POSITIONING OF URBAN REGIONS IN EUROPEAN STRATEGIES
The Urban-Rural and the Macro-Regional Dimension
24 September 2014 · Schloss Albrechtsberg, Dresden

«Making Europe Open and Polycentric»

Andreu Ulied (ulied@mcrit.com)
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<td>ESPON and Western Balkans at NUTS3</td>
<td>S&amp;W</td>
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An amazing mea culpa from the IMF’s chief economist

"Forecasters significantly underestimated the increase in unemployment and the decline in domestic demand associated with fiscal consolidation."

**Growth Forecast Errors and Fiscal Multipliers.**
Blanchard, Olivier ; Leigh, Daniel
January 03, 2013 IMF Paper
Average moderate growth and growing regional disparities towards 2030

GDP Growth 2010 - 2030 (Baseline)
Measured as annual average GDP growth rate along the period

GDP Growth annual average rate (Units: %)
Results obtained by MAST3 forecast model

<table>
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<th>GDP a.a.</th>
<th>Regions below 1,00%</th>
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<td>1,89 %</td>
<td>45</td>
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This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee.
Stable, ageing and more mobile population towards 2030

Total Population 2010 - 2030 (Baseline)
Measured as annual population change

Annual population change (Units: %)
Results obtained by MULTIPOLES forecast model
- < -0.5%
- -0.5% to 0%
- 0% to 0.5%
- 0.5% to 1%
- > 1%
- No data (ESPON space)
- No data (No ESPON space)

From 514 to 530 inh., %>64 years 26% to 39%

European population growth will tend towards stabilisation. Total population (ESPON Space) will grow from 514 million in 2010 to 530 million in 2030. MULTIPOLES is a cohort-component population dynamics model. It is used for the simulations of complex hierarchical multiregional, multi-country population systems, for analysing impact of various scenarios concerning migration, fertility, and mortality.
Growing disparities towards 2030 for a sample of EU countries

**Absolute values**
GDP/CAP

- Denmark
- Germany
- Spain
- Poland

**Relative to EU values**
GDP/CAP EU27=100

- Denmark
- Germany
- Spain
- Poland

Legend:
- European Union (27 countries)
- Denmark
- Germany
- Spain
- Poland
Change on the evolution towards more converge: need for new Cohesion policies!
Next globalisation phase: Increasing exports outside Europe. Different trade patterns

Trade by companies located in Germany (M€) (EUROSTAT)

Exports outside UE
New world “geography of flows”

Container Intercontinental Maritime Links (2008)

SOURCE: Containerisation International and MDS Transmodal

5,000,000 TEUs (units based on volume of 20ft container)
Geographic concentration of intercontinental gateways in Europe

60% of intercontinental Revenue Passenger-kilometres (RPK) through 4 European Hubs:
Heathrow, Paris CDG, Frankfurt and Schiphol

50% of the container traffic in Europe handled in 4 major hubs:
Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremerhaven
Neighborhood: Energy networks (solar, oil, gas, LNR, HV electricity)
Land-take: residential tourism in coastal areas & urban sprawl

CORINE 2000/6

Annual land take 2000 - 2006 (Units: km²/year)

Results obtained by METRONAMICA forecast model

-8 - 0
1 - 4
5 - 8
9 - 16
17 - 50

This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee.
Change of political perceptions in the crisis aftermath...

• Before the 2008 crisis:
  
  • The progress towards the Single Market and Cohesion Policy were considered an overall successful history…
  
  • …concerns were related to the “Steady Decline” of the more developed European economies at global scale

• After the crisis:
  
  • Concerns on growing social and regional internal unbalances.
  
  • Concerns on EU relations with neighbouring countries
  
  • Euro scepticism: EU policies have contradictory impacts

✓ Need for reform in Cohesion and EU policies
ESPON Monitoring Committee Workshops

Kraków, 29-30 November 2011
Aalborg, 13-14 June 2012
Brussels, 28 September 2012
Paphos, 4-6 December 2012

Dublin, 12-14 June 2013
European Commission, Parliament and Committee of Regions

22 Nov 2012 in Warsaw

Mrs. Hubner, 26 February 2013

European Parliament, 25 June 2013

DGREGIO EC, 25 June 2013

COTER 9th October 2013

Stakeholders, 11 October 2013
European Territorial Strategy A: Promotion of Global Cities (MEGAs)
European Territorial Strategy B: Promotion of Networks of Cities
European Territorial Strategy C: Promotion of Rural and Peripheral Regions
### Exploratory Scenarios for 2010-2050

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<th>Spatial orientation of the scenarios</th>
<th>Extreme Framework conditions</th>
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<td></td>
<td>1 Economic decline</td>
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<td>Promotion of global regions</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of large urban regions</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of rural and peripheral regions</td>
<td>C</td>
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</table>
Regional redistribution (0.4% GDP) does not reduce growth...

GDP 1981-2051 (1981=100)
Regional redistribution improves Cohesion

Cohesion: Reduction of disparities in CoV of GDP/capita 1981-2051

2007 Crisis
Absolute disparities will likely remain
Conclusions to build up a Vision towards 2050:

- **Best Strategy**: More Polycentricity (A towards B and C)
  - Promotion of secondary city/regions
  - Further decentralised, interconnected networks
  - Support to less developed regions

- **Under framework assumption**: Technologic progress (V2)
  - Increasing productivity
  - Energy costs maintained: successful transition towards a low carbon economy
  - Efficient land and resource management
Phase-based strategy towards increasing polycentricity...
Phase-based strategy towards increasing polycentricity...
Phase-based strategy towards increasing polycentricity...
European Roadmaps and Visions towards 2050

- Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy 2050
- Roadmap to Resource Efficient Europe 2050
- Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area 2050
- Roadmap for Energy 2050
- Roadmap for maritime spatial planning in the EU
European Territorial Visions & Strategies: 1968 to 2014

- European Outline Convention (1968)
- European Spatial Planning Charter (1983)
- Europe 2000+, Cooperation for European territorial development (1994)
- ESDP: European Spatial Development Prospective (1999)
- SPSP: Study Program on Spatial Planning (2000)
- ESPON: European Observation Network for Territorial Development (3.2, 2006)
Representations of **Territorial Trends** and **Territorial Vision** for Europe

**Blue Banana** (Brunet 1989) / **Bunch of grapes** (Kunzmann & Wegener, 1991)
Influential contemporary thinkers…

- The “Cosmopolitan imperative” (A. Giddens)
- “Open Endogenous Development” (M. Castells)
- Constitutionalisation of international law (J. Habermas)
- Europe and a dream (J. Rifkin)
- …
Lasting values and visionary paradigms

• Treaty of Rome (1956):

  “An open Community of equals with common strong institutions”

• Treaty of Lisbon (2007):

  “The Union shall promote economic, social and territorial cohesion, and solidarity among Member States. It shall respect shall ensure that Europe's cultural heritage is safeguarded and enhanced”.

• Europe 2020 (2010):

  “In a changing world, we want the EU to become a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy”
Territorial Vision: *Making Europe Open and Polycentric*

First Policy-aim: *Openness*

- Connecting Europe globally
- Promoting co-development with Neighbouring regions

Second Policy-aim: *Polycentricity*

- Unleashing regional diversity and endogenous development
- Supporting a balanced urban structure
- Sustainable the management of natural and cultural assets
Connecting Europe globally
Connecting Europe globally

- Opening up European markets to global competition and promoting global sustainability
- Enhancing the efficiency of transport & telecommunication networks and decentralising EU intercontinental gateways
- Developing an integrated Trans-European Electric Grid and promoting energy efficiency and renewal energy sources
Promoting co-development with Neighbouring regions
Promoting co-development with Neighbouring regions

- Linking Trans-European Networks with the Neighbouring countries’ networks
- Supporting cross-border integrated development
Unleashing regional diversity and endogenous development
Unleashing regional diversity and endogenous development

- Sufficient accessibility to open up regional potentials.
- Universal access to services of general interest
Supporting a balanced urban structure
Promoting secondary city/regions as engines of growth

Supporting a balanced urban structure

Smart and inclusive renewal of cities and neighborhoods

Integration of functional urban regions
Sustainable management of natural & cultural assets
Sustainable management of natural and cultural assets

- Protecting strategic landscapes from sprawl urbanisation and renaturalising cities
- Sustainable management of green infrastructures for biodiversity and resilience
A “European Spatial Development Policy”?
A New Cohesion Policy Approach

EU Cohesion Policy Reform

Reform of Structural and Cohesion funds and CAP Pillar II sensitive to macroeconomic conditions & adopting an integrated place-based approach (Community-led development, integrated territorial investments, innovative urban actions...)

Framework Territorial Document
Territorial Conditions to coordinate Sector policies

Territorial Shared Planning
Multi-level governance enabling territorial planning and cooperation at cross-border, transnational (e.g. Baltic, Danube, Adriatic...) and European scale.
European Governance

• Developing the European citizenship and involvement of citizens in the European policy

• Empowering local and regional institutions

• Functional geographies, networked cooperation across borders.

• Issue-driven rather than sector-driven approach.

• Enhancing Europeanization of Planning Practices

• Building up European common stronger institutions.
“Too seek Europe, is to make it! Europe exists through its search for the infinit -and this is what I call adventure”

Zygmunt Bauman, “An Adventure called Europe”
Further information:

www.espon.eu
www.et2050.eu (working documents)

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