Reinforcing International Competitiveness of Cities

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Present Condition of Japan’s Cities
International companies, etc. recognize Japan (Tokyo) as being located in the Far East, in a place that is inferior in terms of location to Singapore, which has excellent access to ASEAN countries, etc. and Hong Kong, which has excellent access to China, etc.

Location within the world and Asia

(Asia/Oceania region expanded and inverted)
(Illustration shows area that can be reached within 3 hours from Tokyo/Hong Kong/Singapore)
Of Japan’s total population of 128 million people, 45% live in municipalities around Japan’s three largest cities (which account for 18% of Japan’s total number of municipalities). If prefectural capitals (2% of Japan’s total number of municipalities) that are centrally located in these regions are also included, approximately 60% of Japan’s population resides here.
Risk of Disaster in Japan’s Cities

Great Kanto Earthquake (1923)
- No. of fatalities: Approx. 140,000 (90% caused by fire)
- Complete or partial destruction: Approx. 250,000 houses
- Town area destroyed by fire: Approx. 3,500ha (approx. 44%)

Great Hanshin Earthquake (1995)
- No. of fatalities: Approx. 6,400 (80% caused by collapsing structures)
- Complete or partial destruction: Approx. 210,000 houses
- Town area destroyed by fire: Approx. 7,500 houses
- Road blockages caused by building collapse

Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster (2011)
- No. of fatalities: Approx. 19,000 (90% caused by tsunami)
- Complete or partial destruction: Approx. 400,000 houses
- No. of persons with difficulty returning home: Approximately 5.15 million (Tokyo area)
- Wide-ranging liquefaction/landslide collapse damage

Earthquake directly beneath Tokyo (assumed damage)
- No. of large buildings completely destroyed or destroyed by fire: Approx. 610,000
- No. of fatalities: Approx. 23,000
- No. of evacuees: Approx. 7.2 million
- No. of persons with difficulty returning home: Approx. 8 million
- Economic damage: Approx. 95 trillion yen
- Lifeline (power outage): Approx. 12.2 million buildings
- Transport facilities (railway facility damage): Approx. 840 locations

Nankai Trough earthquake (assumed damage)
- No. of large buildings completely destroyed or destroyed by fire: Approx. 2.4 million
- No. of fatalities: Approx. 300,000
- No. of evacuees: Approx. 9.5 million
- No. of persons with difficulty returning home: Approx. 10.6 million
- Economic damage: Approx. 220 trillion yen
- Lifeline (power outage): Approx. 27.1 million buildings
- Transport facilities (railway facility damage): Approx. 19,000 locations

Legend
- Seismic intensity 7
- More than seismic intensity 6
- Less than seismic intensity 6
- More than seismic intensity 5
- Less than seismic intensity 5
- Seismic intensity 4 or less

Overview of quantitative damage
- No. of large buildings completely destroyed or destroyed by fire: Approx. 610,000
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Requirements for offices in Tokyo

For city center business location areas supporting Japan’s international competitiveness, energy self-reliance/multiplexing, etc. are challenges for the resolution of vulnerabilities.

○ Since the Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster, companies planning on BCP have greatly increased and companies’ disaster response awareness has been increasing.

Planning on BCP as of April 2011

- Having no plan: 258 companies (24%)
- Scheduled to have a plan: 446 companies (41%)
- Having a plan: 378 companies (35%)

Planning on BCP as of November 2012

- Having no plan: 475 companies (23%)
- Scheduled to have a plan: 572 companies (27%)
- Having a plan: 523 companies (25%)

January 10, 2013 Extract from materials published by Mori Building Corporation

○ When continuing business in time of disaster, infrastructure such as electric power becomes bottlenecked.

- Ability to have power supply (such as privately-owned power generators in time of power outage) (n=1297)
- Being located on the lower floors (on the assumption that they need to evacuate) (n=1295)
- Having a new earthquake-resistant structure (n=1299)
- Having anti-earthquake reinforcement, though it has old earthquake resistance (n=1296)
- Ability to have power supply (such as privately-owned power generators in time of power outage) (n=1297)

January 10, 2013

In terms of building functions to be focused on when selecting office buildings, more than 80% of companies mentioned “Ability to have power supply in time of power outage”.

- Information system
- Materials or parts
- Information (data/important documents)
- Means of settlement
- Employees with special skills
- Outsourcing work
- Temporary workers, workers in tenant buildings
- Means of transportation
- Outside infrastructure (electricity, water supply, gas, etc.)
- Means of communications (landline phones, mobile phones, Internet, etc.)

January 10, 2013

Source: Extract adapted from materials published by Xymax Real Institute Corporation (October 11, 2013)

Companies with the intention of taking out new office leases mentioned buildings with high-grade equipment and excellent earthquake resistance, etc.

Common responses in Tokyo office needs survey:

- Want to move to building with excellent earthquake resistance
- Want to move to building with high-grade equipment
- Want to move to building with excellent disaster prevention system/backup system
- Want to move to building with excellent security

Policy towards Reinforcing International Competitiveness of Cities
Overview of large city strategy:
aiming for renovation of large cities to carry the next generation (compiled in 2015)

Targeted form of large cities

① A town where it is easy to do business globally  
② A town where it is easy for aged persons to live and for children to be born  
③ A beautiful town overflowing with water and greenery, and rich with history and culture  
④ A safe town with peace of mind

3 basic policies

1. Acceleration of favorable circulation of urban regeneration
   - Deepening urban regeneration system  
     (Enhancing international competitiveness of cities)  
   - Implementation of cutting-edge disaster prevention/reduction functions  
     (City ensuring business continuation and providing escape)  
   - Efficient distribution environment maintenance  
     (Repeated maintenance of distribution locations/optimization of device distribution)

2. Formation of large city “compact + network”
   Promotion of new public transported-oriented urban development
   - Urban development alongside railway lines by government and people together  
   - Environmental maintenance to deal with low birth rate/ageing society  
     (Making doctors’ surgeries closer to housing, etc.)  
   - Conservation/regeneration of water and greenery/farming  
     (Conservation/regeneration of water and greenery, conservation/application of urban agricultural land, etc.)

3. Construction of disaster-resilient large cities (disaster prevention/reduction)
   - Wide area disaster prevention/reduction initiatives  
   - Improvement of dense urban areas  
   - Improving safety of underground shopping centers, etc.

In relation to the above, the following viewpoints are important: “Make use of and expand cities’ individual accumulation”, “Ensure greater diversity/sustainability with cooperation/mutual complementation”

⇒ In large city policy, emphasis is given to enhancing cities’ international competitiveness improving their disaster prevention performance
Reinforcement of international competitiveness of large cities based on Urban Regeneration Special Measures Law

Basic policy of urban regeneration (Cabinet decision)

Urban regeneration urgent maintenance regions (specify by cabinet order: 53 regions)

Enhancing international competitiveness of cities

Special urban regeneration urgent maintenance regions (specify by cabinet order: 13 regions)

List of urban regeneration urgent maintenance regions

Legend

For private urban regeneration businesses

Tax system exceptions

Financing support

(112 plans authorized)

Urban regeneration safety maintenance plan (18 plans)

Examples of authorized private urban regeneration

Urban regeneration special districts (81 districts)

Urban planning proposal system

Special cases of urban planning, etc.

Urban regeneration urgent maintenance regions (specify by cabinet order: 53 regions)

Sendai
1 region 79ha

Saitama
Kawaguchi
3 regions 245ha

Tokyo
7 regions 2,944ha

Area around Shinjuku Station
220ha

Area around Shibuya Station
159ha

Area around Shinagawa Station/Tamachi Station 184ha

Area around Ikebukuro Station
143ha

Chiba
Kashiwa
4 regions 185ha

Yokohama
3 regions 266ha

Kawasaki
2 regions 170ha

Sagamihara
Atsugi
2 regions 109ha

Yokohama central/coastal region
233ha

Hamamatsu
1 region 40ha

Gifu
1 region 30ha

Kobe
2 regions 371ha

Osaka
Sakai
Moriguchi
Neyagawa
Toyonaka
Takatsuki
12 regions 1,139ha

Area around Osaka Station/Nakanoshima/Midosuji 209ha

Osaka Cosmo Square Station region 53ha

Takamatsu
1 region 51ha

Fukuoka
2 regions 790ha

Kita-Kyushu
1 region 102ha

Fukuoka central region 231ha

Naha
1 region 11ha

Hiroshima
1 region 113ha

Okayama
1 region 113ha

Fukuoka
2 regions 790ha

Kita-Kyushu
1 region 102ha

Fukuoka central region 231ha

Urban regeneration urgent maintenance regions

Special urban regeneration urgent maintenance regions

Urban planning proposal system

Acceleration of approval for urban regeneration projects, etc.

Urban regeneration special districts (81 districts)

Urban planning proposal system

Special cases of urban planning, etc.

For private urban regeneration businesses

Tax system exceptions

Financing support

(112 plans authorized)

Urban regeneration safety maintenance plan (18 plans)

Examples of authorized private urban regeneration

Toranomon Hills
(Tokyo central/coastal region)

Grand Front Osaka
(Area around Osaka Station/Nakanoshima/area around Midosuji)
Accelerating maintenance of internationally competitive locations

Focusing on the 2020 Tokyo Olympics, Japan’s large cities, like cities such as New York and London, are promoting private urban development projects on both hard and soft sides while flexibly maintaining and applying existing urban infrastructure in order to improve international business environment and disaster prevention performance, etc. so as to propel the economy of the whole country as locations for economic activities that go beyond national borders.

In particular, the business center locations of large cities accumulate world-standard business functions/residential functions by promoting infrastructure maintenance, calling in international investment and personnel, and enhancing international competitiveness.

Overview of urban infrastructure development

- New construction or alteration of roads
- Construction or improvement of railway facilities
- Bus terminal maintenance
- Maintenance of facilities around railway stations
- Urban area redevelopment projects
- Land readjustment projects
- BRT maintenance
- Presentations domestically and overseas for city sales
- Establishment of foreign-language information/guidance boards in public spaces
- Maintenance of international competitiveness enhancement facilities

Enhancing initiatives for flexible, beneficial use of city center spaces

- Making flexible the obligations for parking lot establishment to counterbalance local parking supply and demand, etc.
- Support for cooperative projects between government and people aimed at sharing a vision of the future of urban transport, such as revision of parking supply and demand, etc.

Formation of international business locations/world-standard residential spaces

- Attracting private investment/international personnel

Maintenance of facilities enhancing international competitiveness
(hard maintenance, etc.)

- Public welfare facilities maintenance model
- New construction or alteration of roads
- Construction or improvement of railway facilities
- Bus terminal maintenance
- Maintenance of facilities around railway stations
- Urban area redevelopment projects
- Land readjustment projects
- BRT maintenance
- Maintenance of large-scale distribution business maintenance facilities, etc.
- Maintenance of energy conduits, etc.
Taking into account the effects on the social economy of large-scale disasters in regions where urban functions are accumulated, based on the large-scale chaos when up to approximately 5.15 million people in the Tokyo area had difficulty returning home, etc. in the Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster, there is support for both hard and soft integrated, systematic countermeasures through cooperation between government and people in order to ensure the safety of people staying in urban regeneration urgent maintenance regions, main stations and areas around central stations, and continue urban functions.

**Urban regeneration urgent maintenance regions + main stations + areas around central stations**

- Conference for urban regeneration urgent maintenance regions/people with difficult returning home countermeasures

  - Formation of urban regeneration safety guarantee plan/area disaster prevention plan
    - Maintenance and management of evacuation routes, evacuation facilities, emergency reserves storehouses, etc.
    - Contents of work to be carried out in time of disaster (evacuation guidance, information collection/provision, provision of stored supplies, etc.)
    - Contents of training carried out in normal times, etc.

**Soft countermeasures**

- Establishment of disaster drills, information transmission rules and emergency reserve rules, and formation of rules relating to evacuation methods and securing evacuation facilities, etc.

**Hard countermeasures**

- Maintenance of disaster prevention emergency reserve storehouses, emergency communication/information provision facilities, emergency power generators, etc.
Further enhancement of city sales

City Future Gallery (temporary name) concept

Establishing centralized opportunities to enable people to personally experience the development of Tokyo as a global city, changes in urban development, and future plans, etc. will lead to initiatives for inbound demand, such as transmitting the appeal of Japan’s cities, calling out to foreign companies and advanced foreign personnel, and attracting foreign tourists, etc., as well as outbound promotion such as overseas expansion of urban development and promoting export of infrastructure systems, etc.

Facilities transmitting in an impressive, easy-to-understand way that origins, future vision and advanced infrastructure technology, etc. of Japan’s cities

- City model & projection mapping
- Simulated experience equipment

Targets: Investors, overseas businesspersons/government-related parties, tourists, etc.

⇒ Personal experience of history of Tokyo, etc. (processes and changes from past to present to future, etc.) by wearing a VR (Virtual Reality) headset

⇒ Data of places, etc. related to images on-screen is plotted by projection mapping onto a city model

⇒ Exhibiting and providing personal experience of cutting-edge equipment such as robot guides and new forms of mobility, etc.

MIPIM 2018

Exhibiting at one of the world’s largest real estate trade fairs, organized by Reed Midem (*2) and held every March in Cannes, France. Approximately 24,200 people participated in MIPIM 2017 (Cannes), held in March 2017. In 2018, it will be held from March 13 (Tue.) to 16 (Fri.).

Transmitting information of urban foundation technology

Production of portal site (in Japanese and English) to serve as receptacle for company-crossing information transmission through cooperation between government and people as an initiative aimed at 2020 for city sales and overseas expansion of urban foundation technology (transport, city development, etc.)

URL: http://www.uit.gr.jp/info-portal/