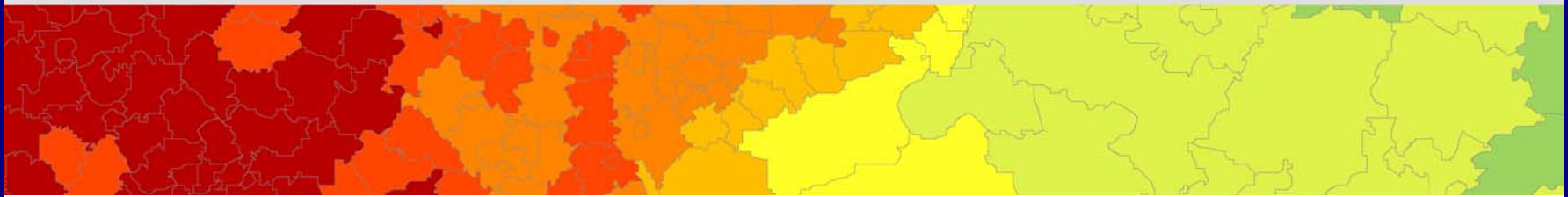




EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION NETWORK



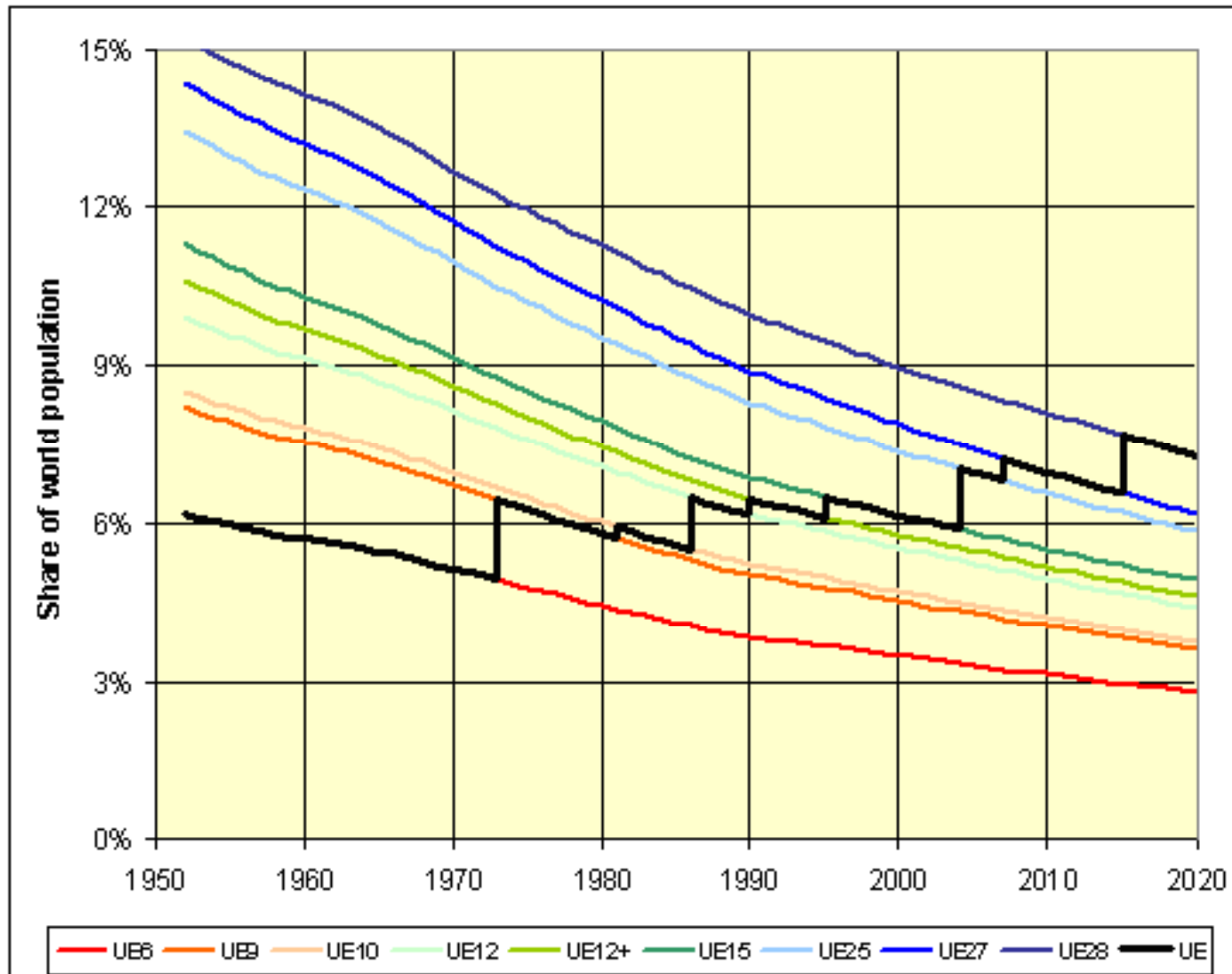
“Europe in the World and in its Region”

A few conclusions of the work realised in ESPON 3.4.1 project

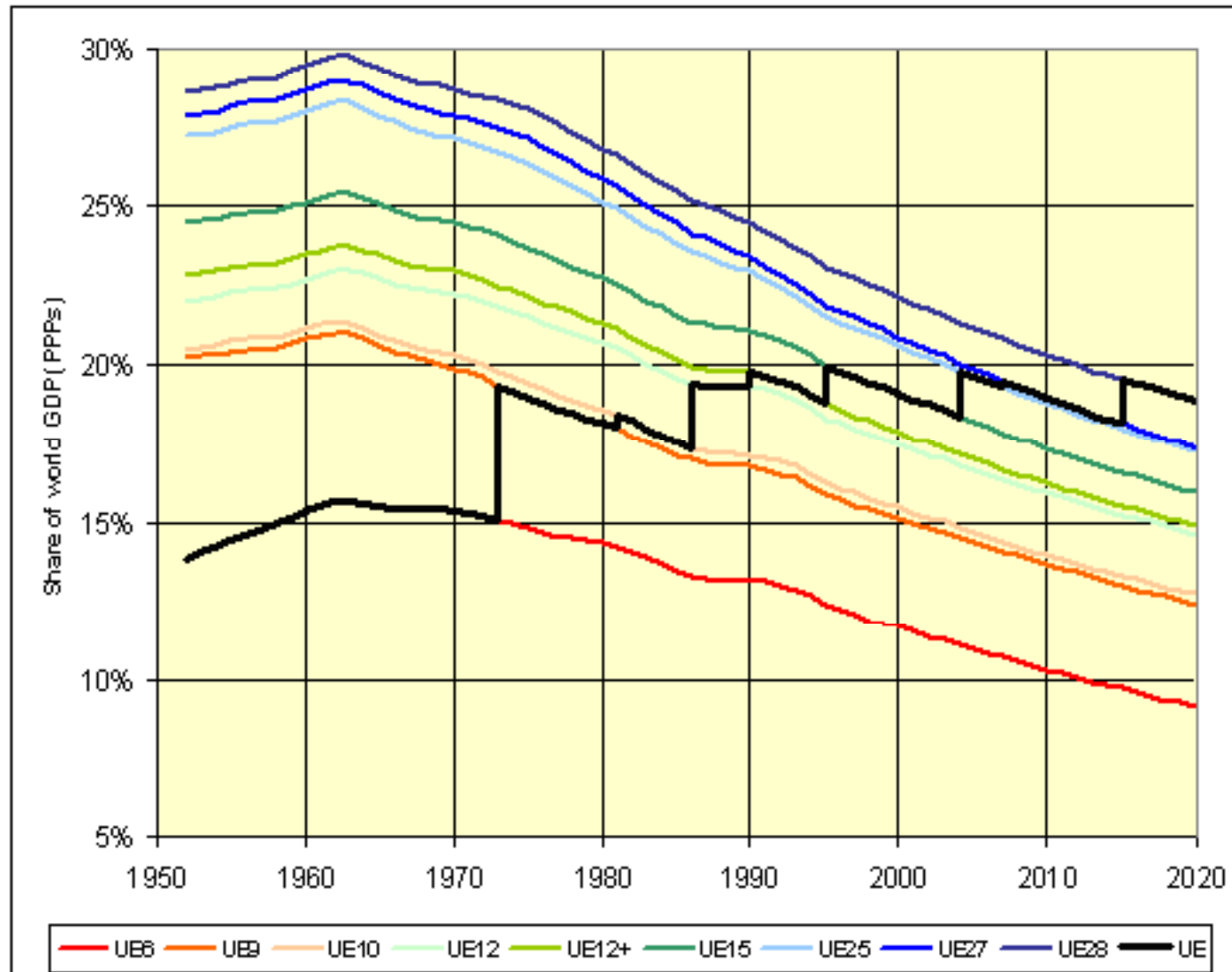
Open Days, October 8th, 2008 – Pierre BECKOUCHE

“Europe in the World” programme: coord. Prof. Claude Grasland
RIATE : B. Corminboeuf, C. Didelon, N. Lambert, I. Salmon, C. Dupuy-
Levy - **IGEAT** : L. Aujean, G. Van Hammes, P. Medina, C. Vandermotten
- **ITPS**: M. Johansson, D. Rauhut -**LADYSS** : P. Beckouche, Y. Richard,
G. Motte -**UMR Géographie-cités** : N. Cattan, C. Grasland, C.
Grataloup, G. Leseq, C. Zanin - **CRS HAS**: G. Barta - **TIGRIS O.**
Groza, **ETH Zurich** : M. Keiner -**GRUPO SOGES** : A. Vanolo – **ORMES** :
M. Charef, A. Whabi – **NORDREGIO** : C. Smith

Share of World population (1950-2000)



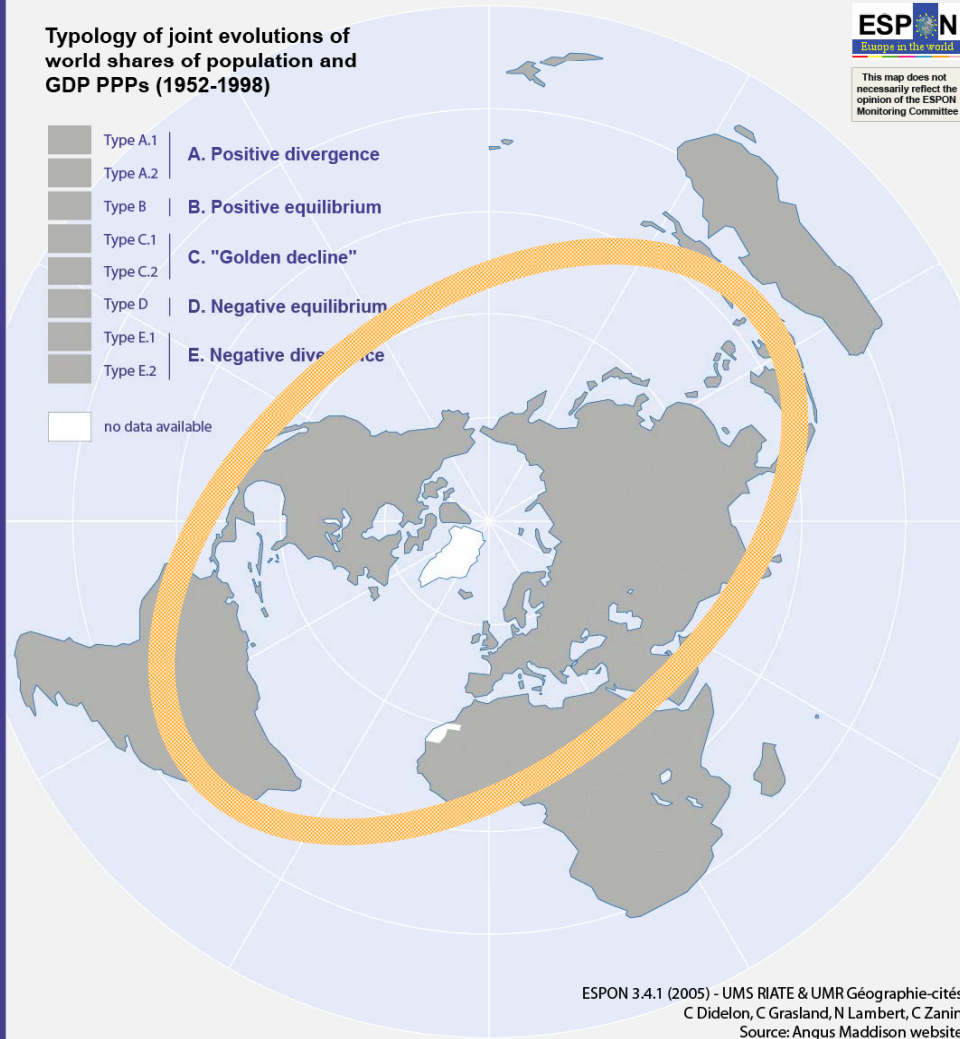
Share of World GDP pps (1950-2000)



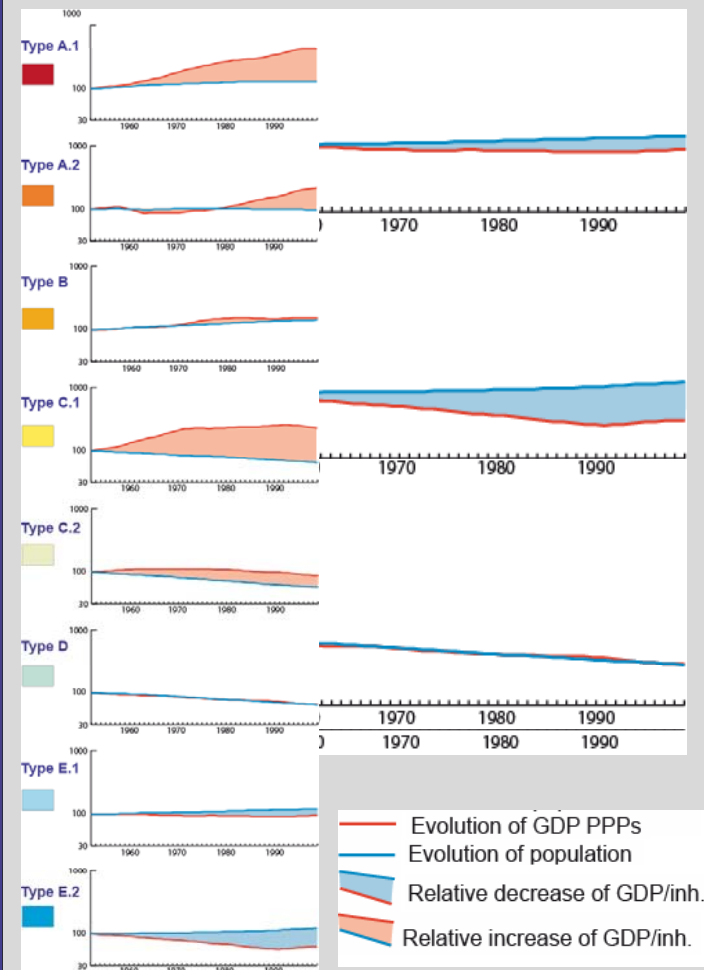
The World Economy (1950-2000)

Typology of joint evolutions of world shares of population and GDP PPPs (1952-1998)

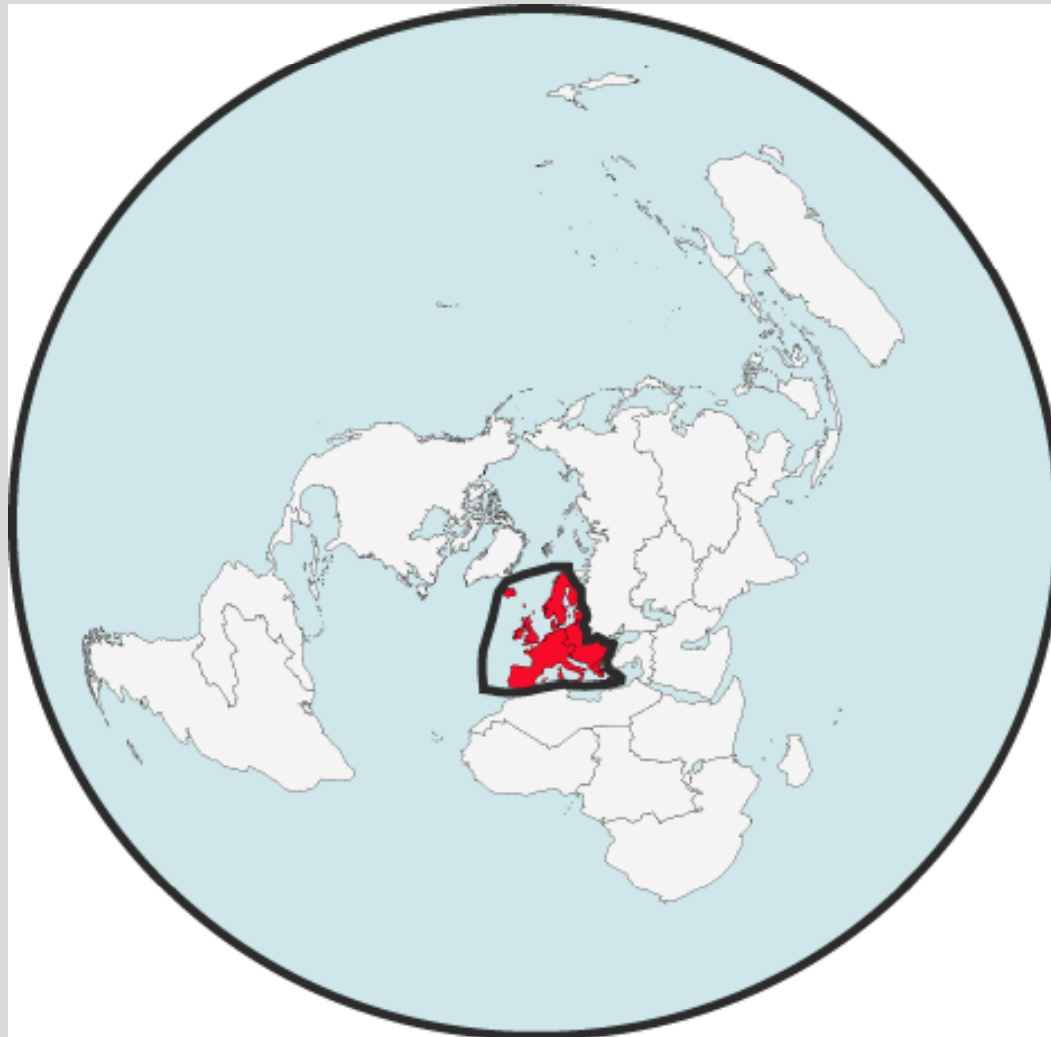
- Type A.1 A. Positive divergence
- Type A.2 A. Positive divergence
- Type B B. Positive equilibrium
- Type C.1 C. "Golden decline"
- Type C.2 C. "Golden decline"
- Type D D. Negative equilibrium
- Type E.1 E. Negative divergence
- Type E.2 E. Negative divergence
- no data available



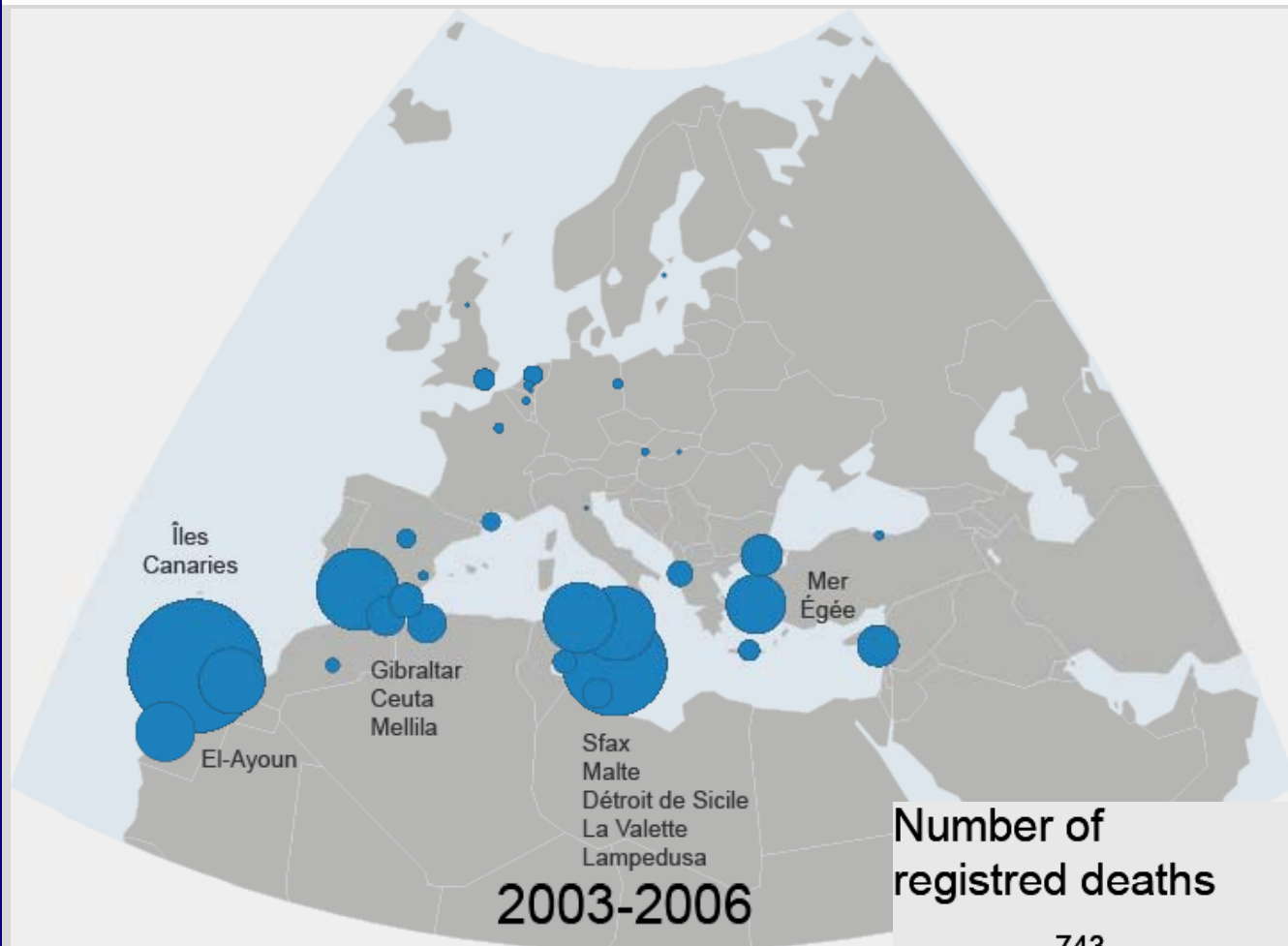
ESPON 3.4.1 (2005) - UMS RIATE & UMR Géographie-cités
C Didelon, C Grasland, N Lambert, C Zanin
Source: Angus Maddison website



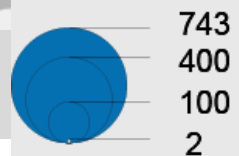
THE “CONTINENT” VISION



Registered deaths at EU's borders



Number of
registred deaths



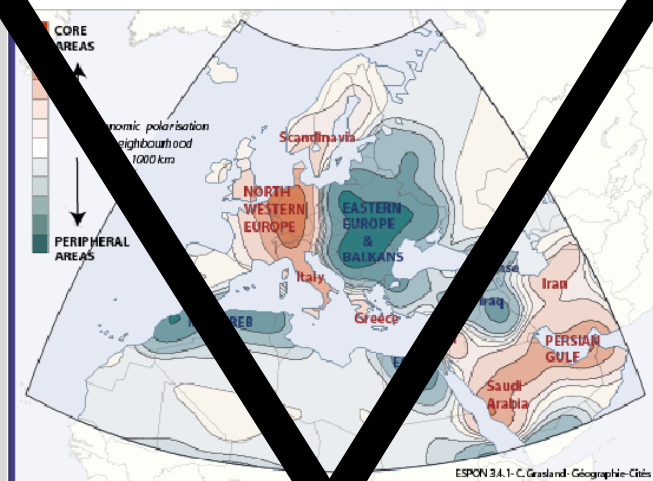
© UMS RIATE, MIGRINTER, 2007

Source : UNITED, 02-12-2006 (www.unitedagainstracism.org)
Conception : Olivier Clochard , Camille Ratia, Nicolas Lambert

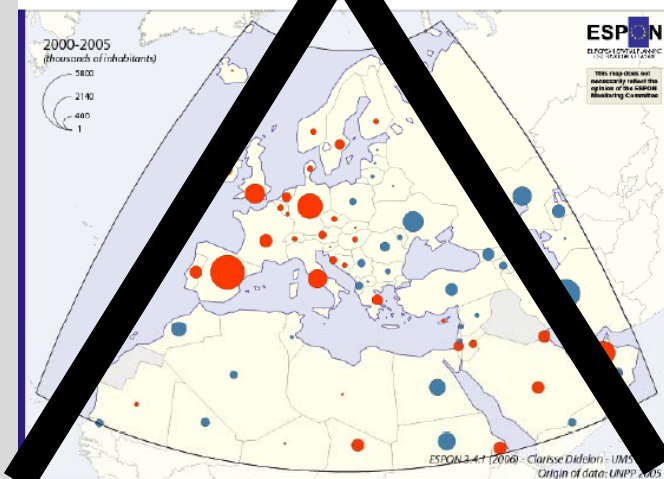
EU27 (ESPON) considered as an isolated system



Map 43 : Push-Pull Factors in 1999 in Euromed Area

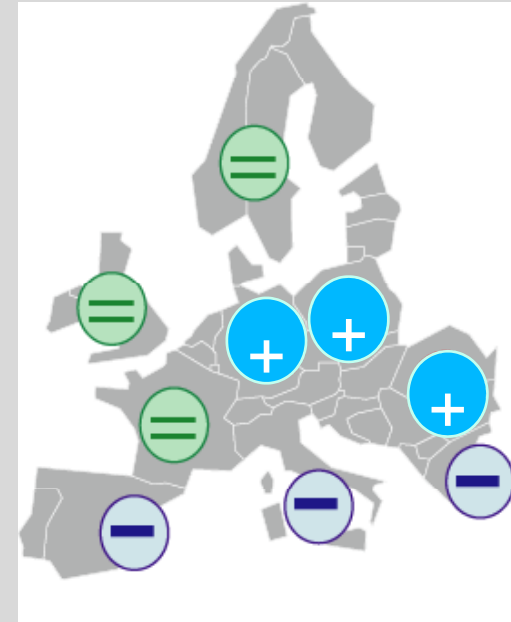


Map 44 : Net number of migrants in Euromed 2000-05

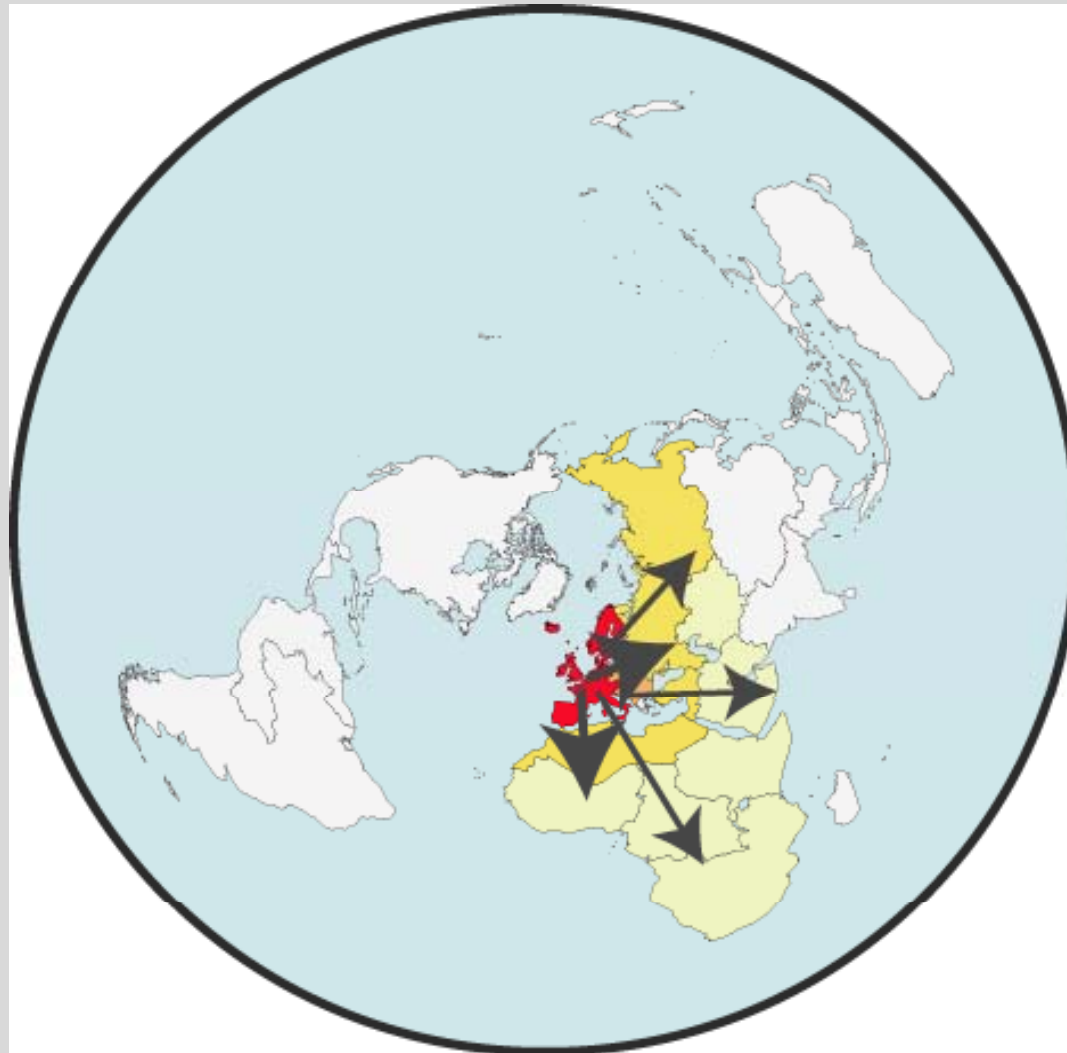


Expected impact of the “Continent vision”

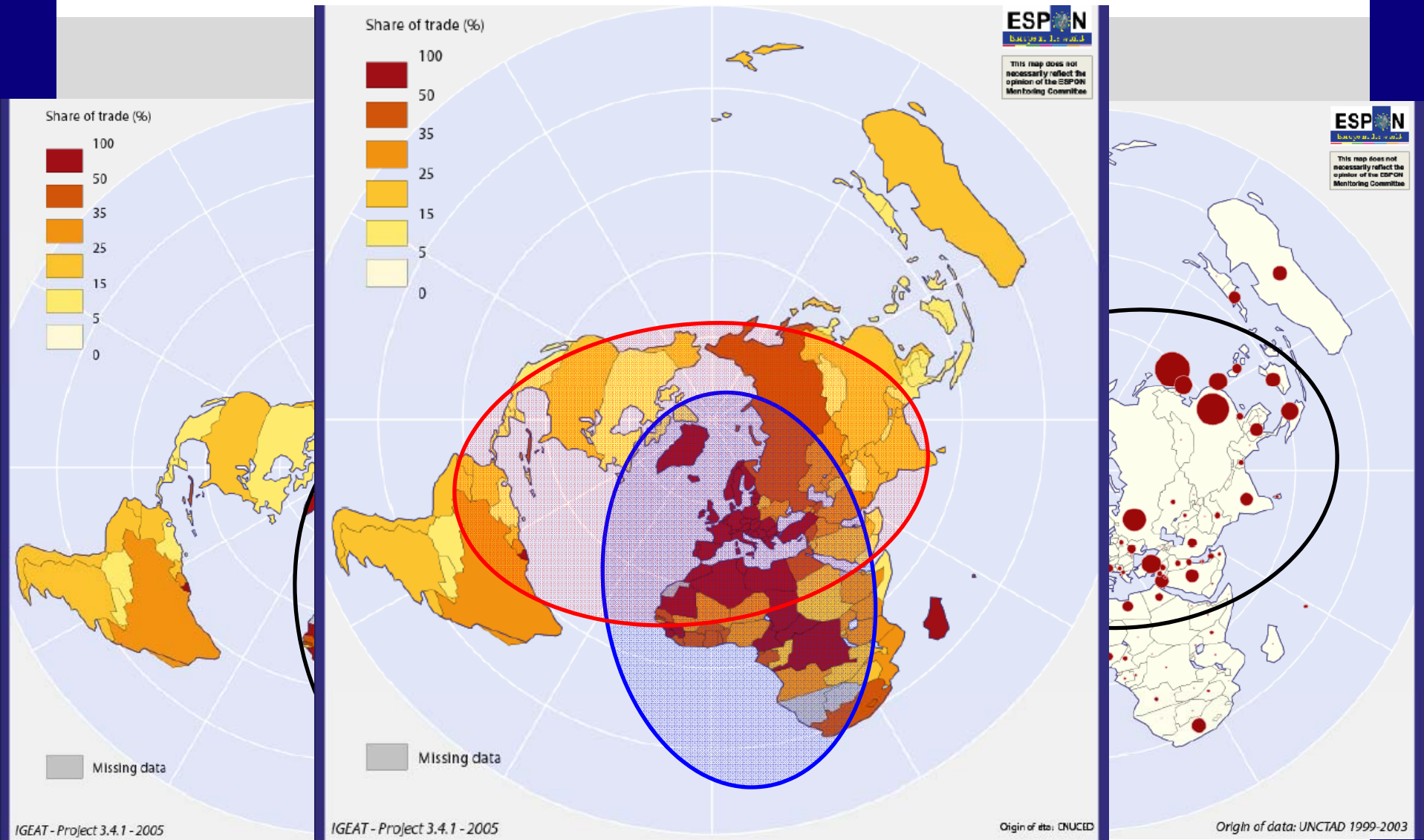
- Territorial assets:
 - (i) Trans European Networks implemented at a large European scale
 - (ii) Central & Eastern European benefit from Western subsidies and FDI
 - (iii) The Regional Policy focuses on CEEC's less developed areas
 - Shortcomings:
 - (i) negative impact on EU's peripheral territories (Eastward, e.g. Baltic States are no more the interface between Russia and UE; and Southward)
 - (ii) Eastern markets are not sufficient per se for Western investors
- **Europe as a « great Swiss »**



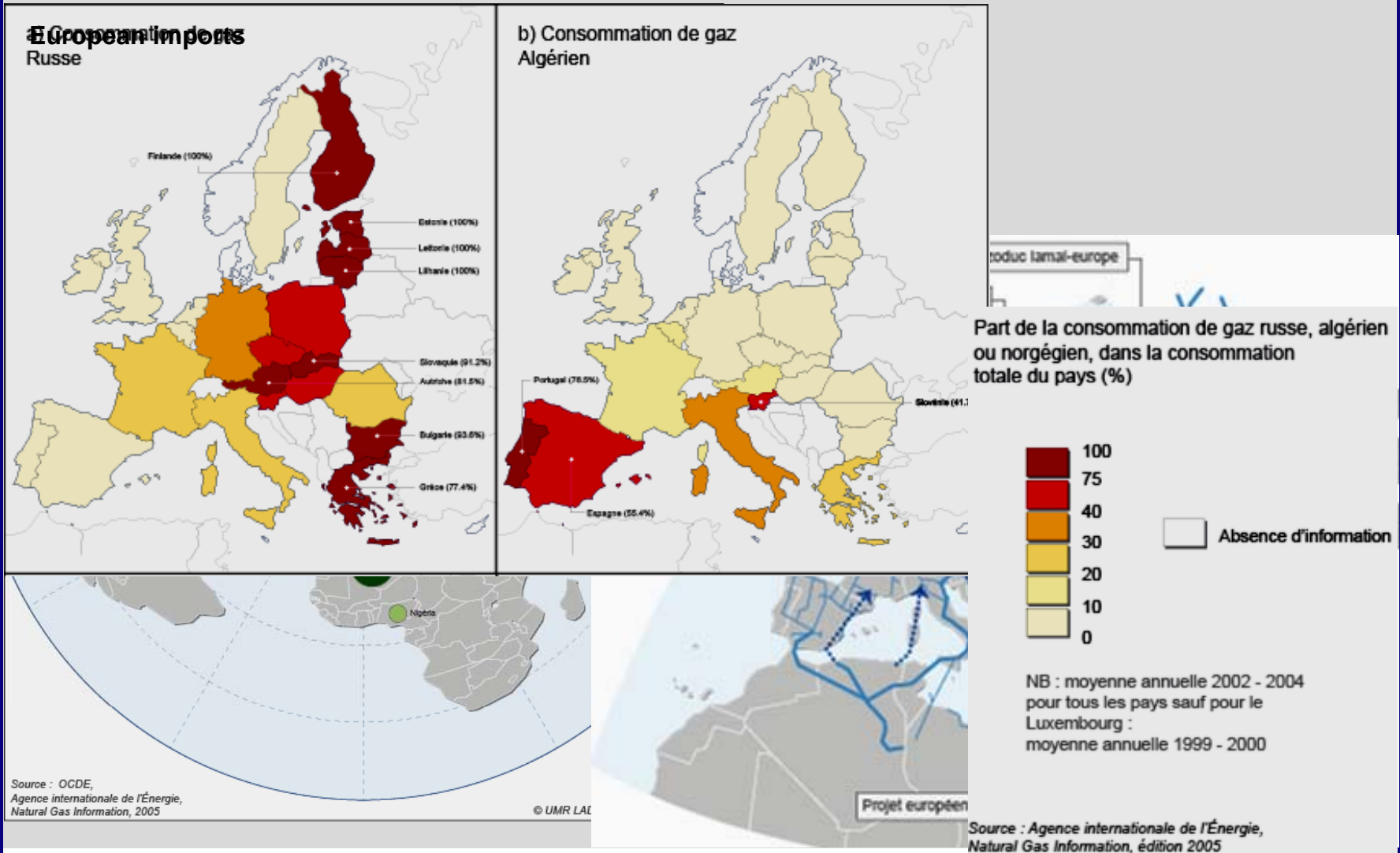
THE “CENTRE-PERIPHERY” VISION



External trade of EU27+2 in 2000

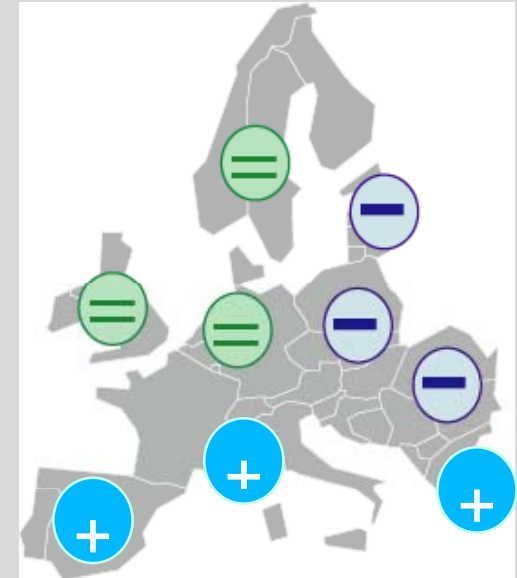


Gas: the strategic role of Neighbourhoods for European territories

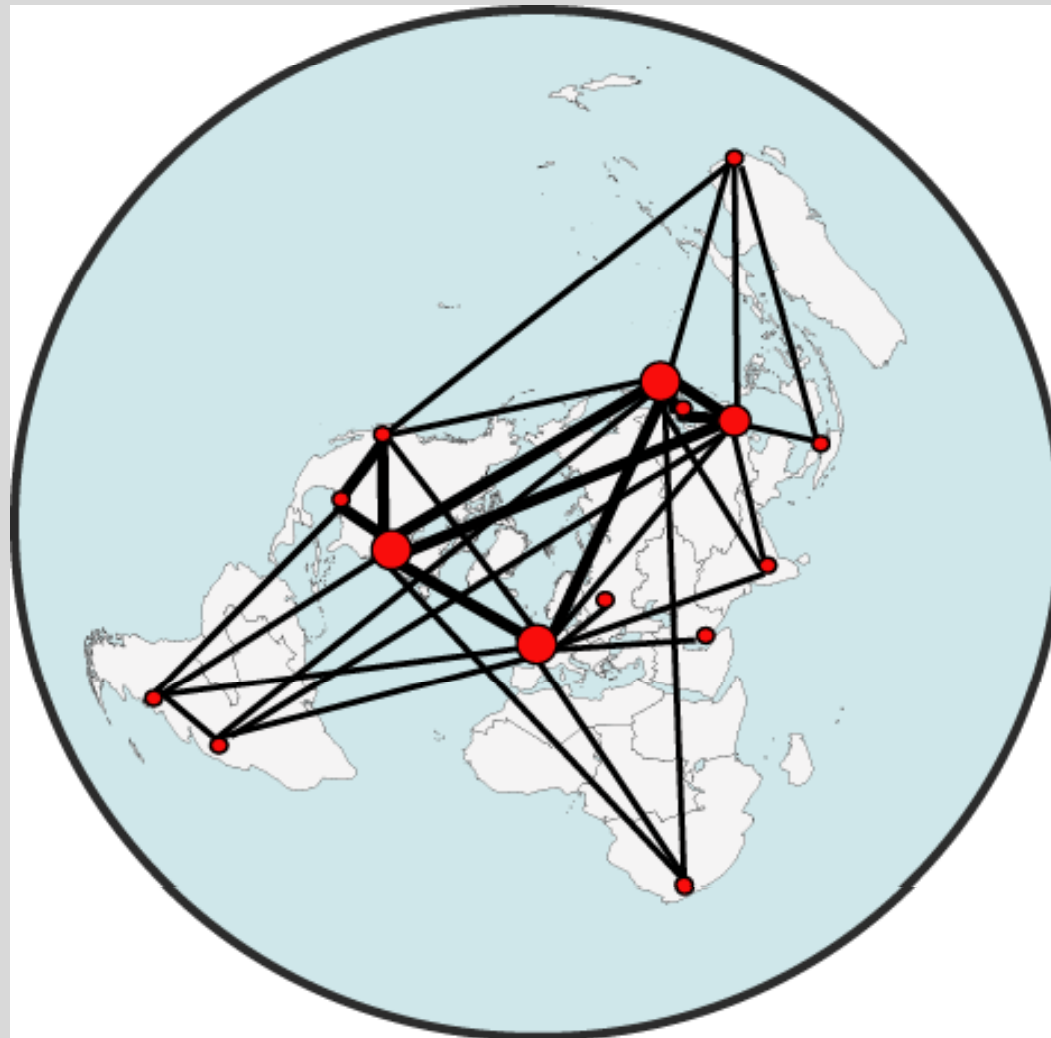


Expected impact of the “Centre-Periphery” vision

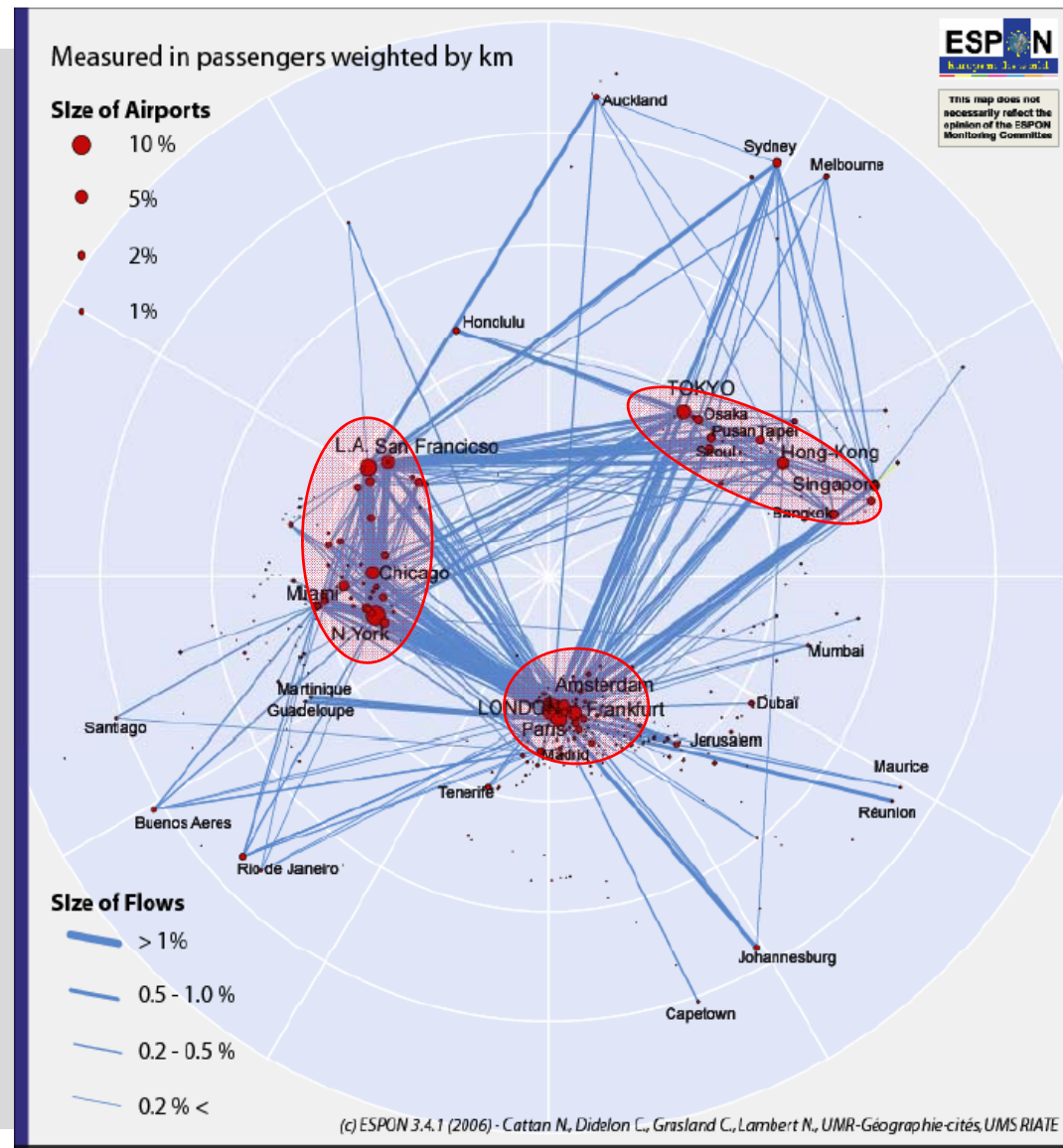
- Assets:
 - (i) a greater euromediterranean integration, despite dissymmetrical (2010 FTZ)
 - (ii) Mediterranean European territories are boosted
 - (iii) Europe catches up with Asian and American counterparts (although not on the high-tech base of the Lisbon strategy)
- Shortcomings:
 - (i) the relocation of the environmental burden on the southern shore of the Mediterranean is not sustainable
 - (iii) no de-pollution of the Mediterranean
 - (iii) no change in the migration mix: lowly educated migrants toward mediterranean Europe
 - (iv) Southern brain drain is not stopped
 - (v) North Africa as the Europe’s gatekeeper against poor African migrants



THE “ARCHIPELAGO” VISION



Most important air links in the world in 2000

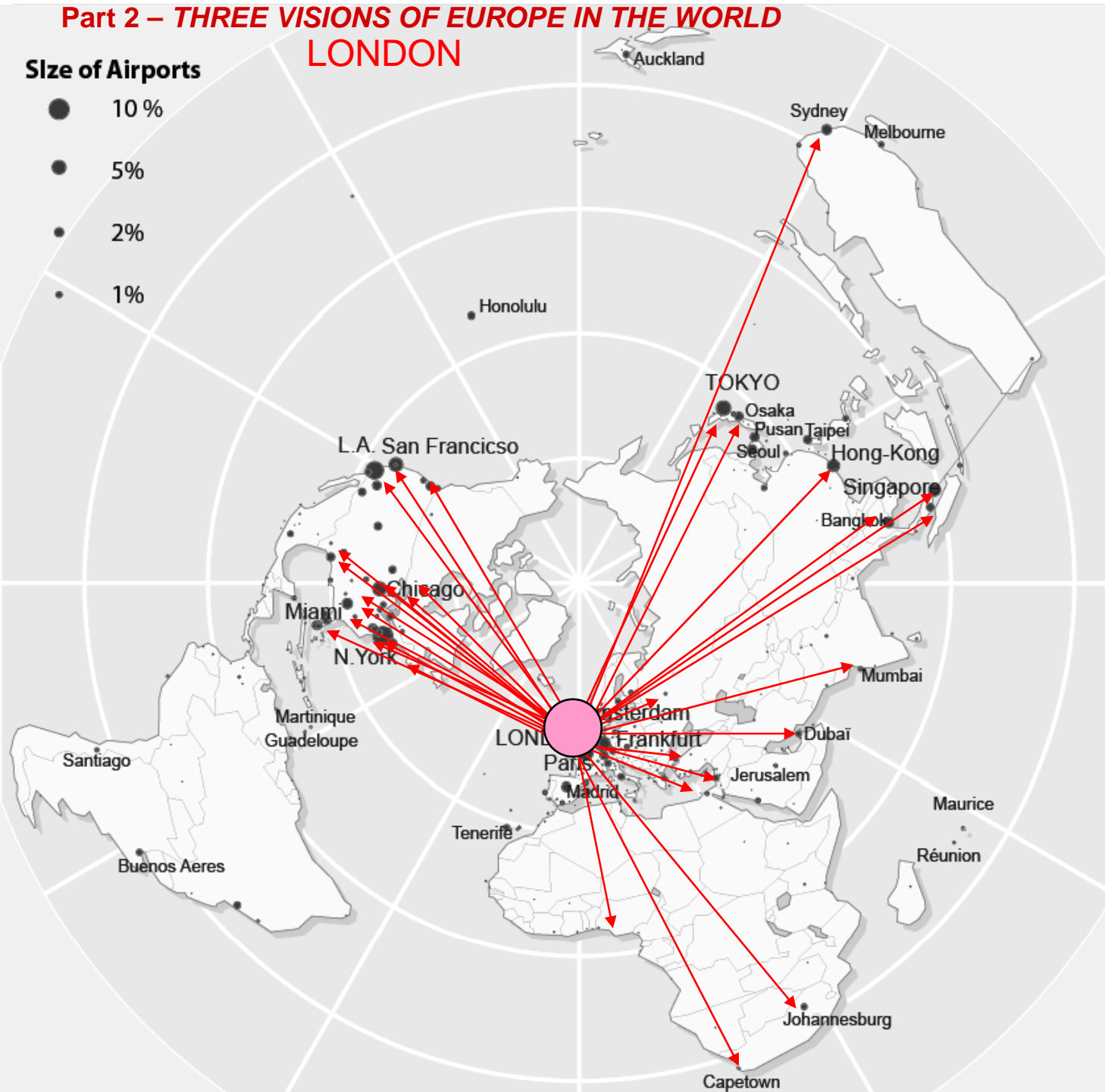


Part 2 – THREE VISIONS OF EUROPE IN THE WORLD

LONDON

Size of Airports

- 10%
- 5%
- 2%
- 1%

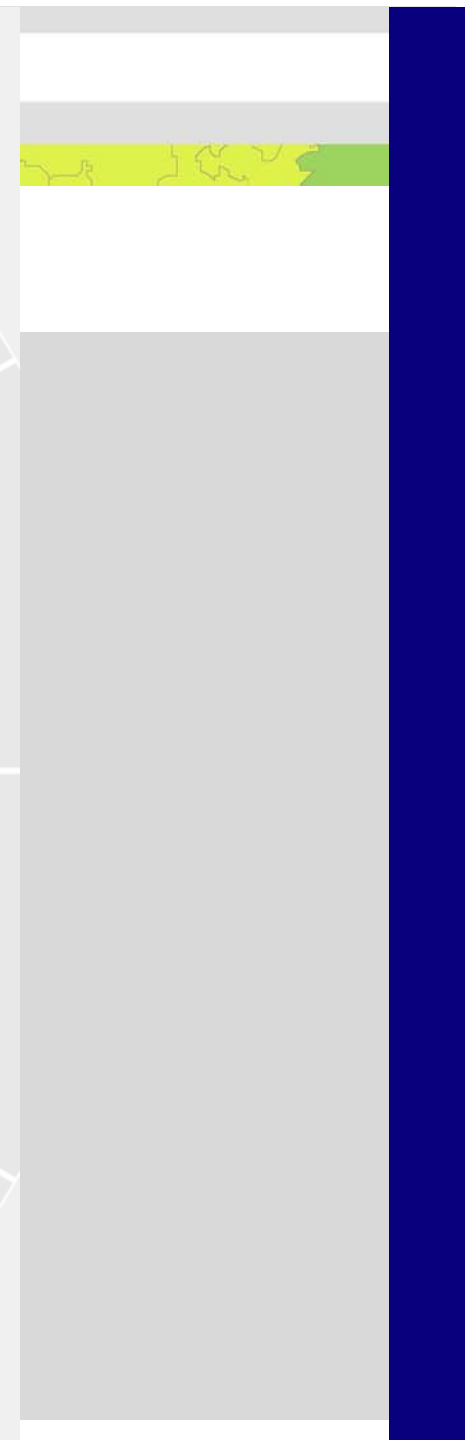
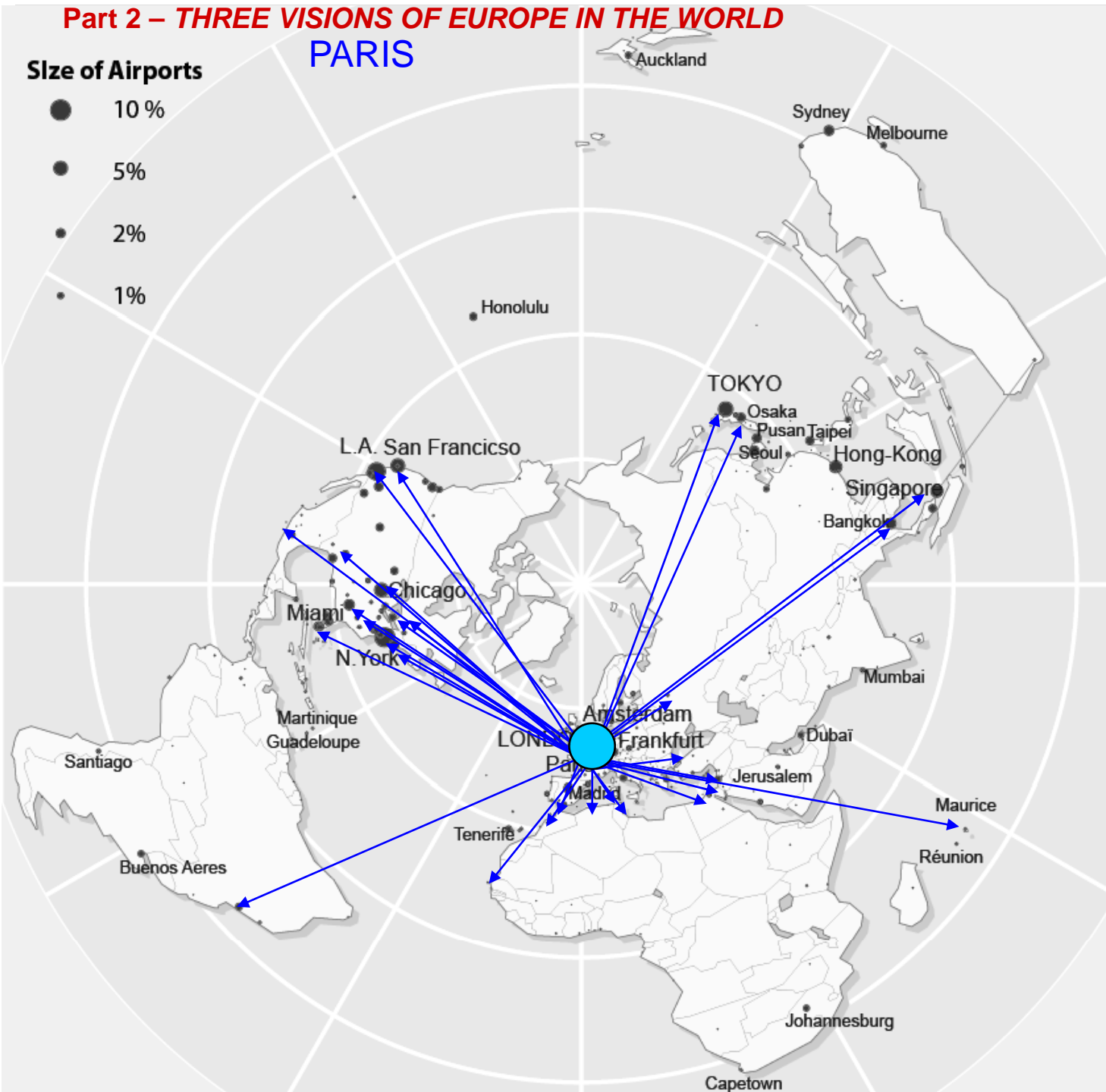


Part 2 – THREE VISIONS OF EUROPE IN THE WORLD

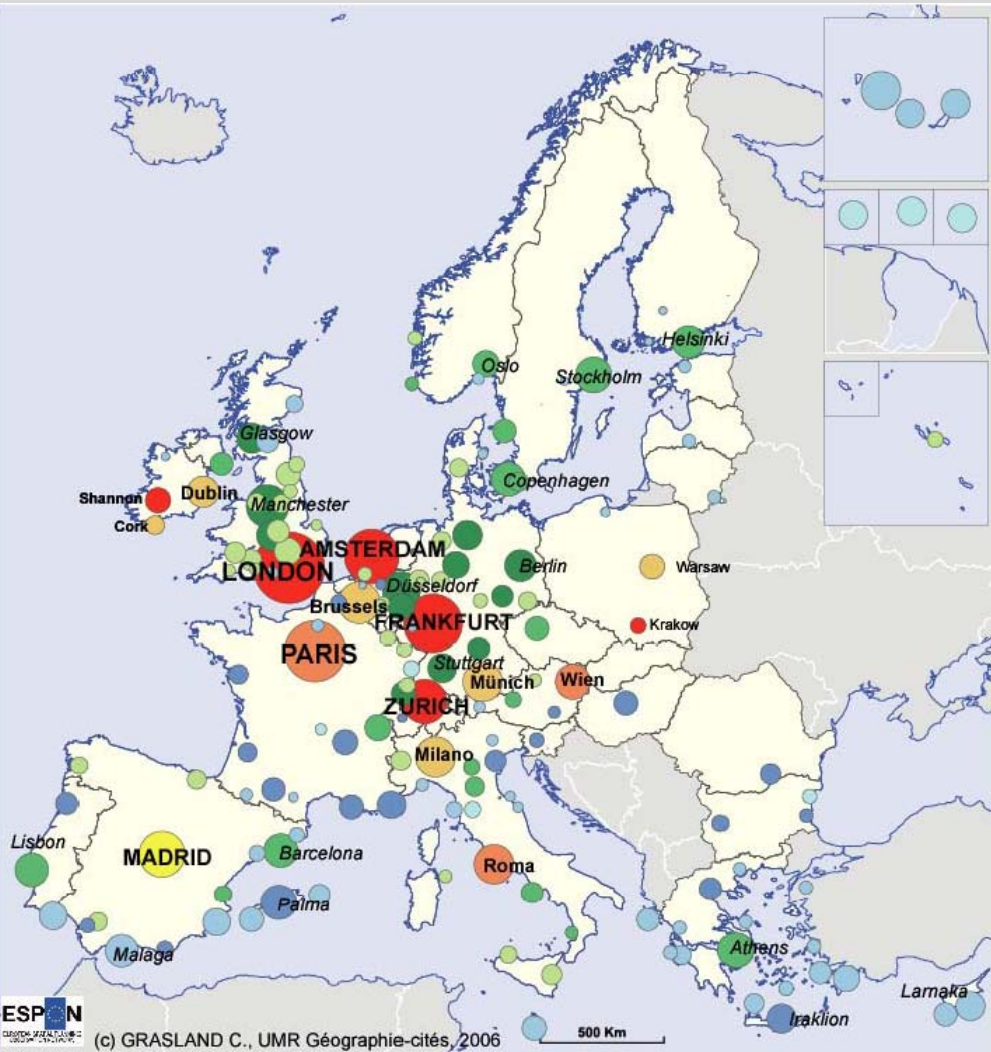
PARIS

Size of Airports

- 10 %
- 5%
- 2%
- 1%



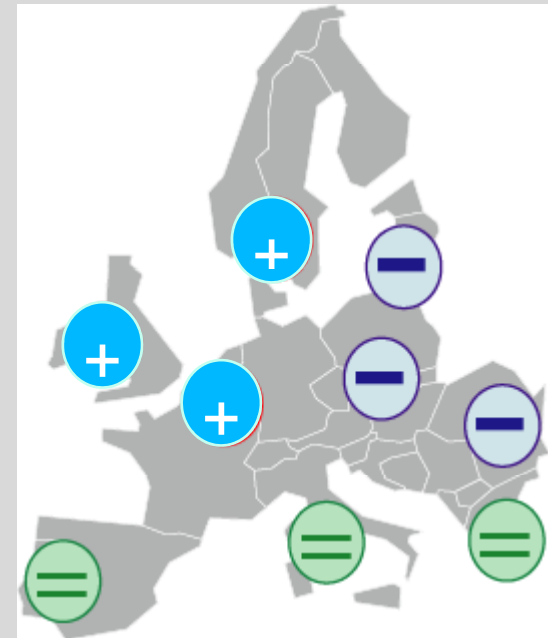
Specialisation of European airports in 2000



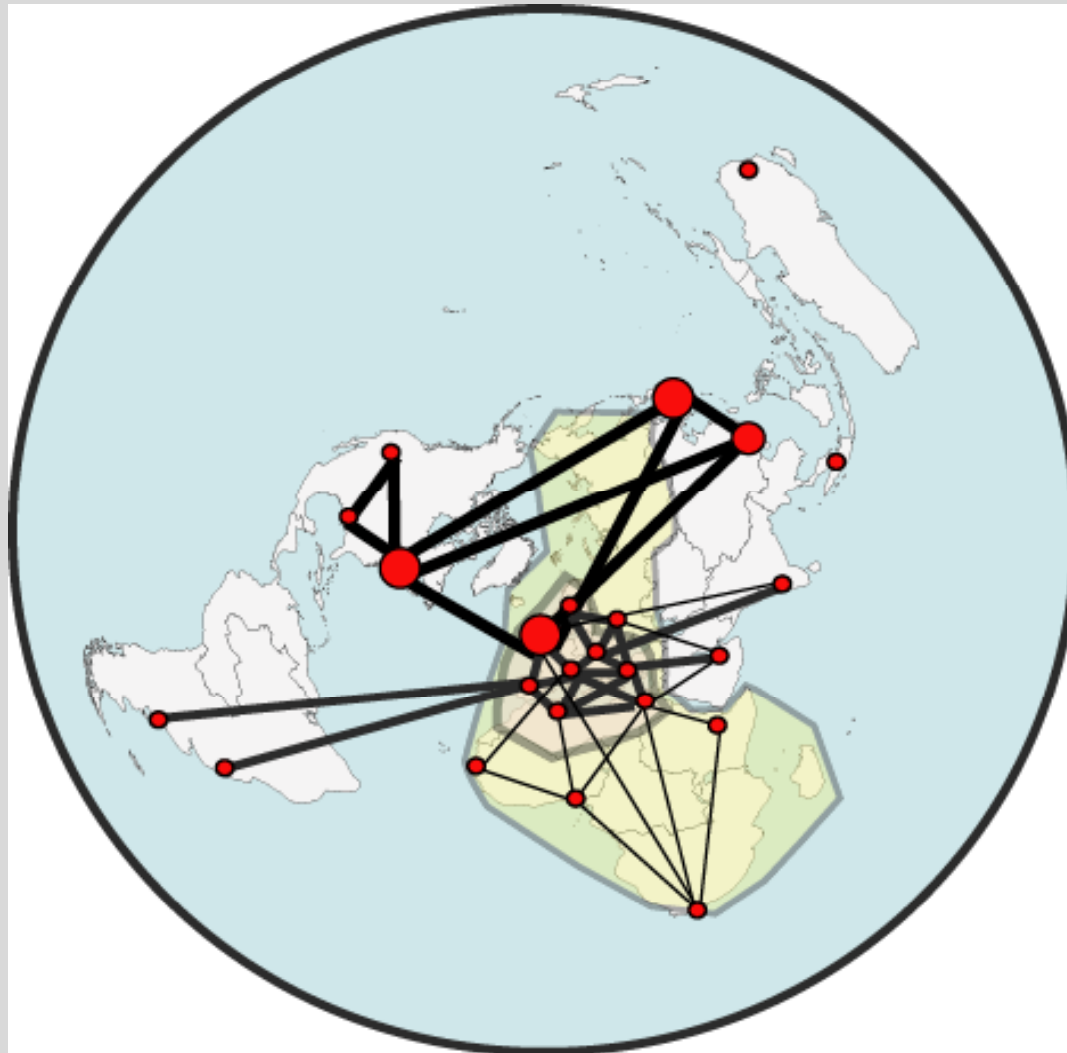
Specialisation index	Type A Global gateways				Type B Central nodes			Type C Peripheral nodes		
	A1	A2	A3	A4	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	C3
Northern Europe	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.7	2.1	5.1	0.1
West Central Europe	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.9	3.4	1.8	6.1
Southern Europe	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.2	2.5	1.6	4.4	0.6	0.6	0.1
East Central Europe	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.9	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.0
Balkans & Turkey	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.2	4.2	0.6	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.1
Caucase & Dniepr	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Russia	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0
Maghreb	0.4	2.1	1.5	0.4	2.1	0.6	0.8	3.1	0.1	0.2
Mashreq	1.0	1.5	2.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0
Northern Middle East	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Middle East	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Subsaharian Africa	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Northern America	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Latin America	1.0	1.2	0.5	7.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Southern and Eastern Asia	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Western Pacifica	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Expected impact of the “Archipelago” vision

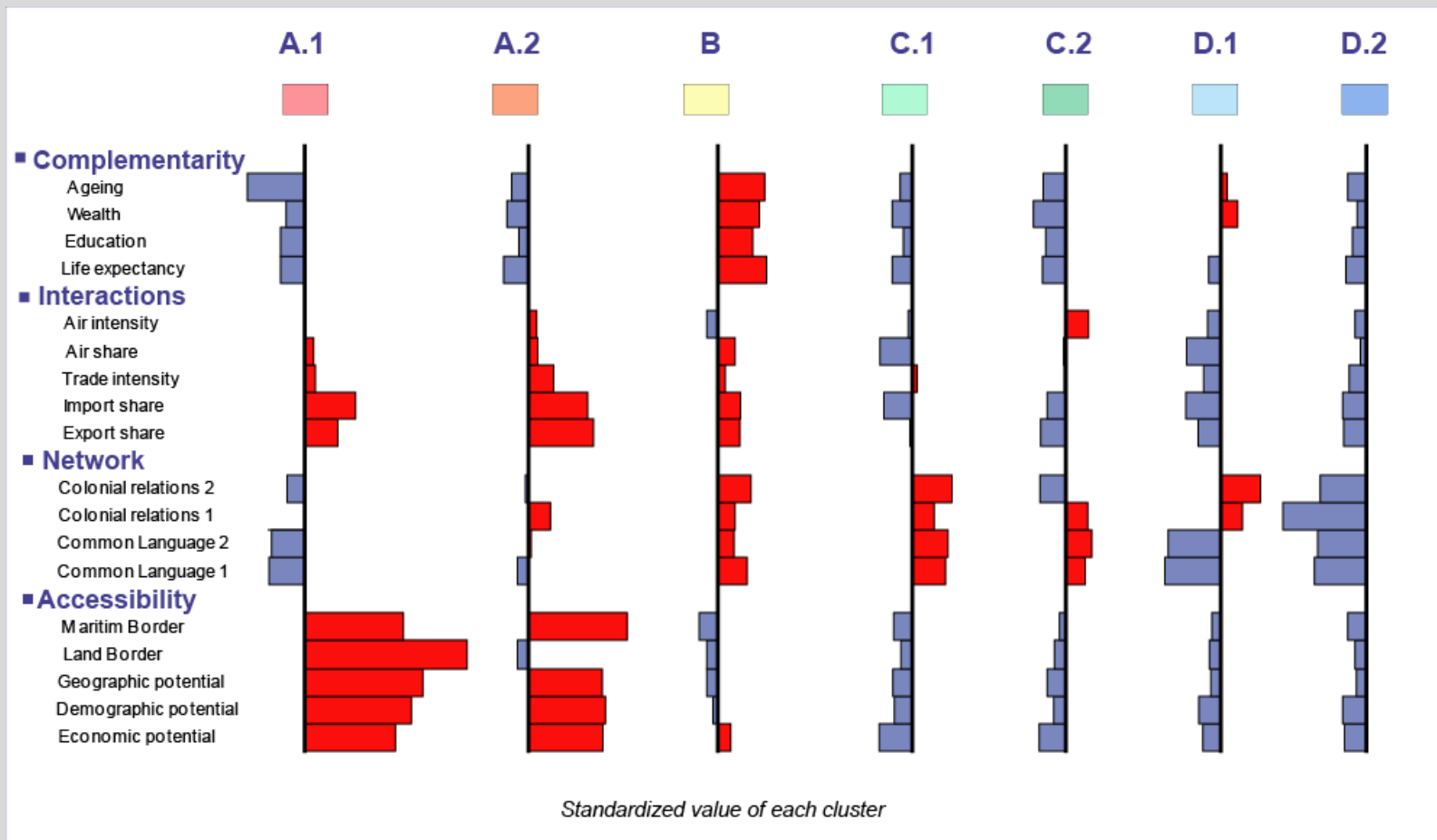
- Assets:
 - (i) major European cities become highly internationalized metropolitan areas
 - (ii) Western countries benefit much from such international metropolis
 - (iii) these Western metropolis are most integrated in a top urban network
- Shortcomings:
 - (i) increase of territorial disparities in Europe
 - (ii) Eastern member states rapidly lose their competitive advantage (rise of costs in their capital cities)
 - (iii) dramatic destabilisation of the Med neighbours (rough 2010 liberalisation)
 - (iv) Border: toward the « continent » vision



THE “NORTH-SOUTH REGION” VISION



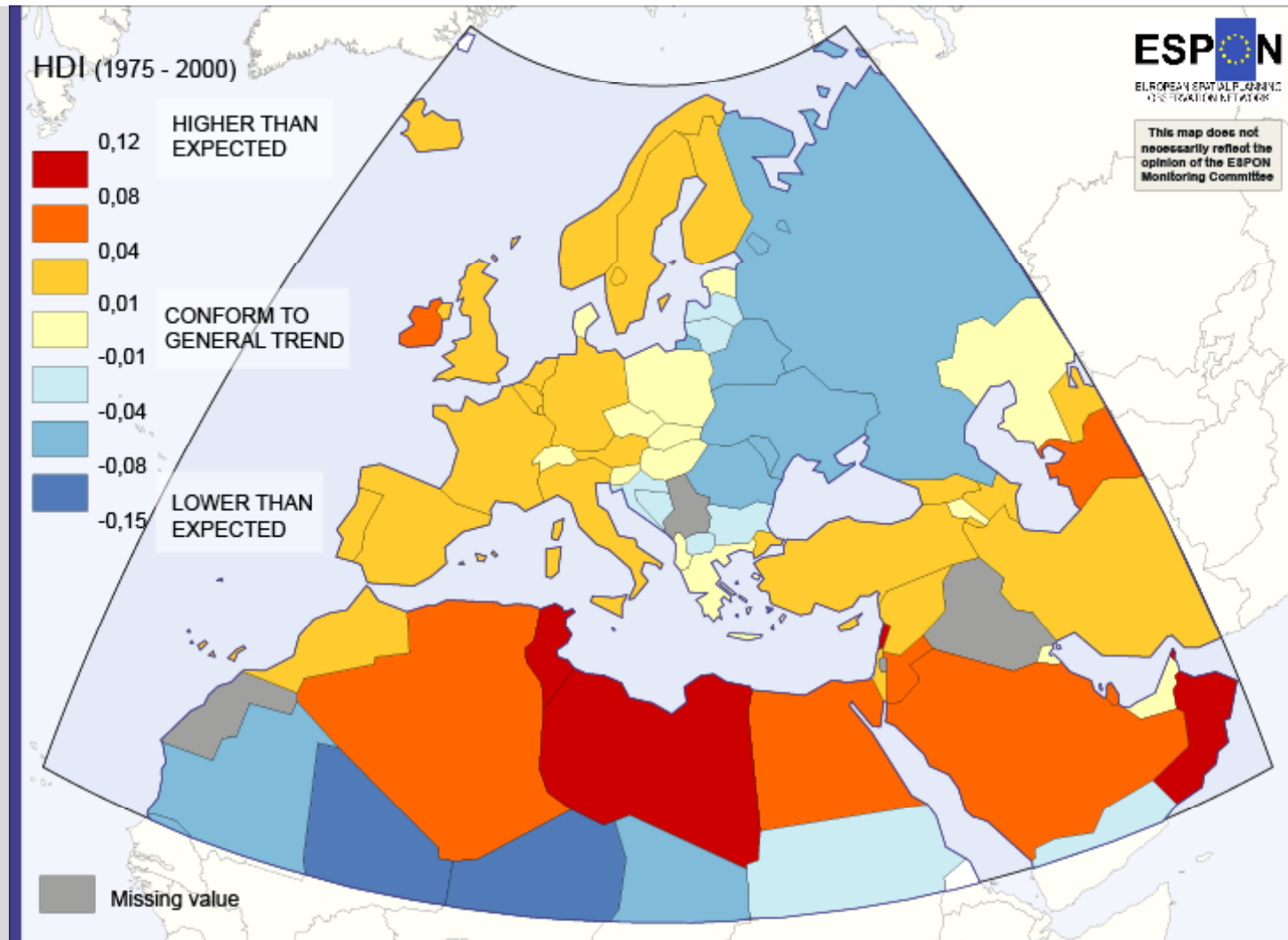
Strategic vision of external relations of European Union



Strategic vision of external relations of European Union



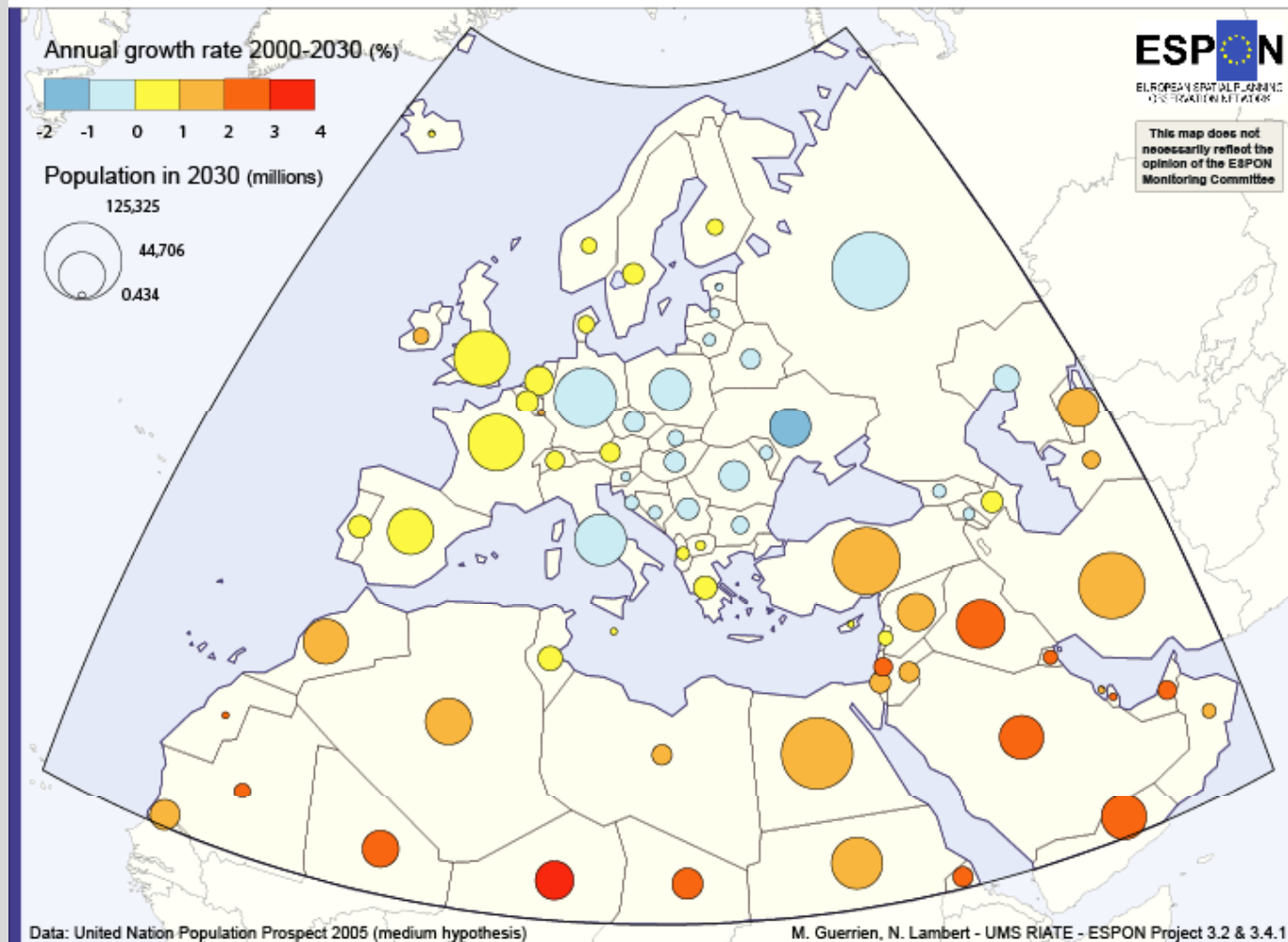
Dynamic of development



Residuals of the model $HDI_{2002} = 0.75 * HDI_{1975} + 0.27$ ($r^2 = 89\%$)

Demographic complementarity

POPULATION IN EUROPE AND NEIGHBOURHOODS IN 2030



Expected impact of the “North-South” vision

- Assets:
 - (i) Complementarity between Europe (capital, know how) and its neighbours (markets, labour forces)
 - (ii) a regulated relationship (trade agreements but also environment, labour rights, ...)
 - (iii) Europe peripheral territories are boosted
 - (iv) the European region becomes the major one in the World
- Shortcomings: 0



The limits of regions by International bodies (UN, GO, corporates...)

