



台灣地方民代公益論壇

(台灣地方議員聯盟)

Taiwan Local Councils Representatives Community Forum
(Taiwan Local Councilors League)

參加「菲律賓議員聯盟」(Philippine Councilors League, PCL)
2018年第二季全國執行委員會、全國理事會暨地方立法在職教育第五系列計畫
2018 PCL 2nd Quarterly National Executive Officers-National Board Meeting and 5th
Series of Continuing Local Legislative Education Program (CLLE)

菲律賓怡朗發表演說

Iloilo, Philippines

The Development of Global Local Legislative Alliances

全球地方立法議會聯合會組織之發展

林晉章

理事長 台灣地方民代公益論壇

(又稱台灣地方議員聯盟)

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中華民國 台灣

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我是來自中華民國台灣的林晉章，1989-2014 的 25 年間不間斷的擔任中華民國台灣的首都台北市議會議員，在 2010 在台灣創辦台灣地方民代公益論壇（又稱台灣地方議員聯盟，英文簡稱 TCF），並在 2014 假台北邀請美國 NCSL、歐盟 CALRE 及日本 JLCA 及台灣 TCF 舉辦第一次 GCF。

My name is Lin Chin-chang. I am from Taiwan, Republic of China, where I worked as a member of the Taipei City Council for 25 years from 1989 to 2014. In 2010, I founded the Taiwan Local Councils Representatives Community Forum (also known as Taiwan Local Councilors League or TCF), and in 2014, TCF hosted the first Global Councils Forum in Taiwan, inviting international legislative alliances including Europe's CALRE, American's NCSL, and the Japanese Local Councilors Alliance to the conference.

2015 年在台北再度邀請歐盟 CALRE、日本 JLCA、菲律賓 PCL 及台灣 TCF 舉辦第二次 GCF。並於同年同次會上經歐盟 CALRE 會長即義大利倫巴底地區議會議長 Cattaneo 的建議，由日本 JLCA 會長松田先生、菲律賓 PCL National President 的 Maybelyn 和本人台灣 TCF 的創辦人林晉章發起成立 ACF，並決議由菲律賓於 2016 年在菲律賓辦理第一屆 ACF，並獲 PCL 的（二個）會議通過辦理第一屆 ACF，已

在 2016 年 12 月 4-7 日舉辦完畢，除了日本 JLCA、台灣 TCF 及主辦國 PCL 外又增加了來自香港的區議員代表前來參加，本人也親自率領台灣 TCF 參與。

In 2015, TCF held the second GCF in Taipei City. Once again we invited international legislative alliances from Europe and Japan. In that year, we were joined by a new special organization from the Philippines, the Philippines Councilors League, PCL. In 2015, based on CALRE president Cattaneo's proposal, we, JLCA President Yoshiaki Matsuda, PCL then-National President Maybelyn Rose De la Cruz Fernandez, and TCF President Lin Chin-chang, myself, decided to set up an Asian Councils Forum (ACF) as the first step to connect with other international legislative alliances in the future. PCL voluntarily hosted the first ACF in December 2016. Hong Kong Councilors also attended the first ACF. In 2017, Taiwan hosted the second ACF in Taipei City.

2015 在台灣舉辦完第二次 GCF 後也同時應歐盟 CALRE Cattaneo 會長之邀，於同年 10 月底赴義大利米蘭參加 2015 地方議員的 World Forum，並參觀米蘭世界博覽會，亞洲的日本 JLCA、菲律賓 PCL 及台灣 TCF 都有代表參加，本人和日本松田會長都有親自到場參加。美國 NCSL、巴西 UNALE、加拿大 FCM 也參與了此次的地方議員的 World Forum。此次 World Forum 其實是源自台灣 TCF 在 2014、2015 兩次 GCF 的發起。

In 2015, after the GCF Conference in Taipei, CALRE President Cattaneo invited TCF, Japan and PCL to Milan, Italy, to participate in the World Forum in October of the same year and to visit the Milan World Expo. At that meeting, we met America's NCSL, Brazil's UNALE and Canada's FCM. In my personal opinion, the concept of the World Forum originated from the launching of the Global Councils Forum in 2014 and 2015.

第二屆 ACF 仍由我擔任會長的 TCF 在台北舉辦，此次除了第一屆 ACF 的參加國及地區日本、台灣、香港及菲律賓外更增加了斯里蘭卡、馬來西亞、吐瓦魯、韓國、蒙古共九個國家地區地方議員代表參加。其中貴國 PCL 更是組成一個最大的代表團前來台灣參加，衷心感謝您們的支持。

In 2017, TCF held the second ACF in Taipei City. In addition to Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the Philippines, five additional countries participated in the event. They were Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Tuvalu, South Korea, and Mongolia. The total number of countries attending ACF was nine. PCL was the largest delegation to join the meeting. TCF sincerely thanks you for your support and participation.

今（2018）年 8 月 19-21 日即將在日本東京由日本 JLCA 辦理第三屆 ACF，本人也將親自帶領台灣議員代表前去參加。屆時也希望同貴國 PCL 的代表在日本見面。

This year, from August 19 to 21st, the third ACF will be held in Tokyo, Japan. The TCF



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will lead local Taiwanese councilors to attend. I look forward to meeting with PCL delegates in Japan.

我來自台灣，雖然中國大陸有超過五千年的歷史，但和中國大陸同文同種的台灣卻只有 400 多年的歷史，從葡萄牙人在 1543 年發現台灣取名福爾摩沙(Formosa)，而這 400 多年的台灣歷史卻歷經荷蘭人（1624-1662 年）及西班牙人（1626-1642 年）分占台灣的南北兩端，後經 1642 年荷蘭人驅走西班牙人，至 1662 年來自中國大陸的鄭成功把荷蘭人驅走，一統台灣，不過到了 1683 年台灣就被當時中國大陸的統治者清王朝把台灣納入中國大陸的版圖統治至 1895 年中日戰爭，清朝戰敗，被迫簽訂馬關條約割讓台灣給日本。

I'm from Taiwan. Although China has a history of more than 5,000 years, Taiwan, which shares certain historical and cultural aspects with mainland China, has only 400 years of history. When the Portuguese discovered Taiwan in 1543, they named Taiwan "Formosa," and the Dutch (1624-1662) and the Spanish (1626-1642) ruled the south and north of Taiwan, respectively. In 1642 the Dutch drove out the Spanish. Zheng Chenggong from mainland China drove the Dutch away in 1662 and unified Taiwan. In 1683, Taiwan was included in the territory of China and ruled under the Qing Dynasty. By the end of the Sino-Japanese War in 1895, due to the defeat of the Qing Dynasty, the Qing Empire signed the Treaty of Shimonoseki and ceded Taiwan to Japan.

後日本和德國、義大利發動第二次世界大戰至 1945 年戰敗投降，把台灣歸還當時中國大陸的統治者中華民國政府，後中國大陸發生中國國民黨和中國共產黨的國共內戰，國民黨執政的中華民國由中國大陸撤退至台灣繼續執政，中國共產黨 1949/10/1 在中國大陸重新建立中華人民共和國。中華人民共和國聲稱台灣是中國大陸的領土，而在台灣的中華民國依其憲法也一直以中國大陸為其領土，只是統治權互不及於對方，亦即雙方都主張只有一個中國，但統治互不及於對方。

In 1945, following Japan's defeat in World War II, Taiwan was returned under Chinese rule to be governed by the government of the Republic of China. Later, because of the civil war between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China, the government of the Republic of China, led by the Kuomintang, retreated to Taiwan in 1949 after losing the Chinese Civil War with the Communist Party of China. In the same year, the Chinese Communist Party established the People's Republic of China in China. The People's Republic of China claims that Taiwan belongs to China's territory. Yet, the Taiwanese government, in accordance with its constitution, has

always maintained that China is the territory of the Republic of China. The “One China policy” has always been a critical issue.

在中國大陸從中華人民共和國建國至今，從未實施民主直接選舉，地方官員上至省長，下至地方官員全是官派任命，沒有選舉議員監督政府官員的制度，和貴國及中華民國台灣政府採行官員、議員民主直接選舉的議會監督政府的制度完全不同。

The People’s Republic of China has never implemented direct democratic elections. That is to say, in China, from the top governor to low level local officials, all are appointed by the government. They do not have local election members to supervise the government. The system is completely different from the Philippines and Taiwan. The Philippines and Taiwan adopt democratic direct elections and parliamentary supervision of the government.

台灣在 1947 年實施縣市長及議員的民選，台北市是在 1967 年改制為直轄市後，議員仍然民選，但是市長改為官派，後來高雄市也改為直轄市，市長也改為官派，到了 1994 年，北高兩市直轄市市長就跟全台灣各縣市長及議員一樣為直接民選，總統在 1996 年也改為人民直選。

In 1947, Taiwan implemented direct election of mayors and councilors. After Taipei City was elevated to the status of special municipality in 1967, the Taipei councilors were directly elected, but the Mayor of Taipei was appointed by the government. In 1979, Kaohsiung City was also changed to a municipality, and the Mayor of Kaohsiung City was also appointed. The first election for municipality Mayors took place in 1994. Most importantly, Taiwan held the first direct President and Vice President election in 1996.

台灣除了國會議員以外，地方選舉與日本相同，均屬兩級制，以 2014 年為例，台灣面積 36,193 平方公里，人口 23,465,004 人（2015 年 8 月官方統計）6 個直轄市及 16 個縣共選出了 907 位縣市議員，而第二級的民選鄉鎮市民代表共 2323 位。

Local elections in Taiwan are the same as in Japan. Both are two-tier. Taiwan has a population of 23,465,004. Taking the 2014 election as an example, a total of 907 county and municipal councilors as the first-tier and 2,323 township representatives as the second-tier were elected in six municipalities and 16 counties.

台灣的地方議員雖然民選已實施 70 年，而我在這 70 年當中參與了 25 年將近 1/3 的台灣民主發展史。台灣的議員除了有立法權外，還有預算審議權、質詢權及提案權。雖然我擔任 25 年議員，但仍然深感台灣的民主有待更上層樓。我們都知道政治強調的是分權，它可分為中央跟地方的垂直分權，還有地方跟地方的水平



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分權，台灣 70 年的民主選舉，看來好像是很民主，但是在中央、地方的垂直分權當中，仍然偏向中央集權，而使地方自治有點流於民主花瓶，有點為德不卒。

Direct elections of local councilors in Taiwan have been implemented for 70 years. During my personal 25-year career as a city councilor I participated in nearly a third of Taiwan's history of democratic development. I still feel that Taiwan's democratic elections need to be further improved. Taiwan's legislators have legislative power, budget review power, inquiry power, and proposing power, however, as far as vertical decentralization between central government and local governments, as well as the horizontal decentralization between local levels is concerned, Taiwan's democratic elections may only seem to be democratic. Thus, it is regrettable to say that the central government still tends to be a centralization government, which limits the autonomy of local governments and merely leaves them with a somewhat "decorative" function.

所以我在去年年初成立「台灣地方民代公益論壇」(TCF)及「全球地方議員論壇」(GCF)，希望透過這兩個論壇的舉辦，結合全台灣的議員及全世界的地方議員，來強化台灣及全球地方自治的落實。

I wish, through the TCF and GCF, that all councilors from all over world can join forces to strengthen the implementation of local autonomy.

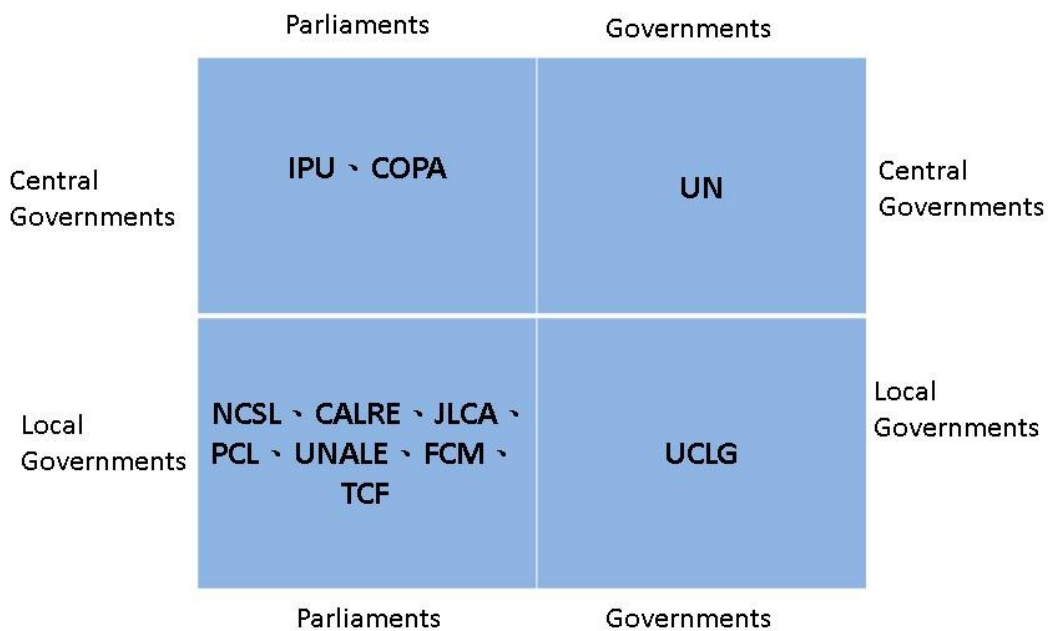
全球的「中央及地方」的「政府和議會」，我們以「+」的符號區分成 4 個欄位，直線左右兩邊代表議會和政府，橫線上下代表中央和地方。所以東北方的右上角指的是各國中央政府，西北方的左上角指的就是各國國會議員，東南方的右下角就是指各國地方政府，而西南方的左下角指的乃是地方議會。

If we divide a square into four small squares, the left and right sides of the vertical line represent the parliament and the government, respectively, and the upper and lower sides of the horizontal line represent the central government and local government. The top right corner represents the central government of all countries. The upper left corner refers to the parliament members of various countries. The lower right corner is the local governments of various countries, while the lower left corner refers to the local councils.

全球中央暨地方之政府及議會 聯盟組織的現況



Analysis of Global Organizations





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從這四個區塊來分析它的全球性組織。

In the following I analyze global organizations based on these four blocks.

- I. 東北方的右上角的各國中央政府，它的全球性組織便是聯合國，目前有 193 個會員國。

In the upper right corner, the current representative global organization is the United Nations, which currently has 193 member states.

- II. 西北方左上角的各國國會議員的全球性組織便是各國國會聯盟 (IPU Inter-Parliamentary Union) 及美洲國會(議會)聯盟 (Parliamentary Confederation of the Americas, COPA)

In the upper left corner, the current representative global organizations include the "Inter-Parliamentary Union" (IPU) and "Parliamentary Confederation of the Americas"(COPA).

● 各國國會聯盟 (IPU Inter-Parliamentary Union) :

由英、法兩國國會議員發起，早於 1889 年 6 月 30 日在巴黎創立，目前會員來自 178 個國家的國會議員參加。聯盟一年舉行春季和秋季兩次大會，在不同的國家舉辦。參加的人數依會員國人口多寡而定 (最多 10 位)。聯盟並設有理事會，一年召開兩次會議，視需要增開會議。每一會員國有三名代表。各國國會聯盟以地理區域區分為六大地理政治團體，分別是非洲地理區、阿拉伯地理區、亞洲太平洋地理區、歐亞地理區、拉丁美洲及加勒比海地理區及不屬前述各區的其他區。

該聯盟是透過促進各國國會議員間的對話，來增進國際的和平和合作，鞏固代議民主體制。

Inter-Parliamentary Union, IPU:

IPU, established in Paris in 1889 by the UK and France, has members from 178 national parliaments. The assembly meets twice a year in different countries. The number of participants depends on the size of the country's population. (No one delegate may record more than ten votes.) The Governing Council shall normally hold two sessions a year and be composed of three representatives from each Member of the Union.

The geopolitical groups active in the IPU are the African Group, the Arab Group, the Asia-Pacific Group, the Eurasia Group, the Group of Latin America and the Caribbean and the Twelve Plus Group.

As the focal point for worldwide parliamentary dialogue since 1889, the IPU

shall work for peace and cooperation among peoples and for the solid establishment of representative institutions.

- 美洲國會（議會）聯盟（Parliamentary Confederation of the Americas, COPA）：以美洲的國會議員為參與對象，意在促進美洲國會議員間的對話與合作，1997 年在加拿大魁北克成立。目前共有 35 個國家加入，包括 6 個聯邦政府和 29 個單一國。在美洲國會（議會）聯盟的 35 個會員國中，也參加 IPU 的共有 23 國。

Parliamentary Confederation of the Americas, COPA:

The Parliamentary Confederation of the Americas is an organization that brings together the congresses and parliamentary assemblies of the Americas. One of its objectives is fostering dialogue and ongoing cooperation with parliamentary organizations around the world. It was established in Quebec, Canada, in 1997. There are currently 35 countries joining, including six federal governments and 29 single countries. Among the 35 members countries of COPA, 23 are also participating in the IPU.

III. 東南方右下角的全球各地方政府的全球性組織便是城市與地方政府聯盟（United Cities and Local Governments, UCLG）：

城市與地方政府聯盟共分為下述區域

- 中非（Central Africa）8 個國家
- 東非（Eastern Africa）18 個國家
- 東亞及東北亞（East & North East Asia）4 個國家
- 太平洋（Pacific）2 個國家
- 南亞及西南亞（South & Southwest Asia）12 個國家
- 東南亞（Southeast Asia）
- 歐亞（Eurasia）俄羅斯 1 個國家
- 歐洲（Europe）24 個國家
- 拉丁美洲（Latin America）14 個國家
- 中東及西亞（Middle East & West Asia）7 個國家
- 北美（North America）2 個國家。

城市與地方政府聯盟是目前全球最大的地方政府組織，由各國的城市（市長）組成各該國地方政府聯盟（全國市長聯盟），再由各該國地方政府聯盟（市長）加入城市與地方政府聯盟為會員，若該城市所屬國家沒有組成該國地方政府（市長）聯盟，仍可由各該城市直接加入 UCLG 為會員。

在聯合國 193 個會員國中已有 140 個國家成為 UCLG 的會員國，共有 175 個各國全國地方政府（市長）聯盟加入 UCLG 為會員，它包含全球 24 萬個城市，涵蓋全球人口的 70% 約 50 億人口。

In the lower right corner, the current representative global organization is UCLG



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(United Cities and Local Governments):

UCLG includes the following geographical areas:

- Central Africa: 8 Countries
- Eastern Africa: 18 countries
- East & North East Asia: 4 countries
- Pacific: 2 countries
- South & Southwest Asia: 12 countries
- Southeast Asia:
- Eurasia: Russia
- Europe: 24 countries
- Latin America: 14 countries
- Middle East & West Asia: 7 countries
- North America: 2 countries

UCLG is currently the world's largest local government organization. One of the categories of membership is individual cities and local governments, or national associations of local government, which means that if there are no national associations of local government, individual cities and local governments are also accepted as UCLG members.

Among the UN member states, 140 countries have become members of UCLG, and 175 National Associations of Local Government have joined UCLG as its members. UCLG covers 240,000 cities around the world and 70% of the global population (about 5 billion people).

IV. 西南方左下角的各國地方議員的全球聯盟：

截至目前為止，遍查現有的文獻與網絡資料，尚無任何全球性的地方議會議員聯盟組織出現。全球性的地方議會議員聯盟組織與全球國會議員聯盟組織不同，前者參與者為地方層級的立法議會議員，後者參與者為各國國會議員。世界各國議員民主制度，綜分二大類：一為只選出國會議員，不選地方議員，如新加坡；另一為除選出國會議員外，還選出地方議員，而地方議員又有分一級地方議員或二級地方議員。相較於早在 1889 年成立的全球性的「各國國會聯盟」(IPU)，目前則尚未有全球性的地方議員聯盟。

不過在各國內多有地方議員的全國性組織，例如中華民國台灣於 2010 年成立的台灣地方民代公益論壇（又稱台灣地方議員聯盟或 TCF），在歐、美、日、菲、巴西、加拿大等區域或國家都早有其全國性的地方立法議會議員的聯盟組織，這些組織均屬於 NGO 的範疇，每年至少召開一次年度大會，且往往邀

請外國類似組織列席參與。

The lower left corner represents a Global Legislative Alliance made up of local legislatures assemblies from around the world:

According to the documentation and data available to us, we could not find an existing Global Legislative Alliance made up of local legislative assemblies from around the world. The nature of such a Global Legislative Alliance is different from the IPU. The former is an institution of legislative alliances at the local level, and the latter is an institution of the national parliaments.

There are two kinds of parliamentary systems in the world: one has only members of parliament, no local councilors. Singapore is an example. The other system includes parliamentarians, as well as local councilors. Compared with the IPU established in 1889, the establishment of a Global Legislative Alliance is expected. Today, most countries have their own national local councilor assemblies. Taiwan Local Councils Representatives Community Forum (also known as Taiwan Local Councilors League or TCF) established in 2010 is an example, so are similar organizations in Europe, the United States, Japan, the Philippines, Brazil and Canada. All of these organizations are within the scope of NGOs, holding annual meetings each year, and inviting foreign organizations to participate in the conferences.

以下將說明各國地方議員聯盟組織的狀況：

Next, I will share with you the organizations of the national local councilors assemblies from around the world:

- 美國州議會議員聯盟（National Conference of State Legislatures, NCSL）於 1975 年創立，距今已屆 40 年以上。其成員包括全美各州參眾議員共計 7000 名及其立法助理 33000 名組成，所有州議會議員及立法幕僚都可以是 NCSL 會員。每年舉行春秋兩次論壇，春季固定在華府舉行，秋季則在全美擇地舉行，每年還有一次立法高峰會議，是年度的盛大會議，選擇在夏天州立法議會休會期間舉行。

National Conference of State Legislatures, NCSL

Established in 1975, NCSL has been active for over 40 years. All 7000 legislators and staff across the country are NCSL members. There are two major events every year. One is the NCSL Capital Forum, and the other is the Legislative Summit held in a large city in the USA. The Legislative Summit held during the legislative recess is the largest meeting in the country.

- 歐洲地方議會聯盟（Conference of European Regional Legislative Assemblies, CALRE）

歐盟 28 個會員國中，計有 8 國共 74 個具有立法權的地區議會，涵蓋 2 億



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的歐盟人口。「歐洲地方議會聯盟」於 1997 年組成，2014 聯盟主席為西班牙加利西亞區域議會議長的 Pilar Rojo Noguera(現已當選西班牙國會議員)，Pilar 會長於 2014 年 6 月和美國州議會議員聯盟「NCSL 的 Bruce 會長及日本會議(全國)地方議員聯盟松田良昭會長受邀來台參加 2014 年在台灣舉辦的 GCF 論壇，她同時邀請台、美、日的會長於 2014 年 11 月 6 至 8 日去西班牙加利西亞地區議會參加歐洲地方議會聯盟(CALRE)的年度大會，台灣因當年底正逢選舉而未派代表前去，但美日會長均有應邀前往，而再度促成全球各地方議會議員聯盟的國際交流。

至 2015 年 8 月台灣 TCF 再度辦理 GCF，當時擔任歐洲地方議會聯盟(CALRE)會長為義大利米蘭城市所屬倫巴底區域議會議長 Cattaneo 與日本 JLCA 及菲律賓議員聯盟(PCL)會長 Maybelyn Rose Fernandez 應邀出席參加，並經由 CALRE 會長的建議，由日本 JLCA、菲律賓 PCL、台灣 TCF 發起成立亞洲地方議員論壇(Asian Councils Forum, ACF)。CALRE 的 Cattaneo 會長亦同時邀請日 JLCA、菲律賓 PCL、台灣 TCF 會長參加 2015 年 10 月底在米蘭舉行的 CALRE 年會暨全球地方議員的 World Forum，三國均由會長或派代表參加，在會中亦有美國州議會議員聯盟(NCSL)的會長及巴西國家立法機關和立法者全國聯盟(UNALE)的會長暨加拿大城鎮聯盟(FCM)的會長參加，再度促成全球地方議會議員聯盟的國際交流。

2016 年本人亦曾拜訪時任 CALRE 副會長的西班牙加利西亞區域議會議長，以加強交流，至今 CALRE 均和 TCF 保持密切聯繫。

Conference of European Regional Legislative Assemblies, CALRE

CALRE, established in 1997, unites 74 presidents of European regional legislative assemblies, covering 200 million EU citizens.

TCF hosted its first international conference in 2014, inviting CALRE, NCSL and the Japanese Local Councilors Alliance to the conference. Then-President Pilar Rojo Noguera, now a congresswoman, invited Taiwan's TCF, Japan's JLCA, and America's NCSL to attend the 2014 CALRE's Plenary Assembly in Spain. TCF was unable to attend the conference due to the election that year. The US NCSL and Japan have all participated in the meeting and have once again contributed to the international exchange of legislative alliances around the world.

In 2015, TCF proceeded to organize the second GCF in late August 2015, inviting presidents from Philippine PCL, CALRE and JLCA. By then, an initiative to establish the Asian Councils Forum (ACF) brought up by CALRE then-President Raffaele Cattaneo, the President of the Regional Council of Lombardy, was passed unanimously without any objection from any of the members present.

President Cattaneo also invited JLCA, Philippine PCL and Taiwan TCF to participate in the CALRE annual meeting held in Milan in late October 2015 and the World Forum for local councilors from around the world. At the conference, we met with Presidents from American's NCSL, Brazil's UNALE and Canada's FCM, which once again contributed to the international exchange of legislative alliances around the world.

In 2016, I also visited the President of the Spanish Galician Regional Council, who was then-vice president of CALRE, to strengthen the exchanges between CALRE and TCF. Till now, CALRE still maintains close contact with TCF.

歐州地方議會連盟（Conference of European Regional Legislative Assemblies, CALRE）

- 日本會議（全國）地方議員連盟（JLCA）

「日本會議是 1997 年 5 月由各界代表及日本各都道府縣代表所參加設立之組織。「日本會議」所屬的全國地方議員，在 2005 年 3 月 6 日設立了日本會議（全國）地方議員聯盟」。在全日本近 4000 名地方議員中，已有 1700 位議員加入。

Japanese Local Councilors Alliance, JLCA

In May 1997, delegates from all of Japan's 47 prefectures established the Japan Conference or Nippon Kaigi as we call it. The Japanese Local Councilors Alliance was established on March 6, 2005, affiliated to Nippon Kaigi. Of the nearly 4,000 local councilors in Japan, 1,700 have joined the JLCA.

- 菲律賓議員聯盟（Philippine Councilors League, PCL）

創立於 1990 年。在直轄市（Cities）和自治市（Municipalities）的地方立法議會，所有當選、被任命及地方議會的當然議員，均自動成為 PCL 會員。全國大會（National Assembly）在每 3 年任期中至少召開 2 次，全國大會由來自全國 144 個直轄市及 1490 個自治市 16,772 名議員組成。設有國家理事會（National Board-NB），至少每 3 個月集會 1 次。由會長（National President-NP）領導的執委會（National Executive Officers-NEO）依國家理事會（NB）批准的政策執行管理 PCL 的日常事務。

2015 年菲律賓議員聯盟（PCL）的全國會長 Maybelyn Rose Fernandez 會長和日本 JLCA 松田良昭會長和台灣地方民代公益論壇創會人，我本人林晉章，在台灣台北發起成立亞洲地方議員論壇（ACF）。菲律賓議員聯盟（PCL）已在 2016 年 12 月在菲律賓馬尼拉舉辦第一屆亞洲地方議員論壇，當時有台灣 TCF、日本 JLCA 及香港議員代表參加。

Philippine Councilors League, PCL

PCL was established in 1990. All elected, appointed and ex-officio members of local legislative councils, in cities and municipalities shall automatically become



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members of the League. The National Assembly shall be convened twice a term. The PCL is composed of 16,772 councilors from all 144 cities, and 1,490 municipalities throughout the country. The National Board meets at least once every three months. National Executive Officers led by the National President shall attend to the administration of the day-to-day activities of the League in accordance with the policies approved by the National Board.

In 2015, PCL NP President Maybelyn, President of JLCA Matsuda and I, Taiwan TCF founder, initiated the establishment of ACF in Taipei, Taiwan. PCL held the first ACF in Manila, Philippines in December 2016. Representatives from Taiwan TCF, Japan JLCA and Hong Kong were present at the meeting.

- 巴西國家立法機關和立法者全國聯盟 (União Nacional dos Legisladores e Legislativos Estaduais, UNALE)

UNALE 於 1997 年召開第一屆年會。該聯盟係由包括巴西境內全國 27 州議會。「巴西國家立法機關和立法者全國聯盟」每年舉辦年會是拉丁美洲最大的議會會議。

2008 年 UNALE 聯盟主席曾邀請我台灣地方議員參加其年會，以促進兩國議會交流。同時也邀請其他美洲地區之州級議會代表參加。因台灣議會正值大會期間，未能派員參加，殊為可惜。在 2014 年 5 月舉辦的第 18 屆年會中，共有巴西議員 842 人出席。

台灣地方民代公益論壇於 2014 及 2015 年兩次都邀請 UNALE 會長來台參加 GCF，可惜均未能成行，至 2015 年 10 月，亞洲台、日、菲都應 CALRE 會長之邀前往義大利米蘭參加 CALRE 年會及 World Forum 時就和巴西 UNALE、美國 NCSL、加拿大 FCM 會長進行交流。

UNALE 在會長 Ana Maria do Socorro Cunha Costa (現已當選該國國會議員) 帶領下，一行 12 人在 2016 年 11 月 13-16 日由香港抵台，參訪有關台灣再生能源及資源回收等機構，台灣地方民代公益論壇在台北市議會及市政府協助下，安排參觀市議會、北投焚化廠、內湖慈濟、大愛科技 (位於台北市內湖)、台北 101 及台北市政府探索館等行程。

União Nacional dos Legisladores e Legislativos Estaduais, UNALE

UNALE is made up of 27 state parliaments in Brazil. Its first annual meeting was held in 1997. At the 18th annual meeting held in May 2014, a total of 842 members attended the event. Its annual meeting is the largest parliamentary conference in Latin America.

In 2008, UNALE invited Taiwan local councilors as well as representatives from

other American countries to attend the UNALE annual meeting to promote exchange among the parliaments. It was a pity that Taiwan could not send delegates to participate because the councils were in session.

TCF invited UNALE presidents to Taiwan to participate in the GCF in 2014 and 2015. Unfortunately, they were unable to make the trip. In October 2015, at the invitation of CALRE President, TCF visited Milan, Italy, and attended the CALRE Annual Meeting and the World Forum. At the event, TCF exchanged views with Brazil UNALE, USA NCSL, and Canadian FCM.

On November 13-16, 2016, 12 delegations of the UNALE led by Chairwoman Ana Maria do Socorro Cunha Costa, now a Congresswoman, visited Taipei City. The major purpose of their trip to Taiwan was to learn about the system and operation of waste recycling in Taiwan. To meet their request, TCF arranged a two-day schedule during their brief stay on November 14-15, 2016, including visiting the Taipei City Council, Taipei Beitou Incinerator Plant, the Mission of Tzu Chi in Environmental Protection, Ta Ai Technologies Co., Ltd. and Taipei 101 Tower, among others.

- 加拿大城鎮聯盟 (Federation of Canadian Municipalities, FCM)
成立於 1901 年。目前會員數是 1960 個，包括加拿大最大的城市、小城鎮和農村社區，及 20 個省級和地區城鎮協會，涵蓋加拿大 90% 的人口。年度會員大會同時舉行商展 (Trade Show)。

Federation of Canadian Municipalities, FCM

FCM was established in 1901. It has 1,960 members, including largest cities, small urban and rural communities and 20 provincial and territorial municipal associations, covering 90% of the Canadian population. The Annual General Meeting Conference and Trade Show is the largest gathering of senior municipal officials from across Canada.

- 台灣地方民代公益論壇 (Taiwan Local Councils Representatives Community Forum, TCF)

成立於 2010 年，分別於 2014、2015 首度舉辦 2 次全球地方議員論壇 (Global Councils Forum, GCF)，2015 年和日本 JLCA 及菲律賓 PCL 共同發起成立「亞洲地方議員論壇」(Asian Councils Forum, ACF)。2016 年參加菲律賓 PCL 承辦的第一屆亞洲地方議員論壇。並於 2017 年承辦第二屆亞洲地方議員論壇，共有來自日本、菲律賓、香港、斯里蘭卡、吐瓦魯、馬來西亞、韓國、蒙古及台灣共 9 個國家地區參加。

Taiwan Local Councils Representatives Community Forum, TCF

TCF was established in 2010 and held two GCFs (Global Councils Forum) in 2014 and 2015, respectively. In 2015, it established the ACF (Asian Councils Forum)



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jointly with Japan JLCA and the Philippines PCL. In 2016, TCF participated in the first ACF hosted by the Philippines PCL. In 2017, it hosted the second ACF, with Japan, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Tuvalu, Malaysia, South Korea, Mongolia and Taiwan attending the event.

從以上分析，除了聯合國外，就是全球國會議員聯盟（IPU）和全球方政府聯盟（UCLG）均涵蓋了 193 個聯合國的 164 國及 140 國，不只組織龐大且影響力直追聯合國。

From the above analysis, we can tell that in view of the huge number of members in IPU with 164 members and in UCLG with 140 members, it is not hard to image that their powerful influence will catch up with the United Nations one day.

而只有迄今沒有一個全球組織類似 IPU 或 UCLG 般的強大和健全，目前僅止於各國地方議員聯盟自己推動自己國家會務，尚未能有「各國地方議員聯盟」的上位組織：「全球地方議員聯盟」的出現和存在，直至 2014 及 2015 本人和 TCF 在台灣二次發起邀請 GCF（Global Councils Forum）及參加 2015 歐盟 CALRE 辦理的 World Forum 才有全球地方議員聯盟。另外就是南北美洲各自辦理的 COPA、NCSL、UNALE、FCM 也都彼此邀請南北美洲的國家共襄盛舉，既沒有邀其他歐洲國家 所以最終還是沒有組成全球地方議員聯盟。

Local Legislative Assemblies in each country are always busy promoting their own agenda. They do not have the concept and enthusiasm to establish a global organization. As result, unlike IPU or UCLG, no Global Local Legislative Alliance ever existed in the world. I would say that the Global Councils Forum (GCF) held by TCF in 2014 and 2015 and World Forum by European CALRE in late 2015 would be the closest to a Global Local Legislative Alliance. As for the Legislative Assemblies in the Americas, such as COPA, NCSL, UNALE, and FCM, they only invite the countries within the Americas, but seldom invite other European or Asian countries to participate. Therefore, in the end, they did not form a Global Local Legislative Alliance.

究其原因，乃因全球地方政府組織的 UCLG 及全球國會議員聯盟 IPU 都有各國政府強大力量的支持外，要不就是整個地方政府由其市長因其參與而整個地方政府跟著投入，要錢有錢，要人有人。獨獨全球地方議員聯盟（如 GCF），因其成員僅止於地方議員，尚未受中央政府的重視，且每個議員均屬獨立個體，不似 UCLG 成員的市長一般，要錢有錢，要人有人。要做到像 UCLG 及 IPU 般的影響力恐怕還需一段很長的路子要走。

Why could IPU and UCLG grow bigger and stronger? The reason is that the members of these two organizations have access to resources from the government to support their participation, either financial or in terms of personnel. In contrast, a Global Legislative Alliance, like GCF, has not been valued by the central government, and each councilor is an independent individual, unlike the mayor of UCLG with financial and organizational support. As such, I consider that there is still a long way to go to form a global legislative alliance with a powerful influence as UCLG and IPU did.

話雖如此，其實 NCSL、UNALE、PCL 似乎在各個國家內的辦理，因其中央政府的重視，不只參加人數眾多，舉辦規模龐大，各級政府首長不得不去重視和參與。

Notwithstanding, it seems that NCSL, UNALE, and PCL have different stories in their own countries. The scopes of their membership and their organization size have been highly regarded by the central government, which ensures government officials at all levels take the views of these organizations serious.

所以未來的全球地方議員聯盟（如 GCF），到底是比照美洲地區的 UNALE 及 NCSL 的人數眾多的提供全球地方議員的參與？或比照歐盟 CALRE 及全球國會議員聯盟 IPU 的「高峰論壇式」的菁英參與式的舉辦？

Another point I would like to bring up here for discussion is about the way of conducting meetings in the future. In case one day a Global Legislative Alliance (for example GCF) is established, what kind of regulations to hold meetings will be adopted? adopting all-members-attendance to arrange the meetings, like UNALE and NCSL? or an elite-summit, like CALRE and IPU?

以亞洲 ACF 來看，菲律賓的 PCL 可能源自美國模式，所以和美洲 NCSL、UNALE 的舉辦模式有有很多相似之處；反觀其他亞洲各國，多數可能是依著歐洲模式的「高峰論壇式」的菁英參與式的舉辦，如日本今 2018 年舉辦的第三屆 ACF 便限定每個參與國至多註冊 10 名代表議員，和本人原發起時之大規模參與模式有大大不同。

Taking ACF as another example, it seemed PCL's hosting mode (all-members-attendance) has many similarities with NCSL and UNALE. From my observation, some Asian countries adopt the same elite-summit approach as European countries. Considering the 2018 third ACF in Japan, JLCA restricts the number of attendees to ten participants from each participating country, which is very different from my original idea.

本人發起創立 GCF 時的願景就是全球地方議員的大量註冊參與，就好似國際青商會（JCI）、國際獅子會（LIONS）、國際扶輪社（ROTARY）每年全球年會的大量註冊參與一般。



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My vision for launching the GCF is that the more local councilors participate, the better, just like the annual meetings held by the Junior Chamber International (JCI), Lions Clubs International (LIONS) and Rotary International (ROTARY). Those meeting always attract a large number of members.

但經過這幾年來的摸索參考改進，我想可能需要大規模的地方議員的註冊參與模式和「高峰論壇式」的菁英參與模式二項同步辦理。依我目前的心得可能是一年一次的「高峰論壇式」的菁英參與，辦理 2-3 年，再每 3-4 年辦理一次大規模的地方議員的註冊參與模式。

My experience told me that taking turns to adopt all-members-attendance and elite-summit meetings could be a better idea. In my personal opinion, elite-summit meetings should be held annually for 2 or 3 consecutive years, and then all-members-attendance should be applied for the 3rd year or 4th year.

這就是我今天想向各位分享我發起舉辦 ACF 和 GCF 的心得，敬請各位指教。謝謝各位的聆聽。

The above experience in launching the ACF and the GCF is what I would like to share with you today. Thank you for your attention.