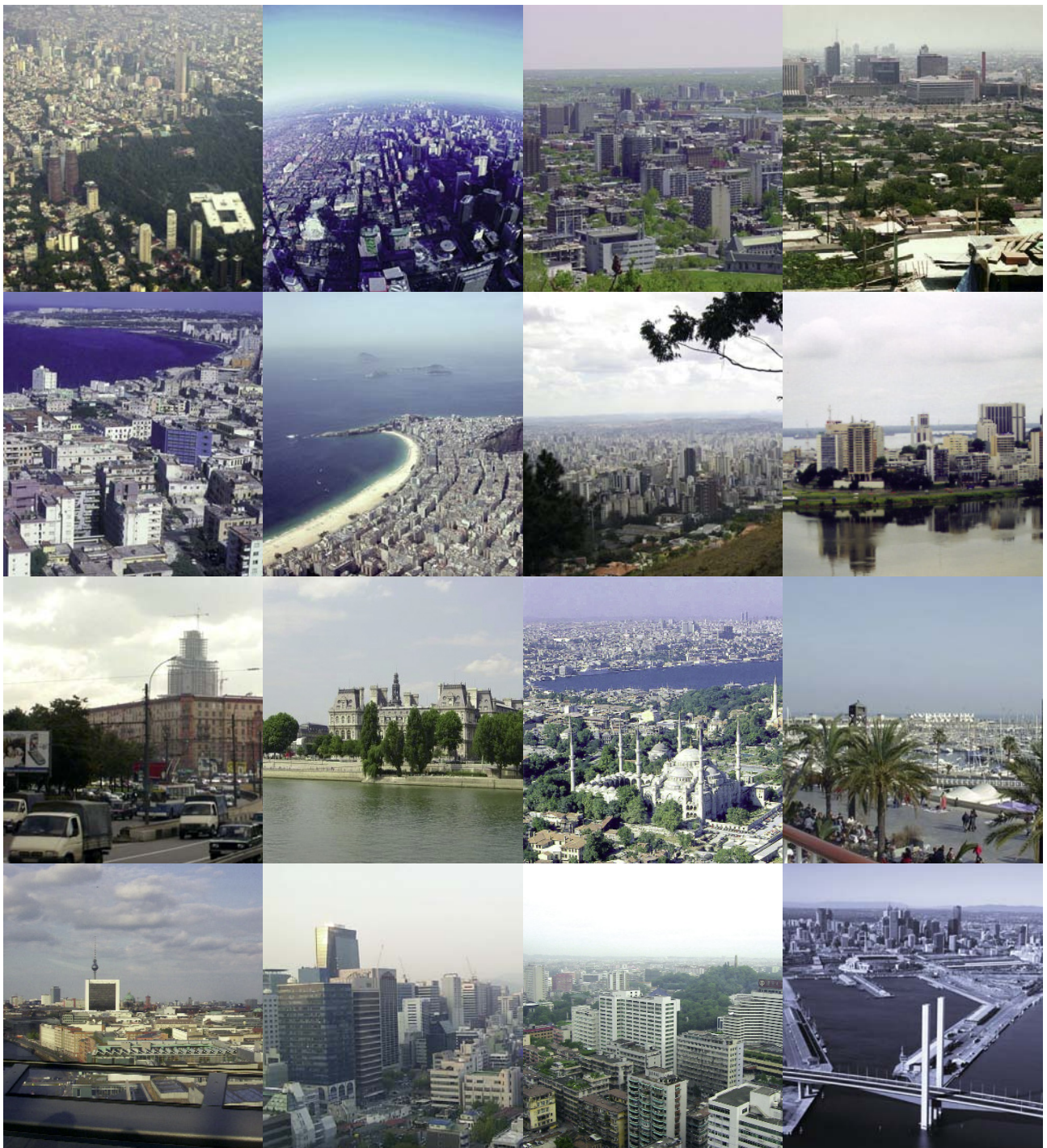


Metropolitan Regions

Working Paper, Second Edition



Metropolitan Regions

Working Paper, Second Edition

Regiones Metropolitanas

Documento de Trabajo, Segunda Edición

Régions Métropolitaines

Document de Travail, Seconde Édition

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Edition, April 2009

Graphic designer: Dario Grossi

Printed: Fotograbadós Igual

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PRESENTATION

METROPOLIS presents, with this working document, the second edition (complete version) of its research project involving the world's major metropolitan regions. This project has the following two main objectives: to identify the forms of urban and institutional organization of the major metropolitan regions of the world, and to offer this information in a simple, accessible way to the association's member cities and the people in charge of them, via a database.

The complete versions of the city files as well as the present document can be found in the Metropolis Website¹. An attempt was made to improve the preliminary document to provide a more homogenous view of the cities presented and to better reflect the urban reality of the metropolitan regions.

As with the preliminary version, the document aims to generate a debate about the different aspects of the project itself: about the minimum content the database should cover; the suitability of updating it on a regular basis; and the form that would ensure optimal dissemination so that in the future it might become a worldwide reference on the structure of government of metropolitan regions. The research involved a detailed description of the essential elements of government of the greatest possible number of metropolitan regions. For this reason, the research did not focus on providing a comprehensive description of all of the dimensions of each city, but rather on obtaining a concise yet truthful image of the cities. To date, the research has involved a selection of 72 metropolitan regions, as shown in the graph below (the 38 cities highlighted in bold text are METROPOLIS members):

UN Ranking 2007	Metropolis	Country	Population 2007 (mill)	UN Ranking 2007	Metropolis	Country	Population 2007 (mill)	UN Ranking 2007	Metropolis	Country	Population 2007 (mill)
1	Tokyo	Japan	35.7	25	Guangzhou	China	8.8	65	Sydney	Australia	4.3
2	New York	USA	19.0	26	London	United Kingdom	8.6	66	Guadalajara	Mexico	4.2
3	Mexico City	Mexico	19.0	27	Lima	Peru	8.0	69	Detroit	USA	4.1
4	Mumbai	India	19.0	28	Tehran	Iran	7.9	70	Frankfurt*	Germany	3.7
5	Sao Paulo	Brazil	18.8	32	Essen-Dortmund*	Germany	6.6	73	Porto Alegre	Brazil	3.9
6	Delhi	India	15.9	33	Hong Kong	China	7.2	75	Abidjan	Ivory Coast	3.8
7	Shanghai	China	15.0	34	Tianjin	China	7.2	76	Melbourne	Australia	3.7
8	Kolkata	India	14.8	37	Bangkok	Thailand	6.7	77	Ankara	Turkey	3.7
9	Dhaka	Bangladesh	13.5	41	Santiago	Chile	5.7	78	Monterrey	Mexico	3.7
10	Buenos Aires	Argentina	12.8	42	Miami	USA	5.6	80	Montreal	Canada	3.7
11	Los Angeles	USA	12.5	43	Belo Horizonte	Brazil	5.6	88	San Francisco	USA	3.5
12	Karachi	Pakistan	12.1	44	Madrid	Spain	5.6	89	Johannesburg	South Africa	3.4
13	Cairo	Egypt	11.9	45	Philadelphia	USA	5.5	90	Berlin	Germany	3.4
14	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	11.7	47	Ho Chi Minh City	Viet Nam	5.3	93	Roma	Italy	3.3
15	Osaka-Kobe	Japan	11.3	48	Toronto	Canada	5.2	97	Athens	Greece	3.2
16	Beijing	China	11.1	50	Barcelona	Spain	4.9	108	Seattle	USA	3.1
17	Metro Manila	Philippines	11.1	51	Dallas	USA	4.8	115	Milan	Italy	2.9
18	Moscow	Russia	10.5	55	Saint Petersburg	Russia	4.6	117	Stuttgart*	Germany	2.7
19	Istanbul	Turkey	10.1	58	Atlanta	USA	4.5	164	Manchester	United Kingdom	2.2
20	Paris	France	9.9	59	Boston	USA	4.5	169	Havana	Cuba	2.2
21	Seoul	Republic of Korea	9.8	61	Houston	USA	4.5	220	Brussels	Belgium	1.7
22	Lagos	Nigeria	9.5	62	Singapore	Singapore	4.4	226	Varsovia	Poland	1.7
23	Jakarta	Indonesia	9.1	63	Hanoi	Viet Nam	4.4	337	Munich	Germany	1.3
24	Chicago	USA	9.0	64	Washington	USA	4.3	340	Stockholm	Sweden	1.3

* Data of 2003

The following introductory chapter analyzes the methodological aspects of the research carried out. It goes into depth about the thematic areas analyzed to perform the study and lists the sources of information used. The chapter that follows it constitutes the body of the working document. It provides a detailed report for each of the 72 cities mentioned, organized by METROPOLIS's geographical regions.

¹ www.metropolis.org

METHODOLOGICAL INTRODUCTION

Defining a study object – in our case, the planet's largest cities – was the first problem that needed to be addressed when tackling this study. Although it is easy to establish a size based on which an urban agglomeration can be considered to be “large” – for instance, population – this presents some difficulties. To do it, it is necessary to specify the territorial units that will be taken into account and, a homogeneous and comparable statistical source must be available in order to identify the cities.

As in the preliminary version, the decision was made to use the statistics provided by the United Nations Organization in its document on Urban Agglomerations of the Planet as an initial point of reference. In the latest document, published in 2007², the 431 urban agglomerations whose population as estimated by the UN is equal to or greater than 1 million inhabitants (see chart pages 7 to 11) were included. Also, according to the UN definition, the inhabitants of an urban agglomeration reside in a continuous territory, whose neighborhoods are defined without bearing administrative borders in mind, and whose density of residency is of an urban level. An urban agglomeration is, according to the UN data, just a statistical concept that makes it possible to make approximations about the cities of the world. It is not related with any area in particular, which makes it difficult for us to compare, for example, city densities. That is why the data generated by the UN have been used solely as an instrument to mark the maximum sphere of study, i.e., 431 cities, and to establish a simple and unified organization of the metropolitan regions studied.

In this second version, the structure of a total of 72 metropolitan agglomerations was studied, including the 28 most populated metropolises according to the UN report, plus a representative selection of cities from around the world.

Information about three areas was collected for each of the metropolitan regions: the demographic and geographical characters of the urban agglomeration, comparing them with those of their countries, the administrative structure present in the metropolitan area, and a description of the institutional framework and political powers.

² The 2007 UN figures are found at:
http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/wup2007/2007urban_agglo.htm

METROPOLITAN REGIONS OF THE WORLD

UN's Urban Agglomerations 2007

Urban Agglomeration	Country	Population (millions)			Ranking
		1975	2007	2025	
Tokyo	Japan	26.6	35.7	36.4	1
New York–Newark	USA	15.9	19.0	20.6	2
Mexico City	Mexico	10.7	19.0	21.0	3
Mumbai (Bombay)	India	7.1	19.0	26.4	4
São Paulo	Brazil	9.6	18.8	21.4	5
Delhi	India	4.4	15.9	22.5	6
Shanghai	China	7.3	15.0	19.4	7
Kolkata (Calcutta)	India	7.9	14.8	20.6	8
Dhaka	Bangladesh	2.2	13.5	22.0	9
Buenos Aires	Argentina	8.7	12.8	13.8	10
Los Angeles– Long Beach–Santa Ana	USA	8.9	12.5	13.7	11
Karachi	Pakistan	4.0	12.1	19.1	12
Al-Qahirah (Cairo)	Egypt	6.4	11.9	15.6	13
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	7.6	11.7	13.4	14
Osaka–Kobe	Japan	9.8	11.3	11.4	15
Beijing	China	6.0	11.1	14.5	16
Manila	Philippines	5.0	11.1	14.8	17
Moskva (Moscow)	Russian Federation	7.6	10.5	10.5	18
Istanbul	Turkey	3.6	10.1	12.1	19
Paris	France	8.6	9.9	10.0	20
Seoul	Republic of Korea	6.8	9.8	9.7	21
Lagos	Nigeria	1.9	9.5	15.8	22
Jakarta	Indonesia	4.8	9.1	12.4	23
Chicago	USA	7.2	9.0	9.9	24
Guangzhou, Guangdong	China	2.7	8.8	11.8	25
London	United Kingdom	7.5	8.6	8.6	26
Lima	Peru	3.7	8.0	9.6	27
Tehran	Iran (Islamic Republic)	4.3	7.9	9.8	28
Kinshasa	Congo (Democratic Republic)	1.5	7.8	16.8	29
Bogotá	Colombia	3.0	7.8	9.6	30
Shenzhen	China	0.3	7.6	10.2	31
Wuhan	China	2.7	7.2	9.3	32
Hong Kong3	China, (Hong Kong SAR)	3.9	7.2	8.3	33
Tianjin	China	4.9	7.2	9.2	34
Chennai (Madras)	India	3.6	7.2	10.1	35
Bangalore	India	2.1	6.8	9.7	36
Krung Thep (Bangkok)	Thailand	3.8	6.7	8.3	37
Lahore	Pakistan	2.4	6.6	10.5	38
Chongqing	China	2.4	6.5	8.3	39
Hyderabad	India	2.1	6.4	9.1	40
Santiago	Chile	3.1	5.7	6.3	41
Miami	USA	2.6	5.6	6.3	42
Belo Horizonte	Brazil	1.9	5.6	6.7	43
Madrid	Spain	3.9	5.6	5.9	44
Philadelphia	USA	4.5	5.5	6.1	45
Ahmadabad	India	2.1	5.4	7.7	46
Thành Phố Hồ Chí Minh (Ho Chi Minh City)	Viet Nam	2.8	5.3	8.1	47
Toronto	Canada	2.8	5.2	5.9	48
Baghdad	Iraq	2.6	5.1	8.1	49
Barcelona	Spain	3.7	4.9	5.2	50
Dallas–Fort Worth	USA	2.2	4.8	5.4	51
Shenyang	China	3.7	4.8	6.2	52
Al-Khartoum (Khartoum)	Sudan	0.9	4.8	7.9	53
Pune (Poona)	India	1.3	4.7	6.8	54

Urban Agglomeration	Country	Population (millions)			Ranking
		1975	2007	2025	
Sankt Peterburg (Saint Petersburg)	Russian Federation	4.3	4.6	4.5	55
Chittagong	Bangladesh	1.0	4.5	7.6	56
Dongguan, Guangdong	China	0.9	4.5	6.2	57
Atlanta	USA	1.4	4.5	5.2	58
Boston	USA	3.2	4.5	5.0	59
Ar-Riyadh (Riyadh)	Saudi Arabia	0.7	4.5	6.3	60
Houston	USA	2.0	4.5	5.0	61
Singapore	Singapore	2.3	4.4	5.1	62
Hà Nội	Viet Nam	1.9	4.4	6.8	63
Washington, D.C.	USA	2.6	4.3	4.9	64
Sydney	Australia	3.0	4.3	4.8	65
Guadalajara	Mexico	1.8	4.2	5.0	66
Al-Iskandariyah (Alexandria)	Egypt	2.2	4.2	5.7	67
Chengdu	China	1.9	4.1	5.3	68
Detroit	USA	3.9	4.1	4.6	69
Yangon	Myanmar	2.2	4.1	5.9	70
Xi'an, Shaanxi	China	1.7	4.0	5.2	71
Luanda	Angola	0.7	4.0	8.2	72
Pôrto Alegre	Brazil	1.7	3.9	4.6	73
Surat	India	0.6	3.8	5.7	74
Abidjan	Côte d'Ivoire	1.0	3.8	6.0	75
Melbourne	Australia	2.6	3.7	4.2	76
Ankara	Turkey	1.7	3.7	4.6	77
Monterrey	Mexico	1.6	3.7	4.4	78
Nanjing, Jiangsu	China	1.9	3.7	4.8	79
Montréal	Canada	2.8	3.7	4.1	80
Guiyang	China	1.1	3.7	5.1	81
Recife	Brazil	1.9	3.7	4.3	82
Haerbin	China	2.3	3.6	4.7	83
Brasília	Brazil	0.8	3.6	4.6	84
Phoenix–Mesa	USA	1.1	3.6	4.1	85
Salvador	Brazil	1.3	3.5	4.2	86
Busan	Republic of Korea	2.4	3.5	3.4	87
San Francisco–Oakland	USA	2.6	3.5	3.9	88
Johannesburg	South Africa	1.5	3.4	4.0	89
Berlin	Germany	3.1	3.4	3.4	90
Fortaleza	Brazil	1.1	3.4	4.1	91
El Djazair (Algiers)	Algeria	1.5	3.4	4.5	92
Roma (Rome)	Italy	3.3	3.3	3.3	93
P'yongyang	Korea (Dem. People's Repub.)	1.3	3.3	3.6	94
Medellín	Colombia	1.5	3.3	4.1	95
Kabul	Afghanistan	0.7	3.3	7.2	96
Athinai (Athens)	Greece	2.7	3.2	3.3	97
Nagoya	Japan	2.3	3.2	3.3	98
Cape Town	South Africa	1.3	3.2	3.7	99
Changchun	China	1.6	3.2	4.3	100
Dar-el-Beida (Casablanca)	Morocco	1.8	3.2	3.9	101
Dalian	China	1.4	3.2	4.2	102
Kanpur	India	1.4	3.2	4.6	103
Kano	Nigeria	0.9	3.1	5.1	104
Tel Aviv–Yafo (Tel Aviv–Jaffa)	Israel	1.2	3.1	3.7	105
Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	0.9	3.1	6.2	106
Curitiba	Brazil	0.9	3.1	3.8	107
Seattle	USA	1.7	3.1	3.5	108

Urban Agglomeration	Country	Population (millions)			Ranking 2007
		1975	2007	2025	
Zibo	China	2.0	3.1	4.1	109
Jiddah	Saudi Arabia	0.6	3.0	4.2	110
Nairobi	Kenya	0.7	3.0	5.9	111
Hangzhou	China	1.1	3.0	4.2	112
Ekurhuleni (East Rand)	South Africa	1.0	3.0	3.5	113
Caracas	Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep.)	2.3	3.0	3.6	114
Milano (Milan)	Italy	3.1	2.9	2.9	115
Kunming	China	1.2	2.9	3.9	116
Dar es Salaam	United Rep. Tanzania	0.6	2.9	5.7	117
Jaipur	India	0.8	2.9	4.3	118
San Diego	USA	1.4	2.9	3.3	119
Taiyuan, Shanxi	China	1.5	2.9	4.0	120
Qingdao	China	1.1	2.9	3.7	121
Surabaya	Indonesia	1.7	2.8	4.0	122
Lisboa (Lisbon)	Portugal	2.1	2.8	3.1	123
Jinan, Shandong	China	1.2	2.8	3.7	124
Fukuoka-Kitakyushu	Japan	1.9	2.8	2.8	125
Campinas	Brazil	0.8	2.8	3.5	126
Halab (Aleppo)	Syrian Arab Republic	0.9	2.7	4.0	127
Durban	South Africa	1.0	2.7	3.2	128
Kyiv (Kiev)	Ukraine	1.9	2.7	2.8	129
Lucknow	India	0.9	2.7	3.9	130
San Juan	Puerto Rico	1.1	2.7	2.8	131
Zhengzhou	China	1.2	2.6	3.5	132
Ibadan	Nigeria	1.0	2.6	4.2	133
Faisalabad	Pakistan	0.9	2.6	4.3	134
Minneapolis-St. Paul	USA	1.7	2.6	3.0	135
Fuzhou, Fujian	China	1.0	2.6	3.7	136
Dakar	Senegal	0.8	2.6	4.2	137
Changsha, Hunan	China	0.9	2.6	3.7	138
Taipei	China	2.0	2.6	3.3	139
Izmir	Turkey	1.0	2.6	3.2	140
Lanzhou	China	1.0	2.6	3.6	141
Incheon	Republic of Korea	0.8	2.6	2.6	142
Sapporo	Japan	1.8	2.5	2.6	143
Xiamen	China	0.4	2.5	3.5	144
Guayaquil	Ecuador	0.9	2.5	3.3	145
Mashhad	Iran (Islamic Republic)	0.7	2.5	3.3	146
Dimashq (Damascus)	Syrian Arab Republic	1.1	2.5	3.6	147
Daegu	Republic of Korea	1.3	2.5	2.5	148
Nagpur	India	1.1	2.5	3.6	149
Jinxi, Liaoning	China	0.6	2.4	3.5	150
Shijiazhuang	China	0.8	2.4	3.4	151
Jilin	China	0.9	2.4	3.4	152
Bandung	Indonesia	1.3	2.4	3.4	153
Nanchang	China	0.9	2.4	3.4	154
Wenzhou	China	0.4	2.4	3.3	155
Wien (Vienna)	Austria	2.1	2.3	2.5	156
Tampa-St. Petersburg	USA	1.1	2.3	2.7	157
Denver-Aurora	USA	1.2	2.3	2.7	158
Birmingham	United Kingdom	2.4	2.3	2.3	159
Baltimore	USA	1.7	2.3	2.6	160
Cali	Colombia	1.0	2.3	2.8	161
Sendai	Japan	1.6	2.2	2.3	162
Napoli (Naples)	Italy	2.1	2.2	2.3	163
Manchester	United Kingdom	2.4	2.2	2.3	164

Urban Agglomeration	Country	Population (millions)			Ranking 2007
		1975	2007	2025	
St. Louis	USA	1.9	2.2	2.5	165
Puebla	Mexico	0.9	2.2	2.7	166
Tarabulus (Tripoli)	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.6	2.2	2.9	167
Tashkent	Uzbekistan	1.6	2.2	2.9	168
La Habana (Havana)	Cuba	1.8	2.2	2.1	169
Nanchong	China	0.2	2.2	3.1	170
Nanning	China	0.6	2.2	3.1	171
Belém	Brazil	0.7	2.2	2.7	172
Patna	India	0.6	2.2	3.2	173
Santo Domingo	Dominican Republic	1.0	2.2	2.9	174
Ürümqi (Wulumqi)	China	0.7	2.2	3.0	175
Vancouver	Canada	1.2	2.1	2.4	176
Zaozhuang	China	0.9	2.1	2.8	177
Accra	Ghana	0.7	2.1	3.4	178
Yantai	China	0.3	2.1	3.0	179
Medan	Indonesia	0.9	2.1	3.0	180
Xuzhou	China	0.7	2.1	3.0	181
Linyi, Shandong	China	1.0	2.1	2.8	182
Maracaibo	Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep.)	0.8	2.1	2.6	183
Al Kuwait (Kuwait City)	Kuwait	0.7	2.1	3.0	184
Hiroshima	Japan	1.8	2.0	2.0	185
Baotou	China	0.9	2.0	2.9	186
Hefei	China	0.6	2.0	2.9	187
Indore	India	0.7	2.0	3.0	188
Goiânia	Brazil	0.5	2.0	2.6	189
Sana'a	Yemen	0.1	2.0	4.4	190
Port-au-Prince	Haiti	0.6	2.0	3.3	191
Hai Phòng	Viet Nam	1.0	2.0	3.1	192
Suzhou, Anhui	China	0.2	2.0	2.8	193
Nanyang, Henan	China	0.2	1.9	2.8	194
Bucuresti (Bucharest)	Romania	1.7	1.9	1.9	195
Ningbo	China	0.8	1.9	2.7	196
Douala	Cameroon	0.4	1.9	3.0	197
Baku	Azerbaijan	1.4	1.9	2.2	198
Cleveland	USA	1.8	1.9	2.2	199
Tangshan, Hebei	China	1.2	1.9	2.5	200
Portland	USA	0.9	1.9	2.2	201
Datong, Shanxi	China	0.9	1.9	2.7	202
Asunción	Paraguay	0.7	1.9	2.7	203
Brisbane	Australia	0.9	1.9	2.2	204
Rawalpindi	Pakistan	0.7	1.9	3.1	205
Bayrut (Beirut)	Lebanon	1.5	1.8	2.2	206
Pittsburgh	USA	1.8	1.8	2.1	207
Las Vegas	USA	0.3	1.8	2.1	208
Minsk	Belarus	1.1	1.8	1.9	209
Kyoto	Japan	1.6	1.8	1.8	210
Barranquilla	Colombia	0.8	1.8	2.3	211
Valencia	Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep.)	0.5	1.8	2.3	212
Hamburg	Germany	1.7	1.8	1.8	213
Vadodara	India	0.6	1.8	2.6	214
Shangqiu	China	0.1	1.8	2.5	215
Manaus	Brazil	0.4	1.8	2.2	216
Palembang	Indonesia	0.7	1.7	2.5	217
Wuxi, Jiangsu	China	0.7	1.7	2.5	218
Riverside-San Bernardino	USA	0.6	1.7	2.0	219
Bruxelles-Brussel	Belgium	1.6	1.7	1.7	220

Urban Agglomeration	Country	Population (millions)			Ranking
		1975	2007	2025	
Bhopal	India	0.5	1.7	2.6	221
Hohhot	China	0.6	1.7	2.4	222
Luoyang	China	0.8	1.7	2.4	223
Baixada Santista ²	Brazil	0.8	1.7	2.1	224
Tianmen	China	1.3	1.7	2.3	225
Warszawa (Warsaw)	Poland	1.4	1.7	1.7	226
Rabat	Morocco	0.6	1.7	2.2	227
Grande Vitória	Brazil	0.5	1.7	2.1	228
Quito	Ecuador	0.6	1.7	2.3	229
Antananarivo	Madagascar	0.5	1.7	3.1	230
Coimbatore	India	0.8	1.7	2.5	231
Daqing	China	0.6	1.7	2.4	232
Liuan	China	1.2	1.7	2.3	233
Budapest	Hungary	2.0	1.7	1.7	234
San Jose	USA	1.1	1.7	1.9	235
Torino (Turin)	Italy	1.8	1.7	1.6	236
Suzhou, Jiangsu	China	0.6	1.6	2.3	237
Ludhiana	India	0.5	1.6	2.4	238
Kumasi	Ghana	0.4	1.6	2.7	239
Qiqihaer	China	1.1	1.6	2.2	240
Anshan, Liaoning	China	1.1	1.6	2.2	241
Cincinnati	USA	1.2	1.6	1.9	242
Handan	China	0.8	1.6	2.3	243
Taian, Shandong	China	1.2	1.6	2.2	244
Esfahan	Iran (Islamic Republic)	0.8	1.6	2.2	245
Yaoundé	Cameroon	0.3	1.6	2.5	246
Sacramento	USA	0.7	1.6	1.9	247
Shantou	China	0.6	1.6	2.3	248
Agra	India	0.7	1.6	2.4	249
La Paz	Bolivia	0.7	1.6	2.2	250
Zhanjiang	China	0.7	1.6	2.2	251
Abuja	Nigeria	0.1	1.6	3.4	252
Harare	Zimbabwe	0.5	1.6	2.2	253
Xiantao	China	1.2	1.6	2.1	254
Khulna	Bangladesh	0.5	1.6	2.6	255
Weifang	China	0.5	1.6	2.1	256
Tijuana	Mexico	0.4	1.6	1.9	257
Xinyang	China	0.2	1.5	2.2	258
Kaohsiung	China	1.0	1.5	2.0	259
Luzhou	China	0.2	1.5	2.2	260
Perth	Australia	0.8	1.5	1.8	261
Toluca de Lerdo	Mexico	0.3	1.5	1.8	262
West Yorkshire	United Kingdom	1.6	1.5	1.6	263
Visakhapatnam	India	0.5	1.5	2.3	264
Multan	Pakistan	0.6	1.5	2.5	265
Kochi (Cochin)	India	0.5	1.5	2.2	266
Gujranwala	Pakistan	0.4	1.5	2.5	267
Montevideo	Uruguay	1.4	1.5	1.5	268
Liuzhou	China	0.4	1.5	2.1	269
Conakry	Guinea	0.5	1.5	2.9	270
Bamako	Mali	0.4	1.5	3.2	271
Bursa	Turkey	0.3	1.5	1.9	272
Virginia Beach	USA	1.0	1.5	1.7	273
León de los Aldamas	Mexico	0.6	1.5	1.8	274
San Antonio	USA	0.9	1.5	1.7	275
Nashik	India	0.3	1.5	2.2	276

Urban Agglomeration	Country	Population (millions)			Ranking
		1975	2007	2025	
Fushun, Liaoning	China	1.1	1.5	1.9	277
Changde	China	0.7	1.5	2.0	278
Kansas City	USA	1.1	1.5	1.7	279
Daejeon	Republic of Korea	0.5	1.5	1.5	280
Neijiang	China	0.2	1.5	1.9	281
Phnum Pénh (Phnom Penh)	Cambodia	0.1	1.5	2.9	282
Quanzhou	China	0.4	1.5	2.1	283
Kharkiv	Ukraine	1.4	1.5	1.5	284
Hyderabad	Pakistan	0.7	1.5	2.4	285
Córdoba	Argentina	0.9	1.5	1.6	286
Lomé	Togo	0.3	1.5	2.8	287
Huainan	China	0.9	1.5	1.9	288
Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	0.6	1.4	1.9	289
Maputo	Mozambique	0.5	1.4	2.6	290
Kaduna	Nigeria	0.4	1.4	2.4	291
Gwangju	Republic of Korea	0.6	1.4	1.5	292
Indianapolis	USA	0.8	1.4	1.7	293
San Salvador	El Salvador	0.6	1.4	1.9	294
Suining, Sichuan	China	1.0	1.4	1.9	295
Lyon	France	1.2	1.4	1.5	296
Karaj	Iran (Islamic Republic)	0.1	1.4	2.1	297
Santa Cruz	Bolivia	0.2	1.4	2.0	298
Kampala	Uganda	0.4	1.4	3.2	299
Tabriz	Iran (Islamic Republic)	0.7	1.4	1.8	300
Davao	Philippines	0.5	1.4	2.1	301
Marseille-					
Aix-en-Provence	France	1.3	1.4	1.5	302
Meerut	India	0.4	1.4	2.1	303
Semarang	Indonesia	0.8	1.4	1.9	304
Mianyang, Sichuan	China	0.7	1.4	2.0	305
Faridabad	India	0.2	1.4	2.1	306
Novosibirsk	Russian Federation	1.3	1.4	1.4	307
Milwaukee	USA	1.2	1.4	1.6	308
Makkah (Mecca)	Saudi Arabia	0.4	1.4	1.9	309
Dubayy (Dubai)	United Arab Emirates	0.2	1.4	2.1	310
Brazzaville	Congo	0.3	1.4	2.1	311
Yiyang, Hunan	China	0.7	1.4	1.8	312
Lubumbashi	Congo (Dem. Republic)	0.4	1.4	2.9	313
Varanasi (Benares)	India	0.7	1.4	2.0	314
Orlando	USA	0.4	1.3	1.6	315
Ciudad Juárez	Mexico	0.5	1.3	1.6	316
Ghaziabad	India	0.2	1.3	2.0	317
Heze	China	0.8	1.3	1.8	318
Pretoria	South Africa	0.6	1.3	1.6	319
Porto	Portugal	1.0	1.3	1.5	320
Asansol	India	0.3	1.3	2.0	321
Lusaka	Zambia	0.4	1.3	2.0	322
Changzhou, Jiangsu	China	0.4	1.3	1.9	323
Al-Mawsil (Mosul)	Iraq	0.4	1.3	2.1	324
Yekaterinburg	Russian Federation	1.1	1.3	1.3	325
Peshawar	Pakistan	0.3	1.3	2.2	326
Jamshedpur	India	0.5	1.3	1.9	327
Mbuji-Mayi	Congo (Dem. Republic)	0.3	1.3	2.9	328
Madurai	India	0.8	1.3	1.9	329
Adana	Turkey	0.5	1.3	1.6	330
Jabalpur	India	0.6	1.3	1.9	331

Urban Agglomeration	Country	Population (millions)			Ranking
		1975	2007	2025	
San José	Costa Rica	0.4	1.3	1.7	332
Ciudad de Panamá (Panama City)	Panama	0.5	1.3	1.8	333
Nizhniy Novgorod	Russian Federation	1.3	1.3	1.3	334
Chifeng	China	0.3	1.3	1.7	335
Providence	USA	1.0	1.3	1.5	336
München (Munich)	Germany	1.3	1.3	1.3	337
Columbus, Ohio	USA	0.8	1.3	1.5	338
Huai'an	China	1.0	1.3	1.7	339
Stockholm	Sweden	1.0	1.3	1.3	340
Ujung Pandang	Indonesia	0.5	1.3	1.8	341
Rajkot	India	0.4	1.3	1.9	342
Dhanbad	India	0.5	1.2	1.9	343
Auckland	New Zealand	0.7	1.2	1.5	344
Mudanjiang	China	0.5	1.2	1.8	345
Shiraz	Iran (Islamic Republic)	0.4	1.2	1.6	346
Huzhou	China	0.9	1.2	1.7	347
Tianshui	China	0.5	1.2	1.6	348
Liupanshui	China	0.6	1.2	1.7	349
Amritsar	India	0.5	1.2	1.8	350
Almaty	Kazakhstan	0.9	1.2	1.4	351
Rosario	Argentina	0.9	1.2	1.4	352
Allahabad	India	0.6	1.2	1.8	353
Benin City	Nigeria	0.2	1.2	2.0	354
Jining, Shandong	China	0.4	1.2	1.6	355
Maceió	Brazil	0.3	1.2	1.5	356
Sofia	Bulgaria	1.0	1.2	1.2	357
Banghazi	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.3	1.2	1.6	358
Praha (Prague)	Czech Republic	1.1	1.2	1.2	359
Austin	USA	0.3	1.2	1.4	360
Glasgow	United Kingdom	1.6	1.2	1.2	361
Leshan	China	0.9	1.2	1.5	362
Ouagadougou	Burkina Faso	0.1	1.1	2.6	363
Adelaide	Australia	0.9	1.1	1.3	364
Ottawa-Gatineau	Canada	0.7	1.1	1.3	365
Torreón	Mexico	0.6	1.1	1.4	366
Srinagar	India	0.5	1.1	1.7	367
Vijayawada	India	0.4	1.1	1.7	368
Samara	Russian Federation	1.1	1.1	1.1	369
Omsk	Russian Federation	0.9	1.1	1.1	370
Yulin, Guangxi	China	0.4	1.1	1.6	371
N'ampo	Korea (Dem. People's Republic)	0.2	1.1	1.3	372
Xianyang, Shaanxi	China	0.4	1.1	1.6	373
Barquisimeto	Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep.)	0.5	1.1	1.4	374
Helsinki	Finland	0.6	1.1	1.2	375
Kazan	Russian Federation	0.9	1.1	1.1	376
Aurangabad	India	0.2	1.1	1.7	377
Calgary	Canada	0.5	1.1	1.3	378
Zürich (Zurich)	Switzerland	0.7	1.1	1.2	379
Baoding	China	0.4	1.1	1.6	380
Zigong	China	0.8	1.1	1.5	381
Yerevan	Armenia	0.9	1.1	1.1	382
Muqdisho (Mogadishu)	Somalia	0.4	1.1	2.5	383
Tbilisi	Georgia	1.0	1.1	1.1	384
Beograd (Belgrade)	Serbia	0.9	1.1	1.2	385
Durg-Bhilainagar	India	0.3	1.1	1.6	386

Urban Agglomeration	Country	Population (millions)			Ranking
		1975	2007	2025	
Chelyabinsk	Russian Federation	1.0	1.1	1.1	387
Natal	Brazil	0.4	1.1	1.4	388
København (Copenhagen)	Denmark	1.2	1.1	1.1	389
Memphis	USA	0.7	1.1	1.3	390
Zhuzhou	China	0.3	1.1	1.5	391
Suweon	Republic of Korea	0.2	1.1	1.2	392
Taichung	China	0.5	1.1	1.5	393
Vereeniging	South Africa	0.4	1.1	1.3	394
Xiangfan, Hubei	China	0.2	1.1	1.5	395
Ulsan	Republic of Korea	0.2	1.1	1.1	396
Amman	Jordan	0.5	1.1	1.4	397
Dublin	Ireland	0.8	1.1	1.3	398
Edmonton	Canada	0.5	1.1	1.3	399
Solapur	India	0.4	1.1	1.6	400
Rostov-na-Donu (Rostov-on-Don)	Russian Federation	0.9	1.1	1.0	401
Dnipropetrovs'k	Ukraine	1.0	1.1	1.0	402
Xining	China	0.5	1.0	1.5	403
Zhangjiakou	China	0.5	1.0	1.5	404
Ranchi	India	0.3	1.0	1.6	405
Gaziantep	Turkey	0.3	1.0	1.3	406
Lille	France	0.9	1.0	1.1	407
Monrovia	Liberia	0.2	1.0	2.1	408
Grande São Luís	Brazil	0.3	1.0	1.3	409
Amsterdam	Netherlands	1.0	1.0	1.1	410
Ciudad de Guatemala (Guatemala City)	Guatemala	0.7	1.0	1.7	411
Zhuhai	China	0.1	1.0	1.5	412
Florianópolis	Brazil	0.2	1.0	1.4	413
Port Elizabeth	South Africa	0.5	1.0	1.2	414
Port Harcourt	Nigeria	0.4	1.0	1.7	415
Jiamusi	China	0.4	1.0	1.4	416
Ufa	Russian Federation	0.9	1.0	1.0	417
Bridgeport-Stamford	USA	0.7	1.0	1.2	418
Buffalo	USA	1.0	1.0	1.2	419
Hengyang	China	0.4	1.0	1.4	420
Benxi	China	0.7	1.0	1.3	421
Hefa (Haifa)	Israel	0.3	1.0	1.2	422
Al-Madinah (Medina)	Saudi Arabia	0.2	1.0	1.5	423
Bucaramanga	Colombia	0.4	1.0	1.3	424
Maracay	Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep.)	0.3	1.0	1.3	425
Hims (Homs)	Syrian Arab Republic	0.3	1.0	1.5	426
Rotterdam	Netherlands	0.9	1.0	1.1	427
Köln (Cologne)	Germany	0.9	1.0	1.1	428
Qinhuangdao	China	0.3	1.0	1.4	429
Fès	Morocco	0.4	1.0	1.3	430
Yongzhou	China	0.9	1.0	1.3	431

Urban Area and Density

This section gathers together some of the basic data about the urban agglomeration and country, to be able to analyze and compare the different cities. These data make reference to the population that inhabits each territory, the area covered and consequently the population density.

Definitions of a metropolitan area and urban or rural zones are different in each country and it is not easy to find comparable data between cities. In this version, the authors opted to give an urban view of the metropolitan region so that the densities would be more comparable. This enables a more homogenous definition of the urban agglomeration than if administrative levels only were considered. Indeed, the metropolitan area, if it can be determined, often does not coincide with an urban zone, but covers rural zones³. The demographic information on the level of the agglomeration comes from the City Mayor ranking "Land Area, Population and Density"⁴ (2006, with information from the previous 5 or 6 years). In a number of cases the satellite method was used to determine the area of the cities, because it gives a good idea of the urbanized territorial limits within a metropolitan area.

The name of the principal city or cities was chosen to designate the urban agglomeration.

For the state level, the data all come from the CIA World Factbook 2008⁵, which makes it possible to have homogenous information. The World Factbook is the annual publication from the CIA for the use of governmental organizations. The area considered is the total area of the state in question, including water zones. The decision was made, as it is the case throughout the study, to take the most updated information available.

From the start of the work, the possibility was considered of completing this territorial characterization with other economic or sociodemographic data. Indicators such as the following were evaluated: rate of growth of the population, gross domestic product generated in each level and specific density of the urban areas. Despite the usefulness of this information, it was decided to restrict the information to an essential minimum, i.e., population, area and density, as it was not possible to access such detailed information for many of the urban areas studied.

Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

The information from the last version, which identified the administrative levels of which each metropolitan agglomeration studied was composed (i.e., local, metropolitan, regional and/or provincial, depending on each case) and also state, was considered to still be up to date. In most agglomerations, there is a significant level of coincidence between territorial configuration and institutional administrative structure. However, sometimes it was difficult to pinpoint the metropolitan territorial level given the absence of an institutional structure to support it. It was also common for metropolitan institutions to have a partial nature, both in geographic terms (they only have authority over part of the metropolitan territory) and in terms of areas of responsibility (they carry out their activities in a specific area, such as public transport or development planning).

For each of the territorial levels the most essential information of its institutional structure was gathered. A list of all the institutional components at all the territorial levels of each metropolitan region was drawn up. In this way, the typologies of the local, metropolitan and regional entities that integrate the territorial levels were enumerated, and at the same time the number of districts, municipalities, counties, departments, provinces, regions, etc. was indicated. In addition, for each institutional level, the official nomenclature was reflected and, wherever possible, the denomination in the country's language or, in the absence thereof, an English translation provided by the institution.

Institutional framework and political powers

This section of the study gathered different types of information for each of the institutional levels of a metropolitan area: First, the researchers identified the spheres of authority or responsibility within which each of the institutions acted. These

³ See for example the definition of Metropolitan Statistical Area in the US:

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/metroareas/metroarea.html>

⁴ <http://www.citymayors.com/statistics/largest-cities-area-125.html>

⁵ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/xx.html>

spheres must be interpreted with a degree of precaution. The available information sources made it possible to enumerate the formal areas of responsibility acknowledged in legislation for each institution, or those areas where the institutions themselves acknowledge that they are competent. In no case was the intent to verify the institutions' effective use or performance of their authority or area of responsibility, since the scope of such a task goes beyond the ambitions of this project.

Given the urban focus of this study, special emphasis was placed on identifying which metropolitan and urban responsibilities (planning, infrastructures, transportation, urban development, economic promotion, urban regeneration, waste management) are carried out at each of the different administrative levels.

Secondly, this phase of the study targeted the main governing bodies of the relevant administration or institution at each territorial level. Being bodies of a political nature, the study's attention focused on those with executive or legislative responsibilities. The study identified the following for each of these: what was the institution's sphere of responsibility within the metropolitan government, and what were the relationships of responsibility and dependence established with other institutions (e.g. between the city's mayor and the city council or between the mayor and the national government). Finally, special attention was given to knowing which body exercises budgetary responsibilities (i.e. drafts and approves budgets) and who has legislative powers, whether through regulations, decrees, orders or laws.

Whenever possible, the study identified metropolitan players with sector-specific areas of responsibility, which, depending on the city's metropolitan administrative structure, take the form of public or privately run companies, agencies, boards or consortia, or corporations. These agencies usually develop responsibilities in the field of utility supply, e.g. in water distribution, public transport, and waste removal or management, but they can also act like development or strategic planning agencies. Logically, although the state or national territorial level was analysed in all the cities included in the study, in general these were studied less profusely, given their lower degree of participation in the metropolitan sphere. At this territorial level the research was limited to identifying the form of state, the form of government, and the system for electing the executive and legislative powers. However, given the importance of the state role in some metropolitan regions, more detailed information was gathered regarding certain national departments or agencies.

Finally, information of a political nature was gathered for all political institutions, analysed from the point of view of areas of responsibility.

First, the number of executive officials or seats held by each of the institutions was established. Second, the method of appointment or election of those officials was identified, specifying when appropriate the system applied to convert votes into political representation.

The report on each of the metropolitan regions included in the following section does not include information about the latest elections or about the political makeup of the representative bodies and executive officials, as the usefulness of this information relies on systematic updates.

Websites and Documentation

For all 72 files, 20% of the websites and documentation appearing in the working paper on the metropolitan areas published in 2005 have been revised and updated.

Methodological Information

In the presentation of the document it was mentioned that the focus of this research was not on providing a comprehensive description of each and every one of the components of a limited series of cities; rather, the goal was to obtain a detailed image of a large number of cities without compromising the quality of the information gathered for them.

To identify the elements already described relating to the institutions of the world's large metropolises, a research effort was developed from an extensive series of sources of information. All these sources share a common element – their presence online.

This method of document research was decided on initially because it simplifies the process of quickly gathering a large amount of information through the analyzed cities. This information will be verified and completed later, checking it with the cities themselves.

An order of preference concerning the source of the information, based on the type of source, was used in the gathering process. The main types of websites were then gathered and ordered according to their use during the research process:

Principal institutional pages. The official websites, directly maintained by the analyzed institutions, were the first source of information for all the fields under study. This group includes generic city portals as well as the specific sites of the different executive and legislative bodies, and local, metropolitan and regional institutions.

Legal texts. Most of the institutions base their organization and activity on a small number of basic legal texts in the form of charters and statutes or bylaws. These can be queried with relative ease online, through the institutions themselves. However, these institutions often do not provide the texts directly, requiring one to go through different channels – a jurisdictional agency or a research centre. Planning instruments can usually be consulted directly from an institution's website, and these constitute a source of information of the first order.

Secondary institutional websites. The websites of public institutions not directly related to this study were used for a large number of analyzed cities. These sources provided documents and descriptions of a broader nature than the area being analyzed, but where significant aspects were detailed, including the areas of responsibility of the local institutions or co-ordination mechanisms in territorial planning.

Constitutional and legal framework. All states allow their basic legal texts currently in effect to be consulted online, particularly their Constitution, public administration laws or electoral laws. Frequently, these texts precisely establish the state's territorial administrative structure. Constitutional regulations often include one form or another of divisions of responsibility as well.

Statistics institute websites. States, along with many regions and large cities, have some form of public agency in charge of gathering and disseminating statistical and electoral information. This information can usually be queried online.

Research centre websites. The Internet makes it possible to learn about the activity of a considerable number of public research centers. These may have a variable vocation and object of study, and can be found at the local, regional, national and international level. Thematic areas include urban affairs, economic development, social research, economic planning, general research, etc.

Institutional publications. A large amount of non-regulatory public documents can be queried through the websites of public institutions. Many of these documents reflect the policies, objectives, actions and aspirations of the institutions. Their availability varies depending on the country and the transparency of its political and administrative culture.

Information centers. There is a good number of private websites engaged in centralizing and disseminating information in different fields. Statistical queries relied primarily on three sites, www.citymayors.com, www.geohive.com and www.citypopulation.de that gather information offered by public or sometimes private institute.

Academic publications. As indicated earlier, academic documents have been used, as these may be queried online, through research centers, academic magazines, universities and bibliographic search engines.

News and generic sites. This last category includes various types of sites, ranging from mass media sites (which through their archives made it possible to complete less significant information like the dates of elections or the political parties of local elected officials) to generic sites like the free online encyclopedia www.wikipedia.org.

Each of the city reports in the following section includes a list of the main websites and documents queried during the research. These pages offer a brief description, detailing the most noteworthy elements that can be found on them.

A world of metropolises

- More than 50% of the world's population lives in cities.
- The world population is expected to be 70% urban in 2050.
- 1.3 billion people live in cities of over a million inhabitants.
- 19 cities in the world have over 10 million inhabitants.
- Cities generate between 50% and 80% of the GDPs of national economies.
- Between 1970 and 1995, the urban population of the least-developed nations grew at a rate of 5.1% per year, while in industrialized nations the figure was 1.1%.

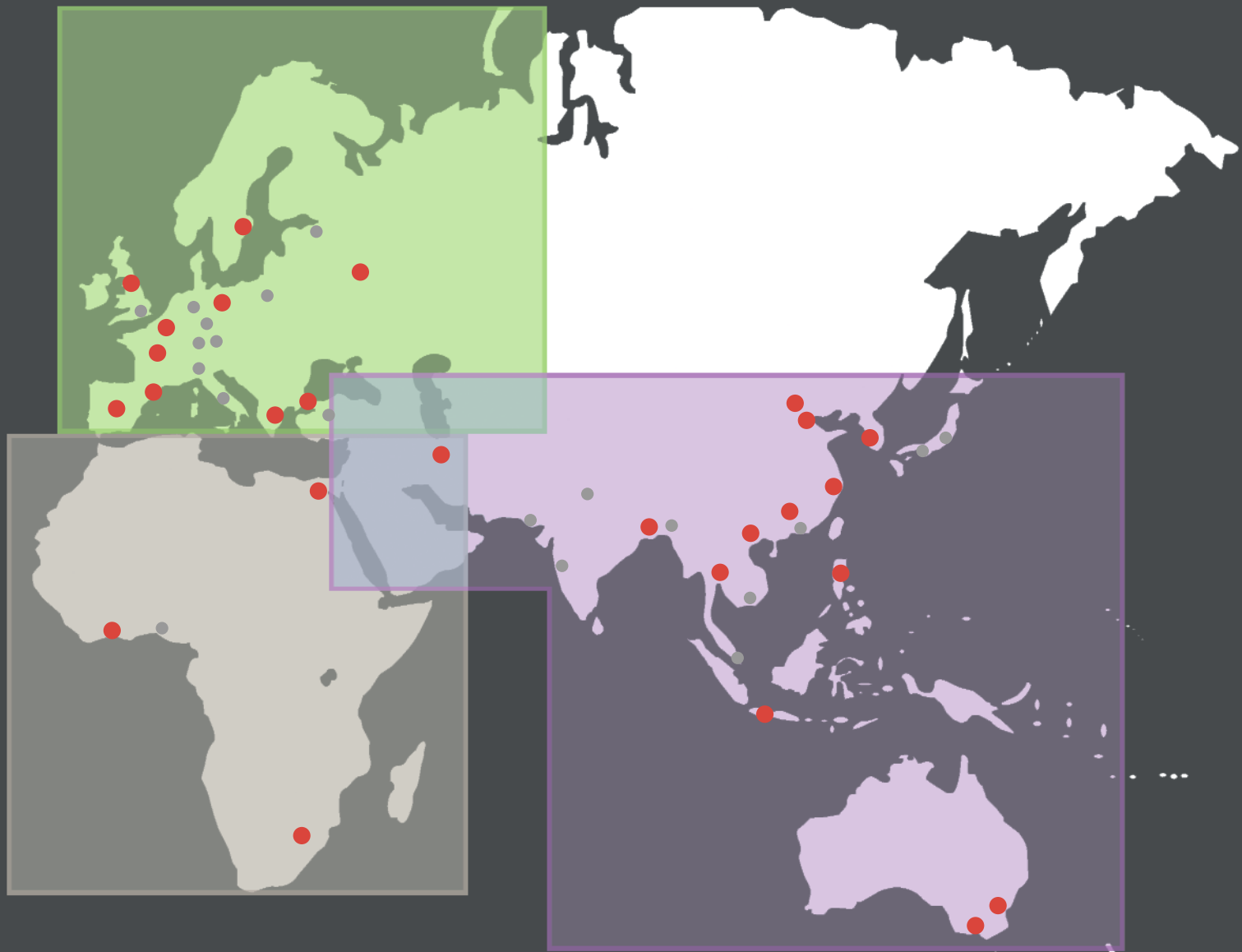


■ North America

Atlanta
Boston
Chicago
Detroit
Dallas-Fort Worth
Guadalajara
Havana
Houston
Los Angeles
Mexico City
Miami
Monterrey
Montreal
New York
Philadelphia
San Francisco
Seattle
Toronto
Washington, D.C.

■ South America

Belo Horizonte
Buenos Aires
Lima
Porto Alegre
Rio de Janeiro
Santiago
São Paulo



- Africa
- Abidjan
- Cairo
- Johannesburg
- Lagos

- Europa
- Ankara
- Athens
- Barcelona
- Berlin
- Brussels
- Dortmund-Essen-Duisburg
- Frankfurt
- Istanbul
- London
- Madrid
- Manchester
- Milan
- Moscow
- Munich
- Paris
- Rome
- St. Petersburg
- Stockholm
- Stuttgart
- Warsaw

- Asia/Oceania
- Bangkok
- Beijing
- Delhi
- Dhaka
- Guangzhou
- Hanoi
- Ho Chi Ming City
- Hong Kong
- Jakarta
- Karachi
- Kolkata
- Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto
- Manila
- Melbourne
- Mumbai
- Seoul
- Shanghai
- Singapore
- Sydney
- Teheran
- Tianjin
- Tokyo



■ North America

- Atlanta**
- Boston
- Chicago
- Detroit
- Dallas-Fort Worth
- Guadalajara**
- Havana**
- Houston
- Los Angeles
- Mexico City**
- Miami
- Monterrey**
- Montreal**
- New York
- Philadelphia
- San Francisco
- Seattle
- Toronto**
- Washington, D.C.



002 New York

(United States of America)

19.0 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of New York:
<http://www.nyc.gov/>

New York City Council:
<http://www.nycouncil.info/>

State of New York:
<http://www.state.ny.com/>

State of New Jersey:
<http://www.state.nj.com/>

United States Government (FirstGov):
<http://www.firstgov.gov>

United States Census Bureau:
<http://www.census.gov/>

State and Local Government on the Net:
<http://www.statelocalgov.net/index.cfm>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
New York	17,800,000	6	8,683	2,050
USA	307,212,123	100	9,826,630	31

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
New York	<i>New York City (NYC)</i>	1 City. 5 Boroughs: Manhattan, Bronx, Queens, Staten Island and Brooklyn.
New York Metropolitan Area	<i>Consolidated Statistical Area of New York- Northern New Jersey-Long Island; Greater New York</i>	29 Counties in 4 States: 12 States of New York: Nassau, Suffolk, Dutchess, Orange, Bronx, Kings, New York, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland Ulster and Westchester. 13 States of New Jersey: Bergen, Hudson, Passaic, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Somerset, Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex and Union. 3 States of Connecticut: Fairfield, New Haven and Litchfield. 1 State of Pennsylvania: Pike.
State of New York	<i>State of New York</i>	1 State. Municipal Corporations: 62 Counties, 57 county governments that cover the whole state, the 5 governments of the counties/districts of New York are part of the City of New York. 615 Municipalities: Cities and Towns. 929 Town governments are responsible of the territory's government except regarding the areas pertaining to the cities.
State of New Jersey	<i>State of New Jersey</i>	1 State. 21 Counties. 324 Municipalities: Boroughs, cities, towns and villages. 242 Township governments responsible for the territory's government that are not covered by any municipality.
United States of America	<i>United States of America</i>	50 States, 1 Federal District. 3,034 Counties. 19,431 Municipalities. 16,506 Towns.



3. Institutional framework and political powers

New York

General Aspects

The legal status of New York City is governed by a charter by way of a statute originally approved by the State. Despite being five independent counties, it has a single structure of government in the city, without lesser units of local governments. Because it is a local government it meets the primordial function of providing services directly to the public, including those of state or federal responsibility. Its authority covers the following areas: the building of houses, urban planning, transport, education, social services, police, assistance to the boroughs, consumer affairs, prisons, culture, economic development, education, emergency services, environment and public health. Many of these areas of authority are executed by local authorities, agencies or committees.

Mayor

The Mayor has maximum executive responsibility for the city and runs its government departments along with four deputy mayors. Has authority to organize the departmental structure of the government, prepare budgets and elect the people to head up city agencies. The Mayor is elected by a direct plurality system to serve four-year terms with an established maximum of two mandates.

City Council

This is the legislative organization of the city and is authorized to modify its charter, approve local laws, budgets and investment plans. It is in charge of supervising the activity of city agencies. It has important power with regard to planning and land use. Councilors come from the districts and are elected by a majority vote in 51 different single-member districts. They serve four-year terms, which coincide with those of the Mayor.

Comptroller

The person elected to this elected post is responsible for the fiscal activity of the city. The Comptroller advises the Mayor

and the Council on the fiscal aspects of initiatives, programs and operations. He or she exercises control of the administration from the financial and budgetary points of view and is elected in a similar manner to the Mayor, i.e., directly by citizens in a plurality system with a four-year mandate that can be renewed once.

Boroughs

Although formally counties, the political position of the five boroughs forms part of the political and administrative structure of NYC. They have a president, elected directly for four-year terms, a person with executive responsibility for the borough and a legislative organization, i.e., the Borough Board. This is made up of members of the City Council elected in each borough and the presidents of each District Board, which are the lesser units of the city and which have advisory functions in different areas. The president is the person with executive responsibility in the borough and collaborates with the Mayor and the Council in preparing budgets and planning land use.

New York City Public Organizations

NYC Housing Development Corporation

Agency whose goal is to promote construction and restore housing in the city through favorable financing conditions.

NYC Water Board

The committee responsible for the operation of the NYC water and sewerage service.

NYC Transit Authority

An authority that answers to the Metropolitan Transit Authority and which administers and operates local trains and buses in NYC.

New York Metropolitan Area

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

Public authority responsible for the maintenance and operation of bridges, tunnels, airports and ports in the area between the two states. It plays an important role in eco-



conomic development as it controls land use and the town-planning and commercial development of major land areas. The management board provides equal representation to members elected by the states of New York and New Jersey.

New York State

General Aspects

The US Constitution recognizes the sovereignty of the states except in areas of federal authority. Thus, as a federal state, the Government and legislature have very broad authority, including over social services and public health, community development (public housing, economic development, coastal regeneration, parks, facilities), public security, environment (water, sewerage and solid-waste management), transport (public transport, highways, canals, freeways), employment and consumer affairs.

Governor

Represents the executive power of the state and is the central figure in state politics. Establishes government programs and executes the laws of the state. Appoints senior public servants, including the heads of the 20 government departments, and is the legal and symbolic representative of the state. Can veto laws approved by the legislature. The Governor is elected every four years by direct vote in a plurality system.

Legislature

The legislative power conferred to the legislature is exercised by the two chambers of which it is composed, i.e., the Assembly and the Senate. Laws and budgets should be approved by both chambers and the Legislature can overturn a Governor veto by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of both chambers. The Senate endorses the members of the government elected by the Governor. The 150 members of the Assembly are elected for two-year terms by a single-member district plurality system. At the same time, the 62 members of the Senate are elected by the same voting system and also for two-year terms.

Municipal Corporations

All forms of local corporation have a high level of self-government that includes not just authority over administrative and political organization but also the areas in which they decide to act. That is why each level – county, city, town and government of the people – has a great variety of government structures. These range from presidential-style mayoral offices through to local assemblies with executive powers supported by a technical manager. In each case, the different forms of local government are the suppliers of federal and state services.

New York State Public Organizations

Metropolitan Transport Authority

This government agency established by New York State supplies the public transport service in the city and state areas. It operates the subway, taxi, city bus, commuter train and metropolitan bus systems, as well as managing bridges in the New York area.

NY State Urban Development Corporation

A public corporation created for the urban development of residential, industrial and commercial projects in areas of decline or abandonment.

NY Metropolitan Transportation Council

The organization responsible for transport planning in the metropolitan area, although only in the territory of New York State. It is responsible for the strategic planning and planning coordination of different State administrative levels in the field of transport.

State of New Jersey

General Aspects

The areas of authority of the State of New Jersey, as set out under the US Constitution, are similar to that of New York State, already mentioned.

Governor

Has executive power in the state and is the maximum per-



son responsible both for the government and administrative positions, although their election should be endorsed by the Senate. Can veto the first reading of bills in the legislature and prepares budget bills. Is elected in a similar fashion to the Governor of New York State, by a system of direct election for a period of four years.

Legislature

This bicameral organ, composed of the General Assembly and the Senate, has legislative power in the state, which it shares with the Governor, who has the power of vetoing state legislation. This veto can be overturned at the second reading by a two-thirds majority in each chamber. The 80 members of the Assembly are elected in 40 districts, two per district, for two-year terms. The citizens elect the 40 senators by simple majority in 40 districts. The senators have four-year terms, except for the first term of each decade, which is only for two years.

Local Governments

The State of New Jersey has a complex system of sub-state governments. The first level is composed of the counties and covers the whole of the state, while the second level is made up of municipal organizations. It includes up to 12 types of local government organizations.

New Jersey Agencies

NJ Economic Development Authority

The state economic development agency. Its sphere of action ranges from supporting SMEs through to promoting technological development and the reuse of industrial land.

NJ Redevelopment Authority

Authority whose aim is the regeneration of the urban environments in the State of New Jersey. Acts mainly as a funding agent.

NJ Transportation Planning Authority

This organization created by the federal government is responsible for planning the investments and development of the transport system in the northern part of the state. Its

area of responsibility covers 13 counties, with one representative from each and from the two main cities, Jersey City and Newark, on its executive body.

NJ Transit

Public transport corporation responsible for operations in the part of the state that falls within the New York Metropolitan Area. Operates the bus, train and light-rail services at the local, regional and interstate levels.

United States of America

President

This figure combines the powers of head of state with those of the head of government. Has maximum executive responsibility for the federal government, while also carrying out the main symbolic and representative functions of the republic. Is elected via an electoral college with 538 votes that represent the federal states in a proportional fashion. The votes are assigned by a majority system that grants all the votes in each state to the candidate that received the most votes in that state. May be reelected only once.

House of Representatives

This chamber forms the legislative power in Congress together with the Senate. Has legislative initiative and shares legislative power with the Senate. The 435 representatives are elected in 435 districts in a single-member district plurality system for two-year terms. The elections to the House coincide with the presidential elections every two terms.

Senate

Forms the legislative power together with the House of Representatives. As well as legislative power, has the responsibility for validating the senior positions appointed by the President, ratifying international treaties and initiating the presidential impeachment process. The 100 senators are elected on the basis of two per state in a relative majority system. One-third of the Senate is renewed every two years, coinciding with the presidential elections and the elections for the House of Representatives.



003 Mexico City (México)

19.0 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Federal District Government:
<http://www.df.gob.mx>

Federal District Legislative Assembly:
<http://www.asambleadf.gob.mx/>

State of Mexico:
<http://www.edomexico.gob.mx/portalgem/>

State of Mexico Urban Development Secretariat:
www.seduvi@mail.edomex.gob.mx

State of Mexico House of Representatives:
<http://www.cddiputados.gob.mx/POLEMEX/POLE-MEX.HTML>

National Institute of Statistics and Computer Geography:
<http://www.inegi.org.mx/inegi/default.aspx>

Senate:
<http://www.senado.gob.mx/>

House of Representatives:
<http://www.cddhcu.gob.mx>

Statistics Logbook of the Mexico City Metropolitan Area:
<http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/sistemas/cem03/estatal/df/m001/index.htm>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Mexico City	17,400,000	16	2,072	8,400
Mexico	111,211,789	100	1,972,550	56

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Mexico City (center)	<i>There is no single political/administrative organization</i>	7 Federal District (DF) delegations: Azcapotzalco, Gustavo A. Madero, Iztacalco, Benito Juárez, Cuauhtémoc, Miguel Hidalgo and Venustiano Carranza.
Mexico Federal District	<i>Capital city of the country</i>	1 Federal District. 16 Delegations: Azcapotzalco, Coyoacán, Cuajimalpa de Morelos, Gustavo A. Madero, Iztacalco, Iztapalapa, La Magdalena Contreras, Milpa Alta, Álvaro Obregón, Tláhuac, Tlalpan, Xochimilco, Benito Juárez, Cuauhtémoc, Miguel Hidalgo and Venustiano Carranza.
*Mexico City Metropolitan Area	<i>There is no political/administrative organization that represents it</i>	1 Federal District (16 delegations). 35 outlying municipalities that are part of the State of Mexico.
Mexico Valley Metropolitan Zone	<i>Mexico Valley Metropolitan Zone</i>	1 Federal District. 59 municipalities that form part of the State of Mexico.
State of Mexico	<i>State of Mexico</i>	1 State of the Federation. 125 Municipalities.
Central Region	<i>There is no political/administrative organization that represents it</i>	6 States: Hidalgo, México, Morelos, Puebla, Tlaxcala and the Federal District.
Mexico	<i>United Mexican States</i>	1 Federal District. 31 member states of the Federation: Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Coahuila, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatán and Zacatecas. 2,443 Municipalities (including the 16 delegations of DF).



3. Institutional framework and political powers

Federal District

General Aspects

The legal and financial (budgetary) framework is defined by the Mexico Congress. The Constitution awards it legislative and executive authority in the areas of justice, security, health, social welfare, development planning, urban planning, the environment, housing, building, public roads, traffic, public works, water and drainage, transport, markets, public transport, education and sports.

Federal District Legislative Assembly

Develops the legislative functions in the areas of the Federal District. Approves the budget and controls its management and the actions of the Head of Government. Has legislative initiative before Congress in areas that affect the Federal District. Made up of 66 members elected to serve three-year terms. Of the members, 40 are elected in a single-member district plurality system, while the other 26 are elected by a proportional system applied in a single electoral district for the whole of the Federal District.

Federal District Head of Government

Responsible for the local executive and administration of the Federal District. Has legislative initiative before the Legislative Assembly and responsibilities include developing the legislation of the Union; appointing senior positions in the Federal District; presenting budget bills; preparing the General Development Program for the Federal District;

heading up the security forces; leading urban planning and organization and convoking plebiscites. Elected by direct universal vote every six years in line with the election of the Constitutional President.

Delegations

These are organs of territorial decentralization of a political and administrative nature. Institutionally, they are led by a Delegation Head elected by direct universal suffrage every three years (without reelection). They have a budget assigned by the Head of Government of the Federal District.

Mexico Valley Metropolitan Zone

Metropolitan Coordination Executive Committee

The Statute of the Federal District anticipates that the Executive Committee is responsible for the "planning and execution of coordinated actions with the Federation, States and Municipalities in the outlying city areas of Mexico City, in the areas of human settlements; environmental protection, preservation and restoration of the ecological balance; transport; drinking and drainage water; the collection, treatment and disposal of solid waste and public security". The Executive Committee is the qualified organization for bilateral coordination in metropolitan matters between the Governments of the State of Mexico and the Federal District. The former is represented by the Metropolitan Development Secretariat and the latter by the General Coordination Body of Metropolitan Programs of the Government. The Executive Committee debates and approves plans, programs and projects of a metropolitan nature.

It is made up of eight sectorial committees: the Metropolitan Environmental Committee (CAM), the Metropolitan Water and Drainage Committee (CADAM), the Metropolitan Transport and Roads Committee (COMETRAVI), the Metropolitan Committee on Public Security and the Procurement of Justice (CMSPySP), the Metropolitan Urban Settlements Committee (COMETAH), the Metropolitan Solid Waste Committee (COMDES), the Metropolitan Civil Protection Committee (COMEPROC) and the Metropolitan Public Health Committee (COSP).

State of Mexico

General Aspects

A sovereign state within Mexico that has its own Constitution. Develops unlimited political authority within its territory in all areas except defense, the signing of international treaties, currency issues and the imposition of trade tariffs.

Governor

Plans and directs the activity of the state in his or her field of responsibilities; develops laws; leads the state's security forces and approves state and municipal budget bills. Has executive power and also legislative initiative and can force a second reading of bills in the Chamber. Is elected by direct vote to serve a single six-year term with no possibility of revalidation of the mandate.

House of Representatives

Has legislative power and carries out the following functions: revises the State Development Plan; checks compliance of laws; appoints the Governor; approves budgets and modifies, creates and inspects cities and their budgets. Is made up of 75 members elected every three years by a double single-member district plurality system and proportional representation applied to three multi-member districts.

Cities

The Federal Constitution awards Councils authority in public services such as water and sewerage; public lighting;

waste management; markets; public spaces and public security. They also have authority over urban planning and participate in regional planning, land management and environmental protection. They have state legislative initiative in matters that affect the municipal sphere.

Mexico

President of the United Mexican States

Personally has executive power for the State. Approves laws and handles senior political, legal and administrative appointments. Leads foreign policy and the public administration of the state. Elected by direct universal suffrage in a single electoral district with a double-term system for a six-year mandate.

Congress

Bicameral legislative organ composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Has legislative ability, approves the creation of new states and budgets. Has federal legislative authority in the areas of water, energy, defense, mining, communications and inter-governmental coordination laws (municipal, state, federal and the Federal District). The House of Representatives, which approves the budget and its inspection, is made up of 500 members who serve three-year terms. 300 members are elected by a majority system in single-member electoral districts and the remaining 200 in a proportional system in five multi-member electoral districts. For its part, the Senate, which has priority over the House of Representatives in the areas of defense and international relations, is made up of 128 senators, elected every six years in line with the President of Mexico. Up to 96 senators are elected in electoral districts with three seats (two from the leading party and one from the runner-up), while the remaining 32 are assigned proportionally. In the Senate, as in the House of Representatives, immediate reelection is not possible.



011 Los Angeles

(United States of America)

12.5 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Los Angeles City:
<http://www.lacity.org/>

Los Angeles County:
<http://www.lacounty.info/>

State of California:
<http://www.ca.gov>

League of California Cities:
<http://www.cacities.org/>

California State Association of Counties:
<http://www.csac.counties.org/>

Southern California Association of Governments:
<http://www.scag.ca.gov/>

Government of the United States (FirstGov):
<http://www.firstgov.gov>

United States Census Bureau:
<http://www.census.gov/>

State and Local Government on the Net:
<http://www.statelocalgov.net/index.cfm>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Los Angeles	11,789,000	4	4,320	2,750
USA	307,212,123	100	9,826,630	31

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Los Angeles	<i>Los Angeles City</i>	1 City. 15 Districts.
Los Angeles County	<i>Los Angeles County</i>	1 County. 88 Cities and municipalities.
Los Angeles Metropolitan Area	<i>Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area of Los Angeles-Long Beach-Riverside</i>	5 Counties: Los Angeles County, Orange County, Riverside County, San Bernardino County and Ventura County 180 Cities and municipalities.
State of California	<i>State of California</i>	1 State. Municipal Corporations: 58 Counties, 57 county governments (San Francisco does not have one). 475 municipal governments: cities and towns.
United States of America	<i>United States of America</i>	50 States, 1 Federal District. 3,034 Counties. 19,431 Municipalities. 16,506 Townships.



3. Institutional framework and political powers

Los Angeles

General Aspects

The legal status of the Los Angeles government is defined in a Charter that acts as a statute that was put to a popular referendum and modified in 1999. As a local government it provides direct services to public through state and federal program management. Its jurisdiction includes the supervision of construction; public housing; social and physical revitalization of neighborhoods; infrastructure planning, use and development and housing; public works and services: waste, sewers and road maintenance; public and wheeled transportation planning; parks and gardens; water provision and electricity services.

Mayor

According to the city's Charter, the Mayor represents the city's executive power. Is responsible for city issues and responsible for executing municipal bylaws approved by the Council, although still retains the power of veto on new regulations. Has the capacity to initiate regulations before the Council, to whom he or she also presents budget bills. Leads a government structure made up of 42 departments and bureaus, each run by a head or committee proposed by the Mayor and endorsed by the Council. The Mayor serves four-year terms and is elected under a two-round majority system. If a candidate wins by an absolute majority in the first round, the second round is not held.

City Council

The city's governing body that approves bylaws, taxes, contracts, elections, traffic regulations and public works. Also modifies and approves the Mayor's budget proposal, as well as the Mayor's proposals for appointments and committees. The Council works through 15 sectorial committees chaired by a member of council. Each member of council is elected in one of the 15 districts under a relative majority system to serve a four-year term.

Districts

The 15 districts that make up the city act as channeling units for services, where the only institutional representation falls to the city council member elected in the district.

Los Angeles County

General Aspects

As a subdivision of the State of California it has powers in land use and management, public works (roads, bridges, sewers, waterworks, etc.), public housing, security, property register, tax collection, public health, social services, water resources management, flood prevention, parks and culture. Most of the 88 municipal governments in the county negotiate the provision of some or all of their municipal services with LA County. In addition, the county exercises municipal jurisdiction in unincorporated areas, i.e., those areas in the county without a municipal government. These areas currently represent 65% of its territory, with one million inhabitants.

Board of Supervisors

Los Angeles County is governed by a board of supervisors. The board has both executive and legislative powers in the county. It appoints all senior public servants, except those elected directly by the public (district attorney, sheriff and financial advisor). The board governs and regulates all areas of county jurisdiction. The board is made up of five supervisors elected under a majority system in five districts. They serve four-year terms and a maximum of two renovations. The positions are partially renewed every two years at the time of the Presidential and Governor elections.

Los Angeles County Agencies

Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro).

Plans, coordinates, designs, constructs and operates the county's transportation system: the subway and urban and interurban buses.



Community Development Commission

This commission is responsible for public housing in the county as well as improving conditions in disadvantaged neighborhoods. Its activities include: promoting public housing, community development, children's and senior-citizens' welfare, healthcare, social services, local economic development, job creation, etc.

Los Angeles Metropolitan Area

General Aspects

There are no political or administrative institutions with general jurisdiction in the metropolitan area. There are companies, agencies and authorities that operate by sectors on a metropolitan level.

Southern California Association of Governments

Responsible, by federal mandate, for planning the Los Angeles metropolitan area that includes its five counties and Imperial County. Responsible for preparing the Regional Transportation Plan and the Transportation Improvement Plan. Also produces population projection studies, comprehensive plans for land use, housing, employment and transport and prepares environmental-impact and air-quality reports.

Metrolink

A private company created by the State of California to improve public transport in Southern California. Operates local and regional trains serving mainly the counties in the Los Angeles metropolitan area: Orange, San Bernardino, Ventura, Los Angeles and Riverside.

State of California

General Aspects

The US Constitution recognizes the sovereignty of the states in areas outside federal jurisdiction. Therefore, as a federal state, the government and legislature have wide-ranging authorities that include: social services and public health, community development (public housing, economic development, coastal conservation, parks and facilities), public safety, the environment (management of waterworks, sewers, and solid waste), transportation (public transport, roads, canals, freeways), employment and trade. Executes many of these jurisdictions through committees, agencies and borough boards.

Governor

Has executive power in the state. Approves and vetoes legislation throughout the term of the parliament, appoints senior public servants and presents budget bills to the leg-

islature. Manages the state government and appoints heads of city agencies and departments. The public elects the governor by direct vote to serve four-year terms.

Legislature

The legislative power conferred to the legislature is exercised by the two Chambers it is comprised of, i.e., the Assembly and the Senate. They approve legislation and budgets separately. Legislation vetoed by the Governor can be endorsed by a two-thirds majority vote in both Chambers. The Senate confirms government members appointed by the Governor. The 80 members that make up the Assembly are elected in 40 districts, each district electing two members to serve two-year terms. The 40 members of the Senate are elected under a simple majority system in 40 districts and serve four-year terms, except for the first term of each decade, which is only for two years.

United States of America

President

This figure combines the powers of head of state with those of the head of government. Has maximum executive responsibility for the federal government, while also carrying out the main symbolic and representative functions of the republic. Is elected via an electoral college with 538 votes that represent the federal states in a proportional fashion. The votes are assigned by a majority system that grants all the votes in each state to the candidate that received the most votes in that state. May be reelected only once.

House of Representatives

This chamber forms the legislative power in Congress together with the Senate. Has legislative initiative and shares legislative power with the Senate. The 435 representatives are elected in 435 districts in a single-member district plurality system for two-year terms. The elections to the House coincide with the presidential elections every two terms.

Senate

Forms the legislative power together with the House of Representatives. As well as legislative power, has the responsibility for validating the senior positions appointed by the President, ratifying international treaties and initiating the presidential impeachment process. The 100 senators are elected on the basis of two per state in a relative majority system. One-third of the Senate is renewed every two years, coinciding with the presidential elections and the elections for the House of Representatives.



024 Chicago

(United States of America)

9.0 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Chicago:
<http://egov.cityofchicago.org/city/webportal/home.do>

Chicago Housing Authority:
<http://www.thecha.org/>

Cook County:
<http://www.lacounty.info/>

Secretary of the Committee of Cook County:
<https://cookcountygov.com/secretary/>

State of Illinois:
<http://www.illinois.gov/government/>

Illinois Housing Development Authority:
<http://www.ihda.org/>

Regional Transportation Authority (Illinois):
<http://www.rtachicago.com/>

Government of the United States (FirstGov):
<http://www.firstgov.gov>

United States Census Bureau:
<http://www.census.gov/>

State and Local Government on the Net:
<http://www.statelocalgov.net/index.cfm>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Chicago	8,308,000	3	5,498	1,500
USA	307,212,123	100	9,826,630	31

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Chicago	<i>Chicago City</i>	1 City. 50 Wards.
Cook County	<i>Cook County</i>	1 County. 132 Cities or Municipalities.
Chicago Metropolitan Area	<i>Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area of Chicago-Naperville-Michigan; Chicagoland</i>	16 Counties in 3 States: Illinois 10: Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Hill and Kankakee; Indiana 5: Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter and LaPorte Wisconsin 1: Kenosha. 419 Cities or Municipalities.
State of Illinois	<i>State of Illinois</i>	1 State. 102 Counties . 475 Municipal Governments: Cities and towns.
United States of America	<i>United States of America</i>	50 States, 1 Federal District. 3,034 Counties. 19,431 Municipalities. 16,506 Townships.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Chicago

General Aspects

The Chicago City government has its powers guaranteed by self-rule under the Constitution of the State of Illinois. It has the faculty to exercise any power and develop any government action within its own interests. Included is the establishment of public policies in relation to: public health, sanitation, security, moral wellbeing and welfare, the creation of taxes and debt capacity. It has powers in: the provision of water and sewage systems, transportation, urban planning and land use, public road maintenances, urban traffic, parks, police, libraries, personal services (children, youths, the elderly, the homeless), public housing, emergencies and environment.

Mayor

The Mayor is the chief executive of the city. He or she leads the departments of government and elects departmental heads. The Mayor presides over City Council meetings and cannot vote in them. He or she is presented the draft budget and has the capacity to veto council ordinances. At the same time, he or she appoints a good part of the members of the committee, commissions and agencies of the city. The Mayor is elected for four years through a system of double return voting. Mayoral elections are always celebrated the year before presidential elections.

City Council

The legislative organ of the city, its responsibility is the approval of the budget, municipal bylaws and resolutions. It operates through 19 departmental committees. The council deliberates on financial aspects such as loans and bonds, land acquisition, regulation of land uses, traffic management and the endorsement of the posts appointed by the mayor. The 50 members are chosen in an equal number of wards under a majority double-return system, after which they serve four-year terms.



Public Entities in Chicago City

Chicago Transit Authority

Public agency created by the Parliament of Illinois that operates the greater part of the public transportation system in the city of Chicago and its suburbs. It is integrated within the Regional Transportation Authority of the State of Illinois. Its services include much of the urban and metropolitan bus network, as well as the suburban train network. Its management organ is the Chicago Transit Board, formed by Chicago City (three members) and the State of Illinois (three members).

Chicago Housing Authority

Public authority created by the State of Illinois and dependent upon the city, responsible for the promotion and maintenance of public housing in Chicago. Its actual area is the provision of housing for families and the elderly. It does a lot of work on the property market (through public housing-development projects) and the rental market (as provider and guarantor of the market).

Cook County

General Aspects

Cook County is the only one of the counties of Illinois that has the right of self-government (i.e., home rule, similar to that exercised by the municipalities) recognized and therefore has similar powers to those of the city of Chicago in areas of the



county without home rule (unincorporated areas).

Board of Commissioners

The political and legislative organ of the county government. It has the authority to establish public policies through bylaws and resolutions in the areas of county jurisdiction. It approves budgets and, in those areas of the county that do not have their own local government, acts as a local government, establishing the bylaws on public health, security, construction, planning and land use. It operates through standing committees and subcommittees. The 17 Commissioners are elected by a system of majority votes in 17 single-member districts.

Board President

The President is the executive head of the Board, who presides over meetings and is responsible for the administration of the county government, with the exception of the roles of other elected positions (treasurer, sheriff, registrar...). The President leads the activities of six bureaus and of 35 departments. The President is elected by the citizens by a relative majority, in a system similar to that of the commissioners and may be also be elected as a commissioner in one of the county districts.

Chicago Metropolitan Area

General Aspects

There is no institution that covers the overall metropolitan

area in the three states, i.e., Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. The identified institutions correspond only to the State of Illinois.

Regional Transportation Authority (Illinois)

This authority serves a double purpose: it is the unit of local government created by the counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will and, at the same time, a municipal corporation of the State of Illinois. Its mission is to offer public transportation in northern Illinois through budgetary financing, general supervision and regional planning of the transport system. This is composed of three state transport organizations: Metra, Pace and the Chicago Transportation Authority.

Pace (Illinois)

This is the suburban bus division of the Regional Transportation Authority that operates the public transport service in the Chicago suburbs through buses, minibuses and vanpools.

Metra (Illinois)

The regional train system integrated in the Regional Transportation Authority that services the part of the Chicago Metropolitan Area in the northeast of the State of Illinois, in the counties of Cook, DuPage, Lake, Will, McHenry and Kane.

State of Illinois

General Aspects

The Constitution of the United States recognizes the sovereignty of the states except in some areas of exclusively federal power. Therefore, as a federal state, its government and legislature have very extensive powers in areas such as: social services and public health, common development (public housing, economic development, regeneration of coasts, parks, equipment), public security, environment (management of the water, sewer system and solid waste), transportation (public transportation, highways, channels, freeways), employment and consumer affairs. In many of these sectors the state develops its functions through committees, agencies or boards.

Governor

Holds executive power and is responsible for the fulfillment of the laws of the state. Powers include the appointment of non-elected high-ranking officials, with the consent of the senate; organizing the functions and responsibilities of the agencies and departments of state; preparing the state budget and presenting it before the General Assembly; and exercising the power of veto, in the first reading, on laws approved by the General Assembly. The Governor is elected by the citizens by means of a relative majority system, to serve four-year terms.

General Assembly

Bicameral assembly composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Both houses have the same legislative powers and all laws should be approved by the two. The General Assembly can overturn the legislative veto of the Governor by three-fifths of the vote in the second reading. The Senate can exercise the vote of censorship (impeachment) for high-ranking officials of the executive and judicial powers. The upper house has 59 members, elected in single-member districts for four-year terms, except for the first election of each decade, which gives rise to a legislature of only two years. The 118 representatives of the lower house are renewed every second year in 118 unimonominal districts, to serve two-year terms.

Public Entities of the State of Illinois

Illinois Housing Development Authority

Independent public agency maintained through funds and programs by the State of Illinois. Its objective is to finance the construction and maintenance of public housing, both purchase and rental.

United States of America

President

The President combines the powers of head of state with those of the head of government. The President has maximum executive responsibility in the federal government and carries out the main symbolic and representative functions in the republic. The President is elected through an electoral

college system with 538 votes that represent the federal states under a weighted system. Votes are assigned by a majority system that awards all the votes of each state to the candidate most voted for in that state. Can only be reelected once.

House of Representatives

This chamber forms, along with the senate, the legislative power in the form of Congress. It has legislative initiative and shares legislative powers with the senate. The 435 representatives are chosen in an equal number of districts by means of a relative majority system, for legislatures of two years. Elections to the House coincide with the presidential elections every two legislatures.

Senate

Forms the legislative power together with the House of Representatives. Besides legislative initiative, it is responsible for validating the high-ranking officials appointed by the President, ratifying international treaties and initiating the process of presidential removal (impeachment). The 100 senators are elected, two per state, under a relative majority system. One-third of the chamber is renewed every two years, coinciding with the presidential election or with the elections of the House of Representatives.



042 Miami

(United States of America)

5.6 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Miami:

<http://www.miamigov.com/cms/>

Miami-Dade County:

<http://miamidade.gov/wps/portal>

Miami-Dade Transit:

<http://www.miamidade.gov/transit/>

The Metropolitan Planning Organization for the Miami Urbanized Area:

<http://www.miamidade.gov/mpo/home.htm>

South Florida Regional Planning Council:

<http://www.sfrpc.com/>

South Florida Water Management District:

<http://www.sfwmd.gov/site/index.php?id=1>

State of Florida:

<http://www.myflorida.com/>

Government of the USA (FirstGov):

<http://www.firstgov.gov>

United States Census Bureau:

<http://www.census.gov/>

State and Local Government on the Net:

<http://www.statelocalgov.net/index.cfm>

Documentation:

Municipal Charter of Miami:

<http://www.municode.com/resources/gateway.asp?pid=10933&tsid=9>

Miami 21 (Urban development plan):

<http://www.miami21.org/>

Charter of Miami-Dade County:

<http://www.miamidade.gov/charter/library/Charter-01-26-07.pdf>

Strategic Regional Policy Plan for South Florida (2004):

<http://www.sfrpc.com/srpp.htm>

Miami-Dade Long Range Transportation Plan Update to the Year 2030:

<http://www.miamidade.gov/mpo/m10-plans-lrtp.htm>

South Florida Water Management District Plan (2006-2016):

https://my.sfwmd.gov/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/PG_GRP_SFWMMD_RECINFOED/PORLET_PUBLICATION/TAB2104315/STRATPLAN_2006.PDF

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Miami	4,919,000	2	2,891	1,700
USA	307,212,123	100	9,826,630	31

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Miami	<i>Miami City</i>	1 City. 5 Wards.
Miami-Dade County	<i>Miami-Dade County</i>	1 County. 35 Cities and towns.
Miami Metropolitan Area	<i>Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area of Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach</i>	3 Counties: Broward County, Miami-Dade County, Palm Beach County. 227 Cities and towns.
State of Florida	<i>State of Florida</i>	1 State. 67 Counties. 407 Cities and Towns.
United States of America	<i>United States of America</i>	50 States, 1 Federal District. 3,034 Counties. 19,431 Municipalities. 16,506 Townships.



3. Institutional framework and political powers

Miami

General Aspects

The government of the City of Miami's powers of home rule are guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of Florida, although it has to respect the home rule of Miami-Dade County (see below). It has the right to exercise any power or carry out any government action relating to its own interests. This includes establishing public policy in relation to: town planning, public health, security, welfare, the creation of taxes and debt capacity. It has powers in: providing water and sewers, transport, urban planning and land use, public road maintenance, urban traffic, parks, police, libraries, personal services (childhood, youth, the elderly and the homeless), emergency services and the environment. The city is divided into five electoral districts.

Mayor

The mayor is the most senior executive of the city, directing its governments departments and electing the city manager and his or her representatives. The mayor presides over, without voting on, City Council meetings. The draft budget is presented to the mayor and he or she has the right of veto over council bylaws. He or she also appoints a good many of the members of the committees, commissions and agencies of the city. The mayor is elected, for four years, by a two-round majority system. Can only serve two consecutive terms.

City Commission

Is the legal arm of the city, approving the budget, bylaws and city resolutions. The Commission is made up of five members elected from the five electoral districts, i.e., the city commissioners, elected by the population through a two-round majority system for terms of four years. In districts 3 and 5, they have been chosen for four years since 2001 (then in 2005, 2009, etc.) In districts 1, 2 and 4 they have been chosen for four years since 2003 (then in 2007, 2011, etc.) They can only serve two consecutive terms.

Miami-Dade County

General Aspects

Miami-Dade County is home to almost half the population of the metropolitan area. Since its creation by referendum in 1957, it operates as the Miami metropolitan government, although the metropolitan area actually covers a larger area, including two other counties. The two levels of government oversee city planning, infrastructure, housing and public health, the fire department, the environment and transport. The 1957 Act recognized the right of self-rule (as exercised by the municipalities) and therefore it has similar powers as Miami City in those areas of the county that don't have self-rule (unincorporated areas). In the case of Miami, the powers are shared.

Board of County Commissioners

Is the legislative organ of the county government. It has the authority to establish public policies through laws and resolutions in the areas of county jurisdiction. Approves the budget and, in those areas of the county without their own local government, acts as a local government: establishing the laws of public health, security, construction, land planning and use. It operates through standing committees and subcommittees. It is made up of 13 commissioners elected under a majority system in 13 single-member districts. The commissioners appoint a chairperson who supervises the Board.

Executive Mayor

Is the executive responsible for the county. The executive mayor is elected by the people by relative majority, at the same time as the commissioners, but in a separate manner, entailing greater visibility and responsibility than in other counties. The mayor is responsible for the administration of the government of the county, except the portfolios of other elected officials (treasurer, district attorney, sheriff and registrar). The mayor has the power of veto over proposals from the Board of Commissioners, which can be overturned by a two-thirds majority.

Public Organizations in Miami-Dade County

Miami-Dade Transit

Public agency operating the majority of the public transport system of Miami and its suburbs. The transport system is the biggest in the State of Florida. It specializes in the routes within Miami-Dade County, but also connects the transport networks with the other two counties in the metropolitan area. Services include the network of city and metropolitan buses, the light rail and the suburban train system. It coordinates the different organizations according to the different types of transport: Metrorail, Metromover, Metrobus and the Paratransit division's Special Transportation Service (STS).

The Metropolitan Planning Organization for the Miami Urbanized Area (MPO)

This agency created in 1977 oversees transport planning in the county. The MPO is an organization necessary to obtain state and federal subsidies. It establishes transport plans (such as the Miami-Dade Long Range Transportation Plan) and coordinates with the transport operator Miami-Dade Transport. It is made up of a board consisting of members elected locally and from the county, members appointed by the State of Florida and members of the school councils.

Miami Metropolitan Area

General Aspects

There is no political institution that covers the whole of the metropolitan area in the three counties.

South Florida Regional Planning Council

This is a consultative agency for the urban and economic development of the metropolitan area. Its mission is to assist in the creation of a common strategic vision in the three counties and this includes the participation of both public and private parties. The council is formed by 19 members (elected locals and members appointed by the Governor of the State of Florida). The directions taken by the Council are reflected in a Strategic Regional Policy Plan for South Florida. The Council also provides impact studies



and revises the local plans so they are in line with the Regional Plan.

State of Florida

General Aspects

The constitution of the United States of America recognizes the sovereignty of the states except in exclusively federal areas of jurisdiction. Therefore, as a federal state, the Government and legislature have very broad authority in areas such as: social services and public health, community development (public housing, economic development, coastal regeneration, parks and facilities), public security, environment (water, sewerage and solid-waste management), transport (public transport, highways, canals, and freeways), employment and consumer affairs. In many of these sectors the state carries out its function through committees, agencies or boards.

Governor

Has the executive power and is responsible for implementing the state laws. Powers include: appointing non-elected high-ranking officials, with the consent of the senate;

organizing the functions and responsibilities of the agencies and departments of the state, preparing the state budget and presenting it to the General Assembly, and exercising the power of veto, in the first reading, over the laws approved by the General Assembly. The governor is chosen by the citizens under a relative majority system for four-year terms.

General Assembly

Two-chamber assembly made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The upper house is made up of 40 members and the lower house has 120 representatives. These are all chosen in single-member districts for four-year terms.

Public Organizations in the State of Florida

South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD)

Public agency responsible for the planning, distribution and purification of water in the South Florida District, which is an area bigger than that of metropolitan Miami (16 counties and a third of the total land of the state). Also has responsibility for the preservation of natural spaces (lakes, estuaries, rivers, coasts).

United States of America

President

This figure combines the powers of head of state with those of the head of government. Has maximum executive responsibility for the federal government, while also carrying out the main symbolic and representative functions of the republic. Is elected via an electoral college with 538 votes that represent the federal states in a proportional fashion. The votes are assigned by a majority system that grants all the votes in each state to the candidate that received the most votes in that state. May be reelected only once.

House of Representatives

This chamber forms the legislative power in Congress together with the Senate. Has legislative initiative and shares legislative power with the Senate. The 435 representatives are elected in 435 districts in a single-member district plurality system for two-year terms. The elections to the House coincide with the presidential elections every two terms.

Senate

Forms the legislative power together with the House of Representatives. As well as legislative power, has the responsibility for validating the senior positions appointed by the President, ratifying international treaties and initiating the presidential impeachment process. The 100 senators are elected on the basis of two per state in a relative majority system. One-third of the Senate is renewed every two years, coinciding with the presidential elections and the elections for the House of Representatives.



045 Philadelphia

(United States of America)

5.5 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Philadelphia:
<http://www.phila.gov/>

Philadelphia Housing Authority:
<http://www.pha.phila.gov/>

Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission:
<http://www.dvrpc.org/>

Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority:
<http://www.septa.org>

Port Authority Transit Corporation:
<http://www.ridestatco.org>

Greater Philadelphia Tourism Marketing Corporation:
<http://www.gptmc.org/>

State of Pennsylvania:
<http://www.state.pa.us/>

Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency:
<http://www.phfa.org/>

State of New Jersey:
<http://www.state.nj.com/>

NJ Transit:
<http://www.njtransit.com/>

NJ Transportation Planning Authority:
<http://www.njtpa.org/>

Government of the United States (FirstGov):
<http://www.firstgov.gov>

United States Census Bureau:
<http://www.census.gov/>

State and Local Government on the Net:
<http://www.statelocalgov.net/index.cfm>

Documentation:

The Philadelphia Code:
[http://www.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dll/Pennsylvania/philadelphia_pa/thephiladelphiacode?f=templates\\$fn=default.htm\\$3.0\\$vid=amlegal:philadelphia_pa](http://www.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dll/Pennsylvania/philadelphia_pa/thephiladelphiacode?f=templates$fn=default.htm$3.0$vid=amlegal:philadelphia_pa)

Annual Report of the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission:
http://www.dvrpc.org/publicaffairs/annual/fy06/fy2006_espanol.pdf

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Philadelphia	5,149,000	2	4,661	1,100
USA	307,212,123	100	9,826,630	31

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Philadelphia	<i>Philadelphia City</i>	1 City-County. 10 Districts.
Philadelphia Metropolitan Area	<i>Metropolitan Statistical Area of Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington</i>	11 Counties in 4 states: Pennsylvania 5: Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia. New Jersey 4: Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Salem Delaware 1: New Castle. Maryland 1: Cecil. 421 Cities or Towns.
State of Pennsylvania	<i>State of Pennsylvania</i>	1 State. 67 Counties. 2,564 Municipal governments: Cities, Towns, Townships.
State of New Jersey	<i>State of New Jersey</i>	1 State. 21 Counties. 324 Municipalities: Boroughs, cities, towns and villages. 242 Township governments responsible for the government of territories not covered by any municipality.
United States of America	<i>United States of America</i>	50 States, 1 Federal District. 3,034 Counties. 19,431 Municipalities. 16,506 Townships.



3. Institutional framework and political powers

Philadelphia

General Aspects

Since 1854, the governments of the City of Philadelphia and the County of Philadelphia have been merged and their powers shared. The city's powers of home rule are guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. It has the right to exercise any power or carry out any government action relating to its own interests. This includes establishing public policy for: public health, sanitation, security, welfare, the creation of taxes and debt capacity. It has powers in: the provision of water and sewers, transport, urban planning and land use, public road maintenance, urban traffic, parks, police, libraries, personal services (childhood, youth, the elderly and the homeless), public housing, emergency services and the environment. As a county government, it also has judicial powers.

Mayor

The mayor has maximum executive responsibility for the city, directing the departments of government and electing representatives. He or she has the right to vote in the City Council meetings. The draft budget is submitted to the mayor, who also has the right to veto council bylaws. He or she also appoints members of several committees, commissions and agencies of the city. Is elected for four-year terms under a simple-majority electoral system.

City Council

Is the legislative organization of the city. Responsible for passing the budget, bylaws and city resolutions. The Council, which appoints the chairperson from among its peers, decides about: financial aspects such as credit and bonds, land acquisition, land use regulations, traffic management and the endorsement of the officials named by the mayor. If the mayor vetoes the approval of a law, it can be approved by two-thirds of the Council. Its 17 members are chosen in different ways: 10 are elected on the basis of electoral districts and seven from the city at large. They are all chosen for four-year terms through a majority electoral

system and there is no limit to the number of times they can stand for office.

Public Organizations in the City of Philadelphia

Philadelphia Housing Authority (PHA)

Public authority, mainly financed by the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. Is responsible for the creation, development, and maintenance of public housing in the City of Philadelphia for people on lower incomes. Acts on both the property market (though the development of home ownership projects) and the rental market (as a market provider and guarantor).

Philadelphia Metropolitan Area

General Aspects

There is no institution that covers the whole of the metropolitan area in the four states.

Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVRPC)

Created in 1965, this multi-functional authority covers part of the metropolitan area (nine counties, five million inhabitants) in the states of New Jersey (Burlington, Camden, Gloucester and Mercer) and Pennsylvania (Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia). It is made up of 18 members who represent the different local areas, the county, the two federated states and the federal state.

It works with the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), whose mission includes establishing regional transport policies, mobility planning (highways, airports) and other regional policies regarding land use, air quality, housing, provision of drinking water and water quality. The agency stimulates cooperation between the region's different parties and is responsible for creating a combined vision of economic development and regional town-planning.

Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA)

Is the agency that operates public transport in the metropolitan area of the State of Pennsylvania (covering 5,700km² and serving 3.9 million people in the counties of



Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia). Also covers a part of the railway service in the states of New Jersey and Delaware. Includes different types of transport (bus, light rail, monorail, trolley bus)

Port Authority Transit Corporation (PATCO)

This agency only operates one line of the automatic subway between the City of Philadelphia (State of Pennsylvania) and Camden County (State of New Jersey).

Greater Philadelphia Tourism Marketing Corporation (GPTMC)

A private, non-profit organization founded in 1996 to build up tourism and economic development in five counties in the region (Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia).

State of Pennsylvania

General Aspects

The constitution of the United States of America recognizes the sovereignty of the states except in exclusively federal areas of jurisdiction. Therefore, as a federal state, the Government and legislature have very broad authority, including over social services and public health, community development (public housing, economic development, coastal regeneration, parks, facilities), public security, environment (water, sewerage and solid-waste management), transport (public transport, highways, canals, freeways), employment and consumer affairs. In many of these sectors the state carries out its function through committees, agencies or boards.

Governor

Represents the executive power of the state and is responsible for implementing state laws. Powers include: appointing non-elected, high-ranking officials, with the consent of the senate; organizing the functions and responsibilities of state agencies and departments, preparing the state budget and presenting it to the General Assembly, and exercising the power of veto, in the first reading, of the laws approved

by the General Assembly. The governor is chosen by the citizens by a relative majority system, for a four-year term.

General Assembly

Two-chamber system made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Both chambers have the same legislative powers and all laws must be approved by both chambers. The Senate is made up of 50 members, chosen in single-member districts for four-year terms. The 203 representatives of the House of Representatives are renewed every second year in 118 single-member districts, to serve two-year terms.

Public Organization in the State of Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency

Independent public agency sustained by State funds and programs. Its objective is to finance the construction and maintenance of public housing, both in buying and renting.

State of New Jersey

General Aspects

The powers of the State of New Jersey, as written in the Constitution of the United States of America, are similar to those of the State of Pennsylvania.

Governor

Holds the executive powers of the state and has the highest responsibility for both the Government and administration. The Governor chooses the members of the government and the main executive officials, although his elections are endorsed by the Senate. Has the power of veto over the first reading of the laws of the legislature and also draws up the budget. The Governor is chosen by a direct election system by the citizens for a four-year term.

Legislature

This two-chamber system, made up of the General Assembly and the Senate, has legislative power in the state, which it shares with governor, who has the power of veto over the state legislation. This veto can be over-ruled in the second

reading by a two-thirds majority in each chamber. The 80 members of the assembly are elected in 40 districts at a rate of two per district, for two-year terms. The citizens elect the 40 senators by a simple majority system at a rate of one per district. They are elected for four years, with the exception of the first senators of each decade, who are only elected for two years.

Public organizations in the State of New Jersey

NJ Economic Development Authority

Agency of state economic development whose powers range from supporting small and medium businesses to fostering technological development and the reuse of industrial land.

NJ Transportation Planning Authority

This Metropolitan Planning Organization, created by the Federal Government, plans investment in and development of the transport system in the north of the state of New Jersey. It is responsible for 13 counties. Its executive arm is made up of one representative from each county and the two major cities, Jersey and Newark.

NJ Transit

Public transport corporation responsible for operations in the part of the State of New Jersey inside the New York Metropolitan Area. Operates the services of the bus, train and light rail in the local, regional and interstate levels.

United States of America

President

This figure combines the powers of head of state with those of the head of government. Has maximum executive responsibility for the federal government, while also carrying out the main symbolic and representative functions of the republic. Is elected via an electoral college with 538 votes that represent the federal states in a proportional

fashion. The votes are assigned by a majority system that grants all the votes in each state to the candidate that received the most votes in that state. May be reelected only once.

House of Representatives

This chamber forms the legislative power in Congress together with the Senate. Has legislative initiative and shares legislative power with the Senate. The 435 representatives are elected in 435 districts in a single-member district plurality system for two-year terms. The elections to the House coincide with the presidential elections every two terms.

Senate

Forms the legislative power together with the House of Representatives. As well as legislative power, has the responsibility for validating the senior positions appointed by the President, ratifying international treaties and initiating the presidential impeachment process. The 100 senators are elected on the basis of two per state in a relative majority system. One-third of the Senate is renewed every two years, coinciding with the presidential elections and the elections for the House of Representatives.



048 Toronto (Canada)

5.2 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Toronto:
<http://www.city.toronto.on.ca>

Province of Ontario:
<http://www.gov.on.ca>

Lieutenant of the Province of Ontario:
<http://www.lt.gov.on.ca/>

Legislative Assembly of Ontario:
<http://www.ontla.on.ca/>

AMO - The Association of Municipalities of Ontario:
<http://www.amo.on.ca/>

GO Transit:
<http://www.gotransit.com/>

The Greater Toronto Airport Authority - GTAA:
<http://www.gtaa.com/>

Toronto Transit Comisión - TTC:
<http://www.city.toronto.on.ca/ttc/>

The Greater Toronto Marketing Alliance:
<http://www.greatertoronto.org/>

Toronto Hydro Corporation:
<http://www.torontohydro.com/>

FCM - Federation of Canadian Municipalities:
<http://www.fcm.ca/>

Government of Canada:
<http://www.canada.gc.ca/>

Parliament of Canada:
<http://www.parl.gc.ca/>

Statistics Canada - The National Statistic Agency:
<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/>

Elections Canada:
<http://www.elections.ca/>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Toronto	4,367,000	13	1,655	2,650
Canada	33,487,208	100	9,984,670	3

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Toronto	<i>City of Toronto</i>	1 Municipality. 44 Municipal Districts.
Greater Toronto Area	<i>Greater Toronto Area (GTA)</i>	1 Municipality: City of Toronto.* 4 Regional Municipality: Durham, Halton, Peel and York. 24 Municipal Areas: Pickering, Ajax, Uxbridge, Vaughan, Markham, Richmond Hill, Whitchurch-Stouffville, Aurora, Newmarket, King, East Gwillimbury, Georgina, Mississauga, Brampton, Caledon, Mono, Orangeville, Oakville, Milton, Halton Hills, Burlington, New Tecumseth, Bradford and West Gwillimbury.
Province of Ontario	<i>Province of Ontario</i>	1 Province. 11 Municipalities.* 7 Regional Municipalities. 26 Counties. 10 Districts.
Canada	<i>Canada</i>	Federal structure composed of: 10 Provinces: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador. 3 Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

* Municipalities in Canada are often urban and referred to also as megacities. They are formed by the aggregation of former regional municipalities and composed of a dominant urban center and its suburbs. In the Greater Toronto Area there is a Municipality (Toronto) and four regional municipalities (Peel, York, Durham and Halton).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Toronto

General Aspects

The municipal government has authority in the following areas: fire prevention, ambulances, police, shelters, day-care centres, housing, parks and recreation, culture, economic development, tourism and heritage, public roads, solid waste management, water supply, the sewer system and traffic.

Mayor

Has municipal executive power. Is responsible for the political leadership of the city. Elected by direct universal suffrage by a simple majority system with a mandate for three years.

City Council

Composed of the Mayor and 44 Councillors. The Council is the most important government organisation and is the legislative body in the city. Councillors are elected for three-year terms and elections are carried out by majority vote in single-member electoral districts. Councillors also participate in the Committees of Council and the Community Council of the district where they were elected.

Committees of Council

Committees that discuss the budgets, services and administrative affairs later forwarded to the Council for final discussion and approval. During these meetings, the Councillors hear the opinions of citizens, business leaders and social groups. They can be classified into three groups: Community Councils (corresponding to the districts and making recommendations on planning and local development), Standing Committees (public services and corporate operations) and other Committees.

Senior Management Team

Made up of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) and six commissioners. The CAO co-ordinates the administration of the City of Toronto and helps the Council develop policies and services. The commissioners are responsible for the fol-

lowing departments: Works and Emergency Services, Finances, Community and Neighbourhood Services, Urban Development Services, Corporate Services and Economic Development, Culture and Tourism.

Public Organisations

Toronto Transit Commission (TTC)

This public company operates the bus, tram and subway system in the City of Toronto.

Toronto Hydro Corporation

This group of companies affiliated to Toronto City Council performs the following tasks: it distributes energy, it is responsible for city lighting services, develops and sells products for improved energy efficiency and manages the fibre-optics infrastructure.

Greater Toronto Area

General Aspects

There is no administration with general direct authority for the territory of the Greater Toronto Area (GTA).

Greater Toronto Transit Authority (GTAA) – GO Transit

The public transport system that joins the City of Toronto with the rest of the GTA. A public company with resources from the three levels of government: national, provincial and municipal.

Greater Toronto Airports Authority (GTAA)

A public corporation governed by a committee of 15 people appointed by the regional municipalities and the City of Toronto, and the provincial and national governments. The main function is to provide the GTA with a system of airports that meets demands. It directly manages, operates and maintains Toronto International Airport.

Ontario Province

General Aspects

The Province has authority over direct taxes, natural

resources, prisons, social welfare institutions, hospitals, municipal institutions, civil and patrimonial law, civil rights, the justice administration and education.

Lieutenant Governor

It is the official representative of the Monarchy in Ontario. Appointed by the Prime Minister of Canada, the Lieutenant Governor acts as the Head of State in the Province. It carries out symbolic and political tasks such as advising the leader of the majority party to seek the support of the Legislative Assembly to become the Premier and form a government, or opening the sessions of parliament. The Lieutenant Governor may dissolve the Houses of Parliament upon the request of the Premier of Ontario.

Premier

The Premier has executive power in Ontario Province. To be appointed, the Lieutenant Governor asks the leader of the party or coalition with the most support in the Parliament to form a government and become the Premier for a five-year term of office.

Parliament

The Parliament is the unicameral assembly with legislative power in the Province. The 125 members of the Parliament are chosen by simple majority vote in single-member electoral districts for a mandate of five years.

Canada

King or Queen

The Monarch is the hereditary and lifelong Head of State. The Sovereign does not have many political powers and usually acts as an adviser to the Canadian Premier Minister.

Governor General

Is the Monarchy representative in Canada. He or she is usually a retired Canadian politician or prominent figure in the country chosen by the Monarch to advise the Prime Minister of Canada. Formally, the Governor General gives the royal approval to laws, reads royal speeches before



institutions, sanctions State documents and dissolves the sessions of Parliament upon the Prime Minister's request or at the end of each five-year term.

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister has executive power in Canada. Under the PM's leadership, the government determines and leads the politics of the nation, addresses governmental action and is responsible for the execution of laws. The PM is politically responsible to the Parliament. Following elections to the House of Commons, the Governor General asks the leader of the party or coalition with the most support in the House of Commons to form a government and be the Prime Minister.

Parliament

Parliament is made up of two Chambers (the Senate and the House of Commons). Both Chambers exercise control of the government as well as their legislative functions. The Senate has the same powers as the House of Commons except in financial matters, where the Commons has priority. The 308 members of the House of Commons are chosen by a simple majority system in single-member districts for five-year terms. The 105 senators are appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Their mandate is permanent and valid until the age of 75, or if they miss two consecutive sessions of parliament.



05 | Dallas-Fort Worth (United States of America)

4.8 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Dallas:
<http://www.dallascityhall.com/>

Dallas Area Rapid Transit:
<http://www.dart.org/>

Dallas County:
<http://www.dallascounty.org/>

City of Fort Worth:
<http://www.fortworthgov.org/>

Fort Worth Transportation Authority:
<http://www.the-t.com/>

Tarrant County:
<http://www.tarrantcounty.com/eGov/site/default.asp>

North Central Texas Council of Governments:
<http://www.nctcog.org/>

North Texas Commission:
<http://www.ntc-dfw.org/>

State of Texas:
<http://www.state.tx.us/>

Texas Secretary of State:
<http://www.sos.state.tx.us/index.html>

Texas Department of Transportation:
<http://www.dot.state.tx.us/>

Texas Association of Regional Councils:
<http://www.txregionalcouncil.org/index.htm>

United States Government (FirstGov):
<http://www.firstgov.gov>

United States Census Bureau:
<http://www.census.gov/>

State and Local Government on the Net:
<http://www.statelocalgov.net/index.cfm>

Documentation:

Summary of Dallas Area Rapid Transit:
<http://www.dart.org/DARTOverviewMar06.pdf>

Complete document, Mobility 2025, North Central Texas Council of Governments (2005):
http://www.nctcog.org/trans/mtp/current/full_report.asp

2006 population estimate by member cities and counties of the North Central Texas Council of Governments:
<http://www.nctcog.org/ris/demographics/population/2006popestimates.pdf>

2007-2011 Strategic Plan, Texas Department of Transportation:
ftp://ftp.dot.state.tx.us/pub/txdot-info/lao/strategic_plan2007.pdf

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Dallas/Fort Worth	4,146,000	1	3,644	1,150
USA	307,212,123	100	9,826,630	31

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Dallas	<i>City of Dallas</i>	1 City. 14 Districts.
Fort Worth	<i>City of Fort Worth</i>	1 City. 9 Districts.
Dallas County	<i>Dallas County</i>	1 County. 26 Cities.
Tarrant County	<i>Tarrant County</i>	1 County. 41 Cities.
Dallas Metropolitan Area	<i>Metropolitan Statistical Area of Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington</i>	12 Counties: Collin, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Kaufman, Rockwall, Johnson, Parker, Tarrant, Wise. 217 Cities.
State of Texas	<i>State of Texas</i>	1 State. 254 Counties. 453 Cities.
United States of America	<i>United States of America</i>	50 States, 1 Federal District. 3,034 Counties. 19,431 Municipalities. 16,506 Townships.



3. Institutional framework and political powers

Dallas

General Aspects

The City of Dallas has its home rule powers guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of Texas (which are awarded to cities with more than 5,000 inhabitants). It has the power to exercise or develop any government action within its own interests. This includes the preparation of public policies relating to public health, sanitation, security, morals and wellbeing; tax creation and even debt capacity. It has powers in: water provision and drainage; transport; urban planning and land use; public road maintenance; urban traffic; parks; police; libraries; personal services (children, youth, the elderly, the homeless); public housing; emergencies and the environment. It is divided into 14 districts for census and administrative purposes.

Mayor

The Mayor holds the maximum executive responsibility for the city, leads the departments in his or her government and elects the heads of departments. The Mayor's responsibilities are as follow: to chair City Council meetings, represent the city at official events, create the different committees (finance and housing, economic development, public security, transport and environment) and appoint their members. The Mayor has a vote on the city council. Mayoral elections are always held in May on uneven years, for a four-year term of office. The Mayor can only serve two mandates.

City Council

This is the legislative organ of the city. Responsibilities include: the preparation of public policies; the approval of the annual budget and tax rates; together with the Mayor, the Council appoints different positions (City Manager, City Attorney, City Auditor, City Secretary, city judges, commissions, citizens committees); buys and sells municipal properties; creates city departments, approves bylaws. The election of the 15 city councilors always takes place in May on uneven years, for a two-year mandate, and they may exercise this position for four mandates. Each councilor is elect-

ed in his or her district and represents it before the Council, while the Mayor is elected by the whole city.

Public Companies in the City of Dallas

Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART)

Created in 1983, it is the public transport service operator in the Dallas area and covers buses, trams, suburban trains and shared transport (vanpool/carpool). The DART covers the City of Dallas and 12 neighboring municipalities (Addison, Carrollton, Cockrell Hill, Farmers, Branch, Garland, Glenn Heights, Highland, Park, Irving, Plano, Richardson, Rowlett and University Park). In total, it works in an area of around 1,800 km². It is run by a board of 15 representatives from the member cities.

Fort Worth

General Aspects

The City of Fort Worth has its home rule powers guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of Texas (which are awarded to cities with more than 5,000 inhabitants). It has the power to exercise or develop any government action within its own interests. This includes the preparation of public policies relating to public health, sanitation, security, morals and wellbeing; tax creation and even debt capacity. It has powers in: water provision and drainage; transport; urban planning and land use; public road maintenance; urban traffic; parks; police; libraries; personal services (children, youth, the elderly, the homeless); public housing; emergencies and the environment. It is divided into 9 districts for census and administrative purposes.

Mayor

The Mayor holds the maximum executive responsibility for the city, leads the departments in his or her government and elects the heads of departments. The Mayor's responsibilities are as follow: to chair City Council meetings, represent the city at official events, create the different committees (economic development and revitalization of the center, transport and infrastructures, legislative and intergovernmental affairs, finances and audits) and appoint their mem-

bers. The Mayor has a vote on the city council. Mayoral elections are always held in May on uneven years, for a four-year term of office. The Mayor can only serve two mandates.

City Council

This is the legislative organ of the city. Responsibilities include: the preparation of public policies; the approval of the annual budget and tax rates; together with the Mayor, the Council appoints different positions (City Manager, City Attorney, City Auditor, City Secretary, city judges, commissions, citizens committees); buys and sells municipal properties; creates city departments, approves bylaws. The election of the 10 city councilors always takes place in May on uneven years, for a two-year mandate, and they may exercise this position for four mandates. Each councilor is elected in his or her district and represents it before the Council, while the Mayor is elected by the whole city.

Public Companies in the City of Fort Worth

Fort Worth Transportation Authority (the T)

It is the public transport service operator in the city of Fort Worth and its own metropolitan area. It operates the bus service, the light train and shared transport (vanpool/carpool). Together with the DART, the T provides nearly 56 km of rail transport (the Trinity Railway Express) which unites the centers of Dallas and Fort Worth with stops in the cities in the middle and at the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport.

Dallas County

General Aspects

Dallas County has authority over the legal system, social services and welfare, compliance with the law and the building of highways. Its powers are limited by State laws.

Commissioners' Court

It is the political and legislative organ of government in the county. It has authority to establish public policies via bylaws and resolutions in the areas under the authority of the County. It consists of a member chosen from across the territory, i.e., the county judge and four county commis-

sioners, elected in the different precincts. It approves the budget, appoints members of standing committees and subcommittees. It also decides on the rate for the hospital district which is charged with providing health services.

County Judge

Has executive responsibility on the Court, chairs Court meetings and is responsible for the administration of the county government, but does not have the right to veto Court decisions. The County Judge also supervises county magistrates.

Tarrant County

General Aspects

Tarrant County has authority over the legal system, social services and welfare, compliance with the law and the building of highways. Its powers are limited by State laws.

Commissioners' Court

It is the political and legislative organ of government in the county. It has authority to establish public policies via bylaws and resolutions in the areas under the authority of the County. It consists of a member chosen from across the territory, i.e., the county judge and four county commissioners, elected in the different precincts. It approves the budget, appoints members of standing committees and subcommittees. It also decides on the rate for the hospital district which is charged with providing health services.

County Judge

Has executive responsibility on the Court, chairs Court meetings and is responsible for the administration of the county government, but does not have the right to veto Court decisions. The County Judge also supervises county magistrates.

Dallas-Fort Worth Metropolitan Area

General Aspects

There is an institution that covers the whole of the metro-



politan area and a further four counties: this is the North Central Texas Council of Governments. There are also around a hundred organizations with a single function responsible for providing different services (water, garbage collection and selection, etc.).

North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG)

This is a voluntary association of local governments, created in 1966 to promote cooperation between its members in order to contribute to regional development. As an association, it also advises its members on common questions, such as territorial planning and environmental protection, via numerous mobility studies, economic development reports, etc. As the statistical metropolitan area, the North Central Texas region is structured around two urban centers: Dallas and Forth Worth. However, the NCTCOG covers over 30,000 km² and includes around six million people, i.e., more than the metropolitan area defined by the Census Bureau. In reality, a further four counties form part of the Association, as well as the ones defined in the statistical metropolitan area: Erath, Hood, Navarro and Somervell.

All up, the NCTCOG has more than 230 members, including 16 counties, 165 cities, 25 school districts and 24 special districts. As well as the General Assembly, there is an Executive Committee formed of 13 local elected representa-

tives which manages the Association's policies. The Committee has various technical committees of professionals for the preparation of proposals, plan designs, etc. Of note are the studies carried out on issues of mobility, air and water quality, natural spaces and waste management, among others. The Association also addresses other issues, such as aid for the elderly, security and emergencies.

North Texas Commission

Created in 1971, the North Texas Commission is a non-profit organization to promote regional economic development and act as a catalyst for the regional economy, thanks to public-private cooperation, strong leadership, marketing strategies and publicity. It has 400 members, including companies, cities, counties, chambers of commerce, economic development agencies, universities, etc.

State of Texas

General Aspects

The US Constitution recognizes the sovereignty of the states except in areas of federal authority. Thus, as a federal state, the Government and legislature have very broad authority, including over social services and public health, community development (public housing, economic development,



coastal regeneration, parks, facilities), public security, environment (water, sewerage and solid-waste management), transport (public transport, highways, canals, freeways), employment and consumer affairs. In many of these sectors, the state carries out its functions via committees, agencies or boards.

Governor

Has executive power and is responsible for compliance of state laws. His or her powers include: the appointment of non-elected senior positions, with the consent of the Senate; organizing the functions and responsibilities of state agencies and departments; preparing the state budget and presenting it to the General Assembly; and exercising the power of veto at the first reading of laws approved by the General Assembly. The Governor is elected by the public via a majority voting system to serve four-year terms.

As well as the Governor, other official positions are elected by the public: the Lieutenant Governor (who heads up the Senate and appoints committee members), the Comptroller of Public Accounts (who decides whether state income is enough to guarantee the State budget), the Land Commissioner, Attorney General, Agriculture Commissioner, the three members of the Texas Railroad Commission and the State Board of Education. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Government with the agreement of the Senate.

General Assembly

Bi-cameral organ composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate: the former is made up of 150 members and the latter of 31, elected every two years. The two chambers have the same legislative powers and all laws must be approved by both.

Public companies in the State of Texas

Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)

A government agency for the mobility of people and goods across the state. The TxDOT is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the freeway network, the issuing of drivers' licenses and the coordination of the public trans-

port network. It is governed by a five-person Committee appointed by the Governor.

United States of America

President

This figure combines the powers of head of state with those of the head of government. Has maximum executive responsibility for the federal government, while also carrying out the main symbolic and representative functions of the republic. Is elected via an electoral college with 538 votes that represent the federal states in a proportional fashion. The votes are assigned by a majority system that grants all the votes in each state to the candidate that received the most votes in that state. May be reelected only once.

House of Representatives

This chamber forms the legislative power in Congress together with the Senate. Has legislative initiative and shares legislative power with the Senate. The 435 representatives are elected in 435 districts in a single-member district plurality system for two-year terms. The elections to the House coincide with the presidential elections every two terms.

Senate

Forms the legislative power together with the House of Representatives. As well as legislative power, has the responsibility for validating the senior positions appointed by the President, ratifying international treaties and initiating the presidential impeachment process. The 100 senators are elected on the basis of two per state in a relative majority system. One-third of the Senate is renewed every two years, coinciding with the presidential elections and the elections for the House of Representatives.



058 Atlanta

(United States of America)

4.5 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Atlanta:

<http://www.atlantaga.gov/>

Fulton County:

http://ww2.co.fulton.ga.us/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1

Atlanta Regional Commission:

<http://www.atlantaregional.com>

Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA):

<http://www.itsmarta.com/>

The Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District:

<http://www.northgeorgiawater.org/>

State of Georgia:

<http://www.georgia.gov>

Georgia Regional Transportation Authority:

<http://www.grta.org/>

United States Government (FirstGov):

<http://www.firstgov.gov>

United States Census Bureau:

<http://www.census.gov/>

State and Local Government on the Net:

<http://www.statelocalgov.net/index.cfm>

Documentation:

Summary of the Atlanta metropolitan area (data from 2006):

<http://www.atlantaregional.com/cps/rde/xbr/SID-3F57FEE7-COB78B31/arc/nov06snapshot.pdf>

First draft of the Regional Transportation Participation Plan:

http://www.atlantaregional.com/cps/rde/xbr/SID-3F57FEE7-6EA19594/arc/TPPP_Draft.pdf

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Atlanta	3,500,000	1	5,083	700
USA	307,212,123	100	9,826,630	31

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Atlanta	<i>City of Atlanta</i>	1 City. 12 Districts.
Fulton County	<i>Fulton County</i>	1 County. 12 Municipal governments.
Atlanta Metropolitan Area	<i>Metropolitan Statistical Area of Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta</i>	28 Counties: Barrow, Bartow, Butts, Carroll, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, Dawson, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Haralson, Heard, Henry, Jasper, Lamar, Meriwether, Newton, Paulding, Pickens, Pike, Rockdale, Spalding, Walton. 107 Municipal governments.
State of Georgia	<i>State of Georgia</i>	1 State. 162 Counties. 485 Municipal governments.
United States of America	<i>United States of America</i>	50 States, 1 Federal District. 3,034 Counties. 19,431 Municipalities. 16,506 Townships.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Atlanta

General Aspects

Capital of the State of Georgia, the powers of home rule of the Atlanta City Government are guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of Georgia. It has the right to exercise any power or carry out any government action relating to its own interests. Its powers basically cover: the provision of water and sewers, public road maintenance, urban planning and land use, urban traffic, parks, police, libraries, personal services (childhood, youth, the elderly and the homeless), public housing, emergency services (fire department) and the environment. The city is divided into 12 administrative districts for census purposes.

Mayor

The mayor is the most powerful executive of the city, directing its governments departments and electing the city manager and his or her representatives. The mayor presides over City Council but has no vote. The draft budget is presented to the mayor and he or she has the right of veto over council bylaws (although this can be overturned with the votes of two-thirds of the majority). The mayor is elected for four-year terms under a majority system.

Chief Executive Officer

In Atlanta there are two types of CEO. The Chief Operating Officer coordinates the executive departments of the city: finances; information technologies; general services; fires; police; human resources; parks, leisure and cultural services; community planning and development; public works; water and sewerage management; emergency services.

The other, the Chief of Staff, coordinates the departments related with the city's image and relations with other groups and institutions. The office of this CEO is responsible for external and international relations, communications, human services, festivals and special events and special projects. The Chief of Staff also advises the mayor on all matters of city interest and is a link between the public and private sectors in town.

City Council

This is the legislative organ of the city with responsibility for approving the budget, bylaws and city resolutions. Its 15 members are elected for four years in the following manner: one representative for each city district (12 in total) and three representatives from across the city at large.

Public organizations in the City of Atlanta

Atlanta Development Authority

This agency acts as a catalyst to stimulate the economic vitality of the city. Its duties include the following: to coordinate initiatives by the city, Fulton County, the State of Georgia and other key stakeholders; provide loans to small businesses for their start-up and expansion; help low-income families; create links for residential and commercial development and buy land for this purpose; implement projects to improve the quality of life of the poorest residents; promote the city and create incentives for financial investments.

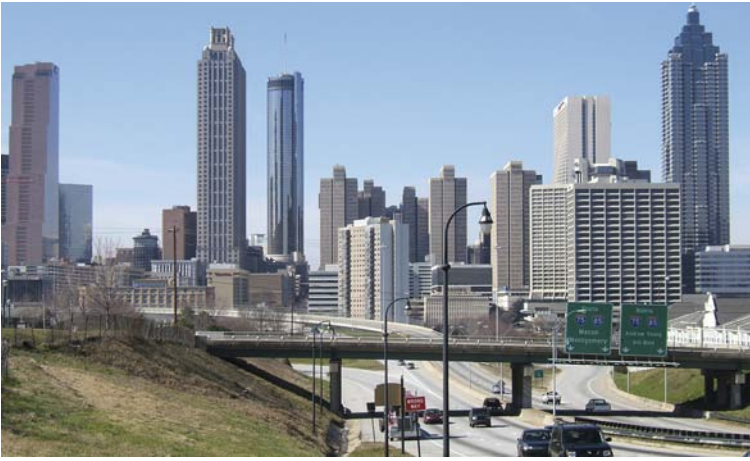
Fulton County

General Aspects

Fulton County is the central county in the metropolitan region, the capital being Atlanta, although it only concentrates 20% of the population. It has authority in territory planning, transportation (ground and the airport) and economic development. It can also intervene in social services, health (hospitals), infrastructures, housing and water management. It cooperates with the City of Atlanta in particular areas such as planning and recreational activities.

Board of Commissioners

This is the political and legislative organ of the county government. It has the authority to establish public policies through laws and resolutions in the areas of county jurisdiction. Approves the budget and, in those areas of the county without their own local government, acts as a local government: establishing the laws of public health, security, construction, land planning and use. It can call binding referendums. It operates through standing committees and



subcommittees. Its 7 commissioners are elected by a majority system for four-year terms. One acts as the chairperson. The County Manager coordinates the application of the policies decided on by the Board, draws up the budget and supervises the county administration.

Public organizations in Fulton County

Atlanta-Fulton County Recreation Authority

This is an organization charged with the acquisition, construction, maintenance and management of the sports, recreational and zoo facilities of the City of Atlanta, in collaboration with Fulton County.

Atlanta Metropolitan Area

General Aspects

There is no institution that covers the whole of the metropolitan area, marked by significant fragmentation and the little weight of the central city (Atlanta). There are a number of single or multisectorial agencies that cover different parts of the agglomeration.

Public organization in the Atlanta metropolitan area

Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC)

Created in 1971, this is an inter-governmental and coordination agency for regional planning. It covers 10 counties in the Atlanta area (Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Rockdale) and the City of Atlanta. In total, 63 municipalities are members of the ARC. Although it only covers some of the counties in the area, it groups together almost 90% of the population. The Commission is managed by a board formed by 39 members (local elected officials and citizens chosen as representatives of the region's interests). The ARC is responsible for preparing a Strategic Development Plan and coordinating the different institutions that operate in the region in relation to transportation planning, territory planning, the environment, water provision, the development of the workforce and the needs of the elderly. The Commission has no formal authority to make its recommendations or action plans binding, however, the State of Georgia, via the

Georgia Planning Act adopted in 1989, gives the ARC the power to assess projects with a regional impact (economic, social or environmental). This State law also establishes that the municipalities should adapt their town-planning programs to the regional development plan drawn up by the Commission if they want to receive special state funds. The ARC works directly with other planning, transport and water agencies.

The Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)

This agency was a response to demands from the federal government to create an organization that could draw up a Regional Transportation Plan in order to enjoy transport funding. It groups together 18 counties, 10 from the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) plus eight more (Coweta, Forsyth, Paulding, and parts of Barrow, Bartow, Newton, Spalding and Walton).

The Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District

This is a regional planning agency in 16 counties, 10 of which pertain to the ARC. The other six are: Bartow, Coweta, Forsyth, Hall, Paulding and Walton. It carries out general plans in water management, treatment and distribution, which have to be applied by the local authorities.

Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA)

This authority offers public transport (trains and buses) in part of the region (approximately four counties and 2,000 km²) which covers most of the urbanized area. It exercises budgetary funding, general supervision and the regional planning of the transport system in the territory.

State of Georgia

General Aspects

The constitution of the United States of America recognizes the sovereignty of the states except in exclusively federal areas of jurisdiction. Therefore, as a federal state, the Government and legislature have very broad authority in areas such as: social services and public health, community development (public housing, economic development,

coastal regeneration, parks, facilities), public security, environment (water, sewerage and solid-waste management), transport (public transport, highways, canals, freeways), employment and consumer affairs. In many of these sectors the state carries out its function through committees, agencies or boards.

Governor

Has executive power and is responsible for compliance of state laws. His or her powers include: the appointment of non-elected senior positions, with the consent of the Senate; organizing the functions and responsibilities of state agencies and departments; preparing the state budget and presenting it to the General Assembly; and exercising the power of veto at the first reading of laws approved by the General Assembly. The Governor is elected by the public every four years, and can only be reelected once.

As well as the Governor, the Constitution of Georgia anticipates the direct election for four-year terms of the heads of executive departments.

General Assembly

Bi-cameral assembly composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The two chambers have the same legislative powers and all laws must be approved by both. The House of Representatives has 180 members and the Senate 56, each elected every two years.

Public organization in the State of Georgia

Georgia Regional Transportation Authority (GRTA)

Public agency for improving mobility, air quality and land use in the State of Georgia. Collaborates with the counties and their agencies (such as the MARTA) to coordinate mobility plans.

United States of America

President

This figure combines the powers of head of state with those of the head of government. Has maximum executive responsibility for the federal government, while also carry-

ing out the main symbolic and representative functions of the republic. Is elected via an electoral college with 538 votes that represent the federal states in a proportional fashion. The votes are assigned by a majority system that grants all the votes in each state to the candidate that received the most votes in that state. May be reelected only once.

House of Representatives

This chamber forms the legislative power in Congress together with the Senate. Has legislative initiative and shares legislative power with the Senate. The 435 representatives are elected in 435 districts in a single-member district plurality system for two-year terms. The elections to the House coincide with the presidential elections every two terms.

Senate

Forms the legislative power together with the House of Representatives. As well as legislative power, has the responsibility for validating the senior positions appointed by the President, ratifying international treaties and initiating the presidential impeachment process. The 100 senators are elected on the basis of two per state in a relative majority system. One-third of the Senate is renewed every two years, coinciding with the presidential elections and the elections for the House of Representatives.



059 Boston

(United States of America)

4.5 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Boston:
<http://www.cityofboston.gov/>

Boston Housing Authority:
<http://www.bostonhousing.org/>

Suffolk County:
<http://www.mass.gov/dasuffolk/>

Boston Metropolitan Area Planning Council:
<http://www.mapc.org/index.html>

Boston Metropolitan Planning Organization:
<http://www.ctps.org/bostonmpo/index.htm>

Metrofuture:
<http://www.metrofuture.org/>

State of Massachusetts:
<http://www.mass.gov>

Massachusetts Water Resources Authority:
<http://www.mwra.state.ma.us/>

Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority:
<http://www.mbta.com/>

Government of the United States (FirstGov):
<http://www.firstgov.gov>

United States Census Bureau:
<http://www.census.gov/>

State and Local Government on the Net:
<http://www.statelocalgov.net/index.cfm>

Documentation:

Metroplan 2000 of the MAPC:
http://www.mapc.org/regional_planning/MetroPlan.html

Boston MPO Transportation Plan Update 2004–2025 (approved in 2003):
<http://www.ctps.org/bostonmpo/resources/reports.htm#plan>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Boston	4,032,000	1	4,497	900
USA	307,212,123	100	9,826,630	31

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Boston	<i>City of Boston</i>	1 City. 9 Wards.
Suffolk County	<i>Suffolk County</i>	1 County. 3 Municipal governments.
Boston Metropolitan Area	<i>Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) de Boston-Cambridge-Quincy</i>	7 Counties in 2 states: 5 in Massachusetts: Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, Middlesex, Essex. 2 in New Hampshire: Rockingham, Strafford. 275 Municipal governments.
State of Massachusetts	<i>State of Massachusetts</i>	1 State. 14 Counties: Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, Worcester. 351 Municipal governments, 50 cities and 301 towns.
United States of America	<i>United States of America</i>	50 States, 1 Federal District. 3,034 Counties. 19,431 Municipalities. 16,506 Townships.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Boston

General Aspects

The powers of home rule of the Boston City Government are guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts. It has the right to exercise any power or carry out any government action relating to its own interests. It has powers in: the provision of water and sewers, transport, urban planning and land use, public road maintenance, urban traffic, parks, police, libraries, personal services (childhood, youth, the elderly and the homeless), public housing, emergency services and the environment. It is divided into nine wards, for census and administrative purposes.

Mayor

Boston has a strong mayoral model, in that the mayor has broad executive powers. He or she is the city's most senior executive, directing the government departments and choosing their representatives. The mayor presents the draft budget to city council and has the power of veto over council bylaws. He or she also appoints a good many members of the committees, commissions and agencies of the city. Is elected, for four years, by a system of plurality voting.

City Council

Is the legislative organ of the city. Council is responsible for passing the budget, bylaws and city resolutions. Operates through 26 sectorial committees and decides on financial aspects including stocks and bonds, land acquisition, land use regulations, traffic control and the approval of the positions appointed by the mayor. Its 13 members are elected every two years in the following manner: one representative for each city ward (in total, nine) plus four representatives from the city at large. The electoral system is plural: each voter can cast up to four votes for the candidates in the city, but only one vote for their ward candidate. The candidates with the highest number of votes in total are elected. The city council chairperson is elected by the council members.

Public Organizations in the City of Boston

Boston Housing Authority (BHA)

Public authority responsible for the development and maintenance of public housing in the City of Boston, using state and federal funding. It has authority over the provision of housing for families on low incomes and the elderly. Operates on the property market (through the development of home ownership projects, some 14,000 in 2006) and the rental market (as a market provider and guarantor, providing homes for 27,000 people in the public housing program and allowing rental reductions via a system of 11,000 checks in 2006).

The BHA provides housing to approximately 10 per cent of the city's inhabitants.

Suffolk County

General Aspects

Following a general tendency in many counties in Massachusetts, Suffolk County exists only as a historical geographic region, without a county government. All its powers, previously exercised in great part by Boston City Council, were taken over by state agencies in 1999. In the current situation there is a sheriff, district attorney and other public servants with defined responsibilities elected by the citizens. However there is no county council or commissioner. The responsibilities of Suffolk County cover above all the security of the inhabitants (violence, aggression, homicides and drugs) and the judicial resolution of these matters (there are nine courts in the county).

Boston Metropolitan Area

General Aspects

There is no institution with jurisdiction for the whole of the Boston Metropolitan Area. Instead, there are several public agencies with one function (some 300) or several functions. The government of the State of Massachusetts is very involved in the area, both through the creation of metropolitan agencies and supervising the corresponding departments.

The two principal agencies work in regional and transport



planning. The management and provision of public transport are carried out through a state agency, the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority. The state government also manages the network of city parks, through the Metropolitan District Commission, a division of the Environment Department.

Public Organizations in the Boston Metropolitan Area ***Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC)***

A regional planning agency that groups together 101 municipal governments (22 cities and 79 towns), covering approximately a third of the territory of the metropolitan region and three million people. MAPC was created in 1963 and is one of 14 members of the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), with whom it also carries out the regional transport plan

The MAPC has drawn up a regional development plan, the Metroplan, which started in 1987. Since 2002, the agency began working on MetroFuture, Making a Greater Boston Region. This provides a new focus on public participation, data analysis and a strategy of creating a metropolitan vision.

The MAPC Board is made up of locally elected people and others appointed by the State Governor, representing the different public and para-state agencies operating in the area. Board members draw up plans for the area as a whole and make recommendations in fields including employment, transport, economic development and the environment. The Board also offers its know-how in the area of planning to its members, which are organized in eight sub-regional organizations.

Boston Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)

The Boston Metropolitan Planning Organization is responsible for the planning of transport. The creation of the MPO was necessary to obtain state and federal subsidies. The

MPO Assembly draws up long-term (25 year) regional transport plans and traffic-management plans (one and three years.)

It is made up of seven agencies (Executive Office of Transportation and Construction, Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, Massachusetts Highway Department, Massachusetts Port Authority, Massachusetts Turnpike Authority, Metropolitan Area Planning Council), seven municipalities (Boston, Everett, Newton, Peabody, Bedford, Hopkinton and Framingham) and one public consultation council (Regional Transportation Advisory Council). The federal administration of tollways and public transport make up a large part of the MPO's work. The MPO also has the help of a technical council, the Central Transportation Planning Staff, which groups together professionals from the organization's different agencies. The area covered by the MPO is the same as that of the MAPC, 101 municipal governments and three million people.

State of Massachusetts

General Aspects

The constitution of the United States of America recognizes the sovereignty of the states except in exclusively federal areas of jurisdiction. Therefore, as a federal state, the Government and legislature have very broad authority in areas such as: social services and public health, community development (public housing, economic development, coastal regeneration, parks and facilities), public security, environment (water, sewerage and solid-waste management), transport (public transport, highways, canals and freeways), employment and consumer affairs. In many of these sectors the state carries out its function through committees, agencies or boards. Although the State of Massachusetts has the same status as the other states, it is called a commonwealth.

Governor

Has the executive power and is responsible for carrying out the state's laws. Also acts as the head of the administration. Powers include: appointing the senior, non-elected officials; organizing the functions and responsibilities of the agencies and departments of the state; preparing the state budget and presenting it to the General Assembly; and exercising the power of veto, in the first reading, over the laws approved by the General Assembly. The governor is elected by the citizens for four-year terms.

As well as the Governor, the Constitution of Massachusetts anticipates the direct election for four-year terms of five other executive officials: Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Treasurer and Receiver General, Auditor

Governor's Council

This is made up of the Lieutenant Governor and eight councilors selected every two years. The Council has constitutional power in different areas, including the approval of judicial appointments, criminal pardons, authorizing expenses from the State Treasury and compiling and certifying the results of state elections.

General Court

Two-chamber assembly made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The two chambers have the same legislative powers and all laws must be approved by both. The first has 160 members and the second 40, all elected for two-year mandates.

Public Organizations in the State of Massachusetts *Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA)*

A public state agency created in 1984 for the provision of water and water-treatment services in the entire state, for residential, commercial and industrial use.

Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA)

Was the first public transport agency in the United States, inaugurating the first subway line in 1897. Currently coordinates the transport of a wide region, covering 175 cities

and towns. The MBTA integrates the different local transport agencies. The transport systems include the subway, buses, trains and ferries.

United States of America

President

This figure combines the powers of head of state with those of the head of government. Has maximum executive responsibility for the federal government, while also carrying out the main symbolic and representative functions of the republic. Is elected via an electoral college with 538 votes that represent the federal states in a proportional fashion. The votes are assigned by a majority system that grants all the votes in each state to the candidate that received the most votes in that state. May be reelected only once.

House of Representatives

This chamber forms the legislative power in Congress together with the Senate. Has legislative initiative and shares legislative power with the Senate. The 435 representatives are elected in 435 districts in a single-member district plurality system for two-year terms. The elections to the House coincide with the presidential elections every two terms.

Senate

Forms the legislative power together with the House of Representatives. As well as legislative power, has the responsibility for validating the senior positions appointed by the President, ratifying international treaties and initiating the presidential impeachment process. The 100 senators are elected on the basis of two per state in a relative majority system. One-third of the Senate is renewed every two years, coinciding with the presidential elections and the elections for the House of Representatives.



06 | Houston

(United States of America)

4.5 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Houston:
<http://www.houstontx.gov/>

Port of Houston Authority:
<http://www.portofhouston.com/index.html>

Harris County:
<http://www.co.harris.tx.us/>

The Houston-Galveston Area Council (H-GAC):
<http://www.h-gac.com/HGAC/home/Default.htm>

Metropolitan Transit Authority of Harris County:
<http://www.hou-metro.harris.tx.us/>

State of Texas:
<http://www.state.tx.us/>

Texas Secretary of State:
<http://www.sos.state.tx.us/index.html>

Texas Department of Transportation:
<http://www.dot.state.tx.us/>

Texas Association of Regional Councils:
<http://www.txregionalcouncil.org/index.htm>

United States Government (FirstGov):
<http://www.firstgov.gov>

United States Census Bureau:
<http://www.census.gov/>

State and Local Government on the Net:
<http://www.statelocalgov.net/index.cfm>

Documentation:

Regional Transport Plan (H-GAC):
http://www.hgac.com/NR/rdonlyres/eqd6zn2ivmzl63ktiesq6wsjxpgyfhhol253cwrqks3yo5sl7nnpfbyr77l2s5odgrkpxcomdgcygjrmf7umudyf/02_07_05_Final/ersion.pdf

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Houston	3,823,000	1	3,355	1,150
USA	307,212,123	100	9,826,630	31

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Houston	<i>City of Houston</i>	1 City.
Harris County	<i>Harris County</i>	1 County. 48 Cities or Municipalities.
Houston Metropolitan Area	<i>Metropolitan Statistical Area de Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown</i>	10 Counties: Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, San Jacinto and Waller. 123 Cities or Municipalities.
State of Texas	<i>State of Texas</i>	1 State. 254 Counties. 453 Cities.
United States of America	<i>United States of America</i>	50 States, 1 Federal District 3,034 Counties. 19,431 Municipalities. 16,506 Townships.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Houston

General Aspects

The powers of home rule of the Houston City Government are guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of Texas. It has the right to exercise any power or carry out any government action relating to its own interests, particularly public policies relating to public health, sanitation, security, welfare, the creation of taxes and debt capacity. It has powers in: the provision of water and sewers, transport, urban planning and land use, public road maintenance, urban traffic, parks, police, libraries, personal services (childhood, youth, the elderly and the homeless), public housing, emergency services.

Mayor

The Mayor holds the maximum executive responsibility for the city, leads the departments in his or her government and elects the heads of departments. The Mayor is also responsible for the supervision of the general functioning of the city, exercising the tasks of the Chief Executive Officer. He or she appoints a good many members of the city's committees, commissions and agencies. The Mayor also sanctions laws and bylaws approved by City Council, which he or she chairs and where he or she has a vote. The mayor presents the budget to City Council, which has the power to approve it.

City Council

This is the legislative organ of the city whose principal responsibility is the approval of the budget, bylaws and city resolutions. It contains 14 members: nine are elected on the basis of administrative divisions (wards) and five are chosen from across the whole of the city. Council approves or revokes the budget presented by the mayor and confirms the appointment of the top city officials the mayor has elected. Council is also concerned with financial aspects such as loans and bonds, land acquisition and land-use regulations. Councilors are elected every two years in a fixed fashion: each term of office begins on 2 January every odd year. Councilors may only serve three terms.

Public organizations in the City of Houston

Port of Houston Authority

The Port of Houston Authority works to boost the city's economic dynamism, thanks to goods transportation and its condition as a hub which impacts the economic development of the metropolitan region.

Harris County

General Aspects

Harris County has authority over the legal system, social services and welfare, compliance with the law and the building of highways. Its powers are limited by State laws.

Commissioner's Court

This is the political and legislative organ of government in the county. It has authority to establish public policies via bylaws and resolutions in the areas under the authority of the County. It consists of a member chosen from across the territory, i.e., the county judge and four county commissioners, elected in the different districts. It approves the budget, appoints members of standing committees and subcommittees. It also decides on the rate for the Harris County Hospital District which is charged with providing health services.

Other elected county members are: the County Attorney, County Clerk, District Attorney, District Clerk, Sheriff, eight Constables, the Tax Assessor-Collector, County Treasurer and all county judges, except for municipal judges who are appointed by the elected commissioners of their respective cities.

County Judge

Has executive responsibility on the Court, chairs Court meetings and is responsible for the administration of the county government, but does not have the right to veto Court decisions. The County Judge also supervises county magistrates.

Public organizations in Harris County

Metropolitan Transit Authority of Harris County (METRO)

This authority has been responsible for the management,



planning and operation of public transport in the county since 1979, after its creation was approved by county voters. It carries out transport plans, which are also approved by the citizens. METRO includes the area closest to the City of Houston (15 municipalities). The services provided include: METRORail (railway that connects the biggest cultural and economic centers in the county); METROLift (a state-assisted service for the transport of the handicapped); High Occupancy Vehicle Lane (separation of lanes at rush-hour for high-occupation traffic such as buses, vans and motorbikes); Park & Ride Lots (strategic parking lots to facilitate the use of public transport); Transit Centers (covered waiting areas where different bus and local train lines meet).

Authority management is composed of nine members: five are appointed by the mayor of Houston and endorsed by City Council; two are appointed by the other member municipalities and two are chosen by the Harris County Judge and later confirmed by the county commissioners.

Houston Metropolitan Area

The Houston-Galveston Area Council (H-GAC)

This is a voluntary association of local governments and local elected representatives which covers 13 counties in the Gulf Coast Planning Region, an area spanning 32,400 km² with 5.4 million inhabitants (more in fact than the metropolitan area delimited by the American Census Office). The Council has been running since 1966 and has 132 members, of which there are 13 counties, 105 cities and 14 school districts. Its mission is to attend to its members and act as a metropolitan forum to promote regional development.

The services it provides include solid waste management, air and water quality, improvements in transport system planning, emergency telephones (911), safety and the provision of legal and judicial advice. These activities are funded by the members and by state and federal subsidies.

The H-GAC is governed by an executive board composed of 35 officials appointed by the members: 14 represent county governments, 20 represent the cities and one represents

the schools districts. The Council is organized into consultative committees that advise on the areas within their jurisdiction. The H-GAC acts as the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) in transport matters in eight counties in the Houston-Galveston area, composed of Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery and Waller. There is a transport policy board that approves the Regional Transportation Plan and the triennial Transportation Improvement Program. The Council, however, defines itself as what it is not: it is not an additional level of government, nor a regulatory agency, nor a tax collection authority.

State of Texas

General Aspects

The constitution of the United States of America recognizes the sovereignty of the states except in exclusively federal areas of jurisdiction. Therefore, as a federal state, the Government and legislature have very broad authority in areas such as: social services and public health, community development (public housing, economic development, coastal regeneration, parks and facilities), public security, environment (water, sewerage and solid-waste management), transport (public transport, highways, canals, free-ways), employment and consumer affairs. In many of these sectors the state carries out its function through committees, agencies or boards.

Governor

Has executive power and is responsible for compliance of state laws. His or her powers include: the appointment of non-elected senior positions, with the consent of the Senate; organizing the functions and responsibilities of state agencies and departments; preparing the state budget and presenting it to the General Assembly; and exercising the power of veto at the first reading of laws approved by the General Assembly. The Governor is elected by the public via a majority voting system to serve four-year terms.

As well as the Governor, other official positions are elected by the public: the Lieutenant Governor (who heads up the



Senate and appoints committee members), the Comptroller of Public Accounts (who decides whether state income is enough to guarantee the State budget), the Land Commissioner, Attorney General, Agriculture Commissioner, the three members of the Texas Railroad Commission and the State Board of Education. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor with the agreement of the Senate.

General Assembly

Bi-cameral organ composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate: the former is made up of 150 members and the latter of 31, elected every two years. The two chambers have the same legislative powers and all laws must be approved by both.

Public organizations in the State of Texas

Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)

A government agency for the mobility of people and goods across the state. The TxDOT is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the freeway network, the issuing of drivers' licenses and the coordination of the public transport network. It is governed by a five-person Committee appointed by the Governor.

United States of America

President

This figure combines the powers of head of state with those of the head of government. Has maximum executive responsibility for the federal government, while also carrying out the main symbolic and representative functions of the republic. Is elected via an electoral college with 538 votes that represent the federal states in a proportional fashion. The votes are assigned by a majority system that grants all the votes in each state to the candidate that received the most votes in that state. May be reelected only once.

House of Representatives

This chamber forms the legislative power in Congress together with the Senate. Has legislative initiative and shares legislative power with the Senate. The 435 representatives are elected in 435 districts in a single-member district plurality system for two-year terms. The elections to the House coincide with the presidential elections every two terms.

Senate

Forms the legislative power together with the House of Representatives. As well as legislative power, has the responsibility for validating the senior positions appointed by the President, ratifying international treaties and initiating the presidential impeachment process. The 100 senators are elected on the basis of two per state in a relative majority system. One-third of the Senate is renewed every two years, coinciding with the presidential elections and the elections for the House of Representatives.



064 Washington

(United States of America)

4.3 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Washington, D.C:
<http://www.dc.gov/>

Department of Housing and Community Development:
<http://dhcd.dc.gov/dhcd/site/default.asp?dhcdNav=|>

Washington, DC Convention & Tourism Corporation:
<http://www.washington.org>

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments:
<http://www.mwcog.org/>

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority:
<http://www.wmata.com>

United States Government (FirstGov):
<http://www.firstgov.gov>

United States Census Bureau:
<http://www.census.gov/>

State and Local Government on the Net:
<http://www.statelocalgov.net/index.cfm>

Documentation:

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (presentation and key figures):
<http://www.wmata.com/about/metrofacts.pdf>

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (2030 Long-Range Transportation Plan approved in 2006):
<http://www.mwcog.org/uploads/pub-documents/9FhdXQ20070413095330.pdf>

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (Regional Activity Centers and Clusters, technical report, 2007):
<http://www.mwcog.org/uploads/pub-documents/8FhaXA20070713095513.pdf>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Washington	3,934,000	1	2,996	1,300
USA	307,212,123	100	9,826,630	31

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Washington, D.C	<i>Washington, D.C (District of Columbia)</i>	1 City. 37 Neighborhoods.
Washington, D.C Metropolitan Area	<i>Metropolitan Statistical Area of Washington-Arlington-Alexandria</i>	15 Counties in 3 states: Maryland 5: Frederick, Montgomery, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's. Virginia 9: Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Warren. West Virginia 1: Jefferson. 1 Federal District (Washington). 145 Cities or Municipalities.
United States of America	<i>United States of America</i>	50 States, 1 Federal District. 3,034 Counties. 19,431 Municipalities. 16,506 Townships.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Washington, D.C

General Aspects

The statute of the City of Washington, D.C. is unique in the United States as it exists as a city, state and seat of the federal state. It has the power to exercise or develop any government action within its own interests, particularly the preparation of public policies relating to public health, sanitation, security, morals and wellbeing; tax creation and debt capacity. It has powers in: water provision and drainage; transport; urban planning and land use; public road maintenance; urban traffic; parks; police; libraries; personal services (children, youth, the elderly, the homeless); public housing; emergencies and the environment. However, because of the city's importance, its powers are subject to control by Congress, which intervenes on occasions in matters relating to education and weapons control, for example. Unlike the 50 states that form the federation, DC citizens have no representation in Congress. In the House of Representative there is a delegate who participates in commissions and debates but who has no right to vote.

Mayor

The Mayor holds the maximum executive responsibility for the city, leads the departments in his or her government and elects the heads of departments. The mayor chairs City Council meetings but has no vote. He or she is presented with the draft budget and has the capacity to veto council bylaws. The mayor also appoints a good many of the members of the city's committees, commissions and agencies. The mayor is elected for four years under a majority electoral system.

City Council

This is the legislative organ of the city. Its responsibilities include the approval of the budget, bylaws and city resolutions. Council decides on financial matters (loans and bonds), land acquisition, land-use regulations, traffic management and the endorsement of the positions appointed by the mayor. The 13 members are elected in the following manner: eight chosen in each ward and five chosen from across the

city as a whole. In all cases, the electoral system is a majority one and terms are for four years. There are also district councils with no decision-making capacity called Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, which make recommendations to City Council on matters that affect the neighborhoods (37).

Public organizations in Washington, D.C

Department of Housing and Community Development

The municipal department in charge of the economic and social revitalization of the city's neighborhoods. It includes support and incentives programs for local economic development and the promotion of the association network. It is also responsible for the promotion and maintenance of public housing. It acts both on the property market (via the development of housing projects) and the rental market (as a provider and market guarantor).

Washington, DC Convention & Tourism Corporation

This is a non-profit private organization that groups together companies, civil associations and local elected officials. Its main goal is to promote tourism and national and international publicity about the city.

Washington, D.C Metropolitan Area

General Aspects

There is no institution that covers the whole of the metropolitan area as defined by the Census Office. According to this definition, the metropolitan area includes Washington D.C. and 15 counties in the states of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOG)

Created in 1957, this is a voluntary association of local governments whose main mission is the creation of a joint vision which can also be used to shore up the economic competitiveness of the agglomeration and improve the quality of life of its residents. It makes strategic plans and acts as a discussion forum for private and public agents. It has a large data-



base on the geographic and socioeconomic structure of the region. It also publishes guidelines on transport, the environment, housing and safety in its territory. This covers part of the metropolitan area: the District of Columbia, Prince George's, Montgomery and Frederick counties in the state of Maryland and Fairfax, Loudoun, Arlington and Prince William counties in Virginia. On the other hand, no local government from West Virginia is a member of the association. Of all the sectors, it is in the field of housing where the MWCOG is the most active and has the most ability to make a social impact. Via the Washington Area Housing Partnership, created in 1991, it manages family aid in terms of housing via the federal program called the Regional Opportunity Counseling Program.

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA)

This agency has been in charge of transportation in part of the metropolitan area (the District of Columbia, Prince George's and Montgomery counties in Maryland and Fairfax, Loudoun and Arlington counties in Virginia) and a population of 3.5 million people since 1967. Its services include both the urban and metropolitan bus network and the subway and light-rail network, which unites the different cities in the region.

United States of America

President

This figure combines the powers of head of state with those of the head of government. Has maximum executive respon-

sibility for the federal government, while also carrying out the main symbolic and representative functions of the republic. Is elected via an electoral college with 538 votes that represent the federal states in a proportional fashion. The votes are assigned by a majority system that grants all the votes in each state to the candidate that received the most votes in that state. May be reelected only once.

House of Representatives

This chamber forms the legislative power in Congress together with the Senate. Has legislative initiative and shares legislative power with the Senate. The 435 representatives are elected in 435 districts in a single-member district plurality system for two-year terms. The elections to the House coincide with the presidential elections every two terms.

Senate

Forms the legislative power together with the House of Representatives. As well as legislative power, has the responsibility for validating the senior positions appointed by the President, ratifying international treaties and initiating the presidential impeachment process. The 100 senators are elected on the basis of two per state in a relative majority system. One-third of the Senate is renewed every two years, coinciding with the presidential elections and the elections for the House of Representatives.



066 Guadalajara (Mexico)

4.2 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City Hall of Guadalajara:
<http://www.guadalajara.gob.mx>

System of Collective Transport in the Metropolitan Zone:
<http://sistecozome.jalisco.gob.mx/index.html>

Congress of the State of Jalisco:
<http://www.congresoal.gob.mx/>

Institute of Territorial Information of the State of Jalisco:
<http://iit.jalisco.gob.mx/index.html>

Electoral Council of the State of Jalisco:
<http://www.cej.org.mx>

State System of Information of Jalisco:
<http://seijal.jalisco.gob.mx/prin.html>

Federal Government of Mexico:
http://www.gob.mx/wb2/egobierno/Egob_Politica

Undersecretary of Urban Development and Territorial Organization:
<http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/subsecretarias/desarrollourbano/index.htm>

National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Computer Science:
<http://www.inegi.gob.mx/inegi/default.asp>

Chamber of Senators:
<http://www.senado.gob.mx/>

Chamber of Representatives:
<http://www.cddhcu.gob.mx>

Documentation:

National Program of Urban Development and Territorial Order 2001-2006:
<http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/subsecretarias/desarrollourbano/subsecretaria/programanacional.htm>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Guadalajara	3,500,000	3	596	5,900
Mexico	111,211,789	100	1,972,550	56

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Guadalajara	<i>Guadalajara City Council</i>	1 Municipality. 7 Areas: Metropolitan Center, Minerva, Huentitán, Oblatos, Olímpica, Tetlan and Cruz del Sur.
Metropolitan Area of Guadalajara	<i>There is no political-administrative entity which is integrally responsible for the area.</i> <i>Metropolitan Council of Guadalajara</i>	6 Municipalities: Guadalajara, Zapopan, Tlaquepaque, Tonalá, Tlajomulco de Zúñiga, and Ixtlahuacán.
Central Region	<i>Central Region</i>	4 Municipalities: Guadalajara, Zapopan, Tlaquepaque and Tonalá.
Central Region	<i>Central Region</i>	14 Municipalities: Acatlán de Juárez, Cuquío, El Salto, Guadalajara, Ixtlahuacán de los Membrillos, Ixtlahuacán del Río, Juanacatlán, San Cristóbal de la Barranca, Tlajomulco de Zúñiga, Tlaquepaque, Tonalá, Villa Corona, Zapopan and Zapotlanejo.
State of Jalisco	<i>Free and Sovereign State of Jalisco</i>	1 State of the Union 12 Regions: Norte, Altos Norte, Altos Sur, Ciénega, Sureste, Sur, Sierra de Amula, Costa Sur, Costa Norte, Sierra Occidental, Valles and Centro. 125 Municipalities.
Mexico	<i>United Mexican States</i>	1 Federal District. 31 member states of the Union: Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Coahuila, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, México, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatán and Zacatecas. 2,443 Municipalities.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Guadalajara

General Aspects

The Political Constitution of the State of Jalisco attributes to its municipalities responsibility for the provision of the following services: water distribution and wastewater management; public lighting; public health; waste management; markets, parking, cemeteries; maintenance of public roads, parks and gardens; public security, police and traffic. The constitution also unifies legislative and executive power in the institution of the city council which has a Municipal President among its councilors. Other powers of the Municipality of Guadalajara include: land-use planning; the municipal development plan; creation and management of territorial and ecological reserves; urban planning; town-planning control and participation in public-transport programs.

City Council

Organ of the municipal government composed of the Union, the President and a varying number of councilors with executive and legislative powers. Its function is to elaborate and approve regulations and establish the municipal political guidelines. It also approves the municipal development plan and expense budget. It is currently composed of 19 councilors as well as the president and trustee, of which 13 are elected by relative majority vote in their single-member electoral districts, while the remaining eight are elected by proportional vote in a single district. Council members serve three-year terms.

Municipal President

Leads the municipal administration and supervises the installment of municipal services as the head representative of City Council. The President is elected for a period of three years, as head of a list of proportional recount at the municipal elections, celebrated in a single multi-member district.

Municipal Trustee

Is responsible for the judicial representation of the municipi-

pality and should protect municipal interests. The Trustee's terms coincide with those of the Government that appoints him or her to the position.

Metropolitan Area of Guadalajara

Metropolitan Council of Guadalajara

Article 86 of the Political Constitution of the State of Jalisco states: "When two or more urban centers located in the territory of two or more municipalities, for their growth and socioeconomic relations form or tend to form a suburban area, the Executive of the State and the respective City Councils, in the sphere of their powers, can convene to plan and regulate in a joint and coordinated manner the development and provision of public utilities in these areas, in accordance with the laws on these matters." The Metropolitan Council of Guadalajara is formed in this manner. It acts as the consultative organ of coordination and agreement of the actions of intermunicipal scope in the Metropolitan Area, but it lacks executive and administrative capabilities. It revises and proposes modifications to the Planning Code of the Metropolitan Area of Guadalajara (devised by the Government of the State) as well as municipal partial plans. It also helps control urban growth and define its policy in the Metropolitan Area.

State of Jalisco

General Aspects

It is a sovereign state within the Mexican Union, and for this has its own constitution. It has unlimited political powers within its territory in all matters except: defense, the signing of international treaties, currency issues and the establishment of trade tariffs.

Governor

Has state executive power through which he or she plans and directs the activity of the state in his or her area of power; develops laws; leads the security forces and devises the projection of state budgets, as well the municipalities. Has legislative initiative before Congress and can seek a second reading of laws approved by the chamber. Elected for a six-



year term by a system of direct majority vote under which reelection for a second term is not permitted.

Congress of the State

Has legislative power and its functions are the approval of laws, revising the State Development Plan, ensuring compliance with laws, formally appointing the governor, approving budgets, taking responsibility for the municipalities and their budgets. It also has the capacity to determine the territorial, political and administrative organization of the State. Congress can approve a law in a second reading, something which requires a two-thirds majority of the 40 representatives. Member renewals are produced every three years by direct universal suffrage: 20 elected by a majority system in single-member electoral districts and the remaining 20 through a proportional list system in a single district. Immediate reelection is not possible in either case.

City Councils

The Federal Constitution gives city councils powers in public services such as: water and sewage systems, public lighting, waste management, markets, public space and public security. Additionally, other responsibilities are developed in the areas of urban planning, land management, environmental protection and participation in regional planning. Councils have state legislative initiative in matters that directly affect the municipal environment.

Public Business Dependent on the State

System of Collective Transport of the Metropolitan Area
Public business dependant upon the State Government which administers and operates the public transport (buses and trolley buses) in the metropolitan area of Guadalajara.

Mexico

President of the United Mexican States

Personally has executive power for the State. Approves laws and handles senior political, legal and administrative appointments. Leads foreign policy and the public administration of the state. Elected by direct universal suffrage in a single electoral district with a double-term system for a six-year mandate.

Congress of the Union

Bicameral legislative organ composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Has legislative ability, approves the creation of new states and budgets. Has federal legislative authority in the areas of water, energy, defense, mining, communications and inter-governmental coordination laws (municipal, state, federal and the Federal District). The House of Representatives, which approves the budget and its inspection, is made up of 500 members who serve three-year terms. 300 members are elected by a majority system in single-member electoral districts and the remaining 200 in a proportional system in five multi-member electoral districts. For its part, the Senate, which has priority over the House of Representatives in the areas of defense and international relations, is made up of 128 senators, elected every six years in line with the President of Mexico. Up to 96 senators are elected in electoral districts with three seats (two from the leading party and one from the runner-up), while the remaining 32 are assigned proportionally. In the Senate, as in the House of Representatives, immediate reelection is not possible.



069 Detroit

(United States of America)

4.1 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Detroit:
<http://www.ci.detroit.mi.us>

Detroit Department of Transportation:
<http://www.detroitmi.gov/ddot/index.html>

Suburban Mobility Authority For Regional Transportation (SMART):
<http://www.smartbus.org/smart/home>

Wayne County:
<http://www.waynecounty.com>

State of Michigan:
<http://www.michigan.gov/>

Southeast Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG):
<http://www.semco.org/>

United States Government (FirstGov):
<http://www.firstgov.gov>

US Census Office:
<http://www.census.gov/>

State and Local Government on the Net:
<http://www.statelocalgov.net/index.cfm>

Documentation:

Presentation on the SEMCOG Association
 Regional transportation plan
 Citizen participation plan
<http://www.semco.org>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Detroit	3,903,000	1	3,267	1,200
USA	307,212,123	100	9,826,630	31

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Detroit	<i>Detroit City</i>	1 City.
Wayne County	<i>Wayne County</i>	1 County. 43 Municipal governments, cities and towns.
Detroit Metropolitan Area	<i>Metropolitan Statistical Area of Detroit-Warren-Livonia</i>	6 Counties: Wayne, Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair. 303 Municipal governments, cities and towns.
State of Michigan	<i>State of Michigan</i>	1 State. 83 Counties. 920 Municipal governments, cities and towns.
United States of America	<i>United States of America</i>	50 States, 1 Federal District. 3,034 Counties. 19,431 Municipalities. 16,506 Townships.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Detroit

General Aspects

The government of the City of Detroit's powers of home rule are guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of Michigan. It has the right to exercise any power or carry out any government action relating to its own interests. This includes establishing public policy in relation to: public health, security and wellbeing. City Council has powers in: providing water and sewers, transport, urban planning and land use, public road maintenance, urban traffic, parks, police, libraries, personal services (childhood, youth, the elderly and the homeless), emergency services and the environment.

Mayor

Detroit has a strong mayoral model, in that the mayor is the city's most responsible executive, directing the government departments and choosing their representatives. The mayor also appoints a good many members of the committees, commissions and agencies of the city. His or her election is always held the year after the presidential elections and is for a four-year term.

City Council

This is the legislative organ of the city and has nine members, elected simultaneously with the mayor. Council approves the budget but the mayor does not have to respect the budgetary items. Council also approves bylaws and city resolutions. It supervises the administration and departments, as well as the programs and measures adopted. Council decides on financial aspects such as loans and bonds, land acquisition, land use regulations, traffic management and the endorsement of the official appointed by the mayor.

The candidate who receives the most votes in the municipal elections becomes the Chairperson of the Council. He or she participates in various administrative boards, such as the board of the Detroit Transit Corporation and the executive committee of the Southeast Michigan Council on Governments. The Council Chairperson also presides over all the for-

mal sessions, executive meetings and the eight annual meetings celebrated in different geographical areas of the city.

Public organizations in the City of Detroit

Detroit Department of Transportation (D-DOT)

Agency which operates most of the public transport system in the City of Detroit. Its services include an urban and metropolitan bus network, trolley trams and handicap-adapted transportation.

Detroit Transportation Corporation

This is another municipal agency which is responsible for managing the light rail system known as the Detroit People Mover. This is a completely automated monorail system that covers a 4.67 km loop (13 stops) in the central business district. The Corporation is managed by the director of the city transport service.

Suburban Mobility Authority For Regional Transportation (SMART)

This is a public authority responsible for planning, building and managing the suburban bus system. SMART buses enter and leave the city of Detroit, but the management of Detroit and suburban buses is separate.

Wayne County

General Aspects

Wayne County is the only one of the Michigan counties that has its right to home rule recognized (in a similar fashion to that exercised by the municipalities) through statutes that specify its areas of authority in line with the general State law. The county government manages the jails and rural highway maintenance, conserves mortgage deeds, has the census roll for all areas (except Detroit) and participates with the State in the provision of services related with personal wellbeing and other local services.

Chief Executive Officer

Elected by the people, the CEO has the maximum responsibility for the executive committee of the county, formed of



12 people. The CEO is the head of the administration for the county government and manages departmental activities.

County Commission

This is the political and legislative organ of the county government. It has the authority to establish public policies through laws and resolutions in the areas of county jurisdiction. It approves the budget and, in those areas of the county without their own local government, acts as a local government: establishing the laws of public health, security, construction, land planning and use. It operates through standing committees and subcommittees. The 15 commissioners are elected in each of the 15 county districts for a two-year term.

In Wayne County other public officials are also elected, such as the Treasurer, Attorney General, the Sherriff, the Registrar, the judges, etc.

Detroit Metropolitan Area

Southeast Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG)

The SEMCOG is a voluntary association of local governments that covers approximately the Detroit metropolitan area. It is formed by representatives from municipalities, counties and school districts, which meet at the General Assembly. The Council is run by the Executive Committee

and articulated around different consultative committees (economic and community development, data center, environment, transport and education).

In terms of transport, the SEMCOG is responsible for regional planning and acts as a Metropolitan Planning Organization (an organization necessary to receive state and federal subsidies). The strategic transportation plans to guide State interventions are designed by the transport committee.

State of Michigan

General Aspects

The constitution of the United States of America recognizes the sovereignty of the states except in exclusively federal areas of jurisdiction. Therefore, as a federal state, the Government and legislature have very broad authority in areas such as: social services and public health, community development (public housing, economic development, coastal regeneration, parks, facilities), public security, environment (water, sewerage and solid-waste management), transport (public transport, highways, canals, freeways), employment and consumer affairs. In many of these sectors the state carries out its function through committees, agencies or boards.



Governor

Has executive power and is responsible for compliance of state laws. His or her powers include: the appointment of non-elected senior positions, with the consent of the Senate; organizing the functions and responsibilities of state agencies and departments; preparing the state budget and presenting it to the General Assembly; and exercising the power of veto at the first reading of laws approved by the General Assembly. The Governor is elected by the public via a relative majority voting system to serve four-year terms (with a limit of two terms).

As well as the Governor, the Constitution of Michigan anticipates the direct election for four-year terms (renewable once only) of other executive positions: Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General.

General Assembly

Bi-cameral organ composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The two chambers have the same legislative powers and all laws must be approved by both. The former is made up of 110 members and the latter of 38, elected every two years.

United States of America

President

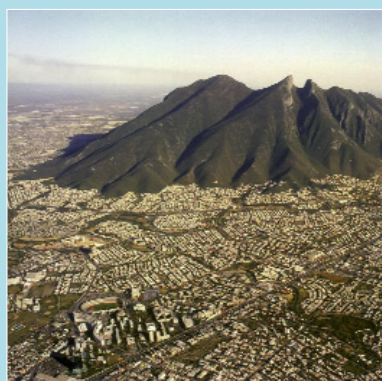
This figure combines the powers of head of state with those of the head of government. Has maximum executive responsibility for the federal government, while also carrying out the main symbolic and representative functions of the republic. Is elected via an electoral college with 538 votes that represent the federal states in a proportional fashion. The votes are assigned by a majority system that grants all the votes in each state to the candidate that received the most votes in that state. May be reelected only once.

House of Representatives

This chamber forms the legislative power in Congress together with the Senate. Has legislative initiative and shares legislative power with the Senate. The 435 representatives are elected in 435 districts in a single-member district plurality system for two-year terms. The elections to the House coincide with the presidential elections every two terms.

Senate

Forms the legislative power together with the House of Representatives. As well as legislative power, has the responsibility for validating the senior positions appointed by the President, ratifying international treaties and initiating the presidential impeachment process. The 100 senators are elected on the basis of two per state in a relative majority system. One-third of the Senate is renewed every two years, coinciding with the presidential elections and the elections for the House of Representatives.



078 Monterrey (Mexico)

3.7 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Municipality of Monterrey:
<http://www.monterrey.gob.mx/>

State Transport and Road Board:
<http://www.cetv.gob.mx/>

Congress of the State of Nuevo Leon:
www.congreso-nl.gob.mx/

Government of the State of Nuevo Leon:
<http://www.nl.gob.mx/>

Nuevo Leon Urban Development Planning Agency:
http://www.nl.gob.mx/pics/pages/org_partic_ciudadana_base/APDU07.pdf

Nuevo Leon State Electoral Commission:
http://www.cee-nl.org.mx/CEE_html/default.htm

National Institute of Geographical and Informatic Statistics:
www.inegi.org.mx

Senate:
<http://www.senado.gob.mx/>

House of Representatives:
<http://www.cddhcu.gob.mx>

Documentation:

Monterrey Municipal Development Plan:
<http://www.monterrey.gob.mx/pmd/pmd.html>

Monterrey Urban Development Plan 2006-2009:
<http://www.monterrey.gob.mx/plandesarrollo/plandedesarrollo.pdf>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Monterrey	3,200,000	3	479	6,700
Mexico	111,211,789	100	1,972,550	56

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Monterrey	<i>Municipality of Monterrey</i>	1 Municipality.
Monterrey Metropolitan Area	<i>Metropolitan Area of Monterrey</i>	9 Municipalities: Apodaca, García, General Escobedo, Guadalupe, Juárez, Monterrey, San Nicolás de la Garza, San Pedro Garza García and Santa Catarina.
State of Nuevo Leon	<i>Free and Sovereign State of Jalisco</i>	1 State of the Union. 12 Regions: Norte, Altos Norte, Altos Sur, Ciénaga, Sureste, Sur, Sierra de Amula, Costa Sur, Costa Norte, Sierra Occidental, Valles and Centro. 51 Municipalities.
Mexico	<i>United Mexican States</i>	1 Federal District. 31 member states of the Union: Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Coahuila, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, México, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatán and Zacatecas. 2,443 Municipalities.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Monterrey

General Aspects

Article 132 of the Constitution of the State attributes the following powers to City Councils: drinking water and wastewater management, lighting, waste collection and management, markets, cemeteries, road maintenance and public parks, public security and police. The City of Monterrey also approves and administers land use and the municipal development program; grants licenses and supervises construction; administers and creates territorial reserves and ecological reserves; participates in the formulation of regional development plans and intervenes in the formulation and application of public transport programs in its territory.

Republican City Council

The official organ for the deliberation and government of the City is made up of the president, councilors and trustees. Its decisions are adopted by majority vote. Responsible for the administration of the City and is its maximum authority. The City Council defines all the political activities within the area of municipal power. This includes preparing the municipal development plan and the Public Accounts project to be approved by the State Congress. Composed of 29 members elected every three years without consecutive reelection by a mixture of a proportional and majority votes.

Mayor

The institutional representative and directly responsible to the municipal public administration. In charge of checking the execution of the works and services program agreed upon by City Council. Elected by a direct system every three years and consecutive reelection is not possible.

City Trustee

Responsible for ensuring the city's activities meet laws (of the Union, State and the city) and taxation regulations. Is part of the Republican City Council and appointed by the Council.

Monterrey Metropolitan Area

General Aspects

A law was approved in November 2004 establishing the "Regia Metr poli" program for the Monterrey metropolitan area. The program, still in the preparation phase, will create a regulatory framework to guide the municipal governments of the area in the fields of urban planning and development. A master plan will be prepared for the program and will include an Executive Coordinator responsible for its realization and implementation.

Executive Coordinator

Designs urban planning, strategies and actions resulting from the program. Also responsible for ensuring they are met.

Institutions in the Metropolitan Area

Metrorrey (Collective Transport System)

Decentralized public organization depending on the State of Nuevo Leon. Its function is to provide the subway service in the Monterrey metropolitan area. Responsible for the Metrobus network, buses and the Transmetro light train.

State Transport and Road Council

Decentralized consultative technical organization of the State Government of Nuevo Leon whose function is to analyze and propose actions and projects that guarantee mobility within the Monterrey metropolitan area.

State of Nuevo Leon

General Aspects

A sovereign state within the Mexican Union, which means it has its own constitution. Has unlimited political power within its territory in all areas except defense, the signing of international treaties, currency issues and the imposition of trade tariffs.

Constitutional Governor

Exercises executive power in the State of Nuevo Leon. Functions include: keeping watch over legality and security and compliance with the budget; appointing senior public



servants; developing state and federal legislation through regulations; working as the bridge of communication between the state and the Union; approving budget bills and proposing candidates for institutional positions. The Governor is the head of and person responsible for the public administration in the state. Elected by direct suffrage for a period of six years. Immediate reelection is not possible.

State Congress

Has legislative power in the areas of powers of the State and legislative initiative before the Mexican Union Congress. The State Congress manages and regulates the municipalities of the State, approves budget bills (income) and accounts (outgoings) and inspects the budgetary activity of the municipalities. Comprised of 42 members and renewed every three years. A total of 26 members are elected by a proportional system in single-member districts, while the other 16 members are elected in a proportional list system. Consecutive reelection is not possible.

City Councils

The City Councils run the 51 municipalities of Nuevo Leon. Each Council is made up of a Municipal President and a variable number of councilors and trustees. Budgets should be approved by the State Congress. City Councils have regulation ability in their jurisdictional areas recognized under the constitution of the Union.

Public Organizations

Agencia para la Racionalización y Modernización del Sistema de Transporte Público de NL

Public agency that depends on the state and which controls public transport in the state territory: authorizes licenses and rates and regulates public transport. Prepares the Sectorial Transport and Road Plan for the State.

Mexico

President of the United Mexican States

Personally has executive power for the State. Approves laws and handles senior political, legal and administrative

appointments. Leads foreign policy and the public administration of the state. Elected by direct universal suffrage in a single electoral district with a double-term system for a six-year mandate.

Congress

Bicameral legislative organ composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Has legislative ability, approves the creation of new states and budgets. Has federal legislative authority in the areas of water, energy, defense, mining, communications and inter-governmental coordination laws (municipal, state, federal and the Federal District). The House of Representatives, which approves the budget and its inspection, is made up of 500 members who serve three-year terms. 300 members are elected by a majority system in single-member electoral districts and the remaining 200 in a proportional system in five multi-member electoral districts. For its part, the Senate, which has priority over the House of Representatives in the areas of defense and international relations, is made up of 128 senators, elected every six years in line with the President of Mexico. Up to 96 senators are elected in electoral districts with three seats (two from the leading party and one from the runner-up), while the remaining 32 are assigned proportionally. In the Senate, as in the House of Representatives, immediate reelection is not possible.



080 Montreal (Canada)

3.7 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Ville de Montréal:
<http://www.ville.montreal.qc.ca/>

Metro de Montréal:
<http://www.metrodemontreal.com>

Communauté Métropolitaine de Montréal:
<http://www.cmm.qc.ca/>

Province de Québec:
<http://www.gouv.qc.ca/>

Assemblée National du Québec:
<http://www.assnat.qc.ca/>

Ministère des Affaires municipales, Régions et
Occupations du territoire:
<http://www.mamrot.gouv.qc.ca/>

Directeur Général des Élections du Québec:
<http://www.electionsquebec.qc.ca/>

Fédération Québécoise des Municipalités:
<http://www.fqm.ca>

FCM – Federation of Canadian Municipalities:
<http://www.fcm.ca/>

Government of Canada:
<http://www.canada.gc.ca/>

Parliament of Canada:
<http://www.parl.gc.ca/>

Statistics Canada – The National Statistic Agency:
<http://www.statcan.ca/>

Elections Canada:
<http://www.elections.ca/>

Documentation:

Loi Électorale (Province du Québec), *Chapitre E-33, Règlements électoraux. Le Directeur Général des élections du Québec.*

Muni-Express, Bulletin d'information du Ministère des affaires municipales et de la métropole, *Number 7, 10 August 2001.*

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Montreal	3,216,000	10	1,740	1,850
Canada	33,487,208	100	9,984,670	3

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Montreal	<i>City of Montreal</i> Ville de Montréal	1 Municipality (<i>Municipalité</i>). 27 Boroughs (<i>Arrondissements</i>).
Metropolitan Community of Montreal	<i>Greater Montreal Area</i> Communauté Métropolitaine de Montreal	5 Administrative regions of the Province: Montreal, Laval, Laurentides, Lanaudiere and Montérégie. 64 Municipalities (<i>Municipalités</i>).
Province of Quebec	<i>Province of Quebec</i> Province de Québec	1 Province. 17 Administrative Regions. 96 Regional County Municipalities. 3 Urban Communities. 1,398 Municipalities (<i>Municipalités</i>). 31 Indian reserves.
Canada	<i>Canada</i>	Federal structure composed of: 10 Provinces: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador. 3 Territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Montreal

General Aspects

In 2002, Montreal began a reorganization process for the municipalities that made up the Montreal Urban Community (MUC) and the City of Montreal was established in its place. The new institution was given a unified administrative structure for the whole island, decentralized into borough administrations with wide-ranging powers. This restructuring process is still in development. City of Montreal currently has authority in over public roads, solid waste management, water supply, traffic, sewerage, fire prevention, ambulances, police, refuges, daycare centers, housing, parks and recreation, culture, economic development, tourism and heritage domains.

Mayor, Maire

The mayor has municipal executive power. Supervises, manages and controls all of the City administration. The Mayor is elected by direct universal suffrage in a majority system. The Mayor's four-year mandate coincides with that of the City Council.

Executive Committee, Comité Exécutif

Is an organ that depends on the City Council and which has its own decision-making powers. Is responsible for preparing different documents, such as budgets, contracts, subsidies, financial resources management, regulations, etc., subject to the approval of the City Council. This Council may delegate other powers to the Executive Committee. The Executive Council has currently ten members and eight associated councillors, all appointed by the Mayor.

City Council, Conseil de la Ville

Is the main organisational body of the City of Montreal. It establishes the political lines of the City's government and approves regulations of municipal application. The main decisions in areas like public security, intergovernmental relations, urban regeneration, environment and urban planning should be approved by the Council. The 73 councillors are elected by direct universal suffrage in a majority system and have a mandate of four years.

Borough Councils, Conseils d'Arrondissements

Borough-based organisations that assume part of the following authorities in their own territorial spheres: urban planning, solid waste collection, culture, social and community development, parks, cleaning, housing, human resources, fire prevention and financial management. Each of the 27 Borough Councils is made up of a mayor and a varying number of borough councillors (between three and six) determined by law. The members of the City Council elected in each borough are on the Borough Council, along with a variable number of specifically elected councillors. The 27 borough mayors and the 105 councillors are elected on a four year basis by a direct majority system. Elections are held at the same time as those of the mayor and city council.

Public Companies

STM, Société de Transport de Montréal

This public company is dedicated to providing public transportation services and operates the bus, tram and subway systems in the City of Montreal.

SDHM, Société d'habitation et de Développement de Montréal

This non-profit organization was established by the City in 1988. It aims to put the City's housing and urban development policies into practice.

Montreal Metropolitan Community (MMC)

General Aspects

The MMC is a planning, coordinating and financing organ in the following areas of authority: territorial organization, economic development, housing, infrastructure, services and activities of metropolitan nature, public transportation, solid waste and sewerage. The administrative structure is made of a 28-members Council which makes political decisions in the spheres of authority of the MMC and an Executive Committee, with eight members, in which the effective administration of the policies decided upon by the Council is entrusted. There are also organizations such as the Council Committees that study important issues for formulate recommendations to the Council.



AMT, Agence Métropolitaine de Transport

The AMT is a public agency that combines resources from the three levels of government, i.e.: national, provincial and municipal. It aims to create and manage the metropolitan public transportation that covers the City of Montreal and the rest of the metropolitan area.

Province of Quebec

General Aspects

The Province of Quebec is part of the federal structure of government in Canada. The province has a wide-ranging capacity for self-government, including authority over the collection and management of direct taxes in the province, natural resources, prisons, social welfare institutions, hospitals, the organization of municipal institutions, civil and patrimonial law, civil rights, the justice administration and education.

Premier

The Premier has executive power in the Province of Quebec. The Premier is responsible for his or her actions before the Provincial Parliament. Although the Premier is proposed by the Lieutenant Governor, the Parliament must pass a majority vote on the appointment. The Premier's time in the post is linked to the discretion of the Quebec National Assembly and the life of the parliamentary session.

Lieutenant Governor

Is the official representative of the Monarch in Quebec. Appointed by the Prime Minister of Canada, the Lieutenant Governor acts as the Head of State in the Province, mainly carrying out tasks of a symbolic nature. Political functions include asking the leader of the majority party to seek the support of the Legislative Assembly to become the Premier and form a government and opening the sessions of parliament.

Parliament

Is an unicameral assembly with legislative power in the Province. As well as the legislative function, it ratifies, by majority vote, the appointment of the Premier proposed by the Lieutenant Governor and exercises control over the govern-

ment. The chamber consists of 125 members elected by a majority system in single-member districts. They serve a mandate of up to five years, so long as early elections are not called.

Canada

King or Queen

The hereditary and lifelong Head of State. The Sovereign does not have many political powers and usually acts as an adviser to the Canadian Prime Minister.

Governor General

Is the Monarchy representative in Canada. He or she is usually a retired Canadian politician or prominent figure in the country chosen by the Monarch to advise the Prime Minister of Canada. Formally, the Governor General gives the royal approval to laws, reads royal speeches before institutions, sanctions State documents and dissolves the sessions of Parliament upon the Prime Minister's request or at the end of each five-year term.

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister has executive power in Canada. Under the PM's leadership, the government determines and leads the politics of the nation, addresses governmental action and is responsible for the execution of laws. The PM is politically responsible to the Parliament. Following elections to the House of Commons, the Governor General asks the leader of the party or coalition with the most support in the House of Commons to form a government and be the Prime Minister.

Parliament

Parliament is made up of two Chambers (the Senate and the House of Commons). Both Chambers exercise control of the government as well as their legislative functions. The Senate has the same powers as the House of Commons except in financial matters, where the Commons has priority. The 308 members of the House of Commons are chosen by a simple majority system in single-member districts for five-year terms. The 105 senators are appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Their mandate is permanent and valid until the age of 75, or if they miss two consecutive sessions of parliament.



Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of San Francisco:
<http://www.ci.sf.ca.us/>

San Francisco Housing Authority:
<http://www.sfha.org/>

San Francisco County Transportation Authority:
<http://www.sfcta.org/>

Association of Bay Area Governments:
<http://www.abag.org/>

San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District:
<http://www.bart.org/>

Bay Area Council:
<http://www.bayareacouncil.org/>

State of California:
<http://www.ca.gov>

Business, Transportation & Housing Agency:
<http://www.bth.ca.gov>

League of California Cities:
<http://www.cacities.org>

California State Association of Counties:
<http://www.csac.counties.org>

Southern California Association of Governments:
<http://www.scag.ca.gov>

Government of the United States (FirstGov):
<http://www.firstgov.gov>

United States Census Bureau:
<http://www.census.gov/>

State and Local Government on the Net:
<http://www.statelocalgov.net/index.cfm>

Documentation:

Annual Report of the San Francisco County Transportation Authority (2005):
<http://www.sfcta.org/images/stories/Executive/AnnualReports/AR2005.pdf>

San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District Strategic Plan (passed in 1999, updated in 2003):
<http://www.bart.gov/docs/strategicPlan.pdf>

088 San Francisco (United States of America)

3.5 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
San Francisco/Oakland	3,229,000	1	1,365	2,350
USA	307,212,123	100	9,826,630	31

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
San Francisco	<i>San Francisco City</i>	1 City. 11 Districts.
San Francisco Metropolitan Area	<i>Metropolitan Statistical Area (MESA) of San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont</i>	5 Counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo. 74 Cities or municipalities.
State of California	<i>State of California</i>	1 State. 58 Counties: 57 County Governments (except in San Francisco). 475 municipal governments, cities and towns.
United States of America	<i>United States of America</i>	50 States, 1 Federal District. 3,034 Counties. 19,431 Municipalities. 16,506 Townships.



3. Institutional framework and political powers

San Francisco

General Aspects

Since 1856, the governments of the City of San Francisco and the County of San Francisco have been merged and their powers have been shared. The government of the city of San Francisco has its powers of home rule guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of California. This includes establishing public policy for: public health, sanitation, security, welfare, the creation of taxes and debt capacity. It has powers in: the provision of water and sewers, transport, urban planning and land use, public road maintenance, urban traffic, parks, police, libraries, personal services (childhood, youth, the elderly and the homeless), public housing, emergency services and the environment. As a county government, it also has judicial powers.

Mayor

Has maximum executive responsibility for the city, directing its government departments and electing its representatives. Has the right to vote in the meetings of the City Council. The draft budget is presented to the mayor and he or she also has the right to veto council bylaws. The mayor appoints a good many members of the city's committees, commissions and agencies. The mayor is elected for four-year terms under a simple-majority electoral system.

Board of Supervisors

This is the legislative organization of the city and is responsible for passing the budget, bylaws and city resolutions. The council, which elects a chairperson from among its members, decides on financial matters such as loans and bonds, land acquisition, land-use regulations, traffic management and the endorsement of the officials appointed by the mayor. Its 11 members are elected from a base of electoral districts for four-year terms under a majority electoral system.

Public Organizations in the City of San Francisco

San Francisco County Transportation Authority

Public agency that has planned the public transport system

of San Francisco city since 1989. Administrates local transport taxes and state aid (through programs relating to traffic congestion). It also prepares transportation and mobility plans. Run by the 11 members of the Board of Supervisors.

San Francisco Housing Authority

Public authority dependant on the city, responsible for the development and maintenance of public housing in the City of San Francisco. It has jurisdiction over the provision of housing for families with few resources. It operates both on the buyer's market (through the development of projects for home ownership) and the rental market (as a market provider and guarantor).

San Francisco Metropolitan Area

General Aspects

There is no institution that covers the whole of the metropolitan area defined by the Census Office.

Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG)

The territory of this authority, which was created in 1961, is bigger than the metropolitan area of San Francisco, covering nine counties and 101 municipalities (including San Francisco, Oakland and San José). Its main activity is regional planning. It also provides technical assistance and data analysis services to the municipalities. It is organized through committees addressing the key themes of the region (airport, conservation of San Francisco Bay, economic development, transport, waste management, etc.) The board is made up of 39 members, chosen by their local electorate.

San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART)

Agency that operates the majority of the regional collective transport system: buses, metro, train, tram. In coordination with ABAG, makes strategic transport plans for the four counties it covers (Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, and San Mateo).

Bay Area Council

A private, non-profit organization that groups together the



main companies and private interests in the region. Created in 1945, its members come from nine counties. Its mission is to aid the economic development of the Bay and influence regional public policies in five areas: economic development, education, housing, transport and resources (energy, water and environment)

State of California

General Aspects

The constitution of the United States of America recognizes the sovereignty of the states except in exclusively federal areas of jurisdiction. Therefore, as a federal state, the Government and legislature have very broad authority in areas such as: social services and public health, community development (public housing, economic development, coastal regeneration, parks and facilities), public security, environment (water, sewerage and solid-waste management), transport (public transport, highways, canals and freeways), employment and consumer affairs. In many of these sectors the state carries out its function through committees, agencies or boards.

Governor

Has executive power in the state. The Governor approves and vetoes legislation throughout the term of the parliament, appoints senior public servants and presents draft budgets to the legislature. He or she manages the state government and appoints heads of city agencies and departments. The public elects the governor by direct vote to serve four-year terms.

Legislature

The legislative power conferred to the legislature is exercised by the two chambers it is comprised of, i.e., the Assembly and the Senate. They approve legislation and budgets separately. Legislation vetoed by the Governor can be endorsed by a two-thirds majority vote in both chambers. The Senate confirms government members appointed by the Governor. The 80 members that make up the Assembly are elected in 40 districts, each district electing two members to serve two-year terms. The 40 members of the Senate are elected under a

simple majority system in 40 districts and serve four-year terms, except for the first term of each decade, which is only for two years.

General Aspects

Public Organizations in the State of California.

Business, Transportation & Housing Agency (BTH)

Public agency sustained through funds and programs of the state of California. Its three objectives are a) strengthening economic development and job creation; b) promoting safety in passenger and goods transport; c) financing the construction and maintenance of public housing and protecting the rights of owners and tenants.

United States of America

President

This figure combines the powers of head of state with those of the head of government. Has maximum executive responsibility for the federal government, while also carrying out the main symbolic and representative functions of the republic. Is elected via an electoral college with 538 votes that represent the federal states in a proportional fashion. The votes are assigned by a majority system that grants all the votes in each state to the candidate that received the most votes in that state. May be reelected only once.

House of Representatives

This chamber forms the legislative power in Congress together with the Senate. Has legislative initiative and shares legislative power with the Senate. The 435 representatives are elected in 435 districts in a single-member district plurality system for two-year terms. The elections to the House coincide with the presidential elections every two terms.

Senate

Forms the legislative power together with the House of Representatives. As well as legislative power, has the responsibility for validating the senior positions appointed by the President, ratifying international treaties and initiating the presidential impeachment.



108 Seattle

(United States of America)

3.1 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Seattle:

<http://www.seattle.gov/>

Seattle Office of Housing:

<http://www.seattle.gov/housing/>

King County:

<http://www.kingcounty.gov/>

Metropolitan King County Council:

<http://www.metrokc.gov/mkcc/>

King County Executive:

<http://www.metrokc.gov/exec/>

King County Metro Transit:

<http://transit.metrokc.gov/>

Puget Sound Regional Council:

<http://www.psrc.org/>

Sound Transit:

<http://www.soundtransit.org/>

State of Washington:

<http://access.wa.gov/>

Association of Washington Cities:

<http://www.awcnet.org/portal/StudioNew.asp?webid=1&mode=B1>

Washington State Association of Counties:

<http://www.wacounties.org/wsac/index.htm>

United States Government (FirstGov):

<http://www.firstgov.gov>

United States Census Bureau:

<http://www.census.gov/>

State and Local Government on the Net:

<http://www.statelocalgov.net/index.cfm>

Documentation:

Seattle Office of Housing Annual Report (2006):

<http://www.seattle.gov/housing/pubs/AnnualReport2006.pdf>

Six-Year Transit Development Plan for 2002-2007

(King County):

<http://www.metrokc.gov/kcdot/tp/transit/six-year.stm>

VISION 2020 (Puget Sound Regional Council, 2004):

<http://www.psrc.org/projects/vision/outreach/fullsurvey.pdf>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Seattle	2,712,000	1	2,470	1,100
USA	307,212,123	100	9,826,630	31

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Seattle	<i>City of Seattle</i>	1 City.
King County	<i>King County</i>	1 County. 132 Cities or municipalities.
Seattle Metropolitan Area	<i>Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue</i>	3 Counties: King, Snohomish, Pierce. 77 Cities or municipalities.
State of Washington	<i>State of Washington</i>	1 State. 39 Counties. 281 Municipal governments, cities and towns.
United States of America	<i>United States of America</i>	50 States, 1 Federal District. 3,034 Counties. 19,431 Municipalities. 16,506 Townships.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Seattle

General Aspects

The City of Seattle's powers of home rule are guaranteed by the City Charter. It has the right to exercise any power or carry out any government action relating to its own interests. This includes establishing public policy for: public health, sanitation, security, welfare, the creation of taxes and debt capacity. It has powers in: the provision of water and sewers, transport, urban planning and land use, public road maintenance, urban traffic, parks, police, libraries, personal services (childhood, youth, the elderly and the homeless), public housing, emergency services and the environment.

Mayor

The Mayor holds the maximum executive responsibility for the city, leads the departments in his or her government and elects the heads of departments. The mayor chairs City Council meetings but has no vote. He or she is presented with the draft budget and has the capacity to veto council bylaws. The mayor also appoints a good many of the members of the city's committees, commissions and agencies. The mayor is elected for four years under a majority electoral system by voters from across the city at large.

City Council

This is the legislative organ of the city. Its responsibilities include the approval of the budget, bylaws and city resolutions. Council decides on financial matters (loans and bonds), land acquisition, land-use regulations, traffic management and the endorsement of the positions appointed by the mayor. The 9 members are elected by the voters from across the city at large under a majority system for four-year terms.

Public organizations in the City of Seattle

Seattle Office of Housing

Public authority responsible for the promotion and maintenance of public housing in the City of Seattle. Subsidizes

programs for resettling the homeless and people with few resources. It operates both on the buyer's market (through the development of projects for home ownership) and the rental market (as a market provider and guarantor).

King County

General Aspects

The county government has widespread authority: judicial and public security powers, jail management, public health, elections and the electoral census, land registry, regional parks, public transport and waste management. The county provides local services in areas that don't have self-rule (unincorporated areas).

Metropolitan King County Council

This is the political and legislative organ of the county government. It has the authority to establish public policies through laws and resolutions in the areas of county jurisdiction. It approves the budget and, in those areas of the county without their own local government, acts as a local government: establishing the laws of public health, security, construction, land planning and use. It operates through standing committees and subcommittees. The nine council members are elected by a majority system in nine single-member districts.

King County Executive

Is the executive head of the Council, presides over council meetings and is responsible for the county government administration, except for the role of other elected officials (Treasurer, Attorney General, Sheriff, Registrar, etc.). The Executive is elected by the citizens from across the county under a majority system.

Public organizations in King County

King County Metro Transit

This is the agency responsible for planning and managing the county's public transport network, including movement between Seattle and its suburbs. It includes different types of services, particularly buses and trolleybuses, as well as

handicap-adapted transport and shared transport (van-pool).

Seattle Metropolitan Area

General Aspects

There is no metropolitan government but there are different agencies and organizations that cover a territory similar to the one defined by the Census Office.

Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC)

This is a voluntary association of the different local and supra-municipal organizations in King, Kitsap, Pierce and Snohomish counties. It has specific responsibilities in transport planning, economic development and regional growth. It acts as a meeting point for local leaders and the different agents involved in the four counties. The executive board, formed of 32 members, leads the projects approved by the General Assembly which meets once a year. The Council has numerous consultative committees where civil society and private sector agents make their contributions. It also carries out studies and offers technical assistance to members.

Sound Transit

Created by the State of Washington, this agency operates public transport across the whole of the metropolitan area (King, Pierce and Snohomish counties). It manages the train, light rail and bus networks that link the different centers in the region.

State of Washington

General Aspects

The constitution of the United States of America recognizes the sovereignty of the states except in exclusively federal areas of jurisdiction. Therefore, as a federal state, the Government and legislature have very broad authority in areas such as: social services and public health, community development (public housing, economic development, coastal regeneration, parks and facilities), public security, environment (water, sewerage and solid-waste manage-

ment), transport (public transport, highways, canals, free-ways), employment and consumer affairs. In many of these sectors the state carries out its function through committees, agencies or boards.

Governor

Has executive power and is responsible for compliance of state laws. His or her powers include: the appointment of non-elected senior positions, with the consent of the Senate; organizing the functions and responsibilities of state agencies and departments; preparing the state budget and presenting it to the General Assembly; and exercising the power of veto at the first reading of laws approved by the General Assembly. The Governor is elected by the public via a relative majority voting system to serve four-year terms.

General Assembly

Bi-cameral organ composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The two chambers have the same legislative powers and all laws must be approved by both. The upper house comprises 49 members, elected in single-member districts for four-year terms. The 98 members of the lower house are elected in multi-member districts (2 per district) to serve two-year terms. Members of the House of Representatives have no limit on the number of terms they can serve.

United States of America

President

This figure combines the powers of head of state with those of the head of government. Has maximum executive responsibility for the federal government, while also carrying out the main symbolic and representative functions of the republic. Is elected via an electoral college with 538 votes that represent the federal states in a proportional fashion. The votes are assigned by a majority system that grants all the votes in each state to the candidate that received the most votes in that state. May be reelected only once.



House of Representatives

This chamber forms the legislative power in Congress together with the Senate. Has legislative initiative and shares legislative power with the Senate. The 435 representatives are elected in 435 districts in a single-member district plurality system for two-year terms. The elections to the House coincide with the presidential elections every two terms.

Senate

Forms the legislative power together with the House of Representatives. As well as legislative power, has the responsibility for validating the senior positions appointed by the President, ratifying international treaties and initiating the presidential impeachment process. The 100 senators are elected on the basis of two per state in a relative majority system. One-third of the Senate is renewed every two years, coinciding with the presidential elections and the elections for the House of Representatives.



169 Havana (Cuba)

2.2 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba:
<http://www.asanac.gov.cu>

National Statistics Office:
http://www.cubagob.cu/otras_info/estadisticas.htm

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba:
<http://www.cubaminrex.cu/index.htm>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Havana*	2,200,000	19	285	7,700
Cuba	11,451,652	100	110,860	103

* Data from Demographia 2009 (the land area is too small for the city to enter in City Mayors' Ranking)

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Havana	<i>La Habana</i> Province of Havana City Provincia de la Ciudad de Habana	1 Province (<i>Provincia</i>). 15 Municipalities (<i>Municipios</i>): Arroyo Naranjo, Boyeros, Centro Habana, Cerro, Cotorro, Diez de Octubre, Guanabacoa, La Habana del Este, La Habana Vieja, La Lisa, Marianao, Playa, Plaza de la Revolución, Regla and San Miguel del Padrón.
Cuba	<i>Republic of Cuba</i> República de Cuba	14 Province (<i>Provincias</i>): Camaguey, Ciego de Ávila, Cienfuegos, Ciudad de La Habana, Granma, Guantánamo, Holguín, La Habana, Las Tunas, Matanzas, Pinar del Río, Sancti Spiritus, Santiago de Cuba and Villa Clara. 1 Special Municipality (<i>Municipio Especial</i>): Isla de la Juventud. 169 Municipalities (<i>Municipios</i>).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Province of Havana City

General Aspects

The area and the political and administrative division of the Province coincide with that of the City of Havana. The Province is responsible for promoting the economic and social development of the provincial territory, to which end it co-ordinates and controls the execution of the policies, programs and plans approved by higher levels of the State. Is the intermediate organ between the municipal governments and the central government.

Provincial Assembly of the People's Power

This is the maximum organ in the province. It approves and controls the execution of the plan and the budget of incomes and expenses for the province. The Assembly also elects and removes its president and vice-president, participates in the preparation and control of the execution of the State budget in the territory and takes decisions on its sphere of powers by adopting agreements. The Assembly is made up of a president, a vice-president and a secretary. The members of the Assembly, after being appointed by the Provincial Committee on Candidatures, are elected by direct vote in a majority system in single-member districts that vary in accordance with the population. The elected Assembly members serve five-year terms

President

The Assembly elects one of its members as President by majority vote. The President represents the State in the territorial demarcation and is also responsible for calling and chairing the sessions of the Provincial Assembly and guaranteeing the application of the regulations governing its operation. The President organises, manages and controls the performance of the Standing Committees and examines complaints, approaches, requests and suggestions from the public.

Standing Committees

The Standing Committees and their members are estab-

lished by the Provincial Assembly to address the specific interests of the province, help in the realisation of its activities, and, especially, to exercise control over the sub-provincial organisations. To do this, they obtain information from government companies and units, carry out studies and prepare projects to improve services. The President of the Provincial Assembly defines the general lines of action. The Provincial Assembly can also establish temporary committees to carry out specific tasks assigned within a particular period.

Municipalities / Municipal Assembly of the People's Power

The organ that interacts most with the public in order to meet the minimum requirements of the population in the spheres of economics, health and other welfare-type services, education, culture, sport and recreational activities. As with the provinces, the municipalities have an Assembly with similar powers, governed by a president, vice-president and secretary. They also carry out their daily work through Standing Committees. Each municipality has a number of members in its Assembly weighted according to population. These members, who serve a two-and-a-half-year mandate, are elected by simple majority in single-member districts in a two-round system.

Cuba

President of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers

Has executive power in the country and combines the functions of head of state with head of the government. The main powers are to represent the State and the Government; lead their general policies; call, organise and lead the activities and sessions of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; control and attend to the development of the activities of the ministries and other central organisations of the administration, and propose the members of the Council of Ministers to the National Assembly of the People's Power once the latter's members have been elected. Is also the supreme head of all the armed forces.

Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers is the maximum executive and administrative organ of the Republic and constitutes the Government of the Republic. Responsible for organising and leading the execution of political, economic, cultural, scientific, social and defence activities as agreed upon by the National Assembly of the People's Power; proposing projects of general economic and social development plans in the State and, once approved by the National Assembly, organizing, leading and controlling their execution; managing the Republic's foreign policy and relations with other governments and leading foreign trade. It also prepares the budget bills of the State and, once approved by the National Assembly, checks their execution. Members are elected by the President and ratified by the National Assembly.

made up of 23 members appointed by the Assembly, as well as the President, the First Vice President, five vice-presidents and the secretary.

National Assembly of the People's Power

This institution has legislative power in the country. It thus agrees on reforms to the Constitution; approves, modifies and repeals laws and decides on the constitutionality of laws, decrees-laws, decrees and other general regulations. It furthermore discusses and approves the national economic and social development plans and the State budget; approves the principles of the planning and management system of the national economy; agrees on the monetary and credit system; approves general domestic and foreign policy guidelines; declares states of war and approves peace treaties and establishes and modifies the political and administrative division of the country. It inspects the activity of the organs of the State and the Government. The Assembly works to five-year terms and the 609 members are elected in municipal districts, with the number of members depending on the population. It is calculated that one member is elected for around 20,000 inhabitants.

State Council

The State Council is the organ of the National Assembly of the People's Power that represents it between sessions and is responsible for the execution of its agreements. It is a qualified organisation and, at the national and international levels, is the supreme representative of the State. It is



■ South America

Belo Horizonte

Buenos Aires

Lima

Porto Alegre

Río de Janeiro

Santiago

São Paulo



005 São Paulo (Brazil)

18.8 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Prefecture of São Paulo (Municipal Government):
<http://www.capital.sp.gov.br/>

Municipal Chamber of São Paulo:
<http://www.camara.sp.gov.br/>

Companhia de Engenharia de Tráfeg:
<http://www.cetsp.com.br/>

State of São Paulo Government:
<http://www.saopaulo.sp.gov.br/home/index.htm>

Legislative Assembly of the State of São Paulo:
<http://www.al.sp.gov.br/>

Secretaria de Estado dos Transportes Metropolitanos
del Estado de Sao Paulo:
<http://www.stm.sp.gov.br/>

EMPLASA – Empresa Paulista de Planejamento
Metropolitano:
<http://www.emplasa.sp.gov.br/>

Republic of Brazil Official website:
<http://www.brasil.gov.br>

Instituto Brasileiro de Administração Municipal:
<http://www.ibam.org.br/>

Ministerio de las Ciudades:
www.cidades.gov.br

IBGE – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística:
www.ibge.gov.br

Observatorio de Políticas Urbanas e Gestao
Municipal – Observatorio das Metrôpoles:
<http://www.ippur.ufrj.br/observatorio/>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
São Paulo	17,700,000	9	1,968	9,000
Brazil	198,739,269	100	8,511,965	23

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
São Paulo	<i>Prefecture of São Paulo</i> Prefeitura de São Paulo	1 Municipality (<i>Prefeitura</i>). 31 Sub-prefectures (<i>Subprefeituras</i>).
São Paulo Metropolitan Region	Região Metropolitana de São Paulo	39 Municipalities (<i>Prefeituras</i>): Arujá, Guararema, Ribeirão Pires, Barueri, Guarulhos, Rio Grande da Serra, Biritiba – Mirim, Itapevi, Salesópolis, Cajamar, Itaquaquecetuba, Santa Isabel, Caieiras, Itapeverica da Serra, Santana de Parnaíba, Carapicuíba, Jandira, Santo André, Cotia, Juquitiba, São Bernardo do Campo, Diadema, Mairiporã, São Caetano do Sul, Embu, Mauá, São Lourenço da Serra, Embu-Guaçu, Mogi das Cruzes, São Paulo, Ferraz de Vasconcelos, Osasco, Suzano, Francisco Morato, Pirapora do Bom Jesus, Taboão da Serra, Franco da Rocha, Poá and Vargem Grande Paulista.
State of São Paulo	Estado de São Paulo	625 Municipalities (<i>Prefeituras</i>).
Brazil	<i>Federal Republic of Brazil</i> República Federativa do Brasil	Federal structure: 26 States. 1 Federal District (<i>Distrito Federal</i>). 5,563 Municipalities (<i>Prefeituras</i>).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Sao Paulo Prefecture

General Aspects

The Prefecture has authority in urban planning, the provision and maintenance of urban infrastructure, education, public health and healthcare, municipal markets, the environment and urban waste management. It operates through autonomous organizations and public companies in the areas of public transport (buses), urban planning, public housing, funeral services and friendly societies for local civil servants.

Prefect, Prefeito

Has municipal executive power. Responsible for the political leadership of the Prefecture and answers to the Municipal Chamber. Directly elected by a two-round majority system. By law, the candidates up for re-election renounce their public roles six months prior to the elections.

Sao Paulo Municipal Chamber, Câmara Municipal de São Paulo

Maximum municipal organ, it exercises legislative functions in local issues, the establishment of taxes, price determination, budgets, urban planning, land use, etc. Has authority for controlling the political and administrative activity of the Prefecture. The 55 counselors (vereadores) are elected via a proportional electoral system of open lists in a single district for four-year terms.

Autonomous organizations and private companies in Sao Paulo Prefecture

Companhia de Engenharia de Tráfego

Public company that manages traffic and wheeled transport planning in the City of Sao Paulo.

Companhia Metropolitana de Habitação de Sao Paulo

The housing policy instrument in the city. Acts as a public housing developer and administers the existing stock.

Empresa Municipal de Urbanização

Public company responsible for urban planning and development.

Sao Paulo Transporte, SA.

Privatized company that inherited the authority for public transport (buses) from the Prefecture in 1995. The company supervises the 58 transport providers.

Sao Paulo Metropolitan Region

No political organization.

Sao Paulo State

General Aspects

Brazil is a federal state. The 1988 Constitution specifies a list of powers exclusive to the federal states. There is also a safeguard clause granting all briefs not attributed to them. The federal state has authority over education, security, justice, employment, youth affairs, agriculture, economic promotion and science and technology. In the metropolitan area it has the authority for water provision and wastewater management, transport, environment and energy.

Governor, Governador

Has executive power in the state administration.

Responsible for the administration. Terms of office are four years and the Governor is elected by direct vote in a majority system.

Legislative Assembly, Assembléia Legislativa

Has legislative power and exercises control of the activity of the executive and the administration overall. The 94 senators are elected for four-year terms by open-list proportional representation in a single district for the whole state.

Public Companies in Sao Paulo State

Companhia do Metropolitan de Sao Paulo Metro

Company under the protection of the Transport Secretariat for the State of Sao Paulo. Operates the subway system of the City of Sao Paulo.

Companhia Paulista de Trens Metropolitanos

Company under the protection of the Transport Secretariat for the State of Sao Paulo. Administers and operates a 257km train network consisting of four lines with services in 22 municipalities in the Sao Paulo Metropolitan Region and 1.2 million travellers per day.

Sabespi

Public state company responsible for water distribution and drainage.

Empresa Metropolitana de Transportes Urbanos

Company under the protection of the Transport Secretariat for the State. Co-ordinates the bus network in the metropolitan area.

Brazil

President of the Republic, Presidente da República

Has wide-ranging executive powers. Combines the powers of head of state with head of the government. Election of the presidential ticket by a two-round absolute majority for a period of four years.

Cabinet, Gabinete

Supports and executes the decisions of the Presidency of the Republic. Appointed by the President of the Republic.

National Congress, Congresso Nacional

Has legislative power in its bicameral structure made up of the Federal Senate of territorial representation and the Lower House of popular representation. The lower house is made up of 513 members elected by popular vote in state constituencies based on a proportional open-list system. Terms of office are four years and coincide with the Presidential ones. The Senate comprises 81 senators. Each state chooses three senators by a simple majority system for eight-year periods. One-third is renewed after four years and the remaining two-thirds are renewed after another four years.



Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Autonomous City of Buenos Aires:
<http://www.buenosaires.gov.ar/>

Legislature of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires:
<http://www.legislatura.gov.ar/>

Ente Tripartito de Obras y Servicios Sanitarios:
<http://www.etoss.org.ar/>

Government of the Province of Buenos Aires:
<http://www.gba.gov.ar/>

Congress of the Argentine Republic:
<http://www.congreso.gov.ar/>

Presidency of the Argentine Nation:
<http://www.presidencia.gov.ar/>

010 Buenos Aires (Argentina)

12.8 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Buenos Aires	11,200,000	27	2,266	4,950
Argentina	40,913,584	100	2,766,890	15

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Buenos Aires	<i>Autonomous City of Buenos Aires</i> Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires	1 Autonomous City (<i>Ciudad Autónoma</i>). 57 Neighbourhoods (<i>Barrios</i>).
Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires (AMBA)	Área Metropolitana de Buenos Aires*	1 Autonomous City (<i>Ciudad Autónoma</i>). 24 Municipalities (<i>Municipios</i>) of the Province of Buenos Aires: Almirante Brown, Avellaneda, Berazategui, Esteban Echeverría, Ezeiza, Francisco Varela, General San Martín, Hurlingham, Ituzaingo, José C. Paz, La Matanza, Lanús, Lomas de Zamora, Malvinas Argentinas, Merlo, Moreno, Morón, Quilmes, San Fernando, San Isidro, San Miguel, Tigre, Tres de Febrero and Vicente López.
Province of Buenos Aires	Provincia de Buenos Aires	1 Province (<i>Provincia</i>). 134 Municipalities (<i>Municipios</i>).
Argentina	<i>Argentine Republic</i> República Argentina	A two level political and administrative structure: Province level: 1 Autonomous City (<i>Ciudad Autónoma</i>). 23 Provinces. Municipal level: 2.172 municipal bodies.**

* This are the municipalities according to the report entitled *Organización y Funciones de las Metrópolis* (2005) commissioned to Metropolis and the Pompeu Fabra University for the Metropolis Standing Commission on Metropolitan Governance. Nevertheless, the public entities with sectorial powers cover different areas and even a larger number of municipalities.

** Number of municipalities according to the Federal Institute of Municipal Affairs (I.F.A.M.).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Buenos Aires

General Aspects

In the definition of its provincial structure, the Argentinean Constitution recognises the City of Buenos Aires and attributes it the statute of capital and an autonomous capacity for government. Thus the legal framework is created that gives way to the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. This self-government puts it at a level of powers similar to the other provinces in Argentina. Its authority covers areas such as the environment, security, economic promotion, taxation, employment, transport, public works, public space, education, health, etc.

Autonomous City of Buenos Aires Head of Government

The Head of Government, or Governor, exercises executive power in the Autonomous City. He or she leads the city's administration, has legislative initiative and can initiate regulations. Is directly elected by the citizens, together with the Deputy Governor, for a four-year mandate.

City of Buenos Aires Legislature

The Legislature has executive power in the city, approves budgets, controls the activity of the Head of Government and his or her government, creates committees of investigation and approves the main instruments of urban planning and general plans. The 60 members are elected every four years in a proportional system.

Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area (AMBA)

General Aspects

There is no political entity or organisation that covers the whole of the metropolitan area. There are four organisations with specific sectarian powers that do cover this area. The organisations cover different territories, depending on the commitment of the different municipalities.

State Company for Ecological Co-ordination of the Metropolitan Area (CEAMSE)

State company responsible for waste management and environmental coordination. The sphere of action includes the AMBA and others seven municipalities (Berisso, Ensenada, La Plata, Presidente Perón, Brandsen, Magdalena and Escobar). Management is made up of representatives of the autonomous city and the province of Buenos Aires.

Tripartite Entity for Health Works and Services (ETOSS)

This organisation jointly owned by the federal government, the Autonomous City and Buenos Aires Province is responsible for the water and sewerage service. Territorially it acts on the Autonomous City and the 14 municipalities in AMBA. Its management is made up of two members from each institution.

Metropolitan Area Transport Co-ordination Organisation (ECOTAM)

This organisation, aimed at the planning and co-ordination of the urban and inter-urban transport system in AMBA, had yet to be established at the time of writing this report. It will include the territory of AMBA and another 19 municipalities. Its management will be made up of representatives from the executive of the nation, the government of the Autonomous City and the municipalities in the AMBA.

Metropolitan Urban Planning Forum

The Forum is an intermunicipal consortium of technical representatives in the respective areas of urban and environmental planning in the member cities. The aim is to formulate technical and conceptual recommendations in terms of urban and environmental planning for the whole of the area.

Province of Buenos Aires

General Aspects

The Argentinean Constitution attributes the provincial bodies responsibility for all areas of authority not expressly conferred to the Federal Government under the law.

Provinces do not have authority over foreign relations, navigation, customs, currency minting, the civil, penal or commercial codes, defence, citizenship or naturalisation.

Governor of Buenos Aires Province

Has executive power in the province, supported by a Deputy Governor and Minister's Cabinet. Functions include appointing and removing members of the Cabinet, enacting laws approved by the chambers, exercising legislative initiative and the faculty of legislative veto in the first reading, convoking elections, responding to the legislature and approving budget bills that are sent to the Legislature to be approved. Elected by direct vote in a simple majority system to serve a four-year term and can only stand for re-election once.

Legislature

The legislature is composed of two chambers, i.e., the Chamber of Senators (46 senators) and the House of Representatives (92 members) who develop legislative power symmetrically. The senate should endorse the appointments of most of senior public servants proposed by the Governor, except the ministers. They have to agree also on the members of the General Council of Education and Culture. The mandate in both chambers is for four years and they are simultaneously renewed by halves every two years. The electoral system applied is proportional in multi-member districts weighted according to population.

257 members of the latter are elected for four-year terms and half the positions are renewed every two years. Elections are carried out via a proportional system applied in 24 provincial multi-member districts weighted according to the population. The 72 senators are elected on the basis of three per province, two from the leading party and the third from the runner-up. Since 2001, the senators have been elected for six-year mandates, with partial renewals every two years and there is no limit on the number of mandates.

Argentina

President of the Argentinean Nation

Has executive power in the Republic. Is elected by the public using a plurality system of double return for a four-year mandate. May stand for one consecutive re-election. For a third mandate, must abandon the presidency for one term of office.

Congress of the Argentinean Republic

Legislative power is exercised by a bicameral parliament made up of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The



Relevant websites and online documents:

Websites:

Prefecture of the City of Rio de Janeiro (Municipal Government):
<http://www.rio.rj.gov.br/>

Municipal Chamber of Rio de Janeiro:
<http://www.camara.rj.gov.br/>

Government of the State of Rio de Janeiro:
<http://www.governo.rj.gov.br>

Legislative Assembly of the State of Rio de Janeiro:
<http://www.alerj.rj.gov.br>

Secretaria de Transportes del Estado do Rio de Janeiro – SECTRAN:
<http://www.sectran.rj.gov.br/>

RIO Trilhos – Companhia de transporte sobre trilhos do Estado do Rio de Janeiro:
www.riotrilhos.rj.gov.br

Republic of Brazil Official website:
<http://www.brasil.gov.br/index.htm>

Instituto Brasileiro de Administração Municipal:
<http://www.ibam.org.br/>

Ministerio de las Ciudades:
www.cidades.gov.br

IBGE – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística:
<http://www.ibge.gov.br>

Observatorio de Políticas Urbanas e Gestao Municipal – Observatorio das Metrôpoles:
<http://www.ippur.ufrj.br/observatorio/>

Documentation:

The Cities Charter – *Estatuto da Cidade*:
https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Leis/LEIS_2001/L10257.htm

O Rio e sua região metropolitana – Um resgate de 60 anos de informações, by Alcides José de Carvalho Carneiro, in *Coleção Estudos da Cidade*, December 2001. (In Portuguese)

014 Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)

11.7 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Rio de Janeiro	10,800,000	5	1,580	6,850
Brazil	198,739,269	100	8,511,965	23

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Rio de Janeiro	<i>Prefecture of the City of Rio de Janeiro</i> Prefeitura da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro	1 Municipality (<i>Prefeitura</i>). 19 Sub-prefectures (<i>Subprefeituras</i>). 34 Administrative Regions.
Metropolitan Region of Rio de Janeiro	Região Metropolitana do Rio de Janeiro	20 Municipalities (<i>Prefeituras</i>): Rio de Janeiro, Belford Roxo, Duque de Caxias, Itaboraí, Itaguaí, Magé, Maricá, Niterói, São Gonçalo, Tanguá, Guapimirim, São João de Miriti, Mesquita, Nilópolis, Nova Iguaçu, Queimados, Seropédica, Japeri, Paracambi and Mangaratiba.
State of Rio de Janeiro	Estado do Rio de Janeiro	1 State (<i>Estado</i>). 92 Municipalities (<i>Prefeituras</i>).
Brazil	<i>Federal Republic of Brazil</i> República Federativa do Brasil	Federal structure: 26 States. 1 Federal District (<i>Distrito Federal</i>). 5,563 Municipalities (<i>Prefeituras</i>).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Prefecture of Rio de Janeiro

General Aspects

The Prefecture has powers in urban planning, the provision and maintenance of urban infrastructure, education, public health and healthcare, municipal markets, the environment and municipal waste management. It operates through autonomous organizations in the areas of public transport (buses), urban planning, public housing, funeral services and friendly societies for local public servants. The municipal organs develop different responsibilities but they act as joint teams assigned to four macro functions: Social Policies (education, health care, social care, elder attention, culture, sports and leisure, housing, etc.) Urban development (urbanism, environment, public works and services, housing, transport, street cleaning, etc.), Sustainable Economic Development (employment, environment, economic development, science and technology, special advisory for the Strategic Plan), Management (Prefect's Cabinet, administration, finance, Municipal Attorney, Comptroller, Joao Goulart Foundation, Previ-Rio) and Citizen's Defence (government, social care).

Prefect, Prefeito

The Prefect has municipal executive power. Responsible for the political leadership of the Prefecture and answers to the Municipal Chamber. Directly elected by a two-round majority system. By law, the candidates up for re-election renounce their public roles six months prior to the elections.

Rio de Janeiro Municipal Chamber, Câmara Municipal de Rio de Janeiro

This is the maximum municipal organ, it exercises legislative functions in local issues, the establishment of taxes, price determination, budgets, urban planning, land use, etc. Has authority for controlling the political and administrative activity of the Prefecture. The 46 counselors (vereadores) are elected by an open-list proportional system in single-member districts for four-year terms.

Sub-prefectures, Subprefeituras

The 20 Sub-prefectures are responsible for the articulation of the activity of the different municipal departments in their specific territory.

Autonomous Organizations in Rio de Janeiro Prefecture

Companhia de Engenharia de Tráfego CET-RIO

Public company that manages traffic and wheeled transport in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

Companhia de Energia e Iluminação

Public company responsible for light and energy distribution in Rio de Janeiro.

Empresa Municipal de Urbanização – RIOURBE

Public company responsible for urban planning and development.

Superintendencia Municipal de Transportes Urbanos

Municipal authority responsible for municipal transportation. Supervises private taxi, bus and microbus operators in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Region

No political or administrative institution develops powers for the entire metropolitan region.

Rio de Janeiro State

General Aspects

Brazil is a federal state. The 1988 Constitution specifies a list of powers exclusive to the federal states. There is also a safeguard clause granting all briefs not attributed to them. The federal state has authority over education, security, justice, employment, youth affairs, agriculture, economic promotion and science and technology. In the metropolitan area it has the authority for water provision and wastewater management, transport, environment and energy.

Governor, Governador

Has executive power in the state administration. Responsible for the administration. Terms of office are four years and the Governor is elected by direct vote in a majority system.

Legislative Assembly, Assembléia Legislativa

Has legislative power and exercises control of the activity of the executive and the administration overall. The 94 senators are elected for four-year terms by open-list proportional representation in a single district for the whole state..

Public Companies of the State of Rio de Janeiro

Companhía de Transportes Sobre Trilhos do Estado do Rio de Janeiro – RIOTRILHOS

Company under the protection of the Transport Secretariat for the State of Rio de Janeiro. Its aims include to consolidate and expand the metropolitan system of high-capacity transportation, define and administer the privatization policies of high-capacity transportation and mobilize investment resources. The subway system is operated by an association of private companies.

Companhía Estadual de Engenharia de Transporte y Logística – CENTRAL

Company under the protection of the Transport Secretariat for the State of Rio de Janeiro, it manages investment resources designated to the recovery of the privately run railway system, renovating electric trains and fixed installations. It still operates a few lines. It also supports the Agencia Reguladora de Servicios Publicos Concedidos (Conceded Public Services Regulation Agency).

Brazil

President of the Republic, Presidente da República

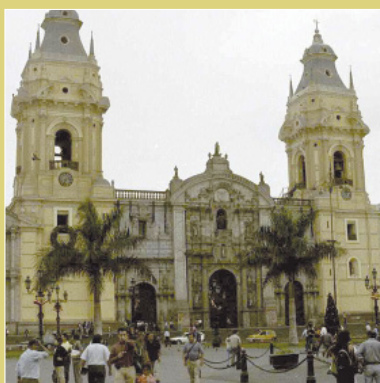
Has wide-ranging executive powers. Combines the powers of head of state with head of the government. Election of the presidential ticket by a two-round absolute majority for a period of four years.

Cabinet, Gabinete

Supports and executes the decisions of the Presidency of the Republic. Appointed by the President of the Republic.

National Congress, Congresso Nacional

Has legislative power in its bicameral structure made up of the Federal Senate of territorial representation and the Lower House of popular representation. The lower house is made up of 513 members elected by popular vote in state constituencies based on a proportional open-list system. Terms of office are four years and coincide with the Presidential ones. The Senate comprises 81 senators. Each state chooses three senators by a simple majority system for eight-year periods. One-third is renewed after four years and the remaining two-thirds are renewed after another four years.



027 Lima (Peru)

8.0 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites Links and Documents

Websites:

Lima Metropolitan Municipality:
<http://www.munlima.gob.pe/>

Municipal Property Company:
<http://www.emilima.com.pe/>

Lima Urban Train:
<http://www.trenurbano.gob.pe/>

Regional Competitiveness Plan:
<http://www.munlima.gob.pe/region/index.htm>

Callao Municipality:
<http://www.municallao.gob.pe>

Callao Region:
<http://www.regioncallao.gob.pe/>

Lima and Callao Transport Council:
<http://www.mtc.gob.pe>

Lima Region:
<http://www.regionlima.gob.pe/>

Peru Participa:
<http://www.participaperu.org.pe/>

National Office of Electoral Processes:
<http://www.onpe.gob.pe>

Office of the President of the Republic of Peru:
<http://www.presidencia.gob.pe/index.asp>

Congress of the Republic of Peru:
<http://www.congreso.gob.pe/>

Peru State Portal:
<http://www.peru.gob.pe/>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Lima	7,000,000	24	596	11,750
Peru	29,546,963	100	300,000	98

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Lima Metropolitan Municipality	<i>Lima Metropolitan Municipality</i>	1 Metropolitan Municipality. 42 District Municipalities.
Callao	<i>Callao Constitutional Province, Callao Provincial Municipality and Callao Region</i>	1 Constitutional Province, Region and Provincial Municipality. 6 District Municipalities: Carmen de la Legua Reynoso, Callao (Cercado) Bellavista, La Punta, Ventanilla and La Perla.
Lima Region	<i>Lima Regional Government</i>	1 Region. 8 Provinces: Huaral, Canta, Huarochiri, Barranca, Cajatambo, Oyon, Huara, Cañete and Yauyos. 128 Districts.
Lima Metropolitan Area	<i>Does not form a political/administrative unit</i>	1 Lima Metropolitan Municipality, regional status. 1 Callao Constitutional Province, regional status. 8 Lima Regional Provinces. 176 Districts.
Peru	<i>Republic of Peru</i>	26 Regions:* Amazonas, Ancash, Apurímac, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Cusco, Callao, Huancavelica, Huánuco, Ica, Junín, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Lima Metropolitan, Lima, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Moquegua, Pasco, Piura, San Martín, Puno, Tacna, Tumbes and Ucayali. 194 Provinces. 1,828 Districts. 69,951 Populated Centers.

* In November 2002, with the organic law on regional governments, the 25 departments into which Peru was organized became 26 regions, with a new structure aimed at decentralizing political power into a regional structure. The former Lima department became two separate regions: Lima Region and the Lima Metropolitan Municipality.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Lima Metropolitan Municipality

General Aspects

The Constitution attributes to Lima Metropolitan Municipality, which coincides with Lima Province, the same powers and abilities as the other regions of the country (see Lima Regional Government below). It also has greater powers than the other regions with respect to the execution and planning of supra-metropolitan implementation projects that involve national and regional investment.

Mayor

Develops the executive powers generally attributed to the regional presidents in the other regions. Is elected by direct vote by the people of Lima to serve four-year terms.

Lima Metropolitan Council

Like the Mayor, it has the regulatory and control powers of the regional councils. The 39 members are elected by universal suffrage for four-year terms. Municipal elections use the same vote to decide the person who will be mayor and the composition of the Council, via an electoral system that awards the majority of the chamber and the office of mayor to the party that wins the most votes.

Lima Metropolitan Assembly

This organization is the metropolitan equivalent of the Regional Coordination Councils. It therefore determines the Regional Plan of Agreed Development and the Participative Regional Budget of the Lima Metropolitan Municipality.

Callao Constitutional Province

General Aspects

Callao is a historical province of Peru whose singularity is specified under the Constitution, where it is awarded, despite its small size, the status of Constitutional Province. Currently, in its administrative dimension, Callao has a single Provincial Municipality, which includes the whole of the territory of the province and which also has a Callao Regional Government

that coincides with the same territory. A further peculiarity is that Callao is geographically surrounded by the Lima Metropolitan Municipality.

Its powers include: urban development planning: zoning, town planning and management of the urban space; local public services; local development plan approval and the execution of local public works. It shares powers with the state government in the areas of: public health, education, culture, tourism, public safety, environmental protection and defense; public transport and traffic; housing; urban regeneration and waste management.

Callao Provincial Mayor

The Mayor, together with the office of the mayor, forms the executive power of the municipality and the constitutional province. The Mayor is responsible for defending the interests of Callao and its people. He or she executes the agreements of the Municipal Council and has regulatory initiative before the Council. The Mayor also has regulatory powers, leads the execution of the municipal development plan, prepares budget bills, supervises local tax collection and manages municipal budgets. The Mayor is directly elected by the people every four years.

Provincial Municipal Council

This is the maximum organ of government and exercises a regulatory and control function. It approves the main municipal plans, rates and taxes, regulates public participation and exercises economic and political control over municipal action and the administration. Elections follow the same electoral system as for Lima Municipality, where the same vote decides the office of the provincial mayor and the composition of the provincial municipal council. Also, the list received by the office of the mayor, as the most popular party, would also get the majority in the Council.

Lima Regional Government

General Aspects

Lima Region surrounds the Lima Metropolitan Municipality and Callao Constitutional Province. The regional government has exclusive powers in comprehensive regional development

planning and socio-economic programming; the promotion and execution of infrastructure projects, such as roads, energy, communications and basic services, and in the promotion of agriculture, tourism and the economy. It shares powers in the fields of primary, secondary and non-university education; public health, and the economic promotion and regulation of agriculture and fisheries, industry, trade, tourism, energy, hydrocarbons, mines, transport, communication and the environment, environment and natural resources, employment and public participation.

Office of the Regional President

This is the executive organ of the Lima Regional Government. The President is the maximum authority and institutional representative. He or she leads the regional government, including the executive, administrative and technical organizations. The President has regulatory ability and legislative initiative before the Council, presents the bills of all regional plans before the Council and leads their subsequent execution, supervises and administers public services, appoints senior regional positions. He or she also leads the organ of executive government of Lima Region, i.e., the Regional General Management Council. The President is elected by direct vote for four-year terms and may be re-elected once.

Regional Council

Regulatory and control organization of the region. Has legislative initiative before the Congress of the Republic and approves regional laws. Decides the following by putting them to the vote: the regional development plan, the annual development plan, the investment plan, the regional competitiveness plan, the participative regional budget and new taxes and rates. Also controls the financial activity of the Regional Governments and the action of the regional administration. The Regional Council is made up of 10 members elected expressly by the public. Their mandate is for four years and they may be re-elected once.

Regional Coordination Council

Composed of political and economic representatives from regional civil society. Issues reports and recommendations

of a consultative nature on the areas of power of the Regional Government. Reports are not binding but they are mandatory for all the plans approved in Lima Region.

Callao Regional Government

General Aspects

The organic and power structure of the Callao Regional Government is defined by the same legislation that frames the Lima Regional Government and it therefore has the same structures and powers as the latter.

Peru

President of the Republic

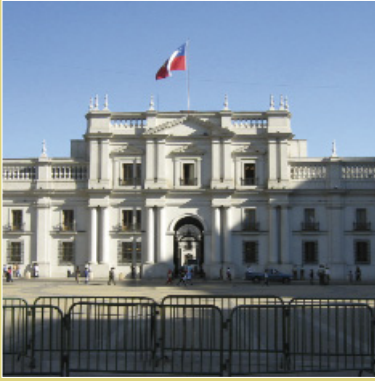
Is the head of state and head of the government. Leads political action, has regulatory power and regulatory initiative. Elects the president of the council of ministers and other ministers. Is able to dissolve Congress and call new elections if confidence is withdrawn from the government. The President of the Republic is elected via a double-return system in which voting goes to a second round if no candidate obtains more than 50% in the first round. Immediate re-election to the position is not possible after the five-year presidential term.

Council of Ministers

The President of the Council of Ministers and the Ministers lead and manage the public services of the State. They endorse all the acts of the Office of the President of the Republic and answer to Congress. The Council is presently composed of 15 ministers.

State Congress

The single-chamber parliament that embodies state legislative power. As well as preparing laws and approving state budgets, its functions include controlling executive power and investigative ability. It is comprised of 150 members, elected for five-year terms in line with the president of the republic. Elections feature a proportional system in 25 multi-member (regional) districts weighted by population, except for Callao, the only single-member district.



04 | Santiago (Chile)

5.7 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Municipality of Santiago:
<http://www.ciudad.cl/>

Metropolitan Region of Santiago:
<http://www.gobiernosantiago.cl/>

Presidency:
<http://www.presidencia.cl>

National Congress of Chile:
<http://www.congreso.cl/>

Chamber of Representatives:
<http://www.camara.cl/>

Senate:
<http://www.senado.cl/>

Transantiago:
<http://www.transantiago.cl/>

National Institute of Statistics:
<http://www.ine.cl>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Santiago	5,425,000	33	648	8,400
Chile	16,601,707	100	756,950	22

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Santiago	<i>Comuna (Municipality) of Santiago</i>	1 <i>Comuna</i> (Municipality).
Province of Santiago	<i>Province of Santiago</i>	1 Province. 32 <i>Comunas</i> (Municipalities).
Metropolitan Region of Santiago	<i>Metropolitan Region Santiago</i>	6 Provinces: Santiago, Cordillera, Chacabuco, Maipo, Melipilla and Talagante. 51 <i>Comunas</i> (Municipalities).
Chile	<i>Republic of Chile</i>	13 <i>Regions</i> : Tarapacá, Antofagasta, Atacama, Coquimbo, Valparaíso, Metropolitana de Santiago, Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins, Maule, Bío Bío, La Araucanía, Los Lagos, Aysén del General Carlos Ibáñez del Campo and Magallanes the Chilean Antarctic. 51 Provinces. 346 <i>Comunas</i> (Municipalities).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Santiago

General Aspects

The responsibilities of the municipalities are: the promotion of the municipality's development, i.e., to devise, approve and modify the municipal development plan, which should bring regional and national plans into line; the planning and regulation of the municipality and the creation of a municipal regulating plan; the application of the provisions on transport and public transit within the municipality and the implementation of regional provisions on construction and urbanization. The municipality also shares responsibilities with the Central State in matters of: public health, social assistance, job promotion, urbanization, highway infrastructures, public housing, hospitals, transport, traffic, civic safety, education, culture, environment, etc.

Mayor

Exercises municipal executive power. Is responsible for the political direction of the city council. Electoral mandate of four years, elected by simple majority in a single-return system. Mayoral elections take place at the same time as the elections of the members of the Municipal Council and the Mayor can be confirmed in successive elections.

Municipal Council

Along with the Mayor, shares the executive power of city council and approves the main local political instruments: the municipal development plan, municipal budget and the establishment of local taxes. The Council also establishes the bylaws and regulations of municipal application as well as, oversees the actions of the Mayor and supervises the fulfillment of the municipal development plan. The Municipal Council of Santiago is composed of eight councilors, elected by direct vote in a system of proportional representation. These councilors complete a four-year mandate that coincides with the Mayor.

Economic and Social Council

As a municipal consultative organism it has powers to

report on the municipal development plan, service policies, annual program of action and investment, the annual accounts of the Mayor and the Council and matters submitted for its consideration. It is composed of 38 councilors who are representatives of functional territorial organisms, union organizations and the education system.

Province of Santiago

General Aspects

Administrative organ that articulates the territorial division of the region. Exercises functions in accordance with instructions from the Governor. Supervises public services in the province, performing administrative functions. Like the municipality of Santiago, it has a Social and Economic Council of a consultative nature.

Regional Provincial Delegate

As opposed to the other provinces, the Province of the Metropolitan Region of Santiago does not have in its legal code the position of a provincial governor. For this reason, these attributes and functions have been exercised since January 2001 by the Provincial Delegate of Santiago. Functions consist of representing, in the province, the President of the Republic, coordinating provincial services and assessing and exercising the responsibilities delegated by the Regional Governor.

Metropolitan Region of Santiago

General Aspects

As a territorial administration, its purpose consists of promoting the social, economic and cultural development of the region. Its function is the territorial representation of the State.

Regional Governor

Embodies the regional executive power and presides over the Regional Council. The Governor is the representative of the President of the Republic in the territory of his or her jurisdiction, and is appointed by the President. Powers

include: formulating development policies for the region, considering the policies and communal plans respectively, in harmony with national policies and plans and submitting to the regional council the projects of plans and the regional development strategies, as well as providing for their execution. The Governor has the support of the Regional Cabinet formed of the governors of the six metropolitan provinces and the regional ministerial secretaries, who direct the different regional government areas.

Regional Council

Organ presided over by the Governor, of a normative, decisive and supervisory nature. Approves development plans in the region and projects the budget of the regional government adjusted to the national development policies and the budget of the Nation. It is composed of 26 regional councilors, whose four-year mandates can be renewed indefinitely. The number of councilors elected by each province is weighted by population, with a minimum of two and a maximum of 14. The councilors are voted provincially, by an electoral college formed by all of the municipal councilors of the respective provinces.

Transantiago

This government plan, which involves all levels of government in the Santiago region, is aimed at implementing a new system of public transport as of 2005. This will consist of: a bigger subway network, a new ground transport-services network, rate integration, the continued renewal of the bus fleet, a new system of labor and business management, and a flow of investments in infrastructure earmarked to new roads, stations and a modal interchange system. The second phase of the plan will emphasize the improvement of infrastructures, the introduction of a superior information and control technology and the total renovation of the bus fleet.

Chile

President of the Republic

Has executive power in the Republic and develops the functions of Head of State. At the same time, as Head of the

Government, he or she directs effective government policies. The President has attributes both in matters of government and administration as well as in labor, judicial and economic areas. Election is by means of a system of double return. Until now, elected presidents completed six-year terms, but these will now become four, with an option of reelection.

National Congress

Bicameral Parliament composed of the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate of the Republic. The principal functions of the National Congress include exercising the representation of the people, agreeing on the formation of laws with the President of the Republic and overseeing acts of government. The 120 members of the Chamber of Representatives are elected by means of a system of majority vote in two-member districts, to complete legislatures of four years. The Senate, whose legislative functions are complemented by the ratification of international treaties, is formed of 48 members. Of them, 10 are appointed by constitutional mandate and the 38 others are elected in 19 electoral districts, at the rate of two per district.



043 Belo Horizonte (Brazil)

5.6 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Prefecture of Belo Horizonte (Municipal Government):
<http://www.pbh.gov.br/>

Municipal Chamber of Belo Horizonte:
<http://www.cmbh.mg.gov.br>

Government of the State of Minas Gerais:
<http://www.mg.gov.br>

Legislative Assembly of the State of Minas Gerais:
<http://www.almg.gov.br/>

Brazilian Company of Urban Trains – CBTU:
<http://www.metrobh.gov.br/>

Belo Horizonte's Transport Company – BHTRANS:
<http://www.bhtrans.pbh.gov.br>

State of Minas Gerais Sanitation Company – COPASA:
<http://www.copasa.com.br/>

Republic of Brazil official website:
<http://www.brasil.gov.br/index.htm>

Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration:
<http://www.ibam.org.br/>

Ministry of Cities:
www.cidades.gov.br

IBGE – Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics:
www.ibge.gov.br

Observatory of Urban Policy and Municipal Management:
<http://www.ippur.ufrj.br/observatorio/>

Documentation:

The Cities Charter, Estatuto da Cidade:
https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Leis/LEIS_2001/L10257.htm

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Belo Horizonte	4,000,000	2	868	4,600
Brazil	198,739,269	100	8,511,965	23

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Belo Horizonte	<i>Prefecture of Belo Horizonte</i> Prefeitura de Belo Horizonte	1 Municipality or Prefecture (<i>Prefeitura</i>). 9 Regional Administrations.
Belo Horizonte Metropolitan Region	Região Metropolitana de Belo Horizonte	33 Municipalities (<i>Prefeituras</i>): Baldim, Belo Horizonte, Betim, Brumadinho, Caeté, Capim Branco, Confins, Contagem, Esmeraldas, Florestal, Ibirité, Igarapé, Itaguara, Jaboticatubas, Juatuba, Lagoa Santa, Mário Campos, Mateus Leme, Matozinhos, Nova Lima, Nova União, Pedro Leopoldo, Raposos, Ribeirão das Neves, Rio Acima, Rio Manso, Sabará, Santa Luzia, São Joaquim de Bicas, São José da Lapa, Sarzedo, Taquaraçu de Minas and Vespasiano.
State of Minas Gerais	Estado de Minas Gerais	853 Municipalities (<i>Prefeituras</i>).
Brazil	<i>Federal Republic of Brazil</i> República Federativa do Brasil	Federal structure: 26 States. 1 Federal District (<i>Distrito Federal</i>). 5,563 Municipalities (<i>Prefeituras</i>).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Belo Horizonte Prefecture

General Aspects

Has authority over urban planning, the provision and maintenance of urban infrastructure, education, public health and healthcare, municipal markets, the environment and urban waste management. It operates through autonomous organizations in the fields of public transport (bus), urban planning, public housing, funeral services and friendly societies for local public servants. The prefectural administration of Belo Horizonte is undergoing an administrative restructuring and it is possible there may be changes in its administrative structure and the distribution of powers.

Prefect, Prefeito

Has municipal executive power. Is responsible for the political leadership of the prefecture and before the Municipal Chamber. Is directly elected by a majority two-round voting system. By law, the candidates up for election renounce their public roles six months before the elections.

Municipal Chamber of Belo Horizonte, Câmara Municipal de Belo Horizonte

Maximum municipal organ, exercises legislative function in local matters in the following areas: the establishment of taxes and determination of prices, approval of budgets, urban planning, land use, etc. Has control over the political and administrative activity of the Prefecture. The 40 counselors (vereadores) are elected by an open-list proportional system from a single district for four-year terms of office.

Autonomous Organizations in the Prefecture

Empresa de Transporte e Transito de Belo Horizonte - BHTRANS

An organisation indirectly managed by the prefecture. Responsible for managing the transport and traffic systems. Attributes include the planning and implementation of traffic operations and the city's roads system, as well as controlling the public transport operators: taxis, collective transport and school transport services.

Companhia Urbanizadora de Belo Horizonte - URBEL

Public company responsible for urban planning and development under the protection of the Municipal Co-ordination Secretariat for Urban and Environmental Policy.

Belo Horizonte Metropolitan Region

No political or administrative institution with responsibilities specific to this territorial level was identified.

State of Minas Gerais

General Aspects

Brazil is a federal state. The 1988 Constitution specifies a list of powers exclusive to the federal states. There is also a safeguard clause granting them all powers not attributed in the Constitution. The federal states are responsible for education, security, justice, employment, youth affairs, agriculture, economic promotion and science and technology. In the metropolitan area they have the authority for water provision and wastewater management, transport, environment and energy.

Governor, Governador

Has executive power in the state administration. Responsible for the administration. Terms of office are four years and the Governor is chosen by direct majority votes.

Legislative Assembly, Assembléia Legislativa

Has legislative power and exercises control of the activity of the executive and the overall administration. The 77 members are chosen for four-year terms by an open-list proportional system in a single district for the whole state.

Public Companies in the State of Minas Gerais

Companhia Brasileira de Trens Urbanos - CBTU

National company responsible for the implementation, management and operation of the Belo Horizonte subway. The CBTU develops activities in new urban centres around Brazil, acting as an operator in the cities of Belo Horizonte, Recife, Fortaleza, João Pessoa, Maceió, Natal and Salvador,

and managing the Urban Train Systems Modernization Programs in the cities of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. The subway system is in the process of being transferred from the State government to the municipal governments of Belo Horizonte and Contagem.

Companhia de Saneamento do Estado de Minas Gerais - COPASA

Company responsible for water distribution and basic sewerage. Linked to the Secretariat of Regional Development and Urban Policy at the Government of the State of Minas Gerais.

Brazil

President of the Republic, *Presidente da República*

Has wide-ranging executive powers. Combines the powers of head of state with head of the government. Election of the presidential ticket by a two-round absolute majority for a period of four years.

Cabinet, *Gabinete*

Supports and executes the decisions of the Presidency of the Republic. Appointed by the President of the Republic.

National Congress, *Congresso Nacional*

Has legislative power in its bicameral structure made up of the Federal Senate of territorial representation and the Lower House of popular representation. The lower house is made up of 513 members elected by popular vote in state constituencies based on a proportional open-list system. Terms of office are four years and coincide with the Presidential ones. The Senate comprises 81 senators. Each state chooses three senators by a simple majority system for eight-year periods. One-third is renewed after four years and the remaining two-thirds are renewed after another four years.



073 Porto Alegre (Brazil)

3.9 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Prefecture of Porto Alegre:
<http://www.portoalegre.rs.gov.br/>

Municipal Chamber of Porto Alegre:
<http://www.camarapoa.rs.gov.br>

State of Rio Grande do Sul:
<http://www.estado.rs.gov.br/>

Secretary of Coordination and Planning of Rio Grande do Sul:
<http://www.scp.rs.gov.br/>

Foundation of Economics and Statistics (FEE) of the Secretary of Coordination and Planning:
<http://www.fee.rs.gov.br/>

Legislative Assembly for the State of Rio Grande do Sul:
<http://www.al.rs.gov.br/>

Federation of Associations of Municipalities of Rio Grande do Sul:
<http://www.famurs.com.br/>

Official Portal of the Republic of Brazil:
<http://www.brasil.gov.br>

Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration:
<http://www.ibam.org.br/>

Ministry of Cities:
<http://www.cidades.gov.br>

IBGE – Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics:
<http://www.ibge.gov.br>

Observatory of Urban Politics and Municipal Management – Observatory of the Metropolises:
<http://www.ippur.ufrj.br/observatorio/>

Documentation:

Long-term Plan of the State 2004-07 (Rio Grande do Sul):
<http://www.scp.rs.gov.br/uploads/PPADocumentoFinal.pdf>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Porto Alegre	2,800,000	1	583	4,800
Brazil	198,739,269	100	8,514,215	23

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Porto Alegre, Prefecture	Prefeitura Municipal de Porto Alegre	1 Municipality (<i>Prefecture</i>). 16 Regions (which structure the participatory processes). 85 Neighborhoods.
Region of Jacuí Delta	<i>Regional Council of Metropolitan Development of Jacuí Delta</i> Conselho Regional de Desenvolvimento Metropolitano del Delta do Jacuí	1 Regional Development Council (COREDE). 8 Municipalities: Alvorada, Cachoeirinha, Eldorado do Sul, Glorinha, Gravataí, Guaíba, Porto Alegre, Triunfo, Viamão.
Metropolitan Region of Porto Alegre	Região Metropolitana de Porto Alegre	31 Municipalities from 6 COREDES. Alvorada, Araricá, Arroio dos Ratos, Cachoeirinha, Campo Bom, Canoas, Capela de Santana, Charqueadas, Dois Irmãos, Eldorado do Sul, Estância Velha, Esteio, Glorinha, Gravataí, Guaíba, Ivoti, Montenegro, Nova Hartz, Nova Santa Rita, Novo Hamburgo, Parobé, Portão, Porto Alegre, Santo Antonio da Patrulha, São Jerônimo, São Leopoldo, Sapiranga, Sapucaia do Sul, Taquara, Triunfo, Viamão.
State of Rio Grande do Sul	Estado do Rio Grande do Sul	1 Metropolitan Region. 24 COREDES. 497 Municipalities.
Brazil	<i>Federal Republic of Brazil</i> República Federativa do Brasil	Federal structure: 26 States. 1 Federal District (<i>Distrito Federal</i>). 5.563 Municipalities (<i>Prefeituras</i>).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Prefecture of Porto Alegre

General Aspects

Has power in urban planning, the provision and maintenance of urban infrastructure, education, public health and healthcare, municipal markets, environment and urban waste management. It operates through autonomous entities and businesses on matters of public transport (bus), urban planning, public housing, funeral services and mutual benefit societies for local officials.

Prefect, Prefeito

Has municipal executive power. Responsible for the political direction of the prefecture and answers to the municipal chamber. The prefect is directly elected under a double-return majority system. By law, candidates renounce public positions six months before an election.

Porto Alegre Municipal Chamber

Maximum municipal organ, it exercises legislative functions in local matters, in the establishment of rates, price fixation, budgets, urban development plans, land use, etc. Has power of control over the political and administrative activity of the Prefecture. The 33 councilors (vereadores) are elected by a proportional system of open lists in single districts for four-year terms.

Public Companies of the Prefecture

Empresa Pública de Transporte e Circulação

Public-capital company responsible for managing transport and circulation in the city, its objectives include the participatory management of transportation.

Carris – Companhia Carris Porto-Alegrense

Public company responsible for the provision of collective urban transport (bus) in the city of Porto Alegre.

Metropolitan Regional Development Council of Jecuí Delta

General Aspects

Regional Development Councils are agencies of a regional nature whose powers are the diagnosis and strategic planning for the development of the region from an open process of participation of all regional institutions and agents.

Regional General Assembly, *Assambliéa Geral Regional*

The plenary organ of deliberation of the Regional Development Council. Its members are the state and national civil servants elected from the region, plus prefects and presidents of city councils and representatives of regional associations (unions, civil society, businesses, etc). The Assembly approves regional planning initiatives that will be sent to the state government. It approves regulations and appoints the components of the other agencies.

Council of Representatives, *Conselho de Representantes*

Executive and deliberative organ elected by the General Assembly that ensures the participation of all actors and parity between businesses and workers. Elaborates the guidelines and programs that will be discussed by the General Assembly.

Executive Management, *Directoria Executiva*

Executive and administrative support functions for the activities of the Assembly and the Council of Representatives. It is composed of the positions of president, vice president, treasurer and executive secretary. Appointed by the General Assembly for a period of two years.

Metropolitan Region of Porto Alegre

Institutions of a metropolitan sphere were not found.

State of Rio Grande do Sul

General Aspects

Brazil is a federal state. The 1988 Constitution specifies a list of powers exclusive to the federal states. There is also a

safeguard clause granting all briefs not attributed to them. The federal state has authority over education, security, justice, employment, youth affairs, agriculture, economic promotion and science and technology. In the metropolitan area it has the authority for water provision and wastewater management, transport, environment and energy.

Governor, *Governador*

Has executive power in the state administration. Responsible for the administration. Terms of office are four years and the Governor is elected by direct vote in a majority system.

Legislative Assembly, *Assembléia Legislativa*

Has legislative power and exercises control over the executive and the administrative activity in its entirety. Its 65 representatives are elected for a period of four years by means of a proportional system of open lists in single districts for all the state.

State Public Entities

CORSAN, *Companhia Riograndense de Saneamento*

Public-capital company responsible for the distribution of water and wastewater management. It covers the necessities of the Metropolitan Region of Porto Alegre. It is dependent on the Secretary of Public Works and Sanitation for the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

State Foundation for Metropolitan and Regional Planning, *Fundação Estadual de Planejamento Metropolitano e Regional*

Public foundation whose function is to promote the integrated development of the municipalities of the metropolitan region and other conglomerations of the State. To that end, it devises plans and regional and urban development projects. It is also the agent of the State System of Metropolitan Collective Transportation of Passengers and of the system of metropolitan intercity buses. It is dependent on the Secretary of Public Works and Sanitation for the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

Brazil

President of the Republic, *Presidente da República*

Has wide-ranging executive powers. Combines the powers of head of state with head of the government. Election of the presidential ticket by a two-round absolute majority for a period of four years.

Cabinet, *Gabinete*

Supports and executes the decisions of the Presidency of the Republic. Appointed by the President of the Republic.

National Congress, *Congresso Nacional*

Has legislative power in its bicameral structure made up of the Federal Senate of territorial representation and the Lower House of popular representation. The lower house is made up of 513 members elected by popular vote in state constituencies based on a proportional open-list system. Terms of office are four years and coincide with the Presidential ones. The Senate comprises 81 senators. Each state chooses three senators by a simple majority system for eight-year periods. One-third is renewed after four years and the remaining two-thirds are renewed after another four years.



- Africa
- Abidjan
- Cairo
- Johannesburg
- Lagos



013 Cairo (Egypt)

11.9 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

The Egyptian Presidency:
<http://www.presidency.gov.eg/>

The People's Assembly:
<http://www.assembly.gov.eg>

Egyptian Shoura Assembly:
<http://www.shoura.gov.eg>

Public Administration Research & Consultation
Centre (PARC):
<http://www.parcgypt.org/>

Centre for Administrative Innovation
in the Euro-Mediterranean Region (CAIMED):
<http://www.caimed.org/>

Central Agency for Public Mobilization
and Statistics (CAPMAS):
<http://www.capmas.gov.eg>

Information and Decision Support Center:
<http://www.idsc.gov.eg>

Documentation:

Gérer les Villes en développement-Nouvelles
Pratiques: Santiago, Dakar, Agadir, Rabat, Alger,
Le Caire, Beyrouth, Hanoi, Phnom, Penh, Manille,
Shanghai, Irkoutsk. Etudes & Developpement
published by the Institute of Ordering and Town
Planning of the Region of Ile-de-France, (IAURIF),
December 2001.

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Cairo	12,200,000	15	1,295	9,400
Egypt	83,082,869	100	1,001,450	83

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Cairo	<i>Cairo Governorate</i> <i>Muhafazah al-Qahirah</i>	1 Governorate. 23 Districts.
Greater Cairo Region	<i>Greater Cairo Region</i> <i>Cairo Metropolitan Region</i>	3 Governorates: Cairo, Giza and Shubra El Khemia. 6 Town Municipalities. 162 Village Municipalities.
Egypt	<i>Arab Republic of Egypt</i> <i>Jumhuriyat Misr</i> <i>al-Arabiyyah</i>	26 Governorates (<i>Muhafazat</i>): Ad Daqahliyah, Al Bahr Al Ahmar, Al Buhayrah, Al Fayyum, Al Gharbiyah, Al Iskandariyah, Al Isma'iliyah, Al Jizah, Al Minufiyah, Al Minya, Al Qahirah, Al Qalyubiyah, Al Wadi al Jadid, Ash Sharqiyah, As Suways, Aswan, Asyut, Bani Suwayf, Bur Sa'id, Dumyat, Janub Sina', Kafr ash Shaykh, Matruh, Qina, Shamal Sina' and Suhaj. 126 Districts 199 Town Municipalities . 4,496 Village Municipalities.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Cairo

General Aspects

The Cairo Governorate forms part of the central government structure that divides Egypt into 26 governorates. Apart from political dependence, there is also financial dependence extending to all local governments, since the budgets of governorates, districts and municipalities are determined by the budget of the State.

Mayor

Has the executive power of the Government and depends politically upon the Ministry of the Interior. Appointed directly by the President of the Republic.

Executive Council

Together with the Mayor, the Council forms the executive power of the Governorate. The management and administration of the city are its responsibility. It should guarantee the fulfillment and execution of laws, decrees and regulations of the State.

Local People's Council

Its members are elected by vote and complete a four-year team. Nevertheless, its capacity to intervene politically is limited compared to the Executive Council.

Districts

The 23 Districts that compose the Cairo Governorate are controlled by an executive council designated by the Central Government through the Mayor. Their responsibilities, shared with the governorate government, include the provision of municipal services: healthcare, basic education, development of infrastructures and public services. They include an elected People's Council with highly restricted powers.

Greater Cairo Region

There is no agency or institution that specifically encompasses the metropolitan territory of Cairo. Metropolitan

policies implemented in Cairo are carried out by the respective ministries of the central government.

Egypt

President of the Republic

The Egyptian Constitution assigns large powers to the President. He or she is the head of State and together with the government exercises the executive power of the Republic. Responsibilities include the election of ministers, mayors, and other senior officials and he or she can also dictate decrees that are legally enforceable. Formally, the candidate for president is nominated by the People's Assembly and submitted for endorsement by the people. The presidential mandate has a duration of six years and there is no limit on the number of renewals.

Prime Minister

Under his or her leadership, the government determines and conducts the politics of the nation, directs government action and deploys and executes laws. The Prime Minister and other members of Cabinet are responsible for their work before the Parliament.

People's Assembly, *Majlis al-Shab's*

The People's Assembly is the main legislative organ of the Egyptian Republic and together with the Consulate Council forms the Egyptian Parliament. Its responsibilities include approving the budget and the National Plan for Economic and Social Development and validating international agreements and treaties; supervising the performance of the government; appointing the President and discussing the government program; amending the Constitution and declaring wars and states of emergency. It consists of 454 members of which the majority, 444, are elected by popular vote, 400 assigned to the parties by a proportional system and 44 by means of single-member districts. The remaining 10 members are appointed directly by the President. They all serve five-year terms.

Consultative Council, *Majlis al-Shura*

This second legislative chamber of parliament exercises a solely consultative role. It has the duty to report government bills, constitutional modifications and the general plan for economic and social development. Of the 264 members, one-third are appointed by the President and the other two-thirds are elected by popular vote, for six-year terms.

Public State Agency

General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP)

An agency that depends on the Ministry for Housing, Services and Urban Communities and which is responsible for planning in Egypt. Its responsibilities cover all territorial levels: metropolitan, provincial, urban and rural. It fosters urban development policies and supervises subsequent implementation.



022 Lagos (Nigeria)

9.5 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Lagos State:
<http://www.lagosstate.gov.ng>

Lagos State Water Corporation:
<http://www.lagoswater.com/>

Lagos Metropolitan Area Transport Authority:
<http://www.lamata-ng.com/>

Nigeria Congress:
<http://www.nigeriacongress.org/>

Nigeria Federal Government:
<http://www.nigeria.gov.ng>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Lagos	13,400,000	9	738	18,150
Nigeria	149,229,090	100	923,768	162

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Lagos	<i>Lagos (Eko) Division*</i>	1 Administrative division. 5 Local Government Areas: Lagos Island (Eko), Lagos Mainland, Surulere, Apapa and Eti-Osa.
Lagos Metropolitan Area	<i>Metropolitan Lagos*</i>	16 Local Government Areas: Agege, Ajeromi-Ifelodun, Amuwo-Odofin, Alimosho, Apapa, Eti-Osa, Ifako-Ijaye, Ikeja, Kosofe, Lagos Island, Lagos Mainland, Mushin, Oshodi-Isolo, Somolu, Surulere and part of Ojo.
Lagos State	<i>Lagos State*</i>	1 State. 5 Administrative divisions: Lagos (Eko), Ikeja, Ikorodu, Epe and Badagry. 57 Local Government Areas.
Nigeria	<i>Federal Republic of Nigeria</i>	The federal structure is composed of: 1 Federal Capital Territory: Abuja. 36 States: Abia, Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Nassarawa, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara. 774 Local Government Areas.

* Lagos State recently overhauled the local administration, taking the 20 local government areas up to 57. As we were unable to find a table showing the correspondence between the new and the original units, the section on Lagos Division and Lagos Metropolitan shows the local government areas prior to the administrative reorganization.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Lagos

General Aspects

Each of the local government areas that comprises the Division of Lagos is considered an institutional level with constitutional recognition. The main functions of local governments, according to the 1999 Constitution, are: road building and maintenance, streets, street lighting, parks, gardens and public spaces. In addition to these powers, also the brief for sewers and waste management; the collection of property taxes and rates, public transport and communication equipment; establishment and control of equipment; cemeteries, abattoirs and markets; implementation and recommendation of measures directed at the organ for state economic planning. They also collaborate with the states to provide primary, secondary and adult education, agricultural development and the provision and maintenance of healthcare services.

President and Council

We were unable to access information regarding the political responsibilities pertaining to the organs that comprise each local government area. The Presidents are elected every four years by a simple majority system, the winning candidate obtaining a minimum of 25% of total votes cast. The Councils are comprised of a variable number of members that range between 10 and 20, elected by a simple majority system in single-member districts at the time the President for the Local Government Area is being elected.

Metropolitan Lagos

Information not available.

We were unable to identify a political or administrative institution with metropolitan jurisdiction in the area of Lagos. These authorities are exercised mainly by the Lagos State Government.

Lagos State

General Aspects

The constitution grants the federal states jurisdictions concurrent with the federal government for the following areas: energy generation; agricultural, trade and industrial development; research and universities and technological and professional education. All other areas not the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government are the responsibility of the federal states. Lagos State acts in the following areas: urban planning, energy, drinking water, education, health and the environment. And, according to its constitution, each state has the capacity to organize and supervise the form of local government for its territory.

Governor

Has executive power in the State. Leads the Executive Council and State Administration. Has the capacity to initiate legislation before the State House Assembly. Is elected into office by a plurality system every four years concurrent with the State Assembly and Federal elections.

Executive Council

Lagos State Government is comprised of the Governor, the Deputy Governor and a team of 30 commissioners organized around the 21 areas of government. The members of the Executive Council are elected by the Governor.

State House Assembly

As a legislative chamber, its main function is to enact laws in accordance with the jurisdiction of the federal states as defined by the constitution. It investigates matters of public interest and supervises the activities of the State Government and its agencies. Finally, the assembly has authority to approve the annual state budget and ratify the most pertinent public contracts consigned by the State. The 40 members of the Assembly are elected by a majority system in 20 two-member districts to serve four-year terms. Until the reform of 2004, the districts coincided with the 20 local government areas of Lagos State.

Lagos State Agencies

Lagos State Water Corporation

Mixed public/private company responsible for the provision of drinking water in the metropolitan area of Lagos.

Lagos Area Transport Metropolitan Authority

State authority responsible for public transport in Lagos State. Operates a system of railway, road and river transportation through agreements between the public and private sectors.

Nigeria

General Aspects

The federal constitution establishes a jurisdictional division where it lists the powers that are exclusive to the Federal Government, giving it prevailing authority in the case of conflict. Amongst the exclusively federal powers, the following are worth noting because of their relevance to metropolitan areas: construction and maintenance of federal roads; creation of new states; police and security; telecommunications; the railway system; income and capital taxes and taxes on profits; traffic; federal and interstate water resources management. The Federal Government determines the distribution of the budget for the Federation: Federal Government, federal states and local government areas.

President

Exercises both head of state functions and those of the president of the government. Prepares the state budget and chooses the main members of the administration which are then endorsed by the Senate. Elected by direct vote in a plurality system to serve four-year terms with a maximum of two mandates.

Cabinet

Formed by the Vice-President and Ministers in whom the President has designated areas of federal government responsibility. The general lines of the government's domestic and foreign policies are determined in Cabinet meetings. Cabinet members are elected by the President of the Republic and endorsed by a majority vote in the Senate.

National Assembly

Bicameral assembly with executive power. The two chambers have equivalent powers and all laws have to be approved by both chambers. Formed by a Senate and a House of Representatives. Approves the state budget presented by the President before the Assembly. The Senate is comprised of 109 Senators elected in single-member districts under a majority system, with three districts per federal state plus one in the capital territory. The 346 representatives of the House of Representatives are elected by a plurality system in 346 single-member districts. The members of both Chambers serve four-year terms that coincide with all three political levels in Nigeria, i.e., federal, state and local.



Websites and Documentation

Websites:

District d'Abidjan:
<http://www.abidjan-da.ci>

Bureau National d'Etudes Techniques et de Développement:
<http://www.bnetd.ci/>

Presidence de la Republique:
www.cotedivoirepr.ci

Assemblee Nationale:
<http://www.anci.ci/>

Institute Nationale des Statistiques:
<http://www.ins.ci>

Association Internationale des Maires Francophones (AIMF):
<http://www.aimf.asso.fr/>

Partenariat pour le Développement Municipal (PDM):
<http://www.pdm-net.org/>

Documentation:

CHESNEAU, Tony. "Les politiques de lutte contre les bidonvilles: illustrées par les exemples de Mexico (Mexique) et Abidjan (Cote d'Ivoire)" November 2003.

075 Abidjan (Ivory Coast)

3.8 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Abidjan*	3,300,000	16	298	11,100
Ivory Coast	20,617,068	100	322,460	646

* Data from Demographia 2009 (the land area is too small for the city to enter in City Mayors' Ranking)

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Abidjan	City of Abidjan Ville d'Abidjan	10 Municipalities (<i>Comunes</i>): Adjamé, Abobo, Attiécoubé, Cocody, Koumassi, Marcory, Plateau, Port-Bouët, Treichville and Yopougon.
District of Abidjan*	District / Department of Abidjan Departament d'Abidjan	1 District. 10 Municipalities (<i>Comunes</i>). 3 Sub-prefectures (<i>sous-Préfectures</i>): Bingerville, Songon and Anyama.
Ivory Coast	Republic of Ivory Coast Republique de Cote d'Ivoire	19 Regions: Agneby, Bafing, Bas-Sassandra, Denguete, Dix-Huit Montagnes, Fromager, Haut-Sassandra, Lacs, Lagunes, Marahoue, Moyen-Cavally, Moyen-Comoe, N'zi-Comoe, Savanes, Sud-Bandama, Sud-Comoe, Vallee du Bandama, Worodougou and Zanzan. 2 Districts (<i>Districts</i>). 58 Departments (<i>Departements - Préfecture</i>). 224 Sub-prefectures (<i>sous-Préfectures</i>). 8,282 Villages

* The administrative division and the area of the District of Abidjan matches with that of the Department of Abidjan.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Abidjan

City of Abidjan, *Ville d'Abidjan*

No institution responding specifically to the City of Abidjan was identified.

District of Abidjan

General Aspects

The District of Abidjan, created in 2001 by Act No. 2001-478 of 9 August, coincides geographically with the Department of Abidjan. The District Administration is responsible for the following areas of authority: the environment, solid waste management, territorial planning, development promotion (economic, social and cultural), public security, international cooperation and carrying out whatsoever complementary activities needed to bring local policies into line with national ones.

Governor, *Gouverneur*

Has executive power in the District and is also its maximum institutional representative. The main responsibility is the execution of the deliberations of Council and the management of the administration of district services. The Governor also leads and coordinates the meetings of the District Board (*Bureau du District*) and calls and chairs the meetings of the Board itself and those of the District Council. Directly appointed by the President to serve a mandate of five years.

Council Board, *Bureau du Conseil*

The Board advises the Governor and is responsible for establishing the agenda at Council meetings, preparing the operating program and development actions of the District and preparing the budget and monitoring its execution. It is made up of five vice-governors, a secretary and an assistant secretary, all appointed by the Governor.

District Council, *Conseil du District*

The District Council has legislative power in the District and as the organ that represents the public, gives its opinion on all matters related to the District. The Council is consulted in the realisation of development projects of national interest, decid-

ed upon by the state in the territory of the District, and on the modification of their limits, as well as mergers or splits of the municipalities involved. The Council has 78 members, one-third of which are appointed by the Municipal Councils and the remaining elected by universal suffrage in single-member districts in a plurality system. All the members exercise their functions for a mandate of five years.

Municipalities, *Communes*

The Municipalities are the organs closest to the public. Each has a political structure formed of a Mayor and Municipal Council. The Mayor is responsible for establishing the agenda at Municipal Council meetings. The municipalities coordinate development actions in the district, in particular those relating to public participation; supervise the collection of taxes, rates and municipal laws, and determine the way municipal works will be executed. Both councilors and the mayor are elected by majority vote for five-year mandates. Their election is simultaneous to that of the members of the District Council.

Republic of Cote d'Ivoire

President of the Republic, *President de la Republic*

As the head of state, the President of the Republic has executive power and also exercises as the head of the armed forces. The task involves ensuring the execution of laws and judicial resolutions and the institutional responsibilities include appointing the Prime Minister, district and regional governors, the presidents of the Economic and Social Council and the members of the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Council. The President has legislative initiative before the National Assembly.

Prime Minister, *Premier ministre*

The head of the government, a function the PM combines with chairing the National Assembly.

National Assembly, *Assemblée Nationale*

The *Assemblée Nationale* is a unicameral assembly with legislative power for the country. It votes on laws and determines taxes. Also votes on defining declarations of war. Made up of 228 members elected by the public under a majority system in single-member districts for a five-year term.



089 Johannesburg (South Africa)

3.4 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Johannesburg:
<http://www.joburg.org.za/>

Gauteng Provincial Government:
<http://www.gpg.gov.za/>

Gauteng Legislature:
<http://www.gautengleg.gov.za/>

Statistics South Africa:
<http://www.statssa.gov.za/>

SALGA – South African Local Government
Association:
<http://www.salga.net>

Municipal Demarcation Board South Africa:
<http://www.demarcation.org.za/>

Ministry and Department of Provincial and Local
Government (DPLG):
<http://www.dplg.gov.za>

South Africa On-Line:
<http://www.info.gov.za>

Documentation:

Municipal Structures Act, No. 117 of 1998:
<http://www.info.gov.za/acts/1998/a117-98.pdf>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Johannesburg/East Rand	6,000,000	12	2,396	2,500
South Africa	49,052,489	100	1,219,912	40

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Johannesburg	<i>City of Johannesburg, Joburg</i>	1 Metropolitan Municipality. 11 Administrative Regions: Diepsloot, Midrand/Ivory Park, Sandton/Rosebank, Northcliff, Roodepoort, Doornkop/Soweto, Alexandra, Inner City, Johannesburg South, Diepkloof/Meadowlands and Ennerdale/Orange Farm.
Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Area	<i>Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Area</i>	3 Metropolitan Municipalities: City of Ishwane, City of Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni.*
Gauteng Province	<i>Gauteng Province</i>	1 Province divided into 15 municipalities: 3 Metropolitan Municipalities: City of Ishwane, City of Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni. 3 District Municipalities: Sedibeng, West Rand and Metsweding. 9 Local Municipalities: Emfuleni, Midvaal, Lesedi, Nokeng Tsa, Taemane, Kungwini, Mogale City, Randfontein, Westonaria and Merafong City.
South-Africa	<i>Republic of South Africa Republiek van Suid-Afrika (Afrikaans) IRiphabliki yaseNingizimu Afrika (IsiZulu)</i>	3 Capital seats: Pretoria (Executive), Cape Town (Legislative), Bloemfontein (Judicial). 9 Provinces: Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North-West, Northern Cape and Western Cape. 284 Municipalities: 6 Metropolitan, 47 District and 231 Local.

* It has not been possible to identify a consensus on the territorial definition and administrative area covered by the Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Area.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Johannesburg

General Aspects

Classified as a municipality of a metropolitan nature under the South African Constitution, the city of Johannesburg has powers in the following fields: urban organisation and building, public transport, traffic and parking, public spaces, public roads, road maintenance, water distribution, sewerage services, public health, emergency services, recreation and culture, cemeteries and street vendors.

Executive Mayor

Has municipal executive power and thus strategic and political responsibilities for the city. Also leads the 10-member mayoral committee, which acts as the city government. Each member is responsible for one area of municipal administration. The Executive Mayor is elected by majority vote by City Council, as are the members of the mayoral committee.

City Council

The city's representative chamber, with legislative power. Responsibilities include electing the Executive Mayor and mayoral committee. Council members have five-year terms and the council is currently made up of 217 councillors. 109 of them are voted by the public in single-member electoral districts, while the remaining 108 are elected through an open-list proportional system. The councillors elected from the districts have greater responsibilities on the Council.

Management Team

Responsible for the administrative implementation of the decisions taken by the Council and Mayor and for monitoring the different organs of municipal administration. The team is led by the Urban Manager, who is also involved with the mayoral committee.

Regions

The Municipality of Johannesburg is divided into 11 regions. Each has an executive leader called the Regional Director,

who is the main institutional figure. The regions share responsibilities with the city by directly providing services in the areas of health, housing, sport and recreation, libraries, social development and other community services.

Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Area

No institution with powers strictly restricted to this metropolitan sphere was identified.

Province of Gauteng

General Aspects

The smallest and most densely populated province in South Africa, with responsibilities in the following areas: provincial public transport, regional planning and development, highway traffic regulation, environment, agriculture, casinos, culture, education, health, habitation, linguistic policies, security, tourism, trade and industry promotion, vehicle licensing.

Premier and Executive Committee

The Committee, made up of the Premier and 10 councillors, has provincial executive power. Departmental organisation is structured around the following areas, each under the responsibility of one committee member. Agriculture and environment, security, education, economy, health, housing, local government, public transport, sport and culture and social development. The Premier is elected by majority vote in the Provincial Legislature, while the committee members are appointed directly by the Premier.

Provincial Legislature

This chamber has provincial legislative power. As well as having the power to formulate provincial regulations, the Provincial Legislature can adopt a Constitution in line with the national one and based on the agreement of two-thirds of the members. It has 68 members, of whom six are permanent while the other 62 are elected for five-year periods under a proportional list system.

South Africa

President of the Republic of South Africa

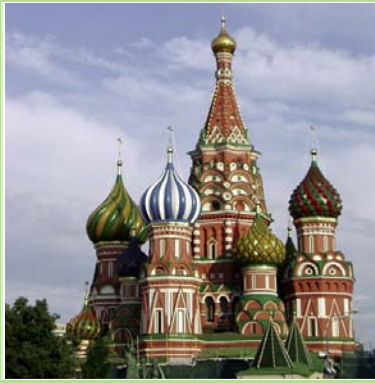
The President of the Republic is both the Head of State and the Head of Government. The President is responsible for leading the domestic and foreign policy and the public administration of the State. The mandate is for five years and the President is elected by votes in the National Assembly.

Parliament of South Africa

As the legislative power, it is able to approve laws and modify the Constitution. A bicameral chamber made up of the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces. The former has responsibilities that include electing the President of the Republic, acting as a national debate and discussion forum, approving laws and controlling the actions of the administration (Cabinet and departments). The Assembly is made up of 400 members elected for five-year terms under a proportional system. The National Council of Provinces represents provincial interests in the national sphere of government. The 90 members of the National Council are also elected for five-year terms, although election takes place in the provincial parliaments. Up to 54 members are permanent while the other 36 are special delegates that form four-member delegations representing the government of each province.



- Europa
- Ankara
- Athens**
- Barcelona**
- Berlin**
- Brussels**
- Dortmund-Essen-Duisburg
- Frankfurt
- Istanbul**
- London
- Madrid**
- Manchester**
- Milan
- Moscow**
- Munich
- Paris**
- Rome
- St. Petersburg
- Stockholm**
- Stuttgart
- Warsaw



Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Moscow:
<http://www.moscow.id.us>

Government of the Province of Moscow:
<http://www.mosreg.ru/>

State Committee of the Russian Federation
 on Statistics:
<http://www.gks.ru/eng/default.asp>

Russian Federation Constitution official website:
<http://www.constitution.ru/en/10003000-01.htm>

Central Election Commission of the Russian
 Federation:
<http://www.cikrf.ru/eng/>

Presidency of the Russian Federation:
<http://president.kremlin.ru/eng/index.shtml>

Government of the Russian Federation:
<http://www.government.ru/content/>

State Debt Committee of the City of Moscow:
<http://www.moscowdebt.ru/en/>

East West Institute:
<http://www.iews.org/>

The Carnegie Moscow Center:
<http://www.carnegie.ru/en/>

Russia/Eurasia Program PONARS on CSIS:
http://www.csis.org/ruseura/ponars/policymemos/pm_index.cfm

IEW Russian Regional Reports:
http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/layout/set/print/content/vi_ew/full/100?lng=en&tid=13831

018 Moscow (Russian Federation)

10.5 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Moscow (Federal City)	10,500,000	7	2,150	4,900
Russia	140,041,247	100	17,075,200	8

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Moscow (Federal City)	<i>Federal City of Moscow</i> Federalny Gorod Moskva	1 Federal City. 10 Administrative Districts (<i>rayon</i>). 128 Urban Regions.
Province of Moscow	Moskovskaya Oblast	39 Administrative Districts (<i>rayon</i>) dependant of the province. 38 Cities not dependant of the province administrative districts.
Central Federal District	Tsentralny Federalny Okrug	1 Federal City. 17 Provinces (<i>Oblast</i>): Belgorod, Bryansk, Ivanovo, Kaluga, Kostroma, Kursk, Lipetsk, Moscow, Oryol, Ryazan, Smolensk, Tambov, Tver, Tula, Vladimir, Voronezh and Yaroslavl.
Russian Federation	Rossiyskaya Federatsiya	It has three levels of government: At a federal level is divided into 89 units or subjects (<i>subyekty</i>): 21 Republics: respublik, provided with large political autonomy granted by their own constitution, president, parliament... 49 Provinces: <i>oblasts</i> , that depend on the Federal Government 6 Territories: <i>karis</i> , similar to province but less populated and located on the periphery 1 Autonomous province 10 Autonomous Districts: granted with larger autonomy than provinces but smaller than republics 2 Federal Cities: Moscow and Saint Petersburg, they act like autonomous regions. These subjects are grouped into 8 Federal Districts (<i>federalny okrug</i>): Central, Southern, Northeastern, Siberian, Far Eastern, Urals, and Privlzhsky. The second levels consists of: 1.864 districts (<i>rayon</i>), 1.098 cities / towns y 10 Autonomous districts (granted with federal status). The third level is composed by: 333 Districts and urban areas; 1.850 Urban settlements, 24.326 rural administrations (Soviets, <i>volosts</i> , <i>okrugs</i> and local self-governed authorities).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Moscow, Federal City

General Aspects

The Federal City of Moscow constitutes a maximum-level federal entity (subyekty) within the Russian Federation. Its government and administration are independent of the government of Moscow Province. The main function of the federal city is to provide services to the public. It develops its activity in the following areas of authority: housing (it is the owner or administrator of a high percentage of the city's housing stock and builds new public housing); owning and managing the water and sewerage systems; managing and executing urban rubbish collection; facilitating health-care services within the framework of the state public service; providing and managing infant-school and primary-school education; providing social services; maintaining and managing the highway infrastructure; operating the mass public transport system (subway, buses, trolleys and trams) and managing security and emergencies in conjunction with the state.

Mayor

Has executive power in the city and is responsible for the administration and management of the city. Has legislative initiative and can veto laws from the Moscow Duma in the first reading. Has the support of an administrative political structure, the City Government, organized around primary spheres of activity: economy and infrastructure, building, land management and development and social policies. The Mayor is elected by direct popular vote every four years and may currently only exercise two mandates consecutively.

Moscow City Duma

Represents the legislative power of the city and is able to issue city laws and approve the budget act. Also exercises political control over the activities of the Mayor, approves the city's general development plan and sectorial development plans. Responsible for the administrative organization and budgetary assignment of the organizations in the city (districts and administrative regions). Made up of 58

members directly elected in single-member districts every four years.

Local Organizations

The city is made up of 10 regions and 128 districts. The districts formally have the status of municipalities and have their own institutions, heads of district and district assemblies, with members elected every four years. Their function is to administer the local economy and services. Each of the 10 administrative regions has a Prefect, who is appointed and responds before the Mayor and the government. The Prefect is in charge of administering, coordinating and controlling the functions of the city government in his or her respective region.

Moscow Province

General Aspects

Moscow Province is a federal unit separate from the Federal City of Moscow. The federal constitution attributes to the regions full legislative and political powers in all matters not expressly attributed to the federal institutions, i.e., defense; foreign relations; the federal structure; individual rights; taxes; the federal environmental, cultural, economic and social policies; the justice system and legislative conflicts. The provinces share powers with the state in the fields of public land management, natural resources management (land, water, subsoil, etc.); education; science; healthcare; public health and emergencies; the protection of ethnic minorities and the establishment of joint principles of autonomy in the local government. Federal legislation takes precedence over regional legislation in all matters that are their joint responsibility or which belong exclusively to the federal sphere. Provinces have the authority to freely organize their institutions.

Governor

Has executive power in the province. The legislative reform approved on 29 October 2004 gives the President of the Federation, after the elections, the responsibility of proposing a candidate to the regional Duma for approval. In the

event that the Duma rejects the candidature twice, the President can dissolve the chamber and call new regional elections.

Regional Duma

Legislative power. May approve laws for all matters over which it has authority. Information on the composition of and election to the Duma was not available.

Federal Central District

General Aspects

In the late 1990s, President Putin created this new territorial structure subordinate to presidential authority. Its areas of authority are not well defined and different roles have been played in each of the seven districts.

Presidential Representative

Responsible for the Federal District and depending directly on the President of the Russian Federation, who is responsible for his or her appointment and removal. Functions have included coordinating ministerial actions in each region of the Federation.

Russian Federation

President

The President is the Head of State and establishes the guidelines for domestic and foreign policies. Proposes the appointment of the president of the government to the Houses, along with the appointment of senior public servants (central bank, supreme court), leads the defense policy, dissolves the Houses, calls referendums and can initiate regulations and legislation. The President can suspend acts from the different regional organs of the Federation if they contradict the federal constitution and can also veto Duma laws at first reading. Prerogatives include removing the mayors of the federal cities (Moscow and St. Petersburg) from their posts, although only under certain special circumstances. The President is elected by direct votes for a four-year mandate and the number of mandates is limited to two.

Government

The Prime Minister is elected by the President of the Republic and ratified by the Duma. The Government prepares budget bills and laws, implements policies and checks compliance with the constitution and laws. It can also initiate regulations. Its action is supervised by the Duma, which may dismiss it through a vote of no confidence.

Federal Assembly

A bicameral assembly composed of the Federation Council (Soviet Federatsii), the chamber of territorial representation, and the State Duma (Gosudarstvennaya Duma), the chamber of popular representation. The Federation Council can decide on the delimitation of regions in the Federation and states of emergency, and appoints the Prime Minister and the Constitutional President. Each of the 89 regions in the Russian Federation elects two members to the Federation Council. One is elected by the regional government and the other by the parliament for four-year teams. The functions of the Duma are to elect the Prime Minister and approve budgets, taxes and treaties, vote on motions of confidence and approve federal laws. These may be reviewed in a first and only reading by the Federation Council, although the Duma may approve, by a two-thirds majority, legislation rejected by the Federation Council. Half of the 450 members of the Duma are elected by direct popular vote in single-member districts, while the other 225 are elected by proportional representation from nation-wide party lists.



Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Istanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi:
<http://www.ibb.gov.tr>

T.C. İstanbul Valiliği:
<http://www.istanbul.gov.tr>

Turkish Embassy at Washington DC:
<http://www.turkishembassy.org/>

Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi:
<http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/>

Devlet Planlama Teskilati Mustesarlığı:
<http://www.dpt.gov.tr>

State Institute of Statistics (SIS):
<http://www.die.gov.tr>

Documentation:

Constitution of the Republic of Turkey, Official Bulletin No 17863, 9 November 1982.

2002 Annual Report, İstanbul Metropolitan Municipality, Department of Planning, Research Coordination, Research Management, March 2003.

Eyuboglu, Engin. *The Power of Physical Plans on Spatial Development in İstanbul*, İstanbul Technical University (ITU), School of Architecture, Department of Urban and Regional Planning.

Baycanta-Levent, Tuzin. *Globalisation and Development Strategies for İstanbul: Regional Policies and Large Transformation Projects*, İstanbul Technical University (ITU), School of Architecture, Department of Urban and Regional Planning.

019 İstanbul (Turkey)

10.1 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Istanbul	9,000,000	12	1,166	7,700
Turkey	76,805,524	100	780,580	98

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Istanbul	<i>Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi</i>	1 Metropolitan Municipality. 28 District Municipalities: Avcılar, Küçükçekmece, Bakırköy, Bahçelievler, Bağcılar, Güngören, Esenler, Bayrampaşa, Zeytinburnu, Fatih, Eminönü, Beyoğlu, Beşiktaş, Şişli, Kağıthane, Sarıyer, Gaziosmanpaşa, Eyüp, Üsküdar, Beykoz, Kadıköy, Kartal, Pendik, Tuzla, Ümraniye, Adalar, Maltepe and Sultanbeyli.
Metropolitan Area of İstanbul	<i>Province of İstanbul İstanbul İl</i>	1 Province (<i>il</i>). 1 Metropolitan Municipality: İstanbul. 4 Independent District Municipalities: Büyükçekmece, Çatalca, Silivri and Şile. 17 Towns (with less than 2,000 inhabitants).
Turkey	<i>Republic of Turkey Türkiye Cumhuriyeti</i>	1 Capital: Ankara. 7 Geographical Regions: Marmara, Ege, Akdeniz, Güney Dogu, Dogu, Blacksea Karadeniz and İç Anadolu. 81 Provinces (<i>iller</i>). 16 Metropolitan Municipalities. 3,215 Municipalities. 35,128 Rural Municipalities.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Istanbul

General Aspects

The Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality forms part of the administration of the state and has the duty of developing and applying the rules and regulations approved by the state. The Municipality is responsible for approving the Municipal Master Plan, checking the suitability of the district plans in relation to the Master Plan, construction and management of major infrastructures (water, sewerage, drainage, solid waste, gas and central heating systems) and the construction and maintenance of streets, highways, bridges and squares. Other areas of activity include the construction and maintenance of parks, passenger and goods terminals, the police and fire brigade, the coordination and control of the activities of the Municipal Districts, the transport system, housing, culture, libraries and museums. It also collects municipal rates.

Mayor, *Baskan*

Has municipal executive power. Responsibilities include monitoring, controlling and supervising the whole of the administration. Elected by simple majority vote to serve for a period of five years.

Istanbul Municipal Assembly, *Byuksehir Belediye Meclisi*

Main organ of government in the city. This legislative chamber establishes the main areas of the Municipality's policies. It is made up of the one-fifth of the District Councilors with the most number of votes and the District Mayors. Led by the Mayor. Has the power to discuss and approve some decisions of the municipalities in the district, such as budget reforms. Can also take decisions on the provision of the uniformity of services carried out by the different municipalities in the district.

Istanbul Executive Committee,

Buyuksehir Belediye Encumeni

Organ that supports the Mayor and is responsible for decision-making and subsequent execution. Also exercises a

function of a consultative organization for the municipality. Main powers are limited to the areas of urban planning, urban development, public works, finances, legal affairs, administration and human resources. As well as the Mayor, it includes a secretary general and six councilors, all appointed by the Mayor.

District, *Yilce*

The districts carry out the ordinary municipal functions not performed by the Metropolitan Municipality and also act in coordination with the latter. The main functions are limited to the areas of waste management and urban development control and construction. Institutionally made up of a District Municipal Council (*Yilce Belediye Meclisi*) and a Mayor (*Baskan*).

Public Companies

The Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality is the owner of 20 public companies that operate public and administrative services: data processing, infrastructure projects, ferries, gas stations, basic foodstuffs, drinking water, gas distribution, maintenance of transport infrastructures, public housing, the supply of asphalt and cement, healthcare, sports infrastructures, etc.

Istanbul Water Company, *ISKI Genel Mudurlugu*

Municipal company responsible for the supply of drinking water and the sewerage system. Powers also extend to the construction, maintenance and renovation of the collection and storage system in the City of Istanbul.

Istanbul Electricity, Tram and Tunnel Company, *IETT Genel Mudurlugu*

Municipal company that manages and operates the transport system in the city. Exercises its responsibility over the bus, subway, tram and urban tunnels systems.

Istanbul Province, Metropolitan Area

General Aspects

Istanbul Province forms part of the provincial structure of

Turkey integrated within its system of local government. In its government actions, its powers may be grouped around the following major issues: health and social security, public works, culture and education, agriculture and stock-breeding and economic and trade development.

Governor, *Vali*

Exercises executive power in the provincial government. Has two functions: on the one hand is the representative of the central administration and thus verifies compliance with laws and regulations. On the other hand, the Governor acts in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Provincial General Assembly. Depends organically on the government and is appointed by the Council of Ministers.

Provincial Council, *Il Genel Meclisi*

The maximum organ of the Province. Responsibilities include deciding on all matters of provincial power and supplying the services not supplied by the administration, approving budgets and administering provincial properties. The 221 members are elected by suffrage every five years.

Executive Committee, *Geçici Konsey*

This organ, made up of the Governor and five members of the Provincial Council, elected for one-year periods, is in charge of examining budgets and documents from the Governor to be later approved in the Council.

Turkey

President, *Başkan*

Has executive power in the country. Supervises the state departments and the procedure of the Constitution. Duties include publishing laws and reviewing bills in the Parliament. May call elections and appoints the Prime Minister.

Council of Ministers, *Bankalar Kurulu*

The main task is to define the main bases of the nation's domestic and foreign policies. Appointed directly by the President and responds politically to the Assembly.

Prime Minister, *Başbakan*

Leads the Council of Ministers and is responsible for the good working of the Council and the coordination of the activities of the Ministers.

Turkish Grand National Assembly, *Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi*

The assembly has legislative power in the state. Decrees and amends laws, supervises the actions of the Council of Ministers and the ministers, discusses budgets, ratifies international agreements and has the ability to declare a state of war. The chamber is composed of 550 members elected by majority vote in single-member districts.



Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City Council of Paris:
www.paris.fr

Ile-de-France Region:
<http://www.iledefrance.fr/>

The Public Service Gateway of the French Administration:
<http://service-public.fr>

Legifrance – The Public Service Gateway for Legal Information:
<http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/>

Ministry of Foreign Affairs:
<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr>

Office of the President:
<http://www.elysee.fr>

Office of the Prime Minister:
<http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/>

The French Senate:
<http://www.senat.fr/>

The French National Assembly:
<http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/>

IAURIF – Institute of Regional Town and Country Planning and Development of the Ile-de-France Region:
<http://www.iaurif.org>

STIF – Ile-de-France Transport Authority:
<http://www.stif-idf.fr>

INSEE – National Institute of Statistics and Economic Research:
<http://www.insee.fr>

Documentation:

Le Guide du Maire, 1991. Ministère de l'Intérieur, Direction Générale des Collectivités Locales

020 Ile-de-France Region-Paris (France)

9.9 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Paris	9,645,000	15	2,723	3,550
France	64,057,792	100	643,427	100

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Paris	<i>City of Paris</i> Ville de Paris	1 Municipality (<i>or commune in French</i>). 20 Arrondissements (<i>or city districts</i>).
Région Ile-de-France	<i>Ile-de-France Region</i> Région Ile-de-France	1 Region. 8 Departments: Paris, Essonne, Hauts-de-Seine, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-Saint-Denis, Val-de-Marne, Val-d'Oise and Yvelines. 1,281 Municipalities (<i>communes</i>).
France	<i>French Republic</i> République Française	National structure consisting of: 26 Regions (22 in Metropolitan France and 4 Overseas Regions). 100 Departments (96 in Metropolitan France and 4 Overseas Departments). 36,782 Municipalities (<i>communes</i>).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Paris

General Aspects

The City of Paris covers two administrative areas: the Commune or Municipality of Paris, and the Department of Paris. The Municipality's sphere of competence lies in matters of urban planning and development, road infrastructure, construction and maintenance of city facilities, education (construction, capital expenditure and running costs of nursery and primary schools) and assistance to student life, public health and public assistance, the environment (cleanliness, green areas, management of urban waste), transport, traffic and parking, economic development, housing, culture, solidarity and social affairs. Nonetheless, security and law and order are the competence of the Police Prefect of Paris.

The Mayor

The Mayor is the municipal government's chief executive, elected from among the Councillors of Paris for a six-year term as of the first Council session after the municipal elections.

The Deputy Mayors

The 33 Deputy Mayors and the Mayor in Chief represent the executive power of the City Council. They are elected by the Council of Paris and are assigned specific spheres of competence by the Mayor.

The Council of Paris

A deliberative assembly, it can convene as either the Municipal Council or the General Council. It is made up of 163 Councillors elected according to the list system. They serve a six-year term coinciding with that of the Mayor. It is the Council of Paris that approves the annual budget for the Municipality and Department of Paris and that establishes the local tax rates. It authorises the award of major contracts, allocates grants and approves town planning projects.

The Arrondissement Mayors

Each arrondissement (or city district) has a council presided by an Arrondissement Mayor, elected for a six-year term by the Arrondissement Council. The Council likewise appoints one or several Deputy Mayors.

The Council of Paris must refer to the Arrondissement Council for its opinion on reports and deliberative projects concerning municipal matters that are to be carried out, in whole or in part, within the arrondissement boundaries; on the amount of each grant that the Council of Paris proposes to allocate to associations whose activity is exercised within the arrondissement; and on the establishment, revision or modification of the Local Urban Planning Scheme. By the same token, it has decision-making power on matters of installation, fitting out and management of local public facilities. The arrondissements are in charge of certain local public facilities, such as public gardens, small sports facilities and day nurseries. They also serve as a liaison between the Council of Paris and Parisians.

The Departments

General Aspects

The Ile-de-France Region is divided into eight departments: Paris, Essonne, Hauts-de-Seine, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-Saint-Denis, Val-de-Marne, Val d'Oise and Yvelines. Each department is administered by a General Council elected for a six-year term by direct universal suffrage. The Council, in turn, elects a President. The President is the chief executive of the department. Said president prepares and implements the General Council's decisions, administers the budget and oversees the personnel.

The department has a broad mandate. It handles matters of: social action and solidarity; healthcare protection for families and children; construction, capital expenditure and running costs of secondary schools; administration and maintenance of department archives and museums; land consolidation; organisation of school transport beyond the urban fringe.

In each department, the State is represented by a Department Prefect. Vested with the authority of the State

in the department and delegate of the government, the Prefect of the department is the direct representative of the Prime Minister and of each of the Ministers in the department. He/she is the guarantor of the presence of the State, citizen security and respect for civil liberties; is in charge of enforcing law and order; overseeing the implementation of government regulations and decisions in the department; effecting administrative control of local authorities, public establishments and State bodies and overseeing the rationalisation of management of State resources in the department.

The Ile-de-France Region

General Aspects

The Ile-de-France region, as all other regions since the 16 March 1986 (date of the first election of Regional Councillors by universal suffrage), is a fully-fledged regional authority, in the same manner as the departments and the communes.

The Regional Council is the organ in charge of administering the region. It is composed of the Regional Assembly, an executive chosen from among the assembly members, an administration and a Regional Economic and Social Council (CESR). The regions have the shared responsibility of promoting economic, social, cultural and scientific development and regional town and country planning.

In the field of economic development, the Region governs the system of economic aid to businesses, decides aid allocation and draws up a regional economic development plan. It supports the research and innovation sectors.

In the field of regional town and country planning, the Region has the specific brief of drawing up a regional town and country planning and development scheme (SRADT); it negotiates and signs a planning contract with the State and draws up its own regional plan.

In the field of transport, the Region is in charge of drawing up a regional plan for infrastructure and transport and is responsible for maintaining and renewing transport material. In the field of education, vocational training and learning, the Region is responsible for the construction, capital

expenditure and running costs of secondary schools and special education establishments, drawing up a regional plan for developing education and training and laying down guidelines for the latter. The Act of 13 August 2004 also conferred upon it the responsibility for recruiting and managing all technical and non-technical personnel (generally called TOS) for secondary schools.

In the field of culture, the Region organises and finances regional museums, funds cultural facilities, provides support for artistic events, and is responsible for keeping a general inventory of the cultural heritage assets and of organising and financing initial professional art training.

The Region also intervenes in the healthcare sector (initiatives involving healthcare education, vaccination campaigns and policies for combating certain diseases), housing sector (aid to housing construction and renovation), the environmental sphere (policies on improving air quality, preserving rural areas, waste treatment and the development of alternative energy sources) and the sphere of solidarity (initiatives for combating exclusion, support to inter-generational solidarity, social measures for the handicapped and promotion of equal opportunities).

The President of the Regional Council

The President of the Regional Council, elected by the Regional Councillors, is the head of the regional executive branch. He/she prepares and executes the decisions of the Regional Assembly. The President also authorises expenditure and prescribes the carrying-out of regional tax collection. He/she administers the assets of the region, is the head of the office that the Region establishes to exercise its authority, and presides the sessions of the Regional Council and the Standing Committee.

He/she is assisted by 15 Vice-Presidents who each have competence in a specific sphere of regional activities.

The Regional Assembly

The Regional Assembly has 209 members affiliated with eight different political parties, elected by direct universal suffrage to serve for a six-year term. It has deliberative powers and votes on the major decisions regarding the

future of the region in the financial sphere (the budget and approval of administrative accounts are voted at plenary sessions).

The Standing Committee

The Standing Committee has 47 members chosen from among the different political parties represented at the Regional Assembly. It issues from the Regional Council, and is commissioned by the latter to exercise part of its powers, with the exception of those pertaining to voting the budget and approving the administrative accounts, and it implements the policies and decisions voted in by the Regional Assembly.

The Regional Economic and Social Council (CESR)

The Regional Economic and Social Council of Ile-de-France is a consultative assembly made up of 122 members, of which 41 are representatives of businesses and liberal professions, 41 are trade union representatives, 35 are representatives of community-based organisations, and 5 are representatives appointed by the Prime Minister who, by virtue of their nature or activities, are involved in the development of the region.

The CESR is consulted for its opinion on documents relating to the implementation of national plans in the region, regional development plans and any documents on planning and development guidelines of interest to the region, the major draft budget guidelines and major guidelines in the various spheres of Regional competence.

It can be consulted on any project of an economic, social or cultural nature and can provide, on its own initiative, its opinion on any matters falling under Regional authority.

The Regional Prefect is in charge of controlling the legality of actions and initiatives undertaken by the Region and its administrative offices. He/she acts on behalf of the State at regional level and is in charge of enforcing national laws and protecting national interests in the region.

The Regional Court of Accounts, composed of magistrates, is entrusted with examining a posteriori the accounts and administration carried out by the Region.

The Ile-de-France Transport Authority (STIF)

The STIF is the organising authority for transport in the region of Ile-de-France. As such, it organises and finances public transport within the region. The STIF co-ordinates the activity of the RATP (metro system), the SNCF railways (RER high-speed trains as well as conventional commuter trains) and 90 private operators affiliated to the OPTILE network (which manages the suburban bus lines).

Under the authority of the President of the Regional Council, its primary mandates are:

- To ensure the proper functioning of the transport network in Ile de France; and
- To consider the development of public transport and implement improvement projects.

France

The President of the Republic

The Head of State appoints the Prime Minister, the Ministers and the Members of Government (on the proposals made by the Prime Minister). He/she presides the Council of Ministers and enacts laws. He/she is the Chief of the Armed Forces, has the power to dissolve the National Assembly and call new elections. Moreover, in the event of major emergencies, he/she can exercise exceptional powers. The President is elected to a five-year term by a two-ballot majority vote system. There is no limit to the number of re-elections possible.

The Prime Minister

Under the Prime Minister's authority, the government determines and governs national policies. He/she directs government action, is in charge of implementing the laws and is accountable to the Parliament.

The Parliament

The Parliament constitutes the legislative branch of national government and comprises two houses: the Senate and the National Assembly.

In addition to their legislative function, the two houses are authorised to exercise control over government action. In

the event of disagreement between the two chambers, the opinion of the National Assembly takes precedence over that of the Senate.

The Senate comprises 331 Senators, elected indirectly by the Electors (Members of Parliament, General Councillors and representatives of Municipal Councils, namely the Mayors). Since the reform of July 2003, Senators exercise a six-year term (formerly it was a nine-year term).

The Senate is re-elected by half every three years.

The National Assembly is made up of 577 Members elected a five-year term by direct suffrage, using the two-ballot uninominal poll system.



026 London

(United Kingdom)

8.6 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Greater London Authority:
<http://www.london.gov.uk>

Transport for London:
<http://www.tfl.gov.uk/tfl/>

Association of London Government:
<http://www.alg.gov.uk>

Greater London Enterprise (GLE):
<http://www.gle.co.uk/>

Government Office for London:
<http://www.go-london.gov.uk>

The Official Website of the British Monarchy:
<http://www.royal.gov.uk>

The United Kingdom Parliament:
<http://www.parliament.uk>

National Statistics UK:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk>

The Electoral Commission:
<http://www.electoralcommission.gov.uk>

Local Authorities' Gateway:
<http://local.gov.uk/>

Directgov:
<http://www.direct.gov.uk>

Documentation:

Greater London Authority Act 1999:
<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1999/19990029.htm>

City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002:
<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/locact02/20020006.htm>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
London	8,278,000	14	1,623	5,100
United Kingdom	61,113,205	100	244,820	250

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
London	<i>Greater London Authority</i>	33 Boroughs: City of London (GLA), City of Westminster, Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Camden, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith & Fulham, Haringey, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Islington, Kensington & Chelsea, Kingston upon Thames, Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, Newham, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Southwark, Sutton, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest and Wandsworth.
London Metropolitan Region	<i>London Metropolitan Region</i>	3 Regions: Greater London, South East y East of England. 50 Local government units in the three regions.
United Kingdom	<i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	The United Kingdom is a unitary State that combines 4 nations, i.e., England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England is composed by: 9 regions. 34 Non-metropolitan (<i>shire</i>) counties. 36 Metropolitan districts. 239 Non-metropolitan districts.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

London

General Aspects

The fundamental responsibilities of the Greater London Authority (GLA) are to promote economic development, create wealth, develop the city socially and improve the environment. It thus has powers in the fields of transport, urban and strategic planning, economic development and regeneration, the environment, police, emergency management, culture and health. It also exercises certain functions of a regulatory body within its territory. It works together with the boroughs in the provision of services and also controls their activities.

Mayor

Has executive power and is responsible for the political management of the Authority. Is responsible for leading the activities of the GLA in its areas of power and thus defines and co-ordinates the work areas and development strategies for the city. Is also responsible for preparing the annual budget for the GLA. To implement his or her initiatives, the Mayor should co-ordinate both with the borough councils and the public agencies. The Mayor is elected by direct public vote to serve four-year terms of office.

London Assembly

This chamber examines and oversees the actions of the Mayor. It also has the power to amend the budget prepared by the Mayor with a majority of two-thirds of the Assembly. The Assembly can investigate issues it considers important for the city, publish recommendations and make proposals directly to the Mayor. A large part of its work is done through research committees. The Assembly is currently made up of 25 members, 14 elected by simple majority vote in single-member districts. The remaining 11 are elected via a system of proportional representation for the whole of the city. The term of the members of the Assembly coincides with that of the Mayor.

Chief Executive

Supervises the public administration of the GLA and ensures it is effective and efficient.

Borough Councils

Each of the 33 boroughs of London directly provides public services such as education, housing, social services, street cleaning and maintenance, solid waste management, local urban planning, culture and recreation. However, the framework of definition of all these areas of power is defined by the government of the United Kingdom. The borough councils are funded via a direct tax on the population known as the Council Tax and through diverse funds programmed by the central government. With the Local Government Act 2000, all local authorities were forced to adopt one of the new forms of government before May 2002. The three models of government proposed were: a system with a directly elected mayor and cabinet; a system based on a council, the majority of which would vote the mayor and cabinet; and a model based on a council and chief executive. These three forms of government currently coexist in the different districts of the GLA. Up to 1,861 councillors are elected for a four-year term in the 33 boroughs. The election process for councillors is based on a simple majority system in multi-member districts.

Organisations and Companies

Association of London Government

An association committed to improving public resources in London and attracting private investment to the 33 boroughs. Works as a pressure group that articulates council demands from the central government. The main deliberative organ is a committee of 33 leaders from the boroughs.

Greater London Enterprise (GLE)

The GLE is the city's economic development company and its ownership corresponds to the 33 boroughs. Operates as a private company and thus does not receive public financial support. Activity depends on commercial results and knowledge about the economic regeneration of the city in a market environment. It is an influential agent both in the formulation of new local public policies and the development of new solutions in the sphere of local development.

Transport for London

This is an organisation that depends on the GLA and is responsible for the planning and management of the capital's integrated transport system. The main function is to implement the transport strategy for London and manage the city's transport services. It controls the bus network, underground system, the Docklands Light Railway (DLR) and London Trams, river transport services and the Victoria bus station. Also responsible for traffic management in a network of 580 km of urban roads and the traffic light system. Transport for London is managed by a council appointed by the Mayor, who chairs the council.

London Development Agency

An agency that depends on the GLA and works directly on the economic development of the city with the aim of sustaining and improving London's role as an international business centre and thus boost its economic opportunities.

London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority

An organisation under the control of the GLA responsible for fire control and prevention and also planning responses to possible emergencies.

London Metropolitan Region

We were unable to identify an institution of a metropolitan sphere whose area of action includes all of the territory of the London Metropolitan Region. The GLA is normally considered the metropolitan authority for London, but this is only in the centre of the region, which also extends to the southeast and east.

United Kingdom

King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The monarch is the lifelong, hereditary head of state. He or she usually acts in accordance with the decisions taken by the government, although the monarch is formally responsible for appointing the Prime Minister. Symbolic functions include sanctioning laws, signing the highest State docu-

ments and calling and dissolving the sessions of Parliament.

Prime Minister

Under the PM's leadership, the government determines and leads the policies of the State. The PM leads governmental action and is responsible for the execution of laws and thus responds for the government's actions before the parliament. The PM is formally appointed by the monarch, although he or she requires the support of the majority of the House of Commons to carry out functions. The PM can shorten the length of the sessions of Parliament.

Parliament

Bicameral organ composed of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The basic function of the House of Commons is to propose, approve and amend existing legislation. The 569 MPs are elected in single-member districts under a simple majority system to serve a maximum term of four years.

In general, the House of Lords has similar functions to the Commons, as it can also legislate, debate and question the executive. There are two important exceptions: its members do not represent districts and do not participate in fiscal and financial legislation. The role of the House of Lords is considered complementary to that of the Commons and is a chamber of review. The 707 lords are lifelong positions. There are three types of members: institutional (law lords and members of the Church of England), hereditary peers and peers appointed for their life's work upon the proposal of the government.

Government Office for London

An agency that represents the British government and whose mission is to ensure that national policies aimed at the City of London are duly implemented. Works together with various public and private organisations to promote government policies and help achieve their goals. Also acts as a representative of London's interests within the central government.



Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Dortmund:
<http://www.dortmund.de>

Dortmund Corporate Services:
<http://www.dsw.ag/>

City of Duisburg:
<http://www.duisburg.de>

Duisburg Transport and Services Consortium:
<http://www.dvv.de/>

Duisburg Development Company:
<http://www.eg-du.de/>

City of Essen:
<http://www.essen.de>

Essen Corporate Services:
<http://www.stadtwerke-essen.de/>

Essen Transportation:
<http://www.evag.de>

Ruhr Regional Association:
<http://www.rvr-online.de/>

Traffic Group of Rhine – Ruhr:
<http://www.vrr.de/>

Government of North Rhine – Westphalia:
<http://www.nrw.de/>

Parliament of North Rhine – Westphalia:
<http://www.landtag.nrw.de/>

Institute for Urban Development and Territory and
 the Construction of North Rhine Westphalia:
<http://www.ils.nrw.de/>

German Institute of Urban Matters:
<http://www.difu.de/>

Bundesrat:
<http://www.bundesrat.de/>

Federal Presidency:
<http://www.bundespraesident.de/>

Federal Chancellery:
<http://www.bundestkanzler.de/>

Federal Government:
www.bundesregierung.de

Federal Assembly:
<http://www.bundestag.de/>

032 Dortmund-Essen-Duisburg (Germany)¹

6.6 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2003 (Rhein-Ruhr North Agglomeration)*.

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Essen/Düsseldorf	7,350,000	9	2,642	2,800
Germany	82,329,758	100	357,021	231

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Dortmund	Dortmund	1 City – district. 13 Urban Districts (<i>Stadtbezirke</i>).
Essen	Essen	1 City – district. 9 Districts (<i>Kreise</i>).
Duisburg	Duisburg	1 City – district. 7 Urban Districts (<i>Stadtbezirke</i>).
Ruhr Area	<i>Ruhr Regional Association</i> Regionalverband Ruhr	1 Local federation. 12 City – districts: Bochum, Bottrop, Dortmund, Duisburg, Ennepe-Ruhr-Kreis, Essen, Gelsenkirchen, Hagen, Hamm, Herne, Mülheim and Oberhausen. 3 Districts: Recklinghausen, Unna, Wesel.
North Rhine – Westphalia	<i>Federal State of North Rhine – Westphalia</i> Land Nordrhein-Westfalen	1 Federal State (<i>Bundesland</i>). 5 Government Districts (<i>Regierungsbezirke</i>): Düsseldorf, Köln, Münster, Detmold and Arnsberg. 31 Districts (<i>Kreise</i>). 23 City – districts (<i>Kreisfreie Städte</i>). 373 Municipalities (<i>Gemeinden</i>).
Federal Republic of Germany	Bundesrepublik Deutschland	The federal republic is composed of: 16 Federal States (<i>Bundesländer</i>): Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Berlin*, Brandenburg, Bremen*, Hamburg*, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Northrhine-Westphalia, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thüringen. 439 Districts (<i>Kreise</i>), 116 urban and 323 rural. 13,912 Municipalities (<i>Gemeinden</i>).

* Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg are city states.

⁽¹⁾ Ranking 2003 of United Nations (the Rhein-Ruhr Middle and Rhein-Ruhr North agglomerations don't appear in the 2007 Ranking)

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Essen

General Aspects

Its powers are understood to exist in the following areas: waste management, public health, sports, planning, town planning, urban regeneration, land management, public housing, job promotion and technological development, civic participation, libraries, traffic, youth policies, environment, parks and schools.

Mayor, *Oberbürgermeister*

The head of the city administration and the person with the highest level of responsibility. Presides over City Council and should execute the policies approved by the Council and its Committees. Is elected directly in a system of majority voting with double return, for a period of five years.

City Council, *Rat der Stadt*

The most important organ of the city. It has the capacity to regulate all aspects within its area of power and establish the general principles that the administration should follow. Legislatures are for five years and it is comprised of 82 councilors. Half are elected by majority vote in single-member districts and the other half proportionally in an open-list system.

Districts

The city is decentralized into nine districts. Each district has an agency that is responsible for the administration in the district and for articulating the demands of the city. Its members are elected proportionally in the same election as the councilors and mayor. The Districts have the capacity to decide all issues that affect them and do not exceed them. For example, maintenance of municipal services: schools, parks, libraries, cultural matters, environmental impact, supporting the associative fabric.

Essen Companies

Essen Corporate Services, *Stadtwerke Essen AG*

Public service company responsible for the provision of nat-

ural gas, heat, water and sanitation. Also manages the infrastructure of the Port of Essen.

Essen Transport, *Essener Verkehrs-AG*

Public company responsible for transportation and mobility within the city of Essen. Includes subways, urban and inter-city buses and trams.

Dortmund

General Aspects

Its powers include the following areas: economic promotion, urban planning, building regulation, land management, traffic, transportation, environment, cemeteries, culture, libraries, parks, sports, children's education, vocational training, investigation, public health and sanitation.

Mayor, *Oberbürgermeister*

The head of the city administration and the person with the highest level of responsibility. Presides over City Council and should execute the policies approved by the Council and its Committees. Is elected directly in a system of majority voting with double return, for a period of five years.

City Council, *Rat der Stadt*

The most important organ of the city. It has the capacity to regulate all aspects within its area of power and establish the general principles that the administration should follow. It approves the urban development plan and budget and modifies the city statute. It normally works via 14 sectorial committees with a decision-making capacity and proportional representation with regard the Council. Legislatures are for five years and it is comprised of 88 councilors. Half are elected by majority vote in single-member districts and the other half proportionally in an open-list system.

Districts

The city is decentralized into 12 districts. Each district has an agency that takes responsibility for the administration in the district, and for articulating the demands of the district with regard the city.

Dortmund Companies

Dortmund Corporate Services, *Dortmunder Stadtwerke AG*

Large public business conglomerate whose mission is to provide public utilities to the city. It acts in Dortmund providing services in the following areas: transportation, energy, telecommunications, construction and urban development promotion.

Duisburg

General Aspects

Its areas of power include: education (primary, secondary and university), sanitary attention, public health, environment, children and youth affairs, sports, town planning, property management, traffic, libraries, public housing, urban development and the management of the inland port.

Mayor, *Oberbürgermeister*

The head of the city administration and the person with the highest level of responsibility. Presides over City Council and should execute the policies approved by the Council and its Committees. Is elected directly in a system of majority voting with double return, for a period of five years.

City Council, *Rat der Stadt*

The most important organ of the city. It has the capacity to regulate all aspects within its area of power and establish the general principles that the administration should follow. It approves the urban development plan and budget and modifies the city statute. It normally works via 14 sectorial committees with a decision-making capacity and proportional representation with regard the Council. Legislatures are for five years and it is comprised of 74 councilors. Half are elected by majority vote in single-member districts and the other half proportionally in an open-list system.

Districts

The seven districts into which the city government is decentralized enable civic participation in local politics by intervening in decision-making that affects the district. Also, the districts are able to demand actions at the city government

level. Each district has a statute to regulate it, a management agency (comprised of 19 members) and a district head that leads it (*Bezirksvorsteherin*).

Duisburg Public Companies

Duisburger Versorgungs- und Verkehrsgesellschaft mbH

This public consortium formed by 20 businesses is responsible for the provision of services and public transportation in the city. The services include: water, waste, heating, energy and gas. In the case of the provision of public transportation it includes the bus, light rail, subway and river transportation services.

Entwicklungsgesellschaft Duisburg mbH

Public company dedicated to the development and urban regeneration of areas in urban, economic and social decline. Its action programs are directed to specific neighborhoods to impact their infrastructure, housing and socioeconomic problems in a manner suitable to each neighborhood.

Ruhr Regional Association

General Aspects

This institution federates the 15 municipal entities situated in the Ruhr Valley. Its main organs are: the Federal Committee, the highest political organ formed by the mayors, the executive board that takes charge of the daily management and the preparation of the meetings of the federal committee. Also, the creation of a regional parliament was approved in December 2004. At present the Association is not an entity with legislative powers and the main instruments it works with are cooperation and the coordination of projects and programs among the municipalities that are part of the confederacy. Areas of activity include development of public spaces, economic development, traffic management and regional planning.

Public Company, Ruhr Region

Traffic Group of Rhine – *Ruhr, Verkehrsverbund Rhein-Ruhr*

Coordination body of public transport in the Rhein-Ruhr area. Coordinates the activity of 24 local public-transport

companies and three public train companies that operate in the territory of 19 cities and five districts. Integrates trains, local and regional buses, trams and river transportation.

North Rhine – Westphalia

General Aspects

The Federal Constitution of 1949 attributes by default to the Länder those powers that are not expressly attributed to federal power. These federal powers include international relations, defense, citizenship, currency, domestic market and foreign trade, transportation of federal property (highways and railroads) and criminal police. Shared powers also exist and there is basic federal legislation that regulates aspects the Länder should legislate. The Länder execute all the federal policies with the exception of the federal administration itself, the armed forces, matters of nuclear energy, aviation, railroads, mail and telecommunications, highways and federal water.

Prime Minister, *Ministerpräsidenten*

Is the chief representative of the Federal State and establishes the general lines of the government of the State and leads the cabinets and its meetings. Elected by simple majority of the Parliament of the Land.

Government of the Land, *Landesregierung*

A collegial organ in which each member of the government is responsible for a specific area in which he or she exercises political leadership in an autonomous manner on the basis of the general lines established by the Prime Minister. The government has legislative initiative and regulation authority. The election and dismissal of its 12 ministers depends exclusively on the Prime Minister.

Parliament, *Landtag*

Its main functions are: a legislative function, control of the government and administration, approval of the budget of the Land, election of other institutional positions and the articulation of the interests of the citizens. It has the capacity to exercise a "constructive" motion of reproof against

the Prime Minister. It is formed by 231 parliamentarians of which 151 are chosen in single-member districts by means of a majority, while the others are voted by a system of proportional representation with open lists. Terms are for five years.

Germany

President of the Republic, *Bundespräsident*

Is the leader of the state, without executive powers, and the representative of the Federation on the national and international stages. Performs important institutional functions: proposes to the *Bundestag* and then appoints the Federal Chancellor, dissolves the *Bundestag* and appoints senior justice officials. Elected by the Federal Convention (the *Bundestag* and a proportional and equivalent number of representatives of the Länder) for a period of five years with only one possible reelection.

Federal Chancellor, *Bundeskanzler*

Leads the government and chooses the Federal Ministers in the Cabinet. The Chancellor determines the lines of action of the government that should orient the actions of the Cabinet. Elected by the majority of the *Bundestag* at the suggestion of the President. His or her continuance in the position is associated with the duration of the legislature of the *Bundestag* and the confidence placed in him or her by this chamber.

Federal Cabinet, *Bundeskabinett*

Composed of Ministers on whom the Constitution confers autonomy in the management of their respective areas. Members are appointed by the President of the Republic at the suggestion of the Chancellor.

Federal Congress, *Bundestag*

Is the lower chamber of the Federal Parliament. It shares legislative power with the Bundesrat. Its powers are understood to include the elaboration and approval of laws, the control of the federal government and the investigation of all those matters that are necessary. It has a variable num-

ber of seats due to the electoral system, although it is never lower than 598 and at present has 603. Of these representatives, 299 are chosen by voting in single-member districts by relative majorities. The remainder is chosen by means of a proportional, open-list system.

Federal Council, *Bundesrat*

Is the organ of territorial representation of the Federal Republic, where the interests of the federal states, or Länder, are articulated in the interest of the overall Confederacy. Its participation acts as a counterweight to the *Bundestag* with regard legislative power. The Länder have their votes and representation weighted by population, with a minimum of three representatives and a maximum of six. The *Bundesrat* assures the experience and vision of the Länder are incorporated in the federal legislation by constantly participating in the legislative process. For example, the first reading of all legislation is either done in the *Bundesrat* or it must approve legislation that affects the Länder directly. The members of the *Bundesrat* are chosen by the governments of the Länder, should form part of the state cabinet and their votes depend on cabinet agreements, rather than political adherence. They are renewed in function of the successive changes in the government of the Länder.



044 Madrid (Spain)

5.6 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Madrid City Council:
<http://www.munimadrid.es/>

Madrid Regional Transport Consortium:
<http://www.ctm-madrid.es/>

Community of Madrid Institute of Statistics:
<http://www.madrid.org/iestadis/>

Community of Madrid:
<http://www.madrid.org/>

Assembly of Madrid:
<http://www.asambleamadrid.es/>

Government of Spain:
<http://www.la-moncloa.es>

Congress of Deputies:
<http://www.congreso.es>

Senate:
<http://www.senado.es>

Documentation:

Law of Capitality of Madrid:
<http://www.munimadrid.es/Principal/Ayuntamiento/normativa/LEY%20DE%20CAPITALIDAD.pdf>

Organic Law of the Madrid Statute of Autonomy:
http://www.derecho.com/xml/disposiciones/trini/disposicion.xml?id_disposicion=33089

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Madrid	4,900,000	12	945	5,200
Spain	40,525,002	100	504,782	80

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Madrid	<i>Madrid</i>	1 Municipality. 21 Districts: Centro, Arganzuela, Retiro, Salamanca, Chamartín, Tetuán, Chamberí, Fuencarral - El Pardo, Moncloa - Aravaca, Latina, Carabanchel, Usera, Puente de Vallecas, Moratalaz, Ciudad Lineal, Hortaleza, Villaverde, Villa de Vallecas, Vicálvaro, San Blas and Barajas.
Autonomous Community of Madrid	<i>Community of Madrid*</i>	1 Province. 179 Municipalities.
Spain	<i>Kingdom of Spain</i>	17 Autonomous Communities and 2 Autonomous Cities. 52 Provinces. 8,108 Municipalities.

* Covers the totality of the Madrid Metropolitan Area.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Madrid

General Aspects

The Community of Madrid is territorially organized into municipalities which enjoy full legal personality and autonomy in the management of their interests. The current municipality of Madrid is fruit of the annexation of 13 neighboring municipalities carried out between 1948 and 1954. As the capital of the State, Madrid has a special regime. This is the Capitality Law, approved on 4 July 2006 and which updates the special systems of 1963 and 1985. The Capitality Law creates an organ of cooperation between the State, the Community of Madrid and the City of Madrid (the Inter-Administrative Capitality Committee) in matters such as public safety and the celebration of official events. The powers of Madrid City Council are the following: urban development (planning, land use and organization); housing (planning and public housing management); economic promotion; management of public services of other administrations; public transport; traffic; telecommunications infrastructures; environment; public health; consumer affairs and health; provision of personal services (education, culture, sport, social care) and public safety. The City Council carries out many of these powers through a network of autonomous organizations and public companies.

Mayor, *Alcalde*

Chairs the City Corporation and Council; leads the municipal government and administration (executive structure). Also administers and manages the municipal budget. Appointed by a majority vote in the City Council following the municipal elections held every four years. The Council can remove the Mayor from the post through a censure motion approved by an absolute majority.

City Council, *Consejo Municipal*

The organization that represents citizens politically. Functions include: the political promotion of the city; the control and inspection of the other municipal organizations; approving local regulations and standards; approving

binding strategic documents (plans of action, investments, the financial program); urban planning and land management (through the general territorial plan, the general plan and municipal town planning regulations). The 55 councilors are directly elected by the public in a proportional system every four years.

Districts, *Distritos*

The 21 districts have authority over personal services, including citizen attention, culture and recreation, sport, parks and green areas. Each district has a district council comprised in proportion to the results the parties obtained in the district during the municipal elections. The president of the district council is the person who obtains the most votes from among all the councilors.

Public Companies in Madrid

Consortio regional de transportes de Madrid

The consortium was established in 1986 to group together the efforts of public and private institutions related with public transport, with the aim of coordinating services, networks and rates. The State, the Community of Madrid, the municipalities and public and private companies work together closely in this consortium. For example, Metro de Madrid, S.A, the public company that manages the Madrid subway network (227 km of tracks), forms part of the consortium.

Autonomous Community of Madrid

General Aspects

The Autonomous Community of Madrid and its administration forms part of the federal/regional structure of Spain, which recognizes it as an Autonomic State. The Statute of Autonomy of Madrid, approved 1 March 1983, lists the exclusive powers of the Government of the Community of Madrid, which include: the organization of the local system, management of the territory, urban development, housing, public works, highways, railroads, transport, ports and water resources. It also has shared authority with the State in matters such as economic planning, industry, security, education and health.

Because it is a single-province community, it assumes all the jurisdiction, means and resources which by Law correspond to the Provincial Council of Madrid (basically the coordination of municipal organizations to guarantee the comprehensive provision of local powers right across the province). The powers of the Community of Madrid are exercised through its self-government institutions: the Assembly of Madrid, the Council of Government and the President of the Community.

President

The President of the Community of Madrid has the supreme representation of the Autonomous Community and leads the activity of the Council of Government (the organ of government), designates and separates the Councilors and coordinates the Administration. The President is politically responsible to the Assembly, which appoints him or her following its establishment at the start of each term of office. The President is able to dissolve the Assembly and call new elections.

Assembly of Madrid

The Assembly of Madrid, the legislative and representative organ of the people of Madrid, exercises legislative authority, approves and controls budgets, promotes, guides and controls the action of the government of the Council of Government and exercises the powers attributed to it by the Constitution, the State of Autonomy and the other regulations in the legal system. The 111 members are elected every four years by proportional representation applied to a single electoral district (the province). The Assembly elects the President of the Community by absolutely majority and is able to exercise a motion of constructive censure against the President and his or her Council of Government.

Spain

Monarch

Head of State whose political capacities are almost completely limited by the Constitution. Carries out symbolic and representative functions, such as opening and dissolving

the parliamentary sessions, sanctioning laws and appointing the President of the Government and the Ministers.

President of the Government

The President of the Government embodies the executive power of the State. He or she leads the actions of the government, coordinates its functions and elects the members of government. Appointed by absolute majority in the Congress of Deputies at the beginning of each session, but retains the capacity to dissolve the session and call new elections.

Government

The Government leads domestic and foreign policies, the Administration of the State and defense. It responds jointly before the Chambers. Exercises the executive function and has regulatory authority and legislative initiative before Parliament. The members are chosen exclusively by the President of the Government.

Congress of Deputies

Together with the Senate, the Congress of Deputies makes up the Parliament that has legislative and budgetary powers for the State. The Congress is the chamber that represents the people and is also empowered to investigate the government. Has legislative primacy over the Senate. The Congress chooses the President of the Government, against whom it can promote a constructive censure motion. Comprised of 350 members elected by proportional representation in 52 multi-member districts (provincial districts) weighted according to the population.

Senate

Shares legislative functions with the Congress of Deputies although it exercises them as the house of territorial representation. There are a total of 259 Senators, of which 208 are elected by proportional representation in 52 electoral districts with four seats each. The other 51 are directly elected by the autonomic parliaments, in a number that varies according to the population.



Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Barcelona City Council:
<http://www.bcn.cat>

Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona (AMB):
<http://www.amb.cat>

Mancomunitat de Municipis del Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona:
<http://www.amb.cat/web/mmamb>

AMB Metropolitan Transport Organization (EMT):
<http://www.amb.cat/web/emt>

AMB Organization for the Environment (EMMA):
<http://www.amb.cat/web/emma>

Metropolitan Authority of Transport:
<http://www.atm.cat>

Institut Català d'Estadística:
<http://www.idescat.cat/>

MUNICAT:
<http://www.municat.net/>

Diputació of Barcelona:
<http://www.diba.cat>

Parliament of Catalunya:
<http://www.parlament.cat>

Generalitat of Catalunya:
<http://www.gencat.cat>

Official website of Spanish Government:
<http://www.la-moncloa.es>

050 Barcelona (Spain)

4.9 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Barcelona	3,900,000	10	803	4,850
Spain	40,525,002	100	504,782	80

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Barcelona	<i>Barcelona</i>	1 Municipality (<i>Municipi</i>). 10 Districts (<i>Districtes</i>): Ciutat Vella, Eixample, Sarrià-Sant Gervasi, Gràcia, Horta-Guinardó, Les Corts, Sants-Montjuïc, Sant Martí, Sant Andreu and Nou Barris.
Barcelona Metropolitan Area	<i>Barcelona Metropolitan Area*</i>	36 Municipalities (<i>Municipis</i>): Badalona, Badia del Vallès, Barberà del Vallès, Barcelona, Begues, Castellbisbal, Castelldefels, Cerdanyola del Vallès, Cervelló, Corbera de Llobregat, Cornellà de Llobregat, Esplugues de Llobregat, Gavà, La Palma de Cervelló, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Molins de Rei, Montcada i Reixac, Montgat, Pallejà, Papiol, Prat de Llobregat, Ripollet, Sant Adrià de Besòs, Sant Andreu de la Barca, Sant Boi de Llobregat, Sant Climent de Llobregat, Sant Cugat del Vallès, Sant Feliu de Llobregat, Sant Joan Despí, Sant Just Desvern, Sant Vicenç dels Horts, Santa Coloma de Cervelló, Santa Coloma de Gramenet, Tiana, Torrelles de Llobregat and Viladecans.
Barcelona Metropol. Agglomeration	<i>Barcelona Metropolitan Agglomeration</i>	93 Municipalities (<i>Municipis</i>).
Barcelona Metropolitan Region	<i>Barcelona Metropolitan Region</i>	164 Municipalities (<i>Municipis</i>).
Province of Barcelona	<i>Barcelona Province</i>	1 Province (<i>Provincia</i>). 11 Counties. 311 Municipalities (<i>Municipis</i>).
Catalonia	<i>Community of Catalonia</i>	1 Autonomous Community.** 4 Provinces (<i>Províncies</i>): Barcelona, Girona, Lleida and Tarragona. 41 Counties (<i>Comarques</i>) 946 Municipalities (<i>Municipis</i>).
Spain	<i>Kingdom of Spain</i>	17 Autonomous Communities (<i>Comunidades Autónomas</i>) and 2 Autonomous Cities (<i>Ciudades Autónomas</i>). 52 Provinces (<i>Províncias</i>). 8,108 Municipalities (<i>Municipios</i>).

* Barcelona Metropolitan Area is composed of 3 institutions which cover different territorial areas: the *Mancomunitat de Municipis* (31 municipalities), the *Entitat Metropolitana del Transport* (18 municipalities) and the *Entitat Metropolitana del Medio Ambient* (33 municipalities).

** In 2005, the Government of Catalonia (*Generalitat*) began to study a major institutional reform of the territorial structure of Catalonia. With this reform a new territorial level in-between provinces and counties, known as *bequeries*, is anticipated. The seven new *bequeries* will perform most of the duties of both provinces and counties. The *bequeria* located within the Barcelona Metropolitan Area, provisionally called *Àmbit Metropolità*, will coincide approximately with the area of the Barcelona Metropolitan Region.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Barcelona

General Aspects

The 1998 Barcelona Municipal Charter attributes the following powers to Barcelona City Council (Ajuntament de Barcelona): urban development: planning, land use and management; housing: planning and management of public housing; economic promotion; managing the public services of other administrations; public transport; traffic; telecommunications infrastructures; the environment; public health; consumer affairs and health; the provision of personal services: education, culture, sports, social welfare; and public security. City Council develops many of these powers through a network of autonomous organisations (13) and public companies (19).

Mayor, *Alcalde*

Chairs the Municipal Corporation and Council; leads the municipal government and administration (executive structure). Also administers and manages the municipal budget. Appointed by a majority vote in the Municipal Council following the municipal elections held every four years. The Council can remove the Mayor from the post through a censure motion approved by an absolute majority.

Municipal Council, *Consell Municipal*

The organisation that represents citizens politically. Functions include: the political promotion of the city; the control and inspection of the other municipal organisations; approving local regulations and standards; approving binding strategic documents: plans of action, investments, the financial program; urban planning and land management through the general territorial plan, the general plan and municipal town planning regulations. The 41 councillors are elected by directly elected by the public every four years under a proportional system applied to a single electoral district for the municipality of Barcelona.

Districts, *Districtes*

The 10 districts are the territorial bases of municipal admin-

istration. Within their territory they have authority over: urban development, public roads, infrastructure maintenance and services for the people. Each district has a district council comprised in proportion to the results the parties obtained in the district during the municipal elections. Administrative management is exercised by a manager appointed by the Mayor.

Public Companies in Barcelona

Barcelona Gestió Urbanística

Private company of municipal ownership whose aim is the promotion, execution and management of urban development activities as well as urban works and the promotion of housing.

Barcelona d'Infraestructures Municipals

Private company of municipal ownership whose function is to execute urban development, infrastructural and building activities in the city of Barcelona as commissioned by the different public administrations.

Barcelona Metropolitan Area (AMB)

General Aspects

In 1997, following the dissolution of the Barcelona Metropolitan Corporation, three sectorial institutions were created in the metropolitan sphere, which city councils in the Barcelona area may join on a voluntary basis. Because affiliation is voluntary, the territorial sphere of the three organisations is different.

AMB County Council, *Mancomunitat de Municipis de l'AMB*

Voluntary association of municipalities in the metropolitan area whose goal is to bring a common metropolitan perspective to those jurisdictional areas decided upon by the municipalities. Acts in the area of planning and the improvement of metropolitan infrastructures, public space, housing and land, the latter through the public company IMPSOL.

AMB Metropolitan Transport Organization, *Entitat Metropolitana del Transport (EMT) de l'AMB*

Voluntary organisation made up of 18 municipalities from the metropolitan area. Authority over areas such as: the organisation, management and planning of the public transport system; the provision of the subway service in seven municipalities; the organisation and control of the taxi system and traffic and road-network programming.

AMB Organization for the Environment, *Entitat Metropolitana del Medi Ambient de l'AMB*

Voluntary organisation made up of 35 municipalities responsible for: the construction and maintenance of hydraulic infrastructures; water supply; drainage and wastewater and the treatment of urban and industrial waste. All of this sectorial activity is carried out in co-ordination with the respective municipal services.

Barcelona Metropolitan Agglomeration

General Aspects

No political or administrative institution with responsibilities specific to the territory defined as the agglomeration of Barcelona was identified.

Barcelona Metropolitan Region

Metropolitan Transport Authority

A consortium made up of public administrations that owns the public transport services in the Barcelona metropolitan region (City Council, Generalitat, EMT). The aim is to cooperate and co-ordinate services, funding and infrastructures. Responsible for the planning of transport infrastructures and for preparing the master plan for infrastructure in the metropolitan region.

Barcelona Province

General Aspects

The Provincial Council is an institution of the local system whose main function is to co-ordinate the municipal organ-

isations to guarantee the comprehensive provision of municipal powers across the province. It thus advises, funds and co-operates with the city councils in the provincial territory to improve general operation.

Provincial Council, *Ple de la Diputació*

The maximum organ of the provincial council with functions including the approval of provincial bylaws, budgets and plans. The 51 members are elected indirectly in 14 judicial parties. Each judicial party has a number of members weighted according to the resident population and the members are assigned to each political formation in proportion with the results the judicial party overall obtained in the municipal elections.

President of the Provincial Council, *President de la Diputació*

The President's function is to lead the government and administration of the province, choose the members that will form the government board to advise the President in his or her functions and in whom he or she delegates part of the responsibility of government. Elected by majority vote among the members following the establishment of the Plenary Council.

Catalonia

General Aspects

The autonomous government of Catalonia and its administration, the Generalitat de Catalunya, forms part of the federal/regional structure of Spain known as the Autonomic State. Catalonia has a statute that sets out the exclusive powers of the Generalitat, which include: the organisation of the local system, management of the territory, urban development, housing, public works, highways, railroads, transport, ports and water resources. It also has shared authority with the State in matters such as economic planning, industry, security, education and health.

President of the Generalitat, *President de la Generalitat*

Leads and co-ordinates the action of the Executive Council

(Consell Executiu) and has the highest representation in the Generalitat. Responsible before the Parliament, which appoints the President after its establishment at the beginning of each session. The Executive Council is the government organisation with executive and administrative functions. The President is able to dissolve Parliament and call new elections.

Parliament of Catalonia, *Parlament de Catalunya*

The Parliament represents the people of Catalonia and exercise legislative authority, approves budgets, promotes and controls political actions and the actions of the government. It elects the President of the Generalitat by absolute majority, is able to exercise a constructive censure motion against the President and is qualified to do the same with the Executive Council. The 135 members are elected every four years by proportional representation applied to four multi-member electoral districts (provinces) weighted according to the population.

Spain

Monarch, *Monarca*

Head of State whose political capacities are almost completely limited by the Constitution. Carries out symbolic and representative functions, such as opening and dissolving the parliamentary sessions, sanctioning laws and appointing the President of the Government and the Ministers.

President of the Government, *Presidente del Gobierno*

The President of the Government embodies the executive power of the State. He or she leads the actions of the government, co-ordinates its functions and elects the members of government. Appointed by absolute majority in the Congress of Deputies at the beginning of each session, but retains the capacity to dissolve the session and call new elections.

Government, *Gobierno*

The Government leads domestic and foreign policies, the Administration of the State and defence. It responds jointly

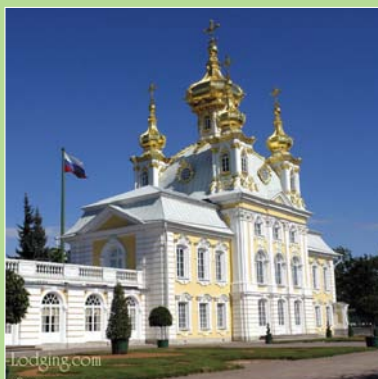
before the Chambers. Exercises the executive function and has regulatory authority and legislative initiative before Parliament. The ministers are chosen exclusively by the President of the Government.

Congress of Deputies, *Congreso de los Diputados*

Together with the Senate, the Congress of Deputies makes up the Parliament that has legislative and budgetary powers for the State. The Congress is the chamber that represents the people and is also empowered to investigate the government. Has legislative primacy over the Senate. The Congress chooses the President of the Government, against whom it can promote a constructive censure motion. Comprised of 350 members elected by proportional representation in 52 multi-member districts (provincial districts) weighted according to the population.

Senate, *Senado*

Shares legislative functions with the Congress of Deputies although it exercises them as the house of territorial representation. There are a total of 259 Senators, of which 208 are elected by proportional representation in 52 electoral districts with four seats each. The other 51 are directly elected by the autonomic parliaments, in a number that varies according to the population.



055 St. Petersburg (Russian Federation)

4.6 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Government of St. Petersburg:
<http://eng.gov.spb.ru/>

System of territorial information of St. Petersburg:
<http://www.statedevelopment.spb.ru/>

Leontiev Center:
<http://leontief.ru/>

St. Petersburg Assembly:
<http://www.assembly.spb.ru/>

Federal State Service of Statistics:
<http://www.gks.ru/>

Central Electoral Commission of the Russian Federation:
<http://www.cikrf.ru/>

Presidency of the Russian Federation:
<http://www.president.kremlin.ru/>

Government of the Russian Federation:
<http://www.government.gov.ru/>

East West Institute:
<http://www.iewis.org/>

The Carnegie Moscow Center:
<http://www.carnegie.ru/en/>

Russia/Eurasia Program PONARS on CSIS:
http://www.csis.org/ruseura/ponars/policymemos/pm_index.cfm

Documentation:

Strategic Plan of St. Petersburg:
<http://stratplan.leontief.ru/>

Constitution of the Russian Federation:
<http://www.constitution.ru/>

IEW Russian Regional Reports:
<http://www.isn.ethz.ch/researchpub/publihouse/rrr/index.cfm?parent=about>

Policy Memos, Center for Strategic and International Studies CSIS, 1997-2004

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
St. Petersburg	5,300,000	4	622	8,550
Russia	140,041,247	100	17,075,200	8

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Federal City of St. Petersburg	<i>Federal City of St. Petersburg</i> Gorod Sankt-Peterburg	1 Federal City, with a double institutional structure: Territorial Structure: 9 Towns: Zelenogorsk, Kolpino, Krasnoye Selo, Kronstadt, Lomonosov, Pavlovsk, Peterhoff, Pushkin and Sestroretsk. 21 Settlements: Alexandrovskaya, Beloostrov, Komarovo, Levashovo, Lisij Nos, Metallostroy, Molodyozhnoye, Pargolovo, Petro-Slavyanka, Pesochniy, Pontonniy, Repino, Sapyorniy, Serovo, Smolyachkovo, Solnechnoye, Strelna, Tyarlevo, Ust-Izhora, Ushkovo and Shushary. Administrative Structure: 18 Administrative Districts (<i>Rayon</i>): Admiralteysky, Vasileostrovsky, Vyborgsky, Kalininsky, Kirovsky, Kolpino, Krasnogvardeysky, Krasnoye Selo, Kronstadt, Kurortny, Moskovsky, Nevsky, Petrogradsky, Petrodvorets, Primorsky, Pushkin, Frunzensky and Central.
Leningrad Region	<i>Leningrad Region</i> Leningradskaya oblast	1 Oblast (In the case of Leningrad its government translates <i>oblast</i> for "Region") 17 Districts <i>Districts</i> : Boksitogorsky, Gatchinsky, Kingiseppsky, Kirishsky, Kirovsky, Lodeynopolsky, Lomonosovsky, Luzhsky, Podporozhsky, Priozersky, Slantsevsky, Tikhvinsky, Tosnensky, Volkhovskiy, Volosovsky, Vsevolozhsky, Vyborgsky and Koltushskaya. 29 municipal regions and 9 cities.
Northwest Federal District	<i>Northwest Federal District</i> Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug	1 Federal City St. Petersburg. 7 Provinces or Oblasts: Arkhangelsk, Leningrad, Murmansk, Novgorod, Pskov, Vologda and Kaliningrad. 1 Autonomous District: Nenetsia. 2 Republics: Karelia and Komi.
Russian Federation	<i>Russian Federation</i> Rossiyskaya Federatsiya	The structure of the federation is composed of three levels: Federal Level: formed by subjects (<i>subyekty</i>): 21 Republics: <i>respubliki</i> , a great deal of autonomy, with their own constitutions, president, parliaments, etc. 49 Provinces: <i>oblasts</i> dependent upon the federal government. 6 Territories: <i>karis</i> similar to the provinces but peripheral and depopulated. 1 Autonomous Province. 10 Autonomous Districts: more autonomous than the provinces but less than the republics. 2 Federal Cities: Moscow and St. Petersburg; act as autonomous regions. The grouped subjects form seven federal districts: (<i>federalny okrug</i>): Central, South, Northwest, Far East, Siberian, Urals and Volga. The second level is composed of: 1,864 districts (<i>rayon</i>). 1.098 cities / towns. 10 autonomous districts (with federal status). The third level is composed of: 333 districts y urban areas. 1,850 urban settlements. 24,326 rural administrations (<i>Soviets, volosts, okrugs</i>). and self-governing local authorities.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Federal City of St. Petersburg

General Aspects

The Federal City of St. Petersburg constitutes a federal entity (subyekty) of the highest level within the Russian Federation. Its government has the function of providing public services to the citizens. It carries out activities in the following areas: in terms of housing it is the owner or administrator of a high percentage of the city's housing supply and also builds new public housing; it owns and administers the water and sewerage systems; negotiates and carries out urban waste collection; provides healthcare within the framework of the state public service; provides and negotiates primary and pre-school education; provides social services; maintains and manages highway infrastructure and manages the public transport system.

Mayor

Has executive power in the city and is responsible for its administration and management. Has legislative initiative and can veto laws from the Moscow Duma in the first reading. Has the support of an administrative political structure, the City Government, organized around primary spheres of activity: economy and infrastructure, building, land management and development and social policies. The Governor is elected by direct popular vote to serve five-year terms.

St. Petersburg Legislative Chamber

Represents the legislative power of the city and approves the city charter. Also has the ability to issue city laws and decrees. Ratifies budgets and approves the administrative structure, taxes, rates and urban-development projects. Also exercises control over compliance of the charter, budget, laws and development programs and the activities of the mayor. The chamber is formed of 50 members elected in single-member districts for four-year terms.

Administrative Districts

Each of the 18 Districts of St. Petersburg has a Territorial Executive Authority, responsible for the implementation of

the policies of the Government of the Federal City of St. Petersburg in its district.

Region of Leningrad

General Aspects

The Leningrad Oblast is a federal unit (region or province) separated from the Federal City of St. Petersburg but surrounding it. Between 1924 and 1991 the city was called Leningrad, from there the name of the region arises. The Federal Constitution attributes legislative and full political powers to subjects in all matters not explicitly attributed to federal institutions. The following are thus excluded: defense, foreign affairs, federal structure, individual rights, taxes, federal social, economic, cultural and environmental policies, the judicial system and legislative conflicts. The subjects share powers with the state in matters of: public land management, management of natural resources (land, water, subsoil, etc.), education, science, healthcare, public health and emergencies, protection of ethnic minorities and establishment of common principles of autonomy in the local government. The Federal legislation is of a superior nature to the regional one in all shared matters and ones of exclusively federal jurisdiction. The region's fundamental text is the Leningrad Region Charter and it also has the power to freely organize its institutions.

Governor

Has executive power in the region and consequently leads the regional government and administration. The Governor has regulatory authority and controls the financial management of his or her institution. The legislative reform approved on 29 October 2004 gave the President of the Federation, after elections, responsibility for proposing a candidate to the regional Duma for approval. In the event that the Duma rejects the candidature twice, the President can dissolve the chamber and call new regional elections.

Regional Duma

Legislative power. It can approve laws on all matters over which it has jurisdiction. It is an independent power and its

legislative powers are protected by the Federal Constitution. The regional parliament is composed of 50 representatives elected in single-member districts to serve four-year terms.

Northwest Federal District

General Aspects

President Putin created this new territorial structure at the end of the 1990s which is subordinate to presidential authority. The powers of the Districts are not well defined and they have carried out different roles in each of the seven districts*.

Presidential Representative

Responsible for the Federal District and dependent directly upon the President of the Russian Federation, who has the authority to appoint and sack him or her. Functions include developing the coordination of federal ministerial action in each of the subjects of the federation.

Russian Federation

President

The President is the Head of State and establishes the guidelines for domestic and foreign policy. He or she proposes the appointment of the president of the government to the Houses, along with the appointment of senior public servants (central bank, supreme court), leads the defense policy, dissolves the Houses, calls referendums and can initiate regulations and legislation. The President can suspend acts from the different regional organs of the Federation if they contradict the federal constitution and can also veto Duma laws at first reading. Prerogatives include removing the mayors of the federal cities (Moscow and St. Petersburg) from their posts, although only under certain special circumstances. The President is elected by direct vote for a four-year mandate and the number of mandates is limited to two.

Government

The Prime Minister is elected by the President of the

Republic and ratified by the Duma. The Government prepares budget bills and laws, implements policies and checks compliance with the constitution and laws. It can also initiate regulations. Its action is supervised by the Duma, which may dismiss it through a vote of no confidence.

Federal Assembly

A bicameral assembly composed of the Federation Council (Soviet Federatsii), the chamber of territorial representation, and the State Duma (Gosudarstvennaya Duma), the chamber of popular representation. The Federation Council can decide on the delimitation of regions in the Federation and states of emergency, and appoints the Prime Minister and the Constitutional President. Each of the 89 regions in the Russian Federation elects two members to the Federation Council. One is elected by the regional government and the other by the parliament for four-year terms. The functions of the Duma are to elect the Prime Minister and approve budgets, taxes and treaties, vote on motions of confidence and approve federal laws. These may be reviewed in a first and only reading by the Federation Council, although the Duma may approve, by a two-thirds majority, legislation rejected by the Federation Council. Half of the 450 members of the Duma are elected by direct popular vote in single-member districts, while the other 225 are elected by proportional representation from a proportional list system.



070 Frankfurt (Germany)¹

3.7 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2003 (Rhein-Main agglomeration)*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Frankfurt:
<http://www.frankfurt.de/>

Frankfurt/Rhein-Main Regional Planning Agency:
<http://www.planungsverband.de>

Frankfurt Tourism Agency:
<http://www.frankfurt-tourismus.de/cms/tourismussuite/de/home.html>

Frankfurt Region Economic Development Organization:
<http://www.frankfurt-rhein-main.de/cms/tourismussuite/de/home.html>

Rhein-Main-Verkehrsverbund (transport):
<http://www.rmv.de/>

Government of Hesse:
<http://www.hessen.de/>

Hesse Office of Statistics:
<http://www.statistik-hessen.de/>

Municipal Information Portal (in German):
<http://www.kommunalweb.de/>

Bundesrat:
<http://www.bundesrat.de/>

Federal Office of the President:
<http://www.bundespraesident.de/>

Federal Office of the Chancellor:
<http://www.bundeskanzler.de/>

Federal Government:
<http://www.bundesregierung.de>

Federal Assembly:
<http://www.bundestag.de/>

Cities Association:
<http://www.staedtetag.de>

Municipalities Association:
<http://www.dstgb.de>

Counties Association:
<http://www.landkreistag.de>

Documentation:

Frankfurt/ Rhein-Main Regional Planning Agency (presentation):
http://www.planungsverband.de/media/custom/1169_683_1.PDF

Frankfurt/Rhein-Main 2020 Strategic Plan:
http://www.planungsverband.de/media/custom/1169_819_1.PDF

Information on the large region of Frankfurt/Rhein-Main:
http://www.planungsverband.de/media/custom/1169_820_1.PDF
http://www.planungsverband.de/media/custom/1169_822_1.PDF

1. Territorial Levels, Population and Area

Name	Population*	% of total	Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Frankfurt	2,260,000	3	984	2,300
Germany	82,329,758	100	357,021	231

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Frankfurt	Frankfurt am Main	1 City - district. 16 Districts (<i>Stadtbezirke</i>).
Frankfurt Metropolitan Area (Region of Frankfurt/Rhein-Main)	Frankfurt/Rhein-Main Regional Planning Agency Planungsverband Ballungsraum Frankfurt/Rhein-Main	1 Local federation. 75 Municipalities (<i>Gemeinden</i>).
Hesse	Federal State of Hesse Hessen	1 Federal State (<i>Bundesland</i>). 21 Districts and 5 City Districts (<i>Kreisfreie Städte</i>). 426 Municipalities (<i>Gemeinden</i>).
Federal Republic of Germany	Bundesrepublik Deutschland	The federal republic is composed of: 16 federal states (<i>Bundesländer</i>): Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Berlin*, Brandenburg, Bremen*, Hamburg*, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thüringen. 439 Districts (<i>Kreise</i>), 116 being urban and 323 rural. 13,912 Municipalities (<i>Gemeinden</i>).

* Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg are city states.

⁽¹⁾ Ranking 2003 of United Nations (the Rhein-Main agglomeration doesn't appear in the 2007 Ranking)

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Frankfurt

General Aspects

Its authority comprises the following areas: waste management, public health, sports, planning, urban development, urban regeneration, land management, public housing, job promotion and technological development, citizen participation, libraries, traffic, youth policies, environment, parks and schools.

Mayor, *Oberbürgermeister*

Is the director of the city's administration and the top person responsible for it. Chairs the City Council meetings and executes the policies approved by it or its committees. Is elected by the majority of the city council for a five-year period.

City Council, *Rat der Stadt*

Is the maximum organ of the city. Has the capacity to regulate any aspect within its powers and to establish the main principles the administration should follow. Councilors are elected to represent the public for five-year terms.

Districts, *Bezirke*

The city is decentralized into 16 districts. Each has an agency which is responsible for the administration in the district and for articulating the demands made on the city. Members are elected by a proportional system in the same election as the Council and Mayor. Have the ability to make decisions on matters that affect the district and do not exceed it. Examples include municipal service maintenance: schools, parks, libraries, cultural affairs, environmental impact, support for the association network, etc.

Public Companies in the City of Frankfurt

Tourismus+Congress GmbH

The main purpose of the company is to promote tourism and national and international publicity about the city of Frankfurt.

Frankfurt/Rhein-Main Regional Planning Agency

General Aspects

The *Planungsverband Ballungsraum Frankfurt/Rhein-Main* is a public organization created on 1 April 2001 by the Law of Agglomerations from the Hesse parliament (*Ballungsraumgesetz*). It is organized on the basis of the Regional Council (*Rat der region*) – the maximum political organ of indirect representation formed by the mayors – and the Executive Committee – responsible for daily management and preparation of Council meetings. The Agency substitutes the *Umlandverband Frankfurt (UVF)*, a multi-sectorial entity that existed between 1975 and 2000 and which brought together 43 municipalities and an Assembly of representatives elected directly by the public.

The Agency groups together 75 municipalities and is responsible for a single area, i.e., regional planning, via the preparation of the Region Land Use Plan and Landscape Plan. To prepare the former, in 2005 it approved a Strategic Plan with growth and development guidelines through to 2020. The Landscape Plan completes the work carried out by the former *Umlandverband* and harmonizes the plans of the former and the new members. A further responsibility of the Agency is to analyze regional data. It also manages projects funded by the European Union and advises the municipalities on EU fund management.

Public Companies in the Frankfurt/Rhein-Main Region

Rhein-Main Verkehrsverbund GmbH

This is the organization that coordinates public transport in the metropolitan area. It covers trains (regional, suburban, subway), local and regional buses, trams and river transport in a single company. In line with this goal it works together with the different transport companies and distinct levels of government (local, *länder*).

Wirtschaftsförderung Region Frankfurt Rhein-Main

This company was established in 1995 to promote the competitiveness of the Frankfurt metropolitan region as an economic and cultural center beyond the limits of the Agency. It brings together 242 partners including local entities and chambers of commerce, universities, the company that

manages the Frankfurt Airport, etc. The organization covers an area of some 13,000 km² distributed in three federal states (Hesse, Renania-Palatinado and Bavaria). The zone includes 5.2 million inhabitants located around the cities of Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Offenbach, Mainz and Darmstadt.

Hesse

General Aspects

The Federal Constitution of 1949 attributes by default to the *Länder* those powers that are not expressly attributed to federal power. These federal powers include international relations, defense, citizenship, currency, the domestic market and foreign trade, transportation of federal property (highways and railroads) and criminal police. Shared powers also exist and there is basic federal legislation that regulates aspects the *Länder* should legislate. The *Länder* execute all the federal policies with the exception of the federal administration itself, the armed forces, matters of nuclear energy, aviation, railroads, mail and telecommunications, highways and federal water.

The *Länder* also have responsibility for local affairs; municipal legislation depends on the States. In Germany there are three local associations with representation in each *Länder*: the Cities Association (*Städtetag*), which unites the country's largest cities; the Municipalities Association (*Städte und Gemeindetag*), which groups together smaller municipalities and the Counties Association (*Kreistag*), which represents the second level of local government (counties).

Prime Minister, *Ministerpräsidenten*

Is the chief representative of the Federal State and establishes the general lines of the government of the State and leads the cabinets and its meetings. Elected by simple majority of the Parliament of the Land.

Government of the Land, *Landesregierung*

A collegial organ in which each member of the government is responsible for a specific area in which he or she exercises political leadership in an autonomous manner on the basis of the general lines established by the Prime Minister.

The government has legislative initiative and regulation authority. The election and dismissal of its ministers depends exclusively on the Prime Minister.

Parliament, *Landtag*

Its main functions are: a legislative function, control of the government and administration, approval of the budget of the Land, election of other institutional positions and the articulation of the interests of the citizens. It has the capacity to exercise a "constructive" motion of reproof against the Prime Minister. It is formed by 110 parliamentarians for a five-year term.

Germany

President of the Republic, *Bundespräsident*

The Head of State – without executive powers – and representative of the Federation both in the national and international spheres. Has important institutional functions: proposes the Federal Chancellor to the *Bundestag* and then makes the appointment, dissolves the *Bundestag* and appoints senior members of the judiciary. Elected by the Federal Convention (the *Bundestag* and an equivalent and proportional number of representatives from the different *Länder*) for a five-year period with a single possibility of reelection.

Federal Chancellor, *Bundeskanzler*

Leads the government and elects the Federal Ministers to the Cabinet. The Chancellor determines the lines of action of the government that have to guide the action of the Cabinet. Elected by the majority of the *Bundestag* upon the proposal of the President. Time in the position is associated to the length of the session of the *Bundestag* and the term of confidence deposited therein by the chamber.

Federal Cabinet, *Bundeskabinett*

Composed of the Ministers upon whom the Constitution confers autonomy in the management of their respective areas. Members are appointed by the President of the Republic at the proposal of the Chancellor.

Federal Diet, *Bundestag*

The lower house of the Federal Parliament. Shares legislative power with the *Bundesrat*. Powers include the preparation and approval of laws, the control of the federal government and the investigation of all matters believed necessary. Has a variable number of seats due to the electoral system, although never less than 598. In 2006, there were 614 seats. Of the members, 299 are elected by a relative majority system in single-member districts. The remaining are elected by an open-list proportional system.

Federal Council, *Bundesrat*

The organ of territorial representation of the Federal Republic, where the interests of the federal *Länder* are articulated in the common interest of the Federation. Its participation is the counterweight of the *Bundestag* in legislative power. The *Länder* have their votes and representation weighted by population, with a minimum of three and a maximum of six representatives. The *Bundesrat* ensures that the experience and vision of the *Länder* are included in federal legislation by participating constantly in the legislative process, e.g.,: the first reading of all legislation either takes place in the *Bundesrat* or the latter must approve legislation that directly affects the *Länder*. The members of the *Bundesrat*, of which there were 69 in 2006, are elected by the governments of the *Länder*, should form part of the state Cabinet and the meaning of their votes depends on the agreements of the Cabinet rather than on their political membership. Renewed according to the successive changes in the governments of the *Länder*.



077 Ankara

(Turkey)

3.7 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Ankara (Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi):
<http://www.ankara.bel.tr/>

Ankara Province (Ankara Valiligi):
<http://www.ankara.gov.tr>

Ankara Transport Agency:
<http://www.ego.gov.tr/>

Turkish Embassy in Washington DC:
<http://www.turkishembassy.org/>

Turkish Grand National Assembly (Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi):
<http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/>

National Planning Organization (Devlet Planlama Teskilati Mustesarligi):
<http://www.dpt.gov.tr>

State Institute of Statistics:
<http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/>

Documentation:

Constitution of the Republic of Turkey, Official Government Bulletin No 17863, 9 November 1982.
 2005 Statistics Yearbook:
<http://www.die.gov.tr/ENGLISH/yillik.pdf>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Ankara	3,100,000	4	583	5,300
Turkey	76,805,524	100	780,580	98

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Ankara	<i>City of Ankara</i> Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi	1 Municipality.
Ankara Metropolitan Area	<i>Ankara Province</i> Ankara ili	1 Province (<i>ili</i>). 25 Municipalities: Ankara (center), Akyurt, Altındağ, Ayaş, Bala, Beypazarı, Çamlıdere, Çankaya, Çubuk, Elmadağ, Etimesgut, Evren, Gölbaşı, Güdül, Haymana, Kalecik, Kazan, Keçiören, Kızılcahamam, Mamak, Nallıhan, Polatlı, Sincan, Şereflikoçhisar, Yenimahalle.
Turkey	<i>Republic of Turkey</i> Türkiye Cumhuriyeti	1 Capital: Ankara. 7 Geographic Regions: Marmara, Ege, Akdeniz, Güney Dogu, Dogu, Blacksea Karadeniz and İç Anadolu. 81 Provinces (<i>iller</i>). 16 Metropolitan Municipalities. 3,215 Municipalities. 35,128 Rural Municipalities.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Ankara

General Aspects

Ankara is the capital of the Republic of Turkey. Its powers include: approval of the Masterplan; construction and management of the main infrastructures (water, sewerage, solid waste, gas and central heating systems); construction and maintenance of streets, highways, bridges and squares; construction and maintenance of parks, passenger and goods terminals, police, the fire department, the transport system, housing, culture, libraries and museums. It also collects municipal taxes.

Mayor, *Baskan*

Holds municipal executive power. Responsibilities include the control and supervision of the whole of the administration. The Mayor is elected by a simple majority system to serve five-year terms.

Municipal Assembly, *Byuksehir Belediye Meclisi*

Principal organ of government of the city. This legislative chamber establishes the masterplans of the city's policies and is headed up by the Mayor.

Executive Committee, *Buyuksehir Belediye Encumeni*

Support organ for the Mayor, responsible for taking decisions and their subsequent execution. Also plays a role as a consultative organization in the city. Its main authorities are limited to the following areas: urban planning, urban development, public works, finances, legal affairs, administration and human resources. As well as the Mayor, it comprises a secretary-general and six councilors, all appointed by the Mayor.

Public Companies in the City of Ankara

Ankara Transport Agency, *Elektrik Gaz Otobüs*

Municipal company that manages and operates the transport system in the city. Is responsible for the bus, light train and underground systems and for tunnels in the city.

Ankara Province

General Aspects

Ankara Province forms part of the provincial structure of Turkey integrated within its system of local government. In its government actions, its powers may be grouped around the following major issues: health and social security, public works, culture and education, agriculture and stock-breeding and economic and trade development.

Governor, *Vali*

Exercises executive power in the provincial government. Has two functions: on the one hand is the representative of the central administration and thus checks compliance with laws and regulations. On the other hand, the Governor acts in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Provincial General Assembly. Depends organically on the government and is appointed by the Council of Ministers.

Provincial Council, *Il Genel Meclisi*

The maximum organ of the Province. Responsibilities include deciding on all matters of provincial power and supplying the services not supplied by the administration, approving budgets and administering provincial properties. The members are elected by suffrage every five years.

Executive Committee, *Geçici Konsey*

This organ, made up of the Governor and five members of the Provincial Council, elected for one-year periods, is in charge of examining budgets and documents from the Governor to be later approved in the Council.

Turkey

President, *Baskan*

Has executive power in the country. Supervises the state departments and the procedure of the Constitution. Duties include publishing laws and reviewing bills in the Parliament. May call elections and appoints the Prime Minister.

Council of Ministers, *Bankalar Kurulu*

The main task is to define the main bases of the nation's domestic and foreign policies. Appointed directly by the President and responds politically to the Assembly.

Prime Minister, *Bapbakan*

Leads the Council of Ministers and is responsible for the good working of the Council and the coordination of the activities of the Ministers.

**Turkish Grand National Assembly,
*Turkiye Buyuk Millet Meclisi***

The assembly has legislative power in the state. Decrees and amends laws, supervises the actions of the Council of Ministers and the ministers, discusses budgets, ratifies international agreements and has the ability to declare a state of war. The chamber is composed of 550 members elected by majority vote in single-member districts.



090 Berlin (Germany)

3.4 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Berlin:
<http://www.berlin.de/>

House of Representatives of Berlin:
<http://www.parlament-berlin.de/>

Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe (BVG):
<http://www.bvg.de/>

Brandenburg Land:
<http://www.brandenburg.de/>

Berlin-Brandenburg Transport Group (VBB):
<http://www.vbbonline.de/>

Report on the changes in Berlin between 1990 and 2000:
<http://www.statistik-berlin.de/berl/berl8a.htm>

German Institute of Urban Affairs:
<http://www.difu.de/>

Federal Presidency:
<http://www.bundespraesident.de/>

Federal Chancellery:
<http://www.bundestkanzler.de/>

Federal Government:
www.bundesregierung.de

Bundestag:
<http://www.bundestag.de/>

Bundesrat:
<http://www.bundesrat.de/>

Documentation:

Ten years of Unity in Berlin:
<http://www.statistik-berlin.de/berl/berl8a.htm>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Berlin	3,675,000	4	984	3,750
Germany	82,329,758	100	357,021	231

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Berlin	<i>Berlin</i>	1 Federal State (<i>Bundesland</i>). 12 Boroughs (<i>Bezirke</i>): Mitte, Tempelhof-Schöneberg, Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg, Neukölln, Pankow, Treptow-Köpenick, Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf, Marzahn-Hellersdorf, Spandau, Lichtenberg, Steglitz-Zehlendorf and Reinickendorf.
Brandenburg	<i>Brandenburg</i>	14 Administrative Districts (<i>Landkreise</i>): Barnim, Dahme-Spreewald, Elbe-Elster, Havelland, Märkisch-Oderland, Oberhavel, Oberspreewald-Lausitz, Oder-Spree, Ostprignitz-Ruppin, Potsdam-Mittelmark, Prignitz, Spree-Neiße, Teltow-Fläming y Uckermark. 4 Free towns (<i>Stadtkreise</i>): Brandenburg an der Havel, Cottbus, Frankfurt (Oder) and Potsdam. 1.556 Municipalities (<i>Gemeinden</i>).
Berlin Metropolitan Agglomeration	<i>It does not form a single political or administrative institution</i>	It includes Berlin's 12 boroughs plus 53 municipal entities from Brandenburg.
Germany	<i>Federal Republic of Germany Bundesrepublik Deutschland</i>	The federal republic is composed of: 16 federal states (<i>Bundesländer</i>): Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Berlin*, Brandenburg, Bremen*, Hamburg*, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thüringen. 439 Districts (<i>Kreise</i>), 116 urban and 323 rural. 13,912 Municipalities (<i>Gemeinden</i>).

* Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg are city states.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Berlin

General Aspects

The 1949 Federal Constitution attributes to the States (*Länder*) by default any powers not expressly attributed to the federal authorities. Federal powers include international relations, defence, citizenship, currency, the domestic market and foreign trade, federally owned forms of transport (highways and trains) and criminal policy. There are also shared powers and federal basic legislation that regulates aspects that the *Länder* have to legislate. The *Länder* execute all federal policies except for the federal administration itself, the armed forces, nuclear energy issues, aviation, railways, the postal and telecommunications systems, highways and federal waters. The Berlin Land is governed internally by the 1995 Berlin Constitution. It currently elects four representatives of the *Bundesrat*.

Governing Mayor, *Regierender Bürgermeister*

The external representative of Berlin. Chairs and leads the Senate and determines the political lines of government that should be approved by the House of Representatives. Should control compliance with these political lines. The Governing Mayor is elected by the House of Representatives after it has been established.

Senate

Exercises the functions of governing the Berlin Land. Has legislative initiative and can initiate regulations in line with a law that expressly entitles these powers. Leads the central administration of the *Länder* in areas important to the city. Defines the administrative areas of action of the Districts. Approves draft budgets and five-year plans. Areas of authority are: economy, employment and women's affairs; education, youth affairs and sport; science, research and culture; health, consumer and social affairs; urban development, transport and environment. The eight members are elected by the House of Representatives at the proposal of the Governing Mayor.

House of Representatives, *Abgeordnetenhaus*

Has legislative power in the Land. Share legislative initiative with the Senate and the citizenry. Can approve its own dissolution, has authority to investigate any matter and can withdraw its confidence in the Senate or any of its individual members. Approves budget laws and five-year financial plans. The House is composed of 141 members elected for four-year terms. Up to 78 representatives are elected by simple majority in single-member districts and the remaining 63 in a proportional, open-list system.

Boroughs, *Bezirke*

The 12 boroughs develop the administrative activity of the city under the lines established by the Senate. Each borough has a Borough Assembly (*Bezirksverordneten-versammlung*), the organ of self-government in the borough, to supervise the administration and approve budgets. The Assembly also elects the administrative authorities of the Borough: the Office and Mayor. The 45 members of each assembly are elected at the same time as the Berlin House of Representatives.

Public Organisation in the City of Berlin

BVG (Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe)

Public institution created in 1996 that groups together the main companies responsible for public transport modes in the territory of the City of Berlin. Includes buses, the subway and trams. The city's high-speed train system is the responsibility of the private company *S-Bahn Berlin GmbH*.

Brandenburg

General Aspects

The Brandenburg Land shares the same framework of powers as the Berlin Land.

Prime Minister, *Ministerpräsidenten*

Maximum representative of the Federal State, establishes the general lines of government of the State and leads the Cabinet and its meetings. Elected by majority vote in the Brandenburg Parliament.

State Government, *Landesregierung*

Each member of government, i.e., state ministers, receives responsibility for a limited area in which he or she exercises autonomous political leadership based on the general lines established by the Prime Minister. The government has legislative initiative and is made up of nine ministers, whose election and removal depend exclusively on the Prime Minister.

Brandenburg Parliament, *Landtag Brandenburg*

The legislative organ that represents the people, made up of 88 members. Has legislative ability in the State's jurisdictional areas and also exercises powers of inspection and control of the government and has investigation ability. Elects the Prime Minister and can approve a constructive censure motion against him or her. The members serve five-year terms. 44 of the members are elected by a majority system in single-member districts, while the other 44 are elected by an open-list, proportional system.

Berlin-Brandenburg Metropolitan Region

General Aspects

There is no institution of a metropolitan sphere that covers all the territory. A 1996 referendum on the unification of the Berlin and Brandenburg *Länder* was rejected. There is a program for unification in 2009, following a new referendum to be held in 2006, although it is currently paralysed. The governments of both *Länder* are successfully establishing sectorial co-operation agreements. The agreements cover a joint statistics institute, a common land policy for the airport, a science and arts academy, the control of wheeled traffic, libraries, the co-ordination of gardens and lakes and a public television company. It includes integrating the respective planning organisations of the *Länder* into a single regional planning entity.

Berlin-Brandenburg Transport Group, *Verkehrsverbund Berlin-Brandenburg*

A consortium between the Berlin and Brandenburg *Länder* and the governments of 14 districts, three cities and 43

public and private public transport operators, with the aim of ensuring the co-ordination and integration of metropolitan transport in the two *Länder*.

Germany

President of the Republic, *Bundespräsident*

The Head of State – without executive powers – and representative of the Federation both in the national and international spheres. Has important institutional functions: proposes the Federal Chancellor to the *Bundestag* and then makes the appointment, dissolves the *Bundestag* and appoints senior members of the judiciary. Elected by the Federal Convention (the *Bundestag* and an equivalent and proportional number of representatives from the different *Länder*) for a five-year period with a single possibility of re-election.

Federal Chancellor, *Bundeskanzler*

Leads the government and elects the Federal Ministers to the Cabinet. The Chancellor determines the lines of action of the government that have to guide the action of the Cabinet. Elected by the majority of the *Bundestag* upon the proposal of the President. Time in the position is associated to the length of the session of the *Bundestag* and the term of confidence deposited therein by the chamber.

Federal Cabinet, *Bundeskabinett*

Composed of the Ministers upon whom the Constitution confers autonomy in the management of their respective areas. Members are appointed by the President of the Republic at the proposal of the Chancellor.

Federal Lower House, *Bundestag*

The lower house of the Federal Parliament. Shares legislative power with the *Bundesrat*. Powers include the preparation and approval of laws, the control of the federal government and the investigation of all matters believed necessary. Has a variable number of seats due to the electoral system, although never less than 598. Currently has 603 seats. Of the members, 299 are elected by a plurality system in sin-

gle-member districts. The remaining are elected by an open-list proportional system.

Federal Council, *Bundesrat*

The organ of territorial representation of the Federal Republic, where the interests of the federal *Länder* are articulated in the common interest of the Federation. Its participation is the counterweight of the *Bundestag* in legislative power. The *Länder* have their votes and representation weighted by population, with a minimum of three and a maximum of six representatives. The *Bundesrat* ensures that the experience and vision of the *Länder* are included in federal legislation by participating constantly in the legislative process, e.g.,: the first reading of all legislation either takes place in the *Bundesrat* or the latter must approve legislation that directly affects the *Länder*. The members of the *Bundesrat*, of which there were 69 in 2006, are elected by the governments of the *Länder*, should form part of the state Cabinet and the meaning of their votes depends on the agreements of the Cabinet rather than on their political membership. Renewed according to the successive changes in the governments of the *Länder*.



093 Rome (Italy)

3.3 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2003*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Rome Comune:
<http://www.comune.milano.it/>

Rome Tourism Agency:
<http://www.Rometurismo.it/v2/en/main.asp>

Rome Transport Agency:
<http://www.atac.Rome.it/>

Rome Province:
<http://www.provincia.Rome.it/>

Lazio Region:
<http://www.regione.lazio.it/web2/main/>

Lazio Transport Agency:
<http://www.cotralspa.it/>

National Institute of Statistics:
<http://www.istat.it/>

Presidency of the Republic:
<http://www.quirinale.it/>

Senate of the Republic:
<http://www.senato.it/senato.htm>

Italy Portal:
<http://www.italia.gov.it/>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Rome	2,500,000	4	842	2,950
Italy	58,126,212	100	301,230	193

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Rome	<i>City of Rome</i> Comune di Roma	1 Municipality (<i>Comuni</i>). 20 Districts (<i>Municipi</i>).
Rome Metropolitan Area	<i>Rome Province</i> Provincia di Roma	1 Province. 121 Municipalities (<i>Comuni</i>).
Lazio	<i>Lazio Region</i> Regione Lazio	1 Region. 5 Provinces: Viterbo, Rieti, Rome, Latina Frosinone. 378 Municipalities (<i>Comuni</i>).
Italy	<i>Italian Republic</i> Repubblica Italiana	20 Regions: Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy, Le Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Puglia, Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany, Trentino-Alto Adige, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta and Veneto 110 Provinces*** 8,104 Municipalities (<i>Comuni</i>).

* Recent constitutional reforms have created four new provinces in Sardinia, established in 2005, while three more begin in 2009

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Rome

General Aspects

Rome, as the capital of the State of Italy, has a special statute (Constitutional Law 3/2001). This State Law holds that the authority of the Rome Comune include: administration of the territory and control of urban planning; environmental protection and protection of historical and cultural heritage; planning and start-up of public transport infrastructures; traffic control; promotion of economic development; organization of social services and health-protection services; local police regulations. The City of Rome also works in collaboration with the Vatican City State.

Mayor, *Sindaco*

Political leader of the administration of the Comune who presides over the Giunta. The citizens elect the Mayor for five-year periods. Since 1993, there has been direct voting using a two-round majority formula.

Board, *Giunta*

The organ of government of the municipality. Its functions are: to politically and administratively report and supervise and control the activity developed by the Comune, without directly exercising those powers of management belonging to the Sindaco.

City Council, *Consiglio Comunale*

Establishes the political direction of the municipality and controls its action. Its function is to discuss and approve or reject proposals, initiatives and projects. It approves the general plans, budgets and sectorial programs. Its 64 members are chosen by means of a system of proportional representation for five-year terms.

Districts, *Municipi*

The Districts are defined as the units of decentralization of municipal government and civic participation. Each has a President, a Board (*Giunta*) and a Council (*Consiglio*), cho-

sen directly by residents, simultaneously with local elections, for a period of five years. Functions include promoting information and civic participation; checking the efficacy of the provision of municipal services in the zone; maintenance of the public space and heritage; economic development (small businesses and craftspeople); city police functions according to the Rome Police Force regulation; social, educational, sports and cultural services. The Municipi are organized into three areas (*Unità Organizzative*): administrative (*Unità Organizzativa Amministrativa*); technical (*Unità Organizzativa Tecnica*) and social (*Unità Organizzativa Sociale, Educativa, Sport e Cultura*).

Public Companies in the City of Rome

Azienda di Promozione Turistica del Comune di Rome

The main goal of the company is to promote tourism and national and international publicity about Rome.

Agenzia per i trasporti autoferrotranviari del Comune di Rome (ATAC)

Ensures the management of the different means of public transport in the city: buses, underground, trams and ferries.

Rome Province

General Aspects

Rome Province is normally identified with the Rome Metropolitan Area. It forms a part of a second-level institutional group designed to support the communes and acts as the interlocutor with the Region. Functions include collecting and coordinating communal proposals with respect to environmental, territorial and economic planning. It promotes coordination and collaboration among communes. It defines the territorial planning of the province, promoting balanced economic development and sustainability.

Provincial President, *Presidente Provinciale*

Institutionally represents the Province. Leads and supervises both the Provincial Board and the administration overall. Responsible to the Regional Council. The citizens of the

province choose the President through a direct system for a five-year mandate, with a two-round majority formula.

Provincial Board, *Giunta Provinciale*

Collaborates with the President in the provincial administration. Defines, modifies and controls the management of the provincial administration. Presently comprised of 15 members appointed by the President.

Provincial Council, *Consiglio Provinciale*

The organ that leads and programs the political activity of the Province. Defines the lines of action of the Board and supervises compliance. The organ of political-administrative control in the province. It has the duty to approve the budget as well as legislative capacity (with rank of regulation). It is formed of 45 members elected for a five-year term.

Lazio Region

General Aspects

The Italian Constitution recognizes the following exclusive legislative powers: town planning, public works and infrastructures of regional interest, tourism, agriculture, urban and rural local police, health and charity. In this case, however, the City of Rome exercises some of these powers in its territory. Also, the Lazio Statute attributes its powers in cultural, environment, economic and job-promotion matters, as well as the coordination of public transport in the region.

Regional President, *Presidente Regionale*

The chief representative of the region. Promulgates laws and regulations, directs the activity of the board and the regional administration. The Regional President is elected by majority vote in the Regional Council.

Regional Board, *Giunta Regionale*

As the executive institution of the region, it is concerned with the programs and legislative development of Council agreements. Directs and supervises the activity of the regional administration and has legislative initiative. Is collegially responsible before the Council. Its 16 current mem-

bers are chosen personally by the regional president.

Regional Council, *Consiglio Regionale*

Regional chamber with legislative and regulatory power in matters of its own jurisdiction, or delegated by the state. It determines the political direction of the region, while controlling administrative actions and the actions of the board. Approves budgets and public works programs and establishes taxes. Functions include electing the president and board on a joint list. Has the capacity of repeal for all the members of the board. Members are elected by a mixed electoral system, as the elector has two votes: the first for the attribution of 80% of the seats with a proportional formula in electoral districts which coincide with the provinces; the second for the attribution of the remaining 20% of seats with majority counting in a single regional electoral district.

Public Companies in the Lazio Region

Agenzia di trasporto pubblico regionale (CO.TRAL.Sp.A.)

A public company created in March 2001 for the management of public transport in the region.

Italy

President of the Republic, *Presidente della Repubblica*

The Leader of the State, he or she symbolizes national unity. Besides representative functions, he or she can dissolve the chambers upon the request of the president of the council. Promulgates laws, chooses the president of the government and other high-ranking State officials. The Electoral College, a joint session of both chambers, chooses the President for a period of seven years.

President of the Council of Ministers, *Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri*

The president directs the general policies of the government and is responsible for its actions. The ministers are collegial heads. The President and Council have executive power in the State. Although the President of the Council is appointed by the President of the Republic, he or she requires the

confidence of the majority of both chambers.

House of Representatives, *Camera dei Deputati*

Parliamentary chamber which shares legislative responsibilities with the Senate. It appoints the president of the Republic in a joint session. Its legislatures are for five years and it is formed of 630 representatives. Of these, 475 are elected by majority vote in single-member districts while the remaining 155 are assigned to the political parties in proportion to their total votes.

Senate, *Senato della Repubblica*

This legislative chamber is composed of 326 senators and their terms last five years. The system of election for 232 senators is via majority vote in single-member districts, while 83 are proportionally assigned to the parties. The remaining 11 are senators for life.



097 Athens (Greece)

3.2 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Athens City Council:

<http://www.cityofathens.gr/portal/site/AthensPortal/EN/>

Municipal Organization for Local Development:

http://www.eetaa.gr/eetaa_en/index_en.html

National Association of Municipalities and Counties:

www.kedke.gr

Attica Region Association of Municipalities and Counties:

<http://www.esdkna.gr/acmar2.htm>

Parliament:

www.parliament.gr

Prime Minister:

www.primeminister.gr

Office of the President of the Hellenic Republic:

<http://www.presidentcy.gr/en/>

National Statistics Service:

http://www.statistics.gr/Main_eng.asp

Documentation:

OECD Territorial Reviews: Athens, Greece:

<http://213.253.134.29/oeecd/pdfs/browseit/0404041E.PDF>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Athens	3,685,000	34	684	5,400
Greece	10,737,428	100	131,940	81

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Athens	<i>Athina</i>	1 Municipality (<i>Dimos Athinaion</i>). 7 Districts (<i>Demotika Diamerismata</i>).
Athens Metropolitan Area (Prefecture of Athens-Pireo)	<i>Athina-Pirae nomoi</i>	1 Unitary Prefecture (<i>Nomoi</i>). 46 Municipalities (<i>Démos</i>).
Attica Region	<i>Attiki</i>	1 Region (<i>Periphereia</i>). 4 Prefectures (<i>Nomoi</i>): 3 normal, 1 special (<i>Athens-Piraeus</i>). 91 Municipalities (<i>Démos</i>). 33 Counties (<i>Koinotis</i>).
Greece	<i>Hellas</i>	13 regions (<i>Periphereia</i>). 51 Prefectures (<i>Nomoi</i>). 900 Municipalities (<i>Démos</i>). 133 Counties (<i>Koinotis</i>).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Athens

General Aspects

Local organizations are a level of decentralization of the State and are divided into municipalities (démós) for urban centers and counties (koinotís) for rural communities (under 2,000 inhabitants). They constitute the first level of local government (the second is the prefectures). The priority of the first local level is to promote the social, economic, cultural and intellectual interests of the inhabitants (Section 24.I of the Municipal Code). In practice, they have been gradually attributed more powers since the late 1990s, in an effort to decentralize and democratize the Greek system.

The powers of urban municipalities such as Athens cover the following areas: material and technical infrastructure (water, electricity, green zones, parks); social welfare (day-care centers, kindergartens, old age homes, etc.); public health (cemeteries, control of abandoned animals, public hygiene, etc.); education, culture and sport (music, dance and art schools, local libraries, municipal sports fields, etc.); town planning (opinion on public administration regulations in terms of urban and spatial planning; license procedures); environmental protection (street cleaning and waste management; local regulations on noise and pollution, etc.); highway traffic, parking and public transport; local economy (municipal markets, trade fairs, theaters, cinemas, etc.).

Mayor, *Dimarchos*

The Mayor represents the city, exercises the decisions of its collegial organs and is the head of local employees and services. The Mayor is directly elected by the public every four years.

Mayor's Council, *Dimarchiaki epitropi*

The Mayor's Council is formed of the president, i.e., the mayor or a deputy mayor appointed by the mayor and, depending on the size of the city, between two and six members elected by secret vote from among all the members of the City Council for a two-year period. In the case of Mayor's Councils with five or more members, it is also compulsory to elect a minority member to the Council. The

Mayor's Council is responsible for budgets and bidding for public-service contracts, among other matters. In the latter area, the Council reserves the right, in the most important cases, to exercise the relevant powers.

City Council, *Dimotiko simvoulío*

City Council has general authority and decision-making powers on all matters except those that belong, by an express regulation of the Law, to the (special) power of the Mayor or the Mayor's Council. However, by absolute majority vote by all members of City Council, some functions may be transferred to the Mayor's Council. It is also possible to create committees (in which even individuals may participate) to deliberate and propose specific matters to be discussed at City Council meetings.

City Council is composed of a president (proedros), vice-president and secretary, elected from among the members for a two-year period. The number of members of city councils, elected every four years, oscillates between 11 and 41, depending on the number of inhabitants in the municipality.

Districts, *Demotika diamerismata*

Cities with more than 150,000 inhabitants are divided by a decision of City Council into districts, where a private municipal foundation operates. Athens is divided into seven districts. Each has its own board (District Board), directly elected by the people in the voting procedure corresponding to the list headed by the candidate to the mayor's office. Candidates are not accepted if they do not appear on the list for City Council or the District Board. The Board contains 15 members and the distribution of seats depends on the result of the elections throughout the city. The Board elects a president, to whom the Mayor may delegate the signing of documents and certificates, for a two-year term. The District Board expresses opinions and formulates proposals on local matters. Although the City Council can delegate it a number of decisions, this is avoided in practice.

Public Companies in Athens

There are more than 100 public agencies in the Athens Metropolitan Area and nearly 400 in the Attica Region.

Organization for Athens (OA)

One of the most important is the OA, an agency dependent on the Greek Government and responsible for regional planning and environmental management of the Athens Metropolitan Area. It acts as a coordinator of an urban renewal and economic development project (Athens Metropolitan Region Structure Plan). The Plan has the following goals: urban and regional development; promotion of the cultural heritage of the city and landscape heritage; creation of a center of culture to attract investments; creation of sustainable employment for local residents; facilitation of future port development; connection of the urban center with the sea front. Thanks to the Plan, the project has been used to get all the agents and public and private stakeholders in the region involved and to establish a public debate on the future of the metropolitan area.

The OA also carries out urban planning on a smaller scale via the Urban Development General Plan and local plans (approved in every municipality). It is also involved with green protection and urban renewal plans.

Hellenic Agency for Local Development and Local Government SA (EETAA)

The EETAA provides technical and legal assistance to municipalities and counties. It forms part of the social economy and functions as a corporation. The Agency's members are the Greek State (State Department, Finance Department) the Loans Fund, the National Association of Municipalities and Counties of Greece (KEDKE), Local Associations of Municipalities and Counties (TEDK), the Technical Chamber of Greece, the Confederation of Agricultural Cooperatives of Greece (PASEGES) and other tertiary-sector agencies.

Athens Metropolitan Area

General Aspects

Technically there is no institution that covers the Athens Metropolitan Area, which is very fragmented. The local municipalities, like those of Greece's second-largest city, Thessaloniki, were excluded from the municipal mergers promoted by the Government in 1994 (the Kapodistrias

Plan). That was the year the Unitary Prefecture of Athens-Pireo was created to cover an important part of the metropolitan area (see below). A shortage of resources and responsibilities has prevented this new institution, led by the prefect, from becoming the leader of the metropolitan area. Also, the reformers carried out subdivisions of the unitary prefecture (prefectural departments) that made them stronger than the unitary prefecture sphere and which work independently of each other without a great deal of cooperation.

There is a debate about three future scenarios for the metropolitan area: a) the creation of a Metropolitan Regional Entity involving the appointment of a secretary-general and a directly elected Metropolitan Council (mixed); b) the creation of a Metropolitan Regional Entity with a directly elected president and council (second level of local government); and c) the creation of a strong Metropolitan Association of Local Entities. Of the three, the second option is the one that seems least likely, as the national political elite would be unlikely to allow the creation of a new institution with a directly elected president for Athens, which represents 40% of the country's population. The central government is leaning toward the first option, while the mayors of Attica are working to promote the third (as this would shore up their participation in decision-making for Athens).

Prefecture of Athens-Pireo

General Aspects

The Prefectures are second-level local governments, created in 1994. Prefectural self-governments have general powers over local affairs within their prefecture. The prefectures were created with the goal of boosting the economic, social and cultural development of their territories (Section 1, Law 2218/1994) and a general regulation was also established that the prefectural self-governments would – after starting up their own administrative services (1995) – assume authority for the prefects and prefectural services with regard important decisions on local matters, in line with the legislation in force at the time. This means no indicative list of responsibilities was drawn up.

In general, the functions the second level of local government currently exercises affect the design, construction, vigilance and maintenance of public works within the prefecture; control of private clinics and food centers; subsidies and control of institutions that work for the public good; economic support and emergency care for the destitute; the application of public health programs; the control and determination of bus timetables for public transport; participation in town-planning procedures, and the awarding of licenses for street vendors and for a great many other activities and professions (pharmacists, dentists, beauticians, etc.). In conclusion, many of the responsibilities of the prefectures are related with controlling compliance with regulations in force and do not involve formulating general policies at the prefecture level.

Prefect, *Nomarchis*

The prefect is the political head of the prefecture and is chosen by the Prefectural Council. He or she is the head of the administration.

Prefectural Council, *Nomarchiako simvoulío*

The Council is the organ of representation of the second level of local government. It is made up of 21 to 43 members, elected indirectly by the municipalities which choose them through local unions. There are also sectorial prefectural committees (*nomarchiakes epitropes*) and an Economic and Social Board for the representation of associations, unions, chambers of commerce, etc.

Attica Region

General Aspects

It is one of the 13 regions into which the Greek State is decentralized. Since 1997, the regions have obtained administrative powers and are more important thanks to decentralization: they have their own budgets, assigned by the State and managed by the secretary-generals, and contract their own staff. However, the regions do not have an independent legal personality but are still a layer of the internal administration which depends on the central Government.

The most important responsibilities of the regions are as follows: development, public investment and geographic and urban planning; water management and planning; mine and quarry management; coordination and financing of social welfare programs; political responsibilities on public health matters; environmental impact studies with regard important works and activities; forest management; application of the Immigration Law; control of companies in the tourism sector and hotels; civil and emergency protection.

The majority of local public spending is planned and decided on in the regional sphere. This is the main reason why the regions have become key elements of the Greek administrative system.

Secretary-General of the Region, *Genikos grammateas*

The head of the region represents the central Government and is responsible for the application and adaptation of its policies within the region. With these two functions, he or she guarantees compliance with the law; has precedence with respect to all the civil and military entities in the region and is a higher authority than the civil entities of the region except for the courts of justice. The secretary-general is the head of the regional departments and police forces, port services and fire departments. He or she leads, coordinates, inspects and controls the action of regional services and service personnel. As part of the decentralized general organs, the secretary-general plays an essential role in the application of important government programs. He or she also manages regional development funds from national sources or the European Union. The secretary-general is appointed by the President of the Republic at the request of the Greek Prime Minister.

Regional Council, *Periferiako simvoulío*

The decision-making organ of the region, led by the regional secretary-general. Composed of representatives of the prefectures of the region, the municipalities and counties. Regional councils make proposals to the central Government about public works and public policies of national importance that affect the region, draw up the regional development plan in accordance with the propos-

als of local entities and assign the resources allocated to local projects under the public investment plan.

Greece

President of the Republic

The Hellenic Republic is a unitary State according to the 1975 Constitution (revised in 1986 and 2001). The Head of State carries out symbolic and representative functions, such as opening and dissolving sessions of parliament, sanctioning laws and appointing the Prime Minister and Ministers.

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister embodies the executive power of the state. He or she leads the government action, coordinates its functions and elects the members of the government. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President of the Republic at the recommendation of Parliament.

Government

The Government directs domestic and foreign policy, the administration of the State and defense. It is a collegial organ which responds jointly before the Parliament. It exercises executive function, regulatory authority and legislative initiative before Parliament.

Parliament

Formed of a single chamber, Parliament holds the legislative and budgetary power of the State. It carries out the control and investigation of the government. It is formed of 300 members elected every four years through a system of proportional voting.



115 Milan (Italy)

2.9 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Metropolis of Milan:
<http://www.comune.milano.it/>

Information Services of Milan:
<http://www.comune.milano.it/statistica/index.html>

Milan Province:
<http://www.provincia.milano.it/portale/>

Lombardy Region:
<http://www.regione.lombardia.it/>

Regional Council of Lombardy:
<http://www.consiglio.regione.lombardia.it/>

Istituto Regionali di Ricerca della Lombardia:
<http://www.ired.it>

Presidency of the Republic:
<http://www.quirinale.it/>

Senate of the Republic:
<http://www.senato.it/senato.htm>

Portal Nacional de Italia:
<http://www.italia.gov.it/>

Documentation:

Territorial Plan of Provincial Coordination:
http://www.provincia.milano.it/pianificazione_territoriale

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Milan	4,250,000	7	1,554	2,750
Italy	58,126,212	100	301,230	193

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Milan	Milan City or Commune <i>Comune di Milano</i>	1 Municipality (<i>Comuni</i>). 9 Zones*
Milan Metropolitan Area **	Milan Province <i>Provincia di Milano</i>	1 Province 189 Municipalities (<i>Comuni</i>).
Lombardy	Lombardy Region <i>Regione Lombardia</i>	1 Region 11 Provinces: Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Lecco, Lodi, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, Sondrio and Varese. 1,562 Municipalities (<i>Comuni</i>).
Italy	Italian Republic <i>Repubblica Italiana</i>	20 Regions: Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy, Le Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Puglia, Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany, Trentino-Alto Adige, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta and Veneto 110 Provinces*** 8,104 Municipalities (<i>Comuni</i>).

* In 1999 the municipal structure was reformed, changing to 20 from nine zones.

** On the official website of Milan Province, the province is referred to as the Milan City metropolitan area.

*** Recent constitutional reforms have created four new provinces in Sardinia, established in 2005, while three more begin in 2009.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Milan

General Aspects

The powers of Milan City include: local police, preschools, markets, libraries, museums, public housing, traffic management, public transport, social services, water and sewer-system management and maintenance of the public space. A safety clause of the Statuto Comunale attributes to municipal institutions all powers not explicitly attributed to other institutions.

Mayor, *Sindaco*

Political leader of the administration of the municipality who presides over the Giunta. The citizens elect the Mayor for five-year periods.

Board, *Giunta*

The organ of government of the municipality. Its functions are: to politically and administratively report, supervise and control the activity developed by the municipality, without directly exercising those powers of management belonging to the mayor.

City Council, *Consiglio Comunale*

Establishes the political direction of the municipality and controls its action. Its function is to discuss and approve or reject proposals, initiatives and projects. It approves the general plans, budgets and sectorial programs. Its 60 members are chosen by means of a system of proportional representation for five-year terms.

Zones

The Zones are defined as the units of decentralization of municipal government and civic participation. Each has a President and Zone Council (*Consigli di Zona*), chosen directly by residents, simultaneously with local elections, for a period of five years. Functions include promoting information and civic participation; checking the efficacy of the municipal services in the zone; being the consultative institution for promoting initiatives relating to urban planning

and programming (housing, equipment, general plans, parks, public space) and exercising functions delegated by the municipality.

Public Companies

Azienda Transporti Milanesi S.p.A.

Created in 1999 from the public municipal transport business, it is responsible for the management and development of public transport in the city of Milan (bus, tram and subway) and the intercity transport system.

Milan Province

General Aspects

Milan Province is normally identified with the Milan Metropolitan Area. It forms a part of a second-level institutional group designed to support the municipality and acts as the interlocutor with the Region. Functions include collecting and coordinating municipal proposals with respect to environmental, territorial and economic planning. It promotes coordination and collaboration among municipalities. It defines the territorial planning of the province, promoting balanced economic development and sustainability.

Provincial President, *Presidente Provinciale*

Institutionally represents the Province. Leads and supervises both the Provincial Board and the administration overall. Responsible to the Regional Council. The citizens of the province choose the President by direct voting in a double system, to complete five-year terms.

Provincial Board, *Giunta Provinciale*

Collaborates with the President in the provincial administration. Defines, modifies and controls the management of the provincial administration. Presently comprised of 15 members appointed by the President.

Provincial Council, *Consiglio Provinciale*

The organ that leads and programs the political activity of the Province. Defines the lines of action of the Board and supervises compliance. The organ of political-administrative

control in the province. It has the duty to approve the budget as well as legislative capacity (with rank of regulation).

Lombardy Region

General Aspects

The Italian Constitution recognizes the following exclusive legislative powers: town planning, public works and infrastructures of regional interest, tourism, agriculture, urban and rural local police, health and charity. The Lombardy Statute is attributed powers in cultural, environment, economic and job-promotion matters, and research. The regional government manages and operates the metropolitan system made up of the metropolitan trains and the sub-urban trains of the Milan Metropolitan Area.

Regional President, *Presidente Regionale*

The chief representative of the region. Promulgates laws and regulations, directs the activity of the board and the regional administration. The Regional President is elected by majority vote in the Regional Council.

Regional Board, *Giunta Regionale*

As the executive institution of the region, it is concerned with the programs and legislative development of Council agreements. Directs and supervises the activity of the regional administration and has legislative initiative. Is collegially responsible before the Council. Its 16 current members are chosen personally by the regional president.

Regional Council, *Consiglio Regionale*

Regional chamber with legislative and regulatory power in matters of its own jurisdiction, or delegated by the state. It determines the political direction of the region, while controlling administrative actions and the actions of the board. Approves budgets and public works programs and establishes taxes. Functions include electing the president and board on a joint list. Has the capacity of repeal for all the members of the board.

Italy

President of the Republic, *Presidente della Repubblica*

The Leader of the State, he or she symbolizes national unity. Besides representative functions, he or she can dissolve the chambers upon the request of the president of the council. Promulgates laws, chooses the president of the government and other high-ranking State officials. The Electoral College, a joint session of both chambers, chooses the President for a period of seven years.

President of the Council of Ministers, *Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri*

The president directs the general policies of the government and is responsible for its actions. The ministers are collegial heads. The President and Council have executive power in the State. Although the President of the Council is appointed by the President of the Republic, he or she requires the confidence of the majority of both chambers.

House of Representatives, *Camera dei Deputati*

Parliamentary chamber which shares legislative responsibilities with the Senate. It appoints the president of the Republic in a joint session. Its legislatures are for five years and it is formed of 630 representatives. Of these, 475 are elected by majority vote in single-member districts while the remaining 155 are assigned to the political parties in proportion to their total votes.

Senate, *Senato della Repubblica*

This legislative chamber is composed of 326 senators and their terms last five years. The system of election for 232 senators is via majority vote in single-member districts, while 83 are proportionally assigned to the parties. The remaining 11 are senators for life.



117 Stuttgart (Germany)¹

2.7 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2003*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Stuttgart:
<http://www.stuttgart.de>

Verband Region Stuttgart:
<http://www.region-stuttgart.org>

Government of Baden-Württemberg:
<http://www.baden-wuerttemberg.de/>

German Institute of Urban Affairs:
<http://www.difu.de/>

Municipal Information Portal (in German):
<http://www.kommunalweb.de/>

Bundesrat:
<http://www.bundesrat.de/>

Federal Presidency:
<http://www.bundespraesident.de/>

Federal Chancellery:
<http://www.bundestkanzler.de/>

Federal Government:
<http://www.bundesregierung.de>

Federal Assembly:
<http://www.bundestag.de/>

Cities Association:
<http://www.staedtetag.de>

Municipalities Association:
<http://www.dstgb.de>

Counties Association:
<http://www.landkreistag.de>

Documentation:

Verband Region Stuttgart (presentation):
http://www.region-stuttgart.org/vrsuploads/Kraefte_buendeln_Druckfassung_engl.pdf

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Stuttgart	1,250,000	2	414	3,000
Germany	82,329,758	100	357,021	2317

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Stuttgart	<i>Stuttgart</i>	1 City. 23 Districts (<i>Stadtbezirke</i>).
Stuttgart Metropolitan Area	<i>Stuttgart Regional Association</i> Verband Region Stuttgart	1 Local federation. 5 Counties (<i>Kreise</i>): Böblingen, Esslingen, Göppingen, Ludwigsburg, Rems-Murr. 179 municipalities (<i>Gemeinden</i>).
Baden-Württemberg	<i>Federal State of Baden-Württemberg</i> Baden-Württemberg	1 Federal State (<i>Bundesland</i>). 5 Governmental districts (<i>Regierungsbezirke</i>): Freiburg, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Tübingen. 12 Counties (<i>Kreise</i>). 35 Districts and 9 City-districts (<i>Kreisfreie Städte</i>). 1,109 Municipalities (<i>Gemeinden</i>).
Federal Republic of Germany	Bundesrepublik Deutschland	The Federal Republic is composed of: 16 Federal States (<i>Bundesländer</i>): Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Berlin*, Brandenburg, Bremen*, Hamburg*, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thüringen. 439 Counties (<i>Kreise</i>), 116 urban and 323 rural. 13,912 Municipalities (<i>Gemeinden</i>).

* Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg are city states (*stadtstaaten*).

⁽¹⁾ Ranking 2003 of United Nations (the Stuttgart agglomeration doesn't appear in the 2007 Ranking)

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Stuttgart

General Aspects

Its authority comprises the following areas: waste management, public health, sports, planning, urban development, urban regeneration, land management, public housing, job promotion and technological development, citizen participation, libraries, traffic, youth policies, environment, parks and schools.

Mayor, *Oberbürgermeister*

Is the director of the city's administration and the top person responsible for it. Chairs the City Council meetings and executes the policies approved by it or its committees. Is elected by the majority of the city council for a five-year period.

City Council, *Rat der Stadt*

Is the maximum organ of the city. Has the capacity to regulate any aspect within its powers and to establish the main principles the administration should follow. Councilors are elected to represent the public for five-year terms.

Districts, *Bezirke*

The city is decentralized into 23 districts. Each has an agency which is responsible for the administration in the district and for articulating the demands made on the city. Members are elected by a proportional system in the same election as the Council and Mayor. Have the ability to make decisions on matters that affect the district and do not exceed it. Examples include municipal service maintenance: schools, parks, libraries, cultural affairs, environmental impact, support for the association network, etc.

Stuttgart Regional Association

General Aspects

This institution was created in 1994 to provide the 179 municipalities in the Stuttgart metropolitan area with a political organization. Its responsibilities, according to the

state law of Baden-Württemberg, are the following: regional and scenic planning; planning of infrastructures, traffic and transport; economic development and tourism; local public transport and water treatment. The Association can also help organize trade fairs, exhibitions of regional importance, congresses and cultural and sports events.

The annual budget of the Verband Region is 260 million euro and comes almost exclusively from public funds (transfers from other counties, municipalities and the *länder*). 85% of spending goes on public transport, guaranteed by the transport company Deutsche Bahn AG. The Association has been responsible for suburban trains (S-Bahn) since 1996 and for regional trains since 1999, in coordination with the central or regional services of the Government.

Regional Assembly

The Assembly is the organ of representation of the municipalities. It is made up of 93 members elected by the people in a direct system for a five-year mandate. The Assembly elects the President and also appoints the Director-General, who is the administrative manager, with a minimum mandate of eight years.

President of the Assembly

The President is elected by the Assembly and plays a symbolic role. He or she works together with the Association's Director-General.

Public companies in the Stuttgart region

Wirtschaftsförderung Region Stuttgart GmbH

Company charged with coordinating economic activities and boosting regional economic development. It is a mixed-capital company, with 51% of the shares belonging to Verband Verkehrsmittel Stuttgart (see below) and 49% to other, corporate members. It manages the database on local businesses, advises and informs municipalities and investors and seeks business opportunities, etc.

Regio Stuttgart Marketing und Tourismus GmbH

The main goal of the company is to promote tourism and

national and international publicity about the Stuttgart region.

Verband Verkehrsmittel Stuttgart (VVS)

The Stuttgart Transport Association organizes public transport under the Verband Region. This is a mixed-capital company, 50% coming from transport operators and the other 50% from the relevant authorities (except Göppingen County). It coordinates the parties involved in planning and service provision, the integration of the rates systems, the distribution of costs and profits and manages advertising, passenger information and customer service.

Baden-Württemberg

General Aspects

The State of Baden-Württemberg was created on 25 April 1952 as a consequence of the merger, approved by referendum, of three states: Württemberg-Baden, Württemberg-Hohenzollern and Baden.

The Federal Constitution of 1949 attributes by default to the Länder those powers that are not expressly attributed to federal power. These federal powers include international relations, defense, citizenship, currency, the domestic market and foreign trade, transportation of federal property (highways and railroads) and criminal police. Shared powers also exist and there is basic federal legislation that regulates aspects the Länder should legislate. The Länder execute all the federal policies with the exception of the federal administration itself, the armed forces, matters of nuclear energy, aviation, railroads, mail and telecommunications, highways and federal water.

The Länder also have responsibility for local affairs; municipal legislation depends on the States. In Germany there are three local associations with representation in each Länder: the Cities Association (*Städtetag*), which unites the country's largest cities; the Municipalities Association (*Städte und Gemeindetag*), which groups together smaller municipalities and the Counties Association (*Kreisstag*), which represents the second level of local government (counties).

Prime Minister, *Ministerpräsidenten*

Is the chief representative of the Federal State and establishes the general lines of the government of the State and leads the cabinets and its meetings. Elected by simple majority of the Parliament of the Land.

Government of the Land, *Landesregierung*

A collegial organ in which each member of the government is responsible for a specific area in which he or she exercises political leadership in an autonomous manner on the basis of the general lines established by the Prime Minister. The government has legislative initiative and regulation authority. The election and dismissal of its ministers depends exclusively on the Prime Minister.

Parliament, *Landtag*

Its main functions are: a legislative function, control of the government and administration, approval of the budget of the Land, election of other institutional positions and the articulation of the interests of the citizens. It has the capacity to exercise a "constructive" motion of reproof against the Prime Minister. It is formed by 139 parliamentarians for a five-year term.

Germany

President of the Republic, *Bundespräsident*

The Head of State – without executive powers – and representative of the Federation both in the national and international spheres. Has important institutional functions: proposes the Federal Chancellor to the *Bundestag* and then makes the appointment, dissolves the *Bundestag* and appoints senior members of the judiciary. Elected by the Federal Convention (the *Bundestag* and an equivalent and proportional number of representatives from the different *Länder*) for a five-year period with a single possibility of reelection.

Federal Chancellor, *Bundeskanzler*

Leads the government and elects the Federal Ministers to the Cabinet. The Chancellor determines the lines of action of the government that have to guide the action of the

Cabinet. Elected by the majority of the *Bundestag* upon the proposal of the President. Time in the position is associated to the length of the session of the *Bundestag* and the term of confidence deposited therein by the chamber.

Federal Cabinet, *Bundeskabinett*

Composed of the Ministers upon whom the Constitution confers autonomy in the management of their respective areas. Members are appointed by the President of the Republic at the proposal of the Chancellor.

Federal Diet, *Bundestag*

The lower house of the Federal Parliament. Shares legislative power with the *Bundesrat*. Powers include the preparation and approval of laws, the control of the federal government and the investigation of all matters believed necessary. Has a variable number of seats due to the electoral system, although never less than 598. In 2006, there were 614 seats. Of the members, 299 are elected by a relative majority system in single-member districts. The remaining are elected by an open-list proportional system.

Federal Council, *Bundesrat*

The organ of territorial representation of the Federal Republic, where the interests of the federal *Länder* are articulated in the common interest of the Federation. Its participation is the counterweight of the *Bundestag* in legislative power. The *Länder* have their votes and representation weighted by population, with a minimum of three and a maximum of six representatives. The *Bundesrat* ensures that the experience and vision of the *Länder* are included in federal legislation by participating constantly in the legislative process, e.g.: the first reading of all legislation either takes place in the *Bundesrat* or the latter must approve legislation that directly affects the *Länder*. The members of the *Bundesrat*, of which there were 69 in 2006, are elected by the governments of the *Länder*, should form part of the state Cabinet and the meaning of their votes depends on the agreements of the Cabinet rather than on their political membership. Renewed according to the successive changes in the governments of the *Länder*.



164 Manchester

(United Kingdom)

2.2 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Manchester:

<http://www.manchester.gov.uk/>

Greater Manchester Tourism Agency:

<http://www.visitmanchester.com/>

Association of Greater Manchester Authorities:

<http://www.agma.gov.uk>

Public Transport for Greater Manchester:

<http://www.gmppte.com/>

Greater Manchester Strategy:

<http://www.gmep.org.uk/ccm/portal/>

Government Office for North West:

<http://www.gos.gov.uk/gonw/>

North West Regional Assembly:

<http://www.nwra.gov.uk/>

National Statistics UK:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk>

The Electoral Commission:

<http://www.electoralcommission.gov.uk>

The Official Website of the British Monarchy:

<http://www.royal.gov.uk>

The United Kingdom Parliament:

<http://www.parliament.uk>

Directgov:

<http://www.direct.gov.uk>

Local Authorities' Gateway:

<http://local.gov.uk/>

Documentation:

First Transport Plan for Greater Manchester

2001-2006:

http://www.gmltp.co.uk/transplanprog0102_0506.asp

Evaluation of the First Transport Plan:

http://www.gmltp.co.uk/pdfs/LTP1_Delivery_Report_lo_res.pdf

Greater Manchester Strategy:

http://www.agma.gov.uk/ccm/cms-service/stream/asset/?asset_id=1094009

Map of Greater Manchester:

<http://www.visitmanchester.com/images/pdfs/GreaterManchester.pdf>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Manchester	2,245,000	4	558	4,000
United Kingdom	61,113,205	100	244,820	250

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Manchester	<i>Manchester</i>	1 City (Metropolitan Borough of Greater Manchester). 32 wards: Ancoats and Clayton, Ardwick, Baguley, Bradford, Brooklands, Burnage, Charlestown, Cheetham, Chorlton, Chorlton Park, City Centre, Crumpsall, Didsbury East, Didsbury West, Fallowfield, Gorton North, Gorton South, Harpurhey, Higher Blackley, Hulme, Levenshulme, Longsight, Miles Platting Et Newton Heath, Moss Side, Moston, Northenden, Old Moat, Rusholme, Sharston, Stretford, Whalley Range, Withington, Woodhouse Park.
Manchester metropolitan region	<i>Greater Manchester</i>	10 metropolitan boroughs: Bolton, Bury, the City of Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, the City of Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, Wigan.
North West region	<i>North West of England</i>	5 sub-regions: Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire.
United Kingdom	<i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	The United Kingdom is a unitary State that combines 4 nations, i.e., England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England is composed by: 9 regions. 34 Non-metropolitan (<i>shire</i>) counties. 36 Metropolitan districts. 239 Non-metropolitan districts.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Manchester

General Aspects

The City of Manchester has powers in transport, urban and strategic planning, economic development and regeneration, the environment, police, emergency management, culture and health. The City is divided into 32 electoral or census units called wards, which are not a level of decentralization but rather exist exclusively to represent the people via the division of the territory.

Mayor

The Mayor of Manchester holds the executive power and is responsible for the political leadership of the city. The Mayor is elected by the public through a direct system to serve four-year terms.

Chief Executive

This position involves supervising the public administration in the city and ensuring the efficacy and efficiency of its activity.

City Council

This is the organ of political representation of the people. Its functions are: to boost the city politically; control and inspect the other municipal organizations; approve local regulations and standards; approve binding strategic documents. The 96 councilors (three per ward) are elected by the public through a direct system normally by thirds and with four-year mandates (one-third of the seats every four years). However, in the 2004 elections, changes to administrative limits meant all the councilors were elected at once.

Manchester Metropolitan Region

General Aspects

There is no institution of a metropolitan scope whose area of action covers the whole of the territory of Greater Manchester. National Statistics UK considers the Greater Manchester Urban Area as a concept to define the agglom-

eration around Manchester formed of 10 local governments, which formed Greater Manchester Council between 1974 and 1986. When it was abolished in 1986, sectorial agencies were created for waste management (Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority), police (Greater Manchester Police Authority), security (Greater Manchester Fire and Civil Defence Service) and transport (Greater Manchester Passenger Transport Authority). Not every agency covers exactly the same territory.

The 1985 Local Government Act holds that some functions should be coordinated by an association of municipalities in the region. In Manchester, this led to the creation of the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA), which guarantees a regional vision through strategic planning and regional planning, particularly with regard to transport and the environment.

Public Companies

Tourist Board for Greater Manchester

The main goal of the company is to promote tourism and national and international publicity about Manchester.

Public Transport for Greater Manchester (GMPTE)

The GMPTE is made up of 10 local governments from Greater Manchester via the Greater Manchester Passenger Authority. It is responsible for the planning and management of the integrated transport system of the metropolitan region, including all the means of public transport (the bus network, the underground system, the trams and taxis). It also implements the Greater Manchester Local Transport Plan, a five-year strategic plan. The first covered the 2001-2006 period and the second plans public transport for the 2006-2011 period.

North West Region

General Aspects

England has been divided into nine regions since 1998, thanks to the Regional Development Agencies Act. The regions are responsible for economic development, wealth creation, social development, the improvement of the envi-

ronment and issues related with the European Union (consultations, advice). The regions are a platform made up of the leading economic and social agents of the territory. Only the London Assembly is elected directly by the people.

North West Regional Assembly

The Regional Assembly is a partnership between local government, economic groups, public agencies, associations, unions, etc. to promote the region. The Assembly is formed of representatives of the sub-regions of Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside. The Executive Committee has 21 members: each region appoints 3 representatives of local governments, while the remaining 6 members are chosen by the North West Social and Environmental Council (which groups together regional interests). It meets four times a year to decide on regional policies.

United Kingdom

King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The monarch is the lifelong, hereditary head of state. He or she usually acts in accordance with the decisions taken by the government, although the monarch is formally responsible for appointing the Prime Minister. Symbolic functions include sanctioning laws, signing the highest State documents and calling and dissolving the sessions of Parliament.

Prime Minister

Under the PM's leadership, the government determines and leads the policies of the State. The PM leads governmental action and is responsible for the execution of laws and thus responds for the government's actions before the parliament. The PM is formally appointed by the monarch, although he or she requires the support of the majority of the House of Commons to carry out functions. The PM can shorten the length of the sessions of Parliament.

Parliament

Bicameral organ composed of the House of Commons and

the House of Lords. The basic function of the House of Commons is to propose, approve and amend existing legislation. The 569 MPs are elected in single-member districts under a simple majority system to serve a maximum term of four years.

In general, the House of Lords has similar functions to the Commons, as it can also legislate, debate and question the executive. There are two important exceptions: its members do not represent districts and do not participate in fiscal and financial legislation. The role of the House of Lords is considered complementary to that of the Commons and is a chamber of review. The 707 lords are lifelong positions. There are three types of members: institutional (law lords and members of the Church of England), hereditary peers and peers appointed for their life's work upon the proposal of the government.

Government Office for the North West

An agency which represents the British Government and which aims to ensure that national policies directed at the North West (including Greater Manchester) are duly implemented. It works in conjunction with various public and private organizations on the promotion of government policies and helps them reach their goals. It also acts as a representative of Manchester's interests within the central government.



220 Brussels (Belgium)

1.7 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Brussels:
<http://www.brucity.be/>

Brussels Region – Capital:
<http://www.brussels.irisnet.be/>

Parliament of Brussels Region – Capital:
<http://www.parlbru.irisnet.be/>

Center for Research and Political Social Information:
<http://www.crisp.be>

Corporation of the District Transportation
of Brussels:
<http://www.stib.irisnet.be/>

Development Corporation for Brussels Region
Capital:
<http://www.sdrb.irisnet.be/>

Institute for the Management of the Environment:
<http://www.ibgebim.be/>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Brussels	1,570,000	15	712	2,200
Belgium	10,414,336	100	30,528	341

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
City of Brussels	<i>Bruxelles-Ville, Ville de Bruxelles, Stad Brussel</i>	1 Municipality.
Brussels Capital Region	<i>Region of Bruxelles-Capitale Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest</i>	1 Region. 19 Municipalities (<i>Communes, gemeenten</i>): Anderlecht, Bruxelles / Brussel, Ixelles / Elsene, Etterbeek, Evere, Ganshoren, Jette, Koekelberg, Auderghem / Oudergem, Schaerbeek / Schaarbeek, Berchem-Sainte-Agathe / Sint-Agatha-Berchem, Saint-Gilles / Sint-Gillis, Molenbeek-Saint-Jean / Sint-Jans-Molenbeek, Saint-Josse-ten-Noode / Sint-Joost-ten-Node, Woluwe-Saint-Lambert / Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe, Woluwe-Saint-Pierre / Sint-Pieters-Woluwe, Uccle / Ukkel, Forest / Vorst and Watermael-Boitsfort / Watermaal-Bosvoorde.
Metropolitan Agglomeration of Brussels – Antwerp	<i>There is no institutional political entity into which it is integrated.</i>	79 Municipalities.
Belgium	<i>Royaume de Belgique, Koninkrijk België</i>	Belgium is a federal state composed of: 3 Communities*: French, Flemish and German. 3 Regions: Walloon Region, Flemish Region and Brussels Capital Region. 10 Provinces: Antwerp, Limburg, East Flanders, West Flanders, Flemish Brabant, Wallonia, Walloon Brabant, Namur, Liège, Liège, Hainaut and Luxembourg. 589 Municipalities (<i>Communes, gemeenten</i>).

* The institutions, government and parliament of each of these communities are responsible for policies that affect their populations: language, culture and education.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

City of Brussels

General Aspects

The municipality is responsible for the implementation of public policies on the local level with respect to the following areas: environment, maintenance of public roads, town planning and building, teaching, personal services, funeral services, religion, culture, security and law and order and sport. Additionally, the municipality has the power to collect municipal rates.

Communal Council, *Conseil Communal, Gemeenteraad*

This chamber represents the citizens and has the capacity to regulate (by means of regulations) matters of municipal interest, organize the municipal administration and establish municipal police ordinances. The Council is formed by 46 members directly elected by the citizens to serve six-year terms.

Councilor Association, *Collège échevinal, Schepencollege*

Responsible for daily municipal management and therefore in charge of the execution of laws, decrees and bylaws, as well as the budget. Also responsible for administering municipal properties and works. Formed by nine councilors, who in turn are members of the Communal Council and who have been appointed by it, following elections, to serve a period of six years.

Mayor, *Bourgmestre, Burgemeester*

The senior leader of the municipal administration, he or she presides over the Communal Council and the Councilor Association. Main responsibilities include guaranteeing the execution of regulations approved by higher authorities (regional and federal). The Mayor is appointed by the Government of the Brussels Capital Region from among the members of the Communal Council.

Brussels Capital Region

General Aspects

The Capital Region is one of the three regions that make up

the federal political structure of Belgium. As such, it has responsibilities in the following areas: regional planning, urban planning, urban regeneration, policies on land use, heritage, environment and the preservation of nature, water resources, housing, economic promotion, development, commerce, energy policies, local administration, employment, public works, transportation, foreign affairs, scientific research, fire brigade, emergencies and wastewater management and processing.

Parliament, *Le Parlement, Het Gewestparlement*

This is the legislative institution of the region and as such is authorized for regional laws (ordonnances) in those matters where the region has jurisdiction. It also exercises control over government activity and is responsible for approving the regional budget. Its 89 members are elected by universal vote by means of a system of proportional representation in single districts for five-year terms.

Government of Brussels, *Gouvernement, De Brusselse Gewestregering*

The government is the executive institution of the region and defines the way in which laws approved by the Parliament should be implemented. The direction and coordination of its activities are exercised by the First Minister (Ministre-Président). All the members of government are elected by parliamentary majority after elections every five years. Presently it is composed of four ministers and three secretaries of state, as well as the First Minister.

Ministry of the Brussels Capital Region, *Ministère de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale, Ministerie van het Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest*

It is the principal tool of the Regional Capital government for the execution of public policies. The Ministry is structured into six different administrations. Five of them have powers in specific matters (local authorities, economy and employment, finances and budgets, infrastructures and transportation and housing and territory). The sixth frames the others and supports them in terms of organization and management.

Regional public organizations

Brussels Institute for the Management of the Environment
(Institut Bruxellois pour la Gestion de l'Environnement)

Public institute responsible for overseeing the preservation of the environment in the region of Brussels. Its responsibilities include: planning, research, assessment and information to the government, concession of public permits and vigilance and environmental control.

Intercommunal Transport Agency, *Société des Transports Intercommunaux de Bruxelles*

Business responsible for public transport, which provides this service to the Capital region and suburbs through a network of buses, subways and trams.

Agency for the Regional Development of Brussels, *Société de Développement pour la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale*

Public institution dependent on the Brussels Capital Region, responsible for supporting economic development, promoting employment and construction, in accordance with the private sector, in public housing for the urban regeneration of consolidated districts.

Belgium

General Aspects

The parliamentary monarchy of Belgium is organized politically as a federal state. It has a complex federal structure in which two structures are superimposed: the first is a territorial one, composed of three federal units (the Walloon Region, the Flemish Region and Brussels Capital Region) and the other is a linguistic one with three communities (French, Flemish and German). The federal government's powers are circumscribed to the interests of the Belgians as a whole and so it manages: public finances, the army, the police, the judicial system, social security (unemployment, pensions, child benefits, public health insurance), foreign affairs, development aid, home affairs and health. The federal government has all responsibility over jurisdictions not expressly attributed to the regions or communities.

King of Belgium, *Roi des Belges, Koning der Belgen*

The figure of the monarch has a marked representative and symbolic nature; he or she lacks effective political powers and acts should include ministerial endorsement in order to be valid. It is a hereditary and lifelong position.

Federal Government, *Le gouvernement fédéral, Regeringsvorming*

Exercises federal executive power and represents the Flemish and Walloon communities equally. Its function is the implementation of laws through the formulation of public policies, as well as legislative initiative before parliament. The Prime Minister and members of the government are proposed and appointed by the King following the celebration of elections, although a vote of confidence from the chamber is required.

Federal Parliament, *Le Parlement Fédérale Federale Parlement*

Federal parliament takes the form of a bicameral assembly including the House of Representatives (Chambre des Représentants, Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers) and the Senate (Sénat Senaat). In both chambers federal legislative power is exercised, but control of the government and budget are the responsibility of the House of Representatives while the Senate is in charge of resolving power conflicts between the distinct levels of state. Finally, in joint legislative matters the House of Representatives has primacy over the Senate. The House is composed of 150 representatives elected in 11 pluri-nominal districts (provinces). In the case of the 71 senators there is a diversity of sources for election: 40 are elected by universal proportional vote every four years, 21 are appointed by the Parliament of the Communities (19 by the Flemish, 19 by the Francophones and 1 by the German-speaking community) and 10 are of free adherence.- Also, direct heirs to the throne are automatically eligible to be senators when they reach adulthood.



226 Warsaw (Poland)

1.7 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Warsaw:
<http://www.e-warsaw.pl/spain/index.php>

Masovia Region:
<http://www.mazowsze.uw.gov.pl/>

Masovia Regional Council:
<http://www.mazovia.pl/>

Metropolis Union of Poland:
<http://www.selfgov.gov.pl/eng/index.html>

President of the Polish Republic:
<http://www.president.pl/>

Government of Poland:
<http://www.kprm.gov.pl/>

Prime Minister of Poland:
<http://Poland.premier.gov.pl/>

Poland Portal:
<http://www.poland.pl/>

Lower House (Sejm):
<http://www.sejm.gov.pl/>

Upper House (Senate):
<http://www.senat.gov.pl/>

National Office of Statistics:
<http://www.stat.gov.pl/>

Documentation:

Complete data for 2006:
http://www.stat.gov.pl/english/dane_spol-gosp/ludnosc/stanstruktura/2006/population_en.pdf

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Warsaw	2,000,000	5	466	4,300
Poland	38,482,919	100	312,679	123

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Warsaw	<i>Warsaw</i> Warszawa	1 City-County.* 18 Districts: Bemowo, Białołęka, Bielany, Mokotów, Ochota, Praga Północ, Praga Północ, Rembertów, Śródmieście, Targówek, Ursus, Ursynów, Wawer, Wesola, Wilanów, Włochy, Wola, Żoliborz.
Warsaw Metropolitan Region	<i>Warsaw</i> <i>Metropolitan Region</i> **	10 Counties (<i>powiat</i>) (including city-counties). 67 Municipalities.
Masovia Region	<i>Masovia Region</i> Mazowieckie	37 Counties (<i>powiat</i>) + 5 City-counties.* 312 Municipalities.
Poland	<i>Republic of Poland</i> Polska	1 Capital: Warsaw. 16 Regions (<i>województwo</i>): Zachodniopomorskie; Pomorskie; Lubuskie; Dolnośląskie; Opolskie; Śląskie; Wielkopolskie; Kujawsko-Pomorskie; Łódzkie; Warmińsko-Mazurskie; Mazowieckie; Podlaskie; Świętokrzyskie; Lubelskie; Małopolskie; Podkarpackie. 315 Counties (<i>powiat</i>) + 65 City-counties.* 2,500 Municipalities (<i>gmina</i>).

* The powers of the municipalities and counties are unified in the principal cities.

** According to the Metropolis Union of Poland.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Warsaw

General Aspects

Is the capital of the Polish Republic and is governed by a Special Law (the Law on the Local Government of Warsaw), approved in 1990. In virtue of this law, Warsaw exercises the powers of the municipalities and counties. Its responsibilities include: construction and management of the principal infrastructures (water, sewerage, solid waste, gas and central heating systems); construction and maintenance of streets, highways, bridges and squares; construction and maintenance of parks, passenger and goods terminals; preparation of local development plans; public security (police, fire department); primary and secondary education; health; social services; the transport system; housing; culture, libraries and museums.

Mayor, *Prezydent*

Holds municipal executive power. Since 2002 has been directly elected by the public for a four-year term. If none of the candidates obtains 50% of the votes in the first round, there is a second round between the two candidates who won the most votes. Responsibilities include the vigilance, control and supervision of the whole of the administration.

Executive Committee

Support organ for the Mayor, responsible for decision-making and subsequent execution. Members are appointed by the city council for four-year periods.

City Council, *Rada miasta*

Principal legislative organ of the city. This chamber establishes the main lines of municipal policy and is composed of 60 members elected by universal suffrage to serve a four-year term. Council can take decisions on the provision of uniformity of services carried out by the different districts. It functions via a system of committees (supervision, education, economic, etc.).

Districts

The city-county has been divided into 18 districts since 2002. They are in charge of providing local services, including roads, schools and daycare centers; resident registration, issuing of driver's licenses, etc. They must respect City Council decisions.

Warsaw Metropolitan Region

There is no metropolitan institution with powers that groups together the different municipalities and counties in the Warsaw Metropolitan Region or a cooperation structure between them. Counties within the metropolitan region exercise powers with respect to the road network, public security, high-school education, health and social services. These powers should be coordinated with those exercised by the municipalities, except in the case of city-counties (including Warsaw), which are merged.

Responsibilities in terms of metropolitan planning are exercised by the regional government of Masovia.

Masovia Region

General Aspects

The Polish regions have a dual structure: they are a decentralized territorial level and they also exercise the administration of the State. They therefore have two types of powers. As a decentralized organ, they are concerned particularly with strategic regional planning (including foreign trade promotion) and regional planning (regional development in partnership with the central Government). They also are responsible for the regional road system; water management; higher-education facilities; regional hospitals; regional cultural facilities and environmental protection. As a decentralized organ of the State, they supervise local functions and take responsibility for freeways, state highways and rural roads.

Governor, *Wojewoda*

Exercises the executive power of the regional government and is appointed by the Prime Minister of Poland. Has a double function: on the one hand is the representative of the

central administration and therefore checks compliance with laws and regulations, and on the other hand, acts in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Regional Council.

Executive Committee

This organ is elected by the members of the Regional Council and is formed of a Head of the Executive Committee (marszałek) and four councilors. It is charged with examining budgets and documents from the Governor for subsequent approval by the Council.

Regional Council, *Sejmik wojewódzki*

The maximum organ of the region, elected by the citizens by universal suffrage for a four-year mandate under a proportional system. Takes decisions on all matters of regional jurisdiction.

Poland

President, *Prezydent Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*

Poland is a parliamentary republic in accordance with the 1997 Constitution. The President of the Republic, who is the Head of State, is elected to serve a five-year term by direct universal suffrage and with a two-round majority system. The President has a limit of two consecutive mandates. He or she appoints the Prime Minister (Head of Government), with the approval of Parliament. The President calls parliamentary elections and can also call referendums.

Prime Minister, *Premier*

Is the head of the Council of Ministers, whose members he or she chooses, and is responsible for its good functioning and the coordination of ministerial activities. Is appointed by the President of the Republic and is responsible before Parliament.

Council of Ministers, *Rady Ministrów*

Its principal task is to define the main lines of the nation's domestic and foreign policies. Members are directly appointed by the Prime Minister and respond politically to the Assembly.

National Assembly, *Zgromadzenie Narodowe*

The assembly has the legislative power of the State. It decrees and amends laws, supervises the actions of the Council of Ministers and ministers and discusses the budget. It approves the appointment of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers. It is a bicameral system: the upper house (Senat) has 100 members and the lower house (Sejm) has 460 members. MPs are elected by universal suffrage to serve four-year terms, under a proportional system.



337 Munich (Germany)

1.3 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Munich:

<http://www.muenchen.de/>

Government of Bavaria:

<http://www.bayern.de/>

Bavaria Office of Statistics:

<http://www.statistik.bayern.de/english/>

German Institute of Urban Affairs:

<http://www.difu.de/>

Municipal Information Portal (in German):

<http://www.kommunalweb.de/>

Bundesrat:

<http://www.bundesrat.de/>

Federal Presidency:

<http://www.bundespraesident.de/>

Federal Chancellery:

<http://www.bundeskanzler.de/>

Federal Government:

<http://www.bundesregierung.de>

Federal Assembly:

<http://www.bundestag.de/>

Cities Association:

<http://www.staedtetag.de>

Municipalities Association:

<http://www.dstgb.de>

Counties Association:

<http://www.landkreistag.de>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Munich	1,600,000	2	518	3,100
Germany	82,329,758	100	357,021	231

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Munich	<i>München</i>	1 City – district. 25 districts (<i>Stadtbezirke</i>).
Munich metropolitan area	<i>Munich Regional Planning Agency</i> <i>Zweckverbände</i>	1 Local federation. 43 Municipalities (<i>Gemeinden</i>).
Bavaria	<i>Federal State of Bavaria</i> <i>Bayern</i>	1 Federal State (<i>Bundesland</i>). 7 Governmental districts (<i>Regierungsbezirke</i>): Würzburg, Bayreuth, Ansbach, Augsburg, Ratisbon, Munich, Landshut. 24 Counties (<i>Kreise</i>). 71 Districts and 25 City-districts (<i>Kreisfreie Städte</i>). 426 Municipalities (<i>Gemeinden</i>).
Federal Republic of Germany	Bundesrepublik Deutschland	The federal republic is composed of: 16 federal states (<i>Bundesländer</i>): Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Berlin*, Brandenburg, Bremen*, Hamburg*, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thüringen. 439 Districts (<i>Kreise</i>), 116 urban and 323 rural. 13,912 Municipalities (<i>Gemeinden</i>).

* Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg are city states (*stadtstaaten*).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Munich

General Aspects

Its authority comprises the following areas: waste management, public health, sports, planning, urban development, urban regeneration, land management, public housing, job promotion and technological development, citizen participation, libraries, traffic, youth policies, environment, parks and schools.

Mayor, *Oberbürgermeister*

Is the director of the city's administration and the top person responsible for it. Chairs the City Council meetings and executes the policies approved by it or its committees. Is elected by the majority of the city council for a five-year period.

City Council, *Rat der Stadt*

Is the maximum organ of the city. Has the capacity to regulate any aspect within its powers and to establish the main principles the administration should follow. Councilors are elected to represent the public for five-year terms.

Districts, *Bezirke*

The city is decentralized into 25 districts. Each has an agency which is responsible for the administration in the district and for articulating the demands made on the city. Members are elected by a proportional system in the same election as the Council and Mayor. Have the ability to make decisions on matters that affect the district and do not exceed it. Examples include municipal service maintenance: schools, parks, libraries, cultural affairs, environmental impact, support for the association network, etc.

Munich Regional Planning Agency

General Aspects

This public organization groups together most of the municipalities in the metropolitan area, where the central city (Munich) plays a dominant role (it concentrates 70% of

the total population of the area). The Agency is not a body with legislative powers (like in Stuttgart); it works as a structure for regional planning and economic development. Its main organs are the Federal Committee – the maximum political organ of indirect representation formed by the mayors – and the Executive Committee – responsible for day-to-day management and preparation of Federal Committee meetings.

Public Company in the Munich Region

München Betriebs-GmbH & Co. KG

The main goal of the company is to promote tourism and national and international publicity about the Munich region.

Bavaria

General Aspects

The Federal Constitution of 1949 attributes by default to the Länder those powers that are not expressly attributed to federal power. These federal powers include international relations, defense, citizenship, currency, the domestic market and foreign trade, transportation of federal property (highways and railroads) and criminal police. Shared powers also exist and there is basic federal legislation that regulates aspects the Länder should legislate. The Länder execute all the federal policies with the exception of the federal administration itself, the armed forces, matters of nuclear energy, aviation, railroads, mail and telecommunications, highways and federal water.

The Länder also have responsibility for local affairs; municipal legislation depends on the States. In Germany there are three local associations with representation in each Länder: the Cities Association (*Städtetag*), which unites the country's largest cities; the Municipalities Association (*Städte und Gemeindetag*), which groups together smaller municipalities and the Counties Association (*Kreistag*), which represents the second level of local government (counties).

Prime Minister, *Ministerpräsidenten*

Is the chief representative of the Federal State and estab-

lishes the general lines of the government of the State and leads the cabinets and its meetings. Elected by simple majority of the Parliament of the Land.

Government of the Land, *Landesregierung*

A collegial organ in which each member of the government is responsible for a specific area in which he or she exercises political leadership in an autonomous manner on the basis of the general lines established by the Prime Minister. The government has legislative initiative and regulation authority. The election and dismissal of its ministers depends exclusively on the Prime Minister.

Parliament, *Landtag*

Its main functions are: a legislative function, control of the government and administration, approval of the budget of the Land, election of other institutional positions and the articulation of the interests of the citizens. It has the capacity to exercise a "constructive" motion of reproof against the Prime Minister. It is formed by 180 parliamentarians for a five-year term.

Germany

President of the Republic, *Bundespräsident*

The Head of State – without executive powers – and representative of the Federation both in the national and international spheres. Has important institutional functions: proposes the Federal Chancellor to the *Bundestag* and then makes the appointment, dissolves the *Bundestag* and appoints senior members of the judiciary. Elected by the Federal Convention (the *Bundestag* and an equivalent and proportional number of representatives from the different *Länder*) for a five-year period with a single possibility of reelection.

Federal Chancellor, *Bundeskanzler*

Leads the government and elects the Federal Ministers to the Cabinet. The Chancellor determines the lines of action of the government that have to guide the action of the Cabinet. Elected by the majority of the *Bundestag* upon the proposal of the President. Time in the position is associated to the length of the session of the *Bundestag* and the term

of confidence deposited therein by the chamber.

Federal Cabinet, *Bundeskabinett*

Composed of the Ministers upon whom the Constitution confers autonomy in the management of their respective areas. Members are appointed by the President of the Republic at the proposal of the Chancellor.

Federal Diet, *Bundestag*

The lower house of the Federal Parliament. Shares legislative power with the *Bundesrat*. Powers include the preparation and approval of laws, the control of the federal government and the investigation of all matters believed necessary. Has a variable number of seats due to the electoral system, although never less than 598. In 2006, there were 614 seats. Of the members, 299 are elected by a relative majority system in single-member districts. The remaining are elected by an open-list proportional system.

Federal Council, *Bundesrat*

The organ of territorial representation of the Federal Republic, where the interests of the federal *Länder* are articulated in the common interest of the Federation. Its participation is the counterweight of the *Bundestag* in legislative power. The *Länder* have their votes and representation weighted by population, with a minimum of three and a maximum of six representatives. The *Bundesrat* ensures that the experience and vision of the *Länder* are included in federal legislation by participating constantly in the legislative process, e.g.: the first reading of all legislation either takes place in the *Bundesrat* or the latter must approve legislation that directly affects the *Länder*. The members of the *Bundesrat*, of which there were 69 in 2006, are elected by the governments of the *Länder*, should form part of the state Cabinet and the meaning of their votes depends on the agreements of the Cabinet rather than on their political membership. Renewed according to the successive changes in the governments of the *Länder*.



340 Stockholm (Sweden)

1.3 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Stockholm:
<http://www.stockholm.se/>

Stockholm County Council:
<http://www.sll.se/>

County Administrative Board of Stockholm:
<http://www.ab.lst.se/>

AB Fortum Värme samägt med Stockholms stad:
<http://www.fortum.se>

Stockholms Stadshus AB:
<http://www.s-husab.stockholm.se/>

Stockholm County Association of Local Authorities:
<http://www.ksl.se/>

Council for the Stockholm-Mälars Region:
<http://www.malardalsradet.se/>

Office of Regional Planning and Urban
Transportation of the Stockholm-Mälars Region:
<http://www.rtk.sll.se/>

Government Offices of Sweden:
<http://www.sweden.gov.se/>

Riksdagen (Parliament):
<http://www.riksdagen.se/>

Statistics Sweden:
<http://www.scb.se/>

National Board of Housing, Building and Planning
is the Swedish government:
<http://www.boverket.se/>

Sweden's County Administrations website:
<http://www.lst.se/>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Stockholm	1,400,000	15	518	2,700
Sweden	9,059,651	100	449,964	20

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Stockholm	<i>City of Stockholm</i> Stockholms Stad	1 Municipality (<i>Kommun</i>). 18 Districts (<i>Stadsdelsnämnder</i>): Bromma, Enskede-Årsta, Farsta, Hägersten, Hässelby-Vällingby, Katarina-Sofia, Kista, Kungsholmen, Liljeholmen, Maria-Gamla stan, Norrmalm, Rinkeby, Skarpnäck, Skärholmen, Spånga-Tensta, Vantör, Älvsjö and Östermalm.
Stockholm Metropolitan Agglomeration	<i>It does not form a single political or administrative institution</i>	12 Municipalities (<i>Kommuner</i>): Danderyd, Huddinge, Järfälla, Lidingö, Nacka, Sollentuna, Solna, Stockholm, Sundbyberg, Tyresö, Täby and Upplands Väsby.
Stockholm County	Stockholms Läns	1 County (<i>Län</i>). 26 Municipalities (<i>Kommuner</i>): Botkyrka, Danderyd, Ekerö, Haninge, Huddinge, Järfälla, Lidingö, Nacka, Norrtälje, Nykvarn, Nynäshamn, Salem, Sigtuna, Sollentuna, Solna, Stockholm, Sundbyberg, Södertälje, Tyresö, Täby, Upplands-Bro, Upplands Väsby, Vallentuna, Vaxholm, Värmdö and Österåker.
Stockholm-Mälars Region	Stockholm-Mälarsregionen	5 Counties: Stockholm, Uppsala, Örebro, Södermanland and Västmanland. 62 Municipalities (<i>Kommuner</i>).
Sweden	<i>Kingdom of Sweden</i> , Konungariket Sverige	21 Counties (<i>Län</i>). 290 Municipalities (<i>Kommuner</i>).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Stockholm

General Aspects

As a local government, the City of Stockholm has the following responsibilities: collecting income tax and operating public services including schools, assistance for children and the elderly, housing and cultural and leisure activities. Despite being highly discretionary by law, they have to provide a series of basic services. Provision is currently decentralised to the districts.

City Council

The city's maximum decision-making organ, responsible for guaranteeing the standard of municipal services and their compliance with the law. The Council approves the municipal budget, is able to establish municipal taxation and supervises the use made of funds both by the administration and public companies. It is made up of 101 councillors elected by direct proportional voting every four years. The elections are held at the same time as the other local elections and those of the counties and the parliament.

City Executive Board

This is an organ that represents the parties present on City Council. It prepares Council meetings and implements its resolutions. The Executive Board supervises the activity of the councillors responsible for finances and personnel; the work committees for assistance to the elderly, employment and integration, and the committee for the environment. The 13 members are elected in proportion to the composition of City Council.

Mayor and Council of Mayors, *Borgarråd*

Both the mayor and the vice-mayors form part of the political majority of the City Council and have been appointed by it to lead the different areas of city government. They are responsible for preparing the activity of the Executive Board and preparing bills and drafts of legislation and budgets. The mayor and vice-mayors (currently 11) are elected by majority vote in City Council after elections.

Districts

The administration of the City of Stockholm is decentralised into 18 districts, responsible for the provision of essential municipal services such as pre-school, primary and compulsory education; social assistance; leisure and culture; trade and local industry and the environment. Each district has a District Council, the composition of which reflects that of the City Council rather than the wishes of the voters in each district.

Public Companies

Stockholms Stadshus AB

Parent company of 16 companies that provide municipal public services in the following sectors: the renting of public housing; the management of over 100,000 flats and 15,000 commercial premises; the management of public schools, commercial centres, water and sewerage, ports and logistics centres, economic promotion and local economic development, technological infrastructure, stadiums and insurance companies.

AB Fortum Värme

A semi-public company that provides electricity, gas, heating and air-conditioning services to the city.

Stockholm County

General Aspects

In Sweden, the counties have two institutional functions: political and administrative. The first is carried out by the democratically elected County Council and the second, representing the central state and co-ordinating policies, is carried out by the Administrative Committee.

Stockholm County Council, *Stockholms Läns Landsting*

The County Council is the local organization responsible for guaranteeing the access to and provision of health services in all the municipalities in the county (including primary health, hospitals, specialties and public health), as well as public transport services, including the underground system operated by the company Storstockholms Lokaltrafik SL and

the ferry system that connects the different parts of the city.

The Council also works in the area of regional planning, although it can only influence municipal decisions. It also has other, lesser powers in areas such as secondary education, culture, international co-operation and research. The public elects the 149 councillors every four years, at the same time as the other Swedish elections.

Stockholm County Administrative Board, *Länsstyrelsen i Stockholms län*

The Board is the State's representative in the county and acts as a link between the public and the municipalities on the one hand and the central government and parliament on the other. Its function is to co-ordinate the central administration in the county's territory, in accordance with the objectives of the central government's national policies. It also has authority over assessment, supervision and the granting of licenses in the fields of traffic, the environment, social assistance, housing, hunting and fishing. The Board is currently made up of 12 members elected in a representative fashion by the parties present on the County Council.

Governor of Stockholm County, *Landshövding*

Leads both the Board and the public administration of the county and is the maximum institutional representative. The Governor is directly appointed by the central government to develop these responsibilities for a six-year period.

Stockholm-Mälars Region

General Aspects

This is an association that groups together five counties and their corresponding municipalities and whose main aim is to promote the economic development of the region. It works as a regional network of public agents (municipalities, counties, universities) and private organisations (companies and NGOs). Co-operation is established through four committees: Planning and Traffic; Trade, Industry and Research and Development; Culture and Tourism, and Environment.

Government Board

The Board works as the maximum organ of government and co-ordination in the region and is also responsible for the work of the four committees and for establishing the co-ordination elements between the municipalities and counties. It is made up of 18 regular members and 18 substitutes, appointed every four years following the elections by the representatives of the municipalities and counties. It has a president elected by the Board after local elections.

Sweden

Monarch: King or Queen

Sweden is a constitutional monarchy and the head of state is the King or Queen. His or her functions are symbolic and representative, as the figure of the monarch has been stripped of all major political powers. It is a hereditary and lifelong position.

Parliament or Diet, *Riksdagen*

Parliament is the single-chamber organ of popular representation which has legislative power, establishes the budgetary framework of the State and exercises control over the government activity. It elects the Prime Minister after parliamentary elections. The Parliament has 349 elected MPs who serve four-year terms and are elected in a proportional system in multi-member districts.

Prime Minister and Government

The Government has executive power and is thus responsible for the implementation of state laws and policies. The government prepares bills and leads 300 government agencies and organisations of the public administration. The Prime Minister is elected by majority vote in the Riksdagen.



■ Asia/Oceania

- Bangkok**
- Beijing**
- Delhi
- Dhaka
- Guangzhou**
- Hanoi**
- Ho Chi Ming City
- Hong Kong
- Jakarta**
- Karachi
- Kolkata**
- Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto
- Manila**
- Melbourne**
- Mumbai
- Seoul**
- Shanghai**
- Singapore
- Sydney**
- Teheran**
- Tianjin**
- Tokyo



001 Tokyo (Japan)

35.7 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Tokyo Metropolitan Government:
<http://www.metro.tokyo.jp/ENGLISH/index.htm>

Japan Local Government Centre (CLAIR, Sidney Office):
<http://www.jlgc.org.au>

Statistics Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication:
<http://www.stat.go.jp/english/index.htm>

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication:
<http://www.soumu.go.jp/english/index.html>

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport:
<http://www.mlit.go.jp/english/index.html>

Premier and Cabinet official website:
<http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/index-e.html>

Documentation:

White Paper on Land, Infrastructure and Transport in Japan, 2003:
(<http://www.mlit.go.jp/english/white-paper/mlit03.html>)

The 5th Comprehensive National Development Plan:
<http://www.mlit.go.jp/kokudokeikaku/zs5-e/index.html>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Tokyo	33,200,000	26	6,993	4,750
Japan	127,078,679	100	377,835	336

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Tokyo	<i>Central Tokyo, Tokubetsuku</i>	23 Districts (<i>ku</i>): Adachi, Arakawa, Bunkyo, Chiyoda, Chuo, Edogawa, Itabashi, Katsushika, Kita, Koto, Meguro, Minato, Nakano Nerima, Ota, Setagaya, Shibuya, Shinagawa, Shinjuku, Suginami, Sumida, Toshima and Taito.
Tokyo Metropolitan Government	<i>Metropolis of Tokyo, Tokyo-to</i>	1 Prefecture: - Central Tokyo: 23 <i>ku</i> (<i>Tokubetsuku</i>). - Tama Area: - 26 Cities* (<i>-shi</i>). - 5 Towns (<i>-cho</i>). - 8 Villages (<i>-son</i>).
Greater Tokyo	<i>Greater Tokyo</i>	4 prefectures: Chiba, Kanagawa (Yokohama), Saitama and Tokyo-to.
National Capital Region	<i>National Capital Region</i>	8 prefectures: Chiba, Kanagawa, Saitama, Tokyo-to, Yamanashi, Ibaraki, Tochigi and Gumma.
Japan	<i>Japan, Nihon-koku</i>	47 Prefectures. 677 Cities* (<i>-shi</i>) larger than 50,000 inhabitants. 1,961 Towns (<i>-cho</i>). 552 Villages (<i>-son</i>).

* Cities are normally defined as urban municipalities with more than 50,000 inhabitants.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Tokyo

General Aspects

The Central Tokyo area, Tokubetsuku, is made up of 23 special districts called ku. The districts differ from those of other cities because they have granted various metropolitan powers to the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG) but have greater managerial autonomy and are de facto municipalities. The ku administer most of the municipal services, especially those aimed directly at citizens. The 23 districts have formed a public-health coordination body and a waste management agency. Each district has a District Assembly or Board (kugikai) to define policies and a Mayor (kuch_) who executes the initiatives of the Assembly. In each district, the people vote directly for the Mayor and the members of the Assembly (numbers vary in accordance with the population but there is a maximum of 56 members per Assembly) for four-year terms of office.

Tokyo Metropolitan Area

General Aspects

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG) is part of the prefectural territorial level of Japan and has authority in the following areas: metropolitan urban planning (co-ordination of subordinate local organisations); the environment (waste management, environmental impact assessment, measures against pollution); management of its own social and healthcare services; supervision of private healthcare services; economic and tourist promotion; promotion and management of municipal public housing; management of port infrastructure; public health and universities and education (municipal public schools). It raises its own resources and manages briefs that in other prefectures are the authority of smaller local organisations (*shi* or *cho*).

Governor

The governor has metropolitan executive power. He is responsible for absolute control over metropolitan matters within the brief of the government. Directly elected by the public to serve a four-year term.

Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly

This is the maximum organisation of the TMG. Able to modify and revoke bylaws. Also approves TMG budgets presented by the Governor. It carries out inspection and investigation functions in the activities of the government and its administration and can even present a motion of censure against the Governor. The citizens in 42 multi-member electoral districts directly choose the 127 members of the Assembly for terms of office in line with the mandate of the Governor.

TMG Public Companies

Bureau of Transportation

Manages four subway city train lines, the bus and tram systems and the monorail.

Bureau of Waterworks

Manages the water supply infrastructure.

Bureau of Sewerage

Is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the sewerage system and infrastructure.

Greater Tokyo Area

No administration with political responsibilities specific to this territorial level was identified.

Region of the National Capital

No administration with political responsibilities specific to this territorial level was identified. The Japanese Government uses multi-year plans for organising the physical, infrastructural, urban, economic and environmental development of the region. The current plan covers the 1999-2015 period.

Japan

Cabinet

The Cabinet is made up of the Prime Minister and the Ministers and is invested with executive power. It responds

as a body to the Diet. Its main functions include the administration of State affairs, the signing of treaties and the preparation of budget bills. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Diet from among its members after the Diet has been established. In turn, the Prime Minister appoints and removes Ministers, although most should be a member of the Diet.

Diet (Bicameral Parliament)

The legislative chamber is made up of the House of Representatives (Shugi-in) and the House of Councillors (Sangi-in). Its main function is to prepare laws. Both chambers should approve legislation, but the House of Representatives may cancel amendments from the House of Councillors with a two-thirds majority. The House of Representatives also takes priority in approving budgets and appointing the Prime Minister. The 480 members of the House of Representatives have four-year terms of office. 300 of the members are elected by a single-member district plurality system, while the remaining 180 are elected by proportional representation in 11 multi-member regional districts. The 247 members of the House of Councillors serve six-year terms. Half the positions are renewed every three years, 149 in multi-member electoral districts and the remaining 98 by a proportional system.



004 Mumbai (India)

19.0 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Municipal Corporation of Mumbai:
<http://www.mcgm.gov.in/>

Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority:
<http://www.mmrda.mumbai.org/>

Navi Mumbai Corporation:
<http://www.nmmconline.com/>

Navi Mumbai:
www.navimumbai.com.

Government of Maharashtra:
<http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/>

India's Official Portal:
<http://indiaimage.nic.in/>

Rajya Sabha:
<http://rajyasabha.nic.in/>

National Institute of Urban Affairs:
<http://www.niua.org/>

India Urban Information Resource Centre:
<http://www.indiaurbaninfo.com/>

Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation:
<http://www.urbanindia.nic.in/>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Mumbai	14,350,000	1	484	29,650
India	1,166,079,217	100	3,287,590	355

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Mumbai*	<i>Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation</i>	1 Municipal Corporation. 6 Areas. 24 Wards.
Mumbai Metropolitan Region	<i>Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority</i>	6 Municipal Corporations. 13 Municipal Councils. 982 Towns.
Maharashtra State	<i>Maharashtra State</i>	1 State. 35 Districts (<i>Panchayats</i>). 326 Sub-districts (<i>Tahasils</i>). 336 Cities. 41,251 Towns.
India	<i>Republic of India</i>	28 states and 7 territories of the Union. 601 Districts (<i>Panchayats</i>). 5,161 Cities. 638,588 Towns.

* The city officially changed its name from Bombay to Mumbai on 1 January 2001.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Mumbai

General Aspects

The Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai develops its authority in areas that include the following: land management, urban planning, education, waste management, the environment, transport infrastructure and bridges, public health, municipal hospitals, water supply, sewerage, trade management, municipal markets and abattoirs.

Mayor of Mumbai

Has a representative function in the city. Also presides over and directs the meetings of the Municipal Corporation which elects the Mayor and Deputy Mayor for mandates of two-and-a-half years.

Municipal Corporation

This chamber represents the people and, in its function as the legislative chamber of the city, defines municipal public policies through the approval of local laws. Its 224 members are elected by direct vote by the residents in each of the 24 wards. The assignation of seats should respect quotas reserved by the law for the different castes and tribes and for women.

Municipal Commissioner

Has executive power in the municipal corporation. His or her function is to implement the policies defined by the Municipal Corporation and lead the municipal administration. Is politically responsible before the Municipal Corporation, although appointed by the Governor of the State of Maharashtra.

Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA)

General Aspects

Has authority in regional planning for the whole of the metropolitan area. Functions include preparing future development plans; promoting new centers of growth; improving the

infrastructure system and funding development projects. Recent activity has included the preparation of the 1996-2011 Regional Plan; specific development plans for promoting areas of economic growth within the metropolitan region and the administration of a regional information system. It has also promoted, coordinated and financed projects such as the overhaul of the transport system; the overhaul of the public markets system and urban developments to bring basic services (water, sewerage) to depressed neighborhoods. It currently manages the Development Fund that finances improvement projects for municipal services in the Metropolitan Region.

The Authority is the maximum decision-making organization of the MMRDA. It is made up of 18 members, including representatives from the government and parliament of Maharashtra, the Mumbai Municipal Corporation and the Mumbai Mayor and Municipal Commissioner.

It has a Metropolitan Commissioner who leads the administrative structure of the MMRDA and is appointed by the government of the State of Maharashtra. The Commissioner is technically advised in his or her functions by a nine-member Executive Council.

State of Maharashtra

General Aspects

Has the authority typical of a federal state in India, defined in additional provision no. 7 of the Constitution. This authority includes transport infrastructure (highways, bridges, trams, etc.) and traffic management; the definition of the political and administrative framework of the local government; water resource management; land organization; public order, police and prisons; public health (hospitals and primary-care centers); social services; culture (monuments, museums and libraries); agriculture and disaster prevention and response, etc. It shares authority with the state in the areas of public welfare (employment, pensions, etc.), education, major river and seaports, trade and industry, etc.

Governor

A symbolic and representative figure. Formally embodies the

executive power of the state and functions include sanctioning parliamentary laws and decrees and convoking and dissolving both chambers. Is appointed and removed by the Indian Government. There is no limit on the mandate of the Governor.

Chief Minister and Council of Ministers

Exercise executive power through the delegation of functions of the Governor. Are appointed by majority vote in the Legislative Assembly at the proposal of the governor, which is why they respond politically before the Assembly.

Legislative Council, *Vidhan Parishad*

The upper chamber of the State of Maharashtra shares equal legislative power with the assembly. The 78 members are not elected but rather appointed by local organizations, the Legislative Assembly, the governor and various social collectives (teachers and graduates). The mandates are for six years but the composition is renewed by thirds every two years.

Legislative Assembly, *Vidhan Sabha*

Despite sharing legislative authority with the Legislative Council, it has more power than the latter in budgetary, financial and fiscal matters. The 289 members are directly elected by the people in single-member districts for five-year terms.

State Company

City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd.

Public company created by the government of Maharashtra to develop urban settlements in the Mumbai area that will make it possible to free the city from the enormous demographic pressure it has been suffering since the 1960s. This company, which currently has planning and urban-promotion authority, developed its functions in the area today known as Navi Mumbai (New Mumbai). This city, with a metropolitan area of close to two million inhabitants, was first promoted in the 1970s and has a number of socioeconomic development standards that puts it ahead of the metropolitan regional overall.

India

President

The Head of State and formally the maximum organ of executive power. His or her election corresponds to an electoral college and the appointment is for a five-year term.

Prime Minister

Together with the Cabinet, the PM exercises executive power in India. He or she is appointed at the proposal of the President following the parliamentary elections and is thus politically responsible before the parliament. The mandate is associated to the life of the legislature of the Chamber and its confidence in the PM.

Parliament, *Sansad*

Legislative power is shared between two chambers, i.e., the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and the House of the States (Rajya Sabha). The 543 seats in the former are assigned in line with a single-member district plurality system. Terms are for five years, while the members of the House of the States have six-year terms with one-third of the House being renewed every two years. Of the 245 members, 12 are appointed by the President of India, while 233 are elected by the states in an indirect system that includes the participation of the assemblies of each state



006 Delhi (India)

15.9 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

New Delhi Municipal Council:
<http://www.ndmc.gov.in/home.htm>

Municipal Corporation of Delhi:
<http://www.mcdonline.gov.in/home.html>

Delhi Jal Board (water and sewerage company):
<http://www.delhijalboard.com/home.htm>

Delhi Transport Corporation:
<http://dct.nic.in/>

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation:
<http://www.delhimetrorail.com/home/index.htm>

Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi:
<http://delhigovt.nic.in/index.asp>

India's Official Portal:
<http://indiaimage.nic.in/>

Rajya Sabha:
<http://rajyasabha.nic.in/>

National Institute of Urban Affairs:
<http://www.niua.org/newniuaorg/index.htm>

India Urban Information Resource Centre:
<http://www.indiaurbaninfo.com/niua/index.htm>

Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation:
<http://www.urbanindia.nic.in/>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Delhi	14,300,000	1	1,295	11,050
India	1,166,079,217	100	3,287,590	355

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
New Delhi	<i>New Delhi Municipal Corporation</i>	1 Municipal Corporation. No other administrative units found.
Delhi	<i>Municipal Corporation of Delhi</i>	1 Municipal Corporation. 12 areas. 14 wards.
National Capital Territory of Delhi	<i>National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD)</i>	1 Territory of the Union. 9 Districts (<i>Panchayats</i>). 27 Sub-districts (<i>Tahsils</i>). 62 Cities. 165 Towns.
India	<i>Republic of India</i>	28 states and 7 territories of the Union. 601 Districts (<i>Panchayats</i>). 5,161 Cities. 638,588 Towns.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

New Delhi

General Aspects

The New Delhi Municipal Corporation is the territorial government of the capital of India. Located in the center of Delhi, it is home to the main institutions of the Republic of India: the presidency, the chambers of the Sabha and the government. However, this territory of the capital is not only the most important government seat but also a municipal corporation with authority equivalent to the other municipal corporations in India, except for public safety and land management. It thus has relative authority in municipal services such as water supply and sewerage, waste management, electricity supply, public health, etc.

Chairperson

Has executive power in all areas of authority of the Municipal Corporation. Election depends directly on the Government of the Republic and is for a one-year period without limits on number of times he or she may be reelected.

Municipal Council

This is the legislative chamber of the municipal corporation. The 11 members are directly appointed by the central government and the government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD) to serve five-year terms.

Delhi Municipal Corporation

General Aspects

Is responsible for the provision of many services to residents in the territory, including health and infrastructure (bridges, highways, hospitals) and education (schools), etc.

Mayor

Is the representative figure of the Municipal Corporation and leads its meetings. Is elected for a one-year period by the majority of the members of the Municipal Corporation. The Mayor must be a member of the Assembly.

Commissioner

Responsible for the execution of the municipal policies approved by the corporation. Also leads the administration of the corporation. Is appointed by the NCTD Lieutenant Governor.

Municipal Corporation

This is the organ of citizen representation and exercises legislative functions by approving municipal legislation and defining the main political lines. The 134 members are elected by universal suffrage in single-member districts to remain in the corporation for a period of five years. The law establishes quotas of representation for castes and tribes and for women.

National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD)

General Aspects

The NCTD forms part of the federal structure of the Republic of India. As the name implies, it is the seat of the capital and the main elements of the administration of the Republic. Despite this, it has a similar government, in terms of authority, as the other Indian states. This includes authority in the areas of health, education, transport, infrastructures, taxation, culture, etc. However, in the case of the NCTD, the Constitution specifically includes certain exceptions in the areas of public order, police and land organization.

Lieutenant Governor

Formally has executive power in the NCTD and is institutionally dependent on the President of the Republic.

Chief Minister and Council of Ministers

The main function is to help and advise the Lieutenant Governor and execute the policies he or she approved. Also responsible for managing the public administration of the NCTD. The PM and the seven ministers are appointed by the President of India from among the members of the Legislative Assembly. They answer politically to the NCTD Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Assembly

Legislative capacity in areas common to all the federal states of the Republic of India.

NCTD Autonomous Organizations

Delhi Jal Board

Responsible for the provision and distribution of drinking water and the channeling and treatment of wastewater in the NCTD territory. Exercises the same functions for the New Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Cantonment, as well.

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation

Company owned 50% by the Government of the NCTD and 50% by the government of India. Created in 1995 to implement a plan for creating a multimodal transport system based on an extensive train and subway network for the NCTD area.

Delhi Transport Corporation

Created by the Indian Government to manage road transport (buses) in the NCTD area and its outlying areas. Takes up the transport authority of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Financially and administratively dependent on the Government of the Republic.

India

President

The Head of State and formally the maximum organ of executive power. His or her election corresponds to an electoral collage and the appointment is for a five-year term.

Prime Minister

Together with the Cabinet, the PM exercises executive power in India. He or she is appointed at the proposal of the President following the parliamentary elections and is thus politically responsible before the parliament. The mandate is associated to the life of the legislature of the Chamber and its confidence in the PM.

Parliament, *Sansad*

Legislative power is shared between two chambers, i.e., the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and the House of the States (Rajya Sabha). The 543 seats in the former are assigned in line with a single-member district plurality system. Terms are for five years, while the members of the House of the States have six-year terms with one-third of the House being renewed every two years. Of the 245 members, 12 are appointed by the President of India, while 233 are elected by the states in an indirect system that includes the participation of the assemblies of each state.



007 Shanghai (China)

15.0 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Shanghai Municipal Government:
<http://www.shanghai.gov.cn>

Popular Republic of China
<http://www.1.china.org.cn/english/index.htm>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Shanghai	10,000,000	1	746	13,400
China	1,338,612,968	100	9,596,960	139

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Shanghai Urban Districts	<i>These districts do not form a single political or administrative unit. They are the historical centres of the municipality.</i>	10 Districts: Huangpu, Nanshi, Luwan, Xuhui, Changning, Jing'an, Putuo, Zhabei, Hongkou, Yangpu and Pudong.
Shanghai	<i>Shanghai Municipal District</i>	1 Municipality. 18 Districts (<i>Qu</i>): Baoshan, Changning, Fengxian, Hongkou, Huangpu, Jiading, Jing'an, Jinshan, Luwan, Minhang, Nanhui, Nanshi, Pudong, Putuo, Qingpu, Songjiang, Xuhui, Yangpu and Zhabei. 1 County (<i>Xian</i>) Chongming. 132 Cities. 3 Villages. 100 Sub district Committees. 3,293 Neighbourhood Committees. 1,991 Town Committees.
China	<i>Popular Republic of China Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo</i>	Four administrative levels: A) Provincial: 4 Municipalities with provincial status. 23 Provinces. 5 Autonomous Regions. 2 Special Administrative Regions. B) Prefectural: 283 Prefecture Cities. 17 Prefectures. 30 Autonomous Prefectures. 3 Leagues. C) County: 851 Districts. 374 County Cities. 1,465 Counties. 117 Autonomous Counties. 55 Other types. D) Local: 44,067 Local administrations (towns and villages).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Shanghai

General Aspects

Shanghai is one of the four municipalities with the status of a province. Unlike the municipalities that do not have this status, the Municipality of Shanghai is able to directly interact with the government of the People's Republic. As a municipal administration it develops its activities in the following areas: infrastructure provision (highways, subway, bridges, airport, etc.), urban promotion (housing and offices), water management, port management, the environment, primary-school education, public health, economic promotion, industry, trade, tourism, science and technology, agriculture, healthcare and waste management.

Mayor

Head of the municipal government and administration. Elected by the People's Congress of the Municipality of Shanghai and responsible before it for the actions of the government of the municipality.

People's Government of the Municipality of Shanghai

Executive organ that establishes the policies that should guide the action of the municipality. The administrative structure is made up of 21 government committees (departments) and 23 offices, centres and administrations that depend on the government. The government is made up of the Mayor and 10 members appointed by the People's Congress.

People's Government of the Municipality of Shanghai Office

Leads the administration of the municipality. Activity consists of applying and enforcing programs, projects and initiatives agreed upon by the People's Government of the Municipality.

People's Congress of the Municipality of Shanghai

Exercises legislative functions in the Municipality of Shanghai. Responsibilities include approving the following

instruments: regulations and rules at the municipal level, economic plans and budgets; as well as reviewing acts and agreements of the institutions at the corresponding administrative level. The Congress also reviews and checks compliance with the law and provisions in its territory. Members are elected by the Communist Party for a five-year period.

People's Republic of China

President

Head of State. Functions: sanctioning laws, establishing orders (e.g., states of emergency), appointing senior political positions (PM, ministers, etc.) and foreign representatives. Appointed by the Presidium of the National People's Congress (NPC).

National People's Congress (*Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui*)

The main responsibilities include approving laws and constitutional reforms; granting the status of autonomous region and municipality; choosing and removing the President and Vice President of the Republic, the members of the NPC Standing Committee and other senior public servants; approving economic plans and State budgets. Made up of 2,985 members elected by territories, provinces, municipalities and the armed forces for five-year mandates. The NPC is obliged by the statute to meet once a year.

NPC Standing Committee

This is the permanent organ of the NPC and carries out its functions when the NPC is not in session. It interprets the Constitution and thus supervises its implementation, cancelling acts by the State Council that contravene it. When the NPC is not in session, the Standing Committee sanctions important laws; exercises legislative functions and economic planning functions in line with the matters approved by the NPC; supervises the activity of the main organs of the State and cancels local regulations and acts that do not meet the legislation. The Standing Committee is made up of 159 members elected from among the members of the NPC. The members of the Committee cannot combine this institutional responsibility with any other work.

State Council

This is the maximum administrative organ and acts as the executive power in the Republic. Its main functions include authority over the regulation development of the Constitution and laws; leading the central, local and regional administrations and managing the economic development plan. It is made up of the Prime Minister, the Vice President and a varying number of state councillors. All the members are elected by the NPC upon the proposal of the President of the Republic.



008 Kolkata (India)

14.8 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Kolkata Municipal Corporation:
<http://www.kolkatamunicipalcorporation.com>

Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority:
<http://www.cmdaonline.com>

Government of the State of West Bengal:
<http://www.wbgov.com/>

West Bengal Census
<http://www.wbcensus.gov.in/>

India's Official Portal:
<http://indiaimage.nic.in/>

Rajya Sabha:
<http://rajyasabha.nic.in/>

National Institute of Urban Affairs:
<http://www.niua.org/newniuaorg/index.htm>

India Urban Information Resource Centre:
<http://www.indiaurbaninfo.com/niua/index.htm>

Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation:
<http://www.urbanindia.nic.in/>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Kolkata	12,700,000	1	531	23,900
India	1,166,079,217	100	3,287,590	355

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Kolkata	<i>Kolkata Municipal Corporation*</i>	1 Municipal Corporation. 15 Boroughs. 141 wards.
Metropolitan Area of Kolkata	<i>Metropolitan Area of Kolkata</i>	3 Municipals Corporations: Kolkata, Howrah and Chandannagore. 38 Municipalities. 72 Cities. 527 Towns and villages.
West Bengal State	<i>West Bengal State</i>	1 State. 18 Districts (<i>Panchayats</i>). 341 Sub-districts (<i>Tahasils</i>). 375 Cities. 40,782 Towns and villages.
India	<i>Republic of India</i>	28 states and 7 territories of the Union. 601 Districts (<i>Panchayats</i>). 5,161 Cities. 638,588 Towns.

* The city officially changed its name from Calcutta to Kolkata on 1 January 2001.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Calcutta

General Aspects

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation has authority in the areas of primary-school education, municipal markets, urban planning and architecture, land planning, public health, waste management, water supply, sewerage, urban infrastructure maintenance (streets, lights, parks, etc.). As well as planning, it is responsible for funding and, for some projects, developing execution.

Mayor

Leads the sessions of the Municipal Corporation and is the maximum representative of the city. Has maximum responsibility for executive power for the city and the Council. Is elected by majority vote in the Municipal Corporation and the position is renewed annually.

Council

Acts as the Government of the Municipal Corporation. The Council is responsible for defining municipal policies and on-the-ground action by the local government. Each Council member develops his or her activity in line with the assignation of departments. The Council is made up of the Mayor and 10 councillors picked from among the members elected to the Municipal Corporation. The responsibility for choosing the councillors lies entirely with the Mayor.

Municipal Corporation

Has legislative power in the city. Responsibilities also include appointing and endorsing the Mayor each year. Is made up of 141 members democratically elected in the districts.

Commissioner

Leads the administrative structure of the municipal corporation that executes the policies defined by the Mayor, the Council and the Municipal Corporation. Appointment depends of the Governor of the State of West Bengal.

Calcutta Metropolitan Area

Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority

This is the authority with responsibility for urban planning and development in the metropolitan area. Its authority covers infrastructures, traffic and transport, water supply, sewerage, the development of new settlements, economic promotion and occupation. The presidency and management of this authority corresponds to the Minister for Municipal Affairs and Urban Development in the Government of the State of West Bengal.

State of West Bengal

General Aspects

Has the authority typical of a federal state in India, defined in additional provision no. 7 of the Constitution. Its fields of authority include: transport infrastructure (highways, bridges, trams, etc.) and traffic management; the definition of the political and administrative framework of the local government; water resource management; land organisation; public order, police and prisons; public health (hospitals and primary care); social services; culture (monuments, museums and libraries); agriculture and disaster prevention and response, etc. It shares authority with the state in the areas of public welfare (employment, pensions, etc.), education, major river and seaports, trade and industry, etc.

Governor

The Constitution gives the Governor state executive power, but it is delegated to the Prime Minister and Government. The Governor is also an institutional figure and develops the function of maximum representative of the State of West Bengal. He or she is appointed and removed by the Government of the Republic of India and there is not limit on the mandate.

Chief Minister

Formally, the Chief Minister's function, together with the Cabinet, is to help the governor in the executive and managerial functions of the state administration. The CM is elected by a majority vote in the state Legislative Assembly and is thus politically responsible before it.

Legislative Assembly

This institution embodies the legislative power of the State of West Bengal. Composed of 294 members democratically elected in single-member districts to serve five-year terms.

India

President

The President is the Head of State and formally the maximum organ of executive power. His or her election corresponds to an electoral collage and the appointment is for a five-year term.

Prime Minister

Together with the Cabinet, the PM exercises executive power in India. He or she is appointed at the proposal of the President following the parliamentary elections and is thus politically responsible before the parliament. The mandate is associated to the life of the legislature of the Chamber and its confidence in the PM.

Parliament, *Sansad*

Legislative power is shared between two chambers, i.e., the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and the House of the States (*Rajya Sabha*). The 543 seats in the former are assigned in line with a single-member district plurality system. Terms are for five years, while the members of the House of the States have six-year terms with one-third of the House being renewed every two years. Of the 245 members, 12 are appointed by the President of India, while 233 are elected by the states in an indirect system that includes the participation of the assemblies of each state.



009 Dhaka (Bangladesh)

13.5 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Dhaka City Corporation:
<http://www.dhakacity.org>

RAJUK Capital Development Authority:
<http://www.rajukdhaka.org>

DTCB (Dhaka Transport Co-Ordination Board):
<http://www.dtc.gov.bd>

Government of Bangladesh:
<http://www.bangladesh.gov.bd/>

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics:
<http://www.bbsgov.org/>

Bangladesh Embassy – Washington D.C.:
<http://www.bangladdoot.org>

Document:

TALUKDER, Sirajul Haq and Peter NEWMAN:
In search of Sustainable Governance and Development Setting for a Megacity and its Extended Metropolitan Region (EMR): The case study of Dhaka – capital of Bangladesh.

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Dhaka*	7,650,000	5	344	22,200
Bangladesh	156,050,883	100	144,000	1,084

* Data from Demographia 2009 (the land area is too small for the city to enter in City Mayors' Ranking)

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Dhaka	<i>Dhaka City Corporation</i>	1 Corporation 10 Zonal offices 90 Wards
Metropolitan Region of Dhaka*	<i>Metropolitan Region of Dhaka</i>	3 Districts: Dhaka, Narayanganj and Gazipur 5 Municipalities (Pourashavas): Savar, Narayanganj, Kadamrasul, Gazipur and Tongi and the Dhaka City Corporation.
Dhaka Division	<i>Dhaka Division</i>	19 Districts: Tangail, Jamalpur, Sherpur, Mymensingh, Mymensingh-Netrokona, Netrokona, Kishoreganj, Manikganj, Munshiganj, Dhaka, Gazipur, Narsingdi, Narayanganj, Rajbari, Faridpur, Gopalganj, Madaripur and Shariatpur.
Bangladesh	<i>People's Republic of Bangladesh</i>	6 Divisions: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi and Sylhet 158 Municipalities and cities 490 Thanas 4,451 Unions 59,990 Villages

* Metropolitan Area defined by the RAJUK Capital Development Agency.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Dhaka

General Aspects

The administration of the City of Dhaka has responsibilities in: human settlements, provision of water and the sewerage system, urban planning, regulation of buildings, street maintenance traffic control, solid waste management, public markets, civil defense, parks and gardens, education, culture, public health, social welfare and economic development.

Dhaka City Corporation (DCC)

The Corporation is the plenary organ of the City of Dhaka and enjoys legislative and representative power in the city. It is composed of the mayor and 120 commissioners. The Corporation makes decisions on all matters that are its responsibilities through regulations, bylaws and plans. It carries out its work through (Standing Committees). 90 members are elected directly by the public under a simple majority system in each districts and the remaining 30 should be women and are elected indirectly.

Mayor

Has executive power city council and is responsible for the execution of the Corporation's agreements. Elected under a majority system to serve five year terms.

Chief Executive Officer

Assists the Mayor in exercising functions and is specifically appointed for this purpose. The 16 departments of the city government are under the CEO's leadership. Departmental directors are administratively responsible for their activity before the CEO.

Zonal Offices

Act as executors of the Corporation's policies in the territory, that part of their which delegates some of its responsibilities delegates to them. In their respective territories, they carry out administrative functions, supervise the activities of the departments and make decisions about the problems

of the zones in consultation with the CEO and departmental directors. The zonal offices coordinate and supervise the transport system and formulate the annual development plan with the consultation of the Neighborhood Commissioners. They also have responsibility for the provision of all public utility services and supervise the utilization of funds and the implementation of the development plan in of the zones, assuring their progress and responsibilities before the Corporation.

Metropolitan Region of Dhaka

General Aspects

The urban development of the City of Dhaka and its metropolitan area is promoted by 52 public agencies. All are linked to one of the 18 Bangladeshi ministries involved in the planning and execution of metropolitan policies.

RAJUK Capital Development Agency

It is the only agency with specific planning and management responsibilities in the metropolitan area. Despite having this function institutionally and being legally funded by the central government, RAJUK, acts as an agency of metropolitan development and not a strategic planner. It carries out its functions in an independent manner and does not coordinate with other organizations with metropolitan powers.

Dhaka Transport Co-Ordination Board, (DTCB)

Organ responsible for the formulation of a metropolitan transport policy, aimed at improving transport services (pedestrian safety, parking, traffic engineering). The Board of Directors is formed by representatives of the DCC, neighboring municipalities, the central government and, the private sector.

Dhaka Water and Sewerage Authority, (DWASA)

Authority responsible for the development of water-distribution and sewerage- system projects. Its intervention in projects and plans often has a metropolitan reach.

Dhaka Division

Not a political or administrative institution per se, it is an administrative unit of the State.

Bangladesh

President

The head of state of Bangladesh. Even though the President's powers are principally symbolic, he or she leads the interim government following elections until a new government is formed. Also has responsibilities to supervising the electoral process. Formally appoint, the Prime Minister and Cabinet, although appointments must be endorsed by parliamentary majority. The President is elected by the National Parliament, for a period of five years.

Prime Minister

The head of government has executive power in the country. He or she presides over the Cabinet which is collectively responsible before the Parliament. Matters of national government are administered by the different departments and divisions under the coordination of the Prime Minister. At the start of a new term, the leader of the majority party is appointed Prime Minister by the President, with the endorsement of the parliament. The Prime Minister proposes the appointment of Cabinet members to the President.

National Parliament

This unicameral assembly has legislative power in the country and its legislatures have a maximum duration of five years. The citizens vote for the 300 MPs under a simple majority system, in single-member districts.



012 Karachi (Pakistan)

12.1 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City District Government of Karachi:
<http://www.karachicity.gov.pk>

Sindh Province:
<http://www.sindh.gov.pk/index.shtml>

Islamic Republic of Pakistan:
<http://www.infopak.gov.pk>

Government of Pakistan:
<http://www.pakistan.gov.pk/>

Decentralization Support Program:
<http://www.decentralization.org.pk/>

Population Census Organisation:
<http://www.statpak.gov.pk/depts/pco/index.html>

Documentation:

Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:
<http://www.pakistani.org/pakistan/constitution/>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Karachi	9,800,000	6	518	18,900
Pakistan	176,242,949	100	803,940	219

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Karachi	<i>City District of Karachi</i>	1 City District 18 Town Councils (Baldia, Bin Qasim, Gadap, Gulberg, Gulshan, Jamshed, Kemari, Korangi, Landhi, Liaquatabad, Lyari, Malir, New Karachi, North Nazimabad, Orangi, Saddar, Shah Faisal and SITE. 178 Union Councils.
Sindh Province	<i>Sindh Province</i>	1 City District 15 Districts (<i>Zillas</i>). 18 Town councils 86 Counties (<i>Taluka/Tehsils</i>). 1,094 Unions.
Pakistan	<i>Islamic Republic of Pakistan</i> Islami Jamhuriya-e-Pakistan	Federal / provincial level: 6 Provinces: Balochistan, Northwest Frontier, Punjab and Sindh. 2 Territories: Capital Territory of Islamabad and Tribal Federal Areas of Administration. Parts of the territories of Jammu and of Kashmir. Local level: 105 Districts (<i>Zillas</i>). 448 Counties (<i>Taluka/Tehsils</i>). 6,022 Unions.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Karachi

General Aspects

In 2002, the urban districts of East Karachi, West Karachi, South Karachi and Central Karachi were integrated together with the District of Madir into the present City District of Karachi. This new urban district, in virtue of the reform of the local government launched in 2000, is established as a metropolitan government with planning and administration powers in: the provision of water and the sewage system; waste management; land use, urban planning and urban control; urban promotion; public housing and public works; management of the rivers; management of freeways, highways and streets.

Mayor, *Nazim*

Heads the local administration, defines the annual strategic program and proposes the budget for Council approval. The Mayor is responsible for local security. His or her election corresponds to an electoral college formed by the chosen members of each of the 178 Councils of Union that form the Urban District of Karachi. The Mayor serves three-year terms and can only remain in office for up to two legislatures.

Council

Approves taxes, budgets, regulations and ordinances. It also approves urban development plans and environmental and urban development regulations on public transport and transport infrastructure. The Council is elected in a similar fashion to the Mayor, through an electoral college of members of the Councils of Union. By law, local elections for Mayor, Council and unions are held without the participation of political parties.

Sindh Province

Governor

The Governor has executive power in the province. He or she is appointed by the President of the Republic and there is no limit on the time in office, while presidential confidence lasts.

Chief Minister

Main responsibilities are to advise the Governor on decisions,

administer the province and propose legislation and regulations. The Governor appoints the Chief Minister from among the members of the Assembly, although this requires majority support in the Assembly.

Sindh Assembly

Chamber that exercises legislative power at the provincial level, although in conjunction with the Governor, since he or she should validate laws once approved. Laws with a fiscal or financial component should include the consent of the Governor prior to discussion in the chamber. The 100 members of the assembly are chosen by free and direct voting in single-member districts and serve five-year terms.

Pakistan

President

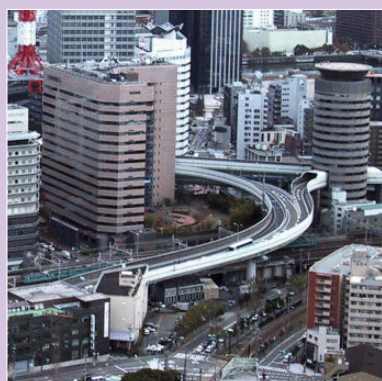
Head of state with extensive executive powers, although they have progressively been limited by successive legislative reforms. After the April 2002 referendum that confirmed General Pervez Musharraf in the presidency of the Republic, a law was approved limiting the present presidential mandate to five years, after which the Parliament will directly elect the new President of Pakistan.

Prime Minister

The PM's functions are to advise and help the President in his or her executive work. The Prime Minister leads the Pakistani government, whose members are chosen by the National Assembly. The Prime Minister in turn is elected by the President from among the members of the assembly, but election requires the approval of the chamber. All government ministers should be members of the Assembly and are responsible to it for their political performance.

Parliament, *Majlis-I-Shura*

The parliament has legislative power which it shares between its two chambers: the Senate and the National Assembly. The 100 members of the Senate are chosen directly by the respective provincial assemblies to serve a period of four years. The 342 members of the Assembly are chosen by vote for a period of four years, although there is a reserve of 60 seats for women and a further 10 for representatives of ethnic minorities.



Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Osaka Prefectural Government:
<http://www.pref.osaka.jp/>

Osaka City:
<http://www.city.osaka.jp/english/index.html>

Office of the Urban Revitalization Committee, City of Osaka:
<http://www.osaka-saisei.jp/eng/>

Osaka City Council:
<http://www.city.osaka.jp/shikai/english/>

Kobe City:
<http://www.city.kobe.jp/index-e.html>

Port of Kobe:
http://www.city.kobe.jp/cityoffice/39/port/index_e.htm

Kobe City Assembly:
http://www.city.kobe.jp/cityoffice/72/english/index_e.html

Hyogo Prefecture:
<http://web.pref.hyogo.jp/english/>

Kyoto Prefecture:
http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/index_e.html

Kyoto City:
<http://www.city.kyoto.jp/koho/eng/index.html>

Kinki Regional Development Bureau:
<http://www.kkr.mlit.go.jp/en/index.html>

Kansai Window:
<http://www.kansai.gr.jp/index.asp>

Japan Local Government Center (CLAIR, Sydney Office):
<http://www.jlgc.org.au>

Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications:
<http://www.stat.go.jp/english/index.htm>

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications:
<http://www.soumu.go.jp/english/index.html>

Ministry of Territory, Transport and Infrastructures:
<http://www.mlit.go.jp/english/index.html>

Official website of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet:
<http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/index-e.html>

Documentation:

Kyoto General Plan:
<http://www.city.kyoto.jp/koho/eng/plan/plan.html>

Urban Renaissance of Japan's Kansai Metropolitan Area:
<http://www.kkr.mlit.go.jp/kensei/kansai-map.html>

White Paper on Land, Infrastructure and Transport in Japan 2003:
<http://www.mlit.go.jp/english/white-paper/mlit03.html>

5th Comprehensive National Development Plan for Regional Independence:
<http://www.mlit.go.jp/kokudokei-kaku/zs5-e/index.html>

015 Osaka-Kobe (Japan)

11.3 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Osaka/Kobe/Kyoto	16,425,000	13	2,564	6,400
Japan	127,078,679	100	377,835	336

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Osaka	City of Osaka Osaka-shi	1 Municipality or city (-shi). 24 Districts (-ku).
Kobe	City of Kobe Kobe-shi	1 Municipality or city (-shi). 9 Districts (-ku).
Kyoto	City of Kyoto Kyoto-shi	1 Municipality or city (-shi). 11 Districts (-ku).
Osaka Prefecture	Osaka-fu	1 Prefecture. 44 Municipalities: 33 Cities* (-shi) and 11 Towns (-cho) and Villages (-son).
Hyogo Prefecture	Hyogo-ken	1 Prefecture. 88 Municipalities: 22 Cities* (-shi) and 66 Towns (-cho) and Villages (-son).
Kyoto Prefecture	Kyoto-fu	1 Prefecture 44 Municipalities: 12 Cities* (-shi), 32 Towns (-cho) and villages (-son).
Osaka Metropolitan Area	Osaka Metropolitan Area Kansai Metropolitan Area	128 Municipalities (-shi and -cho) which cover part of the 9 prefectures of the (extensive) Kansai Region. There are 30 in the first belt (20 km radius), 98 in the second belt (60 km).
Kansai Region	Kansai Region or Kinki Region	According to the Ministry of Transport, territories and Infrastructures, it is made up of: 7 Prefectures: Fukui, Kyoto, Shiga, Nara, Wakayama, Osaka and Hyogo. 105 Cities* (-shi), 287 Towns (-cho) and villages (-son).
	Kansai Council	El Kansai Council is made up of: 9 prefectures also including Mie-ken and Tokushima-ken. 116 Cities* (-shi), 361 Towns (-cho) and villages (-son).
Japan	Japan Nihon-koku	47 Prefectures, 8 Regions: Kansai, Shikoku, Chugoku, Kyushu-Okinawa, Hokai-do, Tohoku, Chubu, Kanto. 677 Cities* (-shi). 1,961 Towns (-cho). 552 Villages (-son).

* Cities are normally defined as urban municipalities with more than 50,000 inhabitants.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Cities of Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto

General Aspects

The municipalities have powers in the following areas: population registry management, water utilities and sewers, waste management, fires, the environment, urban planning, provision of urban infrastructure and utilities, ports, parks, urban transportation and disaster management; and, in the area of direct services, daycare centers, libraries and primary and junior-high school education.

They are "designated cities" chosen by the Japanese government which, in addition to their own municipal jurisdictions, have 19 other areas of authority that normally belong to the Prefectures, including social welfare, public health and urban planning.

Mayor

Exercises municipal executive power, leads and guarantees the provision of local services and controls the local administration. Approves regulations and the budget, appoints senior local public servants as well as the members of the municipal government. Has the power to veto decisions made by the Council or Assembly. The Mayor is elected by the direct public vote every four years and runs for election as an individual as opposed to a party member. The Mayor can only serve a maximum of two consecutive mandates.

City Council or Municipal Assembly

As the legislative House, it is the organ that defines the city's political lines of action, approves the municipal budget and bylaws. It has controlling authority over the municipal government and can approve a vote of no confidence passed against the Mayor. The councilors are elected by a proportional system in multi-member electoral districts, where results are weighted by the population of each of the city's districts.

Osaka, Hyogo and Kobe Prefectures

General Aspects

Japan is politically centralized and administratively decentralized. The prefectures form part of the local government and cover larger areas beyond the economic and territorial scope of the municipal territories. Outside the "designated cities" territory, the prefectures administer the following areas of authority: police, roads, river and port management, public housing, secondary education, social services, health and healthcare (hospitals) services, regional development, employment, security and the environment. They act as a link between the central government and the municipalities.

Governor

Head of the prefecture and responsible for its activities. Exercises general control over the administration and its committees. Has regulation powers, power of veto on regulations approved by the assembly and authority to request its dissolution. The Governor approves the draft budget later presented to the Assembly. Appoints senior public servants for the prefecture as well as his or her own government team members. Elected by the direct public vote to serve four-year terms.

Prefecture Assembly

As the legislative House for the prefecture, it approves the local budget and legislation. Exercises political control over the Governor, his or her team and over the entire administration. Members are elected in a variable number of population-weighted electorates.

Osaka Metropolitan Area

Not applicable.

There is no institution that specifically covers the area defined as metropolitan. The only reference to an institution appears on the City of Osaka's official website.

The Kansai Region or Kinki Region

General Aspects

On a regional level, Japan has not created a political and administrative level between the prefectures and the central administration. However, the Ministry for Territories, Infrastructures and Transportation (MTIT) has created a regional development bureau for each region.

Kinki Regional Development Bureau

This bureau, dependent on the MTIT, promotes a systematic approach toward development policies that affect the territory, infrastructure and transportation. It participates in studies related to regional and national development plans; urban planning and urban land projects aimed at urban development; construction and administration of rivers, roads, ports, airports, buildings and public bureaus, parks and land purchase for new infrastructure.

Kansai Council

Coordinates the various institutions that form part of the Council; investigates, proposes and plans activities in the area. Also acts as a 'think tank' for all the districts of Kansai, and provides information on Kansai through the project known as Kansai Window.

Japan

Cabinet

The Cabinet is made up of the Prime Minister and the Ministers and is invested with executive power. It responds as a body to the Diet. Its main functions include the administration of State affairs, the signing of treaties and the preparation of budget bills. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Diet from among its members after the Diet has been established. In turn, the Prime Minister appoints and removes Ministers, although most should be a member of the Diet.

Diet (Bicameral Parliament)

The legislative chamber is made up of the House of Representatives (*Shugi-in*) and the House of Councilors

(*Sangi-in*). Its main function is to prepare laws. Both chambers should approve legislation, but the House of Representatives may cancel amendments from the House of Councilors with a two-thirds majority. The House of Representatives also takes priority in approving budgets and appointing the Prime Minister. The 480 members of the House of Representatives have four-year terms of office. 300 of the members are elected by a single-member district plurality system, while the remaining 180 are elected by proportional representation in 11 multi-member regional districts. The 247 members of the House of Councilors serve six-year terms. Half the positions are renewed every three years, 149 in multi-member electoral districts and the remaining 98 by a proportional system.



016 Beijing (China)

11.1 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Municipal Government of Beijing:
<http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/>

Popular Republic of China:
<http://www.1.china.org.cn/english/index.htm>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Beijing	8,614,000	1	748	11,500
China	1,338,612,968	100	9,596,960	139

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Beijing Urban Districts	<i>These districts do not form a single political or administrative unit. They are the historical centre of the municipality.</i>	8 Districts (<i>Qu</i>): 4 Urban: Dongcheng, Xicheng, Chongwen and Xuanwu. 4 Suburban: Chaoyang, Haidian, Fengtai and Shijingshan.
Beijing	<i>Beijing Municipal District</i>	1 Municipality (<i>Shi</i>). 8 Districts (<i>Qu</i>) Urban and Suburban: Dongcheng, Xicheng, Chongwen, Xuanwu, Chaoyang, Haidian, Fengtai and Shijingshan. 8 Other Districts (<i>Qu</i>): Dongcheng, Mentougou, Fangshan, Tongzhou, Shunyi, Changping, Daxing, Pinggu and Huairou. 2 Counties (<i>Xian</i>): Miyun and Yanqing. 36 Cities. 253 Towns. 4,432 Villages.
China	<i>Popular Republic of China</i> Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo	Four administrative levels: A) Provincial: 4 Municipalities with provincial status. 23 Provinces. 5 Autonomous Regions. 2 Special Administrative Regions. B) Prefectural: 283 Prefecture Cities. 17 Prefectures. 30 Autonomous Prefectures. 3 Leagues C) County: 851 Districts. 374 County Cities. 1,465 Counties. 117 Autonomous Counties. 55 Other types. D) Local: 44,067 Local administrations (towns and villages).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Beijing

General Aspects

Beijing is one of the four municipalities with the status of a province – Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjing and Chongqing. Unlike the municipalities that do not have this status, the Municipality of Beijing is able to directly interact with the government of the People's Republic. As a municipal administration it develops its activities in the following areas: infrastructure provision (highways, subway, bridges, airport, etc.), urban promotion (housing and offices), water management, port management, the environment, primary-school education, public health, economic promotion, industry, trade, tourism, science and technology, agriculture, healthcare and waste management.

People's Congress of the Municipality of Beijing

The People's Congress is the maximum organ of power in the Municipality of Beijing. This organ is part of the structure of Popular Councils, that is the main form in which political power is organised in the People's Republic of China. Its 772 members serve in office for 5 years and they are elected by the Peoples Congress of Districts and Counties of the same Municipality. The Congress is responsible for the implementation of law and regulations in the municipality. It exercises legislative functions. Responsibilities include approving the following instruments: regulations and rules at the municipal level, economic plans and budgets; as well as reviewing acts and agreements of the institutions at the corresponding administrative level, districts and counties. The Congress also reviews and checks compliance with the law and provisions in its territory.

Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Municipality of Beijing

The Standing Committee debates and decides over administrative issues of the municipality; supervises the activity of municipality government and the mayor; it has powers to overcome and cancel decisions made by districts, counties,

cities and towns under its jurisdiction; it appoints high-level officials of the municipality. The People's Congress selects the 70 members of this Committee and a President and a Vice-president govern it.

Mayor and People's Government of the Municipality of Beijing

The mayor is responsible of the direction and co-ordination of the work of the Municipality's Government, which is composed by 45 departments and depending bodies. The People's Congress appoints the same Congress supervises both mayor and government and their activities. The Mayor and the other government members serve for a term of five years. The Mayor may only exercise two mandates consecutively.

Beijing Public Companies

Beijing Bus

This public company is dedicated to providing public transportation services through the operation of both bus and taxi networks. It is also the largest ground-carrying corporation in Beijing.

Beijing Subway

The public company responsible for the management and operation of the main subway four lines (include No.1, 2, 13 Line and Batong Line) with 70 stations in Beijing.

Beijing Urban Construction (Group) Corporation

The Group Corporation and its subsidiaries are the main force in municipal construction in Beijing including major infrastructure projects, such as highways, metro network, airport, track traffic, and also housing projects.

People's Republic of China

President

Head of State. Functions: sanctioning laws, establishing orders (e.g., states of emergency), appointing senior political positions (PM, ministers, etc.) and foreign representatives. Appointed by the Presidium of the National People's

Congress (NPC).

National People's Congress (*Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui*)

The main responsibilities include approving laws and constitutional reforms; granting the status of autonomous region and municipality; choosing and removing the President and Vice President of the Republic, the members of the NPC Standing Committee and other senior public servants; approving economic plans and State budgets. Made up of 2,985 members elected by territories, provinces, municipalities and the armed forces for five-year mandates. The NPC is obliged by the statute to meet once a year.

NPC Standing Committee

This is the permanent organ of the NPC and carries out its functions when the NPC is not in session. It interprets the Constitution and thus supervises its implementation, cancelling acts by the State Council that contravene it. When the NPC is not in session, the Standing Committee sanctions important laws; exercises legislative functions and economic planning functions in line with the matters approved by the NPC; supervises the activity of the main organs of the State and cancels local regulations and acts that do not meet the legislation. The Standing Committee is made up of 159 members elected from among the members of the NPC. The members of the Committee cannot combine this institutional responsibility with any other work.

State Council

This is the maximum administrative organ and acts as the executive power in the Republic. Its main functions include authority over the regulation development of the Constitution and laws; leading the central, local and regional administrations and managing the economic development plan. It is made up of the Prime Minister, the Vice President and a varying number of state councillors. All the members are elected by the NPC upon the proposal of the President of the Republic.



017 Manila

(Philippines)

11.1 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Manila:
<http://www.cityofmanila.com.ph>

Metro Manila Development Authority:
<http://www.mmda.gov.ph>

League of Provinces of the Philippines:
<http://www.lpp.gov.ph/pp/index.html>

League of Municipalities of the Philippines:
<http://www.lmp.org.ph/Main%20Page.htm>

Government of the República of Philippines:
<http://www.gov.ph/>

Documentation:

Philippines 1987 Constitution:
www.supremecourt.gov.ph/Constitution/Constitution.html

Local Government Code of the Philippines:
<http://www.chanrobles.com/localgov.htm>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Manila	14,750,000	15	1,399	10,550
Philippines	97,976,603	100	300,000	327

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
City of Manila	<i>City of Manila</i>	1 City: Manila 6 Districts: from District I to District VI 100 Zone 897 <i>Barangays</i> *
City of Quezón	<i>Quezon City</i>	1 City: Quezon 4 Districts 142 <i>Barangays</i> *
Metro Manila	<i>National Capital Region of the Philippines, Manila Metropolitan Region, Pambansang Kabiserang Rehiyon</i>	1 Region 13 Cities: Quezon, Manila, Caloocan, Pasig, Valenzuela, Las Piñas, Paralaque, Makati, Marikina, Muntinlupa, Pasay, Malabon and Mandaluyong. 4 Municipalities (<i>Bayan</i>): Taguig, Navotas, San Juan and Pateros
Philippines	<i>Republic of the Philippines</i>	Philippines has a three level administrative structure: national, regional and local. 17 Regions (<i>rehiyon</i>), Local level: 79 Provinces (<i>lalawigan</i>), 115 Cities (<i>lungsod</i>), 1,499 Municipalities (<i>Bayan</i>), 41,969 <i>Barangays</i> *

* El *Barangay* is the lowest level political unit and usually it includes less than 1000 inhabitants. If they are located urban they are neighbourhoods and if a rural area to villages.

Institutional framework and political powers

City of Manila

General Aspects

The city is responsible for the provision of public services in the following areas: education, public health and health-care, security, local police, the fire brigade, economic development, job promotion, commerce, tourism, public markets and abattoirs. It has powers of organisation and execution in the following areas: urban planning, public works (construction and maintenance of highways, roads and bridges), traffic regulation, urban development control, construction, solid waste management, sewers, sanitation and the management of urban navigational canals.

Mayor

As the head of the executive, the Mayor's functions include the supervision and control of all policies, activities and programs of the municipal government. Implements both national laws and local regulations. Formulates plans for urban development, can initiate regulations and has the power to veto council regulations. The Mayor is elected together with the Deputy Mayor by direct vote under a majority system. Elections are held every three years coinciding with council member elections. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor can serve an established maximum of three mandates.

City Council, *Sangguniang Panlungsod*

This is the citizen's House of Representatives and has the capacity, as a legislative organ, to enact local regulations. It regulates land use, buildings and infrastructures. It also approves the budget for the city. It is made up of 36 councillors and the Deputy Mayor who chairs the council, elected in single-member districts under a majority system every three years. With regard to its representative composition, the constitution ensures representation for women, workers and indigenous minorities.

City of Quezon

General Aspects

The City of Quezon shares the same jurisdictional, organisational and political structure as the City of Manila.

Metro Manila

General Aspects

Metro Manila forms part of the regional structure of the Republic of the Philippines and is the only region without a provincial structure of local government. The Metro Manila Development Authority is the government institution for the region. It has wide-ranging functions that include the planning, monitoring, control, regulation and supervision of the metropolitan services in the metropolitan area of Metro Manila. These metropolitan services include urban planning, traffic and transportation management, water and waste management, flood and sewage management, urban revitalisation, land-use planning and management, public health and healthcare services, population control and public security.

Metro Manila Council

The maximum organ of authority in the metropolitan area, made up of 17 Mayors from the metropolitan area. Each one is elected through respective local elections.

Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer

The executive head of the metropolitan administration, appointed directly by the President of the Republic. The term of office is not limited by time and depends on the discretion of the President.

The Philippines

President

The system of government in the Philippines is clearly inspired by the US Presidential model. The President of the Republic has both Head of State authorities as well as those of Prime Minister. Therefore, the President, who is elected by direct vote in a majority system, exercises an executive role

with very wide-ranging powers. The President serves six-year terms.

Congress

The legislative power comprised of two Chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. They share legislative power and exercise their role of controlling the government and administration and have the authority to carry out investigations. The Senate is comprised of 24 Senators elected by direct vote in a single national electorate.

Senators serve six-year terms renewed by halves every three years. The 220 representatives are elected under a double system; up to 209 are elected by a majority system in single-member electoral districts, while the rest are proportionally assigned to the parties according the total results obtained in the country.



02 | Seoul

(Republic of Korea)

9.8 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Seoul Metropolitan Government:
<http://www.seoul.go.kr>

Seoul Metropolitan Council:
<http://www.smc.seoul.kr>

Seoul Development Institute:
<http://www.sdi.re.kr>

Government of the Metropolitan City of Incheon:
<http://www.incheon.go.kr/inpia/en/index.html>

Gyeonggi Province:
http://www.gg.go.kr/kg21_home.jsp

Korea Local Authorities Foundation for International Relations:
<http://www.klafir.or.kr/>

Official website of the Prime Minister of Korea:
http://www.opm.go.kr/warp/webapp/home/en_home

Documentation:

Constitution of the Republic of Korea:
<http://www.ccourt.go.kr/english/welcome01.htm>

Urban Management in Seoul, Policy Issues and Responses. Seoul Development Institute (2001):
http://www.sdi.re.kr/nfile/zcom_eng_bbs/Urban%20Management%20in%20Seoul.pdf

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Seoul/Incheon	17,500,000	36	1,049	16,700
Republic of Korea	48,508,972	100	98,480	493

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Seoul	<i>Seoul Metropolitan Government</i> Seul Teukbyeolsi	25 Districts (- <i>gu</i>): Chongno, Choung, Chungrang, Kangbuk, Kangdong, Kangnam, Kangso, Kumchon, Kuro, Kwanak, Kwangjin, Mapo, Nowon, Socho, Sodaemun, Songbuk, Songdong, Songpa, Tobong, Tongdaemun, Tongjak, Unpyong, Yangchon, Yongdungpo and Yongsan. 522 wards (<i>dong</i>). 15,267 (<i>tong</i>). 106,020 (<i>ban</i>).
Incheon	<i>Metropolitan City of Incheon</i> Gwangyeoksi Incheon	8 Districts (- <i>gu</i>): Chung, Kyeyang, Namdong, Nam, Pupyong, So, Tong and Yonsu. 2 Cities (- <i>gun</i>): Kanghwa y Ongjin. 136 Local Administrative Units (<i>myeon and dong</i>).
Gyeonggi Province	Gyeonggi-Do	25 Cities (- <i>si</i>). 6 Counties (- <i>gun</i>). 22 Towns (<i>eup</i>). 127 Administrative Districts (<i>Myeon</i>).
Seoul Metropolitan Region	<i>Seoul Capital Region</i>	It includes: 1 Metropolitan Government (<i>Teukbyeolsi</i>): Seoul. 1 Metropolitan City (<i>Gwangyeoksi</i>): Incheon. 1 Province (<i>do</i>): Gyeonggi-do.
Republic of Korea	Daehan Minguk	The provincial level is composed by: 1 Metropolitan Government (<i>Teukbyeolsi</i>): Seoul. 6 Metropolitan Cities (<i>Gwangyeoksi</i>): Busan, Daegu, Incheon, Gwangju, Daejeon and Ulsan. 9 Provinces (<i>do</i>): Gyeonggi, Gangwon, Chungcheongbuk, Chungcheongnam, Jeollabuk, Jeollanam, Gyeongsangbuk, Gyeongsangnam and Jeju. The municipal level is composed by: 72 Cities (- <i>si</i>) larger than 50.000 inhabitants. 94 Counties (- <i>gun</i>) and 69 Districts (- <i>gu</i>), located on cities larger than 500.000 inhabitants. The administrative level is composed by: In counties (- <i>gun</i>): towns (<i>eup</i>) and districts (<i>myeon</i>), In cities (<i>si</i>); wards (<i>dong</i>) and villages (<i>ri</i>).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Seoul

General Aspects

Seoul Metropolitan Government forms part of the provincial structure of Korea. Despite the political and administrative decentralization that began in 1995 with the popular election of mayors and councils, the local governments are part of the State Administration and their function is to implement state policies and coordinate municipal activities. Seoul depends on the central government for funding and organization. The Seoul Metropolitan Government has powers for the following areas: transportation planning, public transport, parking, traffic systems, public works, rehabilitation, urban planning, construction, road planning, sewer planning, housing regeneration and planning, coordination of local administrations (districts), social services, welfare services for women, children and senior citizens, the integration of disabled persons, public hygiene and health, industrial promotion, culture, tourism, sports and youth affairs, protection of the environment, air and water quality control, waste management, parks, public protection services, the fire brigade and natural disaster management.

Mayor and the Seoul Metropolitan Government

The Mayor works with three Vice Mayors. They run the administration of the city comprised of: 12 bureaus, 10 departments and 64 divisions. They prepare draft budgets, urban development plans and district plans. Since 1994, the Mayor has been voted for in elections held every four years.

Seoul Metropolitan Council

The legislative organ of the city with autonomy in its authority to approve and modify municipal bylaws and budgets. Exercises its authority to control and carry out investigations into the city's administration. Made up of 102 members, of which 92 are elected by direct vote in 25 multi-member electoral districts weighted according to the population. The remaining 10 are voted in by a proportional system in citywide elections. They all serve four-year terms.

Districts

After a political and administrative decentralization process toward the districts (in the 1990s), they now have autonomous decision-making capacity in various areas, in addition to administering the services delegated by the city itself. Institutionally, they have a district Mayor who leads the administration and a District Council that approves bylaws and budgets, while also supervising the activities of the district administration.

Public Companies in Seoul

Seoul Metropolitan Rapid Transit Corporation
Seoul Metropolitan Subway Corporation
Seoul Housing Corporation
Seoul Agricultural & Marine products Corporation

Incheon

General Aspects

Incheon Metropolitan City forms part of the provincial structure of Korea and has equivalent responsibilities to Seoul Special City.

Mayor and City Government

The Mayor leads the city administration and is supported by two Deputy Mayors of the administration. The administration is made up of one bureau and eight departments. The Mayor is elected by the direct public vote every four years.

Incheon Metropolitan Council

The legislative organ of the city is responsible for approving bylaws (regulations) and budgets, as well as the control of the government and supervision of administration activities. Up to 26 council members are elected by a majority system in single-member electoral districts, while the other three councilors are assigned in proportion to the votes obtained by the parties.

Districts

Like Seoul, Incheon City has a decentralized government that is present in its eight districts and two counties.

Province of Gyeonggi

General Aspects

The Province of Gyeonggi forms part of the provincial structure of Korea and its responsibilities are equivalent to those of Seoul Special City and Incheon Metropolitan City.

Provincial Governor

Is the maximum political authority in the province and leads the provincial administration and provincial government organization.

Provincial Assembly

The Assembly is the legislative organ of the province, whose functions go beyond the production of provincial guidelines to include the approval of budgets and the supervision of administration and provincial government activities. It has the authority to approve taxes and open investigations into any matter of interest.

Seoul Metropolitan Region*

General Aspects

There is no one institution or level of administration whose public policies are exclusively centered on the Metropolitan Region. The central government has taken on economic, demographic and spatial planning for the entire area since the 1960s, in order to manage the population and economic explosion in the region. Currently, the second Capital Region Management Plan 1997-2011, framed by the Capital Region Management Act of 1982, establishes basic elements for the entire region in the following areas: land use, industrial distribution and state capital investments. It is also the reference point for smaller plans (metropolitan, provincial and municipal) in matters of land use, public infrastructure and urban revitalization.

Capital Region Management Committee

The Korean Prime Minister chairs this committee created by the Capital Region Management Act of 1982 and its objec-

tive is to deliberate and coordinate regional planning and management. It includes members of the government, the Mayor of Seoul and representatives of private companies.

Republic of Korea

President

Head of State who, in addition to the representative role, has wide-ranging executive powers and is responsible for the main political decisions. Has legislative initiative before the Assembly and can issue decrees and ask that laws approved by the National Assembly be reconsidered. The President is elected by universal suffrage to serve a single mandate of five years.

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister assists the President in executive functions, supervises the Ministers and is responsible for the coordination of government action. While appointed by the President, the decision must be approved by the National Assembly.

State Council

The State Council is a deliberative body that supports the executive in decision-making. It has a variable number of members ranging from 15 to 30, all from the Council: the President and the Prime Minister and other members of the executive body (the Deputy Prime Ministers, other Ministers, etc.).

National Assembly, *Gukhoe*

The *Gukhoe* is a unicameral parliament with full legislative responsibilities. Its functions include: approving budgets, decision-making on issues of international relations and national defense; supervision of administration activities and State matters. Has the authority to revoke certain public roles including, with a two-thirds majority, the President. The National Assembly is comprised of 299 members who serve a four-year term. 243 are elected in single-member electorates by a majority system. The remaining 56 members of the Assembly are assigned proportionally to the political parties.

* According to Kunhyuck Ahn and Yeong-Te Ohn in "Metropolitan Growth Management Policies in Seoul: a Critical Review" in "Urban Management in Seoul" (2001) published by the Seoul Development Institute.



023 Jakarta (Indonesia)

9.1 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Official webpage of the Government of the District of the Capital of Jakarta:
<http://www.jakarta.go.id/en/>

Official webpage of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia:
http://www.indonesia.go.id/home_01.html

Asian Urban Information Center of Kobe:
<http://www.auick.org/index.html>

Regional Development Planning Laboratory:
<http://www.hdp-ina.net/ernan/index.htm>

Emerging World Cities in the Asia Pacific Area:
<http://www.unu.edu/unupress/unupbooks/uu11ee/uu11ee00.htm#Contents>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
City of Jakarta	14,250,000	6	1,360	10,500
Indonesia	240,271,522	100	1,919,440	125

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Jakarta	<i>Special District of the Capital of Jakarta</i> Daerah Khusus Ibukota (DKI) Jakarta	1 Special District of the Capital. 5 City Councils (Central Jakarta, South Jakarta, North Jakarta, East Jakarta, West Jakarta). 1 Regency (<i>Kabupaten</i>): Island of Seribu. 43 Sub-districts (<i>Kecamatan</i>). 256 Cities or towns (<i>Kota</i>).
Jabotabek Metropolitan Area	<i>This area does not have an administrative political entity with powers within its territory</i>	1 Special District of the Capital. 2 Regencies (<i>Kabupaten</i>): Bekasi (Province of Jawa Barat) and Bogo (Province of Jawa Barat). 1 City: Tangerang (Province of Banten).
Java	<i>Does not have a political form or its own administrative assembly</i>	1 Special District of the Capital. 5 Provinces.
Indonesia	<i>Republic of Indonesia</i>	1 Special District of the Capital. 27 Provinces. 2 Special Regions. 354 Regencies (<i>Kabupaten</i>).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Jakarta

General Aspects

Since 2001, Indonesia has been undergoing a process of administrative and political decentralization that has run parallel to democratization. Local governments are taking on new responsibilities. Jakarta's Special District has a double status as both a province and the country's capital. Its areas of authority include land management, construction, urban planning, etc.

Mayor

The Mayor embodies the executive organ of the city. He or she is responsible before the President of the Republic, as the mayor is elected directly by the President of the Republic of Indonesia. Subsequently, the mayor should be endorsed by the provincial council.

Jakarta City Council

The City Council is the legislative organ of the city. Among its functions are the endorsement of the mayor and deputy mayor, and shared legislative and budgetary powers with the mayor.

Jabotabek Metropolitan Area

General Aspects

In addition to Jakarta's Special District, the Jabotabek Area (acronym for the territories it comprises) includes Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi. In the preparation of this report, references to the existence of a permanent administration with powers for Jabotabek's metropolitan area were found, but we were unable to contact the institution. References were also found to the creation of a cooperation committee between the local administrations of Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi that coordinates collaborative activities in the region. Another indirect reference found was to the three Jabotabek Metropolitan Development Plans that have been drawn up since the mid-1980s with the support of the World Bank.

Indonesia

President

The President combines the function of the head of state with those of the president of the government. He or she manages state administration and guides the executive body along the political lines established by the People's Assembly. Appoints cabinet members who act as presidential advisors in executive matters. Is elected by the direct vote of the public under a two-round majority system.

House of Representatives, *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat*

A Parliament that shares its authority for legislation with the President of the Republic and controls government activities. Made up of 550 representatives elected by the public in multi-member electoral districts to serve five-year terms.

Regional Representative Council, *Dewan Perwakilan Daerah*

Advisory council for the Parliament and defined constitutionally as a territorial council. It is therefore mainly involved in law making in areas with regional content. Meets at least once a year. Made up of 128 members where each province is represented by four members. Members are elected by the direct vote of the public under a majority system at the sub-provincial district level.

People's Consultative Assembly

Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat

Acts as an electoral college whose function is to choose the President of the Republic. Also responsible for establishing national political lines and monitoring constitutional reform. Meets at least once every five years and is comprised of representatives elected from the Parliament and the Regional Representative Council meeting in a joint session.



025 Guangzhou (China)

8.8 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Guangzhou City Government:
<http://www.guangzhou.gov.cn>

Guangdong Province:
<http://www.gd.gov.cn>

News Guangdong:
<http://www.newsgd.com/>

People's Republic of China:
<http://www1.china.org.cn/english/index.htm>

Guangzhou Development Industry (Holdings) Co., Ltd.:
<http://www.gdih.cn/english/index.asp>

Guangzhou Metro:
<http://www.gzmtr.com>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Guangzhou-Foshan*	11,460,000	1	2,590	4,400
China	1,338,612,968	100	9,596,960	139

* Data from Demographia 2009 (the city doesn't appear in City Mayors' Ranking)

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Guangzhou	<i>Guangzhou City</i> Guangzhou shi	1 Prefecture City (<i>Shi</i>). 8 Urban Districts: Yuexiu, Liwan, Tianhe, Haizhu, Baiyun, Huangpu, Luogang and Nansha. 2 Suburban Districts: Huadu and Panyu. 2 County Cities: Conghua and Zengcheng. 118 Sub-districts. 63 Villages.
Guangdong Province	<i>Guangdong sheng</i>	1 Province. 21 Prefecture City (<i>Shi</i>). 121 County level administrations: 49 districts, 30 county cities and 45 counties. 1,710 Local administrations.
China	<i>Popular Republic of China</i> Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo	Four administrative levels: A) Provincial: 4 Municipalities with provincial status. 23 Provinces. 5 Autonomous Regions. 2 Special Administrative Regions. B) Prefectural: 283 Prefecture Cities. 17 Prefectures. 30 Autonomous Prefectures. 3 Leagues. C) County: 851 Districts. 374 County Cities. 1,465 Counties. 117 Autonomous Counties. 55 Other types. D) Local: 44,067 Local administrations (towns and villages).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Guangzhou

People's Congress of Guangzhou

The People's Congress is the maximum organ of power in the City of Guangzhou (formerly Canton) and is part of the structure of the People's Congresses that is the form of organization of political power in the People's Republic of China. The members remain in the position for five years and are elected by the People's Congresses of the 12 districts that make up the city. The Congress is responsible for the implementation of laws and regulations in its territory. As a legislative chamber it can adopt resolutions and development plans and should supervise the agreements and activities of the People's Committees in its districts. Because Guangzhou is both a large city and the capital of the province, its People's Congress can adopt local regulations to respond to its political or economic specifications. The Congress also elects and removes the members of its Standing Committee, the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.

Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Guangzhou

Its responsibilities include discussing and deciding on the administrative aspects of the city, supervising the government and mayor and reviewing and even canceling their decisions and those of subordinate level governments. The Committee appoints public servants, judges and attorneys. As well as the 40 members appointed by the People's Congress, the Committee also has a president and vice-president.

Mayor and People's Government of Guangzhou

The Mayor is elected by the People's Congress of Guangzhou for a period of five years. Two months after his or her appointment, the Mayor should propose the secretaries of the departments and directors of the government to the Standing Committee of the People's Congress so that the latter may approve them, and should also report the information to the Government of Guangdong. The Government of Guangzhou is responsible for the election and dismissal of the public servants in the administration, as well as the evaluation and improvement of the administration's performance

in the city. By law, it carries out administrative tasks within its territory in the following areas: economy, education, science, culture, public health, urban development, security, civic affairs, judicial administration and family planning. Both the Mayor and the Government answer to the Standing Committee and the People's Congress of Guangzhou.

Guangzhou Public Companies

Guangzhou Development Industry (Holdings) Co., Ltd.

The company focuses on investing, constructing, managing and operating in such industries as power, energy logistics and infrastructure. The company has 16 wholly-owned (or holding) subsidiaries and 4 stock participated companies.

Guangzhou Metro

Company created in 1992, responsible for the construction, management and operation five metro lines in Guangzhou.

Province of Guangdong

People's Congress of Guangdong Province

This is the maximum organ of power in the province and also forms part of the system of People's Congresses in the People's Republic. The 780 members remain in office for a period of five years. The Congress is able to adopt provincial resolutions and development plans. It is responsible for the implementation of national laws and regulations in the province and thus supervises the activities of the People's Committees of: prefectures, counties and cities/counties. Because it is a Provincial People's Congress it can adopt provincial regulations adjusted to its needs. The Congress is responsible for the election and dismissal of the members of the Standing Committee of the Congress, the Governor and the Vice Governor.

Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Guangdong Province

The Standing Committee is led by a president and a vice-president and is made up of 67 members of the Congress dedicated exclusively to this task. It discusses and decides upon the administrative aspects of the People's Congress and

supervises the activity of the Provincial Government and the Governor. It has authority to cancel their decisions and the decisions of dependent administrative levels. It is also charged with appointing public servants, judges and attorneys at the provincial level.

Governor and Government of Guangdong Province

The Governor is directly elected by the People's Congress of Guangdong Province for a period of five years. The Governor appoints the 26 members of the government (heads of departments) who are approved by the People's Congress of the Province and the State Council of the Republic. The Government has 24 departments and organizations, responsible for the following administrative areas: trade, education, science and technology, security, justice, employment, territory management, building, communication, water resources, culture, health, agriculture and fisheries, sports, the environment and tourism. It also has authority over the territorial administrative structure in the province. The Government answers to the Standing Committee and the People's Congress of Guangdong Province.

People's Republic of China

President

Head of State. Functions: sanctioning laws, establishing orders (e.g., states of emergency), appointing senior political positions (PM, ministers, etc.) and foreign representatives. Appointed by the Presidium of the National People's Congress (NPC).

National People's Congress, *Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui*

The main responsibilities include approving laws and constitutional reforms; granting the status of autonomous region and municipality; choosing and removing the President and Vice President of the Republic, the members of the NPC Standing Committee and other senior public servants; approving economic plans and State budgets. Made up of 2,984 members elected by territories, provinces, municipalities and the armed forces for five-year mandates. The NPC is obliged by the statute to meet once a year.

NPC Standing Committee

This is the permanent organ of the NPC and carries out its functions when the NPC is not in session. It interprets the Constitution and thus supervises its implementation, canceling acts by the State Council that contravene it. When the NPC is not in session, the Standing Committee sanctions important laws; exercises legislative functions and economic planning functions in line with the matters approved by the NPC; supervises the activity of the main organs of the State and cancels local regulations and acts that do not meet the legislation. The Standing Committee is made up of 159 members elected from among the members of the NPC. The members of the Committee cannot combine this institutional responsibility with any other work.

State Council

This is the maximum administrative organ and acts as the executive power in the Republic. Its main functions include authority over the regulation development of the Constitution and laws; leading the central, local and regional administrations and managing the economic development plan. It is made up of the Prime Minister, the Vice President and 28 ministries. All the 40 members are elected by the NPC upon the proposal of the President of the Republic.



028 Teheran (Iran)

7.9 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Teheran:
<http://www.tehran.ir>

Municipality of District 22 of Teheran:
<http://www.district22.org/english/index.htm>

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the United Nations:
<http://www.un.int/iran/>

Iranian Studies Group at MIT:
<http://web.mit.edu/isg/>

National Geoscience of Iran:
<http://www.ngdir.ir>

Iran Chamber Society:
<http://www.iranchamber.com/>

Iran World:
<http://www.iranworld.com>

Metro of Teheran:
<http://www.tehranmetro.com/>

Documentation:

Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran 1979-80

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Teheran	7,250,000	11	686	10,550
Iran	66,429,284	100	1,648,000	40

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Teheran	<i>Tehran</i>	1 Municipality. 22 Districts.
Teheran Metropolitan Region	Tehran Bozorg	Not available.
Province of Teheran	Tehran Ostan	9 Provincial Districts: Tehran, Shemiranat, Rey, Islamshahr, Shahreyar, Karaj, Savejbolagh, Varamin and Damavand.
Iran	<i>Islamic Republic of Iran</i> <i>Jomhuri-ye Eslami-ye Iran</i>	28 provinces (ostan / ostanha,); Ardabil, Azarbayjan-e Gharbi, Azarbayjan-e Sharqi, Bushehr, Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari, Esfahan, Fars, Gilan, Golestan, Hamadan, Hormozgan, Ilam, Kerman, Kermanshah, Khorasan, Khuzestan, Kohgiluyeh va Buyer Ahmad, Kordestan, Lorestan, Markazi, Mazandaran, Qazvin, Qom, Semnan, Sistan va Baluchestan, Teheran, Yazd and Zanjan. 316 Counties. 893 Zones. 936 Cities. 2,353 Villages.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Teheran

General Aspects

The City of Teheran has responsibilities in the following areas of power: health, education, social welfare and public services and the supply of water, electricity, gas, telephones and sewerage.

Mayor

Has executive power in the city. His executive work is supported by eight directors organised in accordance with the following areas: society and culture, urban services, administrative and financial affairs, urban development, technical affairs, traffic and transport, urban planning and architectural affairs and co-ordination. Elected by the Council and can thus be either a member of the municipal council or not.

Municipal Council, *Showra*

Has municipal legislative power. The Showra's responsibilities include electing the mayor, approving the plans for the city, approving the local legislation proposed by the mayor, approving the budget and municipal rates. The Showra operates via five standing committees responsible for reviewing the plans, laws and proposals made in five main areas: urban development; culture, society and urban environment; planning, budgets and legal affairs; transport; and management and planning. Also has five committees charged with supervising the operation of the 22 city districts. Composed of 15 councillors elected by direct universal suffrage for four-year terms.

Districts

Carry out administrative work in their areas. The head is the district mayor. The districts are supervised by both the Mayor of Teheran and the Showra.

Teheran Metropolitan Region

General Aspects

No institution with metropolitan powers over the Teheran

region was identified. Metropolitan planning work is carried out by the central government of the Republic.

Teheran Province

General Aspects

The Constitution of Iran attributes the following general powers to all local organisations (towns, districts, cities, municipalities and provinces): preparation of social and economic programs, development, health, culture, education and other programs related to public welfare, in accordance with the needs of the local populations.

Governor

Has executive power in the province. Appointed directly by the Government of the Republic.

Provincial Council

Has legislative power in the province.

Iran

Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution, *Wali Faqih-Ayatollah*

The holder of this religious position develops the functions of the Head of State. Considered the supreme spiritual guide of the country. Responsibilities include supervising government activity, controlling the armed forces and taking decisions on security, defence and foreign policy. A life-long position appointed by the Assembly of Experts.

President of the Republic

Has executive power and is responsible for implementing both the Constitution and laws. Acts as the head of government with the sphere of action restricted to the activity of the Supreme Leader. Elected by popular vote in a double-round absolute majority system for a four-year term, renewable once.

National Assembly, *Majles-e-Shura-ye-Eslami*

The unicameral parliament has legislative power in the

Islamic Republic of Iran. It introduces, approves and modifies laws, oversees the executive power and ratifies international treaties. The 290 members are elected every four years by votes in single and multi-member electoral districts. Candidates are previously approved by the Guardian Council.

Guardian Council of the Islamic Constitution

The purpose of the Council, composed of six leading clerics and six lawyers in different areas, is to safeguard Islamic decrees and the Constitution, examining their compatibility with the legislation approved by the National Assembly. It is mainly a review body of the legislative work of the Assembly. The religious members determine the compatibility of the legislation with Islamic precepts while the lawyers do the same in relation to the Constitution. The religious members are appointed by the Supreme Leader of the Revolution while the lawyers are elected by the National Assembly from candidatures proposed by the head of the judicial power. Terms are for six years and half the positions are renewed every three years.

Supreme Council of the Provinces

Government body whose function is to represent the provinces. The aim is to allow the provinces to take part in the preparation of policies and programs. It is able to formulate bills and raise them before the National Assembly.

Assembly of Experts

This organ has the following attributions: appointing the Supreme Leader, supervising his work and removing him if he fails to meet his responsibilities. Normally meets in two sessions per year. Made up of 86 members directly elected by universal suffrage. Only clerics can stand for election and the Guardian Council approves the candidatures.



033 Hong Kong (China)

7.2 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Municipal Government of Hong Kong:
<http://www.info.gov.hk/eindex.htm>

Department of Civil Engineering and Development:
<http://www.cedd.gov.hk/>

Rail Transport Corporation:
<http://www.mtr.com.hk/>

Water Supply Department:
<http://www.wsd.gov.hk/>

Hong Kong Housing Authority:
<http://www.housingauthority.gov.hk/en>

Urban Renewal Authority:
<http://www.ura.org.hk/>

Popular Republic of China:
<http://www.1.china.org.cn/english/index.htm>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Hong Kong*	6,890,000	1	272	25,350
China	1,338,612,968	100	9,596,960	139

* Data from *Demographia 2009* (the land area is too small for the city to enter in *City Mayors' Ranking*)

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Hong Kong Island	<i>Hong Kong Island is not a single political or administrative unit.</i>	4 Districts: Central & Western, Eastern District, Southern District and Wan Chai.
Kowloon	<i>Kowloon Island is not a single political or administrative unit.</i>	5 Districts: Kowloon City, Kwun Tong, Sham Shui Po, Wong Tai Sin and Yau Tsim Mong.
Hong Kong	<i>Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR)</i>	1 Special Administrative Region. 18 Districts: Central & Western, Eastern District, Southern District, Wan Chai, Kowloon City, Kwun Tong, Sham Shui Po, Wong Tai Sin, Yau Tsim Mong, Islands, Kwai Tsing, North, Sai Kung, Sha Tin, Tai Po, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun and Yuen Long.
China	<i>Popular Republic of China Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo</i>	Four administrative levels: A) Provincial: 4 Municipalities with provincial status. 23 Provinces. 5 Autonomous Regions. 2 Special Administrative Regions. B) Prefectural: 283 Prefecture Cities. 17 Prefectures. 30 Autonomous Prefectures. 3 Leagues. C) County: 851 Districts. 374 County Cities. 1,465 Counties. 117 Autonomous Counties. 55 Other types. D) Local: 44,067 Local administrations (towns and villages).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Hong Kong

People's Republic of China

President

Head of State. Functions: sanctioning laws, establishing orders (e.g., states of emergency), appointing senior political positions (PM, ministers, etc.) and foreign representatives. Appointed by the Presidium of the National People's Congress (NPC).

National People's Congress (*Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui*).

The main responsibilities include approving laws and constitutional reforms; granting the status of autonomous region and municipality; choosing and removing the President and Vice President of the Republic, the members of the NPC Standing Committee and other senior public servants; approving economic plans and State budgets. Made up of 2,985 members elected by territories, provinces, municipalities and the armed forces for five-year mandates. The NPC is obliged by the statute to meet once a year.

NPC Standing Committee

This is the permanent organ of the NPC and carries out its functions when the NPC is not in session. It interprets the Constitution and thus supervises its implementation, cancelling acts by the State Council that contravene it. When the NPC is not in session, the Standing Committee sanctions important laws; exercises legislative functions and economic planning functions in line with the matters approved by the NPC; supervises the activity of the main organs of the State and cancels local regulations and acts that do not meet the legislation. The Standing Committee is made up of 159 members elected from among the members of the NPC. The members of the Committee cannot combine this institutional responsibility with any other work.

State Council

This is the maximum administrative organ and acts as the executive power in the Republic. Its main functions include authority over the regulation development of the Constitution and laws; leading the central, local and regional administrations and managing the economic development plan. It is made up of the Prime Minister, the Vice President and a varying number of state councillors. All the members are elected by the NPC upon the proposal of the President of the Republic.



034 Tianjin (China)

7.2 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Municipality of Tianjin:
<http://www.tianjin.gov.cn>

People's Republic of China:
<http://www.1.china.org.cn/english/index.htm>

Tianjin Water:
<http://www.tj.gov.cn>

Tianjin Electric Power Corp.:
<http://www.tjep.net/tjonnew/jtyd/dianli/jianjie.htm>

Tianjin Public Transportation Group:
<http://www.tjbus.com>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Tianjin	4,750,000	0	453	10,500
China	1,338,612,968	100	9,596,960	139

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Tianjin Urban Districts	<i>These districts do not conform a single political or administrative unit. They are the historical centre of the municipality.</i>	6 Districts (<i>Qu</i>): Hedong, Heping, Hexi, Hong Qiao, Hebei and Nankai.
Tianjin	<i>Municipality of Tianjin</i> Tianjin Shi	1 Municipality composed by: 6 Urban Districts: Heping, Hedong, Nankai, Hexi, Hebei and Hong Qiao. 11 Suburban Districts: Tanggu, Hangu, Dagang, Teda, Baoshui, Dongli, Xiqing, Jinnan, Beichen, Wuqing and Baodi. 3 Counties: Jinghai, Ninghe and Jixian.
China	<i>Popular Republic of China</i> Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo	Four administrative levels: A) Provincial: 4 Municipalities with provincial status. 23 Provinces. 5 Autonomous Regions. 2 Special Administrative Regions. B) Prefectural: 283 Prefecture Cities. 17 Prefectures. 30 Autonomous Prefectures. 3 Leagues. C) County: 851 Districts. 374 County Cities. 1,465 Counties. 117 Autonomous Counties. 55 Other types. D) Local: 44,067 Local administrations (towns and villages).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Municipality of Tianjin

General Aspects

Tianjin is one of the four municipalities with the status of a province. Unlike the municipalities that do not have this status, the Municipality of Tianjin is able to directly interact with the government of the People's Republic. As a municipal administration it develops its activities in the following areas: infrastructure provision (highways, subway, bridges, airport, etc.), urban promotion (housing and offices), water management, port management, the environment, primary-school education, public health, economic promotion, industry, trade, tourism, science and technology, agriculture, healthcare and waste management.

People's Congress of the Municipality of Tianjin

The People's Congress is the maximum organ of power in the Municipality of Tianjin. This organ is part of the structure of Popular Councils, that is the main form in which political power is organised in the People's Republic of China. Its 710 members serve in office for 5 years and they are elected by the Peoples Congress of Districts and Counties of the same Municipality. The Congress is responsible for the implementation of law and regulations in the municipality. It exercises legislative functions. Responsibilities include approving the following instruments: regulations and rules at the municipal level, economic plans and budgets; as well as reviewing acts and agreements of the institutions at the corresponding administrative level, districts and counties. The Congress also reviews and checks compliance with the law and provisions in its territory.

Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Municipality of Tianjin

The Standing Committee debates and decides over administrative issues of the municipality; supervises the activity of municipality government and the mayor; it has powers to overcome and cancel decisions made by districts, counties, cities and towns under its jurisdiction; it appoints high-level officials of the municipality. The 57 members of this

Committee are selected by the People's Congress and it is governed by a President and a Vice-president.

Mayor and People's Government of the Municipality of Tianjin

The mayor is responsible of the direction and co-ordination of the work of the Municipality's Government, which is composed by 45 departments and depending bodies. Both mayor and government are appointed by the People's Congress and their activities are supervised by the same Congress. The Mayor and the other government members serve for a term of five years. The Mayor may only exercise two mandates consecutively.

General Office of People's Government of the Municipality of Tianjin

Leads the administration of the municipality. Activity consists of applying and enforcing programs, projects and initiatives agreed upon by the People's Government of the Municipality.

Tianjin Public Companies

Tianjin Water

A company owned by the Tianjin Government and devoted to water management in Tianjin. Company responsible for the supply of drinking water and the sewerage system. Powers also extend to the construction, maintenance and renovation of the collection and storage water system in Tianjin.

Tianjin Electric Power Corp.

Tianjin Electric Power Corporation is a large state owned enterprise which is responsible for the power supply for Tianjin area and industrial thermal supply for some of enterprise, institutions, public facilities and residential areas in 4 administrative districts.

Tianjin Public Transportation Group

The public company is dedicated to providing public transportation services and operates the bus and taxi systems in Tianjin.

People's Republic of China

President

He is the Head of State its most important functions are: sanctioning laws, establishing orders (e.g., states of emergency), appointing senior political positions (Prime Minister, ministers, supreme court members, etc.) and foreign representatives. He is appointed by the Presidium of the National People's Congress (NPC).

National People's Congress, NPC, *Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui*

The main responsibilities include approving laws and constitutional reforms; granting the status of autonomous region and municipality; choosing and removing the President and Vice President of the Republic, the members of the NPC Standing Committee and other senior public servants; approving economic plans and State budgets. Made up of 2,984 members elected by territories, provinces, municipalities and the armed forces for five-year mandates. The NPC is obliged by the statute to meet once a year.

NPC Standing Committee

This is the permanent organ of the NPC and carries out its functions when the NPC is not in session. It interprets the Constitution and thus supervises its implementation, cancelling acts by the State Council that contravene it. When the NPC is not in session, the Standing Committee sanctions important laws; exercises legislative functions and economic planning functions in line with the matters approved by the NPC; supervises the activity of the main organs of the State and cancels local regulations and acts that do not meet the legislation. The Standing Committee is made up of 159 members elected from among the members of the NPC. The members of the Committee cannot combine this institutional responsibility with any other work.

State Council

This is the maximum administrative organ and acts as the executive power in the Republic. Its main functions include authority over the regulation development of the Constitution and laws; leading the central, local and region-

al administrations and managing the economic development plan. It is made up of the Prime Minister, the Vice President and 28 ministries. All the 40 members are elected by the NPC upon the proposal of the President of the Republic.



037 Bangkok (Thailand)

6.7 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration:
<http://www.bma.go.th/bmaeng/bmaeng2003.html>

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration Council:
<http://bangkokcouncil.bma.go.th/>

Government of Thailand:
<http://www.thaigov.go.th/index-eng.htm>

Thailand Outlook:
<http://www.thailandoutlook.com/>

Documentation:

Emerging World Cities in Pacific Asia:
<http://www.unu.edu/unupress/unupbooks/uu11ee/uu11ee00.htm#Contents>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Bangkok	6,500,000	10	1,010	6,450
Thailand	65,905,410	100	514,000	128

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Bangkok	<i>Bangkok Metropolitan Administration</i> Krung Thep Manakhon	1 Administration. 50 Districts (<i>khet</i>).
Bangkok Metropolitan Region	<i>Bangkok Metropolitan Region</i>	1 Metropolitan Administration. 5 Provinces (<i>Changwat</i>): Samut Prakarn, Nonthaburi, Pathumthani, Nakhon Pathom and Samut Sakhon.
Thailand	<i>Kingdom of Thailand</i> Ratcha Anachak Thai	76 Provinces (<i>Changwat</i>). 795 Districts (<i>Amphoe</i>). 81 Sub-districts (<i>King Amphoe</i>). 7,252 Communes (<i>Tambon</i>). 123 Municipalities (<i>Tesaban</i>). 55,746 Towns (<i>Muban</i>).

3. Institutional framework and political powers:

Bangkok

General Aspects

The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) forms part of the provincial structure of Thailand. This administration has powers in the following areas: civic safety, management of the traffic, public transport, public markets, management public space, urban development control, environmental management, public health, medical attention, provision of hospitals, urban planning, road infrastructure, management of the water and sewer system, youth politics, woman, job training, ... among others.

Governor of Bangkok

The most responsible of the Administration of the city. Together with his team formulates public policies, supervises and control all the activity of the BMA. The administration of Bangkok is the only provincial entity with a Governor democratically elected every four years. The governors and administrators of districts of the other provinces are appointed directly by the Interior Ministry.

Council of the BMA, *BMA Council*

The Council of the BMA is the legislative organ of the BMA and its function is to approve local laws, ordinances, regulations etc. It discusses and approves the budget and as the popular representative exercises the control of the local administration. This is formed by 60 chosen members in uninominal districts. These districts are defined so that each one of them represents approximately 100,000 people

Public Companies

Metropolitan Electricity Authority

Public company dependent upon the Interior Ministry. Responsible for the electricity distribution for half the Metropolitan Region of Bangkok.

Metropolitan Region of Bangkok

No institution exists whose jurisdiction coincides with that of

the Metropolitan Region. Nevertheless, bibliographical references have been consulted that present the need for the establishment of a regional authority environment for the city of Bangkok.

Thailand

Monarchy

The form of state of Thailand is that of a Parliamentary Monarchy. The headquarters of the state performs it the monarch who shows off considerable executive powers, although most of their acts they should be to endorse them the government. It is a matter of a life and hereditary charge, the present monarch occupies the maximum authority of the country since 1946.

Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

Show the executive power of Thailand and its responsibility is the political direction and the administration of the referring of all matters to the State. The prime Minister is named by the monarch at the suggestion of the majority of the House of Representatives and, therefore, its mandate is connected with the duration of the legislature of this chamber. At the same time, the members of the Cabinet are named by the prime Minister.

Chamber of Representatives, *Sapha Phuthaen Ratsadon*

This chamber has legislative powers (initiative and approval) and is in control of the government and the administration. Its functions also include the election of members of their own chamber as prime Minister. At present 438 elected members compose it and they serve legislatures of 4 years. The electoral system utilized is of mixed character where 100 representatives are chosen by means of a proportional system of lists and the others member are chosen in uninominal districts.

Senate, *Wuthisaph*

This chamber has legislative powers of second reading and joint revision. Control of the administration and government. Is composed of 200 senators who are chosen by direct voting for legislatures of 6 years. In provincial plurinominal districts chosen by population.



047 Ho Chi Ming City (Vietnam)

5.3 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Foreign Ministry Office:
<http://www.mofa.gov.vn/English/Home.htm>

Ho Chi Minh City:
http://www.hochiminhcity.gov.vn/home/index_cityweb

Vietnam Administration of Tourism:
<http://www.vietnamtourism.com/>

Vietnamese Embassy in the United States:
<http://www.vietnambassya-usa.org/>

United Nations Development Program, Vietnam:
<http://www.undp.org.vn/ehome.htm>

Vietnam Net:
<http://english.vietnamnet.vn/>

Documentation:

Decentralized Government in Vietnam:
<http://www.jus.unitn.it/cardoza/Review/vietnam.htm>

The Urban Transition in Vietnam:
<http://www.undp.org.vn/projects/vie00021/>

United States Library of Congress:
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/cshome.html>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Ho Chi Minh City	4,900,000	6	518	9,450
Vietnam	86,967,524	100	329,560	264

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Ho Chi Minh City*	<i>Ho Chi Minh City</i> Thanh Pho Ho Chi Minh	1 Municipality with a provincial statute. 22 Districts: 5 rural and 17 urban.
Ho Chi Minh Region	<i>Not an administrative unit</i>	5 provinces: Binh Duong, Ba Ria - Vung Tau, Dong Nai, Tay Ninh and Ho Chi Minh City (North-East South Region) Long An (Region of the Mekong River Delta).
Vietnam	<i>Socialist Republic of Vietnam</i> Cong Hoa Xa Hoi Chu Nghia Viet Nam	8 Regions: Northwest, Northeast, Delta of the Red River, North Central Coast, South Central Coast, Central Highlands, South Northeast and Mekong River Delta. 60 Provinces (<i>tin</i>). 5 Municipalities with provincial status (<i>thu do</i>) Phong, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh, Da Nang and Can Tho.

* Ho Chi Minh City received its name in 1976, before which it was Saigon.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Ho Chi Minh City

General Aspects

In Vietnam there are five municipalities that depend directly on the Central Government and Ho Chi Minh is one of them. The city is composed of precincts and districts, each with its own people's committee (executive organ) and people's council (deliberative organ). It has powers in the following areas: delimitation of land use and architecture, environment, town planning, transport and public works, police planning, health, culture and sports, commerce, employment and social services. It has not been possible to find more detailed information on the power distribution within the local environment. The Vietnamese Constitution is not specific in terms of the distribution of power.

President of the People's Committee

Presides over the People's Committee and is appointed by the People's Council. Mandates are for four years and are associated with the legislatures of the People's Council. The President leads the activity of the People's Committee and is responsible for the following areas: internal general matters, administrative reform, planning, socioeconomic development, town planning and architecture. Information relating to functions is not available.

Ho Chi Minh People's Committee

The executive organ of the People's Council. Members are chosen by the People's Council. It is responsible for implementing both national policies and resolutions of the People's Council of the Municipality. As a city of more than two million inhabitants it can be formed by up to 13 members; at present it is composed of 11 members: four vice presidents and another seven members, including the chief of police and the commander of the army units in the city.

Ho Chi Minh People's Council

The People's Council has a double function. On one hand it is the representative organ of the people who elect it directly and, on the other hand, it is also part of the State adminis-

tration. Formally it is responsible for its decisions before the people and in practice before the central government. It has legislative powers and should develop the constitution, laws and the national economic plan on a local level. According to the law, there is a maximum number of 85 members. Formally, they are elected directly by the people. However, the list of candidates to the People's Council are prepared by the Communist Party via the Patriotic Front.

Ho Chi Minh Region

There is no single political administrative entity for this territory.

Vietnam

President

The President of the Republic is the Head of State. As such he is the Supreme Commander of the Army and president of the Security and National Defense Council. According to the Constitution he is elected by the Vietnamese National Assembly from among its members and they retain the ability to sack him for a period of five years.

Prime Minister and Cabinet

Together with the President, the PM and Cabinet comprise executive power in the State. The Prime Minister leads the Vietnamese administration and implements the formal public policies approved by the Assembly. The President elects the Prime Minister from among the members of the National Assembly. At the same time, the members of the cabinet are proposed by the Prime Minister and ratified by Assembly majority.

National Assembly, *Quoc-Hoi*

The supreme organ of the republic and representative of the society with legislative and constitutional power in the state. The National Assembly determines the fundamental lines of internal and external policies, socio-economic policies, national defense and security, the basic principles that govern the organization and operation of the organs of the State.

It also has ability of inspection over the government. Its principal responsibilities include: preparation of the economic development plan, election and sacking of the president and vice presidents, and ratification of the members of the Cabinet proposed by the Prime Minister.

National Assembly Standing Committee

Formed by a president and members of the National Assembly, it is the permanent organ of the committee. Its functions include dictating decrees/laws on matters of the National Assembly; overseeing the fulfillment of the Constitution, the laws and resolutions of the National Assembly; supervising the activities of the Government and other institutions, being able to suspend and revoke their acts and provisions, supervising and guiding the activities of the people's councils; revoking erroneous agreements between the provincial People's Councils and cities subordinate to the central government and being able to dissolve them.

Vietnamese Communist Party, *Dang Cong San Việt Nam*

The form of the state of Vietnam is one of a Socialist Republic and its political system is based on a single party, the Vietnamese Communist Party. The party has a parallel structure to the state, with which it has a symbiotic relationship. All state politicians are senior party figures. Since the constitutional reform of 1992 communist orthodoxy has been gradually abandoned, with the introduction of reforms directed at promoting certain economic freedoms. The direct organs of the party are a Politburo formed by 15 members that determines the political line the government should follow and the Secretariat that supervises policy implementation. Candidates for local and provincial elected positions, i.e., People's Councils, are determined by the work organizations of the party formed around the Patriotic Front and the Single Union.



Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Republic of Singapore:
<http://www.gov.sg>

Housing Development Board:
<http://www.hdb.gov.sg/isoa032p.nsf/infoweb?openframeset>

Singapore Land Authority:
<http://www.sla.gov.sg/>

Urban Redevelopment Authority:
<http://www.ura.gov.sg/>

Land Transport Authority:
<http://www.lta.gov.sg/>

Singapore Mass Rapid Transport:
<http://www.smt.com.sg/index.htm>

062 Singapore (Singapore)

4.4 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Singapore	4,000,000	90	479	8,350
Singapore	4,436,283	100	692.7	6,404

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Singapore	<i>Republic of Singapore</i>	55 electoral districts.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Singapore

General Aspects

Singapore is a city state of reduced dimensions configured by the British Empire in the nineteenth century. It is formed by an assembly of islands situated in the extreme southeast of Asia, between Indonesia and Malaysia. As a city-state its only powers are state, regional or metropolitan and local administrations. Its form of government is one of the parliamentary republic of British inspiration. The Singapore government develops a good part of its activities through public agencies, Statutory Boards.

President

Representative figure of the head of state. Elected by universal direct voting for renewable mandates of six years.

Prime Minister & Cabinet

To treat Singapore as a form of parliamentary government in the British style the prime minister is the central figure of the executive power. He or she and their cabinet direct the administration and promote laws before the parliament. The President of the Republic names as Prime Minister the leader of the majority of the Parliament that supports him in his or her government actions alongside the legislature. In turn, the members of the government are elected by the president, at the suggestion of the Prime Minister, and should be responsible for his or her actions before the Parliament.

Parliament

Unicameral assembly that has full legislative powers, as well as exercises control over the actions of the government. Composed of 93 parliamentarians. Of them, 9 are designated while the 84 others complete terms of 5 years, after being elected through a vote by the citizens in unimodal districts.

Public Agencies

Of the more than 65 public agencies present within the

governmental structure of Singapore those have been collected which have regular functions of the metropolitan authorities.

Singapore Land Authority

A state whose territory is limited to ground management which has great relevance. This authority is responsible for the establishment of ground usage that in Singapore is all of public ownership. It regulates and manages the purchase, sale and renting of all land.

Building and Construction Board

Public institution charged with the regulation and development of the construction and promotion of Singapore. Its administrative council is composed of heads of the private and public sector.

Housing Development Board

Authority responsible for the management and promotion of public housing in Singapore, where 84% of the population lives in these types of housing. Its administrative council is also formed by heads of the public and private sector.

Land Transport Authority

Authority of the planning and management of public transportation on the land, which includes: the metro systems, public buses and taxis.

Urban Redevelopment Authority

Authority responsible for the management of the large urban strategic plans, as well as the urban micromanagement, in Singapore.

Private Companies

Singapore Mass Rapid Transport SMRT Ltd

Private company which operates the system of public transport in Singapore. Operates trains (metro), light train (LTR), buses, taxis. Also, this company acts as an urban strategy and planning consultant.



Websites and Documentation

Websites:

Hanoi Municipality:

http://www.thudo.gov.vn/default_Anh.html

Ministry of Foreign Offices:

<http://www.mofa.gov.vn/English/Home.htm>

Vietnam Administration of Tourism:

<http://www.vietnamtourism.com/>

Vietnam Embassy in the United States:

<http://www.vietnambassya-usa.org/>

United Nations Development Program, Vietnam:

<http://www.undp.org.vn/ehome.htm>

Vietnam Net:

<http://english.vietnamnet.vn/>

Documentation:

United States Library of Congress:

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/cshome.html>

Decentralized Government in Vietnam:

<http://www.jus.unitn.it/cardozo/Review/vietnam.htm>

063 Hanoi (Vietnam)

4.4 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Hanoi*	3,000,000	3	194	15,450
Viet Nam	86,967,524	100	329,560	264

* Data from Demographia 2009 (the land area is too small for the city to enter in City Mayors' Ranking).

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Hanoi Urban Districts	<i>Hanoi Urban Districts</i>	7 Urban districts: Ba Dinh, Cau Giay, Dong Da, Hai Ba Trung, Hoan Kiem, Tay Ho and Thanh Xuan.
Hanoi	<i>Municipality of Hanoi</i> Thang long Han Noi	1 Municipality (<i>thu do</i>). 7 Urban Districts. 5 Suburban Districts. 102 precincts (urban). 119 municipalities (suburban).
Hanoi Region	<i>Does not form an administrative unit</i>	7 Provinces (<i>tin</i>): Ha Noi, Ha Tay and Hung Yen (Delta Region of the Red River). Vinh Phuc, Thai Nguyen, Bac Giang and Bac Niah (Northeast Region).
Vietnam	<i>Socialist Republic of Vietnam</i> Cong Hoa Xa Hoi Chu Nghia Viet Nam	8 Geographic Regions: Northwest, Northeast, Red River Delta, North Central Coast, South Central Coast, Central Highlands, South Northeast and Mekong River Delta. 59 Provinces (<i>tin</i>) 5 Municipalities with provincial status (<i>thu do</i>) Phong, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh, Da Nang and Can Tho.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Hanoi

General Aspects

In Vietnam there are five municipalities that depend directly on the central government, and the Municipality of Hanoi is one of them. The Municipality of Hanoi is composed of precincts, municipalities and districts, each with its own people's committee (executive organ) and people's council (deliberative organ). The Municipality has powers in the following areas: the delimitation of land and architecture uses, the environment, urbanism, transport and public works, planning, security (police), health, culture and sports, trade, employment and social services. More detailed information on the power distribution within the local area in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has not been found. Its constitution does not include any distributional power among the administrative levels.

President of the People's Committee of Hanoi (Mayor)

The Mayor presides over the People's Committee and is appointed by the People's Council. Mandates are for four years and are associated with the legislature of the People's Council. The Mayor is responsible for leading the executive activity of the People's Committee. Information on the Mayor's institutional functions is not available.

People's Committee of Hanoi

This is the executive organ of the People's Council. Members are elected by the People's Council. The Committee is responsible for the implementation of all of national policies, such as the decisions of the People's Council. Hanoi, as a city of more than two million inhabitants, can have up to 13 members on its committee, but presently it is composed of 11: four vice presidents and another seven members, including the head of the police and the commander of the army units in the city.

People's Council of Hanoi

The People's Council has a double character. On one hand it is the representative organ of the people, who elect it

directly, and, on the other hand, it is part of the administration of the state. Formally it is responsible for its decisions before the people and in practice it is responsible before the central government of the Republic. It has legislative ability and should develop the constitution, laws and national economic plan at the local level. By law it can have up to 85 members, elected directly by the people. However, lists of candidates to the People's Council are prepared by the Communist Party via the Patriotic Front.

Hanoi Region

There is no administrative political entity that covers this territory.

Vietnam

President

The President of the Republic is the Head of the State. As such, he or she is the Supreme Commander of the Army and President of the Council of National Security and Defense. Election according to the Constitution is by the members of the National Vietnamese Assembly, which retains the ability to revoke the appointment for a five-year period.

Prime Minister and Cabinet

Together with the President they form the executive power of the State. The Prime Minister directs the Vietnamese administration and formally implements political policies approved by the assembly. The President elects the Prime Minister from among the members of the National Assembly. In turn, the members of the cabinet are proposed by the Prime Minister and ratified by Assembly majority.

National Assembly, *Quoc-Hoi*

The National Assembly is the supreme organ of the Republic and the social representative with legislative and constitutive power in the country. The National Assembly determines the fundamental lines of domestic and foreign policy, socioeconomic, defense and national-security policies, the basic principals by which the organization is governed

and the functioning of the organs of the State. It can also inspect the government. Its main responsibilities include: preparing the economic development plan, electing and revoking the positions of President and Vice Presidents and ratifying the members of the Cabinet proposed by the Prime Minister.

Standing Committee of the National Assembly

Formed by a president and members of the National Assembly, its functions include dictating decree-laws on matters under the responsibility of the National Assembly; overseeing the fulfillment of the Constitution, laws and resolutions of the National Assembly; supervising the activities of the Government and other institutions, with the ability to suspend and to revoke their acts and provisions; supervising and guiding the activities of the People's Councils and revoking erroneous agreements of the People's Provincial Councils and cities subordinate to the central government, being able to dissolve them.

Communist Party of Vietnam, *Dang Cong San Việt Nam*

The form of state in Vietnam is that of a Socialist Republic and its political system is based on one party, the Communist Party of Vietnam. The party has a parallel structure to that of the state, and a symbiotic relation with it. All the political heads of the state are also top leaders within the party. Since the constitutional reform of 1992, the communist orthodoxy has gradually been abandoned, with the introduction of reforms aimed at promoting certain economic freedoms. The executive organs of the party are: a Politburo formed by 15 members that determines the political line the government should follow, and a Secretariat that supervises the implementation of the policies. Candidacies to the local and provincial elective positions and the people's councils are determined by the labor organizations of the party that come together under the Patriotic Front and the Single Union.



065 Sydney (Australia)

4.3 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

City of Sydney:
<http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/>

Australian Local Government Association:
<http://www.alga.asn.au/>

Local Governments of NSW Association:
<http://www.lgsa.org.au/www/html/7-home-page.asp>

Rail Corporation of New South Wales:
<http://www.railcorp.info/>

Sydney Catchment Authority:
<http://www.sca.nsw.gov.au/>

State of NSW:
<http://www.nsw.gov.au/>

Department of Local Government of the State
of New South Wales:
<http://www.dlg.nsw.gov.au/>

Parliament of the State of New South Wales:
<http://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/>

Government of Australia:
<http://www.australia.gov.au/>

Parliament of Australia:
<http://www.aph.gov.au/>

Australian Bureau of Statistics:
<http://www.abs.gov.au/>

Australian Electoral Commission:
<http://www.aec.gov.au/>

Documentation:

Metropolitan Strategy of Sydney:
http://www.metrostrategy.nsw.gov.au/dev/digitalAssets/1013_1117756119200_575_1095223888453_Metro%20Strategy%20Discussion%20Paper.pdf

New South Wales Local Government Act of 1993:
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_act/lga1993182/

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Sydney	3,502,000	16	1,687	2,100
Australia	21,262,641	100	7,686,850	3

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Sydney	<i>City of Sydney</i>	1 City Council. 48 Suburbs and Towns.
Sydney Metropolitan Region	<i>Sydney Metropolitan Region</i>	43 City Councils: 21 of the Inner ring. 17 of the Outer ring. 5 of the Sydney Surroundings.
State of New South Wales	<i>State of New South Wales</i>	1 State. 182 local governments.
Australia	<i>Commonwealth of Australia</i>	Federal Structure made up of: 6 States: New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. 2 Territories: Northern Territory (NT) and Australian Capital Territory (ACT). 727 Local organizations.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

City of Sydney

General Aspects

The current City of Sydney is the result of consecutive municipal mergers: the last of these took place in February 2004, with the merger between the City of Sydney and the City of South Sydney. The new city has jurisdiction in the following areas: public road maintenance, solid waste management, urban planning, daycare centers, libraries and the maintenance of public parks, gardens and swimming pools.

Mayor

Has municipal executive power. The mayor is responsible for the political leadership of the City Council. Chairs Council meetings and represents the city in government, economic and community meetings and forums. Also acts as the symbolic representative of the city. The mayor is elected by direct universal suffrage for a four-year term.

City Council

The Council is the most important instrument of municipal government and works as the legislative body of the city. The City Council has ten councilors elected by proportional representation with a mandate that coincides with that of the mayor.

Chief Executive Officer

Responsible for establishing and maintaining the structural organization that ensures that the decisions of Sydney City Council are implemented and the daily operations of the Council are in line with the approved corporate plan. Also advises City Council and is appointed by it.

Sydney Metropolitan Region

There is no specific metropolitan institution with overall jurisdiction for the 43 City Councils of the metropolitan area of Sydney. The majority of the metropolitan responsibilities are exercised by the government of the State of New South Wales. These include public transport, main roads,

traffic control, police, primary school education and the planning of major infrastructure projects.

The Commonwealth or Federal Government takes part in the planning of urban policies in the areas of immigration, trade, housing and health. The Federal Government also makes transfers to the states and local governments.

State of New South Wales

General Aspects

State of the federal system of Australia, whose first constitution dates back to 1856. The Government of New South Wales is responsible for the following areas: education (primary and secondary schools), health (hospitals, ambulances, refuges and community health services), transport (public transport, major highways, vehicle registration), state development (investment attraction, employment, work compensation, information technology, sports, recreation, gaming, tourism), natural resources and the environment (development of agriculture, electricity and gas supply, sewerage and water supply, forests, land management, environmental protection), law and order (courts and tribunals, legal aid, police, prisons), community services, housing, the fire brigade and emergency services.

The state is structured in local government areas (LGAs) which it controls. There are four types of LGA (Cities, Municipalities, Shires and Regions) although in practice they are all called "Council".

Governor

The Governor is the official representative of the monarch in New South Wales. The Governor acts as the head of state, carrying out symbolic constitutional duties. The main political functions, apart from sanctioning state laws, are: dissolving the Parliament and formally calling elections and asking the leader of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly to be the Premier and form a government. Directly appointed by the Australian Prime Minister.

Premier

This is the head of the government and thus has executive

power in the State of New South Wales. Appointed by majority vote in the House of Representatives upon the proposal of the Governor

Parliament

The NSW Parliament is bicameral, made up of the Legislative Assembly (Lower House) and Legislative Council (Upper House). The Assembly has 93 members, elected for four-year terms by a preferential voting system. The Council has 42 representatives, elected by a proportional system. They serve eight-year terms, which are partially renewed in each session of the Assembly. While senators can legislate, their main duty is to provide a "second reading" to the Assembly.

Public Institutions in the State of New South Wales

Rail Corporation of New South Wales

RailCorp was created on 1 January 2004 from the merger of two state agencies: the State Rail Authority of NSW and the Railway Infrastructure Corporation. It is a public company that plans and manages the railway in the state. The company provides train services to passengers through two bodies: CityRail and CountryLink. In Sydney, RailCorp is also in charge of the city rail network.

Sydney Catchment Authority

A New South Wales Government Agency that manages Sydney's water. Its responsibilities include water distribution, sewerage and the management of flood prevention systems. It was created in 1999 by the Sydney Water Catchment Management Act 1998.

Australia

Monarch, Queen or King of Australia

Monarch

For historical reasons, the British monarch has been the Head of State of Australia since the creation of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. The monarch does not exercise political power and the only political function is formal, i.e., advising the Australian Prime Minister. A life-long, hereditary position.

Governor General

The monarch's representative in Australia. Generally a retired politician or prestigious figure whose function is to advise the Prime Minister of Australia. His or her function is to provide symbolic continuity to the leadership of state and royal approval to laws, read royal speeches, sign state documents and dissolve Parliament at the end of each session. Elected by the Prime Minister and formally appointed by the monarch.

Prime Minister

Under the Prime Minister's leadership, the government determines and manages the politics of the nation. Leads government action and is responsible for the execution of laws. Appointed by majority vote in the parliament and thus responsible to the Parliament.

Parliament

Composed of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate. The function of the House of Representatives is basically to formulate bills or amend existing legislation. It also exercises government control. The Senate has two functions: to represent the States of Australia and review proposals and decisions from the House of Representatives and the Government. The House of Representatives has 150 members elected in single-member electoral districts by a preferential voting system. Their legislative mandate is for three years, although this may be reduced if early elections are called. The Senate comprises 62 senators: each state elects 12, while the Capital Territory and the Northern Territory elect two each. Senators are elected for a six-year mandate by proportional representation, although half the positions are renewed to coincide with the elections for the House of Representatives.



076 Melbourne (Australia)

3.7 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2007*

Websites and Documentation

Websites:

State of Victoria:
<http://www.vic.gov.au>

City of Melbourne:
<http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au>

Australian Local Government Association – ALGA:
<http://www.alga.asn.au/>

Department of Sustainability and Environment
(State of Victoria):
<http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/>

Department of Infrastructure (State of Victoria):
<http://www.doi.vic.gov.au>

Parliament of Victoria:
<http://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/>

Melbourne Water:
<http://www.melbournewater.com.au/>

Yarra Trans:
<http://www.yarratrams.com.au/>

Connex Melbourne:
<http://www.connexmelbourne.com.au/>

Melbourne 2030:
<http://www.melbourne2030.vic.gov.au>

Victorian Electoral Commission:
<http://www.vec.vic.gov.au/>

Australian Bureau of Statistics:
<http://www.abs.gov.au/>

Australian Government:
<http://www.australia.gov.au/>

Parliament of Australia:
<http://www.aph.gov.au/>

Australian Electoral Commission:
<http://www.aec.gov.au/>

1. Urban area and density

Name	Population	% of Country Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Melbourne	3,162,000	15	2,080	1,500
Australia	21,262,641	100	7,686,850	3

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Melbourne	<i>City of Melbourne</i>	1 City Council. 11 Suburbs: Central Business District, Southbank, Carlton, Docklands, East Melbourne and Jolimont, Kensington, North Melbourne, Parkville, Port Melbourne, South Yarra and St Kilda Road and West Melbourne.
Metropolitan Region of Melbourne	<i>Melbourne Metropolitan Region</i>	31 City Councils: Melbourne, Banyule, Bayside, Boroondara, Brimbank, Cardinia, Casey, Darebin, Frankston, Glen Eira, Dandenong, Hobsons Bay, Hume, Kingston, Knox, Manningham, Maribyrnong, Maroondah, Melton, Monash, Moonee Valley, Moreland, Mornington Peninsula, Nillumbik, Port Phillip, Stonnington, Whitehorse, Whittlesea, Wyndham, Yarra and Yarra Ranges.
State of Victoria	<i>State of Victoria</i>	1 State. 39 Shire Councils 34 City Councils. 5 Rural City Councils. 1 District.
Australia	<i>Commonwealth of Australia</i>	Federal Structure made up of: 6 States: New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. 2 Territories: Northern Territory (NT) and Australian Capital Territory (ACT). 727 Local organizations.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Melbourne

General Aspects

The city is responsible for the following jurisdictional areas: public road maintenance, solid waste management, urban planning, daycare centers, libraries and the maintenance of public parks, gardens and swimming pools.

Mayor

Has municipal executive power. Responsible for the political leadership of City Council. Chairs Council meetings and represents the city in government, economic and community meetings and forums. Also acts as the symbolic representative of the city. The Mayor is elected by direct universal suffrage for a four-year mandate.

City Council

The Council is the most important organ of municipal government and works as the legislative body of the city. The Councilors participate in the Council's own sectorial committees. These cover six major categories: Planning, Development and Services; the Environment, Community and Culture; Finances, Corporate Services and Governance; Marketing and Business Development; Security and Drugs; and Councilors' Business Trips. The Committees also hold discussions on the budget, services and administrative affairs. The City Council is made up of seven councilors elected by proportional representation with a mandate that coincides with that of the Mayor.

Chief Executive

Responsible for establishing and maintaining the structural organization that ensures that the decisions of Melbourne City Council are implemented and that the daily operations of the Council are in line with the approved corporate plan. Also advises City Council and is appointed by it.

Melbourne Metropolitan Region

Each of the 31 city councils that make up the metropolitan

region have a structure of government similar to that of Melbourne City Council. However, there is no specific institution or administration for the overall territory with municipal or metropolitan powers. Most of the metropolitan responsibilities are exercised by the government of the State of Victoria. These include public transport, main roads, traffic control, police, primary-school education and the planning of major infrastructure projects.

State of Victoria

General Aspects

The state forms part of the federal government structure of Australia. It is thus responsible for the following areas of government action: education (primary and secondary schools), health (hospitals, ambulances, refuges and community health services), transport (public transport, major highways, vehicle registration), state development (investment attraction, employment, work compensation, information technology, sports, recreation, gaming, tourism), natural resources and the environment (development of agriculture, electricity and gas supply, sewerage and water supply, forests, land management, environmental protection), law and order (courts and tribunals, legal aid, police, prisons), community services, housing, the fire brigade and emergency services.

Governor

The Governor is the official representative of the monarch in Victoria. The Governor acts as the head of state in Victoria, carrying out symbolic constitutional duties. The main political functions, apart from sanctioning state laws, are: dissolving the Parliament and formally calling elections and asking the leader of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly to be the Premier and form a government. Directly appointed by the Australian Prime Minister.

Premier

This is the head of the government and thus has executive power in the State of Victoria. Appointed by majority vote in the House of Representatives upon the proposal of the Governor.

Parliament

Bicameral parliament (Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council) with legislative power in the state. The Legislative Council is the organ that reviews bills brought by the Assembly. Although councilors in the Legislative Council can legislate, their main duty is to provide a 'second reading' to the Assembly. The Legislative Assembly is made up of 88 members elected for four-year terms by a majority system applied to single-member districts. The 44 councilors in the Legislative Council are elected in 22 electoral provinces with two per province. The Council is partially renewed in each session of the Assembly with the mandates for the 44 councilors thus being for eight years.

Public Organizations in the State of Victoria

Melbourne Water

A company owned by the Victorian Government and devoted to water management in Melbourne. Responsibilities include the distribution of water, sewerage and the management of flood-prevention systems.

METLINK

Mixed company (private sector and state government) responsible for providing information services to metropolitan transport operators, the state government and, in a more limited manner, to regional transport operators.

Private Companies

Yarra Trams

Company responsible for managing the tram system in the Melbourne metropolitan region.

Connex

Company responsible for managing the train system in the Melbourne metropolitan region.

Australia

Monarch, Queen or King of Australia

Monarch

For historical reasons, the British monarch has been the Head of State of Australia since the creation of the

Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. The monarch does not exercise political power and the only political function is formal, i.e., advising the Australian Prime Minister. A life-long, hereditary position.

Governor General

The monarch's representative in Australia. Generally a retired politician or prestigious figure whose function is to advise the Prime Minister of Australia. His or her function is to provide symbolic continuity to the leadership of state and royal approval to laws, read royal speeches, sign state documents and dissolve Parliament at the end of each session. Elected by the Prime Minister and formally appointed by the monarch.

Prime Minister

Under the Prime Minister's leadership, the government determines and manages the politics of the nation. Leads government action and is responsible for the execution of laws. Appointed by majority vote in the parliament and thus responsible to the Parliament.

Parliament

Composed of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate. The function of the House of Representatives is basically to formulate bills or amend existing legislation. It also exercises government control. The Senate has two functions: to represent the States of Australia and review proposals and decisions from the House of Representatives and the Government. The House of Representatives has 150 members elected in single-member electoral districts by a preferential voting system. Their legislative mandate is for three years, although this may be reduced if early elections are called. The Senate comprises 62 senators: each state elects 12, while the Capital Territory and the Northern Territory elect two each. Senators are elected for a six-year mandate by proportional representation, although half the positions are renewed to coincide with the elections for the House of Representatives.

PÁGINA 5

Presentación

METROPOLIS presenta, con este Documento de Trabajo, la segunda edición (versión completa) de un proyecto de investigación sobre las principales regiones metropolitanas del mundo. Este proyecto tiene los siguientes dos objetivos: por un lado identificar las formas de organización urbana e institucional de las principales regiones metropolitanas del mundo. Y, por otro lado, ofrecer esta información de un modo sencillo y accesible a las ciudades miembro de la asociación, y a sus responsables, mediante una base de datos.

Las fichas de las ciudades en su versión completa se pueden encontrar, junto con el presente documento, en el sitio internet de Metropolis¹. Se ha intentado mejorar el primer documento para tener una visión más homogénea de las ciudades presentadas y para reflejar mejor la realidad urbana de las regiones metropolitanas.

Como en su primera edición, el documento pretende suscitar un debate entorno a los diferentes aspectos del propio proyecto. Acerca de cuáles deberían ser los contenidos mínimos de la base de datos, la idoneidad de su actualización periódica, qué formato aseguraría una óptima difusión para que se convierta, en un futuro, en una referencia mundial sobre la estructura de gobierno de las regiones metropolitanas. En la investigación, se ha planteado la descripción detallada de los elementos esenciales del gobierno del mayor número posible de regiones metropolitanas. Por esta razón, el foco de la investigación no se ha centrado en la descripción minuciosa de todas las dimensiones de cada ciudad, sino en obtener una imagen concisa, pero veraz de las ciudades. Hasta la fecha se ha trabajado con una selección de 72 regiones metropolitanas, reunidas en el cuadro siguiente (las 38 ciudades resaltadas son miembros de METROPOLIS):

El siguiente capítulo introductorio analiza los aspectos metodológicos de la investigación llevada a cabo. En él se profundiza sobre las áreas temáticas analizadas para efectuar el estudio y se detallan las fuentes de información utilizadas. El capítulo que le sigue constituye el cuerpo del documento de trabajo. En él se facilita un informe detallado para cada una de las 72 ciudades mencionadas ordenadas según las regiones geográficas de METROPOLIS.

PÁGINA 6

Introducción metodológica

La definición del objeto de estudio, en nuestro caso, las mayores ciudades del planeta, ha sido el primer problema al que se ha debido responder al afrontar esta investigación. Aunque es fácil fijar un tamaño a partir del cual se puede considerar una aglomeración urbana como grande –por ejemplo a partir de un tamaño de población– esto presenta algunas dificultades. Para ello, hay que precisar las unidades territoriales que se tendrán en cuenta, y se debe disponer de una fuente estadística homogénea y comparable, para poder identificar las ciudades.

Como en la primera edición, se ha optado por tomar como referente inicial las estadísticas ofrecidas por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas en su documento sobre las Aglomeraciones Urbanas del Planeta. En el último documento, publicado en 2007², se incluyen aquellas 431 aglomeraciones urbanas cuya población, estimada por Naciones Unidas, es igual o superior a un millón de habitantes (ver cuadro páginas 7 a 10). Además, según la definición de la ONU, los habitantes de una aglomeración urbana residen en un territorio continuo, cuyos contornos son definidos sin tener en cuenta las fronteras administrativas, y cuya densidad de residencia es de nivel urbano.

1 www.metropolis.org

2 Los datos de 2007 de la ONU se encuentran en http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/wup2007/2007urban_agglo.htm

Una aglomeración urbana según los datos de la ONU es sólo un concepto estadístico, permitiendo hacer aproximaciones sobre las poblaciones del mundo. No está relacionado con un área en particular; lo que nos impide comparar por ejemplo las densidades de las ciudades. Por eso los datos generados por la ONU se han utilizado, únicamente, como instrumento para acotar el ámbito máximo de estudio, 431 ciudades, y para establecer una ordenación sencilla y unificada de las regiones metropolitanas estudiadas.

En esta segunda edición se ha estudiado la estructura de un total de 72 aglomeraciones metropolitanas, entre las cuales se han incluido las 28 metrópolis más pobladas según el informe de Naciones Unidas, además de una selección representativa de ciudades de todo el mundo.

Para cada una de las regiones metropolitanas se ha procedido a la recopilación de información relativa a tres ámbitos: las características demográficas y geográficas de su aglomeración urbana, comparándolas con las del país, la estructura administrativa presente en el área metropolitana, y la descripción de los órganos de gobierno y de la repartición de las competencias.

PÁGINA 11

Aglomeración urbana

En este apartado se han recopilado datos básicos sobre la aglomeración urbana y el país, para poder analizar y comparar las distintas ciudades. Estos datos hacen referencia a la población que habita en cada territorio, a la superficie que comprende y consecuentemente a la densidad de población del mismo.

Las definiciones del área metropolitana y de las zonas urbanas o rurales son distintas en cada país y no es fácil tener datos comparables entre las ciudades. En esta edición, se ha optado por dar una visión urbana de la región metropolitana para que las densidades sean más comparables. Esto permite tener una definición más homogénea de la aglomeración urbana, que si solamente se consideraran los niveles administrativos. En efecto, el área metropolitana, en el caso de que se pueda determinar, a menudo no coincide con una zona urbana, sino que tiene zonas rurales³. La información demográfica del nivel de la aglomeración proviene del ranking de City Mayor "Land area, Population and Density"⁴ (2006, con informaciones de los 5 o 6 años anteriores). Se ha utilizado en varios casos para determinar la superficie de las ciudades el método por satélite, que da una buena idea de los límites del territorio urbanizado dentro del área metropolitana.

El nombre de la ciudad principal o de las ciudades principales ha sido escogido para designar la aglomeración urbana.

Para el nivel estatal, los datos provienen todos del CIA World Factbook 2008⁵, lo cual permite tener una información homogénea. El World Factbook es la publicación anual de la CIA para el uso de las organizaciones gubernamentales. La superficie considerada es la superficie total del estado considerado, incluyendo las zonas de agua. Como siempre a lo largo del estudio, se ha optado por tomar la información lo más actualizada posible.

Desde el comienzo de la investigación, se consideró la posibilidad de completar esta caracterización territorial con otros datos económicos o socio-demográficos. Se evalúan indicadores como: la tasa de crecimiento de la población, el producto interior bruto generado en cada nivel o la densidad específica de las áreas urbanas. A pesar de la utilidad de esta información, se optó por restringir a un mínimo esencial de información –población, superficie y densidad– ya que para muchas de las áreas urbanas estudiadas no hubiera sido posible acceder a información tan detallada.

3 Ver por ejemplo la definición de una Metropolitan Statistic Area in the US:

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/metroareas/metroarea.html>

4 <http://www.citymayors.com/statistics/largest-cities-area-125.html>

5 <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/xx.html>

PÁGINA 11

Denominación administrativa y número de los municipios

Se ha considerado todavía actual la información de la última edición en la cual se han identificado los niveles administrativos que componen cada una de las aglomeraciones metropolitanas estudiadas: local, metropolitano, regional y/o provincial (dependiendo de cada caso) y también estatal. En la mayor parte de las aglomeraciones existe un notable grado de coincidencia entre su configuración territorial y su estructura administrativa institucional. Sin embargo, el nivel territorial metropolitano resulta, a veces, difícil de precisar, puesto que carece de una estructura institucional que lo apoye. Es también frecuente que las instituciones de carácter metropolitano tengan un carácter parcial, tanto geográfica -sólo tienen competencias en parte del territorio metropolitano- como competencialmente, -desarrollan su actividad en alguna área específica, como por ejemplo en transporte público o en planificación del desarrollo.

Dentro de cada uno de los niveles territoriales se ha capturado la información más básica sobre su estructura institucional. Así se ha hecho una relación de los componentes institucionales de todos los niveles territoriales de cada región metropolitana. Se han enumerado las tipologías de entes locales, metropolitanos y regionales que integran los niveles territoriales, al tiempo que se ha precisado el número de distritos, municipios, condados, comarcas, provincias, regiones, etc. Además, también se ha reflejado, para cada nivel institucional, su nomenclatura oficial y, siempre que ha sido posible, se ha señalado la denominación en la lengua del país, o en su defecto, la traducción al inglés ofrecida por la propia institución.

PÁGINA 11-12

Estructura institucional y competencial

En esta sección se ha recopilado, para cada uno de los niveles institucionales de un área metropolitana, diferentes tipologías de información:

Primero se ha procedido a identificar los ámbitos competenciales en los que cada institución actúa. Estos ámbitos de actuación deben interpretarse con cautela. Las fuentes de información disponibles han permitido enumerar las áreas de responsabilidad formal reconocidas en la legislación para cada institución, o bien, aquellas áreas en las que las mismas instituciones reconocen ser competentes. En ningún caso, se ha pretendido verificar el desempeño efectivo que hacen las instituciones de sus competencias, puesto que la envergadura de esta labor supera las ambiciones de este proyecto.

Dado el enfoque urbano de este estudio, se ha hecho especial énfasis en identificar qué competencias de carácter metropolitano y urbano -planificación, infraestructuras, transportes, urbanismo, promoción económica, regeneración urbana, gestión de residuos- se desarrollan desde cada uno de los distintos niveles administrativos.

Esta fase del estudio, en un segundo lugar, se ha dirigido hacia los principales órganos de gobierno de la administración o de la institución correspondiente a cada nivel territorial. Al tratarse de órganos de carácter político, se ha centrado la atención en aquellos con responsabilidades ejecutivas o legislativas. Para cada uno de éstos han identificado los siguientes: cuál es su esfera de responsabilidad dentro del gobierno metropolitano, y cuáles son las relaciones de responsabilidad y dependencia que se establecen con las demás instituciones -por ejemplo, entre la figura del alcalde y el consejo de la ciudad, o para con el gobierno nacional. Finalmente, se ha prestado especial atención en conocer qué organismo ejerce las responsabilidades presupuestarias -elabora y aprueba el presupuesto- además de quien tiene la capacidad legislativa, ya sea a través de reglamentos, decretos, ordenes o leyes.

Siempre que ha sido posible, se ha identificado aquellos agentes de carácter metropolitano con competencias sectoriales, que, en función de la estructura administrativa metropolitana de cada ciudad, toman la forma de empresas públicas o privadas, agencias, consorcios o corporaciones. Estas agencias suelen desarrollar responsabilidades en el ámbito de la provisión de servicios públicos, por ejemplo en la distribución de agua, transporte público y saneamiento o la gestión de residuos, pero también pueden actuar como agencias de desarrollo o de planificación estratégica.

Lógicamente, aunque el nivel territorial estatal o nacional ha sido analizado en todas las ciudades estudiadas, en general, ha sido estudiado con menor profusión, dada su menor participación en la esfera metropolitana. En este nivel territorial se ha restringido la investigación a identificar la forma de estado, la forma de gobierno y el sistema de elección del poder ejecutivo y legislativo. Sin embargo, dada la relevancia del papel estatal en algunas regiones metropolitanas se ha recopilado una información más detallada al respecto de ciertos departamentos u organismos estatales.

Finalmente, para todos los organismos políticos, analizados desde una óptica competencial, también se efectuó una recopilación de información de un carácter político.

En primer lugar, se ha establecido el número responsables ejecutivos o de esaños que forman cada uno de los órganos. En segundo lugar, se ha identificado el método designación o elección de estos responsables, especificando, cuando era preciso, el sistema aplicado para la conversión de votos en representación política.

En el informe de cada una de las regiones metropolitanas recogidas en el siguiente apartado no se han incluido los datos relativos a las últimas elecciones, la composición política de los órganos representativos y los cargos ejecutivos, ya que se trata de una información cuya utilidad se basa en una actualización sistemática.

PÁGINA 12

Websites y Documentación

Para el conjunto de las 72 fichas, se ha revisado y actualizado el 20% de los sitios internet y documentación que figuraban en el documento de trabajo sobre las regiones metropolitanas publicado 2005.

PÁGINA 12-13

Información metodológica

En la presentación del documento se ha mencionado que el foco de esta investigación no consiste en la descripción minuciosa de todos y cada uno de los componentes de una serie limitada de ciudades; sino en obtener una imagen detallada de un número extenso de ciudades, sin comprometer la calidad de la información recabada para ellas.

Para identificar los elementos ya descritos relativos a las instituciones de las grandes metrópolis del mundo, se ha desarrollado una investigación a partir de una extensa serie de fuentes de información. Todas estas fuentes comparten un elemento en común: su presencia en Internet.

Inicialmente se ha optado por este método de investigación documental puesto que permite simplificar el proceso de recopilación de una gran cantidad de información y lo hace de una forma rápida a través de las mismas ciudades analizadas. Esta información más tarde será verificada y completada contrastándola con las propias ciudades.

En la recopilación de la información se ha establecido un orden de preferencia en el origen de la misma, en función de la tipología de la fuente. A

continuación se recogen las tipologías principales de páginas web, ordenadas según su utilización durante el proceso de investigación:

Páginas institucionales principales. Las páginas oficiales mantenidas directamente por las propias instituciones analizadas, han constituido la primera de las fuentes de información en todos los campos estudiados. Bajo esta tipología se incluyen tanto portales genéricos de la ciudad como las páginas específicas de los distintos órganos de poder ejecutivo y legislativo, de entes locales, instituciones metropolitanas e instituciones regionales.

Textos legales. La mayor parte de las instituciones fundamentan su organización y actividad entorno a unos pocos textos legales básicos: cartas y estatutos. Éstos pueden consultarse con relativa facilidad en Internet, a través de la propia institución, aunque también es frecuente que no los facilite directamente ésta, sino que se encuentren a través de algún organismo jurisdiccional o un centro de investigación. Normalmente, los instrumentos de planificación pueden consultarse directamente en las páginas de las instituciones y constituyen una fuente de información de primer orden.

Páginas institucionales secundarias. Para un gran número de ciudades analizadas, se ha recurrido a las páginas de instituciones públicas, no directamente relacionadas con este estudio. En ellas se ha podido consultar documentación y descripciones de carácter más amplio al del área analizada, pero donde se detallan aspectos relevantes, como por ejemplo: las competencias de los entes locales o los mecanismos de coordinación en la planificación territorial.

Marco constitucional y legal. Todos los estados permiten consultar, a través de Internet, sus textos legales básicos vigentes: especialmente su Constitución, la ley de administración pública o la ley electoral. Frecuentemente, estos textos establecen con precisión la estructura administrativa territorial del estado.

Páginas de institutos estadísticos. Los estados, y también muchas regiones y grandes ciudades, disponen de algún tipo de instituto público encargado de recopilar y difundir información estadística y electoral. Ésta, normalmente, puede ser consultada a través de la red.

Páginas de centros de investigación. Internet permite conocer la actividad de un número considerable de centros públicos de investigación. Éstos pueden tener una vocación y objeto de estudio variable: centros de ámbito local, regional, nacional e internacional. Áreas temáticas: asuntos urbanos, desarrollo económico, investigación social, planificación económica, generalistas, etc.

Publicaciones institucionales. A través de las páginas de las instituciones públicas se pueden consultar gran cantidad de documentos públicos no normativos donde éstas plasman sus políticas, objetivos, actuaciones y aspiraciones. Su disponibilidad varía en función del país y de la transparencia de su cultura política y administrativa.

Centrales de información. En Internet existen un buen número de páginas privadas cuyo objetivo es centralizar y difundir información de distintos campos. En el ámbito estadístico se han consultado principalmente tres páginas -www.citymayors.com, www.geohive.com y www.citypopulation.de- que recopilan datos ofrecidos por institutos estadísticos públicos o a veces privados.

Publicaciones académicas. Como ya se ha señalado, diversos documentos académicos han sido utilizados, ya que pueden ser consultados en Internet, a través de centros de investigación, revistas académicas, universidades y buscadores bibliográficos.

Noticias y páginas genéricas. En esta última categoría se incluyen páginas de contenidos diversos. Desde medios de comunicación, que a través de

sus hemerotecas han permitido completar datos de menor relevancia: fechas de elecciones o adscripción política de cargos políticos locales, hasta páginas genéricas como la enciclopedia online libre www.wikipedia.org.

Cada uno de los informes de las ciudades de la siguiente sección, incluye una relación de las principales páginas web y documentos consultados para elaborar el informe. Estas páginas disponen de una breve descripción, donde se detallan los elementos más destacados que pueden encontrarse en ellas.

PAGE 5

Présentation

METROPOLIS présente, avec ce document de travail, la deuxième édition (version complète) d'un projet d'étude portant sur les principales régions métropolitaines du monde. L'objectif de ce projet est double : identifier les formes d'organisation urbaine et institutionnelle des principales régions métropolitaines du monde d'une part, et mettre ces informations à la disposition des villes membres de l'Association et de leurs responsables, de façon simple et accessible, via une base de données, d'autre part.

Le présent document ainsi que les 72 fiches de villes, elles aussi dans leur version complète, sont disponibles sur le site web de Metropolis¹. Nous avons souhaité améliorer sa première version de façon à disposer d'une vision plus homogène des villes présentées et à mieux refléter la réalité urbaine des régions métropolitaines.

Comme pour la première édition, ce document entend ouvrir le débat sur différents aspects du projet en tant que tel. Ces aspects vont du volume de contenu minimum de la base de données à l'opportunité de sa mise à jour régulière, en passant par le type de format qui en permettrait une diffusion optimale afin d'en faire, dans un avenir proche, une référence mondiale sur la structure de gouvernement des régions métropolitaines. L'étude a soulevé la question de la description détaillée des éléments de base du gouvernement du plus grand nombre possible de régions métropolitaines. Ainsi les recherches ne se sont-elles pas focalisées sur la description minutieuse de la moindre dimension de chaque ville pour tenter, au lieu de cela, de définir une image synthétique et néanmoins réaliste des villes. À ce jour, 72 régions métropolitaines, listées dans le tableau ci-dessous, y ont apporté leur concours (les 38 villes en caractère gras sont membres de METROPOLIS) :

Le chapitre d'introduction porte sur les aspects méthodologiques des recherches entreprises. Il a pour objet d'approfondir les domaines thématiques analysés dans le cadre de l'étude et de préciser les sources d'informations consultées. Le chapitre suivant constitue le corps du document de travail. Il est la somme des rapports détaillés sur chacune des 72 villes mentionnées, classées par région géographique de METROPOLIS.

PAGE 6

Introduction méthodologique

La définition de l'objet de l'étude – dans le cas présent, les plus grandes villes du monde – a été le premier problème auquel nous avons été confrontés en lançant cette étude. S'il est certes facile de fixer une taille à partir de laquelle une agglomération urbaine peut être considérée comme « grande » – en se basant, par exemple, sur l'importance de sa population –, le procédé soulève tout de même quelques difficultés. Ainsi faut-il commencer par délimiter les unités territoriales à prendre en compte et disposer d'une source statistique homogène et comparable pour identifier les villes.

Comme pour la première édition, il a été décidé de prendre comme référence initiale les statistiques proposées par l'Organisation des Nations Unies dans son document sur les agglomérations urbaines de la planète. Dans la dernière édition en date, parue en 2007², figurent les 431 agglomérations urbaines dont la population estimée par les Nations Unies est égale ou supérieure à un million d'habitants (voir le tableau pages 7 à 11). De plus, selon la définition de l'ONU, les habitants d'une agglomération

urbaine résident sur un territoire continu dont les limites sont fixées sans tenir compte des frontières administratives et dont la densité de résidence est considérée comme « urbaine ». Une agglomération urbaine, selon les données de l'ONU, n'est qu'une notion statistique permettant de procéder à des approximations sur les populations du monde. Elle n'est pas associée à une zone particulière et ne nous permet pas, par exemple, de définir la densité des villes. Par conséquent, les données générées par l'ONU n'ont été utiles que comme instrument pour délimiter les 431 villes et établir un classement simple et homogène des régions métropolitaines étudiées.

Dans cette deuxième édition, nous nous sommes intéressés à la structure de 72 agglomérations métropolitaines – les 28 métropoles les plus peuplées, selon le rapport des Nations Unies, et une sélection représentative d'autres villes du monde entier.

Pour chacune des régions métropolitaines, trois types d'informations ont été recueillis : les caractéristiques démographiques et géographiques de leur agglomération urbaine en les comparant avec celles du pays, la structure administrative de la région métropolitaine correspondante et enfin une description des organes de gouvernement et de la répartition des compétences.

PAGE 11

Agglomération urbaine

Cette partie regroupe des données de base sur les agglomérations urbaines et les pays. Elles permettent d'analyser et de comparer les villes entre elles. Ces données portent sur la population occupant chaque territoire, sur la superficie du territoire et, par conséquent, sur sa densité.

La définition de « région métropolitaine » et « zone urbaine » ou « zone rurale » diffère selon les pays ; il est donc difficile d'obtenir de données comparables d'une ville à l'autre. Dans la présente édition, nous avons opté pour une vision urbaine de la région métropolitaine afin de faciliter la comparaison entre les densités de population. Ce choix nous permet de définir l'agglomération urbaine de façon plus homogène qu'en se cantonnant aux niveaux administratifs. En effet, souvent, la région métropolitaine – si tant est qu'il soit possible de la délimiter – ne coïncide pas avec une zone urbaine et englobe des zones rurales³. Les informations démographiques du niveau de l'agglomération proviennent du classement City Mayor intitulé Land area, Population and Density (datant de 2006, il repose sur des données des cinq ou six années précédentes)⁴. La méthode par satellite a été utilisée à plusieurs reprises pour déterminer la superficie des villes. Elle donne une idée assez précise des limites du territoire urbanisé au sein de la région métropolitaine.

Les agglomérations urbaines sont désignées par le nom de leur(s) ville(s) principale(s).

Au niveau national, les données proviennent toutes du World Factbook 2008 de la CIA⁵ afin que les informations soient le plus homogènes possible. Le World Factbook est la publication annuelle de la CIA destinée aux organisations gouvernementales. La superficie prise en compte est la superficie totale de chaque État concerné, territoire maritime inclus. Comme tout au long de l'étude, le choix a été fait d'utiliser l'information la plus récente disponible.

Dès le début du travail de recherche, nous avons envisagé de compléter cette caractérisation territoriale par d'autres données économiques et

1 www.metropolis.org

2 *Urban Agglomeration*, ONU, Département des affaires économiques et sociales, division Population, consultable à l'adresse : http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/wup2007/2007urban_agglo.htm

3 Voir, par exemple, la définition de « région statistique métropolitaine » aux États-Unis à l'adresse <http://www.census.gov/population/www/metroareas/metroarea.html>

4 <http://www.citymayors.com/statistics/largest-cities-area-125.html>

5 <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/xx.html>

sociodémographiques. Nous avons évalué des indicateurs comme le taux de croissance de la population, le produit intérieur brut généré à tous les niveaux ou la densité spécifique des zones urbaines. Malgré la pertinence de ces données, nous avons toutefois choisi de restreindre les informations au strict minimum – population, superficie, densité –, dans la mesure où pour bon nombre des zones urbaines étudiées, il n'aurait pas été possible d'accéder à des données si détaillées.

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Dénomination administrative et nombre de communes

Nous avons estimé que les informations de la dernière édition, dans laquelle étaient délimités les niveaux administratifs composant chacune des agglomérations métropolitaines étudiées (local, métropolitain, régional et/ou départemental, selon le cas, et aussi national), restaient d'actualité. Dans la plupart des agglomérations, on constate un degré de similitude significatif entre leur configuration territoriale et leur structure administrative institutionnelle. Cela dit, le niveau territorial métropolitain est, parfois, difficile à délimiter, car il n'est soutenu par aucune structure institutionnelle. Il est par ailleurs fréquent que les institutions de rang métropolitain aient un champ d'action strictement délimité, tant sur le plan géographique – elles n'agissent que sur une partie du territoire métropolitain – qu'en raison de leur niveau de compétences – parce qu'elles ne développent leur activité que dans un domaine précis, comme les transports en commun ou la planification du développement.

À chaque niveau territorial, nous avons extrait les informations les plus utiles sur la structure institutionnelle. Un lien a donc pu être établi entre les différentes composantes institutionnelles de chaque niveau territorial, pour toutes les régions métropolitaines. Nous avons précisé les types d'instances locales, métropolitaines et régionales composant les différents niveaux territoriaux, tout en donnant le nombre d'arrondissements, de communes, de cantons, de circonscriptions, de départements, de régions, etc. Enfin, pour chaque niveau institutionnel, l'étude précise sa nomenclature officielle et, autant que possible, sa dénomination dans la langue du pays ou, à défaut, la traduction en anglais proposée par l'institution elle-même.

PAGE 11-12

Structure institutionnelle et attribution des compétences

Cette section regroupe différents types d'informations concernant chacun des niveaux institutionnels propres aux régions métropolitaines.

Les domaines de compétences de chaque institution ont tout d'abord été identifiés. Ces domaines doivent néanmoins être interprétés avec précaution. Les sources d'informations disponibles ont permis de recenser les sphères de responsabilité formelle de chaque institution au regard de la Loi, ou bien celles pour lesquelles ces mêmes institutions déclarent être compétentes. Mais en aucun cas nous n'avons prétendu vérifier la mise en œuvre effective de ces compétences par les institutions, l'envergure d'un tel travail allant bien au-delà des ambitions de notre projet.

Étant donné l'approche urbaine qui a présidé à cette étude, une attention particulière a été apportée à l'identification des compétences de nature métropolitaine et urbaine relevant de chacun des différents niveaux administratifs (planification, infrastructures, transports, urbanisme, promotion économique, réhabilitation urbaine, gestion des déchets).

Cette phase du projet a en deuxième lieu porté sur les principaux organes de gouvernance de l'administration ou de l'institution correspondant à chaque niveau territorial. S'agissant d'organes à caractère politique, notre attention s'est concentrée sur ceux qui exercent des responsabi-

tés exécutives ou législatives. Nous nous sommes attachés à cerner le domaine de responsabilité au sein du gouvernement métropolitain et les relations de responsabilité et de dépendance avec les autres institutions de chacun d'entre eux – par exemple, entre le maire et le conseil municipal, ou avec le gouvernement national. Enfin, l'un des principaux objectifs de notre étude était de déterminer quel organisme exerce les responsabilités en matière budgétaire (élaboration et approbation du budget) et qui détient le pouvoir législatif, c'est-à-dire la capacité d'édicter des règlements, des décrets, des ordonnances ou des lois.

Chaque fois que cela a été possible, les acteurs métropolitains ayant des compétences sectorielles – qui, en fonction de la structure administrative de chaque métropole, peuvent être des entreprises publiques ou privées, des agences, des consortiums, des groupements d'intérêt public... – ont été identifiés. Ces acteurs exercent généralement des responsabilités dans le domaine de la fourniture de services d'intérêt public, comme la distribution d'eau, les transports en commun, l'assainissement ou la gestion des déchets, mais ils agissent également en tant qu'agence de développement ou de planification stratégique.

Bien entendu, même si le niveau territorial national a été pris en compte lors de l'analyse de toutes les villes étudiées, celui-ci a en général fait l'objet d'une étude moins approfondie, compte tenu de sa faible influence sur la sphère métropolitaine. Nous nous sommes donc limités à la description de la forme de l'État, de la forme de gouvernement et du mode d'élection du pouvoir exécutif et du pouvoir législatif. Cependant, étant donné l'importance du rôle joué par l'État dans certaines régions métropolitaines, des informations plus détaillées concernant certains services ou organismes dépendant de l'État ont parfois été rassemblées.

Enfin, pour tous les organismes politiques analysés du point de vue de leurs compétences, des informations à caractère politique ont également été réunies.

Le nombre d'élus et de hauts fonctionnaires composant chaque organe a tout d'abord été répertorié. Puis le mode de désignation ou d'élection de ces responsables a été identifié, en précisant, lorsque nécessaire, le système appliqué pour la conversion des votes en représentation politique.

Les données relatives aux élections les plus récentes, à la composition politique des organes représentatifs et aux hauts dirigeants n'ont pas été insérées dans les rapports sur les régions métropolitaines présentés ci-après, étant entendu que l'utilité de telles informations repose sur une mise à jour constante.

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Sites web et documentation

Pour l'ensemble des 72 fiches, 20% des sites internet et documentation figurant dans le document de travail sur les Régions Métropolitaines publié en 2005 ont été révisés et mis à jour.

PAGE 12-13

Information méthodologique

Au début du présent document, nous avons précisé que cette étude n'entend pas proposer une description minutieuse de chacune des facettes d'une série limitée de villes, mais vise, plutôt, à fournir une image précise d'un grand nombre de villes, sans que cela ne nuise pour autant à la qualité des informations collectées pour chacune d'elles.

Pour identifier les éléments relatifs aux institutions des grandes métro-

poles du monde déjà décrits, l'étude se base sur un large éventail de sources d'informations. Toutes ces sources ont un point commun : elles sont disponibles et consultables sur Internet.

Cette méthode de recherche documentaire a été privilégiée car elle permet de simplifier et d'accélérer le processus de collecte d'une grande quantité d'informations en passant directement par les villes concernées. Les informations recueillies sont ensuite vérifiées et complétées grâce à des recoupements avec les villes concernées.

La hiérarchisation des informations est fonction du type de source consulté. Les principaux sites web, classés selon leur fréquence de consultation lors du processus de recherche, sont les suivants :

Principaux sites institutionnels. Les sites officiels tenus par les institutions elles-mêmes sont la première source d'informations, tous domaines étudiés confondus. Cette catégorie regroupe aussi bien les portails généraux des villes que les pages spécifiques des différents organes de pouvoir exécutif et législatif, des collectivités locales et des institutions métropolitaines et régionales.

Textes juridiques. La plupart des institutions s'appuient, pour leur organisation et la mise en œuvre de leurs activités, sur quelques textes juridiques de base, généralement des chartes ou des statuts. Ces documents sont relativement faciles d'accès, en ligne, via les institutions elles-mêmes. Cela étant, il est aussi fréquent que lesdites institutions ne les mettent pas directement à disposition. Il faut parfois passer par un organe juridictionnel ou par un centre de recherches. En général, les outils de planification sont consultables directement sur les sites des institutions concernées. Ils constituent une source d'informations de premier ordre.

Sites institutionnels secondaires. Pour un grand nombre de villes étudiées, ce sont les sites d'institutions publiques non directement liées à la présente étude qui ont été privilégiés. Ils rassemblent souvent des documents et descriptions dont la portée va au-delà du domaine étudié, mais dans lesquels sont détaillés des aspects non moins pertinents, comme les compétences des collectivités locales ou les mécanismes de coordination de l'aménagement du territoire.

Cadre constitutionnel et juridique. Tous les pays permettent la consultation, en ligne, de leurs textes juridiques de base. C'est notamment le cas pour leur Constitution, leurs lois relatives à l'administration publique et les lois électorales. Souvent, ces textes définissent avec précision la structure administrative territoriale d'un État. Les textes constitutionnels, pour leur part, évoquent toujours la répartition des compétences d'une façon ou d'une autre.

Sites des instituts de statistique. Les États, mais aussi de nombreuses régions et grandes villes, disposent généralement d'un institut public chargé de collecter et de diffuser les informations statistiques et électorales. Ces informations sont le plus souvent disponibles en ligne.

Sites des centres de recherche. Internet permet de suivre l'activité d'un nombre considérable de centres de recherche publics dont l'objet d'étude est variable : ils peuvent être à vocation locale, régionale, nationale ou internationale. Les domaines thématiques peuvent être les suivants : questions urbaines, développement économique, étude sociale, planification économique, domaines plus généraux, etc.

Publications institutionnelles. Les sites web des pouvoirs publics donnent accès à une grande quantité de documents publics d'un caractère moins officiel, où sont exposés leurs politiques, objectifs, actions et projets. La disponibilité de ces documents varie selon les pays et leur culture politique et administrative.

Sites d'information. Internet regorge de sites privés ayant pour vocation de centraliser et de diffuser les informations dans différents domaines. Dans le domaine statistique, les sites les plus consultés ont été *www.citymayors.com*, *www.geohive.com* et *www.citypopulation.de*, qui regroupent les données mises à disposition par les instituts de statistiques publics et, parfois, privés.

Publications académiques. Comme nous l'avons déjà évoqué, de nombreux documents académiques ont été exploités, lorsqu'ils étaient disponibles en ligne, par l'intermédiaire des centres de recherche, des revues académiques, des universités et des moteurs de recherche bibliographiques.

Actualité et sites généralistes. Cette dernière catégorie englobe des sites aux contenus divers. Des sites de médias qui, grâce à leurs archives en ligne, permettent de recueillir des données très spécifiques, comme les dates d'élection ou d'attribution de responsabilités politiques au niveau local, aux sites généralistes, comme l'encyclopédie libre en ligne Wikipédia (*www.wikipedia.org*).

Tous les rapports sur les villes constituant le corps du présent document contiennent des références aux principaux sites web et documents consultés pour rédiger lesdits rapports. De brèves descriptions de ces sites relèvent les informations les plus dignes d'intérêt que l'on peut y trouver.

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