

Role of polycentric development and capital cities in the future prosperity of Central Europe

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Polycentric development

„(25) We stress that polycentric and balanced territorial development of the EU is **key element of achieving territorial cohesion**. Where the most developed cities and regions within Europe cooperate as parts of a polycentric pattern they add value and act as centres **contributing to the development of their wider regions.**”

(26) At the same time we aim at polycentric development at the macro-regional, cross-border and also on national and regional level in relevant cases. Where possible, it is important to **avoid polarization between capitals**, metropolitan areas and medium sized towns on the national scale.”

Territorial Agenda 2020

Capital cities

Should we focus on large capital cities only?

Are smaller cities and rural areas doomed?

NO!

- „Fat tail” effect: together they make a significant contribution
- Important centers of jobs, public and private services
- Provide links to innovation centres and global value chains

Some OECD findings

Figure 2.4. Larger metropolitan areas are more productive, 2010

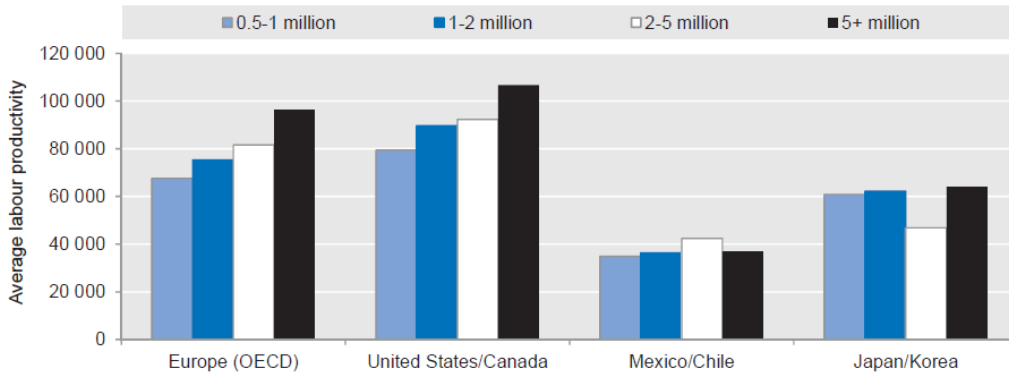


Figure 3.16. Economic growth increases with proximity to large cities

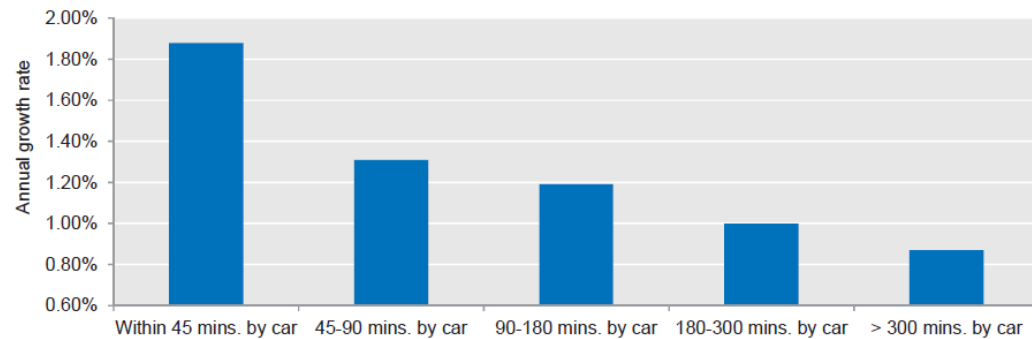
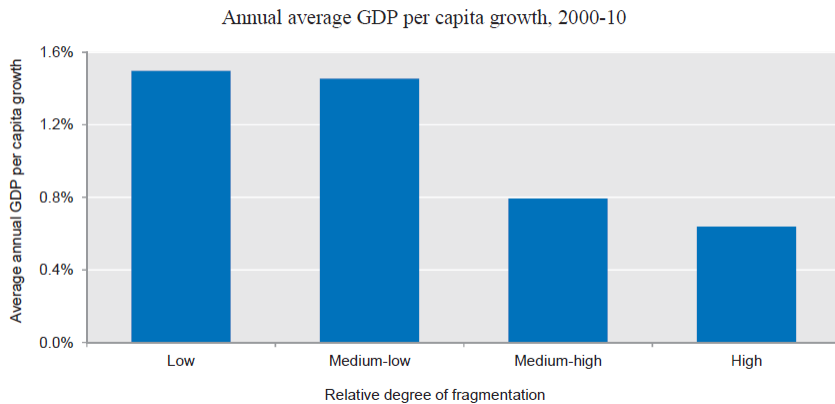


Figure 2.7. Less fragmented metropolitan areas have experienced higher growth



ESPON Territorial Scenarios

Vision for 2050:

Making Europe Open and Polycentric


Scenarios for 2050:

A: Market based growth favouring large metropolises

B: The promotion and networking of cities

C: The promotion of small cities and less developed regions

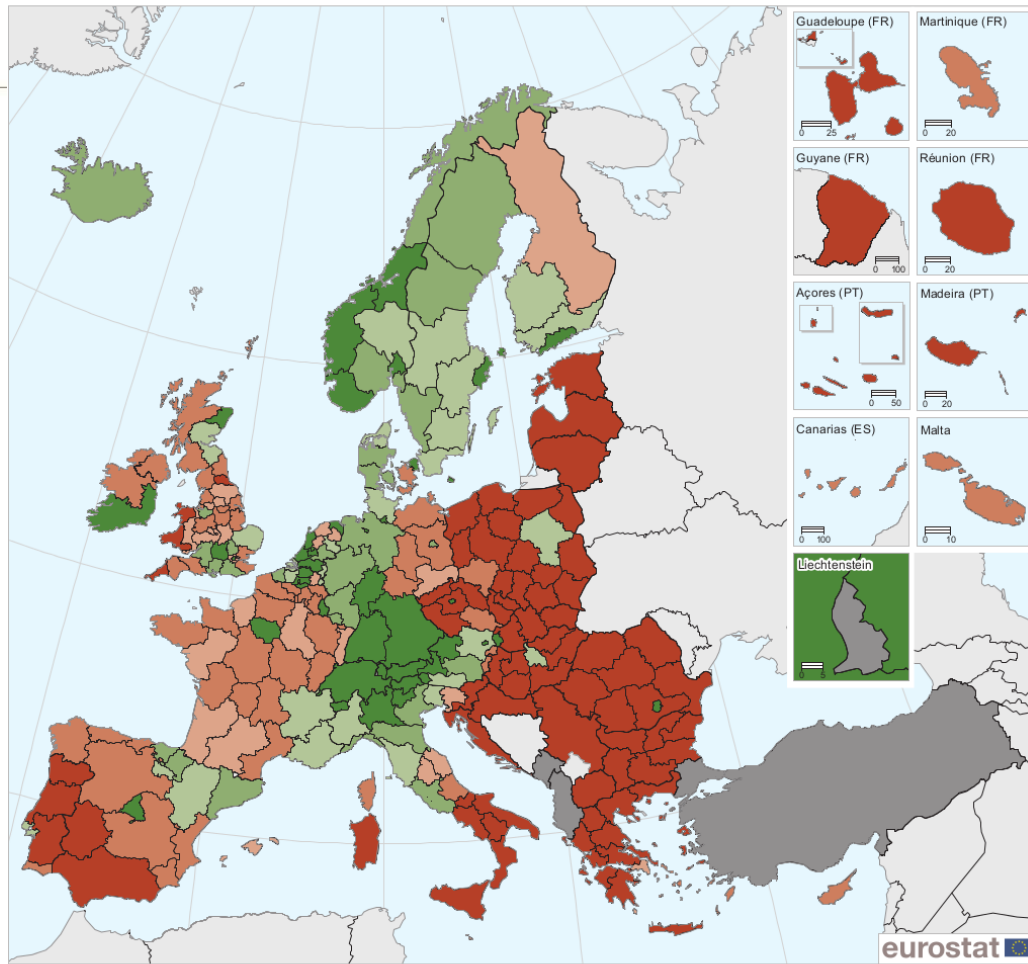



PROJEKT ENICZ
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Regional level: NUTS 3
 Source: MCRIT, 2011
 Date of data: SASI model 2011

Gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant, in purchasing power standard (PPS), by NUTS level 2 region, 2013 (*)

(% of the EU-28 average, EU-28 = 100)



(% of the EU-28 average, EU-28 = 100)

EU-28 = 100

- < 75
- 75 - < 90
- 90 - < 100
- 100 - < 110
- 110 - < 125
- >= 125

Data not Available

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 05/2015



(*) Germany: only available for NUTS level 1 regions. Switzerland: only available at national level. Norway: 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nama_10r_2gdp](#) and [nama_10_pc](#))

Common Spatial Development Strategy of the V4+2

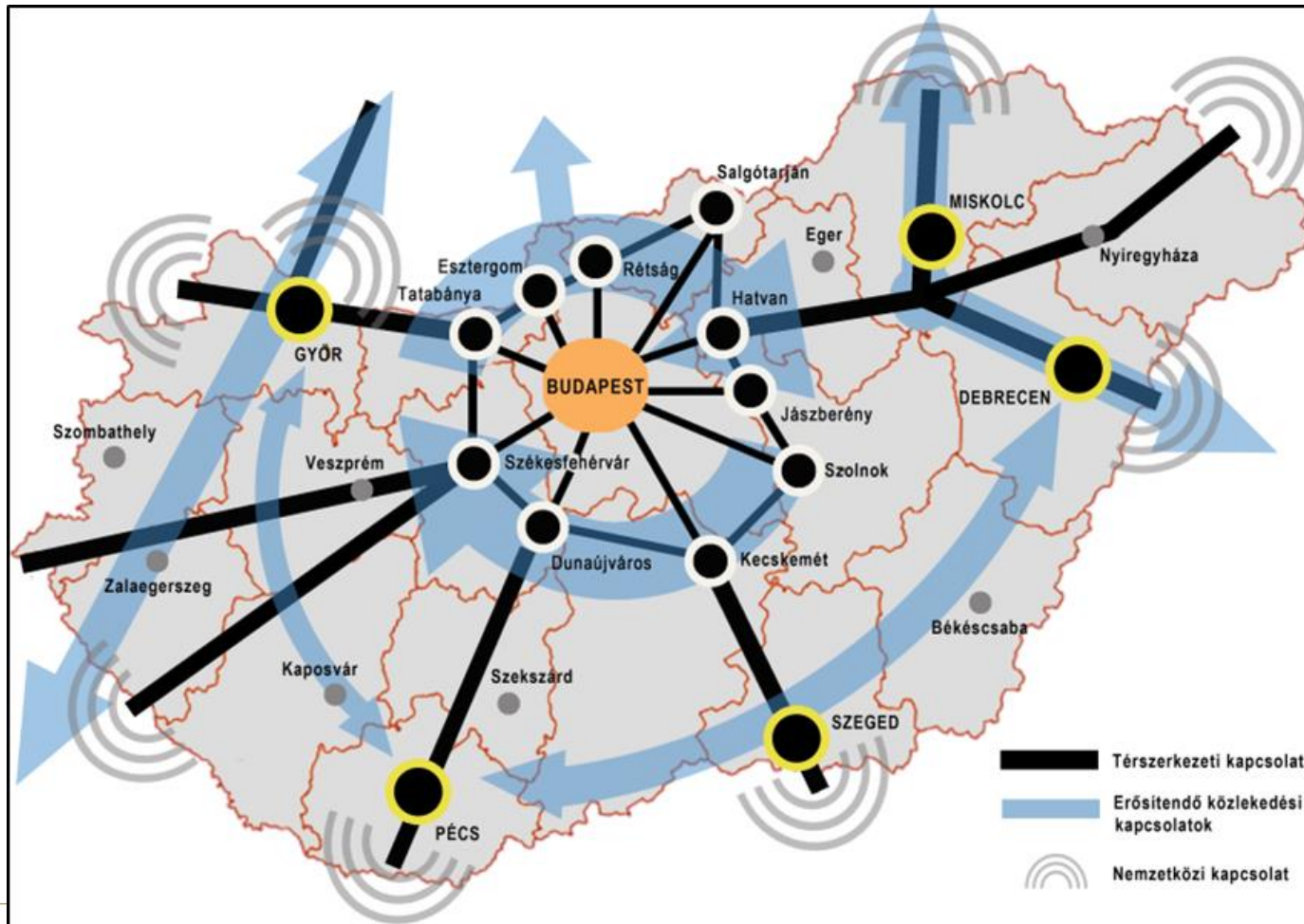
Identifying development poles and axes at two level:

1. rank: capital cities, regional centres
2. rank: regional and local centres

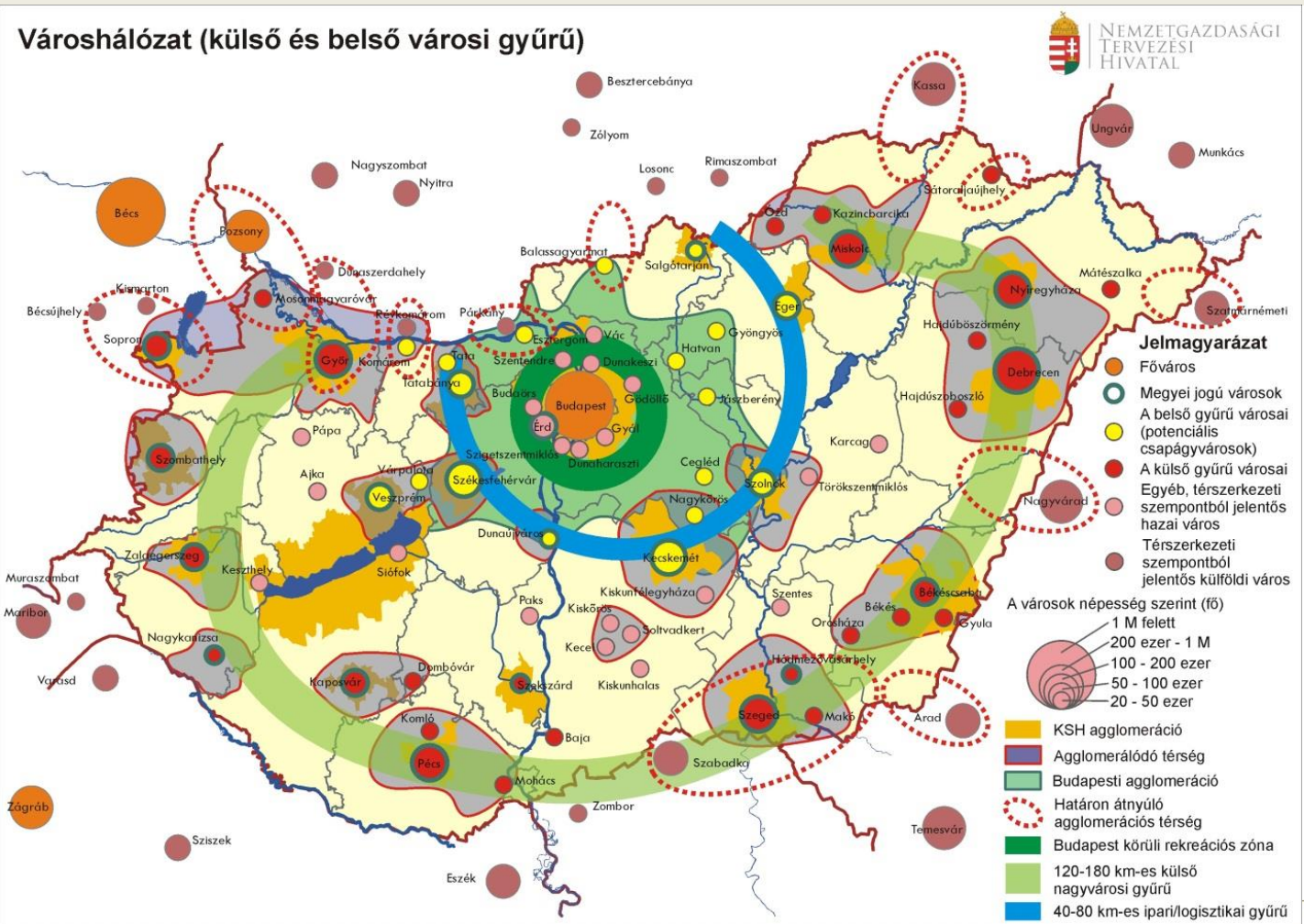
DEVELOPMENT POLES AND DEVELOPMENT AXES INCLUDING NO-CONTINUATIONS AND NEW PROPOSALS



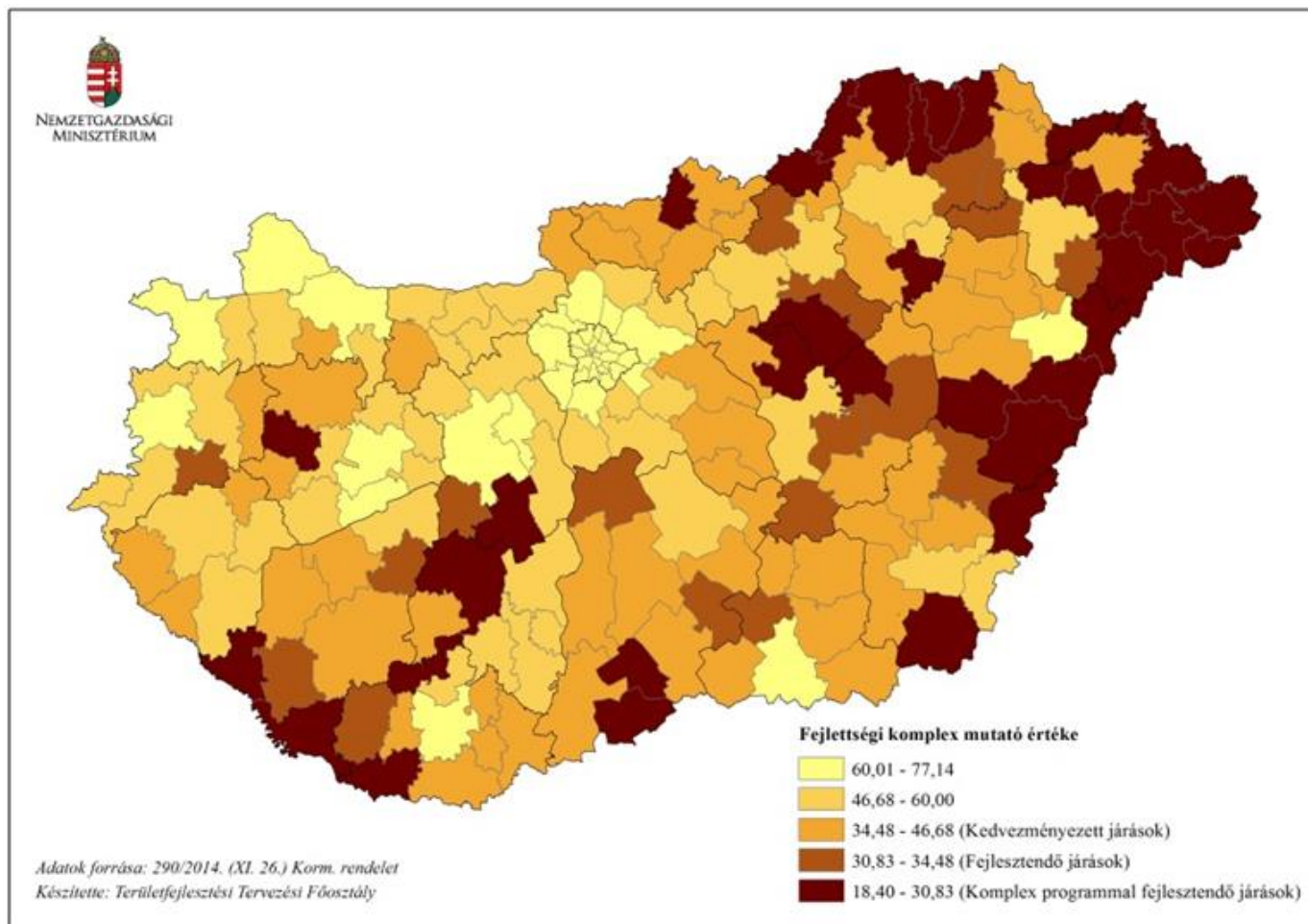
NDTC - National Development 2030



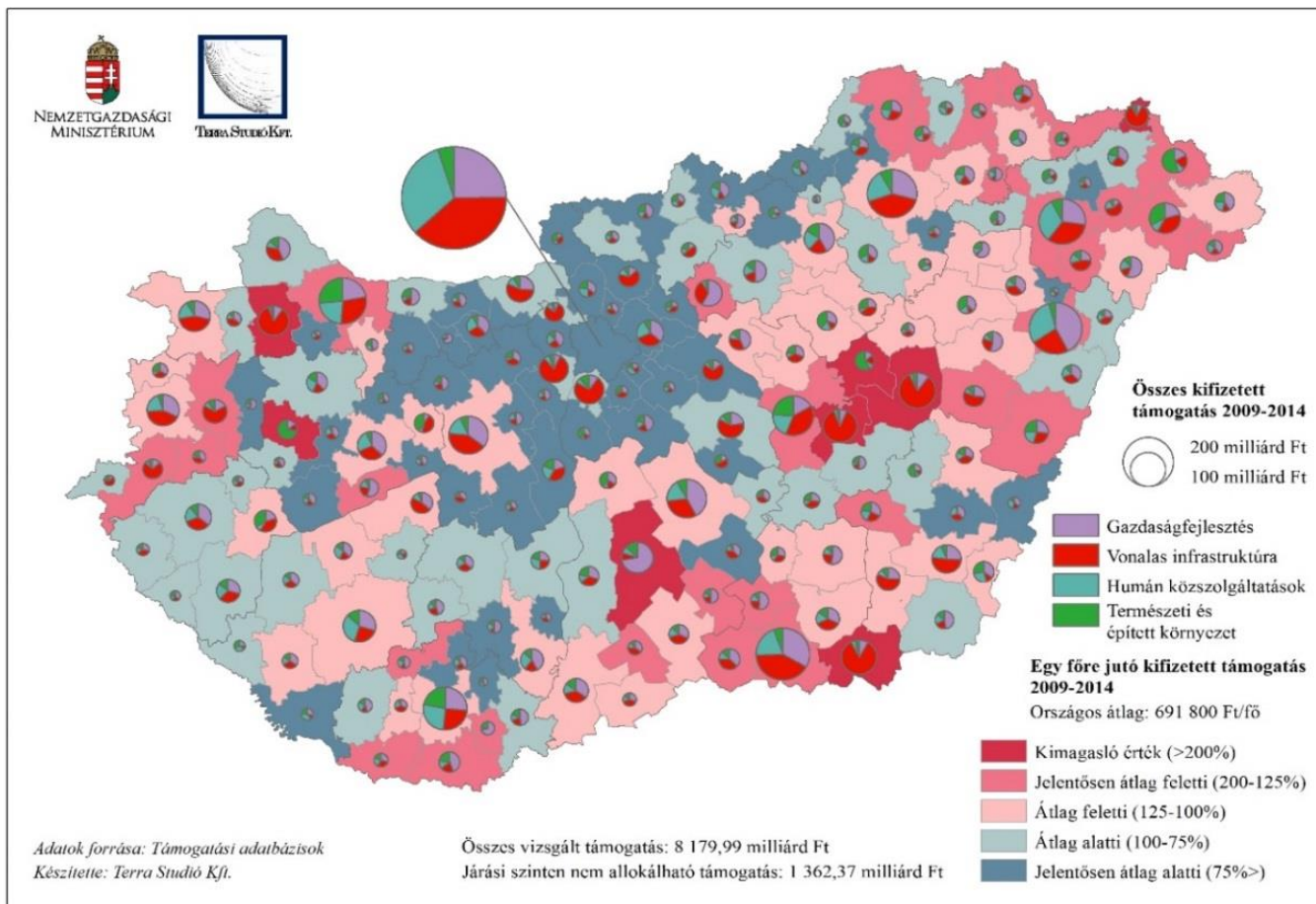
NDTC - National Development 2030



Hungary



EU cohesion policy 2007-2013

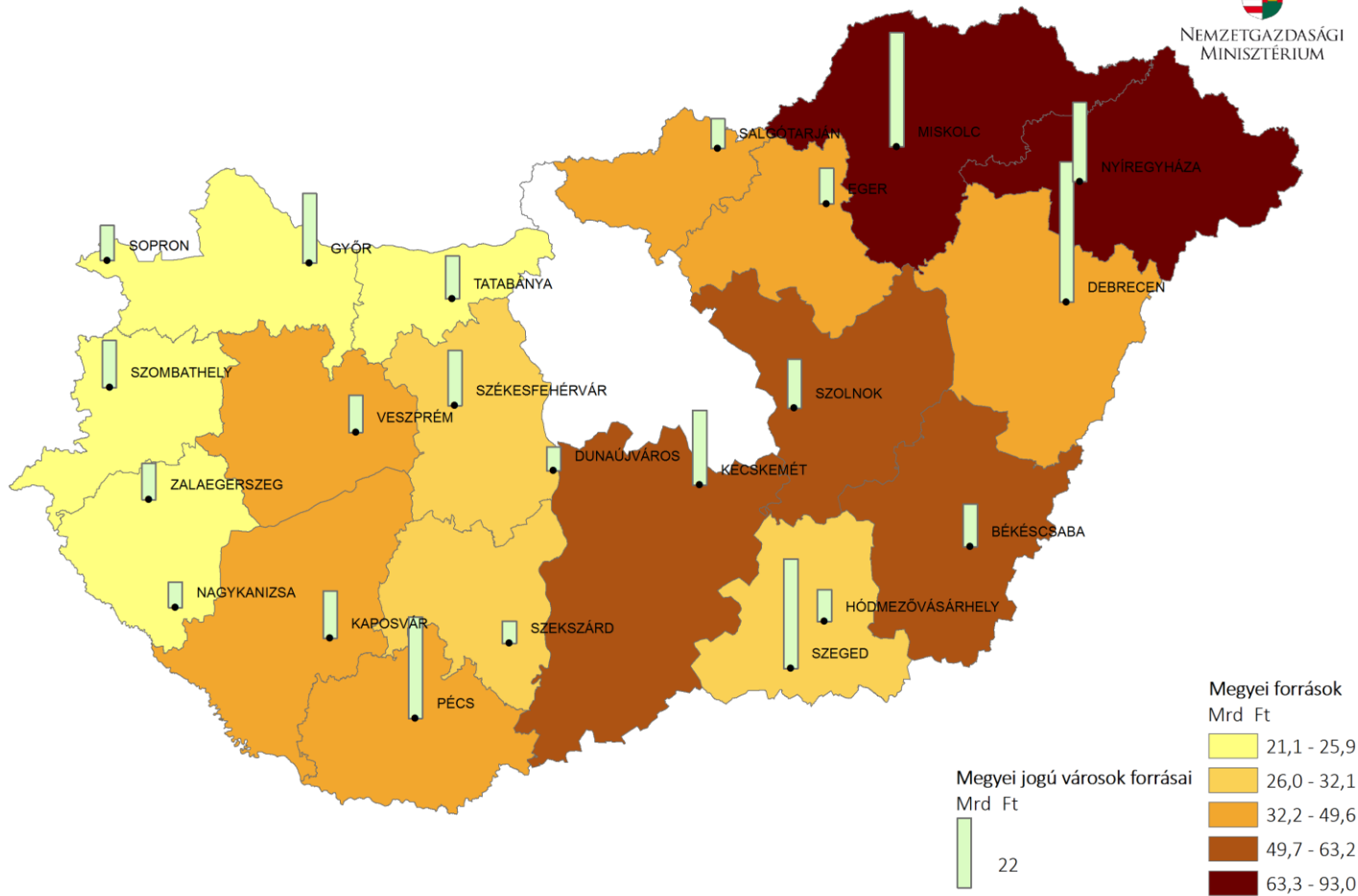


EU cohesion policy 2014-2020

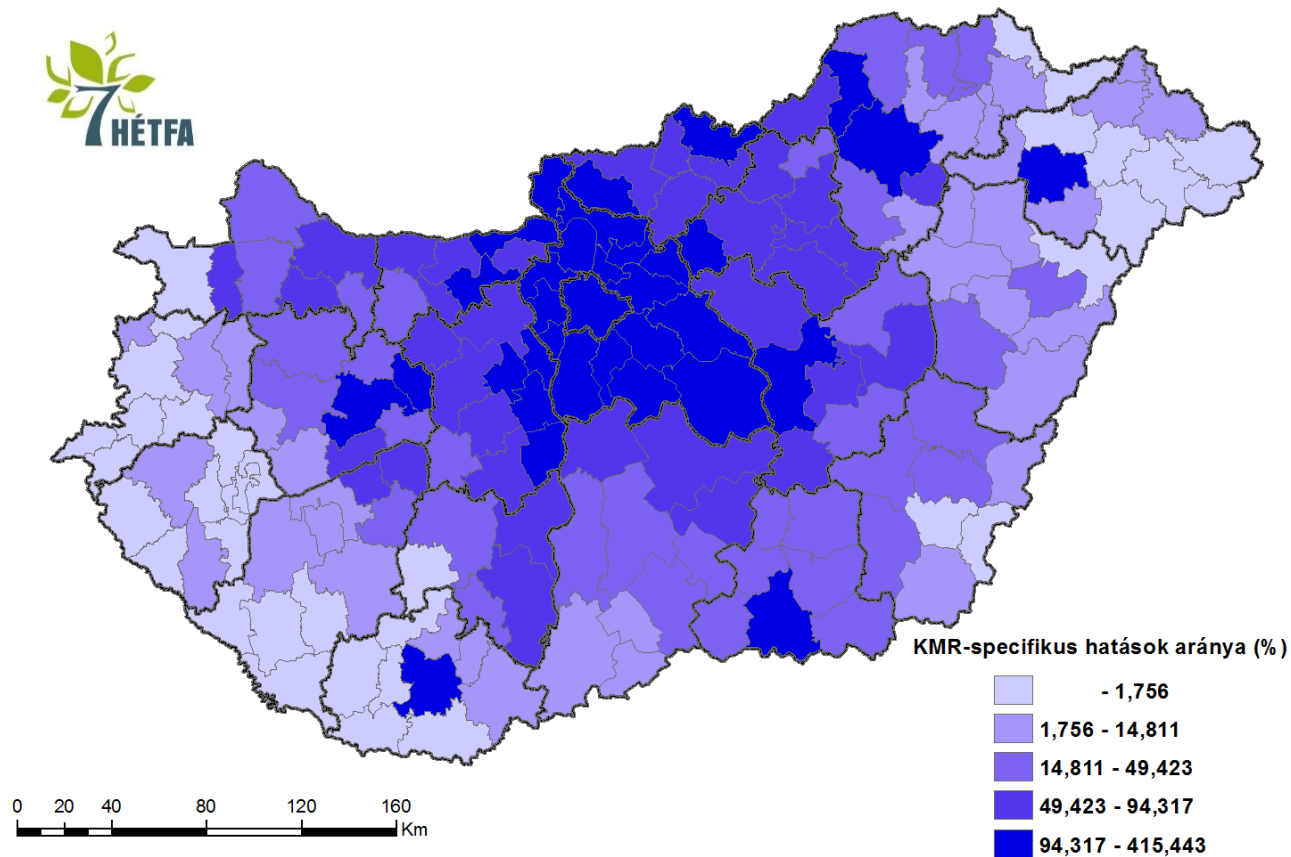
A megyei önkormányzatok és megyei jogú városok tervezési jogkörében készülő fejlesztési programok forrásainak indikatív, megoszlása (310,1 Ft/Euró árfolyamon számítva)



NEMZETGAZDASÁGI
MINISZTERIUM

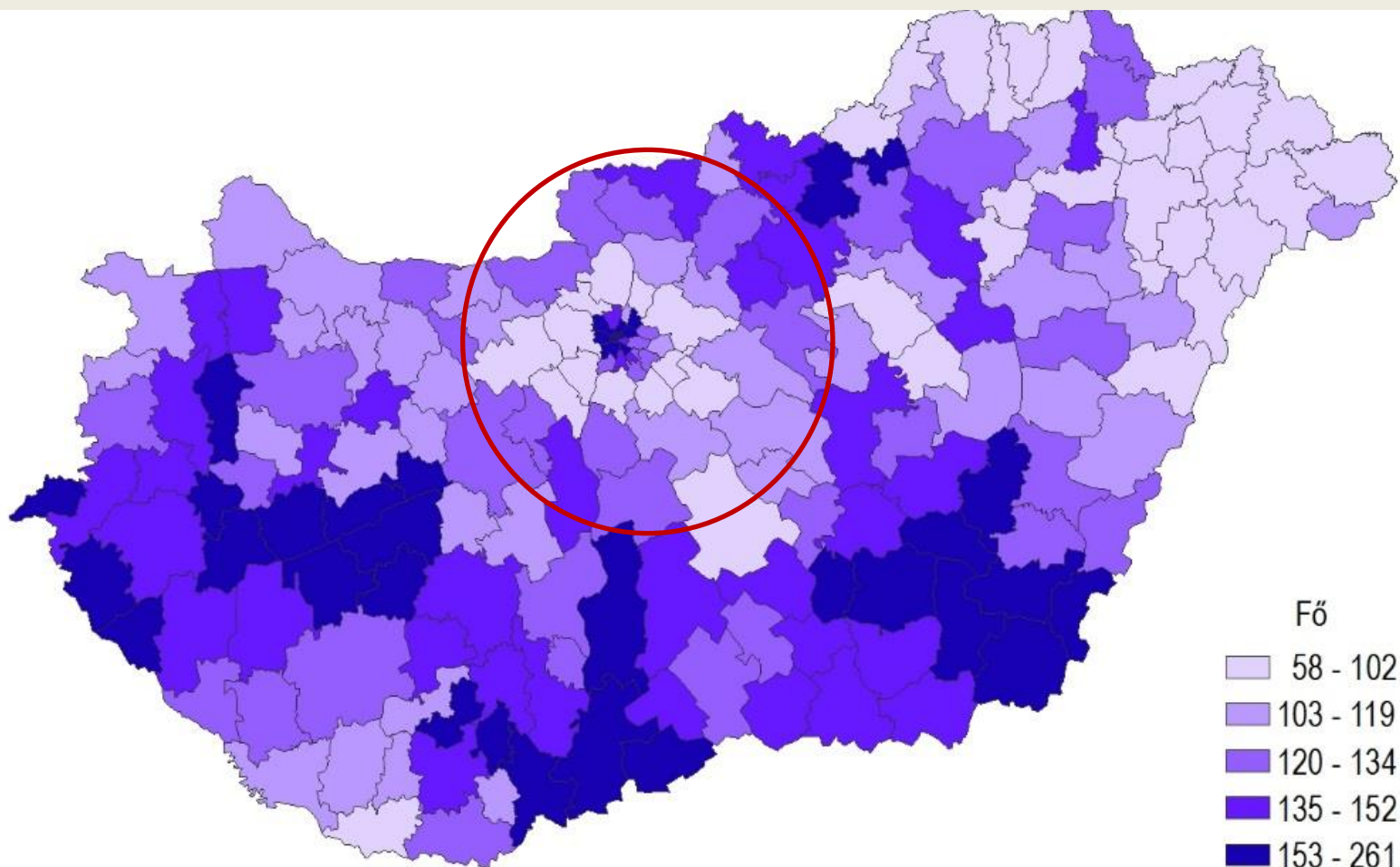


Share of the CHR-component on the territorial impacts the spending

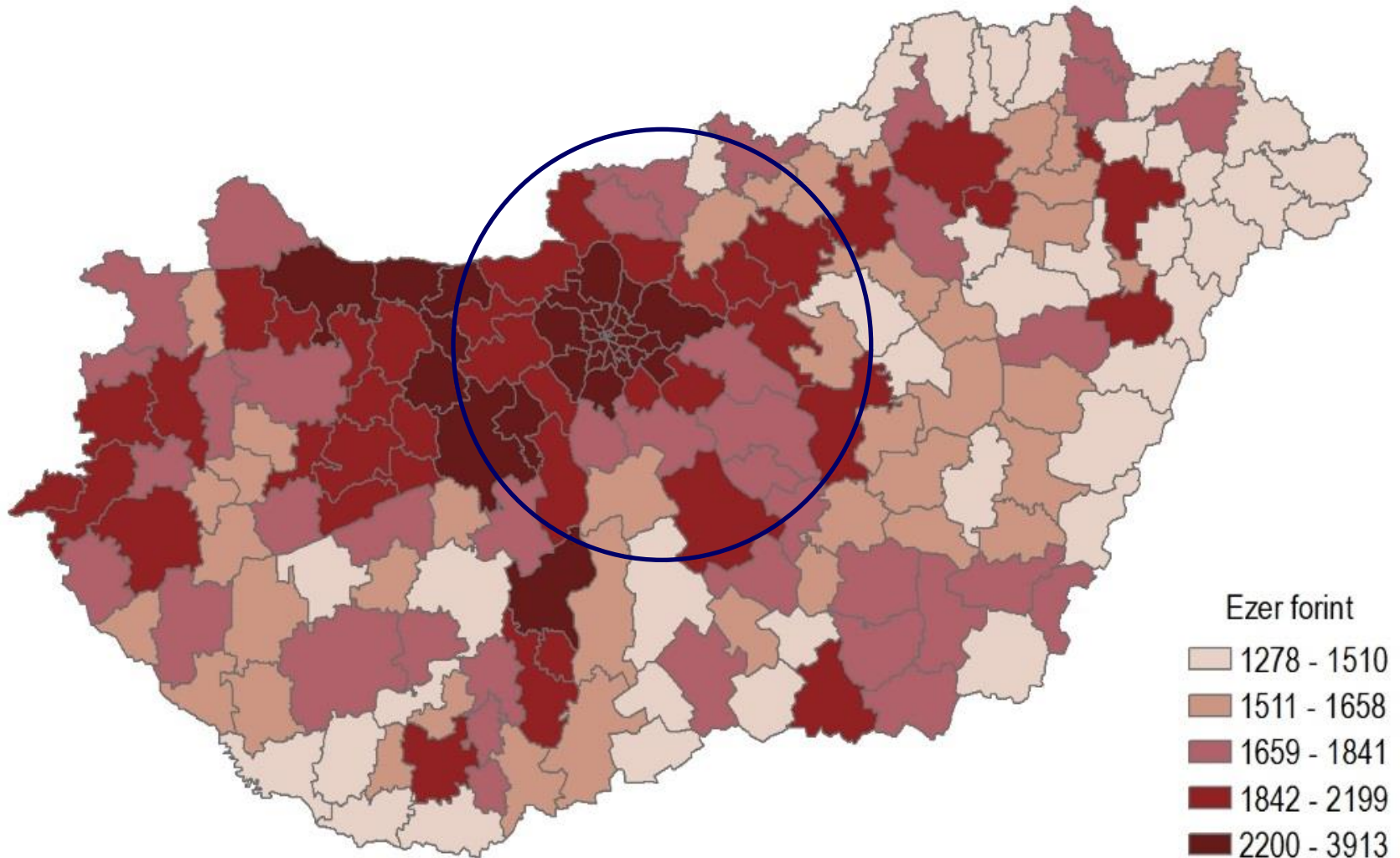


(Source: [Effects of EU Funding on Territorial Cohesion](#), HÉTFA Research Institute, 2013)

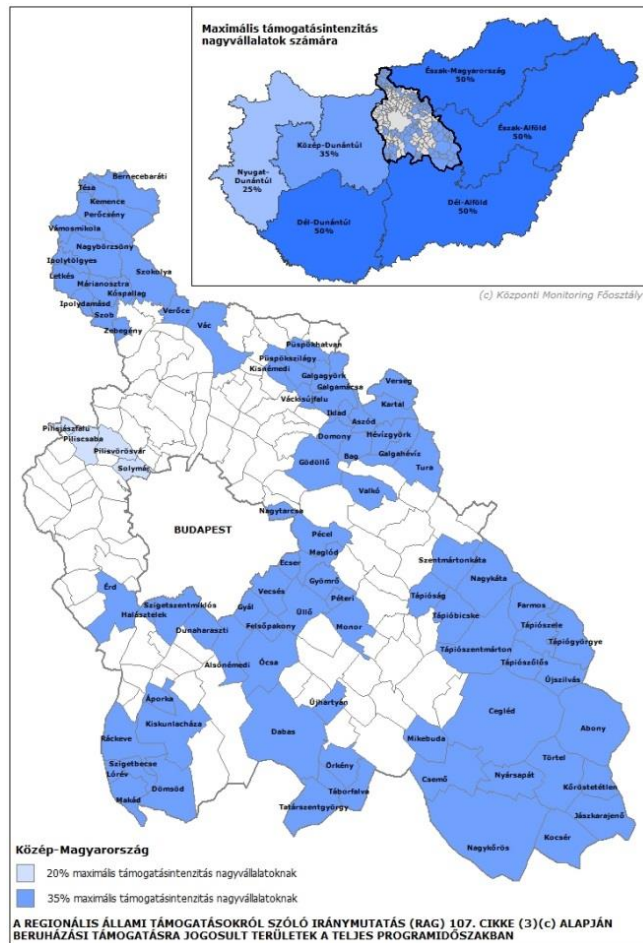
Age dependency, 2013



Net income per capita, 2013



Regional state aid



Questions

Can development centres lead the change?

How can we enhance positive spill-over effects?

How to foster cooperation between different territories?

Thank you for your attention!

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