



Towards a Europe of Cities and Metropolises?

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Summary

- I – The growing importance of cities and metropolises in the world
- II – The increasing role of cities at the European level
- III – The metropolisation phenomenon
- IV – Perspectives: post-2020 urban and territorial dimensions

I – The growing importance of cities in the world

► The Global Context: ◀

Cities occupy around 2% of the total land, but:

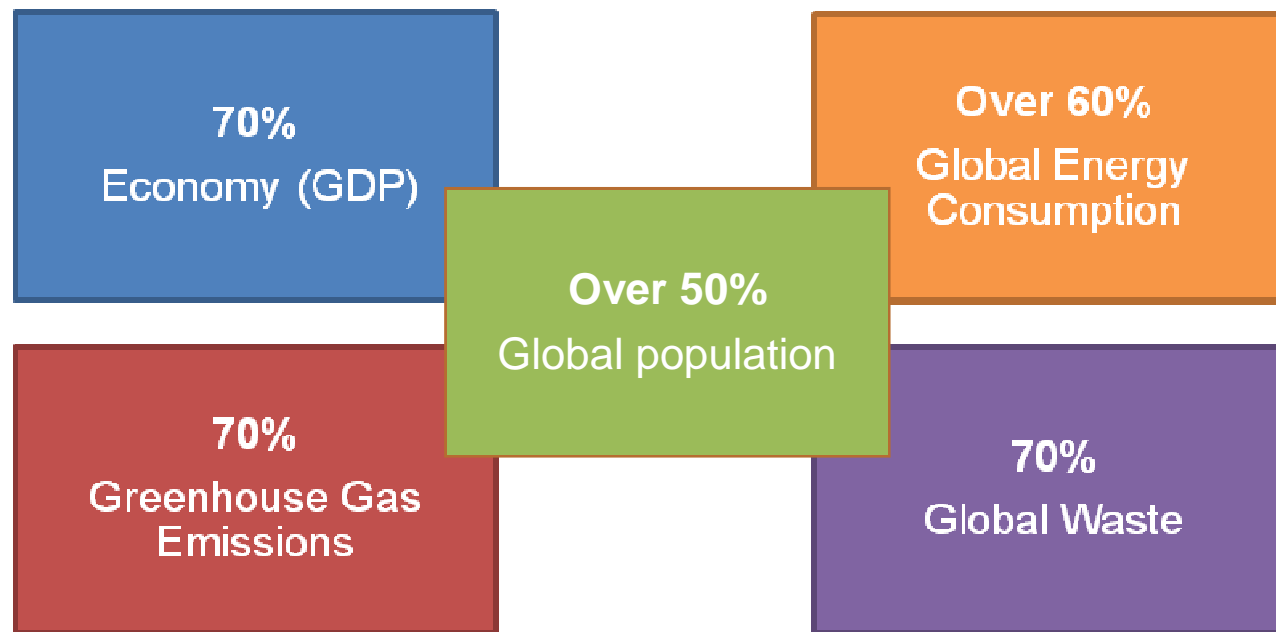
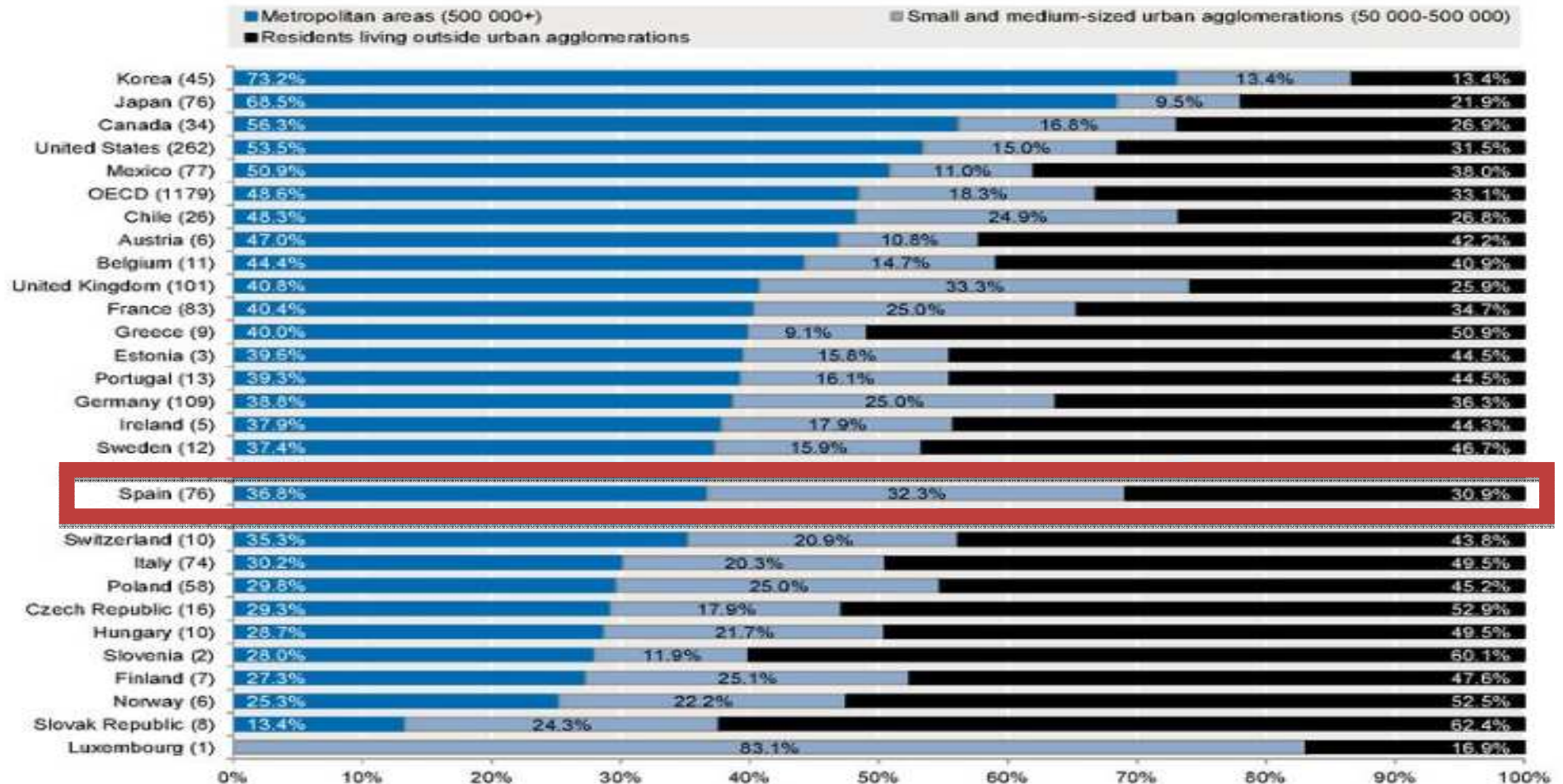


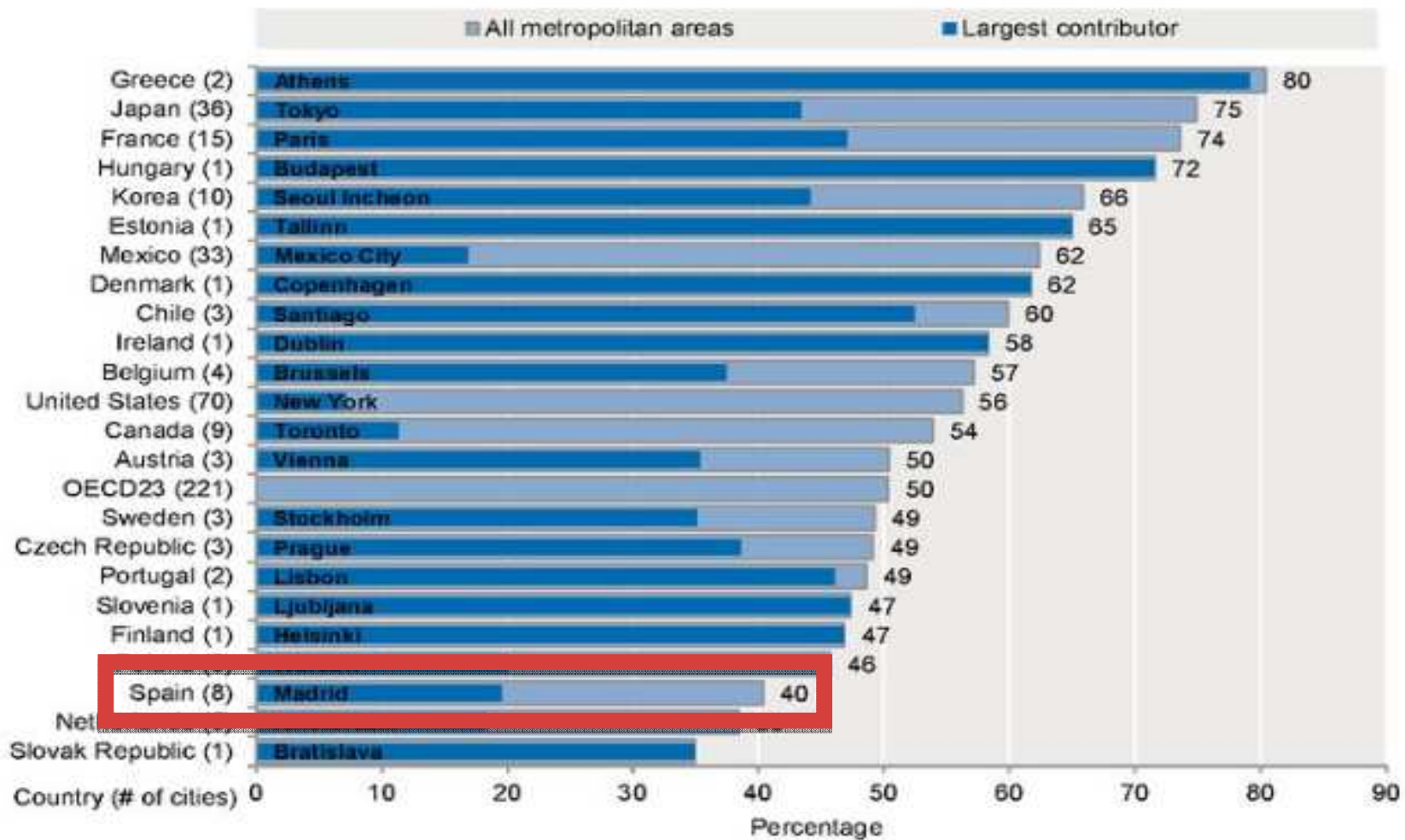
Figure 3.12. Urbanisation levels across OECD countries, 2012

Share of population living in metropolitan areas, urban agglomerations and outside urban agglomerations.



Source: The Metropolitan Century, OECD 2015

Figure 3.13. Metropolitan areas' contribution to national growth, 2000-10

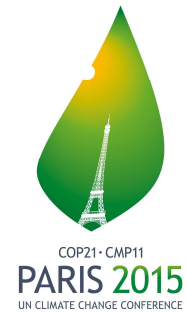


Source: The Metropolitan Century, OECD 2015

► Global framework ◀



Urban Resilience Transition



17 Sustainable Development Goals





- The New Urban Agenda

The agenda serves as a guideline for urban development. It aims at a “paradigm shift” that will:

- 1) **Readdress** the way cities are planned, managed, financed, governed so as to recognise sustainable territorial and urban development as essential;
- 2) **Recognise** the role of national and local governments, as well as actors in policy-making and implementing;
- 3) **Adopt** people-centred, age and gender-responsive approaches to territorial and urban development.

► The international role of cities ◀

metropolis

World Association of the Major Metropolises
Asociación Mundial de las Grandes Metrópolis
Association mondiale des grandes métropoles



CGLU

Ciudades y Gobiernos
Locales Unidos



I.C.L.E.I
Local
Governments
for Sustainability



Cities Alliance

Cities Without Slums



ISOCARP

Knowledge for Better Cities

International Urban
Development Association

Association Internationale
du Développement Urbain

INTA

II – The increasing importance of cities at the European level

1985: Regional Policy

80s-90s: Urban Pilot Projects, Committee of the Regions...

2000-2013: URBAN/URBACT

2007: Leipzig Charter

2012: DG Regio become DG for Regional and Urban Policy

2014-2020: URBACT III, UIA, SUD, ITI, CLLD

2016: Urban Agenda of the European Union

Post-2020: New opportunities

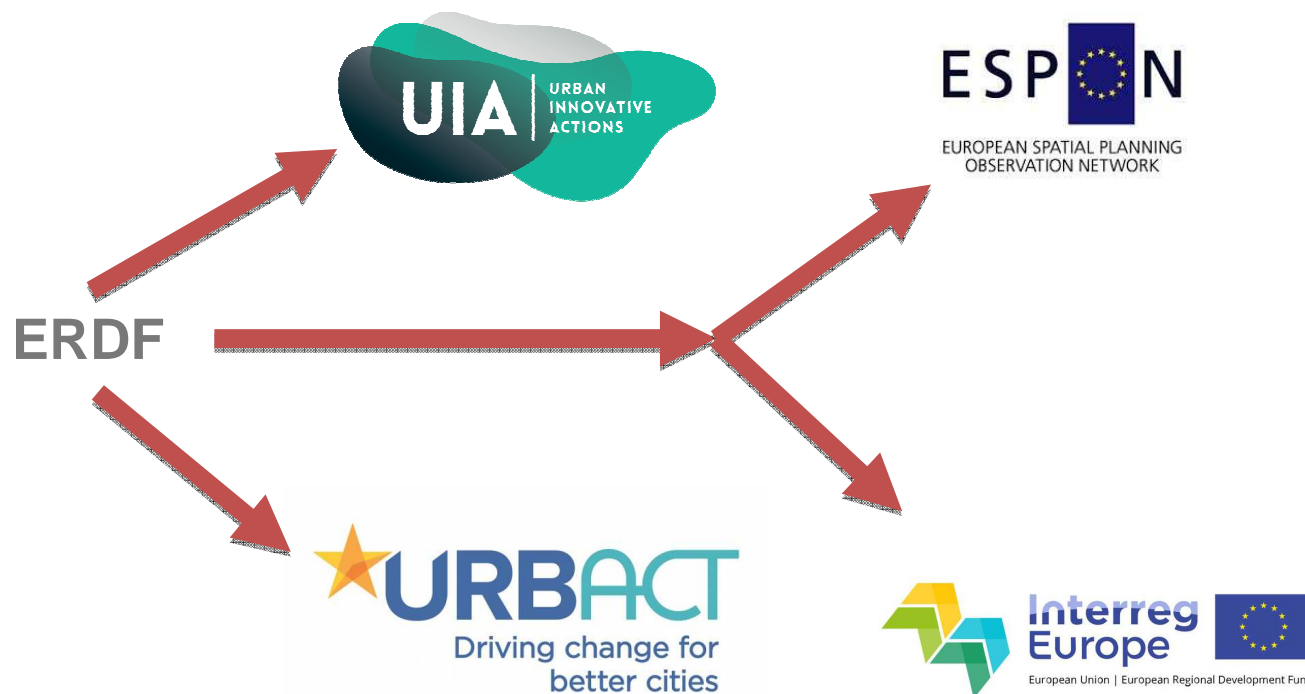
► Cohesion Policy ◀

- European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)
- European Social Fund (ESF)
- Cohesion Fund
- European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)
- European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)



European Structural and Investment (ESI) funds

► Several European funding available for cities: ◀

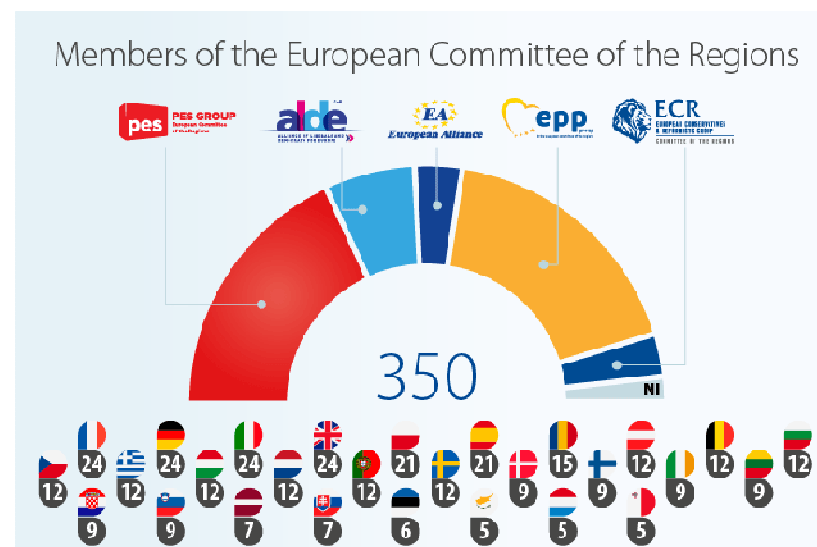


- European Social Fund
- European Investment Bank
- JPI: Urban Europe
- And others: Horizon 2020

► EU institution since 1994 ◀



European Committee of the Regions





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► Regional representations and networks at the European level: ◀



► Emergence of city representations: ◀



► The Urban Agenda for the European Union ◀

Initiative launched in 2015 by the Commission and the Presidency of the Council.

Three objectives:

- 1) **Better regulation:** improve regulations to better take into account cities' needs in European policies;
- 2) **Better knowledge:** encourage exchanges between urban authorities, Member States, and the Commission;
- 3) **Better access to finances:** facilitate cities' access to European funds.

Twelve priorities:



+2 to start in November 2018:

–security and public spaces

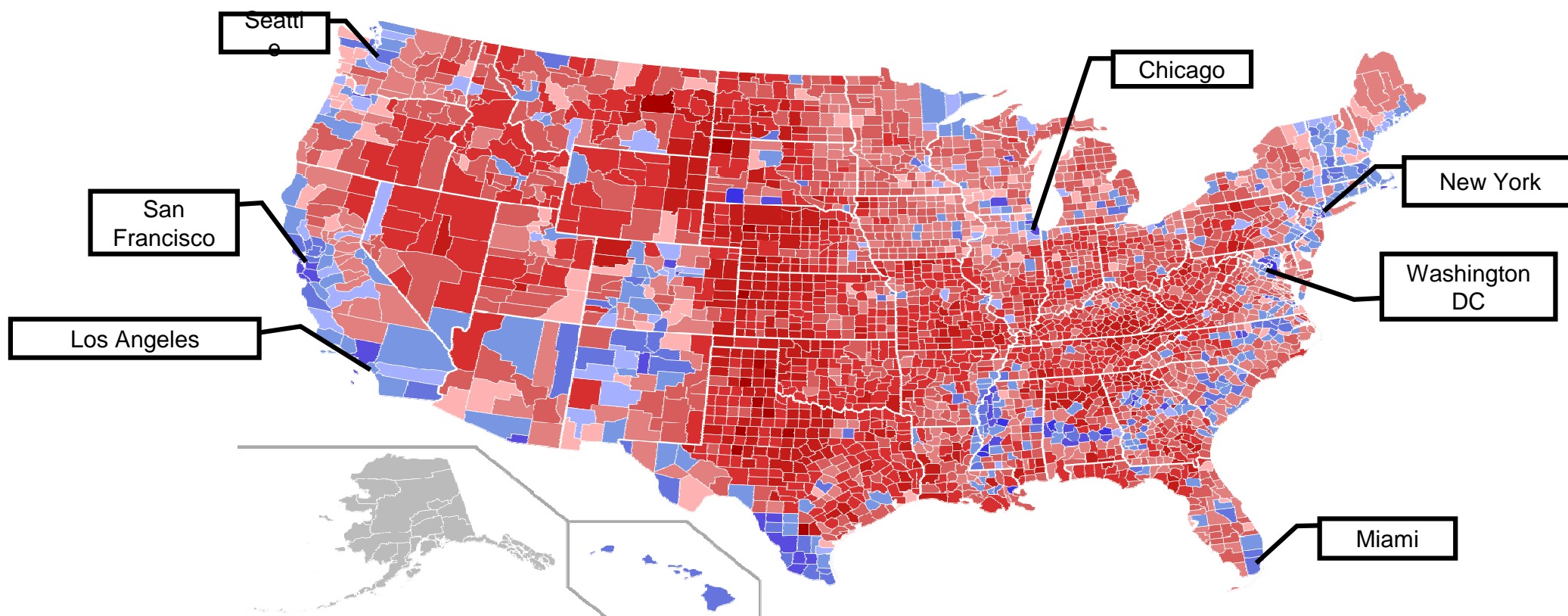
–cultural heritage

III – The metropolisation phenomenon



► Urban and Rural vote divide ◀

- Trump: 2/3 of US rural and small-town voters chose Trump

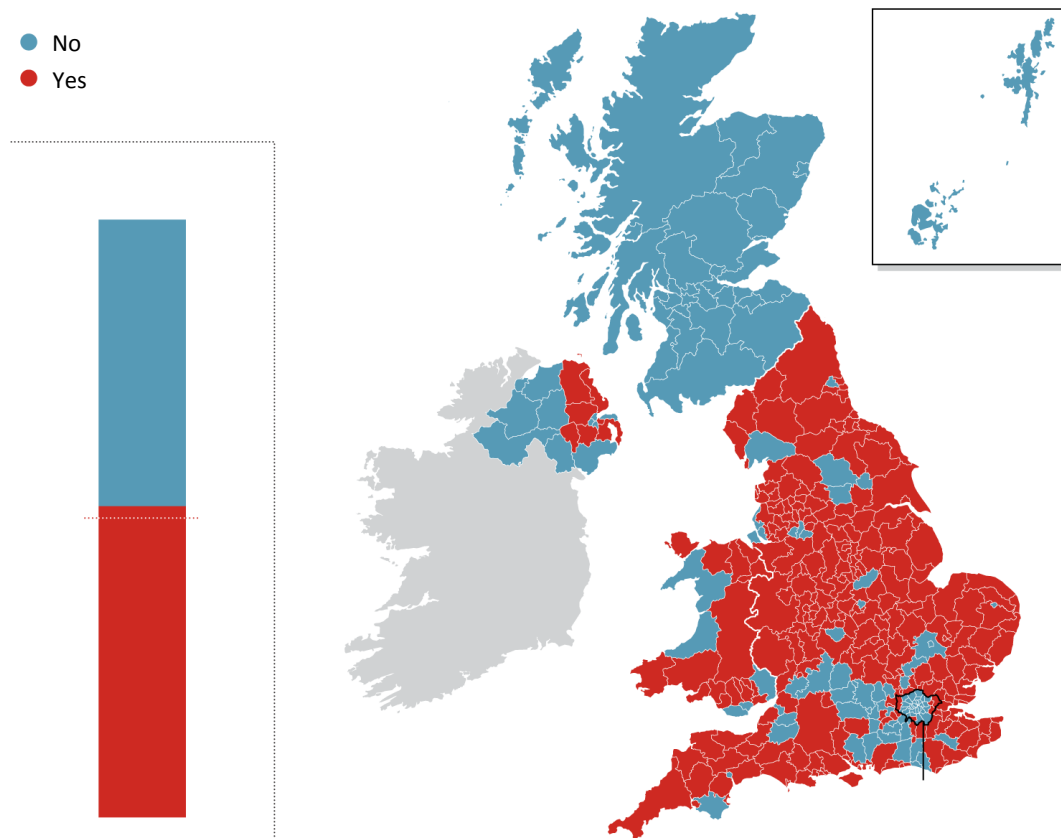


Diapositiva 23

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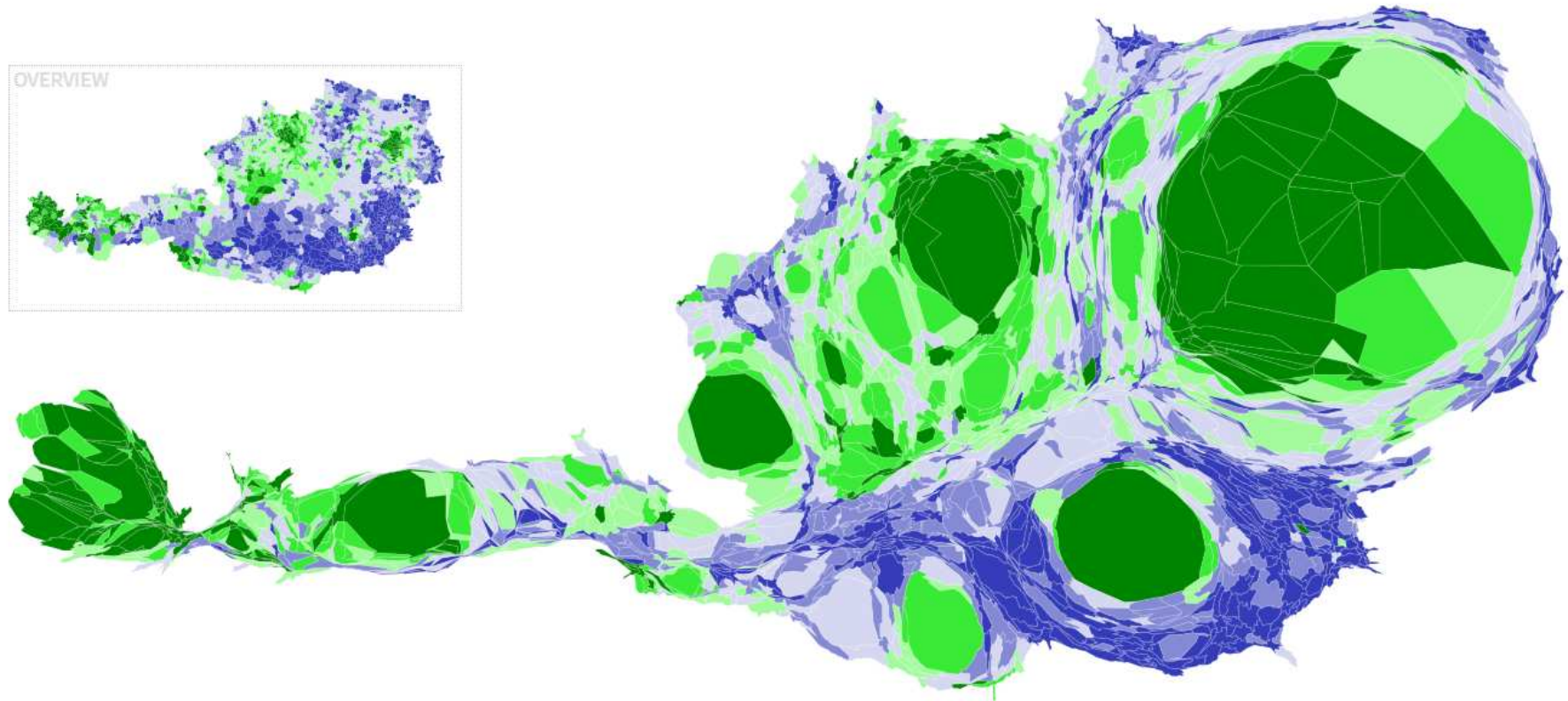
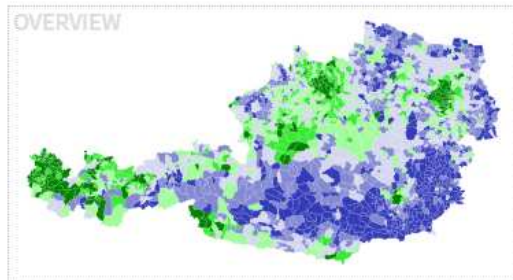
NARAYANA Anthony; 16/07/2018

- Brexit: 55% of the English countryside voted for.

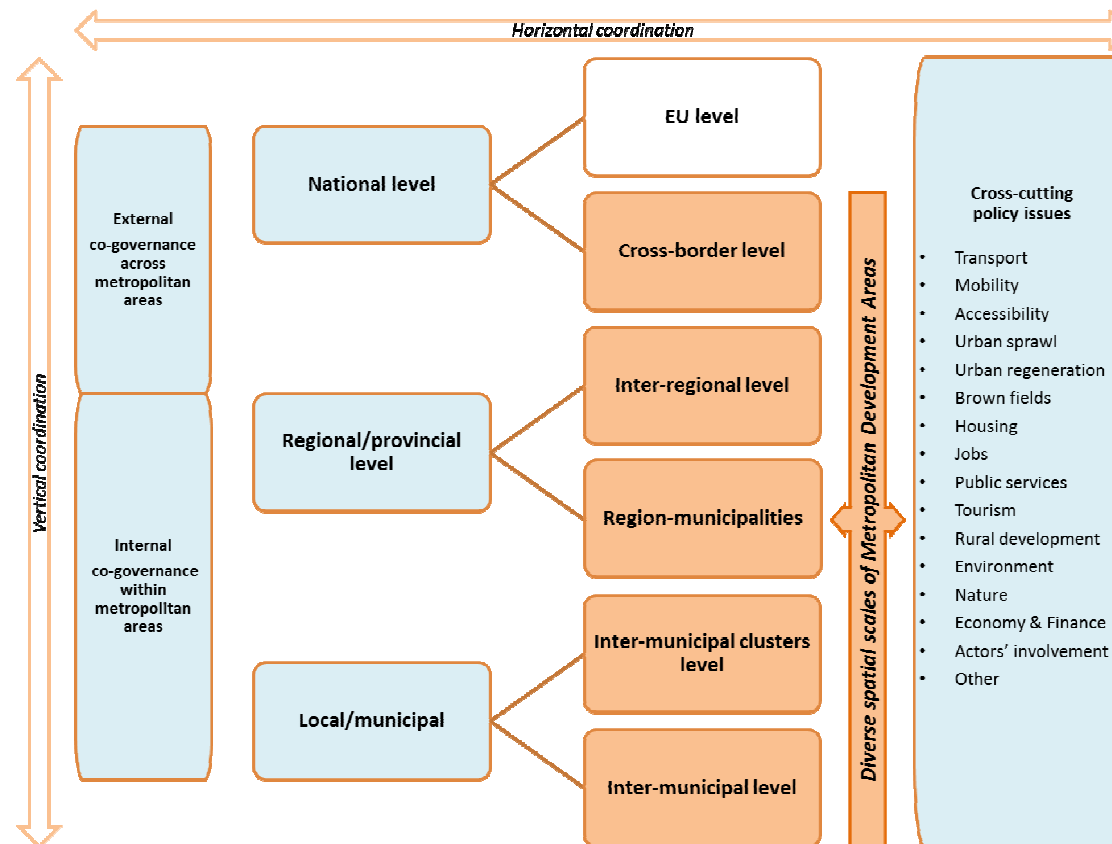


- Austrian Presidential elections:

THE FINAL RUN-OFF – HOW AUSTRIA VOTED IN THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RE-RUN (INCLUDING POSTAL VOTES)



► Political Paradigm change ◀



Source: adapted from Jacquier, 2010 and based on SPIMA cases

2011: Cities of tomorrow

- Administrative borders of cities no longer reflect urban development
- New models of governance at metropolitan level are needed

2013: Regional EU policy 2014 -2020

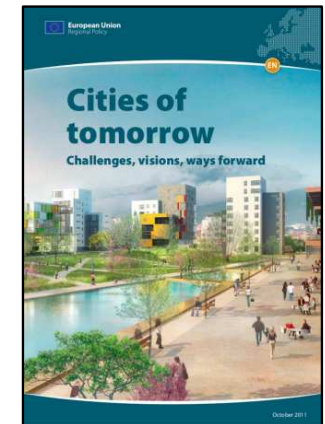
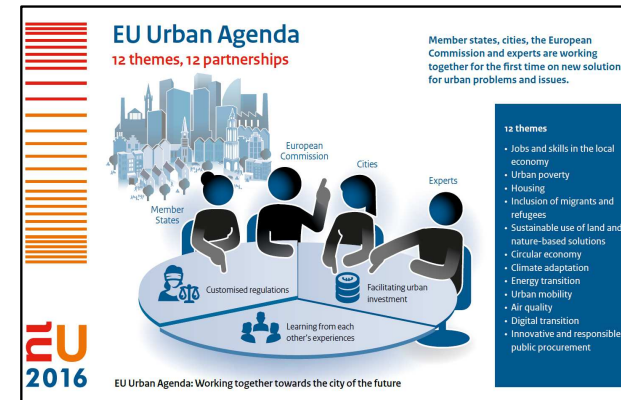
2016: Urban Agenda for the EU

Met. Governance as cross-cutting theme

Report: State of European cities

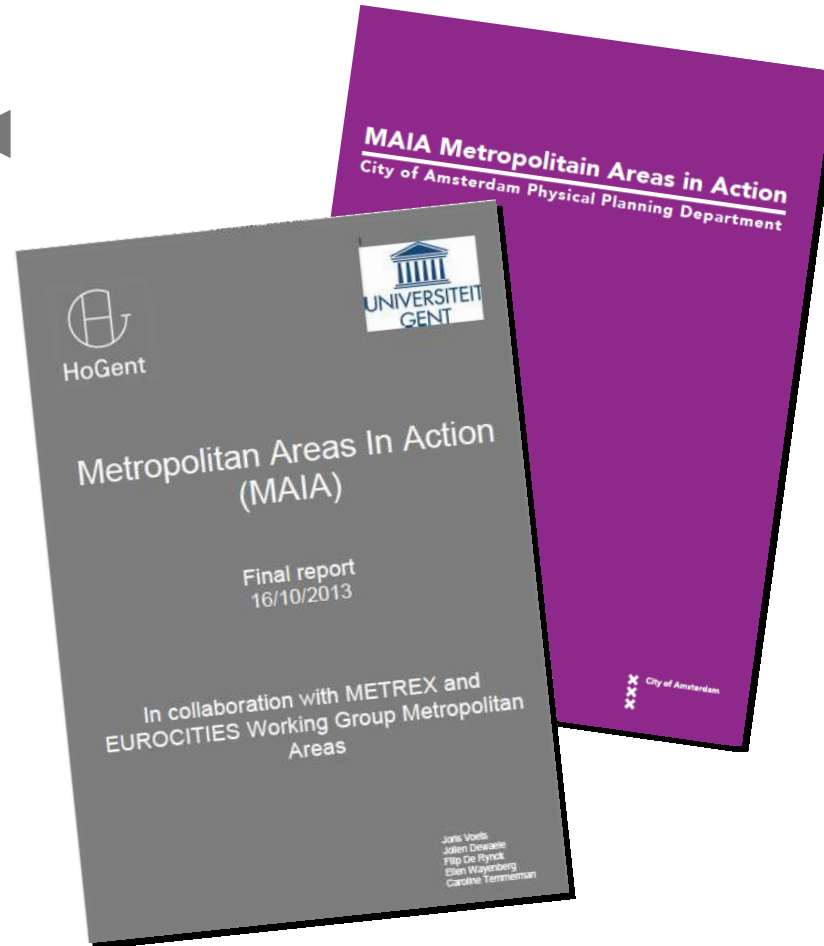
Strong focus on Urban Governance

2017: European Territorial Review



► MAIA Study ◀

- EUROCITIES Working Group on Metropolitan Areas
- METREX
- Working Group chairs:
Peter Austin (Oslo), Thierry Baert (Lille), Linda Peltzer (BrabantStad)
- Preliminary survey:
Ivan Tosics (MRI Budapest)
- Main study
Joris Voets et al. (University of Ghent)
- Geographic comparisons
City of Amsterdam



30 cities
16 countries
88 collaborations

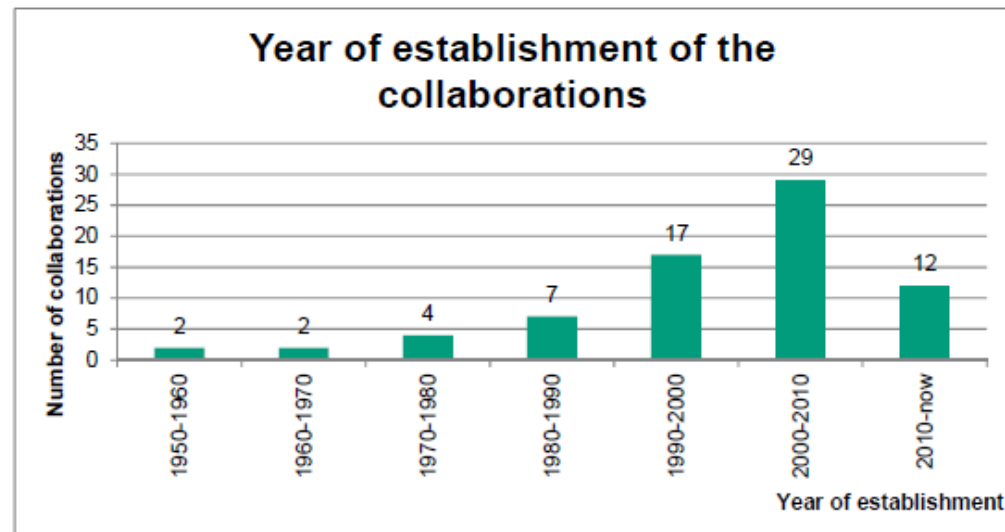


MAIA study: main findings

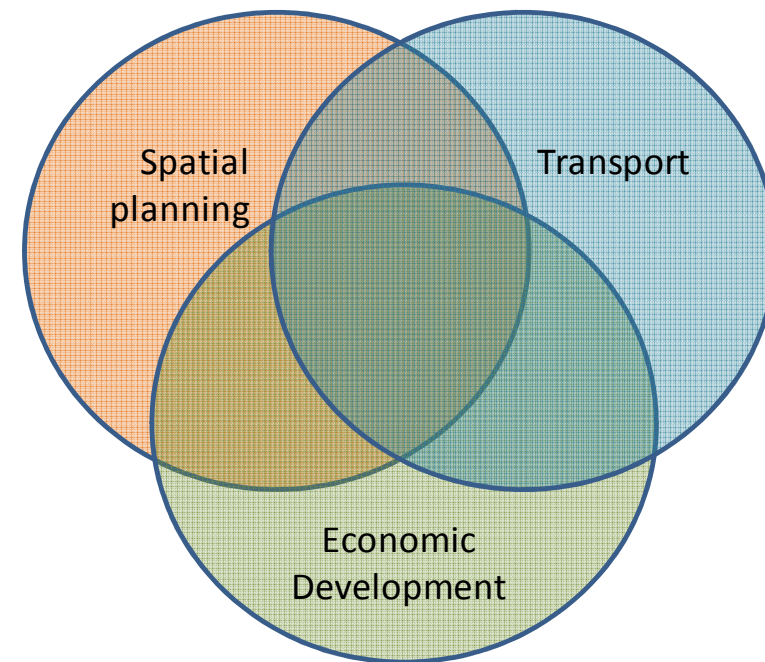
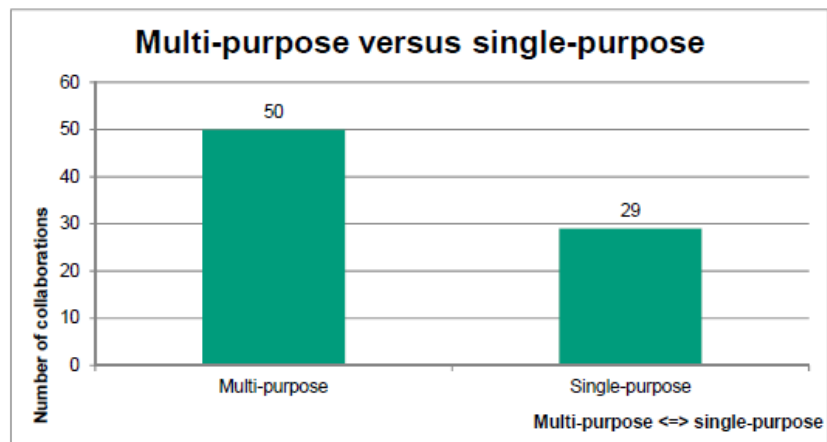
1. Expanding and complex universe
2. Common topics of cooperation
3. Multi-scales cooperation
4. Governance: no “one fits all”
5. Public actors are mostly involved
6. Core cities often take the lead

► An expanding and complex universe ◀

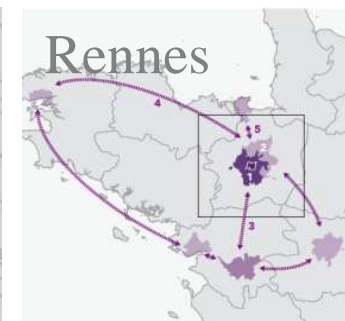
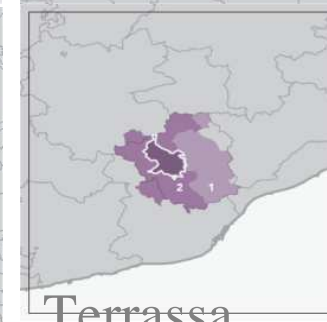
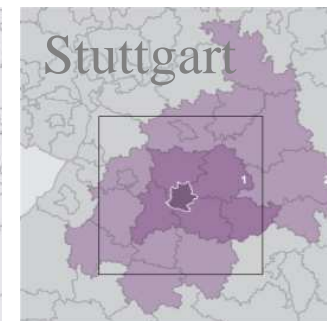
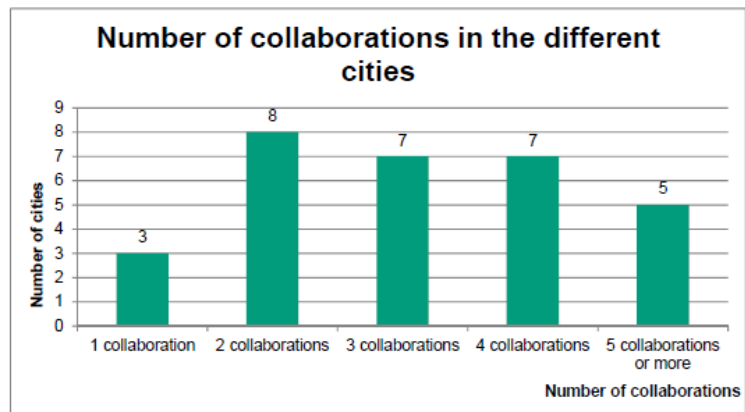
- Focus
- Scales
- Collaboration structure
- Nature of partnership
- Driving tier
- Financial capacity



► 3 Main topics of collaboration ◀

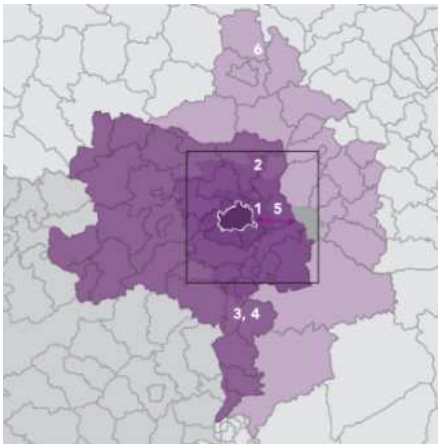


► Cooperation at more than one level ◀

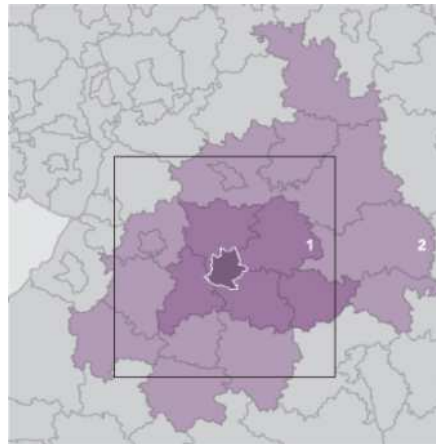


► Different geographical scales of cooperation ◀

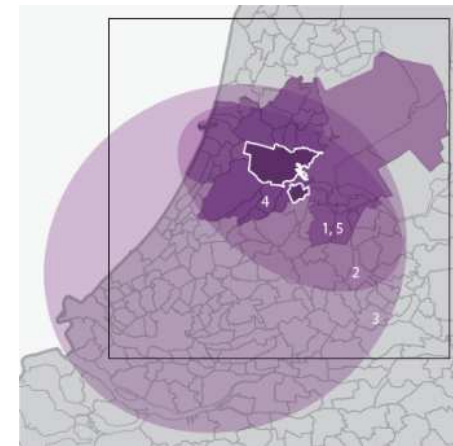
- Around 100 km and below: e.g. Amsterdam
- Around 200 km: e.g. Stuttgart
- Around 400 km: Vienna



Vienna



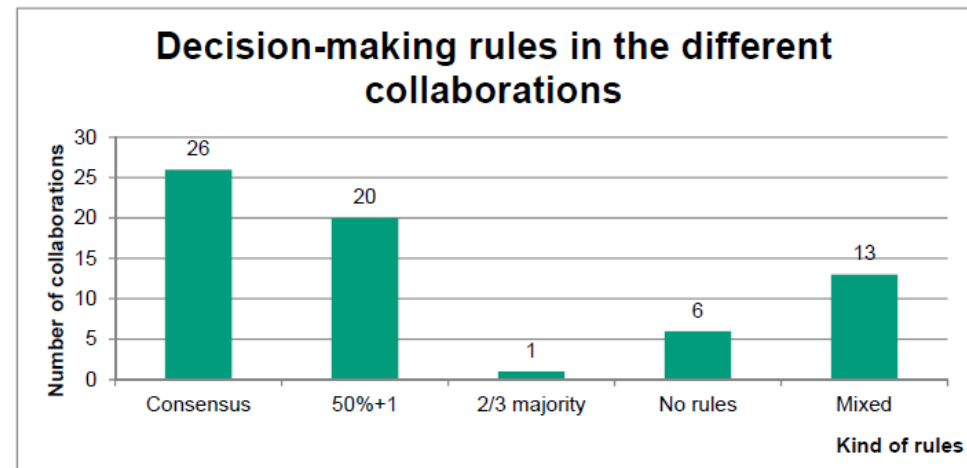
Stuttgart



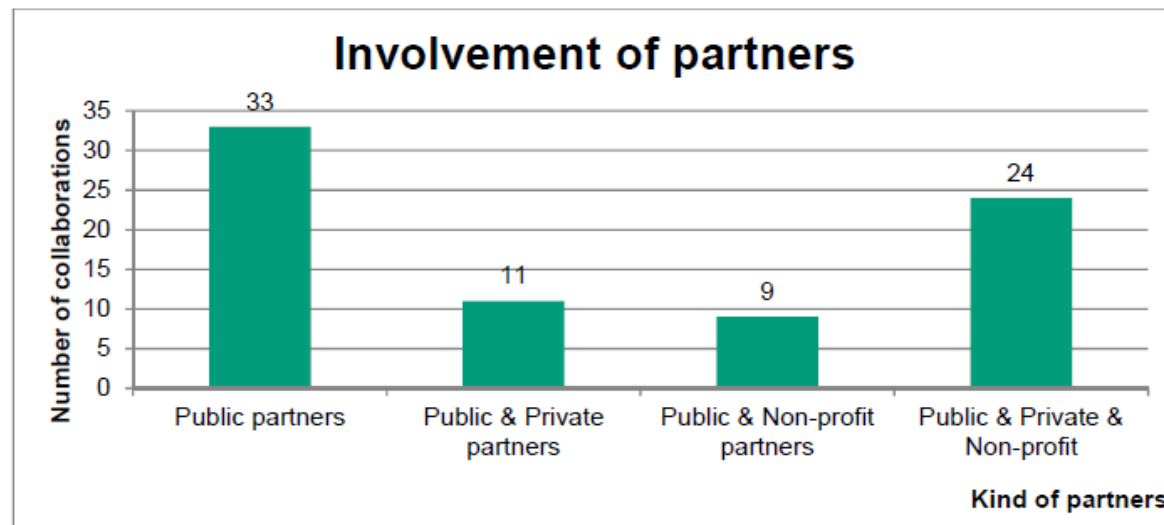
Amsterdam

► Governance: No “one fits all” model ◀

- Within existing resources
- Lean secretariat
- Joint office
- Joint service provider
- Own administration

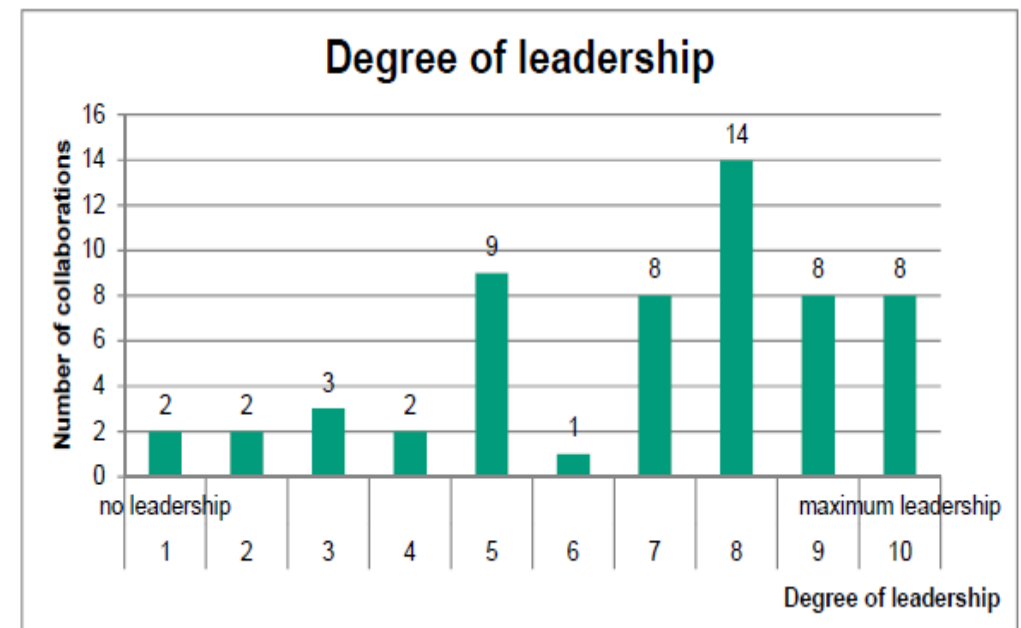
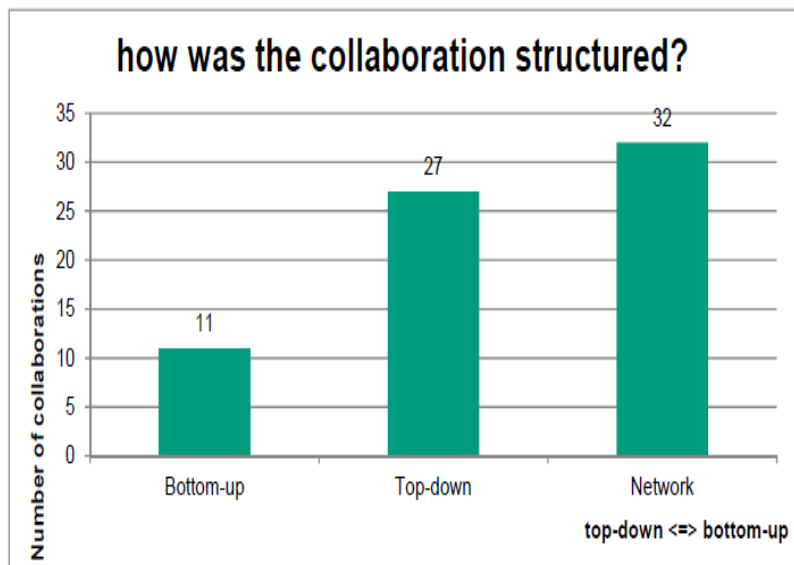


► Mostly public actors involved ◀



Special case: “Brussels metropolitan” an initiative from the business sector

► Core cities often take the lead ◀



IV – Perspectives: post-2020 urban and territorial dimensions

► Context: ◀

- Brexit means substantial financial gap in the budget of the EU;
- New challenges arose: migrations, security and defense are in the forefront.

To respond to these issues, solutions have been proposed: I

- increase of national contributions;
- **cuts on Cohesion Policy and rural development (EAFRD);**

► Post-2020 Cohesion policy: five main objectives: ◀



A **smarter** Europe through innovation, digitisation, support to SMEs;



A **greener** and carbon free Europe;



A **more connected** Europe (transports, digital networks);



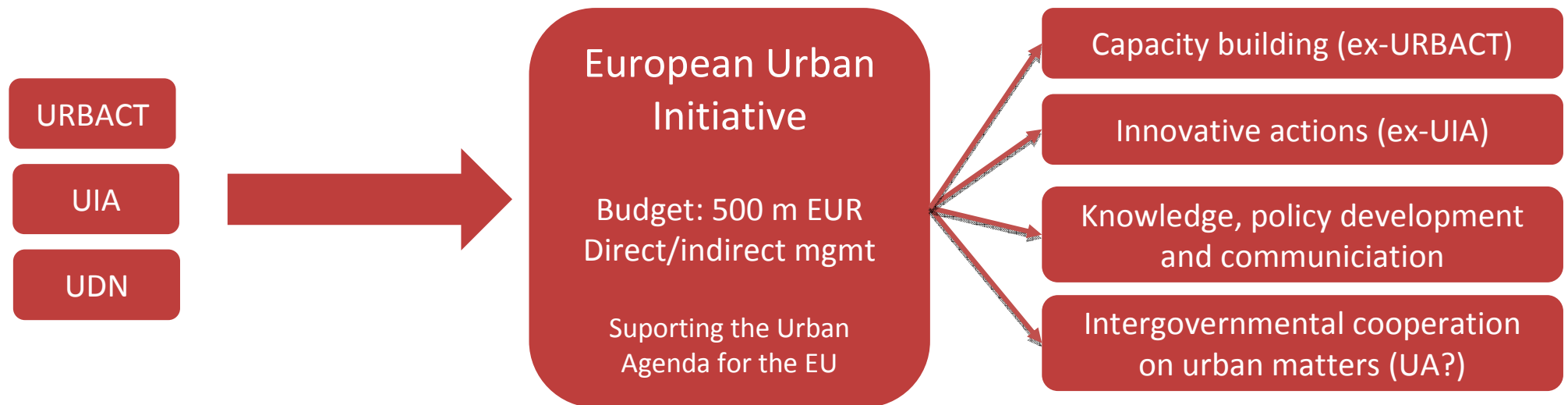
A **more social** Europe (quality employment, education, skills, social inclusion...);



A Europe **closer** to the citizens.

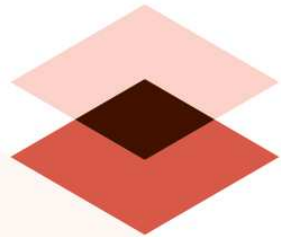
► Sustainable Urban Development ◀

- 6% of ERDF will be dedicated to Sustainable Urban Development
- Promote cooperation at functional level
- ITI (Integrated Territorial Investment)
- CLLD (Community-Led Local Development)
- Other tools for integrated territorial development



Challenges

- Role Member States in post-2020 Cohesion Policy negotiations
- Future of the Urban Agenda of the EU
- Linking the Urban Agenda of the EU with UN 2030 Agenda



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