



The Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion and Beyond

Annex for discussion

The Questionnaire

- “Common denominators” in MS replies
 - TC: the sustainable use of specific territorial features with the potential to reduce disparities and increase competitiveness.
 - In a European context: TC is complementing, or reinforcing, economic and social cohesion.
 - Main elements:
 - Respect for territorial diversity;
 - Development of territorial potential;
 - Territorial competitiveness;
 - Accessibility (through infrastructure and to public services);
 - Sustainability
 - Main instruments
 - Territorial governance and cooperation;
 - Monitoring and coordinating territorial impacts of public policies;
 - Spatial planning

The Questionnaire

For Ireland

- TC=Balanced regional development...
- ... supporting the economic and social development of all regions so that the Regions achieve their full potential and contribute to economic growth and development and provide opportunities for improving living conditions of citizens
- Key components (derived from NSS):
 - gateways+hubs,
 - complementary policies for rural and remote areas for balanced development within and between regions, urban-rural partnership,
 - Transport 21,
 - Cooperation with NI

The Questionnaire

For UK

- TC as in Territorial Agenda of the EU (German Pres, Leipzig, 2007) emphasising
 - The importance of the territorial dimension in promoting economic and social wellbeing as well as environmental sustainability;
 - the need for development in all EU regions, both core and periphery;
 - The need to make the most of diversity of potential across the EU;
 - That the rapidly changing economic geography due to globalisation requires appropriate, locally-led and -tailored approaches; and
 - That cross-border and transnational co-operation are important to achieving the Lisbon Strategy in so far as borders are obstacles to interventions at the right spatial level.
- Key components, TC favours :
 - Integrated and place-based approach, rather than sector based and applied without regard to geographic units at the different spatial levels,
 - reflecting endogenous potential;
 - decision-taking at the right spatial level, sometimes requiring cross boundary and cross border working; and
 - Sustainability

The ESDP - Policy guidelines for spatial development (1999)

- **Polycentric spatial development and a new urban/rural relationship**
- **Parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge**
- **Wise management of the natural and cultural heritage**
- **This structure of guidelines has influenced INTERREG III.B and ESPON particularly**

Territorial Agenda of the EU

In Leipzig May 2007 European Ministers responsible for spatial planning agreed on a strategic document called the Territorial Agenda for the European Union.

This is an action-oriented political framework for future cooperation developed together with the European Commission and has strong implication on territorial cohesion

Basis : Territorial State and Perspective of the EU (TSP) ESPON

Priorities of the TA

- 1. polycentric development and innovation through networking of city regions and cities;**
- 2. new forms of partnerships and territorial governance, namely between urban and rural areas;**
- 3. regional clusters of competition and innovation;**
- 4. trans-european networks strengthening and extension;**
- 5. trans-european risk management including the impacts of climate change;**
- 6. strengthening of ecological structures and cultural resources as potential for development.**

1st Action Programme for the Implementation of the Territorial Agenda of the EU

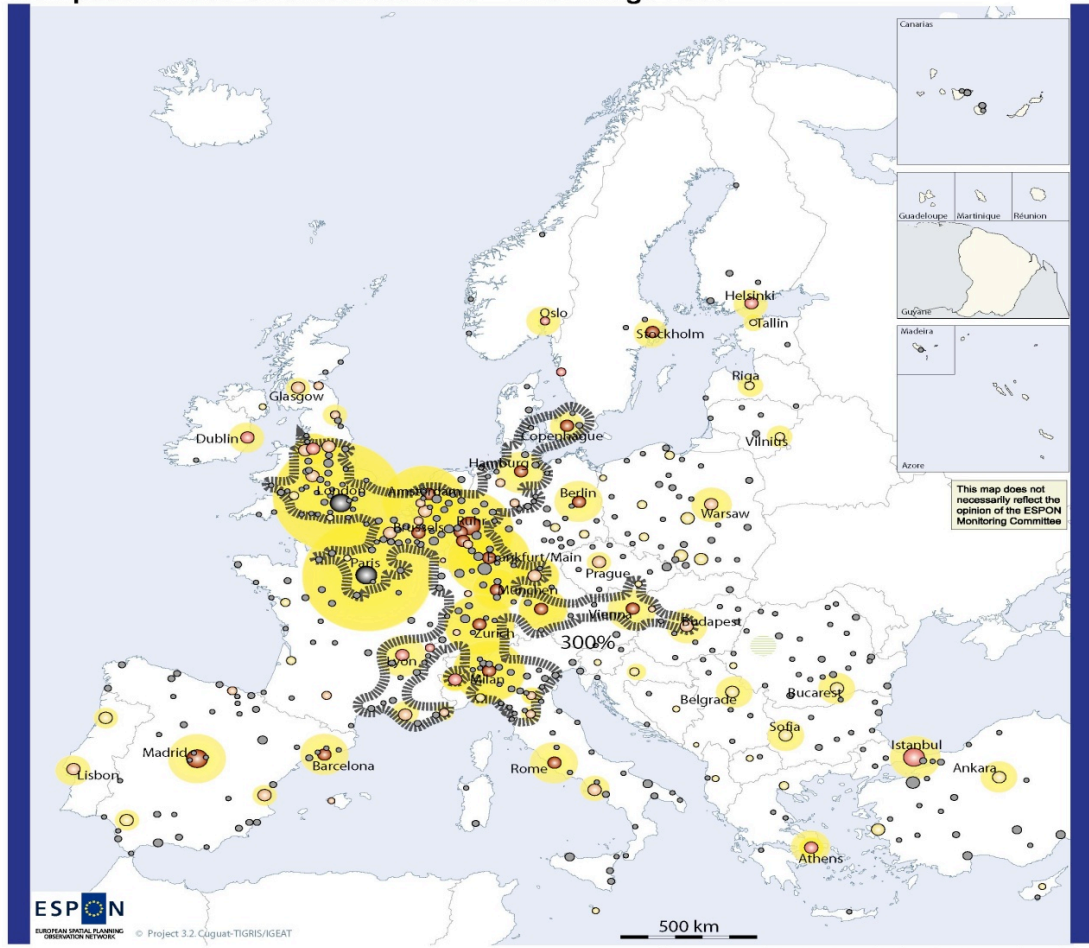
Agreed in Azores, Portugal, 23rd of November

It is structured along **five lines of action** between 2007-2011

1. To **implement the Territorial Agenda in the areas of competence** of the Ministers at European Union and Member States level;
 2. To **influence EU key-dossiers** and to give a territorial/urban dimension to sectoral policies;
 3. To strengthen **multi-level territorial governance** at European Union and Member States level;
 4. To compare and assess the **territorial state, perspectives, trends and policy impacts** in the European Union and Member States from the point of view of territorial cohesion and sustainable spatial development;
 5. To **coordinate and monitor** the First Action Programme implementation, assess and review the Territorial Agenda and the First Action Programme and to develop a **communication and awareness-raising** strategy on territorial cohesion and sustainable spatial development.
- **15 Actions proposed**
 - Strong EU involvement

ESPON scenarios

Competitiveness-Oriented Scenario - Final image 2030



ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
COORDINATION NETWORK

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500 km

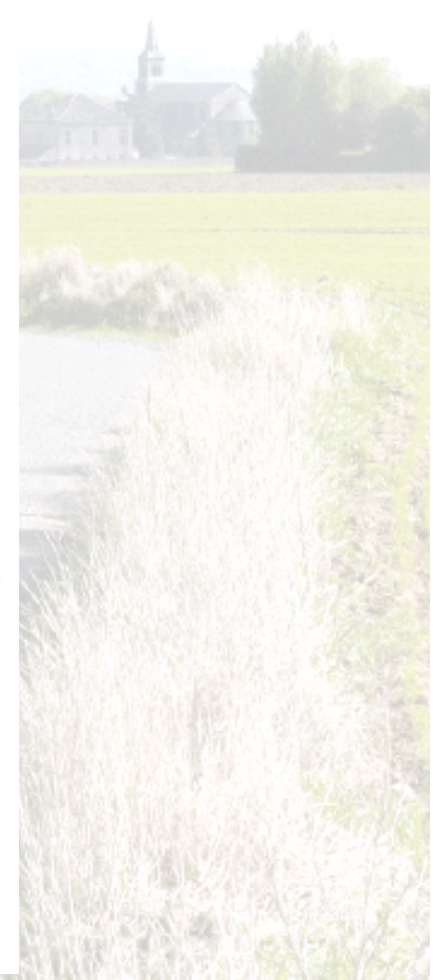
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Urban typology: ● Global City ● European Engine ● Strong MEGA ● Potential MEGA ● Weak MEGA ● Regional/Local City

Attraction and polarisation potential of metropolitan areas ● Area of concentration of flows and activities

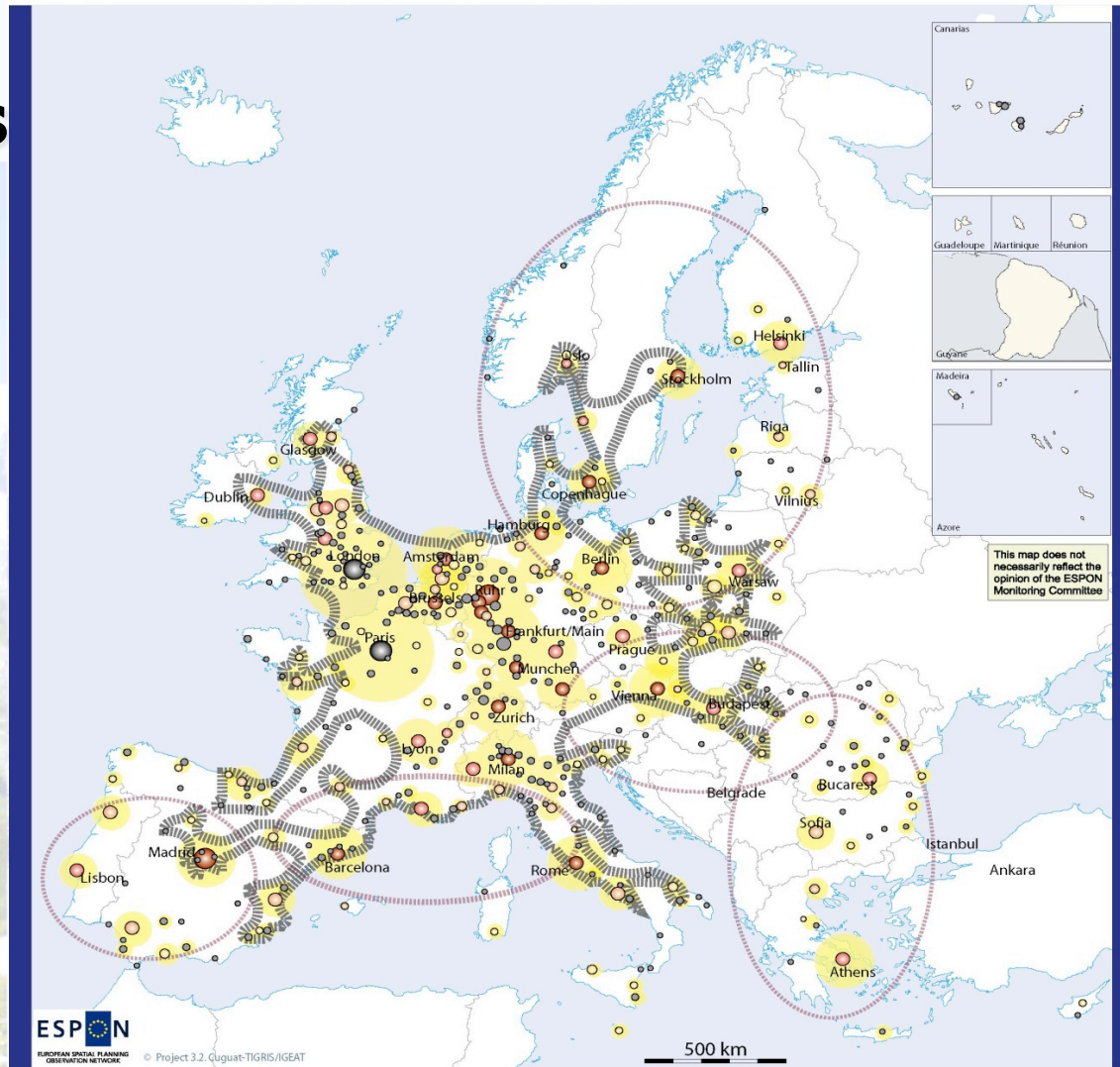


This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee



ESPON scenarios

Cohesion-Oriented Scenario - Final image 2030



ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION NETWORK

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Attraction and polarisation potential of metropolitan areas



Area of concentration of flows and activities



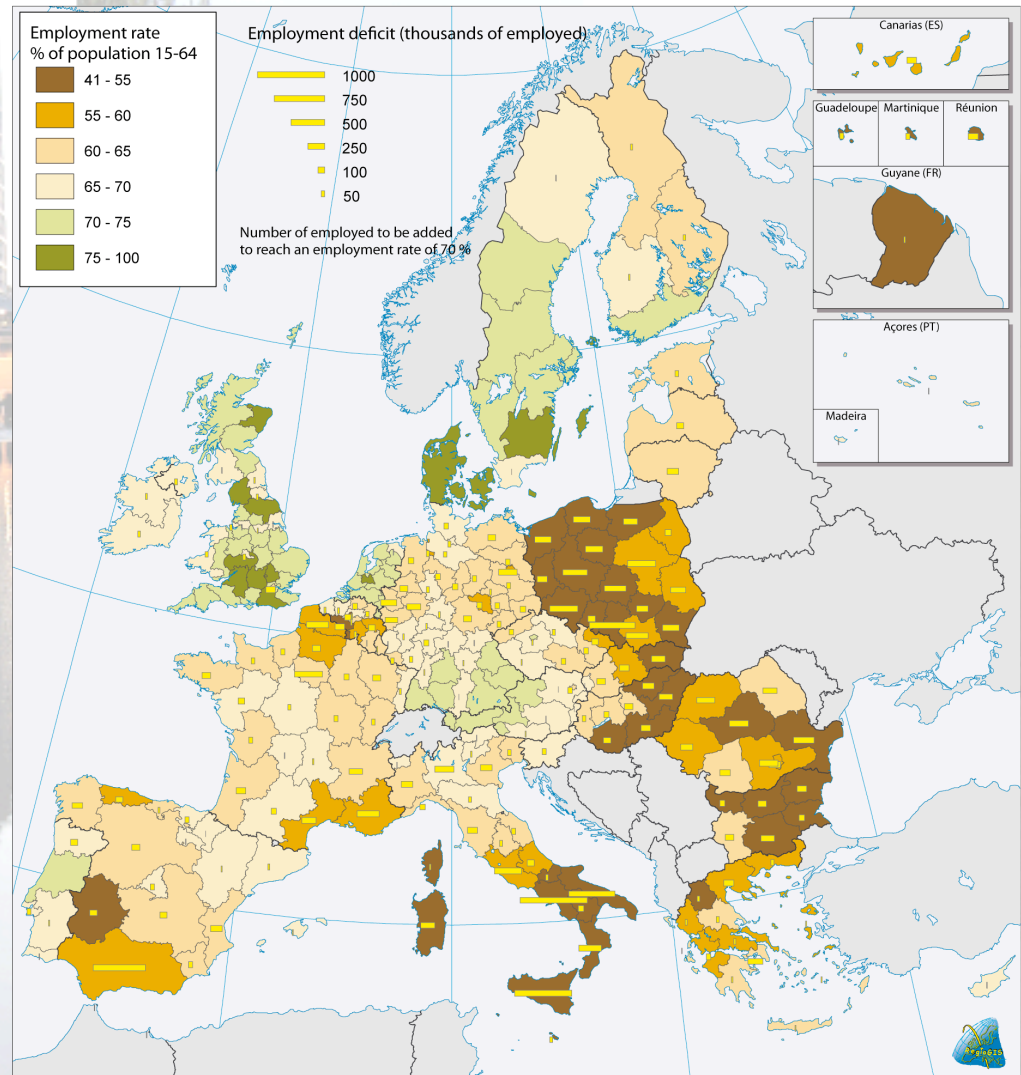
Emerging peripheral integrated zone



24 million more jobs needed

Employment rate, 2005,
and employment deficit compared to Lisbon target

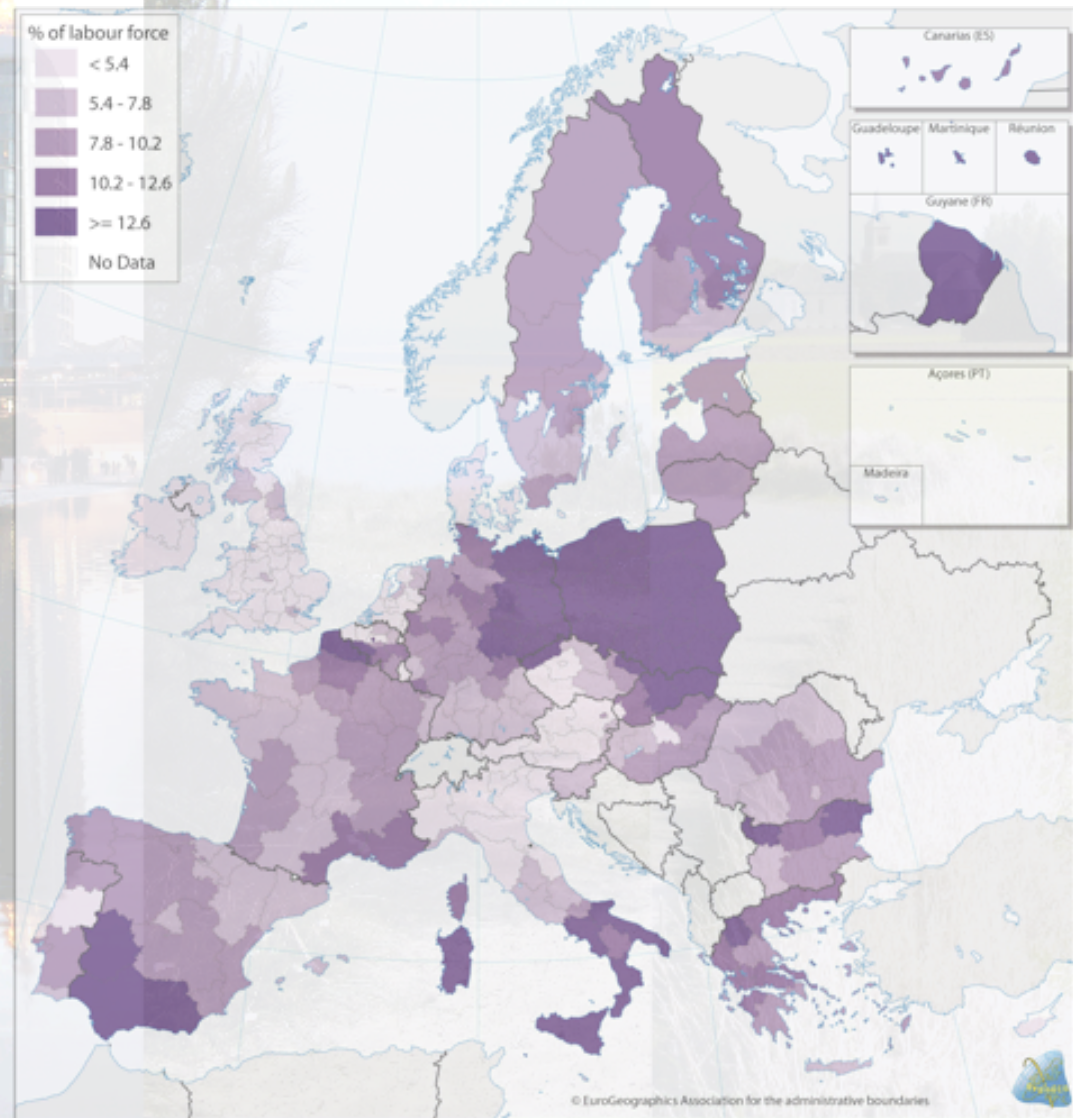
**To reach the Lisbon
employment targets
another 24 million
jobs are needed by
2010 with a third of
those going to women
and a third to people
aged 55-64**



Unemployment disparities decreased

- **Between 2000 and 2005 disparities in unemployment decreased**
- **Unemployment rate in lagging regions fell from 13% to 12%, compared to 8% in the other regions**

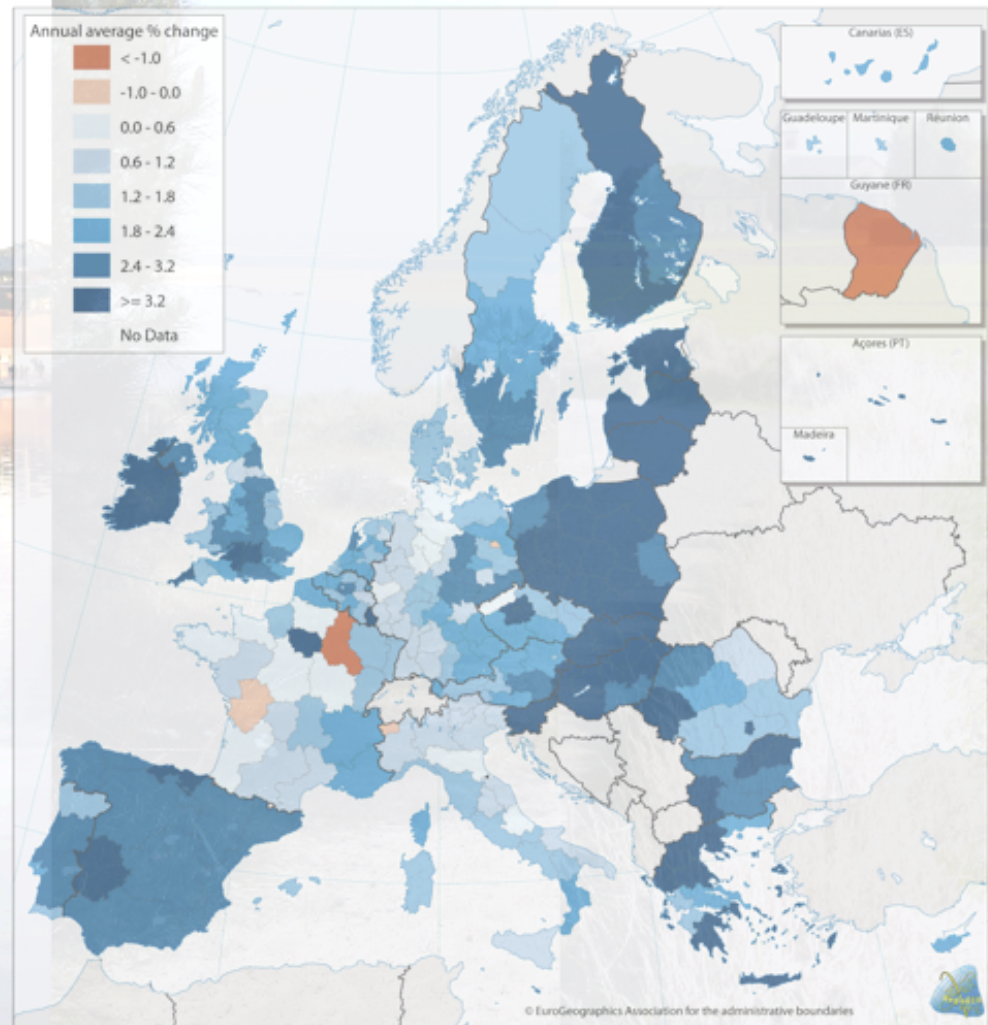
Unemployment rate, 2005



Growth in the periphery is improving territorial cohesion

- **Regions outside the traditional core of the EU grew faster than the core**
- **Several of the core regional economies are struggling, some even shrinking**

Growth of GDP/head, 1995-2004



Within countries growth is less balanced

- **Economic activity is concentrated in the capital city region and becoming more so**
- **Secondary growth poles rarely rival the dominance of the capital, only exceptions to be found in Germany, Spain and Italy**
- **Overall secondary cities saw their share of national GDP decline vis-à-vis the capital**

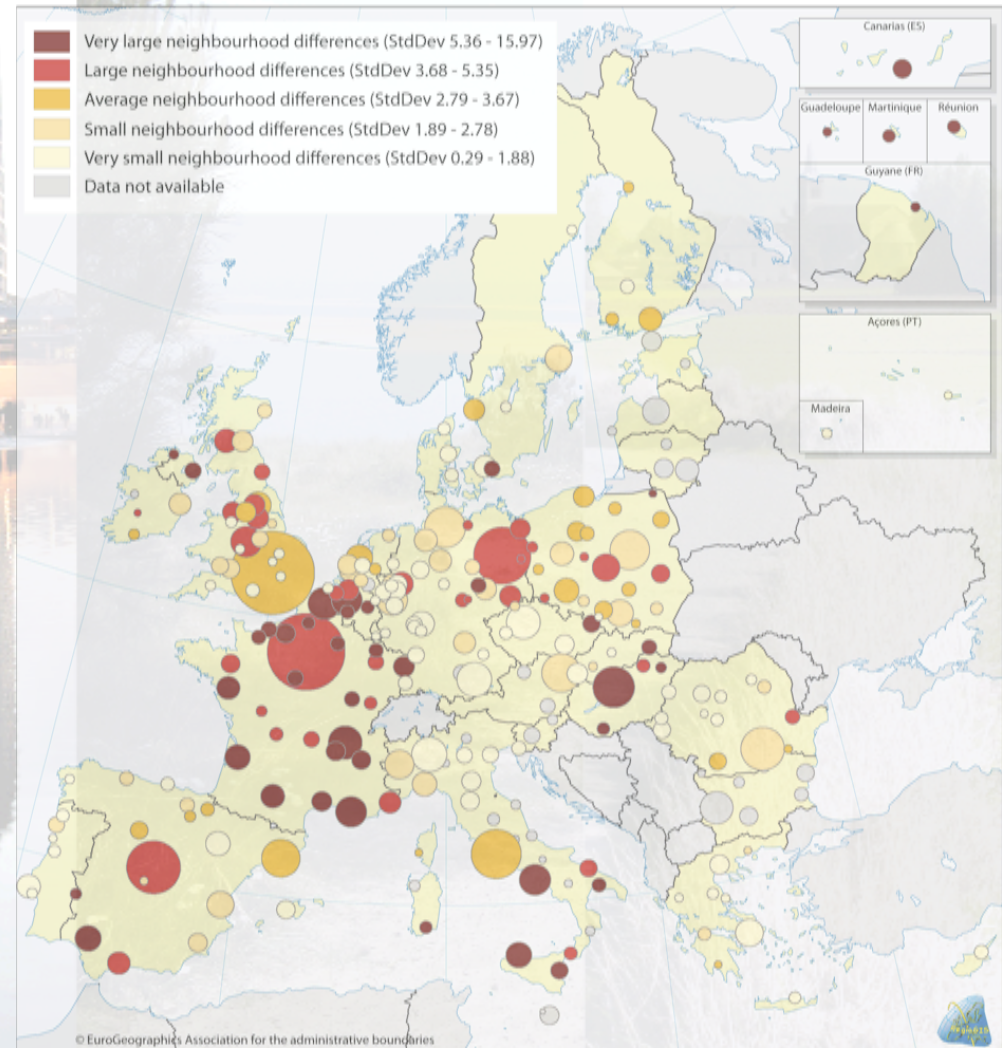
Suburbanisation 1996-2001

- **In 90% of urban agglomerations did the suburbs grow faster than the city centre**
- **One third of urban agglomerations lost population as a whole, yet in most of them the suburbs still grew**
- **Economic activities are starting to follow the decentralisation of population**

Deprived urban neighbourhood

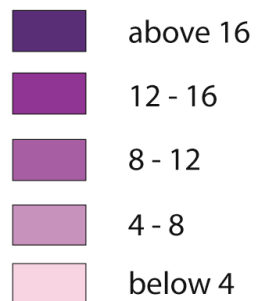
Neighbourhoods with high unemployment rates can be found in large as well as mid-size cities, in neighbourhoods close to the centre as well as on the outskirts

Neighbourhood unemployment disparities

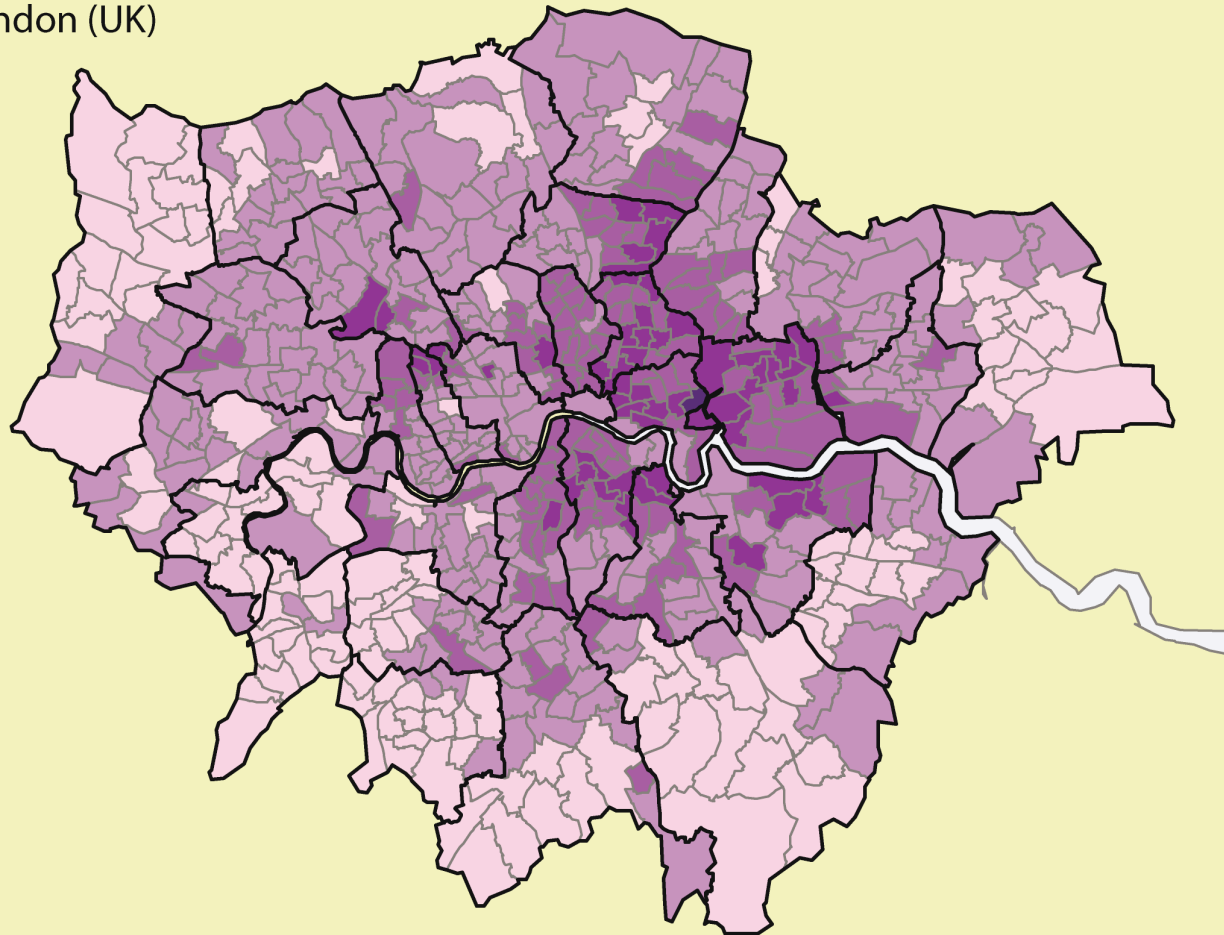


Neighbourhood unemployment

Unemployment rate (%) in 2001



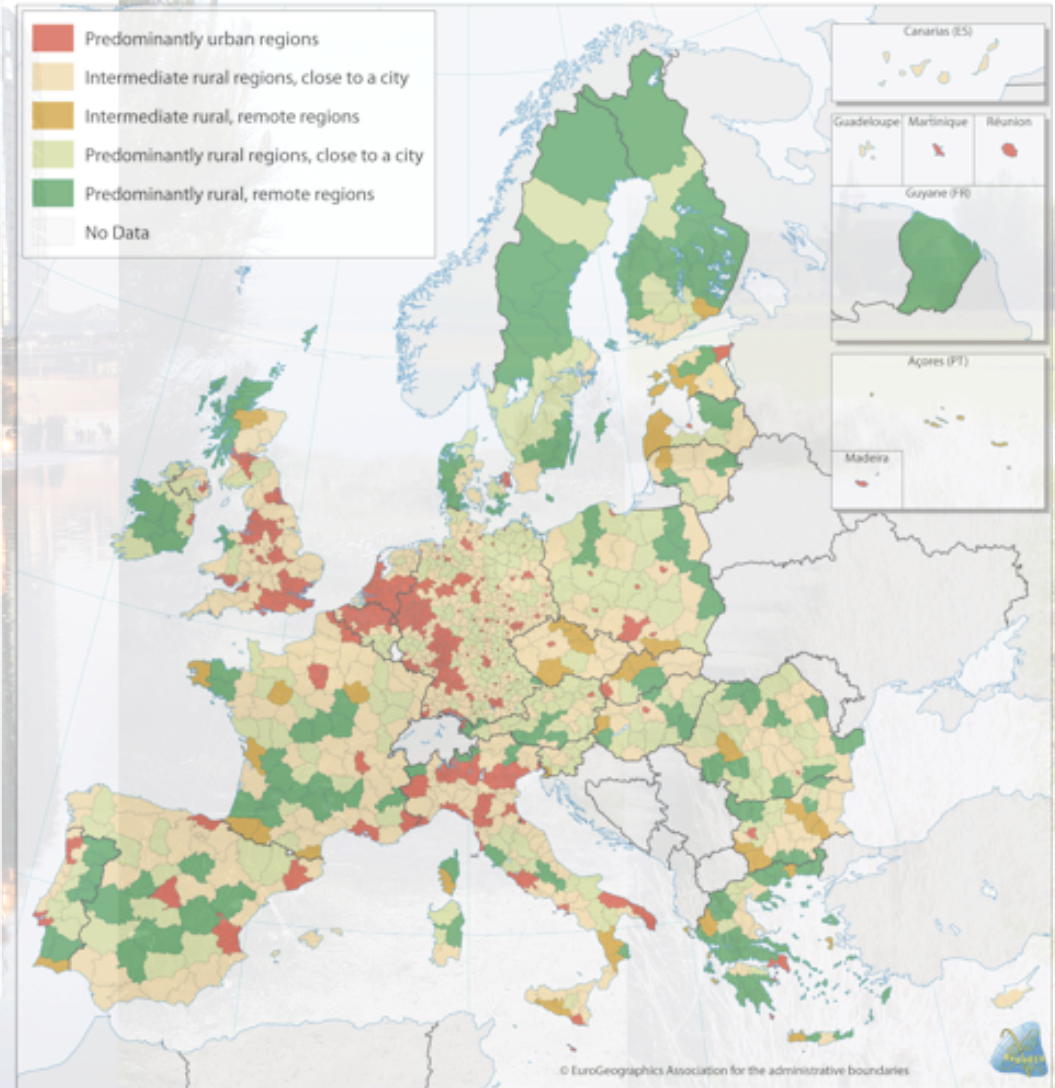
London (UK)



Rural areas

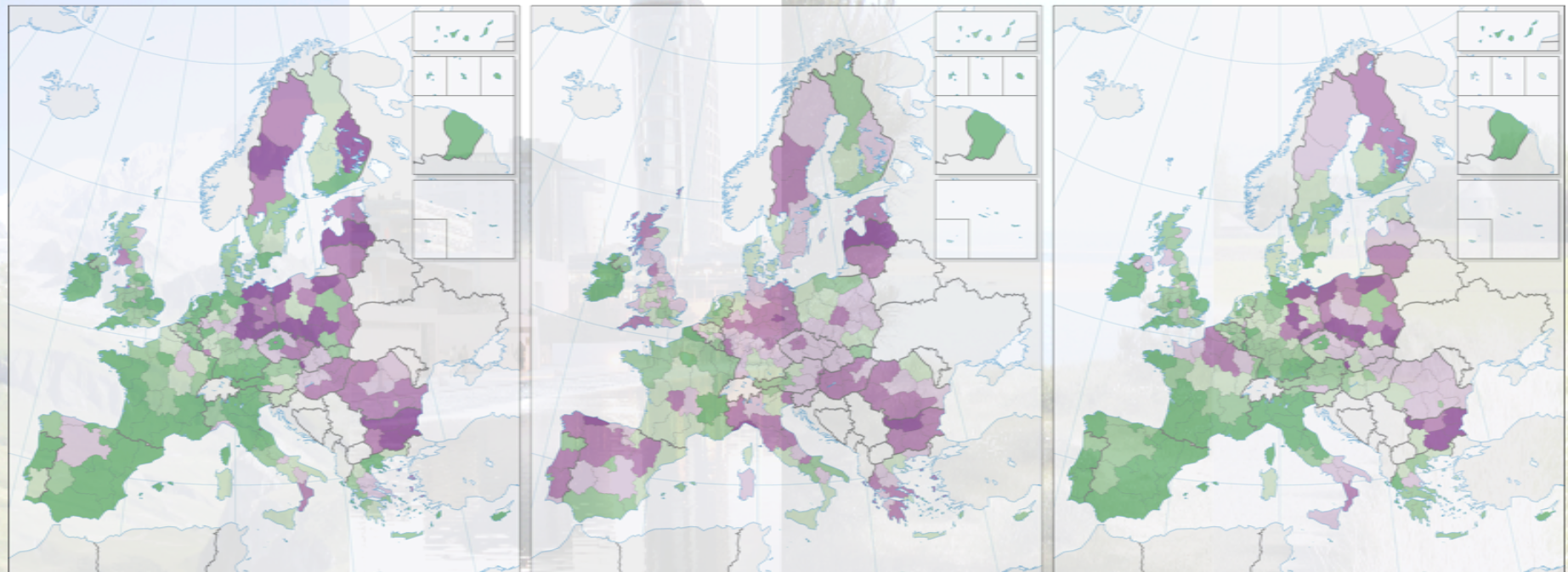
- **Three out of four remote rural regions are loosing population due to lack of job prospects and lower living standards**
- **Especially the young and qualified leave these regions**
- **Agriculture no longer constitutes the dominant part of the rural economy**

Urban-rural typology of NUTS3 regions



Migration and low birth rates

Components of population growth, 2000-2003

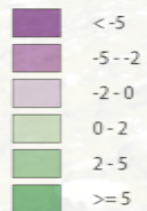


Total population change

Natural population change

Net migration

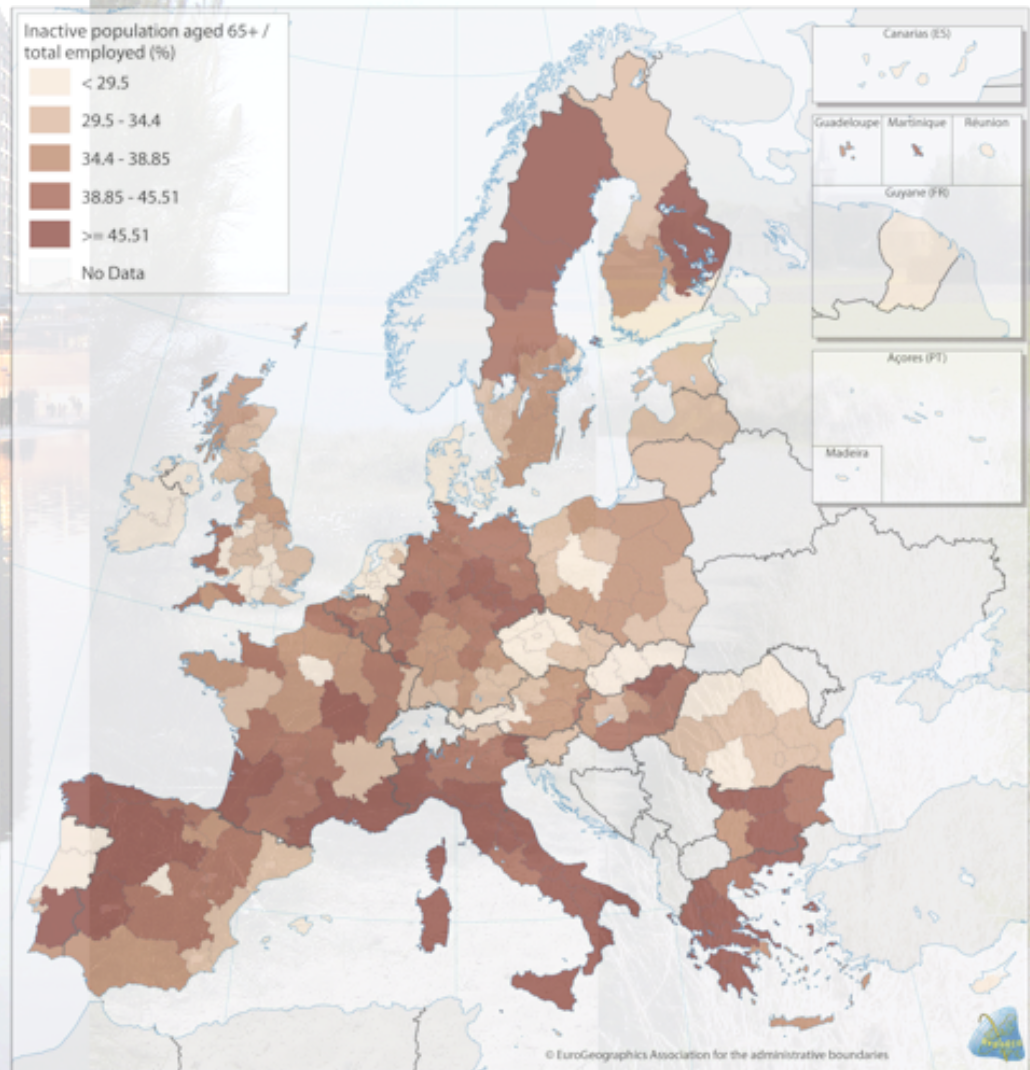
Pro mille (annual average)



More pensioners to support

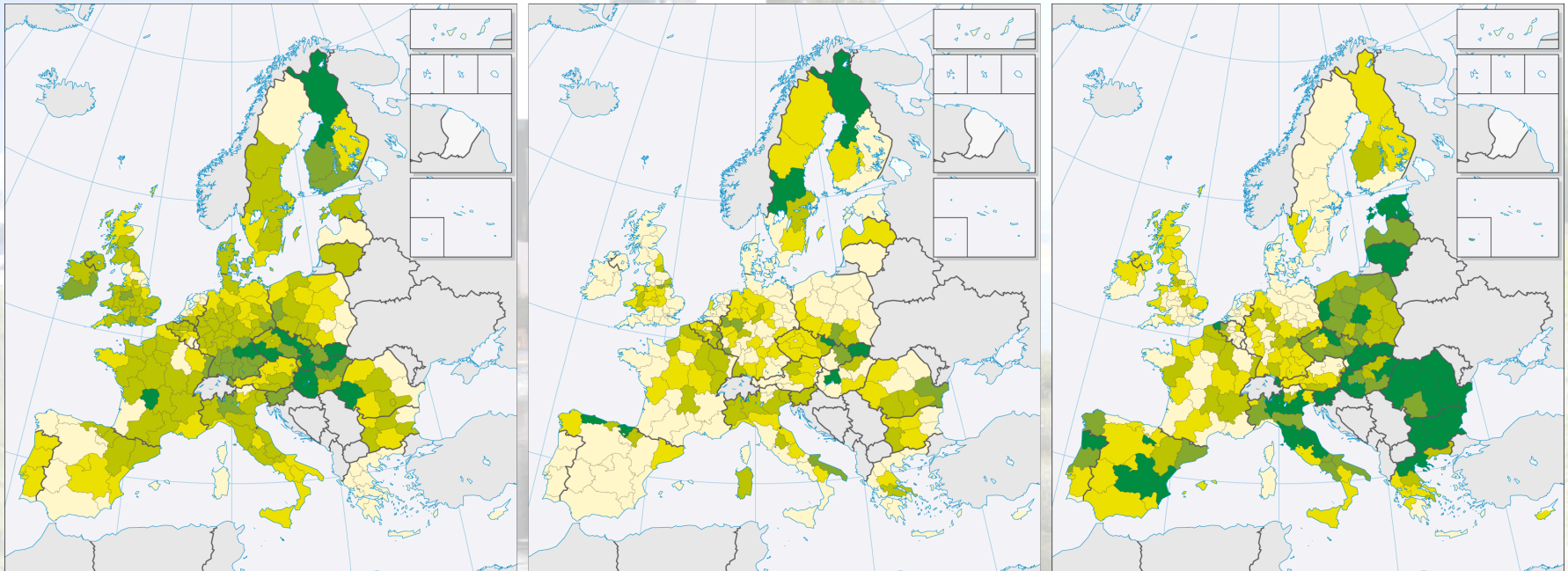
- **These trends will have an impact on labour markets**
- **The EU has already four persons of working age per pensioner, but only three people employed per pensioner**
- **In addition, working age population will decline by 2017**

Old-age dependency rate (effective), 2005



Employment in vulnerable sectors

Employment in specific manufacturing sectors, 2005

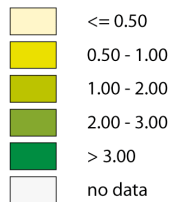


Electrical, audiovisual and ICT equipment

Basic metals

Textiles, clothing, leather and leather products

% of total employment



More floods

More floods due to more extreme weather and continued construction in flood-prone areas

Flood risk analysis

