

**ESPON**



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Interreg

**Nasuvinsa**   
Navarra de Suelo y Vivienda, S.A.

# ESPON IRiE Interregional Relations in Europe

What do we know that we didn't (before IRiE Project).  
Xabier Velasco – NASUVINSA

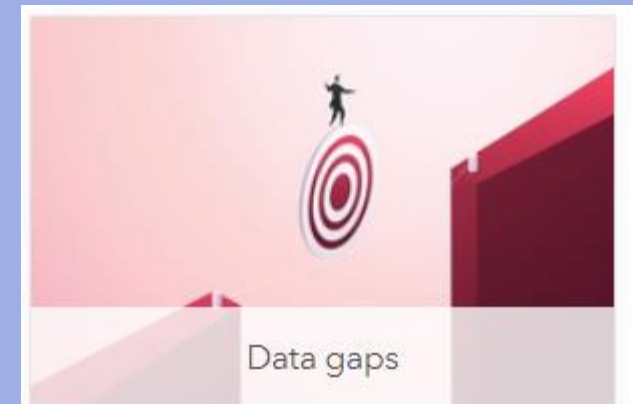
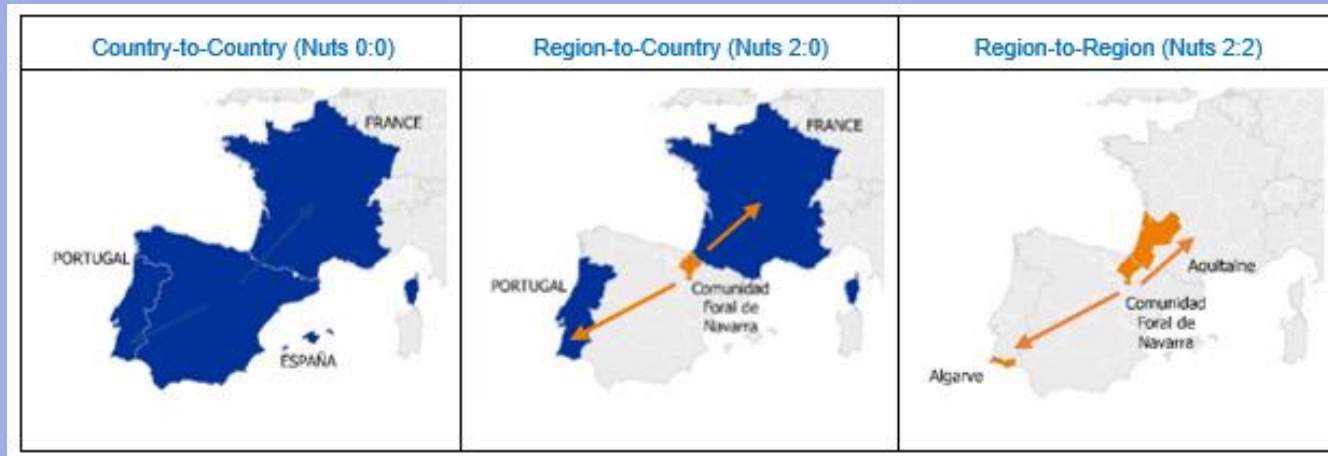
Pamplona, 24<sup>th</sup> November 2022

In memory of our fellow  
colleague Konrad Czapiewski



ESPON IRiE aims to understand the interregional flows (between regions in ESPON's space) of PEOPLE, CAPITAL, GOODS, SERVICES and KNOWLEDGE, and identify what benefits or harms them.

# Overcoming gaps in interregional data



Flows of Goods. (NxN countries; nxn regions)  
Agregate by products and Transport modes.

Origin		Destination									
		Germany		France		Spain		RoW			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Germany	1										
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
France	1										
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
Spain	1										
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
RoW	1										
	2										

Flows of Goods.  
Road. Product 1 to r.

Origin		Destination									
		Germany		France		Spain		RoW			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Germany	1										
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
France	1										
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
Spain	1										
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
RoW	1										
	2										

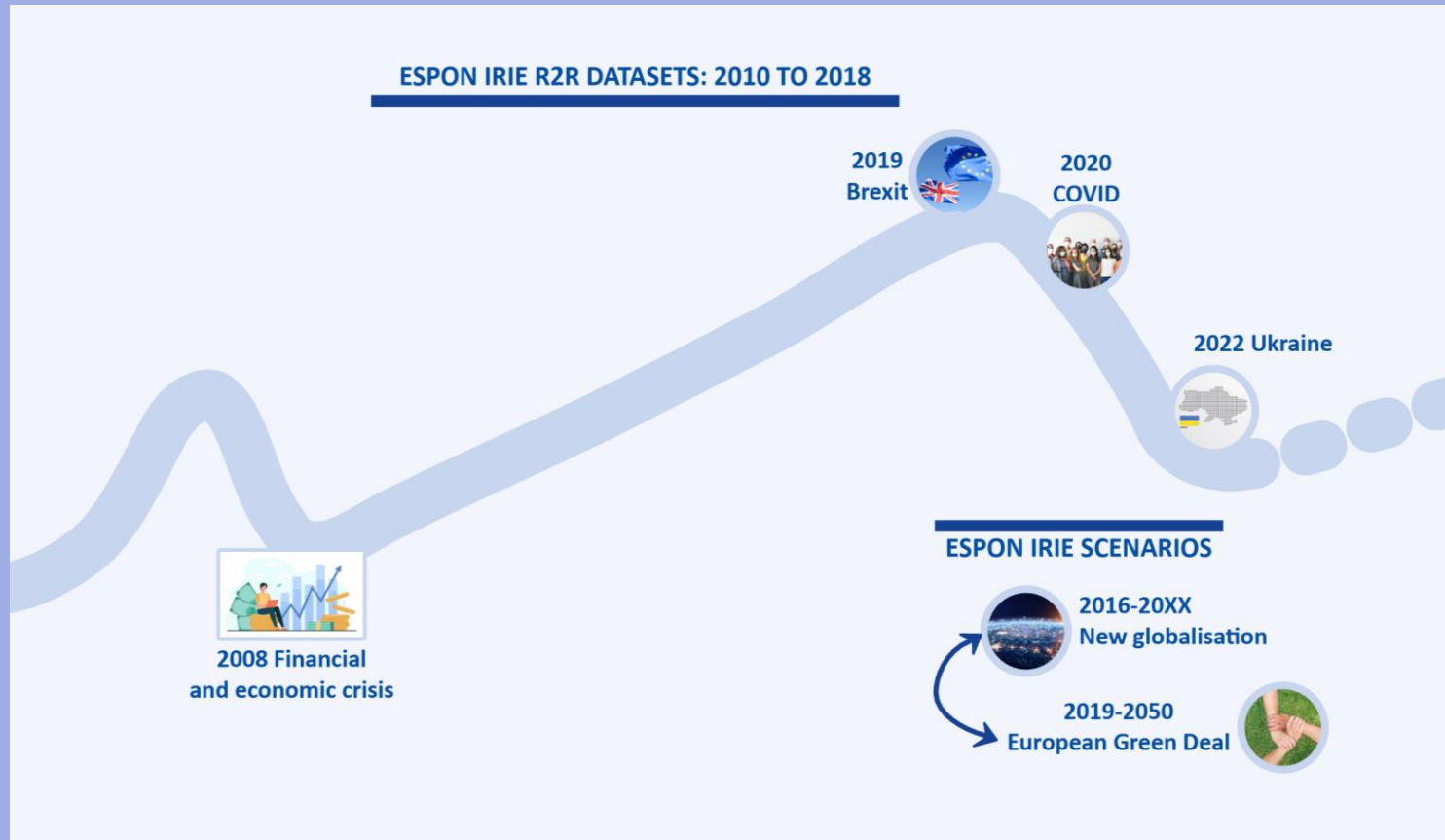
Flows of Goods.  
Railway. Product 1 to t.

Origin		Destination									
		Germany		France		Spain		RoW			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Germany	1										
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
France	1										
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
Spain	1										
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
RoW	1										
	2										

Flows of Goods.  
Mode M: Ship. Product 1 to s.

Origin		Destination									
		Germany		France		Spain		RoW			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Germany	1										
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
France	1										
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
Spain	1										
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
RoW	1										
	2										

# R2R baseline – 2010-2018



# Online tools – brief dem

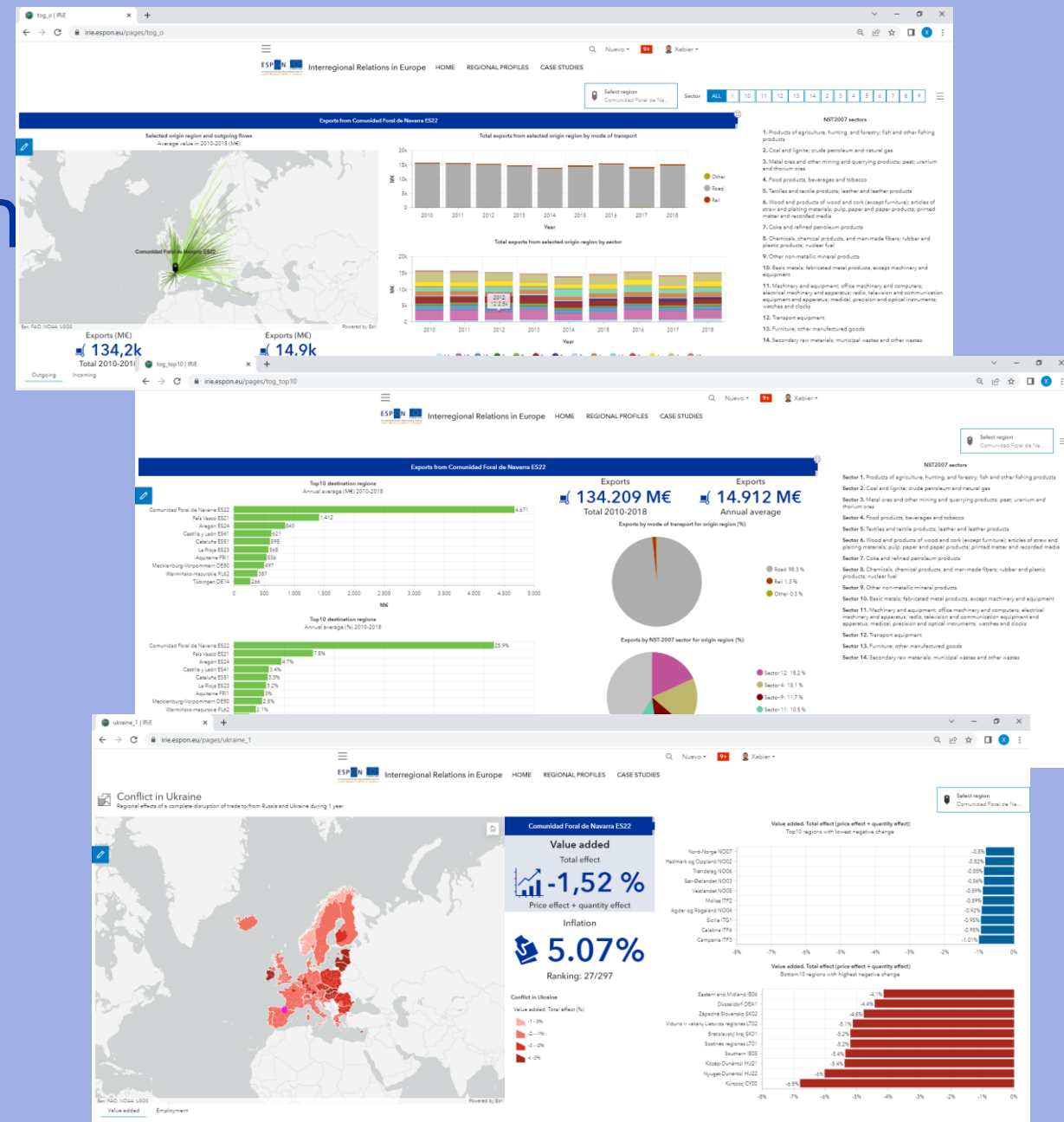
ESPON IRIE  
Understanding the interregional flows of people, capital, goods, services and knowledge;  
what benefits or harms them?

Analysis and policy implications

- Flow data
- Pan-European analysis
- Scenarios
- Drivers & barriers
- Policy options

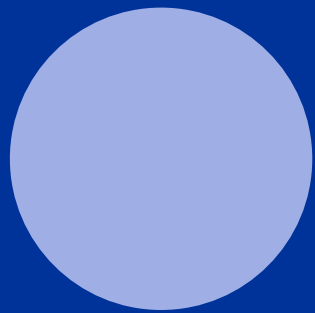
Outreach materials

- Introduction
- Project reports
- Data gaps
- Key findings
- Hot topic: Ukraine

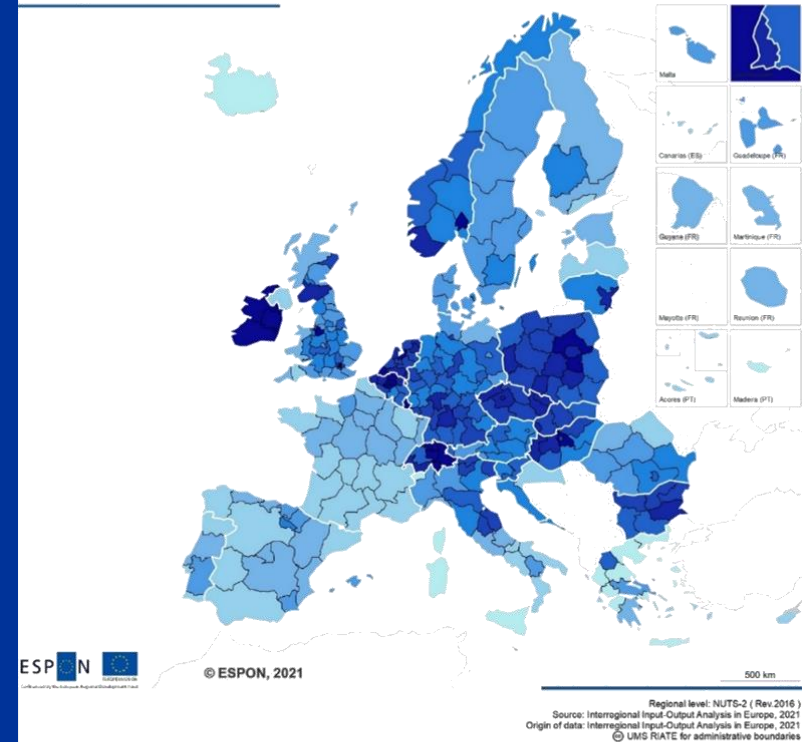




# key learnings and impacts of the ESPON IRiE project



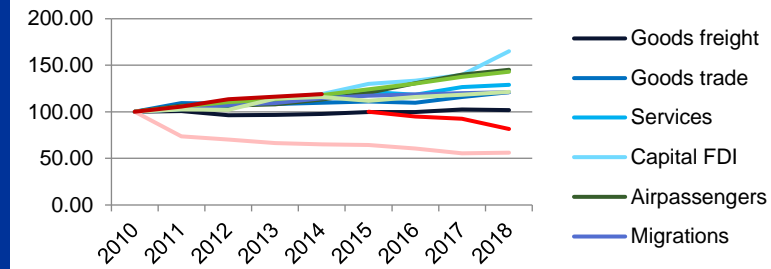
Analysis of ESPON regions participation in Global Value Chains: 65% of the value added in each region ends in that same region, 16% ends in the same country, and the remaining 20% ends in another country. Clear territorial pattern.





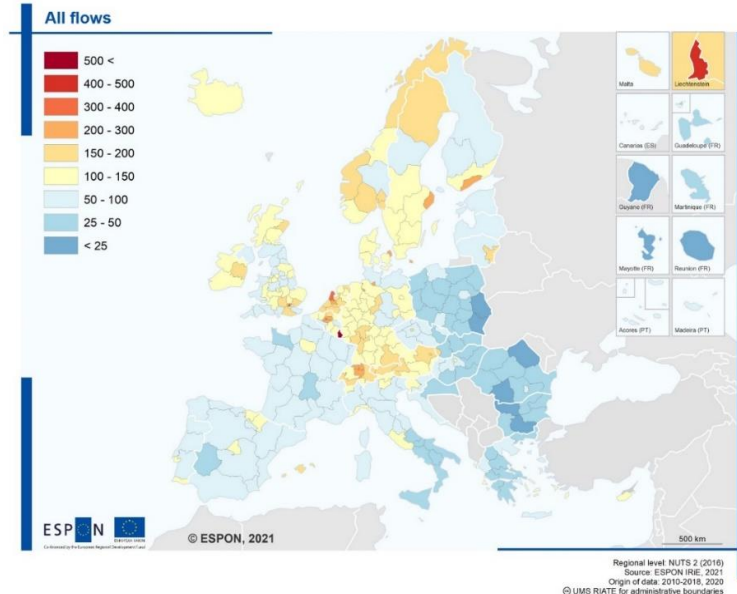
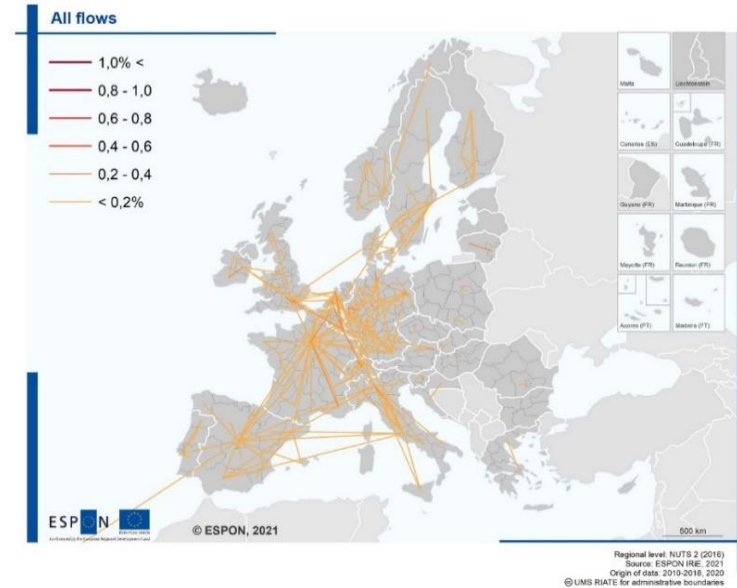
## 2

Interregional flows are growing throughout Europe. 22.5% in 2010-2018. Challenge for transport policy remains the strengthening of long-distance rail links. In parallel, R2R migration dynamics are stabilising.



# 3

A network of metropolises anchors Europe's flows, mainly in Western and northern Europe and mostly near the European core. When we weight by population, other regions emerge. e.g. Navarra and the Basque Country in Spain, Scotland in the UK, and Iceland.



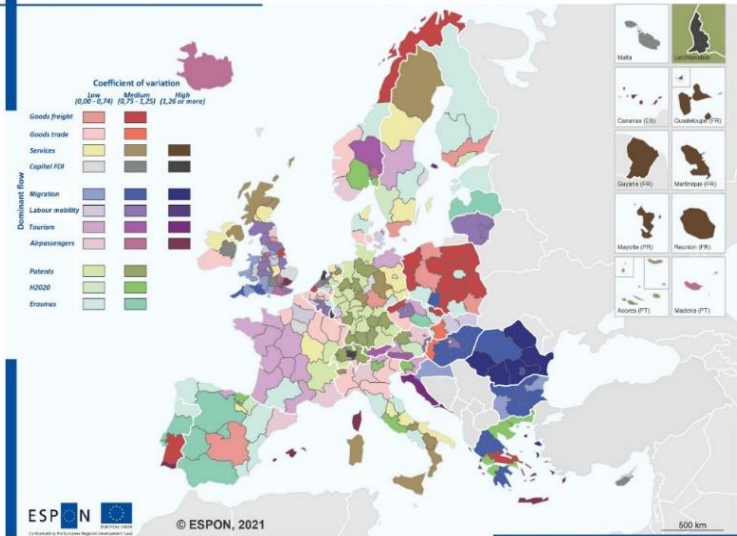
# 4

Structural concentration: metropolises have a lower concentration in a particular flows than low-population, peripheral areas.

Spatial concentration: regions with a strong spatial concentration are mainly peripheral.

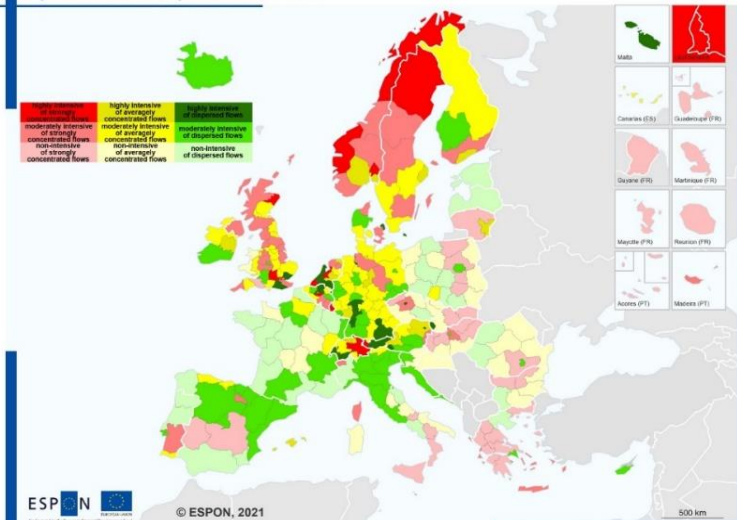
Thus, many of the more peripheral

Dominant flow and coefficient of variation



Regional level: NUTS 2 (2016)  
Source: ESPON IRIE, 2021  
Origin of data: 2010-2018, 2020  
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Synthetic - Intensity vs. Concentration

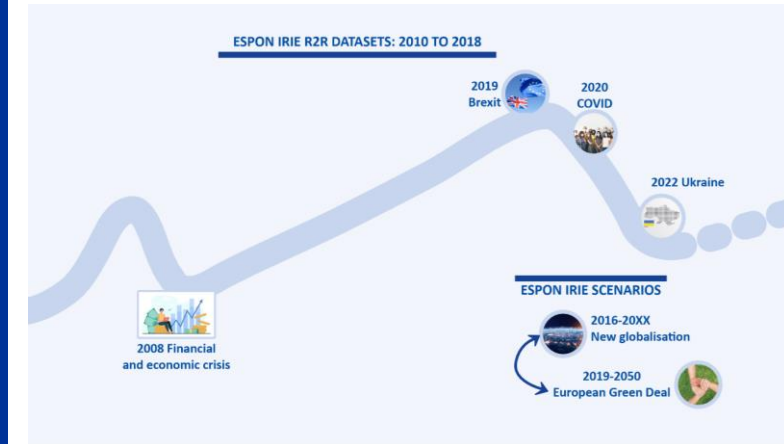


Regional level: NUTS 2 (2016)  
Source: ESPON IRIE, 2021  
Origin of data: 2010-2018, 2020  
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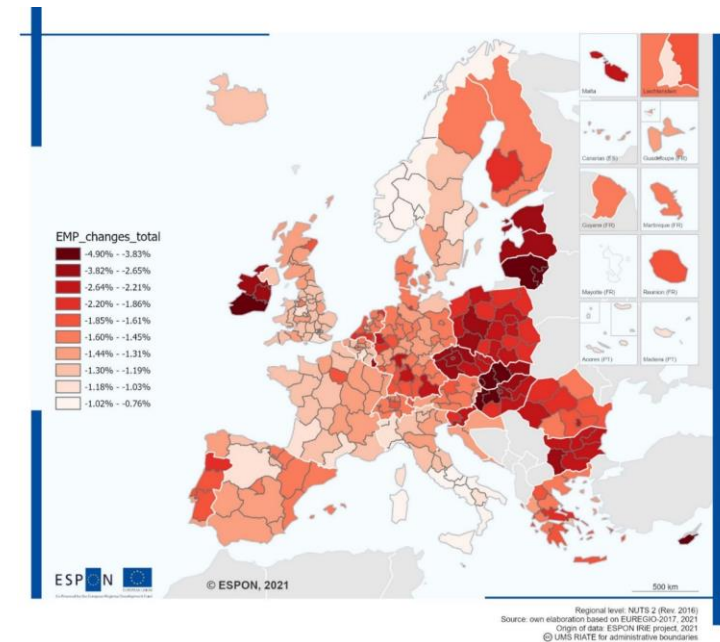
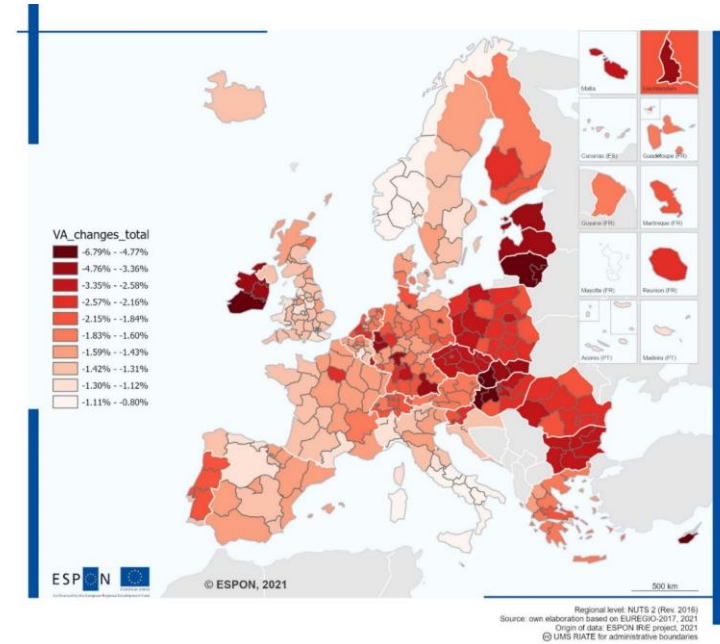
Growing appearance of “black swans”. Scenarios can give us an idea of the possible magnitude of overlapping shocks and where they hit across sectors and territories, thanks to the new EUREGIO-2017 Input-

Output Tables and quantitative



# 6

War in Ukraine: for the ESPON space (UE27, UK, Liechtenstein, Norway, Iceland, and Switzerland), the worst scenario, with a full intensity for one year, the fall in GDP might be -1.77 %, with a loss of 3,789,887 jobs. The inflation will rise 3% over the pre-war rates.



# 7

At the policy level (regional strategies): they should consider how to use EU funding to develop. Cooperation with neighbouring/ cross-border regions should be stimulated. To increase the number of flows to/from 'the places that don't matter' requires a long-term commitment, a joint public-private partnership. Territorial Cohesion Cities (TCCs) might serve as a sort of development hub to narrow the distance between the bigger cities with the functioning markets and the remote and lagging regions.

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# Thanks!

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