

# Territorial Cohesion from a Swedish perspective

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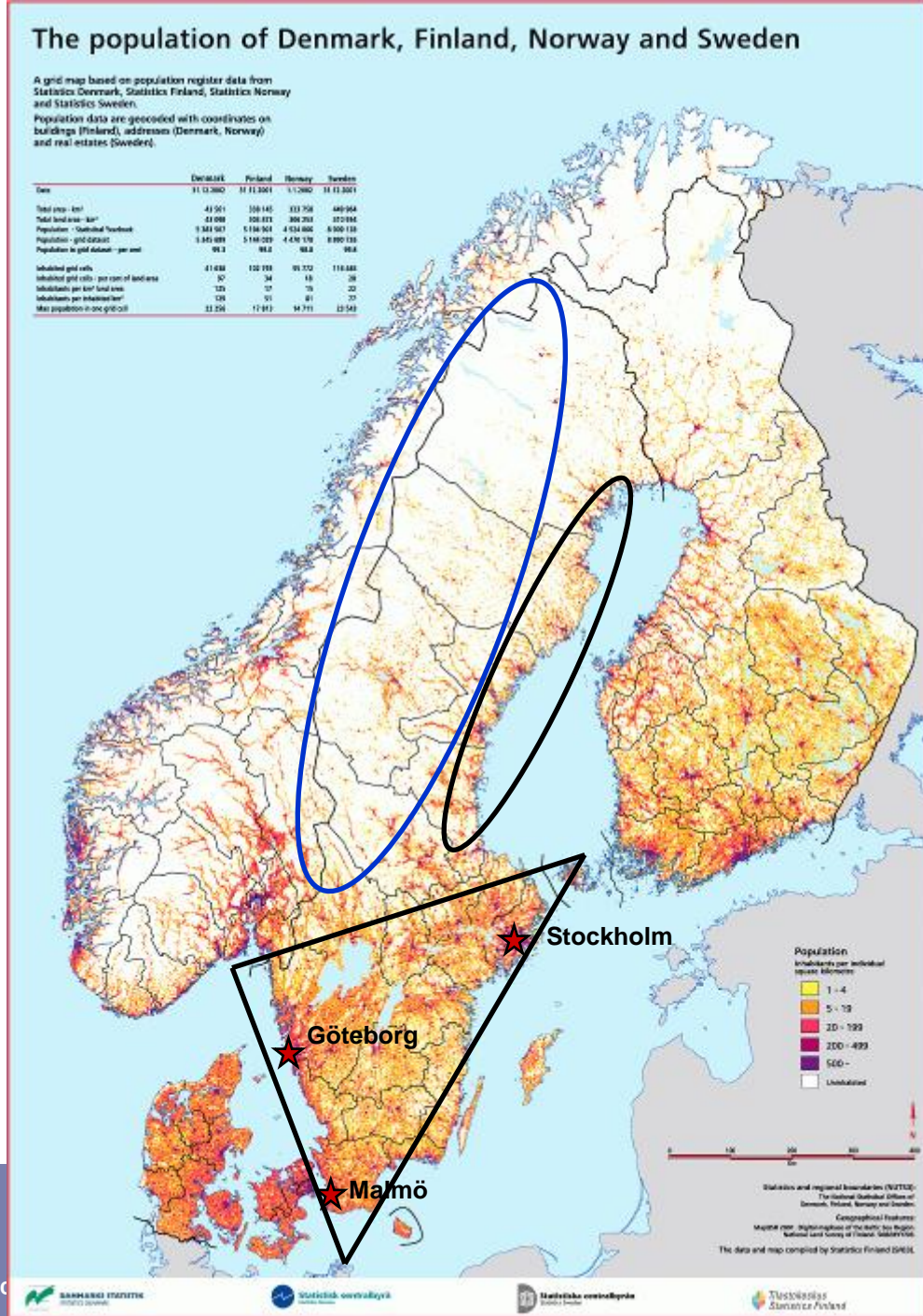
# Concentration of population in the Nordic countries

## The population of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden

A grid map based on population register data from Statistics Denmark, Statistics Finland, Statistics Norway and Statistics Sweden.

Population data are geocoded with coordinates on buildings (Finland), addresses (Denmark, Norway) and real estates (Sweden).

	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden
Date	31.12.2002	31.12.2001	31.12.2002	31.12.2001
Total area - km <sup>2</sup>	43 051	330 140	383 758	449 964
Total land area - km <sup>2</sup>	31 000	306 871	306 203	370 994
Population - Quotient /land area	1 343 981	5 134 961	4 534 800	8 900 139
Population - grid cells	1 343 981	5 134 209	4 476 176	8 890 120
Population in grid cells - per unit	99.3	98.2	98.2	98.6
Inhabited grid cells	41 638	132 733	99 372	116 885
Inhabited grid cells - per cent of land area	37	34	18	28
Inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> land area	129	17	15	23
Inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> water	126	91	81	77
Max population in one grid cell	33 256	11 813	34 711	12 543



# The democratic system in Sweden

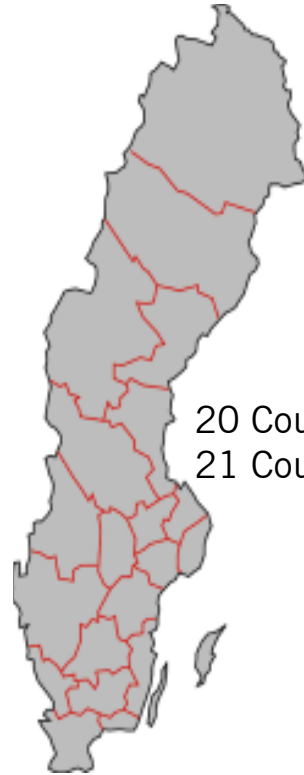
## National level

- Elections to the Riksdag (Swedish parliament)
- The Riksdag elects the Prime Minister, who forms a government



## Regional level

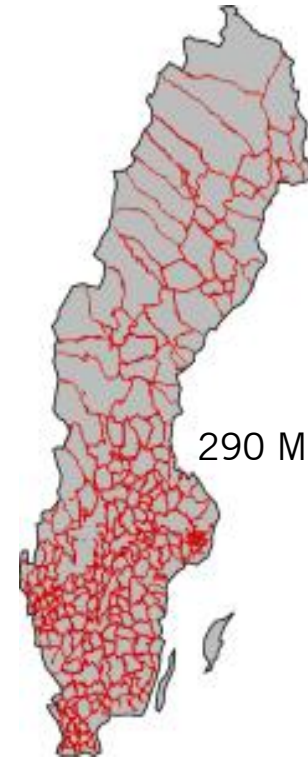
- Elections to the County Council Assembly
- The County Council Assembly elects the County Council Executive Board



20 County Councils  
21 Countys

## Local level

- Elections to the Municipal Council
- The Municipal Council elects the Municipal Executive Board








290 Municipalities

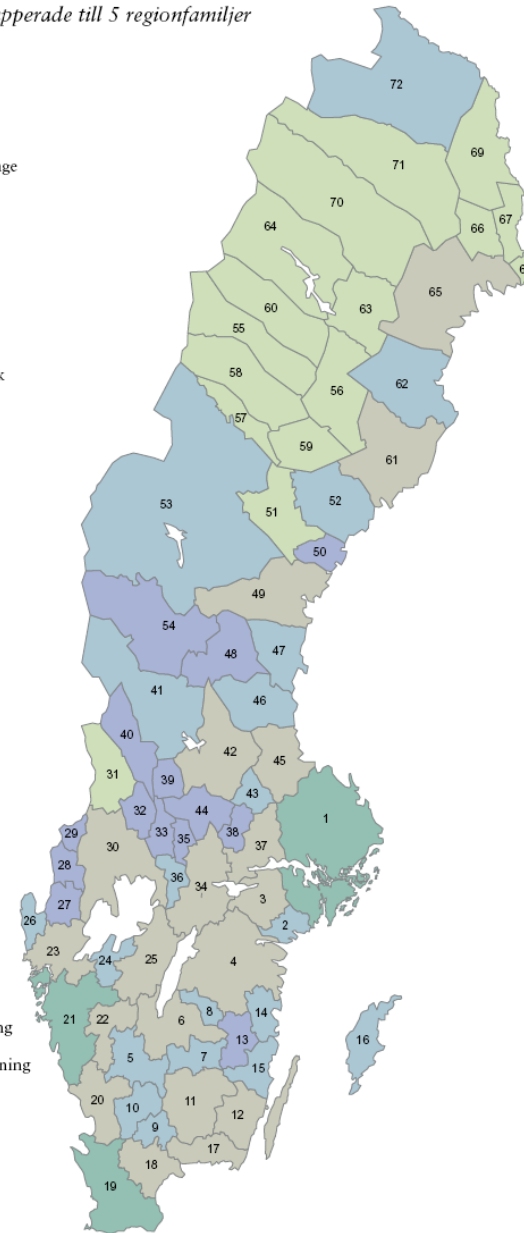
Figur 3.3 72 FA-regioner grupperade till 5 regionfamiljer

1	Stockholm	37	Västerås
2	Nyköping	38	Fagersta
3	Eskilstuna	39	Vansbro
4	Östergötland	40	Malung
5	Värnamo	41	Mora
6	Jönköping	42	Falun/Borlänge
7	Vetlanda	43	Avesta
8	Tranås	44	Ludvika
9	Älmhult	45	Gävle
10	Ljungby	46	Söderhamn
11	Växjö	47	Hudiksvall
12	Kalmar	48	Ljusdal
13	Vimmerby	49	Sundsvall
14	Västervik	50	Kramfors
15	Oskarshamn	51	Sollefteå
16	Gotland	52	Örnsköldsvik
17	Blekinge	53	Östersund
18	Kristianstad	54	Härjedalen
19	Malmö	55	Storuman
20	Halmstad	56	Lycksele
21	Göteborg	57	Dorotea
22	Borås	58	Vilhelmina
23	Trollhättan	59	Åsele
24	Lidköping	60	Sorsele
25	Skövde	61	Umeå
26	Strömstad	62	Skellefteå
27	Bengtstors	63	Arvidsjaur
28	Årjäng	64	Arjeplog
29	Eda	65	Luleå
30	Karlstad	66	Överkalix
31	Torsby	67	Övertorneå
32	Hagfors	68	Haparanda
33	Filipstad	69	Pajala
34	Örebro	70	Jokkmokk
35	Hällefors	71	Gällivare
36	Karlskoga	72	Kiruna

**Regionfamiljer**

-  Storstadsregioner
-  Större regioncentrum
-  Mindre regioncentrum
-  Småregioner – privat sysselsättning
-  Småregioner – offentlig sysselsättning

Källa: Nutek



# Functional regions – 72 labor market regions based on commuting

## What is the aim of Regional/Territorial Policy?

- Handle the regional challenges / problems
- Releasing the territorial potentials of all regions

**Key question: Are there underperforming regions in relation to their assets and potential?**

## What is the aim of the governance system?

- Doing the right things / find the right priorities
- Doing things right / efficient governance

# Lisbon Treaty on Territorial Cohesion

- **Article 174:**

In order to promote its overall harmonious development, the Union shall develop and pursue its actions leading to the strengthening of its economic, social and **territorial** cohesion.

In particular, the Union shall aim at reducing disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the least favored regions.

**Among the regions concerned, particular attention shall be paid to rural areas, areas affected by industrial transition, and regions which suffer from severe and permanent natural or demographic handicaps such as the northernmost regions with very low population density and island, cross border and mountain regions.**

# The institutional settings

- The EU Commission (DG Regio / TCUM) + stakeholders (CoR, CEMR, CPMR, AEBR etc.)
- MS-cooperation (NTCCP, UDG and DG-meetings)
- Informal ministerial meetings
- Different ministries in different countries
- VASAB (Baltic Sea Region)
- Nordic Council of Ministers (EK-R)
- Evidence base from ESPON, Nordregio, etc

## In Sweden:

- Ministries and state agencies
- Regions and municipalities

# The Swedish view on Territorial Cohesion (1)

Not a new policy but, **a method within Cohesion Policy for a more integrated approach to territorial development based on the principle of subsidiarity.**

## Cross-cutting in three dimensions:

- Over geographical administrative borders - **cross-border**
- Between sector policies - **cross-sectoral**
- From EU-level to local - **multi-level governance**



## The Swedish view on Territorial Cohesion (2)

- All regions **territorial potential** should be released and developed in an efficient and sustainable way
- The right policy mix adjusted to every regions territorial possibilities and assets – a **place-based policy** approach
- A **flexible, functional and cross-border** regional perspective
- **Territorial specificities** and **regional balance**

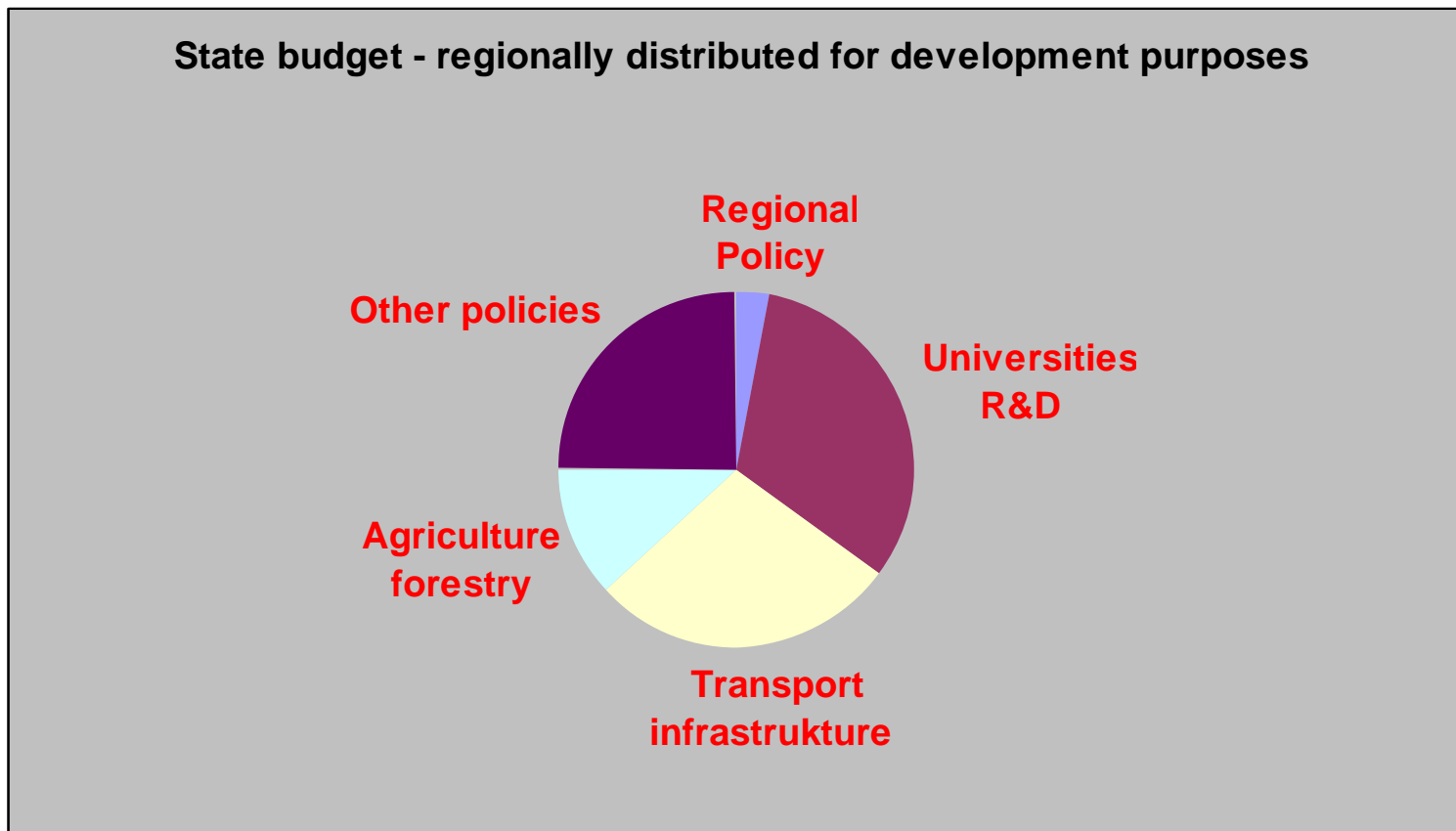
*In Sweden Territorial Cohesion has not been used as a concept as such, but have clearly influenced the design of regional policy at both national and regional level.*

# Terminology related to Territorial Cohesion

- Spatial development (ESDP)
  - Spatial planning (physical planning?)
  - Territorial Cohesion (EU + TA 2020)
  - Integrated territorial approach (Poland 2011)
  - Territorial development (OECD)
  - Regional development / regional growth (Sweden)
- 
- Place-based policy approach (Barca, OECD, EU)
  - Multi-level governance (cross-level, cross-sectoral)
  - Functional regions (cross-border)
  - Macro regions (EUBSRS)
  - Smart specialisation

# Why cross-sectoral coordination and coherence?

*Each sector policy can more efficiently meet their goals if different territorial specificities are taken into account*



# Examples of cross-sectoral coordination in Sweden

- **Thematic groups of agencies** based around the priorities in the national strategy for regional competitiveness, entrepreneurship and employment
- **The National Strategy to strengthen the development in rural areas** aims at including the rural perspective in all policy areas
- **Regional coordinators** dealing with the effects of the financial and economical crisis met the State Secretaries from different ministries regularly






# Why cross border and multi-level governance?

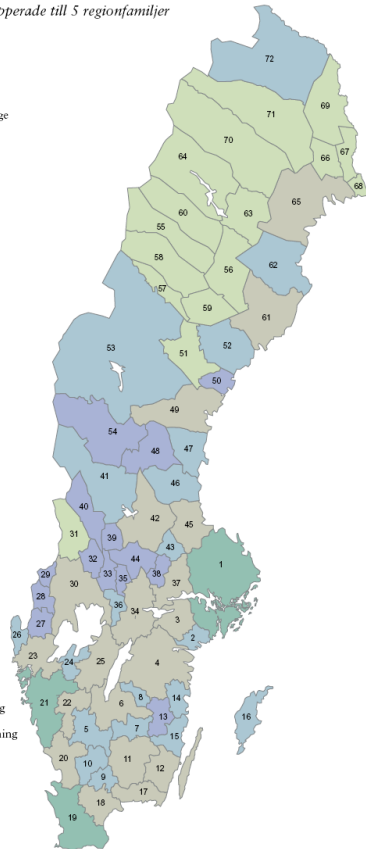
*Issues have different geographical scales and boundaries, often covering territories in two or more countries*

Figur 3.3 72 FA-regioner grupperade till 5 regionfamiljer

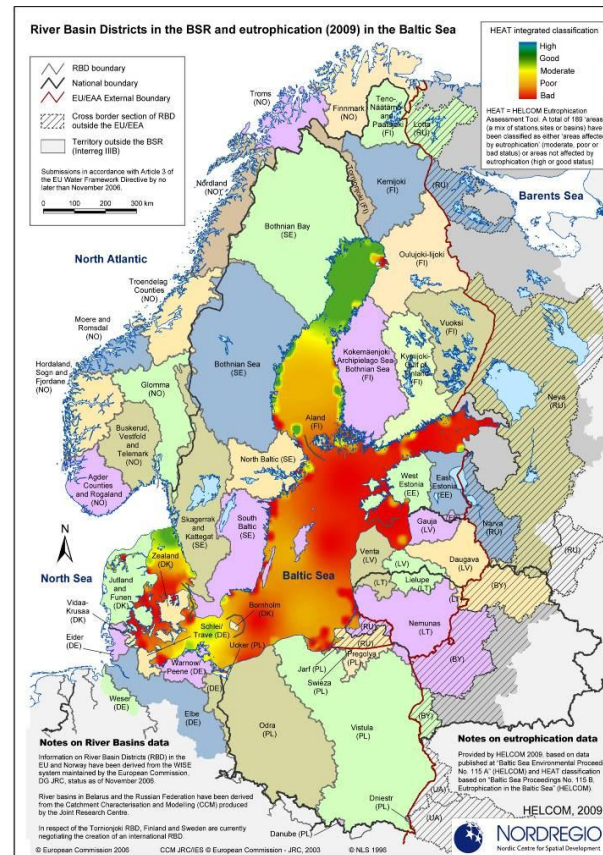
- |    |              |    |                |
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Källa: Nutek



# Mismatch between functional and administrative geography

<u>Functional area</u>	<u>Administrative area</u>
Local neighbourhood	-----
-----	Municipality
Labour market region	-----
-----	County
Industrial cluster	-----
Country	The state
Macro region	-----
???	EU
Europe?	-----

# Examples of multi-level governance in Sweden

- **National forum** on regional competitiveness, entrepreneurship and employment is a platform for political dialogue among national and regional representatives
- **The EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region** as a way to addresses multi-level, cross-cutting and horizontal topics that are not necessarily linked to specific policies or sectors

# Thank you for your attention!

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