RUIMTELIJK PLANBUREAU

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR SPATIAL RESEARCH

Territorial cohesion and the Lisbon Strategy

Scenarios for 2030

Contents of presentation

- Position of 3.2 in ESPON programme
- Methodology
  - Identification of driving forces and trends
  - Creation of thematic and integrated scenarios
  - Integration of model results
- Content of integrated scenarios
  - Baseline
  - Competitiveness
  - Cohesion
- Reflection

Why make spatial scenarios?

- Reduce uncertainty
  - Globalisation
  - Enlargement
- Understand degree of influence
  - Cohesion policy
  - Lisbon strategy
- Contingency plans

ESPON 3.2

1. Thematic projects
2. Policy impact projects
3. Coordinating cross-thematic projects

Working with scenarios

- the future is not a linear extrapolation of the past
  - New technologies (car revolution)
  - Structural parameters (finite resources, Kyoto)
  - System shocks (oil crisis, war)
- Most important elements for scenario construction are the identification of:
  - current trends (where are we headed?)
  - driving forces (mechanisms for change)
- therefore, a knowledge base is an indispensable part of scenario-building

Scenario types in ESPON3.2

- **scenario bases**: synthetic sectoral and integrated insights into past and current trends, baseline projections, driving forces and relevant policies (encyclopedia)
- **thematic scenarios**: heuristic sectoral insights into possible territorial effects of policy choices or of exogenous evolutions; identification of new challenges for territorial development in Europe (policy evaluation)
- **integrated scenarios**: evaluation of territorial impacts of fundamental global policy choices using the knowledge gained from the thematic scenarios (storyline)
- **roll-back scenario**: backtracking from a predefined desirable future using the knowledge gained from the integrated and thematic scenarios in order to identify suitable policy options (strategy design)

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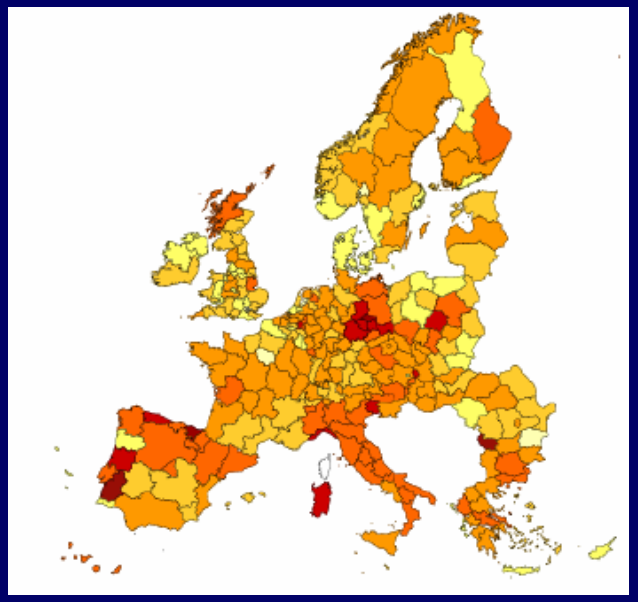
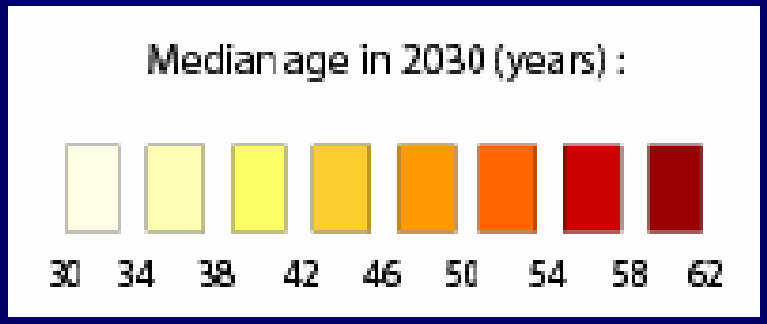
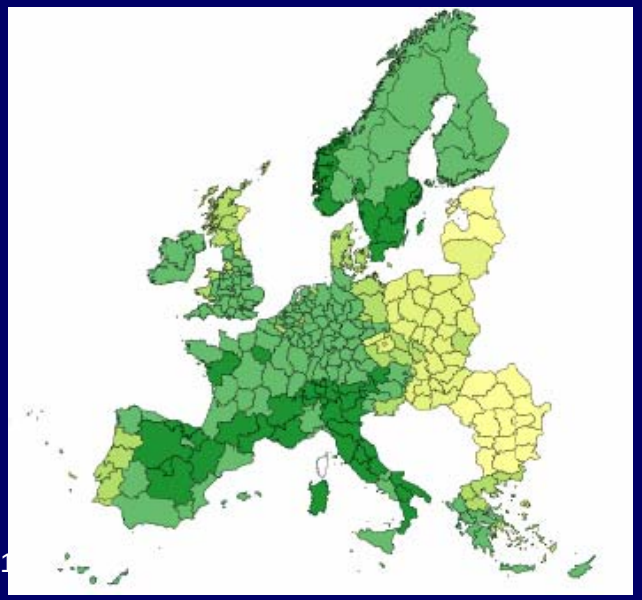
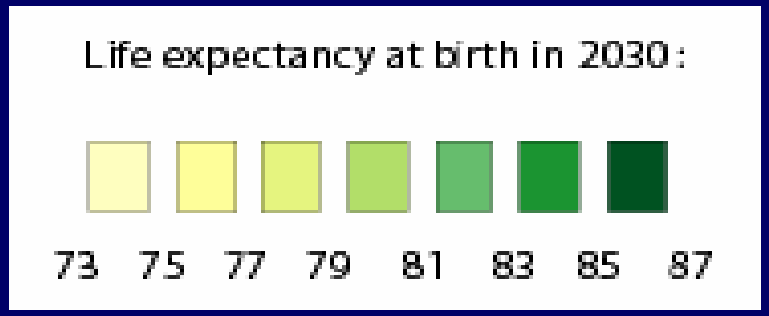
Scenario base: demography

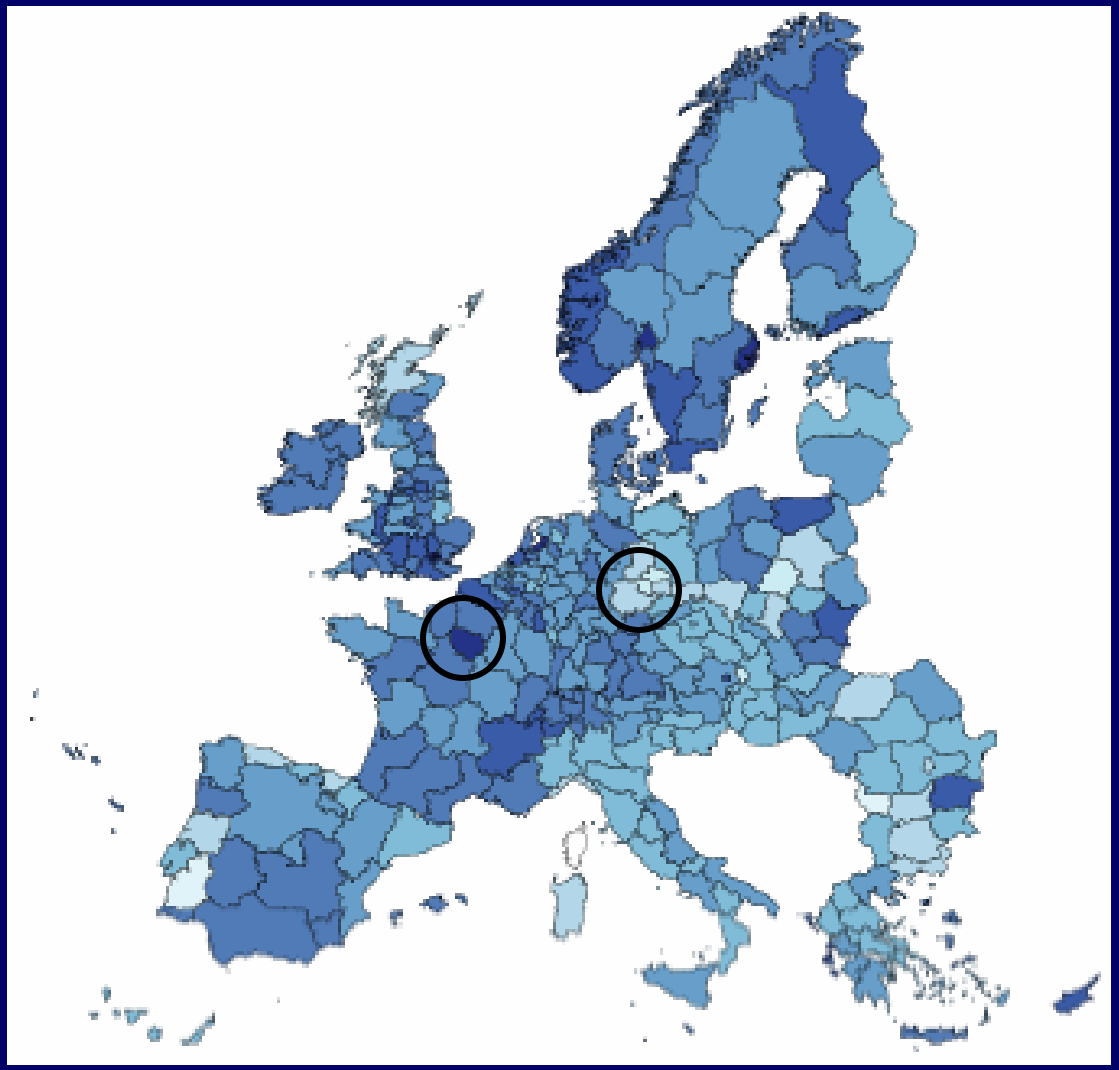


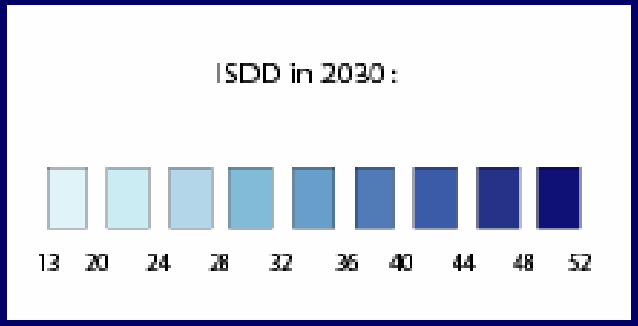






Scenario base : demography

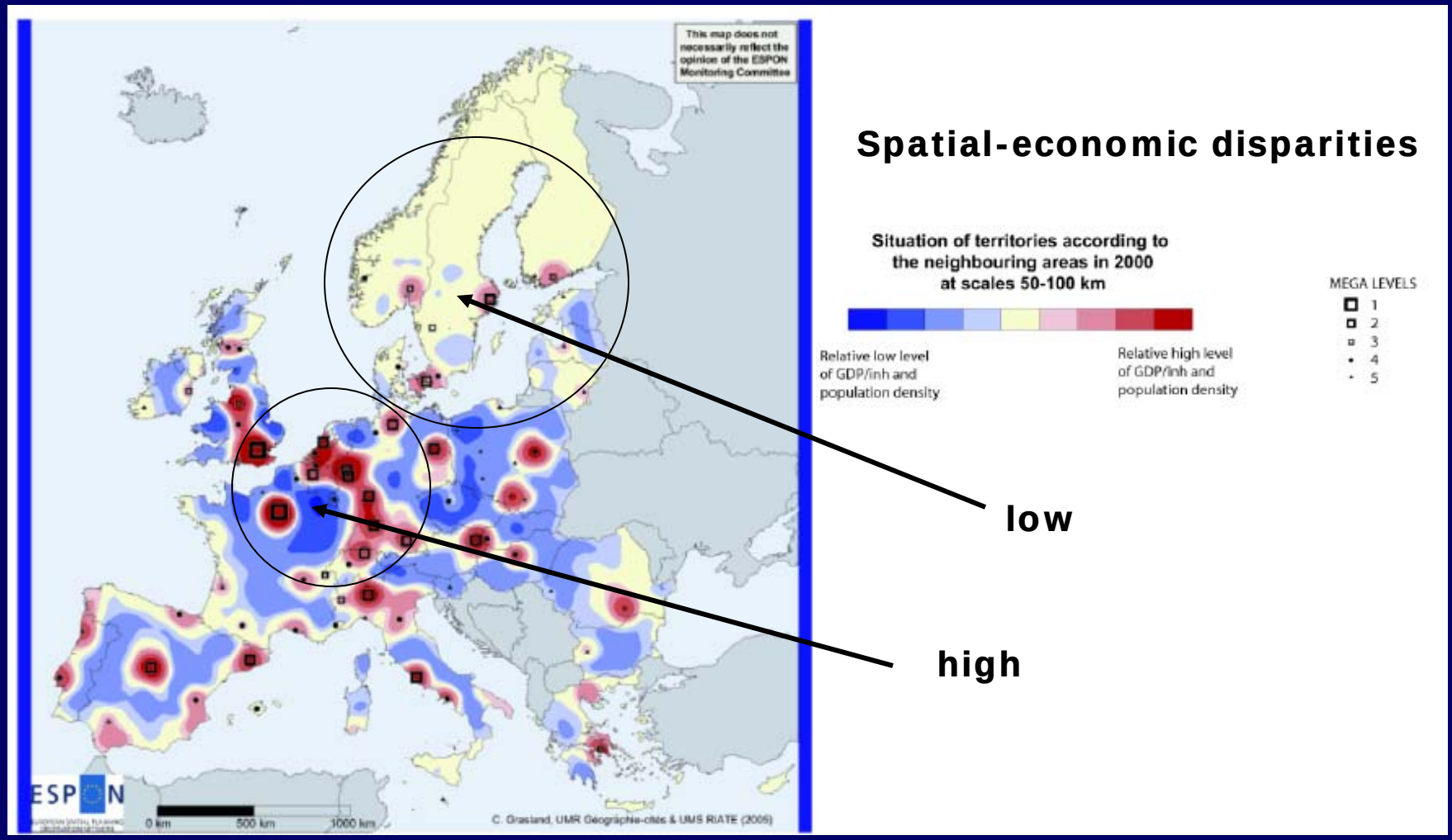




Index of Sustainable Demographic Development

(shows heightened chance of depopulation in X years)

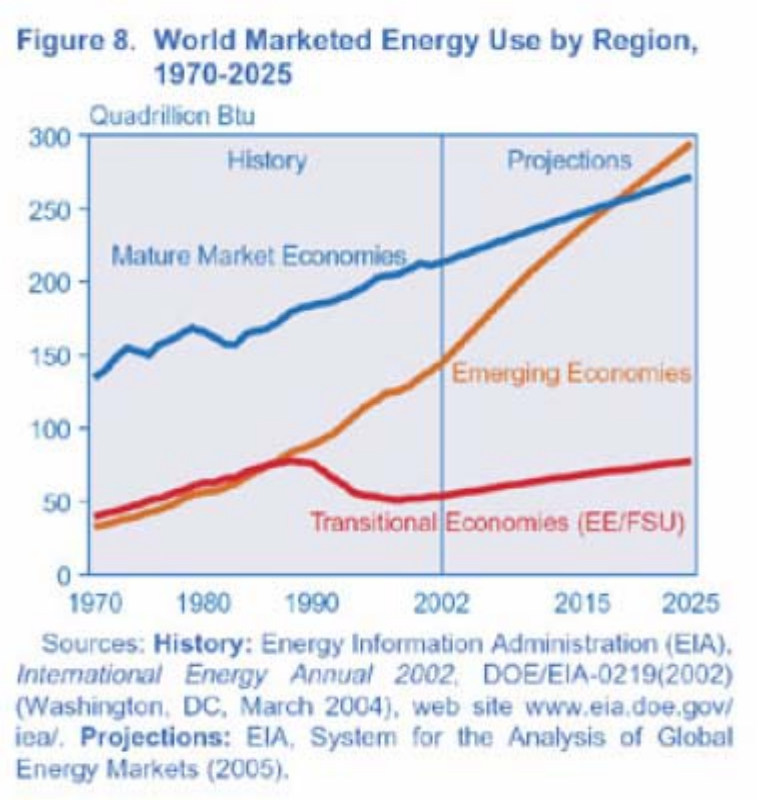
Scenario base : economy



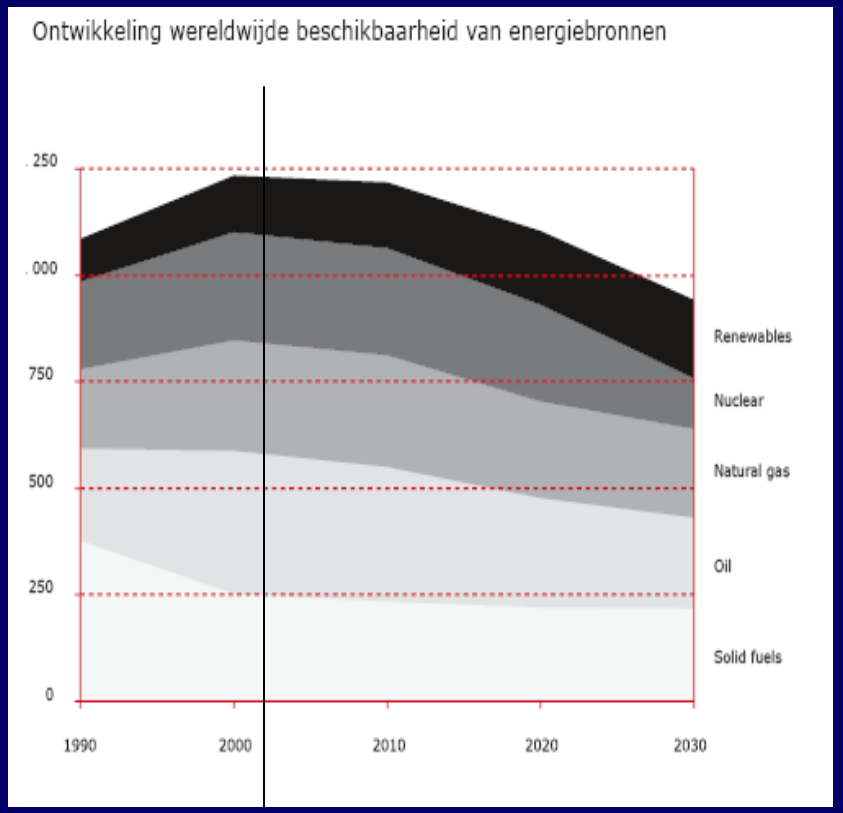
Scenario base : energy

‘peaking’ within scenario horizon?

Consumption

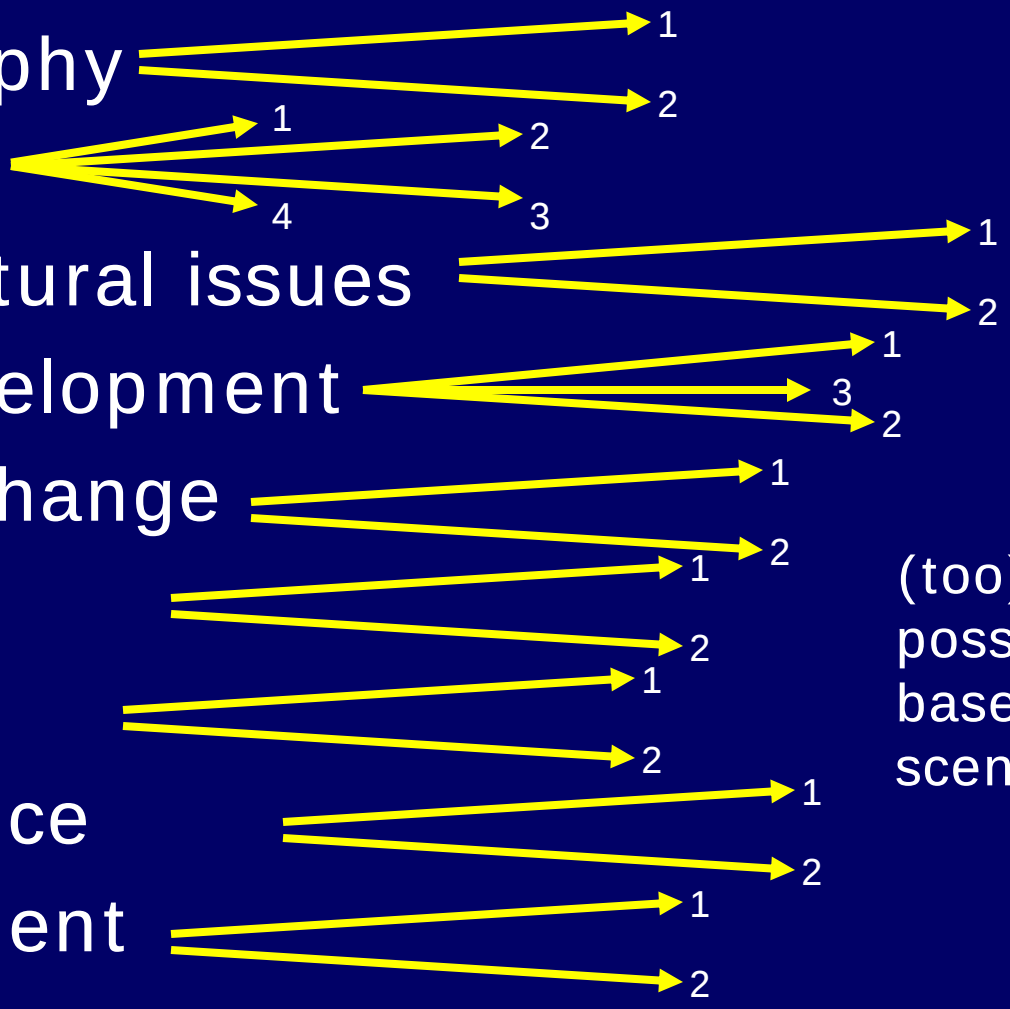


Availability



Thematic scenarios

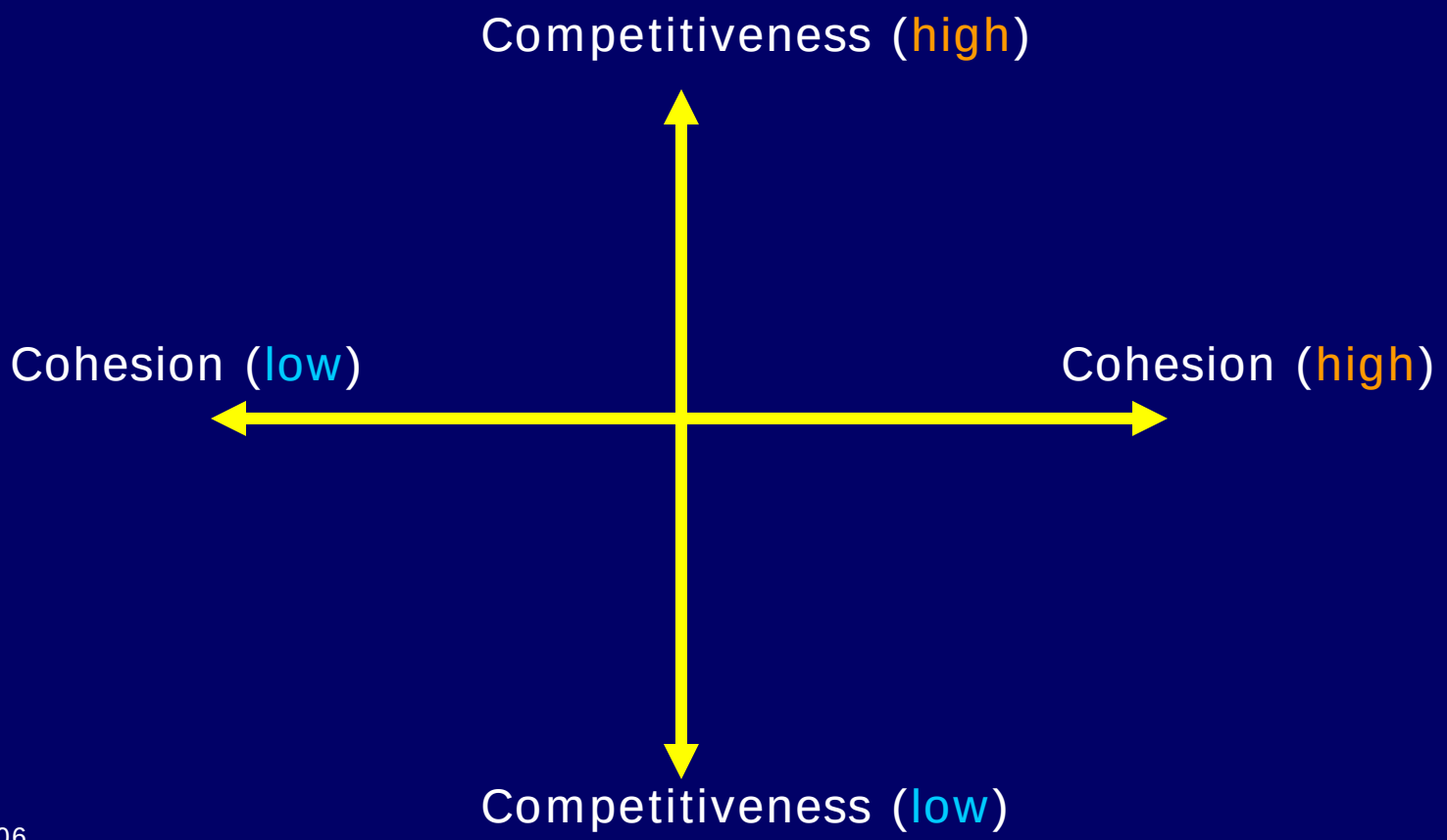
- demography
- economy
- socio-cultural issues
- rural development
- climate change
- transport
- energy
- governance
- enlargement



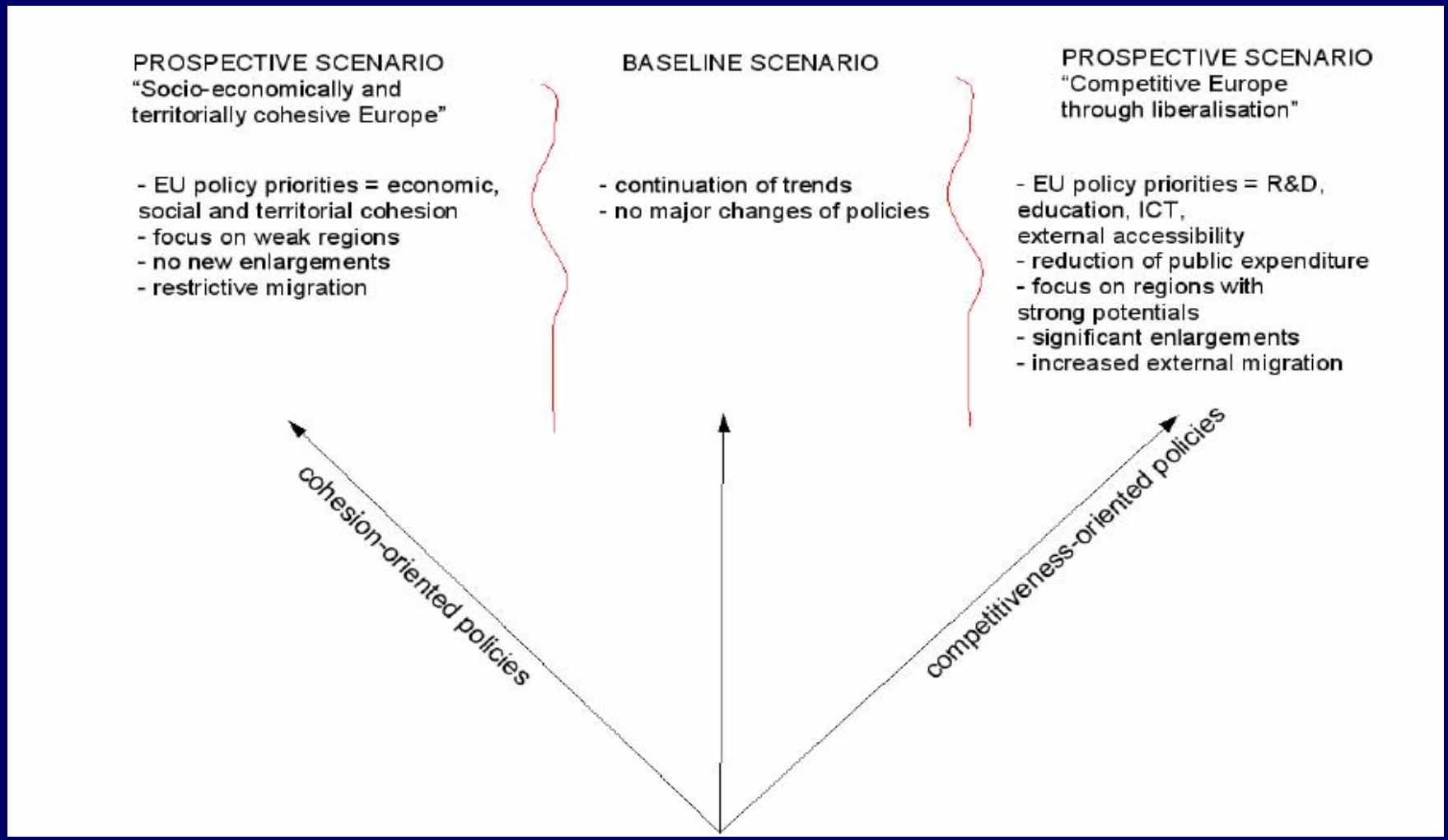
(too) many possible futures based on different scenario logic

Integrated scenarios

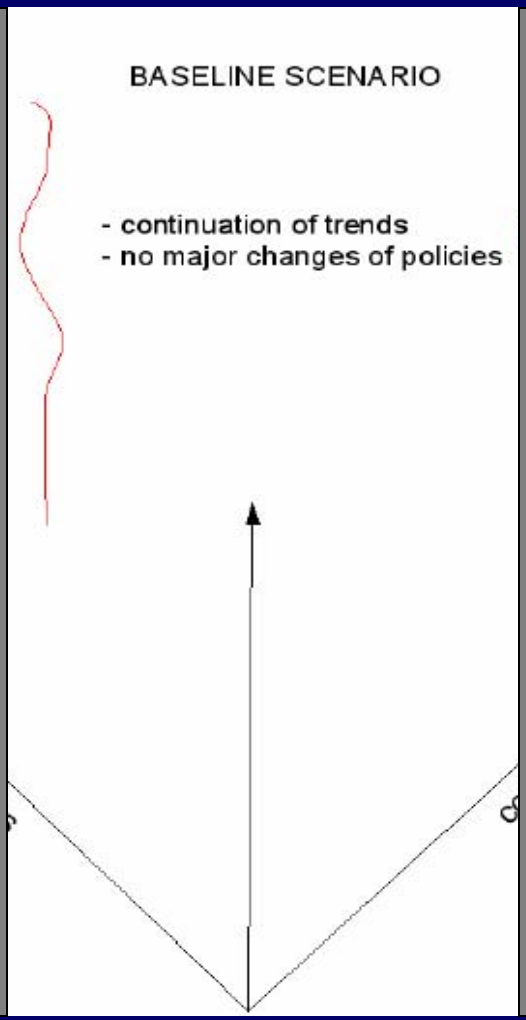
- Based on 'economy' theme
  - Prospective policy scenario



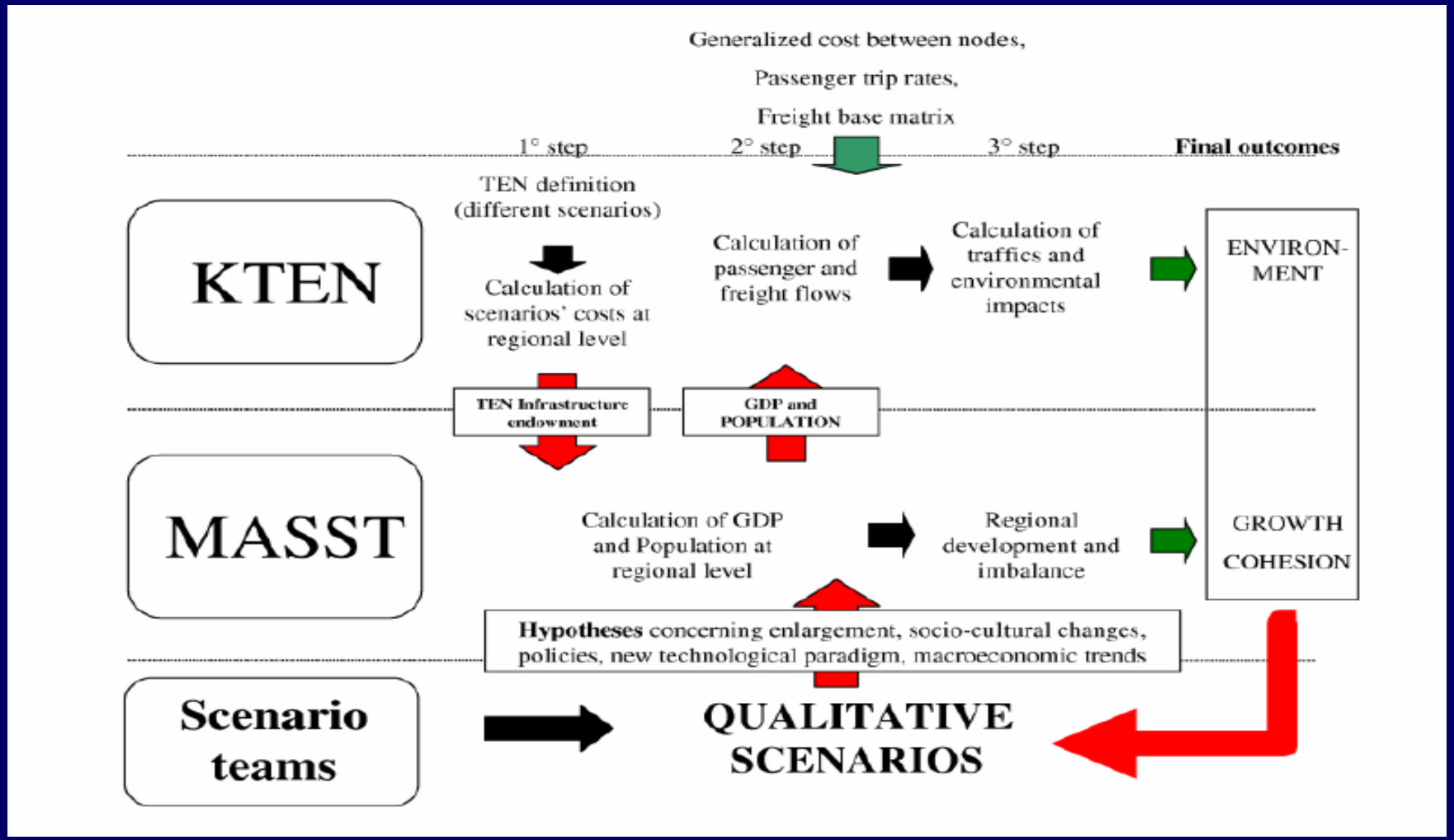
Integrated scenarios



Integrated scenarios



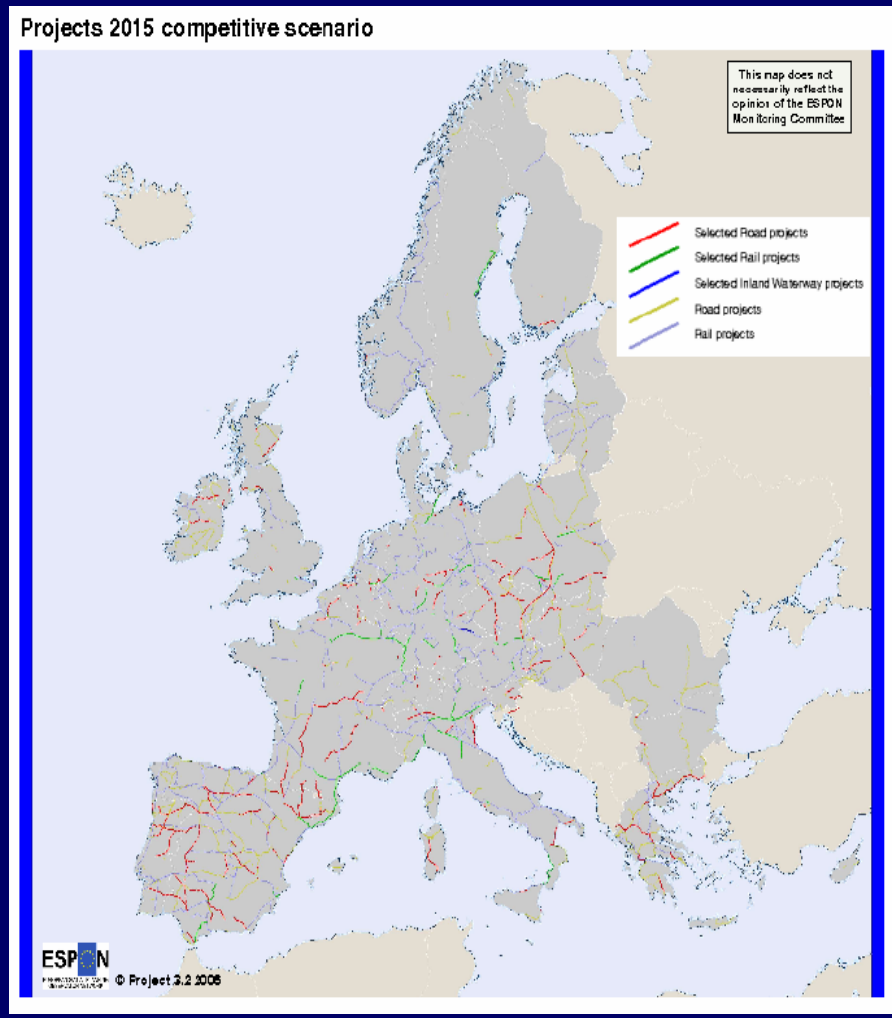
Integration of model results

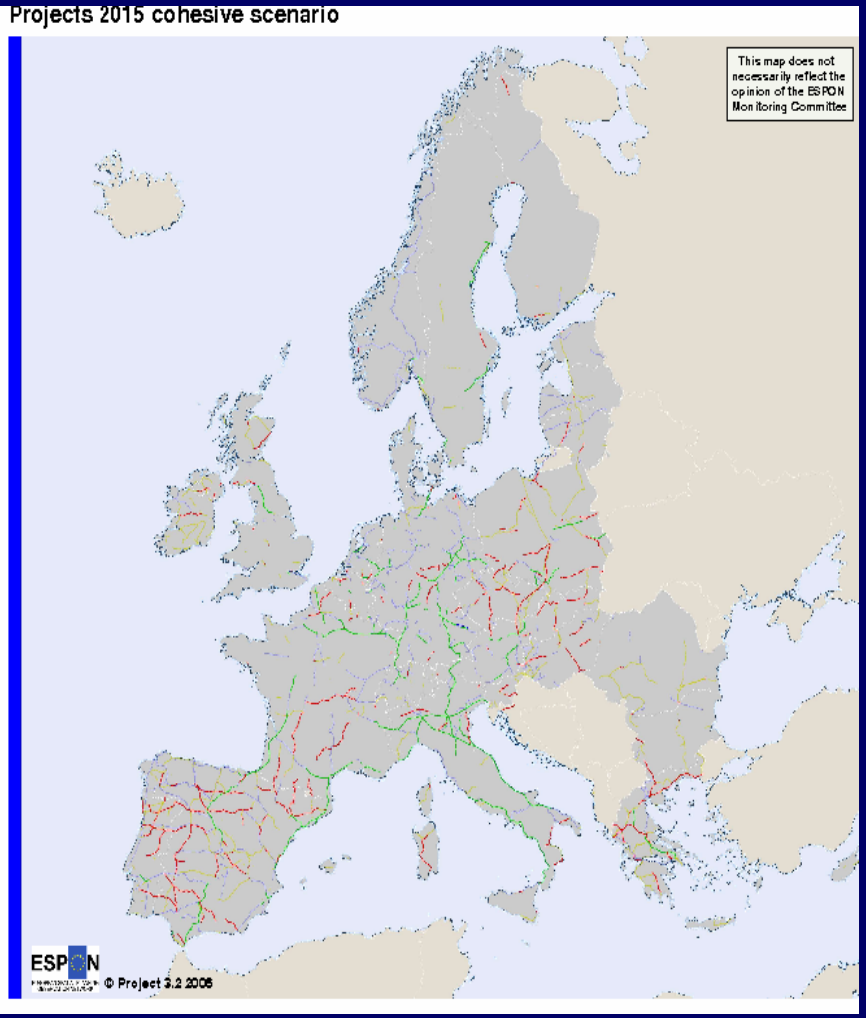


Transport model

- KTEN model: scenarios based on TEN projects
- differentiation of selected projects according to profitability ratio thresholds
  - competitiveness scenario (market driven):
  - road: 27 vehicles per day and Euro invested
  - rail: 12 trains per day and Euro invested
  - inland waterways: 2 ships per day and Euro
  - cohesion scenario (territorial cohesion driven):
  - road: 1 vehicles per day and Euro invested
  - rail: 2 trains per day and Euro invested
  - inland waterways: 2 ships per day and Euro
- Next step: calculation of transport streams

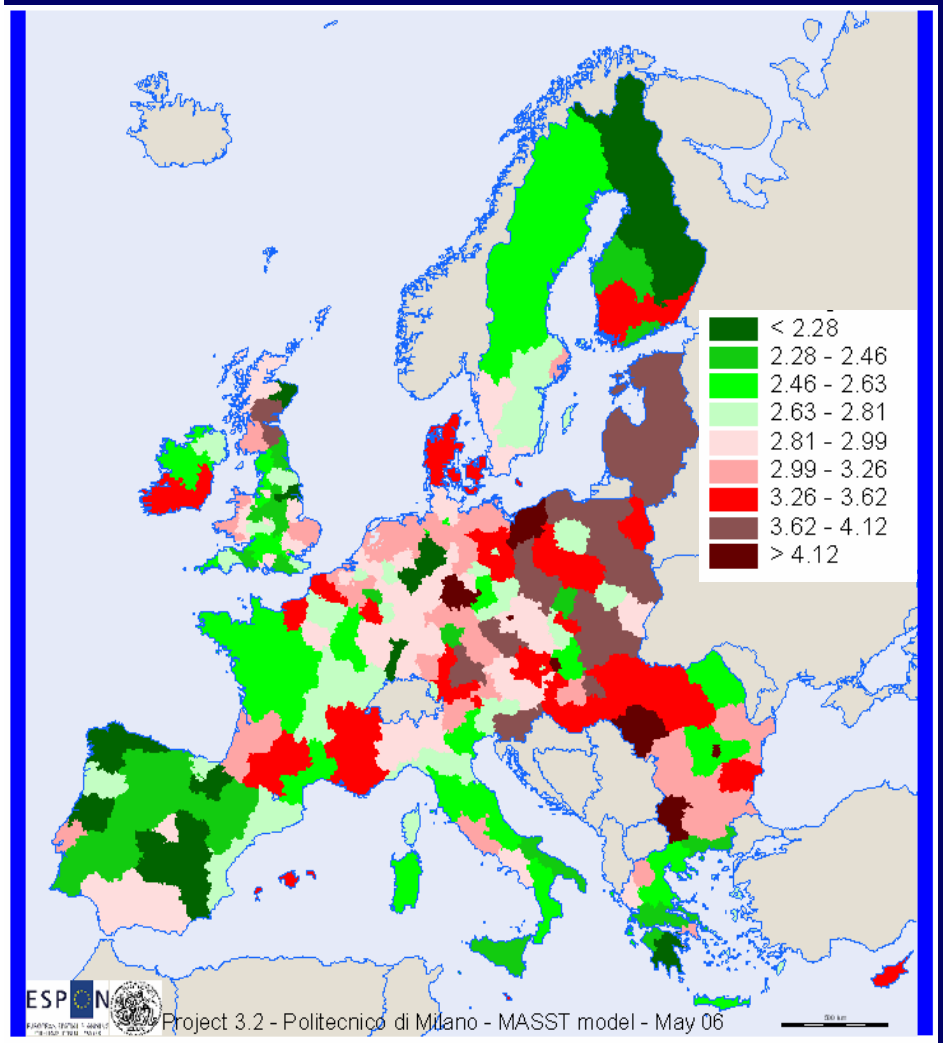
Transport model results





Economy model (MASST)

Baseline scenario results



Real GDP growth rate 2015 - Baseline scenario

Real growth rates

Scattered pattern

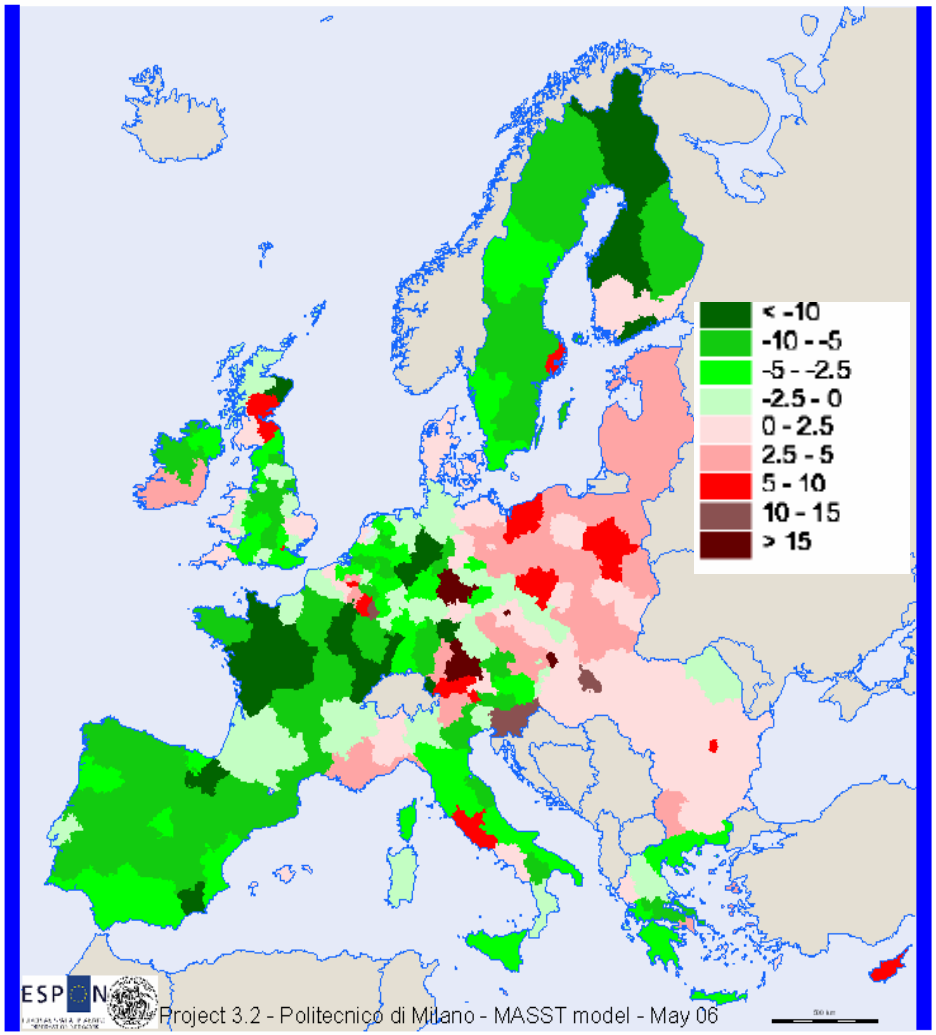
Higher growth in N10

Lowest in periphery of EU15

No overt rural/urban distinction

Economy model (MASST)

Baseline scenario results



Change in relative position* 2002-2015 - Baseline scenario

<u>Change in relative position</u>

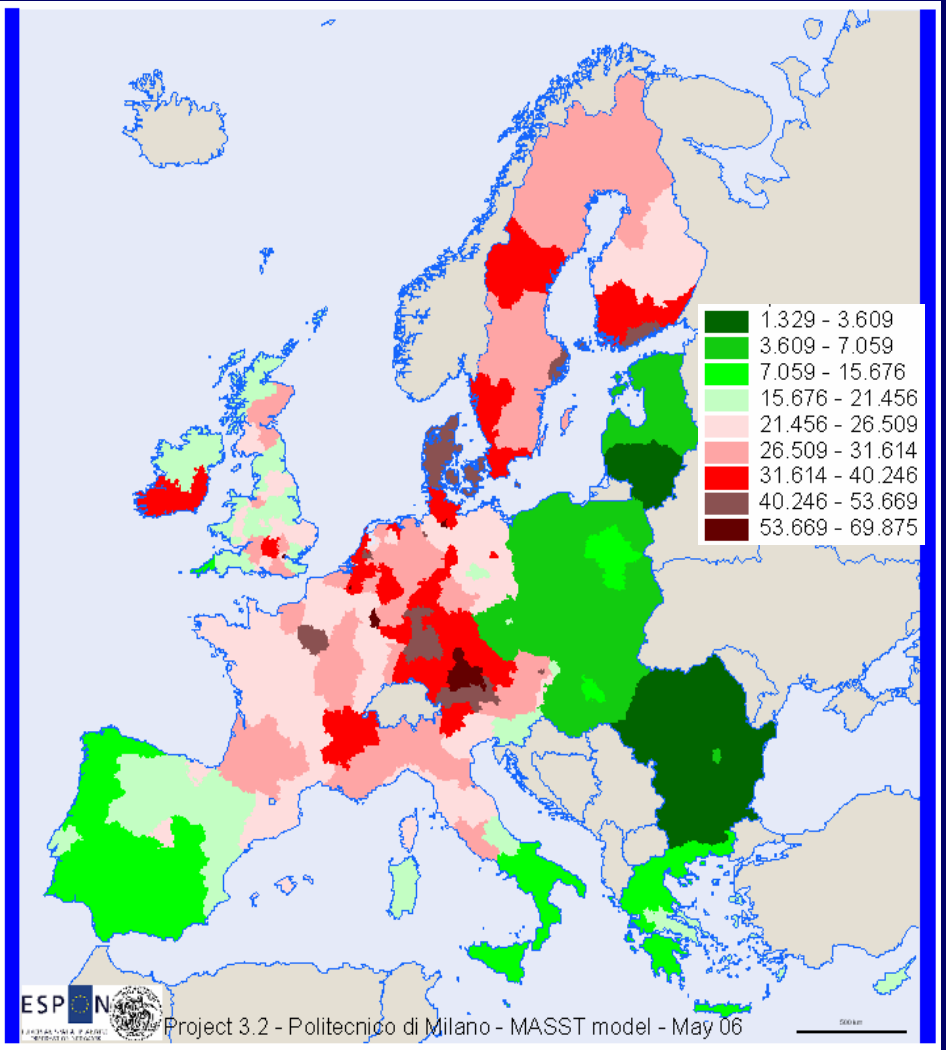
Clearer pattern

N10 gains ground; east frontier of EU15 particularly good

Still no overt macro or rural/urban distinction, except loss in EU15 more in rural areas

Economy model (MASST)

Baseline scenario results



Per capita GDP in 2015 - Baseline scenario

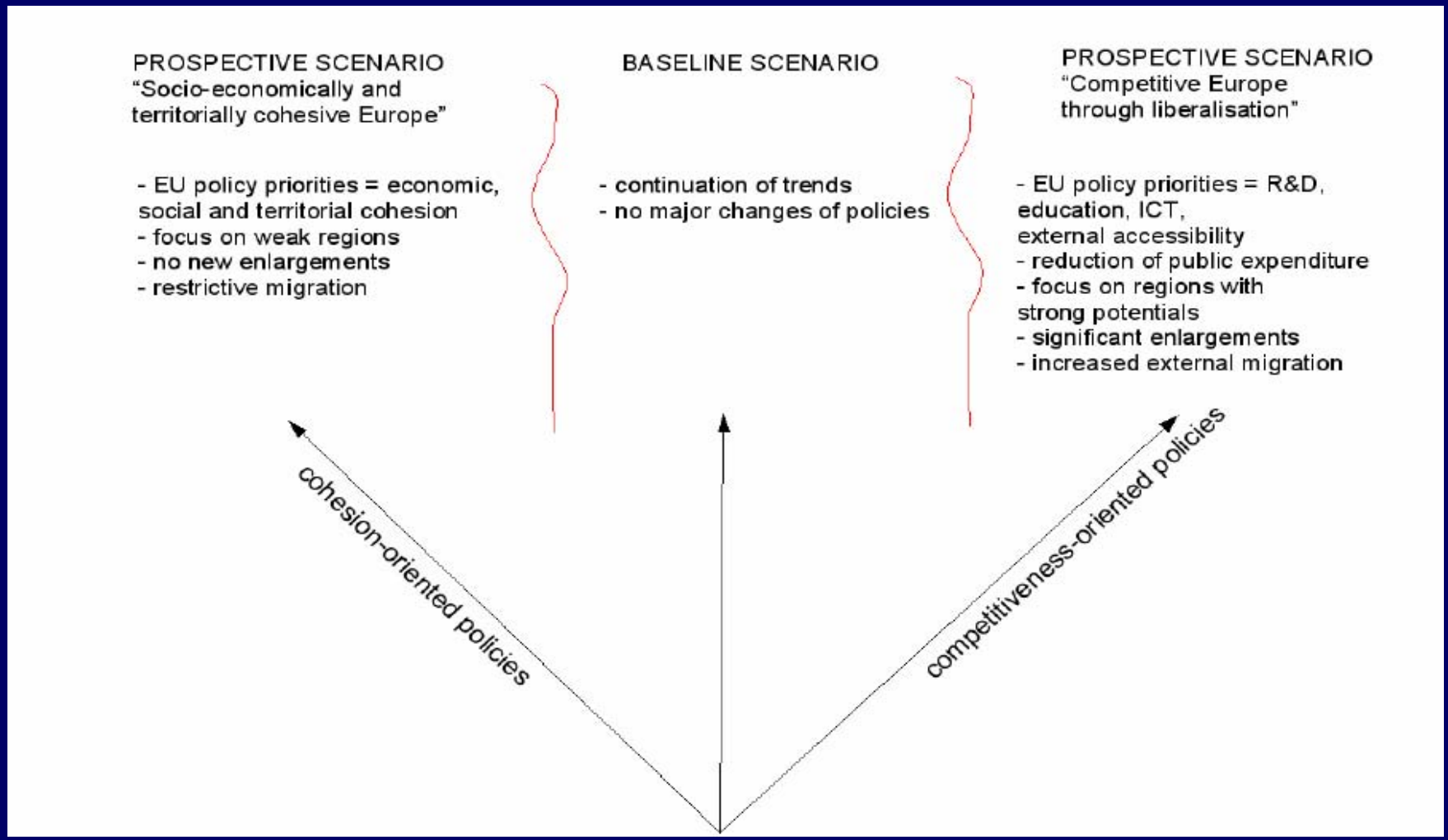
GDP/capita in 2015

Clear pattern

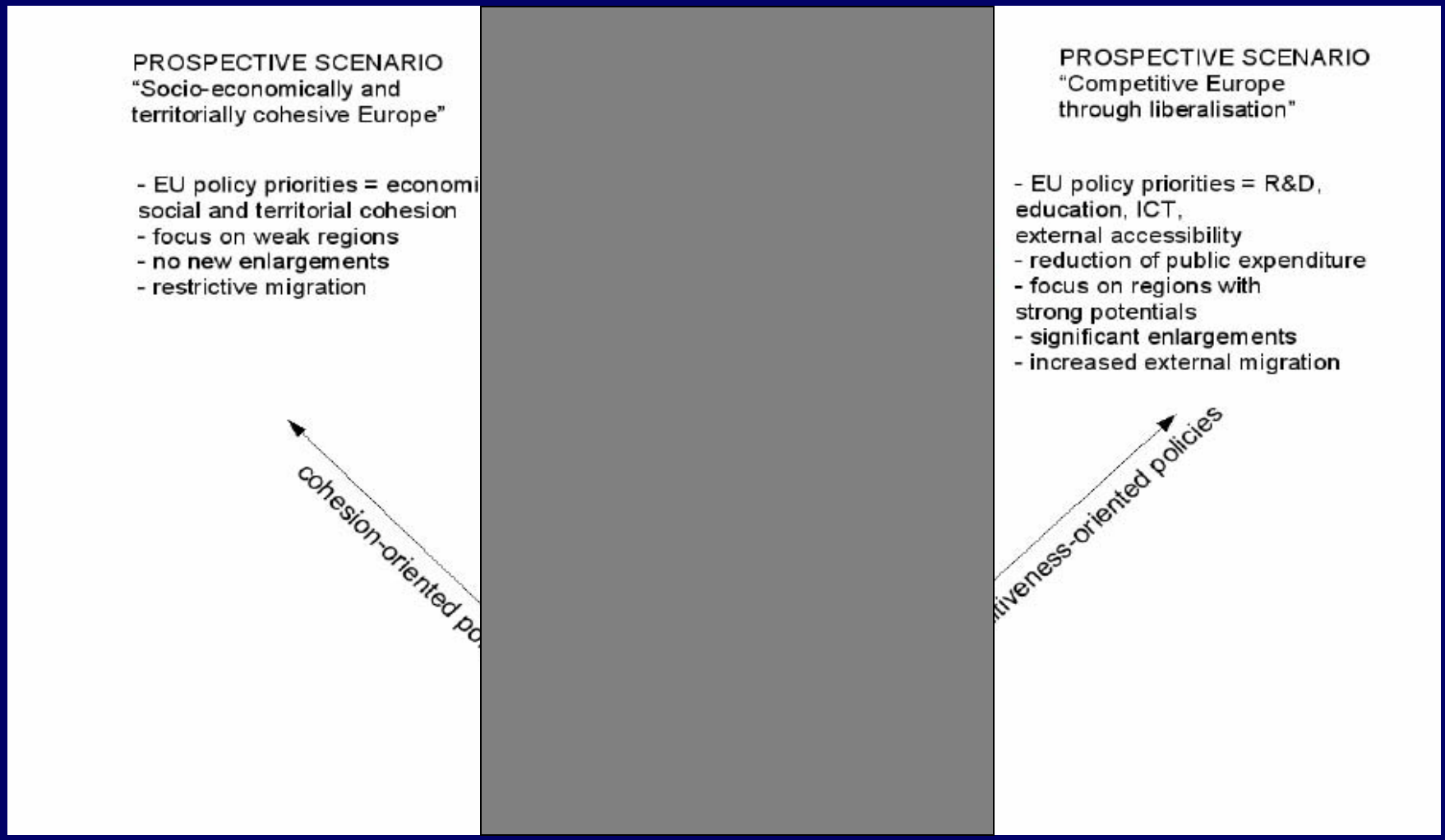
Despite catching up process, very little has actually changed by 2015.

Denmark, Ireland among wealthiest regions; Spain, Portugal, S. Italy remain 'low'

Integrated scenarios

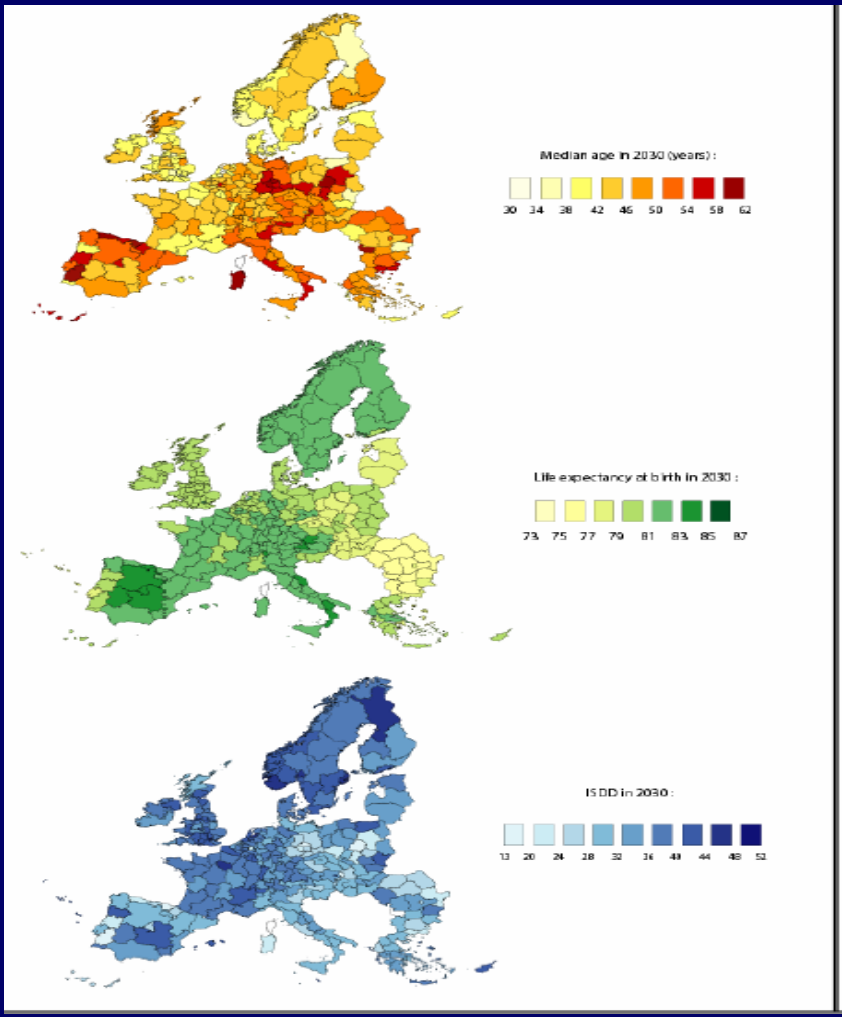


Integrated scenarios

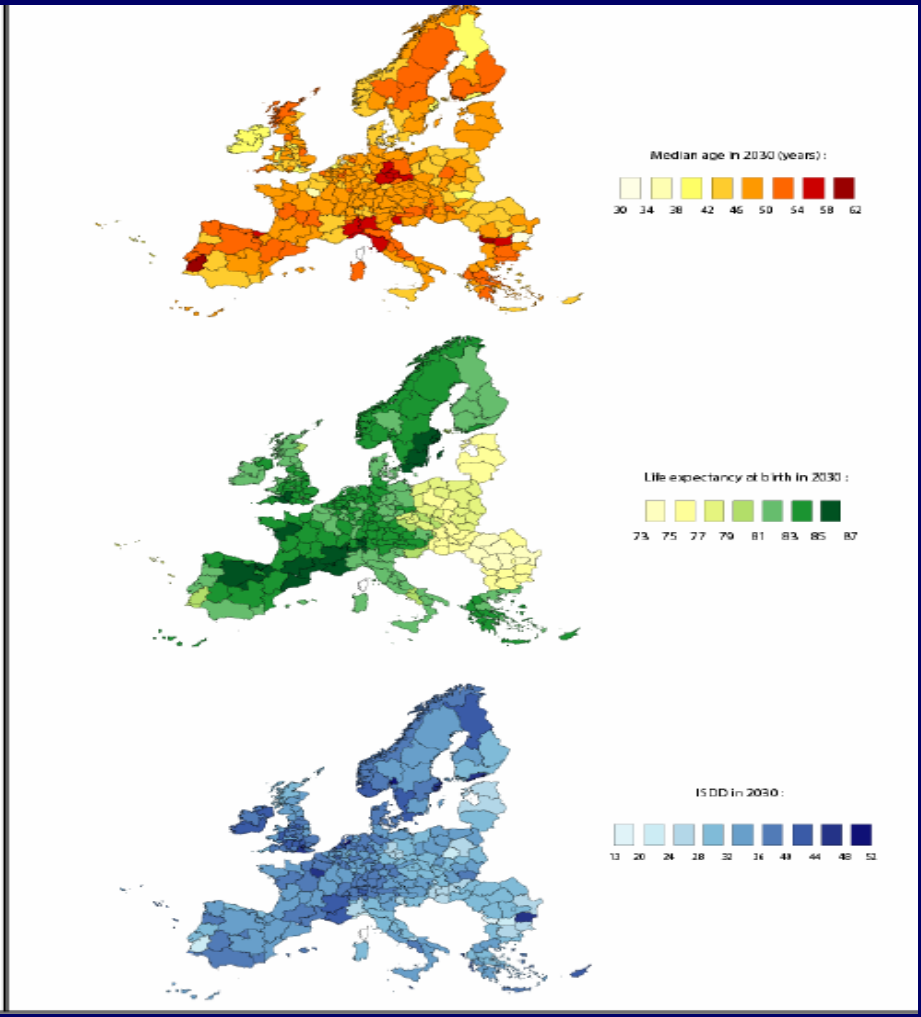


Demographic model

competition

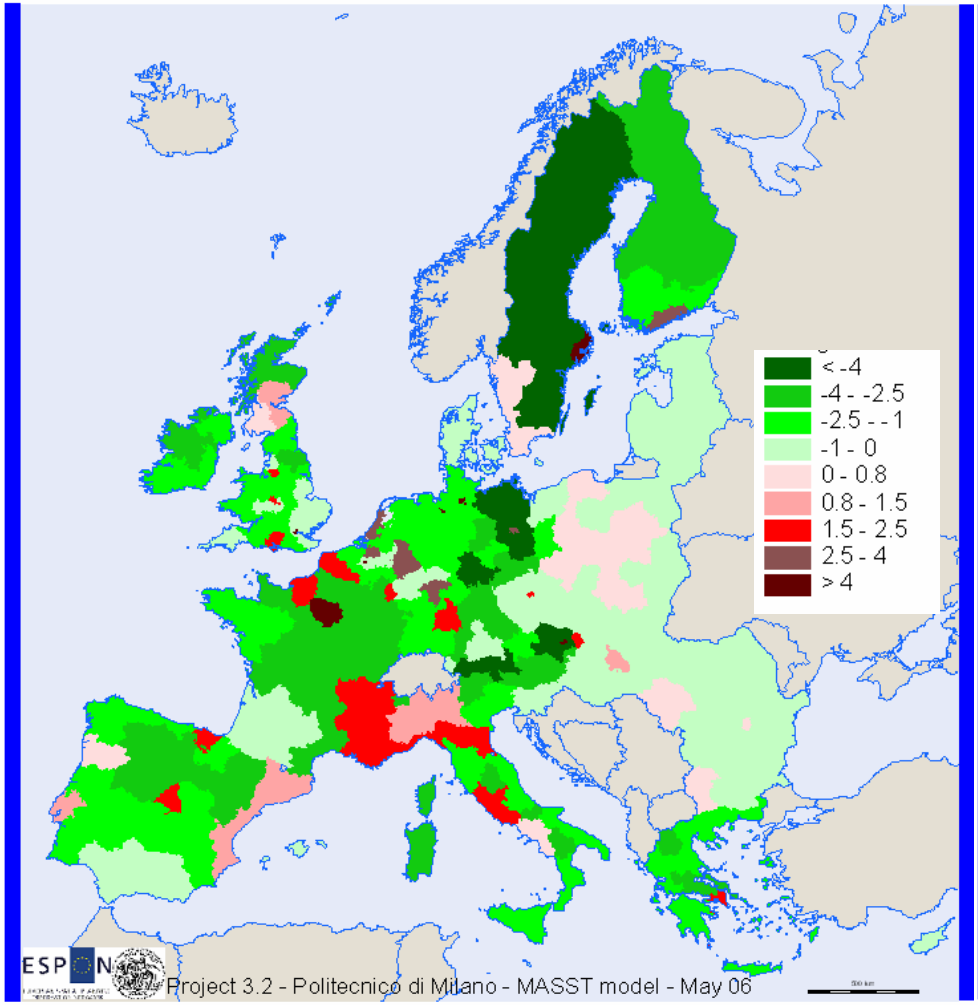


cohesion



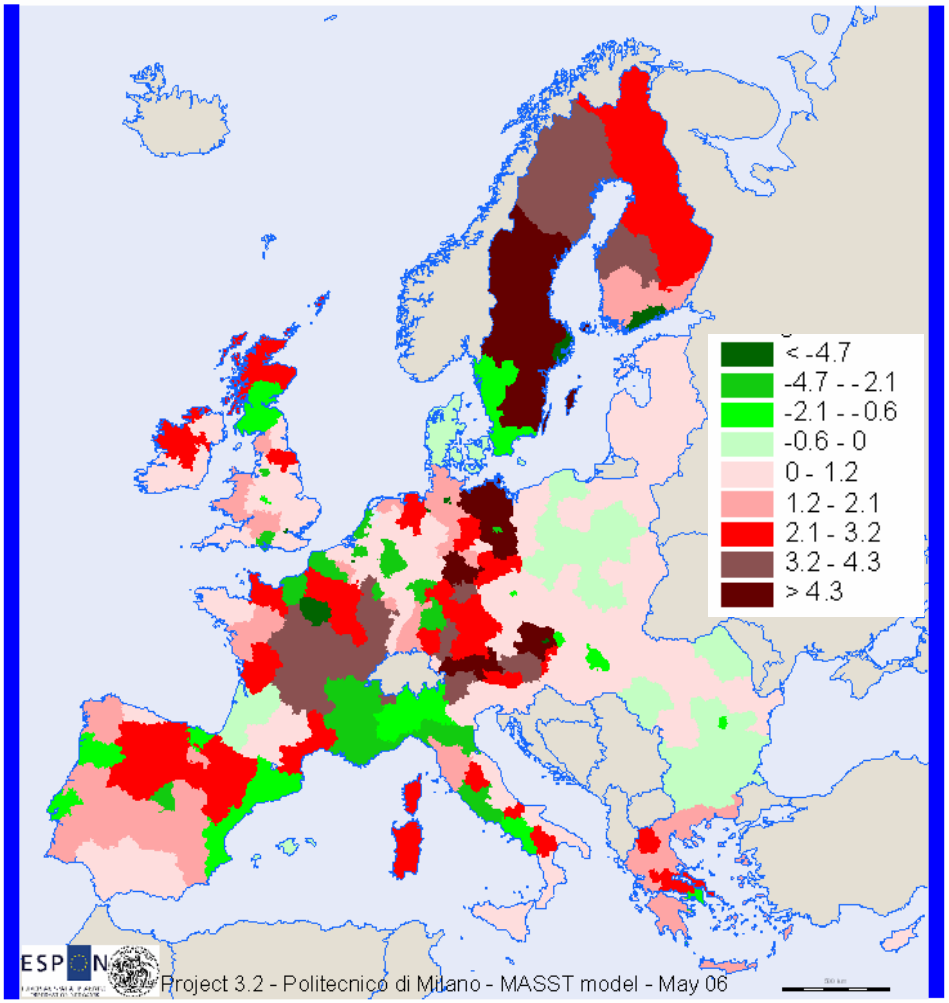
Economy model results

Competition scenario



Change in relative position* 2002-2015 - Difference between Competitive and Baseline scenario

Cohesion scenario



Change in relative position* 2002-2015 - Difference between Cohesive and Baseline scenario

Economy model results

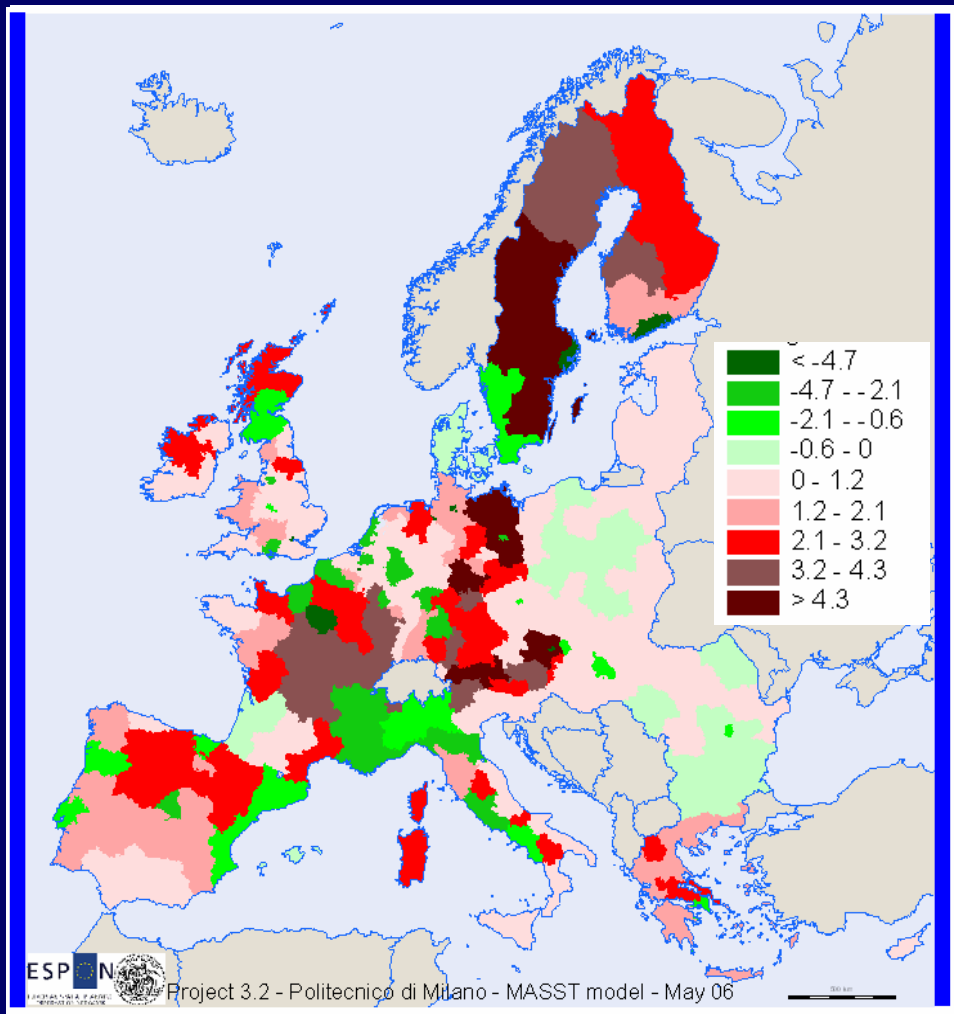
Characteristics

Lower level of overall GDP growth (despite map appearance)

Most change is apparent in EU15, losers mainly urban

Disparities decrease between countries but still increase within countries

Cohesion scenario



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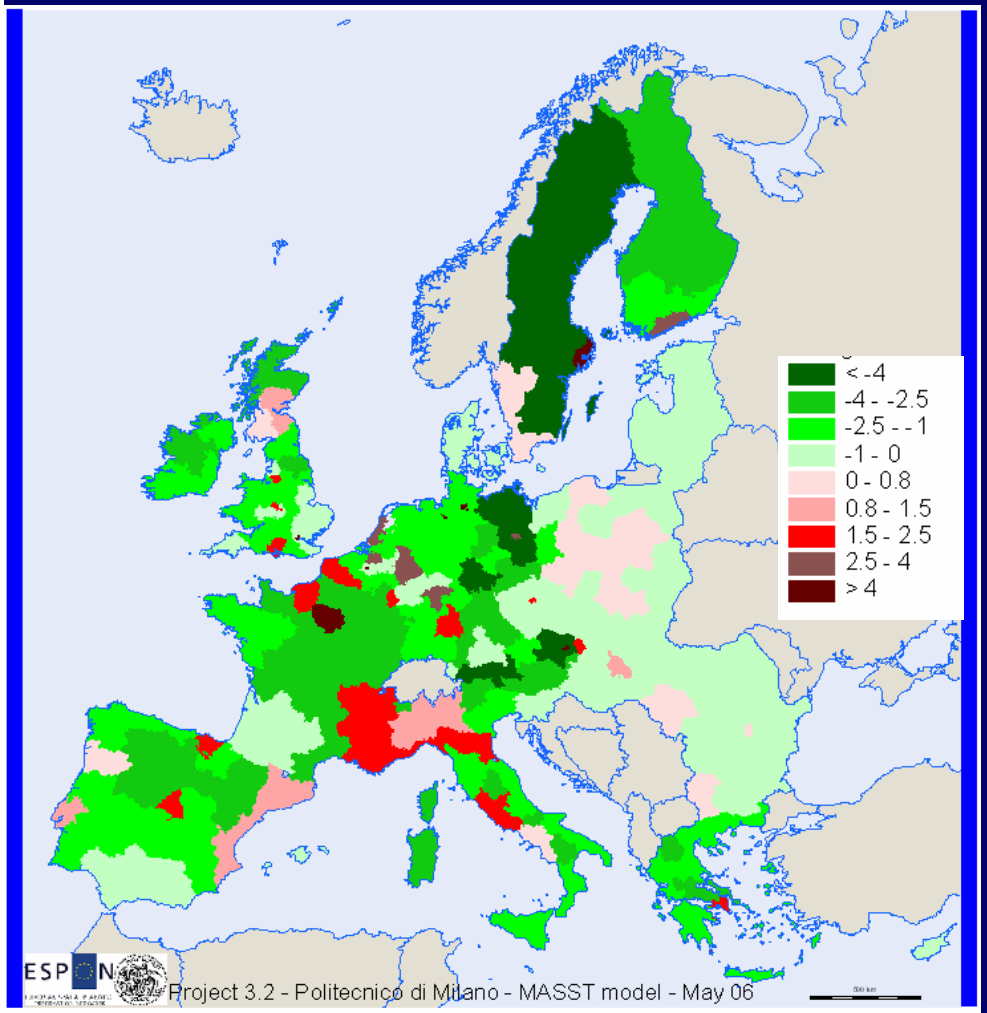


Change in relative position* 2002-2015 - Difference between Competitive and Baseline scenario

Characteristics

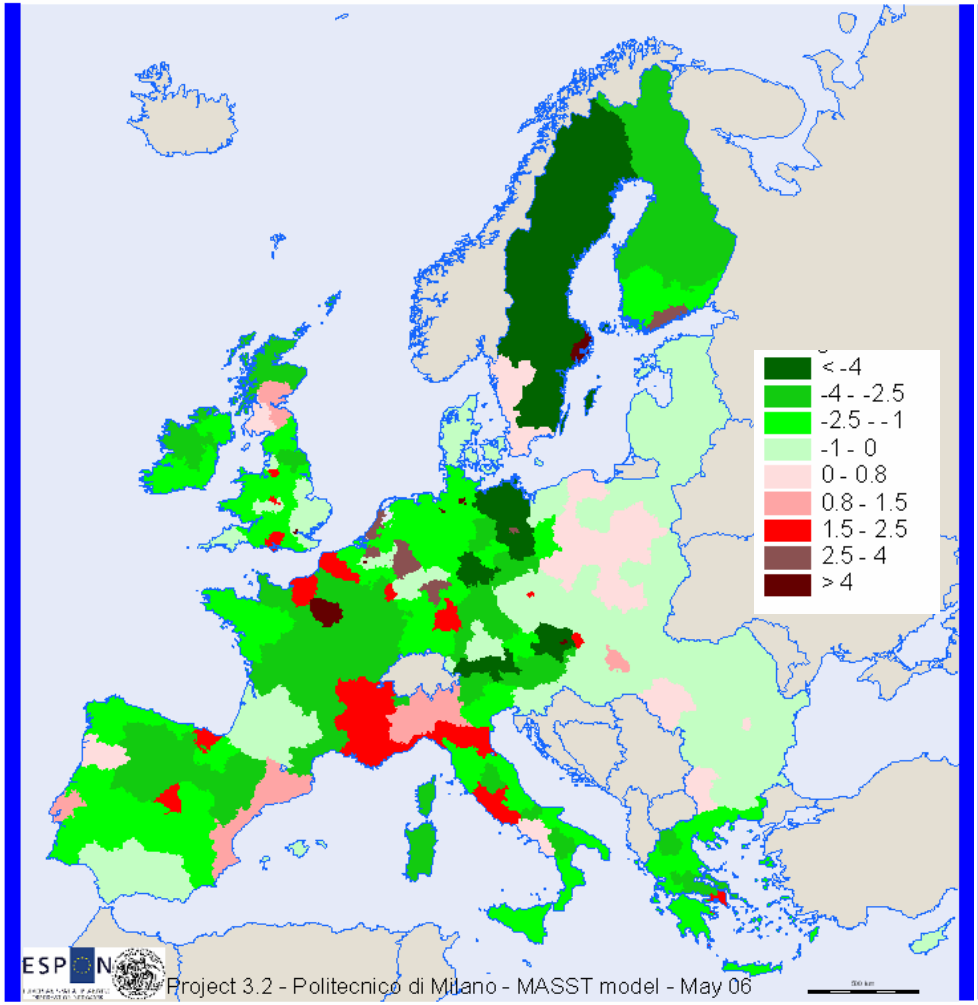
Higher level of overall GDP growth

Most change is apparent in EU15

Disparities decrease (but less than cohesion) overall, but also increase within countries

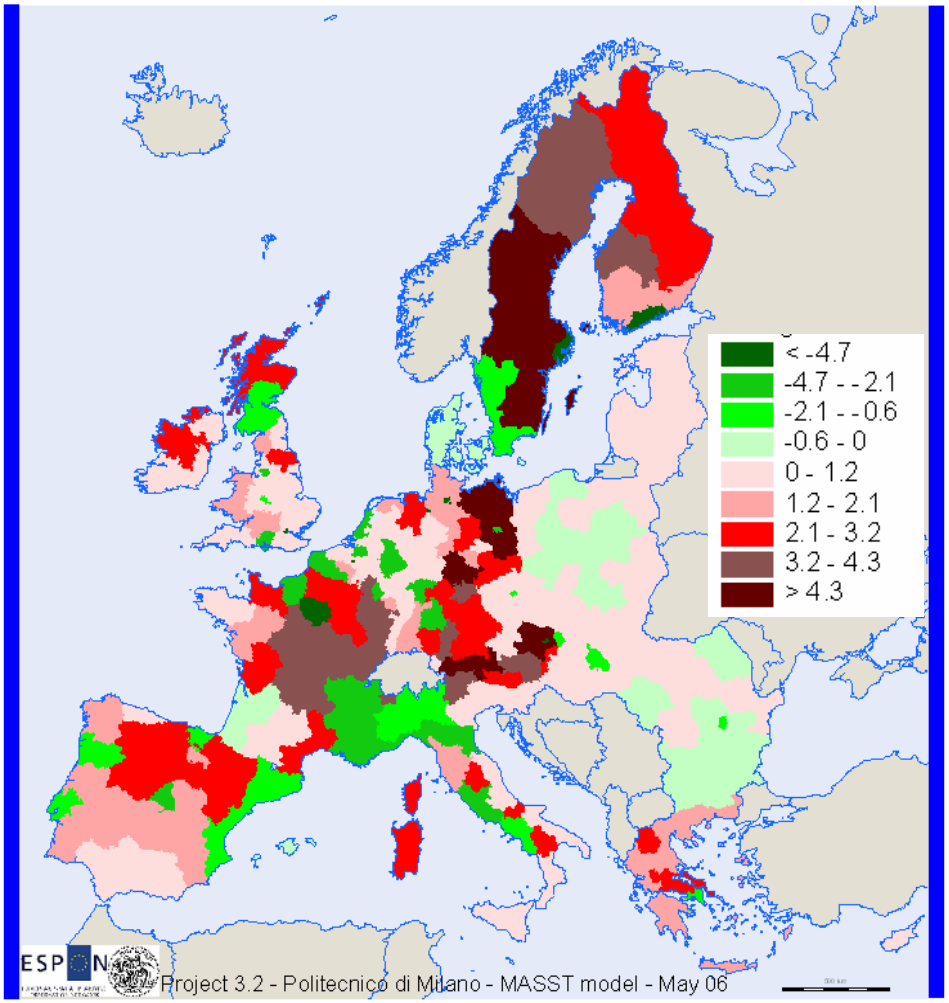
Economy model results

Competition scenario



Change in relative position* 2002-2015 - Difference between Competitive and Baseline scenario

Cohesion scenario



Change in relative position* 2002-2015 - Difference between Cohesive and Baseline scenario

Lisbon vs Territorial Cohesion

- Scenarios just an indication (wild cards)
- Differences are in comparison to baseline scenario; final image of GDP per capita of the three variants has less contrast
- Despite map appearance the difference is quite small: less than 1/5 of 1%
- Differences are less perceptible at the pentagon/periphery level, and more between EU15/N10 and urban/rural regions