THE OECD SMART CITIES AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH PROGRAMME

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October 8, 2019



1

Some of the OECD work on cities: urban policies





- There is a **range of definitions** for "smart cities", which in most cases use a technology-driven approach.
- While digital innovation remains central to the smart city concept, **a key question** is whether investment in smart technologies and digital innovations ultimately contribute to improve the well-being of all citizens.

Focusing on improving the well-being of all citizens

• The **OECD defines smart cities** as "initiatives or *approaches that effectively leverage digitalisation to boost citizen well-being and deliver more efficient, sustainable and inclusive urban services and environments as part of a collaborative, multi-stakeholder process.*"

Source: OECD (2018), The policy implications of digital innovation and megatrends in (smart) cities of the future: A project proposal, OECD, Paris

Enhancing the contribution of digitalisation to the smart cities of the future



The **digital revolution** provides a unique opportunity for policy makers to recalibrate local policies from the ground up.

Despite its numerous benefits, digital innovation can also disrupt the way cities are governed and financed and come with a **range of challenges**, **trade-offs and hidden costs**.



Smart city strategies in Emerging Asia (2019)

OECD's latest assessment of national smart city strategies in ASEAN(10), China and India suggests:

- Spelling out the **roles and responsibility** of subnational governments in the development of smart cities
- Addressing diversity between places within a country and challenges faced by different population groups in a country



6

- Developing **data and indicators** at the subnational level
- Fostering peer learning through networks across and within countries

Unlocking the potential of smart cities for inclusive growth

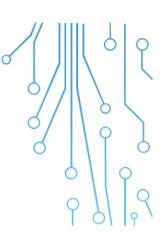
OECD Programme on "Smart Cities and Inclusive Growth" was launched on July 9th, 2019, with the 1st OECD Roundtable on Smart Cities and Inclusive Growth.

Some outputs of this first meeting were:

- the importance of linking smart cities to **well-being**.
- the **role of national governments** as enablers.
- the difficulties of **measuring smart city efforts**.
- the relevance of **making business and contract models flexible** so that they can adapt to rapidly changing environments.
- the perspectives to **better fit different governance tools** to several types of citizens' engagement.
- the challenges related to public procurement and capacity building.



POTENTIAL OUTPUTS:





Consortium of National Government + "n" sub-national gov.



National level with selected pilots



Sub-National level with the National gov. involvement.



Support the next **OECD Roundtable**

Assessment of smart cities performance on delivering well-being outcomes for citizens

Draw lessons in terms of outcomes, tradeoffs and incentives

Tailored policy recommendations and key findings

Action plan



2nd OECD Roundtable on Smart Cities and Inclusive Growth Mid June 2020 (Date to be confirmed)

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Please visit: <u>http://www.oecd.org/regional/regional-policy/OECD-Roundtable-on-Smart-Cities-and-Inclusive-Growth.htm</u> 8