METROPOLES FACTFILE

Lyon Metropole

Aerial view of the confluence © Jacques Léone, Lyon Metropole
Key figures and maps
Urban context of Lyon Metropole
(Eurostat 2011-2014)

Population (million)

Public transports and active modes (%)

Households size (inhab./house)

Ageing (%)

Population growth (% per year, 2006-2011)

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Surface area (sq km)

Density (inhab./ha)

Centrality of the population (%)

Reading keys
- **Ageing**: ageing index, share of the population aged 65 and over on the one under 20. An index superior to 80 indicates an advanced ageing process, over 100 the process is confirmed.
- **Density**: population on the residential built-up surface.
- **Centrality of the population**: population in the agglomeration compared with the larger urban zone.
- **Public transports and active modes**: modal split of public transportation and active modes (cycling, walking) in the total journeys.

Economic profile of Lyon Metropole
(Eurostat 2011-2014)

Job attractiveness (%)

Production (%)

Unemployed (%)

Proporion of students (% de la pop.)

GDP/capita compared with country (%)

GDP/capita (€/inhabitant/yr.)

Reading Keys
- **Jobs attractiveness**: jobs per 100 employed actives, indicates the presence of an employment center and the capacity of the metropole to attract workers.
- **Productive activities**: share of the agriculture, industry and construction activities in the total labour force.
- **GDP per capita compared with the country**: GDP per capita (NUTS 3 level) compared with the national GDP per capita. NUTS 3: Eurostat’s territorial division located between the regional and the local levels.
- **Unemployment**: unoccupied active population, looking for a job or not.
- **Jobs**: number of public and private jobs.

- Average value of the studied metropoles (city level):
  Amsterdam, Barcelona, Birmingham, Brussels, Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Hamburg, Leipzig, Lyon, Manchester, Munich, Stockholm, Stuttgart, Turin

- Value for the metropole (city level)

- Reference points
Inter-institutional relations

The French institutional reform created the status of Metropole. Lyon Metropole belongs to territorial authorities with general competency.

- **The relation between Lyon Metropole and the Central Government**
  Central Government may delegate to Lyon Metropole various competencies, particularly in respect of housing and living environment. The State may also transfer to Lyon Metropole responsibility for cleanliness, spatial planning, and maintenance and management of major amenities and infrastructure.

- **The relation between Lyon Metropole and the Auvergne Rhône-Alpes Regional Council**
  By agreement, the Auvergne Rhône-Alpes Regional Council may delegate some of its competencies to Lyon Metropole. In this case, Lyon Metropole exercises these competencies instead of the regional council on its territory.
  Lyon Metropole is associated, as of right, with the drawing-up of documents that have an impact on its territory. This particularly concerns the central government – regional programme contract (CPER) containing a section specific to its territory; and planning documents with regard to economic development, territorial planning, the environment, transport, innovation, higher education and research.

- **The relation between Lyon Metropole and the Rhône County Council**
  Lyon Metropole and the new Rhône County Council have set up several partnerships:
  - county firefighting and emergency-rescue service (SDIS);
  - Rhône county archives service;
  - Rhône county management centre.

- **The relation between Lyon Metropole and municipalities and inter-municipal boards**
  Lyon Metropole may delegate to its member municipalities, by agreement, the management of certain competencies. Lyon Metropole is replaced, as of right, by inter-municipal or multi-tier bodies of its territory.

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**Simplified situation of institutional governance of Lyon Metropole in France**
Lyon Métropole is a member of the Pôle Métropolitain Lyonnais.

Created in 2012 through agreements between Lyon Metropole, Saint-Etienne Métropole, ViennAgglo, and Communauté d’agglomération de la porte de l’Isère (Capi), the Pôle Métropolitain is a public entity. On 1 January 2016, the Communauté d’agglomération Villefranche-Beaujolais-Saône and the Communauté de communes de l’Est lyonnais become members of the Pôle métropolitain. The Pôle Métropolitain Lyonnais encompasses 174 municipalities, nearly 2 million inhabitants, and 2,007 sq km.

Within this project space, the six authorities can exert greater influence in a context of economic globalisation and of large international metro areas.

The objective of the Pôle Métropolitain is to improve citizens’ quality of life.

To do this, it strives to:
- foster employment, by promoting a vibrant economy around recognised innovation clusters, more efficient business services, and support for higher education and research;
- improve mobility by setting up an intermodal and coherent public-transport system (via the SMT, transport multi-tier body for Lyon Metropolitan area);
- protect natural spaces and farmland, and promote balanced and coherent territorial development based on a multi-polar metropolitan model;
- provide a diverse cultural offering that is affordable to the greatest number.

The implication of civil society

- **Greater Lyon Development Council**

  A tool for ongoing dialogue between Lyon Metropole councillors and civil society. Set up in 2000, it has the role of advising the councillors. It produces opinions and may order the referral of, or refer to itself, any matter regarding the development or planning of the Lyon conurbation.

- **Local Public Services Advisory Board**

  The Local Public Services Advisory Board meets a statutory obligation arising from the law of local democracy for territorial authorities and "public entities for inter-municipal cooperation" (EPCI) of more than 50,000 inhabitants. Created in 2003, it comprises elected and voluntary-sector representatives. It works in Lyon Metropole competency areas that are subject to a public-service delegation or operated by a financially autonomous public company. In particular, this board makes it possible to report back on activities and improve services in the areas of water, car parks, district heating, cemeteries, sewerage, and waste collection and treatment.

- **Inter-Municipal Accessibility Board**

  The Inter-Municipal Accessibility Board is a citizen-participation body for disabled people. It is a permanent consultation body designed to improve consideration of accessibility and of quality of use in Lyon Metropole's public planning policies. Set up in 2009, it brings together three types of expertise: political expertise (Lyon Metropole councillors), technical (Lyon Metropole technical staff) and user expertise, (disabled and able-bodied people.)
Birth of a metropolitan area

On 1 January 2015, Lyon Metropole replaced the Lyon Urban Community, while keeping the same boundaries (59 municipalities).

Creation of Lyon Urban Community in 1969
The law of 31 December 1966, amended by the law of 12 July 1999, provided for the creation of the Lyon Urban Community. This entity was a grouping of adjoining municipalities with no enclaves, which at its creation totalled more than 500,000 inhabitants.

This entity had to include at least one municipality with a population of 50,000 or more. It had the legal status of a "public entity for inter-municipal cooperation" (EPCI), with its own taxation and competencies, recognised by all of its member municipalities, in the following main areas: development and economic planning, territorial development, urban policy, management of services of collective interest.

The objective was to conduct an urban-development and spatial-planning project within a solidarity-based community. The Lyon Urban Community was thus created in 1969. Lyon's metropolitan area was one of the first four "urban communities" formed by law. Initially comprising 55 municipalities, it has had 59 members since 2014.

1 January 2015: creation of Lyon Metropole
The law of 27 January 2014 – known as Maptam (modernisation of territorial public action and affirmation of metropolitan areas) – consolidates urban dynamics by affirming the existence of metropolitan areas. It gives France's main conurbations a metropolitan status suited to their local characteristics.

On 1 January 2015, Lyon Metropole replaced the Lyon Urban Community and the Rhône County Council within the same boundaries: 59 municipalities, 1.32 million inhabitants, 534 sq km (density: 2,481 in-hab./sq km). It took over the competencies of the Rhône County Council, particular in welfare, within the same perimeter. The number of employees rose from 4,700 to 8,700.

This change simultaneously redefined the perimeter of the Rhône County Council, which retained its competencies outside Lyon Metropole boundaries.

Cooperation on metropolitan-region scale
• Pôle Métropolitain: see page 5.
• Inter-Scot: programme of cooperation and dialogue on strategic planning, which currently involves 13 territories that form the Lyon metropolitan region and 3,185,000 inhabitants.
Key dates - Development of Lyon Metropole

>> INSTITUTIONAL EVOLUTIONS

2015
Creation of LYON METROPOLE
Territorial authority with special status
(Mapam law of 24/01/14)
59 municipalities/1.32m inhabitants
End of the Région urbaine de Lyon

2012
Creation of Pôle Métropolitain
174 municipalities/2m inhabitants

>> REGIONAL PLANNING

2010
Approval of latest strategic planning document for the Lyon metropolitan area (Scot)

2005
Approval of the Territorial Spatial Planning Directive, under central government direction

1985
First local planning programme (land law) at Greater Lyon level

1983
Lyon served by TGV high-speed train

1978
First strategic-planning document for Lyon agglomeration

1975
Lyonsatolas Airport

1969
Creation of LYON URBAN COMMUNITY
55 municipalities

1965
Lyons area masterplan of general organisation, under central government supervision
Governance bodies

Lyon Metropole is organised into four bodies: the Metropole Council, the Permanent Board, the Territorial Conferences of Mayors, and the Metropolitan Conference.

- **The Metropole Council**
  
  **Deliberative assembly**
  
  It consists of metropolitan councillors elected by universal suffrage. The council elects its president. The Metropole Council also elects the members of the Permanent Board, which is the Metropole executive. Each decision is taken by majority vote.
  
  From 2020, the metropolitan councillors will be elected directly by the citizens. Meanwhile, the 165 authority councillors elected in March 2014 are performing the same role.
  
  The Métropole Council has set up seven permanent thematic committees. As of right, the president of the Metropole Council chairs these thematic committees. Each committee appoints its vice-president and his substitute.
  
  Each committee has at least 30 seats; each political party is allocated one or more seats.
  
  The President of the former Lyon Urban Community has become President of Lyon Metropole.

- **The Permanent Board**
  
  **Executive commission**
  
  The Council delegates some of its powers to its president and to the Permanent Board. The 24 councillor delegates are responsible for a specific competency.

- **Metropolitan Conference**
  
  **A body for coordination between Lyon Metropole and the 59 municipalities on its territory**
  
  The body debates each subject of metropolitan interest. The Metropolitan Conference draws up the agreement of metropolitan coherence between the Metropole and the municipalities within six months following each renewal of the municipal councils. This framework document proposes a strategy of delegating Lyon Metropole competencies to its member municipalities, and a strategy of delegating some of the municipalities’ competencies to Lyon Metropole.

- **Territorial Conferences of Mayors**
  
  **Advisory role**
  
  These bodies are consulted during Metropole policy making and execution.
  
  Their scope is determined by Metropole Council deliberation. Each conference elects a president and a vice-president.
  
  They meet at least once a year, on their president’s initiative or at the request of half their members.
  
  The Metropole Council sets their rules of procedure.
**Electoral Body**
- 1.3 million inhabitants
- 59 municipalities

**Metropolitan Council**
- 165 members elected for 6 years
- Proportionally distributed based on municipal population (electoral district population from 2020)
- Deliberates on the establishment and the implementation of the Metropole policies

**President - Permanent Board**
- 1 president, 25 vice-presidents and 24 delegated councillors elected for 6 years
- Decides, by delegation of the Council of the implementation of the Metropole policies

**1 Metropolitan Conference**
- 59 mayors member for 6 years
- Meeting at least once a year
- Elaborates the agreement of metropolitan coherence, defining the coordination of competencies between the Metropole and the municipalities

**10 Territorial Conferences of Mayors**
- Mayors member for 6 years
- Meeting at least once a year
- Consulted for the establishment and the implementation of the Metropole policies

**Intra-metropolitan governance bodies**
- Metropolitan Council
- Mayors Conference
- Municipal Council
- Municipal and metropolitan elections will be held the same year and the same day, in 2020

**Regional governance bodies**
- Regional Council
- Regional and metropolitan elections will be held the same year and the same day, in 2020

**Unitary State**
- Co-managed competencies
- Delegated and overlapped competencies

**Metropole of Lyon**
- Elects ex-officio members

**Metropolitan governance and delegation of authority: Lyon Metropole**

*Municipal and metropolitan elections will be held the same year and the same day, in 2020*
Metropole competencies

Resulting from the merging of the competencies of Greater Lyon and Rhône County Council within the metropolitan boundaries; and of competencies transferred from municipalities, Lyon Metropole is endowed with the general-competency clause.

- **Water and sewerage**
  - Supply of drinking water
  - Sewerage management
  - Protection of aquatic habitats
  - Flood prevention
  
  *4,000 km for drinking water system*

- **Employment and economic development**
  - Support for business property
  - Funding for professional inclusion and entrepreneurship
  - Business attractiveness and assistance
  - Development of superfast broadband networks

- **Cleanliness**
  - Waste collection and treatment
  - Management of waste-disposal facilities
  - Cleaning of public spaces
  
  *523,000 tons of waste collected and sorted per year*

- **Knowledge and culture**
  - Support for university
  - Construction and maintenance of lower-secondary schools
  - Management of the Musée des Confluences and the Fourvière Gallo-Roman Museum
  - Support for major cultural and sporting events
  - Funding for voluntary-sector bodies and amateur sports clubs
  - Support for art activities

- **Major projects and urban planning**
  - Planning of public spaces and green spaces
  - Draws up local plan for urbanism and living environment (PLU-H)
  - Management of Parilly and Lacroix-Laval parks

- **Energy and the environment**
  - Protection of air quality and natural spaces
  - Encouragement of waste sorting and prevention
  - Support for peri-urban farming
  - Assistance for energy transition
  
  *22,575 ha, i.e. 43% farmland and natural spaces*

- **Attraction and reputation**
  - Support for innovation and competitiveness clusters
  - Attractiveness; hosting of tourists and large congresses
  
  *135,000 companies*
  
  *5 competitiveness clusters*
Main income sources
66%: taxation (€ 1,746 M)
20%: state subsidies (€ 533 M)
14%: diverse management resources (€ 358 M)

Budget 2014
3,202,828,000 €

Investment expenditures
810 million euros (forecast 2015)

Operating expenditures
2,390 million euros

Children and family
• Delivers authorisations for childminders and childcare centres
• Hosts families and parents-to-be in maternal and child welfare centres (PMI)
• Assistance for adoption
• Protection of mistreated children
• Family planning and education centres (CPEF)

Solidarity
• Support for elderly and disabled people
• Public health actions
• Execution of urban policy
• Allocation of active solidarity allowance (RSA)

Living environment and housing
• Support for construction
• Enhancement of affordable housing for all
• Support for thermal insulation and refurbishment
• Funding of social housing
• Facilitation of first home buying
  10,000 new homes per year

Transport
• Development of public transport (via Sytral, multi-tier body for transports for Rhône and Lyon agglomeration)
• Development of cycling network and encouragement of alternative travel modes
• Maintenance of roads, bridges and tunnels
• Management of North Toll Ringroad and highways

3.9 million travellers per day,
of which 630,000 on public transport
6 million tourists per year
Strategies and flagship projects

Lyon Métropole is endowed with two structures aiming at elaborating economic development strategies. It is also fully involved in large urban projects.

**Greater Lyon, Spirit of Enterprise (Glee)**

Greater Lyon, Spirit of Enterprise is an economic and development strategy devised by Lyon Métropole’s economic stakeholders. It aims to elevate Lyon among Europe’s top 15 metropolitan areas.

These economic stakeholders are:
- Lyon Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCIL),
- Rhône county trades and crafts guild,
- the general confederation of small and mid-sized businesses (CGPME), Rhône county branch,
- the Movement for Businesses in France (Medef), Lyon-Rhône branch,
- University of Lyon.

Each stakeholder is involved according to the principle of subsidiarity, and takes responsibility for the proper implementation of the main policy themes.

Some of them provide expertise in specific target areas. Roughly 100 organisations and businesses contribute to Glee.

**Onlylyon**

Initially overseen by Aderly, OnlyLyon reflects an international business/marketing strategy led by 13 founding partners:
- Lyon Metropole,
- Lyon Airports,
- Lyon Area Economic Development Agency (Aderly),
- Lyon Congress Centre,
- Lyon Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCIL),
- Rhône county trades and crafts guild,
- CGPME, Rhône branch,
- Eurexpo Lyon,
A strategy based on major development axes and spread through great urban projects

- Lyon Part-Dieu, business district
- Lyon Confluence, a city-centre extension, on the southern part of the peninsula (150 ha). This new quarter was planned by the Local Public Company for planning Lyon Confluence et aims at bringing social and functional mix.
- Anneau Bleu, redesigning the riverbanks and environmental continuity and Saône Embankments, reclaiming the river
- Anneau des Sciences, an urban ringroad

Societal projects

- "Smart metropolis"
- "New mobilities, agile city"
- "Digital services, easy city"
- "Energy and the sustainable city"
- "Conditions for innovation: experimenting with the city"
International relations

Lyon Metropole also partners with cities worldwide, including:

- In Europe
  Yerevan (Armenia), Frankfurt, Leipzig (Germany), Milan, Turin (Italy), Lodz (Poland), Tinca (Romania), Barcelona (Spain), Gothenburg (Sweden), Birmingham (United-Kingdom)

- In Asia
  Guangzhou (China), Yokohama (Japan) and Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam)

- In the Middle East
  Be’er Sheva (Israel), Jericho (West Bank), Dubai City (United Arab Emirates)

- In North America
  Boston (United States), Montreal (Canada)

- In Africa
  Setif (Algeria), Porto-Nov (Benin), Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), Addis Abeba (Ethiopia), High Maitiara Region (Madragascar), Bamako (Mali), Rabat (Morocco).

The Metropole is also a member of several national and international networks, in particular:

- AFCCRE, French association of the council of municipalities and regions of Europe
- AIMF, international association of Francophone mayors
- Délice, network of good food cities of the world
- Eurocities, network of major European cities
- France Urbaine (merging of AMGVF, French association of city mayors and CUF, French united local government)
- IAEC, international association of educating cities
- LUCI, international network of cities on urban lighting
- OWHC, Organisation of World Heritage Cities
- UCLG, global network of cities, local and regional governments
- Network of Unesco creative cities
- WHO Age-friendly Cities
Partner cities of Lyon Metropole

Territoires partenaires
Nouveaux territoires cibles
The Metropole of Lyon benefits from the territorial collectivity status with general competency since January 1st 2015.

It results from the merging between the Grand Lyon and the county council competencies on the territory of the agglomeration. It also took competencies from the municipalities.

The metropole is fully involved in wide urban projects, as well as in the establishment of development strategy at the international scale. Onlylyon is the urban marketing tool which accompanies the international promotion of Lyon.