



EUROPEAN WEEK OF  
REGIONS & CITIES

2003 - 2022

# #Territorial Agenda

## A Future for All Places

New Challenges for  
Europe's Cohesion

### PILOT ACTION

#EURegionsWeek2022

13.10.2022

VASAB workshop

Understanding  
how sector policies  
shape spatial  
(im)balances:  
Region-focused  
Territorial Impact  
Assessment







## #TerritorialAgenda

**Balanced Europe:** Better balanced territorial development utilising Europe's diversity

**Functional regions:** Convergent local and regional development, less inequality between places

**Small places matter: Understanding how small places can boost their role for the development of a wider territory**

**Lead stakeholder:** Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Norway

## #TerritorialAgenda

**Integration beyond borders:** Easier living and working across national borders

**Healthy environment:** Better ecological livelihoods and climate-neutral and resilient towns, cities and regions

**Functional regions:** Convergent local and regional development, less inequality between places

**Cross-border spatial planning: A vision for a zero-carbon cross-border functional region**

**Lead stakeholder:** Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning, Luxembourg

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## #TerritorialAgenda

**Balanced Europe:** Better balanced territorial development utilising Europe's diversity

**A future for lagging regions: Fostering the implementation of spatial strategies**

**Lead stakeholder:** Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development, Germany

## #TerritorialAgenda

**Healthy environment:** Better ecological livelihoods and climate-neutral and resilient towns, cities and regions

**Functional regions:** Convergent local and regional development, less inequality between places

**Climate action in Alpine towns**

**Lead stakeholder:** Federal Office for Spatial Development (ARE) & Alpine Convention, Switzerland

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## #TerritorialAgenda

**Functional regions:** Convergent local and regional development, less inequality between places

**Healthy environment:** Better ecological livelihoods and climate-neutral and resilient towns, cities and regions

**Climate change adaptation and resilience through landscape transition**

**Lead stakeholder:** Ministry of Environment and Climate Action, Portugal

Biodesign, 2020

## #TerritorialAgenda

**Balanced Europe:** Better balanced territorial development utilising Europe's diversity

**Integration beyond borders:** Easier living and working across national borders

**Region-focused Territorial Impact Assessment**

**Lead stakeholder:** Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy, Poland

## #TerritorialAgenda

**Balanced Europe:** Better balanced territorial development utilising Europe's diversity

**Integration beyond borders:** Easier living and working across national borders

### Region-focused Territorial Impact Assessment

Understanding how sector policies shape spatial (im)balances: Region-focused Territorial Impact Assessment

**Lead stakeholder:** Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy, Poland

### Project Advisory Committee

**Consortium:**

PL  
CZ  
DE  
NL  
SI

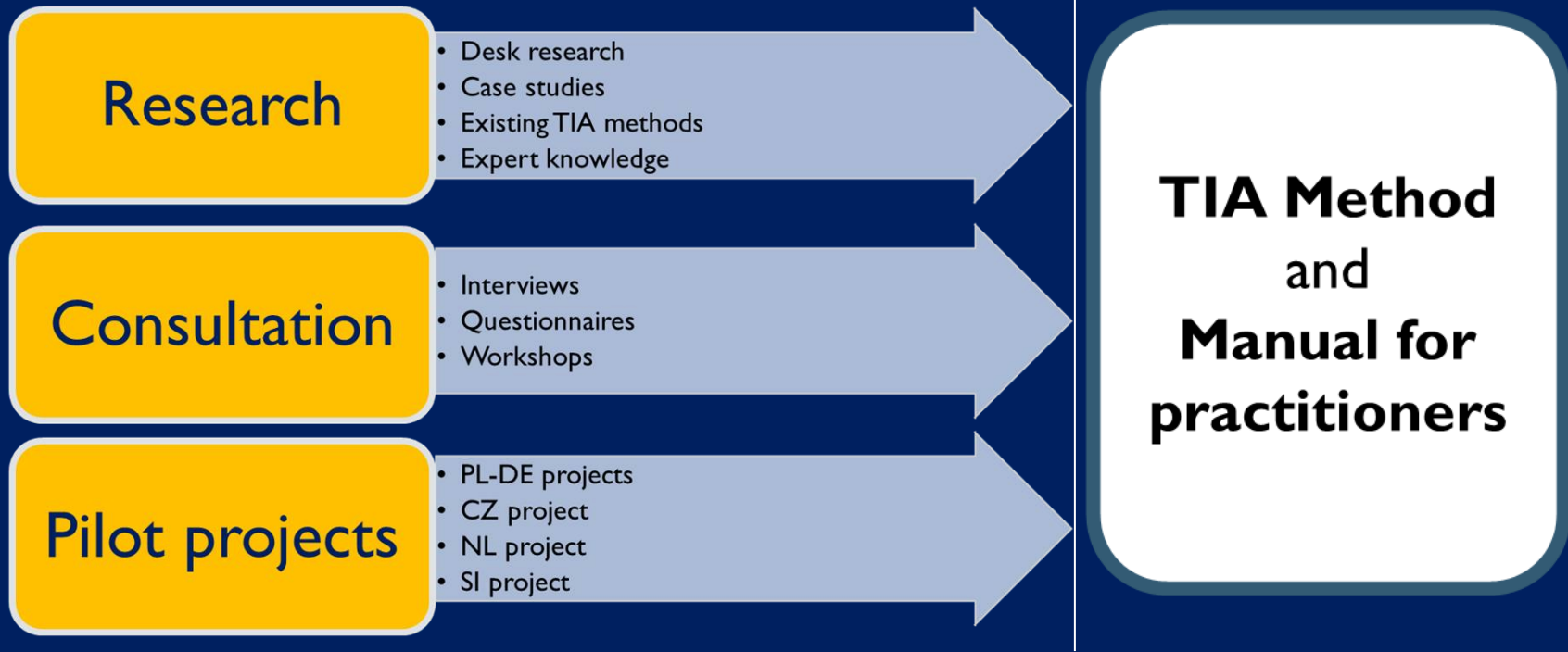
**Supporting Partners:**

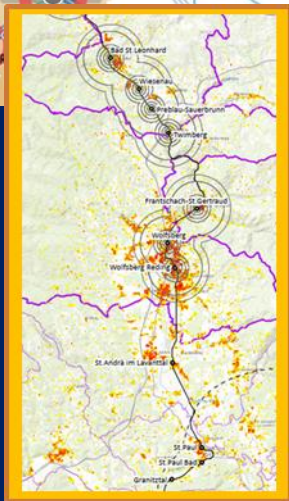
EC  
ESPON  
CoR  
NTCCP

**Project Secretariat  
& Coordinator of Joint Activities**



# THE PILOT ACTION IN A NUTSHELL





## # PL-DE TIA pilot projects

### # Where:

- TIA in Polish-German cross-border area: the territories of the federal states of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Brandenburg, Berlin and Saxony in Germany and the territories of the voivodships Lower Silesia, Lubuskie, Zachodniopomorskie and Wielkopolska in Poland

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### # When:

- late 2021 to May 2022-2023

What:	How:
Minimum wage policy	TIA TARGET
Digital inclusion policy	TIA QUICK CHECK
Organic Farming support policy	ESPON TIA Tool
Transport policy East-Brandenburg – Western Poland for cross-border- rail connections	TIA for cross border infrastructure investments



## Conclusions (1)

- The existing TIA tools are appropriate mainly for European level policy analysis (choice of variables, resolution)
- Availability of comparable data at local and regional level is problematic, in particular in the context of cross-border analysis
- TIA analysis should be carried out in the early stages of policy design
- Running several workshops for different policies (e.g. a separate one on intervention logic and a separate one for exposure assessment) may provide better results than single TIA workshop
- Territorial sensitivity assessment should be an integral part of the TIA process - the tool should allow territorial sensitivity to be presented alongside the policy impact assessment
- Tested methods do not allow for treatment of territorial diffusion
- The ESPON Quick Check method is the most useful of the ones studied - although it requires manual data processing, it allows great flexibility and appropriate territorial resolution of the analysis

## Conclusions (2)

- An assessment of the need for performing a TIA process for a given policy should be made at a relatively early stage of policy design (necessity check). This assessment should primarily evaluate the differences territorial sensitivity across regions and exposure of regions to the policy
- If there are indications that these characteristics are territorially differentiated in a significant way, then the policy can potentially have negative effects on the level of territorial cohesion and this warrants the full-scale TIA analysis
- The TIA method adopted depends on the policy used. Policies whose impact can be quantified using existing quantitative tools should be analysed using them, supported by expert knowledge and workshops
- It is important to incorporate in the TIA process the tools allowing to present regional and local statistical data, the assessment of which allows triangulation of territorial sensitivity and exposure





### # Method

Methodology for evaluating impact assessment of interventions / projects developed in CZ in 2016 (tiammr.cz). Combines quantitative and qualitative methods

### # Region

Microregion Jeseník (peripheral region on the borders with Poland)

### # Policies / programs evaluated

EU funds 14-20 in selected topics (highly relevant for chosen microregion)

### # Type of assessment

Ex-post

## # Czechia pilot project



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### # Actualisation

Actualisation of a previous study on the impacts of European policies and legislation on Dutch Spatial Planning by PBL (*The Europeanisation of spatial planning in the Netherlands*

[https://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/downloads/PBL\\_2016\\_The\\_Europeanisation\\_of\\_spatial\\_planning\\_1885.pdf](https://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/downloads/PBL_2016_The_Europeanisation_of_spatial_planning_1885.pdf) )

### # NOVI cross-border area Zuid-Limburg

Strengthening agglomeration formation by giving an impulse to elimination of inequalities from an approach to physical challenges in conjunction with transformation and sustainability of urban and industrial areas

### # Territorial Impact

A spatial image of Zuid-Limburg 2050:

Using scenarios to visualize the spatial issues of the various foreseen tasks, while also looking for promising combinations of spatial requirements

# TIA pilot project in the Netherlands





## # Rural border area Obsotelje and Kozjansko

**Stakeholders:** sub-regional agency, 5 municipalities, Regional Agency from Croatia, Ministry of Culture

**Policy:** Si Cultural Heritage Strategy 2020-2023

**Methodology:** EATIA, 1ST WS qualitative, 2nd WS quantitative

**Status quo:** TIA assessment completed, report on results in progress

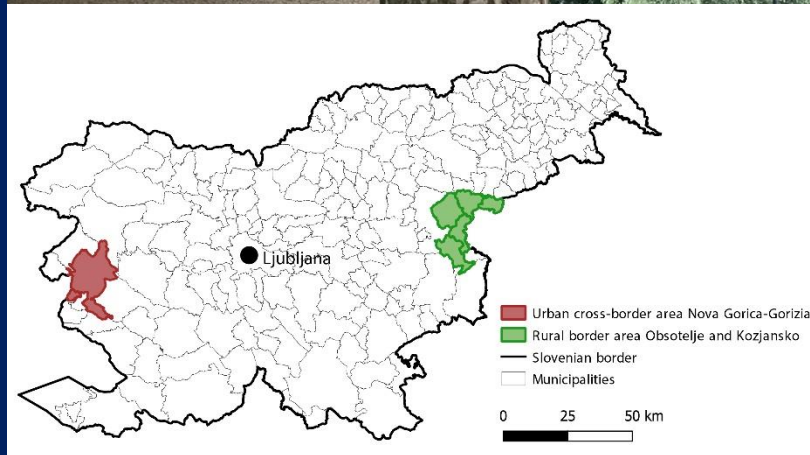
## # Urban cross-border area Nova Gorica-Gorizia

**Stakeholders:** Municipality of Nova Gorica and Šempeter-Vrtojba, Secretariat of the EGTC GO from Gorizia

**Policy:** SI Strategy of Transport Development by 2030

**Methodology:** Combination of problem-oriented policy analysis (does strategy address needs of territory) and TIA

**Status quo:** Report in progress



## # TIA PA SI pilot areas

# DO WE NEED TIA? EXPOSURE, SENSITIVITY AND DIFFUSION



- In a nutshell: we need TIA if we expect diversified (intended or unintended) effects of policy on a territory
- These effects are a combination of three factors:
  - Territorial sensitivity, describes the vulnerability of a region to the impact of a policy due to given regional characteristics, such as social, economic or geographic features
  - Exposure, describes the intensity with which the policy potentially affects the territory, distinguishing between regional exposure (affecting specific classes of regions) and area exposure specific to a certain area
  - Diffusion which is related to territorial sensitivity, but specifically applies to regions that are not directly subject to the intervention but are affected indirectly through proximity/adjacency to the intervention regions
- These three factors will be central to the proposed method – SPA(TIA)



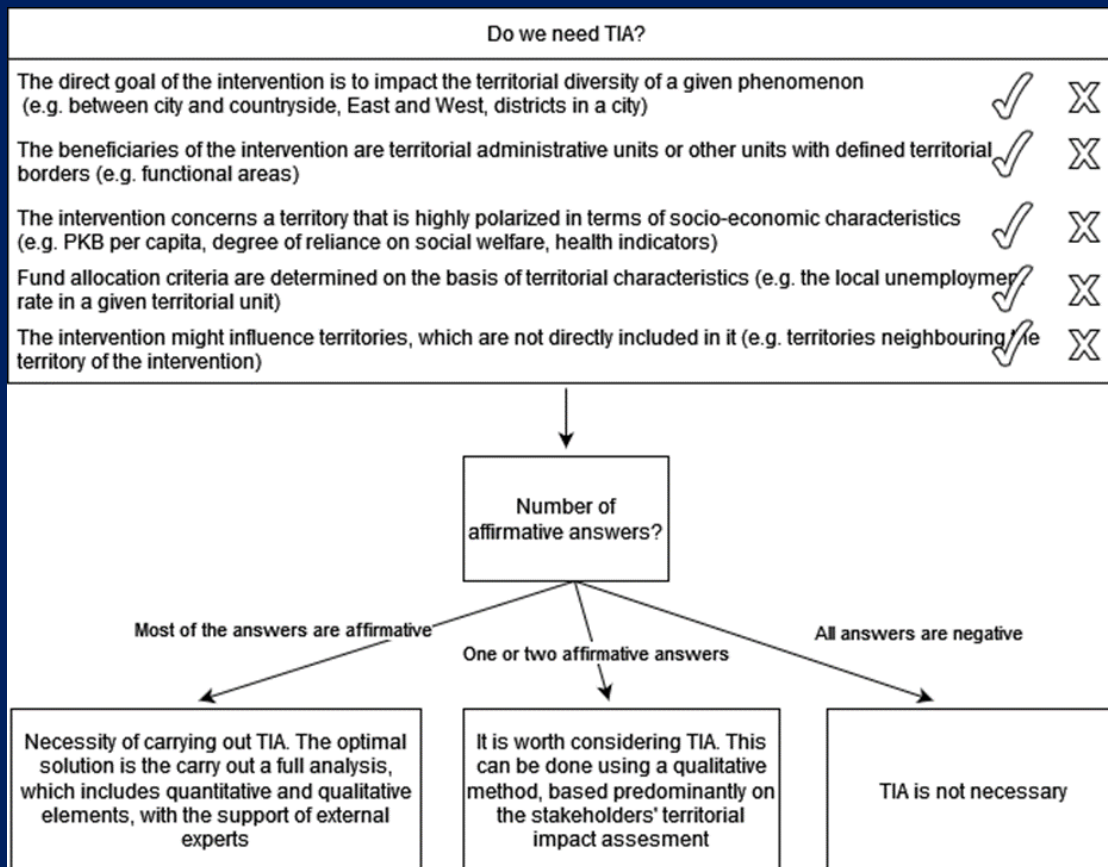


1. Necessity check
2. Determine the complexity of the policy/intervention being analysed, the level of territorial aggregation, and short-, medium- and long-term goals;
3. Determine the degree of exposure (E)
4. Calculation of territorial sensitivity (S) - a set of indicators, min. as many as objectives, determined and averaged for each objective separately
5. Estimation of direct policy impact (F), separately for each unit (i) and target (j):

$$F_{ij} = S_{ij} * E_i$$

6. The mechanism of spatial diffusion of the effects of the intervention (the impact of the intervention on territories that were not subject to it in theory)
7. Calculation and interpretation of the final results of (SPA)TIA

# NECESSITY CHECK - SPA(TIA) PROPOSAL



# SPA(TIA) – CALCULATION OF RESULTS



1. Diffusion dependent on the neighbourhood (or lack thereof), distance, and travel time to the nearest unit in which the intervention was carried out
2. Diffusion calculated as the maximum value of the product of the columns of the matrix of diffusion indices and direct impacts for each unit (k) i takes the values [-1,1]
3. The final impact of SPA(TIA) on a given territorial unit (i or k) i for a given target (j):

$$\begin{aligned} spa(tia)_{ij} &= F_{ij} \text{ for intervention units} \\ spa(tia)_{kj} &= D_{kj} * [B_k] \text{ for diffusion units} \end{aligned}$$

4. The coefficient  $B_k$  is optional and represents the diffusion-limiting barrier (it takes a value of 1 if there is no barrier and values between 0 and 1 if there is one)

# FRAGMENT OF THE DIFFUSION MATRIX

Podwyższenie wynagrodzeń nauczycieli: wrażliwość terytorialna gmin

Cel 4: Niższe bezrobocie

Kryterium dyfuzji: Nieprzekraczający 45 minut czas dojazdu do gminy objętej interwencją

Gmina 'l' objęta interwencją

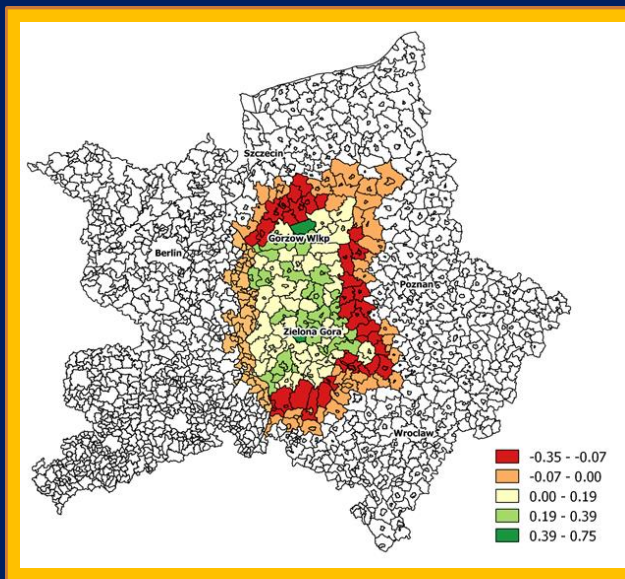
		i=1	...2	...3	...4	...5	...6	...7	...8	...9	..10	...	...	...	
Gmina 'k' podlegająca dyfuzji	k=1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	...2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	...3	0.1	0	0	0	0.35	0	0.4	0	0.3	0	0.1	0	0	0
	...4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	...5	0	0.2	0	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0
	...6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	...7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	...8	0.3	0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.2
	...9	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.1	0.15	0.23	0	0
	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# EXAMPLE MAP WITH RESULTS

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Territorial impact of the short-term goal - i.e., stemming the outflow of teachers from schools.







# TIA DILEMMAS

Why is it not optimal to use the one-for-all TIA method?

Different needs of territories and policies

Whether, how and why to involve stakeholders during TIA implementation?

How to promote TIA across sectors?

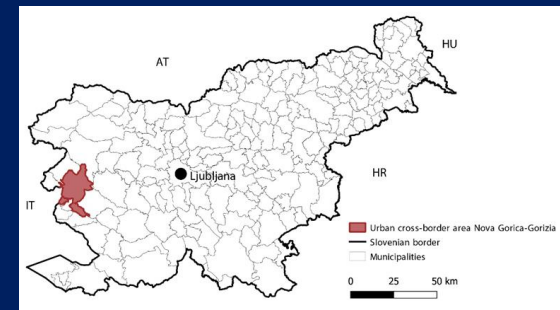
The advantages and disadvantages of the tested methodologies

On-going policy practice in implementing TIA, or similar tools

The proposal of the new method – SPA(TIA) – to be further tested



# TIA pilot action



## PROSPECTS OF THE FUTURE USE OF TIA

- „Competition“ with other impact assessments, e.g. Sustainability Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment
- „Mediation tool“ for the dialog between the spatial planning and other sectors ← Territorial Agenda 2030
- Better integration and broader coverage of the territorial aspects in Regulatory Impact Assessment
- Digital support for TIA implementation + availability of data
- Better institutional solutions for TIA implementation

## Next steps and events

- A draft of the TIA Manual
- Testing of the SPA(TIA) method
- TIA workshops on SPA(TIA) / 7-8 of November
- The conference in Jasenik as a part of the Czech presidency in the Council of the EU / 10 of November
- TIA Workshop at ESPON week / 8 of December

A satellite-style map of Europe and its surrounding regions, including parts of North Africa and the Middle East. The map shows terrain, coastlines, and major bodies of water like the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. The text is overlaid on the map.

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

[www.territorialagenda.eu](http://www.territorialagenda.eu)

Further information:  
Patrycja.Artymowska@mfipr.gov.pl

MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT FUNDS AND REGIONAL POLICY