



Polycentric development at different scales

Example Greater Region

ESPON Seminar

16th June 2016

Sabine Stölb



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère du Développement durable
et des Infrastructures

Département de l'aménagement
du territoire



The Greater Region

Population of the main cities:

Luxembourg (LU): 107 200 (2014)	Trier (DE): 107 233 (2013)
Metz (FR): 119 962 (2011)	Nancy (FR): 105 382 (2011)
Namur (BE): 110 665 (2014)	Thionville (FR): 40 951 (2011)
Saarbrücken (DE): 177 201 (2013)	Arlon (BE): 28 759 (2014)
Mainz (DE): 204 268 (2013)	

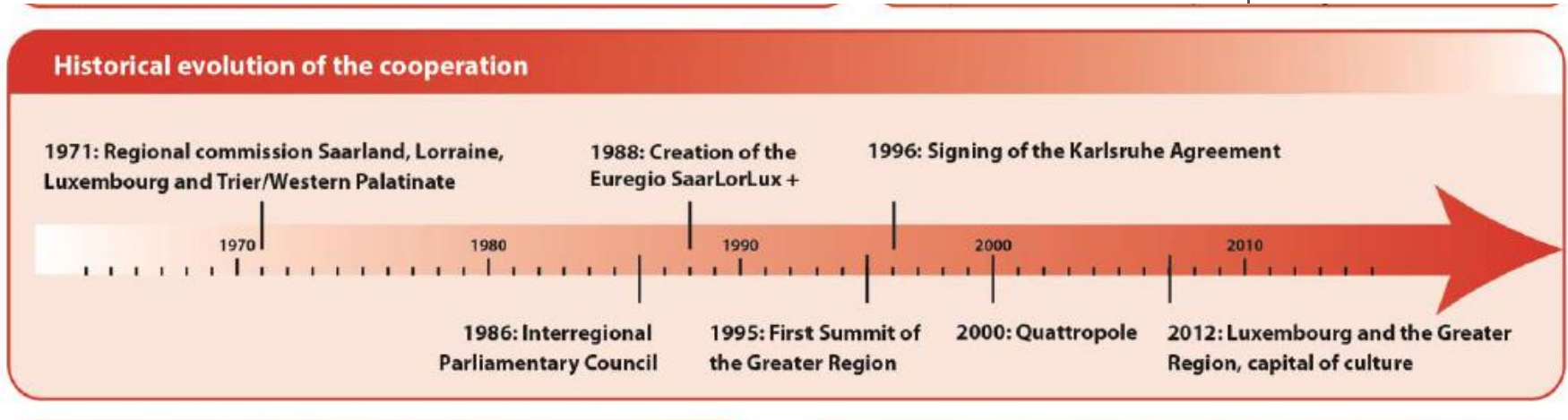
Total population of the Greater Region: 11 435 000 residents (2013)

Total surface of the Greater Region: 65 400 km²

Time distance between the main cities:

By car:		By public transport:	
Luxembourg - Metz:	55 minutes	Luxembourg - Metz:	40 minutes
Luxembourg - Namur:	1h74	Luxembourg - Namur:	2h00
Luxembourg - Trier:	41 minutes	Luxembourg - Trier:	59 minutes
Luxembg - Saarbrücken:	1h14	Luxembg - Saarbrücken:	1h20
Metz - Saarbrücken:	57 minutes	Metz - Saarbrücken:	1h06





Since 1990 cross-border Interreg programmes in the Greater Region



Cross-border cooperation structures

Principal cross-border cooperation structure:

The Greater Region

Status of the cooperation:

Charter

Organization of technical staff:

Coordination between regional teams;
EGTC Secretariat of the Summit of the Greater Region

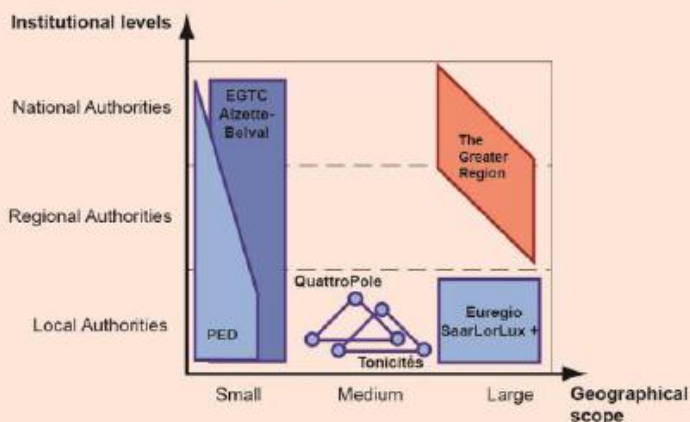
Existence of a territorial development strategy:

Under preparation: Scheme of territorial development

Other cross-border structures:

Euregio SaarLorLux + (1988)
European Development Pole (PED) (1996)
QuattroPole (2000)
Tonicités (2007)
EGTC Alzette-Belval (2013)

Institutional mapping:



Cross-border integration context

Type of border:

Schengen area since 1995

Currency:

Euro

Languages:

French, German, Luxembourgish

GDP/capita (PPP, 2011, NUTS 3):

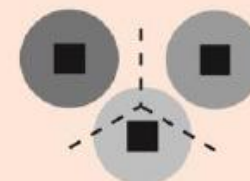
BE: 20 776 €	DE: 20 161 €
FR: 21 519 €	LU: 66 700 €

Cross-border commuters* (2012):

FR → LU:	78 700
BE → LU:	40 100
DE → LU:	40 300

Spatial configuration:

Cross-border polycentric metropolitan region



Cross-border residential integration* (2013, 2014):

French living in Luxembourg:	31 456
Germans living in Luxembourg:	12 049
Belgians living in Luxembourg:	16 926
Luxembourgers living in Germany:	8 341
Luxembourgers living in France:	1 902

* within the Greater Region

Characteristics

Luxembourg-city is the point of convergence of more than 160 000 daily cross-border commuters. Different initiatives of cooperation exist at local, regional and state levels to accompany the functional integration within this complex territorial configuration (such as the EGTCs of Alzette Belval and Eurodistrict SaarMoselle as well as networks of cities "QuattroPole" and "Tonicités"). The Greater Region initiative is driven by the regions and the States and is currently developing a cross-border common scheme of territorial development to reinforce its internal cohesion.

Sources: Mission opérationnelle transfrontalière; Eurostat; Google maps; EuroGeographics; Grande Région; INAMI; Statistics Belgium; INSEE; Statistisches Landesamt Rheinland-Pfalz; Statistisches Landesamt Saarland; CFL; Deutsche Bahn.

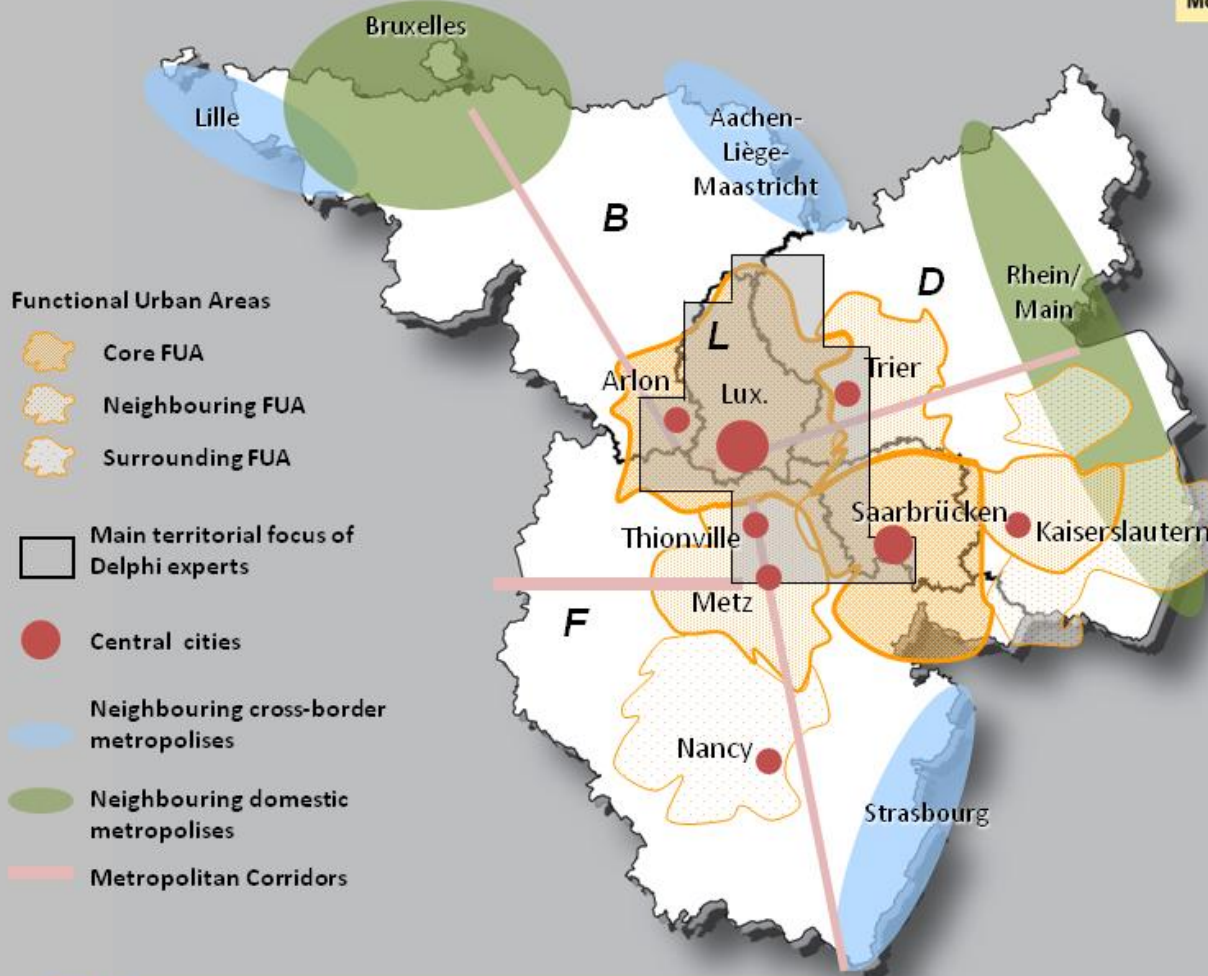
Author: LISER, 2015.

Cross-border polycentric metropolitan regions

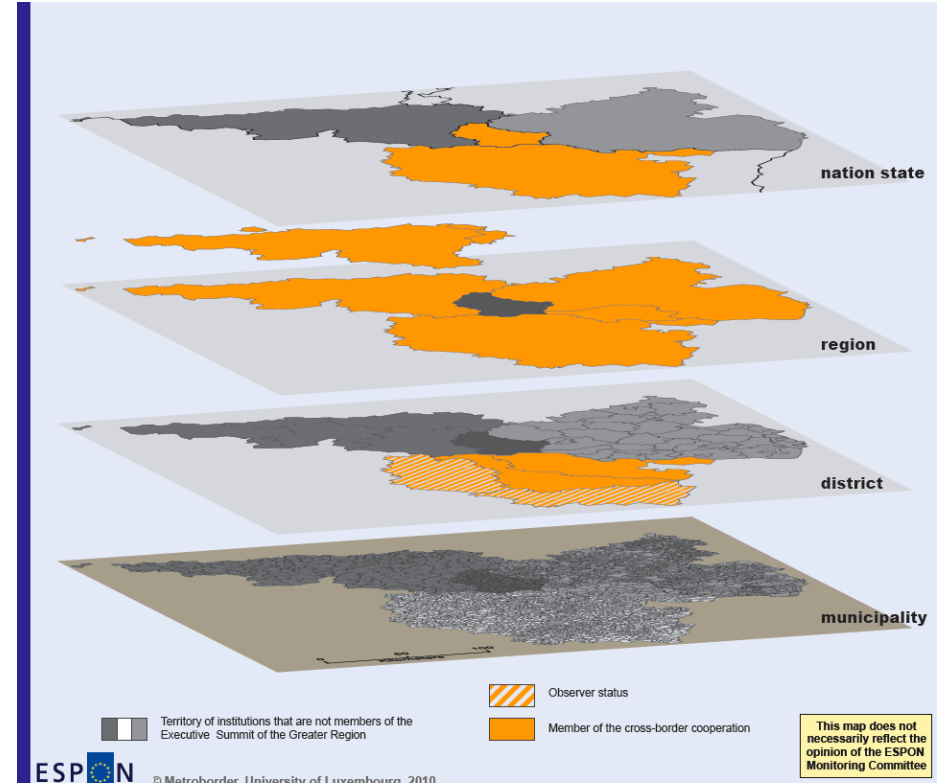
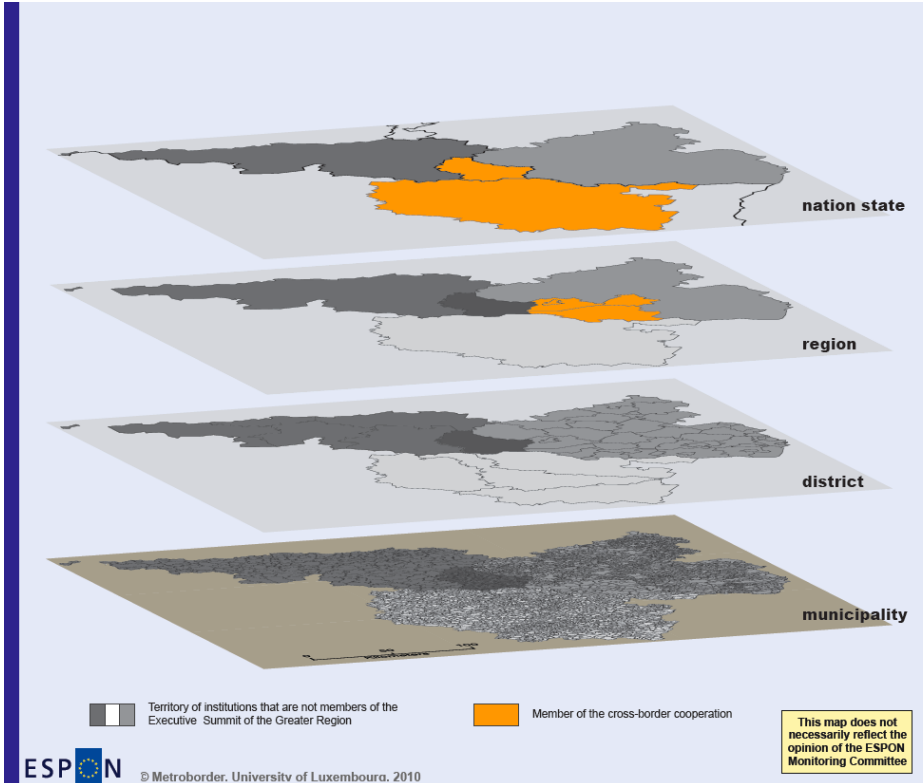


EUROPEAN UNION
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

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



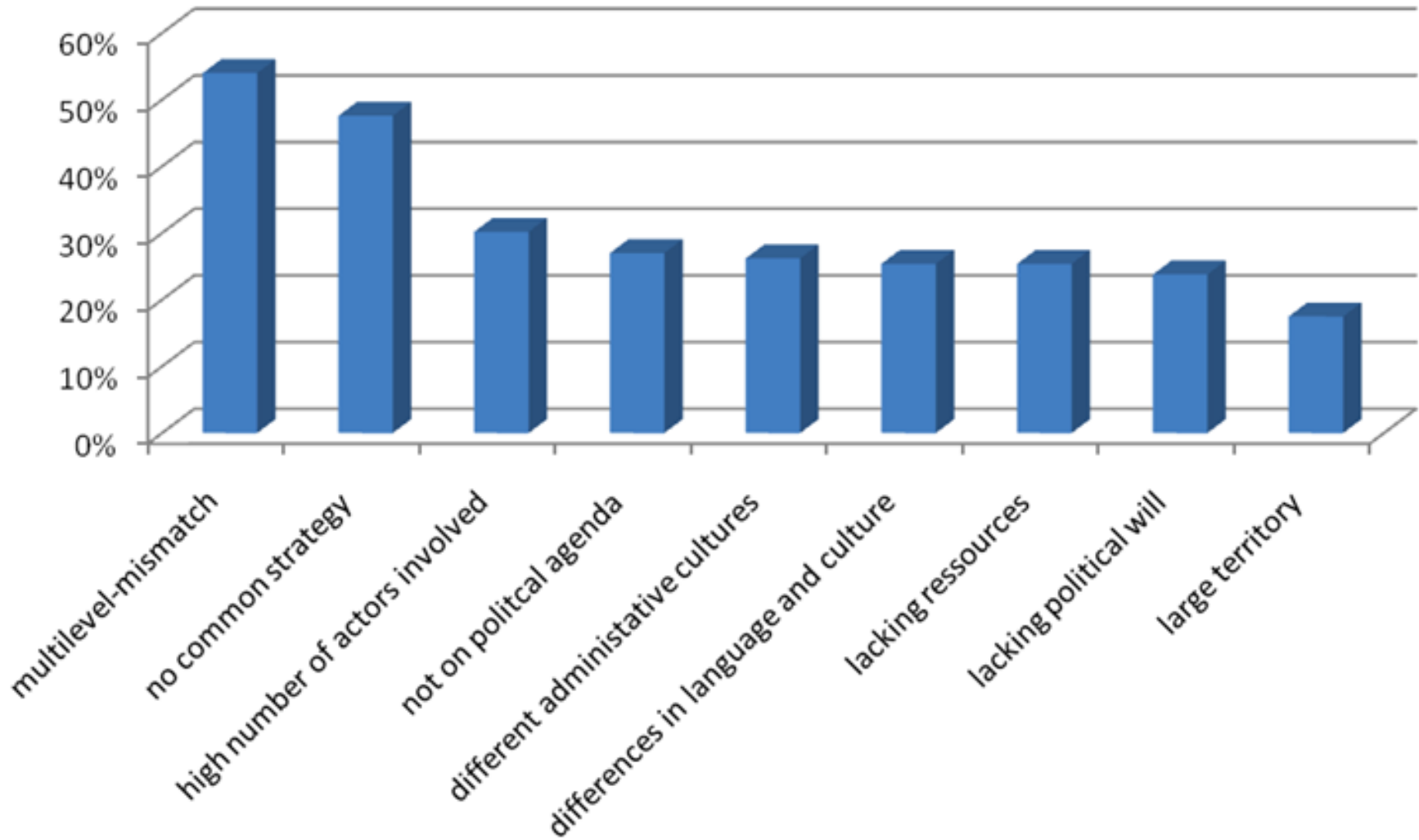
Governance: Institutional integration



“Commission Régionale
Saar-Lor-Lux-Trêve/Ouest
-Palatinat”(1971)

“Summit of the
Executives”(2010)

“very important barriers” to cross-border cooperation



Greater Region (in %, n=126) (Source: ESPON Project Metroborder₇ Team)



Elaboration during a process 2013-2018
(studies, workshops with expert and stakeholder involvement)

Up to now 3 documents elaborated:

- The Metropolitan dimension of the Greater Region
- Priority Transport projects with regard to the metropolitan development of the Greater Region
- Preparatory Study with regard to theme of Economy



.....in order to increase competitiveness („together we are stronger“)

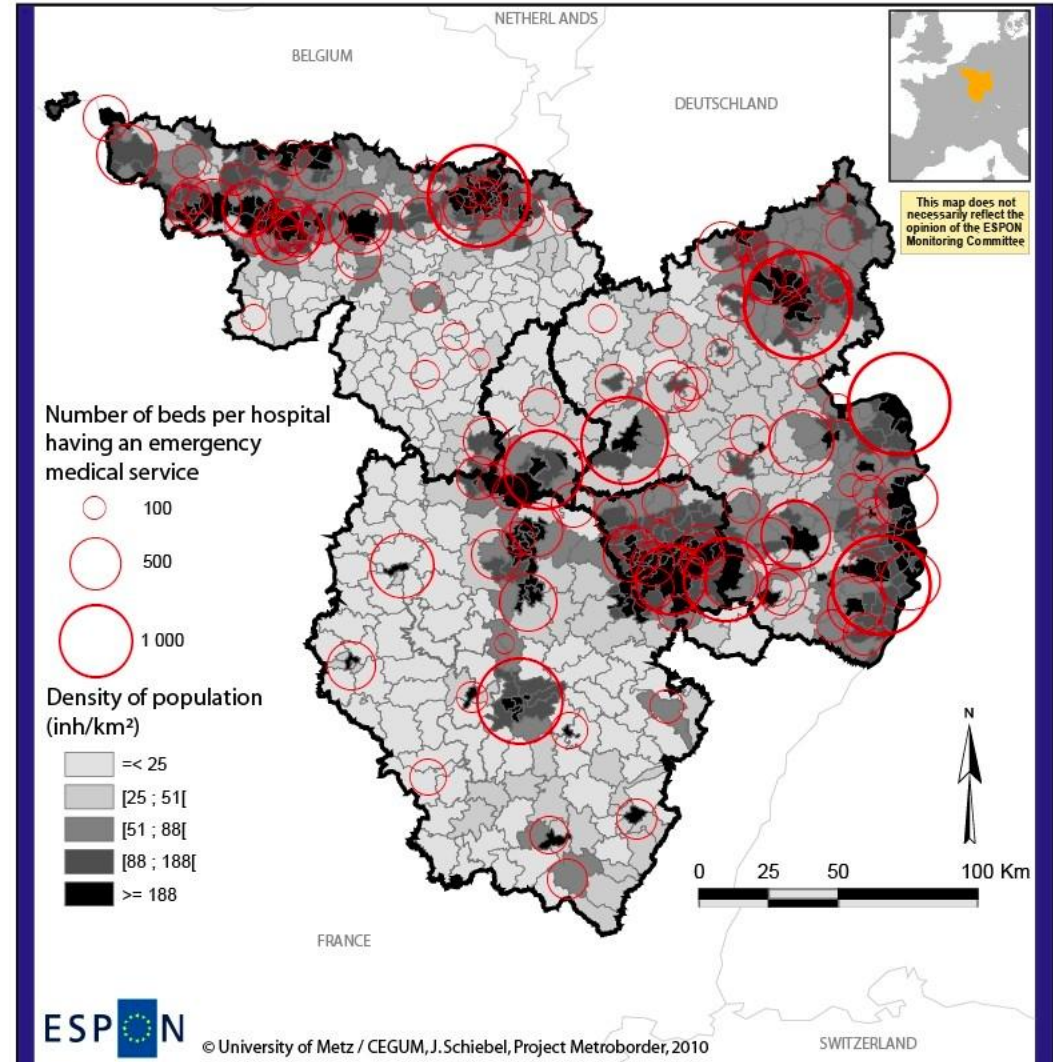
- response to common challenges, like future demographic change and expected lack of qualified workers
- Coopetition in the field of logistics and tourism
- Economic cross-border clusters
- Network of Universities, University of the Greater Region
- Networking in the health sector, hospitals
- Environmental continuous spaces (biodiversity, resilience)

Interreg Projects Greater Region, for example:

- Project: University of the Greater Region
- Project: Cooperation in Tourism
- Project: Plurionet, Cultural webportal



Localisation of emergency services and total number of beds of the hospitals having an emergency medical service



Urban border cities: from margins to interfaces?



- The « debordering » process of internal European borders
- Cross-border cooperation: a serious issue for the EU regional policy
- Cities tend to acquire more competencies and more power
- ➔ The border as a resource for some cities

Linking up small and medium cities

- To provide an international image of the border region
- Through the promotion of the territory to foreign investors
- Through the development of a more attractive and welcoming image of the cross-border area

(Source: Antoine Decoville, Liser 2015)