Obiettivi Metropolitani
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
### Popolazione residente

#### Anno 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Città</th>
<th>Popolazione</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roma</td>
<td>4.342.212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milano</td>
<td>3.250.315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napoli</td>
<td>3.084.890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torino</td>
<td>2.259.523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palermo</td>
<td>1.252.588</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bari</td>
<td>1.251.994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catania</td>
<td>1.107.702</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bologna</td>
<td>1.014.619</td>
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<tr>
<td>Firenze</td>
<td>1.011.349</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezia</td>
<td>853.338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genova</td>
<td>841.180</td>
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<tr>
<td>Messina</td>
<td>626.876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reggio Calabria</td>
<td>548.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cagliari</td>
<td>431.038</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Variazione % della popolazione 2018-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Città</th>
<th>Variazione %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milano</td>
<td>+0,48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bologna</td>
<td>+0,33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezia</td>
<td>-0,03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firenze</td>
<td>-0,19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catania</td>
<td>-0,20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italia</td>
<td>-0,21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cagliari</td>
<td>-0,21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roma</td>
<td>-0,31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torino</td>
<td>-0,42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bari</td>
<td>-0,44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genova</td>
<td>-0,45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napoli</td>
<td>-0,52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reggio Calabria</td>
<td>-0,58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palermo</td>
<td>-0,60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messina</td>
<td>-0,70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Trend dell'indice della popolazione - serie storica 2002-2018

(2002 = base 100)

- BO 109,5
- Italia 105,3

Scegli un territorio da confrontare con Bologna
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
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 STRATEGIC PLAN

- Mobility planning (SUMP)
- Territorial planning (PTM)
- Municipal Urban planning
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
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
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 Migratoria**
- forte presenza di stranieri non radicati
- pochi laureati
- buona connessione infrastrutturale
- vicinanza e accesso a centri servizi

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

**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
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, fourts, 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