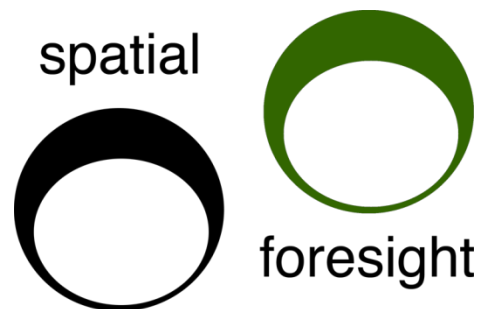


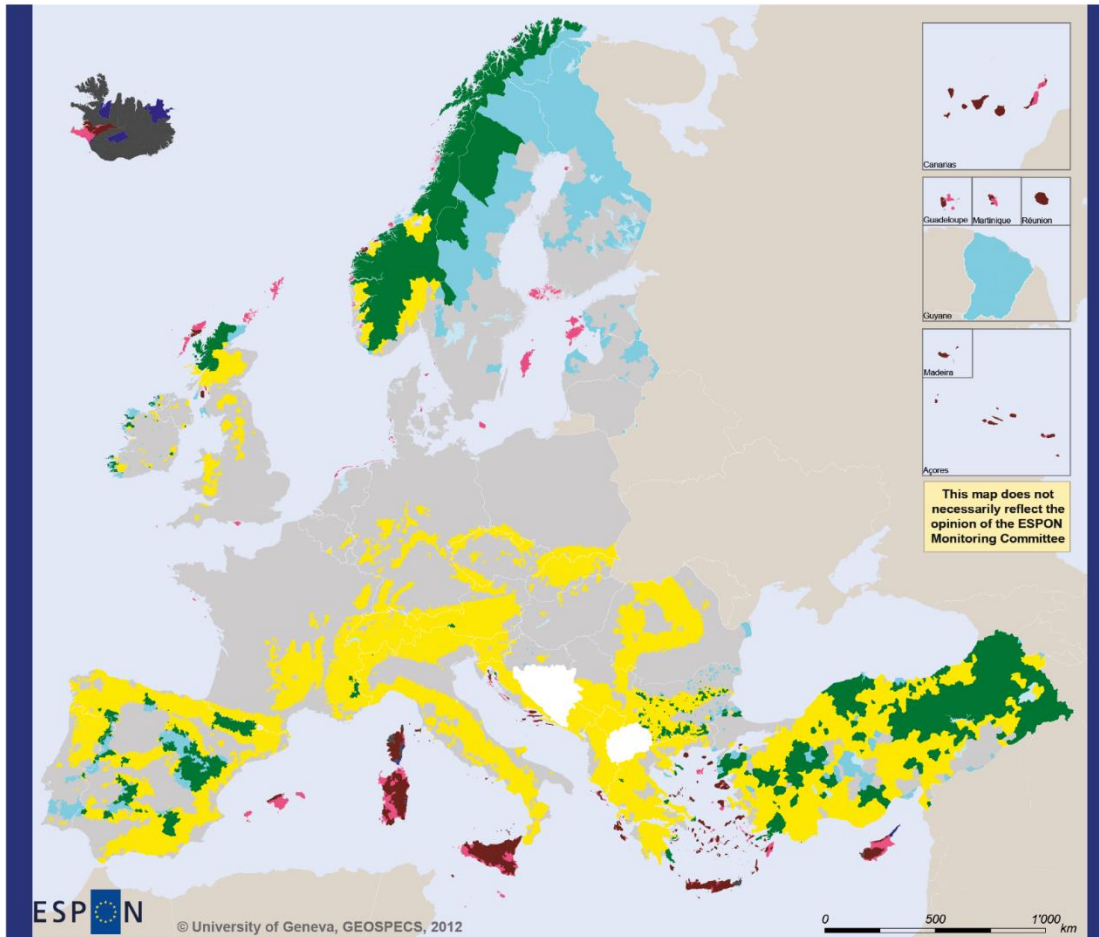
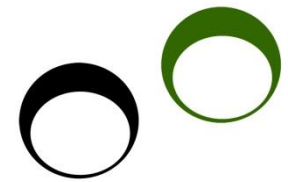
Shaping new policies in sparsely populated areas in northern Europe

Understanding northern peripherality and
devising strategies for intervention

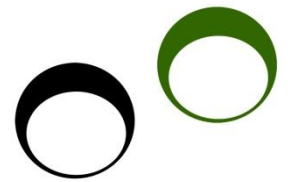
Vulkan Arena (Oslo)
30th November 2017



Geographic specificities in Europe



Conceptual clarifications

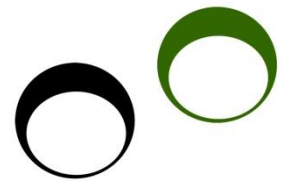


- Geographic specificity \neq objective constraints
 - lack of critical mass
 - remoteness
 - peripherality

- In the case of the NSPA, sparsity = lack of critical mass, but these areas also happen to be peripheral and remote...

- Regions with sparsely populated areas
OR sparsely populated parts of regions?

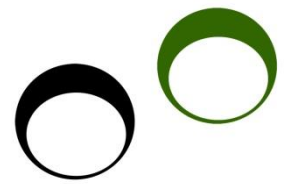
Policy agendas



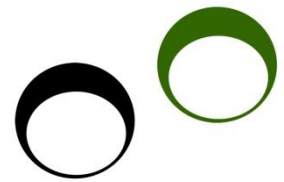
- Different constraints are linked to different policy agendas, e.g.:
 - lack of critical mass → difficult SGI provision
 - remoteness → structural demographic imbalances
 - peripherality/marginality → components of European neighbourhood policy

- In the case of the NSPA, sparsity = lack of critical mass, but these areas also happen to be peripheral and remote

How different are the NSPA from Outermost Regions?

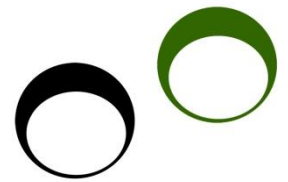


How different are the NSPA from Outermost Regions?



Constraint (as mentioned in Art. 349)	Operationalisation of the constraint	Factor #	Factor of additional costs
Remoteness	Long distance for trade with continental Europe	1	Limited access to capital
		2	Financial incentives needed to attract highly qualified staff
		3	Higher cost of production inputs
		4	Higher price of imported goods for households
Insularity	Critical role of airport and ports as main entry points, situations of double insularity (islands within OR)	5	Critical importance of main entry points to maintain connection with continental Europe
		6	Public service obligations for secondary airports and airports
Small size	Lack of critical mass (demand and supply). Limited agglomeration economies, limited economies of scale	7	Higher per unit production cost
		8	Limited local/regional markets for goods and services
		9	Higher price of services dependent on economies of scale (e.g. broadband internet)
		10	Difficulty of providing higher education and job opportunities for youth - brain drain
	11	Over-sizing of some equipments and systems	
	Limited extent of exploitable land areas	12	Costs of rent / investment in business location
Difficult topography and climate	Vulnerability to natural disaster (earthquake, storms, landslide)	13	Higher construction costs
		14	Higher maintenance costs
Economic dependence on a few products	Vulnerability towards fluctuations on world markets, product cycles	15	Exposure to effects of climate change (e.g. agriculture, fish stocks)
		16	Risk of cyclical unemployment

A multi-level territorial governance issue



- 'Compensating for handicaps' is not necessarily meaningful
- Social, economic and institutional factors determine resilience
- Focus on identifying
 - Market failures
 - Policy failures
 - Policy dependence
- Different methods and data must be mobilised
- Can we have ambitions for the NSPA without a European settlement policy?

