

Comparative Analysis of Urban Governments in Some Countries in the World with Ho Chi Minh City

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ABSTRACT

The organization and functioning of urban governments vary widely across countries, reflecting differences in political institutions, administrative traditions, and levels of decentralization. In general, city governments are structured around two core components: a legislative body (such as a City Council) and an executive branch (often led by a Mayor or Governor). The legislative body typically holds powers of law-making, oversight, and budget approval, while the executive is charged with implementing policies, managing urban services, and, in some systems, exercising partial legislative or supervisory authority. International experiences show several strengths of these models, including a strong orientation toward improving quality of life, advancing sustainable development, building smart and culturally vibrant cities, promoting citizen participation, and ensuring a clearer division of responsibilities. At the same time, challenges remain, such as ambiguous legal status, overlapping authority between levels of government, and inconsistent guidance or management frameworks. These comparative insights provide valuable references for Ho Chi Minh City as it seeks to refine its institutional model, strengthen autonomy, and enhance the effectiveness of its urban governance in the years ahead.

Keywords: Government organization; government activities; legal status of the city; Ho Chi Minh city; Seoul; New York; London; Bang Kok

1. INTRODUCTION

City governments, by their very nature, are tasked with managing densely populated areas that face multifaceted urban challenges. These include transportation congestion, urban planning dilemmas, infrastructure pressures, environmental degradation, and social issues arising from rapid population growth. At the same time, city governments often possess significant financial capacity, benefiting from large populations and diverse economic activities. Their responsibilities span multiple policy domains such as transportation, planning, education, healthcare, public security, and environmental protection. However, they must also navigate the complexities of diverse interest groups, competing local demands, and intense stakeholder interactions, making governance both politically and administratively challenging.

The organization and operations of city governments differ widely across countries due to the interplay of political systems, legal frameworks, degrees of autonomy, cultural traditions, historical experiences, and socio-economic contexts. In federal systems like the United States, cities often enjoy considerable autonomy, while in unitary states such as France, city governments may remain closely tied to central authority. Legal provisions define rights, responsibilities, structures, and fiscal powers differently across jurisdictions. Moreover, cultural norms and governance traditions such as community participation in South Korea or technocratic planning in Singapore shape both structures and practices. Levels of economic development, infrastructure capacity, and demographic pressures further influence each city's governance priorities.

For Ho Chi Minh City, examining these international models provides valuable insights. Comparative analysis highlights not only successful approaches such as strong fiscal autonomy, participatory governance, or integrated urban planning but also the shortcomings and failures of other systems that should be avoided. This research base offers Ho Chi Minh City the opportunity to adopt effective strategies, adapt proven innovations to local realities, and

strengthen urban governance in line with its developmental trajectory. By learning from diverse global experiences, the city can enrich its policy toolkit, enhance institutional resilience, and design reforms that respond more effectively to its unique challenges as a rapidly growing metropolis.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF SOME ELECTRONIC CITIES IN THE WORLD

2.1. Organization and operations of the Seoul city government

The Seoul city government of Korea includes: The Mayor of Seoul is the head of the city government and is democratically elected. The mayor is responsible for running the city's daily operations and promoting Seoul's development.

Legal status and authority of the Mayor of Seoul City:

Legal status: The mayor of Seoul is democratically elected according to the Korean Local Government Organization Law and is the head of the city government. The Mayor represents the residents of Seoul and is responsible for managing and operating the city's operations.

Powers and duties: The Mayor of Seoul City has broad rights and authority to make decisions and policies related to city development. Some of the main powers and duties of the Mayor of Seoul include:

Policy planning and implementation: The Mayor plans and implements policies and programs to develop the city of Seoul, including areas such as economy, culture, environment, transportation, education, health, and urban management.

Budget management: The Mayor of Seoul participates in the management and use of the city's budget. They are responsible for identifying and allocating financial resources to development projects and programs.

Community representation and interaction: The Mayor represents the city of Seoul in events and interactions with the residential community, businesses, and other organizations. They listen to citizens' opinions and facilitate community participation in the decision process.

Administrative work management: The Mayor ensures the management and administration of the daily affairs of the city of Seoul through government agencies and ensures cooperation between departments and management levels.

Other prerogatives and authorities: The Mayor of the City of Seoul has other prerogatives and authorities such as promulgating local regulations supporting and promoting social, economic, and cultural development programs, and implementing emergency measures in case of necessity.

The Mayor of Seoul City has high legal status and is given full authority to perform city management and development tasks. The scope of the Mayor's legal status and authority is specified in the Korean Local Government Organization Law and other related regulations.

City Council: The City Council is the representative body for Seoul residents. The main task of the council is to pass decisions related to policy, budget, and other important issues of the city.

Legal status and authority of Seoul City Council:

Legal status: Seoul City Council is established and operates under the provisions of the Korean Local Government Organization Law and other related regulations. The City Council is the representative body for the voters of Seoul and is responsible for performing city-level legislative functions.

Powers and duties: The Seoul City Council has the power and authority to carry out legislative, supervisory, and decision-making duties related to city management and development. Some of the main powers and duties of the Seoul City Council include:

Legislative: The City Council participates in the legislative process of the city of Seoul by considering, proposing, and passing laws, regulations, and decisions related to areas such as economy, construction, culture, education, environment, security, and urban management.

Supervision: The City Council is responsible for supervising the activities of the Seoul city government and other government agencies. They ensure compliance with legal regulations and evaluate the effectiveness of city policies and programs.

Budget: The City Council participates in deciding on the budget of the city of Seoul. They review and approve the annual budget, ensuring the appropriate allocation of financial resources to important city projects and programs.

Constituency representation: The City Council represents its constituents and interacts with citizens, community organizations, and other stakeholders. They listen to citizens' opinions and concerns and express the will of voters in the decision-making process.

Other Authority: The City Council has the authority to request information, receive suggestions and feedback from government agencies, and perform other functions to ensure the smooth and efficient operation of government city rights.

The legal status and authority of the Seoul City Council are specified in the Korean Local Government Organization Law and other related regulations.

Law enforcement agencies:

Mayor's Office: This office provides support to the mayor and oversees the city's day-to-day operations.

Governing bodies: Seoul is divided into districts (gu) and district-level governing bodies take on day-to-day management roles at the local level. Each district has a mayor and specialized agencies to manage areas such as education, security, construction, culture, and tourism.

Specialized agencies: Seoul has many specialized agencies that undertake specific tasks, including transportation agencies, environmental agencies, economic agencies, and cultural agencies.

Main activities:

Urban planning: The Seoul government takes on an important role in urban planning and development, including infrastructure construction, urbanization, and sustainable development.

Education: The city government ensures quality education and provides educational services to Seoul residents.

Culture and tourism: The government promotes and protects local culture and tourism, organizing cultural events and activities to showcase Seoul to people at home and abroad.

Economy and development: The Seoul government promotes economic development, creates favorable conditions for businesses, and encourages investment in the city.

In addition, the Seoul city government also promotes social activities, health care, environmental management, and public security. The main goal of the Seoul city government is to improve the quality of life for residents and create a sustainable and harmonious development environment for the city.

The activities of the Seoul city government are reflected in principled content including:

The first. **Planning and strategy:** The Seoul City Government sets out plans, strategies, and policies for the development of the city. These include urban planning, economics, culture, environment, and other fields.

Monday. **District management:** Seoul is divided into districts (gu), and each district has a district president (gu mayor) and district-level governing bodies. These agencies undertake daily management tasks at the local level, including transportation, education, health, construction, culture, and other services.

Tuesday. **Specialized agencies:** The city government has specialized agencies that undertake specific tasks. For example, traffic agencies manage public transportation, environmental agencies are responsible for environmental protection, tourism agencies promote tourism and culture agencies manage cultural activities.

Wednesday. Community cooperation: The Seoul City Government creates mechanisms for cooperation and interaction with residential communities, businesses, and NGOs. This can include resident participation in policy decisions, the creation of citizen forums, and encouraging community participation in local governance.

Thursday. Openness and transparency: The Seoul city government promotes openness and transparency in management and policy decisions. This includes making information publicly available, facilitating citizen participation, and ensuring transparency in the decision process.

The main goal of the Seoul city government is to improve the quality of life for residents, promote sustainable development, and build a smart, cultural, and green city.

The elected and term-limited borough president governs the operations of the borough and represents the residents of that area.

The district chairman has the following powers and duties:

Daily management: The district chairman is responsible for the daily management of the district, including the management of transportation, education, health, construction, environment, culture, and other public services at the district level.

Policy planning and implementation: The district chairman participates in the planning and implementation of district-level policies aimed at economic, cultural, social, and environmental development in the district area.

Budget management: The district chairman participates in the management and use of the district's budget, ensuring financial resources are properly allocated and meet the development needs of the district.

Resident representation: The district president represents residents in the district and represents residents' opinions and interests in district-level decisions and activities.

Community interaction: The district chairman facilitates interaction and cooperation with the residential community, businesses, and non-governmental organizations in the district, to build a developed and harmonious community.

2.2. Organization and operations of New York City government

New York is the largest city and financial center of the United States. This city government includes:

Mayor: The Mayor of New York is the head of the city government. The mayor is elected and is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the city, guiding policy and managing city agencies.

Legal Status: The Mayor of New York City has legal status based on New York Local Law and other related regulations. The mayor is the president of the New York City Council and the head of local government.

Powers and duties: The Mayor of New York City has the right and authority to perform the tasks of city management and development. Some of the Mayor's main powers and duties include:

Legislative: The Mayor plays an important role in New York City's legislative process. Can propose, participate in drafting, and make decisions on laws and regulations related to city management.

Management and implementation: The Mayor is responsible for managing and implementing the city's policies and programs. They head local government agencies and oversee the operations of departments and agencies within the city.

Representation and communication: The Mayor represents New York City in national and international affairs. They participate in meetings, conferences, and negotiations with other officials to protect the interests of the city and represent the opinions and wishes of the people.

Budget: The Mayor participates in the planning and management of New York City's budget. They have the authority to propose and define the distribution of financial resources for important programs and projects.

Emergency and public security: In the event of an emergency or special situation, the Mayor has the power to impose public security measures such as travel bans, emergency management, and relief assistance.

City Council: The City Council is the legislative body of New York City. The City Council consists of 51 members, each member representing a specific district within the city. It plays a role in policy decision-making, and passing laws and budgets. Is the legislative body of New York City and has an important legal status in the local government system. Below is a description of the legal status and authority of the New York City Council:

Legal status: The New York City Council is formed and has its legal status based on New York Local Law and other related regulations. The City Council is the city's legislative body and represents the interests of the people of New York City.

Powers and Duties: The New York City Council has the power and authority to carry out legislative duties and supervise local government. Some of the main powers and duties of the City Council include:

Legislative: The City Council has the right to propose, draft, and pass laws and regulations related to city management and development. They carry out legislative work by introducing draft laws, discussing, voting, and passing measures.

Budget: The City Council participates in reviewing, adjusting, and adopting the city budget. They have the authority to allocate financial resources and determine spending priorities in the budget plan.

Supervision and inspection: The City Council has the authority to supervise the activities of local government agencies, including the city government and other relevant departments, agencies, and agencies. They have the right to request information, receive reports, and investigate issues related to the city's management and operations.

Community representation: The City Council represents the opinions and interests of New York City residents. They listen and reflect voters' views and concerns in decision-making and policy direction.

Authority to approve and supervise the Mayor: The City Council has the authority to approve and confirm the candidacy and confirmation of the Mayor of New York City. They also have the authority to supervise the activities and powers of the Mayor.

Law enforcement agencies:

Mayor's Office: The Mayor's Office is the place that provides support to the mayor and oversees the day-to-day operations of the city. It is often divided into specialized departments such as urban planning, economic development, education, culture, and society.

Governing agencies: New York City is divided into several boroughs, including Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island. Each borough has a borough president and borough-level governing bodies to manage day-to-day issues at the local level, including transportation, parks and streets, public safety, and public services.

Main activities:

Urban planning: The New York City government takes on an important role in urban planning and development, including infrastructure construction, land use management, regional development, and ensuring construction safety.

Education: The city government ensures the quality of public education and manages the public school system. It also provides educational and support services to city residents.

Economy and development: The New York government promotes economic development and creates favorable conditions for business, investment, and job creation. New York City is considered an important financial, commercial, and cultural center globally.

Public management: City governments manage important public services such as public transportation, waste disposal, clean water supply, parks, and recreation areas, security, and public safety management...

The New York City government is also committed to creating an equitable, multicultural, and sustainable environment for residents. The main goal of the government is to provide high-quality services, protect the rights of residents, and promote the comprehensive development of the city.

2.3. Organization and operation of the City of London government

The City of London is one of 32 boroughs within Greater London. The organization and activities of this city are shown in the following basic contents:

City Mayor: The City of London has a mayor position (Mayor of London) at the top. The Mayor is directly elected by the voters of the City of London. The position of mayor has the power and responsibility to govern and represent the City of London, while also legislating and implementing key policies.

Legal status: The position of Mayor of the City of London was created based on the Greater London Authority Act 1999. This is an important piece of legislation that defines the structure and powers of the City of London government. The Mayor is directly elected by the voters of the City of London and has the legal status to represent and manage the city.

Powers and duties: The Mayor of London has the following main powers and duties:

City Manager: The Mayor is responsible for managing the entire operation of the City of London and ensuring development and production in areas such as economy, culture, environment, transport, urban planning, and security.

Legislative: The Mayor has the authority to propose, draft, and pass policies, regulations, and decisions relating to the management and development of the City of London. They can also put forward proposals to the City of London Council for discussion and approval.

Budget: The Mayor participates in the process of reviewing, adjusting, and adopting the London city budget. The market has the right to propose the distribution of financial resources and determine spending priorities in the budget plan.

City representation: The Mayor represents the City of London in national and international events, meetings, and conferences. They express the city's opinions and perspectives and seek opportunities for cooperation and development with other organizations and communities.

Oversight: The Mayor has the authority to oversee the operations of urban government agencies and ensure that services and policies are implemented effectively and by regulations. At the same time, the Mayor may also have other powers and duties prescribed by local laws and further regulations.

City Council: The London Assembly is a legislative and supervisory body. The City Council consists of 25 members, of which 14 are directly elected and 11 are appointed by the autonomous regions. The City Council monitors the activities of the Mayor and provides opinions and recommendations on policies and decisions relating to the City of London.

Legal status: The City of London Council was established by the Greater London Authority Act 1999. This Act defines the structure and powers of the City Council and defines its role in London's local government system.

Membership and election: The City of London Council consists of 25 members, of which 14 are directly elected by the electorate of the City of London and the other 11 are appointed by the London boroughs. City Council members are elected every four years and represent London residents.

Powers and duties:

Legislative: The City of London Council has the power to legislate and make decisions relating to the policy and administration of the City of London. They discuss and approve proposals from the Mayor and may propose new policies. The City Council is also responsible for approving the city's budget plan.

Oversight: The City Council supervises the activities of the Mayor and other city government agencies. They have the authority to request information, inquire, and give opinions on the policies, projects, and activities of the City of London. They have the right to invite relevant officials and witnesses to appear before the Council and to request periodic reports.

Community representation: The City Council represents the views and interests of London residents. They listen and receive input from residents and other community groups, and ensure that decisions are made that meet the needs and interests of the community.

Metropolitan Authorities: The City of London also has several important metropolitan authorities such as Transport for London and the London Economic Development Corporation. These agencies are responsible for managing special areas such as transportation, economy, tourism, and urban development.

Public Services: The City of London Authority is responsible for providing public services such as healthcare, education, security, sanitation, park and street management, and infrastructure management. basis.

The organization and operations of the City of London are established to ensure effective management and sustainable development of the city. Local government agencies, Mayors, and City Councils play important roles in policy development, decision-making, and oversight while listening to citizens' opinions and concerns to serve their interests. general of the community.

2.4. Organization and operations of Bangkok city government

Bangkok is the capital and largest city of Thailand. It is divided into 50 districts (administrative areas), called "Khet" in Thai. The City Government of Bangkok, Thailand, is organized and operates according to an administrative structure set forth by the Bangkok Urban Law. Below is an overview of the organization and operations of the Bangkok city government:

Bangkok City Governor: Bangkok City Government is led by a Governor. The governor is elected in municipal elections and is responsible for the management and development activities of the city. The Governor is the head of the city's administrative agencies and is empowered to make important decisions related to city policy and development.

According to the provisions of the Bangkok Urban Law: The Governor of Bangkok City is a senior government official appointed under the Bangkok Urban Law. This law regulates the rights and responsibilities of the Governor and the functions of the city's administrative agencies.

Executive power: The Governor of Bangkok City has executive power in implementing the city's policies and decisions. They have the authority to issue regulations, directives, and administrative decisions related to urban management, security, economics, culture, and other fields. **Financial management:** The Governor of Bangkok City has the authority to manage the city's financial resources. They propose and implement the city budget, manage revenue and expenditure, and invest and sponsor city development projects. **Right to organize and manage agencies:** The Governor of Bangkok City has the right to organize and manage agencies and departments of the city. They have the authority to appoint, dismiss, and manage civil servants in the city's administrative agencies. **City representative:** The Governor of Bangkok City represents the city in meetings and negotiations with other agencies and organizations. They represent the interests of the city and ensure the best development and service for residents and businesses. The limitations and scope of the executive powers of the Governor of the City of Bangkok may be governed by the regulations and powers of the central government and higher regulatory bodies.

City Council: Bangkok City Council is the legislative body representing the city's residents. The council is composed of elected members from representative areas within the city. Council members are responsible for passing policy, legislative, and budget decisions for the city. The Bangkok City Council holds an important position in the city government system and has its powers and authority.

According to the Bangkok Urban Law: Bangkok City Council is established and operates based on the Bangkok Urban Law. This law regulates the structure, functions, and powers of the City Council. **Legislative power:** Bangkok City Council is the legislative body representing the city's residents. They have the power to pass policy decisions,

regulations, and laws related to city management and development. The City Council often discusses and passes decisions on the budget, development projects, urban policies, and other issues related to the common interests of the city and its residents. Budget management: Bangkok City Council has the authority to decide on the city budget. They propose and approve the annual budget for the city's management and development activities. The council is also tasked with overseeing the use and management of the city's public finances. Supervising executive power: The City Council has the right to supervise the activities and executive power of the Governor of Bangkok City. They can examine and evaluate the Governor's decisions and activities, ensuring that the rights and interests of residents are protected and met. Community representation: Bangkok City Council represents residents' interests in important issues. They listen to community opinions and perspectives, interact with citizens and social groups, and participate in meetings and events to understand and respond to the needs and requirements of city residents. The powers and authority of the Bangkok City Council may be regulated and limited by the provisions and powers of the central government, executive power, and other relevant provisions.

Departments and Agencies: The Bangkok City Government is divided into several departments and agencies, each of which is responsible for managing a specific area of city operations. For example, the Department of Transport, Department of Health, Department of Culture and Sports, Department of Planning and Urban Development are some important departments. These agencies are tasked with implementing policy, managing services, and overseeing day-to-day activities related to their areas.

Governors of districts: Bangkok is divided into many districts, and each district has a governor. The district governor is responsible for managing administrative activities, grassroots work, and development in his district. They represent the city government at the local level and ensure that citizen services and rights are carried out effectively.

Citizens and communities: Bangkok residents can participate in policy decisions and city operations through participation in community councils and citizen meetings. City governments often organize citizen meetings and other interactive programs to gather opinions and engage the community in policy decisions and city management.

3. SOME COMPARISONS AND LEARNINGS FOR HO CHI MINH CITY

3.1. Evaluation of the organization and activities of the Ho Chi Minh City government

The current state of organization and operation of the Ho Chi Minh city government assesses that there are problems with the legal status and authority of the People's Council and People's Committee that may cause ineffectiveness in operations. This often happens when legal regulations are unclear or not detailed enough to guide and stipulate the functions, powers, and responsibilities of these agencies. Some specific problems may include:

Legal provisions related to the organization and operation of People's Councils and People's Committees may not be clear enough, leading to ambiguity in determining the legal status of these bodies. This may cause uncertainty about the roles, powers, and responsibilities of the People's Council and People's Committee in the decision-making and policy implementation process.

The lack of clarity in the division of authority between the People's Council and the People's Committee can create conflicts and conflicts over power and responsibility. This can reduce the effectiveness of decision-making and policy implementation, and cause disagreement and heterogeneity in city government operations.

Lack of guidance and management from higher levels can lead to ambiguity in the implementation of tasks and functions of the People's Council and People's Committee. This can cause disorientation and inconsistency in policy decisions and implementation, leading to ineffective operations and a lack of fairness.

3.2. Comparison and lessons learned from the organization and activities of city governments in some countries around the world

City governments around the world typically consist of a legislative body called a city council and an executive branch headed by a mayor or governor. The legislature is usually elected by the people or a combination of elected and appointed people. This agency has legislative, supervisory, and budget management functions. The mayor or governor heads the executive agency and is responsible for executing the law and, depending on local government law, also has prerogatives expressed in legislative and supervisory functions. The difference is shown in the authority

of the mayor and the autonomy of the cities. The organization and activities of the city government aim to improve the quality of life for residents, promote sustainable development, and build a smart, cultural, and green city.

Based on this study, Ho Chi Minh City can consider adjusting its organization and operations based on the following basic information:

The first. City governments around the world typically consist of a legislative body called a city council and an executive branch headed by a mayor or governor. Legislative bodies are often elected or a combination of elected and appointed. The duties of the legislature are to legislate, supervise, and manage the city budget.

Monday. The mayor or governor heads the executive branch responsible for executive duties and, depending on local government law, may have prerogatives that reflect legislative and supervisory functions. The executive power of a mayor or governor may include the power to make decisions, issue directives and administrative regulations, propose budgets, and manage the day-to-day operations of the city.

Tuesday. Differences between municipal governments are reflected in the authority of mayors and the degree of autonomy of municipalities. In some cases, the mayor has broad authority to determine policy and manage the city, while in other cases, the mayor has a more limited role and authority rests primarily with the legislature. Cities with high autonomy often have decision-making power on important local issues, while other cities may be more dependent on central authority and national regulations.

Final. The organization and activities of the city government aim to improve the quality of life for residents, promote sustainable development, and build a smart, cultural, and green city. Local government agencies and city departments and agencies work together to provide basic services such as transportation, health, education, culture, urban planning, and the environment. The city government also creates conditions for residents to participate in policy decisions and activities through forms such as citizen meetings and community councils, to ensure democratic participation and common development. of the city.

Ho Chi Minh City can learn from the organization and operations of cities around the world by inheriting strengths and avoiding limitations while creating appropriate measures and policies to improve quality. quality of life for residents, promoting sustainable development, and building a smart, cultural, and green city. The organization and operations of cities around the world have their strengths and limitations. Below are some common strengths and limitations of the organization and operations of cities, along with suggestions on how Ho Chi Minh City can inherit those strengths and avoid those limitations:

- Strengths of the organization and activities of cities:

Close operation: The city can respond quickly and flexibly to the needs and requests of residents. Decisions and policies can be implemented more effectively due to closeness and good communication between governing bodies and residents.

Local development: Cities can focus on specific local problems and develop corresponding solutions. This allows for quick and flexible responses to various issues such as infrastructure, urban planning, environment, and public services.

Community Engagement: City organizations and activities often encourage community interaction and participation. Residents can participate in policy decisions, discuss important issues, and contribute to city development.

- Limitations of the organization and operation of cities:

Complex management: With its large scale and multiple regulatory agencies, directing and coordinating city activities can become complex. This can lead to delays and difficulties in decision-making and policy implementation.

Limited finances: Cities often face financial constraints to meet growing needs and requirements. Adequately funding development projects and improving public services can be challenging.

Conflicts of interest: Cities often face conflicts of interest between different groups and individuals. This can create difficulties in achieving consensus and agreement in decision-making and policy implementation.

To inherit the strengths and avoid the limitations of cities around the world, Ho Chi Minh City can take the following measures:

Build an effective management structure, ensuring cooperation and interaction between city management agencies to achieve flexibility and rapid response to local issues.

Promote community interaction and participation. Ho Chi Minh City can create mechanisms and platforms to hear residents' opinions, respond to their needs, and encourage community participation in decision-making and policy implementation.

Effective financial management by seeking diverse funding sources and optimizing the use of public finances. Ho Chi Minh City needs to prioritize and invest in important and sustainable development projects, as well as seek public-private partnerships to improve finances.

Create multidisciplinary consultation and advisory processes to ensure Ho Chi Minh City's decisions and policies meet the interests of all stakeholders. Participation and interaction of different interest groups should be ensured and encouraged.

4. CONCLUSION

The organization and activities of city governments around the world are diverse and rich. Each country has its way of organizing and operating, based on that country's political system, culture, and legal regulations. However, there are some common points and lessons that Ho Chi Minh City can learn from other countries.

Set sustainable development goals: Cities around the world often aim to improve the quality of life for residents and promote sustainable development. Ho Chi Minh should also set similar goals and develop policies and projects aimed at environmental protection, economic and social development, and building a smart and cultural city.

Enhance community participation: Modern cities often put community participation first. Ho Chi Minh City needs to create mechanisms and platforms to hear residents' opinions, respond to their needs, and encourage community participation in decision-making and policy implementation.

Clearly define legal status and division of authority: To ensure effective operation, Ho Chi Minh needs to set out clear legal regulations on the legal status, powers, and responsibilities of local government agencies. localities, such as the People's Council and the People's Committee. At the same time, divides authority between these agencies to avoid conflicts and create disorientation in policy decisions and implementation.

Building effective financial and monitoring mechanisms: Financial management and monitoring mechanisms are important factors to ensure the effectiveness of city government. Ho Chi Minh city should seek diverse financial sources, improve tax collection ability, and objectively manage the budget. At the same time, it is necessary to build financial monitoring and control mechanisms to ensure transparency and avoid waste.

Ho Chi Minh can learn from cities around the world about how to organize and operate government. Research advanced cities and take important lessons to apply to Ho Chi Minh's reality, customized to local conditions and residents' needs.

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