Tri-annual report 2008-2010

www.inta-aivn.org
Exchange, practice, urban vision

3 years of exchange, practice and urban visions

Over the last 3 years, INTA has embarked in a forward-looking agenda. Working alongside our members we intend to create the framework that elevates the quality of urban development as a critical move towards more sustainability, an asset value by people. Establishing **Objective 2030** as a working framework, we intend to propose the tools that enable urban leaders to make sound appropriate investment and policy decisions.

2008 was a year of financial shock; 2009 was a year of turmoil, economic failures and challenges; 2010 has been marked by a slow and fragile recovery, punctuated by natural disasters teach us to have greater modesty and less pretension to master nature. These dramatic events force us to re-evaluate our lifestyles, production, and movement, i.e. the planning and management of the future of our cities and territories.

Our **World Urban Development Councils**, our permanent think tank to enable us to remain up-to-date with global challenges and to identify the direction to give to our activities, took into account these realities and looked for solutions when debating on innovation issues. The future of urban development at larger scale will remain on our agenda for the years to come.

It is our responsibility to continue to offer our members additional services tailored to their needs, to answer their questions when coping with changes in urban development: anticipation, innovation and creativity remain at the heart of our action. Several ‘**Communities of Competences**’, interactive thematic clusters, have been established to materialise these goals.

Over the last three years, we have launched a significant number of activities, made possible thanks to the support and with the confidence of our members, and I warmly welcome the new members who have joined us.

As for activities, our small structure of dedicated staff, was able to propose during the period:

- 3 world urban development Congresses
- 3 meetings of the world Urban Development Council
- 3 international seminars
- 3 Summer courses
- 14 Panels
- 2 international Roundtables initiated by the ‘Communities of Competences’

That represents over 2500 practitioners engaged in INTA activities taking place in 10 different countries.

Among these successes, there are few disappointments: after several months of negotiations it prove difficult to come to a full and satisfactory agreement with would-be partners like IFHP, NCIS and ISOCARP despite signed statements to achieve greater synergy, reduce respective costs, and involve our respective members in joint work programme.

Our first priority is to continue to better work with and for our members, to better communicate with them, to listen to them, provide them with the necessary services and to convince them to rely on their Association: improved, communication, new website and additional value-add services were and remain the mission of the secretariat.

The story of INTA is one that we write together.

Budiarsa Sastrawinata

[www.inta-aivn.org](http://www.inta-aivn.org)
INTA is a global membership association where public and private policy-makers and urban practitioners come together to share knowledge, experience and performing tools for integrated urban development.

INTA is not a city network: it is an association of urban decision makers and practitioners. INTA is not a professional association: it is a place where planners, architects, developers, engineers, investors, etc. engage with public authorities and companies, with researchers and community, economic, environmental, social and spatial stakeholders to jointly create strategies for sustainable urbanity, connecting all issues critical to the integrated development of urban territories.

History
INTA was born in 1976 in Paris as the International New Town Association, at a time when large-scale urban development projects were conceived in support of the general economic growth. INTA’s founders believed in the importance of exchanging international experiences and know-how between all the actors involved in those ambitious projects reshaping territories and living environment. Today, INTA’s members are still convinced that only by putting the efforts of all urban actors together, a sustainable and integrated urbanity can be attained.

Working Method
To facilitate the exchange of experiences and knowledge, develop cooperation between public and private sectors, and build competences, INTA’s members co-produce solutions through international and regional exchanges on urban issues that require careful attention. INTA’s International Secretariat coordinates the network and its international activities: an Annual World Urban Development Congress, Conferences and Seminars, the World Urban Development Council, Prospective Roundtables, Brainstorm sessions, Study visits and Advisory panels, in which a group of members advises another member institution on a particular urban project.

Approach and Areas of action
The reach of INTA covers urban development on all scales, but a common thread runs through all activities: integration of the sectoral policies implemented by public and private sectors in areas such as strategic territorial planning, public spaces, urban forms and architecture, innovation and the knowledge economy, mobility and accessibility, local public services, new patterns of production and distribution, creative clusters, economic attractiveness, housing, urban regeneration, heritage and tourism, social inclusion, territorial marketing, local governance, sustainability and energy efficiency, etc. Only when integrated, such policies make it possible to reshape territories, their functions, social life and economic activities. These policies are the drivers of changes for many territories, such as New Towns, neighbourhoods, municipalities, metropolitan areas and urban regions. Innovative approaches are opportunities to draw up and to induce new forms of dialogue and negotiation, as well as new relationships between social players, resulting in an effective system of urban governance.

Communities of Competences
The INTA’s Communities of Competences are practical cross-disciplinary clusters addressing specific issues identified within the membership that most likely will have a significant impact on urban society and businesses. Members from over 100 countries use INTA as a platform to support practice and share experience among peers, across departments and sectors. The solutions developed inside the Communities of Competences are delivered to INTA’s wider membership through the programme ‘Objective 2030’, which explores today’s factors that will make tomorrow’s city more sustainable. Representatives of the CCs attend the World Urban Development Council and the Annual Congress, which is where the work of the different CCs is made available to a larger audience.

www.inta-aivn.org
Membership

In January 2011 INTA has 4613 members and associates in 100 countries.

Regional distribution of members and associates 2009-2010 in % of total

Europe: 60%
Africa & Middle East: 13%
Latin America: 4%
North America: 5%
Asia Pacific: 3%
Asia: 15%

INTA membership is divided into 3 groups:

- Strategic members
- Full members
- Associate members

• Strategic members
  Institutions with whom a special programme of activities is created to target the requirements of the members.
  Strategic members benefit from high visibility as INTA's main lead partners.

• Full members
  Institutions or individuals that benefit from INTA's services. Membership allows contribution to the decision-making processes of national and international urban development authorities and to receive international advice offered by other INTA members as voluntary advisory services.

• Associate members
  Individuals that contribute time and ideas to INTA's network.

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INTA Full Members and Partners

Category 1
- Places and Communities Group, UK
- Ministry of Interior, Taiwan
- Ministry of Construction and Housing, Israel
- Ministry of Infrastructure, Poland
- Ministry of Housing, Egypt
- Ministry of Infrastructure & Environment, The Netherlands
- Ministère de la Région Wallonne, Belgium
- Ministère de Décentralisation du Bénin, Benin
- Ministère délégué chargé de l’Habitat et de l’Urbanisme, Maroc
- Ministère de la Ville, Gabon
- Agence du Développement de l’Oriental, Morocco
- Departamento de Prospectiva e Planeamento, Portugal
- National Development Planning Agency, Indonesia

Category 2
- Communauté d’Agglomération de Cergy-Pontoise, France
- Municipality of Bergen, Norway
- Generalitat de Catalunya - Institut Catala del Sol, Spain
- Belfast City Council, UK
- Mairie de Vaulx-en-Velin, France
- Confederation Empresarial Independiente, Spain
- Lisbon City Council, Portugal
- Margueira, SA, Portugal
- Tallinn City Government, Estonia
- Camara Municipal de Cascais, Portugal
- Isfahan Municipality, Iran
- Provincie Zuid-Holland, The Netherlands
- Conseil général du Val-de-Marne, France
- Communauté d’agglomération de St. Quentin-en-Yvelines, France
- City Hall Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- Parc des sports de Bobigny, France
- Ville de Clichy La Garenne, France
- Ville de Genève, Switzerland
- Agence d’Urbanisme de Grand Lyon, France
- Riga City Council, Latvia
- Ville d’Echirolles, France
- Gipuzkoako Foru Aldundia, Diputacion Foral de Gipuzkoa, Spain
- Agence d’urbanisme Agorah, France
- Mairie Ville du Port, La Reunion
- Mairie de Maxéville, France
- Communauté urbaine de Bordeaux, France
- Grenoble Alpes Metropole, France
- Tainan City Government, Taiwan
- City of Kaohsiung, Taiwan
- City of Taipei, Taiwan
- Rhône Alpes Tourisme, France
- Shenbei New District, China

Category 3
- BDP, London
- SIB Strategic Investment Board, Northern Ireland
- Société AL OMRANE, Morocco
- SEDP, France
- PT Ciputra Residence, Indonesia
- Ciputra Hanoi International City, Vietnam
- PT Bumi Serpong Damai, Indonesia
- GIE Ville & Transport, France
- Parque Expo 98, S.A., Portugal
- SADEV 94, France
- SYSTRA, France
- RATP, France
- LOGIS TRANSPORTS, France
- EPA Plaine de France
- Grand Phnom Penh Int’l City, Cambodia
- SR21, La Reunion
- PT Cakrawala Respati, Indonesia
- Société d’aménagement Ryad, Morocco
- Société Dyar Al Mansour, Morocco
- CDG Developpement, Morocco
- Amallia, France
- Eiffage Construction Gestion et Developpement, France
- CBo Territoria, La Reunion
- GDF SUEZ, France
- SMTC, France
- EPAD France
- New Victory (Shenyang) Real Estate Development, China

Category 4
- International New Town Institute, The Netherlands
- Istanbul Aydin University, Turkey
- NICIS Institute, The Netherlands
- STADSLAB European Urban Design Laboratory, The Netherlands
- Cité des Sciences et de l’industrie, France
- Fondation Campus Condorcet, France
- Açores | Observatório, Regional do Turismo, Portugal
- Laboratoire Habitat Populaire, France
- EcoCity, National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan 300
- Architectural Association, UK

Category 5
- University of Teheran, Iran
- Peter Finley Fry AICP, USA
- Minohara Project Conductor’s Office (MPCO), Japan
- The Government of HKSAR, China
- Sociologist Urban Planner, Israel
- Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation, USA
- Florida Atlantic University, USA
- Kolding Kommune, Denmark
- Darwish Consulting Engineers Ltd., Egypt
- Municipality of Dordrecht, The Netherlands
- Compagnie Didier Drummond Architecture, France
- Ramdin Consultancy, Mauritius

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- FUDEE, Taiwan
- Department of Public Works and Town and Country Planning, Thailand
- Entity Partnerships, UK
- Instituto de Renovacion Urbana, Spain
- FlexiHome B.V., The Netherlands
- Iain Whyte Traduction, France
- Latournerie Wolfrom, France
- PT. Grahatama Persada Realty, Indonesia
- The Paul Hogarth Company, UK
- IE school of Architecture, Spain
- Krakow Development Office, Poland
- Fukuoka Urban Laboratory LLC, Japan
- Ports and Local Area Development Investment Navigotiator, USA
- Ecosistema Urbano, Spain
- Stouls & Associes, France
- Strabag AG, Switzerland
- CEPAL. Naciones Unidas / ECLAC United Nations, Chili
- PT Loka Mampang Indah Realty, Indonesia
- Nistad Utbygging, Norway
- Faza Scientific and Cultural Institute, Iran
- ING Real Estate, France
- WMUD, UK
- ChL Prospective

**Partners**

- International New Towns Institute, INTI, The Netherlands
- Metropolis, Spain
- National Association Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO), USA
- International Federation Housing and Planning (IFHP), The Netherlands
- International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP), Belgium
- Living Labs Global, Spain
- Association Française du Développement Urbain (AFDU), France
- Association Internationale Villes et Ports (AVP), France
- Taiwan Architecture and Building Centre (TABC), Taiwan
- COFHUAT, France
- Flanders DC, Belgium
- EUDEL, Spain
- CAF, Spain
- Kutxa, Spain
- Mondragon, Spain
- Adegi, Spain
- Nuevo Puerto de Pasajes, Spain
- CEPD
- Association Deltametropolis, The Netherlands
- Cosmopolis, Belgium
## New Full Members since 2009

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<td>Competitiveness, Attractiveness of Large scale Projects</td>
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**SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES**

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<td>Gdansk</td>
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**SUMMER COURSES**

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**PEER-TO-PEER PANELS**

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**PROSPECTIVE ROUNDTABLES**

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<td>2010</td>
<td>Hsinchu</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>Governance, Design, Infrastructure for Knowledge Cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Kaohsiung</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>New Metropolitan synergies</td>
</tr>
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**WORLD URBAN DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Theme</th>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>Riga</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Creative Urbanisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Kaohsiung</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>San Sebastian</td>
<td>Spain</td>
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Communities of Competences

INTA created the Communities of Competences to ensure the continuity of the themes addressed in INTA's activities.

INTA’s Communities of Competences are practical cross-disciplinary clusters addressing specific issues identified within the membership that most likely will have a significant impact on urban society and businesses. Members from over 100 countries use INTA as a platform to support practice and share experience among peers, across departments and sectors. The solutions developed inside the Communities of Competences are delivered to INTA's wider membership through the programme ‘Objective 2030’, which explores today’s factors that will make tomorrow’s city more sustainable. Representatives of the CCs attend the World Urban Development Council and the Annual Congress, which is where the work of the different CCs is made available to a larger audience.

INTA's strength lies in bringing together the expertise of its global membership. INTA is a unique international platform where practitioners from government, local authorities, business and academia come together to co-produce new pathways and concrete solutions for a more sustainable urban development. INTA's Communities of Competences, thematic cross-sector working platforms, foster new insights, tools and methods to improve decision-making and public action.

Currently, 4 Communities of Competences are operational:

- Urban Development in the New Economy: Workspace Urbanism
- Innovative Metropolitan Development
- Innovation in Services: Health, Tourism, Retail
- Innovative Habitat

The objectives of the Communities of Competences are to:

- test existing practice and knowledge across sectors covering all critical urban fields
- confront experiences and develop new understandings
- identify problems and operational solutions
- make the transfer of experience on key issues easier and more direct
- develop tools and instruments for implementation
- identify new collaborations
- target recommendations to particular demands of central and local governments to improve public action and decision-making on sustainable urban development.

The added value lies in the capacity of the CC to become a "test" ground for innovative solutions (technical, social, or institutional) as it will foster interactions between:

- Service-oriented (RATP, GDF Suez, etc) or product-oriented companies (Veolia, Eiffage, etc.) that can put their solutions to test to a wide interested audience: government officials, local authorities, technicians, developers, practitioners, academics, local community and customers;
- Policy-leaders at national and regional levels who can assess what the urban consequences of these innovations can be, but who can also show the other partners how these innovations could be linked to their metropolitan agendas;
- Professionals like planners, architects, developers who can explore and review more solutions before investment and implementation;
- Academics who can associate their own research to the exchange process.

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