Foreword from Host

Brisbane’s successful hosting of the 10th Asia Pacific Cities Summit and Mayors’ Forum (2015APCS) has proved to be another defining moment for Australia’s New World City.

A record number of city leaders, including 93 mayors and deputy mayors, converged on Brisbane for this year’s summit. They were joined by hundreds of other senior business, academic and government decision makers from over 135 cities across Australasia, Asia, the Middle East, Europe and the Americas.

To have so many key figures attend the summit stands as a testament to the growing appetite in both government and industry to collaborate on the development of smarter, more sustainable and better-connected urban environments.

During the summit, delegates had the opportunity to hear about the challenges facing cities and suggestions how to tackle them. 126 expert speakers were drawn from a diverse range of disciplines, including aviation, waste water management, disaster recovery, information technology, journalism, finance and the community sector.

Some 49 exhibitors also took part in the 2015APCS and it was brilliant to see first-hand some of the innovative and exciting technology on display. I am confident that in the years ahead we will see the rollout of smart, city-improving, technology that people ‘saw first’ at the 2015APCS.

At the heart of every Asia Pacific Cities Summit is the lively and productive discussion that occurs at the biennial Mayors’ Forum. The 2015APCS proved to be no exception. With this year’s contingent of city leaders directly representing around 134 million people across four continents the 2015 Mayors’ Forum was represented by great diversity.

However, despite our many differences in size, culture and geography we shared much more in common than we did apart. As a collective, we agreed to work together and fashioned an Accord that will continue to steer the direction of future summits and will, I hope, contribute towards improving the lives of millions across the Asia Pacific Region.

Thank you to everyone who participated in this important event.

Graham Quirk
Lord Mayor

Introduction from Moderator; Brookings Institution

On behalf of the Brookings Institution and its Metropolitan Policy Program, I am pleased to introduce the 2015 Asia Pacific Cities Summit Mayors’ Accord.

On July 7, 2015, more than 90 mayors and deputy mayors from across the Asia Pacific region met at Brisbane City Hall for the 2015 Mayors’ Forum – the largest number ever to attend. My Brookings colleagues and I were honoured to play a role in facilitating discussion at the forum and witness the subsequent adoption of the Accord.

The mayors that participated in the forum and the signing of the Accord represented a highly diverse set of cities. Their cities have populations as small as 6,000 (Kolonia, Oceania), and as large as 34 million (Chongqing, East Asia).

They hail from across a vast region, spanning from the Middle East, to North and South Asia, to Australasia, and across Oceania to the Americas. And their immediate challenges range widely, from economic development to technology adoption, to disaster recovery to preserving affordability and combating income inequality.

Notwithstanding those differences, the discussion at the Mayors’ Forum concerning the Accord revealed deep commonalities of experiences and perspectives these cities share, touching on all four themes of the 2015APCS – global cities, digital cities, future cities and cities for people.
On Global Cities, Deputy Mayor of Louisville, Kentucky Mary Ellen Wiederwohl echoed mayors’ agreement with Brisbane Lord Mayor Graham Quirk that cities’ ability to attract the best global talent ultimately provides the key to their ability to attract global capital and grow.

On Digital Cities, Sunshine Coast Council Mayor Mark Jamieson articulated the mayors’ conclusion that effective technology solutions can address issues in systems including water, waste, energy, security, transportation, and citizen communications.

On Future Cities, Greater Dandenong City Council Mayor Sean O’Reilly captured mayors’ experience that having a vision for their cities is essential, but that citizens must be engaged meaningfully in the planning process for those ideas to come to fruition.

And on Cities for People, Adelaide Lord Mayor Martin Haese summarized mayors’ commitment to ensuring that all of these efforts ultimately yield a liveable environment that provides their citizens – especially young people – with economic and educational opportunities that enable them to live their best lives.

At the conclusion of those discussions, the mayors agreed to adopt an Accord that expresses these ideas and principles. The 2015 Mayors’ Accord is a statement of mutual aspirations that the mayors will pursue both individually and collectively. The 2017APCS in Daejeon, North East Asia will provide an opportunity to learn about their successes and innovations across all of these themes, and hopefully to include dozens more mayors from across the Asia Pacific region in the proceedings.

Thank you to Lord Mayor Graham Quirk and his team for hosting the 2015 Mayors’ Forum and facilitating the adoption of this Accord, and to all of the participating mayors for sharing their time, insights, and commitment. Congratulations.

Alan Berube
Senior Fellow and Deputy Director – Metropolitan Policy Program
Brookings Institution, (Washington D.C)

2015APCS Host City

Brisbane is recognised as one of the fastest-growing regions in Australia driving Queensland’s economic growth. A sophisticated modern economy, cultural diversity and world-class industry capabilities support Brisbane’s growing influence as a serious player in the Asia Pacific region and reputation as a global investment destination.

Brisbane’s growing reputation as a city of opportunity was evidenced by the successful hosting of the 2014 G20 Leaders’ Summit. As Australia’s New World City, Brisbane offers opportunities across a diverse range of industries from science and innovation, mining and resources, technology, education and cultural attractions.

Brisbane has a vibrant and entrepreneurial business community, firmly connected to global markets. Governed by the largest municipal council in Australia, Brisbane offers an open, supportive, stable and cost-competitive business environment and is committed to strengthening opportunities for international trade and commerce. Developing further as a New World City, the next chapter in Brisbane’s economic development strategy is firmly focused on the global economy and aims to drive job creation, city shaping, quality of life for residents and research and education expansion.
Preface

The 10th Asia Pacific Cities Summit & Mayors’ Forum (2015APCS) was hosted by The City of Brisbane between 5-8 July, attracting over 1300 delegates converging from 135 cities and 93 Mayors and Deputy Mayors from across Australasia, Asia, the Middle East, Africa, the Americas and Europe collectively responsible for governing a population of 111 million citizens.

Alongside the 2015APCS main program sits the 2015APCS Mayors’ Forum which is not only an essential tradition of APCS but also the event to gather and exchange urban governance experience from cities across the region.

The Mayors’ Accord is the concrete achievement of Mayors’ Forum, considered an important record from each summit, which will become the reference for future urban governance and represent the achievement of the 2015APCS.

The 2015 Mayors’ Forum was hosted by Lord Mayor Graham Quirk, staged on Tuesday 7 July in Brisbane City Hall. The Forum was officially facilitated by Brookings Institution and moderated by Mr Alan Berube, Senior Fellow and Deputy Director and Mr Marek Gootman, Director of Strategic Partnerships & Global Initiatives (Metropolitan Policy Program) Brookings Institution.

Summit and Forum Background

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Strategic context to the Forum

BUSINESS AND LEADERSHIP IN THE ASIA PACIFIC

As a new wave of innovation and global development emerges, the economic gravity progressively shifts south and east towards the Asia Pacific; a highly dynamic region experiencing rapid growth and urbanisation. This brings forth both opportunities and challenges for the global community to embrace. Leading cities, companies and thinkers were invited to participate in the dialogue and during the Mayors’ Forum participating mayors reviewed the overarching summit theme of ‘Business and Leadership in the Asia Pacific’ and discussed our combined efforts to achieve the summit sub-themes for:

GLOBAL CITIES – cultivating talent, technology, and trade

Globally fluent cities embrace talent, technology and trade. How can cities thrive economically through investments in workers, innovative firms and industries, and global engagement?

New global dynamics create an imperative for cities in the Asia Pacific to engage globally. Free trade agreements and improved communications have helped global trade to recover from the impact of the global financial crisis; it is forecast to grow at 3.3% in 2015 and 4% in 2016. Foreign capital investment has also risen to more than $600bn a year, more than $180bn of which flows to the Asia Pacific region. Many cities still rely on domestic industries and an internal engine of consumption-based growth, but the nature of global competition offers a platform for Asia Pacific cities to tap into a rich variety of growth opportunities overseas. For some cities in the region, there is also a need to adjust to changes in supply chains that were designed for a low-cost model, but which now demand scale and complexity amid shortened product cycles.

A global marketplace of diversified global supply chains, footloose players, and wage gap convergence, requires ambitious policies from leaders to position their cities effectively.
The smarter and better-connected cities of the future will fully utilise a range of technologies to enhance environmental, social and economic performance. How can cities of today improve our housing, heritage, transportation, communications and city governance by embracing new and emergent technology?

Digital technologies are transforming the industry, media and public services of cities. They sustain billions of financial transactions, unlock creativity and are propelling all kinds of changes in consumer and business behaviour. Citizens’ experience of private enterprise through mobile devices and social media is driving expectations of how city governments deliver services. And the rise of the ‘Internet of Things’ is already having an impact on everything from traffic planning to public space.

The digital economy is growing much faster than most city economies as a whole, and many in the Asia Pacific have been ‘first-movers’ in fields such as e-commerce and digital content. The opportunity to harness technology to improve the efficiency of core infrastructure and transport is becoming popular across cities at all stages of development. For example, real-time feedback and mass user-generated input are improving city decision making in all kinds of ways.

How will cities tackle the challenges caused by increasing urbanisation? How should cities manage resilience, food supply, water security, sanitation, security and education?

Today’s cycle of future city thinking and practice has a visibly global, positive, strategic, integrated and evidence-led character. Ideas of city systems, systems of cities, integrated, connected, compact, flexible and resilient cities shapes the framework and market for city government ‘customers’ and ‘end-users’ of future city solutions.

National and city governments in the Asia Pacific and elsewhere are adopting future city ideals and ‘demonstrator’ projects to solve short-term challenges, to grow international profile and to build shared identity and purpose.

Cities are becoming better equipped to plan and shape smarter, less sprawl-oriented futures through upgrades to their governance systems, finance tools, data streams and city management techniques. Many are exploring polycentric models of growth and greater cooperation or consolidation between municipalities.

How can administrations manage urban development and population growth in a resource-efficient and environmentally sensitive manner? What creative techniques, policies and technologies do cities have available to improve the quality of life for residents and how can cities create more engaging and inclusive public spaces?

Asia Pacific cities are now embarking on a major new cycle of people-oriented growth. The pursuit of a socially and environmentally sustainable quality of life has become paramount to cities in the region. This shift has spurred a recent round of investments, strategic plans and research initiatives that focus on the social and environmental dimensions of growth.

Beijing, for instance, is pursuing a shift in growth strategies to emphasise quality over intensity and incorporate social and economic outcomes. New Delhi are showing increasing interest in quality of life issues. Even cities which have achieved a high quality of life and sustainable growth, such as Singapore and Sydney, are exploring options to maintain this balance in the face of demographic and infrastructure strains. Among cities with greater day-to-day functionality challenges such as Manila and Kuala Lumpur, key investments are underway in transport and broader infrastructure systems to improve urban liveability and by extension, lessen environmental impacts.

These common themes reflect the importance and priority urban leaders of both government and business from across Asia Pacific are focussing on to promote prosperity.
Introducing the Accord:
Why cities matter in Asia Pacific

GLOBALISATION, CITIES, AND THE KEY LEADERSHIP ROLE OF THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION

The Asia Pacific region is a driving force of the 21st century cities. East Asia and South Asia are at the forefront of an unprecedented cycle of urbanisation, while other parts of the region (e.g. Australasia and North East Asia) are already highly urbanised and are at the vanguard of urban innovation. The region is now home to the world’s two largest urban economies, Tokyo and the Pearl River Delta and will be home to seven of the 10 biggest megacities by 2030. Already more than 40% of the top 100 city economies are in the Asia Pacific, and its share will grow quickly. As globalisation intensifies the links and integration of the global economy, cities everywhere are experiencing profound economic change.

The rapid evolution from local trade and export-oriented industry towards advanced manufacturing and innovation-driven activity sees cities in emerging regions, such as the Asia Pacific, become junction boxes for capital and talent and produce their fair share of globally trading firms. More than one in seven of the world’s large global company headquarters are principally in Tokyo, Osaka and Seoul. South East Asia may have only 3% of global headquarters, but it already boasts one in 10 of the world’s foreign subsidiaries.

Across the Asia Pacific, cities are hubs of corporate activity inserted into global value chains. Mumbai is home to a third of South Asia’s 172 large company headquarters, while in Southeast Asia nine out of 10 large firms are located in Singapore, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Hanoi or Manila. It is no surprise that there are now at least 18 globally recognised financial centres in the Asia Pacific, double the number a decade ago. In the most recent Global Financial Centres Index from 2015, 11 of the top 12 Asia Pacific centres improved their position, and 7 of the 10 cities rated most likely to become even more influential are in the region.

URBANISATION, CHANGING GEOGRAPHIES AND THE IMPORTANCE OF CITIES AND CITY LEADERSHIP

Urbanisation is undoubtedly driving increased prosperity worldwide, and especially in the Asia Pacific. The current speed and scale of urbanisation in the region is leaving a lasting footprint on its social, economic, and environmental systems. Urban leaders and decision-makers play key roles in managing urban expansion and ensuring growth is shaped productively and evenly.

In the Asia Pacific, the rate of urbanisation in the first 15 years of the 21st century is much faster than it has ever been in Europe. This has created major urban land expansion – more than a third in East Asia alone. Asia Pacific cities are also becoming more densely populated and are on average denser than other urban areas worldwide. Urbanisation is far from complete in most parts of the region and is set to continue for decades to come, transforming a country’s ‘system’ of cities and the relationship between cities and rural areas.

The task of managing present and future cycles of urbanisation and metropolitan-scale challenges require bold leadership and better structures of governance and service delivery. Leaders play a key role in raising profile for their city on the global stage, unifying their publics behind new agendas, findings innovative ways to raise the investment rate and negotiating new powers with higher tiers of government.

DIGITISATION AND THE ROLE OF CITIES AND CITY CENTRES

Rapidly evolving digital technologies are transforming retail, leisure, education, and public administration. The shift to digital platforms for transactions and networking provides a new set of pressures on land uses and the role of physical space in cities. Such digital platforms change the way that space is used and have major implications for the built environment, especially the new and different uses of high streets, public realm, retail locations, corporate and public offices and small business premises. The sectors most impacted by digital platforms are also those that are most strongly clustered in city centres. This means that city centres must adjust to these changes and discover new ways of using space that complement the digital world and are enhanced by it.

Digital technologies are an opportunity for city centres if they are embraced positively and with imagination and flexibility. They are also a major threat and those city centres which fail to adapt could face stagnation.
CLIMATE, RESILIENCE, SMARTNESS AND SUSTAINABILITY

The imperative to solve infrastructure deficits and become more resilient to new threats is growing in line with citizen expectations. Fortunately, cities in the Asia Pacific are well placed to take advantage of smarter technology systems and solutions and to learn from the trials and errors of others. Smart growth allows cities to stand firm and manage risk in the face of climate events, disasters, social tensions and resource constraints. Smart growth also requires smart governance, and many cities in the Asia Pacific have strong self-contained leadership. The region has a clear chance to capitalise on its existing density, and coordinate sustainable infrastructure.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EMPOWERED CITIES WITH AN AGENDA FOR LEADERSHIP AND INNOVATION

Cities rely on their elected leaders and networks of civic and business leadership to create a new vision for the future. Leaders who are able to make a compelling case for change based on a long-term perspective are able to alter the way others in the city view the world and their position in it.

Increasingly, city leaders are understanding their city’s unique capabilities and are able to mobilise other government leaders around a common goal. Successful cities are also those which have transparent and cooperative governance structures, and which empower their leaders with the financial toolkit to make decisions on investment, infrastructure and regulatory frameworks.

EXPANDING ON THE FOUR CORE SUMMIT THEMES FOR 2015APCS

New global dynamics create an imperative for cities in the Asia Pacific to engage globally. Free trade agreements and improved communications have helped global trade to recover from the impact of the global financial crisis which is forecast to grow at 3.3% in 2015 and 4% in 2016. Foreign capital investment has also risen to more than $600bn a year, over $180bn of which flows to the Asia Pacific region. Many cities still rely on domestic industries and an internal engine of consumption-based growth, but the nature of global competition offers a platform for Asia Pacific cities to tap into a rich variety of growth opportunities overseas.

For some cities in the region, there is also a need to adjust to changes in supply chains that were designed for a low-cost model, but now demand scale and complexity amid shortened product cycles. A global marketplace of diversified global supply chains, footloose players and wage gap convergence, requires ambitious policies from leaders to position their cities effectively.

For cities to reap the dividend of globalisation, they need specialisations that create demand in markets internationally – clusters, institutions, resources and technology. They also need their firms to innovate methods, products, and technologies and for this they need talented people. Education, the attraction of new workers and students from external market, and the retention of talent are all crucial to Asia Pacific cities.

HOW SHOULD CITIES SUPPORT THE KNOWLEDGE INDUSTRIES AND FOSTER INNOVATION?

Truly global cities are places where talent, creativity and innovation are celebrated. This requires their leaders to have a global mindset reduce dependence on domestic markets and improve their competitiveness through education, infrastructure investment, innovation and trade relationships. However, going global to attract and foster talent will mean different things to different cities. Some need to reform their state-owned enterprises to be more entrepreneurial. Others need to lower barriers of entry for the arrival of international expertise.

Asia Pacific hubs already form half of the world’s top 10 favourite job destinations, but cannot sit on their laurels. And still others may focus on the essential quality of life that can attract and retain skilled workers, and on matching education inputs to strategic niches.

Digital technologies are transforming the industry, media and public services of cities. They sustain billions of financial transactions, unlock creativity, and are propelling all kinds of changes in consumer and business behaviour. Citizens’ experience of private enterprise through mobile devices and social media is driving up expectations of how city governments deliver services. And the rise of the ‘Internet of Things’ is already having an impact on everything from traffic planning to public space.

The digital economy is growing much faster than most city economies as a whole, and many in the Asia Pacific have been ‘first-movers’ in fields such as e-commerce and digital content. The opportunity to harness technology to improve the efficiency of core infrastructure and transport is becoming popular across cities at all stages of development. For example real-time feedback and mass user-generated input are improving city decision-making in all kinds of ways.
WHAT CAN CITIES DO TO BENEFIT FROM NEW TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS?

Providing affordable Internet access by building network capacity and expanding coverage is essential to include more people in the benefits of the digital revolution. City leaders can reduce the barriers to rolling out low-cost technologies, experiment with better pricing models, and consolidate the regulatory framework to unlock business value. They can invest in the skills base to grow digital literacy and capacity for digital entrepreneurship. Cities can also make public data available online for free use to encourage transparency and shared problem-solving. Careful analysis of which technology systems are the most cost effective will be crucial for the future development of smart systems in financially constrained cities.

Many cities in the Asia Pacific have Information Communication Technology infrastructure that is equal or even superior to advanced world cities in Western Europe and North America. Some excel for fibre optic coverage, intelligent transport systems and digital education strategies; others for their software development productivity. Many Asia Pacific cities are approaching a new threshold of broadband and technology uptake that may transform e-services and e-commerce. Those with more urgent infrastructure needs and limited investment options may not be able to pursue all solutions at once, but there are signs of innovation in fare collection, electronic road pricing, and IT health and literacy.

WHAT CAN CITIES DO TO ENHANCE THEIR PUBLIC MANAGEMENT?

A clear priority in the region is the adjustment of governance to the real size of a city’s economy and urban form. More integrated ownership of urban services delivery renders coherent and integrated infrastructure development difficult. As a result, most cities in the region need to explore options to coordinate their urban form with updated institutions, which could include two-tier governments (e.g. following Tokyo’s model), or China’s single, all-encompassing municipality model. Cities in the region can also cooperate and learn from each other to pursue different models of ‘smart-government’. For instance, Singapore or Hong Kong’s integrated city-management systems can serve as models for similarly compact, dense urban environments, while Tokyo’s two-tier government system can form a starting point for spread-out urban forms such as Sydney or Jakarta.

WHAT CAN CITIES DO TO ACCELERATE THEIR SHIFT TOWARDS PEOPLE-ORIENTED GROWTH?

A key challenge faced by Asia Pacific cities is access to finance for improvement projects. Even high-wealth cities such as Sydney find that upgrading their urban systems is an onerous task, while centres such as Manila or Jakarta remain heavily dependent on scarce government transfers. All cities in the region would benefit from greater decentralisation of fiscal powers to the city level – in a model similar to Tokyo. They can also pursue innovative ways of raising funds, for example by leasing publicly owned land (e.g. Singapore, Shanghai), raising city-level bonds or by working with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to lobby for more local, urban centric financing schemes. Greater financial powers would help cities across the region accelerate quality-oriented investments, without having to depend on central government purses. Cities in the region also need a clear strategic plan, to prioritise what their short, medium and long-term objectives will be based on a thorough understanding of their social, environmental and economic needs. Misplaced investments are as harmful as no investments and institutions such as Singapore’s Housing and Development Board, or Economic Development Board are among the key best-practice institutions to learn from and cooperate with.

Some cities in the Asia Pacific have benefited from multiple cycles of high level public investment in infrastructure and services, while others are either just beginning to experience an increased investment rate or are still to see institutional or fiscal arrangements adjusted to support it.

There are examples in the region of some of the finest public transport, health and education systems in the world. Many emerging world cities have also made rapid progress to build amenities that attract mobile workers, investors, students and visitors. For these cities, the leadership task is one of managing the costs associated with excess demand – aging infrastructure, social cohesion and affordability.
Signatories to the 2015APCS Mayors’ Accord, Brisbane

The Mayors’ Accord was officially announced and signed by participating Mayors during the final morning on 8 July 2015.

WORKING TOGETHER FOR THE FUTURE

Cities in the Asia Pacific will work together, with global partners, to advance common urban solutions in order to accelerate their global orientation, integration in to the knowledge economy, technology uptake, governance and liveability. We, the undersigned Mayors and Heads of Delegations, attended the Mayors’ Forum of the 10th Asia Pacific Cities Summit in Brisbane, in July 2015. We were greatly inspired and encouraged by our host city, its success in recently hosting the G20 Leaders’ Summit and leadership in advancing the ‘New World City’ concept. It is realised, as urban leaders, we are presented with an opportunity to build momentum towards partnership and increasing opportunity across a range of city issues. Our specific summit principles for the future are:

GLOBAL CITIES

We recognise that now more than ever, in a globalised world the future prospects of cities across the Asia Pacific region are interconnected. Global trade offers opportunities for specialisation. We agree to cooperate with other cities in the Asia Pacific to leverage our various areas of specialisation to create innovative products and services which can be traded throughout the world. We recognise the critical role of the entrepreneur in bringing innovation to market and we commit to collaborating with and developing entrepreneurs across the region.

Increasingly our cities share highly mobile talent. As city leaders we know it is our responsibility to nurture talent through lifelong learning to enhance our region’s talent pool. We agree to forge stronger ties between our education institutions to grow our talent and drive innovation throughout the Asia Pacific.

DIGITAL CITIES

We believe that digital technologies provide opportunities for economic growth, increased productivity, and enhancement of service provision to our citizens and the potential to realise cost efficiencies for our governments.

Digital technology can enable greater knowledge sharing and cooperation between cities and we commit to increasingly using digital technology to forge closer ties and improve collaboration with other cities throughout the Asia Pacific.

We also understand that digital technology can provide real-time information to communities to improve everyday life and can increase the efficiency and effectiveness of our infrastructure. We commit to using digital technologies to realise these benefits and to share our learnings with other cities in the Asia Pacific in this rapidly evolving area of city life.

FUTURE CITIES

We believe that our cities have a bright future and our role is to shape our cities in a way that provides greater opportunities, more connected communities and a better quality of life for future generations. We will work to build the resilience of our cities so that they are best placed to tackle challenges and realise opportunities.

We understand the importance of strong city leadership in shaping our future. We have a responsibility to continually find better ways to use our resources efficiently and effectively to deliver improved outcomes for our communities. We also understand that other cities across the Asia Pacific can assist us in delivering our vision.

We commit to providing a clear and compelling vision for our cities and working with our citizens, businesses, institutions, other levels of government and cities across the Asia Pacific to bring it to fruition. We recognise that the future prospects of our cities are in the hands of young people. We will nurture our young people as our future leaders and draw on them as a key source of inspiration and new ideas to drive the development of our cities. We recognise the ideas generated by the Young Professionals’ forum at this summit and we agree to actively consider them in the context of our cities as we plan for the future.

CITIES FOR PEOPLE

Our cities exist for our people. What our governments do can make a positive difference to how people experience everyday life.

We know that global talent is attracted to cities that continue to grow and improve quality of life. We have a collective vision to continue to build clean, green, accessible and inclusive cities. To do this we will invest in improvements in our built environment and protect our natural assets so that our cities can continue to be enjoyed by the people who live in them. We will continue to commit to ensuring our people can move freely around our cities through innovative approaches to infrastructure funding and development and to transport.

We will engage with our people in meaningful ways as our cities grow to ensure our growth delivers substantial benefits to our people. We believe that our cities need to be places for all people, and we commit to ensuring that all citizens have the chance to enjoy the benefits and opportunities created by our cities. We will also bring joy and prosperity to the lives of people in our cities by embracing culture and creativity.
ビジネスとリーダーシップがアジア太平洋に

2015年のブリスベンアジア太平洋都市サミットで、参加した都市の市長たちが、ビジネスとリーダーシップがアジア太平洋にどのように影響しているかについて話し合いました。このサミットは、アジア太平洋地域の都市間の連携を強化し、経済成長と社会的発展を促進することを目的としています。

サミットの目的は、地域の持続可能な発展を目指し、地域内の都市間連携を活用して、地域全体の利益を最大化することです。これにより、地域の経済成長と社会的発展が促進され、地域の持続可能な発展が実現することが期待されています。

サミットの主要な結果としては、以下の点が挙げられます。

1. リーガルセプト

2. テクノロジーの活用

3. リソースの効率的利用

4. デジタル技術の活用

5. グローバル化の影響

サミットの参加者たちは、これらの課題に取り組むことで、地域の持続可能な発展を図ることに合意しました。このサミットは、地域の持続可能な発展を促進し、地域間の連携を強化するために開催されたものです。
An initiative of

brisbane mayoral summit
2015
made possible by

Simplified Chinese

2015年布里斯班亚太区域城市峰会
市联邦主席于2015年7月8日

在布里斯班召开了本次会议，会

长并发言，阐述了此次会议的

主题和目标。

我们相信数字技术能够为更

有效的成果。我们致力于利

用数字技术与亚太区域的其

他城市建立更紧密的关系并

加强合作。

我们也将致力于通过数字技

术来实现这一愿景。

我们相信我们的城市拥有一

光明的未来，我们有责任不

断寻找可以更有效且更高效

利用资源的方法，为社区带

来改善的成果。我们也知道

其它亚太城市能协助我们实

现这一愿景。

我们致力于为我们的城市制

定一个清晰明确、深入人心的

愿景，致力于与市民、企业、

机构、其它级别的政府以及

亚太区域其它城市合作，利用

我们多个专业领域的优势创造

新兴产品和服务，进行全球市

场贸易。我们了解企业家对市

场的创新至关重要，因此我们

致力于在本地区培养企业，并

与之合作。

我们城市中的人才活动越

来越频繁。作为城市领导，我

们有责任倡导终身学习，培

养人才，壮大本地区的人才

库。我们同意巩固彼此教育机

构之间的关系，输送人才和推

动整个亚太区域的创新。
城市以人为本。政府采取的举措能够极大地改变人们日常生活中的体验。

我们知道城市只有持续发展并不断提高生活质量才能吸引全球人才。我们共同的愿景是继续创建清洁、绿色、便捷和包容性的城市。为实现这个愿景，我们将在提高建筑环境上投资，保护我们的自然资源，使居民可以在继续享受城市生活。我们将不断致力于通过基础设施集资和开发以及交通上的创新方式确保市民出行的自由和畅通。

在城市发展的过程中，我们可以有意义的方式促成市民参与，确保发展为大家带来实实在在的利益。我们坚信城市应可容纳所有人员之处，我们致力于让所有公民都有机会享受和获得城市创造的福利和机遇。我们欣然接受文化和创意，把欢乐和繁荣送进千家万户。

2015年布里斯班亚太城市峰会市长议定书

市长大会于2015年7月8日亚太城市峰会闭幕日上午正式公布，并获得所有与会市长的签署。

携手并进，共创未来

亚太地区的城市将与全球的合作伙伴携手并进，共同推动普遍的城市解决方案，以加速其全球定位，整合知识经济，推动科技应用，创建管理有序的宜居城市。

作为签署议定书的市长和代表团团长，我们于2015年7月齐聚布里斯班，参加了第10届亚太城市峰会的市长论坛。主办城市在不久前成功举办了全球二十国集团领导人峰会，致力于推广“新兴国际都市”的概念，让我们深受启发和鼓舞。作为城市的领导人，我们意识到展现我们面前的是推进伙伴关系的良好契机以及一系列城市问题上不断涌现出来的机会。

针对未来的具体峰会原则如下：

全球化的世界中，我们非常清楚亚太地区的未来前景紧密相连，全球贸易为专业化提供了许多机会。我们同意与亚太地区其它城市共同合作，利用我们多个专业领域的优势创造新商品和服务，进行全球贸易。我们了解企业家对市场上的创新起著至关重要的作用，因此我们致力於在本地培养企业家并支持其合作。

我们城市中的人才互通会越来越频繁。作为城市的领导，我们有责任倡导通过终身学习培养人才，壮大本地的人才库。我们也同意巩固彼此教育机构之间的联系，输送人才和推动整个亚太地区的创新。

数字型城市：

我们相信数字技术能创造机会，以促进经济增长、提高生产率和改善针对市民的服务，也可以帮助政府实现更高效的效益。数字技术促成大量的知识共享以及城市间的合作。我们致力于不断利用数字技术与整个亚太地区其它城市建立更紧密的联系并加强合作。

我们了解到通过数字技术可以为社区提供实时信息，从而改善日常生活，提高基础设施的效率和效用。在这个飞速发展的城市生活中，我们致力於利用数字技术来收玫这些成果并和其它亚太城市分享我们的经验。

在未来型城市：

我们相信我们的城市拥有光明的未来，我们的职责是塑造城市，提供更多机遇，加强区域联系，提高子孙后代的生活质量。我们致力于打造应对能力更强大的城市，使其处于有利地位，以竞争和发现实现目标。

我们知识优秀的城市领导人会塑造城市的未来。我们有责任不断寻找可以更有效地利用资源的方法，为社区带来改善的成果。我们也知道其它亚太城市能协助我们实现这一愿景。我们致力於为城市制定一个清晰明确、深入人心的愿景，通过与市民、企业、机构，其它级别的政府以及亚太地区其它城市合作，以最终实现这个愿景。我们意识到城市的未来掌握在年轻人手中，所以我们要将青年一代培养成未来的领袖，他们是创新思维和新奇想法的源泉，我们应妥善借鑑，从前推动城市进步。我们赞同来自于本届峰会的青年职业人士论坛的想法，也同意在今后的城市规划中积极考虑这些意见和建议。

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市长大会于2015年7月8日亚太城市峰会闭幕日上午正式公布，并获得所有与会市长的签署。
Attending Mayors

Dave Donaldson
Deputy Mayor: Rotorua Lakes Council

Ross Fowler
Mayor: Penrith City Council

Jose Blandon Figueroa
Mayor: Panama City

James Gamao
Mayor: Panabo City Government

Teo Ho Pin
Mayor of North West Community Development Council

Li-Ming Hsu
Deputy Mayor: Kaohsiung City Government

Renante Inocando
Mayor: Municipality of Cabanglasan

Giovanni Italiano
Mayor: Stirling City Council

Dennis Norman Go
Mayor: Gerona, Tarlac

Germelina Goulart
Mayor: Municipality of Caoayan, Ilocos Sur

David Graham
Deputy Mayor: City of San Diego

Gyung-jin Jung
Vice Mayor: Busan Metropolitan City

Mark Jamieson
Mayor: Sunshine Coast Council

Leonardo Javier, Jr
Mayor: Municipality of Javier, Leyte

Gary Johanson
Mayor: City of Port Adelaide Enfield

Steve Jones
Mayor: Lockyer Valley City Council

Martin Haese
Lord Mayor: Adelaide City Council

Sue Hickey
Lord Mayor: Hobart City Council

Kizo Hisamoto
Mayor: Kobe City Government

Max Hipkins
Mayor: City of Nedlands

Hyeok Kim
Deputy Mayor: City of Seattle, Office of the Mayor

Kaoru Kobayashi
Mayor: Fukushima Metropolitan City Government

Sun-Taik Kwon
Mayor: Daejeon Metropolitan City Government

George Lambrinidis
Deputy Mayor: City of Darwin
Attending Mayors

Charles Lin
Deputy Mayor: Taipei City Government

Scott Lloyd
Mayor: Parramatta City Council

Qun Luo
Deputy Mayor: Nanjing Municipal People’s Government

Russell Lutton
Deputy Mayor: Logan City Council

John Philips
Mayor: Ballarat City Council

Paul Pisasale
Mayor: Ipswich City Council

Papalii Pasi Poloa
Mayor: Aleisa-i-Sasa’e

Graham Quirk
Lord Mayor: Brisbane City Council

Bob Manning
Mayor: Cairns Regional Council

Ben McAdams
Mayor: Salt Lake County

Edward Fonua Ngava
Deputy Mayor: Honiara City Council

Sean O’Reilly
Mayor: City of Greater Dandenong

Allan Rellon
Mayor: City Government of Tagum

Lisa Scaffidi
Lord Mayor: City of Perth

Ted Seng
Mayor: Randwick City Council

Timothy Shadbolt
Mayor: Invercargill City Council

Gerard O’Connell
Mayor: Fraser Coast Regional Council

Pablo Ortega
Mayor: City of San Fernando

Florante Pascual
Mayor: Municipality of Lal-lo

Meenaxi Patel
Mayor: Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation

Casiano Shoniber
Mayor: Kolonia Town Government

Margaret Strelow
Mayor: Rockhampton Regional Council

Allan Sutherland
Mayor: Moreton Bay Regional Council

Jonathan Tan
Mayor: Municipality of Pandan
Attending Mayors

Tshewang Tandin
Deputy Mayor: Phuentsholing Municipality of Bhutan

Shiing-Jer Twu
Mayor: Chiayi Government

Chandra Kant Umaria
Mayor: Suva Council

Khuong Vo Duy
Vice Chairman: Da Nang People’s Committee

Mary Ellen Wiederwohl
Deputy Mayor: Louisville Metro Government

Jennifer Whitney
Mayor: Whitsunday Regional Council

Karen Williams
Mayor: Redland City Council

Yazhou Yang
Vice Mayor: Shenyang Municipal Government

Huafeng Yue
Vice Mayor: Xi’an Municipal People’s Government

Asaf Zamir
Deputy Mayor: Tel Aviv-Yafo

Xuan Zhang
Mayor: Chongqing FOCAO

List of 2015APCS Participating Cities

AMERICAS
Atlanta
Atlanta
Columbia
Columbia
Jersey
Jersey
Lima
Lima
Louiseville
Louiseville
New York
New York
Panama
Panama
Phoenix
Phoenix
Portland
Portland
Redmond
Redmond
Salt Lake City
Salt Lake City
San Diego
San Diego
San Francisco
San Francisco
San Jose
San Jose
San Mateo
San Mateo
Seattle
Seattle
Washington
Washington

AUSTRALASIA
Adelaide
Adelaide
Aleisa-I-Sasa’e
Aleisa-I-Sasa’e
Auckland
Auckland
Ballarat
Ballarat
Beaudesert
Beaudesert
Blacktown
Blacktown

AUSTRIALASIA
Brisbane
Brisbane
Bundaberg
Bundaberg
Caboolture
Caboolture
Cairns
Cairns
Canberra
Canberra
Cleveland
Cleveland
Darwin
Darwin
Dubbo
Dubbo
Gabton
Gabton
Gold Coast
Gold Coast
Greater
Greater
Dandenong
Dandenong
Hobart
Hobart
Honoria
Honoria
Invercargill
Invercargill
Ipswich
Ipswich
Kolonia
Kolonia
Kouaua
Kouaua
Lismore
Lismore
Logan
Logan
Mackay
Mackay
Maroochydore
Maroochydore
Melbourne
Melbourne
Murwillumbah
Murwillumbah
Nedlands
Nedlands
Normanton
Normanton

Parramatta
Parramatta
Penrith
Penrith
Perth
Perth
Playford
Playford
Port Adelaide
Port Adelaide
Enfield
Enfield
Port Moresby
Port Moresby
Prosperine
Prosperine
Randwick
Randwick
Rockhampton
Rockhampton
Rotorua
Rotorua
Stirling
Stirling
Sunshine Coast
Sunshine Coast
Sutherland
Sutherland
Suva
Suva
Sydney
Sydney
Toogoo
Toogoo
Whakatane
Whakatane
Wollongong
Wollongong
Wyndham
Wyndham

EAST ASIA
Beijing
Beijing
Chongqing
Chongqing
Dujangyan
Dujangyan
Fukushima
Fukushima
Guangzhou
Guangzhou
Hong Kong
Hong Kong
Kobe
Kobe
Nanjing
Nanjing
Nanchang
Nanchang
Nanjing
Nanjing
Shanghai
Shanghai
Shenyang
Shenyang
Shenzhen
Shenzhen
Tianjin
Tianjin
Taiyuan
Taiyuan
Xi’an
Xi’an

EUROPE
London
London
Madrid
Madrid
Vienna
Vienna

MIDDLE EAST
Barotac Viejo
Barotac Viejo
Al Khobar
Al Khobar
Beirut
Beirut
Calbayog
Calbayog
Calcutta
Calcutta
Cambaysan
Cambaysan
Caylayu
Caylayu
Chaiyai
Chaiyai
Da Nang
Da Nang

NORTH EAST ASIA
Busan
Busan
Daejeon
Daejeon
Seoul
Seoul

SOUTH ASIA
Ahmedabad
Ahmedabad
Bangalore
Bangalore
Boraslegamuwa
Boraslegamuwa
Hyderabad
Hyderabad
Islamabad
Islamabad
Kathmandu
Kathmandu
New Delhi
New Delhi
Phuentsholing
Phuentsholing

SOUTH EAST ASIA
Barotac Viejo
Barotac Viejo
Busan
Busan
Daejeon
Daejeon
Seoul
Seoul

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About our Knowledge Partner: The Global Cities Initiative

A joint project of Brookings and JPMorgan Chase, The Global Cities Initiative equips city and metropolitan area leaders with the practical knowledge, policy ideas and connections they need to become more globally connected and competitive. Combining Brookings’ deep expertise in fact-based, metropolitan-focused research and JPMorgan Chase’s market expertise and longstanding commitment to investing in cities, this initiative:

- helps city and metropolitan leaders better leverage their global assets by unveiling their economic starting points on key indicators such as advanced manufacturing, exports, foreign direct investment, freight flow and immigration
- provides metropolitan area leaders with proven, actionable ideas for how to expand the global reach of their economies, building on best practices and policy innovations from across the nation and around the world
- creates a network of U.S. and international cities interested in partnering together to advance global trade and commerce.

The Global Cities Initiative is chaired by Richard M. Daley, former mayor of Chicago and senior advisor to JPMorgan Chase. It is co-directed by Bruce Katz, Brookings vice president and co-director of the Brookings Metropolitan Policy Program, and Amy Liu, senior fellow and co-director of the Brookings Metropolitan Policy Program. Launched in 2012, the Global Cities Initiative will catalyse a shift in economic development priorities and practices resulting in more globally connected metropolitan areas and more sustainable economic growth. Core activities include independent research. Through research, the Global Cities Initiative will make the case that cities and metropolitan areas are the centres of global trade and commerce. Brookings will provide each of the largest 100 U.S. metropolitan areas with baseline data on its current global economic position so that metropolitan leaders can develop and implement more targeted strategies for global engagement and economic development.

Along with Sejong City, Daejeon has begun acting as the second administrative national capital, undertaking more than 60% of the central government’s functions. The theme for the 2017 summit is “A New Force for Shaping the Future of Asia Pacific.”