



CLAIR

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Toyama City - For the Best View of Mt. Tateyama



Toyama City - For the Best View of Mt. Tateyama

The many tributaries of the Joganji River and the Jinzu River that flow through the city offer the people opportunities for both relaxation and recreation. The Matsu River, in particular, is noted for the spectacular cherry blossoms that adorn its banks and attract many visitors every year with its heartwarming sight.

The beginning of spring is marked by a unique event called "All Japan Chindon Contest" which originally started in 1955 to cheer people up after Japan's 10-year post war reconstruction. The city resounds to the people's laughter and the sound of the Chindon drum evokes feelings of both happiness and sadness.

Toyama City, located in Toyama Prefecture, is in the middle of the Northern coast of the Japan Archipelago, facing the Japan Sea. The northern shores of the city overlook Toyama Bay, which is rich in marine products. While the Joganji River flows in the east of the city,



All Japan Chindon Contest

the Jinzu River runs through the heart of the city. The Kureha hills spread out to the west and the southern part of the city is rich in rice fields, owing to the abundant water that flows from the melted snow of the beautiful Tateyama Mountain Range.

The majestic view of the Tateyama Mountain Range in the east can be seen from anywhere in Toyama which is the reason for the slogan "Toyama City - For the Best View of Mt. Tateyama".

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New Japanese Local Government Tax Revenues: Original Taxes Facing Controversy

The introduction of non-statutory taxes¹ allows local governments to independently implement new taxes based on the local ordinances and this is prevailing in Japan. The new taxes aim at increasing revenues so that local governments can respond to new administrative demands like measures against environmental problems in the face of annual rising financial pressure. However, the opposition to new taxation by enterprises is strong, causing controversy nationwide.

2 NEW NON-STATUTORY TAXES – TOSHIMA WARD IN TOKYO

On 9th December 2003, two ordinate proposals were passed at Toshima Ward Assembly in Tokyo. They were aimed at introducing 2 non-statutory taxes: The tax for abandoned bicycles levied on railway companies and the one for one-room apartments levied on housing construction companies. On 19th December, anticipating the two proposals would run well, Toshima Ward approached Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIAC) for consultation on the April 2004 enforcement.

As the background of these taxes, the situation of Toshima Ward, whose district is downtown, is highlighted below.

The tax for abandoned bicycles is a use-specific non-statutory tax. According to the National Cabinet Office's survey in 1999, Ikebukuro Station, the biggest terminal in Toshima ward, had the most abandoned bicycles around a station in Japan. The Ward's average annual expenses for bicycle removal amount ¥1 billion (US\$9 million). Because

The Summary of 2 Non-Statutory Taxes which Toshima Ward Aims to Introduce

Name	Tax for Abandoned Bicycles	Tax for One-room Apartments
Taxpayer	Railway companies which have stations in the Ward	Builders who build or enlarge one-room apartments in the Ward
Standard of Taxation	Number of boarding commuters at the stations in the Ward in the previous fiscal year	Number of newly-built flat units whose floor spaces are less than 29 m ²
Tax Rate	¥740 (US\$6.60) per 1000 boarding commuters	¥500,000 (US\$4,500) per small flat
Expectation of Annual Tax Revenue	¥211,000,000(US\$1,903,000)	¥37,000,000 (US\$334,000)

most people who abandon bicycles are thought to be railway commuters, Toshima Ward rationalized that rail companies should bear a part of the expenses which the Ward paid.

On the other hand, the tax for one-room apartments is a non-use-specific non-statutory tax aimed at deterring one-room apartment construction rather than increasing tax revenue. Toshima Ward worries about growth of one-person household which accounts for 56% of all households. The Ward believes further rises could lead to a crisis because the Ward would be prevented from forming communities essential to promoting welfare services for elderly persons, among others. Thus, the Ward is trying to control new construction of one-room apartments by tax imposition.

Although views differ on the effectiveness of imposing a ¥500,000 (US\$4,500) tax per door to deter one-room apartment construction, the staff concerned from the Ward says, "At least, it can function as a brake on excessive profit-driven construction of apartments."

"IT'S A SNIPE!" "A SUIT COULD BE WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION." BUSINESSES OPPOSE.

Meanwhile, "This is an unfair tax levied on particular businesses. If the new tax is imposed, we may consider a lawsuit," told an executive of a railway company. "If the plan to charge the tax on our company's things is realized, we will sue the Ward to withdraw," declared an executive of a condominium investment company.

As these new taxes approach realization, businesses obliged to pay are opposing strongly, as they erode the profits of the companies.

In November 2003, MIAC notified all local governments nationwide that they were required to seek taxpayers' understanding. In addition, in May 2004, MIAC withheld its conclusion of the assessment on Toshima Ward's new taxes, stating "Although new taxes do not run contrary to the 3 necessary conditions for agreement like avoiding remarkable heavy tasks on the people including enterprises, you could not guarantee that they involve no problems." After all, MIAC advised Toshima Ward to continue the talk with 5 railway companies which could be the objects of taxation.



Abandoned Bicycles around a Station

MOST TAXATION IMPOSED ON ENTERPRISES, AIMED AT IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

Based on the Omnibus Decentralization Act which was inaugurated in April 2000, the introduction of non-statutory taxes became easier, and has prevailed in Japan.

Almost 80% of non-statutory taxes consists of the taxation for nuclear fuel-related facilities such as atomic power plants and companies which treat or dispose industrial waste. Especially, the latter is increasing these years. This tax is aimed mainly at devoting the collected tax revenues to promoting recycling in addition to deterring discharge of industrial waste. There is little opposition to this tax as the collected revenue is devoted to the expenses for

the measures against environmental pollution.

Most of the non-statutory taxes are levied on enterprises. There are only 4 kinds of taxes which individuals pay directly: Property tax for cottages- Atami City in Shizuoka Prefecture, Tax for the use of parking areas around Dazaifu Tenmangu Shrine- Dazaifu City in Fukuoka Prefecture, Tax for the use of hotels- Tokyo Metropolis, Tax for fishing- Fujikawaguchiko Town in Yamanashi Prefecture.

Controversies over the issue of fairness arise as a lot of non-statutory taxes are imposed on particular companies. An example of such could be seen when a tax on betting tickets sales, which promote stockbreeding, was introduced in Yokohama City. This tax was

specifically addressed to the Japan Racing Association (JRA). The city is contemplating whether it should retract its decision to impose such a tax as MIAC stated that such a tax would go against the national policy to promote stockbreeding.

When the Omnibus Decentralization Act was enforced, a lot of new taxes were studied. But most of them were not realized because of taxation costs, among other reasons. The tax for cigarette vending machines of Minato Ward in Tokyo, which had been a forerunner to new taxes, was given up because of the high costs of inspecting numerous cigarette vending machines and their owners.

The total of revenue from non-statutory taxes was ¥28 billion (US\$252 million), less than 0.1% of the gross local tax revenue in Fiscal Year 2001. Although public focus on non-statutory taxes is remarkable, they hardly contribute to local governments' finance.

(Footnotes)

¹ Non-statutory taxes mean taxes stipulated in local governments' ordinances but not in national laws. However, the local governments' authority to legislate for non-statutory taxes is based on regulations in the Omnibus Decentralization Act.

Main Original Taxes or Non-Statutory Taxes which Local Governments have Introduced

Atami City in Shizuoka Prefecture	Property tax on cottages
Aomori Prefecture	Tax for the treatment of nuclear fuel materials
Fujikawaguchiko Town in Yamanashi Prefecture	Tax for fishing
Mie Prefecture	Tax for industrial waste
Tokyo Metropolis	Tax for the use of hotels
Dazaifu City in Fukuoka Prefecture	Tax for the use of parking areas
Kitakyushu City	Tax for industrial waste
Kashiwazaki City in Niigata Prefecture	Tax for used nuclear fuel
Sendai City in Kagoshima Prefecture	Tax for used nuclear fuel



CITY OF KITAKYUSHU

Kitakyushu: Gateway to International Exchange

Mayor	: Koichi Sueyoshi
Area	: 485.25 sq km
Population	: 1,001,397 (4/1/2003)
Number of Households	: 415,176 (4/1/2003)
Number of Wards	: 7 wards
Gross Domestic Product	: 3,596 billion yen (FY 2001)
City Income Per Capita	: 5,519,000 yen (FY 2001)
City Budget (Actual)	
- Revenue	: 526 billion yen (FY 2003)
- Expenditure	: 526 billion yen (FY 2003)
City Office's Address	: 1-1 Jonai, Kokurakita-ku Kitakyushu 803-8501 JAPAN
Telephone Number	: +81-93-582-2162
Facsimile Number	: +81-93-583-7947
E-mail Address	: 11030100@mail2.city.kitakyushu.jp
Website	: http://www.city.kitakyushu.jp

Modern-day Kitakyushu was born in 1963 with the historic incorporation of five smaller cities. The new city inherited terrible environmental pollution, the unpleasant legacy of Japan's economic ascents, leaving Kitakyushu's Dokai Bay so polluted that it was called the "Sea of Death." Responding to the worldwide oil shocks and environmental disasters in nearby cities in the 1970s, the people of Kitakyushu convinced the local government to change the city's economic and environmental policies, calling forth an environmental recovery to a dramatic degree. The city once again enjoys blue skies and waterways.

ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Even while reforming its environmental policies, Kitakyushu successfully refocused its economy away from heavy manufacturing to emphasize trade, environmental technology and robotics. Today, some of the country's most prestigious academic institutions maintained its teaching and research



*Awarded UNCED
Local Government Honours (1992)*

facilities at the Kitakyushu Science and Research Park, where next-generation silicon chip technology takes shape. The city developed Eco-Town, a recycling technology research center and a plant that processes automobiles, home appliances, office machines and plastic bottles.

A new offshore airport, now in the final stages of construction, will enable the 24-hour flow of goods and people to and from the major domestic and overseas destinations in the region by air. Furthermore, the addition of a deep-water port at Hibikinada, also nearing completion, will make Kitakyushu one of the few cities in Japan capable of docking large cargo ships, allowing the city to dramatically increase its competitiveness as a thoroughfare for trade goods between Japan, Continental Asia and North America.

The City of Kitakyushu is a Designated City that lies at the north end of Kyushu - the southernmost of Japan's four main islands. Directly adjacent to Honshu,

REACHING OUT

Building on this wealth of experience, the city reaches out to developing regions across the eastern half of Asia, working with several municipalities to advise and assist in ongoing environmental recovery efforts. Dalian (China), where Kitakyushu has advised on air pollution and Semarang (Indonesia), where Kitakyushu has helped communities to modernize waste management tactics and worked with factories to reduce industrial runoff, are but two examples. These projects have led to international recognition including awards like the U.N. Global 500 and a U.N. Sustainable Development Award.

Beginning ten years ago, Kitakyushu has sought to expand these and other international relationships to invigorate trade and business, creating a network of cities known as East Asian (Pan-Yellow Sea) City Conference.



*Mojiko Retro District, A Famous
Tourist Destination*

Japan's largest island, and approximately a thousand kilometers from both Tokyo and Shanghai, this location has been a vital link in domestic and international travel and trade for centuries. Though young and moderate in size, Kitakyushu is an energetic and ambitious city.



CITY OF OSAKA

Osaka: A Unique Mix of Old and New

Mayor	: Junichi Seki
Area	: 221.96 sq km
Population	: 2,633,029 (5/1/2004)
Number of Households	: 1,225,414 (5/1/2004)
Number of Wards	: 24 wards
Gross Domestic Product	: 21,513 billion yen (FY2001)
City Income Per Capita	: 3,086,000 yen (FY2001)
City Budget (Actual)	
- Revenue	: 4,331 billion yen (FY2004)
- Expenditure	: 4,331 billion yen (FY2004)
City Office's Address	: 3-20, NAKANOSHIMA 1-CHOME, KITA-KU, OSAKA 530-8201, JAPAN
Telephone Number	: 81-6-6208-7240
Fax Number	: 81-6-6227-9871
E-mail Address	: aa0006@ii.city.osaka.jp
Homepage Address	: http://www.city.osaka.jp/index.html



Osaka Castle and Osaka Business Park

Osaka City is located approximately in the center of Japan. Many rivers, both large and small, zigzag through the city known as “the Water Metropolis” to flow into Osaka Bay. Once known as Naniwa, Osaka served as the national capital in the mid-7th century and as an international gateway since even older times. From the 17th century, through a flourishing economy supported by water transport, Osaka became Japan’s economic, financial, and distribution center.

Osaka City today is the hub of the Kansai region, an economic powerhouse with a Gross Regional Product of US\$750 billion, slightly more than that of Canada. With a strong industrial and commercial background, Osaka is now undergoing dramatic transformation as an attractive place for tourism, business,



*Tenjin Festival: A festival of
water and lights*

and investment, and a center of creativity both in culture and industry.

ATTRACTIVE VISITOR DESTINATION

While many elements exist in the city that evoke its long history, notably the 1400-year-old remains of Naniwa-nomiya palace and Osaka Castle, and the traditional performing arts of Bunraku puppet theater and Kabuki, there are also numerous urban tourist opportunities, such as the Universal Studios Japan (USJ) theme park, aquarium museums and outstanding sports venues. Not to be missed are the colourful restaurants catering to all tastes, shopping areas both above and underground, and the bustling nightlife.

Osaka is a major center of international events, including conferences, conventions, trade fairs, and sporting events. RoboCup 2005, the World Rose Convention in 2006, and the 2007 IAAF World Championships in Athletics, are just three of the many and diverse large-scale events to be held over the next few years.

The City of Osaka is encouraging international as well as domestic corporations to take advantage of the unique opportunities offered by on-going urban regeneration projects, the largest one being the Osaka Station North District.

OSAKA IN THE WORLD, OSAKA IN ASIA

International exchange is a part of Osaka’s tradition. In addition to sister city and other exchange programs, the City of Osaka has initiated the “Business Partner City Network” to promote economic exchanges, particularly among SMEs in the Asia and Pacific region. Currently, the network comprises 12 economic centers in the region. The city hopes to maintain these ties and further strengthen them in the future through its representative office in Singapore (City of Osaka, Singapore Office, 5 Shenton Way, #32-08 UIC Bldg., Tel: 65-6220-8588, Fax: 65-6224-9980). Please do not hesitate to contact them for more information about Osaka before visiting the city for business or leisure!

Acquire Expertise and International Experience Through the LGOTP

The Local Government Officials Training Program in Japan (LGOTP) provides government personnel who are involved with local administration with the chance to acquire specialized knowledge and gain valuable international experience. Trainees from South East Asia and other countries around the world are hosted by prefectures, cities, and other municipalities in Japan for long-term training of 6 to 10 months.

The primary objective of the LGOTP is to share the technology and know-how of Japanese local authorities with local government officials of other countries. Training programs have been provided over a wide range of fields, including administration, education, environmental conservation, and agriculture. In addition to specialized training, the LGOTP also aims to promote internationalization in Japan through the interaction of foreign trainees with the staff and citizens of the host prefecture, city or town.



Study tour of the National Diet Building in Tokyo

The LGOTP is coordinated by CLAIR together with cooperation from the Japanese Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIAC), but the program is primarily implemented by the participating local governments in Japan. The overall cost of the training programs are covered by the

hosting local government, including expenses related to transportation, accommodation, and the actual training. Participants also receive a monthly allowance to cover living expenses.

THE GROUP TRAINING

LGOTP participants arrive in Japan at the end of May for the Tokyo Orientation. During the two-day session, trainees receive orientation that helps them make a smooth transition to living and training in Japan.

After the Tokyo Orientation, trainees travel together to the Japan Intercultural Academy of Municipalities (JIAM), which is located in Shiga prefecture near Kyoto, for a month of intensive Japanese language instruction. Trainees are divided into small classes according to their proficiency in the Japanese language and receive lessons from professional instructors.

In addition to Japanese study, trainees also participate in study tours to learn more about Japanese history and culture. In previous years, trainees have toured the ancient capital of Kyoto and also experienced making traditional Japanese pottery.

At JIAM, the trainees have ample time to get to know each other. For the 2004 LGOTP, trainees came from 11 countries and areas, and a total of 7 trainees came from 4 different countries in S.E. Asia. The friendships established during the JIAM training often last throughout the trainees' stay in Japan and even continue after returning home.

THE SPECIALIZED TRAINING

After JIAM, trainees begin specialized training programs at their respective host institutions. The specialized

training, which lasts from 5 to 9 months, is the core component of the LGOTP.



Trainees discuss local government issues during the group training

Each host institution develops training programs especially for the LGOTP participant in order to transfer expertise to the trainees.

As the training programs are independently arranged by each host institution, the contents of the programs vary. A number of training programs include field trips and study tours to facilities in the area. Many trainees get a chance to apply their knowledge by assisting in actual projects and also get hands-on experience using technologically advanced facilities.

Flow of the LGOTP: Important Dates

Sep - Dec	Recruitment and application
Dec - Feb	Selection of participants
Feb - Apr	Procedures for entering Japan
End of May	Arrival of participants in Japan
Jun	Group training at JIAM
Early Jul	Commencement of specialized training
Nov - Mar	Participants return home

In addition to the training program, LGOTP participants cooperate with their host institutions' activities for promoting local-level internationalization. Trainees may participate in exchange events that seek to deepen international understanding of local residents and promote

international ties of goodwill. In this regard, trainees may be asked to visit local schools to interact with the children and introduce their country's culture to the students. Trainees may join residents in local festivals or they may be asked to introduce the food of their home countries by participating in cooking classes for citizens.

The LGOTP offers participants a chance to develop themselves professionally through the specialized training, and as an individual through the valuable experience of living overseas. You can find criteria of eligibility and other information about the LGOTP at CLAIR's website (<http://www.clair.or.jp/>).

COMMENTS OF PAST PARTICIPANTS

(Excerpts from Trainee Reports)

"It was my first time training abroad. Through this great training program, I was able to learn a variety of things and acquire diverse knowledge and information. I am sure my experience in Japan will be applied at and shared with the university I'm working with."

Myat Tun Aung of Myanmar

(Culture/Tradition)

"I would like to thank God for giving me the chance to stay in Yamagata Prefecture in Japan."

John Julius Boekorjom of Indonesia

(International Affairs)

"I had a great time in Japan. I had learned not only technical skills, but also the way Japanese government officers work, how to deal with citizens, etc. I hope the training will be helpful when I return to work in

my own country."

So Munyraksa of Kingdom of Cambodia

(Engineering-works technology)

"Through my training in Japan, it may enhance my experience and tighten the correlation between my city and the host institution in Japan."

Tanwir Lubis of Indonesia

(Information Technology System)

"The knowledge and skill that I gained from the training program in Japan will contributed to the growth and development of my life as well as of my home country. I will always remember my wonderful experience in Japan."

Toe Naing of Myanmar

(Institute of Industrial Products)

"Everything in Japan was very convenient. My training program was prepared perfectly for me, which was very impressive. I regard Japan as my second home. I was very happy while I was in Japan and I will never forget the kindness of the Japanese people. My 9 months training in Japan was a valuable experience and it gave me much knowledge which would be very useful for my future career."

Sombat Pothong of Thailand

(Education)

"When I return to my home country, I would like to take all the great experiences that I had in Japan back home with me to improve my working skill in the future. I will never forget all the experiences that I had in Japan. I will treasure this great memory forever."

Cherd Khamliw of Thailand

(Education)

"My training in Japan will add an unforgettable page to my life! I would like to take all the great experiences that I had in Japan back home with me to improve my work in the future."

Ramadhan Syabputra of Indonesia

(General Administration)

"During the training, I got to know about the problem of air pollution. It was

really a useful experience for me."

Gunarsib of Indonesia

(Environmental Management)



Study tour of historic Kyoto

"Learning and living in Japan were crucial experiences for me. Actually, in Japan, I faced some difficulties to settle into a new place, to live away from home, to get used to a new environment and to deal with a different culture. However, through strong encouragement and great hospitality that the Japanese people showed me, I was able to learn and gain knowledge in my career field. I've gained self-confidence and competence through this program. I will keep improving my working skill hereafter. Also there were many opportunities for me to make myself a better person."

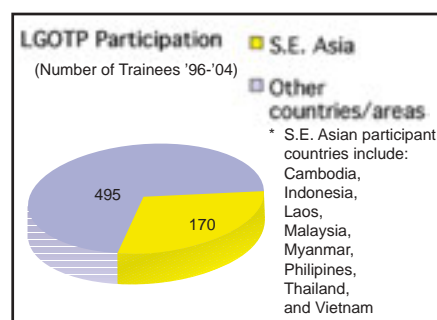
Tao Sokmara of Cambodia

(General Administration)

"Beside the Japanese language and culture learnt at schools and a huge amount of knowledge that I could learn in my daily life, the training course also provided me with knowledge regarding the historic background, present situation, plans, policies, as well as roles and tasks of national as well as local governments in Japan. Specifically, the roles and tasks of local governments are to enhance gender equality in society as suggested by national guidelines. In addition, I was also enlightened on administrative policy including foreign policy of Oita Prefecture at the International Affairs Division."

Nampetch Kittajakorn of Thailand

(General Administration)



New Staff of CLAIR Singapore

8 NEW MEMBERS JOINED OUR STAFF AT CLAIR THIS YEAR.

THEIR PROFILES AND ASPIRATIONS ARE LISTED BELOW.

(1) —Job Title (2) —Parent Organisation



ONISHI Masataka
(1) Senior Deputy Director
(2) Hyogo Prefectural
Government

Social harmony in a multi-racial and multi cultural community is not easy to realise yet, amazingly Singapore has achieved this with great success. I believe that Japan would greatly benefit in following Singapore's lead. During my stay here, I would like to make the most of this unique experience and learn how such a diverse culture of people can live together in social harmony. I hope that my time in Singapore will be fruitful to both my family and myself.



NAGAHAMA Nobuhide
(1) Deputy Director
(2) Kitakyubu City
Government

I'm very glad to work for CLAIR Singapore. For me ASEAN countries are a "paradise". I am looking forward to visiting many places there. I am eager to learn about the local administration of ASEAN countries. I also want to enjoy the rich culture, interesting tradition and delicious foods there. I hope to promote international exchange and cooperation activities between ASEAN countries and the Japanese local authorities.



MERA Mitsuhiro
(1) Deputy Director
(2) Miyazaki Prefectural
Government

I'm very pleased to be working at CLAIR Singapore for the next two years. I've been

interested in the ASEAN countries, so working here is a great opportunity for me. I worked in the Research Division of CLAIR in Tokyo last year. Now I'm in charge of Local Government International Exchange and Cooperation Seminar, Asian Regional Administration Seminar, among other programs. I'm looking forward to working together with you in these seminars.



KURINO Hironori
(1) Deputy Director
(2) Kagoshima Prefectural
Government

I am from the Kagoshima Prefectural Government. Kagoshima is in the south end of Japan, comparatively near ASEAN countries. But I've never been to the ASEAN countries. This is my first experience working overseas. I am looking forward to going to many places in ASEAN countries. Working at CLAIR Singapore for the next two years will definitely be a valuable experience that I will not forget.



SAKAMOTO Atsuki
(1) Deputy Director
(2) Nara Prefectural
Government

I'm in charge of international cooperation activities at CLAIR Singapore, such as "Local Government Official Training Program in Japan" and "Local Authorities International Cooperation Specialist Dispatch Project". Through these projects, I hope I will be able to establish a good relationship with Southeast Asian people. I still have a long way to go, but it will be a great challenge. The first thing I'd like to do is to visit each country both officially and privately.



SASAMOTO Chiho
(1) Deputy Director
(2) Tokyo Metropolitan
Government

I'm very privileged to be working here in Singapore because I've always dreamt of living abroad. I was engaged in JET programme at CLAIR Tokyo headquarters last year, and I'm mainly in charge of the support for overseas activities of local governments now. I'll keep working so that I can provide useful assistance to them. In my free time, I'd like to travel around as many countries as possible. I hope to make the most of this experience in Singapore!



NG Sok-Han
(1) Researcher
(2) CLAIR Singapore

I am a new staff at CLAIR Singapore and I am here to work as a researcher. I have always been interested in things related to Japan, particularly, the Japanese language, its culture and mannerisms. Given this opportunity to work at CLAIR Singapore, I hope that I will be able to learn more about the Japanese business manners and also improve my language ability. I will do my best to contribute to the organization and hope that everyone will guide me along the way.



CHUA Hwee Teng
(1) Researcher
(2) CLAIR Singapore

It is a privilege for me to be given the opportunity to be part of this organization. Japan has always maintained a high level of civility in its society while developing its economies to be one of Asia's foremost developed nations. For Singapore and other Southeast Asian countries, Japan's experience in both the economic and social aspects must serve as an excellent reference. As such, I hope to be able to learn more about the Japanese and ASEAN societies; and contribute in any small way towards the bridging of ties between Japan and Southeast Asia.

CLAIR is a joint organisation founded in 1988 by 47 prefectures and 13 major cities in Japan in order to assist Japanese local authorities with the implementation of their international exchange policies. With its headquarters in Tokyo, CLAIR has seven overseas offices in New York, London, Paris, Singapore, Seoul, Sydney and Beijing.

CLAIR Singapore office was set up in April 1990. It supports and promotes international activities and friendly relations between local authorities in Japan and their counterparts in Singapore and the ASEAN countries.

CLAIR Tokyo Headquarters

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For further information on our activities or Japanese Local Authorities, please contact CLAIR Singapore office.