

ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION AND THEORY

ESPON project 3.2

Long-term territorial scenarios

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES FOR THE EUROPEAN TERRITORY, REGIONS AND CITIES

Christian Muschwitz (University of Trier)

ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION AND THEORY

Introducing myself

Christian Muschwitz (ECP Luxembourg)

Spatial Planner and Researcher, Senior Lecturer
University of Trier
Department of Spatial Development and Planning
Freelancer (spatial-) consultancy / research

Universität Trier

ESPON 2006

- 1.1.2 Urban Rural relations
- 2.1.2 Impacts of the EU R&D policy
- 3.1 Integrated tools for EU spatial development
- 4.1.3 Indicators for a spatial monitoring

ECP Luxembourg since 2002

ESPON
CONTACT POINT EU

Universität Trier Christian Muschwitz
Department VI Applied Geography / Spatial Development & Planning

ESPON

ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION AND THEORY

ESPON 3.2 participants

Spatial scenarios in relation to the ESDP and EU Cohesion Policy

Lead Partner:
IGÉAT – Institut de Gestion de l'Environnement et d'Aménagement du Territoire, Université Libre de Bruxelles (Belgium)

Co-leader:
AETS – Agence Européenne «Territoires et Synergies» (France)

Partners:
BBR – Bundesamt für Bauwesen und Raumordnung (Germany)
CRS-HAS – Centre for Regional Studies of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Hungary)
CUDEM – Centre for Urban Development and Environmental Management (United Kingdom)
DIG – Department of Management, Economics and Industrial Engineering, Politecnico di Milano (Italy)
MCRT – Barcelona (Spain)
NISR – Ruimtelijk Planbureau (Netherlands)
NORDREGIO – Nordic Centre for Spatial Development (Sweden)
UMS 2414 RIATE – Réseau Interdisciplinaire pour l'Aménagement (France)

Experts:
CUGUAT-TIGRIS – Centrul Universitar de Geografie Umană și Amenajarea Teritoriului – Teritorii Inovante-Gestune Regionale și Interacțiune Spațială, Iași (Romania)
ETH Lausanne – Laboratoire dynamiques Territoriales (LADYT), Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne (Switzerland)
ETH Zürich – Network City and Landscape (NSL), Institute for Spatial and Landscape Planning (IRL), Zürich (Switzerland)
EUROREG – Centrum Europejskich Studiów Regionalnych i Lokalnych, Warsaw (Poland)
IWH – Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Halle (Germany)
NTUA – National Technical University of Athens, Athens (Greece)

Universität Trier Christian Muschwitz
Department VI Applied Geography / Spatial Development & Planning

ESPON

ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION AND THEORY

Stakeholders of the scenario writing process

MONITORING COMMITTEE

ECP NETWORK

EXTERNAL EXPERT PANEL

Scenario Writing Team 3.2

Other Team Members 3.2

Universität Trier Christian Muschwitz
Department VI Applied Geography / Spatial Development & Planning

ESPON

ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION AND THEORY

Information flows in the scenario writing process

Future Research Information Base

KTEN Model

European Territorial Cohesion Index

MASST Model

Results of ESPON Projects

Scenario Writing

Communication and Consultation

Universität Trier Christian Muschwitz
Department VI Applied Geography / Spatial Development & Planning

ESPON

ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION AND THEORY

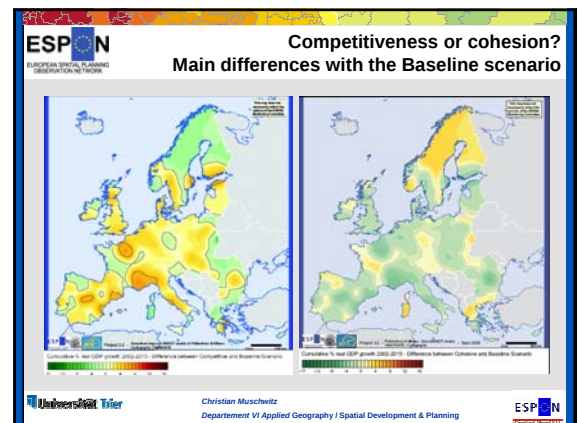
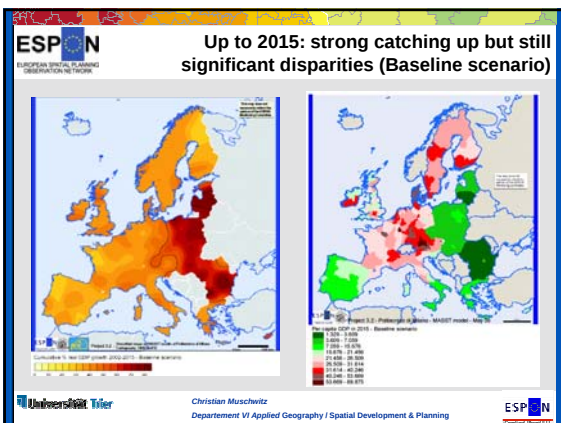
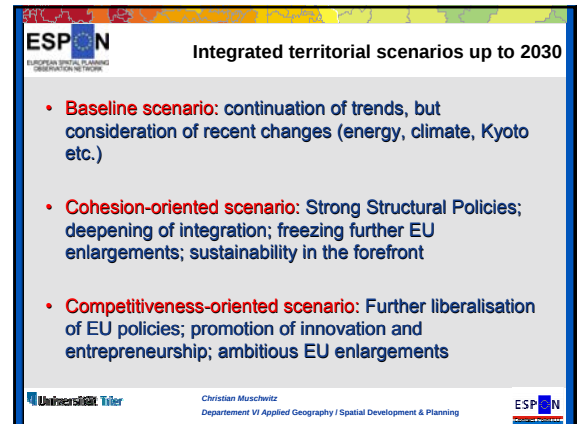
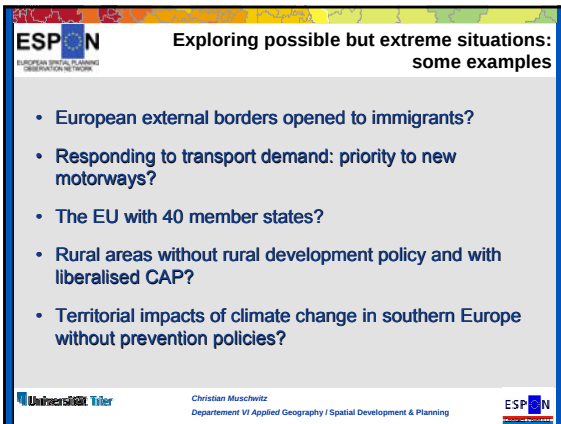
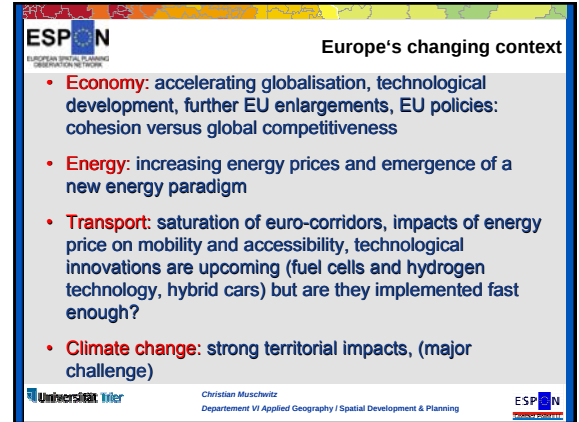
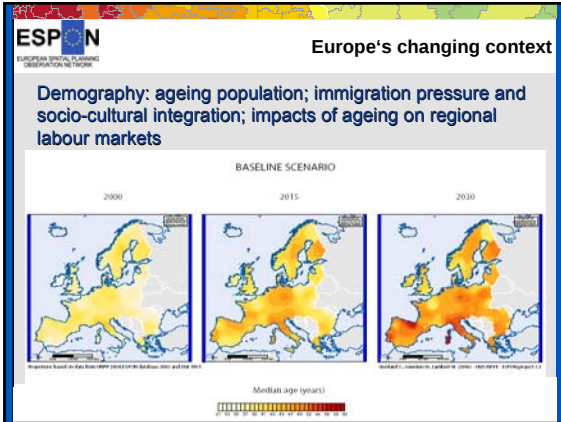
European territorial disparities in 2000

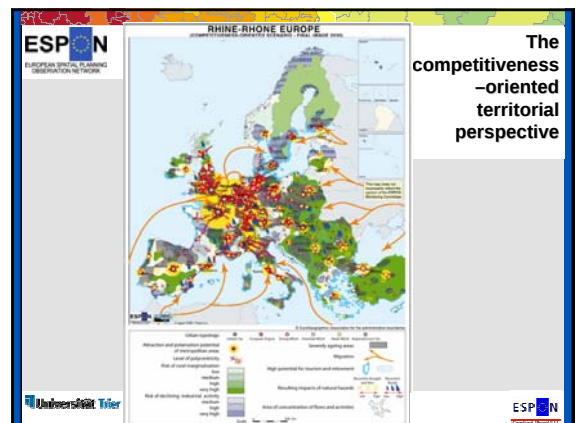
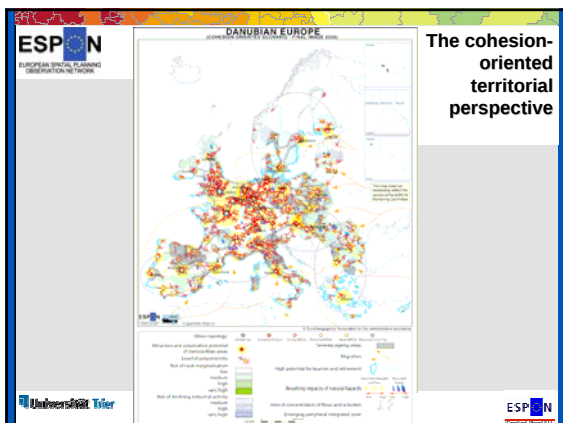
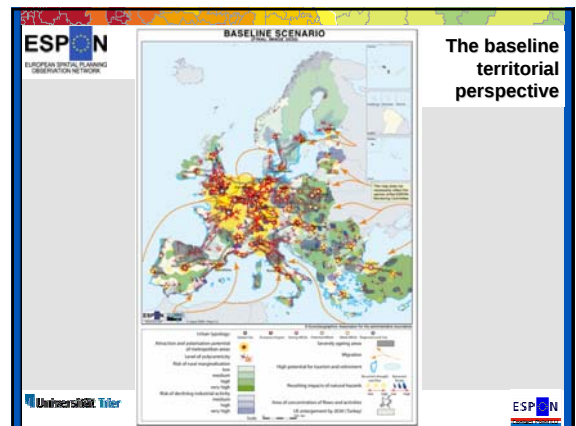
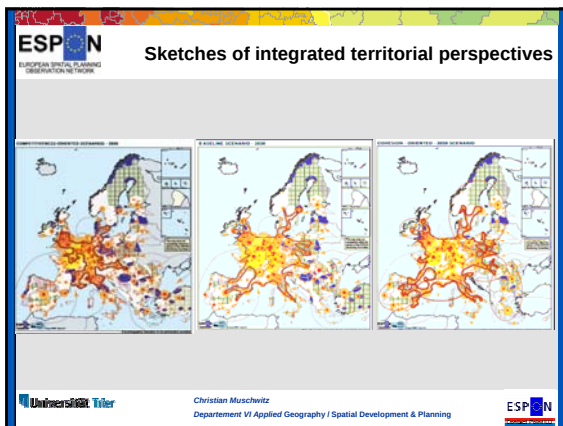
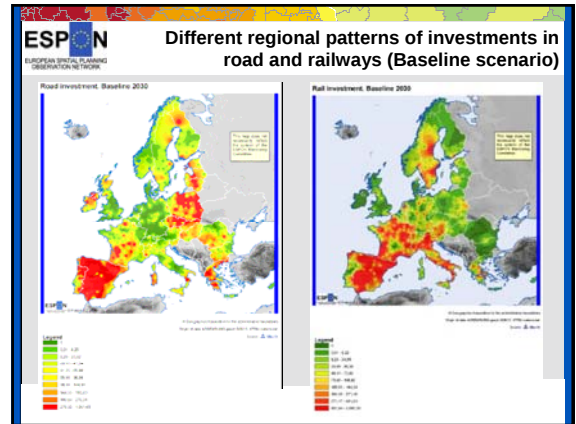
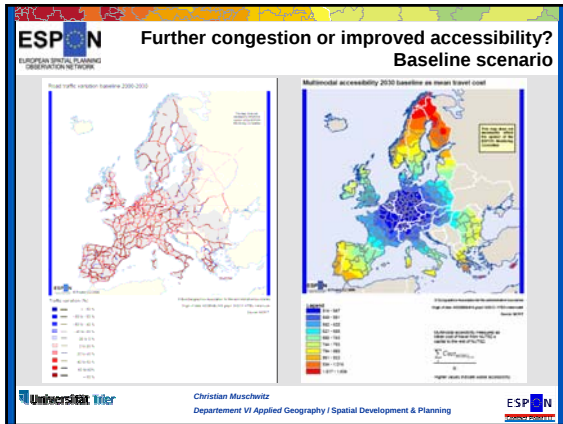
UNIFORMISATION OF POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT (COST-CLUSTERS IN 2000)

EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COHESION INDEX (ETCI) IN 2000

Universität Trier Christian Muschwitz
Department VI Applied Geography / Spatial Development & Planning

ESPON





ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION AND THEORY

Challenging lessons from the territorial perspectives

- 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

Universität Trier
Christian Muschwitz
Département VI Applied Geography / Spatial Development & Planning
ESPON

ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION AND THEORY

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
- It is more than a compromise between the cohesion-oriented and the competitiveness-oriented territorial perspectives. It includes additional objectives and dimensions
- Present policies (including those related to competitiveness and cohesion) are not sufficient. New, rather ambitious and future-oriented policies have to be developed

Universität Trier
Christian Muschwitz
Département VI Applied Geography / Spatial Development & Planning
ESPON

ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION AND THEORY

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?

Universität Trier
Christian Muschwitz
Département VI Applied Geography / Spatial Development & Planning
ESPON

ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION AND THEORY

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

Universität Trier
Christian Muschwitz
Département VI Applied Geography / Spatial Development & Planning
ESPON

ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION AND THEORY

If you want to know more:

A short version of the 3.2 final report
(ca. 60 pages will be ready in spring 2007)

Do not forget:
all ESPON projects and all reports of the projects can be downloaded under
www.espon.eu

Universität Trier
Christian Muschwitz
Département VI Applied Geography / Spatial Development & Planning
ESPON

ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION AND THEORY

Thank for your attention!

Christian Muschwitz (University of Trier)
muschwitz@uni-trier.de

Universität Trier
Christian Muschwitz
Département VI Applied Geography / Spatial Development & Planning
ESPON