

# METREX – The Network of European Metropolitan Regions and Areas

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## Metropolitan governance and current trends

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# Metropolitan Regions and Areas: Centers of Innovation and competitiveness



- » Population
- » Economic output
- » Density

Ultra-efficient in terms of land use - but specific challenges

# In that way: „Cities“ is a misleading term

1	<u>London</u>		8.53
2	<u>Berlin</u>		3.51
3	<u>Madrid</u>		3.14
4	<u>Rom</u>		2.86
5	<u>Paris</u>		2.24
6	<u>Bukarest</u>		1.88
7	<u>Wien</u>		1.84
8	<u>Hamburg</u>		1.77
9	<u>Budapest</u>		1.75
10	<u>Warschau</u>	1.73	
11	<u>Barcelona</u>	1.60	
12	<u>München</u>		1.44
13	<u>Mailand</u>		1.34
14	<u>Sofia</u>		1.31
15	<u>Prag</u>		1.25
16	<u>Birmingham</u>	1.10	
17	<u>Köln</u>		1,04
18	<u>Neapel</u>		0.97
19	<u>Stockholm</u>	0.92	
20	<u>Turin</u>		0.89
21	<u>Marseille</u>		0.85
22	<u>Amsterdam</u>	0,83	
23	<u>Zagreb</u>		0,79
24	<u>Valencia</u>		0,78
25	<u>Leeds</u>		0,76
26	<u>Krakau</u>		0,76
27	<u>Frankfurt /M.</u>	0,73	
28	<u>Łódź</u>		0,70
29	<u>Sevilla</u>		0,69
30	<u>Palermo</u>		0,67
31	<u>Saragossa</u>	0,66	
32	<u>Athen</u>		0,66
33	<u>Riga</u>		0,64
34	<u>Breslau</u>		0,63
35	<u>Helsinki</u>		0,63
36	<u>Stuttgart</u>		0,62

People within the boundary  
of the „city“ as jurisdiction

# Administrative borders are “accidental”

## Peoples, business have a different perimeter

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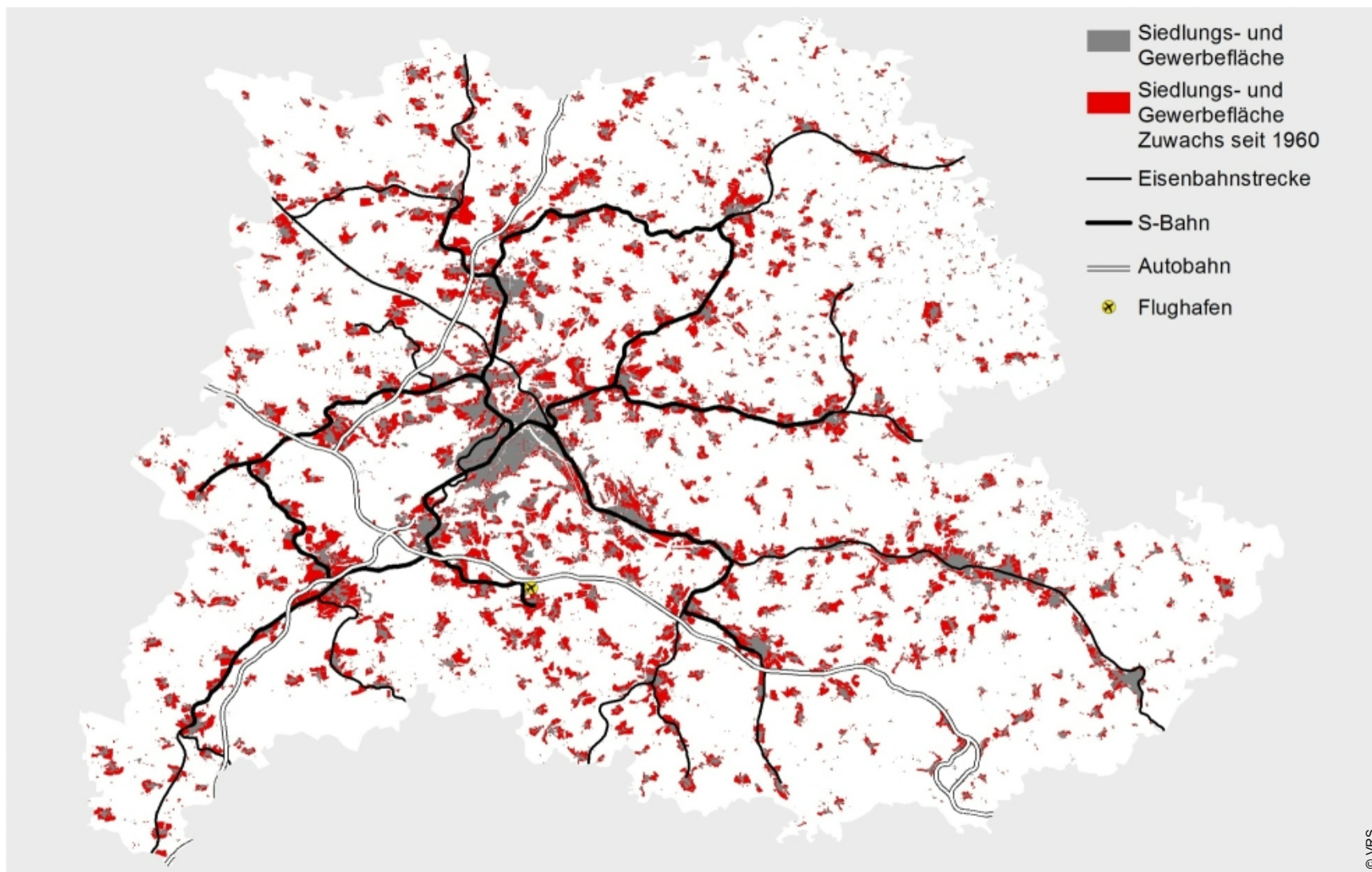
# Different definition – different size + perception population, economy

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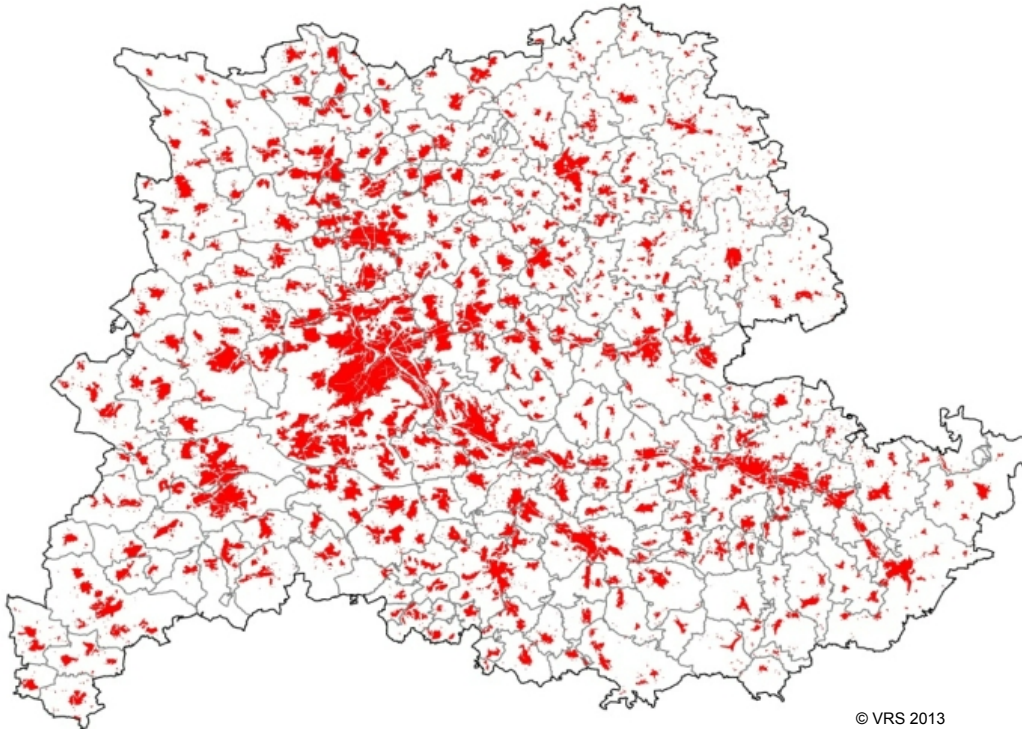
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# Functional unit: Housing, economy, infrastructure...



# ... divided by local administration: Responsibility and competences



- » In most countries:  
Local administrations  
with strong **home rule**
- » **Mayors** often in a  
strong position  
(e.g. “CEO”  
+ Leader of Councils  
directly elected )
- » However: “**Regional lifestyle**”  
Strong interdependency  
between companies
- » Open space,  
flood protection,  
climate etc.  
**Independent from  
administrative boundaries.**

Overall **coordination** crucial  
for functionality, competitiveness  
sustainability – but challenging  
administrative + content

# Challenges



# Affordable housing for a growing population



# Space for growing and changing economy



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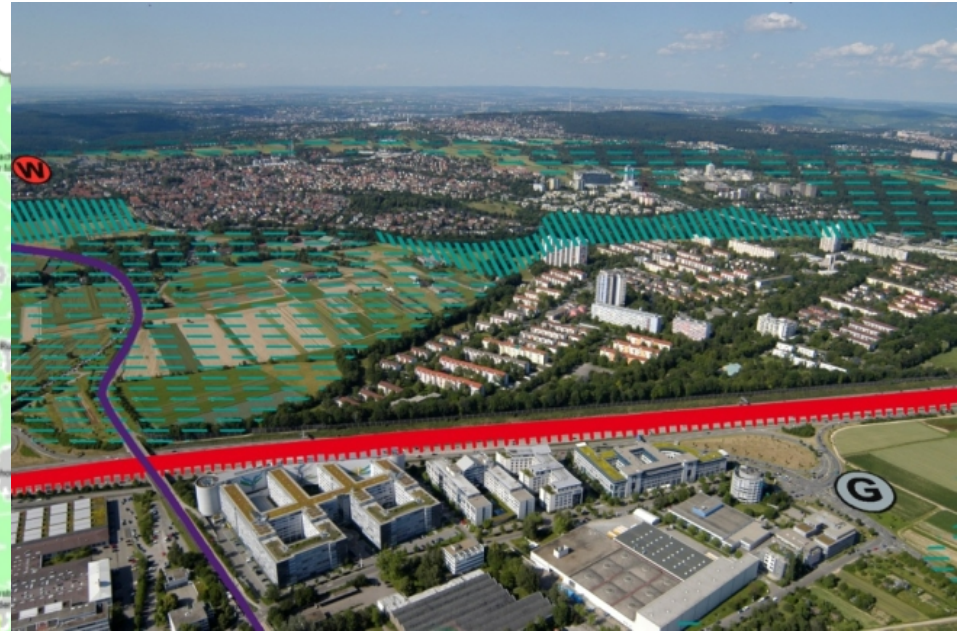
# Transport: How to bring everything together...



# Additional infrastructure: E-mobility, transit..



# Mandatory protection of open spaces



# Recreation & Open space development



# Climate change; climate protection



# Public participation and acceptance

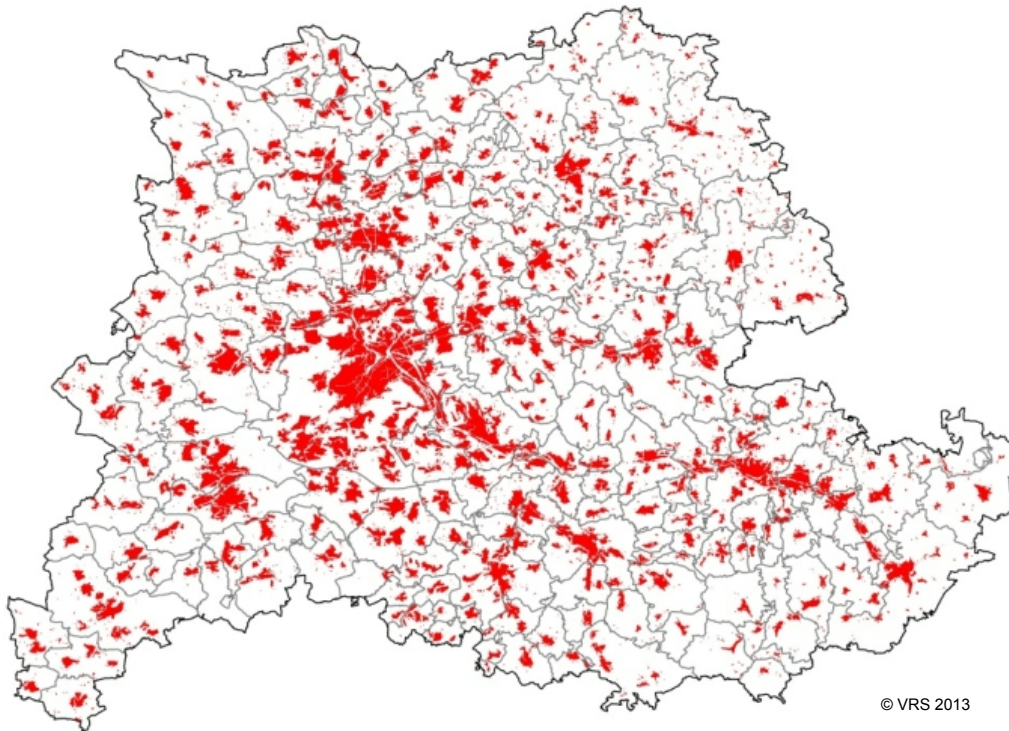




# Cooperation

## Fields and scope

# Tackle problems together: Regional cooperation



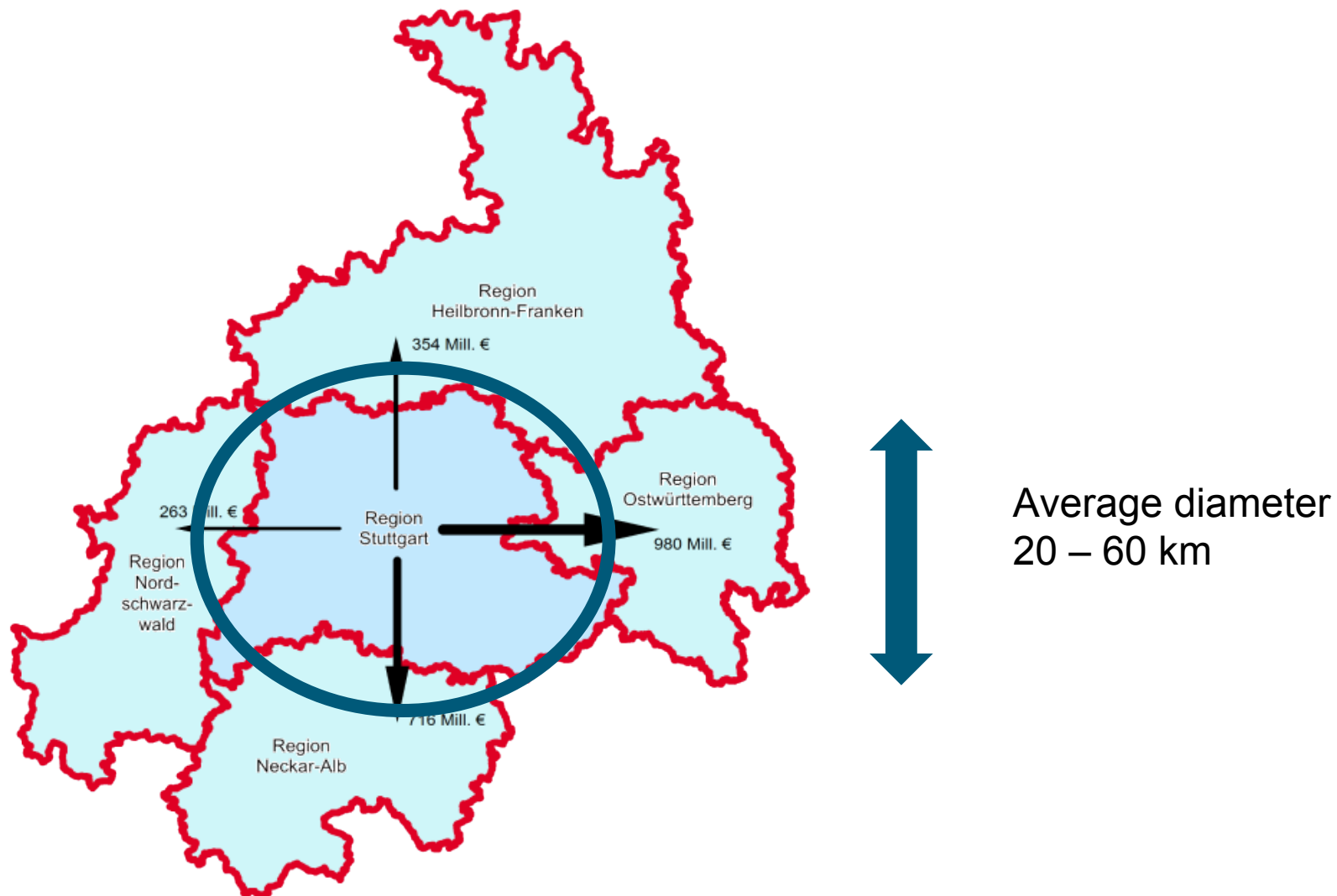
## Typical tasks within the core area

- » Coordination of settlement / zoning
- » Retail facilities
- » Transport (infrastructure and tariff)
- » Open space protection
- » Flood protection
- » ...

More mandatory / binding regulations

“Things have to be done”

# Core of the metropolitan cooperation: Metropolitan AREA



# Bigger picture: Economic impact even further out: Metropolitan REGION

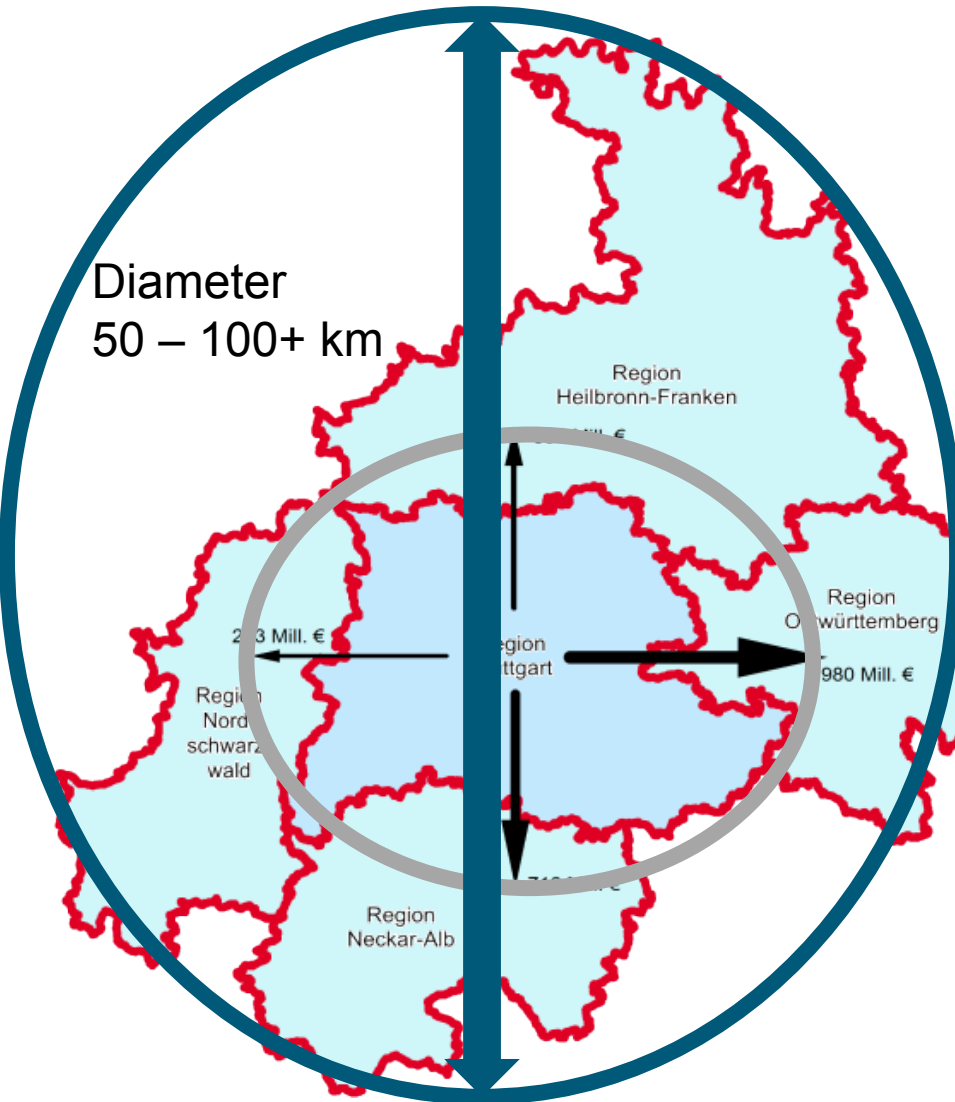
## Typical tasks in the greater perimeter

- » Economic development
- » Marketing
- » Urban-rural cooperation
- » Tourism, recreation
- » Open space development
- » ...

Less mandatory –  
dominance of voluntary cooperation

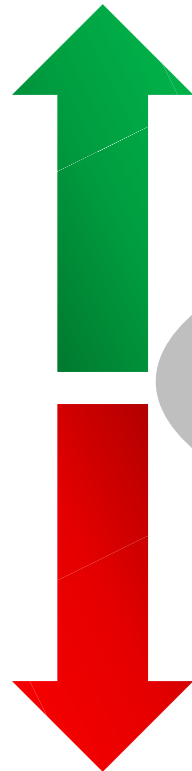
“Things, stakeholders would like to do”

Diameter  
50 – 100+ km



# Scope and content: Far and voluntary vs. close and statutory

**Far away  
“Hinterland”**



Informal – Cooperative / common interest  
– “projects” - voluntary – “development”

Anything in between

Formal / statutory – mandatory instruments –  
different interest / conflicts – order/regulations

**Close by  
urban area**

# Anything goes:

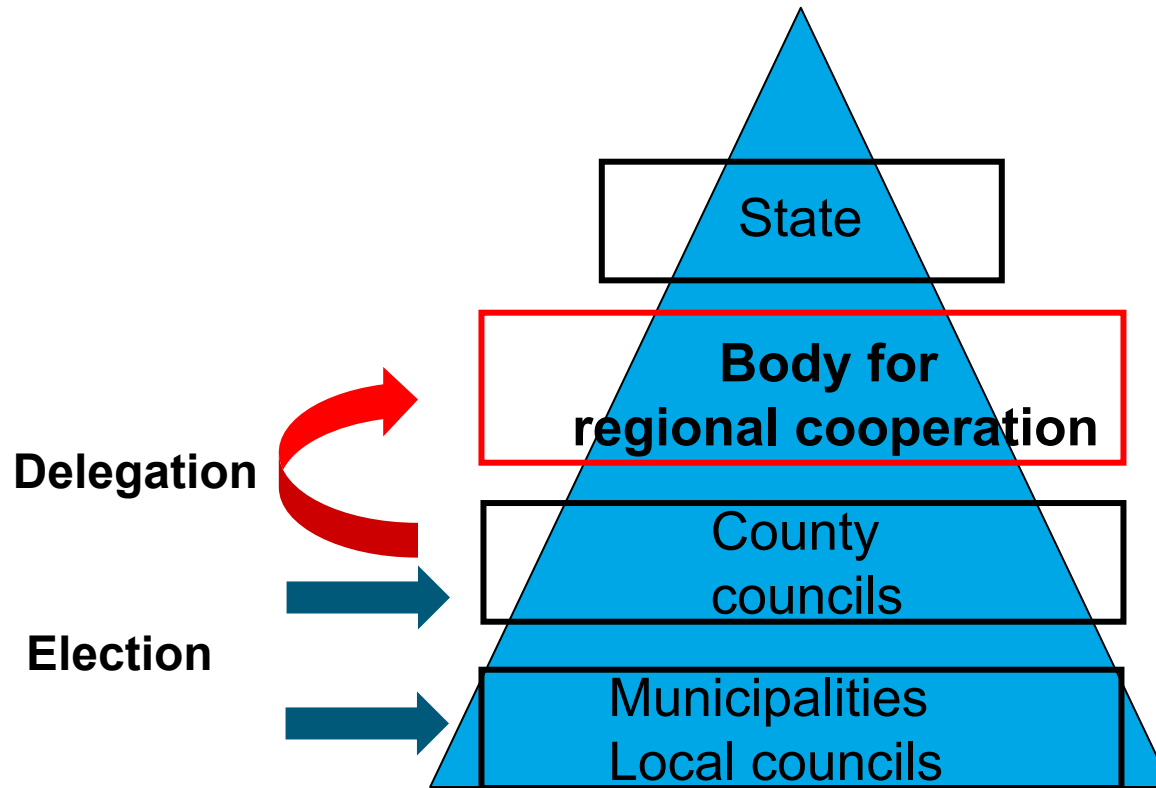
## Forms of metropolitan cooperation

- » Polis: City – core area – hinterland
  - » All kinds of cooperation, all kinds of structure, all kind of scopes (“flexible perimeter” – depending on tasks, projects
  - » No final definition for the “right” scope of cooperation
  - » “Voluntary” cooperation needs no strong regulation
  - » But binding regulation need statutory organisations – at least fixed arrangement e.g. Cita metropolitan in Italy; “Verbände” in Germany,
  - » Often several “layers” of cooperation  
several administrative tiers involved – municipalities, counties, provinces, states
  - » Different numbers of stakeholders – from 2 –to 100+
  - » Spatial regulation, building etc. most often regulated mandatory
  - » Additional cooperation in same or other perimeter  
and within same or different organisation
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# Who is in charge?

## The political dimension

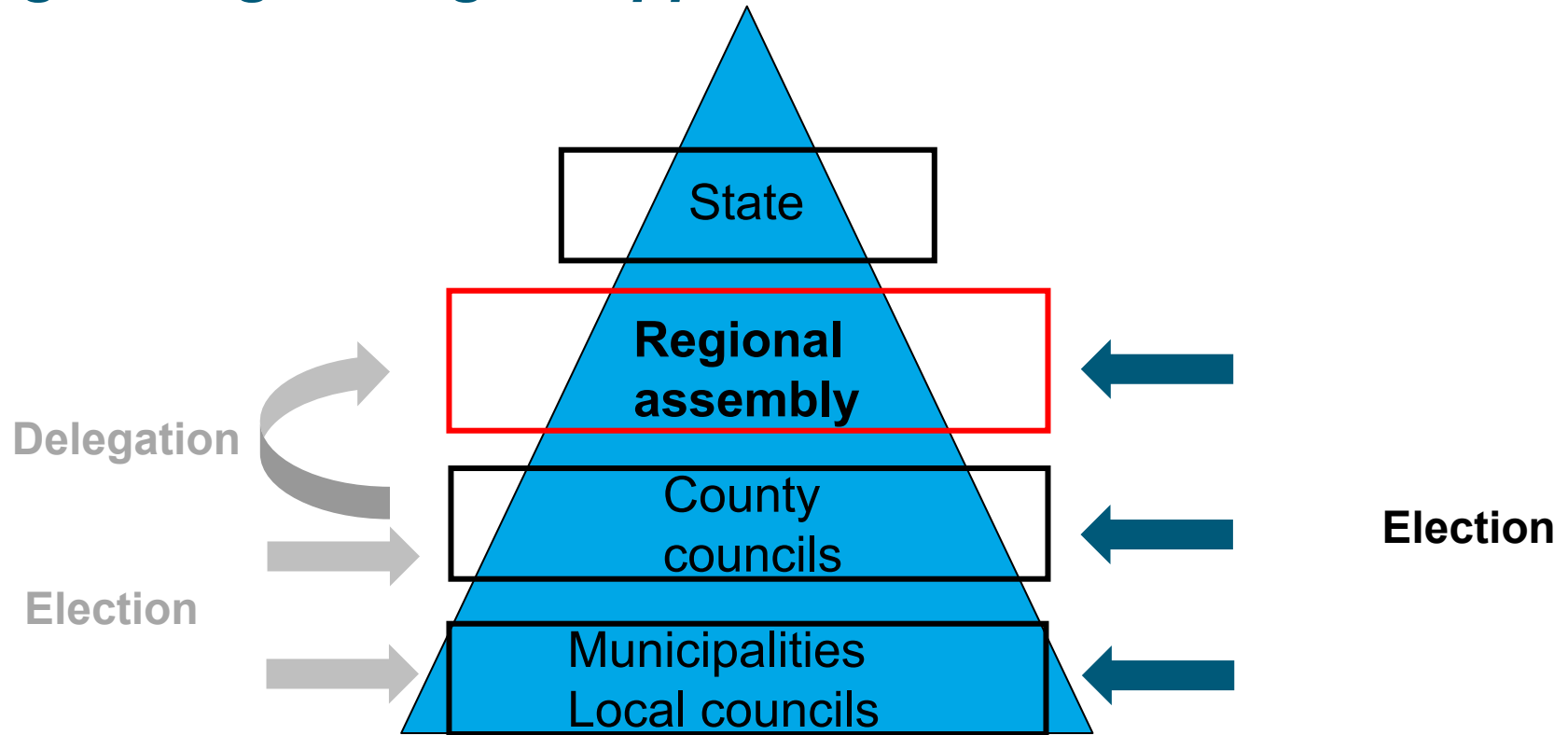
# Decision-making on regional level: Standard



- » Direct election of local, county councils and mayors
- » Delegation from county councils to regional assemblies
- » “Regional” decision makers are elected for counties
- » Regional strategy ≠ summary of several county strategies



# Decision- making on regional level: e.g. Stuttgart Region approach



» Delegation vs. election

# Statutory region + political entity

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- » Directly elected regional assembly - strong democratic mandate
- » Campaigning for regional issues = political agenda (e.g. programmatic of political parties)
- » “Region” as significant level of political operation

Electorate – program/strategy – instruments – tools for implementation

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# METREX – European network of Metropolitan Areas and Regions



- » About 50 members from all Europe
- » Observers from Northern Virginia (USA), Moscow, Shanghai
- » Public Administrations from different levels: Regions, Metropolitan Regions, Metropolitan Cities, City Regions, Municipalities.

# *What we do – and how we work*

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- » Exchange among practitioners, elected officials
- » Focus on:
  - Learning from each other;
  - Cross border and transnational cooperation;
  - Metropolitan dimension,
  - Policy consultancy
  - spatial planning as strategic tool

## **Main instruments:**

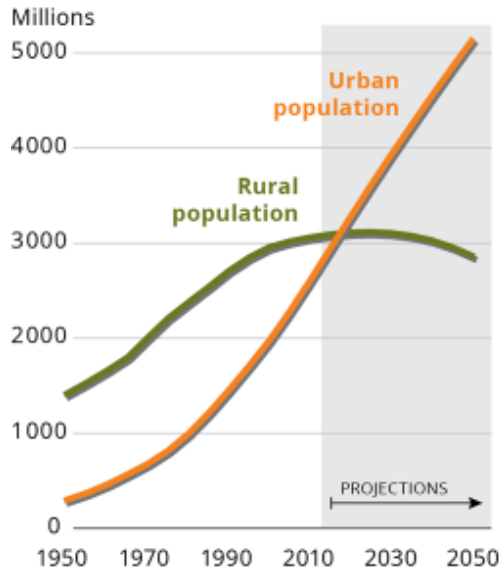
- » Two conferences per year
    - Specific topic + exchange on strategy of the host region
  - » Expert groups, common project:
    - e.g. Metropolitan governance
    - Baltic Space / Nordic network
    - Urban-rural cooperation; Economic development; Large scale retail
    - Infrastructure
  - » Website as exchange platform
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# Metropolitan governance

## A growing global challenge

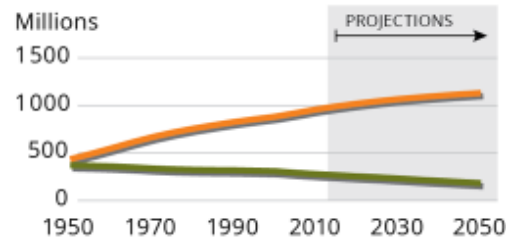
### Less developed regions

Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.



### More developed regions

Europe, Northern America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan.



- » Number of people living in Metropolitan areas will double by 2050 = all cities have to be build once more
- » Adaptation of existing metropolitan areas: Climate, mobility, energy supply...
- » Concepts, instruments and administrative structure necessary



[www.eurometrex.org](http://www.eurometrex.org)

**For further questions:**

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