

#TerritorialAgenda
A future for all places

ESPON peer
learning
workshop

Territorial Agenda 2030

A future for all places

13 November 2020



Renewal of the Territorial Agenda



A renewed Territorial Agenda

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Why?

- Inequalities between places and between people as well as unsustainable developments risk to undermine the basis of Europe's success.
- A prosperous, just and green Europe can only be achieved by making use of Europe's territorial diversity and the contributions of all places.

What?

- Ensure that the need for a sustainable future for all places and people is addressed appropriately.
- Strengthen the territorial dimension in policy making at all governance levels and in all sectors.

There is a need to act...

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... as people and places drift apart – increasing imbalances and inequalities, e.g. in the fields:

- Quality of life
- Services of general interest
- Demographic and societal imbalances
- Digitalisation and the 4th industrial revolution
- Employment and economic development
- Interdependencies between places
- Global embeddedness

... to respond to the increasing pressure concerning sustainable development and climate change, e.g. in the fields:

- Climate change
- Loss of biodiversity and land consumption
- Air, soil and water quality
- Secure, affordable and sustainable energy
- Just Transition
- Circular regional value chains
- Natural, landscape and cultural heritage

Objectives and priorities

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A Just Europe



that offers future perspectives for all places and people

Balanced Europe

Better balanced territorial development utilising Europe's diversity

Functional Regions

Convergent local and regional development, less inequality between places

Integration Beyond Borders

Easier living and working across national borders

A Green Europe



that protects common livelihoods and shapes societal transition

Healthy Environment

Better ecological livelihoods and climate-neutral and resilient towns, cities and regions

Circular Economy

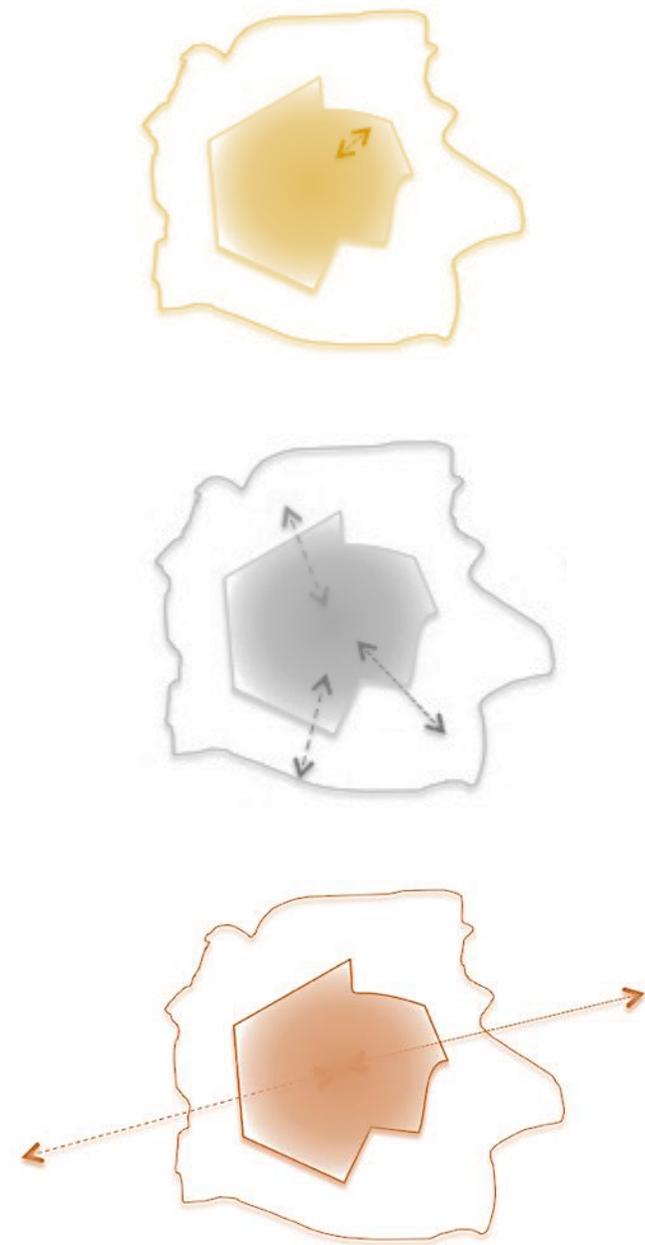
Strong and sustainable local economies in a globalised world

Sustainable Connections

Sustainable digital and physical connectivity of places

2

Application & implementation



The priorities spelled out in the Territorial Agenda 2030 need to be supported by actions from committed players. Only then can Territorial Agenda priorities and concerns over spatial inequalities and the transition towards a carbon/climate-neutral economy be addressed appropriately. Taken together, the actions should strengthen:

- multi-level governance;
- place-based approaches;
- coordinated sector policy territorial impacts and coherence;
- cooperation between territories;
- territorial cohesion at European level;
- territorial cohesion at cross-border, transnational, inter- and intraregional level;
- Member State and neighbouring country contributions to territorial cohesion.

All key players are called upon

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- The Territorial Agenda 2030 needs to be supported by the actions of committed players:
Member States, Sub-national bodies, European Commission, European Parliament, Committee of the Regions, European Economic and Social Committee, European Investment Bank, European associations addressing spatial development, ...
- Every key player can take action in the context of its regular mandate.
- Actions can be taken at any administrative level and can vary in character and focus.

Strengthen intergovernmental cooperation. Biannual discussion on application.

Joint meetings with territorially relevant sector policies

Promoting TA2030 in national strategic, spatial and territorial planning processes, Partnership agreements and programmes for EU Cohesion Policy and other EU funds.

Local and regional level and their national associations invited to apply TA2030 and consider priorities in their spatial planning and overarching development strategies and policies. Encouraged to cooperate with neighbouring territories and places.

Standing Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning (MKRO) on federal and Länder-level involved and informed of Territorial Agenda 2030 process.

After adoption of the TA2030 discussion in fora of the Conference of Ministers how to apply on national, regional and local level.

Possibility to further elaborate the address by TA2030 and go beyond what was consensus on European level.

Example on federal level could be to introduce new aspects of TA2030 when renewing the Concepts and Strategies for Spatial Development in Germany from 2016.

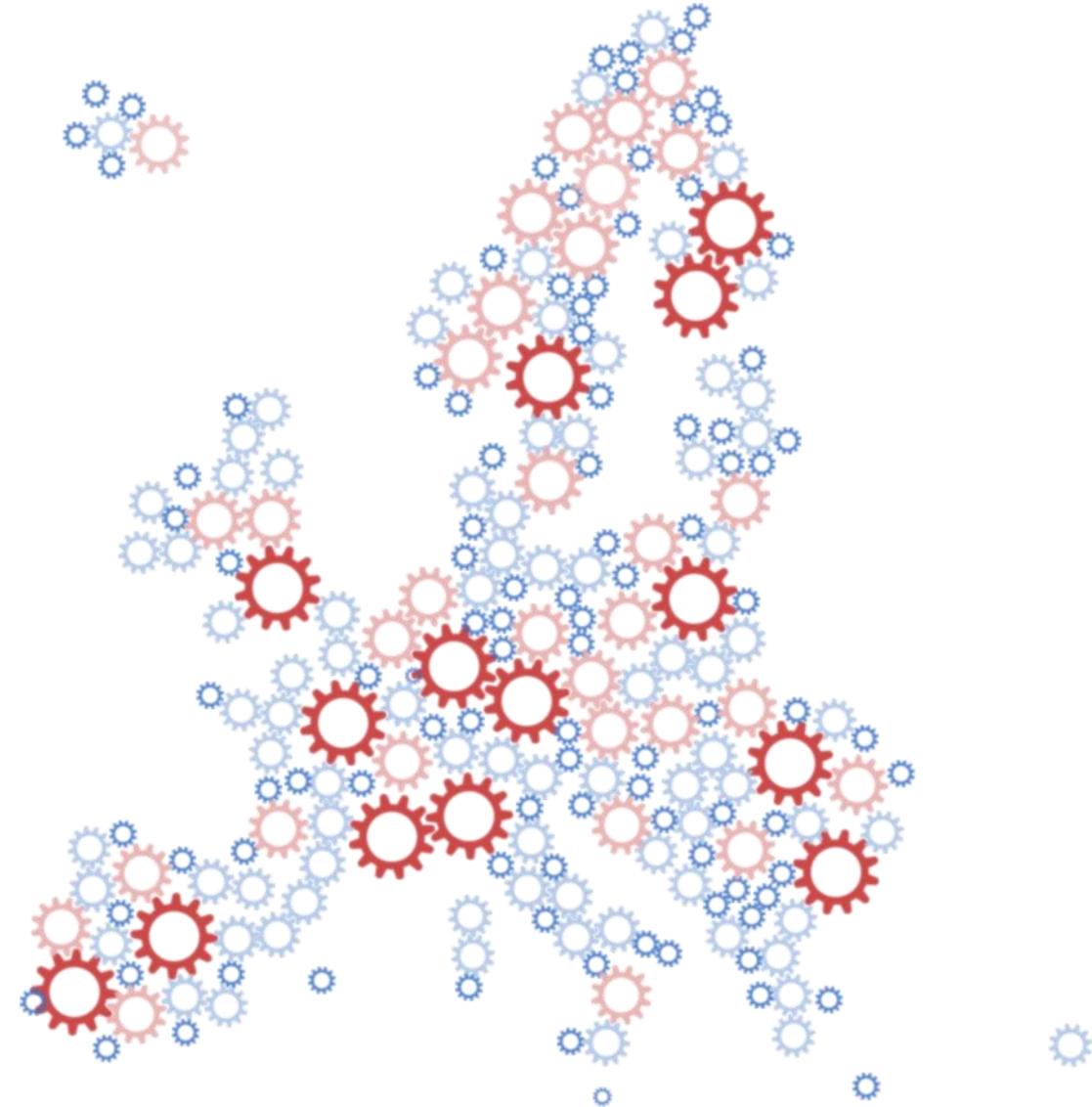
Supporting further pilot actions through model projects for spatial planning (MORO).

Pilot actions

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demonstrate, test and develop practices which contribute to achieving Territorial Agenda priorities

- different administrative levels from transnational to neighbourhood
- flexible in focus and character
- explore and/or showcase



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Pilot actions
Showcases



Pilot demonstrate, test and develop practices which contribute to achieving Territorial Agenda priorities.

6 pilot actions under elaboration

- A future for lagging regions
- Understanding how sector policies shape spatial (im)balances
- Small places matter for territorial development
- Territorial vision for a cross-border functional region
- Alpine towns for citizens
- Climate change adaptation and resilience through landscape transition

**State of play
pilot actions
& lead countries**



Further supporting initiatives

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- Brochure with more than 50 examples on ongoing projects
- Inspiration for future pilot actions implementing the TA2030

Implementing the Territorial Agenda 2030

Examples for a
territorial approach
in policy design and delivery

- Easy to read summary of the Territorial Agenda 2030
- Translation into German and French until end of 2020
- Translation in all EU languages by COM next year



Territorial Agenda 2030

Summary

Informal meeting of Ministers responsible
for Spatial Planning and Territorial Development and/or Territorial Cohesion
1 December 2020, Germany



- EU Council Conclusions on Urban and Territorial Development
- Adoption planned for December 2020

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**Council Conclusions¶
Urban and Territorial Development¶**

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: ¶

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1.→ ACKNOWLEDGES the contribution of the Leipzig Charter on sustainable European Cities of 25 May 2007 in establishing a coherent framework for integrated and sustainable urban development in Europe, fostering national, regional and local development policies. ¶

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2.→ ACKNOWLEDGES the contribution of the Territorial Agenda of the European Union 2020 of 19 May 2011 and its predecessor, the Territorial Agenda of the European Union of 25 May 2007 in strengthening territorial cohesion as stated as an objective of the European Union, fostering a balanced and sustainable development of the European territory and the integration of a territorial dimension within policies at all governance levels. ¶

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3.→ ACKNOWLEDGES the contribution of the Pact of Amsterdam of 30 May 2016 in establishing the Urban Agenda for the EU, fostering multi-level governance and multi-stakeholder cooperation in urban development, addressing better regulation, better funding and better knowledge at the European scale. ¶

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4.→ RECALLS its Conclusions of 24 June 2016 on the Urban Agenda for the EU, in which the Council called on the Commission and the Member States to play an active role in the implementation and facilitation of the Urban Agenda for the EU, engaging relevant key partners, including representatives of urban and regional authorities. ¶

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5.→ RECALLS the European Parliament resolution of 3 July 2018 on the role of the city in the institutional framework of the Union, in which the European Parliament underlined the significance of the Leipzig Charter, the Urban Agenda for the EU and the key role of cities in preparing, designing, financing and implementing key Union policies. ¶

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6.→ REFERS to the Bucharest Declaration of 14 June 2019, in which the Ministers responsible for urban matters agreed to support the implementation and continuation of the Urban Agenda for the EU in line with a New Leipzig Charter in order to foster a coherent policy framework for urban development, taking into account the subsidiarity principle and the need for a better alignment of the Territorial Agenda of the EU with the Urban Agenda for the EU. ¶

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#TerritorialAgenda A future for all places

The Territorial Agenda is a strategic policy document for Europe, its regions and communities. It provides a framework for action towards territorial cohesion and a future for all places in Europe. It asks policy makers at all governance levels to contribute to an inclusive and sustainable future and the Sustainable Development Goals in Europe.

Why

In Europe, increasing inequalities between people and between places as well as unsustainable developments have reached a critical level. They risk undermining the basis on which the EU, its Member States and thriving cities and regions build their success. Therefore, it is about time for concerted action at all geographical and administrative levels to ensure positive future perspectives for

Aim

The aim of the Territorial Agenda is to ensure that the need for a sustainable future for all people and places is addressed appropriately. Strengthening territorial cohesion means ensuring a future for all places in the EU. It enables equal opportunities for citizens and enterprises, wherever they are located. Territorial cohesion reinforces solidarity and reduces inequalities between

Atlas for the Territorial Agenda 2030

Maps on European Territorial Development



Atlas pour l'Agenda territorial 2030

Cartes sur le développement territorial européen



Atlas für die Territoriale Agenda 2030

Karten zur Europäischen Raumentwicklung



Youth with difficult start in the future

Currently around four million young people are unemployed in the EU and the youth unemployment rate is more than double the overall unemployment rate. Moreover, some six million young people are not in employment, education or training, the so called NEETs. These experiences and challenges young people face calls for more imaginative and effective policies.

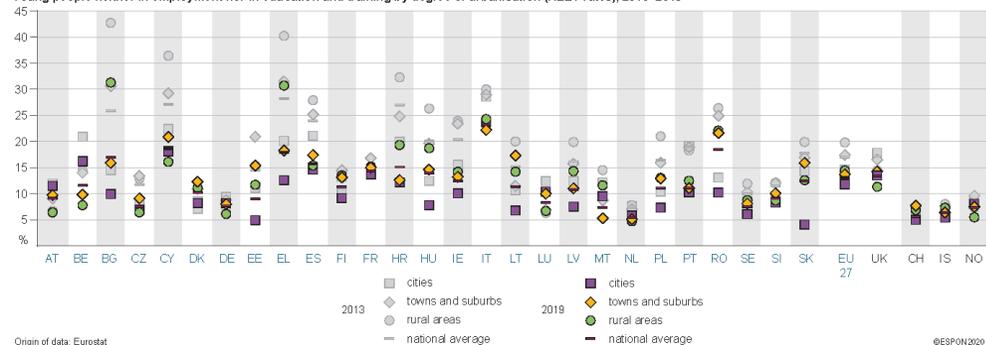
The NEET (18–24) rate declined from a high of 17.1% in 2013 to 13.2% in 2019, and even below the level before the crisis of 13.8% in 2008. The NEET rates are consistently higher in eastern, southern and some of the western parts of Europe such as in the UK and France and lower in central and northern Europe. They are very also high across the outermost territories.

Young people have been amongst the hardest hit by the fallout from the economic and financial crisis of 2008/2009 and they are severely affected by labour market mismatches caused by a lack of skills, limited geographic mobility or inadequate wage conditions, putting them at higher risk of ending up in precarious employment, or no job at all. The crisis aggravated NEET rates across the whole EU, but especially for southern and eastern regions, with peaks near to 30% (Sicilia, Campania, Calabria). Greece (Peloponnisos, Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki) and Bulgaria (Yugoiztochen).

However, many of the regions in EU MS have proved to be more resilient towards NEET rates than others, displaying comparatively small job losses and inactivity in the first place or experiencing a quickly-recovering labour market from the downturn. By 2019, most of the regions have recovered from the impacts of the crisis, with the exception of a few regions scattered across Europe.

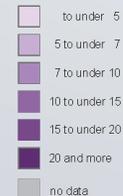
The urban-rural disparities were the most accentuated by the crisis, but have shown significant recovery between 2013 and 2019. The urban-rural disparities are the most visible in Bulgaria, Greece and Romania.

Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by degree of urbanisation (NEET rates), 2013–2019

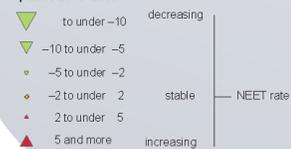


Young people neither in employment nor education or training (NEET)

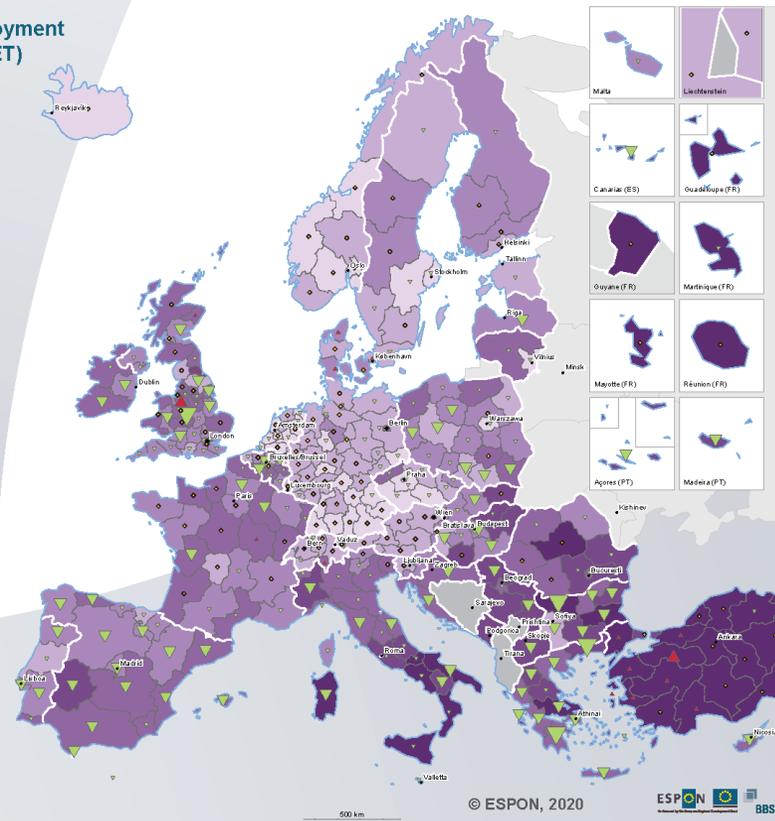
NEET rate 2019 in %



Changes in NEET rate in percentage points 2013–2019



Regional level: NUTS 2 (2016)
Origin of data: EUROSTAT, 2020
EuroGeographics for administrative boundaries



Deepening of the economic divide

The social and economic geography of Europe is characterised by growing inequalities. The economic and financial crisis has been a decisive factor in this development, and its impact can still be felt today. In its wake, regional disparities have grown and become more persistent. In addition, living and working conditions have changed in such a way that fewer and fewer people benefit from the economic recovery. The COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath will also leave their mark on the economy. **Industries and regions which are particularly affected by measures to control the pandemic due to their strong focus on the service sector have been hard hit.**

The economic and financial crisis started in the **member states at different times, at the latest in the**

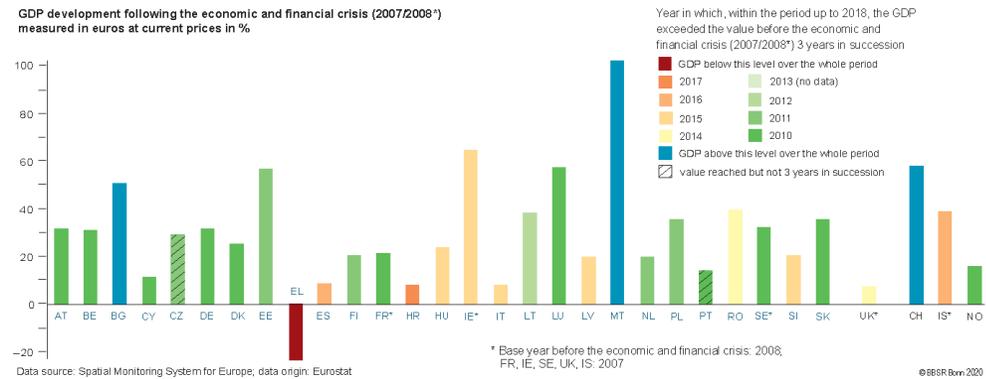
second quarter of 2008; by the second quarter of 2009 member states' seasonally and calendar-adjusted gross domestic product (GDP) had shrunk by around 176 billion euro. Spain and Greece saw the biggest declines in GDP, to 85% and 75% respectively compared to pre-crisis figures.

For many countries, the way out of the crisis was long. While the economic performance of Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Austria, Sweden and Slovakia reached pre-crisis levels by 2011, Italy, Ireland and Hungary took until 2015, Spain until 2016 and Croatia even until 2017 to regain their former economic strength. Until 2018, Greece's economic performance was still more than 20% below pre-crisis levels.

Only in very few countries did the economy recover evenly in all regions. In particular in Italy, France, Spain and Portugal the development and pace of **the economic recovery differed greatly from region to region, exacerbating regional disparities within member states.**

These pronounced differences in economic development between and within member states led, in the final analysis, to the aggravation of regional disparities in Europe. This has given rise to social challenges, especially in less-developed regions.

GDP development following the economic and financial crisis (2007/2008*) measured in euros at current prices in %



Regional differences of economic development

Year in which, within the period up to 2018*, the GDP reached or exceeded the value before the economic and financial crisis (2007/2008**) 3 years in succession

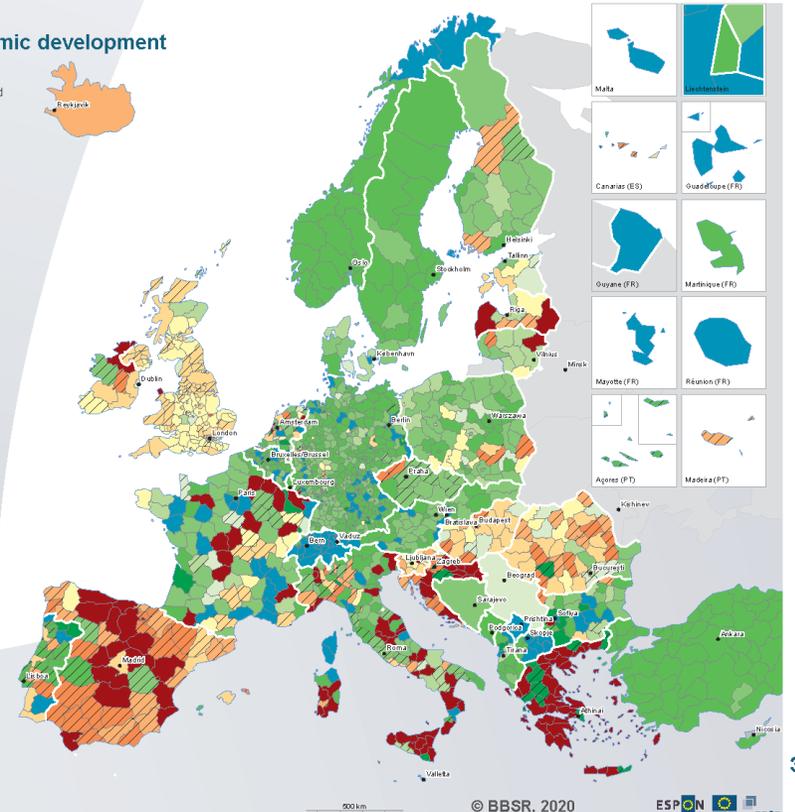


GDP - measured in euros at current market prices

* 2018 or latest year
 2014: IE (South-West & Mid-West)
 2016: FR
 2017: AL, AT, BG, CH, CZ, DE, EL, ES, FI, HR, IT, LT, LV, MK, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, IE

** Base year before the economic and financial crisis: 2008; FR, IE, SE, UK, IS: 2007

Regions: NUTS 3 (2016), NUTS 0
 Data source: Spatial Monitoring System for Europe, Data origin: Eurostat, EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries



Transnational cooperation

European territorial cooperation, also known as Interreg, is an important instrument of European cohesion policy. With its three main thrusts – cross-border, transnational and interregional – Interreg helps to promote integrated regional development across borders.

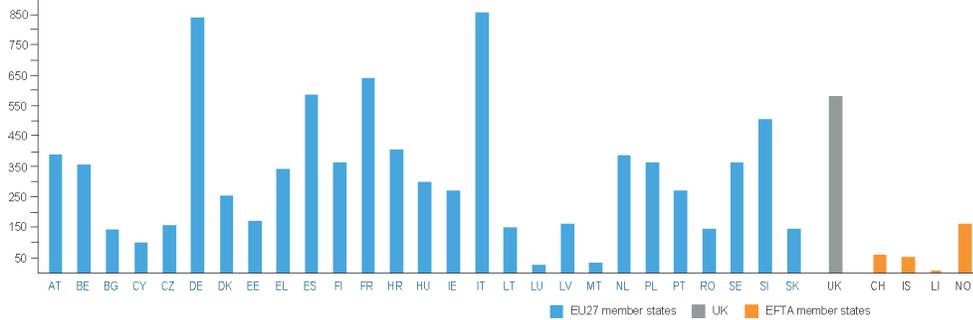
In the area of transnational cooperation (Interreg B), funding is provided for projects concerned with climate change, the economy and spatial development among different countries within larger geographical areas. Institutions outside the EU may also participate as partners. During the funding period 2014–2020, more than 1,000 projects in the following locations received funding: Adriatic Sea and Ionian Sea; Alpine region; Atlantic Ocean; Balkans–Mediterranean;

Danube region; Mediterranean Sea; Baltic Sea region; North Sea region; north-western Europe; the northern periphery and Arctic; south-western Europe and central Europe. There are also projects in three overseas locations: the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Amazonia. The EU provides total support of 2.1 billion EUR for projects in all locations.

The map shows cooperation within funded projects between partners in various locations. The number of project partnerships is especially large in the Baltic Sea region, central Europe and the Danube region. Partners that work together most frequently are those in Budapest and Vienna and those in Riga and Tallinn.

Local, regional and national agencies, universities, non-governmental organisations and private enterprises may become project partners. Some 6,000 different partners are participating in Interreg B projects; about 75% of them are public-sector institutions. The highest level of project participation is found in Italy, with participation in more than 800 different projects, followed by Germany and France. At local level, Ljubljana has by far the most projects: more than 200. It is followed by Vienna, Budapest and Zagreb, each of which participates in more than 100 projects. The large number of partners from relatively small countries such as Slovenia and Finland is noteworthy.

Interreg B project participations per country



Data source: Spatial Monitoring System for Europe, data origin: keep.eu (July 2020)

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Transnational cooperation (Interreg B)

Number of project partnerships between cities*

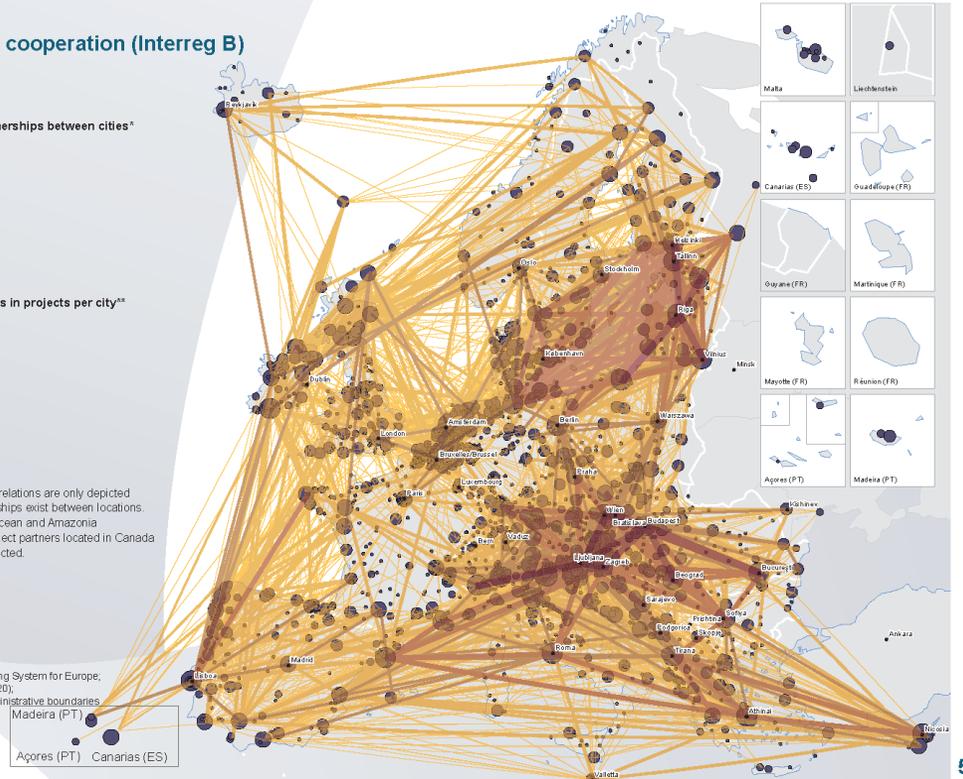
- 3 to 5
- 6 to 10
- 11 to 20
- 21 to 50
- 51 to 94

Number of participations in projects per city**

- 1 to 2
- 3 to 5
- 6 to 20
- 21 to 50
- 51 to 212

* For reasons of legibility, relations are only depicted if 3 or more project partnerships exist between locations.
 ** The Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Amazonia programmes as well as project partners located in Canada and Greenland are not depicted.

Regions: LAU (2016)
 Data source: Spatial Monitoring System for Europe;
 Data origin: keep.eu (July 2020);
 EuroGeoGraphics for the administrative boundaries



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