



The Role of National governments in Spatial planning: OECD's perspective

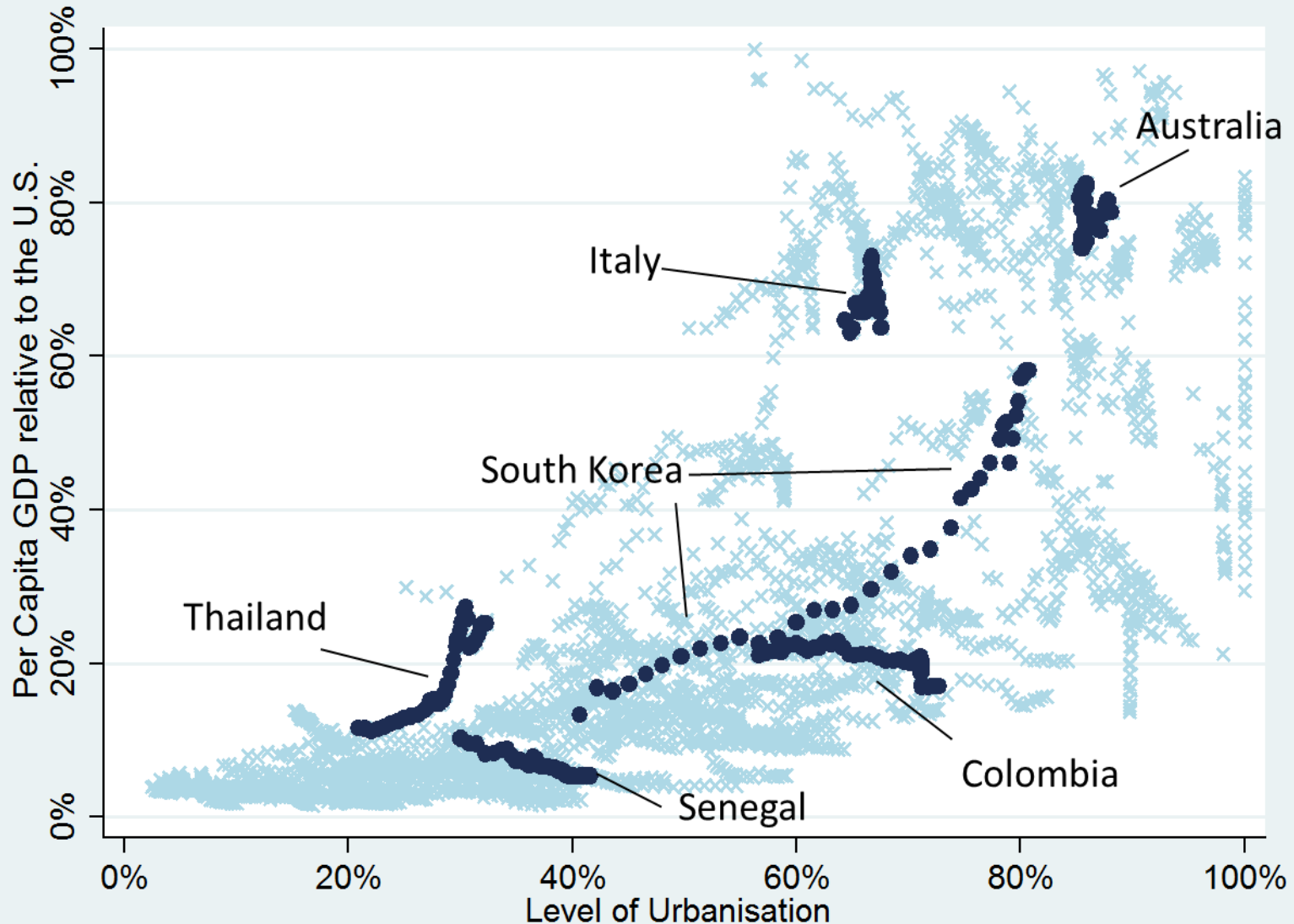
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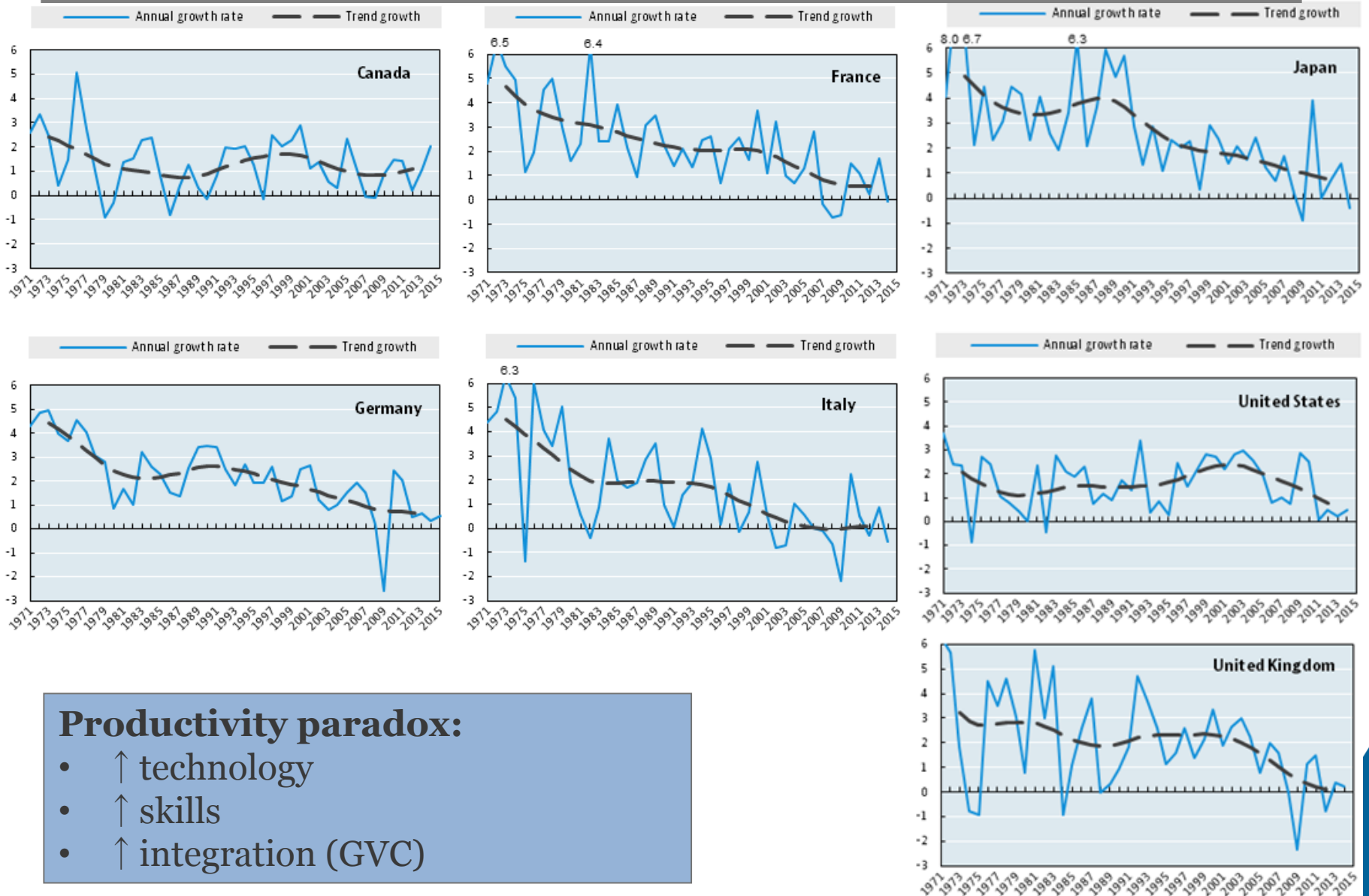


Urbanisation alone is not enough for economic development





Labour productivity growth: What role can cities play in leveraging national economy?



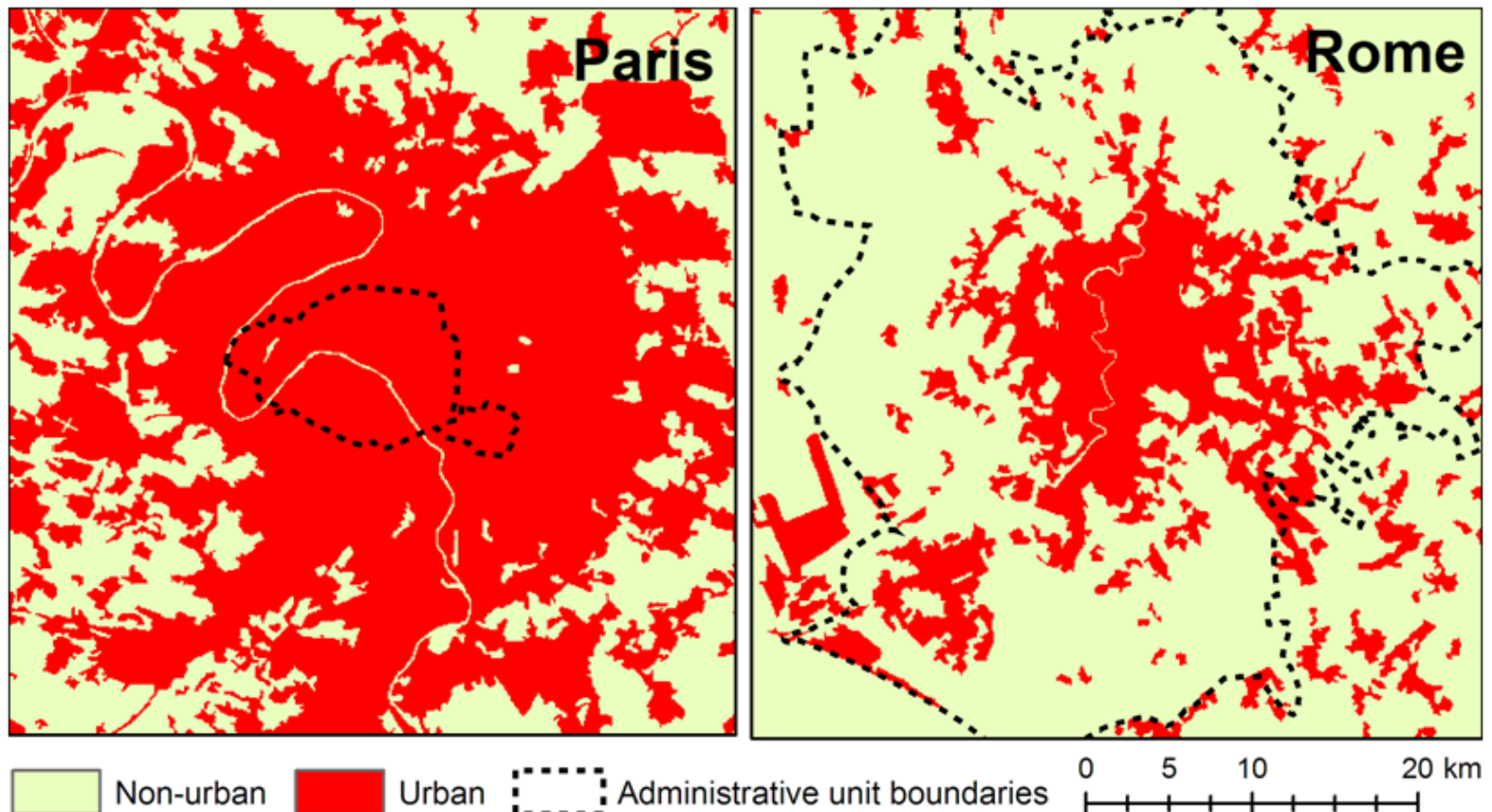
Productivity paradox:

- ↑ technology
- ↑ skills
- ↑ integration (GVC)



Shifting towards 'Functional Urban Areas'

- Cities expand beyond the administrative boundaries





“Getting cities right”: OECD’s approach

Moving from

An **administrative logic**, where cities are seen as administrative entities

Problem-driven, with a focus on issues
(*ie air pollution*)

A narrowly defined **urban agenda**

A **silo approach**, with sectoral, fragmented responses to challenges



Towards

A **functional logic**, where cities are functional economic areas

A Strategic approach, with a focus on opportunities
(*ie green growth*)

A **holistic approach**

Integrated approaches to cross-cutting urban challenges



OECD's potential contribution to the SPP

- OECD National Urban Policy Review
Poland (2011), Korea (2012), Chile (2013), Mexico (2015), China (2015),
Kazakhstan (2017), Viet Nam (2018), Myanmar (2019) ...
- Functional Urban Areas (1 197) and Metropolitan Database (281) in OECD countries
- OECD project “A territorial approach to the SDGs” (2018-20)
- National Urban Policy Programme (NUPP) (2016 -)



THANK YOU

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