

WROCŁAW METROPOLITAN AREA

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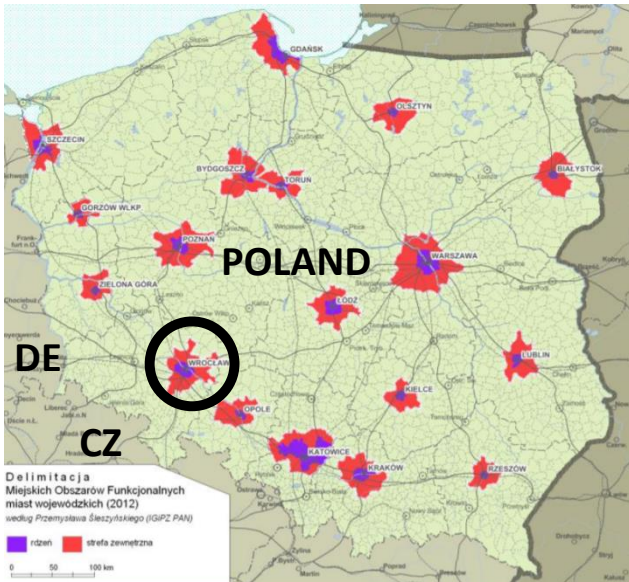
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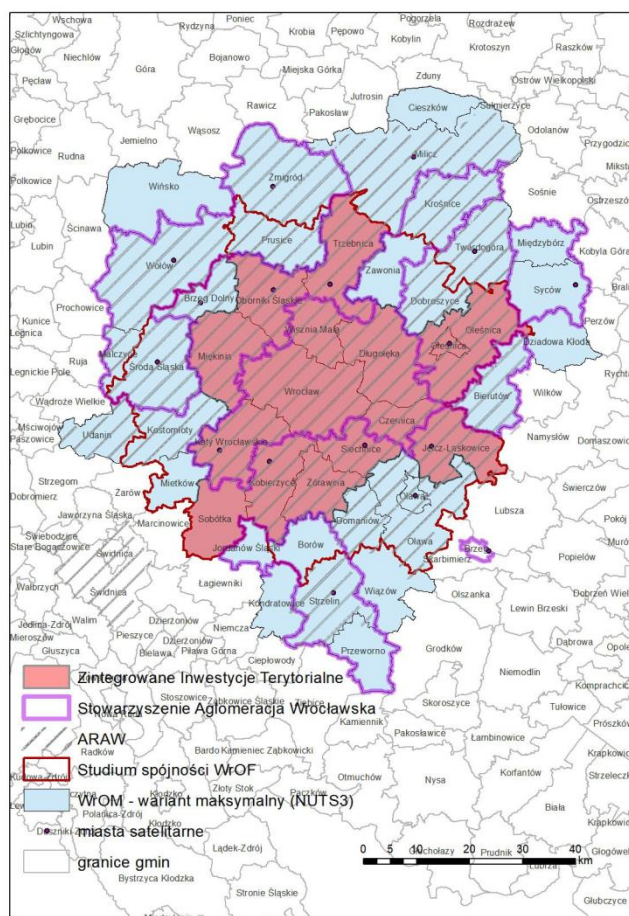


Wrocław the meeting place

Territorial Settings



WMA compared to other metropolitan areas in Poland (core, outer zone)



Delimitation of WMA's communes initiatives

WMA's settlement structure

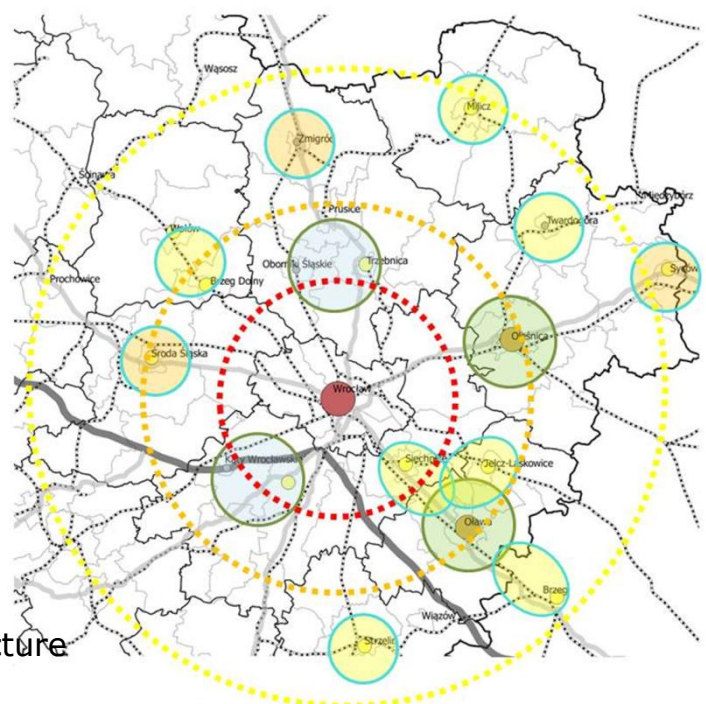
The **Wrocław Metropolitan Area (WMA)** is located in south-western Poland in Lower Silesian Voivodship near the border with Germany and the Czech Republic.

Depending on delimitation it covers an area of up to 44 communes and 9 counties with an area of approx. 5000 km² inhabited by **1.24 million** people.

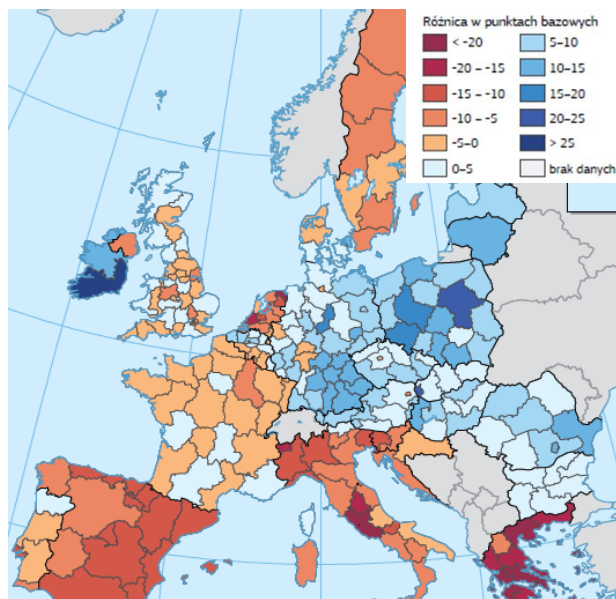
WMA is not a formally defined area. The boundaries differ depending on the action for which they were set out. It more or less overlaps with the statistical region according to the EU NUTS3 classification.

The **WMA spatial structure** consists of the core city of Wrocław (**643 000 inhabitants**) and its external zone.

The external zone includes the close area of Wrocław's suburbanization, the ring of satellite cities about 30 km away from it and the further ring of the villages and towns. The regular central and radial spatial arrangement of the agglomeration determines its functioning.



Statistical Data

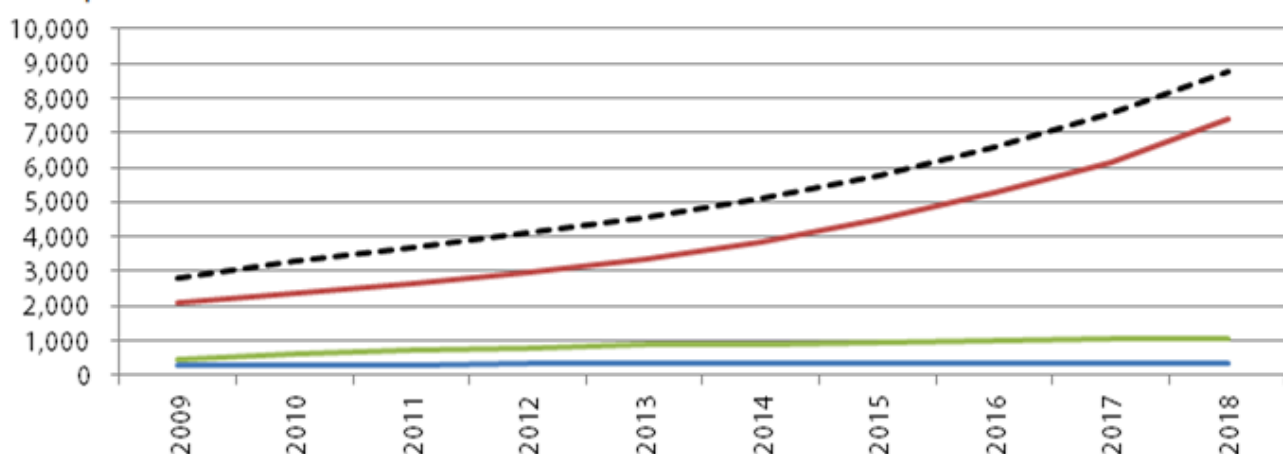


GDP growth (2008-2015). Source: Eurostat

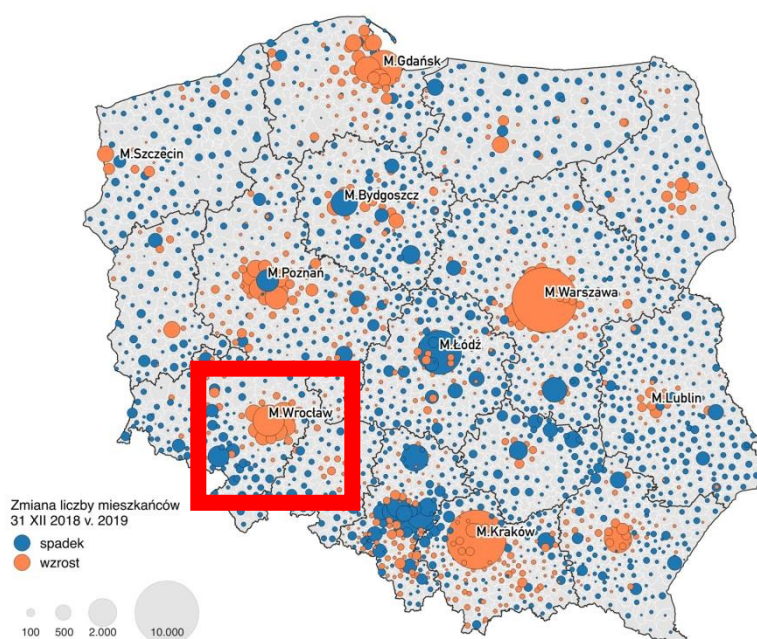
In this part of Europe, the Wrocław Metropolitan Area stands out with its rapidly growing GDP indicator.

Wrocław ranks first in Poland in terms of the number of startups per capita, is third in terms of available office space with rapidly growing ICT industry, while the metropolitan area and its immediate surroundings are becoming a hub for automotive and electromobility with investments in this sector worth billions (LG Chem, General Electric, Daimler, Toyota, Umicore, Volvo).

WMA is a bright spot in Central Europe with a positive migration balance. It is one of five metropolitan areas in Poland where the increase in the number of inhabitants is clearly visible.



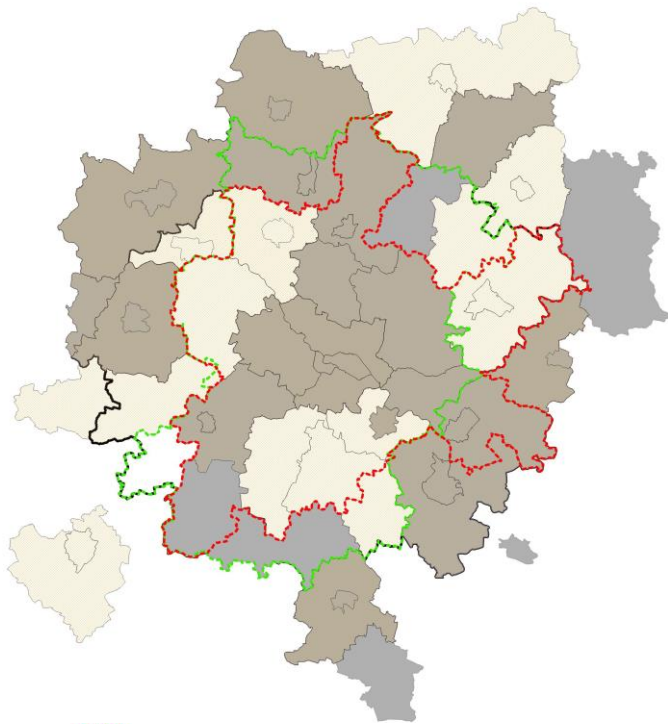
Number of entities in selected sectors of the ICT industry (hardware production, software, services)



Change in the number of inhabitants (decrease, growth)

Source: <https://www.facebook.com/kartografiaekstremalna> based on CSO's data

Administrative Framework



- ZIT
- FUA Wrocławia
- ARAW
- Stowarzyszenie Aglomeracja Wrocławska
- WrOM (wg IRT)

Different variants of cooperation between communes in WMA

WMA has no formal structures although such formal structures and associations operate in its area (e.g. Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI), Wrocław Agglomeration Development Agency and the Wrocław Agglomeration Association). Activities within WMA are based on cooperation within the framework of voluntary agreements of communes and counties. Hence they focus on specific problems.

In 2019, at the initiative of the Wrocław Mayor, the cooperation was significantly intensified. Substantive work is carried out in working groups responsible for specific topics of which the transport in the metropolitan area is of particular importance.

WMA's activities involve communes and counties of the metropolitan area in cooperation with the regional self-government.



Cross-border model of cooperation of Wrocław – Goerlitz – Dresden – Liberec metropolitan areas

Wrocław - cultural and social identity aspects



WROCŁAW 2016 Europejska Stolica Kultury

European Capital of Culture



Nobel Prize in Literature - Olga Tokarczuk



Performing Arts

27 private and public universities (with about 100 thousand students) operating here have particularly significant impact on the life of WMA. Graduates of Wrocław's universities build the potential of the metropolitan area's labour market. With the general decline in the number of students due to the ageing of the population, the number and proportion of foreign students is steadily increasing (in 2019 they accounted for around 7% of all students).

Social organizations in Wrocław are flourishing. NGOs operating in the entire region are networked in the city, every year the NGOs Congress is held, new Local Activity Centres are created, the role of District Councils (districts self-government) is strengthened, they also receive new tools and additional funds.

In 2016, Wrocław was the European Capital of Culture. As a result, there was an increase in culture funding. Events under the ECOC took place throughout the region.

In 2019, a resident and honorary citizen of Wrocław, writer Olga Tokarczuk became a Nobel Prize winner.

In 2019, Wrocław was admitted to the UNESCO Creative Cities Network and received the title of UNESCO City of Literature.

In 2019, Wrocław received (together with Shanghai) the title of the World Performing Arts Capital.

Wrocław's most important cultural brands include:

- Jerzy Grotowski Institute which initiated the Performing Arts Centre
- Orange Alternative (active in the 80's)
- Henryk Tomaszewski Wrocław Pantomime Theater
- Wratislavia Cantans International Music Festival
- National Music Forum

Other institutions operating in the city include Capitol music theatre, New Horizons Cinema (with the New Horizons Film Festival), numerous museums, theatres, clubs, cultural centres, 40 branches of city libraries.

Bibliography

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