Tokyo 2020-2027
“A City as Powerful as a Country?”

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Executive Director, The Mori Memorial Foundation

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1. A city as powerful as a country?

2. Tokyo in the inter-city competition

3. Olympics 2020

4. After the game, towards 2030
Tokyo (Kanto Region) = Brazil?
A city as powerful as a country?

Tokyo (Kanto Region) = 37.7% of the GDP of Japan

Japan’s GDP and Kanto’s GRP (Gross Regional Products)

62.3%

37.7%

Tokyo + 6 Provinces

Other Provinces

6 Provinces:
Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba, Ibaraki, Tochigi, and Gunma Prefectures

Source: Cabinet Office, Government of Japan, 2012
Tokyo (Kanto Major Metropolitan Area) > Canada (35 million inhab.)?

Tokyo is the world’s largest city with an agglomeration of 38 million inhabitants, followed by Delhi with 25 million, Shanghai with 23 million, and Mexico City, Mumbai and São Paulo, each with around 21 million inhabitants. By 2030, the world is projected to have 41 mega-cities with more than 10 million inhabitants. Tokyo is projected to remain the world’s largest city in 2030 with 37 million inhabitants, followed closely by Delhi where the population is projected to rise swiftly to 36 million. Several decades ago most of the world’s largest urban agglomerations were found in the more developed regions, but today’s large cities are concentrated in the global South. The fastest-growing urban agglomerations are medium-sized cities and cities with less than 1 million inhabitants located in Asia and Africa.

A city as powerful as a country?

Tokyo (Kanto Major Metropolitan Area) > Canada (35 million inhab.)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban Agglomeration</th>
<th>Country or area</th>
<th>Population (thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>32,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>9,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>7,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciudad de México (Mexico City)</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>15,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Paulo</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>14,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumbai (Bombay)</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>12,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinki M.M.A. (Osaka)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>18,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>6,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York-Newark</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>16,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Qahirah (Cairo)</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>9,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>6,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>7,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>10,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolkata (Calcutta)</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>10,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


A city as powerful as a country?

Tokyo > Greece?

Government Expenditures in 2014

- **Poland**: US$ 110.7 billion
- **Greece**: US$ 127.9 billion
- **Tokyo**: US$ 130.8 billion
- **Finland**: US$ 156.1 billion

Source: Tokyo Metropolitan Government 2014; The World Factbook
A city as powerful as a country?

Source: Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

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Global Power City Index: Methodology

70 indicators in total
Global Power City Index: Comprehensive Ranking

Global Power City Index: Change in Comprehensive

GPCI Rankings from 2008 to 2015 (Top 25 Cities)

Fluctuation in Comprehensive Ranking (GPCI 2008-2015)

- Tokyo
- Paris
- Tokyo
- Singapore
- Seoul
- Hong Kong
- Berlin
- Amsterdam
- Vienna
- Frankfurt
- Sydney
- Zurich
- Los Angeles
- Stockholm

Tokyo in GPCI-2014

Tokyo: ranking by function and actor
Paris in GPCI-2014

Paris: scoring by function and actor

分野別順位・スコア / Rank and Score by Function

環境 / Environment

交通・アクセス / Accessibility

経済 / Economy

研究・開発 / Research and Development

文化・交流 / Cultural Interaction

居住 / Livability


アクトー別順位・スコア / Rank and Score by Actor

観光客 / Visitor

居住者 / Resident

経営者 / Manager

研究者 / Researcher

アーティスト / Artist
## Global Power City Index: Tokyo’s Strength and Weaknesses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Relative Weaknesses</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scores of 65 or higher</strong></td>
<td><strong>Scores of 50-65</strong></td>
<td><strong>Scores of 50 or lower</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>Business Environment</td>
<td>Market Attractiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trendsetting Potential</td>
<td>Regulations and Risks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Facilities for Visitors</td>
<td>Cultural Interaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Interaction</td>
<td>Cultural Resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and Development</td>
<td>Attractiveness to Visitors</td>
<td>Cost of Living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic Resources</td>
<td>Volume of Interaction</td>
<td>Natural Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Background</td>
<td>Working Environment</td>
<td>International Transportation Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Achievement</td>
<td>Security and Safety</td>
<td>Traffic Convenience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livability</td>
<td>Livability</td>
<td>Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Facilities</td>
<td>Living Environment</td>
<td>Accessibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility</td>
<td>Inner-city Transportation Services</td>
<td>Ecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pollution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Function Indicator Groups**

- **Economy**: Market Size, Economic Vitality, Human Capital
- **Research and Development**: Academic Resources, Research Background, Research Achievement
- **Livability**: Living Facilities
- **Accessibility**: Inner-city Transportation Services
- **Environment**: Ecology, Pollution
- **Accessibility**: Infrastructure of International Transportation

**Global Power City Index: Tokyo’s Strength and Weaknesses**

A city’s appeal is not generated solely through material values.

People feel comfort, tranquility and excitement through living in a city. In other words, urban spaces have the "power to appeal to human senses."

Urban Intangible Values
Urban Intangible Values (UIV)

- The city is vibrant and ever-changing; its transformation does not lead to ‘distortion’.
  Indicator examples: Presence of Creative Activities, Tolerance and Support for Creative Activities, and Stress-free Life.

- The city has a culture of hospitality and an environment welcoming of foreign people.
  Indicator examples: Cost Performance of Services and Kindness of Residents.

- The city not only has many facilities, but a diverse range of inexpensive services and events.
  Indicator examples: Diversity of Leisure and Recreational Activities, Variety of Streetscapes and Neighborhoods, and Diversity of Seasonal Leisure and Recreational Activities.

- The city not only has business functions and an accumulation of information and transportation networks, but adequate administration to ensure that business and movement is efficient.
  Indicator examples: Distance between Office Area and Government Offices, Minimum Subway Train Interval, and Railway Congestion Rate.

- The city ensures accuracy and speed in movement and commercial activities.
  Indicator example: On-Time Performance of International Airport.

- The city has good public safety, little environment pollution and a stable infrastructure, ensuring a comfortable lifestyle.
  Indicator example: Sense of Safety in Public Places.

### Elements and perspectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Perspective of Evaluation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Efficiency</strong></td>
<td>Accumulation of City Functions</td>
<td>Significant urban functions and information sources in place to support efficient economic activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and Information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility</td>
<td></td>
<td>Efficient transportation of people and goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accuracy and Speed</strong></td>
<td><strong>Accuracy</strong></td>
<td>Management precision in public transportation and other services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Rapidity</strong></td>
<td>Accelerated pace of corporate activities, transportation, and public services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safety and Security</strong></td>
<td><strong>Security</strong></td>
<td>Security from the risks of crime and environmental hazards (e.g. air pollution.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sense of Safety</strong></td>
<td>Sense of safety in daily life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diversity</strong></td>
<td><strong>Diversity of Lifestyles</strong></td>
<td>Diversity of leisure activities and residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Diversity of Spaces</strong></td>
<td>Diversity of urban topography.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hospitality</strong></td>
<td><strong>Services</strong></td>
<td>Quality and cost-performance of the services provided for visitors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Visitor-Friendliness</strong></td>
<td>Welcoming kindness of the residents and cleanliness of the urban spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change and Growth</strong></td>
<td><strong>Growth</strong></td>
<td>Easy and encouraged flow of capital, organically evolving urban economic activities and persistent development of infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Novelty</strong></td>
<td>Encouraging and fostering approach to innovation and new business concepts and practices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Total Score</td>
<td>Efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>624.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>568.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>543.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>543.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>539.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>539.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>537.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>529.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>516.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>512.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>484.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Barcelona</td>
<td>476.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>463.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
<td>452.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>422.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>396.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>381.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>372.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>347.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GPCI-UIV Element-specific Ranking

Safety and Security

Sense of Safety in Public Places

Diversity

Variety of Streetscapes and Neighborhoods

Diversity of Residents

1. A city as powerful as a country?
2. Tokyo in the inter-city competition

3. Olympics 2020

4. After the game, towards 2030
A Simulation of the Impact of the Tokyo Olympic Games 2020 on GPCI ranking

The Impact of the Major Global Event on the Comprehensive City Power

In GPCI-2012, London supplanted New York to take No. 1, with most of the New York’s indicators remaining largely unchanged compared to GPCI-2013. The shift was due to the international events held and the accommodation facilities constructed for the 2012 Olympic Games in London.

How Will the Olympic Games 2020 Affect Tokyo’s Comprehensive City Power?

Premises for the Simulation
I: The trends for the past scores will continue to affect the scores of each city up to GPCI-2020
II: For Tokyo, the direct and indirect effects of hosting the Tokyo Olympics will also contribute to the enhanced score.
## A Simulation of the Impact of the Tokyo Olympic Games 2020 on GPCI Ranking

### Simulated Effects of the Tokyo Olympic Games on the GPCI Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Predicted Value of Indicator (GPCI 2013 → GPCI 2020)</th>
<th>Comparison with Current Levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economy</strong></td>
<td>D - GDP per Capita</td>
<td>96,330 → 98,943 (US$)</td>
<td>103%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D - Total Market Value of Listed Shares on Stock Exchanges</td>
<td>3,478,832 → 4,595,431 (US$ million)</td>
<td>130%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D - Number of Employees</td>
<td>7,902 → 8,131 (1000 persons)</td>
<td>103%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D - Wage Level (New York = 100)</td>
<td>92 → 98 (%)</td>
<td>106%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cultural Interaction</strong></td>
<td>I - Number of Large World-class Cultural Events Held</td>
<td>6 → 7 (events)</td>
<td>Achieved by hosting the Olympics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I - Number of Stadiums</td>
<td>14 → 18 (stadiums)</td>
<td>130%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I - Number of Guest Rooms of Luxury Hotels</td>
<td>7,560 → 8,868 (rooms)</td>
<td>120%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I - Number of Hotels</td>
<td>401 → 722 (hotels)</td>
<td>180%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I - Number of Visitors from Abroad</td>
<td>410 → 1,000 (10,000 persons)</td>
<td>240%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D - Number of Intl Conventions Held</td>
<td>159 → 162 (conferences)</td>
<td>102%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D - Total Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>4.5 → 3.7 (%)</td>
<td>8% improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accessibility</strong></td>
<td>I - Number of Cities with Direct Intl Flights</td>
<td>84 → 98 (cities)</td>
<td>117%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I - Number of Cities with Direct Intl Freighter Flights</td>
<td>18 → 21 (cities)</td>
<td>117%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I - Number of Passengers on Intl Flights</td>
<td>33,356 → 82,954 / 1000 persons</td>
<td>250%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Predicted values are established by hypothesizing that Tokyo’s scores will increase by approximately the same amount as London’s scores did for those indicators that improved due to the London Olympics.

2. The effects of the government’s policies are also accounted for.
A Simulation of the Impact of the Tokyo Olympic Games 2020 on GPCI ranking

**Direct & Indirect Effects**

**Economy**
- GDP per Capita
- Total Market Value of Listed Shares on Stock Exchanges
- Number of Employees
- Wage Level

**R&D**
- Number of Large World-class Cultural Events Held
- Number of Stadiums
- Number of Guest Rooms of Luxury Hotels
- Number of Hotels
- Number of Visitors from Abroad
- Number of Intl Conventions Held

**Cultural Interaction**
- Total Unemployment Rate

**Livability**
- Number of Cities with Direct Intl Flights
- Number of Cities with Direct Intl Freighter Flights
- Number of Passengers on Intl Flights

**Environment**

**Accessibility**

**GPCI-2013 → GPCI-2020**

Comprehensive Ranking of Tokyo moves from #4 in GPCI-2013 to #3 in GPCI-2020

- #1
- #2
- #8
- #17
- #10
- #8
- #4
- #5
- #20
- #1

The announcement of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG) IPV = 2,960 billion ¥

- Olympic facilities development cost
- Operating cost of the Olympic Games
- Other (consumption spending by people involved in the Olympics and spectators, household consumption expenditures)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment &amp; Demand Increase</th>
<th>Induced Production Value</th>
<th>Employment Inducement</th>
<th>Job Creation (1000 person)</th>
<th>Gross Value Added</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,223</td>
<td>2,960</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>1,421</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Institute for Urban Strategies of the Mori Memorial Foundation (MMF) IPV = 16,391 ¥

- Increase in demand, which was not included in the announcement of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (an increase in the number of foreigners visiting Japan due to the promotion of MICE and in investment in the construction of accommodations)
- Front-loading of business projects due to the intensification of urban development
- Creation of new industries
- “Dream effect”

The combination of the aforementioned two effects can be considered to be the nationwide economic ripple effect accompanying the hosting of the Olympics.
## Additional Economic Ripple Effect Estimated by MMF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Increase of Direct Demand associated with the Olympics</strong></th>
<th>Investment &amp; Demand Increase</th>
<th>Induced Production Value</th>
<th>Employment Inducement</th>
<th>Job Creation (1000 person)</th>
<th>Gross Value Added</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Increase in the number of foreign visitors to Japan (Increase of consumption)</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Increase in the number of accommodation (Increase of Investment in Building)</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>1,030</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Acceleration Effect of Urban Development</strong></th>
<th>Investment &amp; Demand Increase</th>
<th>Induced Production Value</th>
<th>Employment Inducement</th>
<th>Job Creation (1000 person)</th>
<th>Gross Value Added</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Acceleration of infrastructure projects (Increase of investment in infrastructure)</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>1,259</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Acceleration of private urban development projects (Increase of investment in projects)</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>1,183</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Creation Effect of New Industries</strong></th>
<th>Investment &amp; Demand Increase</th>
<th>Induced Production Value</th>
<th>Employment Inducement</th>
<th>Job Creation (1000 person)</th>
<th>Gross Value Added</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Increase in new jobs (Consumption increase induced by increase of personal income)</td>
<td>2,520</td>
<td>2,798</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. New foreign enterprises (Business activity &amp; capital investment)</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>2,279</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>1,119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>“DREAM Effect” (Increase of personal consumption)</strong></th>
<th>Investment &amp; Demand Increase</th>
<th>Induced Production Value</th>
<th>Employment Inducement</th>
<th>Job Creation (1000 person)</th>
<th>Gross Value Added</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>7,504</td>
<td>1,682</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>3,722</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TOTAL (in billion ¥)</strong></th>
<th>Investment &amp; Demand Increase</th>
<th>Induced Production Value</th>
<th>Employment Inducement</th>
<th>Job Creation (1000 person)</th>
<th>Gross Value Added</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,606</td>
<td>16,391</td>
<td>3,615</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>8,313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Road Constructions for Tokyo Olympics 1964

Aoyama Street

Source: Tokyo Metropolitan Government
Infrastructure development towards 2020 Olympic games

Tokyo Port Tunnel (to be completed in 2020)

Shuto Express Route 10 (Harumi Line) (completed in 2015)

Route 357 (completed in 2013)

Loop Road No. 2 (completed in 2015)

Central Circular Shinagawa Route (completed in 2014)

Improvement in the Kachidoki Station (completed in 2015)

Route 14 (to be completed in 2020)

Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport


The *Shimbashi-Toranomon* Redevelopment Project

“Champs Elysées in Tokyo”

Paris Champs Elysées as reference
Development of the Shinagawa Rail Yard

New JR Station

Planned redev. area (13ha)

Source: JR-East

Source: Hiroo Ichikawa. The Real Reason Why a New Station Will Be Built on the Yamanote Line (2012)

Improved Transport in Toranomon-Roppongi Area


Comparison between Tokyo airports and major airports

New York
1.18 Mo. flights (2011): JFK, Newark, LaGuardia

London
1.10 Mo. flights (2011): Heathrow, Stansted, Luton, Gatwick, Biggin Hill, City

Paris
0.75 Mo. flights (2011): Charles de Gaulle, Orly
New runways in Haneda and Narita airports?

Additional routes under consideration

View of Haneda airport near Tokyo

1. A city as powerful as a country?
2. Tokyo in the inter-city competition
3. Olympics 2020

4. After the games, towards 2030
Estimated Net GVA in London 2004 - 2020

Source: Meta-evaluation of the impacts and legacy of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, DCMS.
Employment Estimates by Sector 2004 - 2020

Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining and quarrying
Manufacturing
Utilities
Water and waste
Construction
Wholesale and retail
Transportation and storage
Accommodation and food
Information and communication
Financial services
Real estate
Professional, scientific and technical
Administrative and support
Public administration
Education
Health
Arts, entertainment and recreation
Other service activities

Upper range
Baseline

Source: Meta-evaluation of the impacts and legacy of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, DCMS

Demographic Growth Forecasts for Japan 2005-2050

Total population
Working-age population (15-65)
Old-age population (aged 65 and over)
Young-age population (aged under 15)

2007
129 Mo. Inhab.

2035
116 Mo. Inhab.

Source: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research in Japan

Demographic Change in the Metropolitan Regions in Japan (1954-2012)

Tokyo Metropolitan area
Osaka Metropolitan area
Nagoya Metropolitan area
Provincial areas

Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Japan rail innovation:
One century of changing transportation and metropolitan scales

Maglev (magnetic levitation) Train

Steam locomotives

1964 Shinkansen (Bullet Train)

21st Century Maglev Train (2027)

Greater Tokyo Metropolitan Area

Western Japan Axis

Tokyo Metropolitan Area

Tokyo 13 mil.

42 mil. (1/3 of Japan)

Maglev Routes between Nagoya and Tokyo

Tokyo

Kofu

Kisofukushima

Ina

Iida

Nakatsugawa

Chino

Yamanashi Maglev Train Experimentation

Route

Tokyo

Nagoya

Minami Alps Route

Shin-Osaka

Tokaido Shinkansen


A New Economic Bloc Created by the Maglev Train Line

TODAY
From Tokyo to Osaka
70 million people in 150 mn

TOMORROW
From Tokyo to Osaka
70 million people in 60 mn
From Tokyo to Nagoya
50 million people in 40 mn

New Enlarged Tokyo Metropolitan Region

Tokyo 2020-2027
“A City as Powerful as a Country?”

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