Different Levels of Cooperation in Metropolitan Areas
based on:
1. Results of the Eurocities Working Group „Metropolitan Areas”
   Paper: „Cities cooperating beyond their boundaries”
2. Analysis and proposals by Unia Metropolii Polskich
Metropolitan areas: mismatch between administrative and functional entities

- one labour market
- one housing market
- one consumer market
- one market for public and private services
- one ecosystem
- one social and cultural entity
Metropolitan areas: areas of main opportunities to reach Europe 2020 goals

• By pooling resources to organise services linked to primary needs: transport, IT infrastructure, housing, security, water supply, sewage, waste, fighting pollution etc (challenge of mutual compensation within the agglomeration)
• By taking advantage of win-win situations within functional areas to foster economic, social and cultural development (urban – rural partnerships etc)
Key: metropolitan cooperation

Three main models:
1. Structured, predefined, fixed boundary metropolitan area organisation
2. Flexible and/or bottom up models of territorial governance
3. Innovation in metropolitan areas through strategic planning
Structured, predefined, fixed boundary metropolitan area organisation

**Metropolitan authority** with:

- Competences (adopt, implement and safeguard a metropolitan strategy)
- Capabilities (knowledge and understanding to take informed decisions)
- Processes (monitor and update the strategy)
1. French „communautés urbaines”: metropolitan council (decision making body)
   • delegated (in future: elected) members,
   • compulsory and voluntary competences,
   • local business tax equalised and transferred to metropolitan level
2. Verband Region Stuttgart

- Regional Assembly (decision making body, members directly elected)
- Main competences: metropolitan planning, public transport and environmental services, economic development (often in cooperation with other regional organisations and companies)
- Budget: Transfers from municipal, county, state and federal level
Examples


Examples

Application to create: Metropolitan (Urban) Joint Commissions: Metropolitalne (Miejskie) Komisje Wspólne (MKW)

• Members: self-government side (7): head: mayor of the main city, representatives of the 6 Polish associations of self-government structures, government side (7): head: wojewoda, representatives of regional authorities for roads, environmental protection, taxes, police, water management …

• Role: multilevel governance: coordination of metropolitan structures and their activities, in case of consensus bills of local law
Flexible and/or bottom up models of territorial governance

- Voluntary bottom up cooperation
- Various spatial structures
- Various aims
- Sometimes framework legislation
- Sometimes “carrots”: delegation of competences, co-financing …
Examples

4. Brabantstad (NL)
• voluntary cooperation of Eindhoven, Helmond, Tilburg, Breda, s’Hertogenbosch and North Brabant Province
• shared spatial analysis and vision
• advocacy at national and EU level
• joint investment programs
• joint bids
Examples

5. Eindhoven City Region

• voluntary regional association, as allowed by Dutch law of Eindhoven, Helmond and municipalities around

• Competences: economic development, transport, environment

• joint fund to strengthen economic development

• Brainport Foundation with action program and marketing strategy
Examples

6. Helsinki Metropolitan Area
• Voluntary association of 4 cities: Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa, Kauniainen
• Helsinki Metropolitan Area Advisory Board: cooperation body of leading elected politicians of the 4 cities
• Cooperation agreement: joint vision and strategy
• Strategic cooperation concerning international competitiveness, welfare services, land use, housing and transport
• Steering of joint municipal organisations
• Activities based on decisions of the city councils of the 4 cities
• Wider metropolitan area (+ 10 municipalities): joint agencies for organising or coordinating transport, environment, economic development, hospitals, land use
Examples

7. Eurometropole Lille Kortrijk Tournai

• EGTC (European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation) in order to develop and manage crossborder cooperation

• Members: Lille Métropole, 4 Belgian “intercommunales”, French government, Flanders and Wallonia governments, Flemish and Wallonian Community governments, Region Nord-Pas de Calais, département Nord, Hainaut and West-Flanders provinces: A cross-border multi level governance institution under European law.

• Aims: facilitate the daily life of 2 mio inhabitants, development of joint projects: tourism, transport, environment
Examples

8. Kolegium Regionu Metropolitalnego (Metropolitan Region Committee (PL))
- Voluntary mixed governance structure ("MIX GOV") of municipalities, business (banks, big companies, SME’s) and science/education
- Role: initiate, comment and support strategies and projects for development by boosting innovation (of local, regional, national or international significance)
- Membership: head: Mayor of the core city, members(8): representatives of towns, villages, financial institutions, big companies, SME’s, universities, schools and research institutes
Innovation in metropolitan areas through strategic planning

• to tackle with structural deficiencies in metropolitan areas is difficult within existing institutional frameworks
• therefore strategic planning as main instrument for innovation
• need for multilevel political support
Examples

9. Rotterdam- The Hague

• Regional Structure Plan in order to preserve open, green, accessible and high quality urban spaces
• Joint steering of area development
• Joint policy implementation
• Platforms between government bodies, community based organisations, private partners
Examples

10. Rumanian metropolitan areas

- Substantial amount out of regional operational programme for EU Structural Funds 2007-2013 allocated to 7 growth poles, chosen by the government
- Precondition 1: Central city creates metropolitan area by inviting at least 3 additional municipalities (spatial continuity required)
- Precondition 2: Creation of an Association of Intercommunity Development
- Precondition 3: An Integrated Development Plan, approved by the central city, the other municipalities and the ministry
How to make it happen

• use win-win situations in order to develop mutual trust (particularly forget about opposition between urban and rural)
• create a sustainable process
• involve all important stakeholders
• take your responsibility as a core city
How to make it happen

• (framework-) legislation and “carrots” are very helpful
• create metropolitan statistics, measure flows
• create structures and provide resources to take advantage of the new EU financial instruments offered during 2014-2020 for integrated territorial development (ITI, community led local development)
Thank you

Franz Thun
Mayor’s Office
City of warsaw
fthun@um.warszawa.pl