

JOINING FORCES Metropolitan governance & competitiveness of European cities

conclusions & recommendations

presentation to the Luxembourgish presidency seminar on

small & medium size cities in polycentric cross border regions

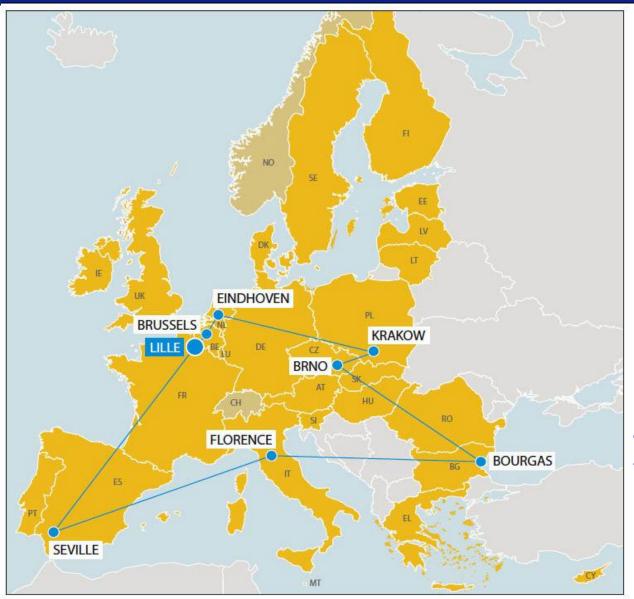








#### JOINING FORCES: partner cities



#### 8 partners:

**Brno** Czech Rep.

**Brussels Capital Region** 

Belgium

Burgas Bulgaria

Eindhoven - SRE

**Netherlands** 

**Florence** Italy

Poland Krakow - IRM

**Lille Metropole** - ADULM

(Lead partner) France

Seville Spain

#### **Thematic Expert:**

Tamas Horvath Hungary



#### 1 main focus:

Which cooperation mechanisms are/can be developed at the city-region (metropolitan) level understood as functional urban area

Analysis of current situations through 7 main dimensions

- Spatial and strategic planning
- Mobility and transports
- Environmental issues
- Knowledge economy
- Public/private arrangements
- Social inclusion, participation and empowerment
- Attractiveness & promotion



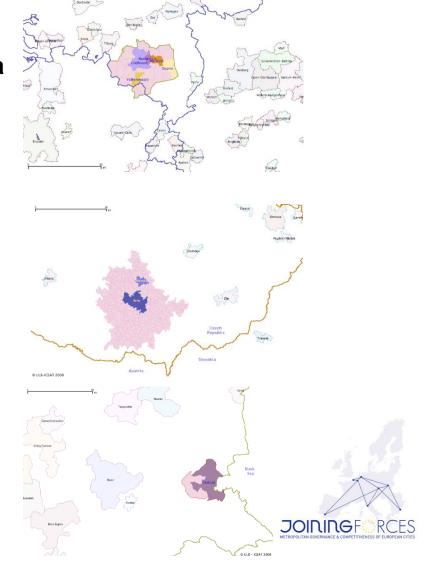
### Different local realities (1)

## Depending on the FUA configuration

Monocentric FUA with main LA smaller than the morphological area Krakow, Eindhoven

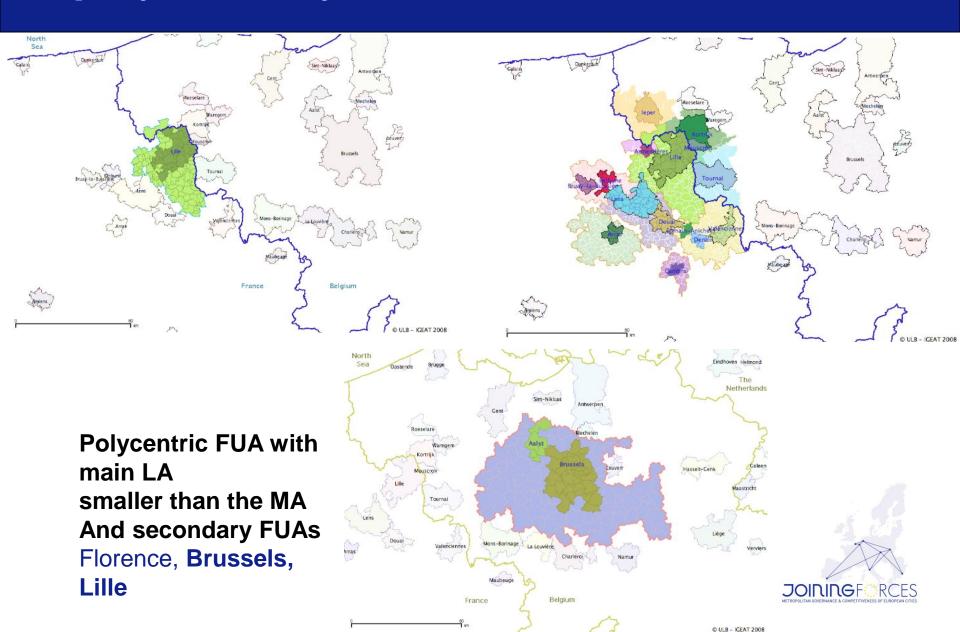
Monocentric FUA with main LA +/- corresponding to the MA Sevilla, Brno

Monocentric FUA with main LA larger than the MA Burgas



## Different local realities (1)

## Depending on the FUA configuration



#### Different local realities (2)

## Depending on the national/legal context

#### Competences & tasks of LAs

- existance and power of the regional authorities
- existance, statute and role of chambers of commerce
- service provision / local development
- regulation powers: planning, others,

#### Resources:

- financial autonomy or not
- Importance of local taxes / national tranfers
- Existance, form and role of a local business tax

#### **Government systems:**

- decentralisation/autonomy of LAs
- monolevel vs multilevel systems

## **Existing Governance mechanisms:**

- cooperations between LAs
- private sector involvement
- voluntary sector organisations



#### general conclusions & recommendations

# Cities are the first place where are at stake some of the major European challenges:

- competitiveness
- (built / sustainable) environment
- cohesion
- ('organic' urban) culture
- empowerment/ governance

i.e. also the place where to secure and /or restore citizens' confidence into the European integration process

But the definition and delimitation of cities/urban areas tend to become more and more difficult, hence the need for metropolitan/city region co-operations

#### general conclusions & recommendations (2)

#### a need for a new vision of urban territories

- an increasing mismatch between the real city and political definitions
- a fast moving urban reality
- a relative failure of top-down attends to change the (definition of) boundaries
- a changing world: from a closed to a more open society / economy

## developing policies at the most effective scales

- not "one fits all" definition of metropolitan areas:
- the right scale is obviously not always the metropolitan one (neighbourhood and/ or

municipal level can be more operational in some fields)



#### general conclusions & recommendations (3)

## an overall need for pooling LA's resources

in the context of shortage of public money and competition between territories

#### to reach a certain critical mass:

- investing capacity
- ability to negotiate with the private sector
- comprehensive approach to the economic system
- sufficient importance and diversity to play at global level

#### to avoid sterile competition between them :

(global competitiveness is not local competition)

- risk of duplication: relevant use of public money
- careful use of land
- to face the mismatch between levels of tax collection on one side and service provision on the other
- to provide citizens and business with relevant services :
  - diverse and important enough in size and quality
  - at the right geographical level



#### general conclusions & recommendations (4)

## some basic principles are required for developing metropolitan co-operations

- Building mutual trust i.e. defining common interests,
- Time and continuity are required
- Getting support from citizens is crucial

## innovation is required in governance

specific solutions to be found on basis of local/national culture, but

- involving all relevant actors : private and voluntary sectors
- involving all relevant actors : vertical integration / multi level governance
- flexible and/or structured systems are possible depending of themes/contexts
- accepting the tension between legitimacy and effectiveness



#### general conclusions & recommendations (5)

## what help from the national / regional governments and the EU?

## Recognition and involvement in the policy making and delivery

- National and regional development strategies
- EU cohesion policy and OP
- Other EU policies

#### Additional Resources required

- Relevant Tax system, with incentives for developing the economy in the urban area
- EU Funding at the relevant level, as development strategies cannot be effective at a inappropriate scale (too small or a too large)

### New public processes

- Lifting obstacles to (un)formal arrangements between LAs
- and between government tiers ("multilevel contracts")
- Public procurement & PPPs

### • Better knowledge and awareness:

- Academic type surveys (specific ESPON project and/or revised Urban audit?)
- In depth exchange of experience (a new improved URBACT?)



2008 - 2010

#### JOINING FORCE

## JOINING FORCES

















#### Contacts:

tbaert@lille-metropole-2015.org mballenghien@lille-metropole-2015.org horvatht@puma.unideb.hu













Samenwerkingsverband Regio Eindhoven







