



METROBORDER

The results of the project

**Territorial Agenda First Action Programme:
Polycentric cross-border metropolitan areas
the project Metroborder**

Brussels, 02/05/2011

Tobias Chilla, University of Luxembourg
on behalf of the Transnational Project Group



The Project METROBORDER

ESPON programme

CU Coordination Unit
MC Monitoring Committee

Stakeholder

- ARE** Bundesamt für Raumentwicklung (Leadpartner)
- MAT** Ministère de l'Intérieur et de l'Aménagement du territoire du Grand Duché du Luxembourg
- DIACT** Délégation interministérielle à l'aménagement et à la compétitivité des territoires
- BMVBS** Bundesministerium für Verkehr, Bau und Stadtentwicklung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
- DGATLP** Ministère der Région Wallone, Direction générale de l'Aménagement du territoire, du Logement et du Patrimoine

Researcher

- UL** Université du Luxembourg (Leadpartner)
- CEGUM** Centre de Recherches en Géographie - Université de Metz
- CEPS** Centre d'Etudes de Populations, Pauvreté et Politiques Socio-Ec.
- ETHZ** Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
- IGEAT** Université Libre de Bruxelles
- RegBas** Regio Basiliensis
- UHA** Université de Haute Alsace
- USB** Universität des Saarlandes

The Project METROBORDER

An interactive process with **stakeholders** – meetings and workshops:

- **EU & consultation committee**
09.01.09, 04.05.09, 05.05.09, 29.10.09, 10.03.10, 11.03.10, 08.11.10
- **Greater Region**
03.03.09, 22.04.09, 12.05.09, 25.06.09, 12.03.10, 13.07.10, 04.10.10, 7.11.10, ongoing
- **Upper Rhine**
19.02.09, 26.02.09, 27.03.09, 11.12.09, 14.09.10, 02.12.10, ongoing



Consultation Committee, Walferdange, March 2010

The Project METROBORDER

Scientific interaction:

- 3 TPG Meetings,
- 4 ESPON-conferences,
- 4 reports, ongoing scientific publication in journals and on conferences,
- ...

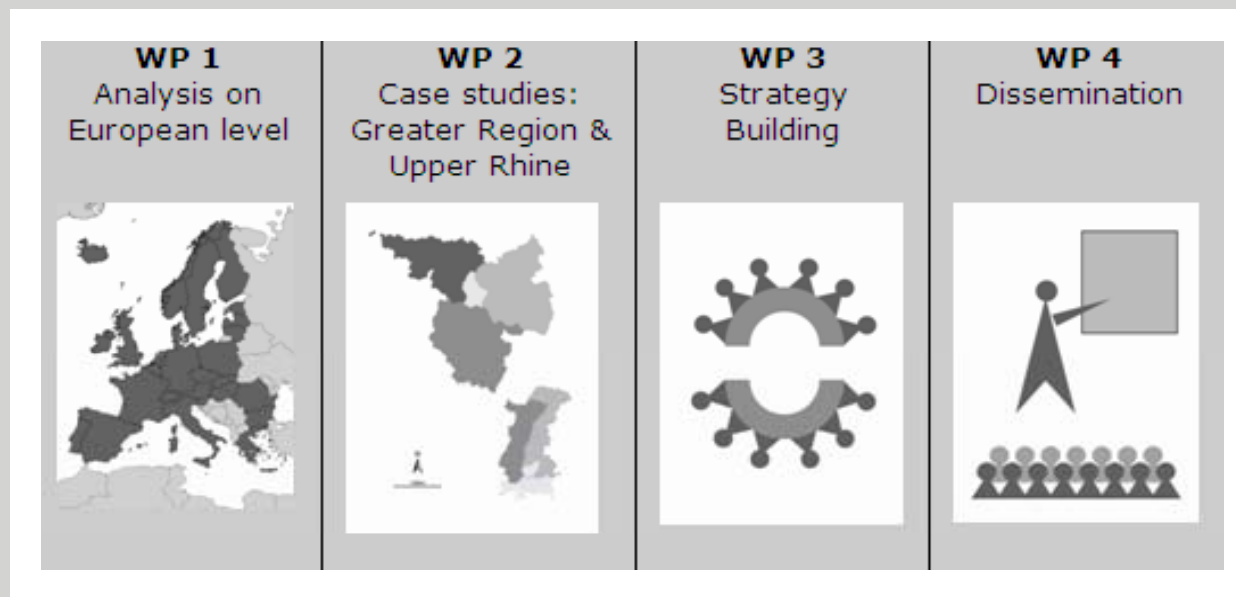


TPG Meeting
February 2009
Walferdange

The Project METROBORDER

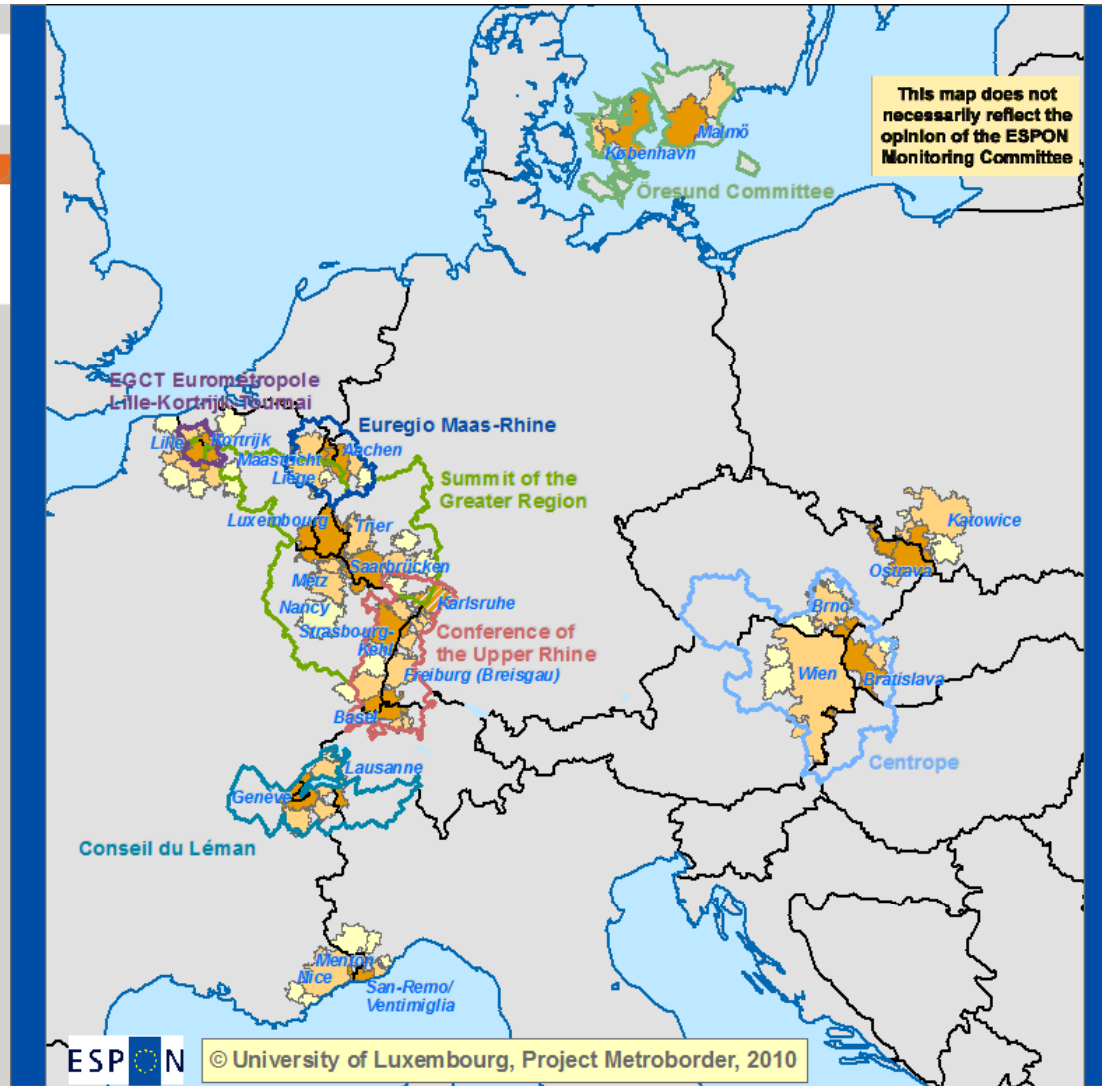
‘Cross-Border Polycentric Metropolitan Regions’ (CBPMR):

- Where are they?
- How are they positioned?
- Political conclusions: How can their governance be improved?
- ...



1. 'CBPMRs' – where are they?

The spatial setting: The Functional Urban Areas (FUAs) of the cross-border polycentric metropolitan regions (CBPMRs)



This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee

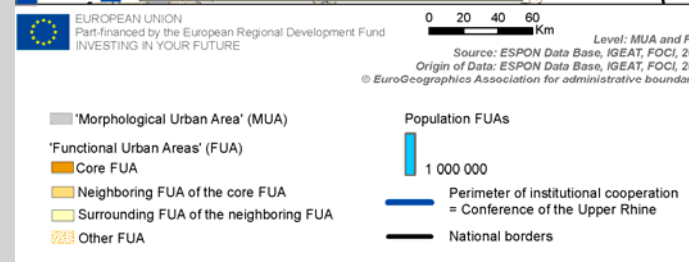
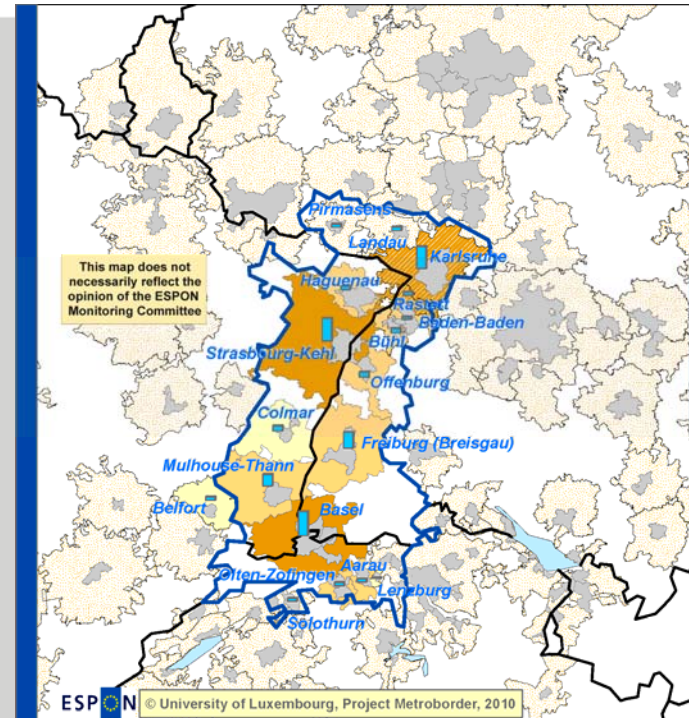
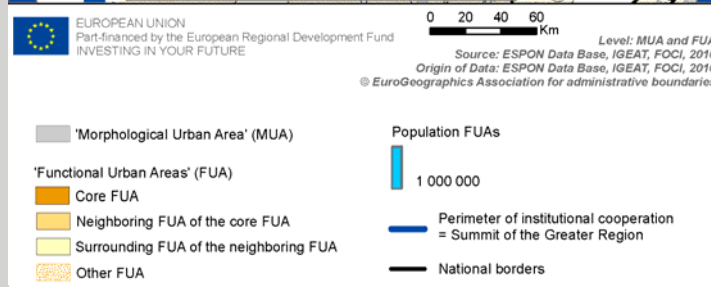
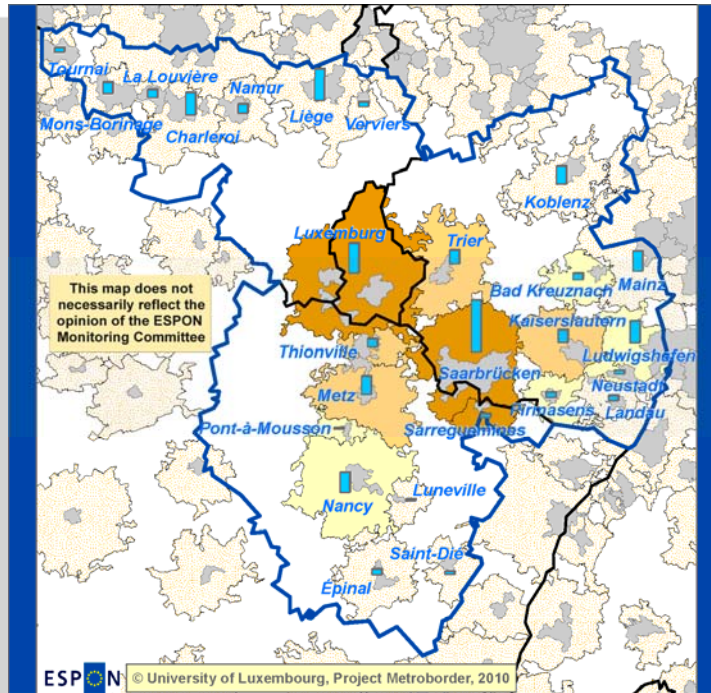
ESPON © University of Luxembourg, Project Metroborder, 2010

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Level: FUA
Source: ESPON Data Base, IGEAT, FOCI, 2010
Origin of Data: ESPON Data Base, IGEAT, FOCI, 2010
©EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

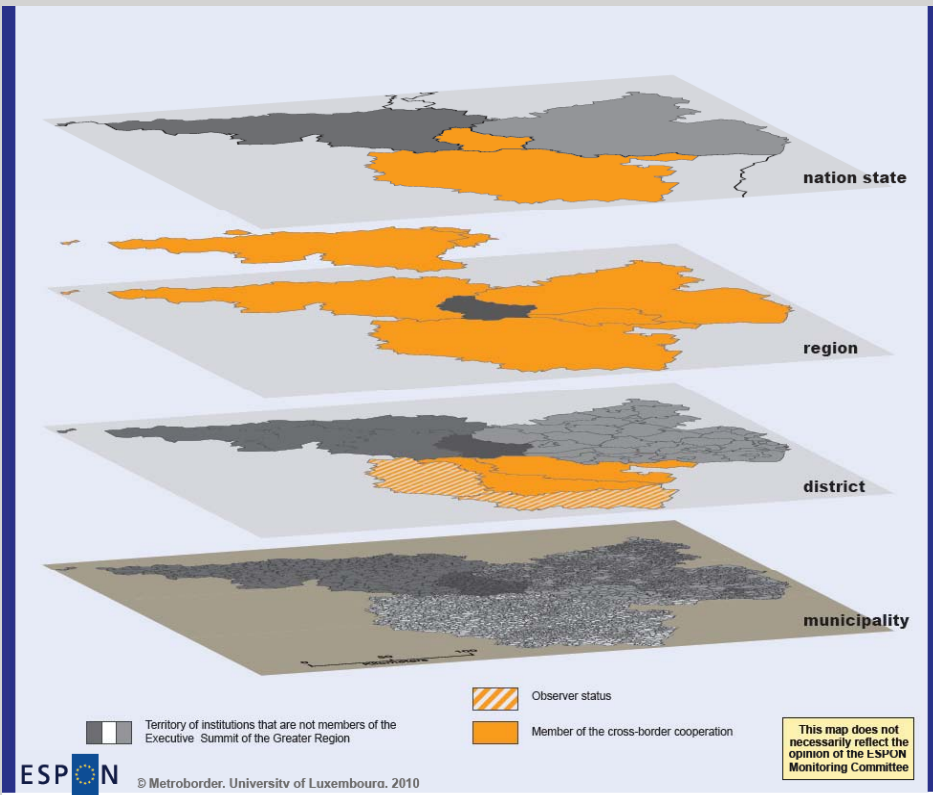
'Functional Urban Areas' (FUA)
Core FUA
Neighboring FUA of the core FUA
Surrounding FUA of the neighboring FUA
National borders

1. 'CBPMRs' – where are they?

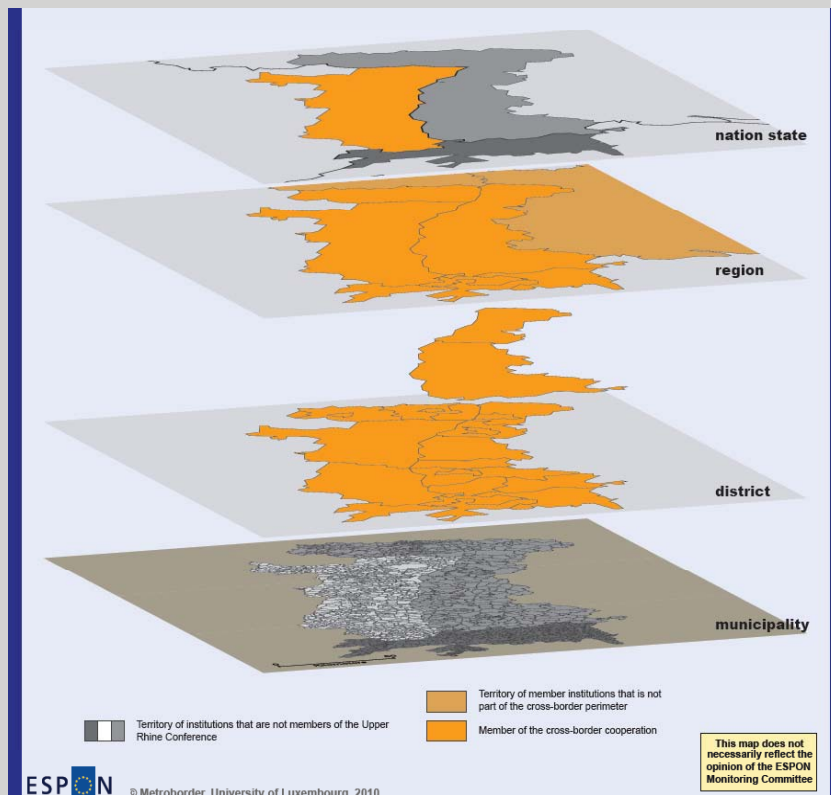


Greater Region – Upper Rhine Functional Urban Areas

1. 'CBPMRs' – where are they?

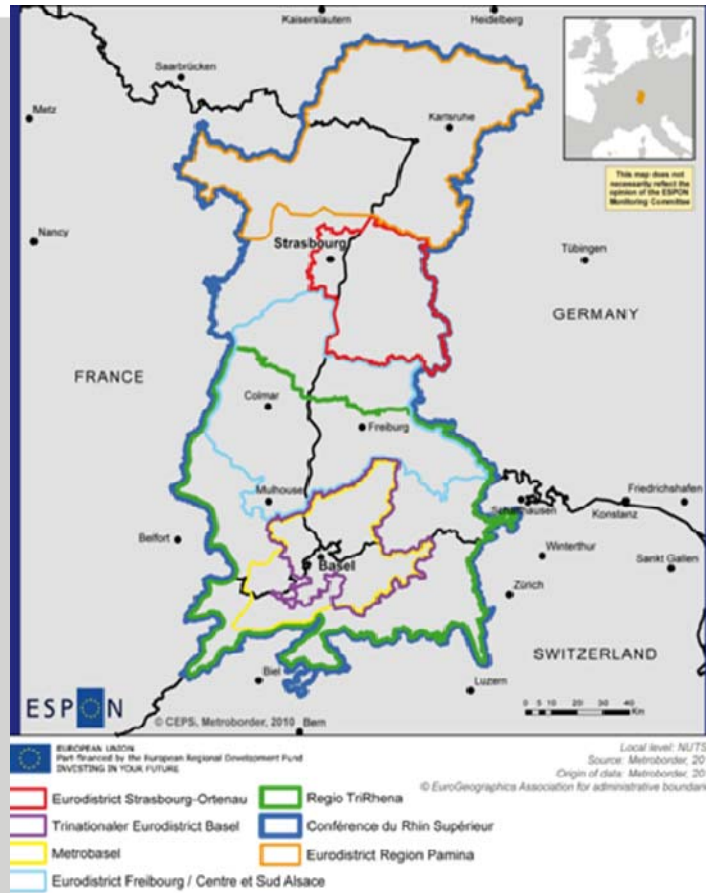


The 'Summit of the Greater Region' as a multi-level cooperation

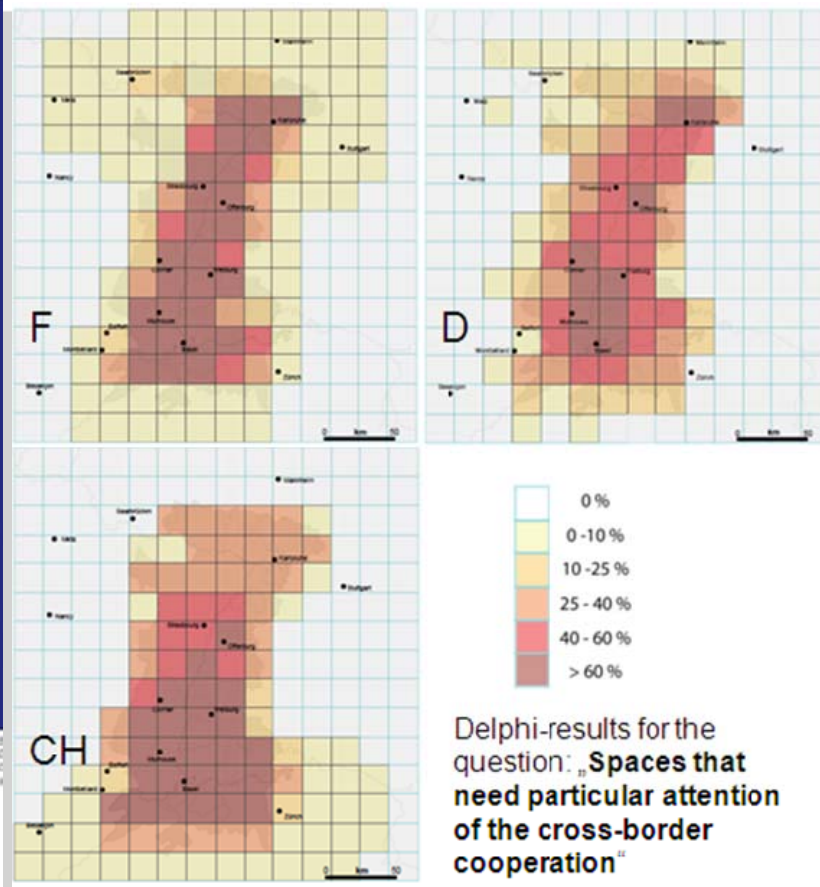


The 'Upper Rhine Conference' as a multi-level cooperation

1. 'CBPMRs' – where are they?



left: cross-border institutions and their perimeter within the Upper Rhine region

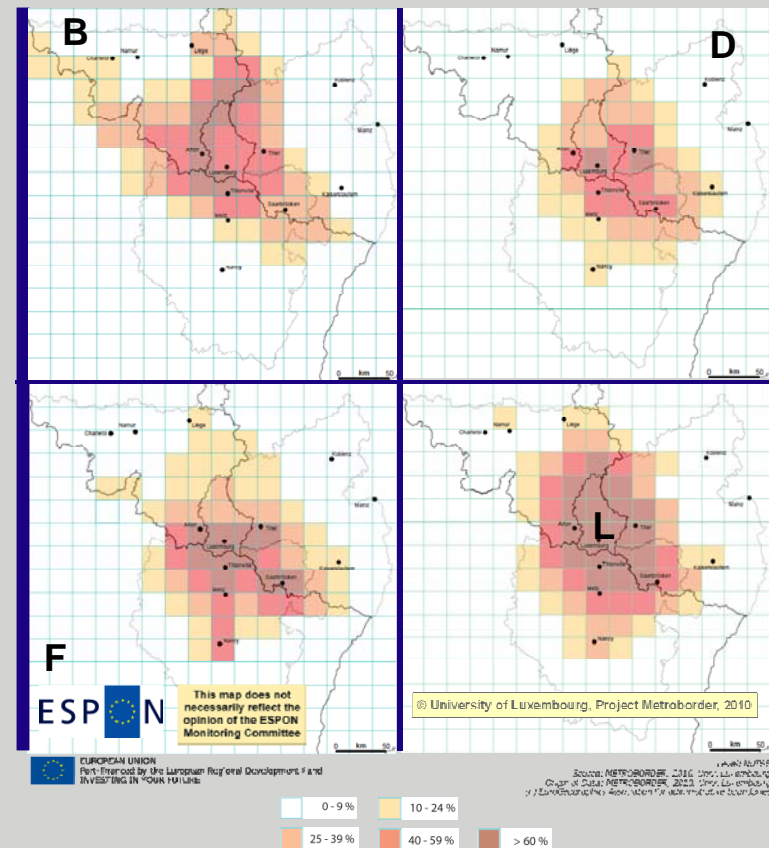


right: core spaces for increased cross-border cooperation in the case study region – results from a Delphi study, differentiated for the national backgrounds of the responding experts

1. 'CBPMRs' – where are they?

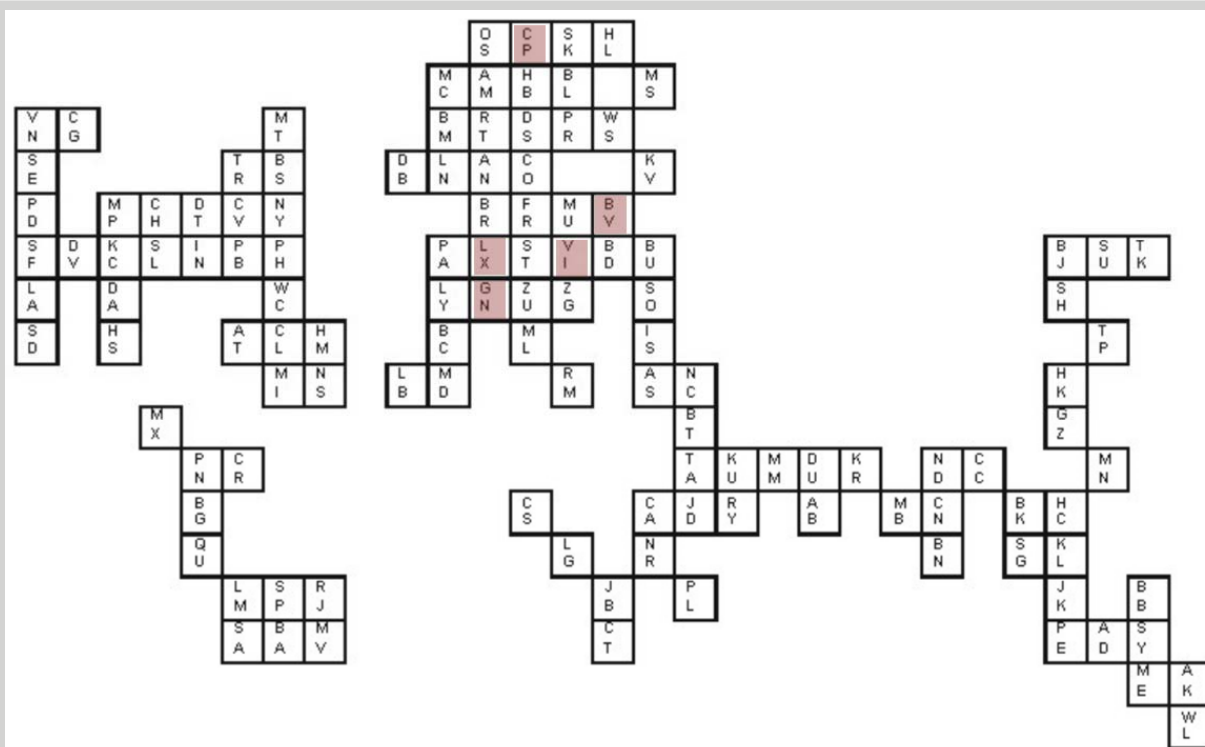


left: cross-border institutions and their perimeter within the Greater Region



right: core spaces for increased cross-border cooperation in the case study region – results from a Delphi study, differentiated for the national backgrounds of the responding experts

2. 'CBPMRs' – how are they positioned?



CBPMR-cities in the GaWC-monitor (marked in red)

each square indicates a metropolis, and its position roughly represents the position on the world map

(source: GaWC 2008; own graphic).

VI = Vienna: alpha city (in 4th of ten world city categories)

GN = Geneva: beta city (6/10)

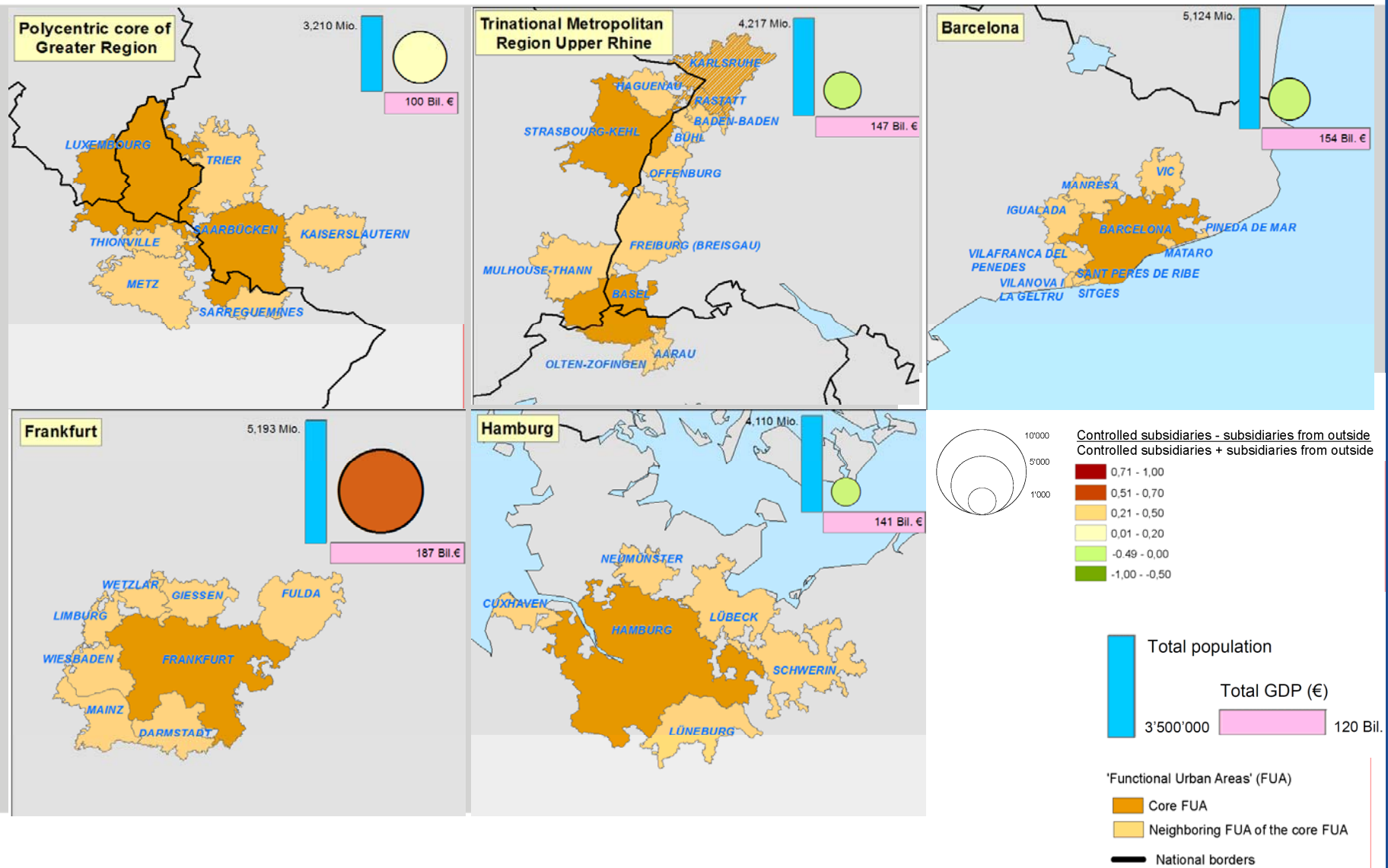
CP = Copenhagen: beta city (6/10)

LX = Luxembourg: beta city (6/10)

BV = Bratislava: gamma-plus city (8/10)

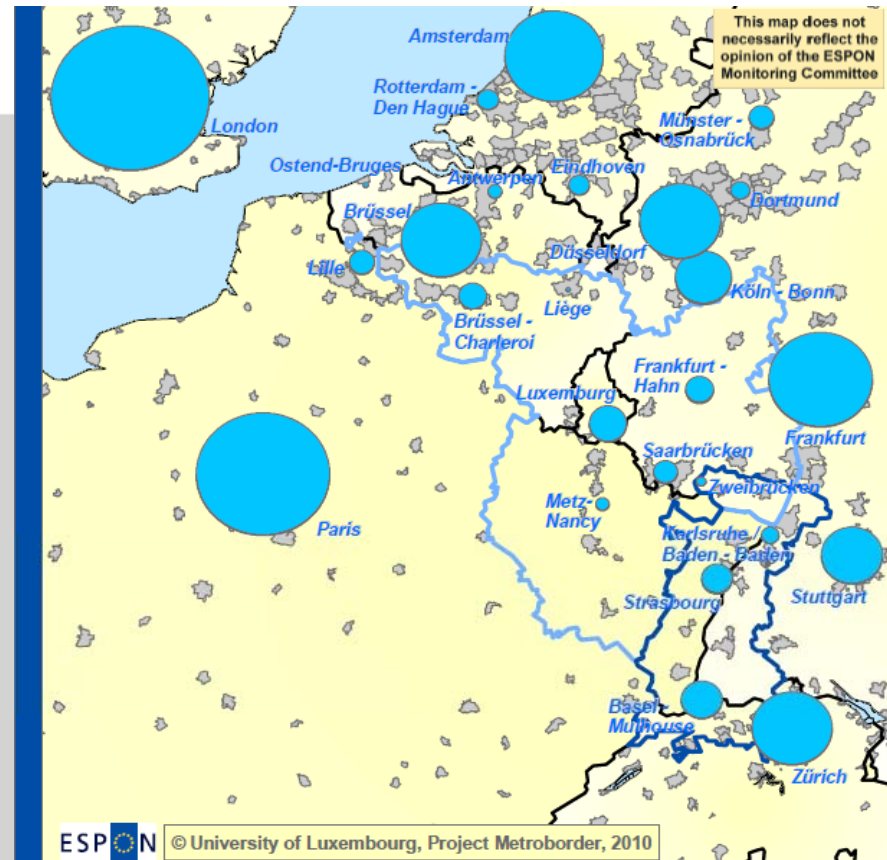
(Basel and Strasbourg are mentioned as showing "sufficiency" but are not included in this map)

2. 'CBPMRs' – how are they positioned?



2. 'CBPMRs' – how are they positioned?

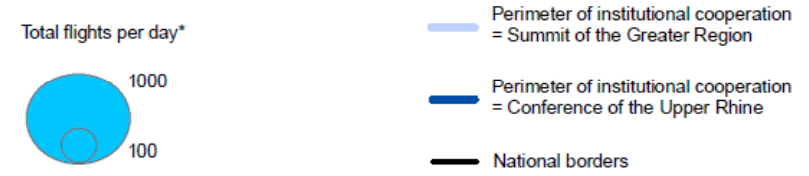
Metropolitan accessibility?
 Number of flights per day and airport for the two case study regions and their surrounding areas



ESPON © University of Luxembourg, Project Metroborder, 2010

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Level: NUTS 5
 Source: Université Paris-Est, LVMT, Inrets 2009, FOCl, 2010
 Origin of Data: Université Paris-Est, LVMT, Inrets 2009, FOCl, 2010
 © EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries



* London = Sum of airports Heathrow, Gatwick, City, Luton and Stansted
 Paris = Sum of airports Charles de Gaulle, Orly, Beauvais-Tillé
 Weekday October 2009

2. 'CBPMRs' – how are they positioned?



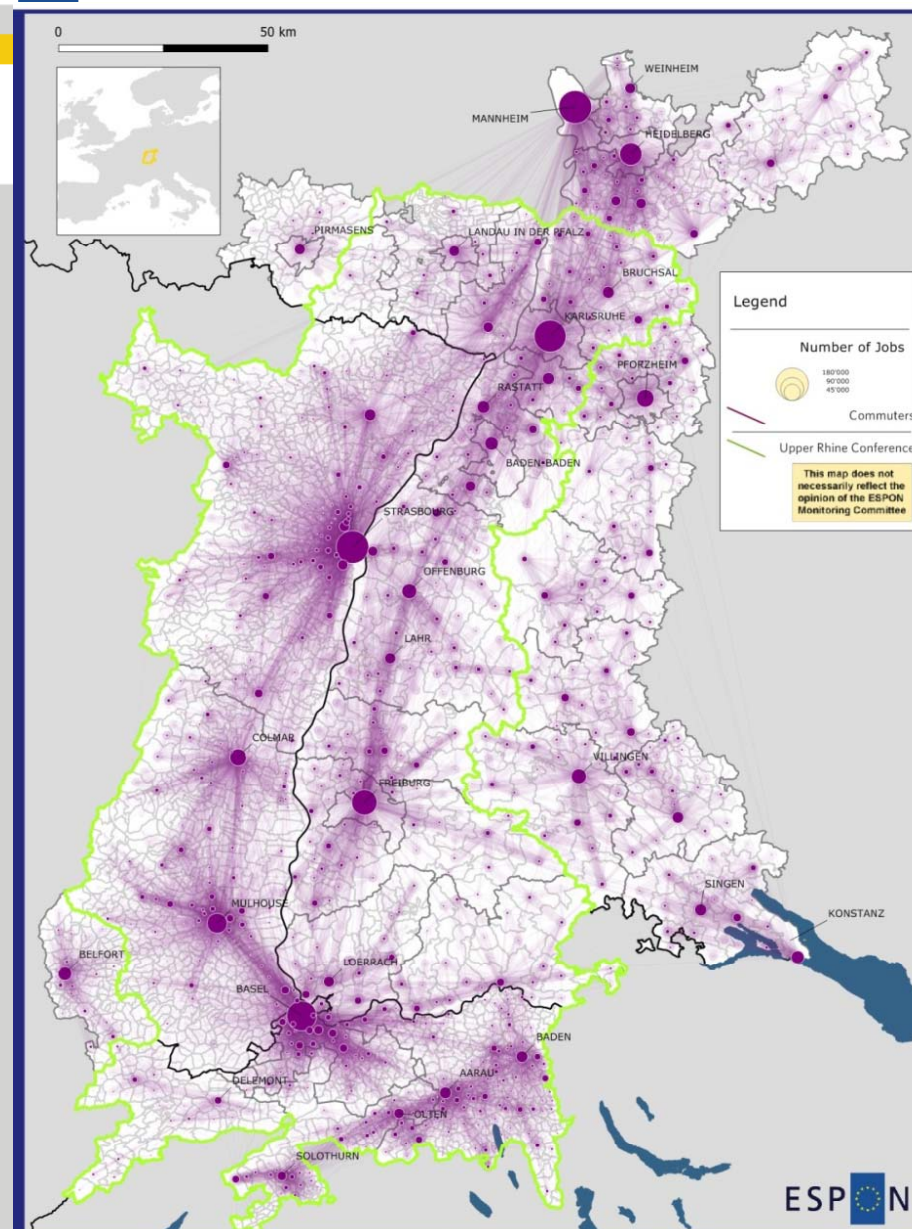
Fig. 3 (p. 38): Cross-border commuters in metropolitan areas, 2000 and 2006 (sources and spatial units: see appendix, chapter 9)

2. 'CBPMRs' – how are they positioned?

Commuting flows in the Upper Rhine

Commuting...

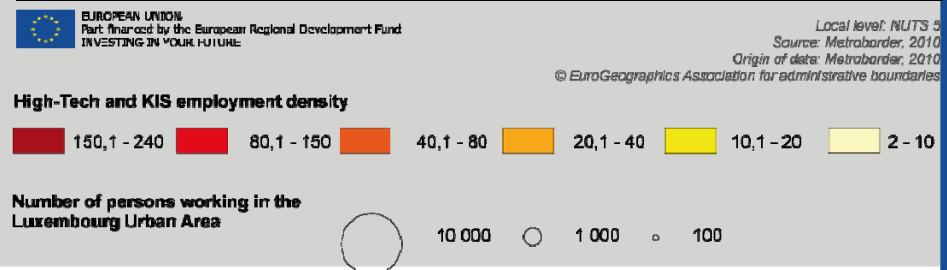
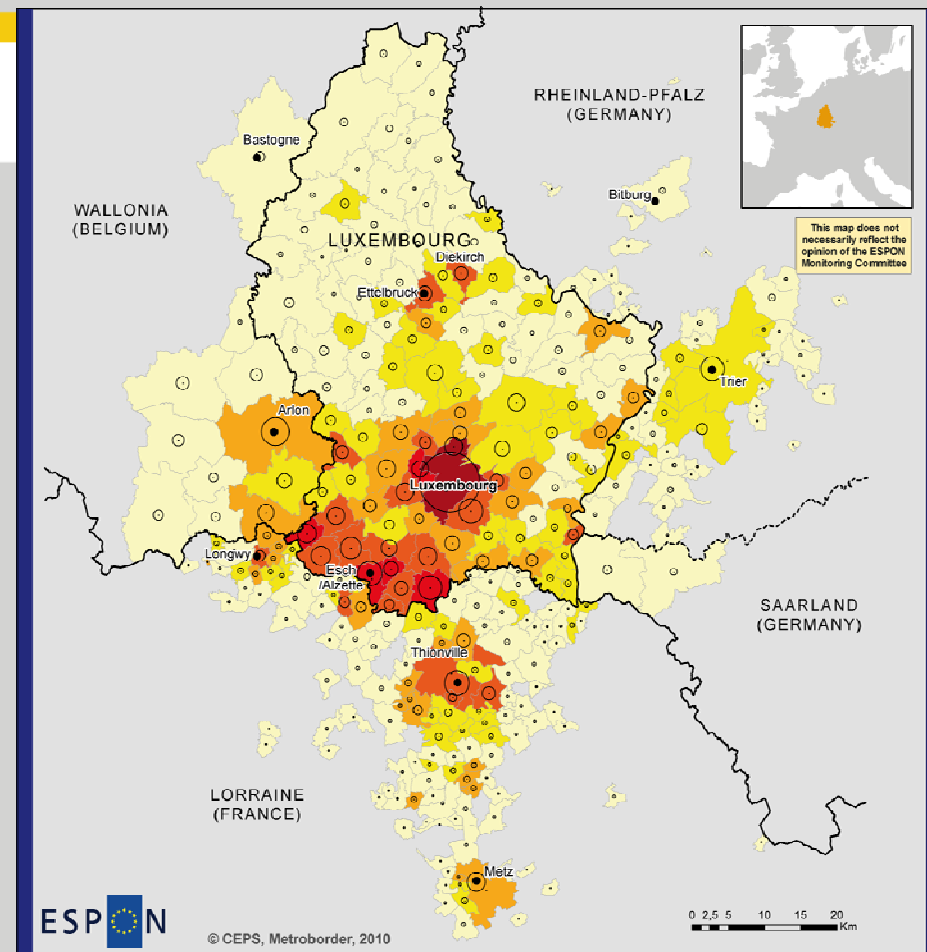
- ... is an overall domestic phenomenon
- ... can override border effects, but does not always do.



2. 'CBPMRs' – how are they positioned?

Place of residence of high-tech and KIS workers employed in Luxembourg and number of persons working in the Luxembourg MUA, 2005...

... a cross-border logic
... with still visible border effects



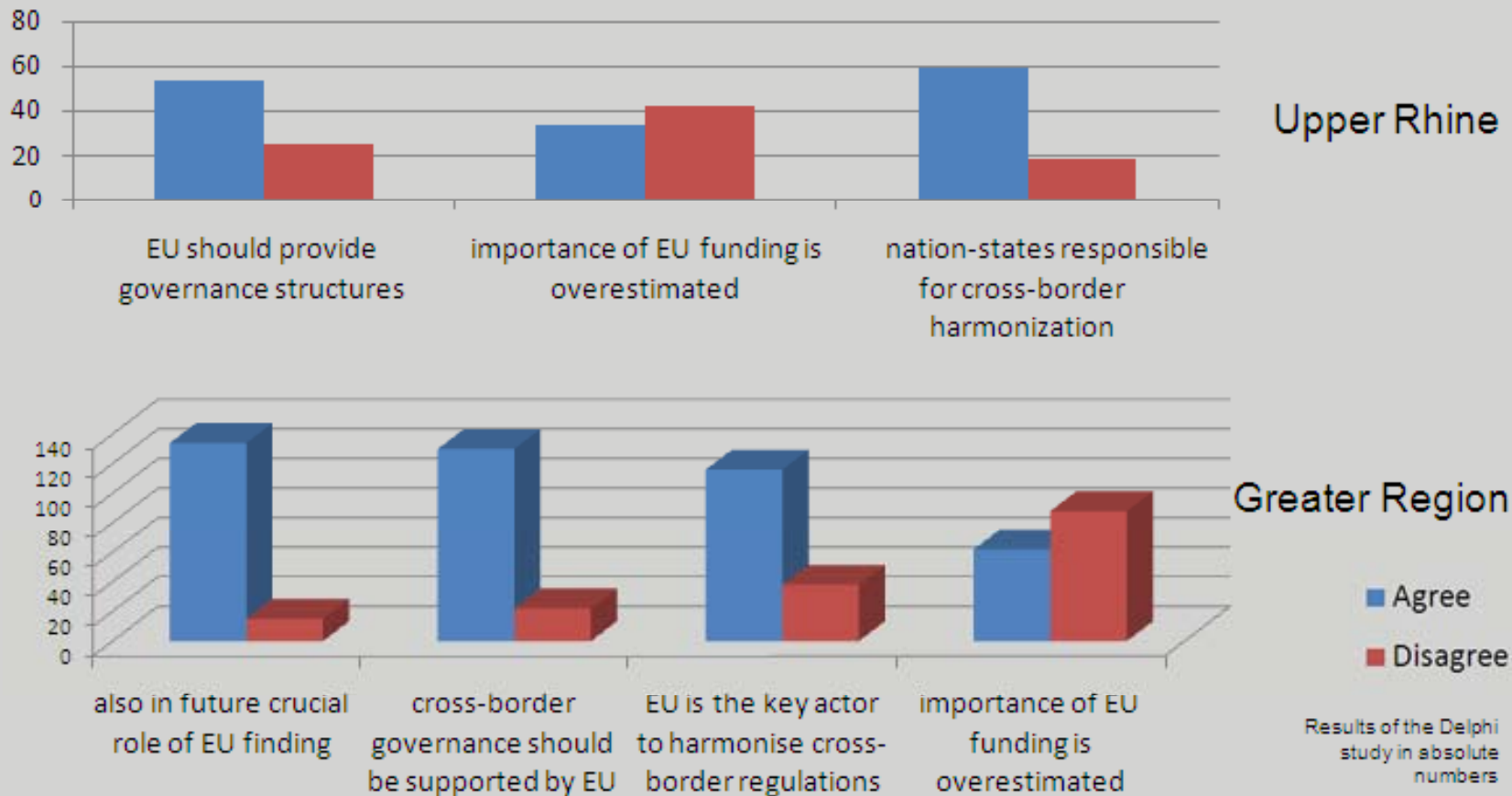
2. 'CBPMRs' – how are they positioned?

	Interactions		Convergence	
	Cross-border commuters	Cross-border public transport	Similarity of GDP PPS per capita	Residents' citizenship
Luxembourg	5	5	1	4
Saarbrücken	3	3	4	2
Basel	4	4	1	3
Strasbourg	1	1	5	1
Geneva	5	4	1	5
Basel	4	4	1	3
Aachen-Liege-Maastricht	2	2	4	2
Lille	3	1	5	2
Nice-Monaco-San Remo	3	2	1	4
Copenhagen-Malmö	2	4	4	2
Vienna-Bratislava	1	5	4	1
Katowice-Ostrava	no data	1	5	no data

1 = very weak, 2 = weak, 3 = moderate, 4 = strong, 5 = very strong.

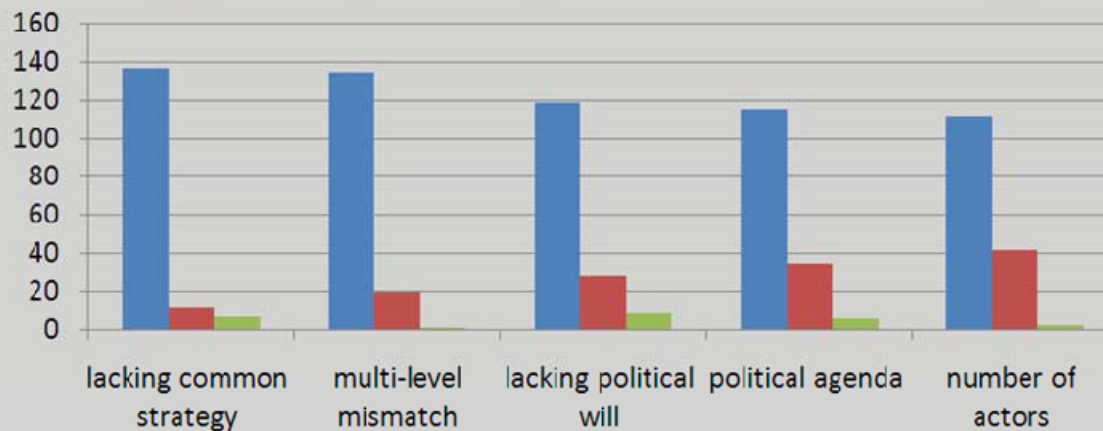
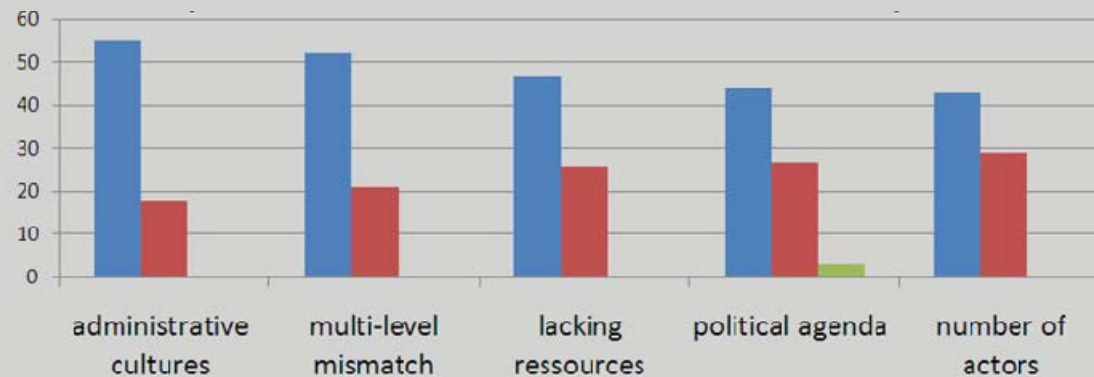
Synthesis indicator for cross-border interactions and convergence (CEPS/Instead)

3. Political conclusions?



What role for the EU? Results from the Delphi study (n GR= 156, n UR =89)

3. Political conclusions?



■ (very) important barrier
■ no/minor barrier
■ n.s.

Metroborder Delphi Study
 2009/10, n GR = 156, n UR = 89

The five most important barriers for an enhanced cross-border cooperation in both case study regions (Delphi study)

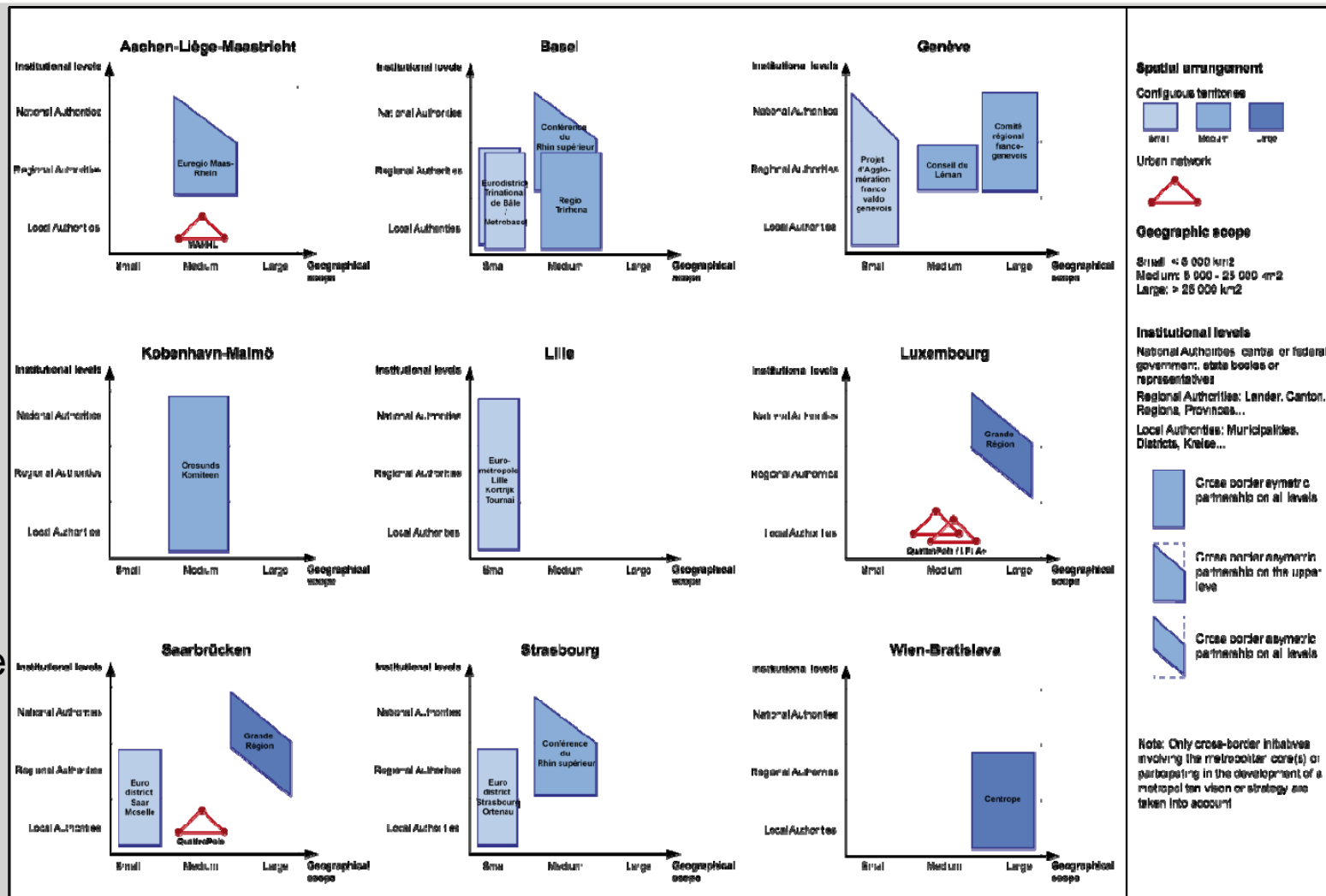
3. Political conclusions?



The most relevant policies for increased cross-border cooperation (Delphi Study)

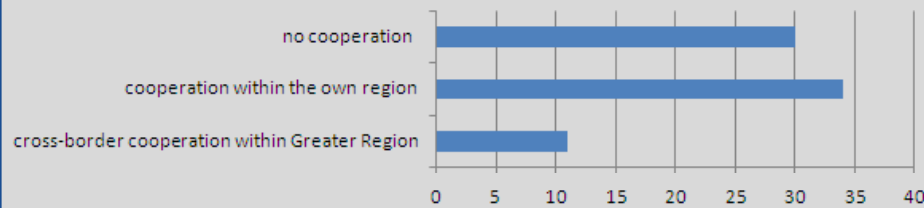
3. Political conclusions?

High diversity of governance -settings in CBPMRs (CEPS)

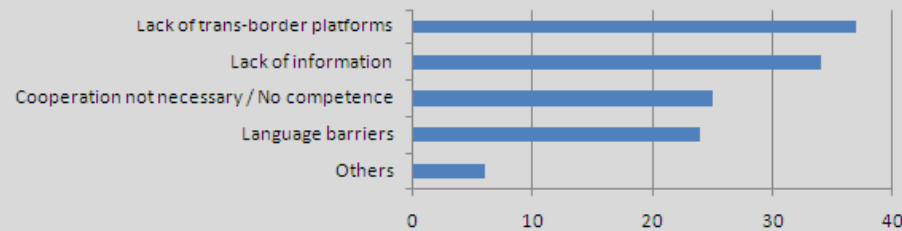


3. Political conclusions?

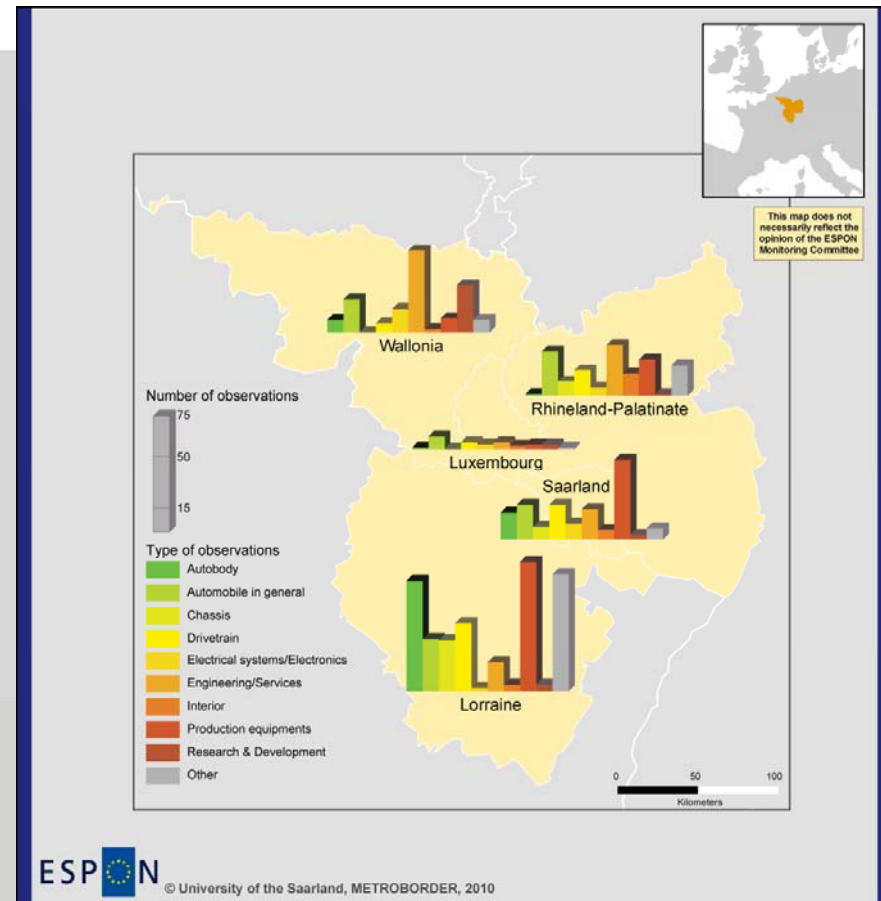
"Do you cooperate in the Greater Region?"



"Why do you not cooperate within the Greater Region?"



The example of the automotive industry: important on either side of the border, but little interregional cross-border cooperation

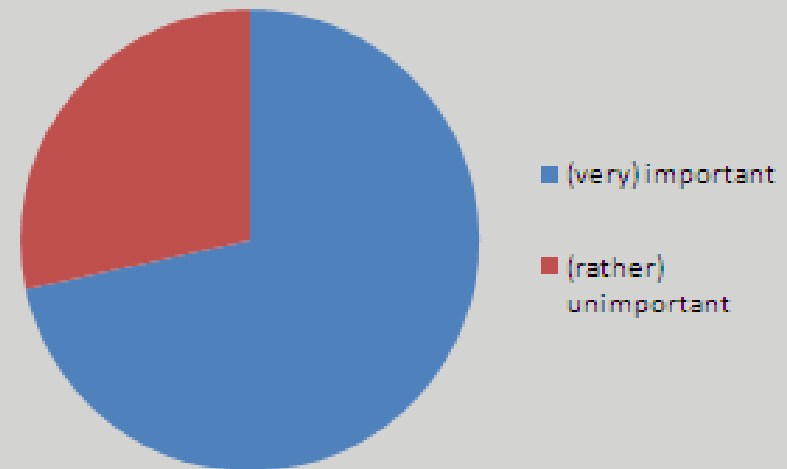


3. Political conclusions?

**Objective „Metroborder“
(Greater Region)**



**Importance „Trinational Metropolitan
Region“ (Upper Rhine)**





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Functional Urban Areas

- Core FUA
- Neighbouring FUA
- Surrounding FUA

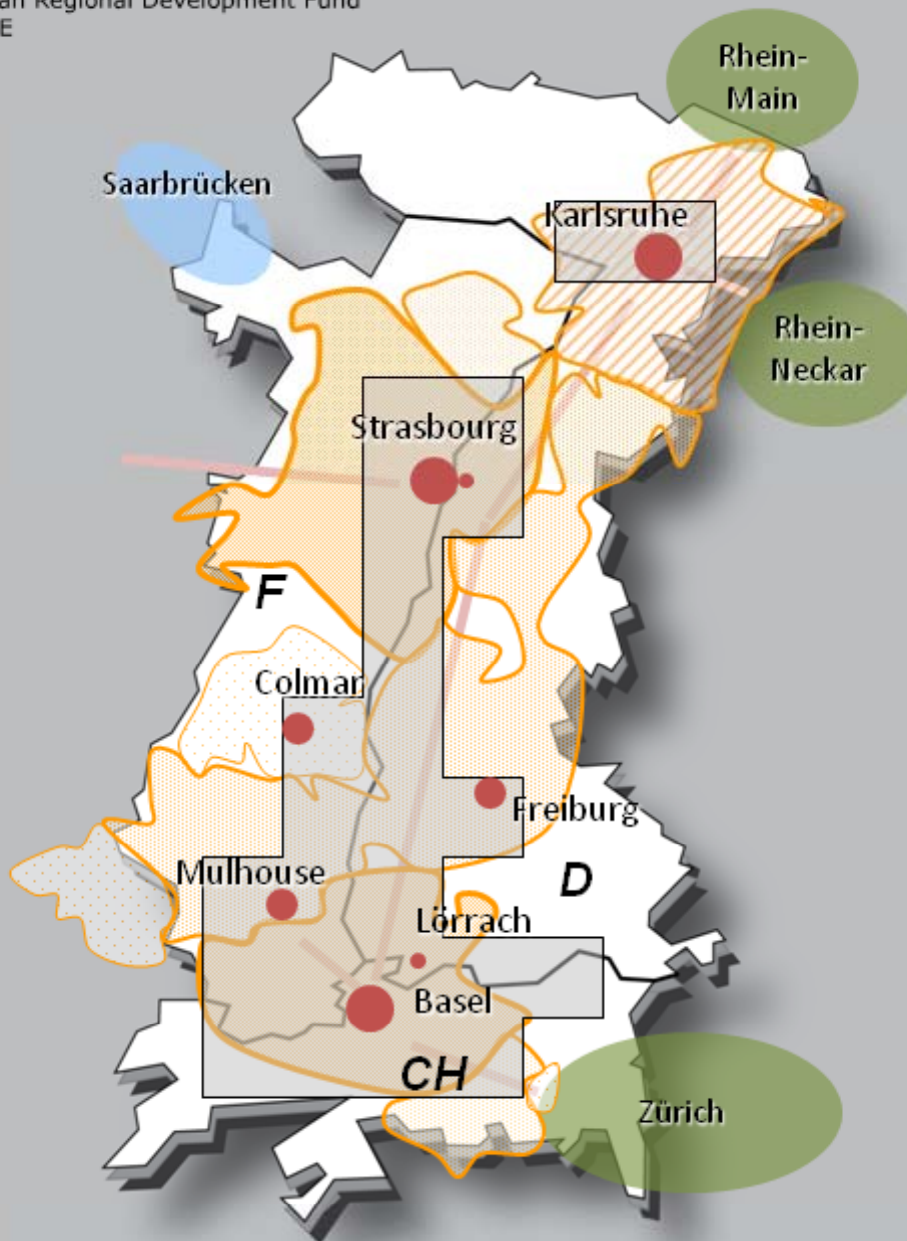
Main territorial focus of Delphi experts

Central cities

Neighbouring cross-border metropolises

Neighbouring domestic metropolises

Metropolitan Corridors



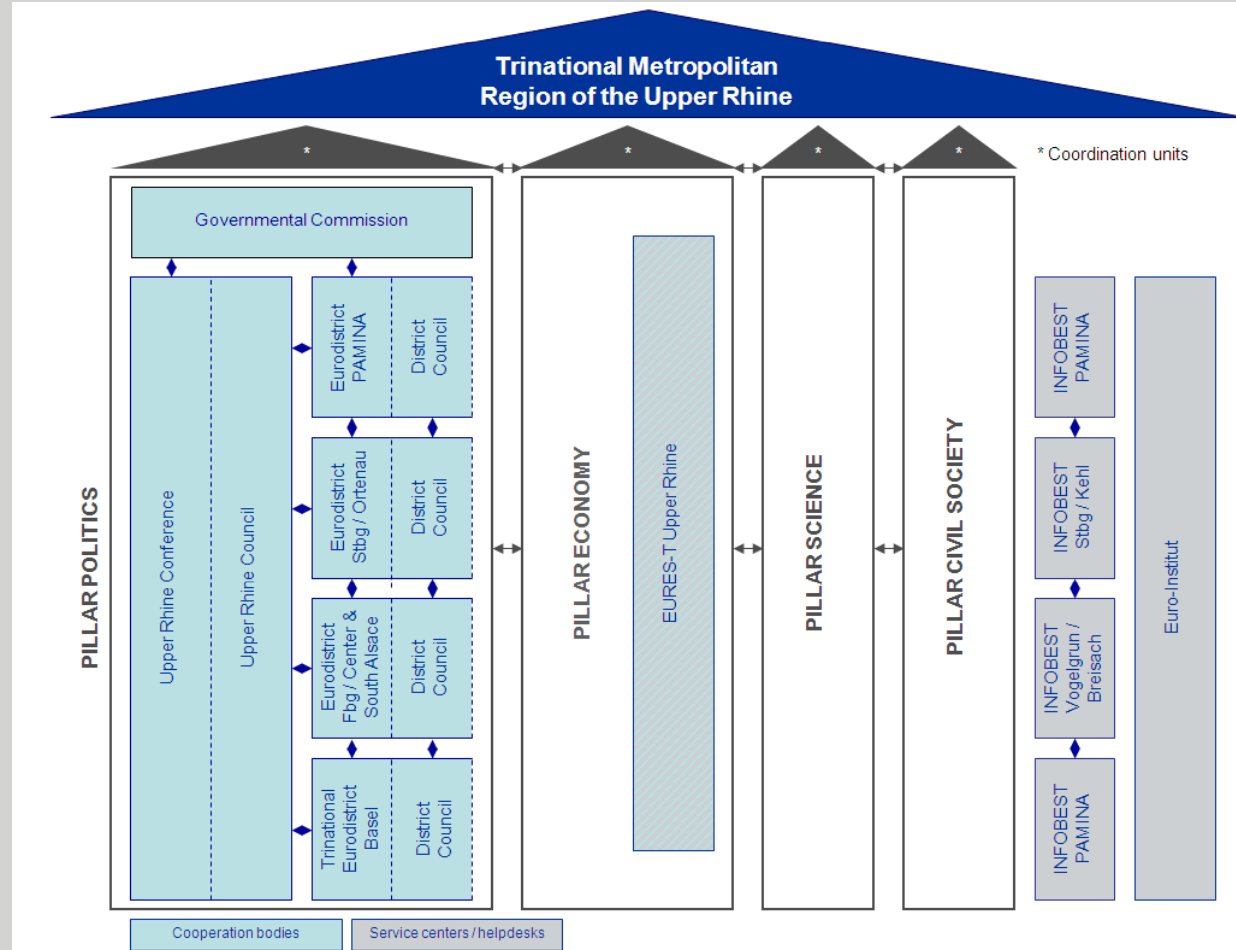
© University of Luxembourg, Project Metroborder, 2010

Level: FUA
Source: Metroborder, 2010
Origin of data: ESPON Database, IGEAT,
University of Luxembourg

(c) EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

3. Political conclusions?

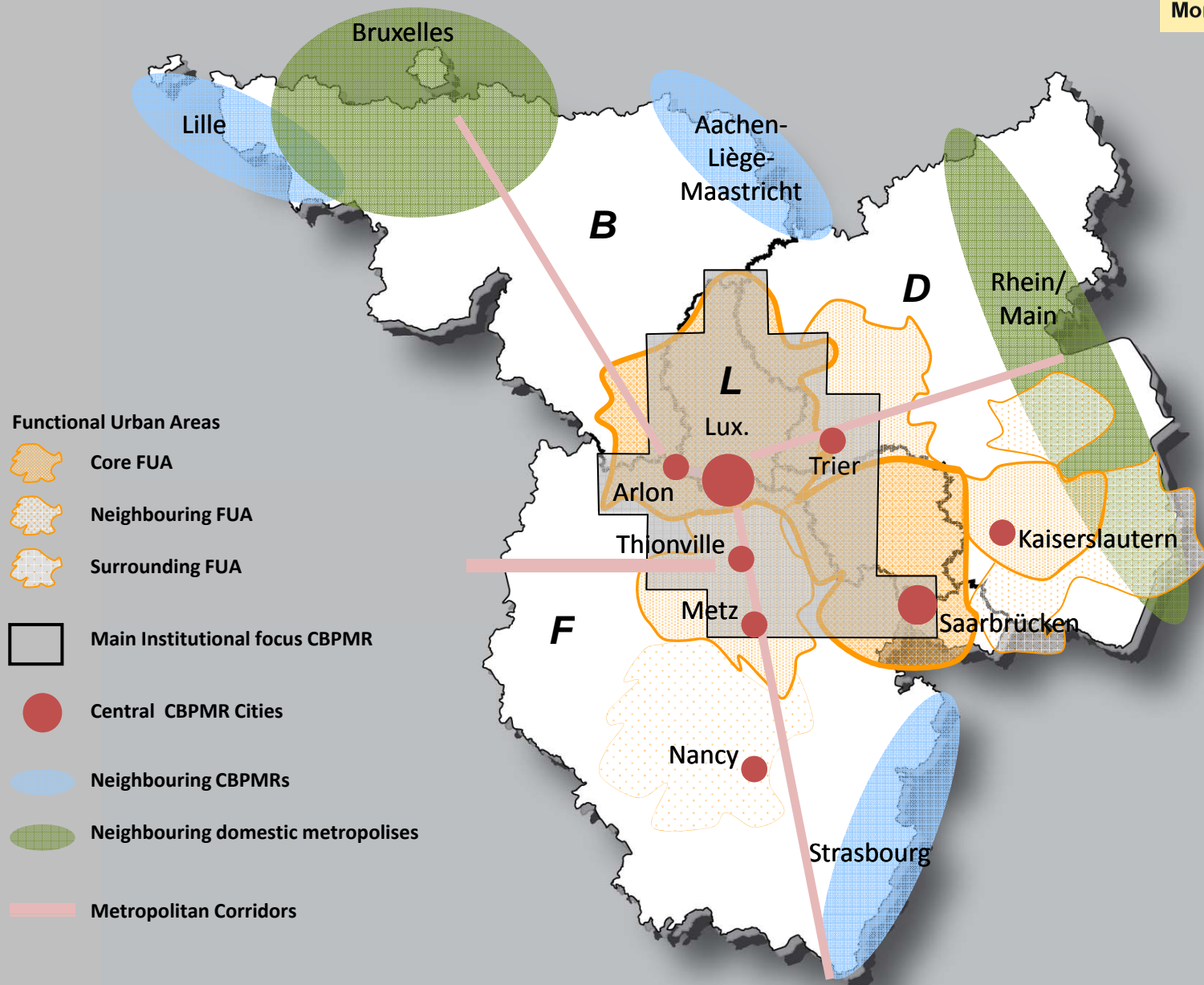
Upper Rhine "Scenario 2: "Two-level cooperation"





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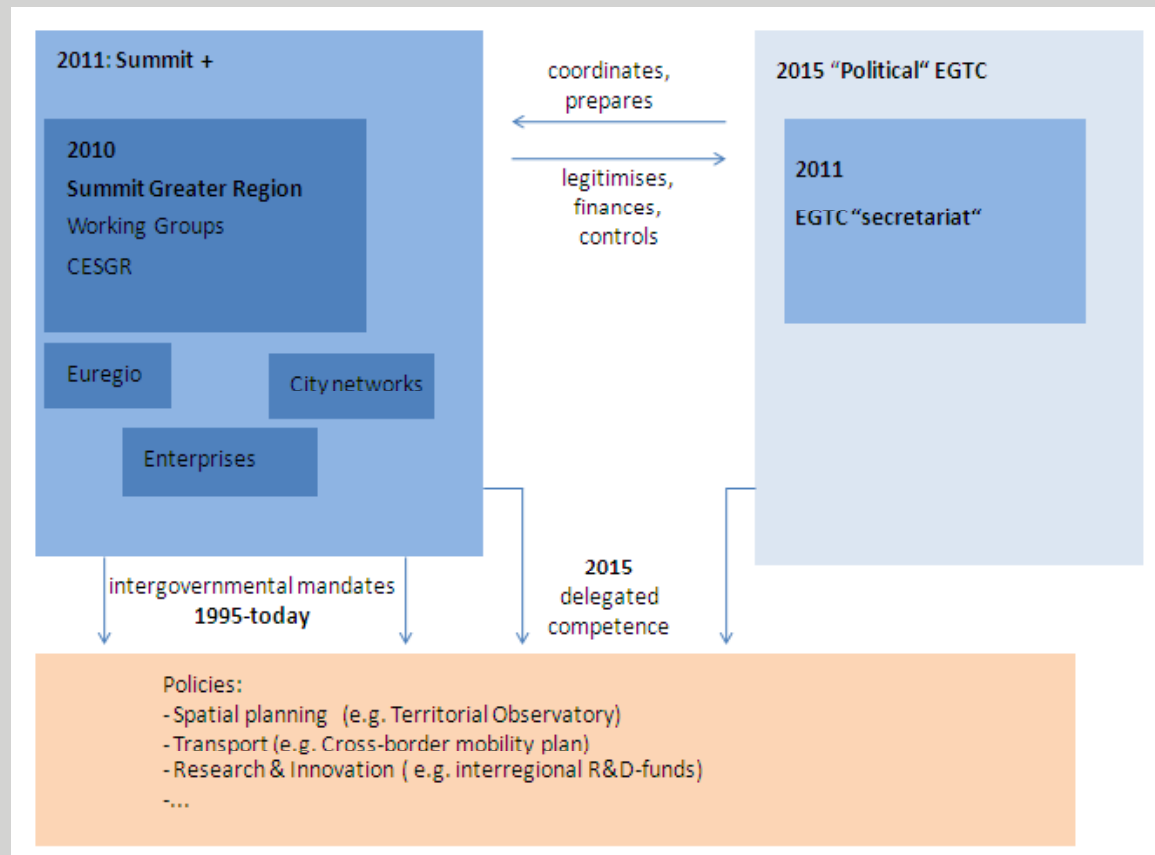
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3. Political conclusions?

Developing options for the Greater Region:

- “Economic metropolis”
- “Laboratory of Europe”
- “Mobile and accessible region”



Institutional options for the ECTC Greater Region

3. Political conclusions?

Overall take-away-messages:

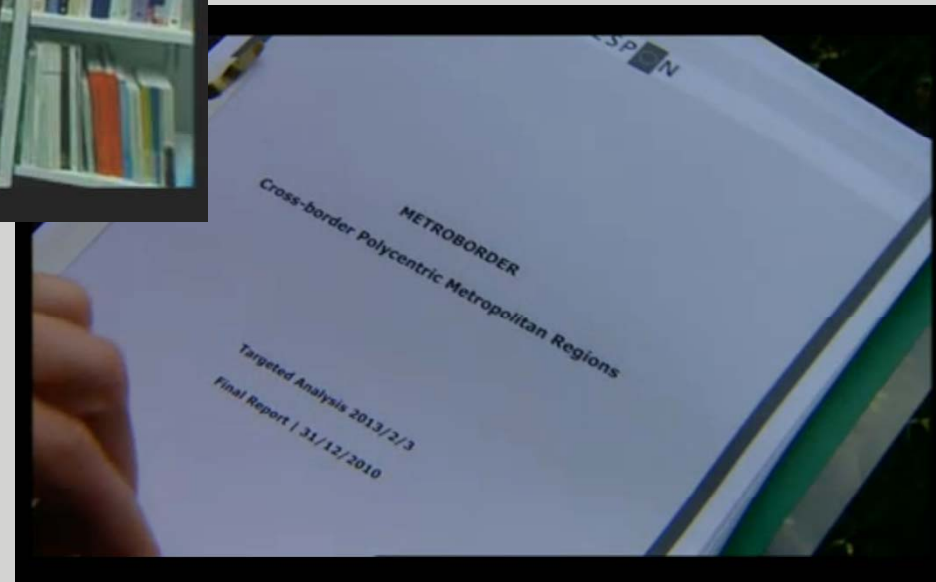
- CBPMRs as underestimated territorial configuration throughout Europe with high potentials
- currently high dynamic with regard to Governance settings and with regard to metropolitan ambitions
- high diversity of CBPMRs means to develop tailor-made strategies
- ...

4. Results beyond the scientific project Metroborder



Visibility

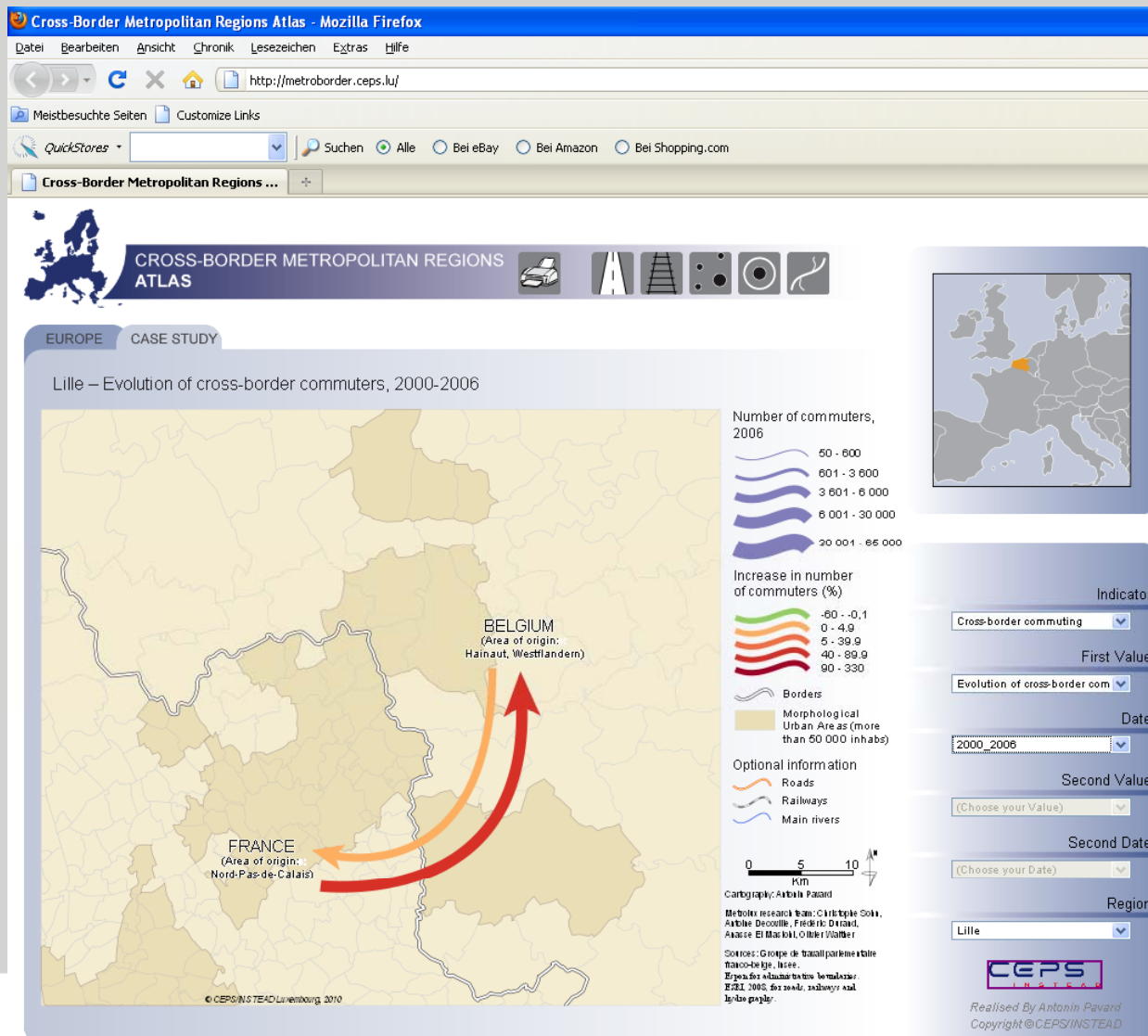
e.g. Metroborder on TV (Jan. 2011, Saarländischer Rundfunk)



4. Results beyond the scientific project Metroborder

Scientific Input

e.g. Webatlas of CEPS/Metrolux, see metroborder.ceps.lu



4. Results beyond the scientific project Metroborder

Scientific Input

For other ESPON projects
- e.g. ULYSSES or
GEOSPECS where
Metroborder partner are
now involved

The screenshot shows the ESPON website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Programme', 'Projects', 'Calls', 'Events', 'Scientific Tools', 'Publications', and 'Press'. A search bar is located on the right. The main content area is titled 'Project Overview' and 'Applied Research'. Under 'Targeted Analyses', a list of projects is shown, including CAEE, EATIA, ESPON TEDI, EURDISLANDS, METROBORDER, POLYCE, PURR, SEMIGRA, SS-LR, SURE, TPM, TransMEC, and ULYSSES. The 'ULYSSES' project is selected, and its details are displayed on the right. The details include the theme, thematic scope, and a list of stakeholders.

ULYSSES - Using applied research results from ESPON as a yardstick for cross-border spatial development planning

Theme
Using applied research results from ESPON as a yardstick for cross-border spatial development planning.

Thematic scope
ULYSSES is an experimental and innovative project supported by 18 European border and cross-border areas, which aims at using applied research results from ESPON as a yardstick for decentralised cross-border spatial development planning.

Based upon a sound methodological approach, the targeted analysis is expected – as a first step – to establish high-quality and multi-thematic territorial analyses on six specific cross-border areas, which take into consideration future territorial challenges expressed in findings of the ESPON 2006 Programme and of the current ESPON 2013 Programme.

The targeted analysis will realise 6 comprehensive and multi-thematic territorial analyses as main outcomes and will deliver to cross-border areas a "reference baseline" on ground of which new cross-border spatial development concepts can be elaborated and / or already existing ones can be reviewed and up-graded. The strategic result of this element of the targeted analysis is therefore to lay the basis for launching - both technically and operationally - more comprehensive cross-border spatial development planning processes.

In addition the targeted analysis will elaborate 7 "data fact sheets" on the cross-border areas not covered by the six multi-thematic territorial analyses.

Please read more about the main areas of analysis and main results envisaged.

Stakeholders

- Alsace Region (Lead Stakeholder)
- Regio Basiliensis
- Regional Planning Board of the Middle Upper Rhine
- Regional Planning Board of the Southern Upper Rhine
- EUREGIO
- Prefectural Authority of Drama-Kavala-Xanthi
- Regional Council of North Karelia
- Government of Navarra, Department of Housing and Spatial Planning
- Regional Development and Spatial Planning Commission of Alentejo – Spatial Planning and Land Management Direction
- General Direction of Urbanism and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Building, Regional Government of Extremadura.
- The Öresund Committee
- Danube-Kris-Mures-Tisa Euroregion
- City of Szczecin
- EuRegio Salzburg-Berchtesgadener Land-Traunstein
- Autonomous Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia
- Working Community of the Pyrenees
- PI Nemunas Euroregion Marijampole Bureau
- Ems Dollart Region

Lead Partner
FUNDACIÓN TECNALIA RESEARCH & INNOVATION, Spain

Detailed information on the contracted project team can be found under [Transnational Project](#)

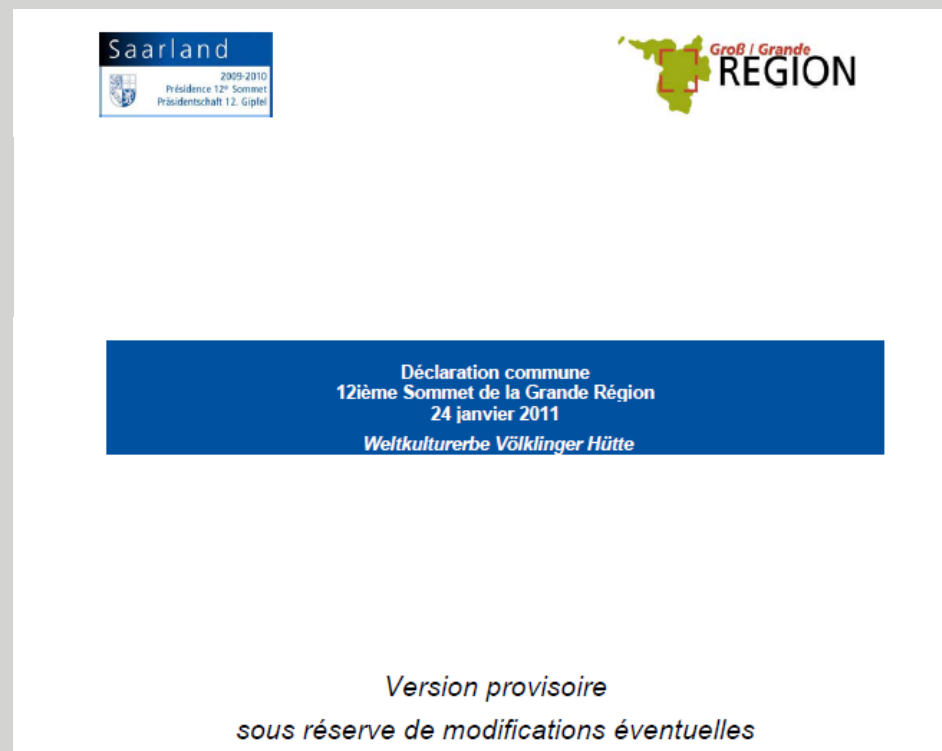
4. Results beyond the scientific project Metroborder

« Région métropolitaine polycentrique transfrontalière (RMPT) »

Les membres du Sommet prennent acte des résultats de l'étude Metroborder en les approuvant et insistent sur l'importance de sa mise en oeuvre en Grande Région. Celle-ci pourra en effet renforcer et développer sa compétitivité en tant que Région Métropolitaine Polycentrique Transfrontalière (RMPT) au sein de l'ensemble des régions métropolitaines européennes. Les membres du Sommet comprennent la création d'une RMPT comme une contribution à la cohésion territoriale et la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie 'Europe 2020' »
(Joint Declaration p. 9)

Political input

e.g. Joint Declaration of the Summit of the Greater Region I / 2011



4. Results beyond the scientific project Metroborder



La Conférence du Rhin Supérieur aux OPEN DAYS

Suite à une initiative du Comité des Régions et de la Commission Européenne, les OPEN DAYS sont organisés tous les ans depuis 2003. Des villes et des régions d'Europe y présentent leurs talents, leur croissance, leurs activités. Ces manifestations permettent de démontrer la contribution des régions à la gouvernance européenne.

L'édition 2010 des [OPEN DAYS](#) était placée sous le thème d'Europe 2020 : compétitivité, coopération et cohésion pour toutes les régions d'Europe. Plus de 6.000 personnes se sont rassemblés autour d'ateliers de travail et de forums de discussion.



Political attention
e.g. Joint presentation of Upper Rhine and Greater Region on the Open Days (BXL, October 2010)

Source:

<http://www.oberrheinkonferenz.org/fr/actualites/2010/>, modified



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Brussels, 02/05/2011

Tobias Chilla, University of Luxembourg

On behalf of the Transnational Project Group

