



ESPON 2006 Programme Project 3.3 Metrex Nurnberg Meeting 15-18 June, 2005

Territorial dimension of the Lisbon/Gothenburg Process Maria Prezioso

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Project Partners: Centre for Urban Development and Environmental Management, Leeds Metropolitan University (UK); OTB Research Institute for Housing, Urban and Mobility Studies, Technical University of Delft (NL); Centre of Geographical Studies, University of Lisbon (P); Centre of Urban and Regional Studies (CURS), Helsinky University of Technology (HUT) (FI); Slovenia ESPON Contact Point

Subcontractors: Mcrit sl., Barcelona (E); IGS, Italian Geographical Society (I)

www.espon.lu/projects/cross-thematic/3.3 project



Scoping of project

Contextualisation:

- Revision of **Structural Funds** after 2006 to have full coherence with dictates of Lisbon (2000).
- European Union points to catch up, within 2010, "an economy based on the more **competitive** and dynamics economy", full employment, equipping itself of a method "of open coordination".
- The economic and social increase becomes a support for a **sustainable** policy of **cohesion** towards **integration** of the environmental dimension (Council of Göteborg, 2001)
- The Kok Final Report: "Facing the Challenge. The Lisbon Strategy for growth and employment" (November 2004);
- The study **Adaptation of Cohesion Policy to the Enlarged Europe and the Lisbon and Gothenburg Objectives** by the European Parliament's Committee on regional development (provisional version, January, 2005);
- The Communication from Mr. Almunia (2005) to the Commission "Sustainable Development Indicators to monitor the implementation of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy".



Scoping of research

Conceptual Approach:

The research integrates the traditional ideas/indicators of competitiveness and sustainability, defining a **territorial competitiveness in sustainability** (This concept is to be distinguished from that of "sustainable competitiveness" which is commonly intended only in economic terms):

- i) sharing at UE level a new and common proposal
- ii) looking for new measuring and interpretative models
- iii) being better linked to the territorial reality and its organisation and management
- iv) developing common programs and territorial plans
- v) supporting transnational co-operation



Working hypotheses and main aims of the research project

Having integrated the literature review presented in the FIR, some innovative scientific hypothesis are applied to the ESPON 3.3 project as follows:

- 1. systemic vision where economy, territory and environment are considered as a whole system
- 2. carrying capacity of the economic/territorial/environmental systems as common base for regions and states to be "competitive in sustainability"
- 3. **Strategic Environmental Assessment** as logical common standard procedure to evaluate the territorial carrying capacity
- 4. **GIS** as the best instrument to manage the complexity of the knowledge in a system



Methodology, qualitative/quantitative, indicators used

The **methodological approach** is based on a qualitative-quantitative conceptual theory and used the results of other ESPON projects to calculate the **territorial capability**

The new point of view on **territorial competitiveness in sustainability** is based on a **revision of the Porter's Diamond** and its integration with Lisbon/Gothenburg Agenda (2005) on the base of **Proposals** of the European Commission COM(2004) 495 (ERDF); COM(2004) 494 (Cohesion Fund):

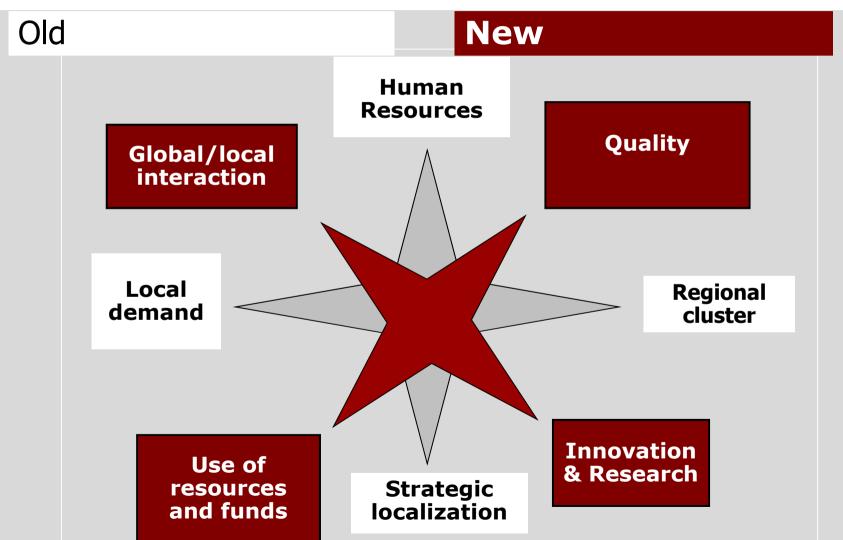
- •Innovation & Research (ICT, R&D, Innovation, Human capital, Age)
- •Global/local interaction (ICT, R&D, Innovation, SMEs, Human capital, Employment, Transport)
- •Quality (SMEs, Human capital, Employment, Climate, Public health, Natural resources, Poverty, Transport, Age)
- •Use of resources and funds (ICT, Innovation, Employment, Human capital, Age, Climate, Public health, Natural resources, Poverty)

The 3.3 project reconsiders the indicators' relationship in the vision of the **Sustainable Territorial Management Approach** – STeMA.

It defines the "playground" for every determinant and contribute to determine the status quo and vulnerability judgments, to calculate the state and the risk of compromising the system/determinant with respect to the Structural Funds plan.

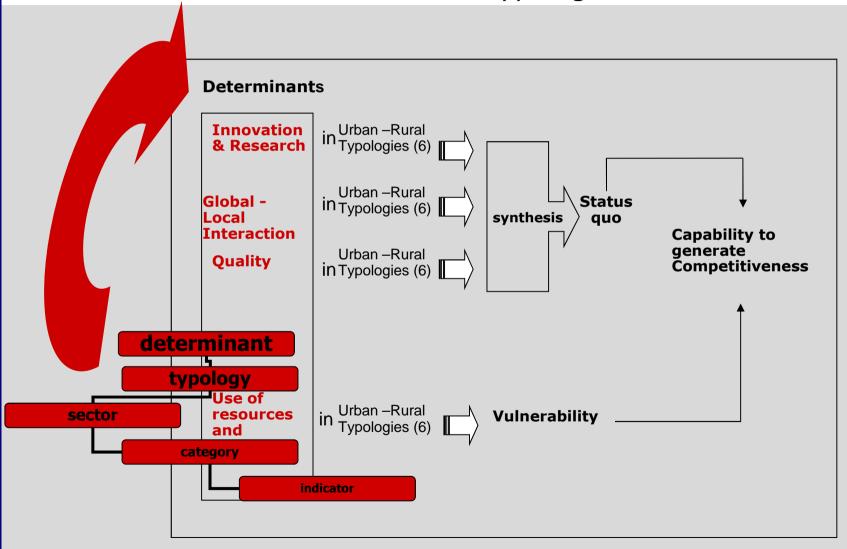


The Modified Porter's Diamond and the new determinants (synthetic indicators)



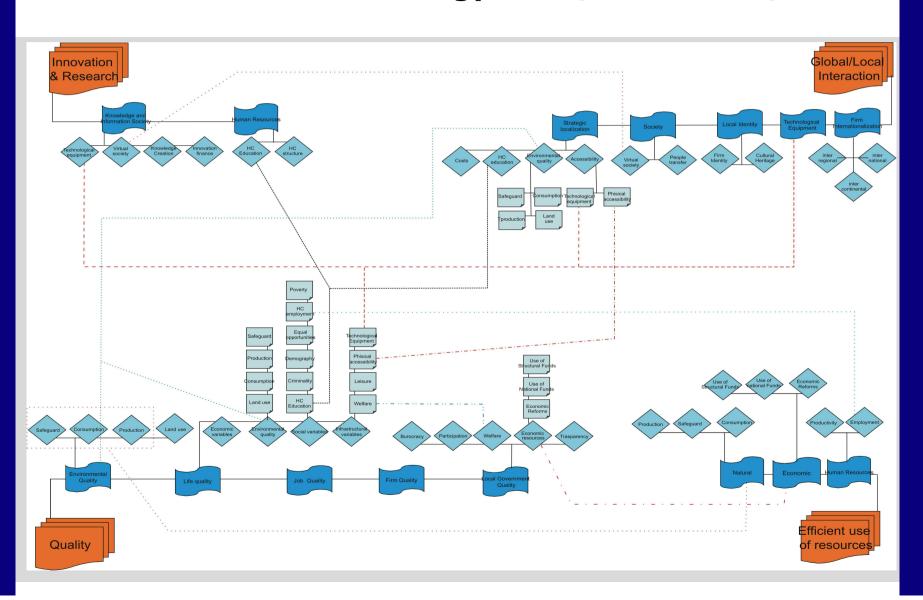


Indicators and the connection of the determinants to the territorial typologies





The Indicator's Sinergy Tree (GIS framework)





First results -1- two mapping activities

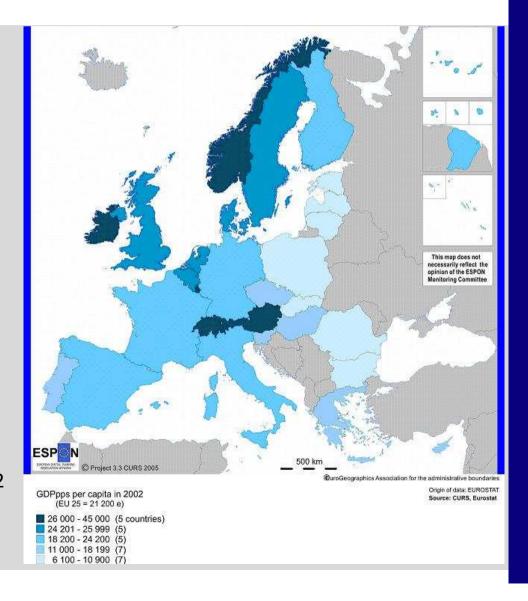
- 3.3 TPG decided to make two complementary mapping activities to perform a comparison :
- The first based on the short-list of indicators (12 of the 14 "Spring Report" indicators)
- The second related to the new methodology only for the determinant "Innovation & Research"
- The maps included in the SIR concern the determinant "Innovation and Research".
- Data refer to the year 2001, with few exceptions, scattered across nations/indicators, ranging at most +/- 2 years.
- As a general rule, the classification of the data values in 4 ranks for the successive combinations and processing, has been performed taking into account the average and the standard deviation of the distribution of indicators' values across the nations.
- At the moment, the number and the "recipe" of indicators' combination is being changed towards the possibility of NUTS2 mapping; the above approach to territorial ranking will therefore become more statistically significant.



Example of "Spring Report" indicators

•List of maps:

- 1. GDP_{PPS} per capita in 2002
- 2. Labour productivity in 2002
- 3. Employment rate in 2002
- 4. Employment rate of older workers in 2002
- 5. Expenditure on education in 2001
- 6. Expenditure on research & development in 2001
- 7. Expenditure on information technology in 2002
- 8. At-risk-of-poverty -rate in 2001
- 9. Long-term unemployment rate in 2002
- •10. Greenhouse gas emissions in 2002
- •11. Energy intensity of economy in 2002
- •12. Volume of freight transport in 2002





Innovation & Research Determinants: GIS operational procedures

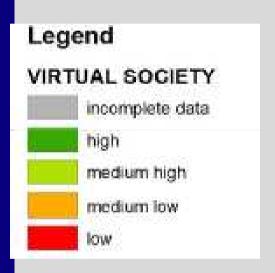
Determinants	Typologies	Sectors	Categories	Indicators
Innovation & Research	Virtual Society	Virtual shareholders	Virtual Population	n° internet users/pop tot Espon 1.2.2
		Virtual stakeholders	Virtual Firms	n° firms with internet access/ n° tot firms
			Virtual Institutions	n° municipalities with internet access/ n° tot municipalities
	Knowledge Innovative Structures	Knowledge creation education	Education structures	n° universities students
		Human Capital	Human capital (structure)	youth index (pop. 0-15; pop. Tot)
				Innovative dependency index (pop. 0-15; pop. 15-40; pop. over 40; pop. Tot)
			Human capital (education)	population with tertiary education/pop tot, population in life-long learning/pop tot
	Innovation Status quo	Knowledge creation facilities	R&D infrastructures	n° Science Parks that are members of the International Association of Science Parks (ISAP)/ pop tot, n° Business Innovation Centres/pop tot, n° most actively publishing Universities and Public Research Institutes/pop tot
			Level of Telecommunication development (map 1.2.2)	Old technologies (n° fixed lines/households, n° mobile/pop, n° housholds with TV/ n° housholds tot)
				New technologies (n° PCs/pop, n° broadband subscribers/pop, n° internet servers/sup)

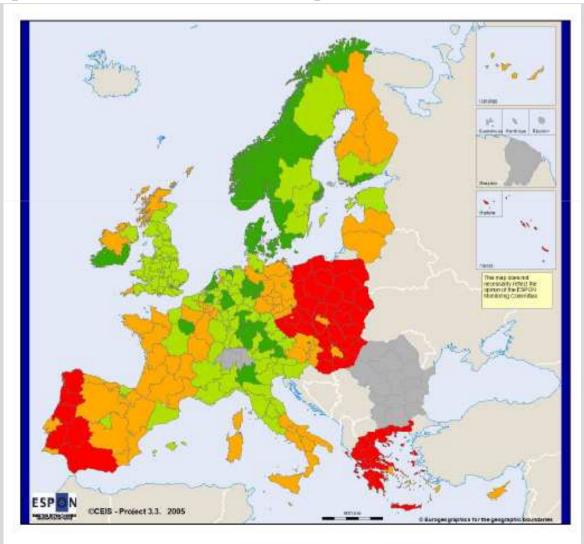
status quo

vulnerability



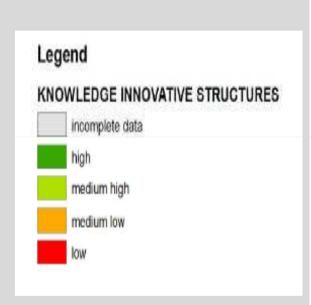
Example of Map at Typology level Map 5 — Virtual society

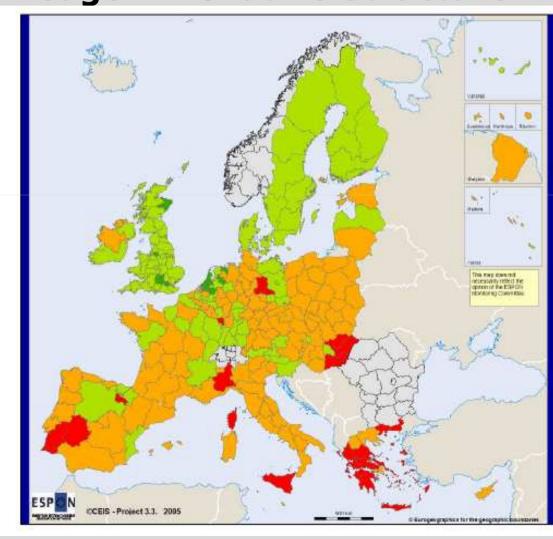






Example of Map at Typology level Map 12 - Knowledge Innovative Structure

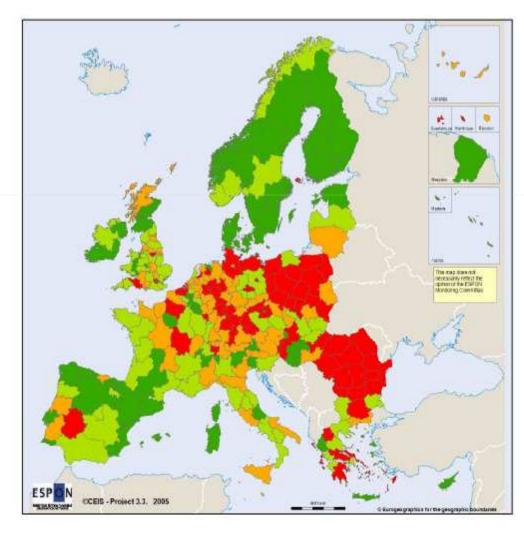






Example of Map at Typology level Map 13 - R&D Infrastructure



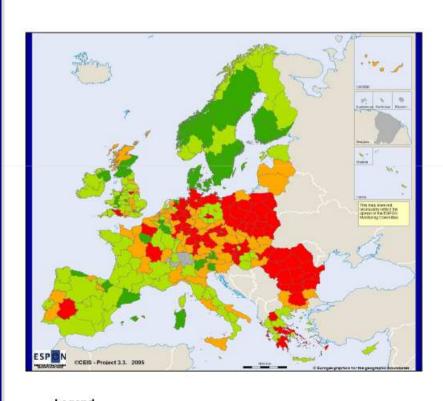


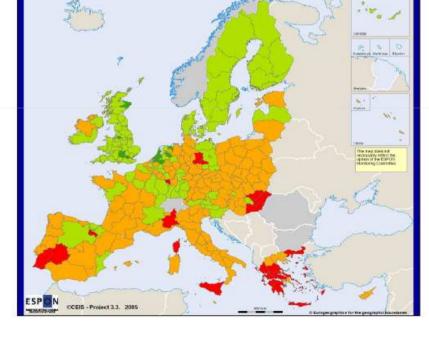


Example of judgements Innovation "status quo" and "vulnerability"

Map 15- "INNOVATION - STATUS QUO"

Map 16- "INNOVATION - VULNERABILITY"





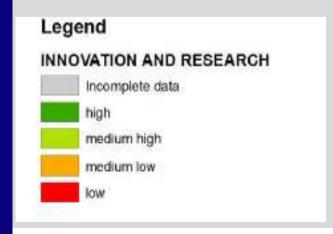
Legend INNOVATION - STATUS QUO incomplete data high medium high medium low low

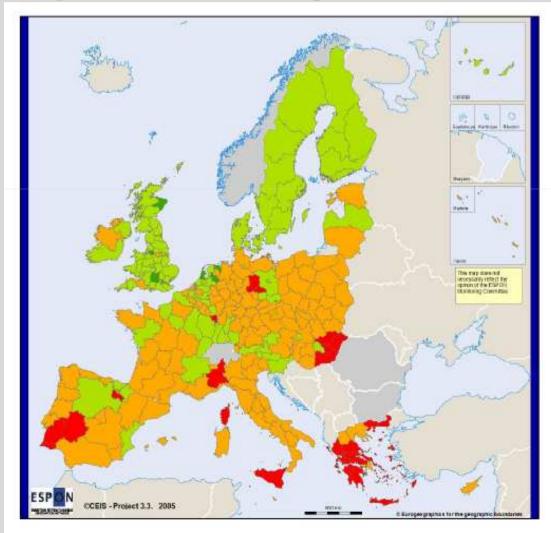




First results - Map 17 Territorial capability I&R Determinant synthesis at Regional Level

- •This draft map shows the result of the Determinant "Innovation & Research" according to the revision of method described in the SIR.
- •the approach to combining heterogeneous indicators has been a mix of matrix ranking and based on a "systemic qualiquantitative" matrix class reduction.

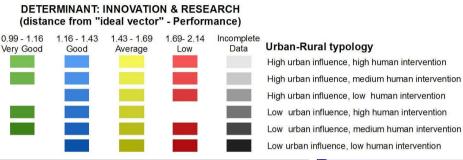




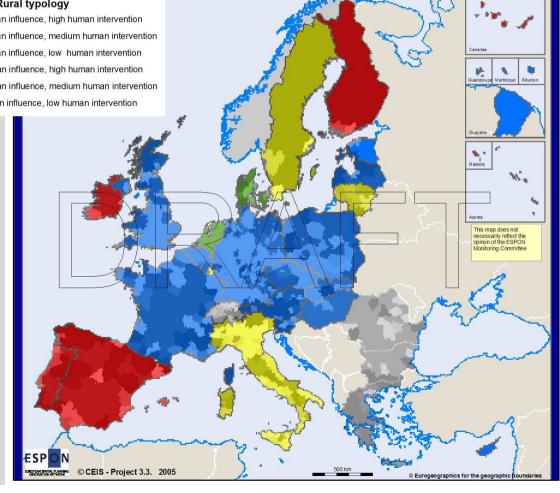


Draft results – Territorialization of I&R Determinant: synthesis at National level + Urban rural typologies

Legend



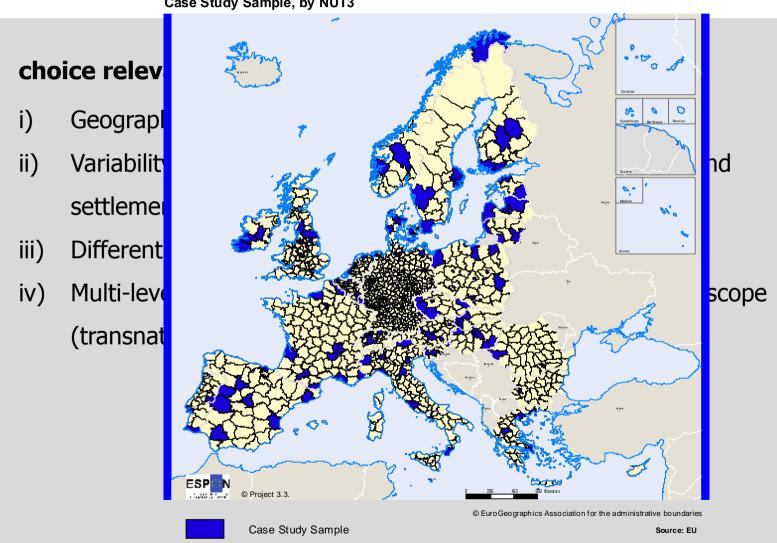
In this map, Urban-Rural typologies are superimposed to the map describing the performance in the field of the determinant "Innovation & Research", as a first attempt to territorially contextualize the determinant itself.





First results -2- case studies

Case Study Sample, by NUT3





policy recommendations

At the moment a comparison among the issues concerning the various ESPON projects has been made, in order to provide a review of ESPON policy recommendations relevant to the Lisbon/Gothenburg strategy in the territorial impact projects to strengthen competitiveness within the framework of sustainable development The first results suggest:

- •To discuss the revision of the open method of coordination (OMC) introduced by the Lisbon Strategy and integrate it with the Community Method
- •To integrate the SEA into economic and financial assessment
- •To strengthen the inter-institutional integration by planning and project cooperation to stop the more accentuated competitive tensions at regional level
- •To strengthen real policies of internal cohesion within the Member States
- •To strengthen the synergies with national policy, to obtain a major impact on regional development
- •To make combined use of the Structural Funds in order to finance the regional development programmes and to broke the sectoral point of view
- •To strengthen the network cooperation into the Community Initiative Programmes (CIPs).
- To make increased use of private funding



next steps: towards TIR (sept. 2005)

- •FINAL INDICATORS SELECTION AND LIST
- •ALGORHYTHM AND QUALITATIVE-QUANTITATIVE WEIGHTS DEFINITION
- •REGIONAL CHECKS
- •GIS AND SINERGY NETWORK
- •MAPS OF ALL INDICATORS AND DETERMINANTS TO CALCULATE THE TERRITORIAL CAPACITY TO BE COMPETITIVENESS IN SUSTAINABILITY
- •DETAILED POLICY RECCOMANDATIONS AT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL