

ESPON ENECON PhD Workshop

Joensuu, Finland, October 19th, 2012

“Territorial Governance and Cooperation – Exploring Neighbouring Regions”

UEF Master's programme
Border Crossings: Global and Local Societies in Transition



EUROPEAN UNION
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

ESPON Transnational Networking: Nordic-Baltic arena

NORBA

2010-2012

Nordic-Baltic Dialogue on Spatial Planning



ENECON

2012-2014

ESPON Evidence in a North European Context

ESPON research – ESPON network

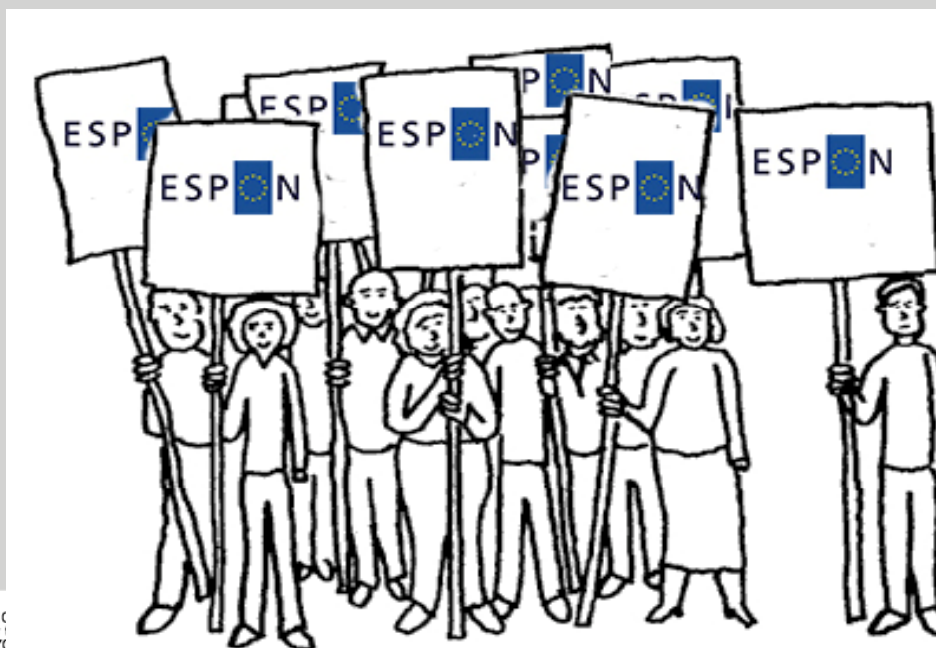
- 25 applied research projects
- 23 targeted analysis (regional surveys)
- 10 scientific platform projects
- 7 transnational networking activities

Programme scale:

- 90-100 projects

Budget:

- 47 milionit EUR



Globalisation, localisation, borderless world ...

The 'border' has become one of the keywords in social and cultural science since the 1990s. The utopia of a borderless world that reflected both neoliberal imaginaries of a deterritorialising world and the optimism related to the collapse of the Cold War East-West divide, was shaken by the 9/11 attacks in the US... Contextuality of borders – two overlapping forms/modalities of borders: discursive landscapes of social power and technical landscapes of social control.

Anssi Paasi, prof University of Oulu

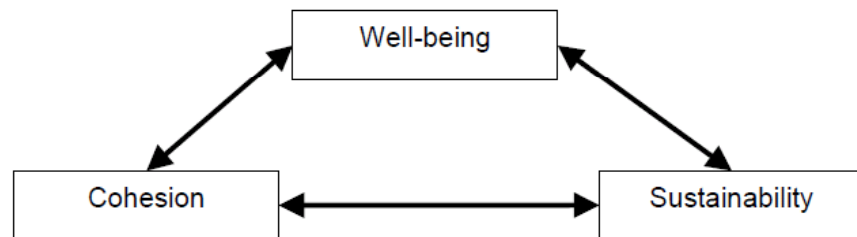
**Regional neighbourhood and
territorial cooperation
for territorial cohesion**

Globalisation, localisation, borderless world ...

Body of (planning) literature emphasises how a consensual pluralist mainstream organised around loosely defined and hard to refute 'feel good' issues and labels such as 'sustainable development' (and spatial planning) can in effect deny legitimacy and influence to more radical alternatives, in the process narrowing the search for creative approaches to planning.

Phil Allmendinger, prof University of Cambridge

Graham Haughton, prof University of Hull



To understand the implications of relational and also non-just-state-centric geographies for spatial planning and territorial governance

Neo-liberalistic planning

Hard and soft planning / hard and soft spaces (de Roo and Porter, 2007, Haughton et al., 2010). Introducing spaces of **flows and fuzzy boundaries**.

Plans keep their fixed, statutory status within a planning situation instead of evolving the debate on spatio-temporal and institutional complexities (de Roo 2010).

Replacing moderist-empirical planning with neo-liberal pragmatist approach: progress and **change simply cannot be properly planned** (Albrechts, 2006).

Tackling with strategic issues and wider trends in local/place context with **flexibility and tolerance** (tension between statutory and non-statutory, Evers 2008).

***Ad hoc* planning concept**

Roose & Kull (2012) Regional Studies 46,4

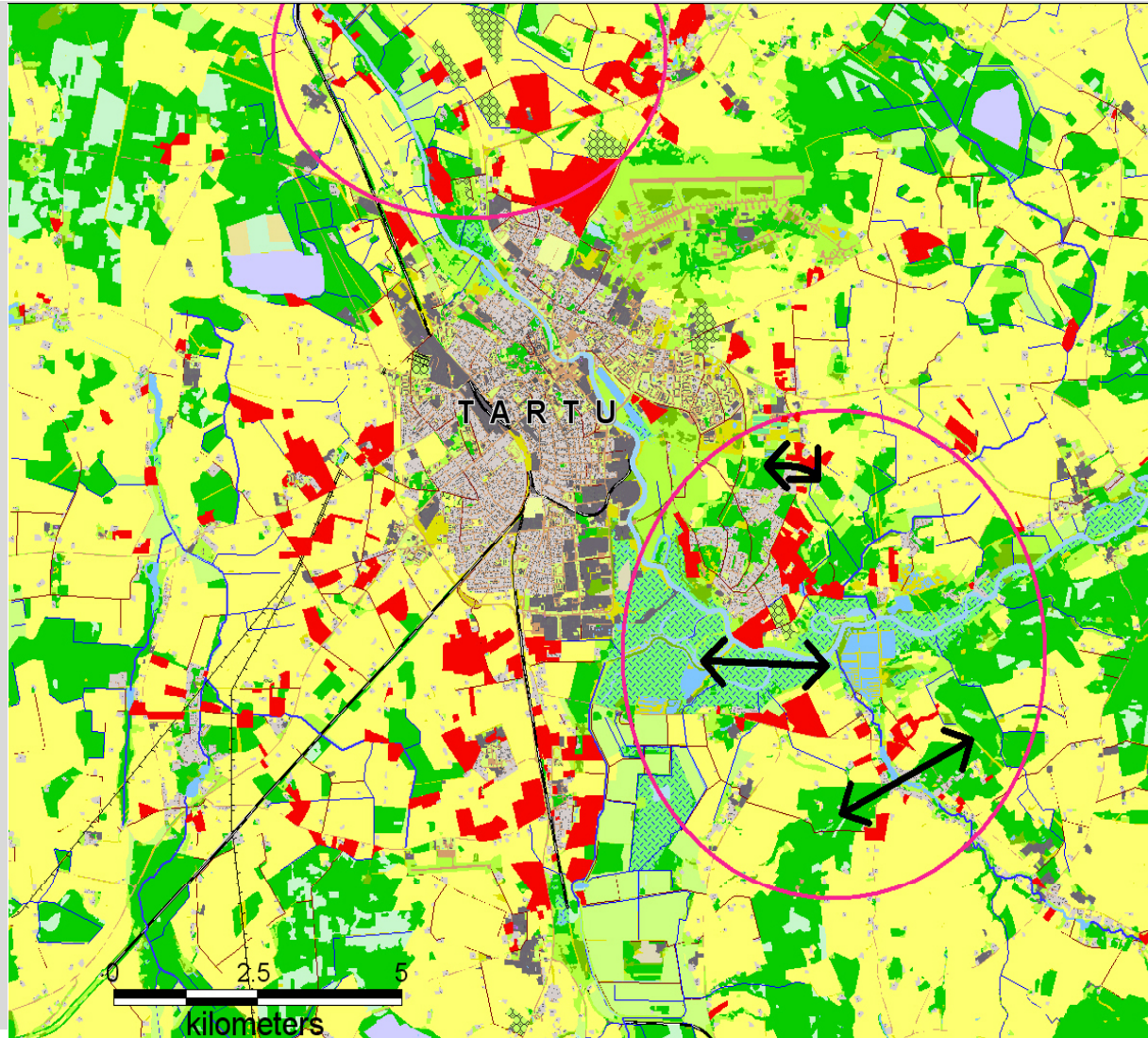
Developers, investors and decision-makers are increasingly under pressure to operate in short-term frameworks. As the realization of planning projects becomes imperative, a 'permanent state of emergency' appears.

Masterplanning - complex, bureaucratic, time consuming, static and even elitist.

Aiming to increase the efficiency of planning, spatial planning attempts to streamline project-by-project decisions and to introduce the development 'flow'.

Adaptive role-setting for authorities as well as for planmaking expertise with a stronger emphasis on community and business needs.

Urban region growth: suburbanisation complexities in Tartu



Planning systems and planning cultures

- Influence of governance and institutional structures
 - Centralised vs. decentralised
- Importance of tasks and scope of planning
 - Spatial planning vs. spatial development
- Significance of spatial planning
 - Planning as secret (RUS, BLR, POL)
 - Planning as neo-liberalism (EST, LAT, LTU)
 - Planning as consensus and participatory approach (FIN, SWE, DEN)

Basic concepts interpreted differently!

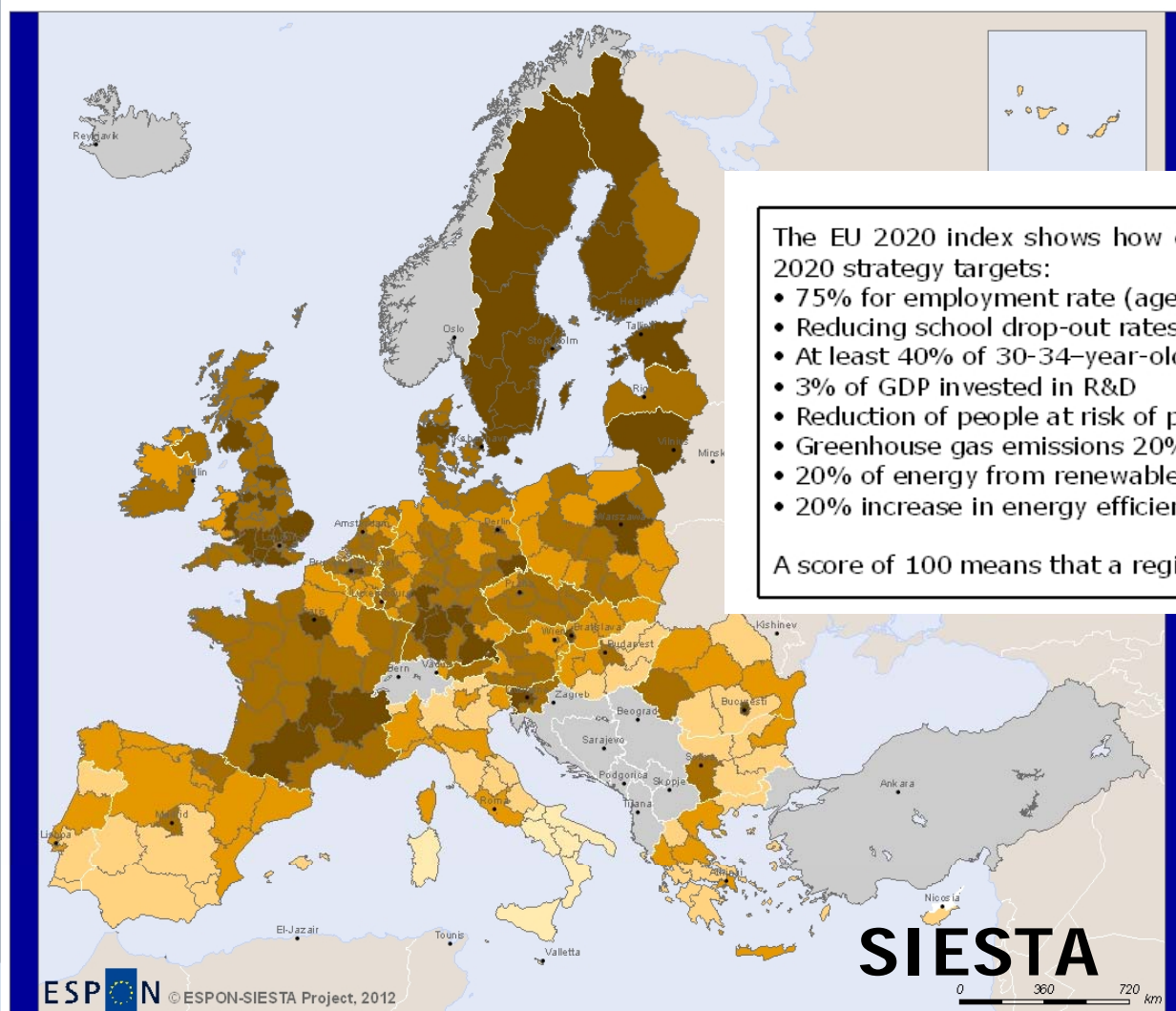
ESPON evidence: approaches of territorial cohesion

5 approaches – 5 ‘plans’, in reality, mix of them based on territorial synchrony

- ***Regional policy***: traditional support schemes to narrow socioeconomic divide
- ***Competitiveness***: *endogenous resources and territorial capital*
- ***Emergence plan***: rural marginalisation, climate change impacts
- ***Sustainable plan***: balanced development for environment
- ***Sectoral plan***: integrating sector plans (TIA)

ESPON evidences: Europe 2020

EU 2020 Strategy Index, 2009



The EU 2020 index shows how close an EU region is to eight derived EU 2020 strategy targets:

- 75% for employment rate (age 20-65)
- Reducing school drop-out rates below 10%
- At least 40% of 30-34-year-olds completing third level education
- 3% of GDP invested in R&D
- Reduction of people at risk of poverty to a 19 % of the population
- Greenhouse gas emissions 20% lower than 1990
- 20% of energy from renewable
- 20% increase in energy efficiency

A score of 100 means that a region has reached all eight targets.

EU 2020 Strategy index

