

**ASIAN NETWORK OF MAJOR CITIES 21  
(ANMC21)**

**REPORT  
Of The 12<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting in Hanoi**

**Hanoi, Vietnam  
18 and 19 November 2013**

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## Outline of the Plenary Meeting

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1. Name of the Meeting:

The 12<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of the ANMC21 in Hanoi

2. Date:

18 and 19 November 2013

3. Venue:

Hanoi Daewoo Hotel

4. Participants: 93

Bangkok	25
Delhi	Unable to attend
Hanoi	29
Jakarta	3
Kuala Lumpur	1
Metropolitan Manila	Unable to attend
Seoul	6
Singapore	3
Taipei	Unable to attend
Tokyo	22
Tomsk	4
Ulaanbaatar	Unable to attend
Yangon	Unable to attend

(As attached are the list of head participants and all participants)

5. Host City:

Hanoi People's Committee, Vietnam

## Schedule

### Schedule of the 12th Plenary Meeting in Hanoi

TIME		PROGRAMME	
18th Nov. (Mon)	AM	08h00-08h30	<b>Welcome Delegates</b>
		08h30 - 08h50	<b>Opening Ceremony of ANMC21 Exhibition</b>
		09h00- 09h30	<b>Opening Ceremony of the 12<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting</b> (30min.) Opening Remarks by Chairman of Hanoi People’s Committee, Deputy Prime Minister of Vietnam and Governor of Tokyo
		09h30-10h30	<b>Policy Dialogue 1:</b> (80 min.) <u>Theme:</u> <b>“Urban Planning – Common issues in the implementation of present urban planning”</b> Speech by Chairman of Hanoi People’s Committee Presentations by Hanoi, Tokyo, Bangkok, Jakarta and Singapore
		10h30- 10h45	Break (15 min.)
		10h45- 11h45	<b>Policy Dialogue 2:</b> (40 min.) <u>Theme:</u> <b>“Urban Energy Policy in Asia”</b> Presentations by Tokyo, Seoul and Hanoi
		11h45-13h15	Lunch
	PM	13h30-16h30	<b>Field Trips:</b> (organized at the same time) <b>1. Field trip 1</b> <u>Theme:</u> <b>“Urban Planning”</b> Visit Hanoi Old Quarter and Landmarks on Pham Hung Rd. <b>Field trip 2</b> <u>Theme:</u> <b>“Urban Energy Policies”</b> Visit Savico MegaMall, No. 07-09 Nguyen Van Linh Rd. and Vincom Village, Long Bien Dist. Hanoi.
		16h45-17h15	<b>Field Trip Summary</b> (30 min.)
		18h00	<b>Gala Dinner</b> (Grand Ballroom-Hanoi Daewoo Hotel, No. 360 Kim Ma St., Ba Dinh Dist., Hanoi))

<b>19<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2013</b>	<b>AM</b>	08h30-09h00	<b>Decision on the next host city</b>
		09h00-10h00	<b>Joint Project Implementation Reports (60min.)</b>
		10h00-10h45	<b>New Joint Projects Proposal and Review of Joint Project Implementation (45min.)</b>
		10h45-11h00	<b>Break (15min.)</b>
		11h00-11h25	<b>Discussion and adoption of the Hanoi Declaration</b>
		11h25-11h40	<b>Signing of the Hanoi Declaration</b>
		11h40-11h50	<b>Closing remarks by Chairman of Hanoi People's Committee</b>
		11h50-12h25	Photo session and Press Conference
		12h25-13h30	Lunch
<b>19<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2013</b>	<b>PM</b>		<b>Asian Conference on Investment, Trade and Tourism Promotion</b>
		13h30 - 16h30	<i>13h30 – 15h15: - Welcoming remarks - Opening speech by Vice Chairman of Hanoi People's Committee. - Speech by representative of ANMC21 Secretariat. - Presentations by Hanoi and member cities on the orientation of investment, trade and tourism cooperation.</i>
			<i>15h00 – 15h15: Break</i>
			<i>15h15 – 16.00: Presentation by representatives of domestic and international trade organizations, associations and enterprises.</i>
			<i>16h00 – 16h30: - Summary - Signing Ceremony of Cooperation Agreements on business investment promotion.</i>
	<b>18h30</b>	<b>Farewell Dinner (Grand Ballroom – Deawoo Hotel )</b>	

- Venue of the Plenary Meeting: Grand Ballroom, Hanoi Daewoo Hotel.

- ANMC21 Exhibition (17 - 19 November 2013): campus of Hanoi Daewoo Hotel ( including “Pictures drawn by children” exhibition, Member Cities PR Booth, Joint Projects Exhibition and Cultural performances).

## **Head of Delegation List**

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### **[Bangkok]**

Mr. Jumpol Sumpaopol (Deputy Governor of Bangkok)

### **[Delhi]**

Unable to attend

### **[Hanoi]**

Dr. Nguyen The Thao (Chairman, Hanoi People's Committee)

### **[Jakarta]**

Ms. Sonti Pangaribuan (Head of Division for International Organization and Event)

### **[Kuala Lumpur]**

Mr. Ismail Mohd Yusof (Senior Urban Planning Officer, Urban Planning Department, City Hall of Kuala Lumpur)

### **[Metropolitan Manila]**

Unable to attend

### **[Seoul]**

Mr. Ki Dong Min (Vice Mayor for Political Affairs, Seoul Metropolitan Government)

### **[Singapore]**

Ms. Lean Suan Amy Khor (Senior Minister of State, Ministry of Health and Manpower)

### **[Taipei]**

Unable to attend

### **[Tokyo]**

Mr. Naoki Inose (Governor of Tokyo)

### **[Tomsk]**

Mr. Alexey Knyazev (Vice Governor, Tomsk Region Administration)

### **[Yangon]**

Unable to attend

### **[Ulaanbaatar]**

Unable to attend

\* The titles are as of 19 November 2013.

## Participants List - 12th Plenary Meeting of ANMC21

City	Full name	Designation/ Department
Hanoi	<b>HE. Nguyen The Thao</b>	<b>Chairman Hanoi People's Committee</b>
	MME. Nguyen Thi Bich Ngoc	Vice-Chairwoman Hanoi People's Committee
	Mr. Nguyen Van Suu	Vice-Chairman Hanoi People's Committee
	Mr. Ho Quang Loi	Head of the Department for Propaganda and Training Hanoi Party Committee
	Mr. Phan Dang Long	Deputy Head of the Department for Propaganda and Training Hanoi Party Committee
	Mr. Nguyen Thinh Thanh	Head of the Office Hanoi People's Committee
	Mr. Do Dinh Hong	Deputy Head of the Office Hanoi People's Committee
	Mr. Ha Van Que	Director of Hanoi Department for Foreign Affairs
	Mr. Vu Dang Dinh	Deputy Director of Hanoi Department for Foreign Affairs
	Mr. Nguyen Thanh Hai	Deputy Director of Hanoi Department for Foreign Affairs
	Mr. Nguyen Van Hai	Director of Hanoi Department of Planning and Architecture
	Mr. Bui Manh Tien	Deputy Director of Hanoi Department of Planning and Architecture
	Mr. Nguyen The Hung	Director of Hanoi Department of Construction
	Mr. Le Vinh	Director of Ha Noi Construction Planning Institute Hanoi Department of Construction
Mr. Ngo Van Quy	Director of Hanoi Department of Planning and Investment	

Hanoi	Mr. Nguyen Manh Quyen	Deputy Director of Hanoi Department of Planning and Architecture
	Mr. Le Hong Thang	Director of Hanoi Department of Industry and Trade
	Mr. Dao Thu Vinh	Deputy Director of Hanoi Department of Industry and Trade
	Mr. Dao Hong Thai	Director Hanoi Energy Conservation Center Hanoi Department of Industry and Trade
	Mr. Nguyen Duc Chung	Director of Ha Noi Police Department
	Mr. To Van Dong	Director of Hanoi Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism
	Mr. Mai Tien Dung	Deputy Director of Hanoi Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism
	Mr. Tran Quoc Chiem	Deputy Director of Hanoi Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism
	Ms. Phan Lan Tu	Director of Hanoi Department of Information and Communications
	Mr. Nguyen Khac Hien	Director of Hanoi Department of Health
	Mr. Hoang Duc Hanh	Deputy Director of Hanoi Department of Health
	Mr. Nguyen Doan Toan	Director of Hanoi Department of Finance
	Mr. Nguyen Van Tho	Deputy Director of Hanoi Department of Finance
	Mr. Nguyen Quoc Hung	Director of Hanoi Department of Transport
Tokyo	<b>HE. Naoki Inose</b>	<b>Governor Tokyo Metropolitan Government</b>
	Mr. Shigeo Suzuki	Special Political Assistant to the Governor
	Mr. Hideki Ito	Chief of Protocol



Tokyo	Mr. Hideo Maeda	Deputy Director General for Technical Affairs Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health
	Mr. Seiji Kosuge	Senior Director for International Joint Projects
	Mr. Mikio Ono	Senior Director for Cityscape Project Bureau of Urban Development
	Mr. Yutaka Tanigami	Senior Director, Urban and Global Environment Division Bureau of Environment
	Mr. Takao Yoshida	Secretary
	Mr. Takashi Sonohara	Director for City Diplomacy
	Mr. Takashi Kawasaki	Director for Press Relations
	Mr. Shinichi Kawanago	Director for International Joint Projects
	Ms. Chitose Maeda	Director for City Sales, Tourism Division Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs
	Ms. Akiko Kobayashi	Coordinating Supervisor
	Mr. Toru Komiyama	Coordinating Supervisor
	Ms. Kaori Miyama	Coordinating Supervisor
	Ms. Sari Mochizuki	Senior Staff Member
	Ms. Kuniko Hamada	Senior Staff Member
	Ms. Kaori Sugita	Staff Member
	Ms. Tomomi Matsuda	Senior Staff Member
Mr. Masashi Kawano	Coordinating Supervisor Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health	

Tokyo	Ms. Itsuko Oba	Second Secretary Embassy of Japan in Hanoi Press and Culture Section
	Ms. Biwa Matsuda	Deputy Director Japan Council of Local Authorities for International Relations, Singapore
Bangkok	<b>Mr. Jumpol Sumpaopol</b>	<b>Deputy Governor of Bangkok</b>
	Ms. Threedow Aphaiwongs	Advisor to the Governor and BMA Spokesperson
	Ms. Waraporn Trakoolsheewapanitt	Assistant Secretary to the Governor of Bangkok
	Mr. Nattanan Kallayasiri	Assistant Secretary to the Governor of Bangkok
	Mr. Pirapong Saicheua	Deputy Permanent Secretary to the BMA
	Mr. Asa Thongthammachart	Chief of West Bangkok Development Planning, Urban Development Planning Division, Department of City Planning
	Mr. Supawan Intoon	Environmentalist, Department of Environment
	Ms. Amornrat Naksuk	Public Relations Officer
	Ms. Pannarai Chingchitr	Foreign Relations Officer
	Mr. Toryos Devahastin Na Ayudhaya	Foreign Relations Officer (Exhibition and Cultural Group Coordinator)
	Mr. Thanat Bhumarush	Tourism Promotion Officer
	Mr. Tanasak Panaso	Tourism Promotion Officer
	Mr. Chalermpon Plirenkerdsri	Tourism Promotion Officer
	Ms. Wannakorn Suvej	Cultural Dance Performer
	Mr. Panote Thongngarm	Cultural Dance Performer
Mr. Luckpetch Deratsame	Cultural Dance Performer	

Bangkok	Ms. Chaowarat Phromkladphanao	Cultural Dance Performer
	Mr. Nattanan Klanprasert	Cultural Dance Performer
	Ms. Chamaiporn Wongju	Cultural Dance Performer
	Ms. Amravadee Chaepea	Cultural Dance Performer
	Ms. Kanlaya Ponjan	Cultural Dance Performer
	Ms. Siranee Songnual	Cultural Dance Performer
	Mr. Atthakan Panposri	Cultural Dance Performer
	Mr. Boontham Houdsagun	Cultural Dance Performer
	Mr. Jukkapong Improm	Cultural Dance Performer
Kuala Lumpur	<b>Mr. Ismail Mohd Yusof</b>	<b>Senior Urban Planning Officer Urban Planning Department, City Hall</b>
Jakarta	<b>Ms. Sarwo Handayani</b>	<b>Deputy Governor for spatial Planning &amp; Environment</b>
	Ms. Sonti Pangaribuan	Head of sub division for International Organization and Event
	Ms. Rosmelini Desriati Purba	Staff of sub division for International Organization and Event
Seoul	<b>Mr. Ki Dong Min</b>	<b>Vice-Mayor for Political Affairs</b>
	Mr. Lee Kyung Sook	Deputy Director
	Mr. Lee Ji Baek	Secretary to the Vice-Mayor for Political Affairs
	Ms. Kim Mi Sun	Assistant Director
	Ms. Son In Ho	Manager

Seoul	Mr. Son Joon Hi	Manager of International Relations Division
Singapore	<b>Mme. Lean Suan Amy Khor</b>	<b>Senior Minister of State Ministry of Health and Manpower</b>
	Ms. Fong Sien Amy Lim	Deputy General Manager Corporate Management & Communications
	Ms. Hoi Yee Jaszmine Lau	Assistant Director Ministry of National Development Center for Liveable Cities
Tomsk	<b>Mr. Alexey Knyazev</b>	<b>Vice Governor</b>
	Mr. Alexey Stukanov	Head of the Department for International and Regional Relations
	Mr. Lev Bokov	First Vice-Rector - Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics
	Ms. Olga Tolkatskaya	Consultant Department for International and Regional Relations

## Meeting Result

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\* The title are as of 19 November 2013

### 1. Opening

- Chairman of Hanoi People's Committee, H.E. Mr. Nguyen The Thao delivered the following opening remarks:

“We are now living in an increasingly open and smaller world, thanks to miracle achievements in science and technology. Peace, corporations and development are the prevailing trends. The risks and challenges remain. These challenges are crossing the borders of countries and regions to become common issues facing communities and mankind, which require joint efforts. Therefore, cooperation is not only the need but also a solution for socioeconomic development of every city and country. This is the drive for the establishment of the Network of Major Cities in the 21st century.

After 12 years since establishment, the ANMC21 has become a new and effective model of cooperation for the development of Asia. We are very pleased to witness the fast development and practical values brought about by the ANMC21. Through the experience sharing and policy dialogs among 13 major cities from 13 different countries and territories and implementations of joint projects, the ANMC21 has made positive contribution to the prosperity and development of each and every city in the whole of Asia.

Ladies and gentlemen, today, together with the trend of international integration, the faster urbanization in Asia has created enormous pressures on our city. Study shows that green city development solutions in countries around the world have focused on the combination of urban planning and development with low carbon economic development, through the effective use of energy and enhanced responsiveness to natural disaster. Again, respect of Hanoi proposed that the 12th plenary meeting of the ANMC21 focus on two important issues which are urban planning, issues in the implementation of today's urban planning and urban energy policies in Asia.

With regard to planning topic, member cities will discuss major issues related to the implementation and management of urban planning to propose optimal solutions to urban planning and management and through that to increase cooperation between and among member cities in the areas of planning management in particular and social economic development in general. With regard to energy policy, member cities will discuss policies and solutions to urban energy issues such as the development of high quality human resource for energy management, clean energy development and use, development of high performance technology equipments and energy saving products, development of electricity grid and network synchronized with urban infrastructures and gradual development of mass transit. We believe that our meeting this time will serve as an open forum for member cities and will be acquired with positive and practical solutions to our common issues of concern.

Ladies and gentlemen, along with the Plenary Meeting and Policy Dialogues, there will be other activities to highlight the diversified and colorful pictures of member cities of the ANMC21. Hanoi, the presiding city of the ANMC21 joint project on Asian investment and trade promotion, for the first time will organize a seminar on Asian investment trade tourism promotion. This is a good opportunity for member cities to introduce their potentials, opportunity for trade investment and tourism cooperation, thus promoting trade investment cooperation with countries in the regions and the world at large, and contributing to the establishment of practical and comprehensive cooperation mechanism for cities.

With a close cooperation of our member city, the great support of the ANMC21 Secretariat and the efforts and the preparation of Hanoi city we do believe that the 12th Plenary Meeting of our network will produce good outcomes contributing to addressing common development issues facing member cities, and

increasing the cooperation and linkages between and among member cities, and the development of the whole ANMC21 network.

With that, I would like to declare the opening of the 12th Plenary Meeting of Asia Network of Major Cities. I wish you all good health and happiness and our meeting a great success.”

- Following the opening address by H.E. Mr. Nguyen The Thao, H.E. Mr. Hoang Trung Hai, Deputy Prime Minister of Vietnam greeted the participants as follows:

“The 21st century with many great scientific achievements and the remarkable advancement of science and technology increased economic linkages at all levels among countries, regions and the world at large have created new development opportunities for mankind. Nevertheless, to achieve strong economic growth, many major cities still have to face with environmental and social challenges. One of the key solutions to these challenges facing all cities is solidarities and joint cooperation. In addition, mobilization of the private sector in urban development and the use of new and renewable energy sources should be discussed among member cities.

I saw the big audience today, and the big audience today showed a keen interest and a strong determination in building a cooperation framework on the basis of mutual respect and trust. I do believe that with the efforts to bring into force in the domestic resources, and with the support system and cooperation from member cities, especially through the implementation of our joint projects, the ANMC21 will continue to keep up with the good momentum and to achieve the goal of moving towards an Asia, region of sustainable development, prosperity and rich entity. I wish you all good health, happiness and successes. Thank you.”

- H.E. Mr. Naoki Inose, Governor of Tokyo delivered his opening remarks on behalf of ANMC21 Secretariat:

“Today we are very honored to have Deputy Prime Minister Huang Trung Hai joining us on this plenary meeting. This is my first time in Hanoi and Vietnam. I saw a robot contest on TV in Japan. The Vietnam team went to the finals.

There are nearly 2000 Japanese companies in Vietnam. This is because of the imagination, high technology, and charm of the cheerful and hardworking people. I was looking forward to this visit. Today, viewing the city of Hanoi from the hotel. I felt the energy of the city. I can sense its future possibilities.

Now let us all thank Deputy Prime Minister Hai for joining us today, and Chairman Thao and the officials of Hanoi for dedicating their efforts to host this meeting. I would like to express my deepest sympathies over the huge damage and loss of life caused by typhoon Haiyan. I pray for quick recovery from this painful disaster.

Tokyo won the bid to host the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic games, and now I would like to see sports become more popular throughout Asia, as this region is home to 60% of the world’s population. Tokyo has already become an aged society, with one in 4.6 people are senior citizen. However, if more people stay healthy by participating in sports, we can keep healthcare expenditures down. The other cities of Asia are still not aged societies, but that is what awaits you after the stage of development and growth. To encourage participation in sports will surely be a large asset towards our future as well.

There are also many urban issues, arising from development and growth. For instance, environmental issues such as air pollution and rampant urban development. Tokyo would like to help the other cities of Asia in their efforts to transform into societies that promise more satisfying urban life for their citizens.

In the upcoming Policy Dialogue, Tokyo will introduce its long-sighted urban development strategy and initiatives taken to make Tokyo the city with the lowest environmental impact in the world. I look forward to a lively discussion. Thank you very much.”

## 2. Policy Dialogue 1: “Urban Planning - Common issues in the implementation of present urban planning”

The Policy Dialogue started with the presentation of Hanoi City themed “Solutions in the planning process and the implementation of urban planning in Hanoi”, followed by presentations from Tokyo, Bangkok, Jakarta and Singapore.

- Hanoi: “Solutions in the planning process and the implementation of urban planning in Hanoi”.

Having administrative boundaries expanded since August 2008, Hanoi encountered challenges in planning and execution of planning namely the high work volume and timely requirement of planning schemes implementation; the major issues of emigration phenomenon causing pressure to solve problems of housing, services, healthcare, employment and infrastructure; the challenges in development investment meeting planning objectives such as finding new construction investment fund, adjusting projects in accordance with general planning, the feasibility of planning, the creation of green belts, etc. Nevertheless, the expansion also brings new opportunities of adding function to old and new urban areas from the land foundation.

In order to solve aforementioned problems and challenges, Hanoi proposed solutions such as: renovating planning methods; involving all stakeholders in planning; building management system, coordinating multi-dimensionally in the management and implementation; timely adjusting mechanisms and policies to meet social development demands as well as practical life (i.e. allowing the land valuation for for small plots, flexible land utilization to create sources of investment for infrastructure construction in the area.

- Tokyo: “Urban Redevelopment in Tokyo - Stimulating development led by private sector at urban regeneration special areas”.

During the past half century after World War Two, Tokyo Metropolitan Area has grown into one of the world’s largest megalopolis with the population making up 28% of Japan’s total population. These lead to issues of aging population and the urban area became away from waterfront center nature. Therefore, Tokyo’s objective is to shift focus of urban development to diversity and comfort by “Harmonizing with nature, environment, history and culture, liveliness, barrier-free, etc”. Tokyo has designated the Center Core Area with convenient transportation and many companies are located as Urban Renaissance Urgent Redevelopment Area to promote focused and active development.

In order to encourage new development and enhance Tokyo’s international competitiveness, the private sector is considered the development driver under the appropriate control of Tokyo Metropolitan Government. The utilization of the private sector’s advanced expertise for development is encouraged by incentives such as relaxation of floor-area ratio and rapid decision on urban planning (within six months).

Tokyo has brought into practice the private sector development by (1) Strengthening international business hub to attract people, products and money from abroad (developing large-scale conference centers, facilitating support to foreign companies investing in Japan, etc); (2) Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> mission and creating natural environment (implementation of advanced environmental performance such as “virtually zero CO<sub>2</sub> mission” office buildings, lowering temperature in summer by 2~3oC by creation of green land in the prime area of Tokyo); (3) Hamornizing with history and culture (restoring and preserving Tokyo’s historic landscape by unifying the height of buildings and the design of buildings’ lower part; preserving/ reconstructing Tokyo Station; restoring historic buildings as art galleries and museums; reproducing and promoting traditional Japanese culture to attract tourists).

With all the aforementioned efforts, Tokyo hopes to show the world a more new and attractive city of Tokyo and prepares for the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2020.

- **Bangkok: “Common issues in the implementation of present urban planning”**

Bangkok, a 6-million-people city with increasing number of high-rise buildings and nearly 7 millions registered vehicles is facing numerous problems of a typical metropolitan which are pollution, climate change especially flood after heavy rain, coastal erosion, sea-level rising. Therefore, the environment impact is an important factor in defining nature of the city planning.

Bangkok’s Comprehensive Plan including land use, open space, road and infrastructure plans supported the concept of urban development emphasizing on mass transit system. Moreover, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration has proposed concrete regulations to control urban space morphology such as specific areas around relics, the lake and river landscape in urban development by reducing construction density (maximum 50% of land area) to create an empty land for rainwater penetration; increasing 20% of floor area for all investors to provide public, open and green space, building water tank to supply water to the area, etc.

- **Jakarta: “Pursuing harmonious and sustainable development”**

Jakarta or so-called Delta City is continuously perceived as a promising land for people from all over Indonesia, which leads to massive urbanization of intense economic activities, rapid infrastructure development and application of modern technologies and innovation. As a result, the imbalance of environmental and carrying capacity of Jakarta versus its population growth (1,39% per annum) cause notable issues and challenges such as flood, traffic congestion, limitation of green and open-space areas, degradation of environmental quality, etc.

Keeping in mind that present needs should be met without compromising the needs and choices of future generation, the city objective is to become “Liveable Jakarta city” by 2030 by turning challenges into opportunities and creating the most favorable conditions for sustainable urban reconstruction. In specific, the targets by 2030 are green open space increasing up to 30%, Green house gas emission decreasing by 30%, 60% of travel using public transport, etc).

In order to achieve the targets, Jakarta set up 6 priority programs, namely (1) Transportation like MRT, BRT and Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Area; (2) Low Cost Housing: On-going plan of combining subsidized apartment and traditional market; (3) Solid Waste and Waste Water Management; (4) Green Building: estimated total saving 30-35% of monthly spending; (5) Flood Management: reducing flooded area by 30%, enforcing all buildings in Jakarta to build infiltration well as a requirement for construction permission; (6) Developing North Coast Jakarta as a coastal protection at Jakarta Bay by cooperation between government, private sector and community.

- **Singapore: “Pursuing harmonious and sustainable development”**

Singapore with a land area of 716km<sup>2</sup>, 5.3-million population and limited resources, encountered many challenges of a City-State. Pursuing harmonious and sustainable development, Singapore focused on three approaches namely (1) integrated long-term planning, (2) economic and environmental sustainability, (3) community ownership.

Firstly, integrated long-term planning is the cornerstone of government’s strategy, involving coordination among various ministries and agencies. The land use planning includes concept plan, master plan, green and blue plans. In specific, the concept plan is a long-range urban development plan reviewed every 10 years whilst the more detailed land-use is reviewed every 5 years to take into



account changing demography, profiles and land-use needs. The green and blue plans complement concept and master plans for green spaces and water bodies. Confronting immense challenges of limited land area, Singapore is considering the development of a master plan for underground spaces to accommodate offices, work areas, factories and recreational spaces on its growth trajectory.

Singapore's second approach is to balance economic and environmental sustainability since negative externalities from growth cannot be whisked away to remote places on the small island. In stead, economic growth is pursued to achieve sustained long-term improvements in the well-being of individuals and society in terms of safeguarding and enhancing the environment heritage. After 50 years of greening started by former Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew in 1963, Singapore has grown from a garden city to a city in a garden with the green cover increasing from 35% to almost 50%. The implementation process involved the opening of "Gardens by the Bay", a 101 hectare park in the heart of Marina Bay; the launch of "Active Beautiful Clean Waters" providing new community and recreational spaces and the provision of extensive roadside greenery and a park-connector network for public sports activities.

The third approach is to promote community ownership. With more than 80% of population living in public housing and about 90% of them owning their own homes, Singapore ranked among the highest rate of home ownership in the world. Singaporean Government's priority is to promote home ownership to raise the sense of belonging and bonding to its citizen. Furthermore, racial and religious harmony and social integration are carefully facilitated through the mixture of apartment types within each block and within the precinct to encourage the interaction of people of different races, religion and income.

- **Summary of Policy Dialogue 1 by host city Hanoi**

For Hanoi, after reviewing the challenges and difficulties in planning and planning implementation, in the context of expansion of Hanoi City's area to three times more than compared to the past, Hanoi's presentation introduced some solutions for overcoming the problems during the process of development as well as implementation of urban planning, for example, renovation, methods for planning, mobilizing different resources for urban planning, financial resources for planning, adjustment of the policies in a timely manner.

For Tokyo, they chose to encourage private participation into urban development effort, especially in Tokyo and the neighboring prefectures – they take up to one-third of GDP of Japan, and with quick urbanization process Tokyo has experienced and helped us understand the major concept of harmony, nature, history, way of life, creating no barriers for enjoyment of life. In order to reach the above things, Tokyo had good ways to attract investment and participation from private enterprises attracting foreign investment, encouraging participation by private sector into urban planning and development. The government has identified priority areas of investment for redevelopment, for environment protection reducing emission of CO2 preserving typical as well as historical areas of the cities.

For Bangkok, they presented about the common problems they encountered in the development of the city today. They also presented the experience in controlling the urban space, preserving the historical and religious areas with harmonious development of the landscape, making sure that there will be less vehicular pollution in the coming time. They also proposed solutions for countering climate change problems, floods, land erosion as well as rising sea level, especially – they didn't have time to present everything they wanted but they also talked about a kind of stimulus for communities and for developers. Urban planning, transportation system, providing water to people, open space for cities – green space for cities.

For Jakarta, they head toward harmonious and sustainable development. They presented the challenges of the city regarding the imbalance between population growth and environment, and they focused on

three major areas of flooding, traffic congestion and lack of green and open spaces. In such a context, Jakarta is working towards a livable city with very specific criteria regarding population, economic development, open space and green space, reducing greenhouse effect, developing the public facilities, and developing the transportation system within the city. In order to concretize the objectives, they have built up the priority program with six major contents; low-price housing, solid waste management, flood management as well as development in the northern region of Jakarta.

For Singapore, they work hard towards harmonious and sustainable city, and they understand that they have limited natural resources. That's why they presented ideas for developing a sustainable and harmonious city focusing on long-term land-use policies as well as community ownership. Singapore is one of the greenest and cleanest cities in the world and Hanoi also wants to learn a lot from Singapore in this regard. Singapore proposed long-term plans, for example, sharing the experience of 50 years history.

In summary, through the presentations and discussion of member cities, Policy Dialogue 1 is the opportunity for: (1) Sharing and exchange of key issues in the implementation and management of urban planning for the major cities; Propose optimal solutions in the execution and management of urban planning; (2) Finding a common voice in the planning and management of urban development planning and strengthening the cooperation between member cities in the field of planning and management in particular and socio-economic development in general.

### 3. Policy Dialogue 2: “Urban Energy Policy in Asia”

The policy dialogue 2 with presentations from Tokyo, Seoul and Hanoi on the topic “Urban Energy Policy in Asia” highlighted initiatives and solutions to address energy issues in the pursuit of sustainable urban development:

- Tokyo: “Tokyo’s initiatives for low carbon and energy efficient city”

With a population of 13.19 million and 6.7 million households (Sept 2013), Tokyo is a giant energy consumer of 681.8PJ, equal to the energy consumption of the entire nation of Denmark while Tokyo’s annual CO2 emissions of 50.52 million are comparable to that of Switzerland (statistics of 2011). Despite that fact, Tokyo has achieved an energy consumption reduction of 15% compared to the year of 2000.

Given the fact that commercial and residential sector account for 65% of Tokyo’s energy consumption and 40% of total energy consumption are from electrical power, it is important for Tokyo to address energy efficiency measures for existing and newly-built buildings. In specific, Tokyo’s initiatives consisted of Green Building Program that requires energy conservation design and renewable energy use in new buildings and Tokyo Cap-and-Trade Program which requires annual CO2 emissions reduction from existing buildings.

In addition, to overcome the power shortage following the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011 and reduce the society dependence of electrical power, Tokyo Emergency Electric Power Program was brought into practice in 2011 with main measures such as summer-time power-saving, diversification/ distribution of energy sources through “urban power produced in Tokyo” and using various approaches for small, large customers and households. Tokyo Emergency Electric Power Program’s ultimate objective is to make Tokyo a low-carbon, highly disaster-resistant city.

Furthermore, in order to meet the power demand forecast for summer 2012, the Smart Energy Saving has been developed with 3 principles: eliminating waste and promoting long-lasting energy-saving measures, strictly preserving energy when necessary (peak cut), not enacting initiatives that

undermined the economic activities and prosperity of the city. As a result, Tokyo's peak power consumption in 2012's summer has been cut off 15%.

With all those aforementioned efforts, Tokyo is pursuing to be a smart-energy city beyond simple power saving by application of smart energy savings, distributed energy sources and optimization of demand and supply energy.

- **Seoul: “One less nuclear power plan - An energy initiative for the future generation”**

In 2012, the total energy consumption of Seoul reached 15 million TOE accounting for 7.5% of the national total. Of which, the residential and commercial sector account for 56% whereas transportation accounts for 30% of Seoul's energy use. In terms of energy sources, 95% of energy that Seoul consumes comes from fossil fuel whereas there is only 1.6% of energy sources from the new and renewable ones. Given the fact that Seoul's electricity self-supply rates stand at 3%, Seoul needs to focus on expanding the production of new and renewable energy to obtain energy self-sufficiency.

Moreover, Seoul needs to significantly boost the energy self-sufficiency by implementing the “One less power plant” initiative, which means saving 2 million TOE of energy equivalent to amount produced at one large nuclear power plant. For the realization of this objective, Seoul proposes 10 action plans: (1) Make Seoul a city of sunlight where the entire city is a PV plant (320MW); (2) Ensure energy self-sufficiency of core facilities by fuel cells (230MW); (3) Improve energy efficiency of buildings (houses, commercial buildings, schools, etc.); (4) Realize a Smart Lighting City by LED (dissemination of 8 million LED units); (5) Launch “2030 City Master Plan” with a view to energy-efficient urban structure; (6) Reinforce design standards for new buildings by introducing energy cap and other measures; (7) Secure 150,000 memberships for car-sharing scheme; (8) Create 40,000 green jobs in energy sector; (9) Create citizen lifestyle with energy-saving actions; (10) Establish and operate an energy foundation.

By those aforementioned initiative, Seoul expects to reduce gas emission by 6.06 million by 2014, creating 34,000 jobs in the green industry and obtaining electricity self-sufficiency rate of 8%. Seoul's “one less nuclear power plant” initiative is a comprehensive program to address city challenges with the citizen's participation that can be used as exemplary policies to reduce the future generations' burden.

- **Hanoi: “Efficient energy use for sustainable development of Hanoi”**

With the area of 3,329km<sup>2</sup> and 7-million population, Hanoi's demand of energy use is expected to increase 6 - 10%/ year in the period of 2011 - 2020 and 10-11%/year in 2021 - 2030. The energy consumption by industries (42%), civil construction (29%) and transportation (18%) still account for a large proportion of the energy consumption in Hanoi.

At the present, Hanoi is facing six major barriers towards energy efficiency, namely (1) The management and communication toward energy efficiency: incomplete legal framework, limited energy-saving awareness of enterprises and community; (2) Human resources in energy industry: lack of energy-efficiency and renewable-energy's technical expertise and project consultants, limited experience in technology management and transfer; (3) Implementation of electrical plan: slow development of electrical grid in accordance with planning, overload of 110-220kV grids; (4) Investment for electrical works and energy-saving projects: Difficulties for enterprises to access preferential loans, lack of investment capital; (5) Equipment and technologies for energy efficiency: High investment rate for energy-saving equipment and technologies in comparison with enterprises' budget; (6) Transportation: Large proportion of individual vehicles with annual motorcycle-increase rate of 10%, public transport accounts for 7-8% with low quality, traffic congestion caused by inadequate transportation infrastructure.

In order to overcome the aforementioned challenges and develop energy efficiency, Hanoi City proposed the following solutions: (1) Develop the power supply system in synchronized with other urban infrastructure; (2) Promote communication to enhance community awareness of energy efficiency; (3) Train human resources for energy management, establishing Training Center of energy management in Hanoi; (4) Modernize the power grid and develop the 110-220kV grid to improve reliability and ensure power quality; form retail electricity market (5) Support businesses to access domestic and foreign preferential loans; improve the investment environment; (6) Form technology transfer market for energy-saving, high-efficiency equipment; Use energy-saving labeled equipment; (7) Develop synchronous urban transportation structure; Improve quality of public transport; (8) Strengthen cooperation and experience exchange with other cities, especially Asian cities for sustainable development.

- **Summary of Policy Dialogue 2 by host city Hanoi**

The presentations of Tokyo, Seoul and Hanoi were focused on sustainable development of cities in the future that called for suitable energy policies. Given the focus on efficient energy use when the world is working hard to confront climate change problems for better economic development and reducing CO2 emission, member cities agree that energy-efficiency solutions should be addressed, including development of high quality human resources for effective energy management, creation of green open spaces in office buildings, residential areas and schools, further development of effective energy-use market, promotion of energy labeling system, development of mass transit systems, ensuring energy use in syn with urban infrastructure, educate and communicate energy-efficiency importance to enterprises and community.

#### 4. Decision on the Next Host City

It was decided that the next ANMC21 Plenary Meeting would be held in Tomsk in 2014. Mr. Alexey Knyazev, Vice Governor of Tomsk gave the following address:

“Ladies and gentlemen, we are very honored by the decision which was just made and we are certain that next year all of us will spend a few very comfortable days in a small, old Siberian town of Tomsk. Tomsk is well known in Russia for being a Siberian capital of education. It is full of smart and very tolerant people who would love to see you in Tomsk. Thank you.”

#### 5. Joint Project Implementation Reports

The results and accomplishments of the following joint projects were reported:

(1) Countermeasures to Combat Infectious Diseases in Asia

(Reporting city: Tokyo, Hanoi)

The 8th Conference on Countermeasures to Combat Infectious Diseases was held in Hanoi in October-November 2012. The 5th Conference on Joint Research and Survey was organized in Tokyo in June 2013, where discussions focusing on pandemic influenza took place. The next Conference on Countermeasures to Combat Infectious Diseases will be held in Manila in February 2014.

(2) "Welcome to Asia" Campaign

(Reporting city: Tokyo, Hanoi)

With the purpose of encouraging Asian cities to cooperate in attracting tourists from Europe and Oceania, promotional and marketing activities are carried out through the Council for

Promotion of Tourism in Asia meetings, tourism exhibitions, trial package tours, and special service for travel in Asia known as One Asia Pass.

(3) Promotion of Asian Business and Investment Projects

(Reporting city: Hanoi)

The ANMC21 zone and Tokyo Pavilion were set up at Japanese Monozukuri Technology Exhibition and Industrial Components & Subcontracting Vietnam 2013, leading to the enhancement of the economic exchange and cooperation among member cities.

(4) Staff Capacity Enhancement Program

(Reporting city: Tokyo)

Through this project, we provide administrative officers and specialists of member cities with 10 training courses in order to share best practices and expertise in specialized fields and to enhance their capacities. The training courses include "Support with the Formulation of a Comprehensive Plan for Public Transport" and "Training and Joint Research in Connection with Urban Planning with Strong Resistance to Earthquakes". Furthermore, some of the courses are developed and provided as necessary by member cities, which are known as "Training Program on Timely Topics."

(5) Urban and Global Environmental Problems

(Reporting city: Tokyo)

Since 2001, we have been addressing challenges such as air pollution, climate change and waste management. In 2013, we provided air quality management training and waste management training for Bangkok and waste management training for Yangon.

(6) Junior Sports Program

(Reporting city: Tokyo)

Sports exchange events with intense matches of badminton and judo were held between late-August and early-September 2013, involving 256 athletes from 19 Asian cities including athletes from areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake. In addition to athletic exchange, the participating athletes and instructors were also engaged in cultural exchange through experiencing tea ceremony and other Japanese culture by visiting schools in Tokyo.

(7) Asian Performing Arts Festival

(Reporting city: Tokyo)

2013 marked the 11th year of the project in which the following three programs were run between October and November in Tokyo: Workshop for International Collaboration, Producer's Special Presentation, and the APAF Art Camp (Performing Arts International Collaboration Intensive Course).

(8) Promotion of Development of a Small to Medium-sized Jet Passenger Plane

(Reporting city: Tokyo)

Over a 10-year period the project has made a number of achievements and steadily contributed to the development of aviation industry in Asia. The achievements of the project include: promotion of the development of a jet passenger plane in Asia, announcement of the proposal and the vision for the future development of jet passenger plane, and establishment of the network between Asian passenger plane specialists and enhancement of human

resource development. Anticipating individual efforts from companies and organizations related to Asian aviation, this project comes to an end at this plenary meeting.

## 6. New Joint Project Proposal and Review of Joint Project Implementation

### (1) “The Technology and Industry Platform”

(Proposing city: Tokyo)

The Joint Project, with the purpose to promote economic exchange and further sustainable development, enhancing the region growth, will deal with the themes related to technology and industry. Each theme shall be conducted and finished within three years using various methods such as holding professional conferences, collaborating investigation, etc. The Joint Project will change the usual regulating method of ANMC21’s annual plenary meeting from mere presentations and reach the ultimate objective of exhibiting these new technologies and products at international trade fairs. As a result, the effort will expand the marketing channels and business opportunities for SMEs and Asian newly-born industries.

### (2) “Pilot Program”

(Proposing city: Tokyo)

With the aim of dealing with cities’ new issues in a timely manner and facilitating policy collaboration while incorporating individual issues and problem awareness in each city, a new framework named “Pilot Program” can be conducted to offer time limited and one-off measures. The Program can reduce the time to review and get approval at plenary meetings to deal with new issues and raise each city’s issue awareness to develop vast of political measures.

The Pilot Program starts with the proposal of one organizing city and at least two participating cities sent to ANMC21 Secretariat to circulate to all member cities. After one to two-year conduct and complete of the activities, organizing city shall make presentation on implementation and result at the nearest plenary meeting. If further development would be expected after termination, the Pilot Program can become a new joint project at the plenary meeting’s assessment.

(Proposing city: Tomsk)

Within the “Pilot Program” framework, the Project “Education for Urban Solutions” was launched by Tomsk. This aims at increasing a city’s competitiveness with key expected results (1) Strengthen cooperation between local government and universities; (2) University network in the framework of ANMC21; (3) Foster best practices’ exchange; (4) Improvement of city environment.

The Project shall be carried out by (1) Launch of Internet site to exchange information among participating cities on their cooperation with local universities, urban problems and solutions, interaction with creative youth, socialization of foreign students; exchange information on participating universities, preferred fields of cooperation, events, current academic exchange programs; (2) Arrange seminars to exchange best practice of the city and university collaboration.

## 7. The Adoption of the Hanoi Declaration

The results of the meeting were summarized and the Hanoi Declaration was adopted (please refer to page 24).

## Photographs of the Plenary Meeting

\* The title are as of 19 November 2013.



Opening remarks by HE. Nguyen The Thao,  
Chairman of Hanoi People's Committee



Speech by HE. Hoang Trung Hai,  
Deputy Prime Minister of Vietnam



Speech by HE. Naoki Inose,  
Governor of Tokyo



Field Trips



Joint Project Implementation Reports



The closing of 12<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting in Hanoi



## **ASIAN NETWORK OF MAJOR CITIES 21 (ANMC21)**

### **Hanoi Declaration**

We, the representatives of Bangkok, Hanoi, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Seoul, Singapore, Tokyo and Tomsk, participated in the 12<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of the ANMC21, held in Hanoi from November 18 to 19, 2013. We highly appreciate and express our sincere gratitude to Hanoi for successfully hosting the 12<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting.

With recognition of the significant accomplishments achieved by the ANMC21 through diversified joint projects including infectious disease control, crisis management such as emergency drills, environmental measures such as waste treatment, and industrial promotion such as business meetings for companies, formulating cooperation systems at working level and conducting researches on effective solutions in a wide range of areas;

Being aware of the fact that each member city has its own challenges, based on its distinct natural, cultural, historical and socio-economic attributes; will define and create its typical urban image; as well as creating mechanism and policies to encourage and mobilize all sources of investment to ensure urban civilized and sustainable development;

Responding to the world wide climate change and low-carbon economy development;

Recalling the 2010 Tokyo Declaration in association with themes including environment and energy saving;

Acknowledging Hanoi's effort to organize the Asian Conference on Investment, Trade and Tourism Promotion that creates a forum for member cities of the ANMC21 to connect and share experiences of investment, trade and tourism promotion;

Having conducted open and friendly discussion on common issues and challenges confronting Asian major cities and the joint projects of the ANMC21;

Hereby we declare:

- 1.** to further strengthen cooperation and share experiences in planning management in particular and socio-economic development in general based on the common voice reached in the planning and management of planning;
- 2.** to address the energy-related issues for sustainable urban development such as development of highly qualified human resources for energy management, market

development for high-performance equipments, technology and energy-saving label products, development of electricity network in sync with urban infrastructure; in order to promote cooperation in the human resources development and information sharing on various systems in each city toward the sustainable urban development and low-carbon society formation, based on the information about the direction of energy-saving policies;

**3.** to agree on reviewing joint projects as well as pursuing the following new initiatives and engagement:

a. new joint project “Platform for Technology and Industry” as the driving forces for further sustainable development/growth in Asia with rapid economic growth. In this scheme, we will convene regular expert meetings, organize cooperative studies and economic exchange such as participation at trade fairs;

b. new framework “Pilot Program” to deal with common and individual issues of cities in a timely manner and facilitating policy collaborations by time limited and one-off measures. Within this framework, we launch one project “Education for Urban Solutions”, starting information sharing on cooperation between local government and universities among member cities;

**4.** to connect and share experiences in improving mechanisms and policies to attract investment, trade, and tourism; supporting member cities’ enterprises in search of cooperation opportunities; promoting the information exchange and the establishment of a systematic linkage for the prosperity and development of Asia region;

**5.** to welcome Tomsk to host the 13th Plenary Meeting of the ANMC21 at an appropriate date in 2014.

On this occasion we would like to congratulate Tokyo, the founder member of the ANMC21 on winning the right to host the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games. We also would like to congratulate Seoul Mayor for being elected as Chairman of CITYNET.

Finally, we would like to take this opportunity to convey our heartfelt sympathy to the people and the city of Manila as well as the country of Philippines for the devastation and loss caused by Typhoon Haiyan. We strongly believe in solidarity, the member cities of ANMC21 will take effort to overcome difficulties and continue to achieve further successes, contributing to the overall development of the ANMC21 and Asia region.