



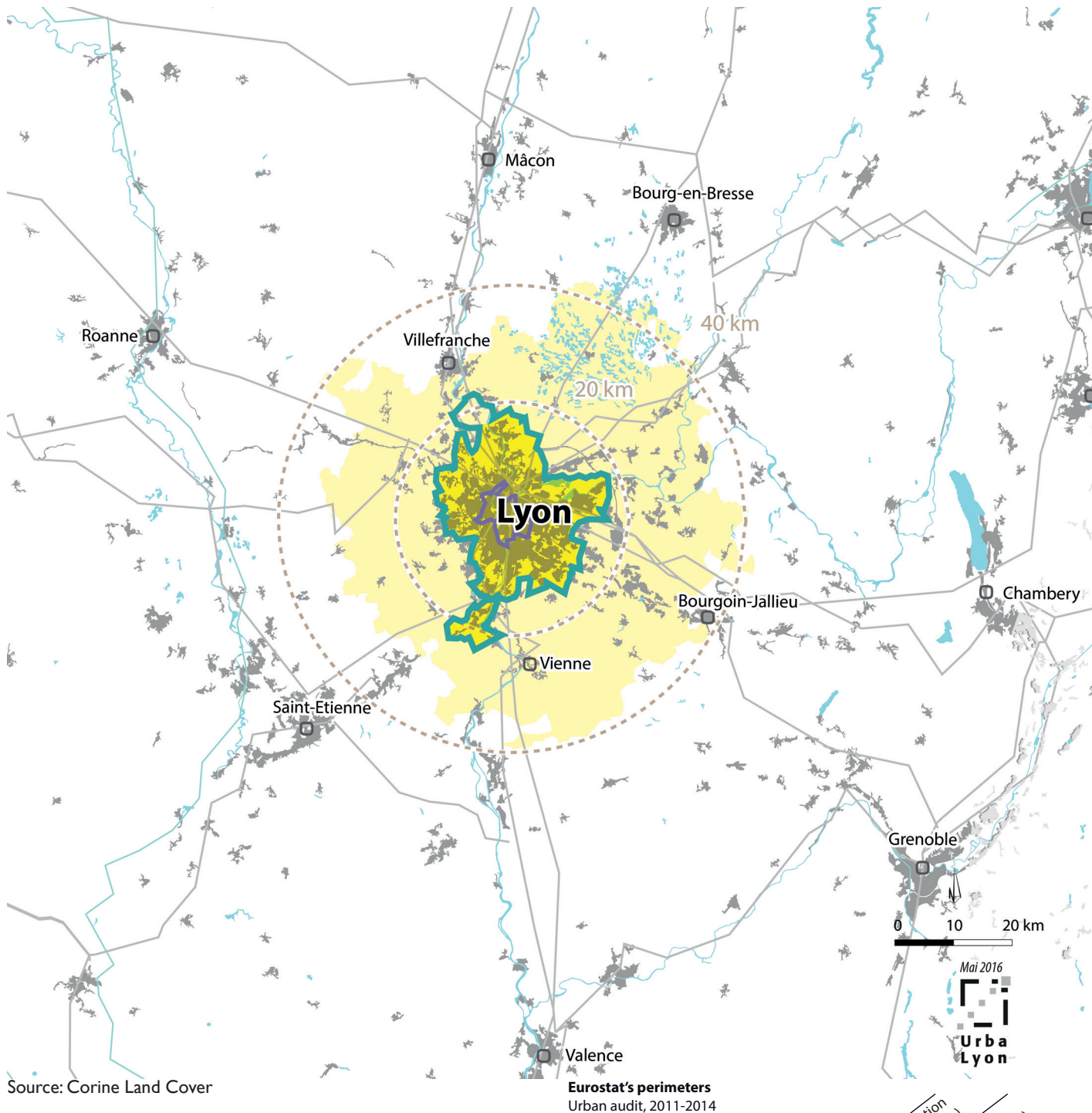
Aerial view of the confluence
© Jacques Léone, Lyon Métropole

METROPOLES FACTFILE

Lyon Métropole



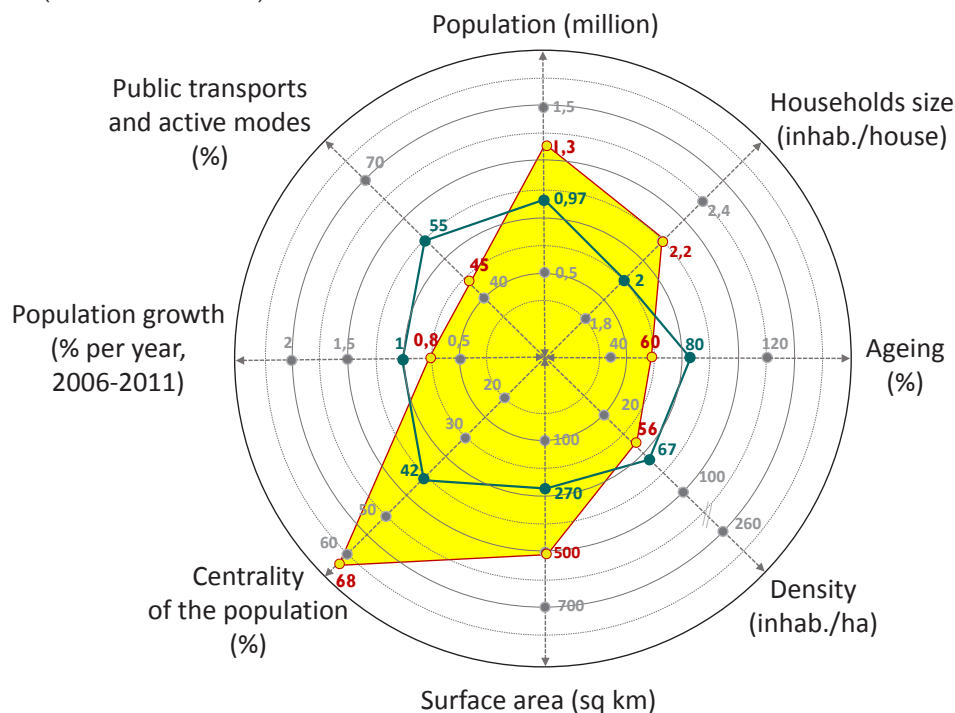
Key figures and maps



| | Population (million) | Area (sq km) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Larger urban zone (commuting area) | 1.9 | 3,649 |
| Metropole / City 59 municipalities | 1.32 | 534 |
| Municipality | 0.5 | 47.9 |

Urban context of Lyon Metropole

(Eurostat 2011-2014)

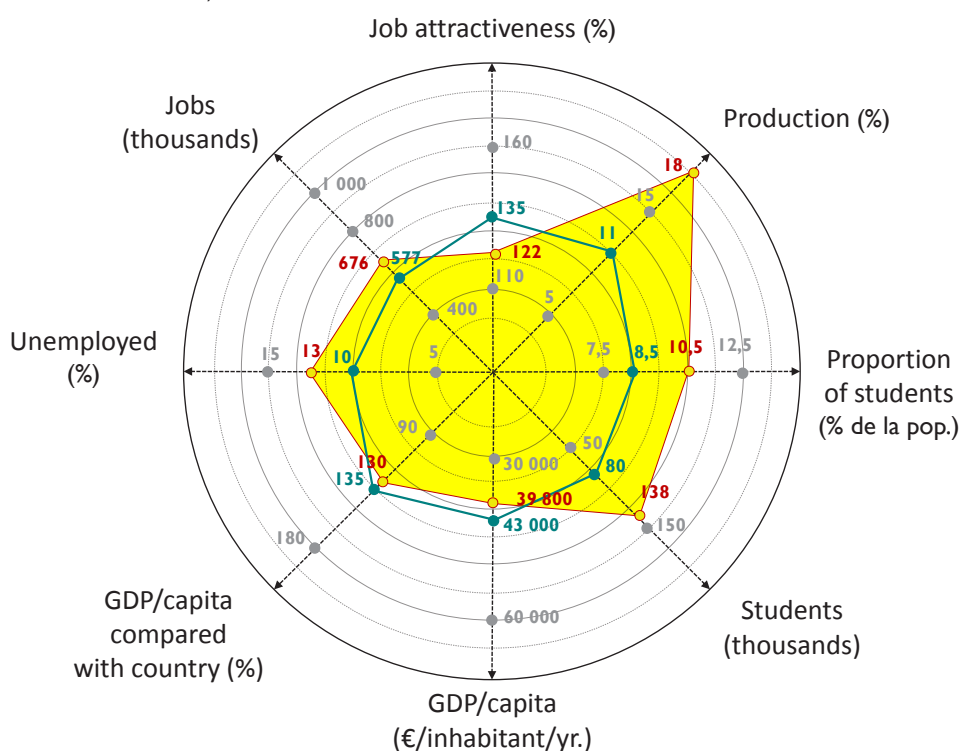


Reading keys

- **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)



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 metropolises (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

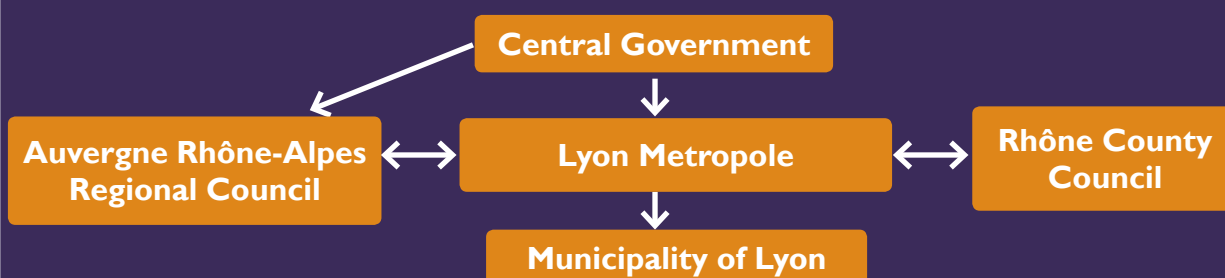
Lyon Metropole and the new Rhône County Council have set up several partnerships:

- 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.

Simplified situation of institutional governance of Lyon Metropole in France



Lyon Metropole 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 member 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 Map-tam (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.

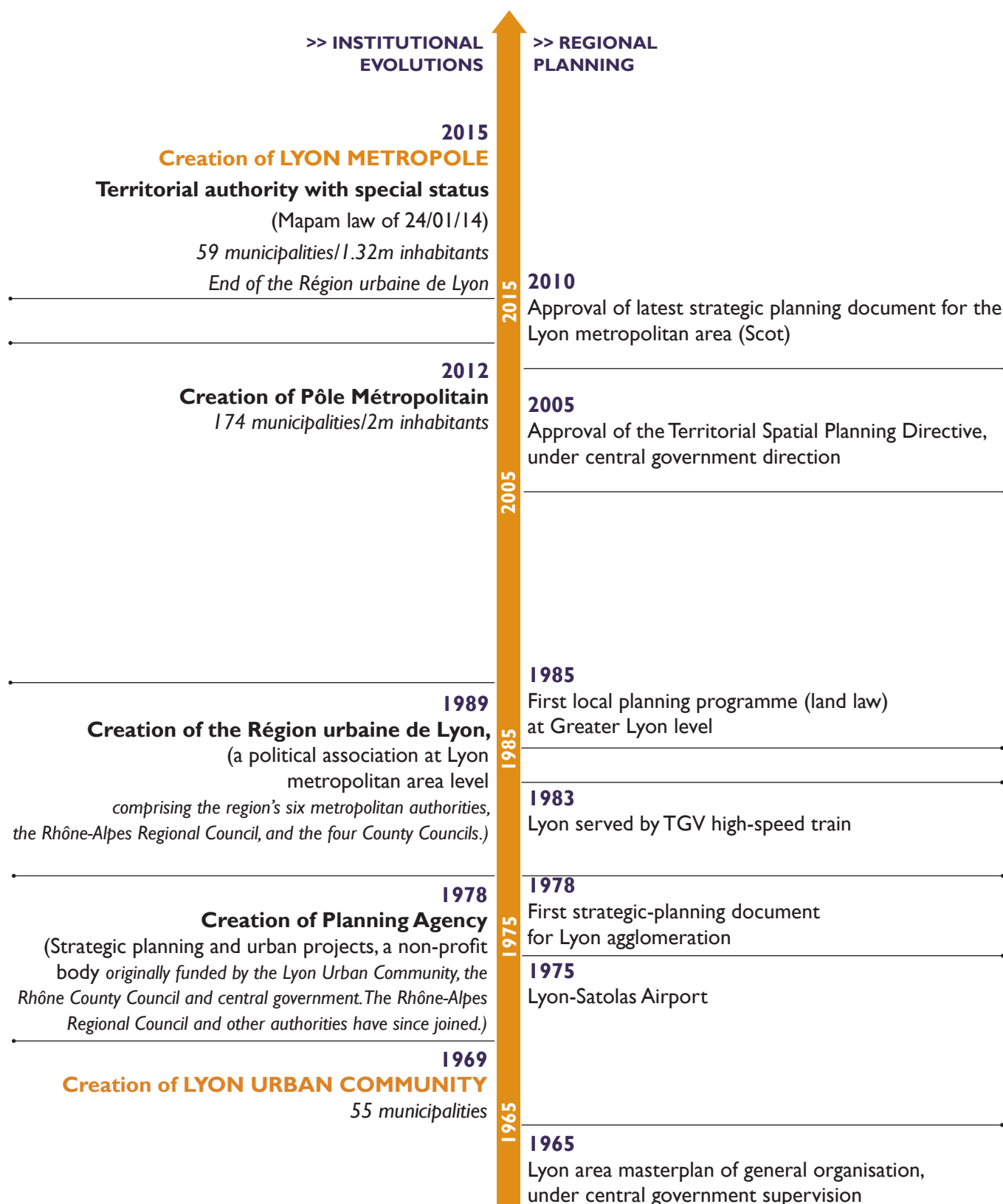
On 1 January 2015, Lyon Metropole replaced the Lyon Urban Community and the Rhône County Council within the same boundaries: 59 municipalities, 1.32 million inhabitants, 534 sq km (density: 2,481 inhab./sq km). It took over the competencies of the Rhône County Council, particular in welfare, within the 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



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

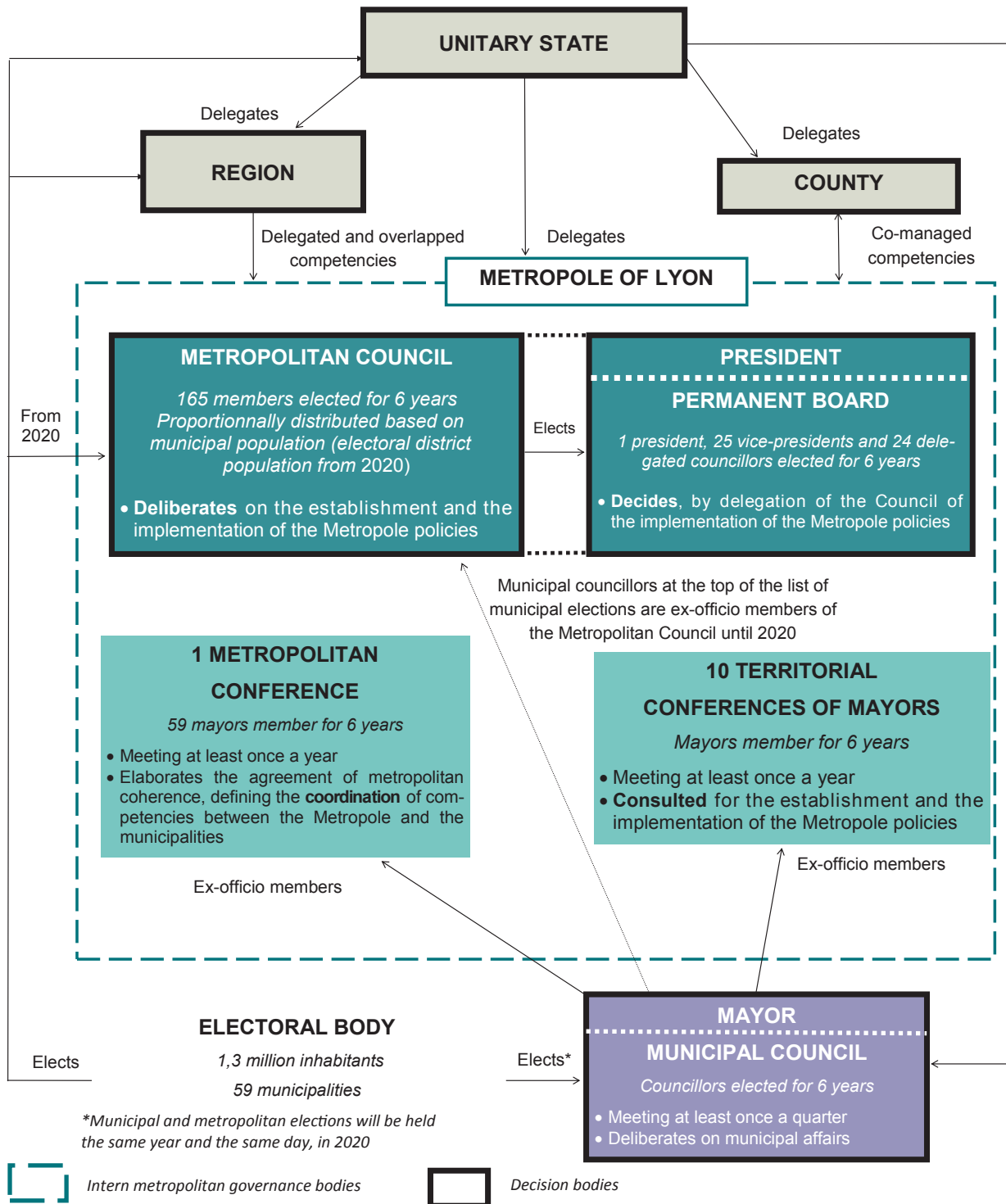
These bodies are consulted during Metropole policy making and execution.

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.

Metropolitan governance and delegation of authority: Lyon Metropole



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

■ Cleanliness

- Waste collection and treatment
- Management of waste-disposal facilities
- Cleaning of public spaces

523,000 tons of waste collected and sorted per year

■ 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

■ Employment and economic development

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

■ 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

■ Attractiveness and reputation

- Support for innovation and competitiveness clusters
- Attractiveness; hosting of tourists and large congresses

135,000 companies

5 competitiveness clusters

■ 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

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

Strategies and flagship projects

Lyon Metropole 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 Metropole'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,

Part-Dieu urban project © Agence AUC



- Medef, Lyon-Rhône branch,
- Lyon Convention and Visitors Bureau,
- University of Lyon,
- City of Lyon,
- Rhône County Council.

OnlyLyon is the banner and baseline used for all activities to promote the metropolitan area and its international image by all institutional and business stakeholders (in both the public and private sectors).

Lyon Metropole is a founder member, and also the main funder, of the OnlyLyon programme.

■ Societal projects

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

■ 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

Project Saône Embankments



International relations

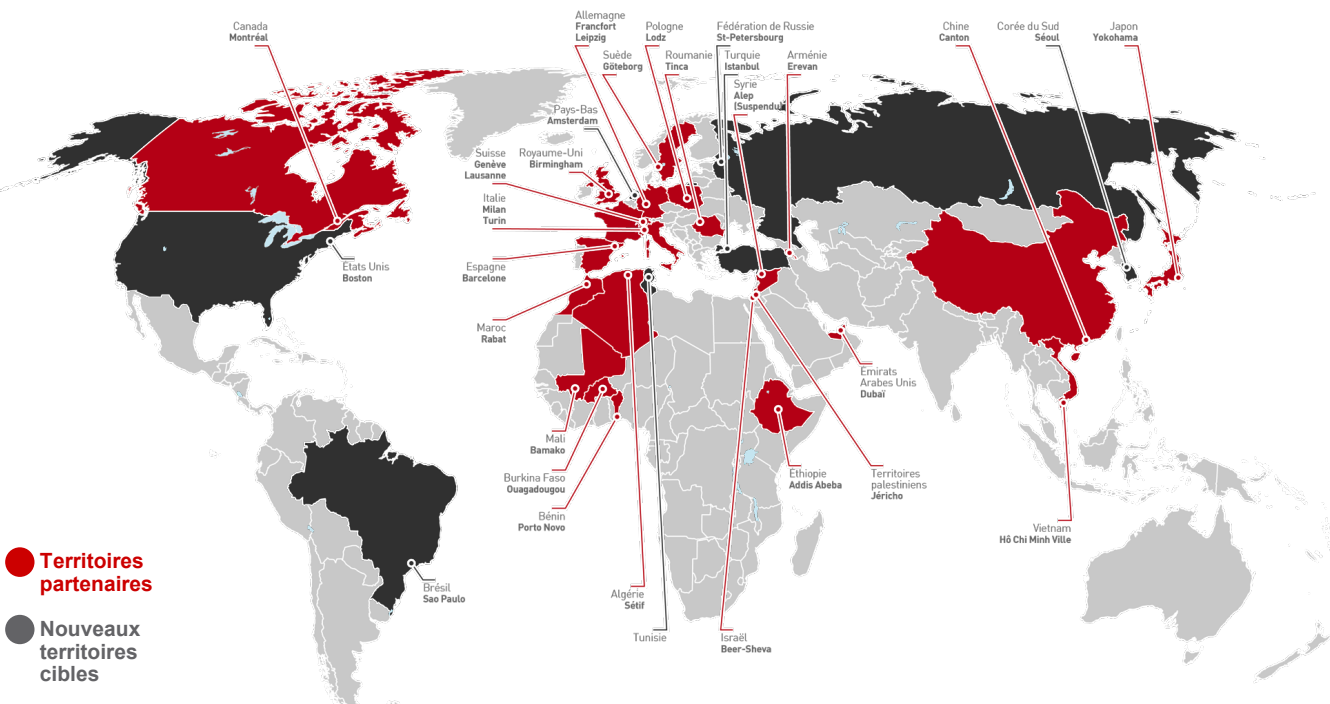
■ Lyon Metropole also partners with cities worldwide, including :

- 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-Novo (Benin), Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), Addis Abeba (Ethiopia), High Matsiatra Region (Madagascar) , Bamako (Mali), Rabat (Marocco).

■ 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 AMGVE, 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





District Part-Dieu

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.

Agence d'**Urbanisme**
aire métropolitaine **Lyon**naise



Métropole de Lyon, Etat, Département du Rhône, Sepal, Sytral, Région Auvergne Rhône-Alpes, Epora, Pôle Métropolitain, Communautés d'agglomération de la Porte de l'Isère, du Bassin d'Annonay, du Pays Viennois, Communautés de communes de l'Est lyonnais, de la Vallée du Garon, des Vallons du Lyonnais, du Pays de l'Arbresle, du Pays de l'Ozon, du Pays mornantais, Communes de Bourgoin-Jallieu, Lyon, Tarare, Vaulx-en-Velin, Vénissieux, Villeurbanne, Syndicats mixtes des Scot de l'Ouest lyonnais, de la Boucle du Rhône en Dauphiné, de la Dombes, des Monts du Lyonnais, des Rives du Rhône, du Beaujolais, du Nord-Isère, du Val de Saône-Dombes, Agence de l'environnement et de la maîtrise de l'énergie, Chambre de commerce et d'industrie Lyon Métropole, Chambre de métiers et de l'artisanat du Rhône, Caisse des dépôts et consignations, Grand Lyon Habitat, Lyon Métropole Habitat, Opac du Rhône, Syndicat mixte de transports pour l'aire métropolitaine lyonnaise, Syndicat mixte du Grand Parc Miribel Jonage

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