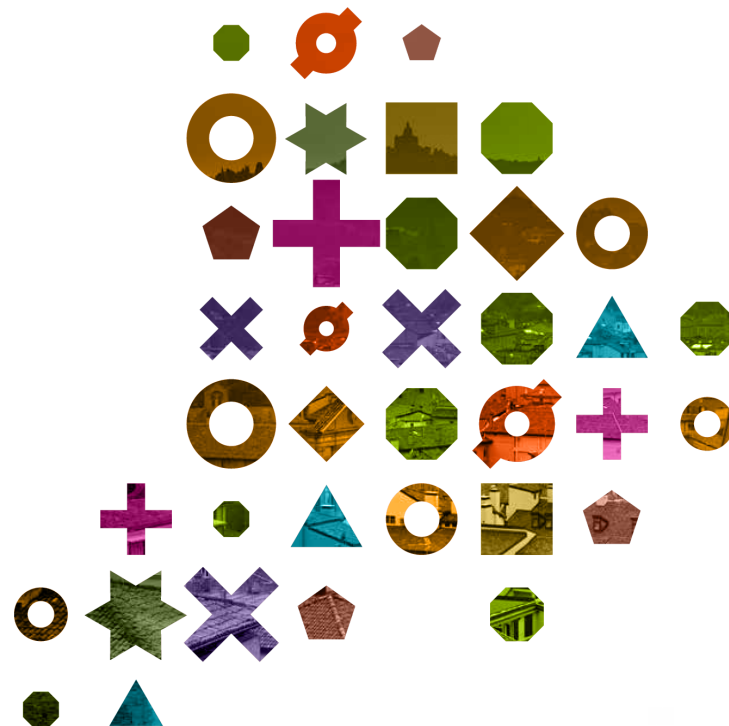
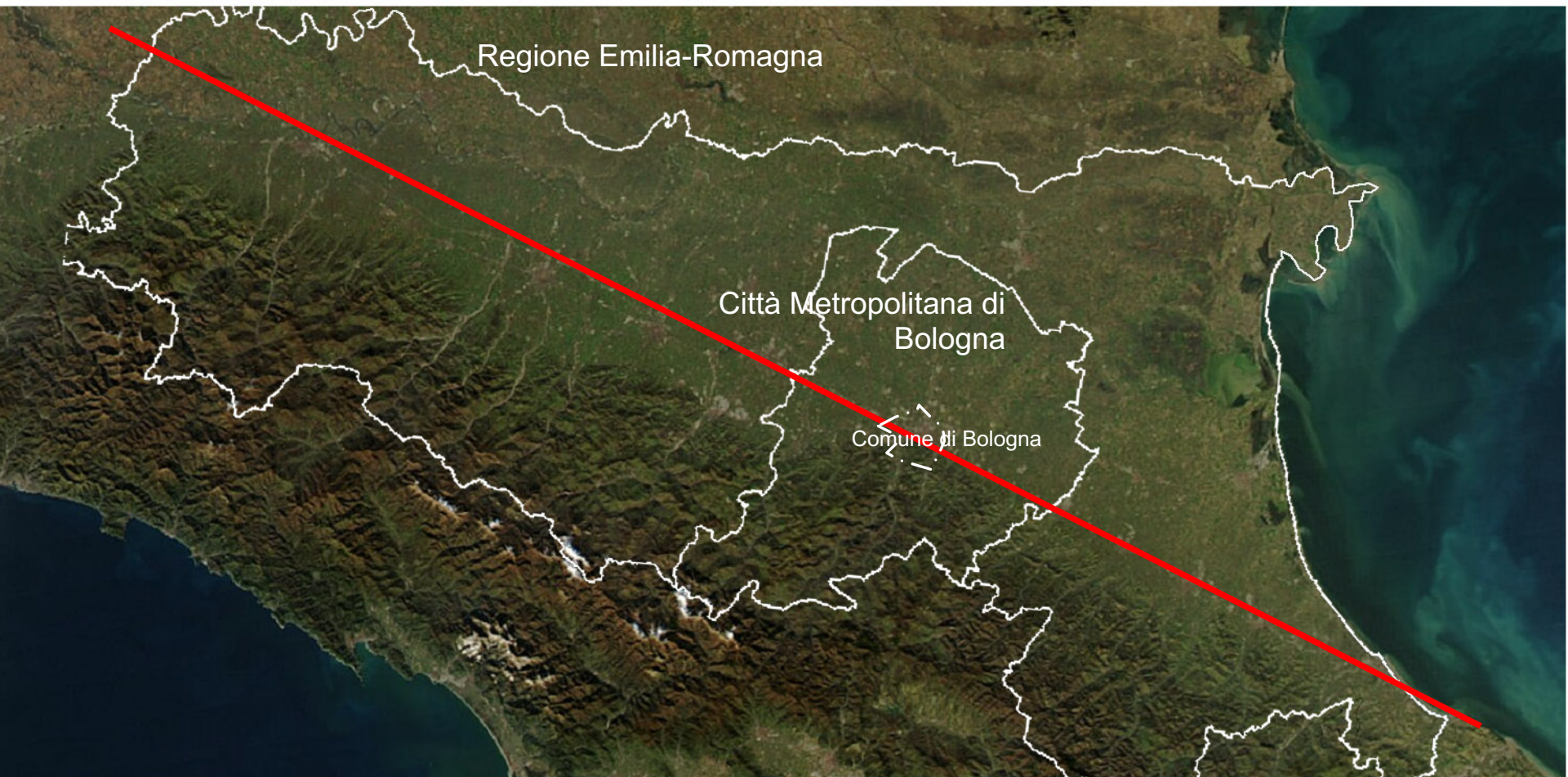


Bo
OM
Obiettivi
Metropolitani







Regione Emilia-Romagna

Città Metropolitana di
Bologna

Comune di Bologna



Bologna, from «Province» to «Metropolitan City»

General Structure of Institutional System until 2015



STATE
Italy

20 REGIONS

100 PROVINCES
9 IN EMILIA ROMAGNA

8.000 MUNICIPALITIES
60 IN PROVINCIA DI BOLOGNA

Towards the Metropolitan City of Bologna: laws

1990 – National law (#142) individuating 12 Metropolitan Cities

1993 – Regional law (#7) regulating Metropolitan functions

1994 – Voluntary institution of the “Metropolitan Conference” of Bologna

1995 – Regional law (#6) assigning urban planning jurisdiction to Provinces

2000 – Regional law on urban planning (#20)

2001 – Reform of the Italian Constitution (art. 114)

2001 – Regional law (#11) starting the process of Municipality Unions

2014 – National law (#56) instituting 10 Metropolitan Cities

1st January 2015 – Institution of the Metropolitan City of Bologna

Towards the Metropolitan City of Bologna : plans

1993

Infra-regional Territorial Plan

1998

Metropolitan Territorial Director Scheme

(voluntary process promoted by the Metropolitan Conference)

2004

Provincial Territorial Coordination Plan

2013

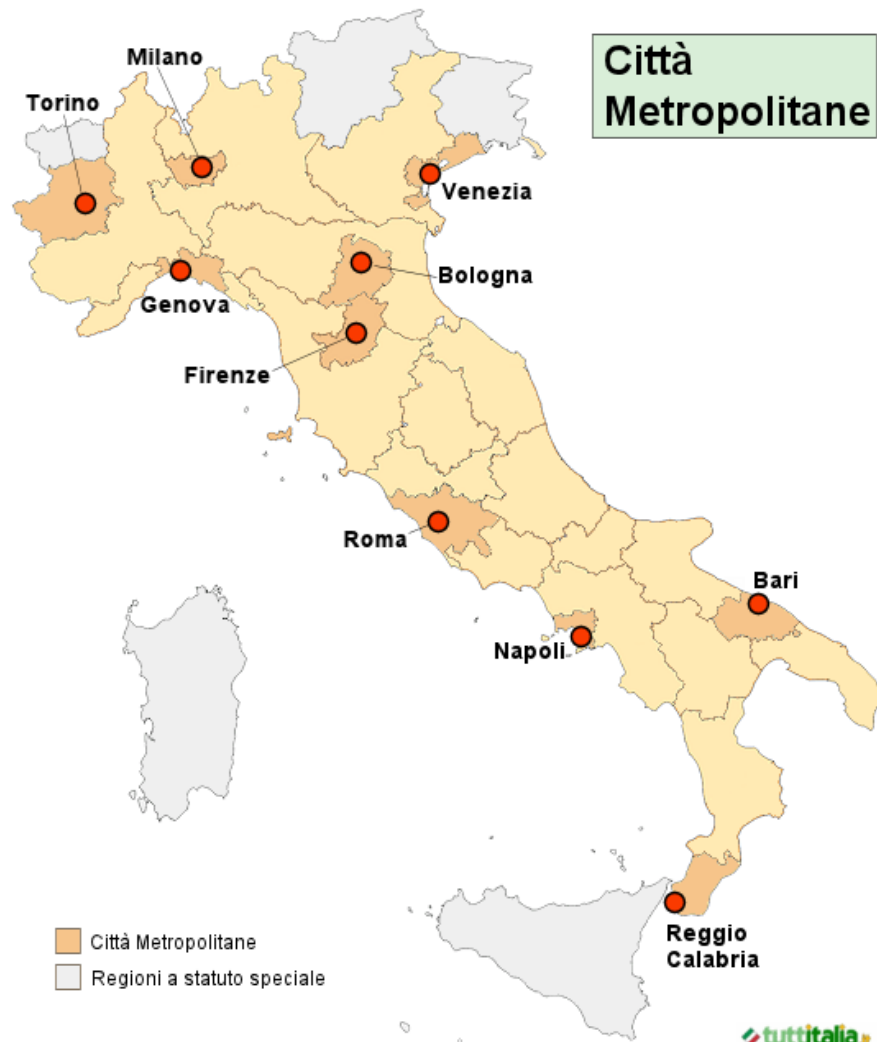
Metropolitan Strategic Plan

(voluntary process promoted by the Province of Bologna and the Municipality of Bologna)

1st January 2015

Institution of 10
Metropolitan Cities

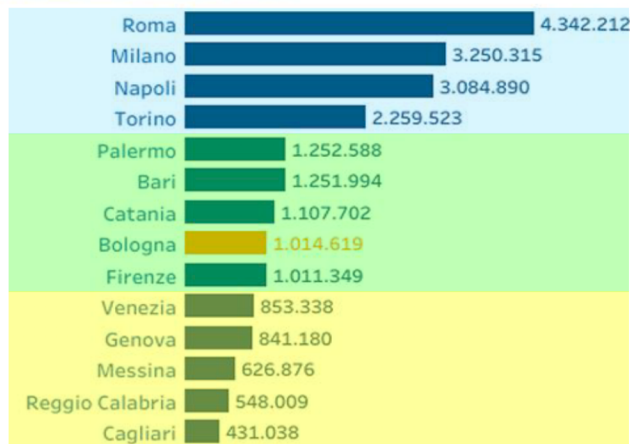
Città Metropolitane



Popolazione residente

Anno 2018

Popolazione al 31 dicembre



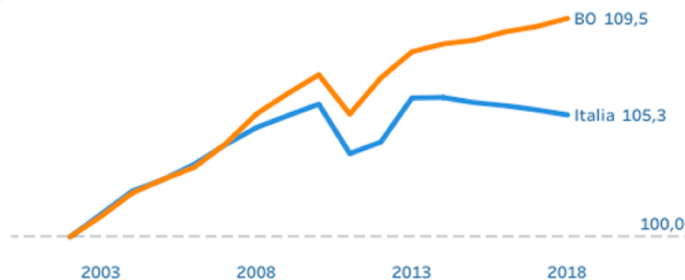
Anno (grafici a barre)

2018

Variazione % della popolazione 2018-2017



Trend dell'indice della popolazione - serie storica 2002-2018 (2002 = base 100)



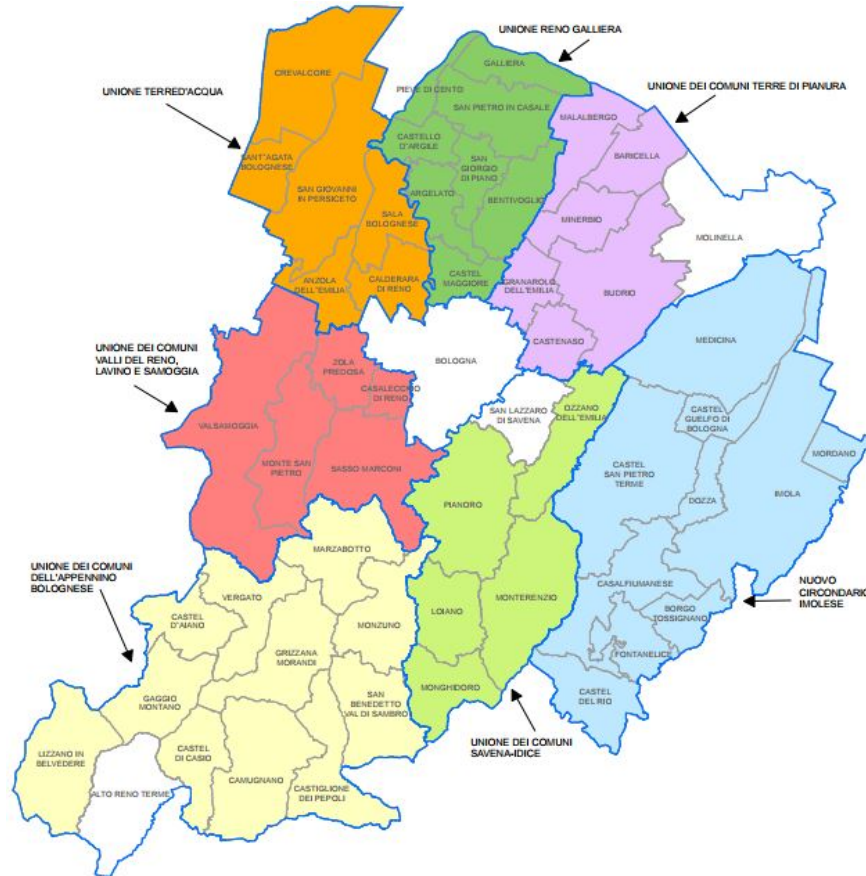
Scegli un territorio da confrontare con Bologna
Italia

Scegli un secondo territorio
Italia

GOVERNMENT BODIES

- ✓ The **Metropolitan Mayor** is the mayor of the Municipality of Bologna
- ✓ the **Metropolitan Council** composed of 18 councilors, elected with the electoral system of second degree by administrators themselves of all the Municipalities
- ✓ **Deputy Metropolitan mayor from Councilors**
- ✓ the **Metropolitan Conference** composed by the 55 Mayors
- ✓ the **Presidence Office** composed of the 7 Presidents of the Unions of Municipalities

Metropolitan City of Bologna



Its boundaries
correspond to those of
the former **Province**

It's a **federation** of **55**
Municipalities
organized in **7 Unions**

Statistics and demographic data

Surface: **3.702** sqkm

Density: 271 inhabitants per sqKm

Population: 1.019.000

Foreign population: 11,7%

One-person households: 41,5%

Job

Tax payers: 760.946

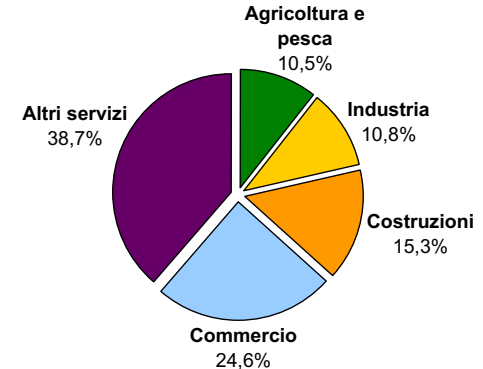
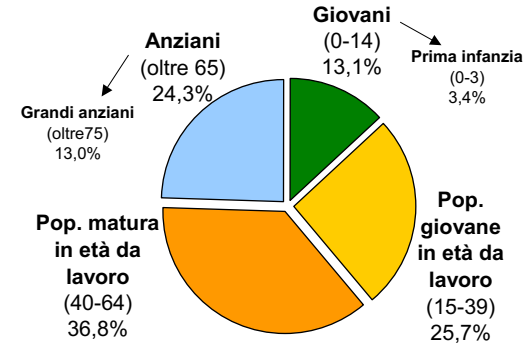
Average income: 24.793 €

10,3% higher than the regional average income

21% higher than the national average income

Among the 10 Metropolitan cities, Bologna ranks:

- **1st** for the **manufacturing industry**
- **1st** for the **GDP growth rate** from 2008 to 2014 (Milan follows)
- **1st** for the **Trade-to-GDP ratio**



MAIN FUNCTIONS OF METROPOLITAN CITIES

- ✓ **metropolitan strategic planning**
 - ✓ **metropolitan territorial planning**
 - ✓ **Sustainable mobility and infrastructure planning**
 - ✓ **economic and social development**
-
- ✓ **school buildings**
 - ✓ **roads management**

An integrated planning system



METROPOLITAN PLANNING IN BOLOGNA

2015 - 2020

2018	METROPOLITAN STRATEGIC PLAN	by Metropolitan City
2019	SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY PLAN	by Metropolitan City
2021	METROPOLITAN TERRITORIAL PLAN	by Metropolitan City
2021	GENERAL URBAN PLAN	by Municipality of Bologna



2018



2019



2021

ptm

Piano
Territoriale
Metropolitano
Bologna





The new Metropolitan Territorial Plan has 3 new “powers”:

1. Assignment of the 3% of the urbanized area for more urbanization (770ha until 2050)
2. Institution of the Metropolitan Equalization Fund
3. Unitary regulation for the rural areas

The pillars of the Metropolitan Territorial Plan

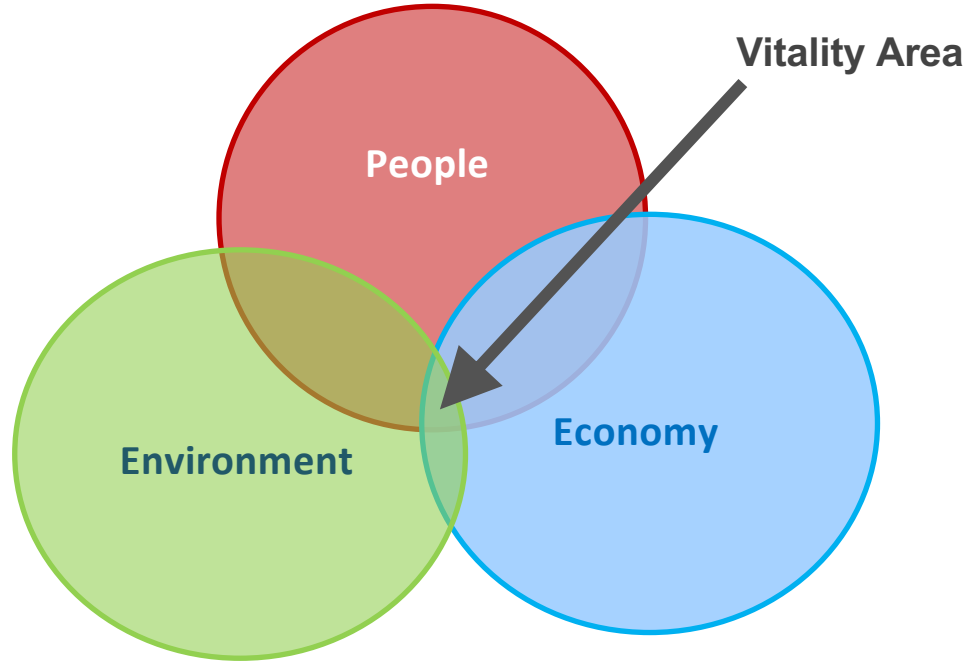
The threats of globalization:

- > **Poverty** (consistent migratory flows)
- > **Climate changes and natural resources shortages** (hunger and thirst)
- > **Health and education right** (growth of pandemics and loss of political rights)

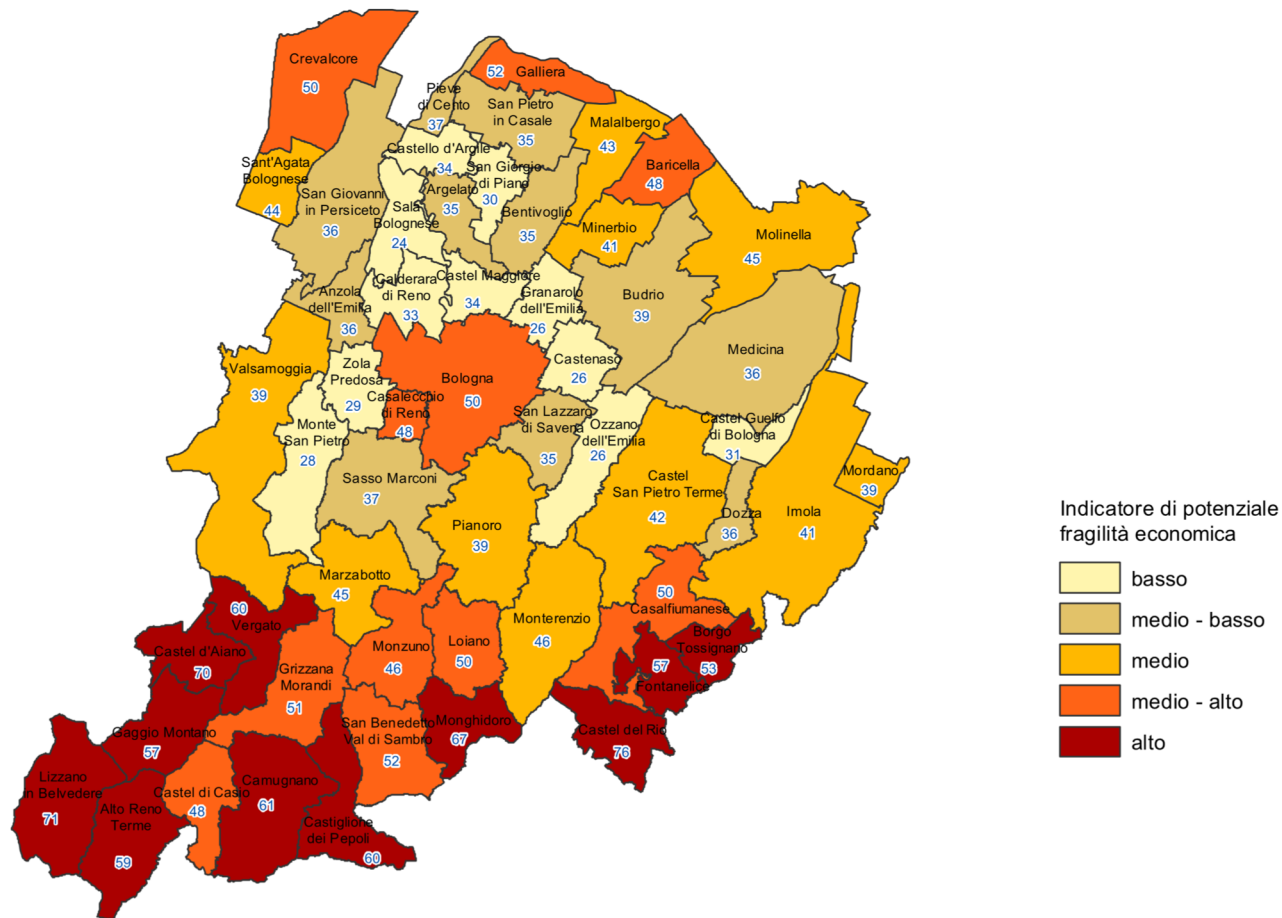
MULTI-OBJECTIVE CHALLENGES

-
- 1. Land preservation**
 - 2. Ensuring safety**
 - 3. Increasing inclusivity and quality of life**
 - 4. Attracting sustainable investments**
 - 5. Mountain, valley and via Emilia: one territory**

“Public interest” is the search of an equilibrium



Città metropolitana di Bologna. Indicatore sintetico di potenziale fragilità



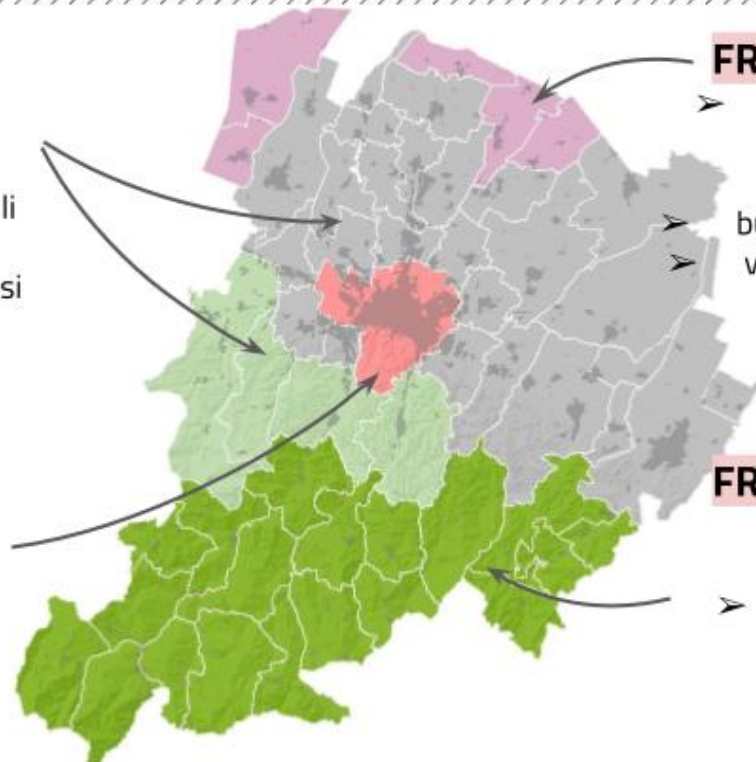
Fragilità demografica, economica e sociale

FRAGILITÀ BILANCIATA

- incremento popolazione
- abitanti stranieri radicati
- bassa presenza di categorie fragili
 - molti laureati
- pochi contribuenti con redditi bassi

FRAGILITÀ STRUTTURA SOCIALE

- alta densità di popolazione
- concentrazione di categorie fragili
- elevato numero di case in affitto
- elevata presenza di laureati
 - redditi elevati



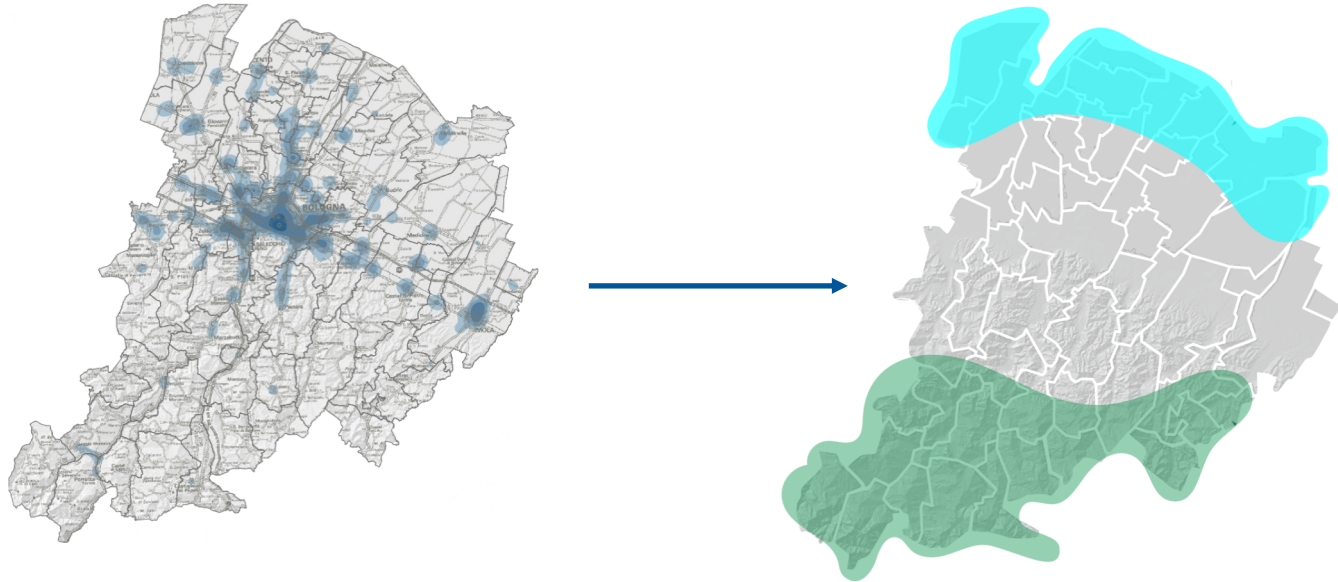
FRAGILITÀ MIGRATORIA

- forte presenza di stranieri non radicati
 - pochi laureati
- buona connessione infrastrutturale
- vicinanza e accesso a centri serviti

FRAGILITÀ TRASVERSALE

- popolazione in calo
- età media elevata
- contribuenti con redditi bassi
 - pochi laureati
- popolazione radicata

TERRITORIAL REALITY





Metropolitan equalization fund

The 2017 regional urban law establishes that the Metropolitan City of Bologna must organize a equalization fund. It can be from 1% to 50% of the money that comes from Urban Transformations, and it can be used for:

- Those municipalities with lower urbanization capacity;
- Those municipalities that suffer from negative impacts due to new urbanizations in other municipalities;
- Those municipalities whose territory has landscape or environmental constraints, and provides relevant ecosystemic services to the metropolitan community.

50% of charges for urban expansions goes to the
METROPOLITAN EQUALIZATION FUND

- 1. Land consumption (3% of urbanized territory)**
- 2. Metropolitan hubs (industry, retail, logistic, commercial center, functional poles, etc.)**

The amount is almost 10 millions €/year

////////////////////////////////////

The new Metropolitan Territorial Plan declares that the Equalization Fund can be used to finance the

Urban Regeneration Programs

To support of those areas that present stronger social, economic or demographical fragilities

Urban Regeneration Programs must:

- Contain measures of social and environmental value;
- Promote the activation and consolidation of non-profit activities, or social value activities;
- Promote the establishment and consolidation of innovative and low-impact companies;
- Tackle economic fragilities in the mountain area and in the valley
- Attract additional investments

URBAN REGENERATION PROGRAMS

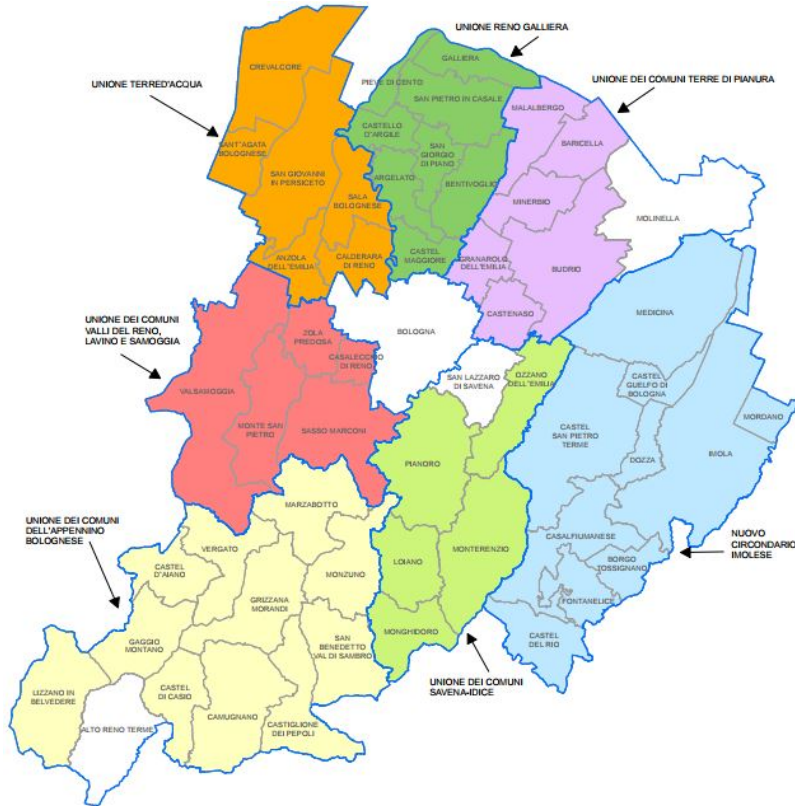
The proposals for the metropolitan Regeneration Programs should primarily interest these categories of areas or buildings:

- Abandoned public properties, cultural heritage, disused production sites: they can be regenerated by activating or consolidating social or cultural services, leisure activities or activities promoting employment or tourism;
- Agri-forestall areas and urban or peri-urban spaces that can contribute to the development of ecosystemic services;
- Marginal areas, or areas of relevance of public infrastructures: they can be used to combat climate change effects and to decrease environmental risk;
- Network infrastructures for water supply, treatment and disposal, waste collection or energy distribution facilities, telecommunication tools, etc.: they can be upgraded in order to combat climate change effects and to decrease environmental risk;
- Production and urban areas in mountainous context: they can become more attractive for low-impact activities and highly specialized technology activities;
- Cycling and walking network, open spaces (squares, courts, sidewalks, etc.): they can be renovated and upgraded;
- Infrastructures for soil protection and safety (e.g. river embankments): they can be renovated and upgraded;



The territorial agreements

INSTRUMENTS FOR TERRITORIAL COHESION



1. Intemunicipal urban planning
2. Territorial agreements
3. Financial equalization

Territorial Agreements are instruments to decide any development about :

- Industrial districts
- Commercial center
- Logistic center
- Intermodal center
- Hospitals
- Fair
- Etc

The Territorial Agreements are signed by all the municipalities of the Union municipality where the new settlement is located

TERRITORIAL AGREEMENTS FOR METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

- **SETTLEMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS**
- **MOBILITY SYSTEM**
- **WORKS TO TRANSFORM INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS TO ECO-INDUSTRIAL-PARKS**
- **PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES FOR WORKERS**
- **PUBLIC TRANSPORT**
- **GREEN AND ECOLOGICAL NETWORK**
- **EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT CERTIFICATION**
- **FINANCIAL EQUALISATION AMONG LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES**



GRACIAS