

ESPON project 3.2

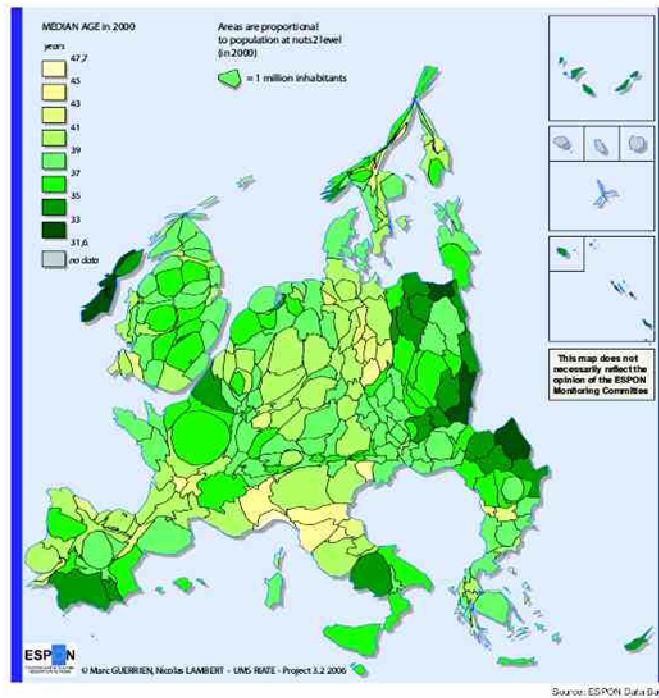
Long-term territorial scenarios

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES FOR THE EUROPEAN TERRITORY, REGIONS AND CITIES

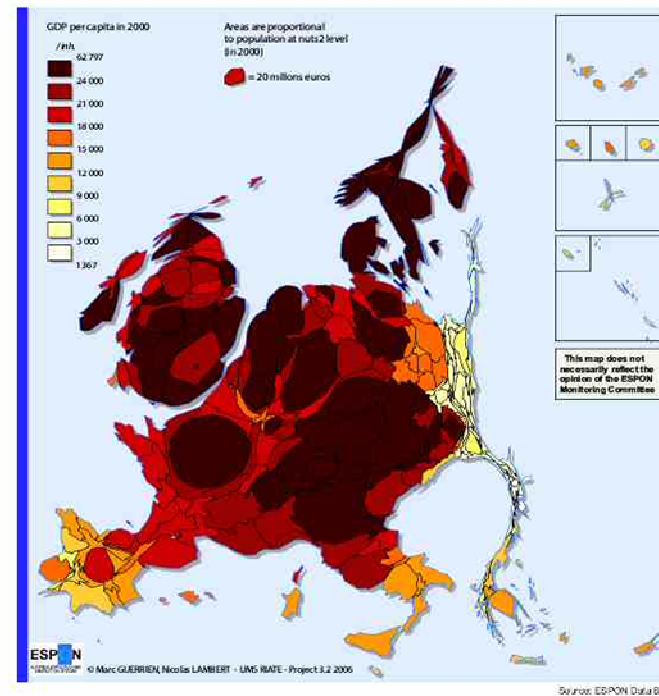
Christian Muschwitz

European territorial disparities in 2000

**CARTOGRAM AREA OF POPULATION
 AND POPULATION AGEING IN ESPON 29 AREA IN 2000**



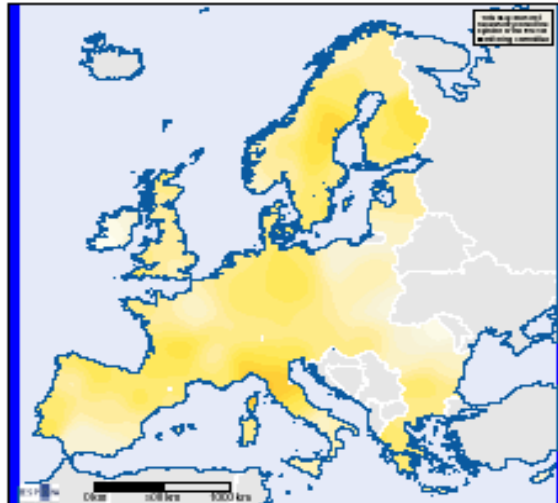
**CARTOGRAM AREA OF GDP
 AND GDP/capita IN ESPON 29 AREA IN 2000**



Demography: population ageing; immigration pressure and socio-cultural integration; impacts of ageing on regional labour markets

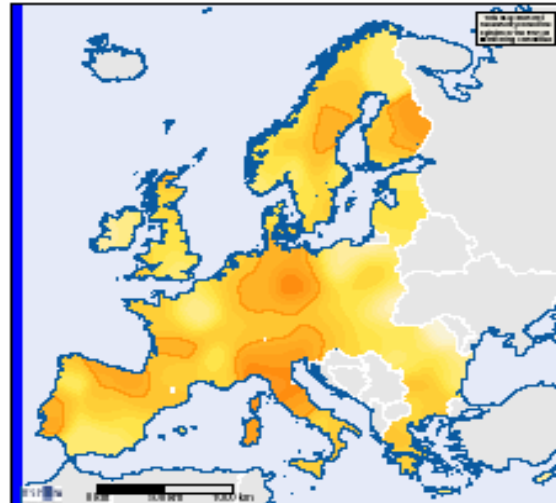
BASELINE SCENARIO

2000

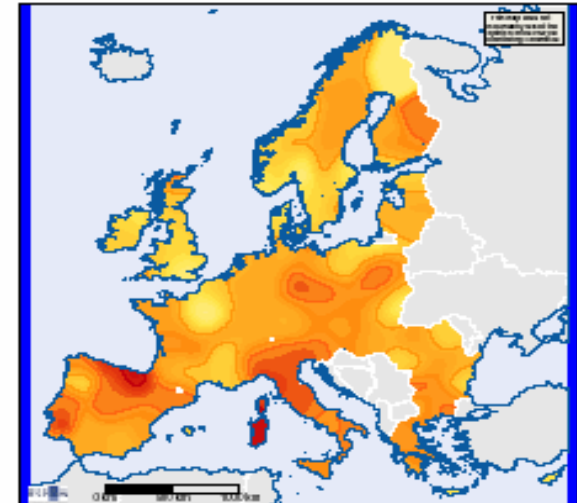


Projections based on data from UNPP 2004, ESPON database 2005 and ULB 1991

2015



2030



Gasland C, Guertin M, Lambert N. (2006) - UMS RATE - ESPON project 3.2

Median age (years)



- **Economy:** accelerating globalisation, technological development, further EU enlargements, EU policies: cohesion versus global competitiveness;
- **Energy:** increasing energy prices and emergence of a new energy paradigm;
- **Transport:** saturation of euro-corridors, impacts of energy price on mobility and accessibility, technological innovations (fuel cells and hydrogen technology, hybrid cars);
- **Climate change:** strong territorial impacts

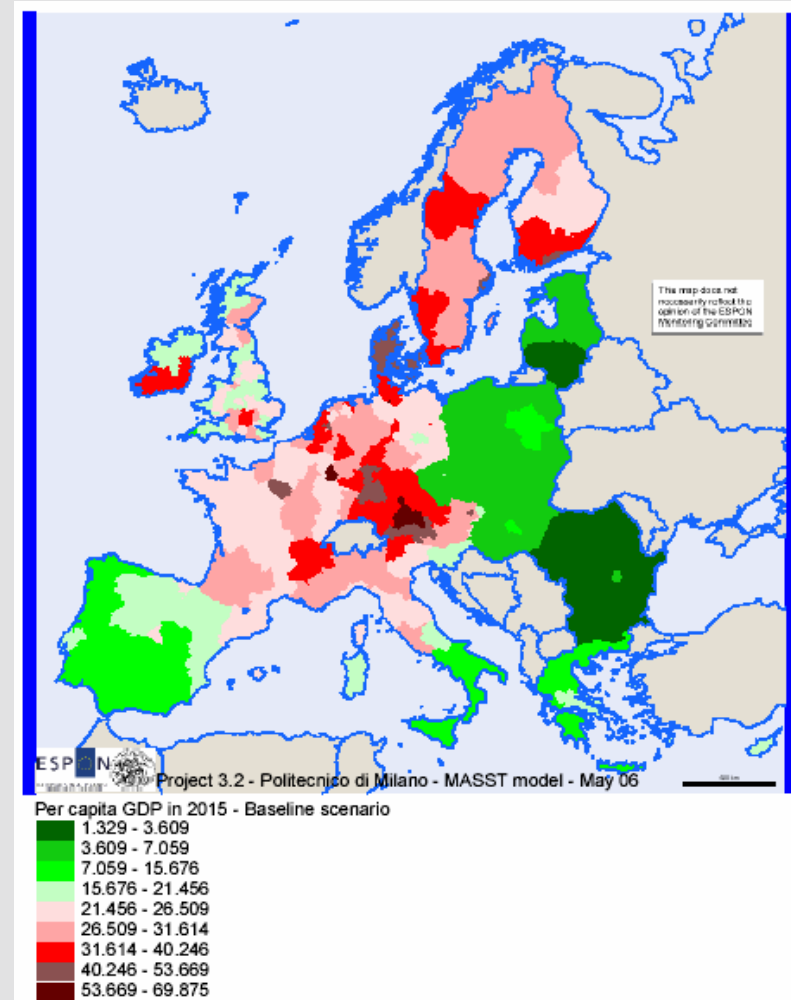
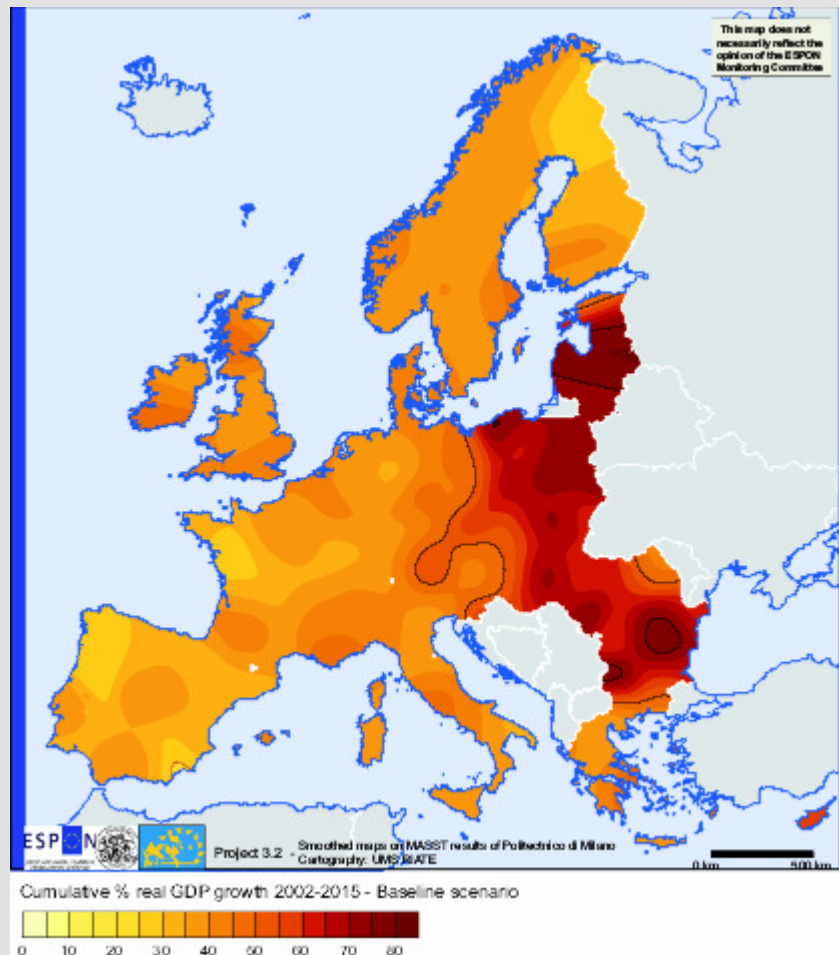
Exploring possible but extreme situations: some examples

- European external borders opened to immigrants?
- Responding to transport demand: priority to new motorways?
- The EU with 40 member states?
- Rural areas without rural development policy and with liberalised CAP?
- Territorial impacts of climate change in southern Europe without prevention policies?

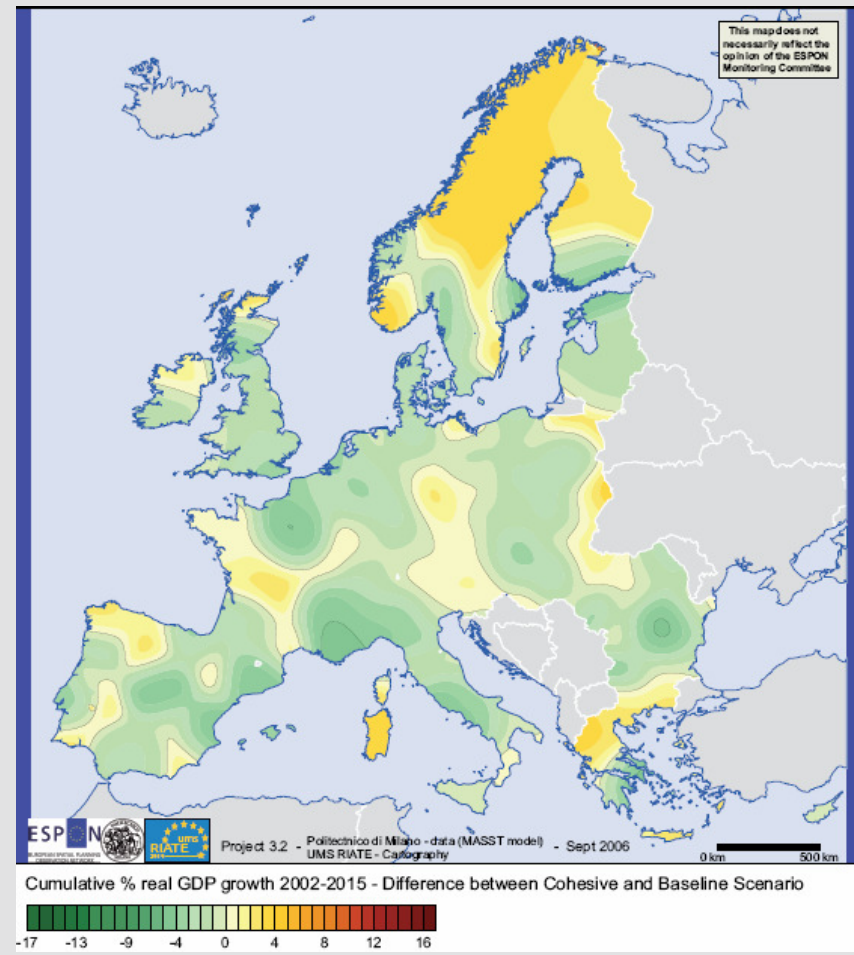
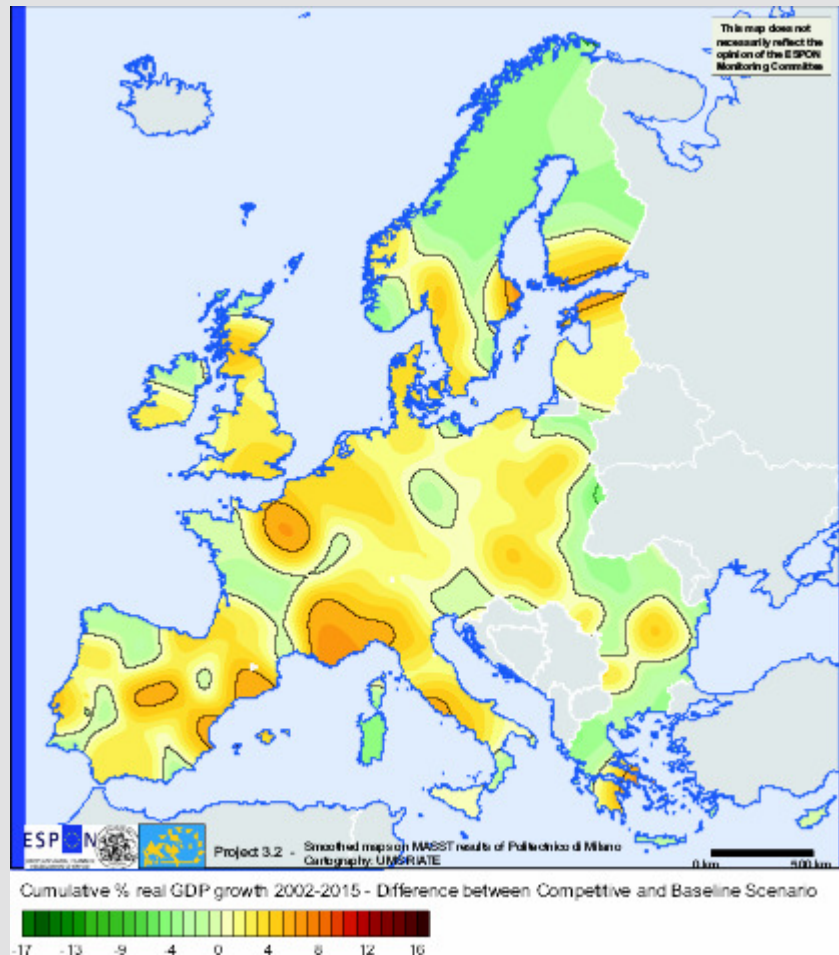
Integrated territorial scenarios up to 2030

- Baseline scenario: continuation of trends, but consideration of recent changes (energy, climate, Kyoto etc.)
- Cohesion-oriented scenario: Strong Structural Policies; deepening of integration; freezing further EU enlargements; sustainability in the forefront
- Competitiveness-oriented scenario: Further liberalisation of EU policies; promotion of innovation and entrepreneurship; ambitious EU enlargements

Up to 2015: strong catching up but still significant disparities (baseline scenario)

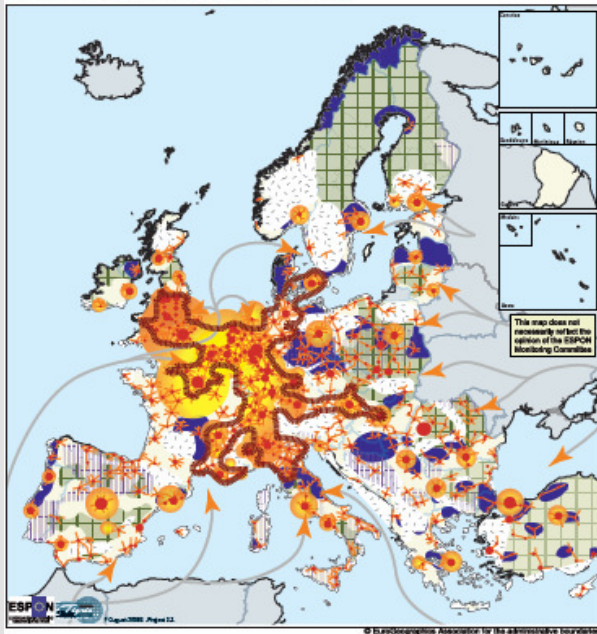


Competitiveness or cohesion? Main differences with the baseline scenario

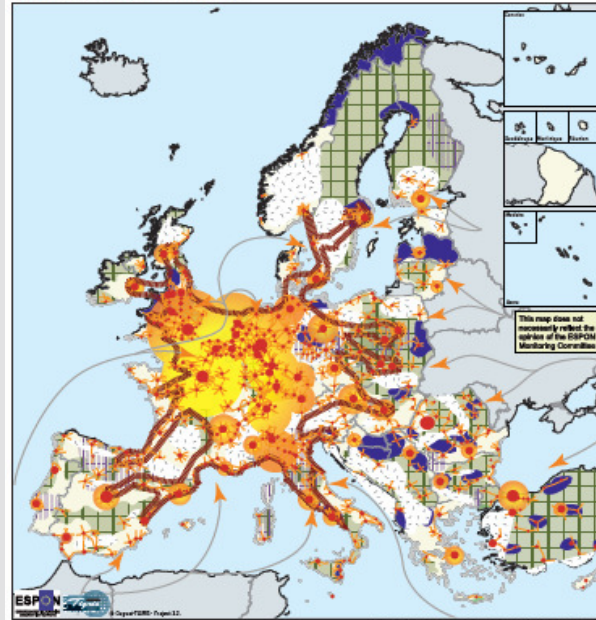


Sketches of integrated territorial perspectives

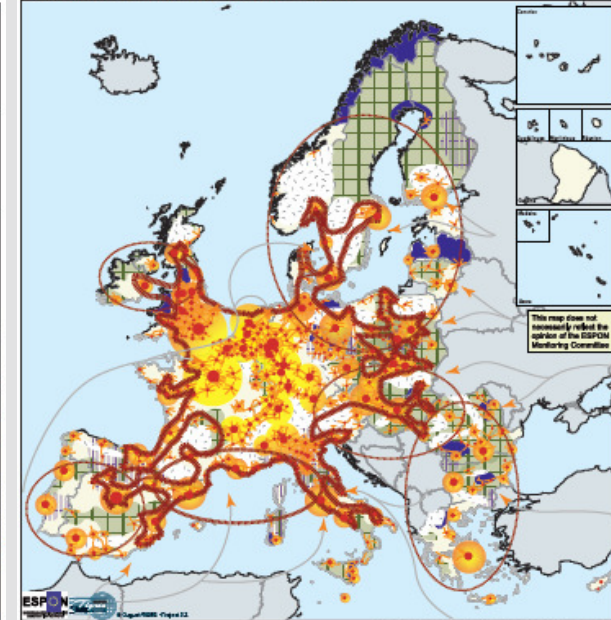
COMPETITIVENESS-ORIENTED SCENARIOS - 2030



B BASELINE SCENARIO - 2030



COHESION - ORIENTED - 2030 SCENARIO



- Market forces and general evolution of EU society (will) have important impacts, compared to those of public policies
- The EU territory has to deal with a number of new challenges, independently from policy options (cohesion or competitiveness): ageing, new energy paradigm, climate change, accelerating globalisation, EU geopolitical environment
- The long-term evolution of EU regions (more than 20 years) may significantly differ from the medium-term evolution (up to 10/ 15 years). The present catching up processes may have changed considerably by 2030
- The territorial perspectives show significant differences which have to be understood and meditated. None of them is an optimal scenario

How to shape a desirable territorial perspective?

- It will not eliminate all territorial disparities and shortcomings because inertia and market forces are strong and resources are limited
- It has to ensure that short-term benefits do not generate long-term drawbacks and that the search of equity does not inhibit and offset real development opportunities
- Present policies (including those related to competitiveness and cohesion) are not sufficient. New, rather ambitious and future-oriented policies have to be developed

Main messages of the roll-back scenario

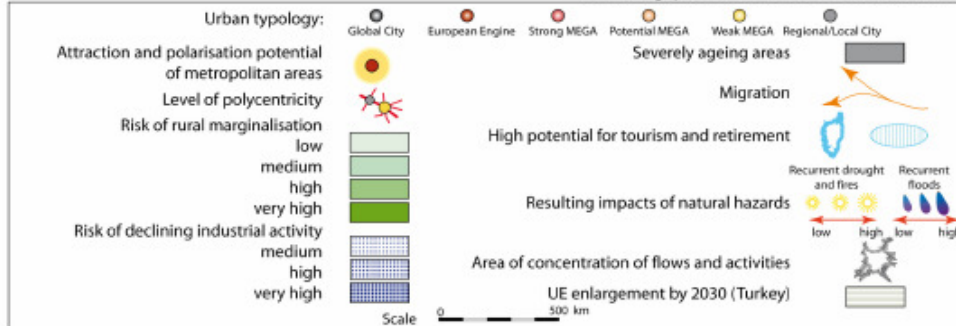
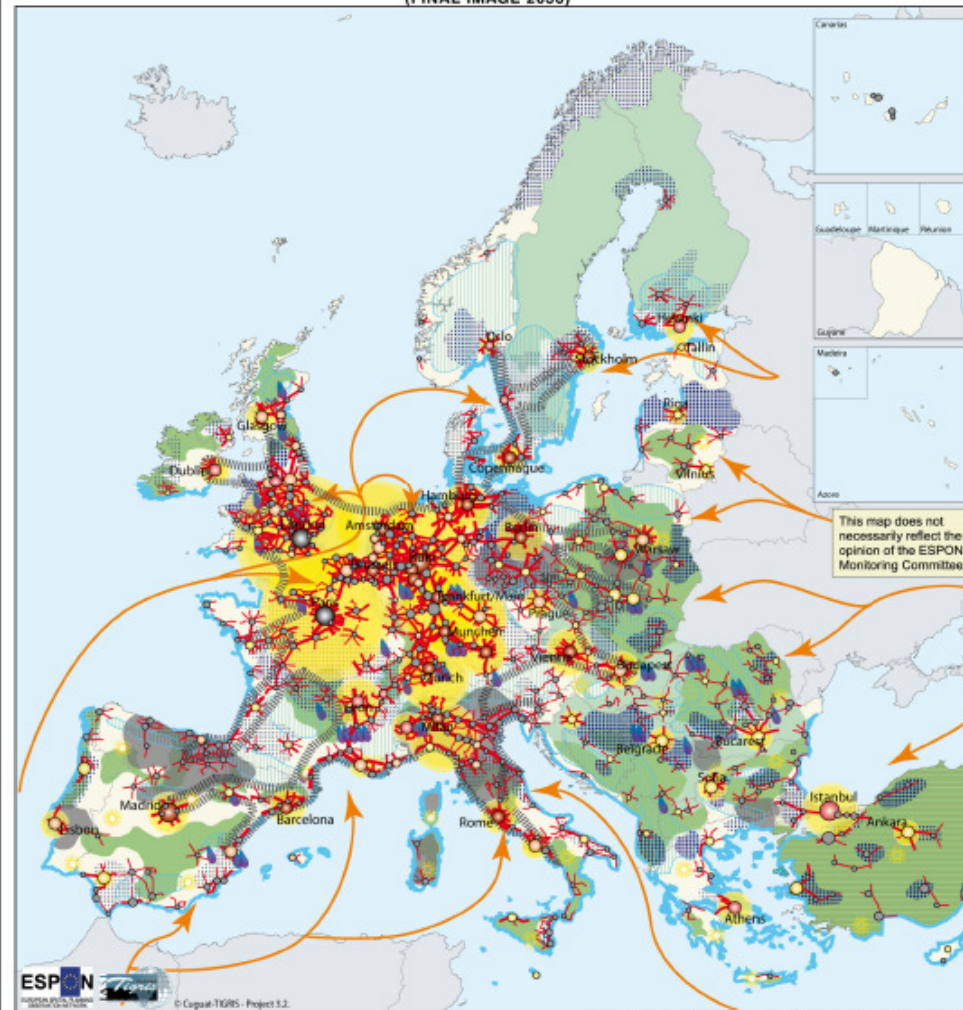
- As policy cannot change some of the fundamental evolutions, it has to adapt to it: depopulation of some areas (« intelligent shrinking »), metropolitanisation of the knowledge economy (face-to-face)
- Giving up public control of many aspects of economic and societal activities, means a reinforcement of the dominance of market forces in the shaping of our territories
- To reach the territorial goals important public investments have to be made: generalisation of the Scandinavian model of high tax levels?

Main messages of the roll-back scenario

- A desirable territorial perspective is a real choice of society to which a variety of public, sectoral policies have to contribute: education, innovation, transport, CAP
- National policies very important for territorial development
- Proposition: Enlarge the Maastricht criteria to include larger policy goals, such as spending on education and R&D, availability and access to services, use of renewables and collective transport, etc

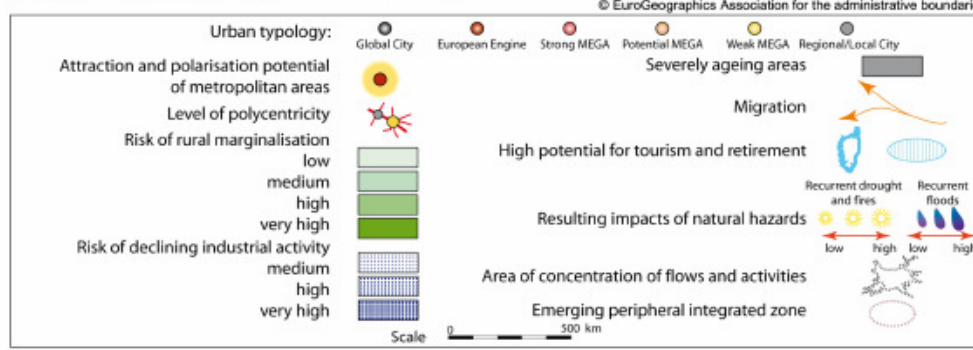
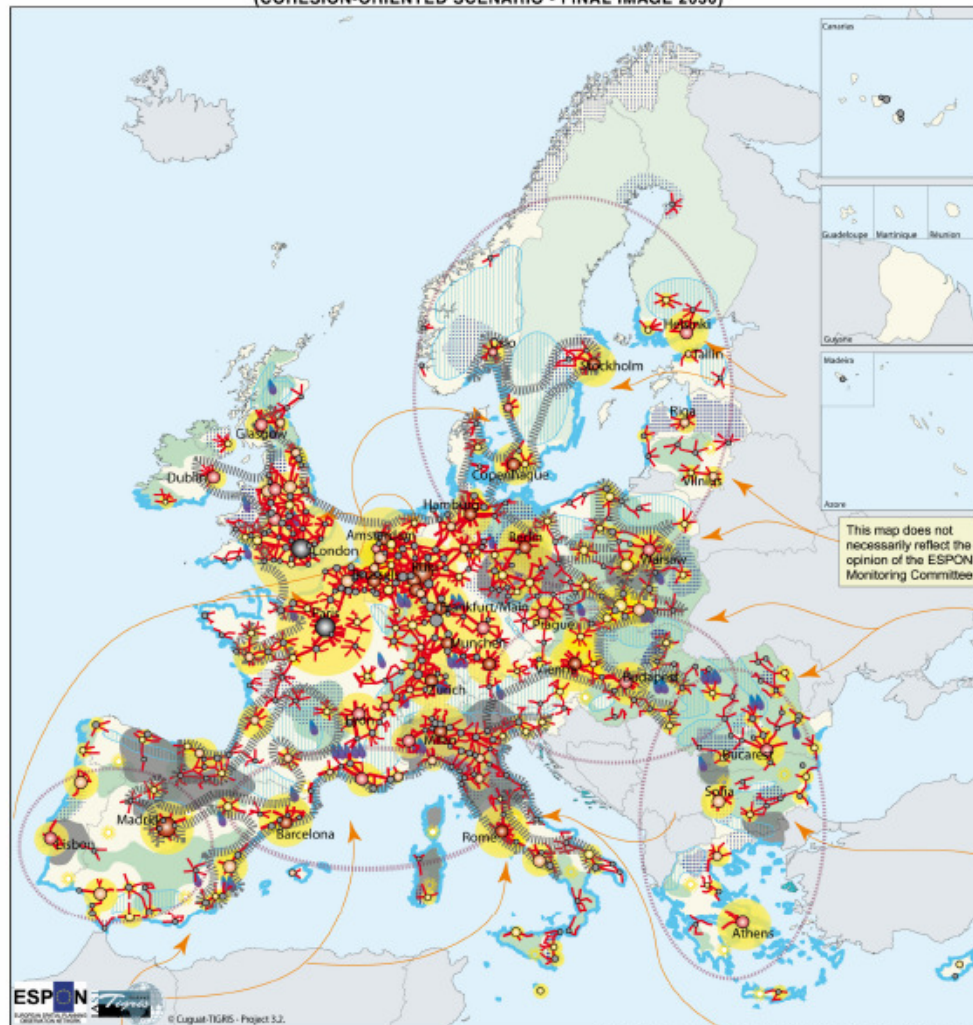
→ and now: Europe in the World

BASELINE SCENARIO
(FINAL IMAGE 2030)



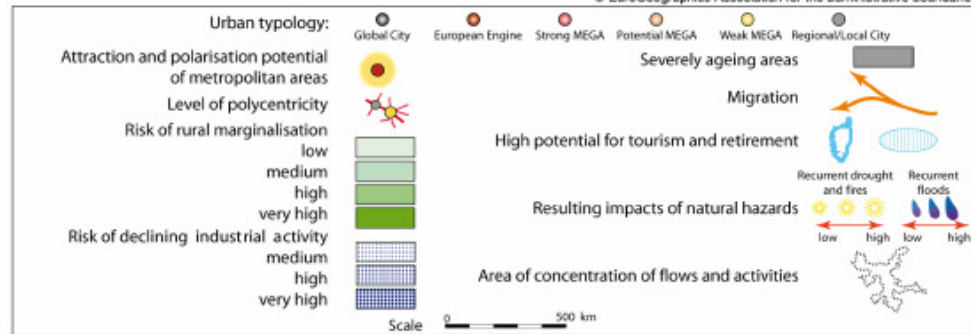
The baseline territorial perspective

DANUBIAN EUROPE
(COHESION-ORIENTED SCENARIO - FINAL IMAGE 2030)



The cohesion-oriented territorial perspective

RHINE-RHONE EUROPE
 (COMPETITIVENESS-ORIENTED SCENARIO - FINAL IMAGE 2030)



The competitiveness-oriented territorial perspective