

Policy Pitches

From evidence to policy



Manuela Samek Lodovici Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale



Knowledge economy, high skilled labour mobility and territorial disparities



Regions, KE and economic conditions

KE Regions (2012-2015)

Legend:

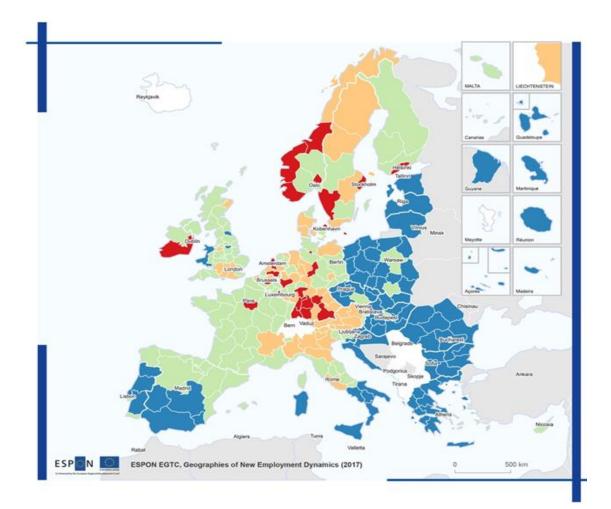
KE Cluster-Analysis (2012-2015)

Highly competitive & KE-based economies

Competitive and KE-related economy

Less competitive with potential in KE economy

Less competitive with low incidence of KE





Future CP should focus on supporting development in lagging areas and territorial cohesion



Valorise local assets, provide services & infrastructure of general interest, support capacity building



Bernd Schuh Österreichisches Institut für Raumplanung



Analysing distribution and performance of SMEs in European regions, and proposing territorial development strategies



SMEs are the backbone of the European economy:

to understand their performance, you need to take into account the territorial structures of the labor market and the different enterprise size-classes

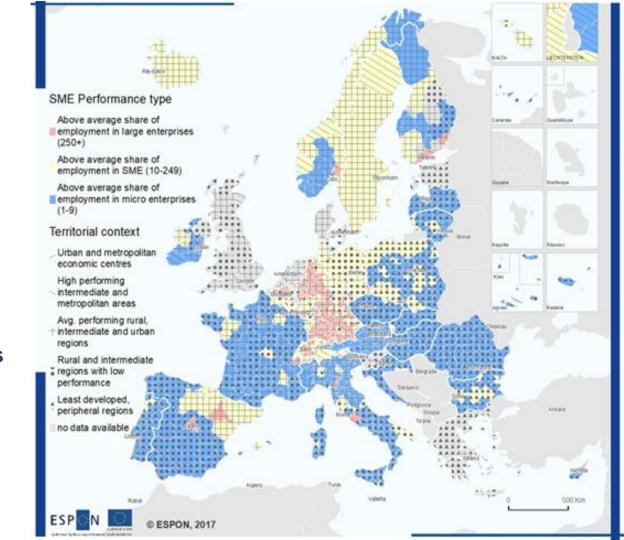


Regional SME Typology:

Combination of SME performance and territorial context

Micro enterprises 1-9 employees

SMEs 10-249 enterprises





Tailor-made solutions for unique regions – policy interventions have to respect place and governance



Encourage the Quadruple Helix approach - involve economy, academia, administration and people



Target start-ups and scaleups separately



Think skills & competences rather than sector policies



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Julien Grunfelder Nordregio



Non-European owned firms in Europe on average:

- employ 5 times as many people
- produce 11 times as much
- generate 9 times as much value added

as local firms







Wages spent in Europe





Purchases from European subcontractors

Wages spent in Europe

Signaling and branding

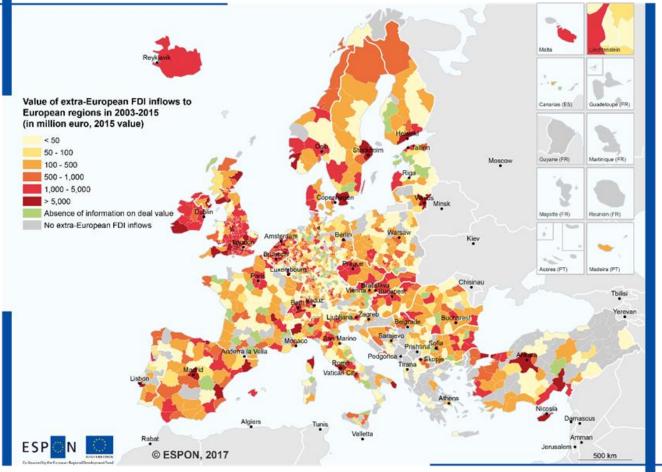
Ongoing attraction of FDI



Larger local markets



Extra-European FDI inflows across European regions 2003-2015





Analysis and recommendations based on data from

52,061

Extra-European FDI projects

102,500

non-European owned firms in Europe Key characteristics of 1,7 m local firms



Clusters are among the most important regional drivers of FDI





Special initiatives should support disadvantaged regions

Cohesion policies can help attract FDI



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Erik Gløersen Spatial Foresight



Fuzzy territorial cooperation

= Communities of intent



- Territorial cohesion 2.0
- Functional areas revisited
- Future of cohesion policy?



Focus on capacity-building and facilitation



Provide basic funding for stable, durable cooperation



Reflect on the roles of public authorities at different levels



Vanya Simeonova-van der Grift Stichting Wageningen Research



Spatial dynamics and strategic planning in metropolitan areas



There is no one single definition of a metropolitan area ...

...that matches both ongoing urbanization trends, current administrative borders or existing planning practices and perceptions of actors



MDA method of delineation offers a tailor-made assessment of different spatial sales and key urban trends based on European and local data.

10 MAs

Brno

Brussels

Lille

Lyon

Oslo & Akershus

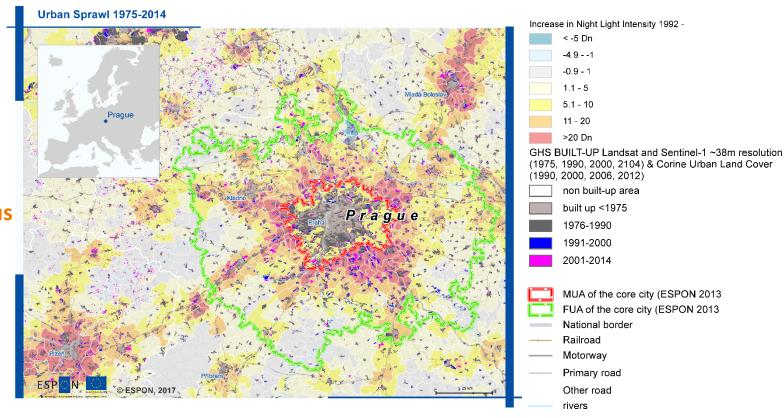
Prague

Terrassa

Turin

Vienna

Zürich





- 1. Effective metropolitan planning depends on a shared-governance process that is closely linked with the administrative levels of statutory spatial planning, with clearly allocated competences between relevant governmental levels (vertically) and across policy sectors / departments / municipalities (horizontally).
- 2. The formal status of the metropolitan areas is not a determining factor for the effectiveness of the metropolitan planning and governance processes, though acceptance and recognition is essential



Metropolitan planning approach

Eight "action areas" for setting different foci in strategic, statutory and collaborative planning





Redefining the metropolitan areas as clusters of administrative bodies within functional areas: understanding different delineating approaches at the EU scale



Engaging political leaders and gaining support from all levels of governance: flexible planning systems and changing environment call for both strong leadership and broad involvement



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Vincent Nadin Technische Universität Delft



Objective: to describe and explain changes in territorial governance and spatial planning systems **since 2000**

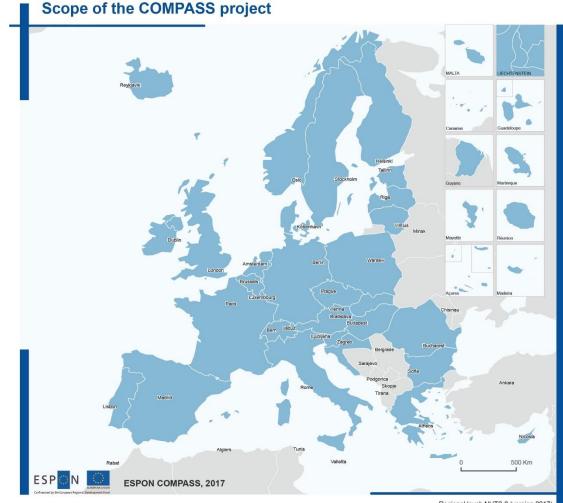


Spatial planning is critical for more effective coordination and implementation of EU policies.

Enormous variation

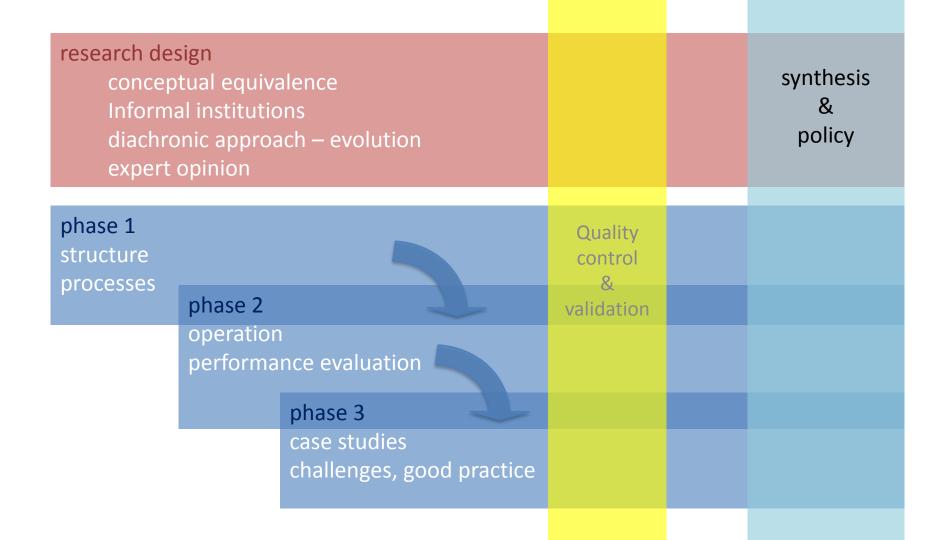
32 ESPON countries 7 additional countries

Multiple systems in federal and regionalised countries



More effective spatial planning and territorial governance for tackling unsustainable and uncoordinated development







Avoid spatial blindness understand the relations between spatial planning and cohesion policy



Avoid costs of noncoordination - direct cohesion policy interventions through the spatial planning system



Monitor effectiveness provide an interactive platform on the influence of **EU policy on spatial** planning



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Joan Noguera University of Valencia



Develop strategies for inner peripheries to overcome their marginalising effects



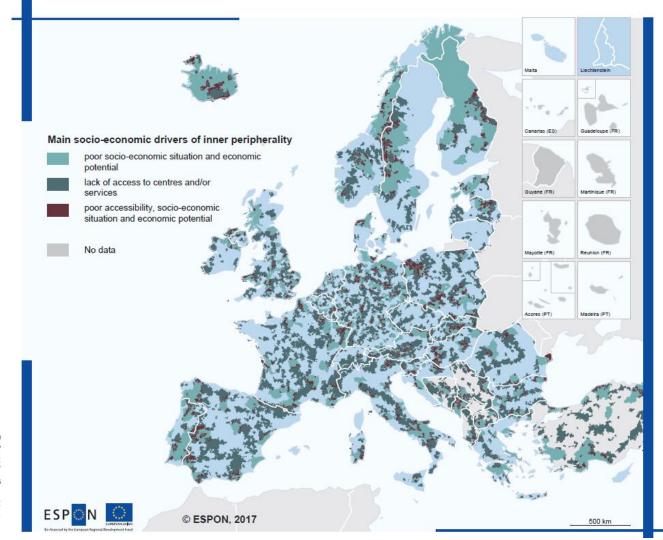
Perfect combination for IP: low economic potential, poor access to SGIs & weak "organised proximity"



Inner Peripherality in Europe, 2017

Level: Grid cells (2.5x2.5 km)
Source: ESPON Profecy
Origin of data: TCP International, 2017;
TCP International Accessibility Model, 2017
CC - UMS RIATE for administrative boundaries

Note: Outermost regions excluded from analysis.





Connectivity & territorial capital to facilitate neo-endogenous development



Shaping "intangible factors" to bring change and reverse "spiralingdown" processes



Overcome limited views and realize the potential of IPs to serve as "laboratories"



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Kevin Broughton Coventry University

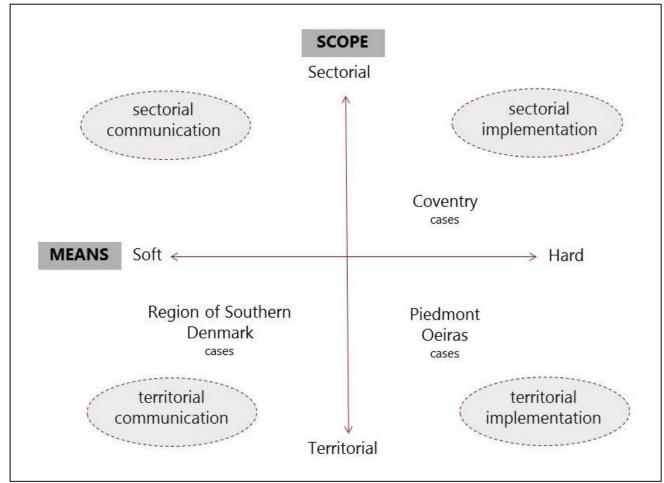


We did research on how regional/local authorities are doing 'EU2020' economic development

Changes, challenges and opportunities in regional governance









Our advice is to broker / mediate 'project relevant alliances' - move from authority to facilitator.



Our advice is to design strategies 'flexible' to implementation and funding realities.



Our advice is to develop soft structures: trustbased relations in place of statutory relations.



Our advice is to navigate 'sectorial v territorial' challenges – e.g. by becoming a 'living lab'.



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Regions' transition to a low-carbon economy (LCE) – focus on energy



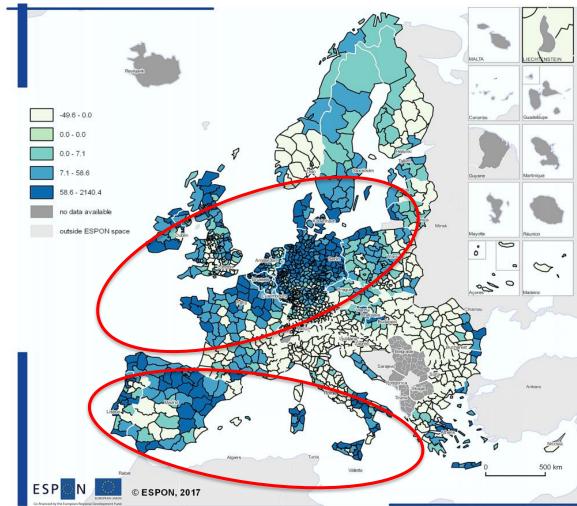
This research shows regions' energy consumption, renewable and governance potentials



Increase of wind energy generation took place in regions with high and very high potential

Contrastingly, PV generation shows dynamic development mainly in less privileged solar regions, hardly any change in areas with high solar potential







Key advice

- Regions need appropriate governance powers in issues like renewable energy, low-carbon transport and energy efficiency.
- Local-regional cooperation is key for effective LCE transition.
- Ensure broad involvement of public sector, private business, academia and civil society in the transition process.



Tailor EU + national level legal/aid frameworks to renewables and energy efficiency



Increase the impact of Cohesion Policy: integration with relevant policy fields for low-carbon economy (such as in RTD and **Energy**)



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Kai Böhme **Spatial Foresight**

Pitch #10



What might the European territory look like in 2030?



What if:

- Circular economy
- 100% renewable energy
- Property markets collapse

Territorial Foresight actions:

- Framing the topics
- Fact finding
- Participatory process
- Exposures & sensitivities

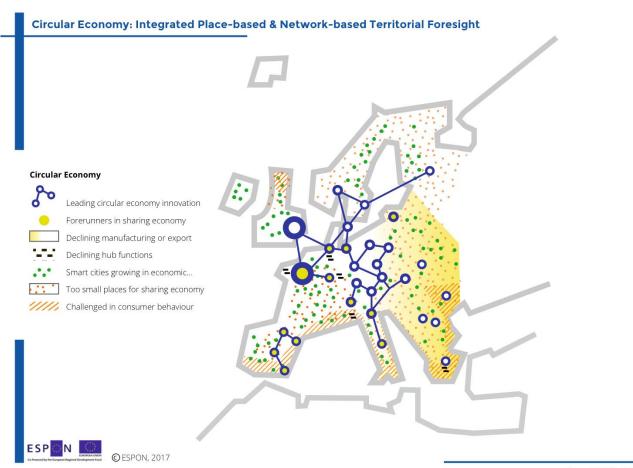


- Territorial foresight guide
- Europe today & tomorrow
- Foresight reports



Our advice is to pay more attention to the territorial implications of (nice) policy objectives

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Our advice is to engage people in territorial foresight any admin. level & topic



Our advice is to consider the territorial dimension beyond what is in the data







Vote on the policy recommendations to be adopted/implemented as a priority!





Vote on the policy recommendation that would have the most significant impact in your region!





Vote on the most inspirational pitch!



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