

ESP  N



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More Jobs Better Cities and Regions

ESPON GREECO project

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tecnalia  Inspiring
Business



EUROPEAN UNION
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INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

What is *really* about and why the green economy?

As overarching development framework → sustainable development goals including environmental, economic and social targets (UNEP 2011);

The green economy is about increasing productivity and maximising economic returns through:

- ***Boosting resource efficiency and reducing social-environmental direct and indirect costs of economic activities (EEA 2012; OECD 2011) → more economy less impacts.***
- ***Increasing added value of present products and services (e.g. through eco-design).***
- ***Generating new green products and services → economic activities of a growing economic sector, expected to bring an implicit environmental benefit (Eurostat 2009).***

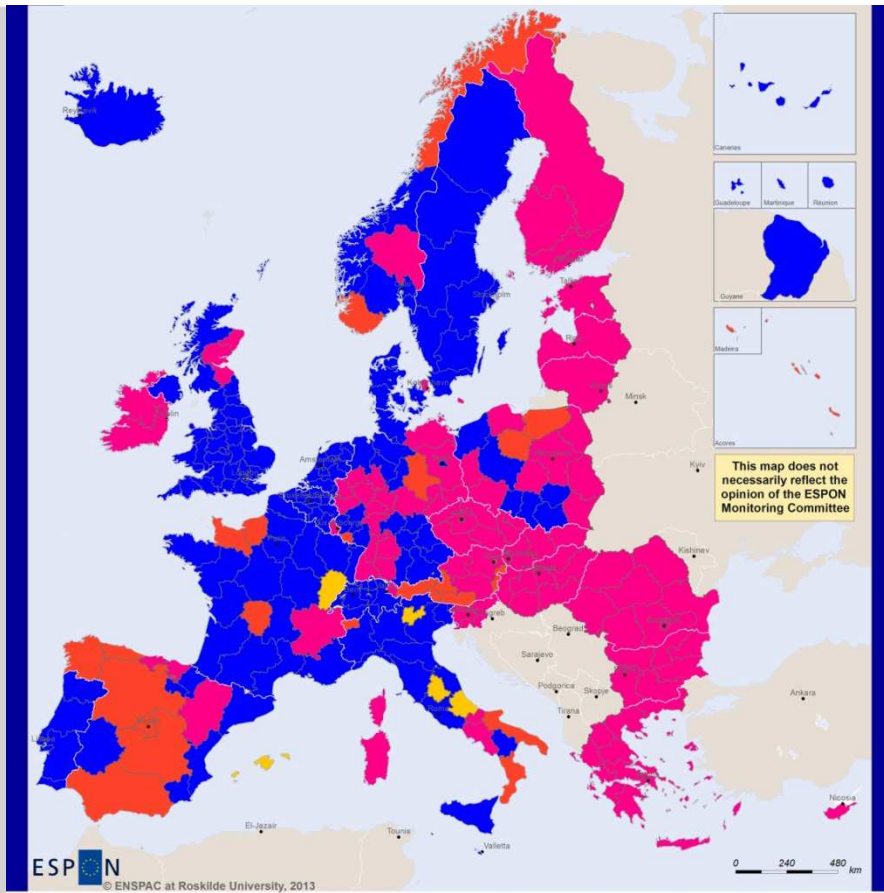


Correlating of economic growth and energy consumption



Correlation of employment and energy consumption

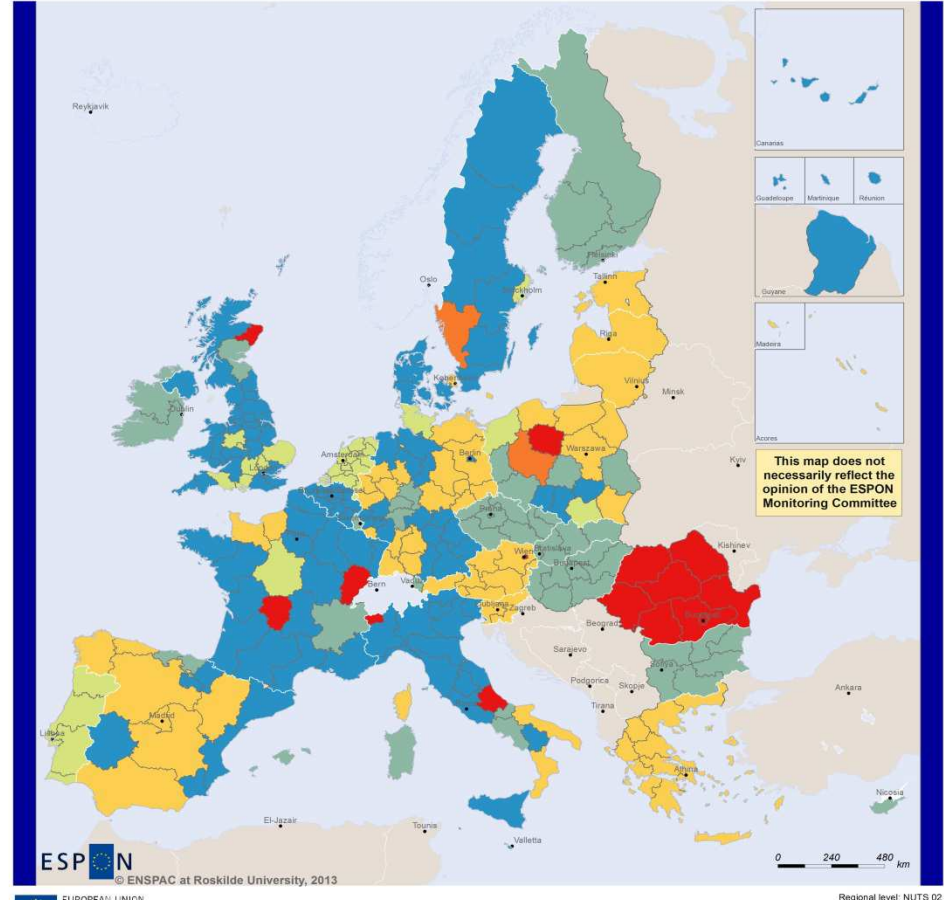
Delinking typology of NUTS-2* regions 2000-2008: correlation of final energy use growth (based on growth rates of GDP [y] in 2005 prices and final energy consumption [fec] 2000-08)



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y<0<fec
0<y<fec
y>fec>0
y>0>fec

Absolute relinking **Relative relinking** **Relative delinking** **Absolute delinking**
More energy consumption → more room for improvement (also in economic terms)



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Typology based on the labour/final energy intensity indicator change 2008-09 (I = growth rate of employment, fec=growth rate of final energy use)
(Identical types of NUTS2 regions within NUTS1 or NUTS0 territories may indicate that data only exist at the higher level)

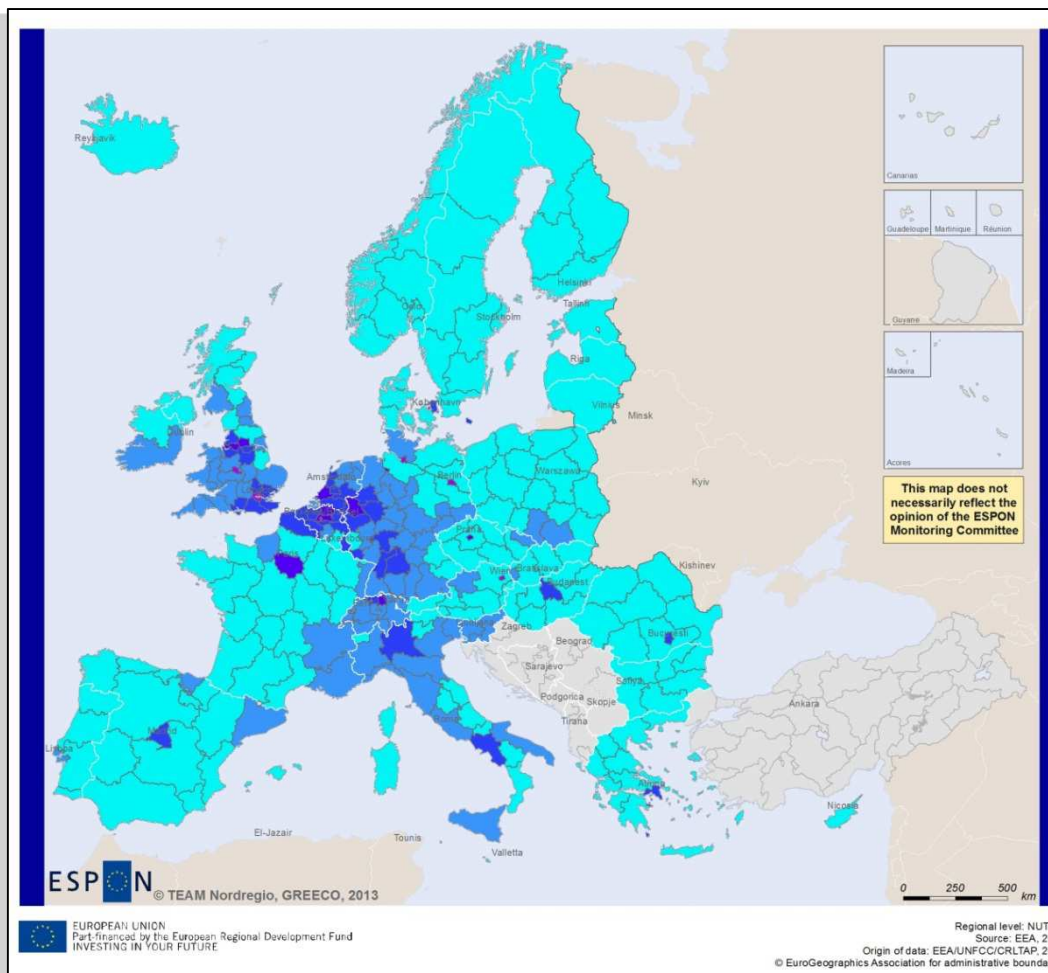
I<0<fec
I<fec<0
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Where do economic potentials lay? An example in residential sector

Estimated annual emissions savings potential for the residential sector in 2050

Green building potential of NUTS2 regions according to expected emissions reductions if EU policy target is met in all regions (Source: EEA and Eurostat)

Reduction in CO2 if EU policy target is applied equally across Europe (kt/year/km2)



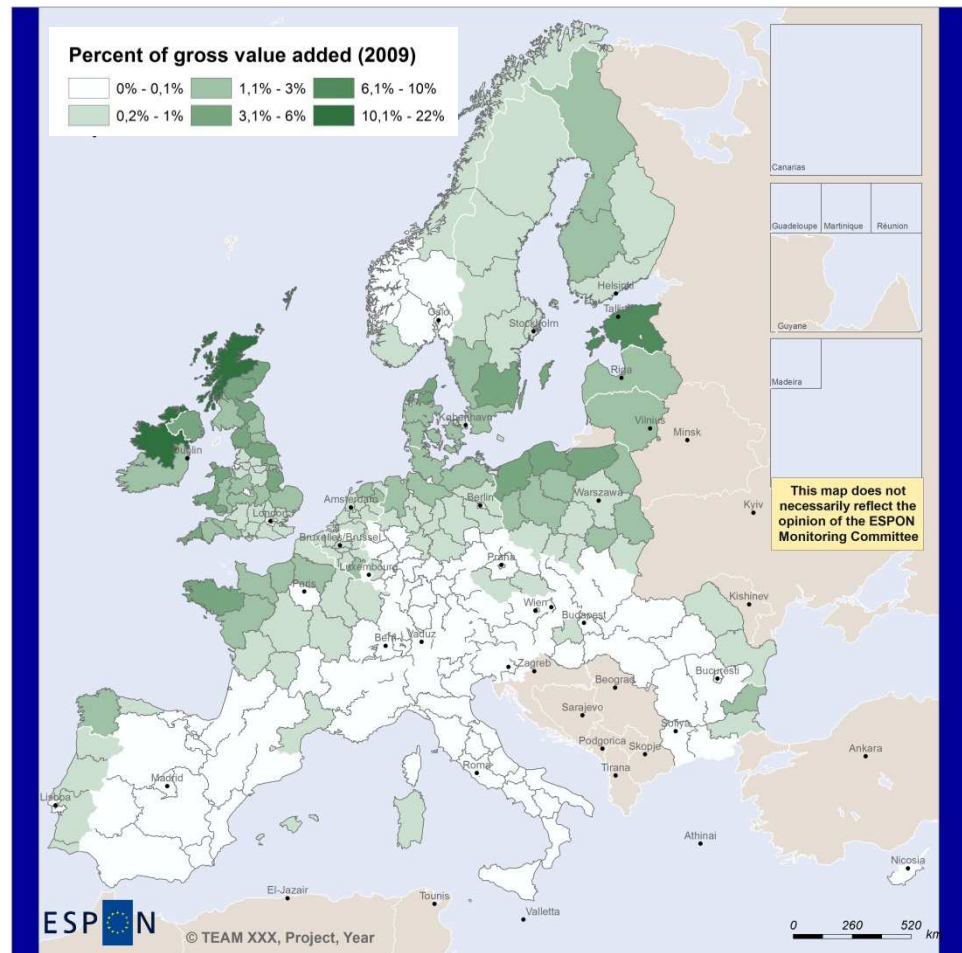
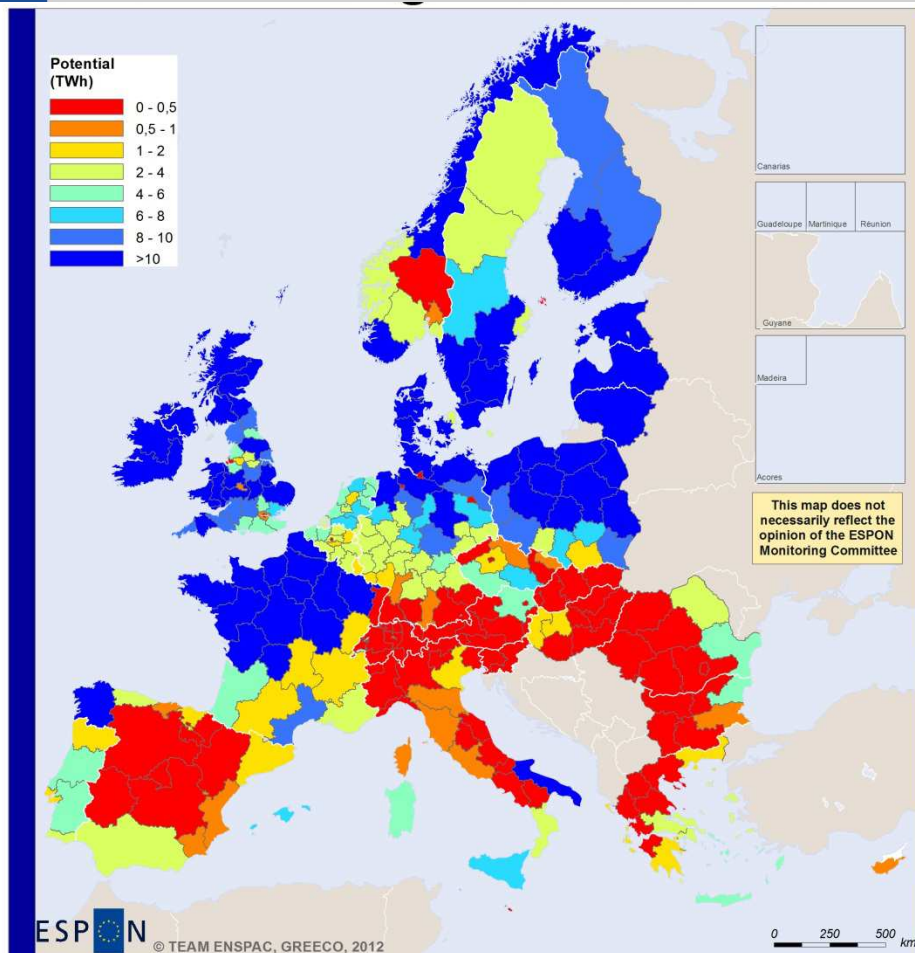
Where do economic potentials lay? an example in renewables

On-shore wind energy potentials

Calculations at 10c/kWh excluding forests and NDA

Potential wind resource rent

% of regional GVA at 10c/kWh and 1.2 MW/km²

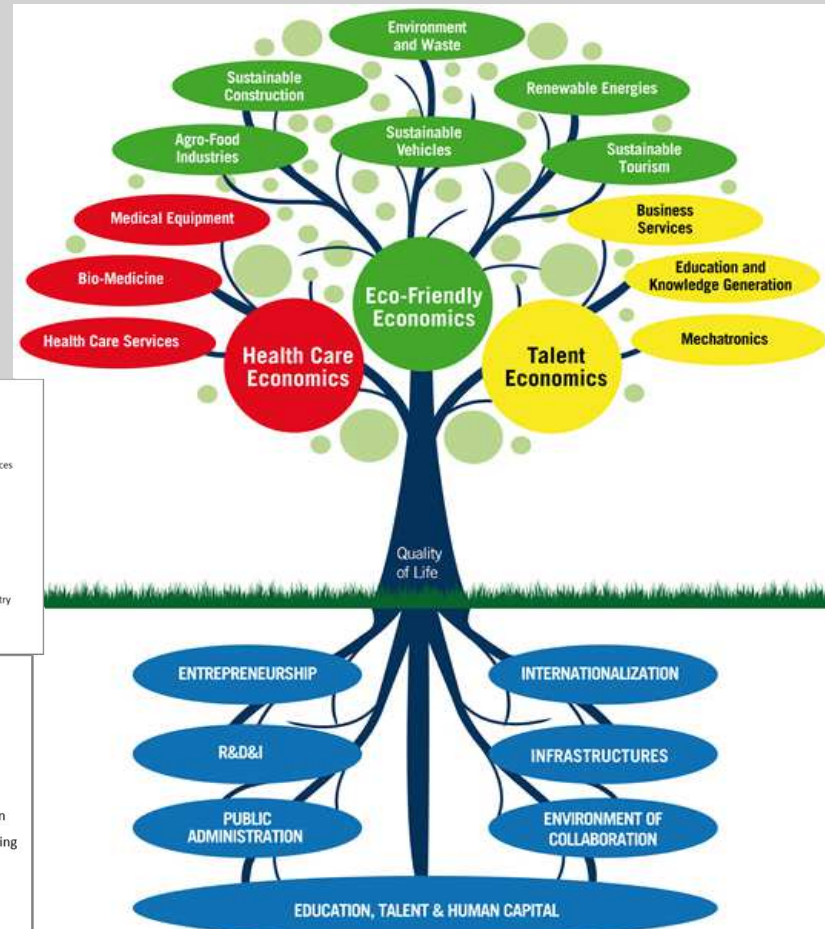


Planning a transition towards a green economy

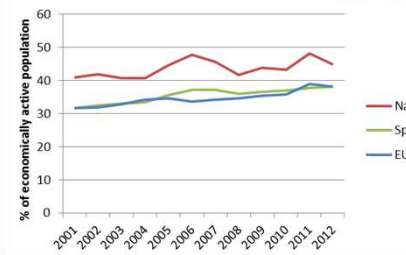


Navarra as GREECO case study

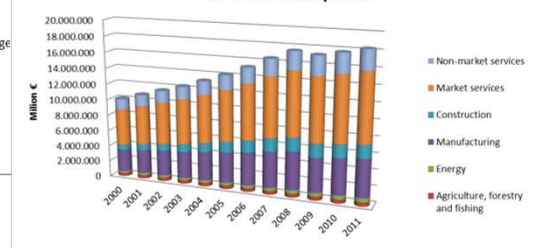
PLAN MODERNA. SEGUIMIENTO ACTUALIZADO DE INDICADORES							
AREA	INDICADOR	Punto de Partida	Dato Anterior	Dato Actual	OBJETIVO 2015	OBJETIVO 2020	OBJETIVO 2030
EDUCACIÓN	Puntos PISA	502	505	505	510	525	550
	Población de 16 Años con Nivel B2	7%	7%	17%	30%	50%	90%
	% Titulados Superiores y FP II	36,0%	39,7%	39,9%	40%	45%	55%
INNOVACIÓN	% Inversión en I+D+i	1,92%	2,05%	2,05%	2,20%	3,00%	4,00%
	Nº Patentes Totales	172	176	176	285	410	844
	Índice de Innovación y Puesto en Europa	0,48 y 76	0,529 y 53	0,529 y 53	0,51 y 60	0,60 y 50	0,70 y 35
INTERNACIONALIZACIÓN	Exportaciones (M€)	5.450	6.827	6.444	6.500	8.000	10.000
	Nº Empresas Exportadoras	711	801	818	1.000	1.300	2.000
	Nº Empresas Multinacionales	133	133	133	150	175	200
EMPLEO Y EMPRESA	Nº Ocupados	284.000	262.700	247.100	298.000	331.000	365.000
	Producción por Trabajador (€)	61.000	67.867	71.758	68.000	73.000	85.000
	% Empresas con más de 50 Trabajadores	1,30%	1,21%	1,19%	1,60%	2,00%	2,50%
PROSPERIDAD Y COHESIÓN SOCIAL	Nº de Nuevas Empresas/Año	943	950	880	1.100	1.250	1.600
	Puesto en PIB/Cápita	32	37	38	30	25	20
	PIB per Cápita en PPA	32.900	30.400	29.961	34.000	37.000	43.000
	Distribución de la Riqueza	28	28	29,6	27	26	23
	Calidad de Vida (IDH)	0,9720	0,9720	0,9720	0,9725	0,9790	0,9870
Sostenibilidad Ambiental	2,132	2,029	1,970	1,900	1,650	1,450	



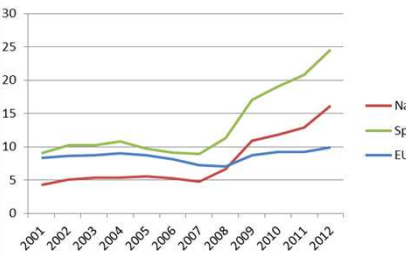
Human resources in science and technology (HRST)



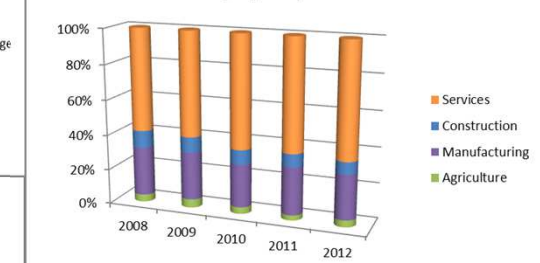
GVA at market prices



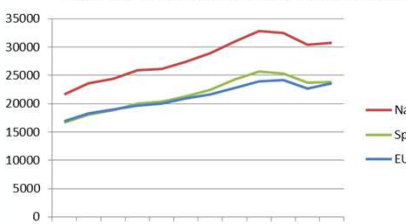
Unemployment rate (%)



Share of employed by economic sector



Regional gross domestic product (PPS per inhabitant)



messages from case studies as final remarks

- Territorial assets and specificities, infrastructures, institutional capacities, social skills and behavioural patterns are crucial.
- Multilevel networking, cooperation, integration and communication are present in success stories.
- Opportunities in links and trade-offs among sectors.
- Consider how using the regulatory framework.
- Importance of financial instruments for the private sector (incentives, green procurement, etc.)
- Generating a stable economic environment and smart specialisation boosting technology development-innovation as key focus of strategies.
- Successful regional strategies are framed and take advantage of European and national policies context.

