

ESPON study European Territorial Reference Framework

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Framing Territorial Agenda 2020+

- The Territorial Agenda is an intergovernmental political reflection on territorial changes and prospects in Europe
- It follows the European Spatial Development Perspective (Potsdam, 1999), Territorial Agenda 2015 (Leipzig, 2007), Territorial Agenda 2020 (Godollö, 2011)
- Next Territorial Agenda 2020-2030 is foreseen to be approved by Member States in 2020, during German presidency. ESPON was asked to provide an input to the process.
- The previous Territorial Agenda 2020 was developed in a very different social, economic and political context than nowadays.
- The goals and aims of ESDP and previous Territorial Agendas remain valid since they are based on European core values.



A deliberative process under the ESPON activities towards TA2020+

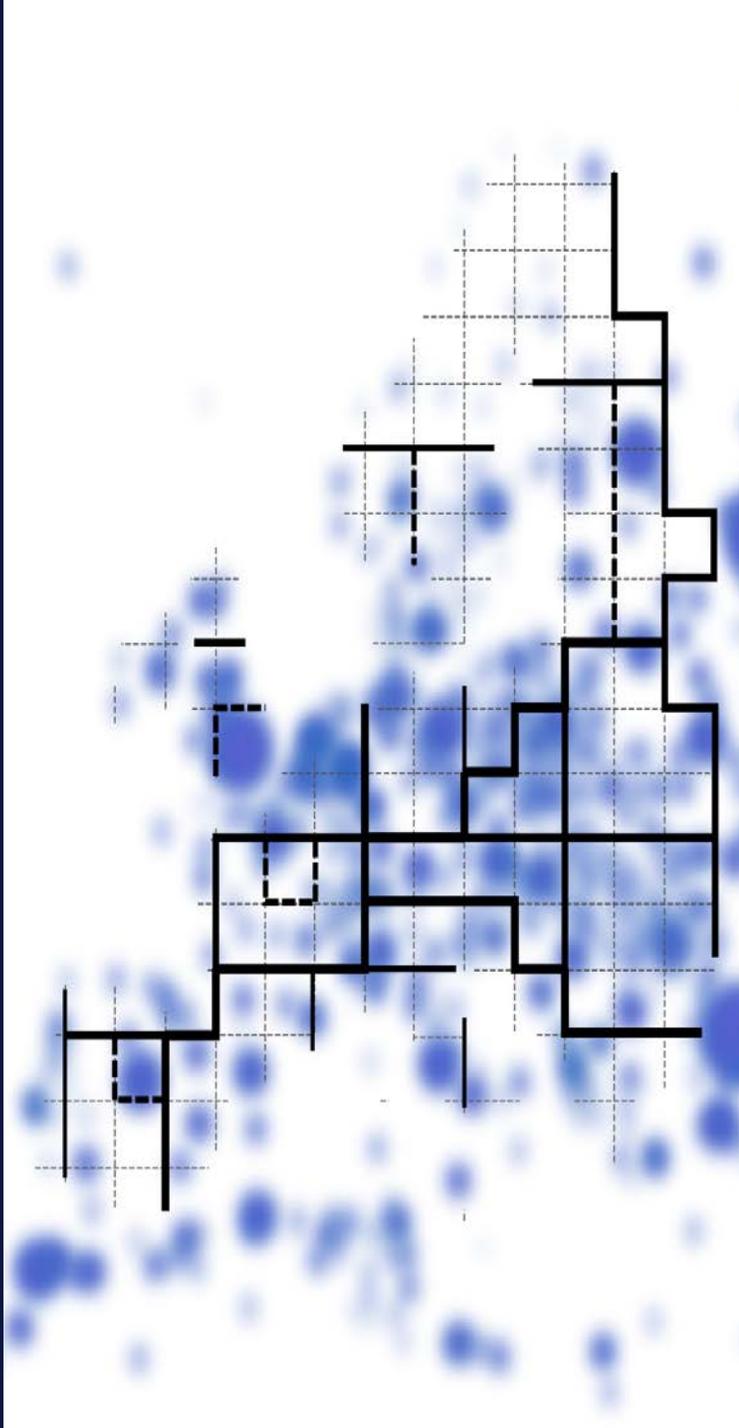
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ESPON Strategic Advisory Forum for TA2020+

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Changes from 2010-2020



Changes from 2010-2020 to be considered in TA2020+

- **End of enlargement to Eastern EU countries:** 2004-2007-2013
- **The 2008 economic crisis lasting impacts** revealed the weaknesses of key common policies and the contradictory impact of Cohesion policies
- **Public debt increased**, constraining the continuous expansion on social expenditure
- **Migration flows** have become controversial (Germany has the higher ratio of immigrants, about 15%)
- **The refugee crisis** challenged core European values (between 2010 and 2013, around 1.4 million non-EU nationals, excluding asylum seekers and refugees arrived in the EU each year)
- **Euroscepticism and “retrospective feeling: antiglobalisation**
- **The Brexit process**

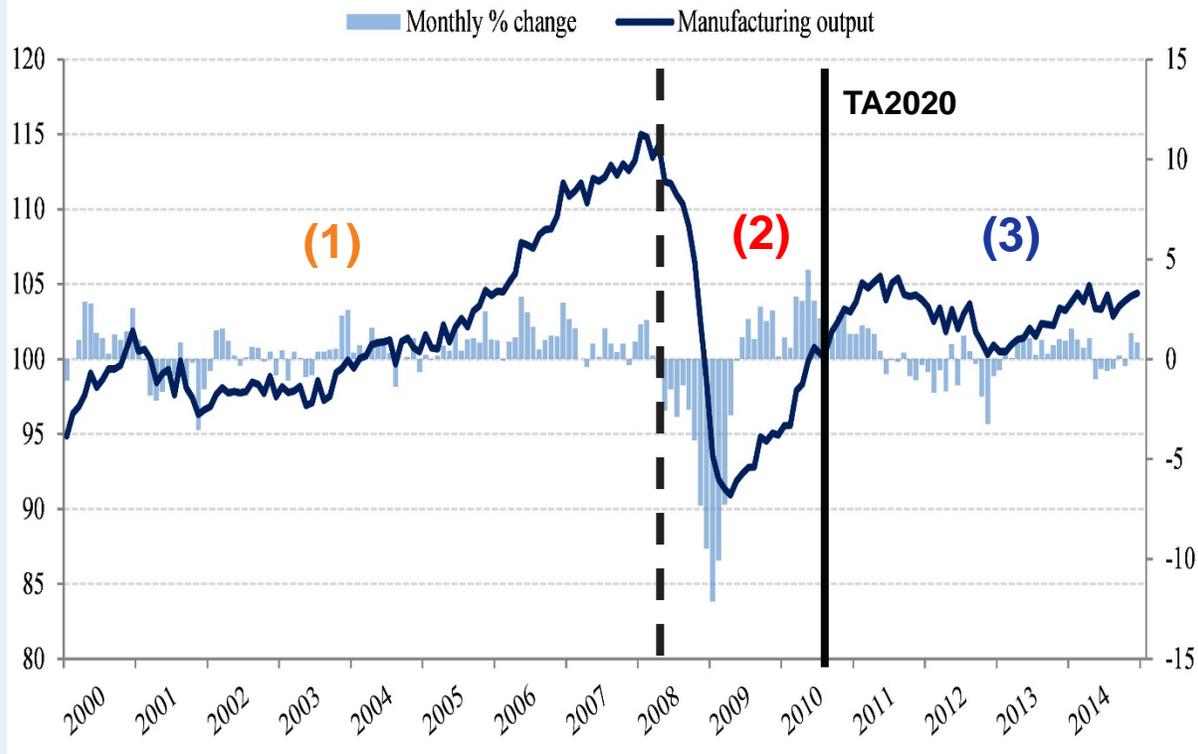


Changes from 2010-2020 to be considered in TA2020+

- **Internet have grown from 2000 to 2010: almost all European citizens are Internet users**
- **Digital monopolies** have grown worldwide -companies born around the year 2000 like Google, Facebook and Amazon
- **Electrification of energy markets:** Battery electric vehicles from more than 10 million to 200 million 2012 to 2017
- **Oil prices have been declining** down to about 50\$, after having a 135\$ peak in 2008.
- **“Slowbalisation”:** the **“Golden Age” of globalisation -1990-2010 is over.** Increasing trade within Europe (and world blocks) in relation to the rest of the world. Global trade remained in the 2010s, after the 2008 crisis, around 25% of the global GDP.
- **China enjoyed “just” an average 10,5% growth rate** in 2000-2010, slowing down in the 2010-2020 period
- **Travel and tourism accelerated growth.** It amounted to approximately from less than 2 in 2006 to more than 2.50 trillion U.S. dollars in 2017
- **Africa’s demographic growth**
- **Security is becoming a major concern in Europe**

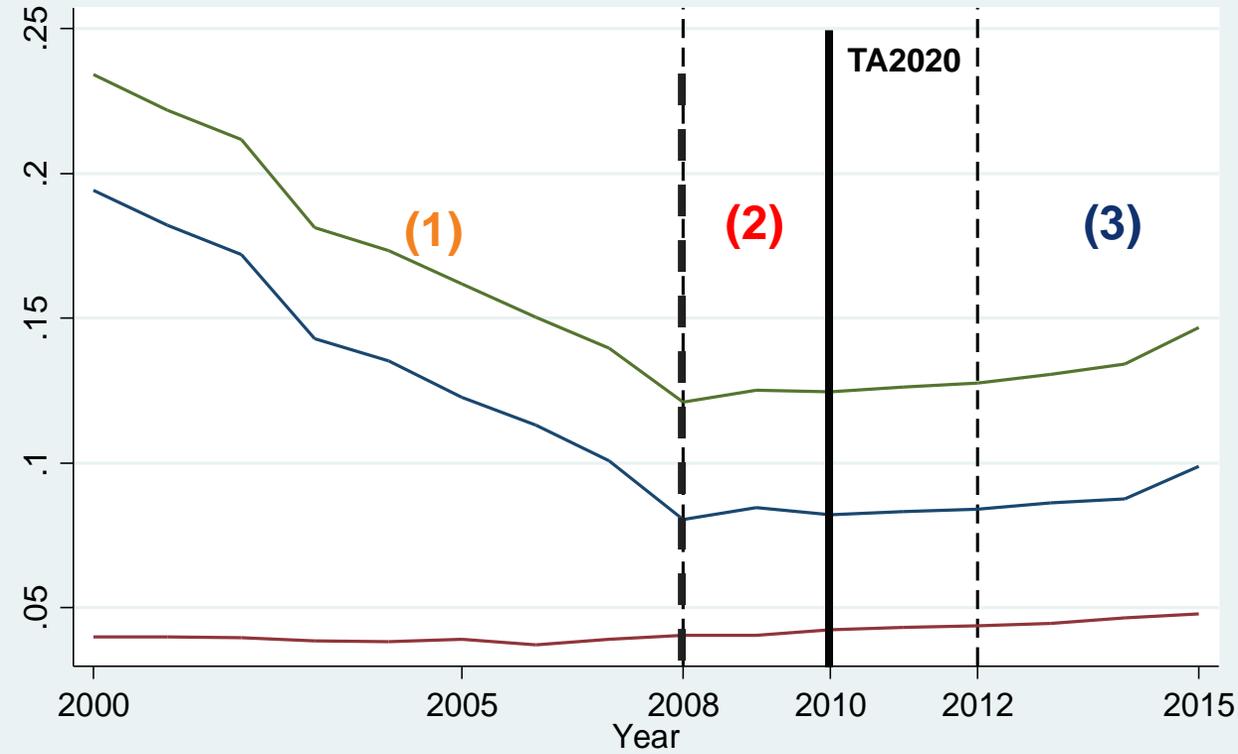


...growth and convergence (1)... recession and disparities (2)... then (moderate) growth and disparities (3)



European Growth: aggregated Manufacture output

EUROSTAT *Manufacturing output*



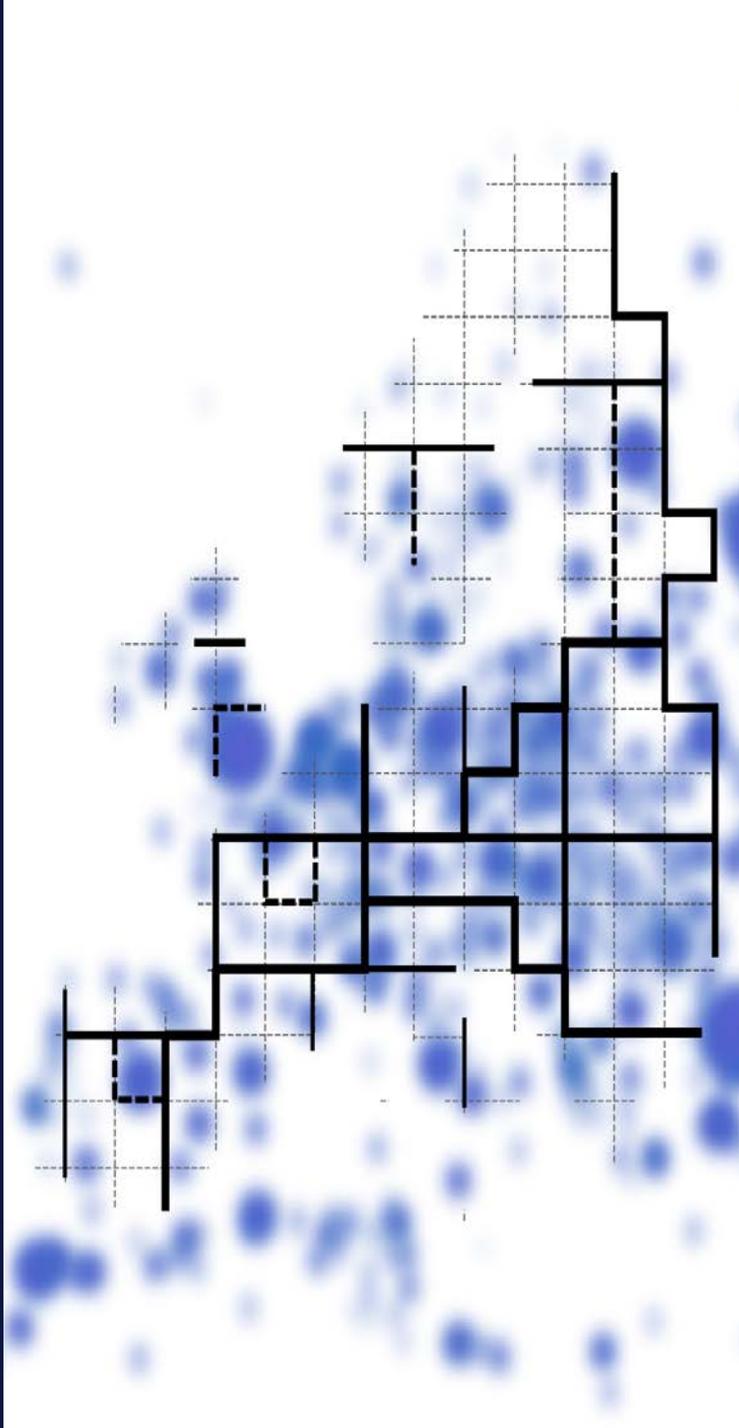
Regional disparities (Theil index)

ESPON ETRF *MASST4 POLIMI*



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Challenges of today



Fragmentation: “Geographies of discontent” and new political choices on different EU countries

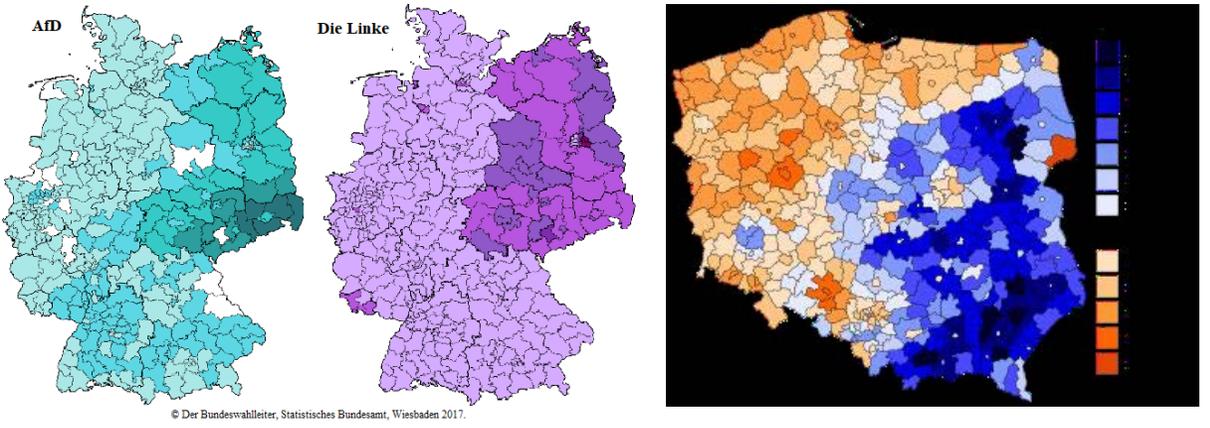
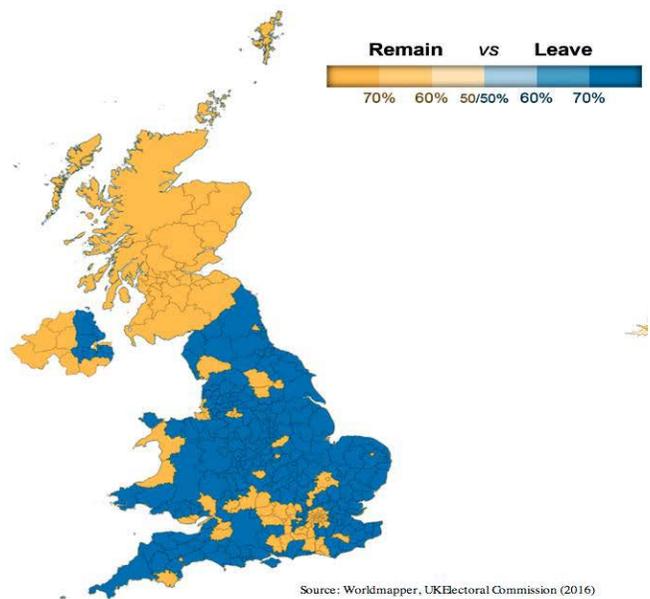


Exhibit 6: Two Nations
The UK resized by number of votes in the BREXIT referendum



Fragmentation: "Geographies of discontent" and new political choices on different EU countries

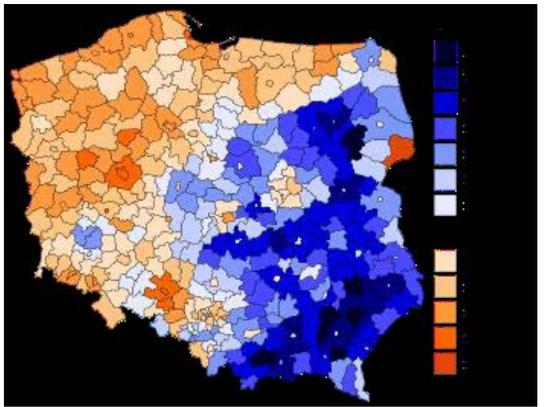
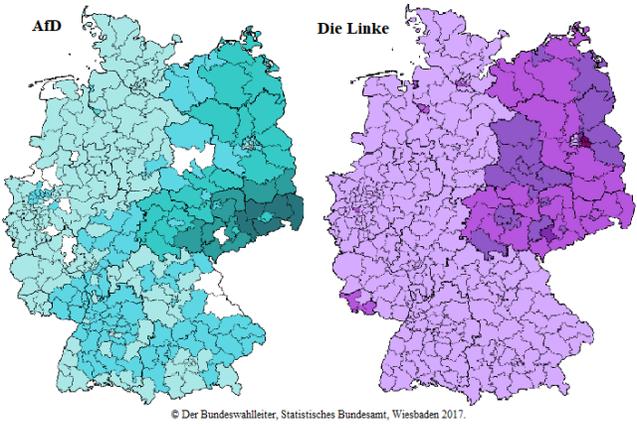
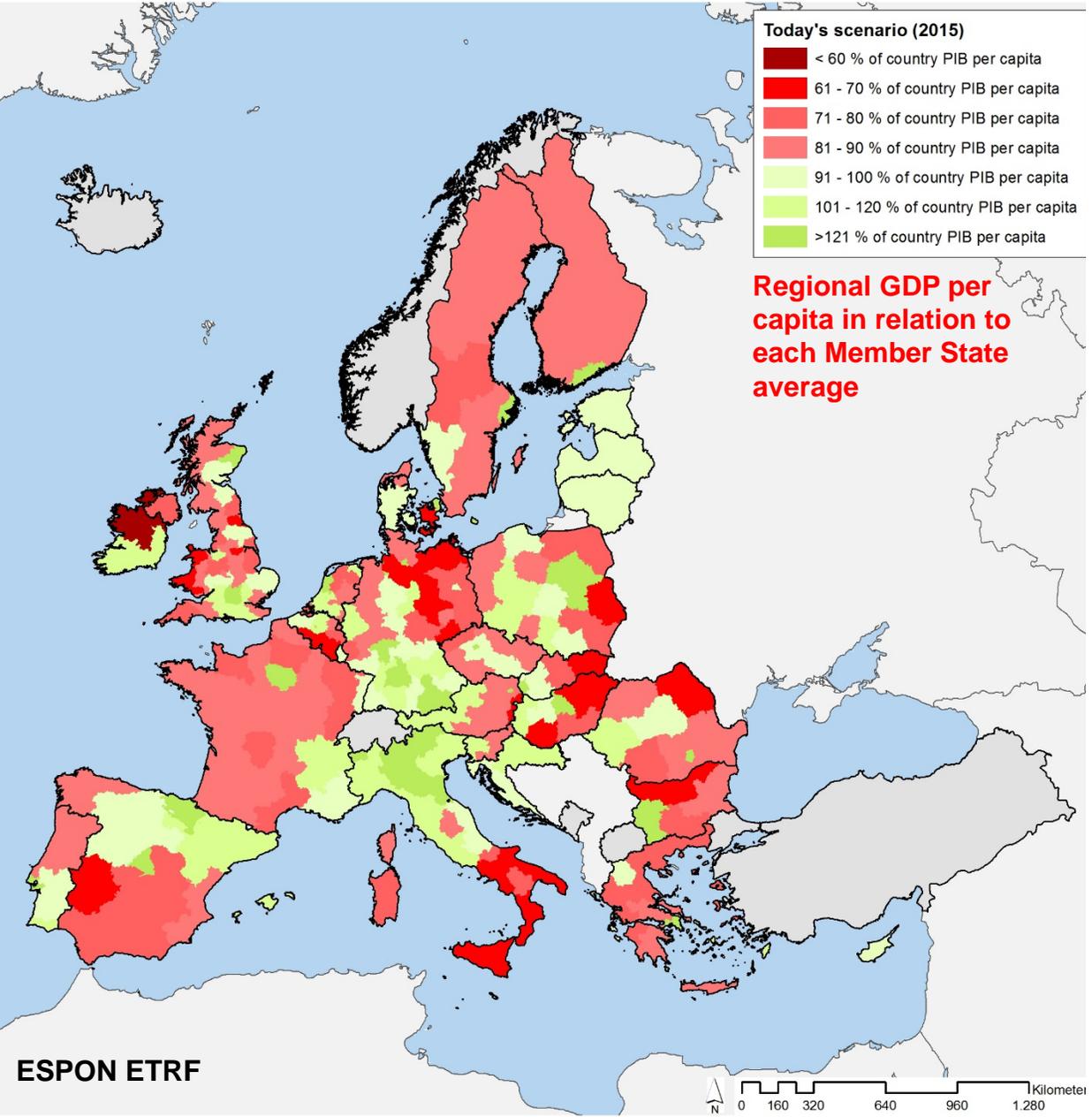
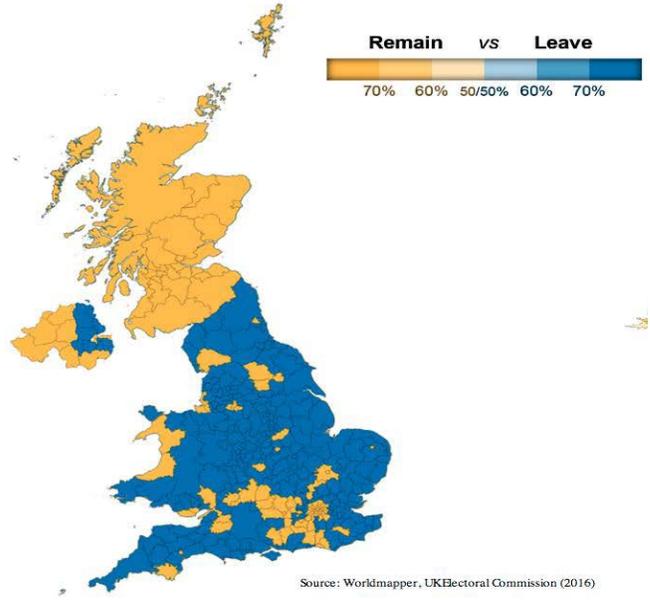


Exhibit 6: Two Nations
The UK resized by number of votes in the BREXIT referendum



Key Territorial Challenges



Fragmentation of places...

- ...a political dimension (e.g. **discontent**)
- ...a social and cultural dimension (e.g. **diversity**)
- ...an economic dimension (e.g. **disparities**)



Network interdependencies...

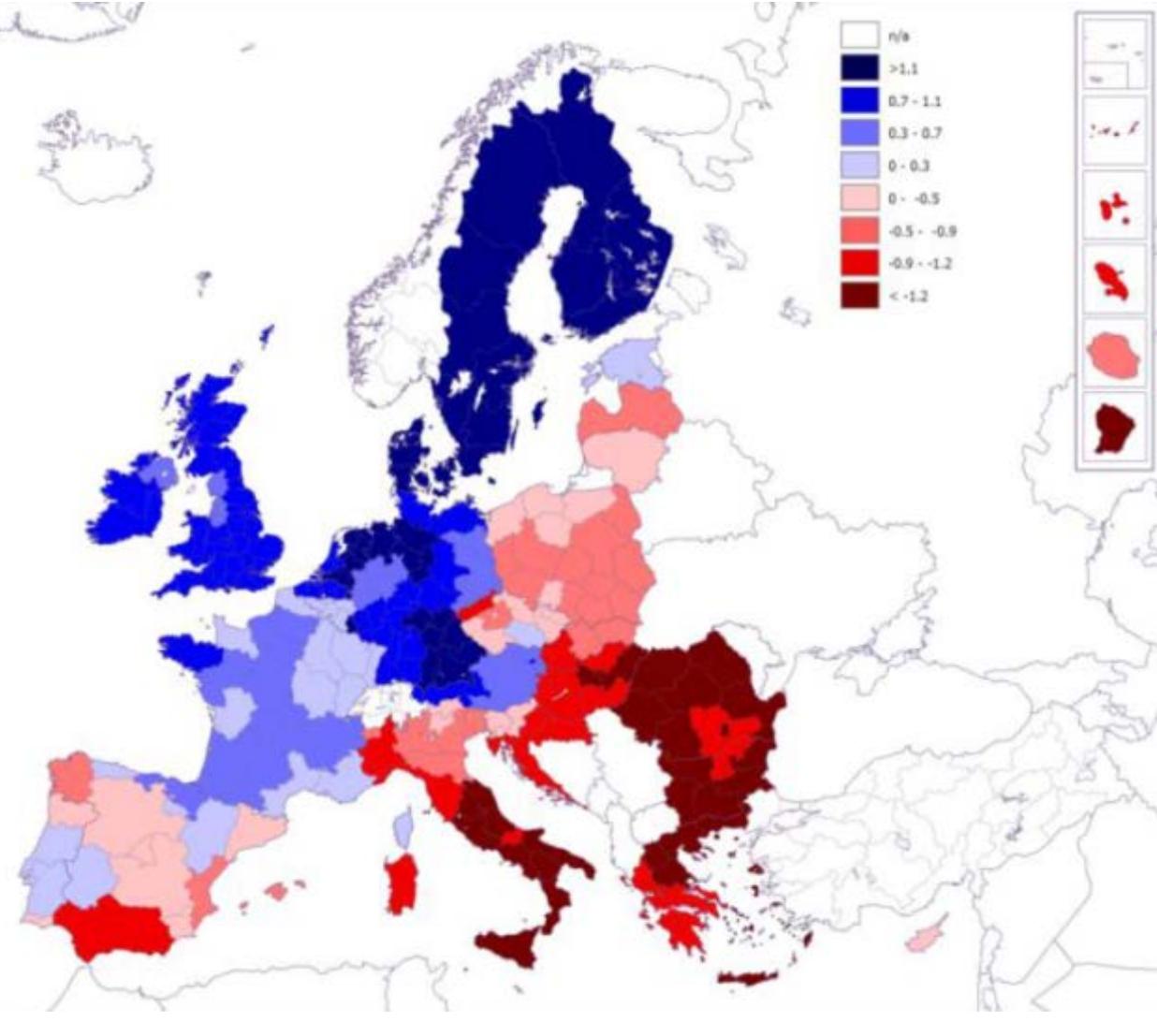
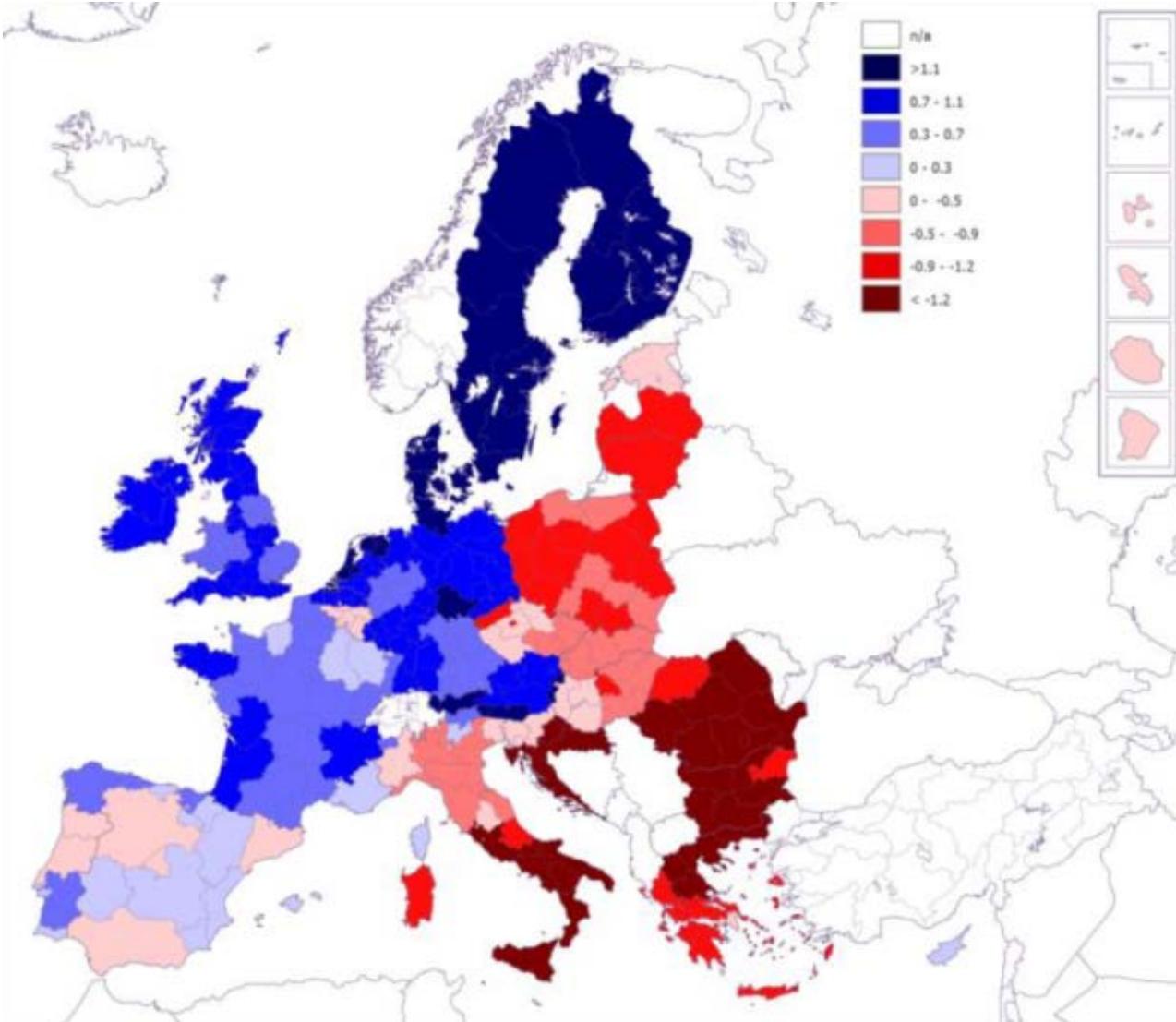
- Subverted distances: Proximity in terms of “**connection**”
- Increasing flows, **spill-overs and externalities**
- **Network industries create “new territorialities”** (e.g. digital markets)



Paramount Challenge: Quality of Government, since it is not improving

EQI 2010

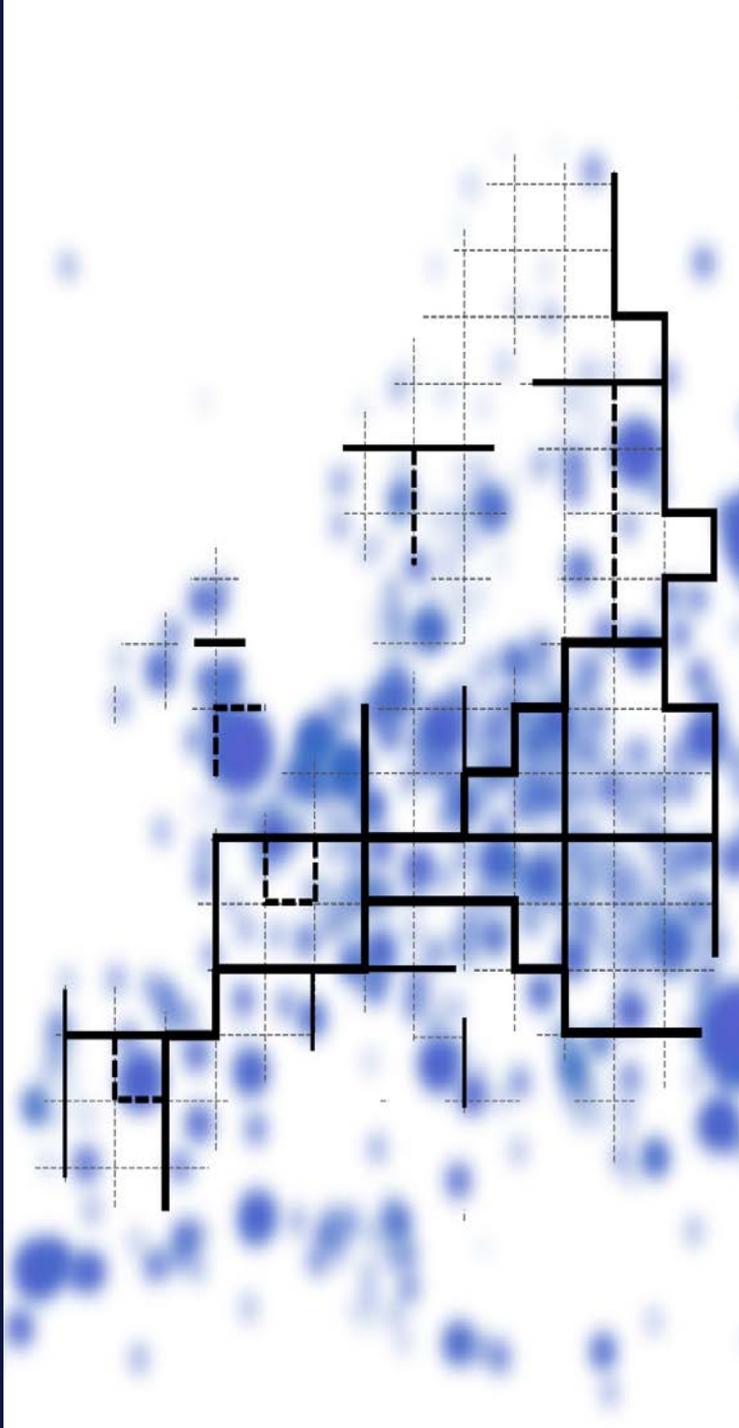
EQI 2017



“Quality of Government Institute, University of Gotheborg (2018)”

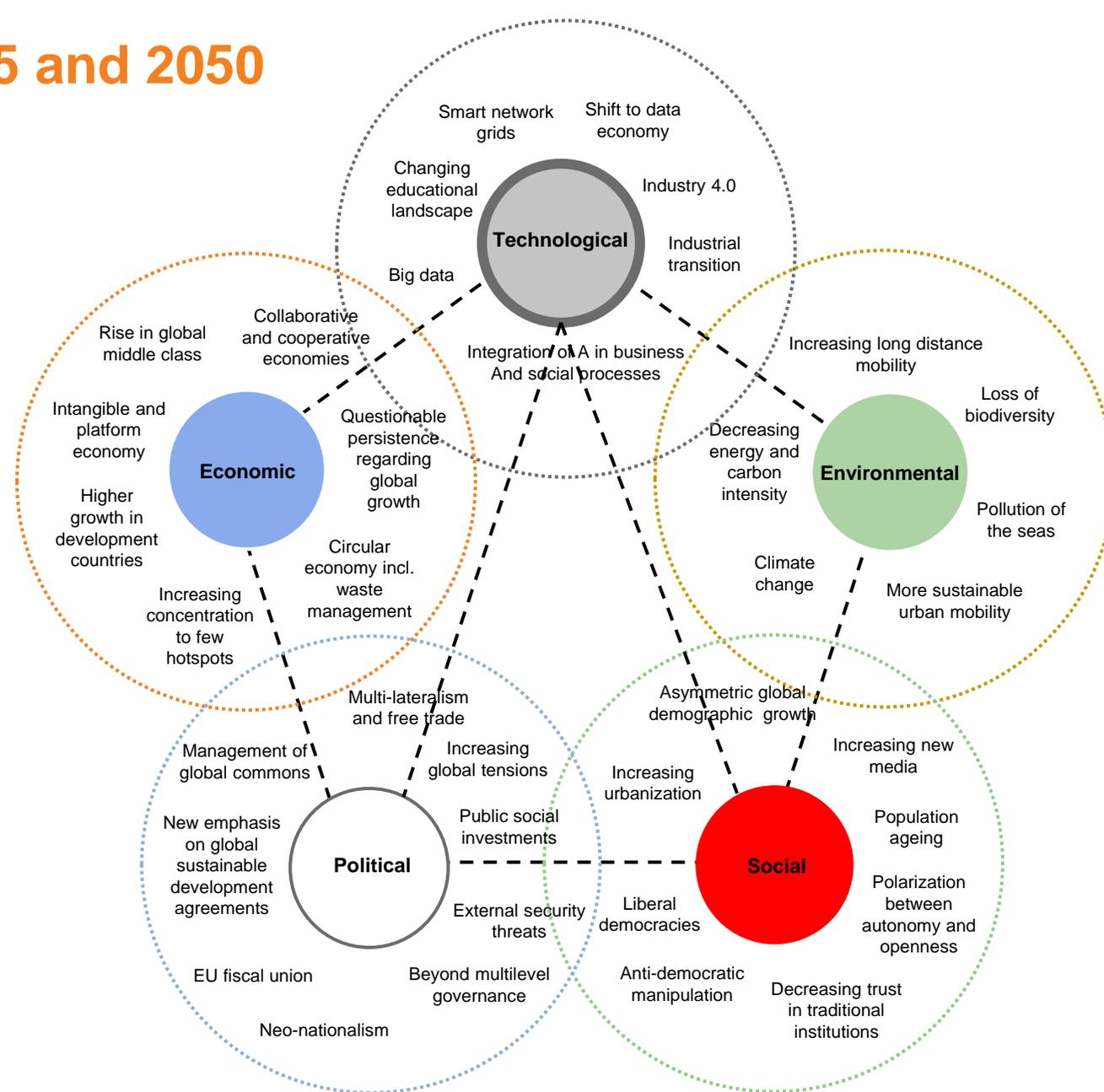
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Looking towards 2030 & 2050

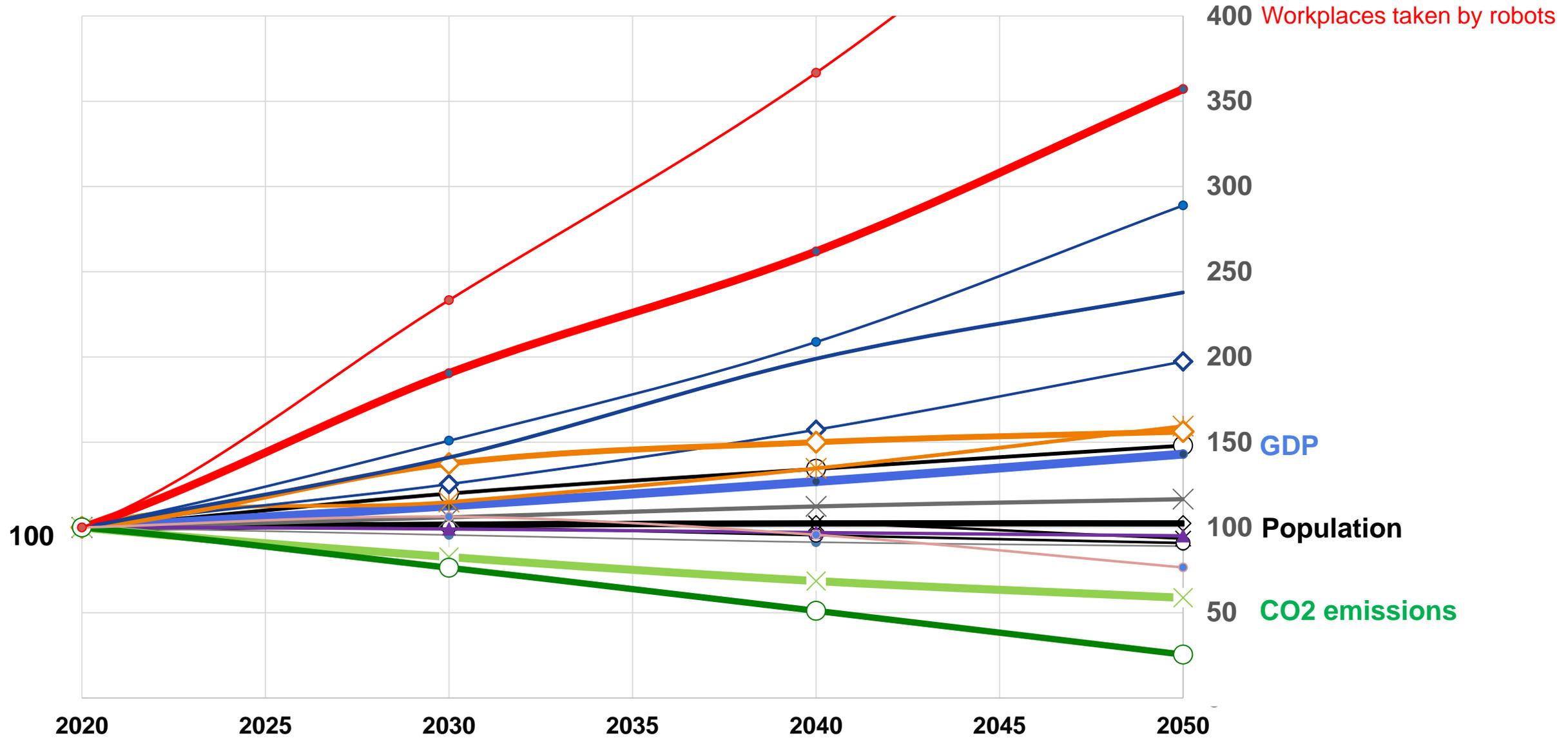


Main Drivers (and dilemmas) towards 2025 and 2050

- Singular Technologies (virtual/material)
- Networked Economies (connected/unplugged)
- Fluid Societies (“anywheres”/“nowheres”)
- Environmental Risks (local/global)
- Reactive Governments (efficiency/legitimacy)



Macro-trends for Europe: Tomorrow will be (very) different



Preparing European Territory to live in “Pervasive Uncertainty”

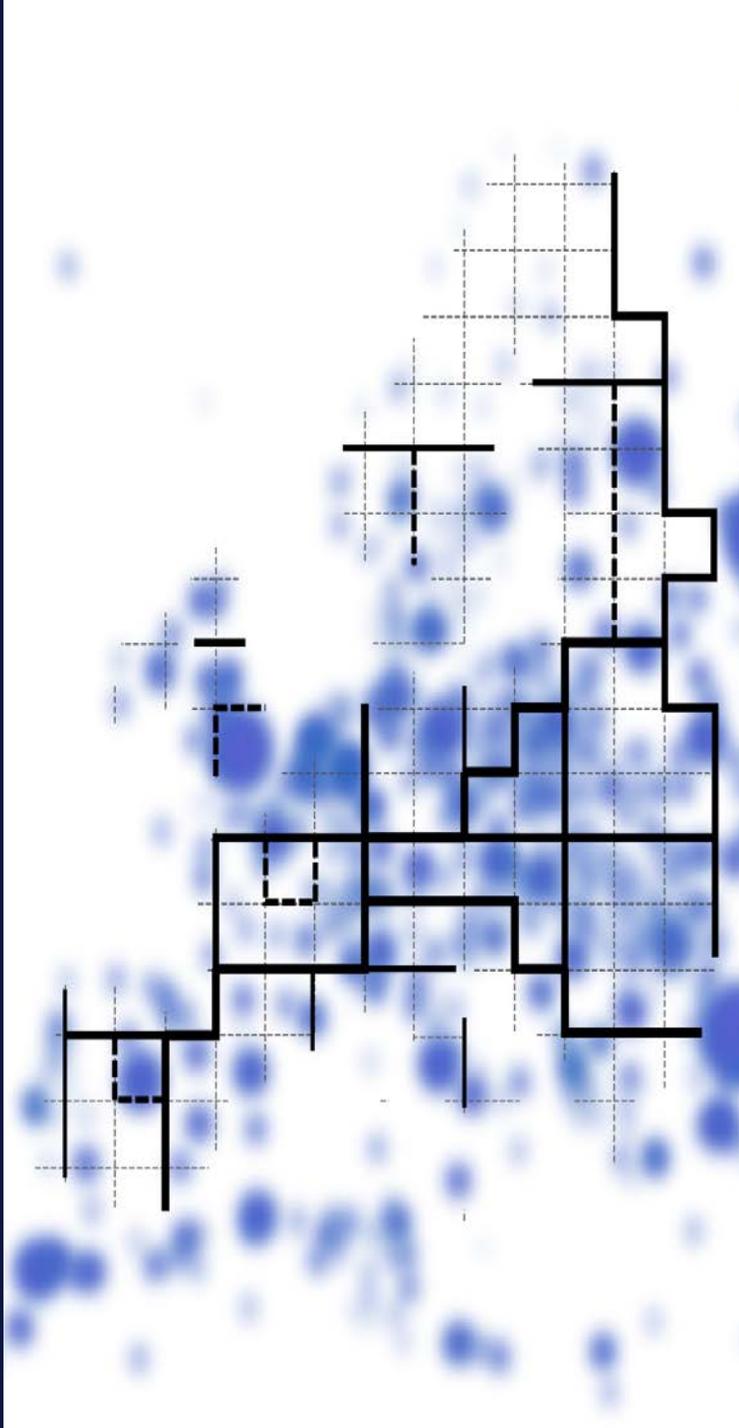


Environmental trends

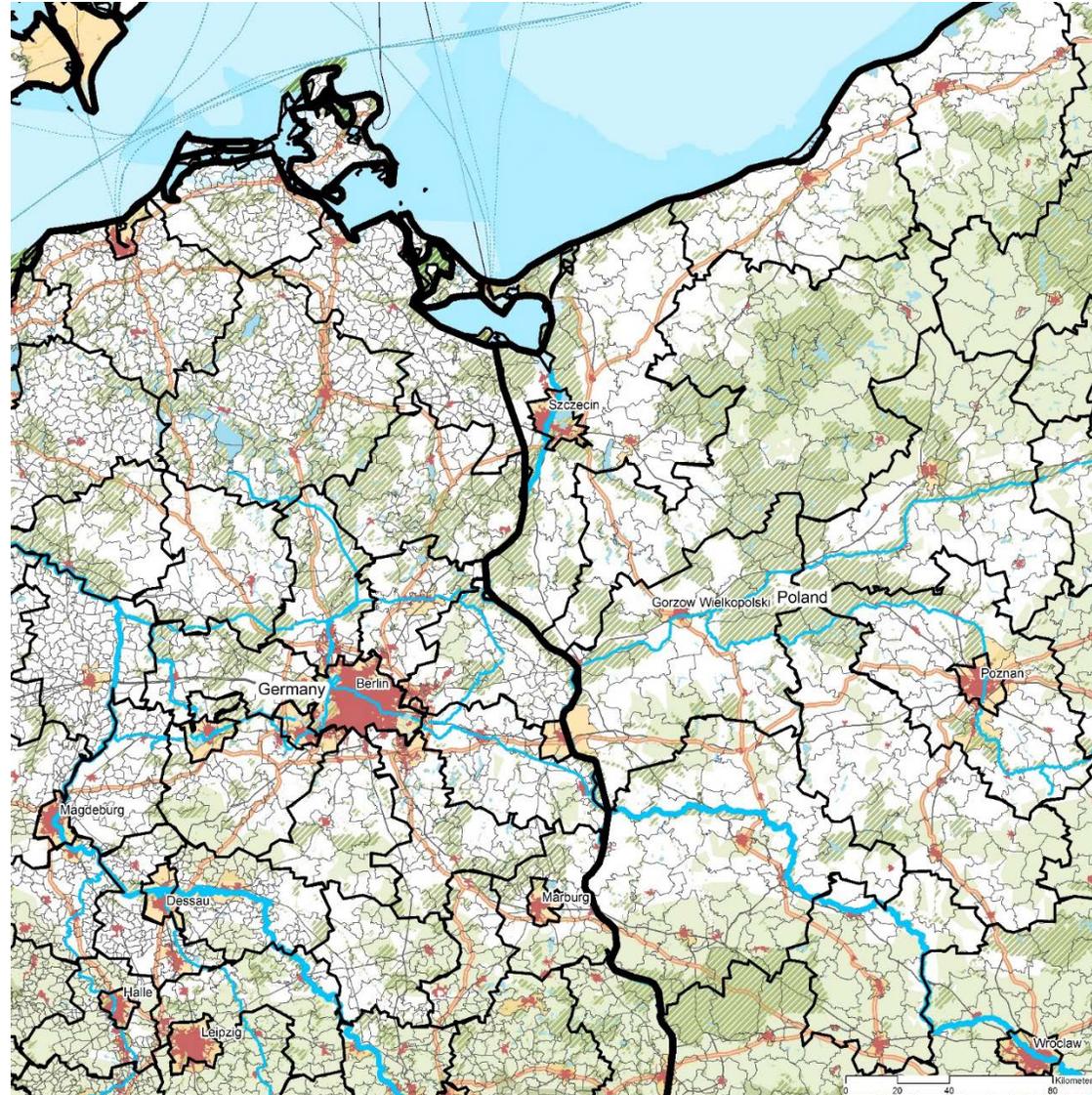
- **Decoupled urban mobility** and shifted to soft modes,
- **Increase in interurban mobility** and be more diversified
- **Lower energy** intensity and more renewal sources, 35% renewal in 2030 (50% in 2050)
- **Resource consumption decoupled** from growth (e.g. water, materials, food, land...)
- **Recycling waste as new resources** in more circular and efficient economies
- **Limited urbanisation**: it may still grow at 1.000 km² per year to 2030, but no more land taken in 2050.
- **Reduced CO₂ emissions**: reduction up to 30% in 2030 (and 50% in 2050)
- **Increasing risks because of Climate Change hitting asymmetrically Europe**

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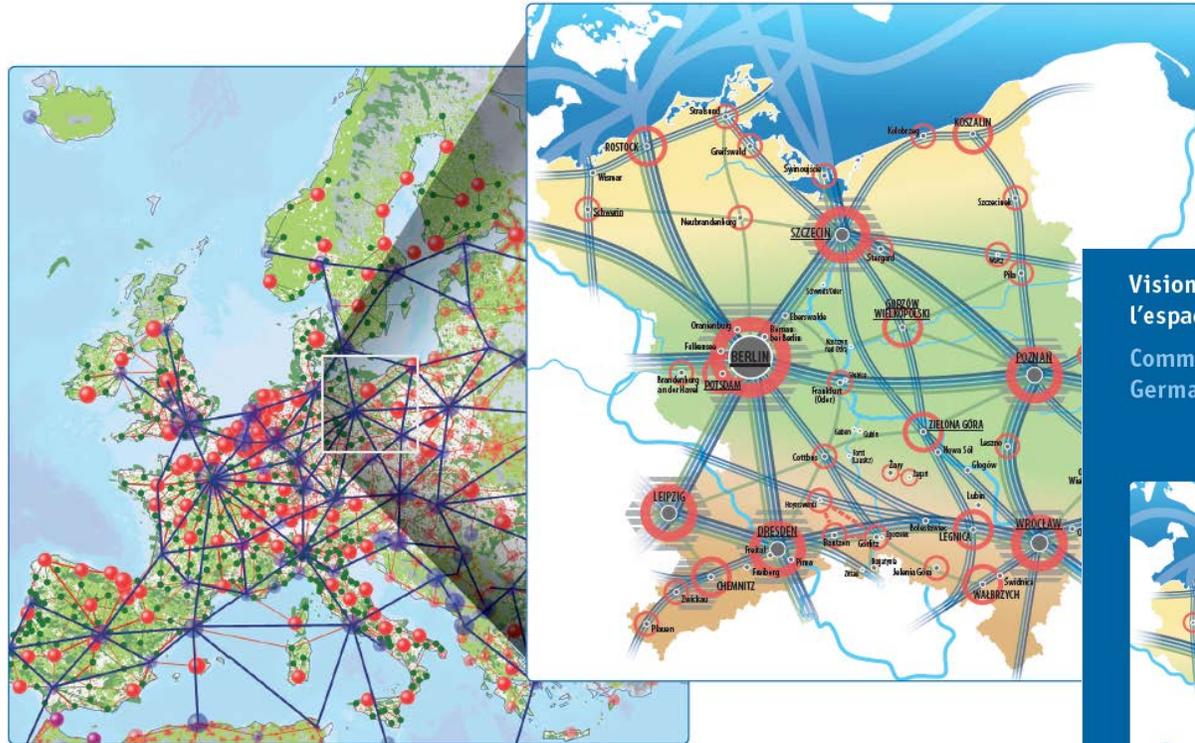
**Territorial implications:
Emerging “Functional Areas”
looking for new governance
solutions**



Mismatch between territories and flows: “the Space of flows”



Emerging “functional areas” (e.g. German-Polish border area)



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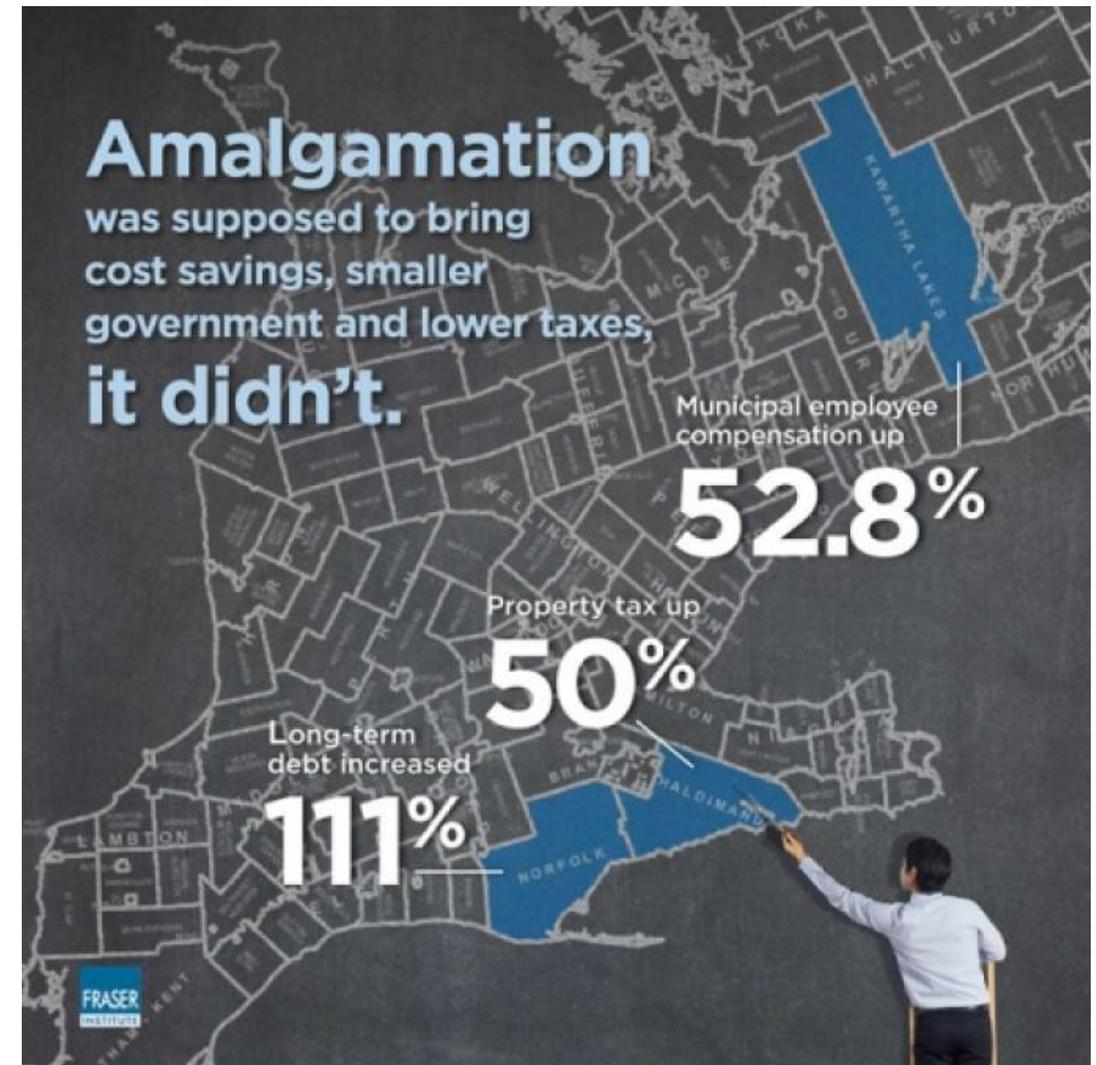
Vision Commune d'Avenir pour
l'espace de liaisons germano-polonais Horizon 2030
Common Future Vision for the
German-Polish Interaction Area Horizon 2030



MINISTERSTWO
ROZWOJU
Bundesministerium
für Verkehr und
digitale Infrastruktur



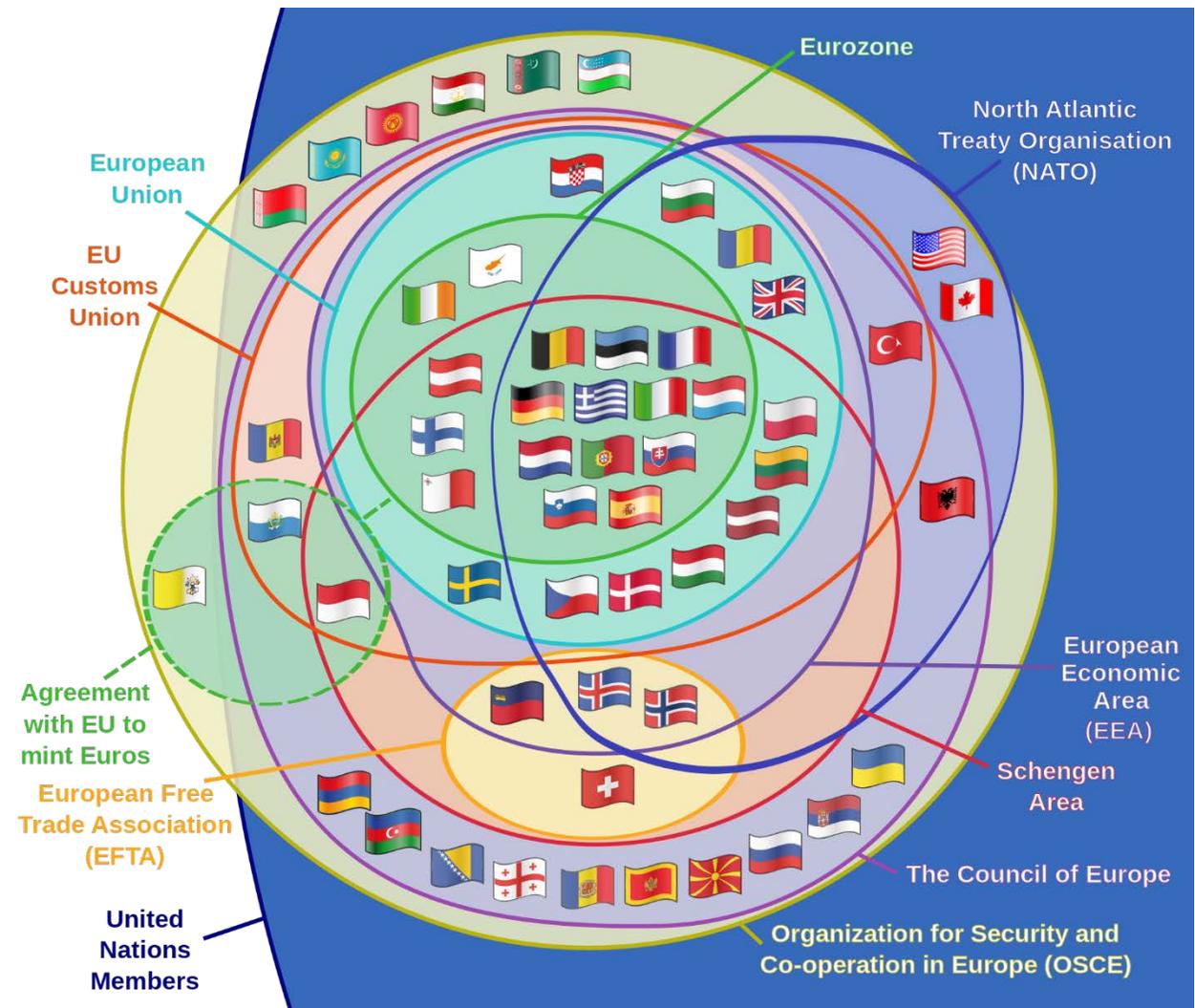
Local Functional Urban Areas (new Metropolitan Areas?)



Cross-border functional regions (new Euroregions?)



European “continental” functional areas



European Union: 28 countries / Eurozone: 19 countries / EEA single Market: 32 countries / Schengen : 26 countries / Free Trade: 4 EFTA countries



Emerging “Functional areas” from local to continental scales

Territorial Reforms

Territorial Cooperation

New Territorialities

Post - territorialities

● Creation of new States
(e.g. Montenegro)

● Reunification of States
(e.g. Germany)

● Regional de/re-centralisation
(e.g. Poland “voivodships”)

● New Metropolitan areas
(e.g. Bucharest-Ilfov Region)

● Municipal or regional amalgamation
(e.g. Denmark)

● Cooperation agreements between States
(Common market, Custom Union, Free Trade Association...)
(e.g. Schengen Agreement)

● State – regional formal agreements
(e.g. French contract - plan)

● Inter-Municipal Cooperation
(e.g. Local Partnership Act, Norway)

● Self-regulated zones
(e.g. Free Trade zones)

● Multilateral financial institutions
(e.g. World Bank, EIB...)

● Macroregions / Transnational cross-border
cooperation
(e.g. Danube region)

● Euroregions / Interregional cross-border cooperation
(e.g. Galicia and Northern Portugal)

● Political integration of States
(e.g. EU)

● Action Area
(e.g. Gotthard Action Area)

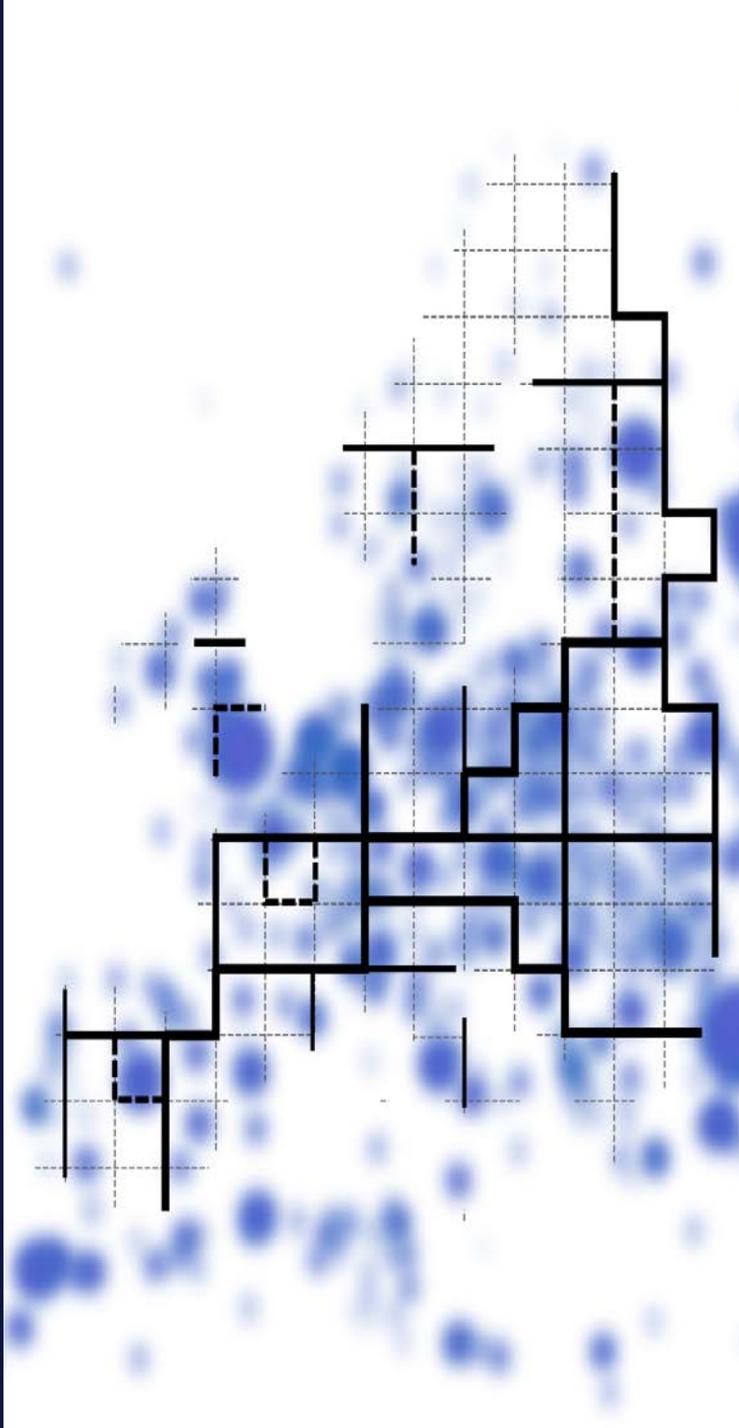
● Global
Multistakeholder approach
(e.g. Internet society)

● Partnership approach
(e.g. Urban Agenda,)

● Multilevel partnerships within within a MS
(e.g. Dutch City Deals, Dutch Diamond
Approach)

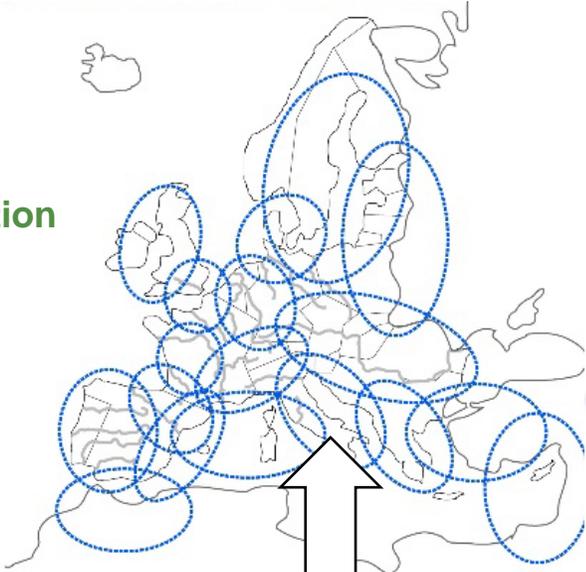
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Territorial Scenarios



Territorial Governance Scenarios Considered

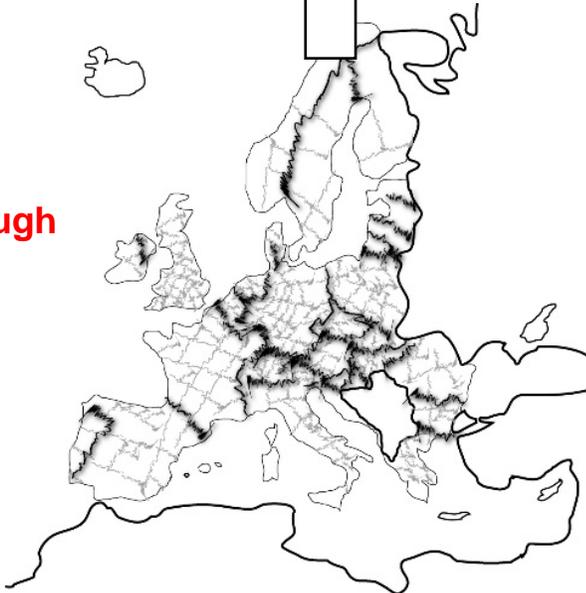
Enabling Cooperation



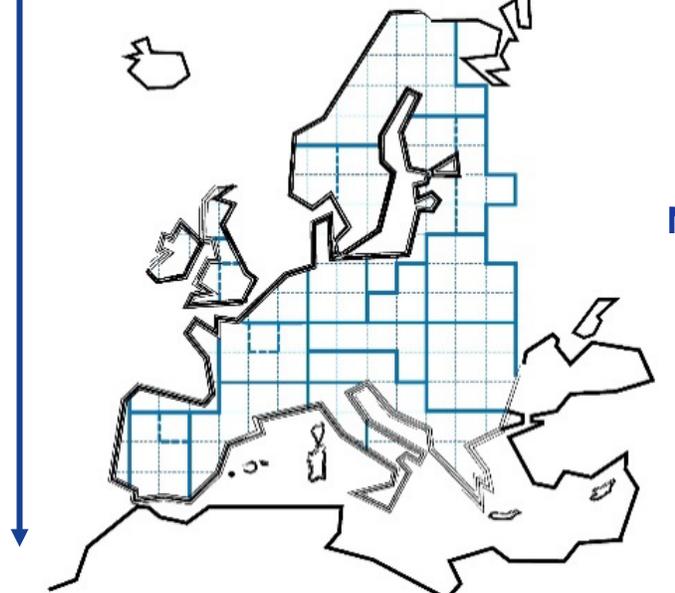
Post-territorialism



Muddling Through



New Territorialities



2050



“Enabling cooperation” (2030)



	Enabling Cooperation
Dominant principle	“Enhanced cooperation”
Government paradigm	Enabling
Governance paradigm	Multilevel “place-based” governance. Intergovernmental
Functional areas as “new territorialities”	Enabling cross-border local, interregional and transnational “cooperation zones” (e.g. euroregions, macroregions)
Legal Form of cooperation	Improved EGTC
Spatial Development	Promotion of urban networks in functional cooperation areas.



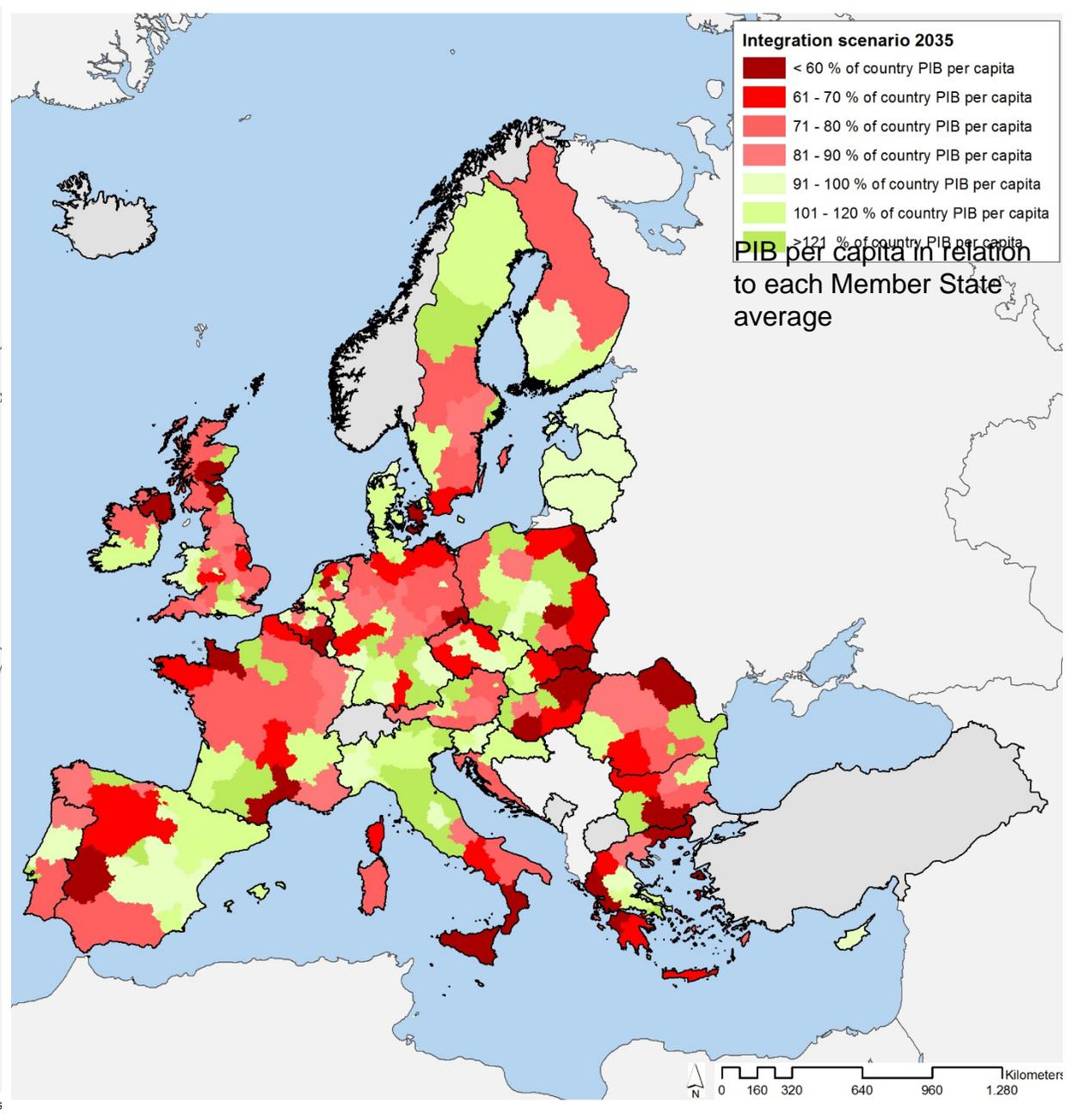
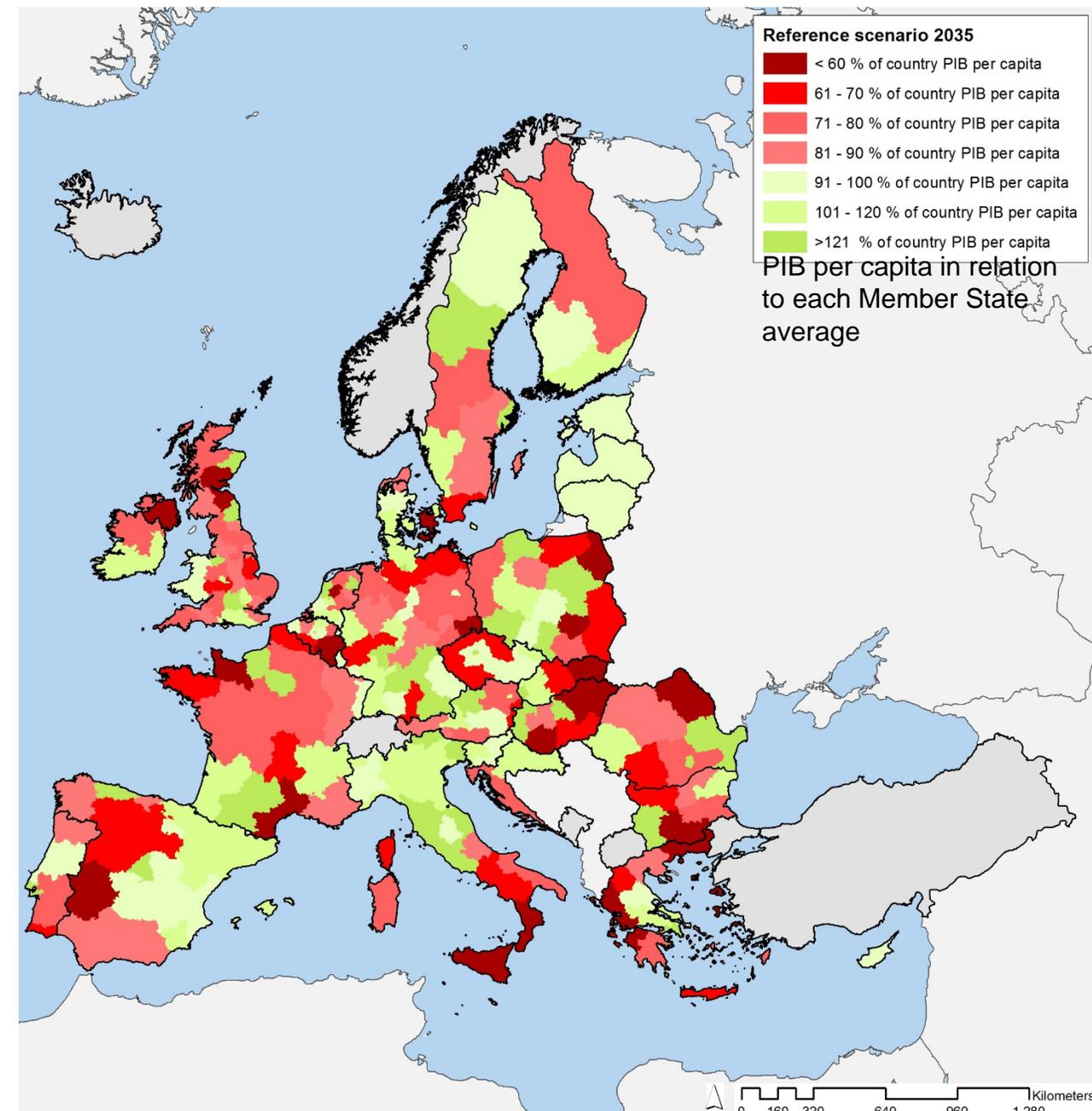
Narrative of the Scenario Proposed 2020-2030 for the TA2020+ inspired by future-oriented studies

	Muddling-through	Enabling Cooperation	New Territorialities	Post-territoriality
European Forward Unit (1999)	Turbulent neighbourhoods	Shared Responsibilities	Triumphant Markets (balanced with EU stronger common institutions)	1.000 Flowers (without libertarian approach)
Law Scenarios Hill (2012)	Legal Borders	-	Global Constitution	Legal Internet Legal Tribes
ESPON ET2050 (2014)	Europe of metropolis	Europe of cities	Europe of regions	-
New Pact EPC (2014)	-	Moving Ahead Ambitiously	Leaping forward	-
Junkers White Paper; EC (2017)	Carrying on	Those that want to do more, do more	Doing more together	Doing less more efficiently
EPRS, EP (2017)	Hollow foundations: Unstable Europe in an unstable world	-	EU as a global power: Stable Europe in and unstable world	-



+0,2% annual average GDP increase because “Enabling Cooperation” 2018-2035

Disparities remain in the “Enabling Cooperation” 2018-2035



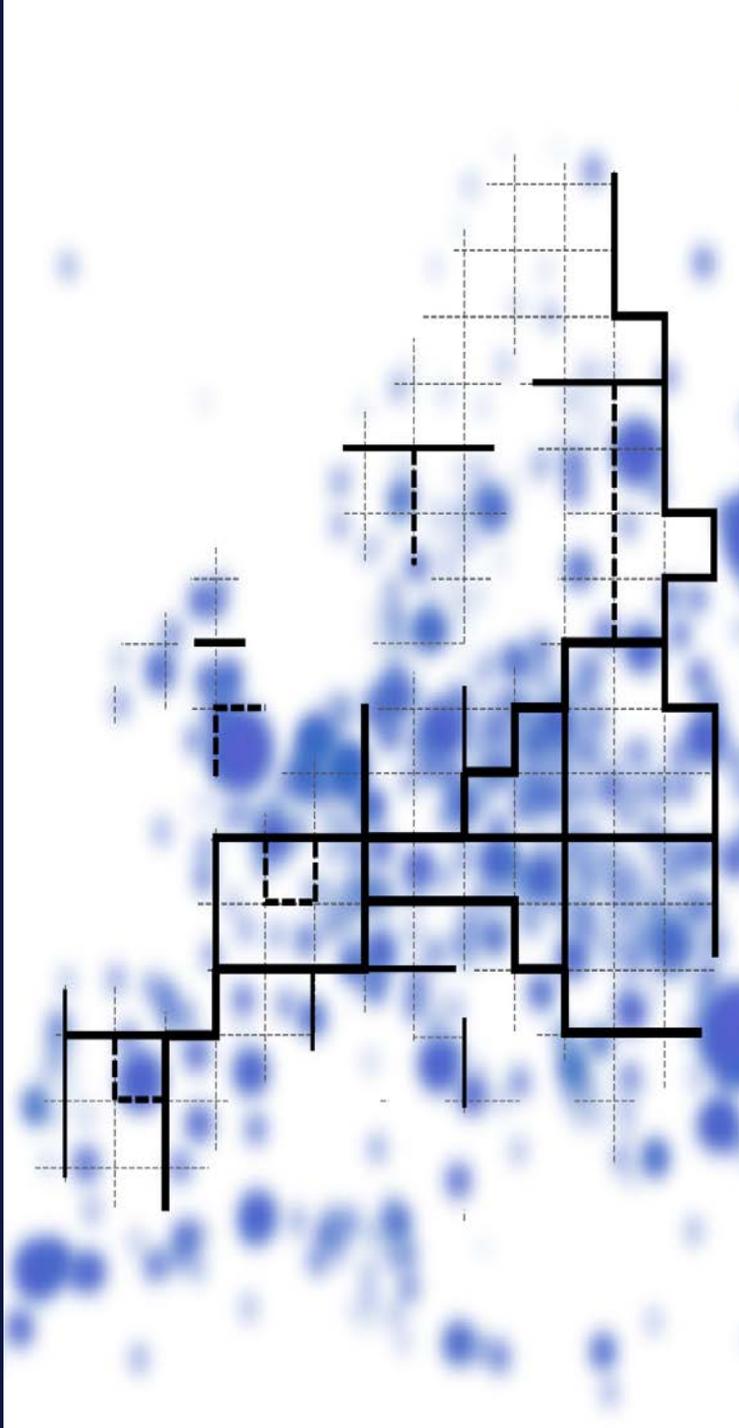
Conclusions in relation to growth and disparities

- **“Enabling Cooperation” brings (at least) +0,2% GDP/capita each year:** In a 20 years period, “Enabling cooperation” may represent about **50% of 2018 GDP savings**
- **Increasing regional disparities within Member States** (between capitals and large cities and sparsely populated regions, also in between neighbourhoods in large cities)
- **Need for stronger and “Taylor-made” redistributive policies**



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Conclusions for TA2020+ and relevance for COTER mission



Territorial Agenda 2020+ is relevant for COTER

- Taking into consideration the relevance of **territorial challenges** (**fragmentation**, increasing flows and **interdependencies** and **mismatch** between administrative and functional areas...)
- **Adjust Cohesion and other European policies to key megatrends** (e.g. technologic progress, economic globalisation, social disparities and migration, climate change...)
- **Support “taylor-made” solutions** building on **Objective 5** (Cohesion policy 2021-2027).
- Address issues of **territorial cooperation and governance of new functional areas**.
- Promote the improvement of the **quality of local and regional governments**.
- **Support for stronger Cohesion** policy as a policy tool dealing with territorial cohesion, removing administrative barriers and promoting territorial assets



// Thank you

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More
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