

Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy

FY 2016 Report

Presented March 2017
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. In the hopes of realizing this declaration, the Kyoto City Internationalization Promotion Guideline was drawn up. Furthermore, published in The Master Plan of Kyoto City is the Kyoto City Internationalization Promotion Plan aimed at transforming Kyoto into a vivid multicultural city, a policy that continues the advancement of internationalization.

The Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy was established in order to realize a society of multicultural coexistence, and this fiscal year the 4th term committee members of the council were selected. In addition to the five nominated members, there are seven publicly recruited members, all with different cultural backgrounds in various countries from around the world, and together all members participate in discussion on the issues Kyoto City must work on under the theme of community planning for multicultural coexistence.

A great number of foreign residents live in Kyoto City, but after the “Act on the Promotion of Efforts to Eliminate Unfair Discriminatory Speech and Behavior against Persons Originating from Outside Japan” was enacted in June 2016, we need to question again if the initiatives the city has been conducting concerning discrimination and prejudice towards foreign residents are sufficient. There are various problems which need to be solved in order to realize multicultural coexistence.

We have compiled this report aiming at a solution to these issues after having discussions based on committee members’ knowledge and experiences. We hope that the initiatives suggested at council meetings will be firmly adopted and the promotion of multicultural coexistence will be further developed.

Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy
Chairperson
Mari Hamada

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

Enhancement of initiatives to deepen understanding concerning foreign residents to promote a society without discrimination and prejudice

Present Conditions & Issues

In Kyoto City, approximately 42,600 foreign residents (as of December 2016) are living, along with many residents who have a different cultural background. For example, this includes first generation Zainichi Korean, people who came from the Korean Peninsula to Japan during the Japanese colonization of Korea, second generation and successive generations consisting of people who were born and raised in Japan; those who are married to Japanese spouses; and Japanese who have returned from China.

Fundamentally, having diversity in languages and cultures in local community is desirable in order to broaden our perspectives and have culturally rich lives. Furthermore, even though there may be differences in languages and cultures, foreign and Japanese residents are human, therefore the same; and must be respected as equal individuals.

In reality, however, this awareness is not always shared by all in society, and discrimination and prejudice of foreign residents still exists, including hate speech.*¹ These problems occur not only in society at large, but also at home and school. For example, it was reported that a non-Japanese wife was being verbally abused by her Japanese husband because she did not understand Japanese, and a child was not able to be accepted at school due to the fact that they are a foreigner.*²

Additionally, foreigners and people with a different cultural background are often forced to conduct themselves in the same way as Japanese without consideration of the situation, and regardless of the differences between in culture and values between Japan and other countries, causing undue hardship and painful memories. Also, some Japanese people say things like “why is your Japanese so good?” (it might be based in the assumption that foreigners can’t speak Japanese) or “Kimono don’t look good on foreigners,” disregarding the fact that foreigners have different backgrounds and experiences.

One of the reasons why these problems exist is the lack of understanding of Japanese people regarding foreign residents. In order to resolve these problems, the prerequisite must be to learn and be aware that Japanese and foreign residents are human beings who share the same emotions and values even though there are differences in language and culture. On top of this, it is also necessary to deepen understanding by learning the background and circumstances of how each person came to live in Japan, learning about foreign cultures and lifestyles, and treating these differences positively.

To that end, it is essential to have a human rights education which relates to foreign residents and in the area of education in school to enhance and enrich the opportunities for children and students to learn about foreign residents. It is essential to continue to expand programs that allow children and foreign residents to have direct exchange, allow children to become familiar with other languages, and that are able to instill in students a

respect for multitude of cultures in the world; examples of these kinds of programs are the Multicultural Education Program at Kyoto YWCA, the Multicultural Promotion Program conducted by the Kyoto City Education Board, and PICNIC conducted by the Kyoto City International Foundation.

At present, the majority of those are involved in hate speech activities are adults, and furthermore approx. 85% of the Japanese residents in Kyoto answered that they do not have exchange with foreign residents on a daily basis, according to the Municipal General Survey “Internationalization of Kyoto City” (FY2012).^{*3} **Based on this, it is also necessary to improve social education and for this education to continue after reaching adulthood in order to continue learning about foreign residents and to deepen understanding.** Additionally, devising how to transmit information is not limited to education at school or social education, but can be implemented in a familiar place and using the media. Through continuing to advance programs and activities is thought that Kyoto will be able to create a city in which each citizen is happy to live and be active in society without discrimination or prejudice.

^{*1} According to a Fact-finding Survey Report on Hate Speech conducted by the Ministry of Justice (March 2016), the number of cases of demonstrations in which hate speech occurred during the 3-year 6-month period between April 2012 and September 2015 was 1,152 which is a considerable number. It is improbable to say that these conditions will quiet down on their own.

<http://www.moj.go.jp/content/001201158.pdf>

In June 2016, in order to eliminate Hate Speech, the 本邦外出身者に対する不当な差別的言動の解消に向けた取り組みの推進に関する法律 was enacted.

^{*2} Reported by Izumi Ando at the FY 2016 2nd Council meeting (September 6, 2016).

^{*3} The Municipal General Survey “Internationalization of Kyoto City,” was conducted from January 17-31, 2013. 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

Enhancement of spaces and opportunities to strengthen mutual exchange between foreign and Japanese residents

Present Conditions & Issues

Foreign residents should be able to live secure and satisfied lives as members of community and Japanese residents should deepen their understanding of diverse culture. To do so, it is essential to promote mutual exchange between foreign and Japanese residents.

However, according to the Municipal General Survey (FY2012) “Internationalization of Kyoto City,” there are many Japanese residents in Kyoto who do not have exchanges on a daily basis with foreign residents, and many have never been to the Kyoto City International Community House which is an important facility that functions as a base of multicultural coexistence. It is necessary to state that mutual exchange between foreign and Japanese residents in Kyoto City has not developed enough yet.

It is thought that one reason for the survey results is that there is no place to promote multicultural coexistence in the person’s neighborhood, and because of this they do not have much opportunity or information to get involved in international exchange. Thus, it is important to increase the places and opportunities for exchange, devise efficient ways to transmit information, and to advance exchanges between Japanese and foreign residents.

An example of this is the Kyoto Utano Youth Hostel which has a project called *Everyday One* where they hold cultural events every day, such as *wagashi* (Japanese confectionery) making, calligraphy, and dance workshops. They are able to widely distribute information concerning events on their website. Another example is a multicultural library in South Korea which has books in foreign languages and holds events for foreign residents to encourage them to visit the library. They also give chances for local residents to learn foreign languages and cooking from those who visit the library, and implementing initiatives to promote mutual exchange. **It is important to use familiar places, such as children’s centers and ward offices, as places of multicultural exchange.**

Meanwhile, the Kyoto International Community House and the Kyoto City Networking Salon for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange already are being used as bases of international exchange and they hold events where anyone can attend regardless of nationality, such as Kokoka Open Day to enjoy food from other countries and the Higashi Kujo Haru Matsuri. Also, Kyoto International School and the Lycée Français de Kyoto are implementing various initiatives, such as events which are open to local community and offering chances to local residents to meet foreigners and foreign cultures. **It is essential to give information on international exchange to residents in order to further promote exchange and it is necessary to devise plans to transmit information effectively, for instance, by using SNS (Facebook and others), using the media in a positive way, advertising in train stations and using multilingual information.**

Additionally, in order to effectively use places that are well-known and close by as bases of

multicultural coexistence and continuous multicultural exchange, city officials and volunteers working in these spaces need to be aware that they are promoting multicultural coexistence, and **to be effective and to help promote employee awareness it is also important to implement employee training for multicultural coexistence.**

It is thought that through the adoption of initiatives like these will promote the building of a multicultural community where everyone is able to live including foreign residents.

IV. Documents

1. In regards to the FY2016 Council Meetings:

Four meetings were held in FY2016 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 a discussion was held.

Meeting 1

Date: Tuesday July 12, 2016
Venue: Kyoto City Hall
Topic of discussion: Outline of the Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy
How to advance council meetings in FY2016

Meeting 2

Date: Tuesday September 6, 2016
Venue: Kyoto City Hall
Topic of discussion: Promoting awareness to develop multicultural understanding
Report: Standing close to foreign residents for 25 years: activities of Kyoto YWCA, APT
(Council Member Izumi Ando)

Multicultural activities conducted by the Kyoto Utano Youth Hostel-from a trip focused on tourism to one focused on thinking and feeling
(Yukio Katayama, General Manager of the Kyoto Youth Hostel Association)

Meeting 3

Date: Tuesday November 1, 2016
Venue: Kyoto City Hall
Topic of discussion: Education for advancing multicultural understanding
Report: Human Rights Education for Multicultural Coexistence
(Council Member Yoko Watanabe)

Education for Advancing Multicultural Understanding
(Council Member Hwang Kim)

Meeting 4

Date: Friday January 20, 2017
Venue: Kyoto City Hall
Topic of discussion: In regards to FY2016 Proposals

Summary of Opinions Voiced at the Meetings (excludes items reflected in the proposals)

1. It is necessary to create networks that work with various organizations and with local communities, in order to solve problems related to multicultural coexistence.
2. Announcements and expressions on Kyoto City Buses, such as bus stops in romaji, are insufficient to convey their meaning to the many foreign residents in Kyoto, they need to be improved. Also, circular notices, like ones distributed within neighborhood associations, and also the city newspaper must be offered in multiple languages.
3. Multilingual explanations on taxes and health insurance are wanting.
4. In order for foreign residents to function independently, support for learning Japanese is important.
5. Travel abroad changes your awareness. For multicultural understanding, it is necessary for students to study abroad and for teachers to conduct research in other countries.
6. I think that if the Kyoto City program PICNIK for international understanding was expanded to include high school students, then there would be an increase in multicultural understanding.
7. The Kyoto City employment examination has a framework for Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), but it would be good to create a similar framework for people who have had different opportunities in learning and experiencing other cultures.
8. It would be good if we made use of libraries, children's centers, ward offices, etc., as a place to teach foreigners about local customs.
9. If a person participates in local festivals and sporting events, then they have the awareness that they are part of the local community and take pleasure in it. I think it would be good if more foreigners could take part in local events. It should be common sense that in a local community there are Japanese people and people from other countries, we should create a basis for thinking of ourselves and others as citizens of the world.

2. Kyoto City activities concerning the accepted FY2015 Proposals

In response to proposals made by the Council in 2015, Kyoto City has both undertaken work on new projects and enlarged existing ones, advancing the following initiatives.

[Proposal 1]

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

1-1: Distribution of Neighborhood Council and Neighborhood Association flyers calling for members

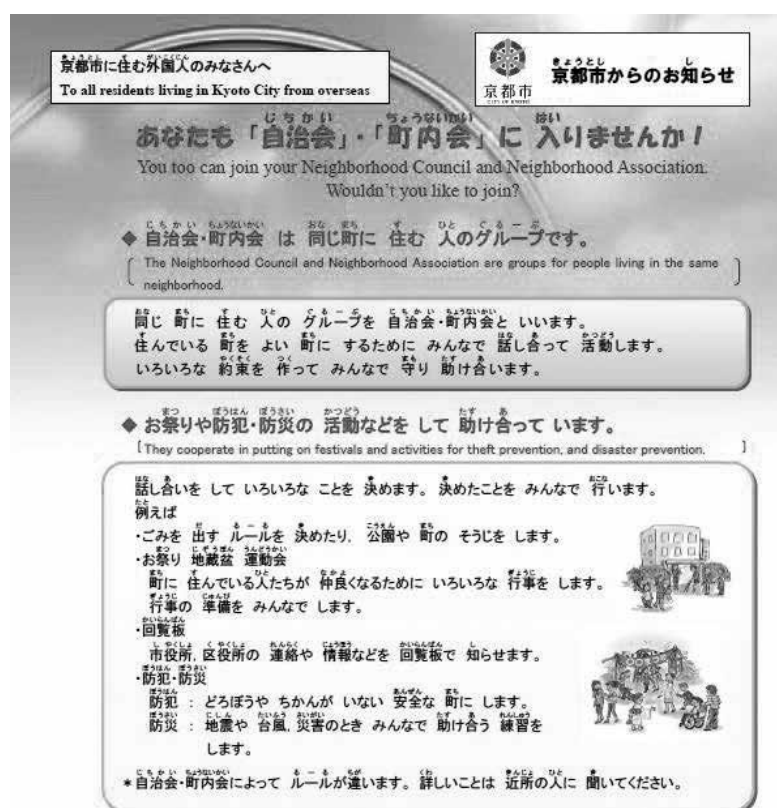
(1) 1-2: Establishment of the Mukaijima New Town Vision Community Planning Investigatory Committee

[FY 2016 Initiatives]

(2) Distribution of Neighborhood Council and Neighborhood Association flyers calling for members

Newly created flyers asking residents to join their local Neighborhood Council and Neighborhood Association were distributed at local events and festivals. Also the flyers were shelved at Kyoto City International Community House (kokoka) and at the Kyoto City Network Center for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange. *Flyers were made using simplified Japanese (including ruby furigana and part of the flyer was written in English)

(↓ a portion of the flyer)



(3) Establishment of the Mukaijima New Town Vision Community Planning Investigatory Committee

In Mukaijima New Town, a committee to investigate community planning has been formed and will begin in FY 2017. They will look into a project providing support for foreign residents living in municipal housing to join their Neighborhood Council.

[Proposal 2] Personnel training to promote mutual understanding
2-1: Posting case studies on the Kyoto City Network Center for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange Facebook page
2-2: Using volunteer interpreters for FY 2016 Kyoto Prefectural Joint Operations Civil Protection Plan Training

- [FY 2016 Initiatives]**
- (1) Posting case studies on the Kyoto City Network Center for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange Facebook page
Exemplary people and cases for multicultural coexistence are posted to the Kyoto City Network Center for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange Facebook page and blog in order to be widely transmitted among residents as samples of multicultural coexistence programs.
 - (2) Using volunteer interpreters for FY 2016 Kyoto Prefectural Joint Operations Civil Protection Plan Training
Based on the supposition that foreigner residents and visitors might also be among the victims in the event of a disaster, for the FY2016 Kyoto Prefectural Joint Operations Civil Protection Plan Training volunteer interpreters were used and their interactions with government employees and foreigners playing the part of disaster victims were observed.

[Proposal 3] Strengthening the transmission of multilingual information including information in Easy Japanese
3-1: Multilingual support for the Kyoto City disaster prevention website
3-2: Multilingual support for the Kyoto City Network Center for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange Facebook page
3-3: Implementing Easy Japanese training courses

- [FY 2016 Initiatives]**
- (1) Multilingual support for the Kyoto City disaster prevention website
Chiefly intended for the many foreign residents living in Kyoto, the Kyoto City Disaster Prevention website offers multilingual support in 4 languages: English, Chinese, Korean, and Easy Japanese. In addition, for tourists the Returning Home Disaster Support website has been formulated in 3 languages: English, Chinese, and Korean.
 - (2) Multilingual support for the Kyoto City Network Center for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange Facebook page
Information about events at the Kyoto City Network Center for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange is posted on the facility's Facebook page in English and Easy Japanese.
 - (3) Implementing Easy Japanese training courses
On June 10, 2016 at the Kyoto City Network Center for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange an Easy Japanese training course for residents was conducted. Also, from July 20-22, 2017 at the Sakyo Ward Office, a ward where many foreign residents live, a training course was implemented for employees.

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

(Number of individuals as of the end of December 2016)

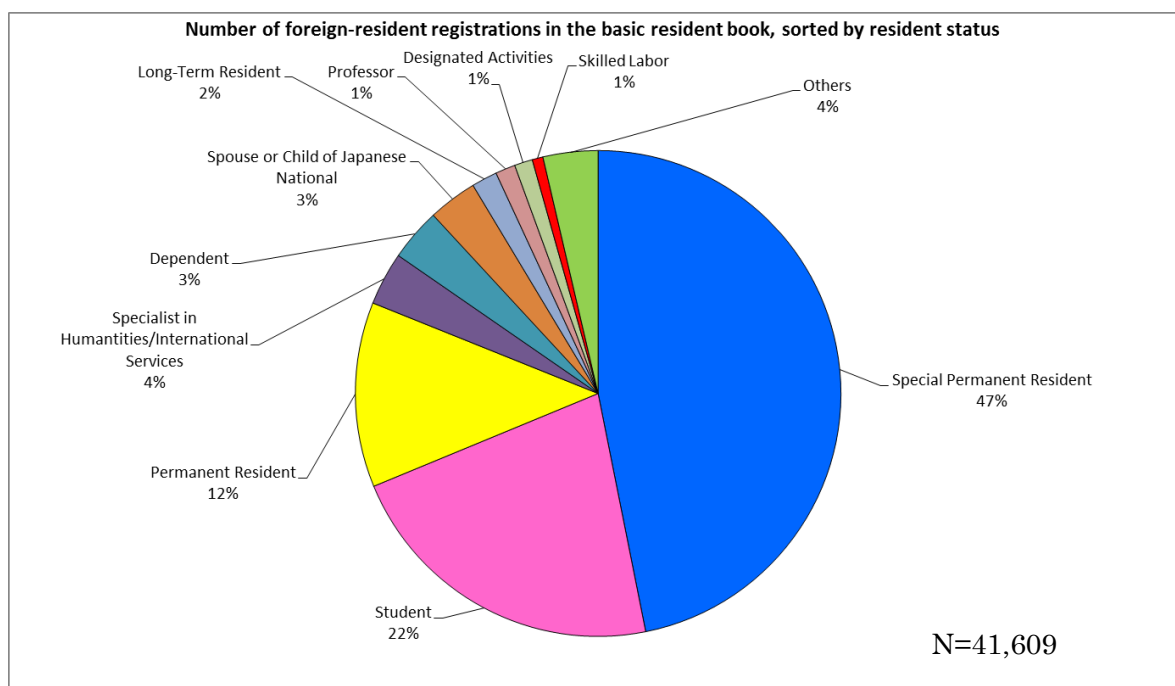
| Country of Nationality | Number registered | Country of Nationality | Number registered | Country of Nationality | Number registered |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| South Korea | 20,183 | Iran | 53 | Nigeria | 11 |
| China | 10,401 | Singapore | 51 | Argentina | 10 |
| North Korea | 1,571 | Cambodia | 49 | Chile | 10 |
| Taiwan | 1,290 | Finland | 48 | Greece | 10 |
| Vietnam | 1,251 | Belgium | 47 | Palestine | 10 |
| U.S.A. | 1,032 | Netherlands | 46 | Slovakia | 10 |
| Philippines | 1,003 | Switzerland | 37 | Syria | 10 |
| Indonesia | 558 | Ireland | 36 | Ethiopia | 9 |
| France | 529 | Romania | 36 | Jamaica | 9 |
| U.K. | 368 | Republic of South Africa | 33 | Libya | 8 |
| Thailand | 363 | Hungary | 30 | Sudan | 8 |
| Nepal | 337 | Israel | 30 | Tanzania | 7 |
| India | 301 | Ukraine | 28 | Tonga | 7 |
| Germany | 259 | Pakistan | 26 | Jordan | 6 |
| Canada | 243 | Poland | 25 | Mozambique | 6 |
| Australia | 220 | Afghanistan | 24 | Saudi Arabia | 6 |
| Italy | 180 | Colombia | 20 | Estonia | 5 |
| Malaysia | 180 | Denmark | 20 | Mali | 5 |
| Russia | 148 | Kenya | 19 | Morocco | 5 |
| Brazil | 138 | Bulgaria | 19 | Nicaragua | 5 |
| Myanmar | 104 | Czech Republic | 18 | Paraguay | 5 |
| Egypt | 91 | Kyrgyzstan | 18 | Tunisia | 5 |
| Spain | 90 | Austria | 15 | Uganda | 5 |
| Mongolia | 88 | Norway | 15 | Venezuela | 5 |
| Sweden | 77 | Uzbekistan | 14 | Brunei | 4 |
| New Zealand | 73 | Democratic Republic of Congo | 13 | Burkina Faso | 4 |
| Peru | 73 | Kazakhstan | 12 | Cuba | 4 |
| Bangladesh | 71 | Laos | 12 | El Salvador | 4 |
| Turkey | 59 | Portugal | 12 | Gabon | 4 |
| Sri Lanka | 57 | Azerbaijan | 11 | Georgia | 4 |
| Mexico | 54 | Bolivia | 11 | Madagascar | 4 |

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------|
| Oman | 4 | Cote d'Ivoire | 2 | Gambia | 1 |
| Senegal | 4 | Cyprus | 2 | Grenada | 1 |
| Serbia | 4 | Guatemala | 2 | Haiti | 1 |
| Slovenia | 4 | Guinea | 2 | Kiribati | 1 |
| Algeria | 3 | Honduras | 2 | Malawi | 1 |
| Angola | 3 | Iceland | 2 | Maldives | 1 |
| Belarus | 3 | Kuwait | 2 | Mauritius | 1 |
| Croatia | 3 | Luxembourg | 2 | Palau | 1 |
| Fiji | 3 | Mauritania | 2 | Panama | 1 |
| Ghana | 3 | Papua New Guinea | 2 | Serbia and Montenegro | 1 |
| Latvia | 3 | Republic of Macedonia | 2 | Solomon Islands | 1 |
| Lebanon | 3 | Turkmenistan | 2 | Somalia | 1 |
| Lithuania | 3 | Uruguay | 2 | Togo | 1 |
| Swaziland | 3 | Andorra | 1 | United Arab Emirates | 1 |
| Tajikistan | 3 | Bahrain | 1 | Yemen | 1 |
| Zimbabwe | 3 | Botswana | 1 | Zambia | 1 |
| Albania | 2 | Costa Rica | 1 | Stateless/ no fixed nationality | 33 |
| Benin | 2 | Dominica | 1 | Total | 42,567 |
| Cameroon | 2 | Dominican Republic | 1 | | |
| Cape Verde | 2 | Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis | 1 | | |

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

(Number of individuals as of the end of December 2016)

| <i>Status of residence</i> | <i>Number of people</i> |
|--|-------------------------|
| Special Permanent Resident | 18,876 |
| Student | 9,761 |
| Permanent Resident | 5,257 |
| Dependent | 1,608 |
| Spouse or Child of Japanese National | 1,431 |
| Engineer, Specialist in Humanities, International Services | 1,771 |
| Long-Term Resident | 716 |
| Professor | 560 |
| Skilled Labor | 338 |
| Designated Activities | 523 |
| Others | 1,726 |
| Total | 42,567 |



Kyoto City Council on Multicultural Policy 4th Term Committee Members

| | <i>Name</i> | <i>Designations</i> |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Nominated members</i> | Izumi Ando | Director, Kyoto YWCA |
| | Naohiro Nishida | Director, Kyoto City Youth Service Foundation Fushimi Branch |
| | Mari Hamada* *Chairperson | 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 |
| | Yoko Watanabe | Associate Professor, Graduate School of Education, and Faculty of Education, Kyoto University |
| <i>Publicly recruited members</i> | William Ross Hall | England |
| | Sae Cardonnel | Japan |
| | Hwang Kim | South Korea |
| | Zsuzsanna Szabo | Hungary |
| | Jyo Gen Yi | Japan |
| | Kristyna Cislérova | Czech Republic |
| | Derek Macatantan | United States |

- The term of office is two years, from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2018
- 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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