South East Europe



ESPON Project TERREVI

November 2012

# Introduction

ESPON supports policy development in relation to the aim of territorial cohesion and a harmonious development of the European territory. It provides comparable information, evidence, analysis, and scenarios on territorial dynamics, which reveal territorial capitals and development potentials of regions and larger territories. Considering the programme area in its European context adds an important new perspective that can help shaping the programming and the places of implementing projects.

The ESPON TERREVI project focuses on producing evidence for Structural Funds programmes with the aim to support the development of the programmes to be carried out in the 2014-2020 period.

One milestone of this work consists in presenting selected ESPON research pieces in easy-to-understand factsheets for all territorial cooperation programme areas. The aim is to provide the reader with preliminary insight on types of territorial evidence ESPON holds at hand with regard to the possible investment priorities of future programmes. The factsheets certainly only give a first glimpse rather than fully present the work of the large number of ESPON projects that are currently underway. Likewise, each programme area includes diverse development potentials and challenges, which needs targeted information search. However, hopefully this factsheet will contain information, benchmarking the programme area in its larger, territorial context, that is of interest and help to better understand the programme area and to navigate within the richness of ESPON material available.

In addition to the programme factsheets there will be a number of specific programme case studies illustrating how ESPON material can be used to support the development of future programmes e.g. by giving a comparative European dimension to the envisaged SWOTs. These case studies will be carried out in early 2013

This factsheet is structured in three main parts. The first part presents a selection of indicators that help comparing the situation of the programme area in question with the European average, the average for all programme areas as well as the situation in the countries involved. The second part briefly presents the territorial factors of interest for the programme area. The final part offers guidance on the further use of ESPON results and tools. This is intended as an electronic publication so map quality is generally high to allow users to zoom into specific territories.

This factsheet does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee.

# Europe 2020

Europe, with its member states and their regions, is more exposed to global shocks and international competition than at any time before. As the world becomes more interdependent this trend will continue and shape policy thinking across sectors, borders and geographical scales. At the same time, Europe is characterised by a large territorial diversity meaning that global developments can imply rather different development possibilities and challenges for different European regions and cities.

The differences are partly defined by major geographical structures such as urban systems, access and connectivity, the geographical specificity or population density. At the same time, the differences are also spelled out in the larger development trends that affect an area and the way and degree to which it is affected.

The data, indicators and territorial evidence provided by ESPON provides insight on both the main structures and larger territorial trends. The fine art is to identify what can actually be influenced by policy-making and, in particular, by place-based policy and territorial cooperation related to your programme area.

This chapter provides a selection of ESPON data related to Europe 2020 objectives of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, giving also hints as regards the main thematic objectives envisaged in the draft regulations for the next period of EU Cohesion Policy. The Europe 2020 Strategy aims to enhance smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. This strategy has clear territorial dimensions. However, achieving these goals is challenging in the crisis-driven times. Furthermore, the economic disparities are growing as economic trends and the crisis have various impacts on different parts of Europe.

In the following the traffic light for each indicator represents how your programme territory compares to wider European medians where green = your programme area performs better for that indicator, yellow = similar, and red = worse.

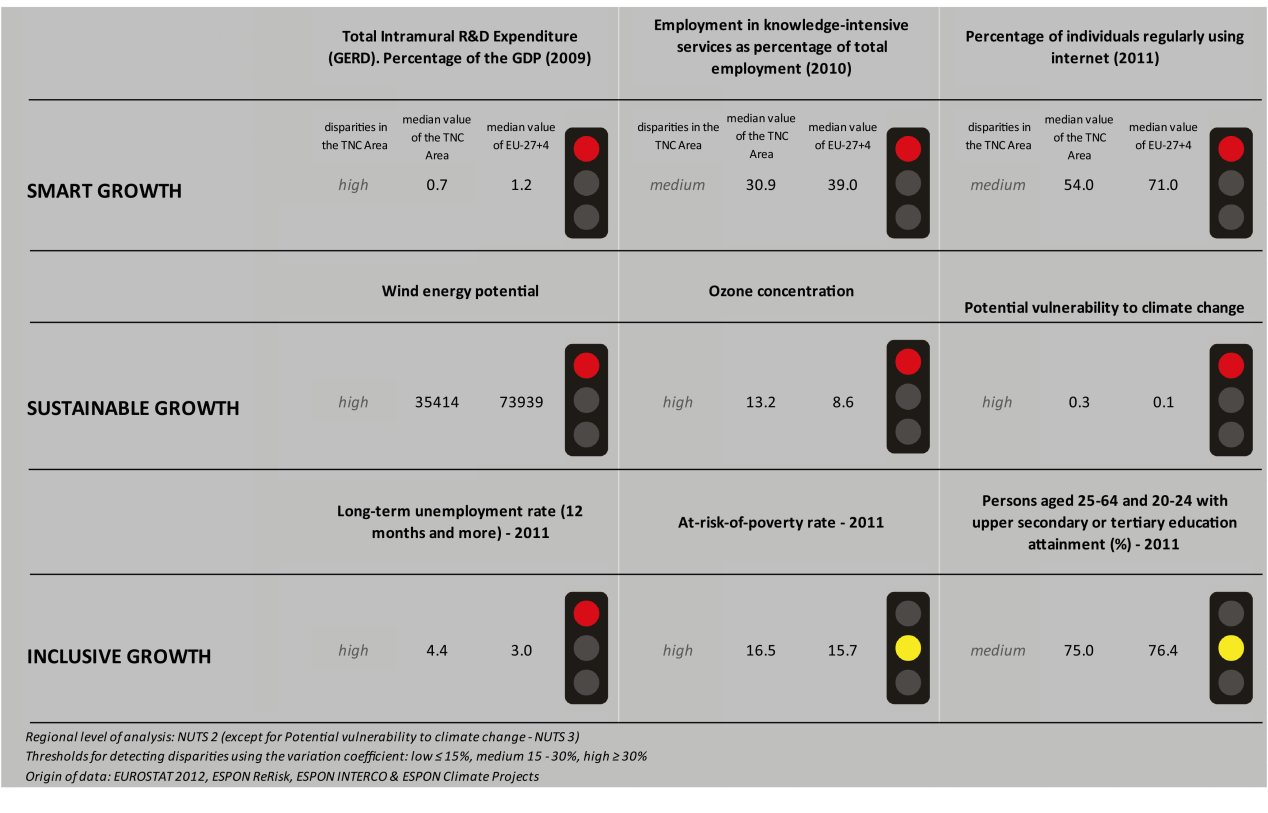
The traffic lights below were created in order to graphically represent the situation of each analysed TNC Area compared to the one of the EU-27+4 space. The median value, calculated depending on the values registered for every NUTS 2/NUTS 3 region composing the programme area was used as the central value indicator. The median of the programme area was compared to the one computed for EU-27+4 territory.

EU 27+4 in traffic lights means the EU Member States as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland – the ESPON space.

### Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive growth

Smart growth refers to developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation. In the framework of the Europe 2020 Strategy it means improving the EU's performance in education, research/innovation and digital society.

Sustainable growth refers to promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy. Within the Europe 2020 Strategy it means e.g. building a more competitive low-carbon economy that makes efficient, sustainable use of resources, protecting the environment, reducing emissions and preventing biodiversity loss, capitalising on Europe's leadership in developing new green technologies and production methods, and introducing efficient smart electricity grids. In the framework of the Europe 2020 Strategy it means focus on competitiveness, resource efficiency, climate change and biodiversity.

Inclusive growth refers to fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion. Within the Europe 2020 Strategy it means raising Europe’s employment rate, helping people of all ages anticipate and manage change through investment in skills & training, modernising labour markets and welfare systems, and ensuring the benefits of growth reach all parts of the EU. In short the key factors are employment and avoiding risk of poverty and social exclusion.

Looking at the indicators for **smart growth**, the South East Europe TNC area performs worse compared to the EU27+4 (with regards to employment in knowledge-intensive services, the number of persons regularly using the internet and R&D expenditure). It must be added that the disparities within the area are medium to high.

Using the taxonomy of the KIT project, Map 1 shows a diversified and scattered situation in terms of patterns of innovation. In some parts of the TNC area (south of Germany and Austria), many Nuts-2 regions of the TNC area are either rated as “applied science-“ or “European science-based” areas due to a high level of science-based local knowledge and a high degree of attractiveness of knowledge coming from other regions. Regions in Italy and Greece are mainly qualified as smart and creative diversification areas or smart technological application areas. Eastern parts of the TNC area are qualified as initiative innovation areas.

The indicators for **sustainable growth** are comparable bad for the South East Europe TNC area. The wind energy potential of the TNC area is much lower than the potential of the EU27+4 and has a high level of diversity within the area. In terms of ozone concentration, the South East Europe shows more positive values than the EU27+4; however the disparities within the area are high. The TNC area seems to be as vulnerable to climate change as the EU27+4 with high disparities across its regions.

The disparities within the TNC area are also striking when looking at Map 3 which highlights the adaptive capacity to climate change. The south-east parts of regions of the TNC area show much lower capacity to adapt to climate change than the other regions.

The TNC area is generally not affected in terms of fossil fuel consumption by the Directive on the promotion of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles. The exceptions are a few regions in the north and west of Italy which seem to witness a moderate positive impact.

The TNC area generally shows negative results in terms of **inclusive growth**. The long-term unemployment rate in the TNC area is higher than in the EU27+4. The at-risk-of-poverty rate is comparable to the EU27+4 and also the share of persons aged 25-64 and 20-24 with upper secondary or tertiary education attainment is comparable to the rate of the EU27+4. The TNC area shows high disparities in these fields.

Map 5 illustrates the diversity within the region with regards to the employment rates. Again, the regions at the north of the TNC area (Germany, Austria north Italy) experience higher employment rates than the outer regions within the South East Europe area. In all four ESPON DEMIFER scenarios (Map 4), the north-western regions of the TNC area seems to experience more positive changes in labor market forces by 2050. Only in the scenarios “Growing social Europe” and “Expanding Market Europe” the changes in labor force seem to have positive outcomes also in Austria and the southern regions of Germany.

**MAP 1 – Territorial Patterns of Innovation (ESPON KIT project) for the TNC South East Europe**

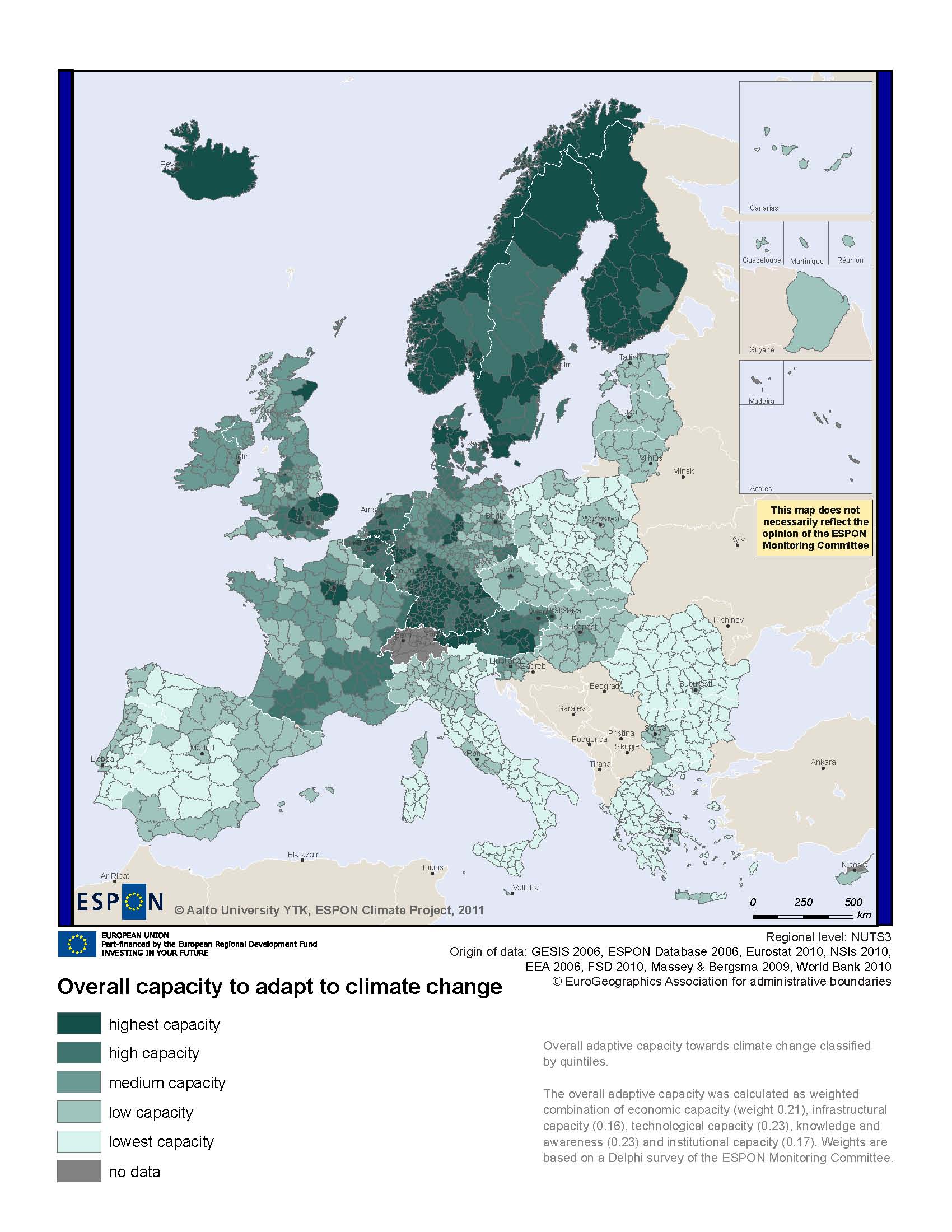


**MAP 2 – Territorial impact on fossil fuel consumption of Directive on the promotion of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles (ESPON ARTS project) TNC South East Europe**



**MAP 3 – Combined adaptive capacity to climate change (ESPON CLIMATE project) for the TNC South East Europe**

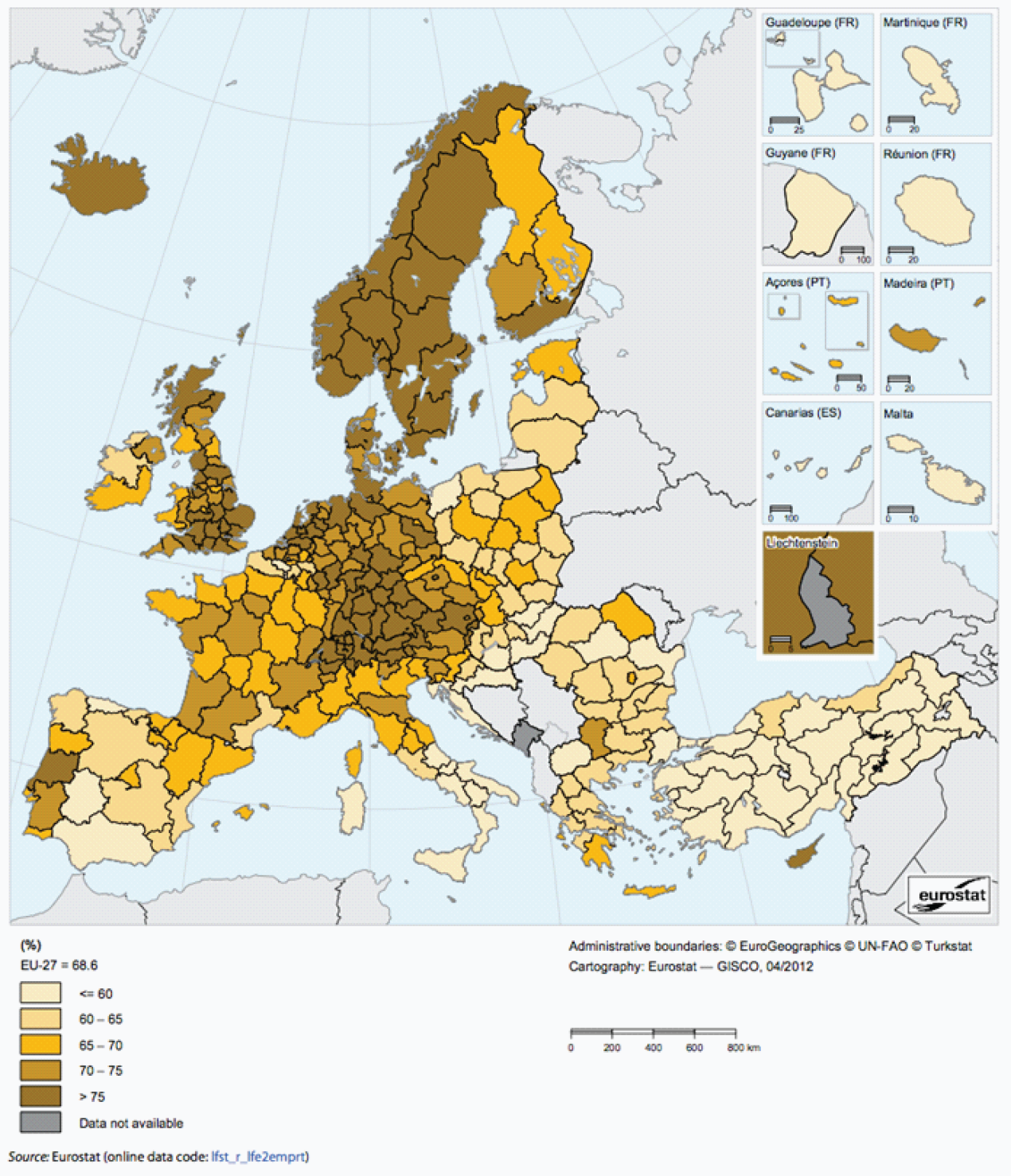
*“Adaptive capacity (adaptability)” to climate change indicates the ability or potential of a system to respond successfully to climate change and variability, and includes adjustments in behaviour, resources and technologies.*

****

**MAP 4 – Change in Labour Force 2005-2050 (ESPON DEMIFER project) for the TNC South East Europe**



**MAP 5 – Employment rate 2010 within the TNC South East Europe**

C:\Dokumente und Einstellungen\pucher\Lokale Einstellungen\Temporary Internet Files\Content.Word\disclaimer.jpg

# Territorial factors of interest for the programme area

Territorial cooperation programmes can make a difference for the future development of cross-border and transnational territories in Europe. Some of the factors can be analysed by European wide data sets and using some studies having specific maps, figures and tables concerning the areas of the cooperation region.

Besides a wide range of standard indicators frequently used in the context of European regional policies, ESPON has established various indicators which focus more on the territorial dimension. These indicators provide among others information on the development preconditions of an area. Two standard indicators in this field are rural-urban settings and accessibility.

The programme area of South East Europe has a more rural profile than many other transnational programme areas. Nevertheless it comprises a number of metropolitan areas of European importance, mainly capital cities. Vienna is the most important city within the programme area when it comes to links to global markets. The programme area comprises also a range of secondary growth poles, which are the backbone of the urban system. The map shows a wide range of intermediate areas close to the city, which are often areas including secondary growth poles.

Furthermore, the map depicts a wide range of rural areas and many of them are characterised as remote rural areas, in a European perspective. The remote rural areas are particularly prominent in Greece.

The urban structure reflects also on the accessibility. As the map shows the programme area has among the lowest multimodal accessibility figures in Europe. While the regions in Austria, Slovenia and Italy and also Bratislava, Budapest and Athens have accessibility values around or above European average, the remaining regions have lower accessibility values and some regions even among the lowest values in Europe. These deficiencies in the transport systems are also reflected when considering possibilities for one-day business trips within the European city network. Basically only regions with larger airports offer the possibility for one-day business trips, the railway systems appear to be insufficient for this.

With regard to geographic specificities, the programme area comprises in a European perspective, a large share of costal and mountainous areas, as well as islands and various spots of sparsely populated areas. The mountainous and coastal characteristics come with advantages and challenges. Although they do not come with specific economic structures, it appears that a significant proportion of those areas have high residential attractiveness. Many mountain and coastal areas are also characterised by relatively high levels of biodiversity and protected areas. Furthermore, coastal ecosystems provide not only food but also habitats for diverse economic-valuable and other species, and mountains are the water towers of Europe. Last but not least, it has to be noted that coastal areas and islands are often particularly vulnerable to climate change.

The ESPON GEOSPECS project developed nexus models for mountain areas (Final Report page 49), coastal areas (page 103), sparsely populated areas (page 49) and islands (page 103). The models interlink defining features with relevant processes and territorial development opportunities and challenges. This is certainly of interest for the programme area.

**MAP 6 – Urban-rural typology of NUTS3 regions including remoteness (DG Regio) for the TNC South East Europe**



**MAP 7 – Multimodal accessibilty (ESPON Accessibility Update) for the TNC South East Europe**

*“Potential Accessibility Multimodal” scores accessibility of NUTS 3 regions by road, rail and air relative to the European average in an Accessibility Index.*



# Recommended ESPON reading

ESPON provides an essential underpinning for translating into practice the calls for integrated and place-based approaches to economic development, when analysing a programme area or deciding about future programme priorities. ESPON has published a wide range of exciting reports providing valuable territorial evidence for future territorial cooperation initiatives.

The table below shows examples of relevant projects for the Cooperation Region. However, you have to study other ESPON reports as well in order to capitalise fully on the European information available for the transnational programming.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ESPON study** | **Topic** | **Content** |
| ATTREG | Attractiveness | It provides a better understanding of the contribution of European regions’ and cities’ attractiveness to economic performance and it identifies the key ingredients of attractiveness in different types of territories. The project concerns the following case studies included in the TNC area (a) Province of Trento, in Italy (Annex 4/8); and (b) Republic of Slovenia (Annex 4/7). |
| ReRisk | Energy | It focuses on opportunities to support competitive and clean energy supplies for regions in Europe and to generate and strengthen sustainable energy sources. The project concerns Central Macedonia, in Greece, and Cyprus as case studies. |
| DEMIFER | Demography | It provides evidence on the regional effects of migration on Europe's demographic future. It concludes also case studies in Greece, Thessalia (Annex D12-6), in Italy, Piemonte, (Annex D12-7), Molise (Annex D12-8), and in the Romanian Macroregion 2 corresponding to North-East and South-East regions (Annex D12-7). |
| TERCO | Territorial cooperation | It provides an assessment of the adequacy of existing territorial cooperation areas for meeting current challenges of territorial development and a proposal of potentially more meaningful new cooperation areas throughout Europe. The report includes the case studies on Poland-Ukraine-Slovakia (see Scientific Report 2.3.3) and Greece-Bulgaria-Turkey (see Scientific Report 2.3.7) |
| SGPTD | Growth poles | It provides evidence on European secondary cities; their performance and functional roles in different parts of Europe, and the potential policy intervention affecting their performance (see figures 2 to 2.12). The project includes case studies at city for Timisoara (RO) and Turin (IT). |
| KIT | Innovation | It takes into account the current state, patterns and potentials of regions with respect to the knowledge and innovation economy (see from map 3.1.1 to 4.4.1). The report includes case studies (Volume 2 Scientific Report) on Tuscany, Piedmont, Bratislava, and Košice Region. Furthermore, the project (Volume 3 Scientific Report) analyses Arezzo, Lombardy, and Central Slovakia. |
| SURE | Convergence regions | It focuses on the specific challenges of development of convergence regions within the EU and it seeks to understand why some convergence regions are unable to improve economic performance and competitiveness. The project analysis as a case study the region of East Macedonia-Thrace. |
| TeDi | Territorial diversity | It provides a better understanding of development processes in territories that are defined as insular, mountainous, sparsely populated or peripheral. Case studies include Alba, Suceava in Romania and Marathasa and Tylliria in Cyprus. |
| POLYCE | Metropolitan regions | It explores polycentric systems characteristics at regional and metropolitan level in order to identify competitive and cooperative aspects between the metropolises, identifying distinct characteristics and profiles of the involved metropolises, analysing their strengths and weaknesses and assessing their development perspectives and potentials. The project focuses on some cases including Bratislava, Budapest, Ljubljana and Vienna. |
| EUROISLANDS | Islands | It gives evidence on the divergence of island's situation from the European average and on existing policy measures for the islands as well as their adequacy and possibilities for alternative measures. The project focuses as case studies on (see Annex III) Kalymnos & Lipsi, Dodecanese, in Greece, Lipari, Aeolian Islands, in Italy, and Cyprus. |

Furthermore, some of overall ESPON products of particular interest for territorial cooperation are:

* **ESPON Synthesis report** “new evidence on smart, sustainable and inclusive territories” provides an easy to read overview on ESPON results available.
* **ESPON Territorial Observations** is a publication series, which on a few pages presents policy relevant findings deriving from latest ESPON research.
* **ESPON 2013 Database** provides regional information provided by [ESPON projects](http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Projects/) and [EUROSTAT](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home).
* **ESPON Hyperaltas** allows comparing and analysing a region’s relative position at European, national and local scale for a wide range of criteria.
* **ESPON MapFinder** provides access to the most relevant ESPON maps resulting from ESPON projects and reports.
* **ESPON Typologies** provides nine regional typologies for additional analysis of regional data to be considered in the European context.

All ESPON reports and tools are freely available at  
[**www.espon.eu**](http://www.espon.eu)



The ESPON 2013 Programme is part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund, the EU Member States and the Partner States Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. It shall support policy development in relation to the aim of territorial cohesion and a harmonious development of the European territory.