

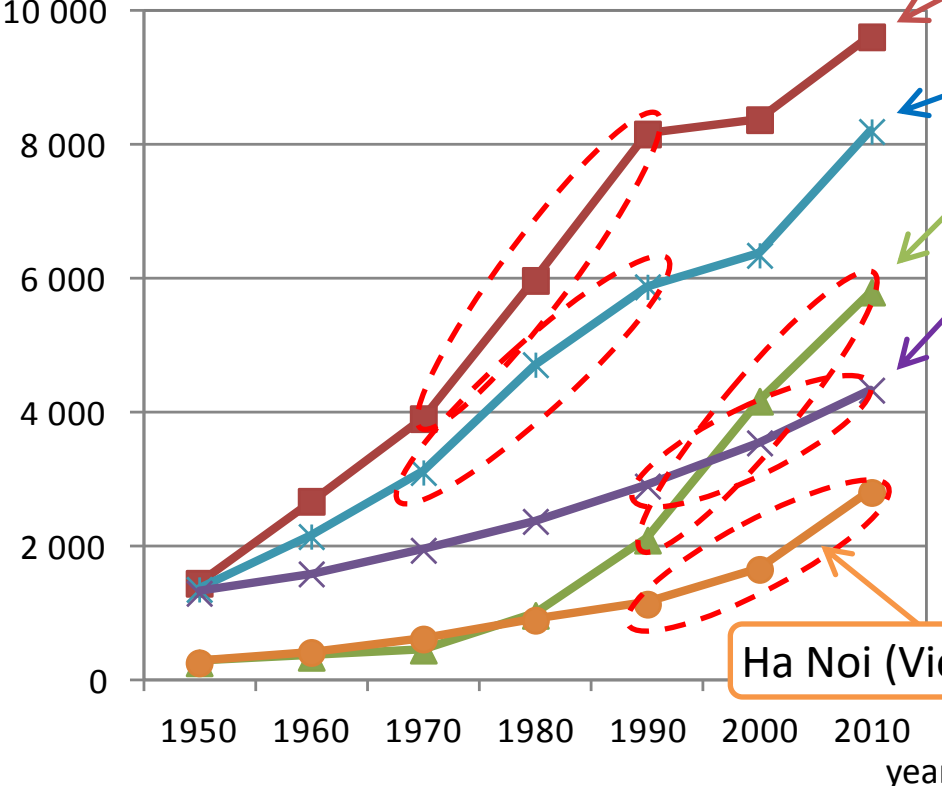
Key Factors of Urban Development in Japan

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Population of Metropolitan Area in Southeast Asian Countries and Japan

Population
[unit: 1,000 people]



Jakarta (Indonesia)

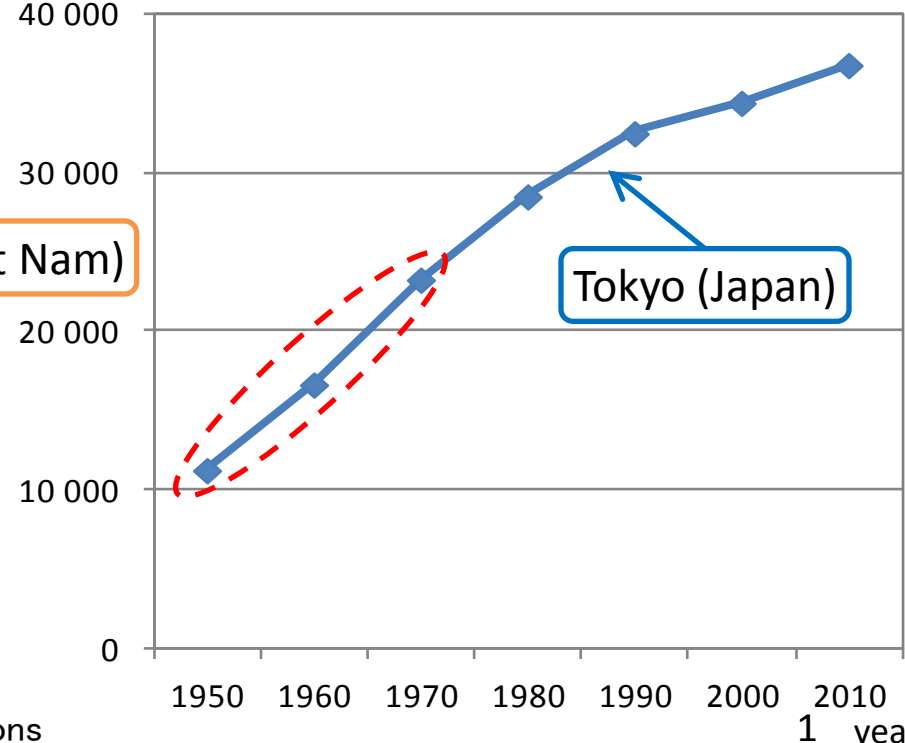
Bangkok (Thailand)

Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)

Yangon (Myanmar)

Ha Noi (Viet Nam)

Population [unit: 1,000 people]



Tokyo (Japan)

※ Source : World Urbanization Prospects 2014, United Nations



【Past (1960 FY)】



【Present (2010 FY)】

Three Key Factors of Urban Development in Japan

- Formulation of urban master plan
(including urban transportation)
- Enactment of laws and regulations
related to urban development
- Joint implementation of urban development
and urban transportation development (TOD)

- Formulation of urban master plan
(including urban transportation)
 - Formulation of plans based on scientific data
 - P (Plan) ▪ D (Do) ▪ C (Check) ▪ A (Action)
 - Implementation of priority projects

- Enactment of laws and regulations related to urban development
 - Compulsory Purchase of Land Act (1951)、
Land Readjustment Act (1954)、
City Planning Act (1968)、Urban Renewal Act (1969)
 - Japan Housing Corporation (1955)、
Land Development Corporation (1975)、
Metropolitan Expressway Public Corporation (1959)

- Joint implementation of urban development and urban transportation development (TOD)
 - Urban development integrated with urban railway
 - : Tama New Town, etc.
 - Urban renewal in the city center : Shiodome, MM21, etc.



Urban problems, environmental and energy restrictions facing Asian emerging countries

Technological innovation, such as IT, etc.

Japan's technologies and experiences

Realization of sustainable development and economic growth