

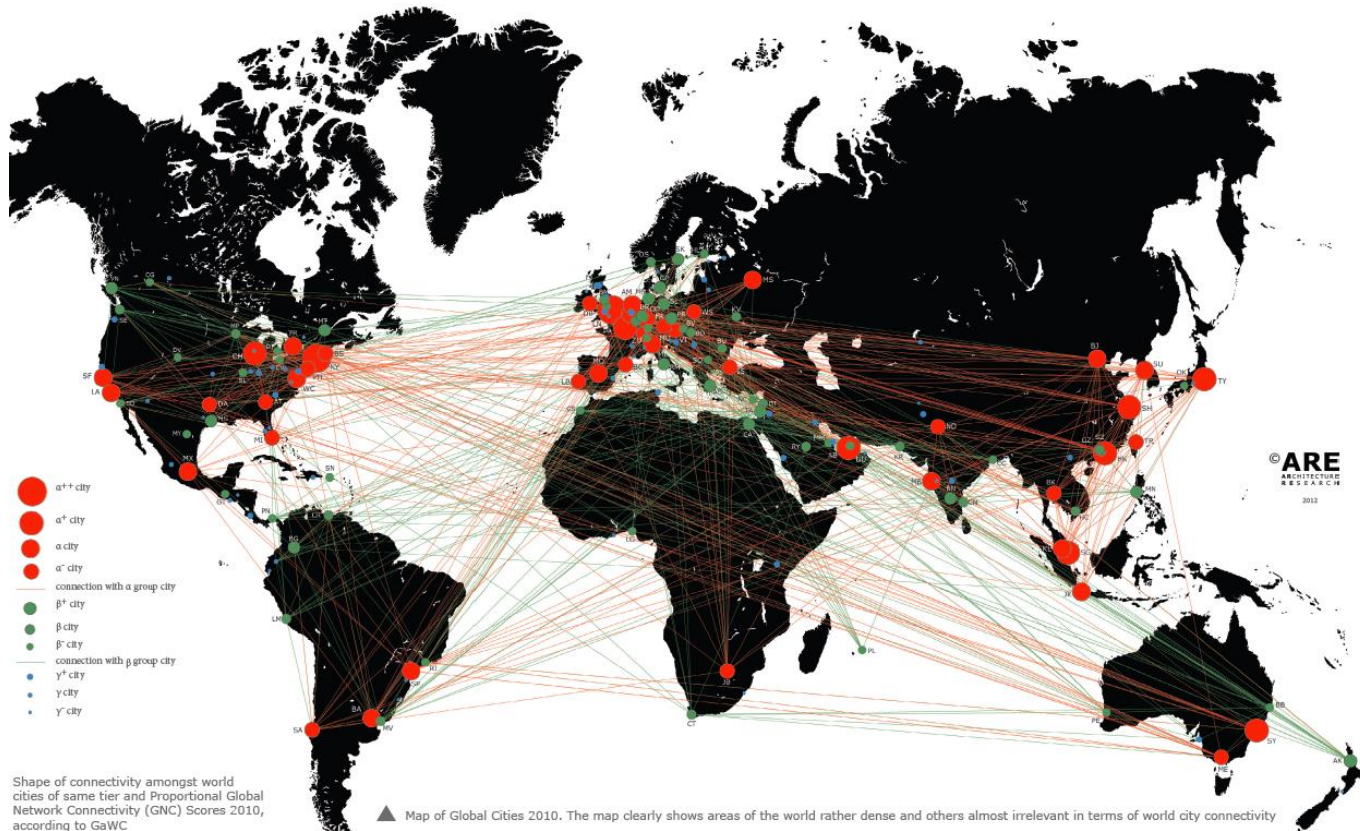
National Urban Policies: The Australian experience and global context

Professor Jago Dodson

Purpose of this Presentation

- Review the role of the national state in managing urbanisation
- Review Australia's experience with national level urban policy
- Review how countries are implementing national urban policies globally
- Offer case studies of two countries:
 - » Germany
 - » Korea
- Identify potential directions for a renewed Australian national urban policy agenda

The global economy is a network of cities



Cities are where global agreements of UN member states will be implemented



United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change

Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 - 2030

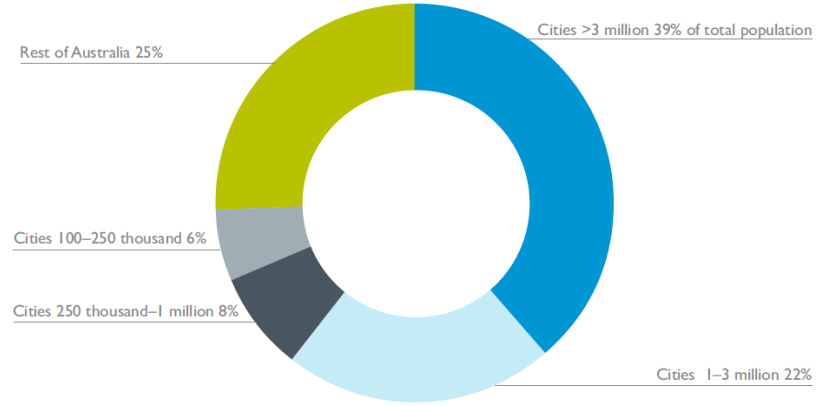
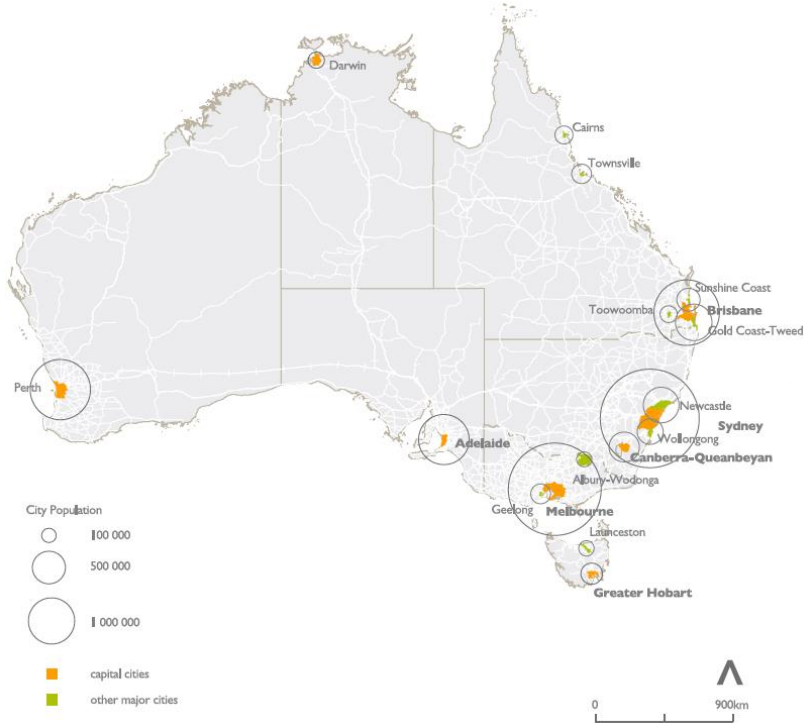
SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Goal 11.A

*Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by strengthening **national** and regional development planning*

Australia is an urban nation



Urban issues in Australia's Federal System

Federal Government

Role:

- Most taxation (income, sales, fuel)
- Immigration
- Interest rates (via RBA Act)

- Strong taxation/fiscal power
- Weak service/management power

State/Territory Governments

Role:

- Public service delivery – health, education, emergency services
- Spatial planning
- Infrastructure planning/delivery
- Local Government

- Weak taxation/fiscal power
- Strong service/management power



**Fiscal
Transfer**

- Plus – Council of Australian Governments (COAG)

Australia has had successive Federal urban engagement

- Five main phases:

1. 1940s-1960s - Post-War 'Reconstruction'
2. mid-1970s - Department of Urban and Regional Development
3. early-1990s - 'Building Better Cities'
4. 2011-2013 – National Urban Policy
5. 2016-2018 - Smart Cities Plan

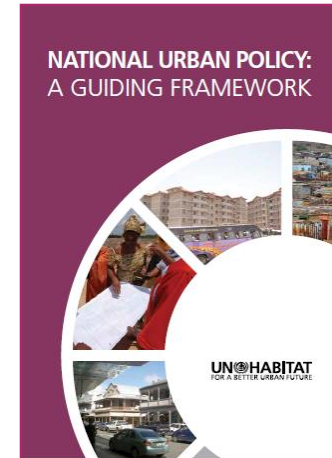
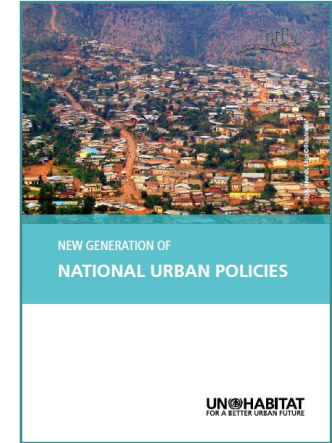
What is happening overseas?

UN Habitat Program & OECD National Urban Policy Agenda

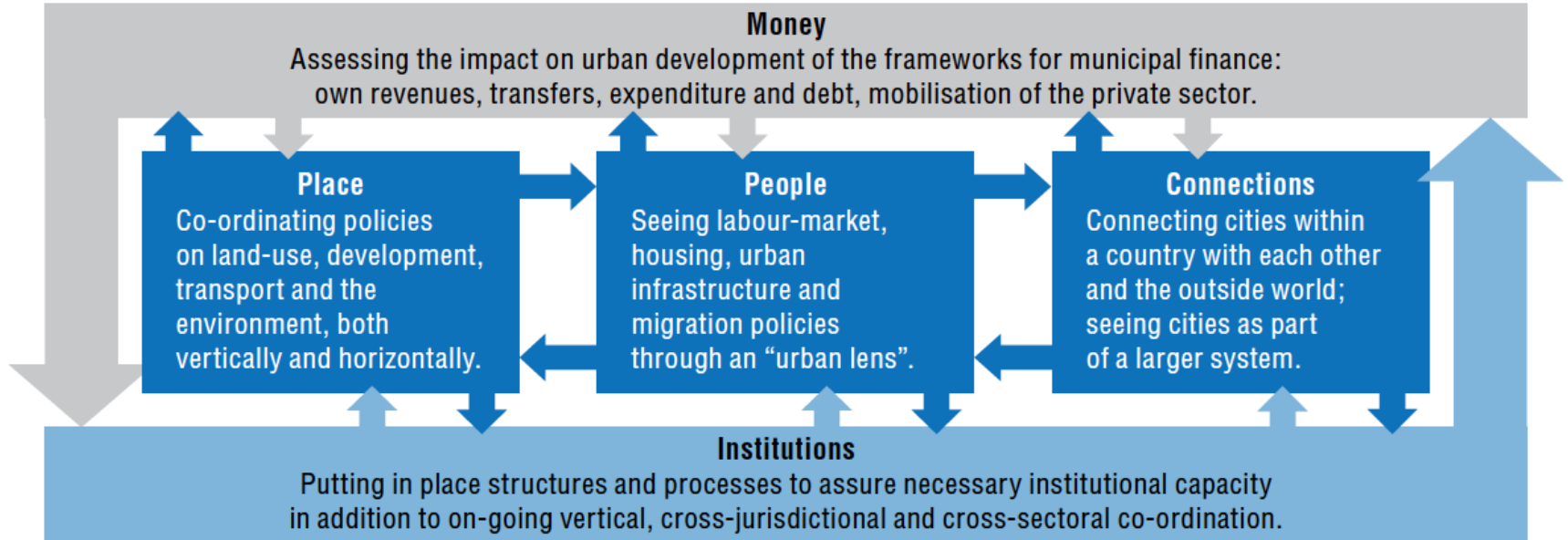
What is a national urban policy?

“[a] coherent set of decisions derived through a deliberate, government-led process of coordinating and rallying various actors for a common vision and goal that will promote more transformative, productive, inclusive and resilient urban development for the long term”.

(UN-Habitat, 2014).

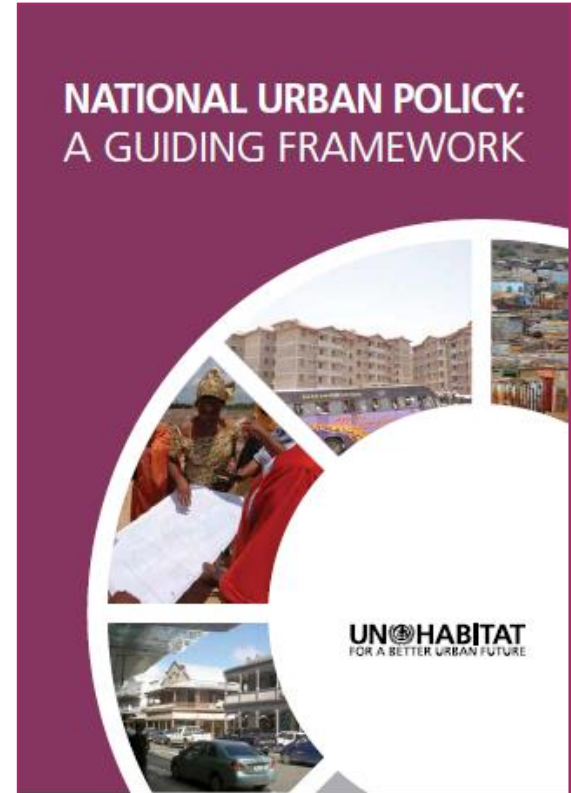


OECD Urban Policy Framework



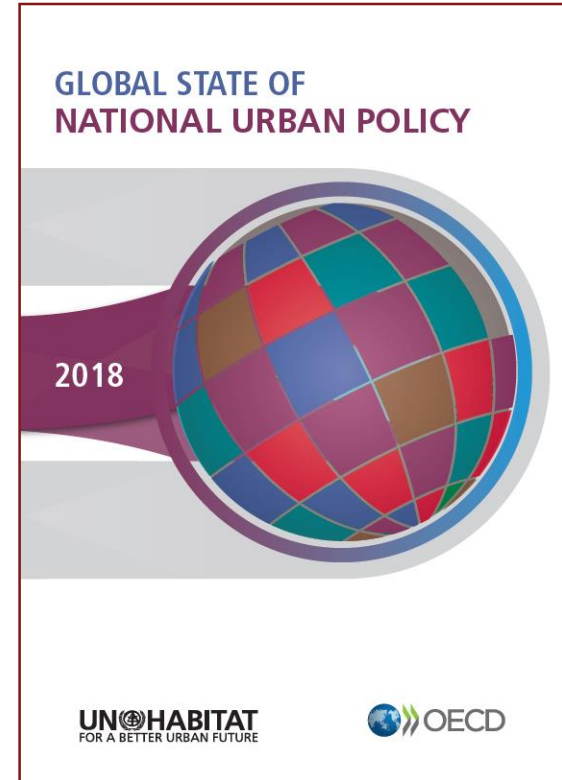
What makes a National Urban Policy successful?

- Clear goals and objectives
- A spatial integration perspective
- Suitable institutional arrangements
- Suitable policy instruments
- Commitment of resources
- Stakeholder engagement

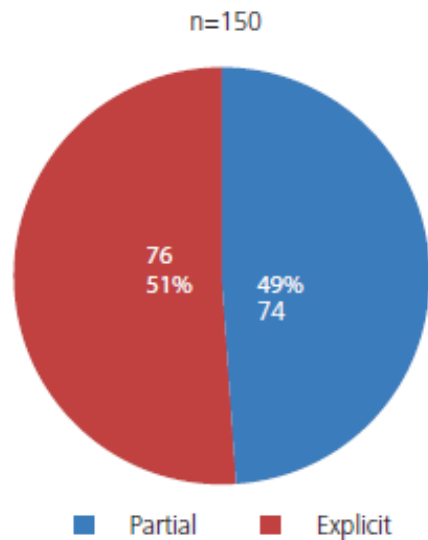


Global State of National Urban Policy Report 2018

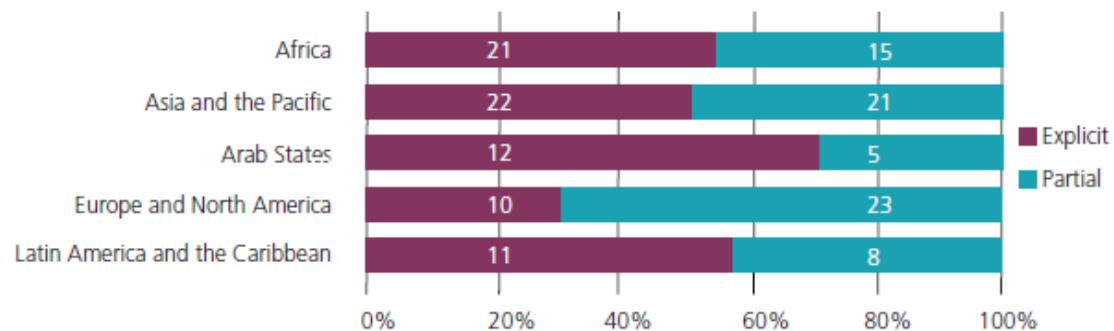
- In 2015 UN Habitat commissioned RMIT University to undertake the **Global State of National Urban Policy report**
- First ever global review of National Urban Policies
- Reviewed 193 UN Member states
- Seeking to understand:
 - » Status of NUP
 - » Themes of NUP
 - » Governance of NUP



Form of National Urban Policy – Explicit or partial

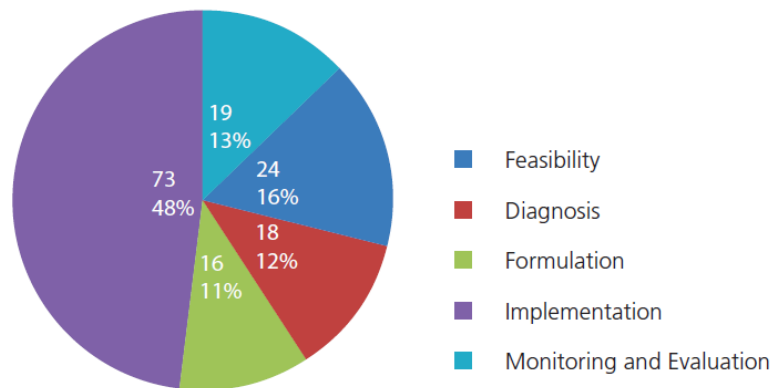


Global distribution of form of NUP

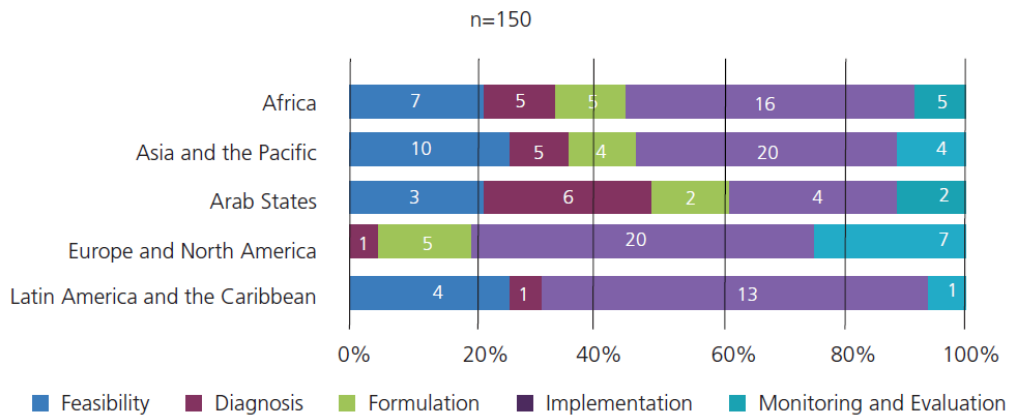


Regional distribution of form of NUP

What stage of policy development are NUPs at?

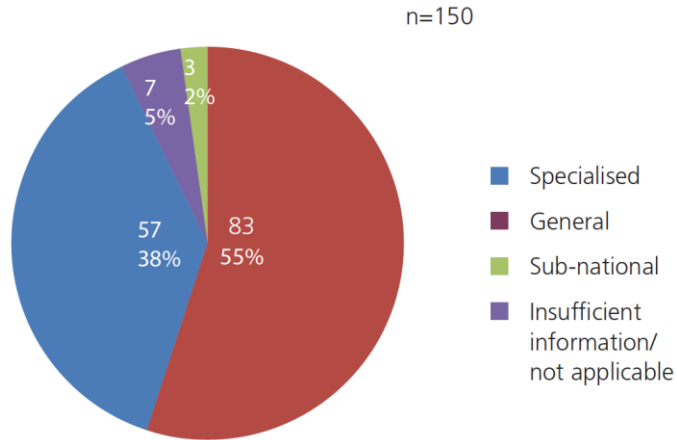


Global NUP stage of policy development

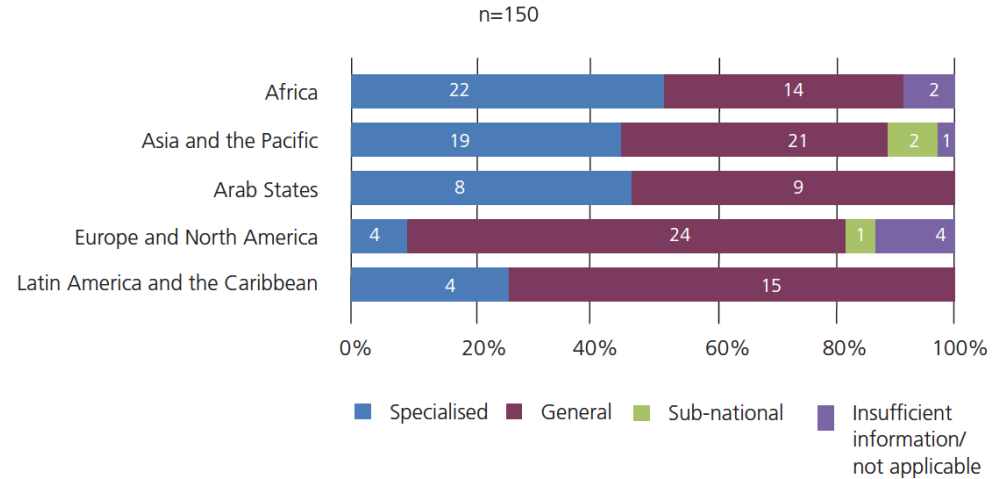


Regional NUP stage of policy development

What agencies are responsible for NUP?

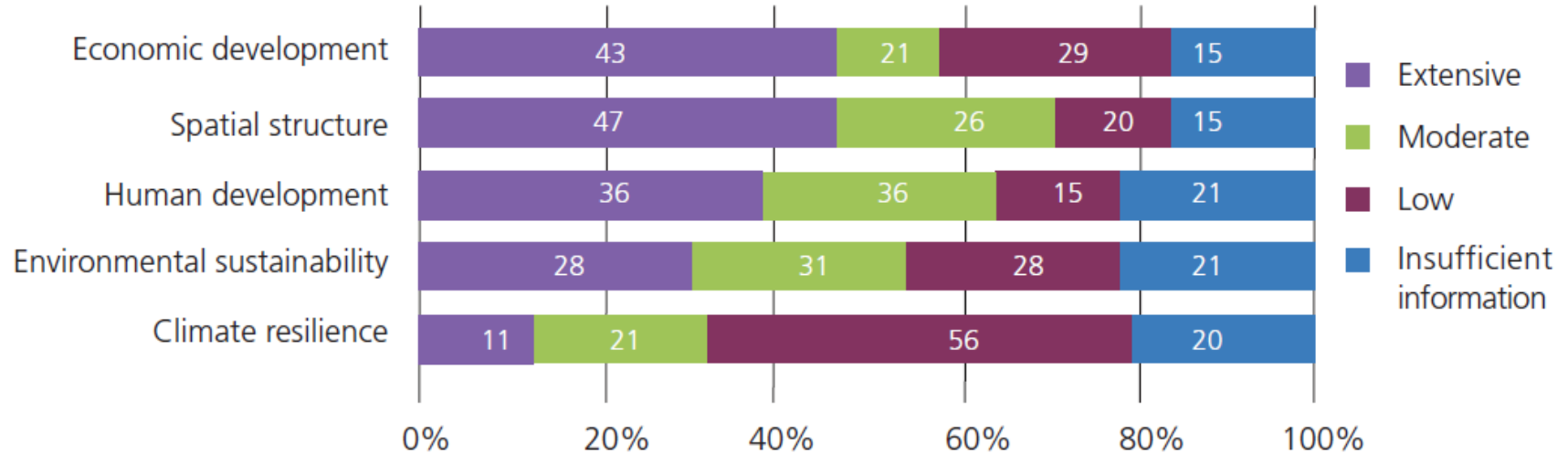


Agencies responsible for NUP regionally



Agencies responsible for NUP regionally

How much attention to NUPs give to key thematic areas?

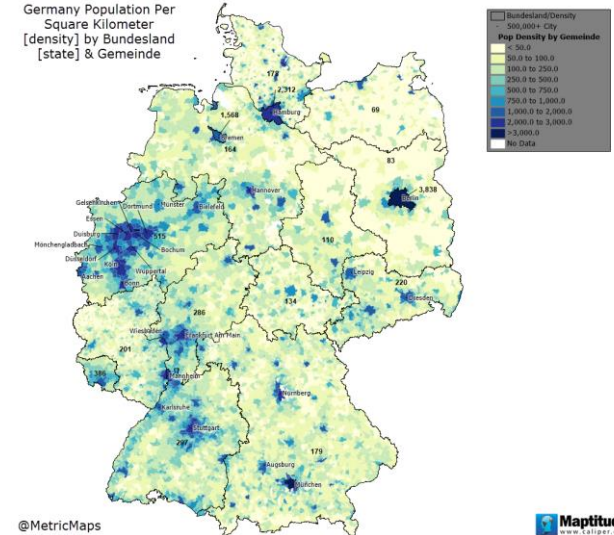


Country Case Studies

- Germany
- Korea

Case study 1: Germany – political structure

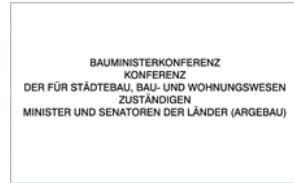
- German constitution limits Federal power over urban affairs – Landers are principal authorities
- Regional, 'county' and local governments are the constructs of the Landers and statutory arrangements vary
- Urban policies are mainly dealt with at the Federal-State level, not the Federal (National level)
- National Urban Development Policy – a joint initiative of the Federal, Lander (16) and local governments
- Lander typically expect financial compensation to participate in Federal urban policy
- Lander also try to devolve responsibility for delivery to local governments



357,021 km²

Case study 1: Germany – National Urban Development Policy

- Key concept = ‘The European City’: an equitable, cooperative, sustainable and attractive city based on EU Leipzig Charter on the Sustainable European City
- National Urban Development policy – six thematic areas
 - » Getting citizens involved in their city – civil society
 - » Creating opportunities and preserving cohesion – the social city
 - » The innovative city – a driver of economic development
 - » Building the city of tomorrow – combating climate change and assuming global responsibility
 - » Improving urban design – Baukultur
 - » The future of the city is the region – regionalization
 - » *(The University – space for thinking; activate, exchange)*
- Four action foci:
 - » The cautious ecological renewal of buildings and neighbourhoods
 - » Technological regeneration of urban infrastructures
 - » Developing a new mobility
 - » Social integration



Case study 1: Germany – National Urban Development Policy

Delivery model:

1. Cooperative urban projects devised with the four key stakeholder levels of government
2. Joint Federal-State formation of 'European Metropolitan Regions'
 - Conference of the Ministers for Spatial Planning
 - 11 urban regions covering 70 per cent of population
 - Urban regions expected to develop self-governance
 - Multi-sectoral initiatives encouraged
 - High degree of 'bottom-up' initiatives
- Also – Lander level policies, often oriented to spatial equalisation, with Federal funding



NATIONALE
STADT
ENTWICKLUNGS
POLITIK

Case study 2: Korea – Policy background

- Strong central government (dictatorship until 1988)
- Industrial policy historically favouring Seoul metropolitan area
- Comprehensive National Land Development Plans:
 - > Enable economic development
 - > Avoid unplanned intensive or extensive urban growth
- Currently 4th National Territorial Development Plan



100,210 km²

Case study 2: Korea – Successive National Territorial Development Plans

Period	National Spatial Plans	Planning Goals	Main Development Strategies
1972-1981	1 st CNLDP	Efficient national land use Expanding infrastructure Improving living environments	Selecting identified growth poles Industrial and physical infrastructure modernisation
1982-1991	2 nd CNLDP	Self sufficient balanced settlements Spatial equalisation Preserving natural environments	Decentralisation Regional growth centres Multi-centred national structure
1992-2001	3 rd CNLDP	Promoting regional economies Controlling capital region growth Providing for welfare Environmental protection	Expanding regional growth centres for a decentralised national spatial pattern
2002-2020	4 th CNLDP (incl revisions)	Competitive economic bases in peripheral areas Manage economic and social problems	Innovation-oriented non-capital city-regions Integrated global mega-regions Green growth

Case study 2: Korea – Functional spatial economic

Seven mega-economic regions (left), four supra-economic belts (middle), 161 daily living spheres (right)

Capital Region

Global business hub that leads Korea to become one of the most advanced nations in the world (knowledge and information industries)

Chungcheong Region

Center of sciences and high-tech industries, the Silicon Valley of Korea (new IT, bio-medicine)

Honam Region

Creative region with arts and culture, and eco-friendly green industries of the 21st century (new renewable energy, eco-friendly parts and materials)

Gangwon Region

Frontier of tourism, leisure, and well-being industries in pan East Sea Region (fused medical services, medical tourism)

Daegyeong Region

New growth region with traditional culture and high-tech knowledge industries (green energy, fused IT)

Dongnam Region

Center of key industries and logistics in the pan Pacific Era (transport machinery, fused parts and materials)

Jeju Region

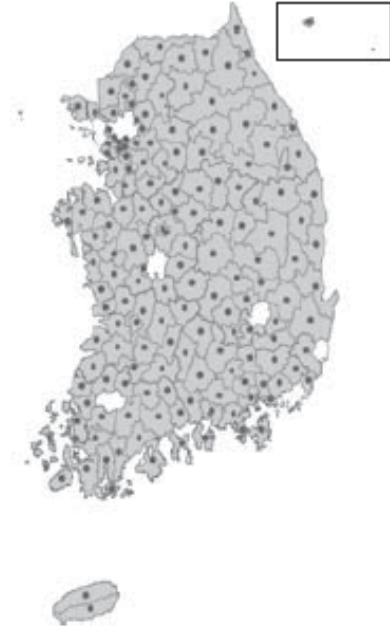
First-class free international city in Asia (water industry, tourism and leisure)

North-South Border Region Peace and Eco Belt

West Coast Golden Belt

East Coast Blue Belt

South Coast Sun Belt



Conclusions

- Australia has a history of national level urban engagement
- Commonwealth urban engagement now appears persistent
- National urban policies are increasingly common globally
- Countries use national urban policies as an opportunity for integrated action around nationally and globally agreed goals
- National spatial strategies are a necessary component of national urban policy

New directions for Commonwealth engagement with urban challenges?

- Many of the disbenefits of concentrated urbanisation are now manifestly apparent in Australia
- Federal engagement on urban questions is now broadly established (though not yet embedded)
- There is wide scope for broadening the frame for Federal urban engagement
- There is a valid and important conversation to be had about the settlement patterns through which Australia accommodates its population and economic activity
- Establishing a process for this conversation is an important first step