

# What Issues for Inner Peripheries?

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# Five questions...

- **Where** did the term “Inner Periphery” come from?
- **What** processes cause them?
- **Which** policy responses?
- **Who** should tackle them?
- **How** does this relate to the Nordic Countries?

# Where did the term come from?

1. 1980s onwards – peripherality indices - enclaves of low economic potential
2. The Modern World System (Wallerstein) + Organised Proximity (Torre and Rallet, Boschma) = “Peripheralization”
3. EU Enlargement → TA 2020
4. ESPON Inner Peripheries ToR – (Access to SGI)

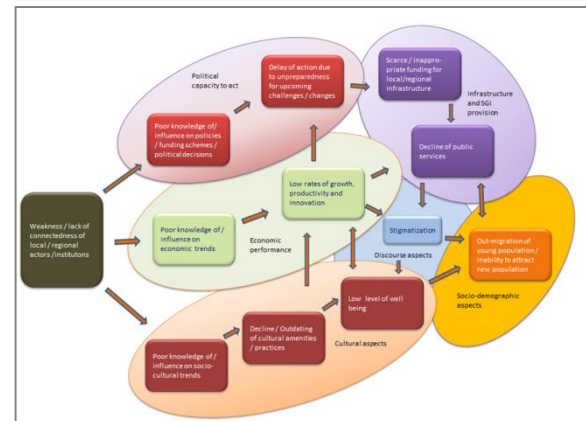
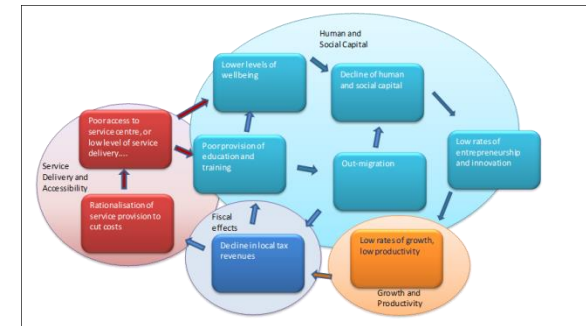
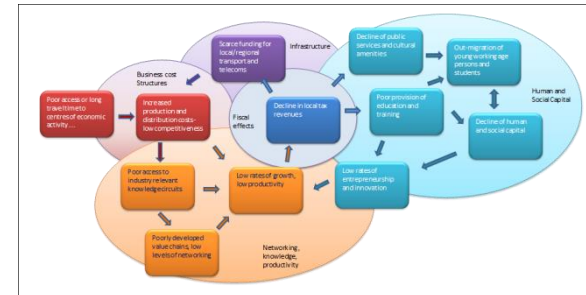
# What Processes Cause Them?

## 1. Descriptive models of peripheralization processes

### 3 Concepts...

- **Enclaves of low economic potential** (islands of conventional peripherality caused by poor transport infrastructure)
- **Areas with poor provision of, or access to, SGI** (Services of General Interest)
- **Areas with poor relational proximity** (non-geographical peripherality – caused by lack of interaction/poor relationships)

### 3 Process models...



# Process Model for IP Type 1

## Primary Peripheralization Process

Poor access or long travel time to centres of economic activity....

Business cost Structures

Increased production and distribution costs - low competitiveness

Poor access to industry relevant knowledge circuits

Poorly developed value chains, low levels of networking

Scarce funding for local/regional transport and telecoms

Infrastructure

Fiscal effects

Decline in local tax revenues

Low rates of growth, low productivity

Networking , knowledge, productivity

Decline of public services and cultural amenities

Out-migration of young working age persons and students

Poor provision of education and training

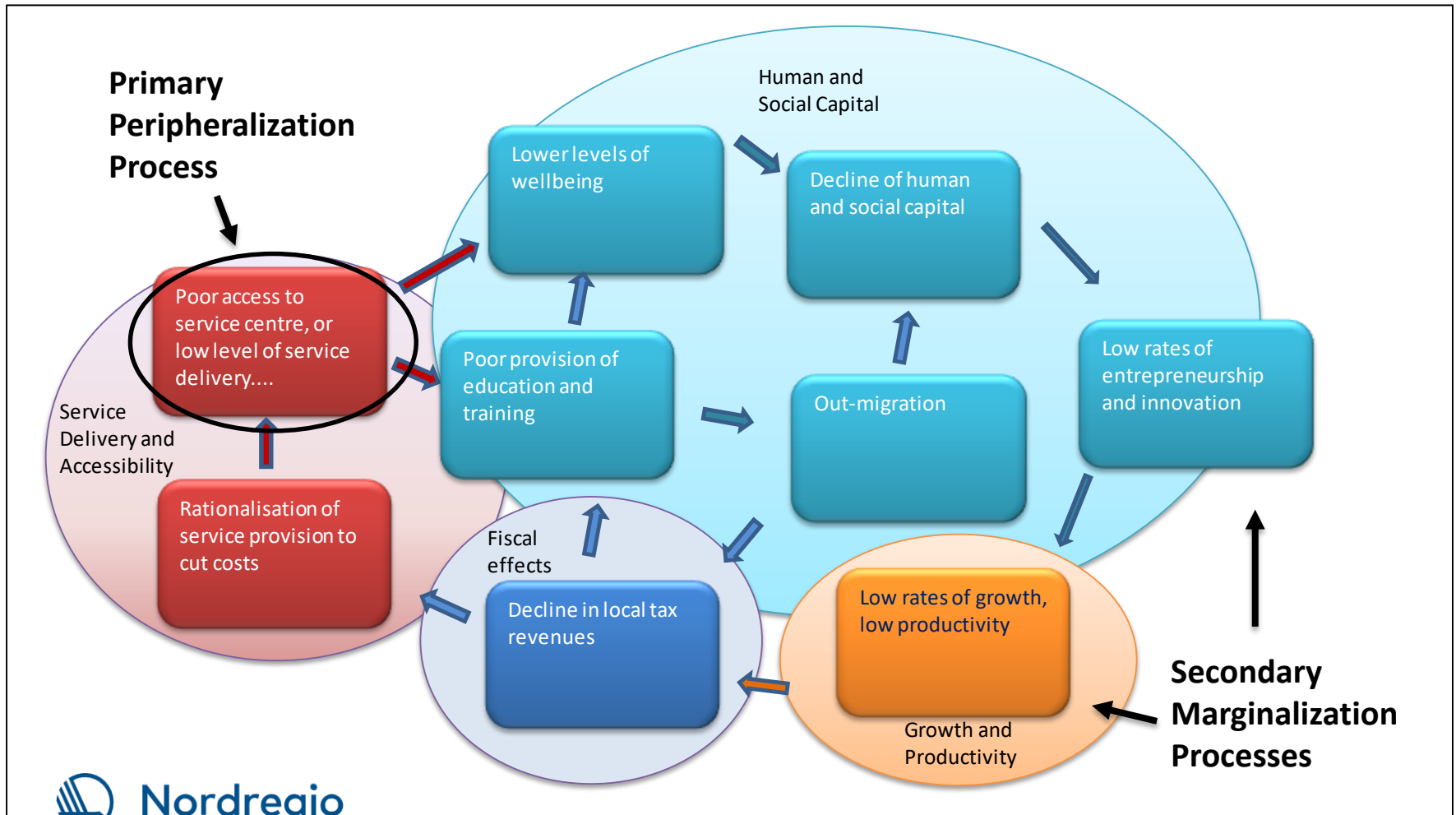
Human and Social Capital

Decline of human and social capital

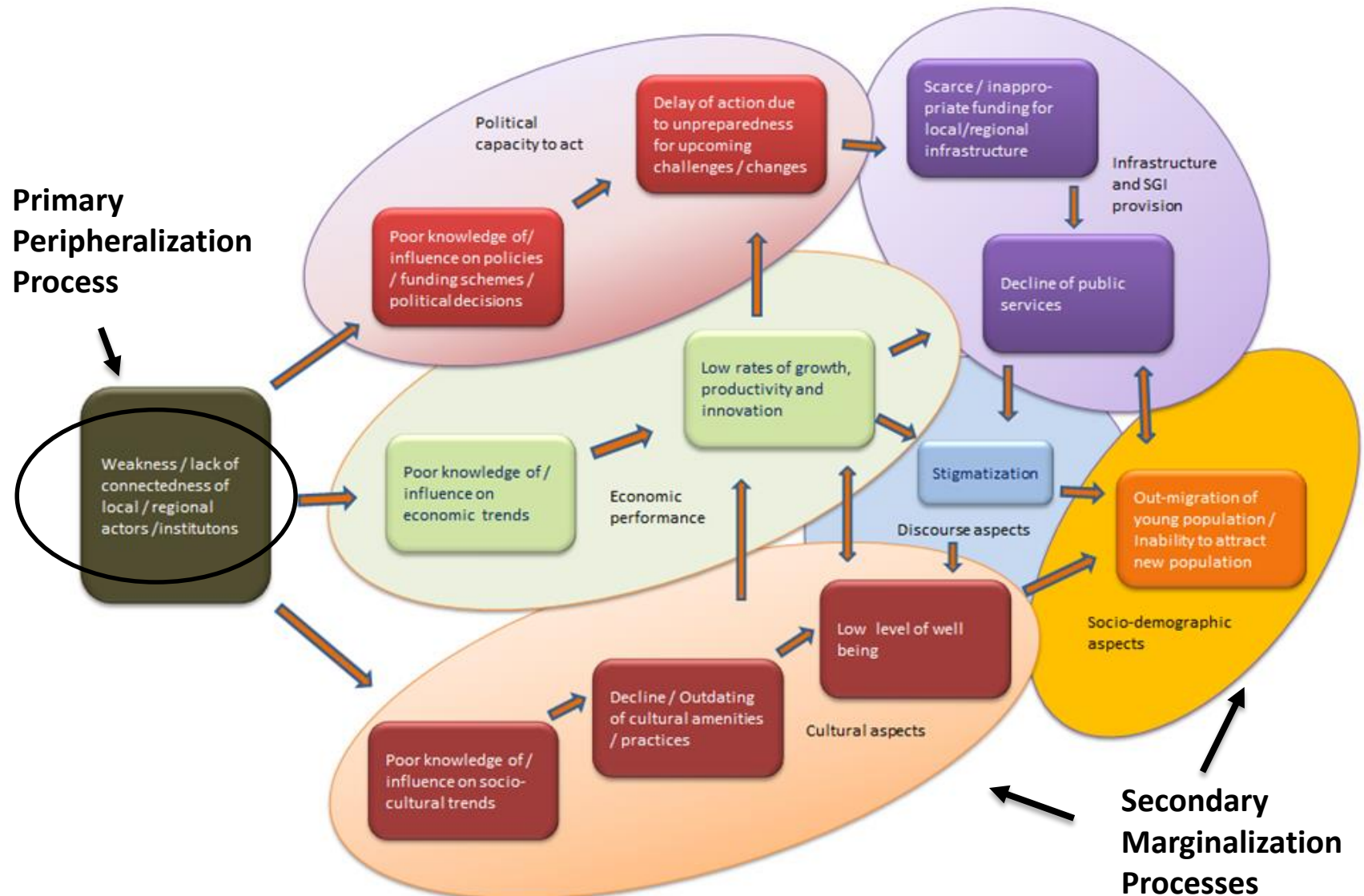
Low rates of entrepreneurship and innovation

## Secondary Marginalization Processes

# Process Model for IP Type 2



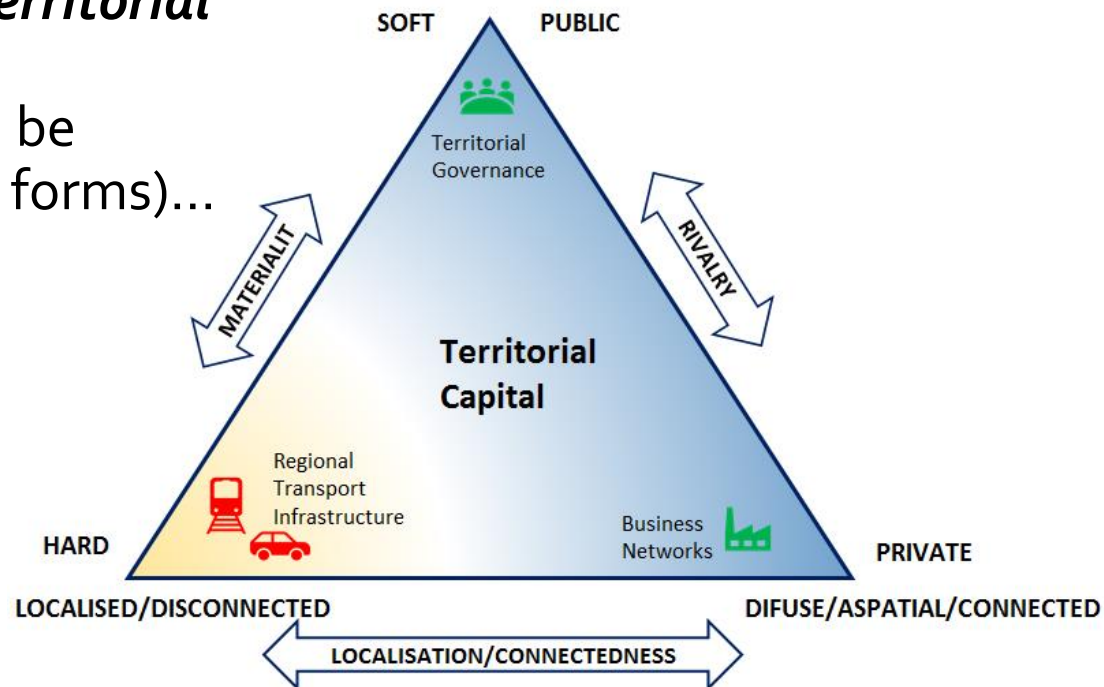
# Process Model for IP Type 3



# What Processes Cause Them?

## 2. Hybridity and Relational Capital

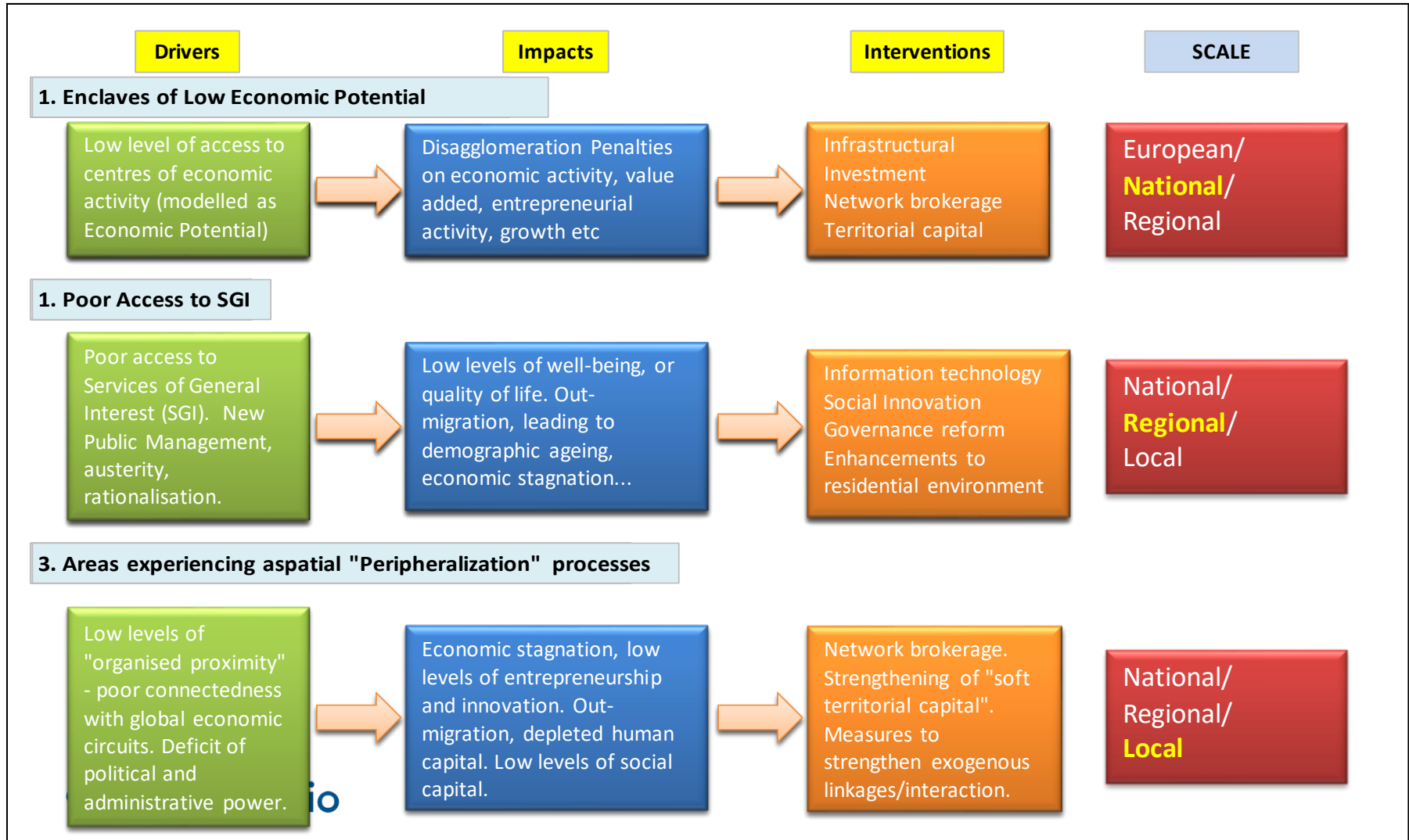
1. Inner peripheries are usually **complex hybrids** of the three primary processes, embedded in a range of secondary marginalisation effects.
2. The key defining characteristic of an Inner Periphery is that its **territorial capital** suffers a deficit of **connectedness** (which can be manifest in many different forms)...





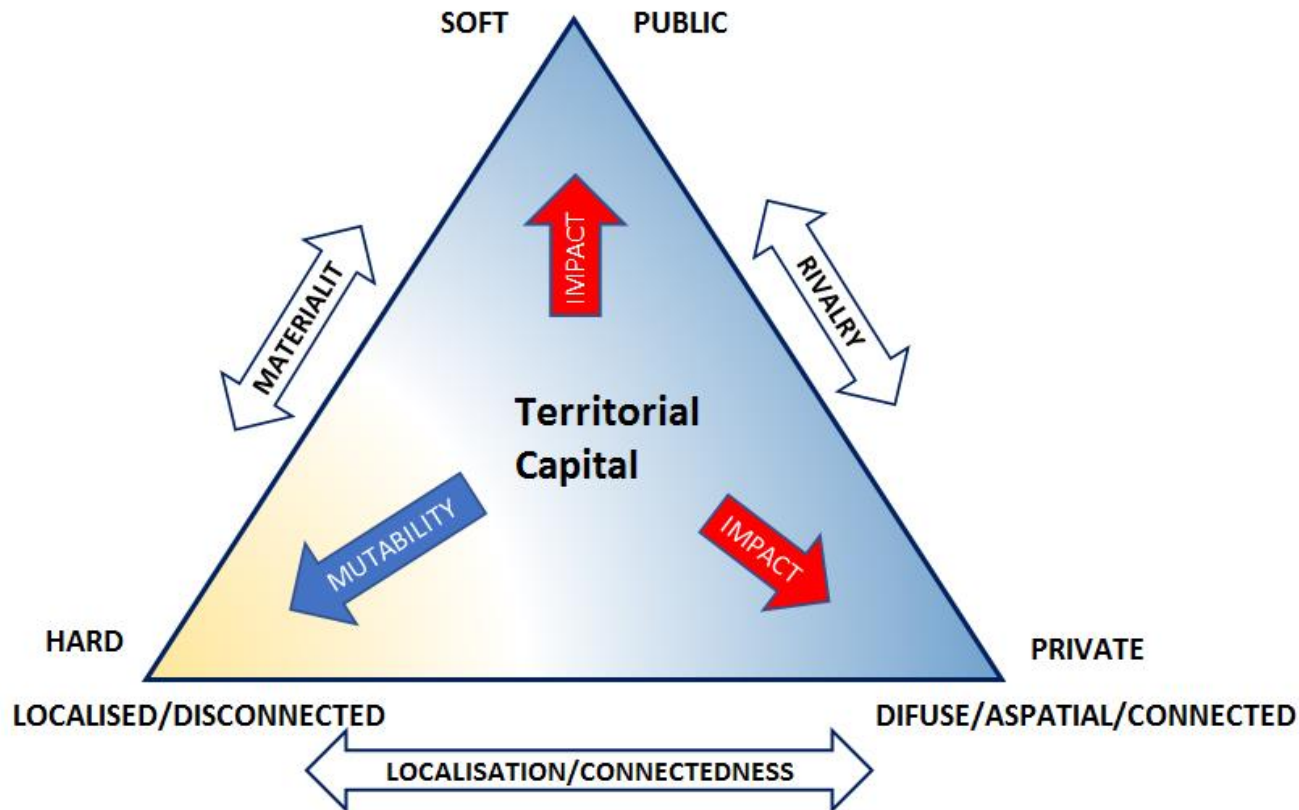
# Which Policy Responses?

## 1. Appropriate Intervention Logics



# Which Policy Responses?

## 2. Connected Territorial Capital



Need to find an appropriate balance between mutability and impact (i.e. enhanced connectedness)

# Who should tackle them?

Empowered Local Governance and Integrated Approaches...

Inner periphery processes are normally a mix of the three primary processes embedded in a range of secondary marginalisation processes. Therefore:

- Important to get a clear/specific diagnosis
- Integrated and coherent policy response tackling both primary and secondary processes
- Effective local and multi-level governance is crucial
- CLLD and ITI could be useful “vehicles” for EU funded programmes – though often more a question of avoiding silos in national/regional policies

# How does this relate to the Nordic Countries?

Are there Inner Peripheries here too?

1. Assumption that peripheral=north or = Arctic should be questioned
2. Understand the role of connectedness and “relational capital” in poorly performing areas outside “the periphery”
3. Strong emphasis upon “connectedness” in local/regional development policy
4. Continued attention to improving multi-level governance, and “relational capital” at all levels

Thank you for your attention

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