



# EU neighbouring regions and territorial development (ESPON ITAN)

Baltic-Nordic Macro Regional Conference

ENECON project end conference

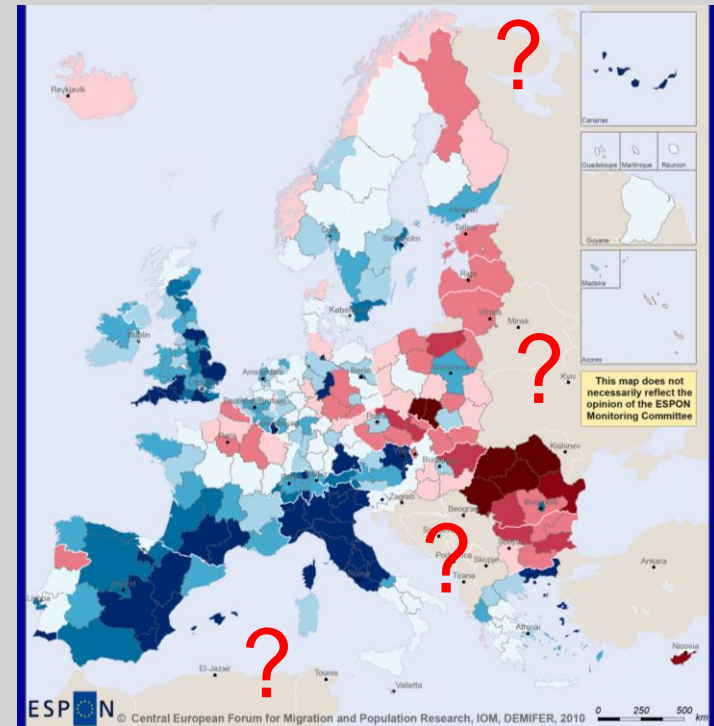
Vilnius, April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2014

*Julien Grunfelder, Nordregio*



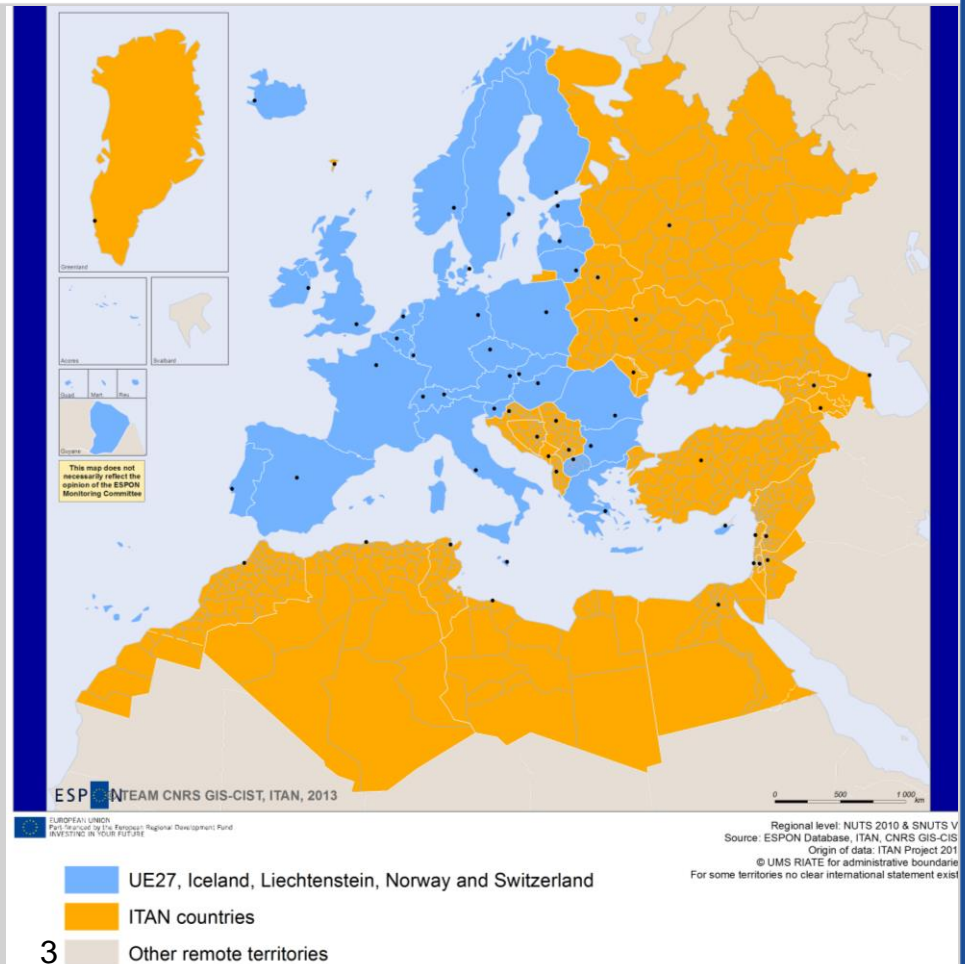
# Outline

1. What is ITAN?
2. The four Neighbourhoods
3. The Eastern Neighbourhood
4. The Northern Neighbourhood
5. General challenges and opportunities for territorial development and cohesion



# 1. ITAN: why?

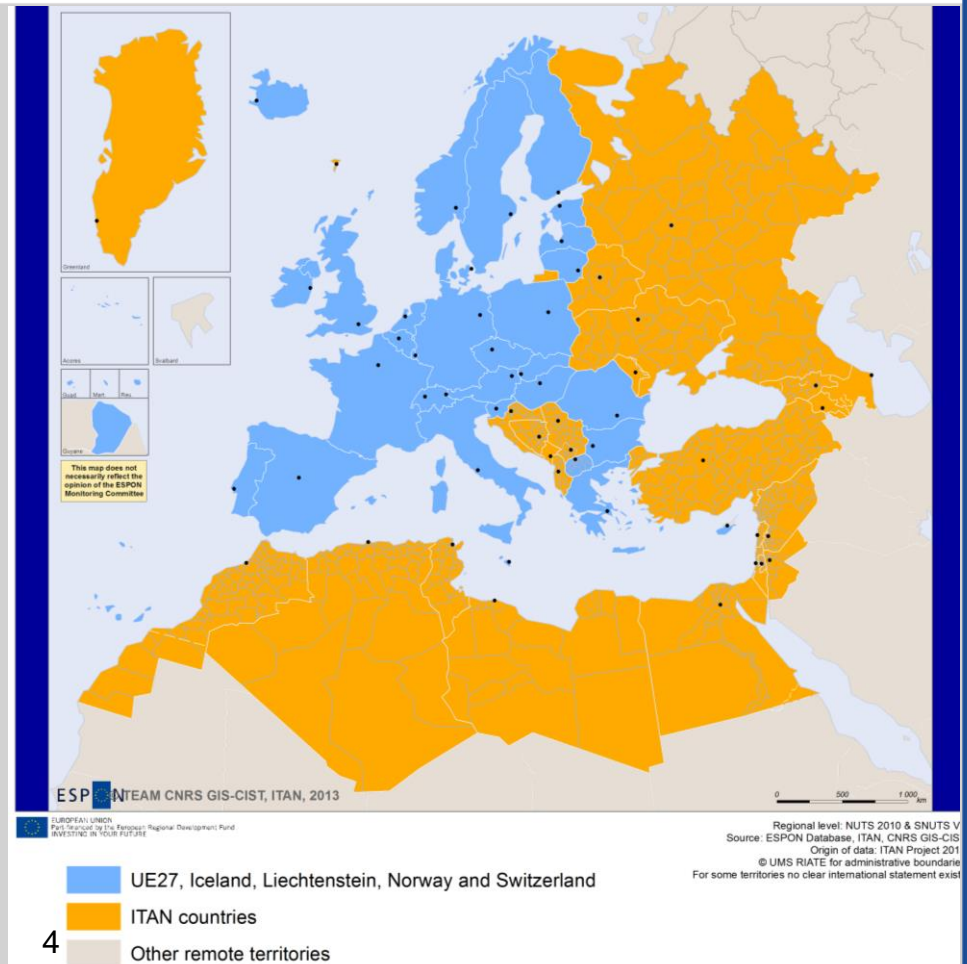
1. A comprehensive view at the regional level
2. Building a sustainable database
3. Assessing the territorial integration
4. Providing policy orientations



# 1. ITAN: two main questions

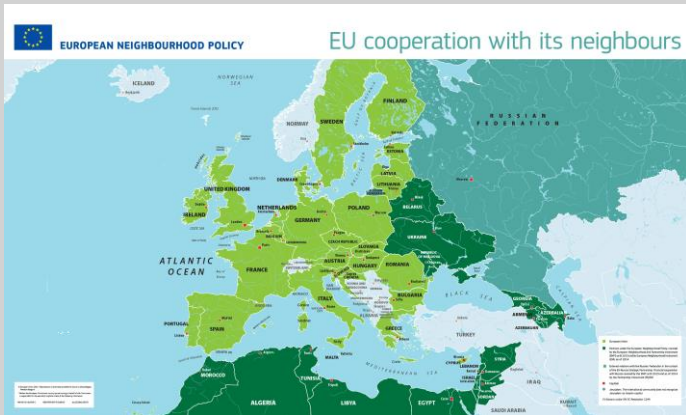
1. What are the territorial structures, and what are the economic, social and environmental stakes and dynamics of regions neighbouring the ESPON territory?

2. What are the flows, interaction and cooperation between ESPON and neighbouring territories?





## 2. The four Neighbourhoods

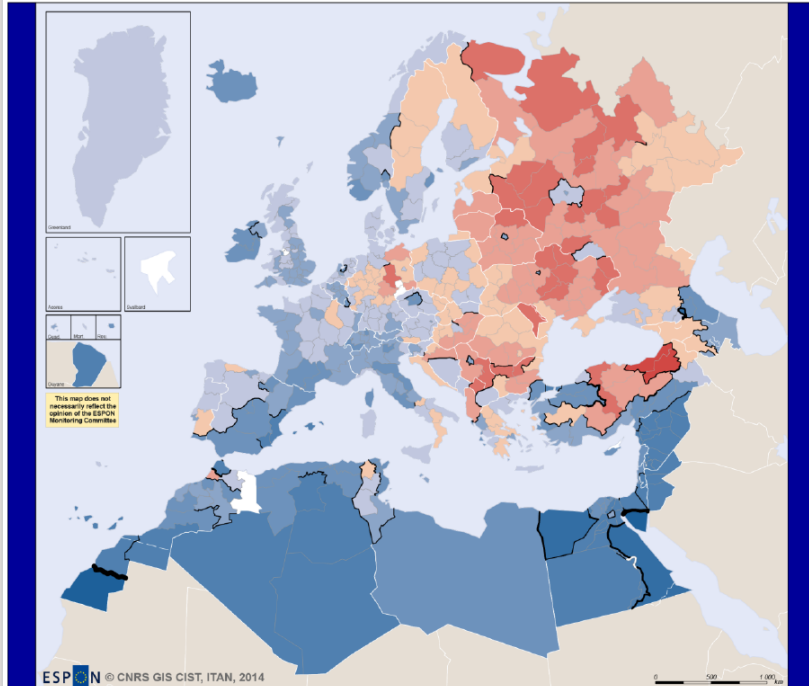


- 24 countries
- 25 million km<sup>2</sup>
- 508 million inhabitants
- Share of world GDP:
  - 3,4% in 1994
  - 5,8% in 2011
- SNUTS division

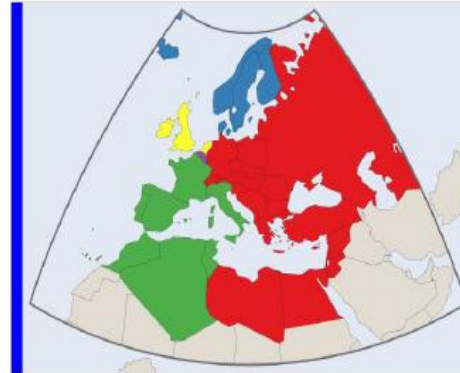


## 2. The four Neighbourhoods

Map 8 - Demographic evolution, 2000-2010



1991

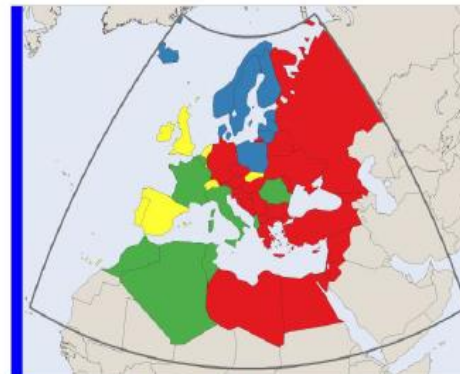


Map 24 - Preferential relations in air flows

1999



2012



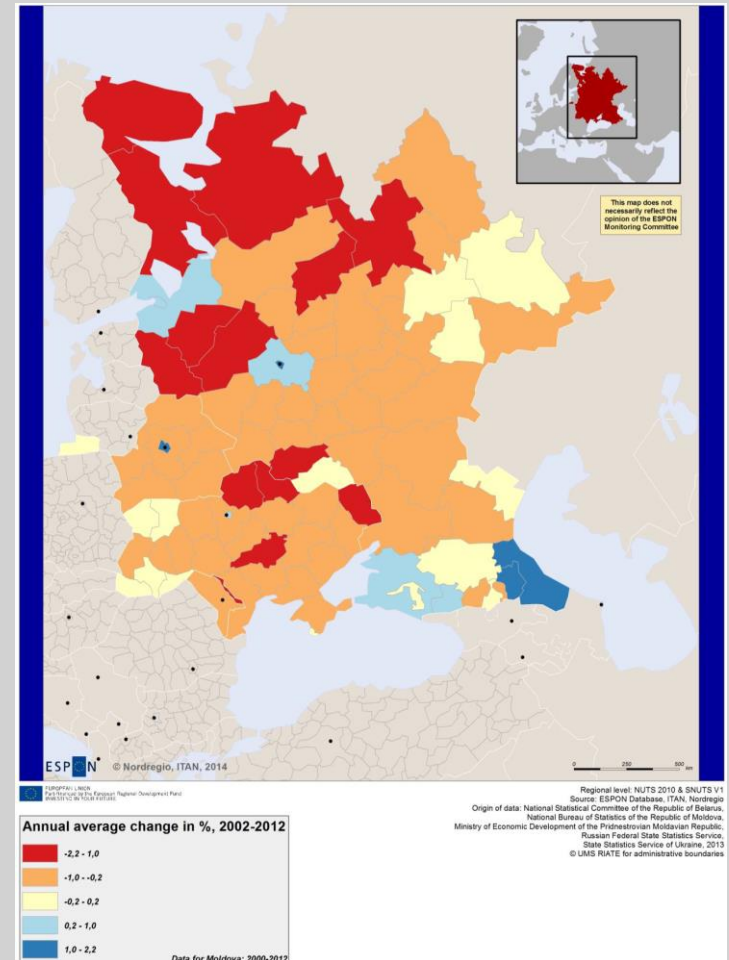
Note: countries of Europe and neighbours are grouped together if their relations are more intense than expected on the base of their respective size. For each pair of country, we thus calculate their theoretical relations according to their respective size, compare them with real flows through a  $\chi^2$ , and then group countries according to the intensity of these relations.

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### 3. The Eastern Neighborhood

- 4 countries:
  - Belarus
  - Moldova
  - The Ukraine
  - Russia (partially)
- Mapping the Neighbourhood as one single entity
- Data collection
  - SNUTS0 to SNUTS2 (or 3)
  - limited



### 3. The Eastern Neighborhood

#### Key figures

|                       | 1994 → 2011                           |                              |  |                        | 1990 → 2011  | 2010  |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|---|
|                       | Total population<br>(million persons) | Population annual growth (%) | Share of world GDP at current prices (%) | GDP per capita (US \$) | Human Development Index (non demographically weighted average) | Greenhouse Gas emissions per capita (tons CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent) |
| All Neighbourhoods    | 470 → 525                             | 0,7                          | 3,4 → 5,9                                | 1 965 → 7 834          | 0,589 → 0,719  | 7,8   |
| Eastern Neighbourhood | 229,9 → 217,4                         | - 0,3                        | 1,7 → 3,1                                | 2 050 → 9 995          | 0,707 → 0,720  | 12,5  |
| EU 27                 | 483,1 → 507,8                         | 0,3                          | 29,9 → 25,3                              | 16 625 → 34 826        | n/a → 0,877  | 8,7   |



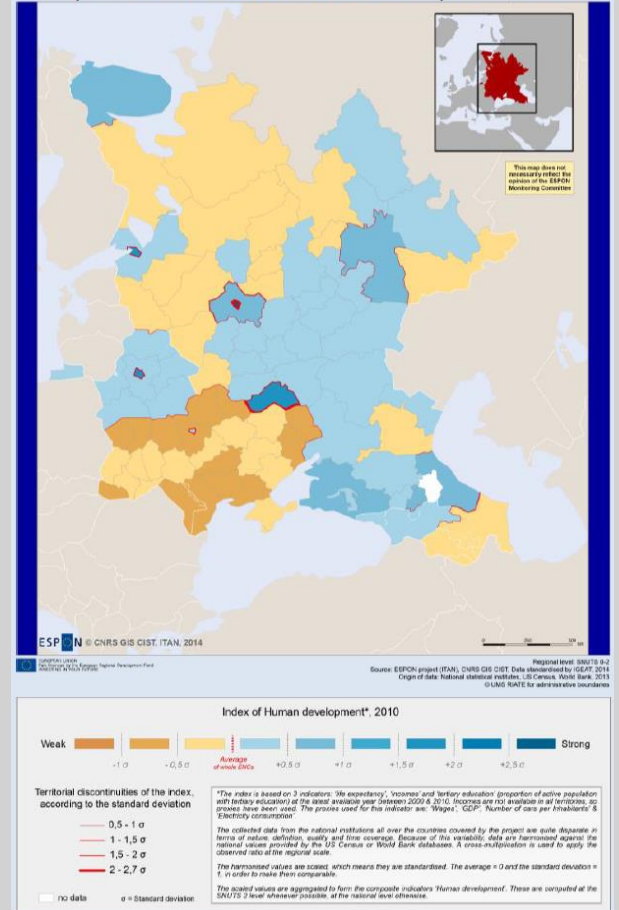
### 3. The Eastern Neighborhood

Mapping a composite indicator for the Neighbourhood based on:

- Life expectancy
- Income level
- Population with tertiary background

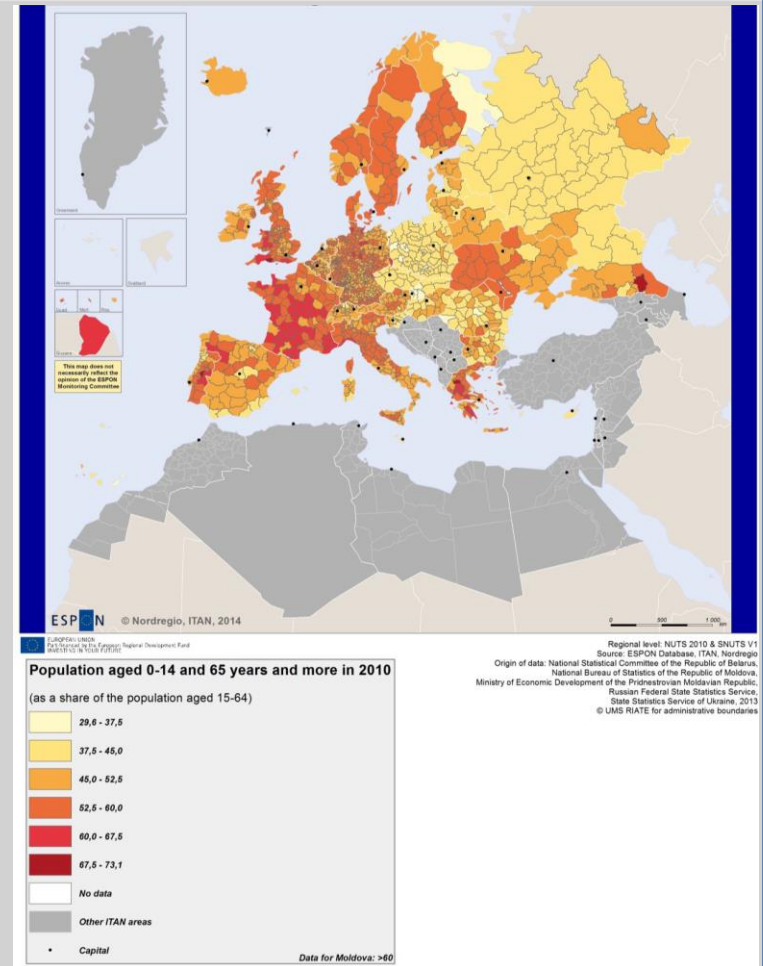
Highlights territorial discontinuities

Composite indicator 'Local human development', ca 2010



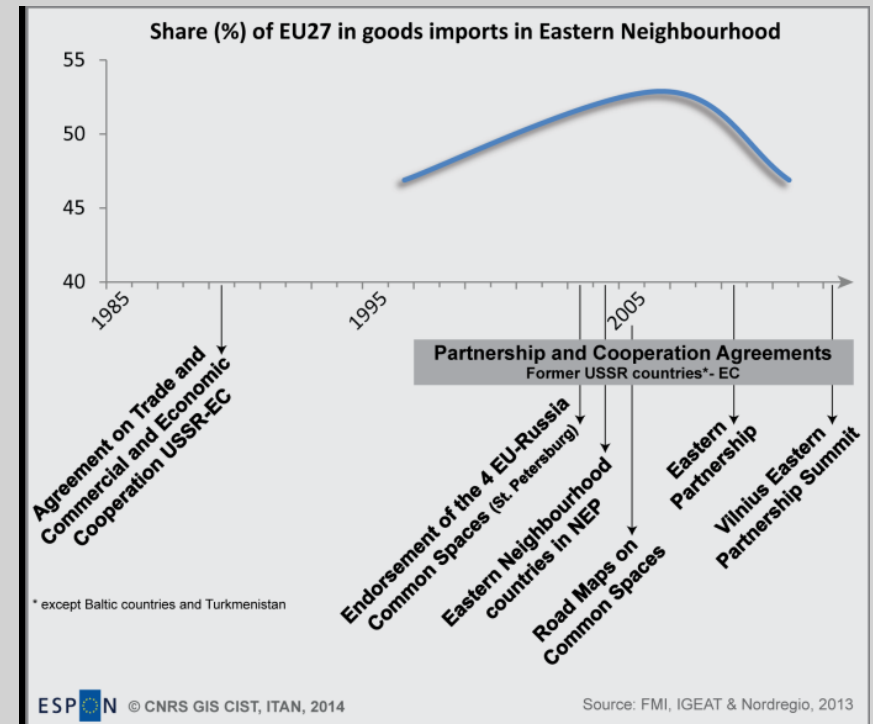
### 3. The Eastern Neighborhood

Mapping Europe and the Eastern Neighbourhood



### 3. The Eastern Neighborhood

Changing relation between Europe and the Eastern Neighbourhood



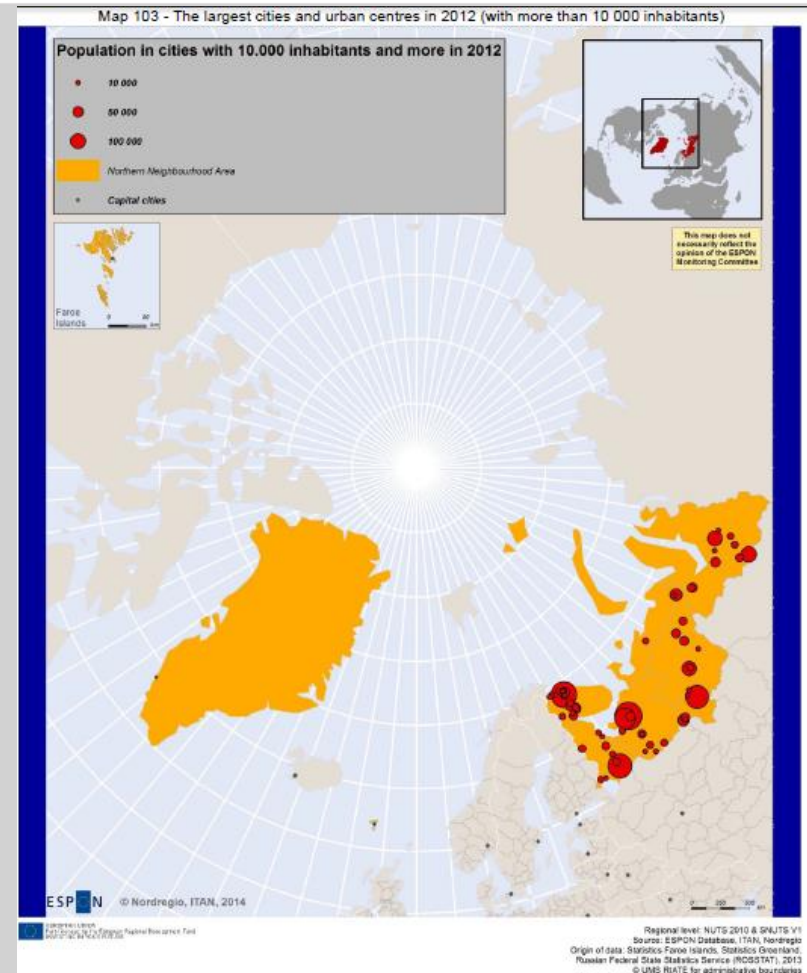
## 4. The Northern Neighborhood

2 autonomous regions and 1 country:

- Greenland
- Faroe Islands
- Russia (partially)

Data collection:

- SNUTS0 to SNUTS 2 (or 3)
- Some limitations



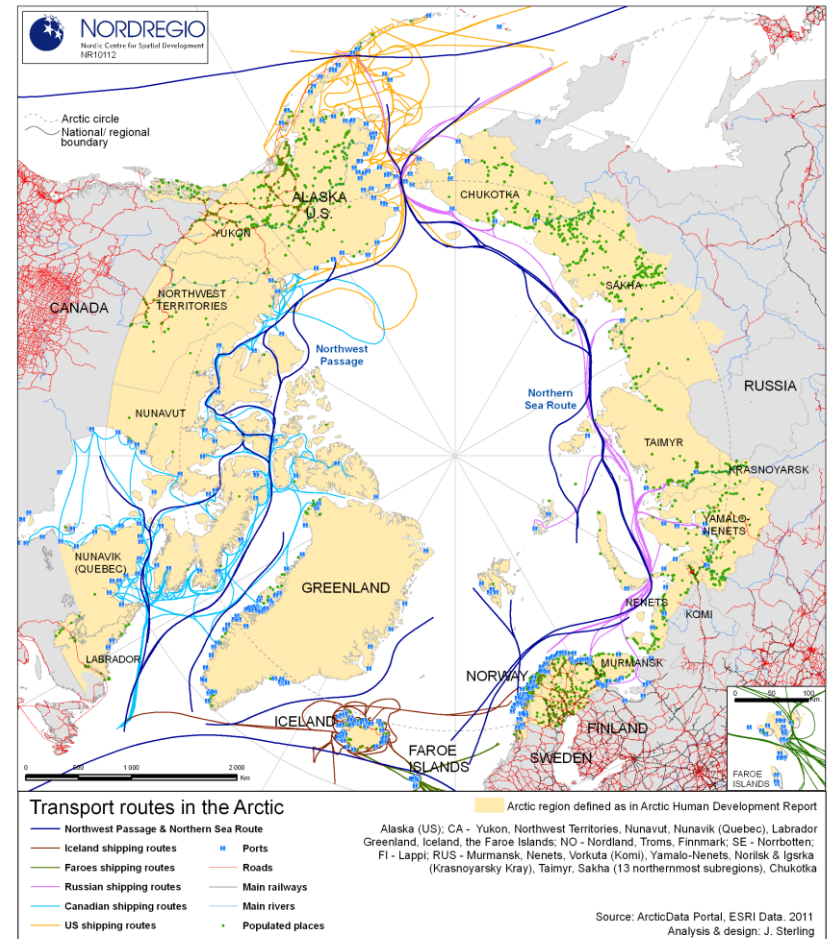
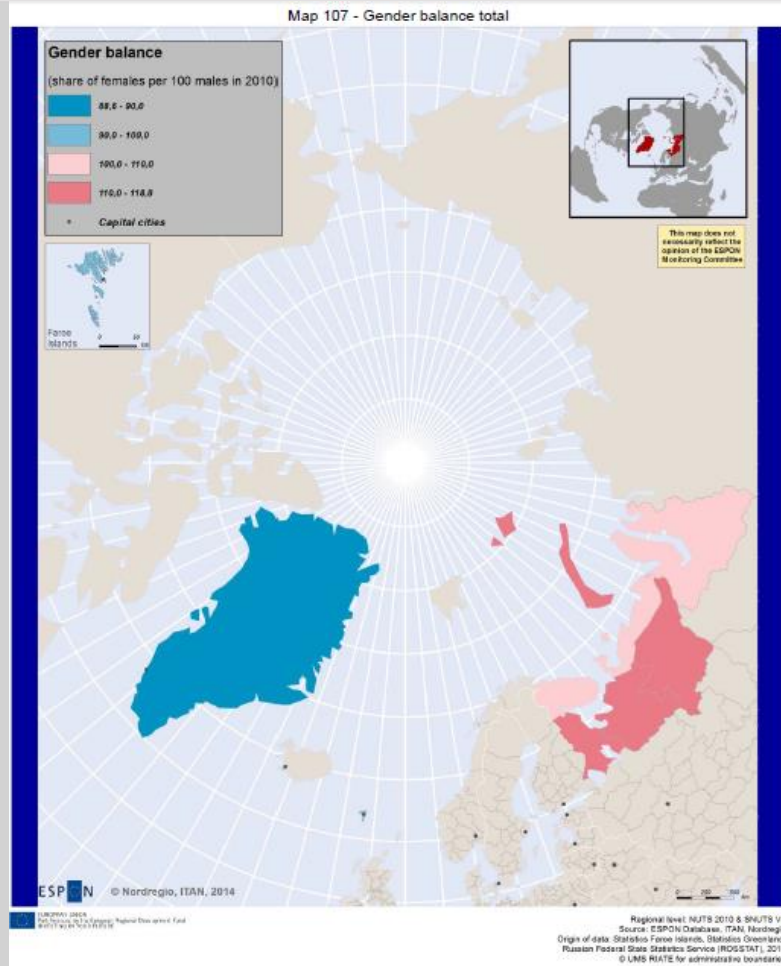


## 4. The Northern Neighborhood

### Key figures

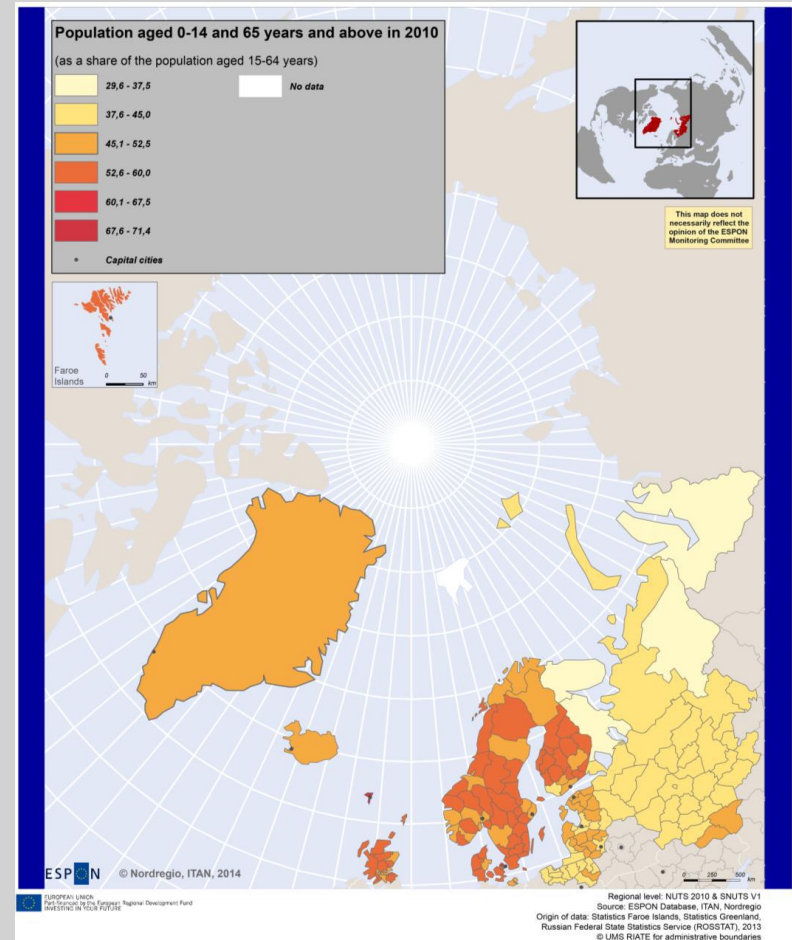
|                               | 1994 → 2011                               |                                     |   |                               | 1990 → 2011   | 2010  |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|---|
|                               | <i>Total population (million persons)</i> | <i>Population annual growth (%)</i> | <i>Share of world GDP at current prices (%)</i> | <i>GDP per capita (US \$)</i> | <i>Human Development Index (non demographically weighted average)</i> | <i>Greenhouse Gas emissions per capita (tons CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)</i> |
| <i>All Neighbourhoods</i>     | 470 → 525                                 | 0,7                                 | 3,4 → 5,9                                       | 1 965 → 7 834                 | 0,589 → 0,719   | 7,8   |
| <i>Northern Neighbourhood</i> | 0,1 → 0,1                                 | 0,3                                 | 0,008 → 0,005                                   | 21 217 → 32 818               | n/a   | 12,2  |
| <i>EU 27</i>                  | 483,1 → 507,8                             | 0,3                                 | 29,9 → 25,3                                     | 16 625 → 34 826               | n/a → 0,877   | 8,7   |

## 4. The Northern Neighborhood



## 4. The Northern Neighborhood

Mapping Europe and the Neighbourhood



## 5. General challenges and opportunities for territorial development and cohesion

- A huge amount of work with data collection and harmonisation
- A new mapping exercise
- Main conclusion: changing relations between Europe and the Neighbourhoods
- Further work
  - The urban issues
  - Fuzzy borders, contested territories, minorities
  - Cooperation with EUROSTAT

