

Transnational territorial monitoring

Baltic Sea Region

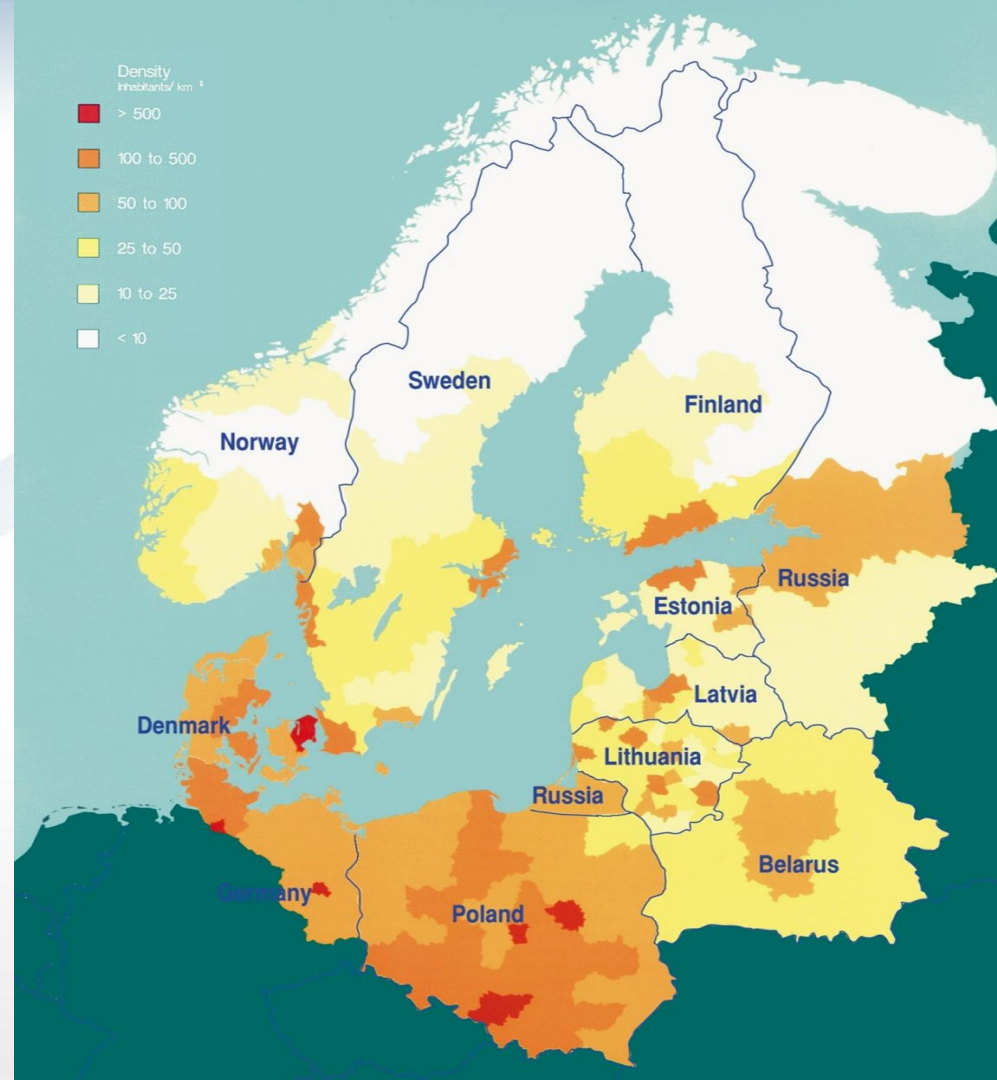
Expectations

Talis Linkaits
Head of VASAB Secretariat
Sofia, 31 May 2018

**A cooperation of ministers of the
Baltic Sea Region countries
responsible for spatial planning
and development**

Organization

**Intergovernmental network
founded in 1992
to promote cooperation on spatial
planning and development
in the Baltic Sea Region**



Territorial cohesion perspective of the Baltic Sea Region in 2030

- Well integrated and coherent macro-region with overcome divides
- Well balanced setup of metropolitan centres, small and medium size cities and towns
- Fast, reliable and environmentally efficient technologies of transport, information and communication
- Integrated energy production and supply system with well diversified sources of energy
- Integrated land and sea space planning and management
- Maritime spatial planning principles alleviating potential sea use conflicts for the present and future generations



Development of proposal for BSR TeMo system



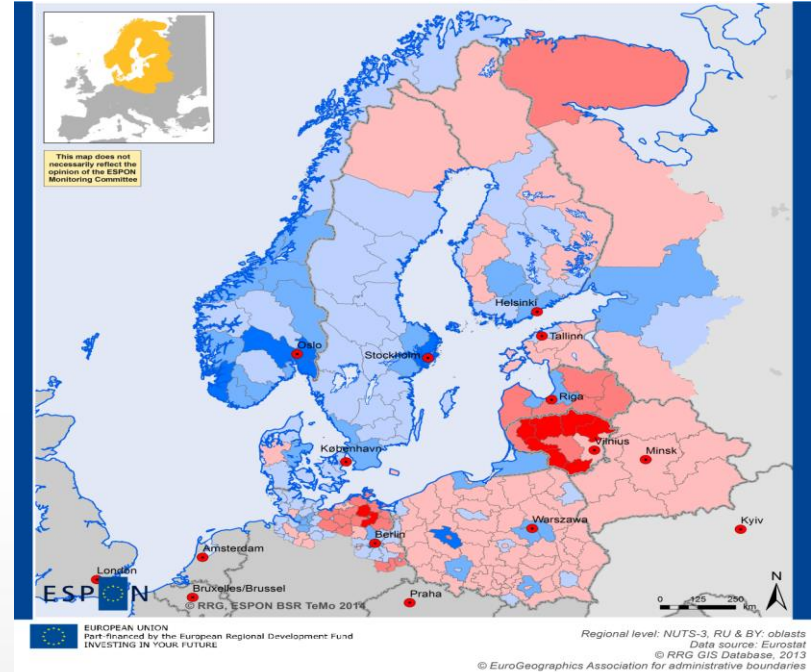
NORDREGIO
Nordic Centre for Spatial Development



- **VASAB proposal** for a **ESPON 2013 Programme project** prepared in 2010/2011
- Proposal on Territorial Monitoring for the Baltic Sea Region - **BSR TeMo project approved by ESPON MC** in June, 2011
- The project involved **seven partners with a Lead Partner -Nordregio**, Sweden
- Duration: February 2012 – February 2014

Objective:

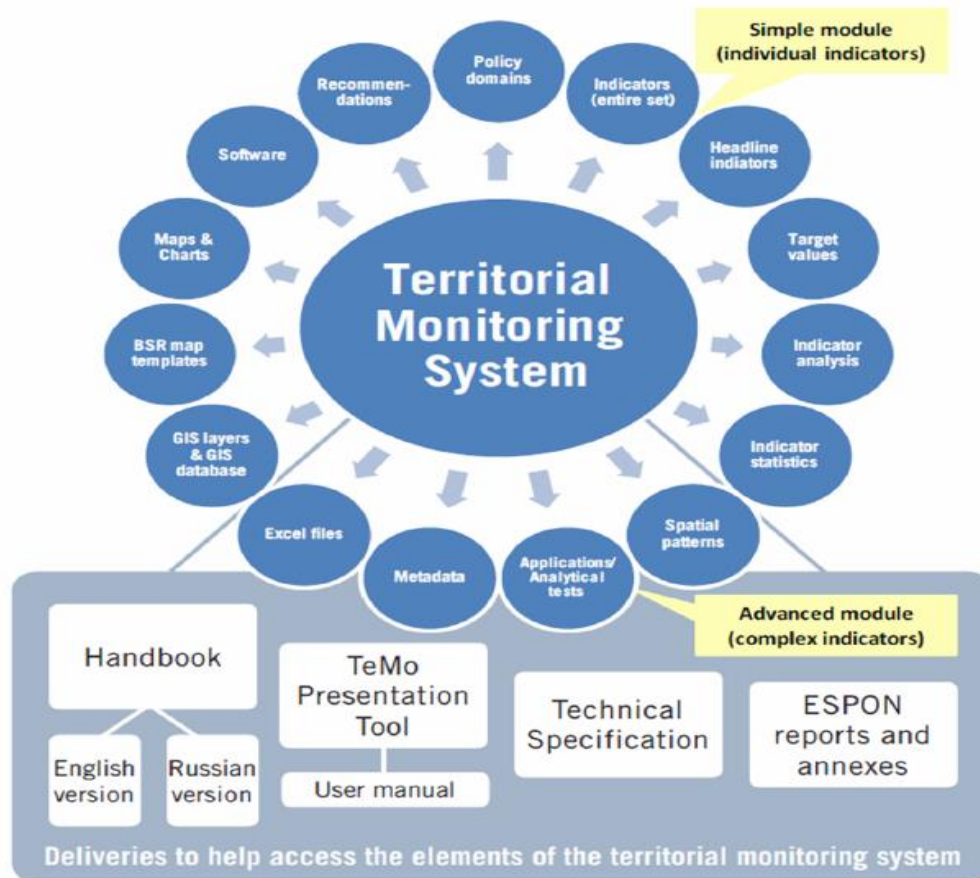
to support evidence informed territorial development and cohesion in the BSR by developing a territorial monitoring system based on territorial indicators



Net migration 2007-2012
Average annual rate (%)



BSR TeMo Monitoring System



<http://bsr.espon.eu>

PUBLIC HEARING

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Tuesday 2.12.2014

PAUL-HENRI SPAAK BUILDING - BRUSSELS

15.00 - 18.30 ROOM: P1A002

TRANSPORT ACCESSIBILITY AND CONNECTIVITY IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE



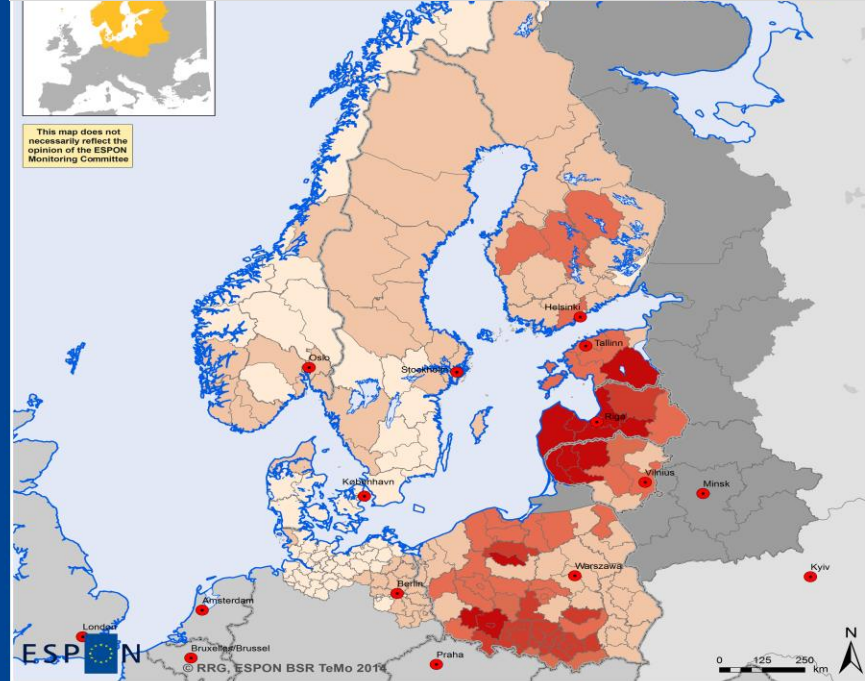
Chair: **Michael CRAMER**



ΕΥΡΩΠΕΪΚΟ ΠΑΡΛΑΜΕΝΤΟ ΠΑΡΛΑΜΕΝΤΟ ΕΥΡΩΠΗΣ ΕΥΡΩΠΕΪΚΟ ΠΑΡΛΑΜΕΝΤΟ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT PARLAMENT EUROPEU EUROPA-PARLAMENTET
PARLAMENT EUROPEEN PARLAMENT NA ĦEORPA EUROPSKI PARLAMENT PARLAMENTO EUROPEO
EUROPSKÝ PARLAMENT EUROPSKÝ PARLAMENTAS EUROPIŲ PARLAMENT IL-PARLAMENT EWROPEW
EUROPEES PARLEMENT PARLAMENT EUROPEJSKI PARLAMENTO EUROPEU PARLAMENTUL EUROPEAN
EUROPSKY PARLAMENT EVROPSKI PARLAMENT EUROOPAN PARLAMENTTI EUROPA-PARLAMENTET

Accessibility by air:

The only major positive change over the last decade for EE, LV, LT



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

EUROPEAN UNION
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

Regional level: NUTS-3
Source: Spiekermann and Wegener
Urban and Regional Research (S&W), 2013
Origin of data: S&W Accessibility Model, 2013
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Accessibility potential by air Change 2001 - 2011 (%)



VASAB Study on Development of Cities in the Baltic Sea Region



Global metropolises

Saint Petersburg, Berlin

European metropolises (1,9-2,8m)

Warsaw, Hamburg, Katowice, Minsk, Stockholm and Copenhagen

Regional metropolises (0,7-1,3m)

Helsinki, Oslo, Krakow, Gdansk, Bremen, Lodz, Gothenburg, Riga, Poznan and Wroclaw

National and regional centres of development



Baltic Sea Region - Territorial Monitoring

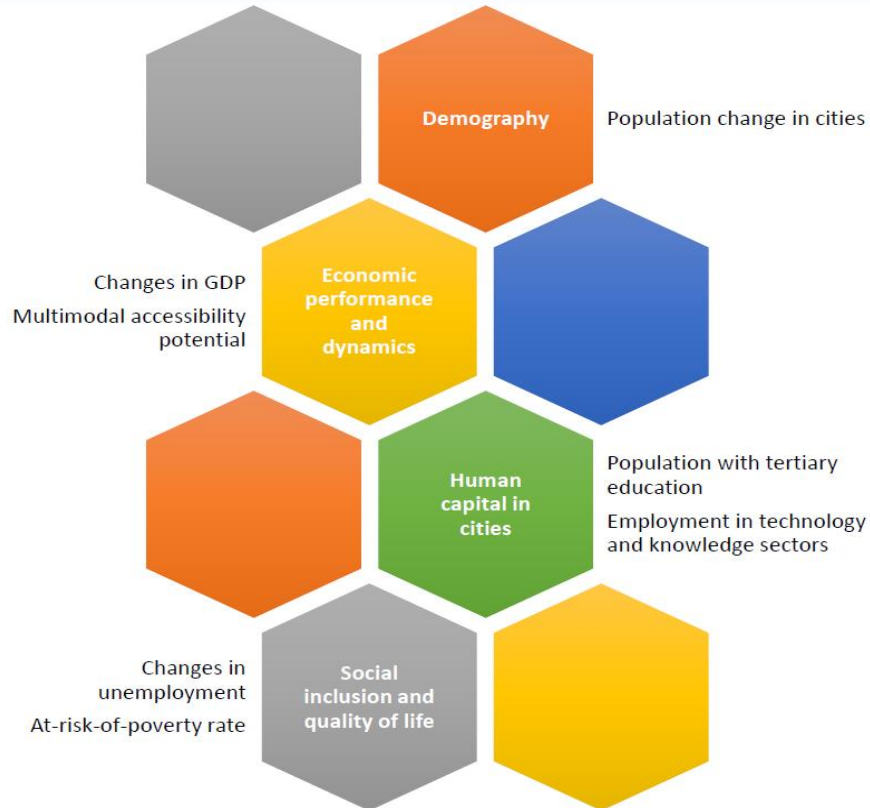
7 Indicators

- Based on BSR TeMo

127 largest cities

- Population over 100,000 including suburbs (urbanised areas).
- For countries with lower population densities (NO, SE, FI, EE, LV, LT) cities with a population > 50,000

Data for 2005-2015 where available



Development of Cities in the Baltic Sea Region



Cities have been the main drivers of development in the Baltic Sea Region (BSR) since the days of the Hanseatic League. The structure of modern cities in the BSR formed along with the flourishing of major industries at the turn of the 20th century. At that time, Berlin and Saint Petersburg, both rapidly growing capital cities, were among the world's ten largest metropolises. With populations of over half a million, Hamburg, Warsaw, Copenhagen, Riga and Wrocław were among the largest cities in Europe. A century has passed since then, the world has changed, but the pulling

power of cities as centres of development has not decreased.

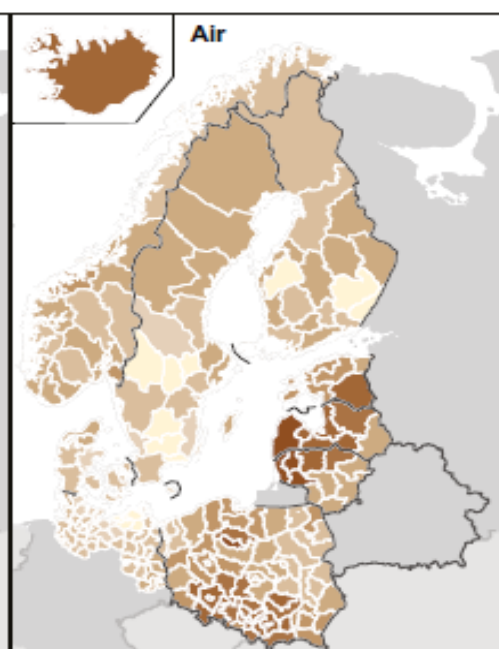
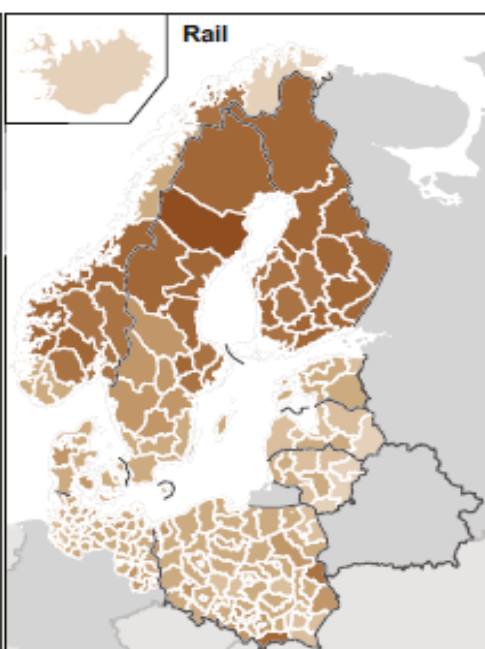
The VASAB publication examines the development of cities of the BSR between 2005 and 2014 in four aspects: demography, economic performance and dynamics, human capital in cities and social inclusion and quality of life. The publication includes the most distinctive facts of the changes that have taken place over the past decade.

The development of individual cities differs due to their specific historical, geographic and economic characteristics.

In order to provide a comprehensive portrayal of the situation in the BSR, 127 of the most significant centres of development, or the largest cities, all of which have populations of over 100,000 including suburbs (urbanised areas) were selected. For countries with lower population densities (Norway, Sweden, Finland and the Baltic States), cities with a population of over 50,000 were chosen. Considering the different interpretations of the city concept in various countries, a specific methodology for calculating the population of a city's urban area was used.



Trends, challenges and potentials in the Baltic Sea Region



Accessibility potential by road, rail, and air change 2001 - 2014



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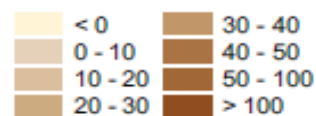


0 150 300
km

BSR countries
 Outside BSR

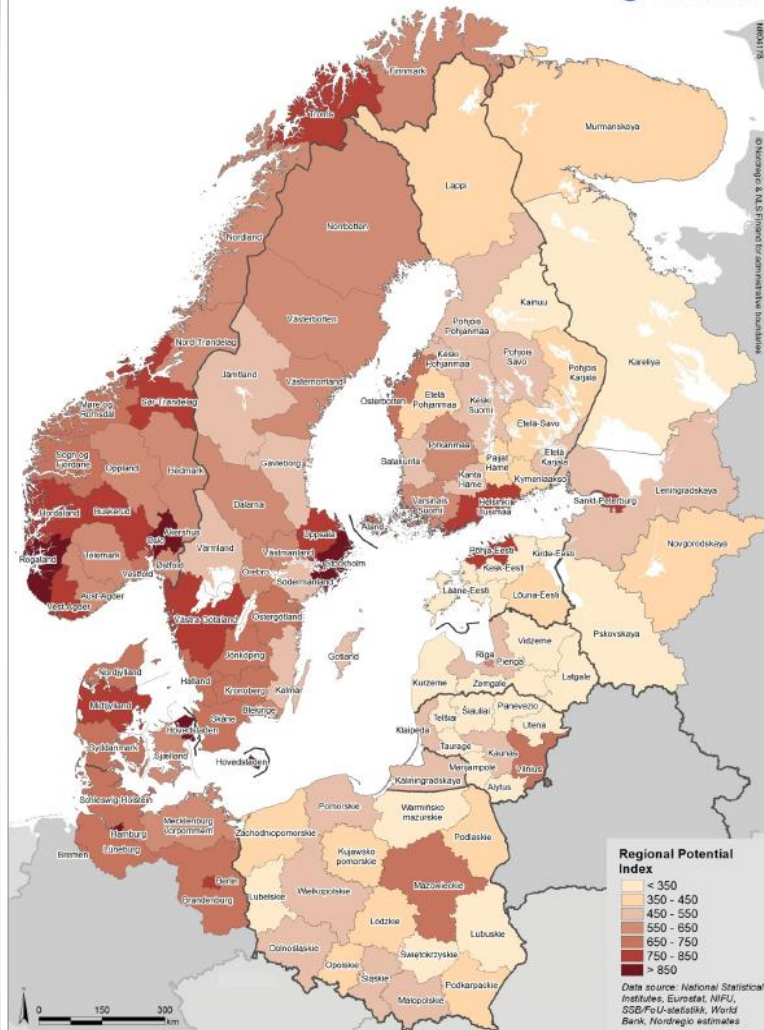
Data source:
ESPON Matrices 2014.
S&W, 2014.
Origin of data:
S&W Accessibility Model, 2014,
RRG GIS Database, 2014.

Accessibility potential
2001 - 2014
(relative change in %)



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for administrative boundaries

Regional Potential Index 2015



Regional Potential Index

- < 350
- 350 - 450
- 450 - 550
- 550 - 650
- 650 - 750
- 750 - 850
- > 850

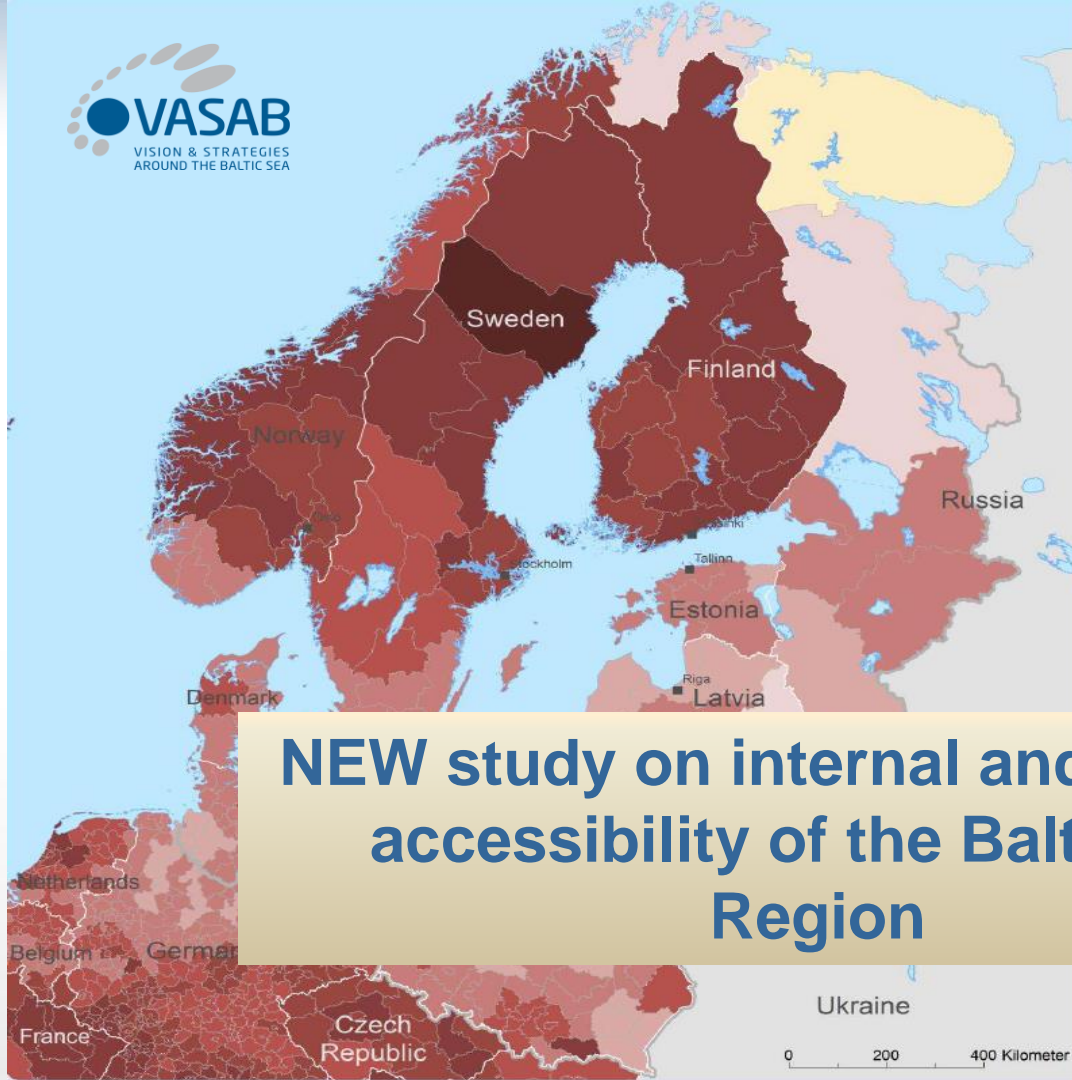
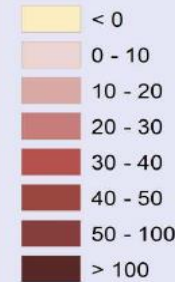
Data source: National Statistical Institutes, Eurostat, NIFU, SSB/Polstatistika, World Bank, Nordregio estimates



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BSR 2006 = 100

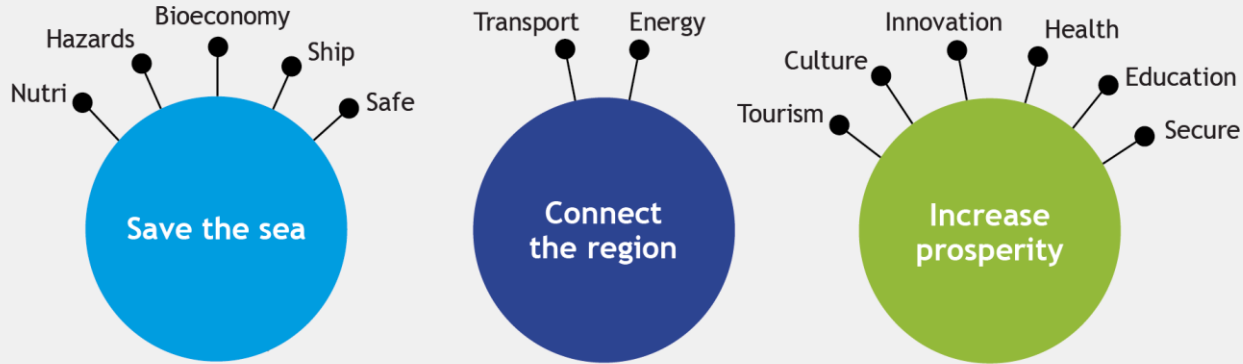


**NEW study on internal and external
accessibility of the Baltic Sea
Region**

EUSBSR structure:



Objectives and Policy Areas



Horizontal Actions

Spatial
Planning

Neighbours

Capacity

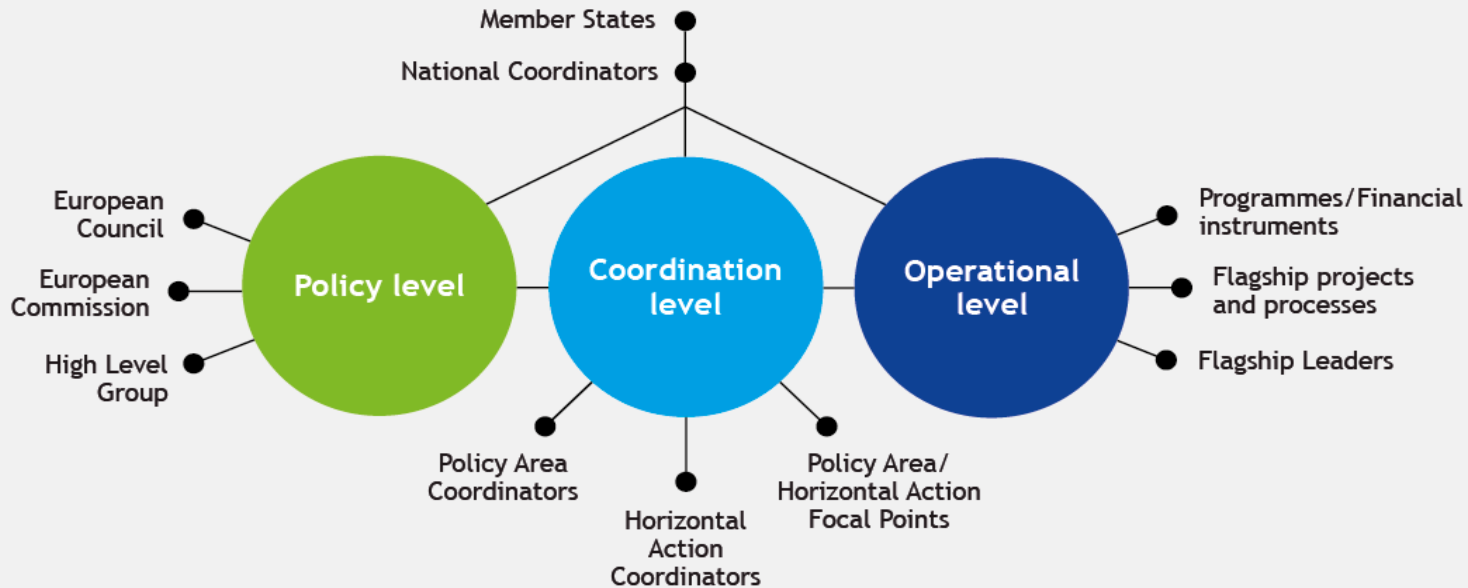
Climate

EUSBSR governance



EUSBSR
EU STRATEGY
FOR THE BALTIC
SEA REGION

Governance system of the EUSBSR





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