



Australian Embassy
Vietnam



Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics

THÀNH CÔNG VÀ THẤT BẠI TRONG PHÁT TRIỂN ĐÔ THỊ: BÀI HỌC TỪ ÚC, CÁC SIÊU ĐÔ THỊ PHƯƠNG TÂY VÀ CHÂU Á

Successes and Failures in Urban Development Lessons from Australia, Western and Asian Megacities

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

FOCUS ON FOUR TOPICS FROM BRIEFING PAPER:

- 1. National strategies for urban development**
- 2. Optimal size for cities**
- 3. Metropolitan planning and infrastructure provision**
- 4. Taxation and fiscal policy**
- 5. Summary and conclusions**

FOCUS COUNTRIES AND CITIES

Selected Asian and Western Megacities:

Middle-income Asia	High-income Asia	High-income Europe	Australia
Jakarta	Seoul	Paris	Sydney
Manila	Tokyo	London	Melbourne
Bangkok		Madrid	

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

UNITED NATIONS HABITAT PROGRAMME GUIDELINES

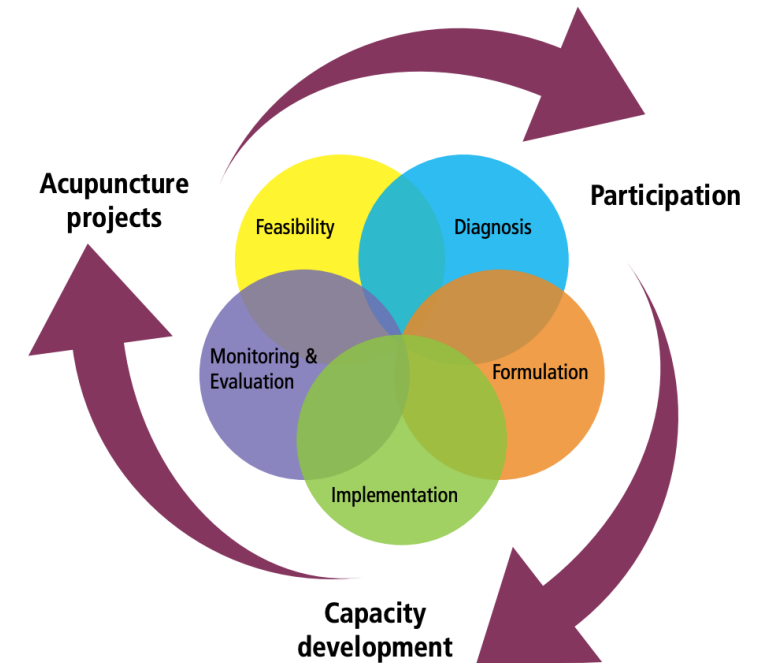
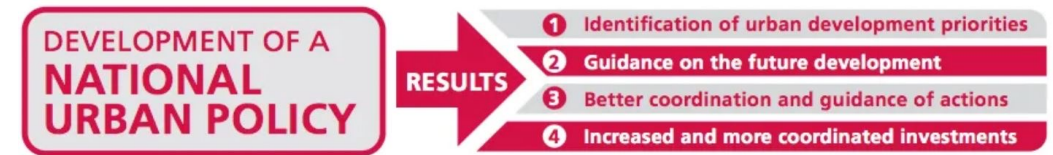
FIVE ELEMENTS FOR NATIONAL URBAN POLICY

- Clear goals and objectives
- Spatial integration perspective
- Suitable institutional arrangements
- Commitment of resources
- Stakeholder engagement

SECTORAL COVERAGE IN NUP

- Economic development
- Spatial structure
- Human development
- Environmental sustainability
- Climate resilience

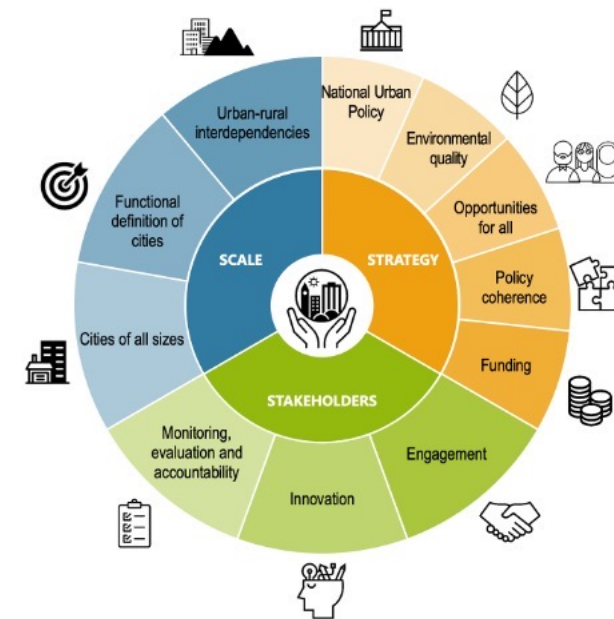
NATIONAL URBAN POLICY IS A PROCESS



1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OECD 11 PRINCIPLES FOR NATIONAL URBAN POLICY

1. Maximise the potential of cities of all sizes to advance national and global prosperity and well-being over time
2. Adapt policy action to the place where people live and work
3. Support interdependencies and co-operation between urban and rural areas
4. Set a clear vision for national urban policy that is fit for the future
5. Leverage the potential of cities of all sizes for advancing environmental quality and the transition to a low-carbon economy
6. Promote inclusive cities that provide opportunities for all
7. Foster a national and multi-level urban policy approach that sets incentives to align and integrate sectoral policies to jointly promote development and well-being in cities
8. Harness adequate funding for effective implementation of responsibilities for urban policy at all levels of government
9. Promote stakeholder engagement in the design and implementation of urban policy
10. Strengthen the capacity of actors in cities to innovate and fulfil their duties effectively, efficiently and inclusively
11. Foster monitoring, evaluation and accountability of urban governance and policy outcomes



CASE STUDY CITIES AND NATIONAL URBAN POLICIES

City	Country	Year	NUP Title
Middle income countries			
Jakarta	Indonesia	2020	National Urban Development Policy
Manila	Philippines	2017	National Urban Development and Housing Framework
Bangkok	Thailand	2017	12th National Economic and Social Development Plan
High income countries			
Seoul	Korea		Comprehensive National Land Plan
Tokyo	Japan	2015	National Spatial Strategy
Paris	France	2014	Politique de la Ville
London	United Kingdom	2011	City Deals
Madrid	Spain	2019	Spanish Urban Agenda
Sydney	Australia	2016	NUP, Smart Cities Plan & City Deals
Melbourne	Australia	2016	NUP, Smart Cities Plan & City Deals

2. OPTIMAL SIZE OF CITIES

CITIES DEPEND ON AGGLOMERATION ECONOMIES:

- large and deep labour markets that allow close job-skill matching and higher worker productivity
- shared infrastructure - reducing average firm overall transaction and distribution costs
- spillover effects - specialist knowledge is shared among like firms supporting innovation and clusters

BUT CITIES SUFFER NEGATIVE EXTERNALITIES:

- To avoid diseconomies cities need good governance to identify and resolve problems and plan effectively, technical competency in analysis, policy development and implementation, combined with and financial capacities.

Attention to the spatial structure of urban land-use activity is an important element of achieving high economic performance. This can be achieved through a long-term transparent and consistent metropolitan spatial plan (see below).

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BUT CITIES SUFFER NEGATIVE EXTERNALITIES:

- waste and pollution
- heat island
- congestion
- disequilibria in supply and demand (eg housing)
- concentrated risk exposure (eg disasters, pandemics)

2. OPTIMAL SIZE OF CITIES

TO AVOID AGGLOMERATION DISECONOMIES CITIES NEED:

- Good governance to identify and resolve problems and plan effectively
- Technical competency in analysis, policy development and implementation
- Financial capacities
- Attention to spatial structure of urban land-use activity
- Long-term transparent and consistent metropolitan spatial plan (see below).

3. METROPOLITAN PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

A CLEAR TRANSPARENT LONG TERM METROPOLITAN PLAN IS ESSENTIAL

A METROPOLITAN PLAN SHOULD INCLUDE:

- Analysis of current metropolitan economic, social and environmental patterns, trends and issues
- Strategic vision for the metropolitan area across thematic areas
- Spatial development plan or strategy, identifying key precincts, corridors and infrastructure, within a regional or national context
- Infrastructure plan, often focusing on transport infrastructure
- Implementation plan and timeframe

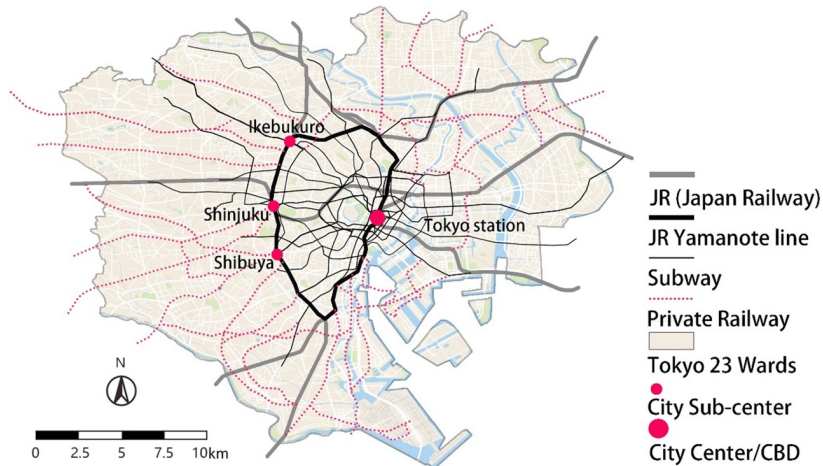
3. METROPOLITAN PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

City	Authority	Year	Metropolitan Plan
Middle income countries			
Jakarta	Greater Jakarta Coordination Board	2012	Jabodetabek Master Plan
Manila	Metropolitan Manila Development Authority	2018	Regional Development Plan of the National Capital Region (RCP-NCR)
Bangkok	Bangkok Metropolitan Administration	2013 (2023)	20-year Development Plan, Phase 3 2023–2027
High income countries			
Seoul	Seoul Metropolitan Council	2023	Seoul 2040 Comprehensive Plan
Tokyo	Tokyo Metropolitan Government	2021	Future Tokyo: Tokyo's Long-term Strategy
Paris	La Métropole du Grand Paris	2017	Schéma de Cohérence Territoriale
London	Greater London Authority	2021	London Plan
Madrid	Community of Madrid Urban Planning Commission	2019	Madrid 360 Environmental Sustainability Strategy
Sydney	New South Wales Department of Planning	2017	Sydney City of Cities Plan
Melbourne	Department of Transport and Planning, State of Victoria	2017	Plan Melbourne Refresh

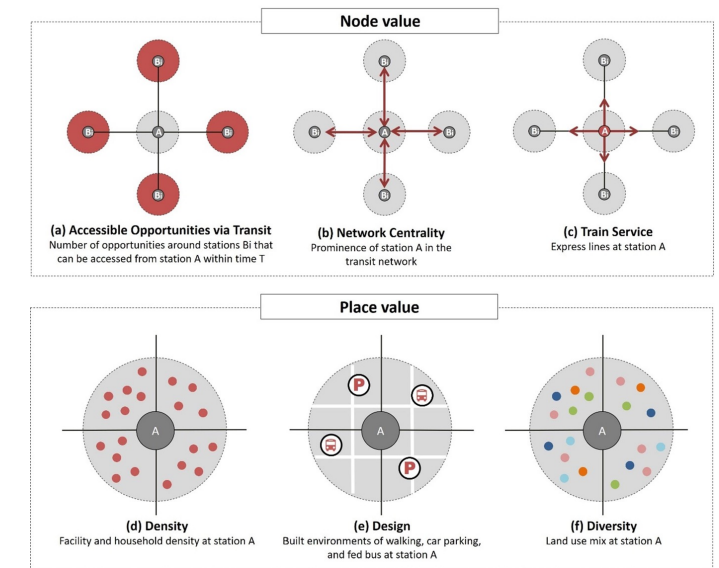
3. METROPOLITAN PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

KEY CURRENT CONCEPTS AND APPROACHES

- Compact and transit-oriented urban development
- Nature based solutions
- Smart City Strategies
- Development and redevelopment precincts



Connecting major centres with rail (Tokyo)



Creating places at network nodes



Nature-based solutions for liveability (Seoul)

3. METROPOLITAN GOVERNANCE

CLEAR DESIGNATION OF METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES IS ESSENTIAL

- Identifiable and accountable executive decision-making
- Urban services delivery
- Spatial development coordination
- Urban infrastructure coordination
- Urban taxation for investment
- Urban investment

POSITIONED WITHIN A CLEARLY DEFINED NATIONAL HIERARCHY:

- National
- Provincial/Regional
- Metropolitan
- Municipal/Local

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4. TAXES AND FISCAL POLICY

Taxes that may be available to subnational governments
(may be shared or autonomous/own-source)

(OECD 2021)

Personal income taxes (PIT); local income taxes; resident taxes

Corporate income taxes (CIT); local business tax ; regional or local taxes on economic activities

Value added taxes (VAT); sales tax; local consumption taxes

Property taxes; Taxes linked to real estate activity, land value capture and land tax

Transport and vehicle taxes (e.g. car sales/registration; annual vehicle circulation taxes)

Energy taxes, including carbon taxes, taxes on energy products, motor fuel tax, electricity tax, etc.

Pollution taxes, including waste taxes, and taxes on the use of pesticides and/or fertilisers

Taxes on water and resources extraction, including tax proceeds from commodity sectors

Taxes on leisure, tourism, advertising, gambling, etc

4. TAXES AND FISCAL POLICY

ACCESSING INVESTMENT FUNDING:

- **Public finance**
 - Taxation
 - Levies
 - User charges
- **Private capital**
 - Direct borrowing (loans)
 - Bonds
 - Public-Private Partnerships
 - Tax-increment financing
 - Value-capture from property uplift



Battersea Power Station underground extension – privately financed

5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- A comprehensive National Urban Policy should guide national urbanisation
- Capable metropolitan governance is needed to manage large cities
- Coherent spatial planning should support agglomeration efficiencies and avoid disbenefits
- Liveability and climate change are important considerations
- Taxation and investment must be aligned with strategy and governance

THANK YOU!

TRÂN TRỌNG CẢM ƠN!