The European territory: Strategic development

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I. Territorial trends
II. Strategy for European spatial development - ESDP
III. Application
IV. An example
V. Structural Funds after 2007?
VI. ESPON 2006 programme
European territorial trends
The core-periphery pattern

The “pentagon”:
(London, Paris, Milan, Munich, Hamburg)

- 20 pct of territory
- 40 pct of population
- 50 pct of GDP
TERRITORIAL TRENDS
Trends on territorial cohesion

- Persistent territorial imbalances
- High geographical concentration
- Disparities in GDP and employment
- Imbalances in innovation
- Congestion problems and changes in accessibility
- Environment – problems and development assets
- Demographic challenges
TERRITORIAL TRENDS

Major tendencies

- Urban areas: growth centres for polycentric development (with pockets of deprivation)
- Varying circumstances in rural areas
- Border regions: problems shift eastwards
- Specific areas (such as islands and mountain areas) generally facing accessibility problems
European spatial development policy
Political need for a European strategy to guide the development of the European territory:

- Response to territorial trends
- Forthcoming enlargement
- Co-ordination of spatial impacts of policies to ensure territorial cohesion
- Challenges of globalisation
The ESDP
Policy guidelines for spatial development

A more balanced European territory:

- **Polycentric** spatial development and a new urban-rural relationship
- Parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge
- Wise management of the natural and cultural heritage
The ESDP

Policy aims (1)

Polycentric spatial development and a new urban/rural relationship:
- globally important integration zones and metropolitan regions
- urban networks and spatial co-operation
- dynamic, attractive and competitive cities and urbanised regions
- indigenous development, diverse and productive rural areas
- urban-rural partnership
New European zones of metropolitan cooperation?

Agglomerations

- >= 5,000,000 inh.
- 2,000,000 - < 5,000,000 inh.
- 750,000 - < 2,000,000 inh.

- Smaller capital cities in EU Member States and in

New global integration zones?

Existing zone of significant global integration

Source for the agglomeration data: Population Division of the Department of Economic and
Parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge:
- an integrated approach for improved transport links and access to knowledge
- **polycentric development model: a basis for better accessibility**
- efficient and sustainable use of infrastructure
- diffusion of innovation and knowledge
Wise management of natural and cultural heritage

- natural and cultural heritage as a development asset
- preservation and development of the natural heritage
- water resource management - a special challenge for spatial development
- creative management of cultural landscapes
- creative management of cultural heritage
Examples on the application of the ESDP
Structural Funds 2000-2006

195 bill. €
INTERREG III
Strand B: Priorities

- Transnational spatial development strategies
- Co-operation among cities and between urban and rural areas
- Efficient and sustainable transport systems and improved access to the information society
- Environment and good management of cultural heritage and natural resources, in particular water resources
- Integration of maritime, insular and the outermost regions
THE ESDP
Application

ESDP Action Programme: 12 actions

- Promoting a spatial dimension in Community and national policies
- Improving knowledge, research and information on territorial development
- Preparing for an enlarged territory of the European Union
THE SECOND COHESION REPORT

**Content**

- Recommendations and 10 questions for public debate on future cohesion policy
- Situation and trends:
  - Economic cohesion
  - Social cohesion
  - **Territorial cohesion: towards a more balanced development**
- Contribution to cohesion of Community policies, Structural policies and the EU Budget
Main messages

- **First analysis of cohesion in an enlarged Union facing regional differences of an unprecedented scale**

- **Call for a clearer vision of diversities and needs in different parts of Europe setting priorities of EU interest**

- **A stronger territorial dimension in Community policies?**
"A Sustainable Europe for a better World"

One of the key messages:
Improve policy coherence

One of the long term targets:
Improve the transport system and land-use management

One of the headline objectives:
Promote balanced regional development as recommended by the ESDP
Whitebook on European Governance
The Commission July 2001

Overall policy coherence:

- **Territorial impact of EU policies**
- **Coherence at regional and local levels** with principles for a more sustainable and balanced territorial development within the EU
- **Dialogue on indicators** indicating need for better coherence building on ESDP and feeding the Sustainable Development Strategy
Spatial Development Perspectives

An example
DENMARK TOWARDS YEAR 2018 (1992)

- Political initiative
- Larger territorial context
- First spatial development perspective
- Proactive vision
- Focus on the potential of cities and towns, the overall transport system, landscape development and tourism
- Profound public and political debate
DENMARK TOWARDS YEAR 2018 (1992)

- Policy aims:
  - Denmark a dynamic area in Northern Europe
  - Danish cities reinforced in Europe
  - The Øresund Region a Europole
  - Cities linked to international transport axes
  - Landscapes maintain variety
  - Coasts and cities as attractive tourist destinations
The cities from an international perspective

- Cities and conurbations of European significance, including Greater Copenhagen/the Øresund region
- Cities in Denmark with substantial transnational relations
- Cities and towns with international specialities

The overall transport system

- International transport axes
- Main links
- International airport
- Airports with domestic and some international routes
- Main highways
- Motorways and main road routes
- Primary international high-speed rail lines
- Rail lines - 200 km/hour
- Other rail lines

Landscapes

- Protected coastal zones
- Large natural land areas of national significance
DENMARK TOWARDS YEAR 2018
(1992)

**Application:**
- Mandate for EU co-operation
- National sector policies
- Regional and local authorities
- **13 Demonstration projects**
  - Benchmarking in line with policy aims
  - Relevant ministries and regional/local authorities directly involved
  - 13 concrete geographical areas appointed,
    - **one on urban clustering**
- Budget: 1,5 mill. $
DENMARK AND EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING POLICY (1997)

- Adjustment of vision 2018 to the policy development of the ESDP
- Main adaption of policy orientations:
  - Balance in the urban system
  - Urban co-operation in clusters
  - Environmental dimension in accessibility, including intermodal nodal-points
  - Natural and cultural heritage through integrated landscape planning
  - Transnational territorial co-operation
- Application through specified actions
DENMARK AND EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING POLICY (1997)
LOCAL IDENTITY AND NEW CHALLENGES (1999)

- **Theme:** Business development and spatial planning
- **Two urban clusters designated as national cities**
- **Main issues in focus:**
  - Regional and municipal planning as part of the local strategy for business
  - Better use of the existing transport infrastructure
  - Closer correlation between demand and designation of land zoned for business purposes
LOCAL IDENTITY AND NEW CHALLENGES (1999)

- 6 new co-operation projects:
  - Polycentric national cities
  - National plan for transport nodle points
  - Minimising transport demand
  - Tourism and planning
  - Settlement in rural areas

- Budget:
  - State: 500,000 $
Structural Funds after 2007?
Structural Funds 2007-2013?

New Objective 1?
Informal Ministerial Namur July 2001
Some of Mr. Barniers conclusions

- Integrate the spatial dimension of development in the debate on cohesion policy
- Bear in mind the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP), which defends the polycentric development of the European Union
- Regional policy and other Community policies has powerful territorial implications, which cannot disregard present concentration of activities
Objective 1

Outside Objective 1:
- Menu of European territorial and thematic priorities
  - Urban areas
  - Zones for industrial restructuring
  - Rural areas
  - Zones facing sustainability problems on nature
  - Border areas

Interreg IV
STRUCTURAL FUNDS 2007-2013
Future areas for EU priorities?
ESPON 2006 Programme
ESPON 2006 Programme

- "Programme on spatial development of an enlarging European Union"
- Programme under EU Structural Funds, the Community Initiative Interreg III
- Budget 12 million Euro
- Cofinancing 50-50 by EU and Member States
Expectations

- Knowledge on territorial trends
- Territorial impact of policies
- Integrated concepts and tools
- Scenarios
- Policy input (Structural Funds)
- Operational deliverables (in particular territorial indicators)
Objectives

- European and transnational focus
- Better perception and application of the ESDP
- Spatial dimension of territorial cohesion policy and other EU policies
- Better coordination of territorial decisions
- Integrating policy makers, administrators and scientists
- A European “territorial” scientific community
Priorities

- **Priority 1**: Thematic studies on important spatial development
- **Priority 2**: Policy impact studies
- **Priority 3**: Coordinating cross-thematic studies
- **Priority 4**: Research briefing and scientific networking
- **Priority 5**: Technical assistance
Priority 1: Thematic studies on important spatial development

- Measure 1.1.: Cities, polycentric development and urban rural relations
- Measure 1.2.: Parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge
- Measure 1.3.: Natural and cultural heritage
Priority 2: Policy impact studies

- Measure 2.1.: The territorial effects of sector policies
- Measure 2.2.: New territorial aspects of Structural Funds and related Funds
- Measure 2.3.: Institutions and instruments of spatial policies
Priority 3: Coordinating cross-thematic studies

- **Measure 3.1.:** Integrated tools for the European spatial development
- **Measure 3.2.:** Spatial scenarios and orientations for the ESDP and the Cohesion Policy
Projects 2002-2004
First round

- 1.1.1. Urban areas as nodes of polycentric development
- 1.1.2. Urban-rural relations
- 1.2.1. Transport networks, basic supply
- 1.2.2. Telecommunication, energy, basic supply
- 2.1.1. EU infrastructure policy
- 2.1.2. EU R&D policy
- 2.1.3. EU Agricultural Policy
- 2.2.3. Structural Funds in urban areas
- 3.1. Integrated tools for the spatial development
- 4.1. Data navigator: Inventory on data (EU 27)
Projects 2002-2004
Second round

- 1.1.3 Territorial trends of enlargement and beyond for the spatial tissue
- 1.3.1 Management of natural and technological hazards
- 1.3.2 Management of the natural heritage
- 2.2.1 Territorial impacts of Structural Funds
- 2.2.2 Territorial impacts of pre-accession aid
Management

Managing and Paying Authority:
Ministry of the Interior Luxembourg

Monitoring Committee:
European Commission, Member States, (Candidate and Partner Countries)

Coordination Unit
(Esch sur Alzette)

20 Transnational Project Groups, (minimum three countries per group)

15 ESPON Contact Points (Member States, candidate and partner states)
Perspectives
Potential influence

- Territorial cohesion in Third Cohesion Report
- Territorial priorities in Structural Funds 2007-2013
- Potential revision of European Spatial Development Perspective
- A European Research Network on spatial planning and territorial development