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Presentation of the ESPON TeDi project

ESPON Seminar

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Workshop on Territorial Impact Assessment

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EUROPEAN UNION

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INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

The ESPON TeDi project

- Focus on opportunities for growth and sustainable development in areas with geographical specificities:
 - mountain areas,
 - islands,
 - sparsely populated areas
 - areas with high a population density in peripheral position such as islands



NORDREGIO
Nordic Centre for Spatial Development



**UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE**

**FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES
ÉCONOMIQUES ET SOCIALES**
Département de géographie



**REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
INSTITUTE**

**PANTEION UNIVERSITY
OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL
SCIENCES**

The ESPON TeDi project

Initiated by

- The Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (Lead Stakeholder),
- The Cyprus Ministry of the Interior, Department of Town Planning and Housing,
- The Finnish Ministry of Employment and Economy,
- The Malta Environment and Planning Authority,
- The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth,
- The Romanian Ministry for Development, Public Works and Housing,
- The Swiss Federal Office for Spatial Planning.

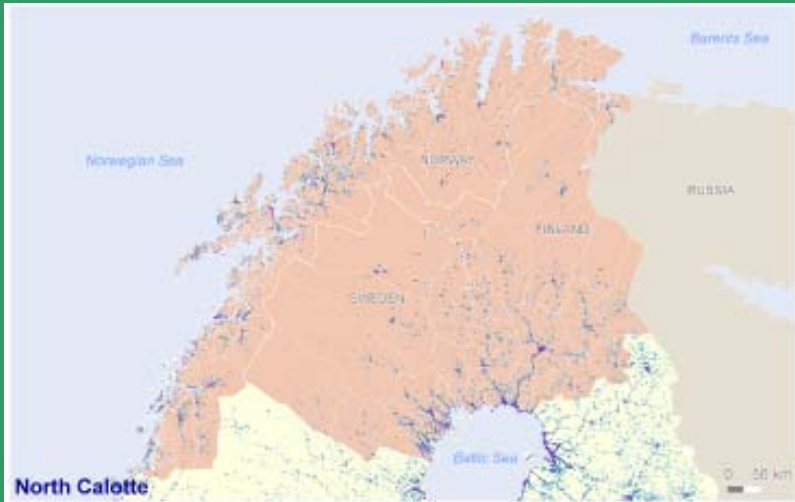
The North Sea Commission, Euromontana and Iceland have observer status.

Background for ESPON TeDi

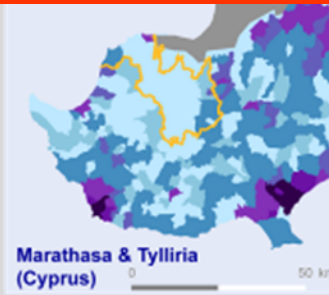
Objectives:

- Identify development opportunities and challenges in areas with geographical specificities outside the Pentagon
 - In view of developing differentiated regional and spatial policies that make it possible to draw the full potentials from these areas
- How can these regions best contribute to the Lisbon and Gothenburg objectives?

Case study areas

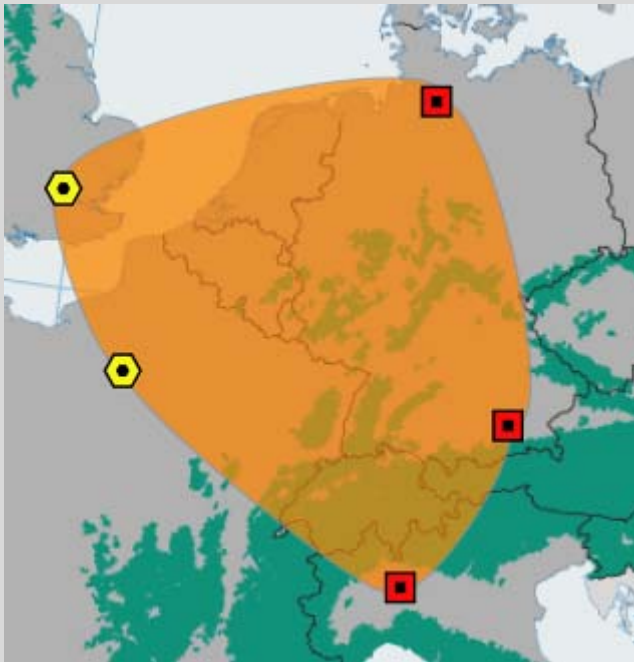


Population/Population density within each grid cell



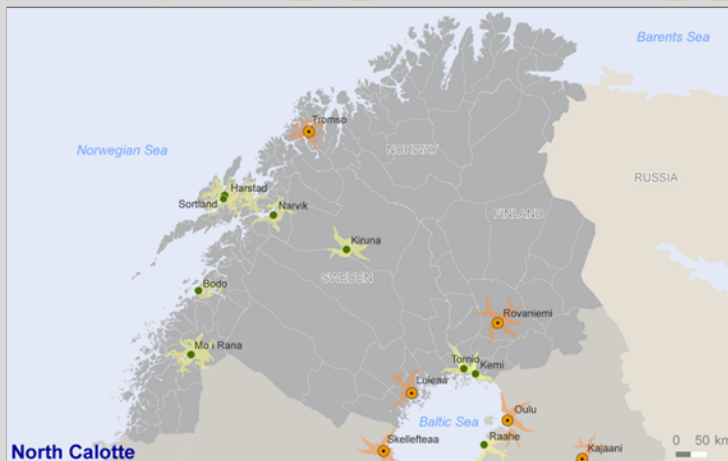
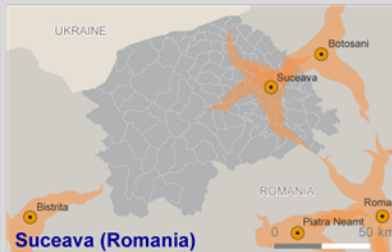
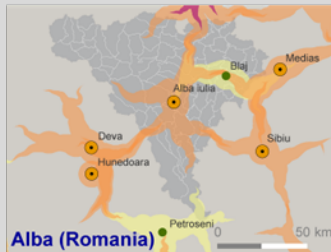
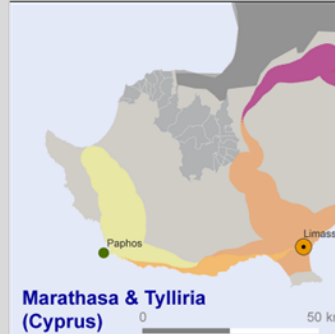
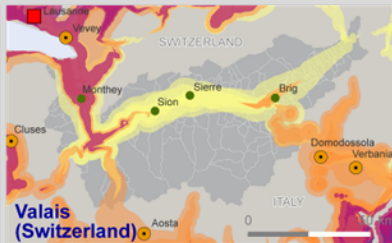
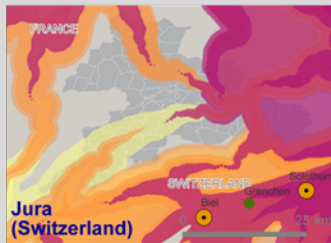
Geographically specific \neq peripheral

Overlay of mountain areas (DG REGIO Mountain Study, 2004)
and Pentagon (ESPON 1.1.1)



Access to urban nodes: a critical parameter

Access to urban nodes



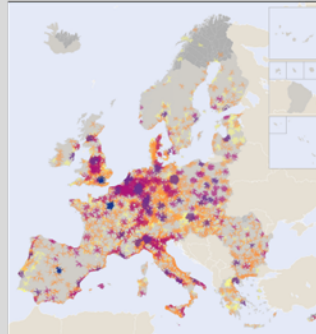
Number of inhabitants of the Functional Urban Areas (FUA)

- > 5 million
- 1 - 5 million
- 250 000 - 1 million
- 50 000 - 250 000
- 20 000 - 50 000

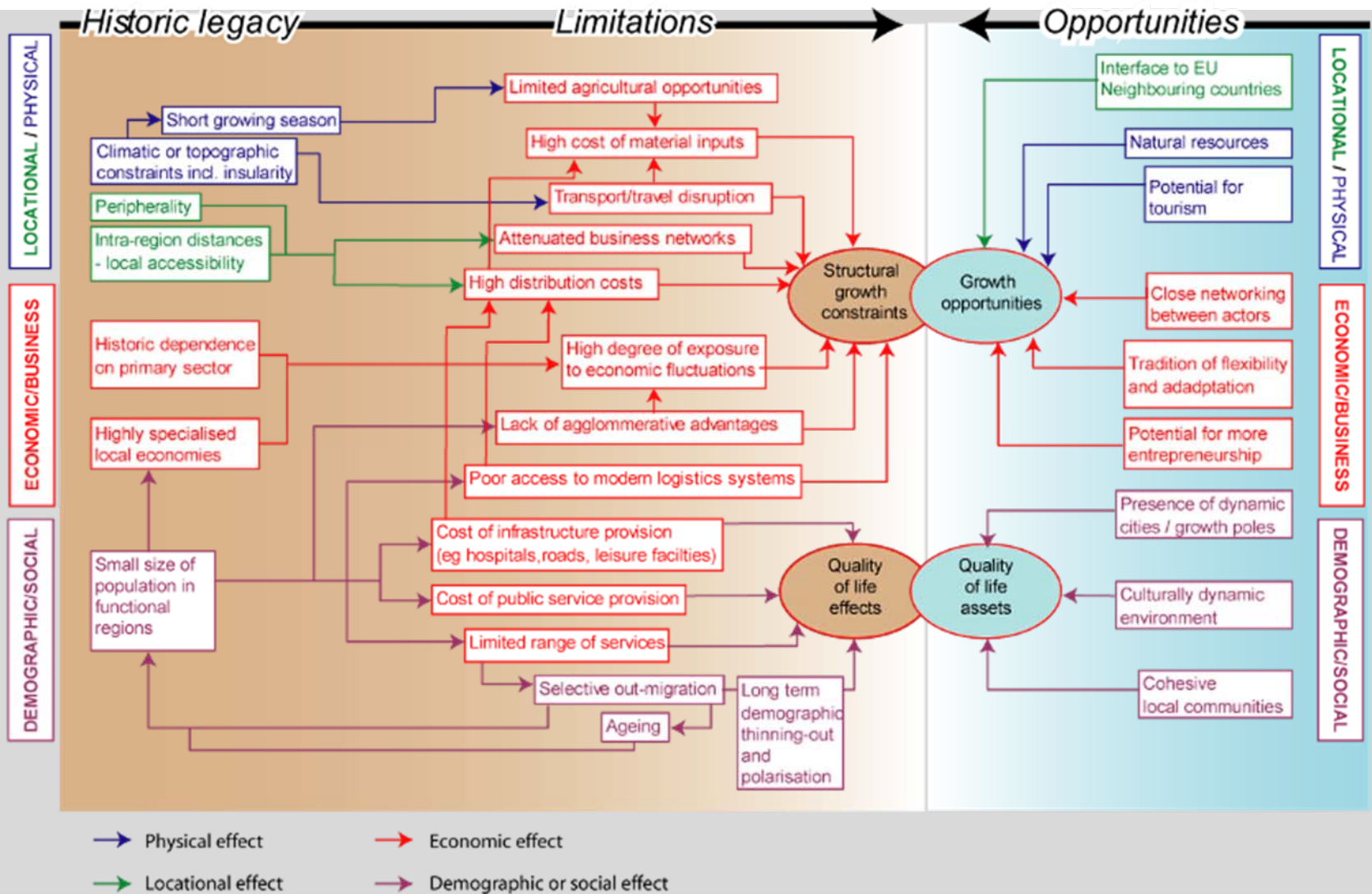
Corresponding potential commuting area

- around FUA > 5 million
- around FUA 1 - 5 million
- around FUA 250 000 - 1 million
- around FUA 50 000 - 250 000
- around FUA < 50 000
- Case study areas
- ESPON space outside case study areas
- Non ESPON space

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



Social and economic impact of geographic specificities



Background for ESPON TeDi

Thematic focus:

- Sustainable development based on regional comparative advantages
- Supporting innovation and entrepreneurship
- Conservation and management of natural resources
- Long-term improvement of quality of life

Conclusions

- The territorial organisation of settlement contributes to determine the differentiated impact of policies
- A challenge for ESPON to compile more detailed knowledge in this respect
- Geographic specificities are multiple and multifaceted
- Geographically specific \neq peripheral
- Access to urban nodes is a critical parameter.
- How to take advantage of different types situations?
- Complex processes leading from geographic specificities to a range of limitations and opportunities
- Where should one focus policy measures?