



OECD GREEN CITIES PROGRAMME

OECD'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE 2ND ASIA SMART CITY CONFERENCE IN YOKOHAMA

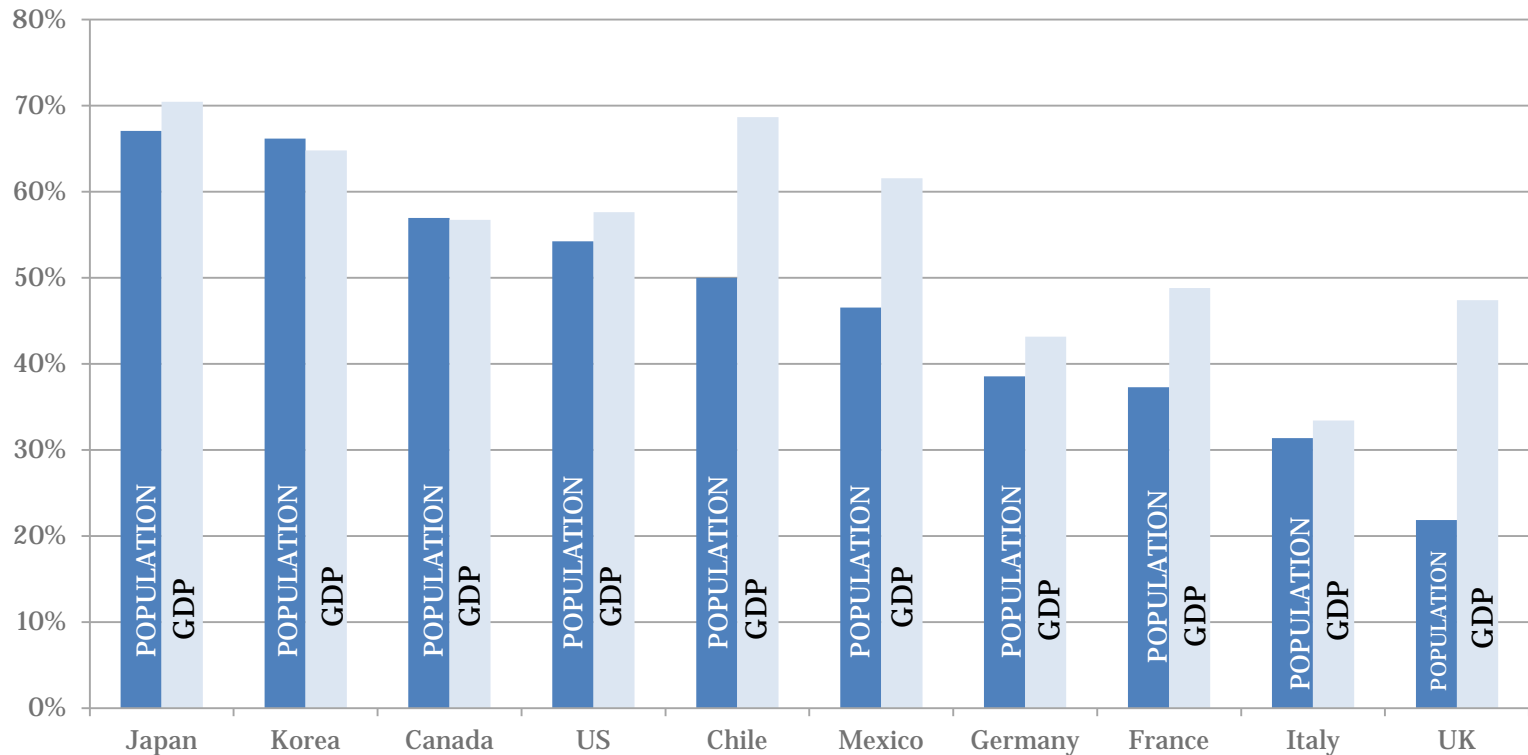
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Presentation at the 2nd Asia Smart City Conference,
24 October 2013, Yokohama, Japan



Metropolitan areas generate most economic growth.
---*Japan, G7 and Emerging Countries compared.*

% of population and GDP in large metropolitan areas (2008)

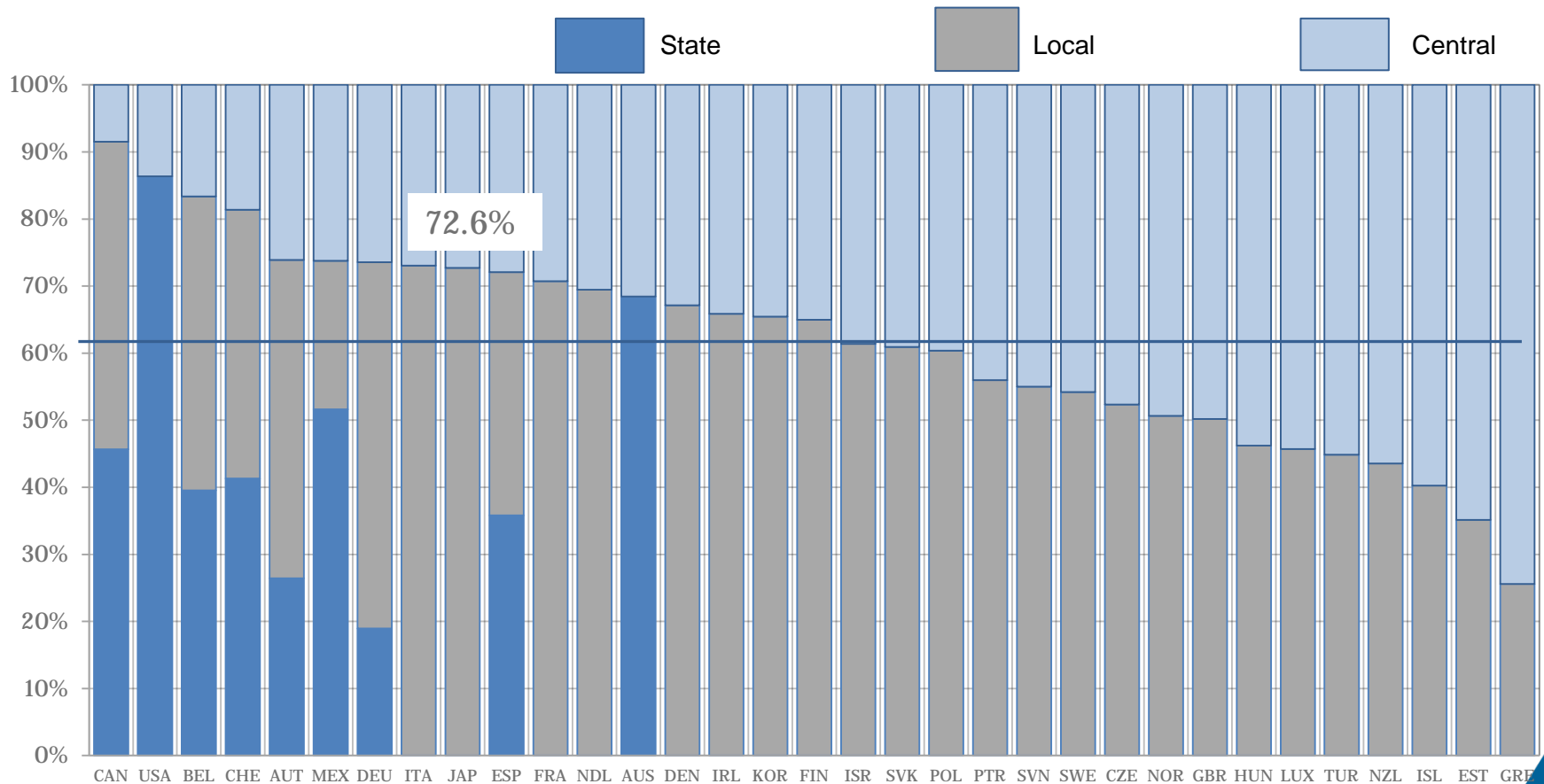


Source: OECD metropolitan database; the large metropolitan areas have at least **500,000 population**



Potentials of cities: Sub-national governments play significant roles in investment: More than 60% of public investment is made by sub-national government

Sub-national governments as a share of total public investment, 2009



Source; OECD National Accounts Statistics Database



Urban green growth in dynamic Asia

- Asian cities exhibit development characterized by:

Rapid and continuous urbanisation, fast economic growth, manufacturing industry, motorisation, ...



- Need for a green growth model, addressing the specific circumstances of Asian cities
- But there are many commonalities (governance, finance, etc.)



OECD's Knowledge sharing activities under Green Cities Programme

- The OECD-ADB Joint Workshop (February 4-5, 2013, in Manila, the Philippines)
- 1st Knowledge Sharing Workshop (May 24, 2013, in Stockholm, Sweden)
- Mayors Forum (October 18-20, 2013, Kitakyushu, Japan)



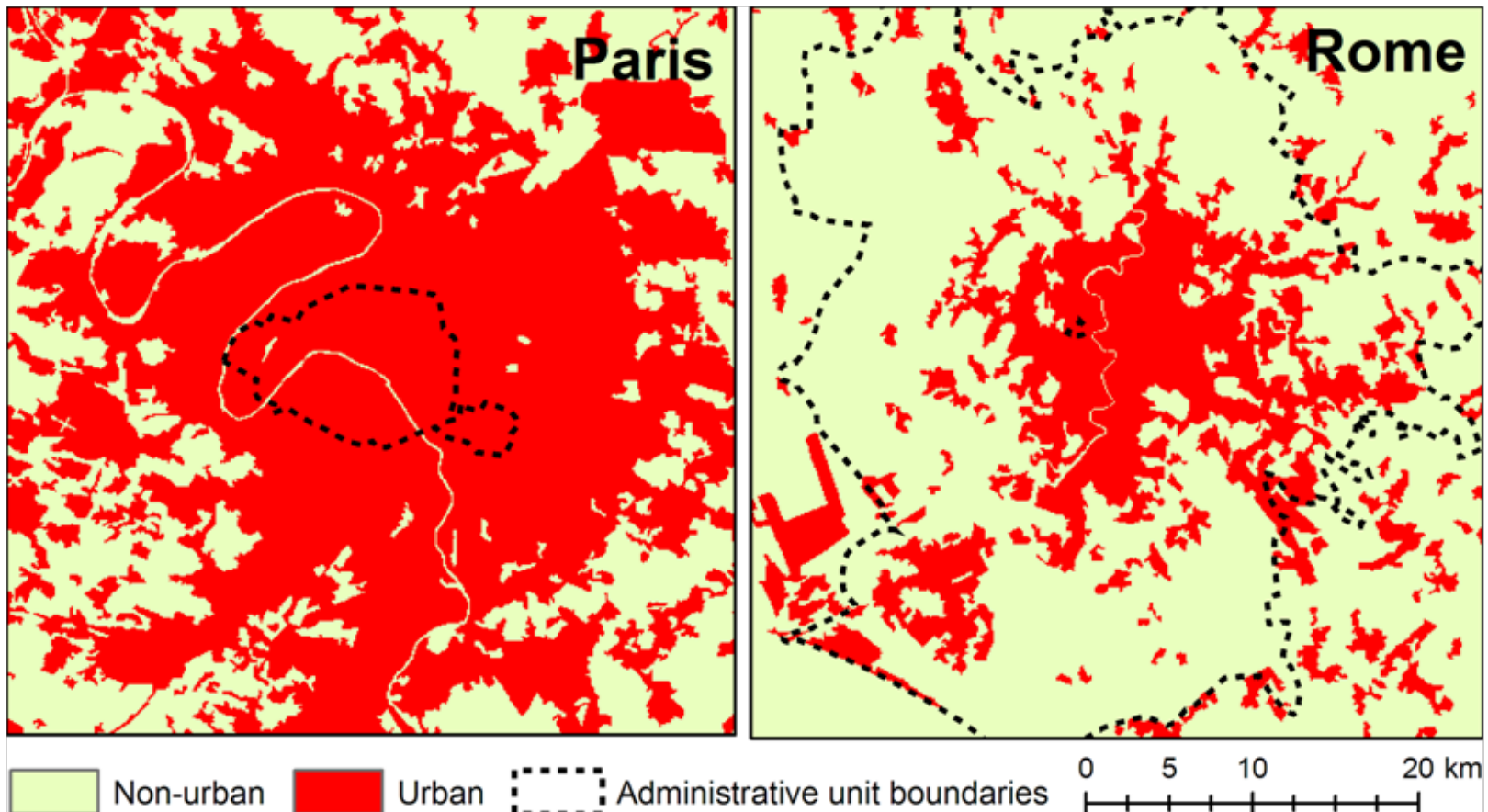
Thank you for hosting and participating in workshops in Asian cities (2014 -) !





Shifting towards Functional regions

Core cities (cities de facto) vs. administrative cities

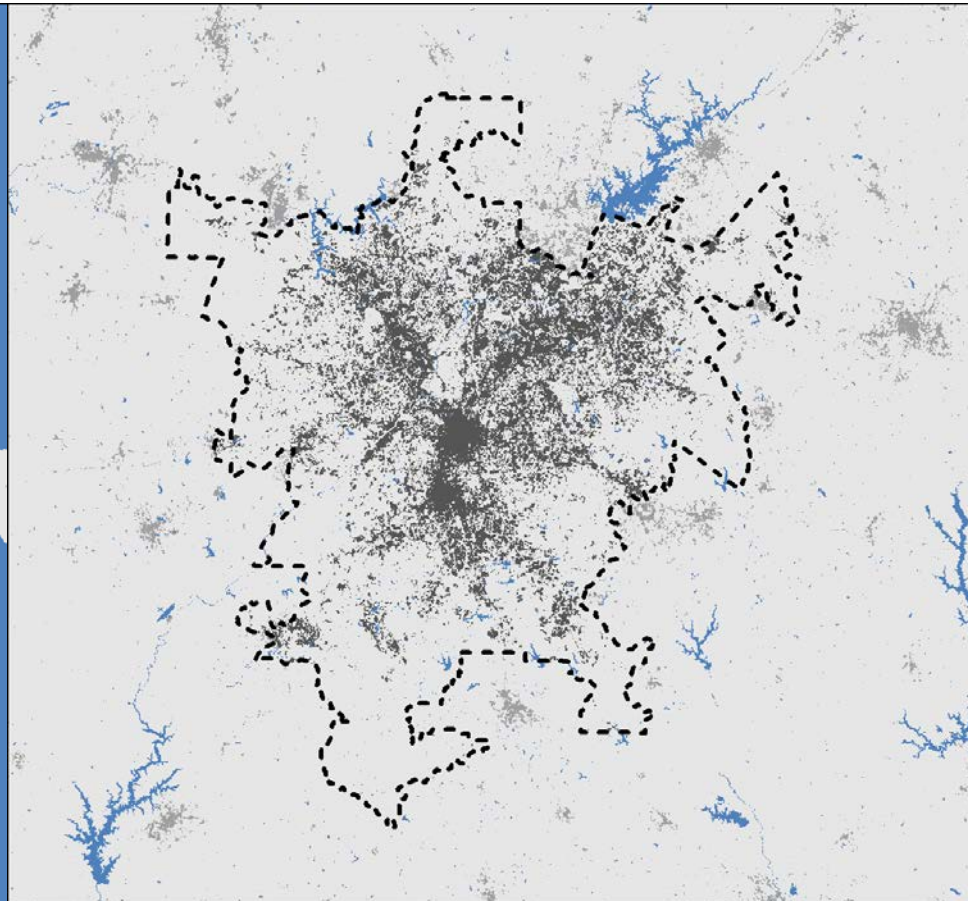




Need for metropolitan policies/governance

Athens (3.4 million)

Atlanta (4.6 million)



--- Athens metropolitan area
■ Urban land cover in the metropolitan area
■ Other urban land cover

0 15 30 km

--- Atlanta metropolitan area
■ Urban land cover in the metropolitan area
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