



VÁTI

Magyar Regionális Fejlesztési
és Urbanisztikai Nonprofit Kft.



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MINISTRY
OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Territorial Agenda 2020 and Territorial State and Perspectives as guiding documents for future of territorial cohesion

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Warsawa, 07 February 2011



Priorities of the HU PRES in territorial development and urban policy

1. Revision of the *Territorial Agenda (TA)* and update of *Territorial State and Perspectives (TSP)*
2. Urban dimension of combating climate change
3. Urban aspects of demographic change/migration



Territorial Agenda - Revision 2011

Background:

- TA agreed at the Informal ministerial meeting in Leipzig, May 2007
- Territorial State and Perspectives of the EU (TSP) – evidence base for policy making, background document for TA
- Revision was explicitly stated in TA (Art. 45.)
- Responsible: Hungarian Presidency
- Hungary has undertaken the coordination of update of the TSP too

The approach:

- Evidence-based (update of the TSP)
- Evaluation of experiences and changing context
- Wide professional partnership



Components of TA revision – paving the way towards TA2011

Components of TA revision – paving the way towards TA2020

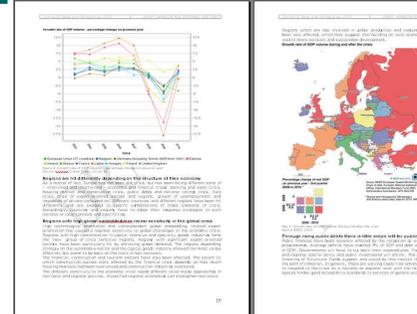
1. Results of the TSP update

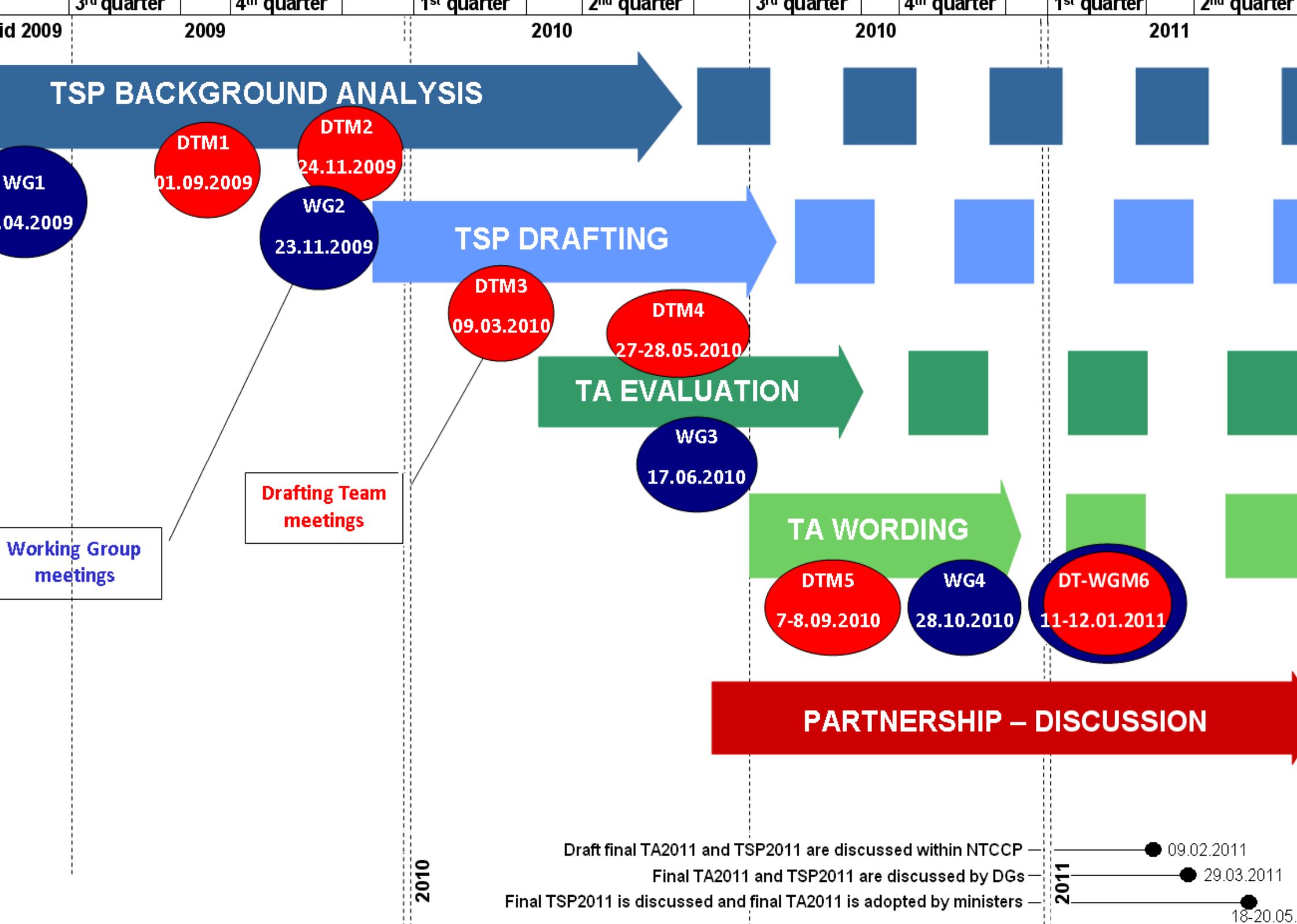
2. Evaluation of the challenges and priorities:

- Relevance of the content of **TA2007** to the current situations (based on TSP results)
- External coherence of the document with the changing policy context
- TA assessment exercise by **DT** and **WG** experts

3. Experiences with the implementation of TA:

- review of existing reports, documents
- member state questionnaire survey
- review of implementation actions explicitly named in Chapter IV. of the TA





Wide partnership



Ministers

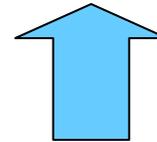
(May 2011)

Director Generals

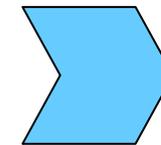
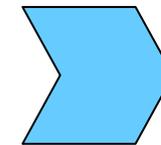
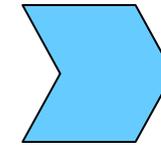
(30 November 2010, 29 March 2011)

NTCCP

(13 October 2010, 14 February 2011)



TSP-TA Drafting Team
TSP-TA Working Group



stakeholders
professionals



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Motivations of revision: New challenges

Recent trends with significant influence on the EU territory **in line with results of TSP update**

- *Economic and financial crisis*
- *Growing complexity of demographic and social issues, including cultural aspects*
- *Increasing attention and changing approach to climate change*
- *Higher volatility of food and energy prices and challenges of energy security*
- *Aspects of an enlarged EU territory*
- *Major global and local-regional responses*



Motivations of revision: Changing policy context

Most important milestones:

- ***Lisbon Treaty: territorial cohesion as third objective of EU***
- ***Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion: 'Turning territorial diversity into strength' and following discussion on TC (Kiruna conference)***
- ***Discussions on the future of Cohesion Policy (Barca Report etc.)***
- ***EU 2020 and recovery packages of the EU***
- ***Revised EU Sustainable Development Strategy***
- + ***ESPON Synthesis Report (October 2010)***

➤ ***Permanent strategic watch of policy developments is needed***



TA assessment – expert exercise

- most challenges and priorities defined in the TA2007 are still valid
- however their content needs slight modification, more focusing

New CHALLENGES (e.g.)

- effects of global economic and financial crisis;
- vulnerable local economies and communities;
- growing peripherality and discrepancies within EU;
- rural and depopulating areas

Ideas for new PRIORITIES (e.g.)

- shrinking regions and unbalanced demography;
- diversity and utilization of rural territories
- local responses and local, regional systems

IMPLEMENTATION

- determination of main addressees
- clear messages for sectoral policies
- increased role for territorial coordination



Scoping towards TA 2011

- **Compass function:**
 - Orienting cohesion policy 2014+
 - Orientation and co-ordination for member states
 - Recommendations for EU policies
 - Clear understanding of territorial matters
- **Actors, competences, resources:**
 - Extended ownership (role of EC, European institutions, governments of member states etc.)
 - Partnership with „non-territorial” actors
 - Strengthening role of MS-s and regions in strengthening territorial cohesion - legitimate actors
 - Encourage own activities of the member states
- **Character:**
 - Conceptual vs. more tangible ?
 - More on HOW to put into practice (principles, mechanisms, defining further tasks to develop methodologies etc.)
 - More systematic activities to propose
 - Follow up, monitoring



Milestones



Deliverable	Deadline	Responsible
Second draft of TSP and TA to be sent to NTCCP and DGs	15 November	HU Ministry
DG meeting	30 November	DGs
Drafting Team and Working Group meeting	11-12 January 2011	Working Group Drafting Team
Redrafted TA and TSP sent to Working Group	19 January 2011	HU Ministry, Drafting Team, VÁTI,
Draft final TA2011 and TSP2011 are discussed within NTCCP.	9 February 2011	NTCCP
Draft TA, TSP and TA evaluation sent to NTCCP, UDG	26 January 2011	HU Ministry
<i>UDG meeting</i>	<i>10-11 February 2011</i>	<i>UDG</i>
Draft TA, Draft TSP and Draft TA Evaluation sent to DGs	16 March 2011	HU Ministry
Final TA2011 and TSP2011 are discussed by DGs.	29th March 2011	DGs
<i>DG meeting on Urban Development</i>	<i>2-3 May 2011</i>	<i>DGs for Urban Development</i>
Final Draft TA, Final Draft TSP and Final Draft TA Evaluation sent to Ministers	4 May 2011	HU Ministry
Final TSP2011 is discussed and final TA2011 is adopted by ministers	18-20 May 2011	Ministers

Territorial Agenda - Revision 2011

I. Territorial Cohesion is a Common Goal

- For a more harmonious state of Europe -

II. Challenges for Territorial Development

- Driving forces and their territorial implications –

III. Territorial Priorities for the Development of the European Union

IV. Making EU Territorial Cohesion a Reality

- The governance and implementation mechanisms -



I. Territorial Cohesion is a Common Goal

- For a more harmonious state of Europe -

- **Territory matters!**
 - Territorial cohesion is crucial for development of Europe
 - Wise management of territory and space contributes to territorial cohesion
- **Making use of territorial opportunities**
 - Transforming diversity into an asset
 - A place-based approach shall be enhanced in policy making
 - States, regions and cities for territorial cohesion
- **The territorial dimension in the EU 2020, sector policies and cohesion policy**
 - “Territory matters to make Europe 2020 a success”
 - Territorial integration and coordination of policies
 - Cohesion Policy plays a key role in fostering territorial cohesion



I. Territorial Cohesion is a Common Goal

- For a more harmonious state of Europe -

- TA2020 is an action oriented policy framework to support territorial cohesion
- Territorial dimension of the Europe 2020 strategy important
- Territorial cohesion should better integrated into Cohesion Policy
- Diversity of territories is a potential for development, and the identities of local-regional communities are of key relevance in this regard
- The coherence of different EU policies is of utmost importance
- Inclusive, sustainable and efficient use of Europe's space is a key element of cohesion, and can contribute to territorial cohesion

Territorial Agenda of the European Union 2020

Towards an inclusive, Smart and Sustainable Europe of Diverse Regions

Draft version 1.6

20th January 2011

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Prepared
with the cooperation of the Working Group on the Territorial Dimension
with the members of Drafting Group on the TAD and TAD 2020
with the help of the lead flagships on the background
by the European Ministry for Regional Development and Territorial Cohesion



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II. Challenges for territorial development

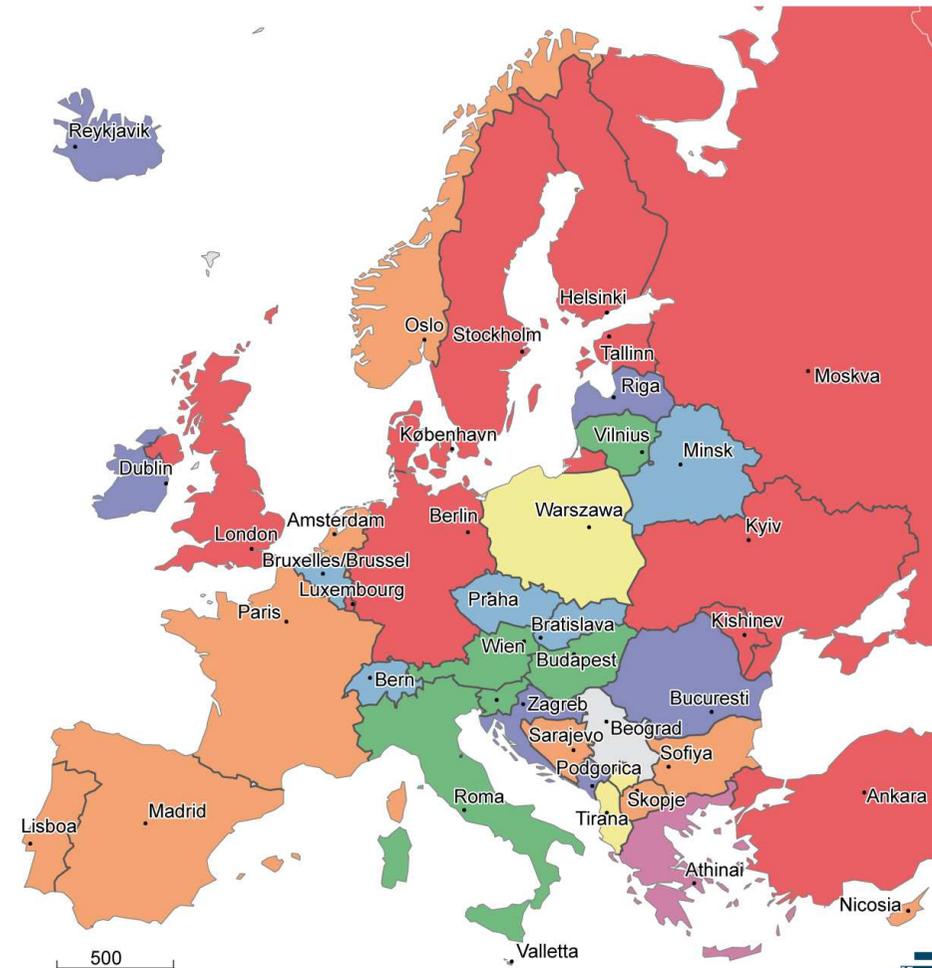
Increased exposure to globalisation: global economic crisis

economy needs greater resilience and adaptive capacities against external shocks

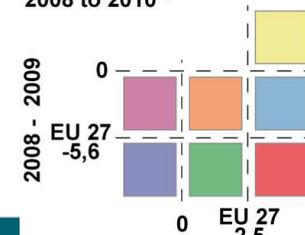
territorially coordinated solutions and local economic development strategies are required, based on local skills and values

The economic dimension of sustainability needs to be taken into account

Growth rate of GDP volume during and after the crisis



Percentage change of real GDP on previous year - 2nd quarter 2008 to 2010 *



© BBSR Bonn 2010

Source: BBSR European Spatial Monitoring
Origin of data: Eurostat; National statistical offices; International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Administrative boundaries: GFK MACON

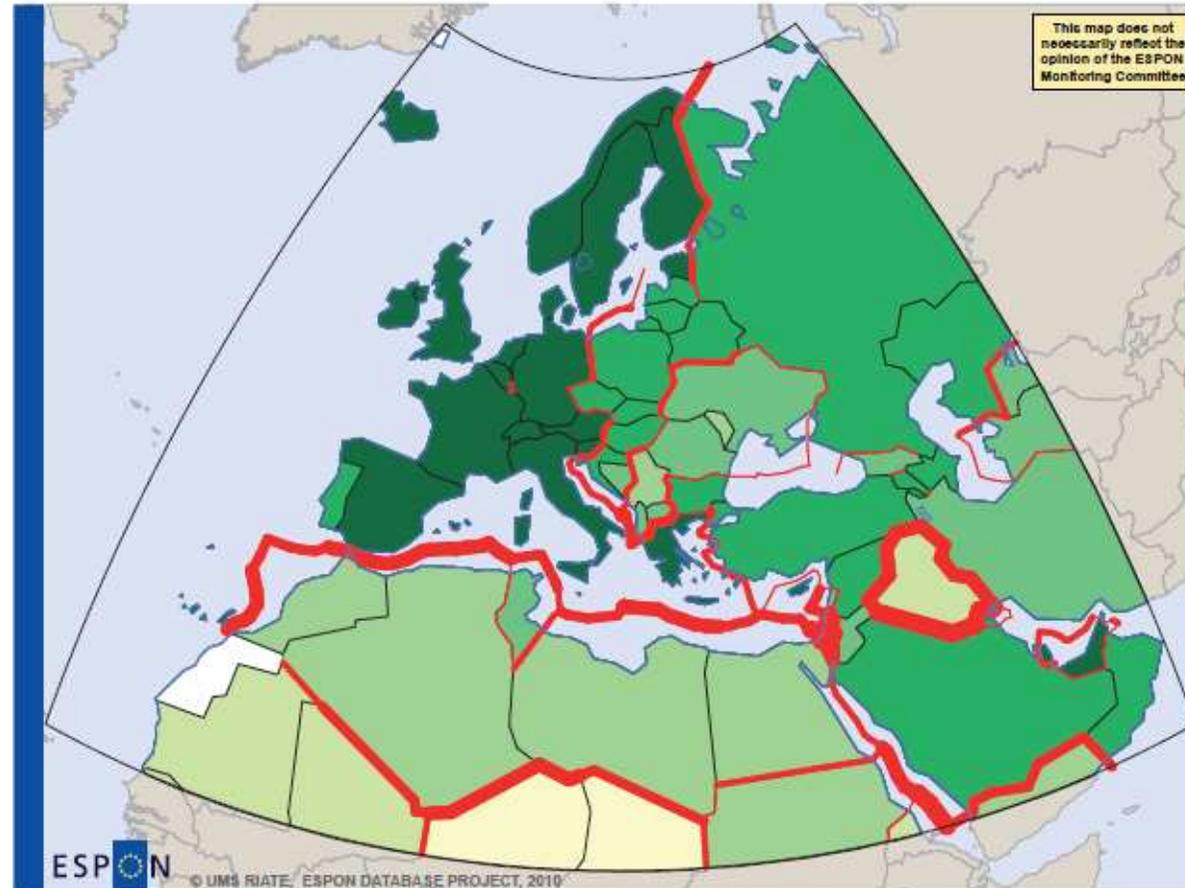
* Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Kosovo yearly data, data for 2010: IM



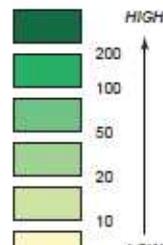
II. Challenges for territorial development

Challenges of EU integration and growing interdependences of regions

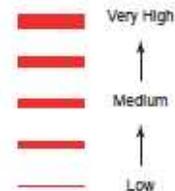
- to ensure networking and integration of territorial potentials divided by the borders is important
- not only a cross-border but also a transnational co-operation makes sense
- cross-border programmes should be seen as a part of a broader mechanism of macro regional development



GDP Per Capita 2008
(1990 International
Geary-Khamis dollars)
index 100 = World

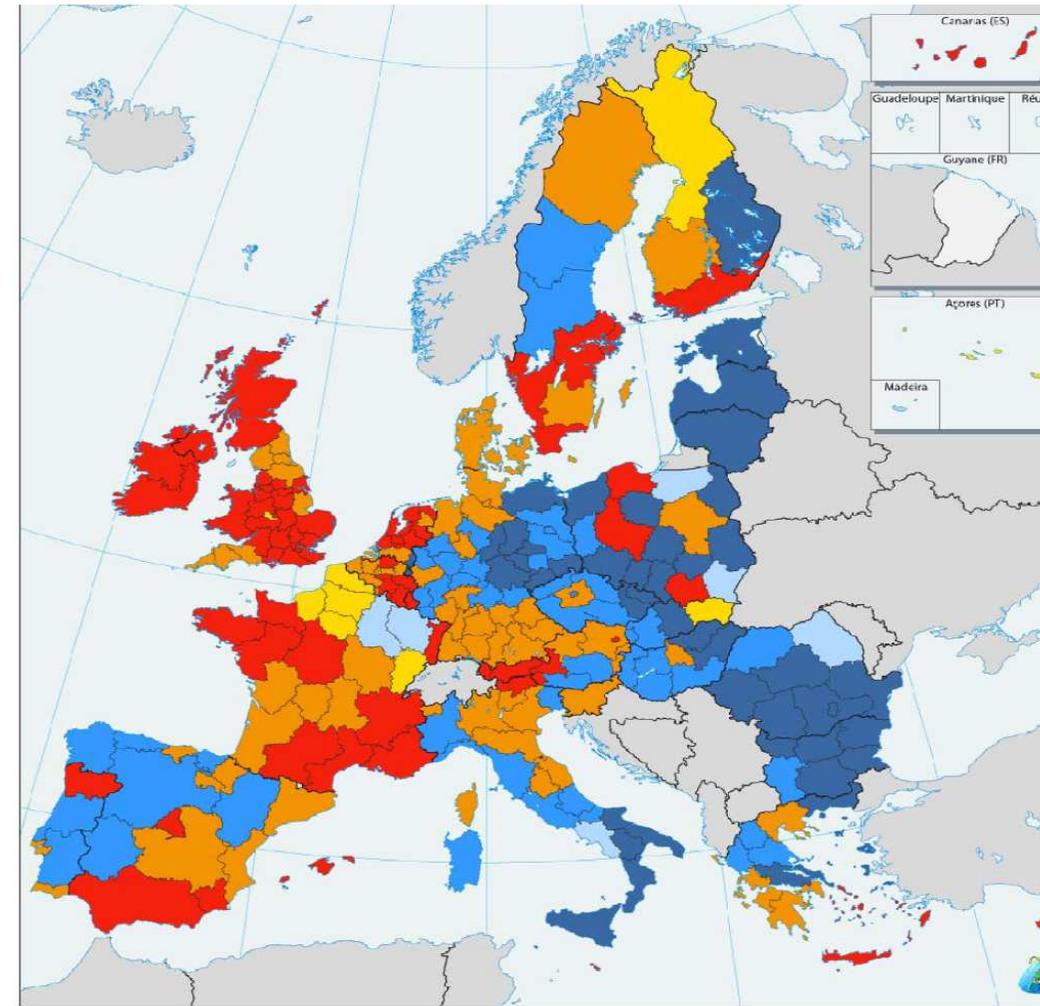


Discontinuities
(relatives)



II. Challenges for territorial development

Migration, natural growth 2020



Components of projected population development

Population increase		Population decrease	
Red	- migration, - natural	Light blue	- migration, - natural
Orange	+ migration, natural	Blue	+ migration, - natural
Yellow	- migration, - natural	Dark blue	- migration, - natural

UK: Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland - NUTS1

Source: Eurostat, except France (INSEE), UK (ONS) based on DG REGIO estimates

Different areas face special demographic and social challenges

- Demographic imbalances; depopulation is a significant problem
- Migration plays predominant role in population growth: in many Member States, the size of net migration determines whether the population still grows or has entered a stage of decline



II. Challenges for territorial development

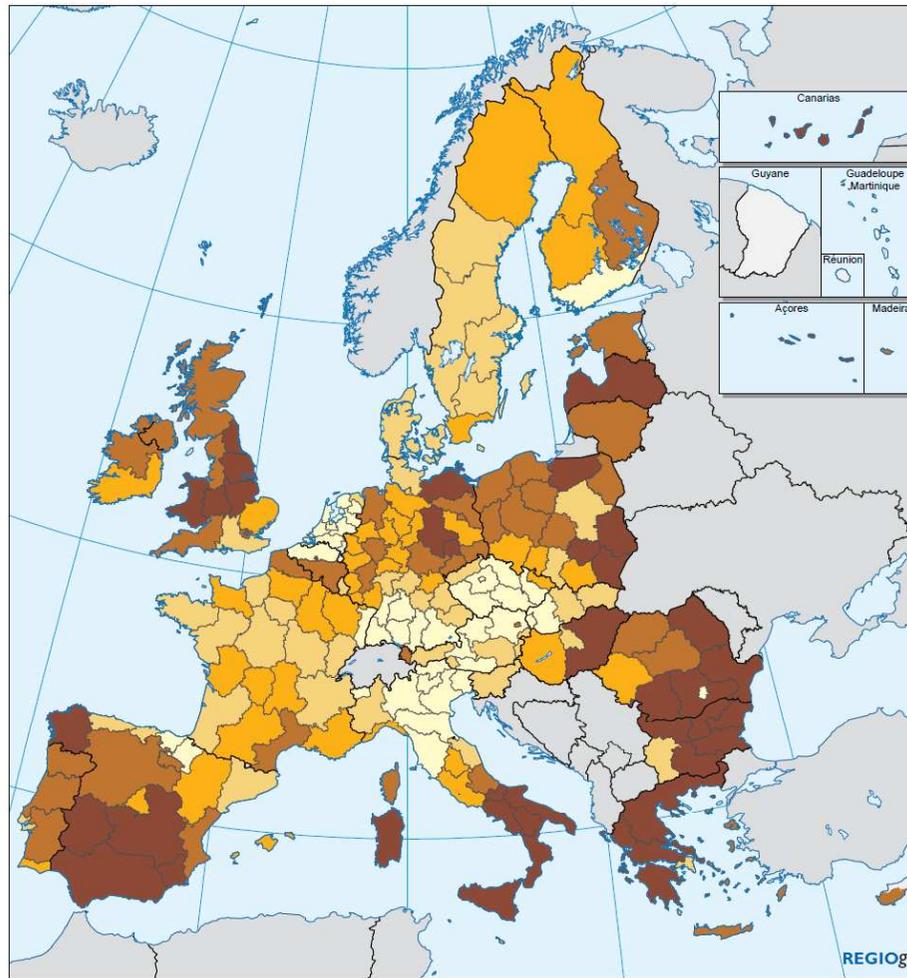
Disadvantaged territories trap vulnerable social groups

- There is no territorial cohesion without social cohesion
- Integration of minorities should be a concern of spatial development
- A policy of social integration which contributes to reducing inequalities and preventing social exclusion is inevitable



II. Challenges for territorial development

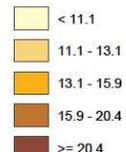
Disadvantaged territories trap vulnerable social groups



Population at risk of poverty after social transfers, 2008

% of total population

EU27 = 17

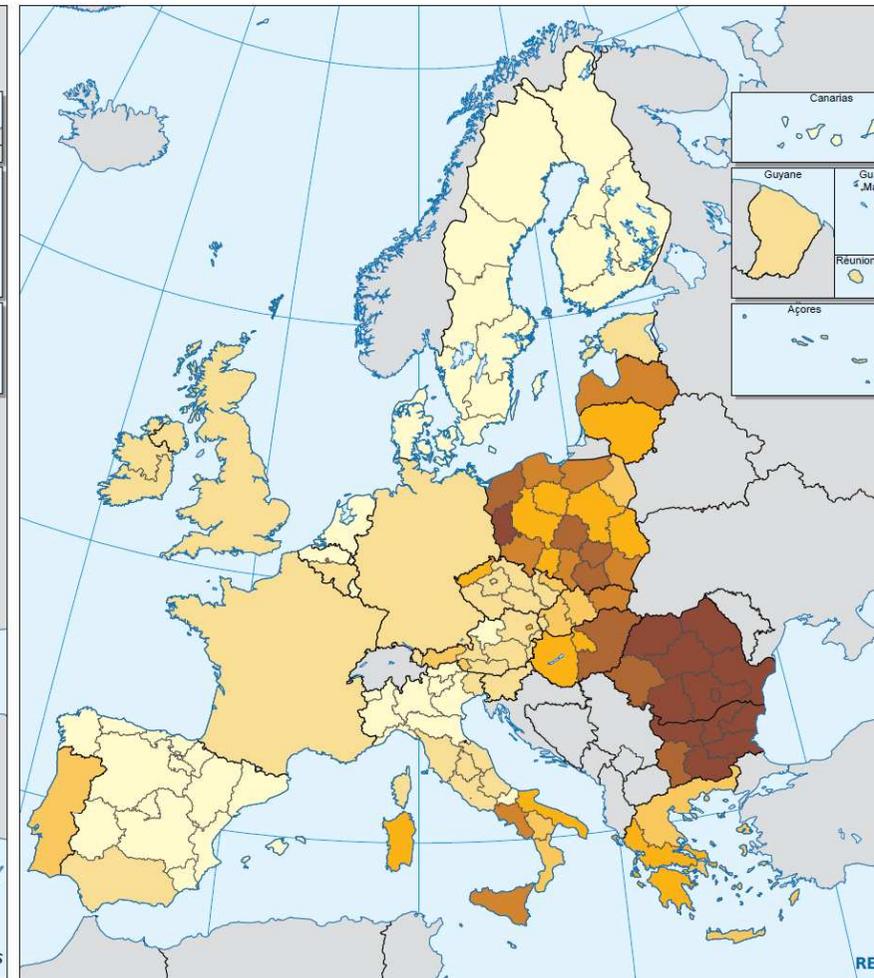


At-risk of poverty is defined as having equivalised disposable income (i.e. adjusted for household size and composition) of less than 60% of national median. The Europe 2020 target is to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and exclusion. This is defined as people who are either at risk-of-poverty and/or severely materially deprived and/or living in households with very low work intensity.

Source: DE - 2008 -data Microcensus - DESTATIS; FR - 2007 data; PT - based on HBS 2005; NL CBS - 2007; UK - Households Below Average Income - 2007/09; All other data EU-SILC;

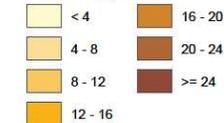
0

500 Km



Population suffering from severe material deprivation, 2008

% of total population



EU27 = 8.4

Severe material deprivation is defined as being unable to afford 4 or more of 9 items specified in the survey

Source: EU SILC



II. Challenges for territorial development

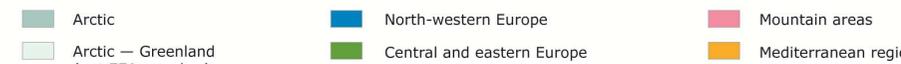
Climate change: geographically diverse vulnerability to its impacts

- Regional potentials are shifting due to change in climatic zones, and vice versa
- Effective climate policy involves a portfolio of both adaptation and mitigation
- Climate change strategies and actions need to look ahead to the coming decades



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Main biogeographical regions of Europe (EEA member countries)

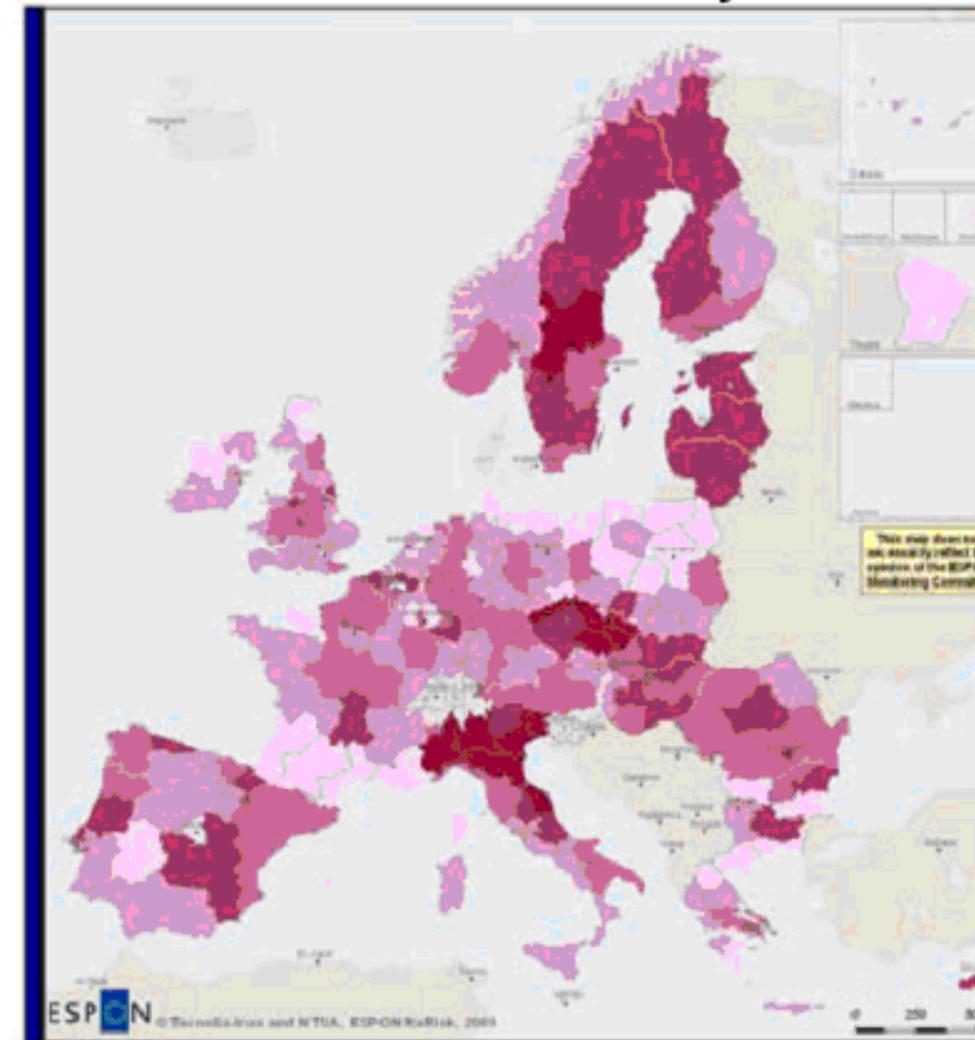


II. Challenges for territorial development

Energy challenges come to the fore and threaten regional competitiveness

- Strong efforts are needed to meet European targets for renewable energies
New policy measures, investigation of new technologies are needed.
- Emission reduction has to be achieved in a higher energy price context and increased energy security risks
- Extraction of natural resources or implementation of new technologies have all various environmental consequences for local communities and they need to be addressed in a coordinated fashion

Economic vulnerability



II. Challenges for territorial development

Loss of biodiversity, vulnerable natural and cultural heritage

- Natural assets as well as environmental burdens are not equally distributed across the EU. This situation requires a solidarity approach across the EU to ensure good environmental conditions for all and share the benefits and burdens equally
- Environmental problems do not stop at administrative borders and require a cross-border approach
- The new Member States should focus on ensuring the enforcement of regulations and extending the more permissive types of protected areas
- Appropriate urban and landscape planning should counterbalance the harmful effects of land-take for urban purposes and infrastructure development

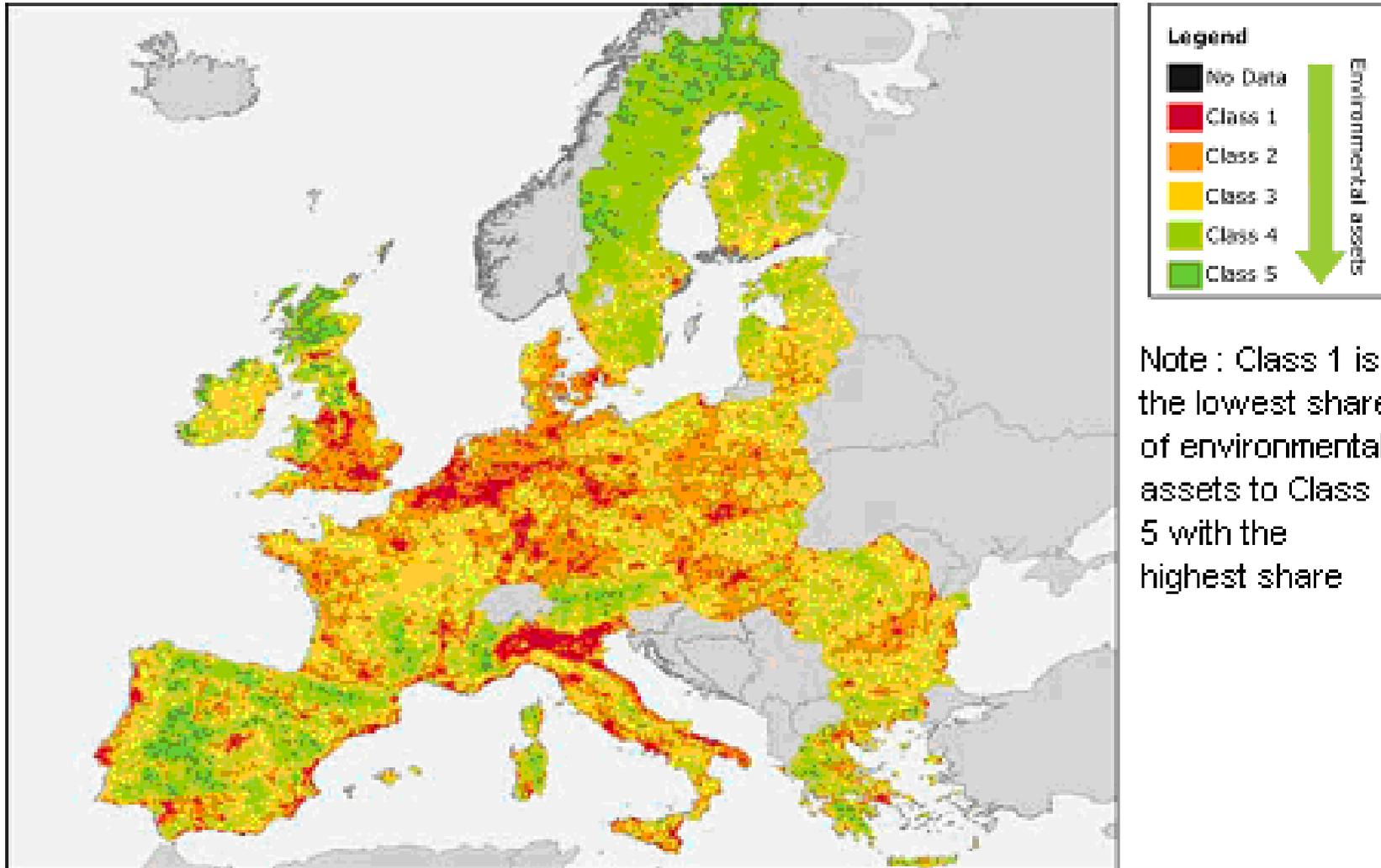


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II. Challenges for territorial development

Loss of biodiversity, vulnerable natural and cultural heritage



Map of natural environment assets



III. Territorial Priorities for the Development of the European Union

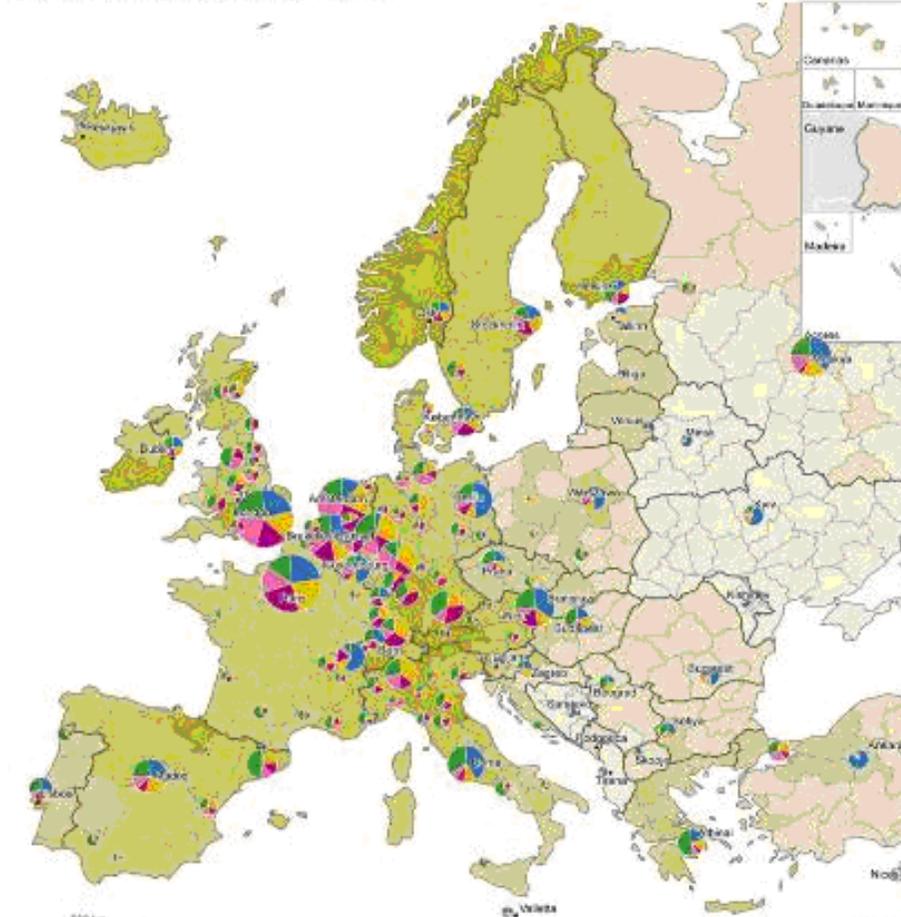
1. Supporting polycentric and balanced territorial development

outside the Pentagon

on different levels

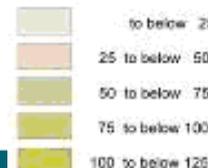
macro-regional; cross-border

Regional economic power and metropolitan function



Economic power

Regional Gross Domestic Product in Purchasing Power Standards in percent of EU 27 average in 2007* (EU 27 = 100)



Metropolitan function

Index value of metropolitan areas (standardised, maximum = 100)



Shares according to functional areas



Source: SBR Spatial Monitoring System. Origin of data: GDP: Eurostat, national statistics; Metropolitan functions: own BS; Administrative boundaries: GPH Geo

*BY, MD: national value; TR, NO: CI



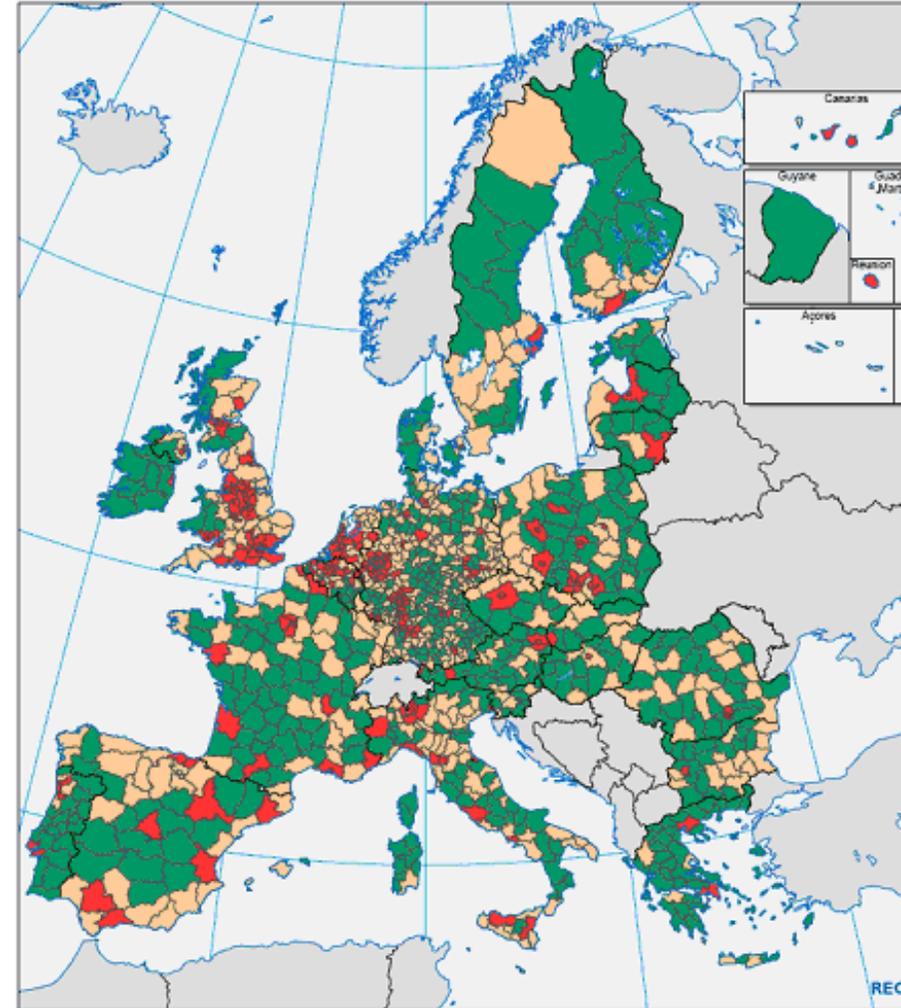
III. Territorial Priorities for the Development of the European Union

2. Encouraging integrated development in cities, rural and diverse regions

Cities – motors

Diverse rural areas

Geographical specificities



Urban-rural typology of NUTS3 regions

- Predominantly urban regions
- Intermediate regions
- Predominantly rural regions

Typology based on a definition of urban and rural 1 km² raster cells.
Sources: Eurostat, JRC, EFGS, REGIO-GIS



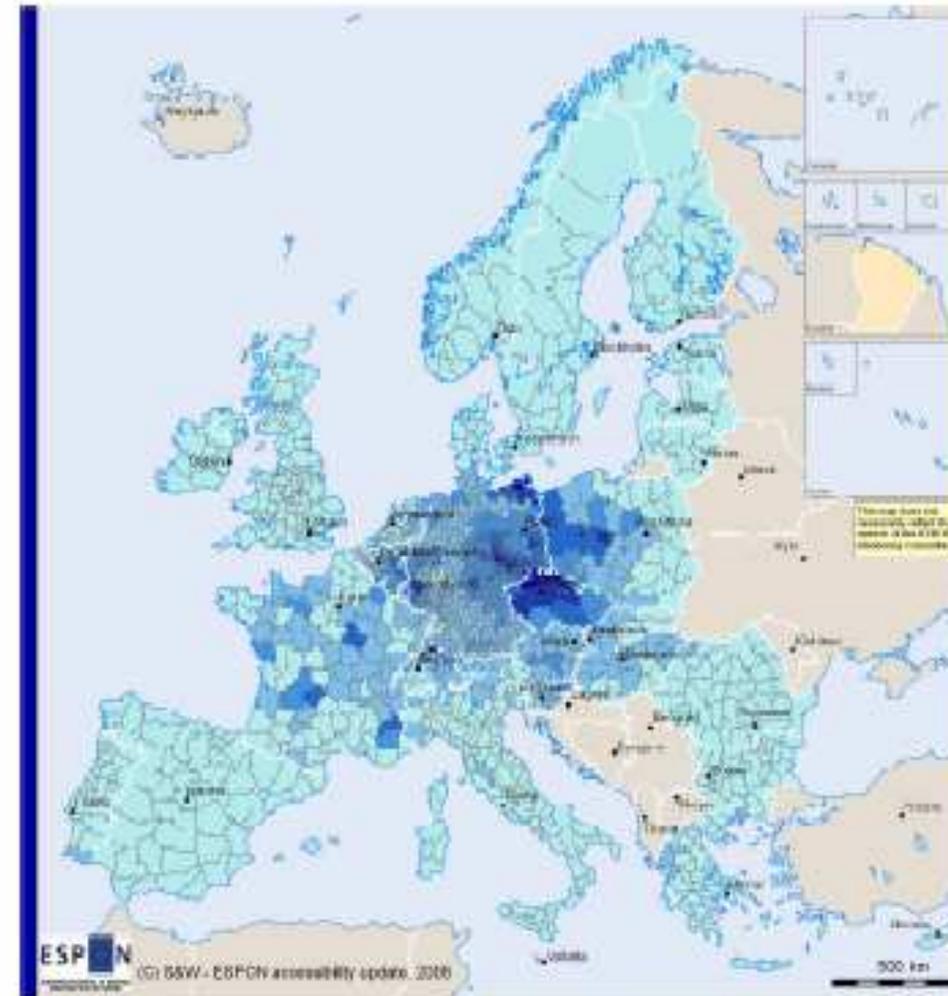
III. Territorial Priorities for the Development of the European Union

3. Improving territorial connectivity for individuals, communities and enterprises

fair accessibility

inter-modal transport solutions

secondary networks



Potential accessibility

Road, absolute change 2001-2006 (EU17 absolute average in 2000 = 100)



(C) EuroGeographics Association for the administrative boundaries

Data sources:
HMV GIS Database
SSW Accessibility Model



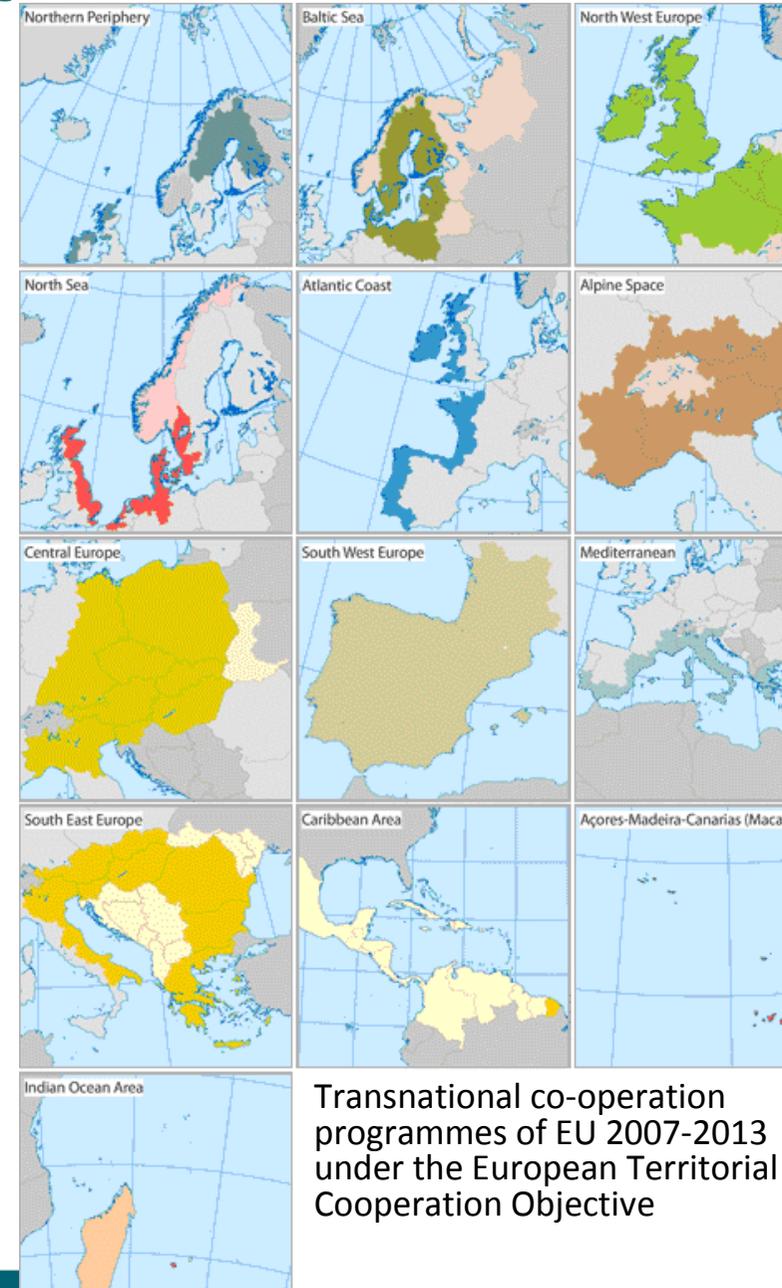
III. Territorial Priorities for the Development of the European Union

4. Territorial integration in cross-border and transnational functional regions

global competition

critical mass

better utilized potentials



Transnational co-operation programmes of EU 2007-2013 under the European Territorial Cooperation Objective



III. Territorial Priorities for the Development of the European Union

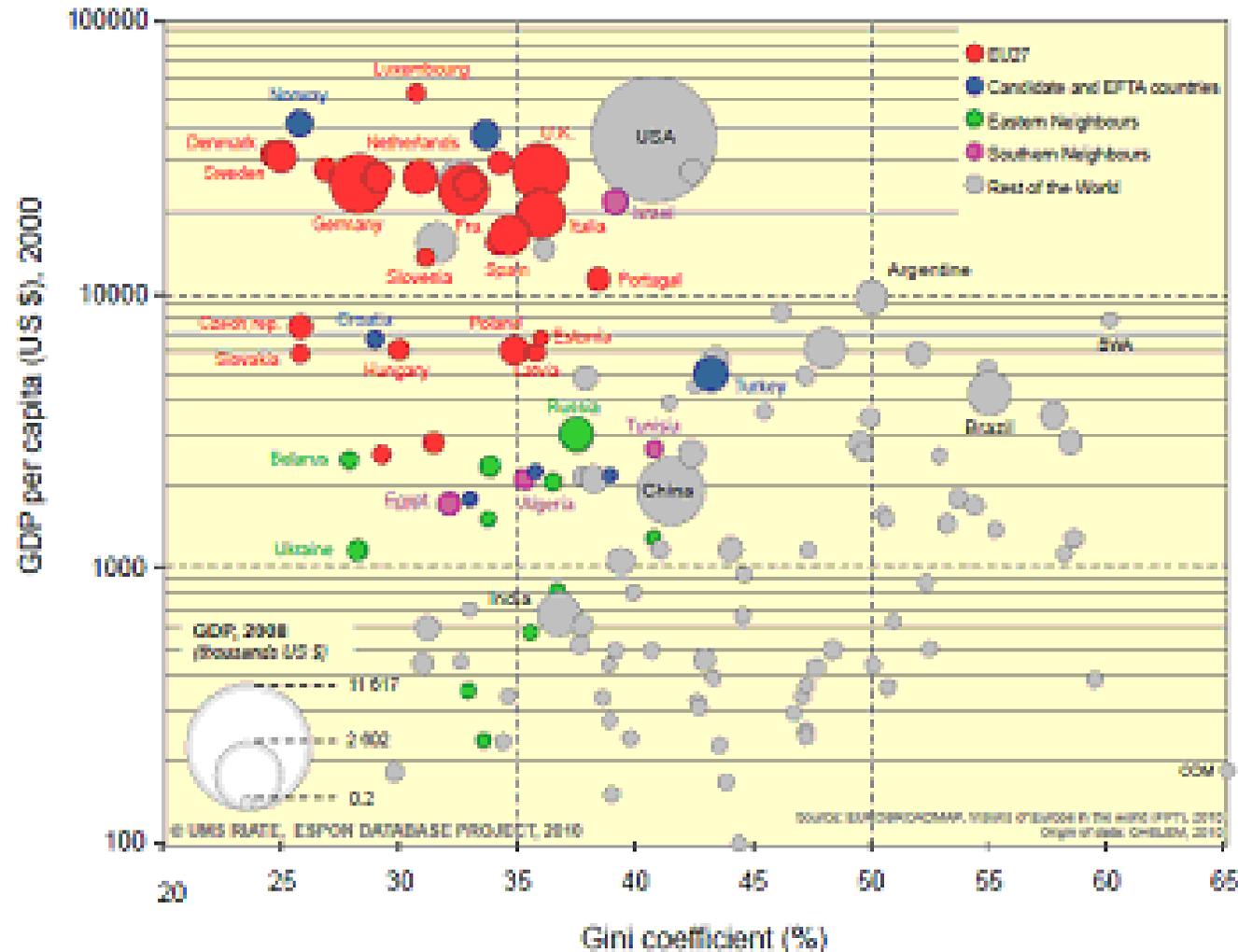
5. Ensuring global competitiveness of the regions based on strong local economies

place-based approach

local responses

innovation ability

Economic performances and social inequalities, 2000



Economic performances and social inequalities in the world



III. Territorial Priorities for the Development of the European Union

6. Managing and connecting ecological and cultural values of regions

essential conditions – need special attention

joint risk management

regional and local identity



European Capitals of Culture (2000-2015)



IV. Making EU territorial cohesion a reality:

- Actors and instruments at different territorial levels
- The role of European Institutions in territorial cohesion
- Multi level territorial governance, ability to consider territorial aspects
- Contribution of policies and territorial coordination
- Deepening territorial dimension of Cohesion Policy
- Territorial monitoring, analyses and impacts assessment
- Changing approaches of planning supporting territorial governance
- Let's make it public – dialogues on territorial “affairs”
- Systemizing territorial expertise
- Cross-border and transnational territorial development strategies building stable territorial relations



IV. Making EU territorial cohesion a reality:

- **TA2020 governance and implementation mechanisms**

- shared competence
- extensive cooperation, multi-level governance

- **Recommendations for policies**

- **Territorial cohesion implementation mechanisms**

2. Strengthening territorial cohesion at EU level

3. Contributing to territorial cohesion at cross-border, transnational, and inter-regional level

4. Strengthening Member States' contribution to territorial cohesion

- **Actions in the near future**



Hungarian EU Presidency about Territorial Cohesion

Events:

Meeting of the Network of Territorial Cohesion Contact Points, Budapest, 9 February 2011

Meeting of directors general in charge of Territorial cohesion, Budapest, 29 March 2011

Informal Meeting of Ministers responsible for Territorial cohesion, Gödöllő, 19–20 May 2011



Cohesion policy and territorial cohesion – The Hungarian approach

Without strong cohesion policy there is no strong Europe

It is the only really integrated policy which could harmonize several approaches into a common channel that could enhance a more competitive Europe coming into existence

A fundamental objective of the half-year Presidency is to promote the adoption of a substantive common position between Member States about the future of cohesion policy, to build the conditions and frameworks of agreements between Member States

The basis of future „money-division” should be the spatial aspect instead of the sectoral approach, which should appear during the phase of programming, planning, implementation and monitoring too



Cohesion policy objectives from point of territorial cohesion

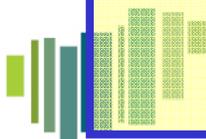
Forthcoming events:

Conference on the Future of Cohesion Policy, Budapest, 31 March – 1 April 2011

Informal Ministerial Meeting, Gödöllő, 19–20 May 2011

Informal structural actions Working Party Study Trip, Bátorfyerenye, 16–17 June 2011

Informal Committee of the Coordination of Funds (COCOF) stakeholder dialogue, Budapest, 23–24 May 2011



Thank you for your kind attention!

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