

# Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy

## FY 2014 Report

Presented March 2015  
by the Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy

# Table of Contents

<b>I Proposals for Kyoto City .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1. Understanding for Japanese language educational support and activists .....	2
2. Improvement of understanding concerning multiculturalism and personnel training to broaden multicultural coexistence.....	4
3. Establishment and enhancement of locations for activities concerning multicultural coexistence.....	6
<b>II Documents .....</b>	<b>9</b>
1. In regards to the FY2014 Council Meetings.....	10
2. Kyoto City activities concerning the accepted FY2013 Proposal.....	12
3. Number of registered foreign-residents in the Basic Resident Register.....	15
Members of the Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy.....	17
Regulations in regards to establishing affiliates of Kyoto City Executive Branch.....	18
Regulations for the management of rules for affiliates for plans for management.....	20
Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy Regulations.....	21

# I Proposals for Kyoto City

# 1. Understanding for Japanese language educational support and activists

## Proposal

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.

### Present Conditions & Issues

There are many children from abroad living in Kyoto City; for example, children whose parents are connected with the many universities in Kyoto, children of Filipinos parents who come to work in nursing service, and children with Chinese cultural background.

Kyoto City has been looking for teachers and volunteers for children in need of Japanese language education. In 2013, the city set supervisors of teachers to be in charge of Japanese language instruction with the intention of strengthening the organization of Japanese language education.

In January 2014, School Education Law was partially revised, for special curriculum in Japanese language education to be used with the usual curriculum (within normal teaching time).

In April 2014, Kyoto City started a system of sending out teachers with their teaching license to be charge of Japanese language education and visit schools with lower enrollment. Children are also able to have support in their mother tongue with after Japanese language education through the special curriculum at school, they are provided Japanese language education by volunteers when necessary.

For caretakers from abroad, volunteer interpreters are sent to schools to help explain the Japanese educational system and help parents understand activities of school.

In order to compliment activities at school, other organizations play an important role in teaching support and in interpreting support for caregivers. Organizations such as the student volunteer group from Kyoto University of Education Takenoko-kai\*, koko Kids\* established by Kyoto City International Foundation, and Sama Ka Batang Pinoy\* an organization that provides learning support for children of Filipino descent.

In order to improve the quality and scale of the support system, Kyoto City needs to understand the differences between the cultures of the different people coming to Japan and Japanese culture and the problems that might occur because of these differences.

The many volunteers working as teachers and interpreters have a very important role to play, but some of them are stressed in terms of time, physical strength, psychological burden, and economical problems. Therefore, teachers at school must work to cooperate and work towards an understanding with activists, as well as their cooperation to connected organizations, and try to reduce workload of volunteers by organizing an appropriate environment.

Kyoto City gives information to junior high school students on the future plans after graduation by giving the multilingual guidance and information in exchange meetings.

Kyoto city needs to take measures with Kyoto Board of Education to cope with the entrance examination for public high school.

In regards to the public high school entry selection process, though Kyoto City has already extending the exam time and added furigana above test problems (pronunciation of Chinese characters) on entrance exams for students where Japanese language instruction is necessary, based on the desired educational paths of students who need Japanese language instruction and the present conditions of the nationwide student selection process, with the cooperation of the Kyoto Board of Education even more consideration must be given to the reality of this situation.

\*Takenoko-kai: a Kyoto University of Education student volunteer group, shortened from Kikoku Tonichi Jido Tunagaru Kai, that targets its support activities towards children with foreign backgrounds living in Japan, children from international marriages, and children returning to Japan. The group works with 'Pag-asa', Philippino Community, with activities to support language learning for children with Filipino heritage.

\*koko Kids: a program founded by the Kyoto City International Foundation in 2014 and has been giving support for children's study (6-15 years old) and support for parents to communicate in Japanese about their children's education .

\* Sama Ka Batang Pinoy: an organization that gives educational support, adaptation support and parents' support in their native language.

## **2. Improvement of understanding concerning multiculturalism and personnel training to broaden multicultural coexistence**

### **[Proposals]**

2-1: Creating opportunities to promote multicultural understanding.

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

### **Present Conditions & Issues**

In 2012, Kyoto City gave a questionnaire on ‘Internationalization of Kyoto City’\*. It discovered that expectations towards residents with foreign nationalities were higher for all questions among groups with cross-cultural experience. Also, the answers of people, who had experienced a trip abroad, cross-cultural events or international seminars, tended to show that they thought that as the number of people with foreign nationalities increase, that promoting communication is a necessity along with strengthening connections with the local community.

In Kyoto City the Kyoto City International Foundation sends international exchange students to elementary and middle schools (PICNIK) to promote multicultural understanding. It also has Kokoka Volunteer Personnel Training program, which has improved the quality of its registered volunteers and also promotes exchange. The Fushimi Youth Action Center organizes numerous events such as the Salad Bowl Project and The International Café. It is necessary to promote these activities, encourage these activities to grow, and to increase the number of participants in these activities.

Large groups and large areas need a person in charge at their center to help promote activities and for this personnel training is necessary. As many people feel, activities related to multiculturalism are a necessity. Opportunities for learning are necessary and it is beneficial to cooperate with those who also feel the need for advancement through personnel and resources.

It is important to investigate thoroughly opportunities for people to experience multiculturalism, from elementary school students to retired people and from school to the workplace. It is necessary to think of the many places multicultural experiences can be held.

In relation to promoting multicultural activities in elementary and middle schools, for schools with children and students of various nationalities and cultural backgrounds in attendance it is a necessity to promote positive initiatives, but for schools that do not have students and children from other countries or with different cultural backgrounds initiatives may be difficult to advance. Understanding and support is necessary in these cases for initiatives to succeed.

As to personnel, people doing volunteer activities are usually university students who want to be teachers in the future, housewives/househusbands, and retired people. However, for more people to participate, it is necessary to create opportunities and activity places and times that are convenient for different types of people and to foster more people in a long term.

University students in teacher training have many chances to participate in volunteer activities, but other students also need to have chances to join these activities to create for the

future a foundation in multiculturalism and widen their understanding of other cultures. Therefore, it is necessary to create suitable opportunities and places for people who can work for multi-cultural coexistence. As to university students, some of them stop volunteer activities after graduation, but it is beneficial for them to use their abilities in a society, and Kyoto City needs to encourage these people more.

\*The Municipal General Survey “Internationalization of Kyoto City”

Survey period: January 17-31, 2013

Target group: 3,000 residents, over 20 years old

Valid responses: 1,184

Percentage of collection: 39.5%

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

### **3. Establishment and enhancement of locations for activities concerning multicultural coexistence**

#### **[Proposals]**

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

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

#### **Present Conditions & Issues**

At the moment, Kyoto City holds multicultural activities at locations in various regions established to make the best of the local area, such as Kyoto City International Foundation (Awataguchi Torii-cho, Sakyo Ward), Fushimi Youth Action Center (Takajo-cho, Fushimi Ward), Kyoto City Networking Salon for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange (Higashikujo, Higashiwamoto-cho, Minami Ward).

However, even though there are activity locations in Kyoto City, it has been pointed out that this polarizes areas, many locations are difficult to access with many people not being able to participate, and many locations lack abilities.

It is necessary to establish activity locations that suit activities of NPOs as well as advance activities at elementary schools, child welfare facilities, and youth activity centers.

On the other hand, the problem is how to transmit the necessary information on what activities are happening and when to the people who need that information. Thus, Kyoto City needs to collect information properly, understand current problems, and work to provide a solution.

At Kyoto City International Foundation and other places, many volunteers are working for multicultural coexistence. It is important to increase the number of volunteers and to improve functions at each location.

Besides, it is necessary to start enhancing education with multiculturalism for adults and students at childhood. Each elementary school district can easily share information with each other, with a desire for the local area to work together.



## II. Reference Materials

### 1. FY2014 Council Meetings:

Four meetings were held in FY2014 around the theme “City of multicultural coexistence based on local communities”.

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

#### Meeting 1

Date: June 17, 2014  
Venue: Kyoto City Hall  
Topic of discussion: Summary of Kyoto City Multicultural Coexistence Commission Internationalization of Kyoto City (Revised Version)  
Process of meetings in FY 2014

#### Meeting 2

Date: September 9, 2014  
Venue: Kyoto City Hall  
Topic of discussion: Educational support for children with foreign citizenship as well as children with a background in a foreign culture.  
Report: In regards to accepting children with foreign roots  
(Report by Kyoto City Board of Education)

Implementation of Support for Filipino related Parents and Children and things the City of Kyoto should think about.  
(Report by Sama Ka Batang Pinoy)

#### Meeting 3

Date: November 13<sup>th</sup> 2014  
Venue: Honnoji Cultural Building  
Topic of discussion: Nurturing Personnel to promote multicultural coexistence  
Report: In regards to the training of volunteers at kokoka  
(Reported by Kyoto City International Foundation)

In regards to advancing multiculturalism through personnel training  
(Report by Fushimi Youth Action Center)

#### Meeting 4

Date: January 26<sup>th</sup> 2015  
Venue: Kyoto City Hall  
Topic of discussion: In regards to FY2014 Proposals

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

1. Foreign nationals are introduced to and learn the Japanese language and culture and in this same way people should learn from foreign nationals their language and culture, it would be good if there was an opportunity for mutual cultural exchange.
  
2. I feel that cultural events for foreign citizens are now geared to Asian countries such as China and Korea. It may be because many Asian people are living in Kyoto City. It would be good for Kyoto City to have opportunities for people from America or Europe to learn more about Japanese culture.
  
3. I'm concerned that children from international marriages will experience trouble, when they look for a part-time job or full time employment, even though they have Japanese nationality and are Japanese native speakers, they might be judged by their appearance rather than ability.

## 2. Kyoto City Initiatives in Response to Proposals from FY 2014

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] Promotion of Multicultural Coexistence in Local Communities**

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.

### **[FY 2014 Initiatives]**

#### (1) Implementation of “Promotion of Multicultural Coexistence in Local Communities”

Various activities were held at the Networking Salon for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange, which was established in Higashikujo Minami Ward in July 2011. These activities were held with the cooperation of organizations related to the promotion of multiculturalism, activities such as lectures, festivals, and cooking classes in order to create networks of exchange of local communities and multicultural groups and also new groups were registered and worked on the enhancement of cooperation among other groups by having meetings for registered groups.

#### (2) Enhancement of Japanese Education by Volunteers.

With support by Kyoto City and Kyoto City International Foundation, students who graduated from Japanese class of Kyoto City International Foundation started a Japanese class for Vietnamese students and their families in April 2013. Then in order to open a new class, Kyoto City has continued giving opportunities for study meetings and personnel training.

#### (3) Implementation of personnel training for kokoka volunteers

Since 2014, Kyoto City International Foundation has been working on personnel training, information exchange and the sharing of information with the theme of Korea and China.

**[Proposal 2] Multicultural coexistence and elderly welfare**

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.

[FY 2014 Initiatives]

(1) Network system for elderly/disabled foreign nationalities: MORE

For elderly and/or disabled foreign nationals there are home visitations as well as support services for assistance, including planning for solving problems that interfere with daily living. Also, there is training for persons working as foreign national welfare committee member, and Kyoto City is enhancing the connections with other related organizations.

(2) Support towards elderly returnees from China

Kyoto City supports returnees and their spouses from China to make it easier for them to live in the city having support consultations. Kyoto City also sends medical interpreters to hospitals under the established independent support interpreters dispatch project. In 2013, Kyoto City started a new initiative for an independent living project to plan and enhance the support systems for the elderly.

(3) Lectures for volunteers supporting the elderly at the Networking Salon for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange

In 2014 there was a 3 day personnel training lecture based on the theme of multicultural point of view.

**[Proposal 3] Support for international childrearing and related network**

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.

[FY 2014 Initiatives]

(1) Multicultural Education at Nursery Schools in Kyoto City

At Yosei Nursery School in Sakyo Ward, there are many children with multicultural background and they started “It’s a Small World” program in 2010 and have activities to introduce different cultures and to give opportunities for children to learn and respect others. At the event photographs, panels, dance and music from different countries are presented. Also at “Kibou no Ie Catholic Nursery School” in Higashikujo, Minami Ward, children have opportunities to experience multiculturalism, with people introducing the culture of their home countries to students.

(2) Koko Kids

Since 2014, Kyoto City International Foundation has various activities for the educational support of children with a different cultural background (ages 6-15 years old) as well as childrearing and Japanese language support for parents.

(3) Information offered in multiple languages for life in Kyoto City

A. “Easy Living in Kyoto” – guidebook for residents in Kyoto City

Kyoto City published in 2014 a booklet called “Easy Living in Kyoto” at Kyoto City International Foundation, and it is available at ward offices and branch offices etc. for free, which gives information on medical care, administration, natural disasters and places for consultations with pictures and maps in 4 languages (English, Chinese, Korean, Spanish: all bilingual with Japanese).

B. Kyoto City Mother and Child dispatch medical interpreters (Public Health and Welfare Department)

For foreign nationals who need language support (in English and Chinese), medical interpreters are available to accompany public nurses for newborn home visits, infant checkups, childcare home support visits, pregnancy home visits, etc. Kyoto City is now dealing with a sudden increase in user requests.

C. Admission for Delivery Program

Kyoto City has an English version of the handbook of Admission for Delivery Program, Japanese and English versions of How to Apply for a Nursery and Child Rearing Support Project by the City of Kyoto flyer and it is distributed through the branch offices of the Public Health and Welfare Department counter also at each ward office, and supports parents who are foreign nationals before their children go to school.

In 2014 Kyoto City started work on creation a booklet on New Child and Child-rearing Support System (Program started in April 2015), which is planned for released in multiple languages (Japanese, English and Chinese).

## 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 2014)

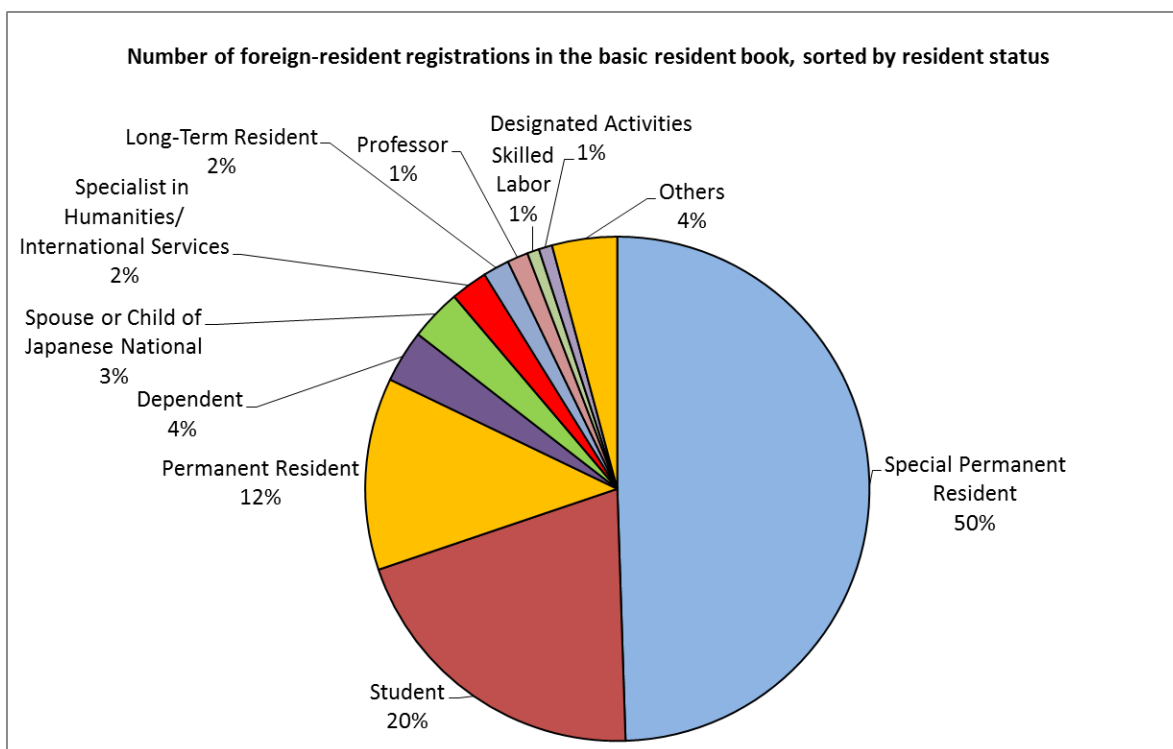
Country of Nationality	Number registered	Country of Nationality	Number registered	Country of Nationality	Number registered
South Korea	21,139	Finland	38	Serbia	8
China	9,501	Sri Lanka	36	Chile	8
North Korea	1,693	Netherlands	35	Libya	8
U.S.A.	970	Cambodia	35	Azerbaijan	7
Taiwan	886	Switzerland	34	Uganda	7
Philippines	880	Belgium	33	Estonia	7
Vietnam	598	Poland	33	Jamaica	7
France	412	Pakistan	32	Sudan	7
Thailand	402	Romania	32	Slovakia	7
Indonesia	397	Ireland	28	Bolivia	7
U.K.	352	Hungary	28	Laos	7
India	237	Bulgaria	24	Tonga	5
Germany	229	Israel	23	Bahrain	5
Canada	217	Ukraine	22	Venezuela	5
Nepal	214	Afghanistan	21	Belarus	5
Australia	195	Republic of South Africa	18	Yemen	4
Brazil	143	Austria	17	Ghana	4
Italy	134	Denmark	16	Kazakhstan	4
Russia	132	Uzbekistan	15	Georgia	4
Malaysia	123	Ethiopia	15	Tanzania	4
Egypt	90	Colombia	15	Paraguay	4
Sweden	83	Kenya	14	Madagascar	4
Spain	75	Democratic Republic of Congo	14	Mali	4
Peru	65	Norway	14	Morocco	4
Bangladesh	64	Saudi Arabia	13	Jordan	4
Myanmar	64	Nigeria	13	Algeria	3
Mongolia	58	Czech Republic	12	Angola	3
Iran	56	Portugal	12	Ecuador	3
New Zealand	56	Argentina	11	El Salvador	3
Mexico	52	Greece	10	Croatia	3
Singapore	50	Syria	10	Slovenia	3
Turkey	45	Kyrgyzstan	9	Swaziland	3

Tunisia	3	Macedonia (Former Republic of Yugoslavia)	2	Serbia and Montenegro	1
Nicaragua	3	Malawi	2	Tajikistan	1
Burkina Faso	3	Mauritius	2	Dominican Republic	1
Mozambique	3	Latvia	2	Niger	1
Lithuania	3	Luxembourg	2	Papua New Guinea	1
Lebanon	3	Albania	1	Palau	1
Iceland	2	Iraq	1	East Timor	1
United Arab Emirates	2	Uruguay	1	Bhutan	1
Oman	2	Qatar	1	Benin	1
Cape Verde	2	Gambia	1	Maldives	1
Gabon	2	Guinea	1	Moldova	1
Cyprus	2	Kuwait	1	Montenegro	1
Cuba	2	Grenada	1	Liberia	1
Guatemala	2	Kuwait	1	Stateless/ no fixed nationality	34
Zimbabwe	2	Grenada	1	Total	40,565
Turkmenistan	2	Sierra Leone	1		
Palestine	2	Djibouti	1		
Honduras	2	Senegal	1		

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

(Numbers of individuals as at the end of December, 2014)

<i>Status of residence</i>	<i>Number of people</i>
Special Permanent Resident	20,071
Student	8,246
Permanent Resident	4,999
Dependent	1,366
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	1,339
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	961
Long-Term Resident	686
Professor	542
Skilled Labor	313
Designated Activities	348
Others	1,694
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,565</b>





List of members of the Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy for Term 3

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designations</i>
<i>Nominated members</i>	
Izumi Ando	Director, Kyoto YWCA
Shoko Nishioka	Director, Kyoto City Gender Equality Center 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>	<i>Country of origin</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

# **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 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> clauses of the above article. Hereafter the same applies for the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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.)

**Abolition of related ordinances**

2. The following were repealed.  
(1)-(10)

**Amending of a portion of related ordinances**

3, 4 (omitted)

**Transitional measures for dissolving affiliation with affiliated organizations as well as the establishment of affiliation with organizations**

5. A council panel will question affiliated organizations before the date of enforcement based on chart on the affiliated organization printed in the middle column. At the time of enforcement appropriate questions will be asked towards the enforcement of this ordinance. In the right column of the same chart are questions to be considered for new organizations with questions in regards to investigations toward the deliberations and other procedures for disaffiliation of organizations and deliberations to other procedures for the affiliation of new organizations.

1	Organizations based on published amendment paragraph 2 all items (except item 7)	Organizations in middle column of other table and ones with same title.
2	(omitted)	(omitted)

**Exception for the term of committee members**

6. At the time enforcement of this regulation, if there is a committee member spot from previously affiliated organization, then it should be considered that a member of a newly affiliated organization should be appointed or nominated to that place. In this case the term for the person nominated or appointed should not follow the other chart for committee member's term of office but be the remaining time left from the term of the disaffiliated member.

**Transitional measures for duty to protect secrets**

7. (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 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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