City Executive Branch

(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 their 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.

Additional Rules

(Date of enforcement)

This ordinance shall be enforced on the date of promulgation.

(omitted)

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
(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)

2. (omitted)

Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy Regulations

(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, another council member that the chairperson has chosen will be the chairperson’s proxy and take on the chairperson’s duties.

(Convening and proceedings)

Article 3. The chairperson shall convene the Council. However, if both the chairperson and their 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 rules)

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

(omitted)

Additional rules

(Date of enforcement)

This ordinance shall be enforced on the date of promulgation.

(The date of promulgation is January 8, 2015.)

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