

An Integrated Approach to a Place-Based Cohesion Policy

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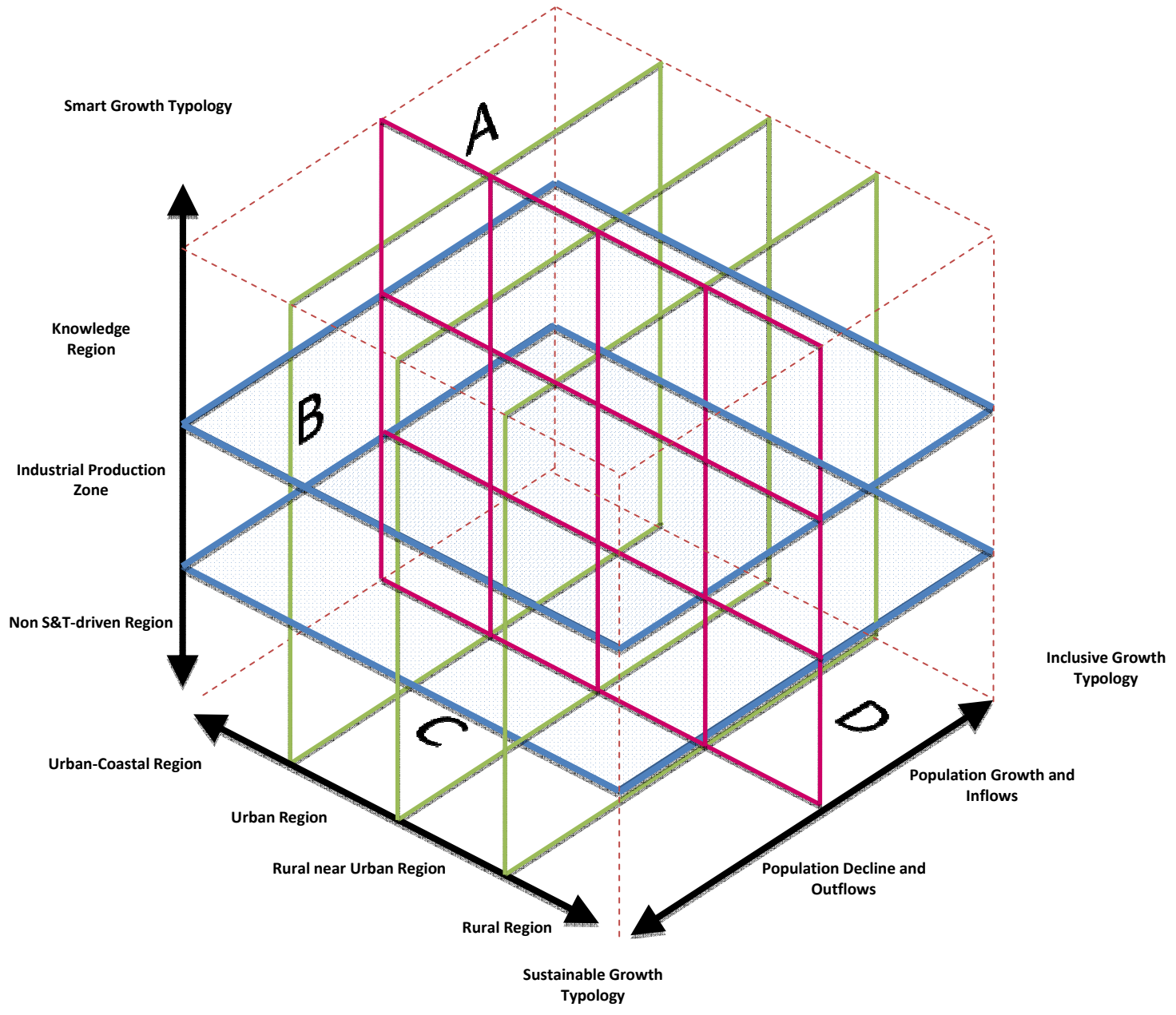
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An Integrated Approach to a Place-Based Cohesion Policy

- Europe 2020 agenda
- *Smart growth* – knowledge and innovation
- *Sustainable growth* – environment and energy
- *Inclusive growth* – social and territorial cohesion
- The place-based approach reflects each of the dimensions of Europe 2020

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- Europe 2020 Dimensions: Integrated Regional Typologies
- Smart growth: OECD regional classification
- Sustainable growth: natural environment and built environment classification
- Inclusive growth: demographic classification (ESPON DEMIFER)



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- **Hypothetical Example 1:** Region **A** is a knowledge region, is primarily urban in nature but is also situated on the coast, and faces population growth and population inflows.
- **Hypothetical Example 2:** Region **B** is an industrial production region, an urban-coastal area, and a region which faces population decline and population outflows.

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- **Hypothetical Example 3:** Region **C** is a non-S&T-driven lagging region, primarily urban region, and a region which faces population decline and population outflows.
- **Hypothetical Example 4:** Region **D** is a rural area, a non-S&T-driven region, which faces population growth and population inflows.

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- **Region A Challenges:** transport and land-use congestion, social and territorial segregation; environmental damage including marine ecosystem
- **Region A Opportunities and place-based policy priorities:** multi-sectoral knowledge-enhancing projects; integrated infrastructure, housing and public transport provision

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- **Region B Challenges:** declining transport and land-use usage, dereliction, non-operative real estate markets, skills outflows, declining credit availability, widespread reductions in social and territorial cohesion; environmental damage including marine ecosystem

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- **Region B *Opportunities and place-based policy priorities***: *smart specialisation* policies targeted both at high and medium technology sectors and based on specialized technological diversification strategies in major embedded occupational and technological classes; local labour skills-enhancing programmes in related technologies; integrated land use reclamation and conversion programmes.

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- **Region C Challenges:** declining transport and land-use usage, dereliction, non-operative real estate markets, skills outflows, declining credit availability, widespread reductions in social and territorial cohesion; environmental damage including marine ecosystem
- **Region C Opportunities and place-based policy priorities:** smart specialisation policies based focused on medium technology sectors; local labour skills-enhancing programmes in related technologies; integrated land use reclamation and conversion programmes.

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- ***Region D Challenges:*** pressure on local resources and land use; social and territorial segregation; economic and geographic isolation
- ***Region D Opportunities and place-based policy priorities:*** smart innovation growth policies based on communications infrastructure; preservation and upgrading of heritage and cultural assets; skills enhancement policies focused on tourism and natural environmental arenas; renewable energy policies; social and territorial cohesion focused on integrated land use development and public transport planning.

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- **Territorial Analysis:** *Urban* approach; *regional* approach; *inter-regional* approach; *super-regional* approach
- *Inter-Regional* (INTERREG) approach similar to the regional approach, but applied more narrowly over a much larger territorial structure
- *Super-Territorial* approach (Baltic Sea; Danube): multi-sector and multi-thematic applied to an extremely broad multi-territorial spatial structure

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- ***Urban Approach***
- Spatial Context: monospatial; node within a network; spatial concentration of activity and people
- Social cohesion and territorial cohesion are synonymous
- Institutions: multi-level, multi-sectoral
- Mobility: occupational mobility and social interaction – public commuting transport

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- ***Regional Approach***
- Spatial Context: multi-locational; node within a network; spatial concentration of activity and people (urban-rural; polycentric)
- Social cohesion and territorial cohesion are distinct
- Institutions: cross-jurisdictional, multi-level, narrower-sectoral
- Mobility: inter-place people, goods and services

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EU Priority	Europe 2020 Objective	Cohesion Policy Thematic Priorities	Urban or Regional Approach to Local Development Policy
Smart growth	Improving the conditions for innovation, research and development	Strengthening research and technological development (IG4)	Regional
Smart growth	Improving the conditions for innovation, research and development	Promoting innovation and smart specialization (IG4)	Urban or Regional
Smart growth	Improving the conditions for innovation, research and development	Enhancing accessibility to and use and quality of information and communication technologies (IG4)	Urban or Regional
Smart growth	Improving the conditions for innovation, research and development	Removing obstacles to the growth of SMEs (IG6)	Regional
Smart growth	Improving education levels	Improving the quality and performance of education and training systems at all levels and increasing participation in tertiary or equivalent education (EGL 9)	Urban or Regional

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Sustainable growth	Meeting climate change and energy objectives	Supporting in all sectors the shift towards a low-carbon, resource efficient and climate resilient economy (IG5)	Urban or Regional
Sustainable growth	Meeting climate change and energy objectives	Promoting renewable energy sources (IG5)	Urban or Regional
Sustainable growth	Meeting climate change and energy objectives	Upgrading Europe's energy network (IG5)	Regional
Sustainable growth	Meeting climate change and energy objectives	Promoting sustainable transport (IG5)	Urban or Regional
Sustainable growth	Meeting climate change and energy objectives	Correcting and preventing unsustainable use of resources (IG5)	Urban or Regional
Sustainable growth	Meeting climate change and energy objectives	Removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures (IG5 and 6)	Regional

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Inclusive growth	Promoting employment	Increasing labour market participation of women and men, reducing structural unemployment and promoting job quality (EGL 7)	Urban or Regional
Inclusive growth	Promoting employment	Developing a skilled workforce responding to labour market needs and promoting lifelong learning (EGL 8)	Urban or Regional
Inclusive growth	Promoting social inclusion and reducing poverty	Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty (EGL 10)	Urban

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- **Urban** emphasis? *Potential and role*
- 21% of EU growth comes from 2% of regions – large urban ‘knowledge hubs’
- Majority of EU growth comes from non-core regions
- Majority of these high growth non-core regions are primarily intermediate regions (47%) or urban regions (44%).

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- Relative position in urban hierarchy is important and comparable across countries
- Threshold scale effects or relative scale effects
- Regional or inter-regional networking possibilities versus pure agglomeration effects