



Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence



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Bulgarian Presidency of the Council
of the European Union

Results from the ESPON Project

Alps 2050

Common spatial perspectives for the Alpine area.
Towards a common vision

Tobias Chilla, University of Erlangen

Cooperation Alps 2020+
1 & 2 October 2018 | Salzburg

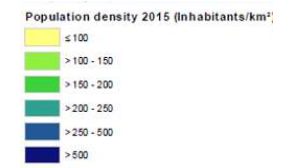
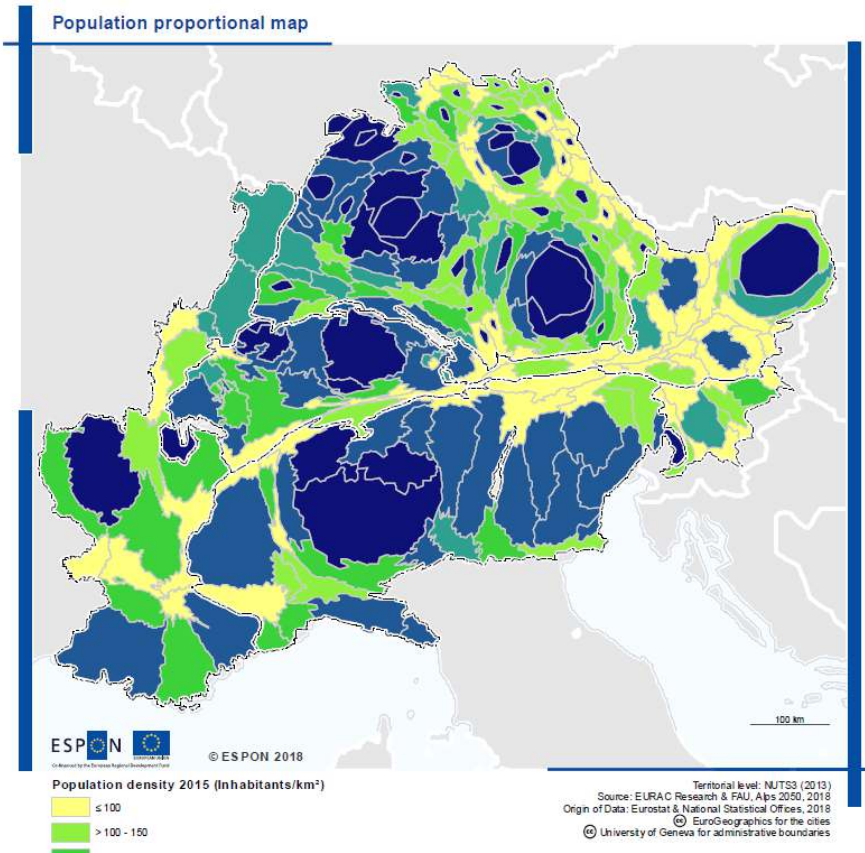
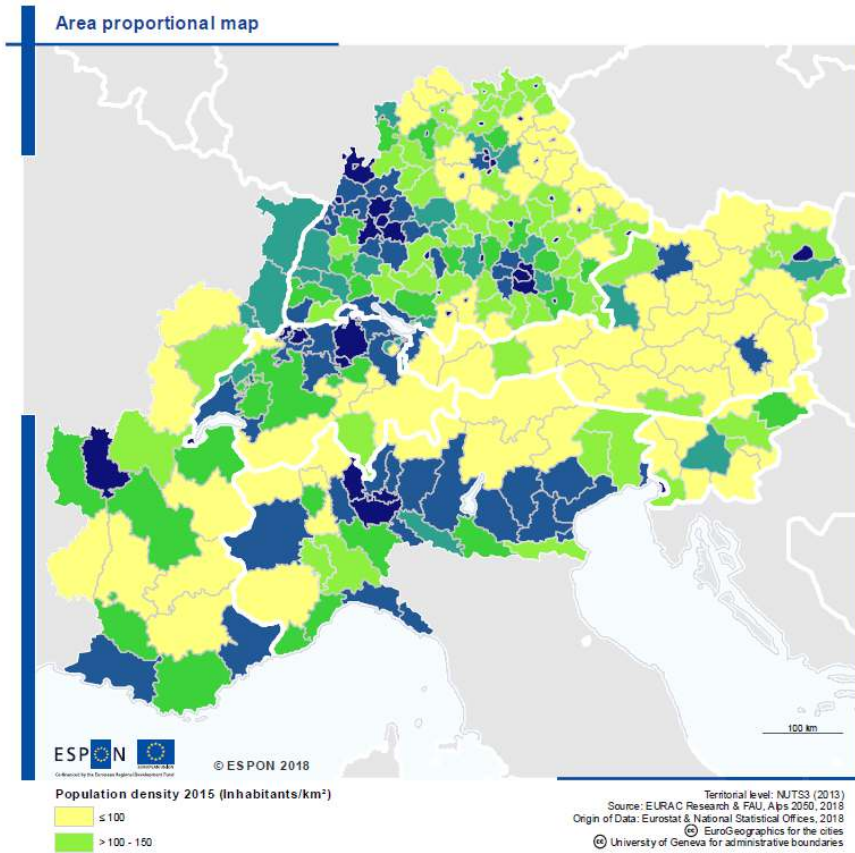
The ESPON project Alps 2050

Main objectives:

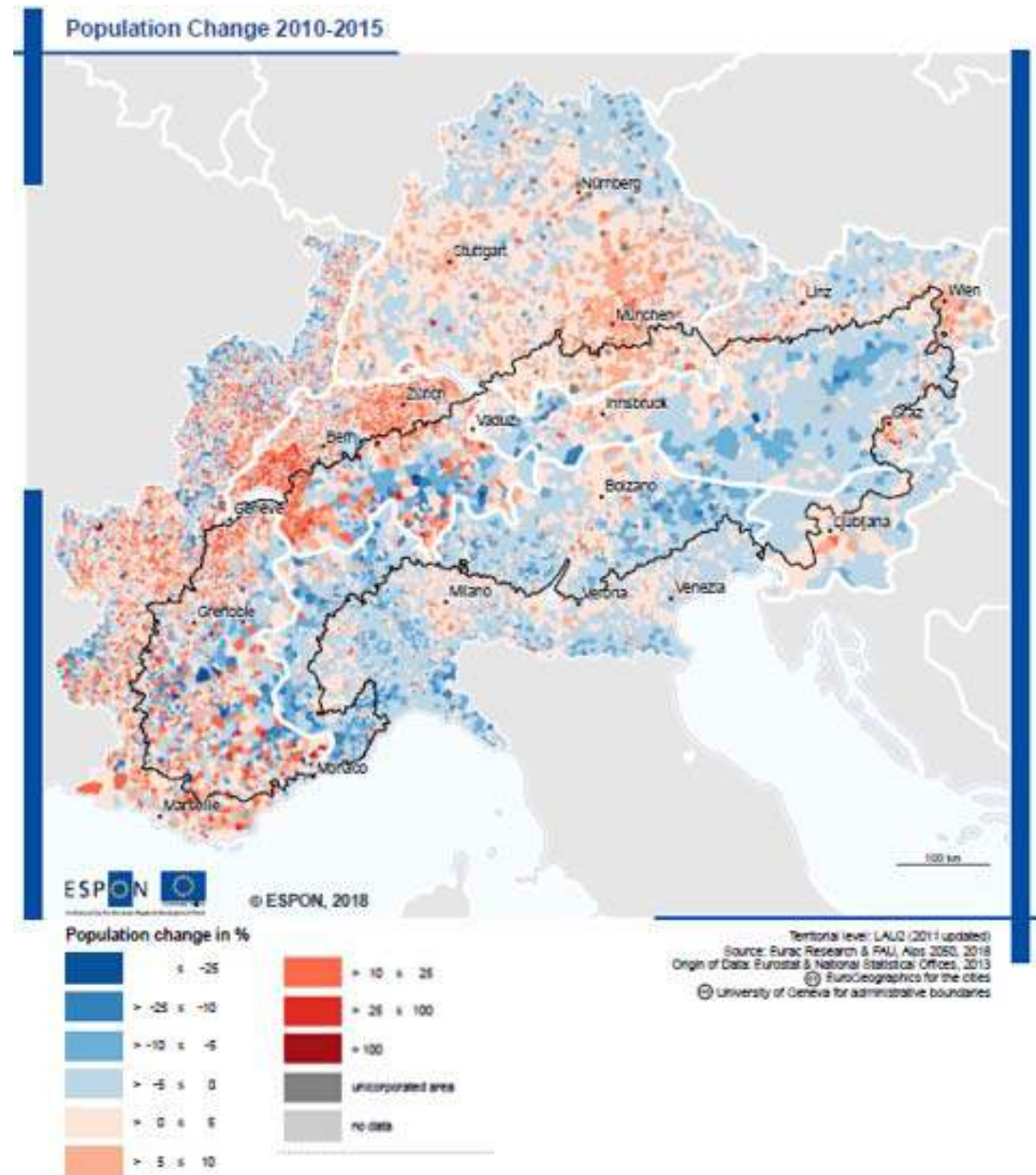
- A territorial **vision** and common spatial perspectives for the Alpine area until 2050.
- Effective solutions for a balanced **sustainable development** & help to strengthen **cooperation** between actors
- **Guidelines** for the development of spatial perspectives that can be used by other European transnational cooperation areas



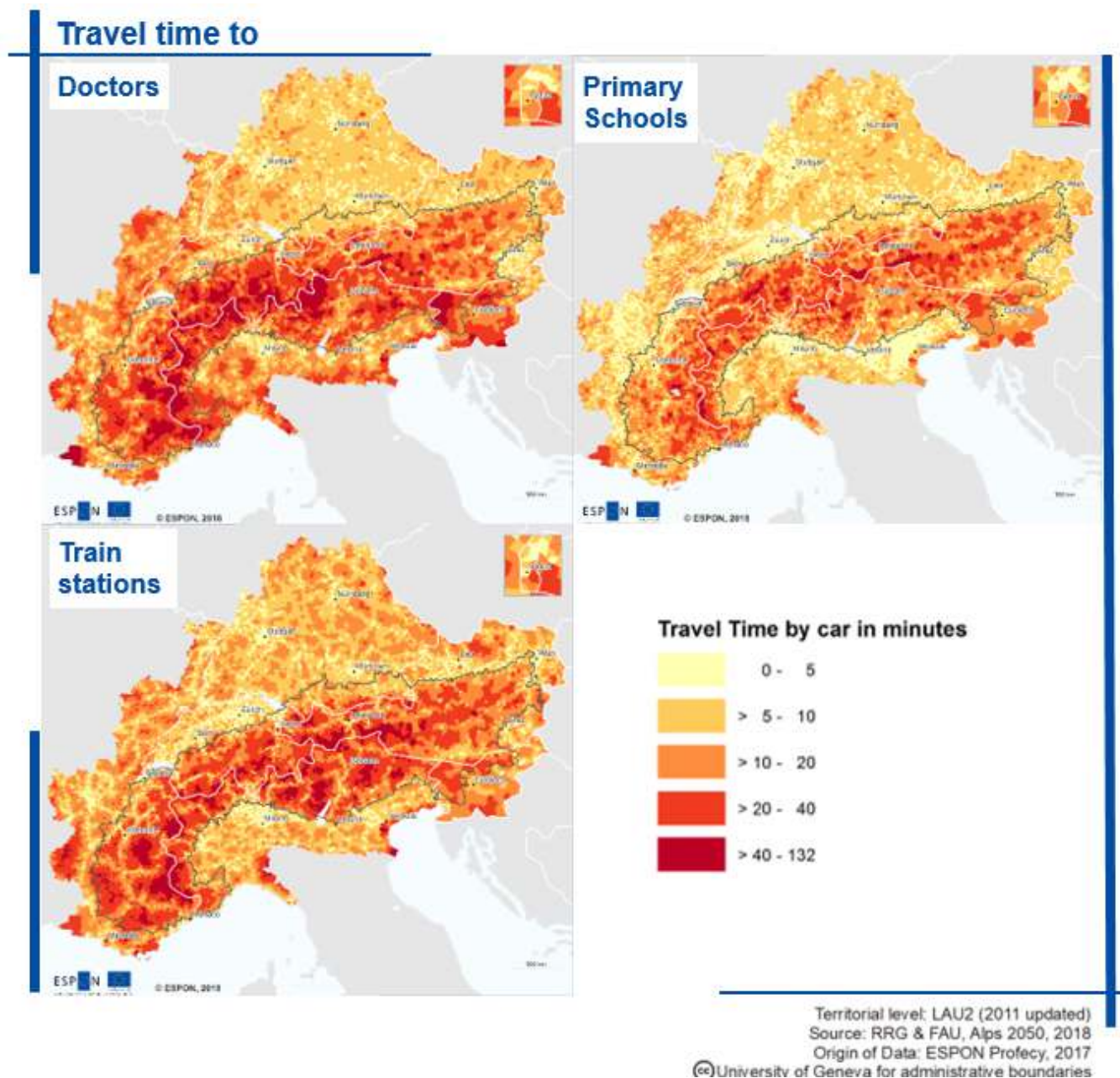
I. Analyses: people and their territories



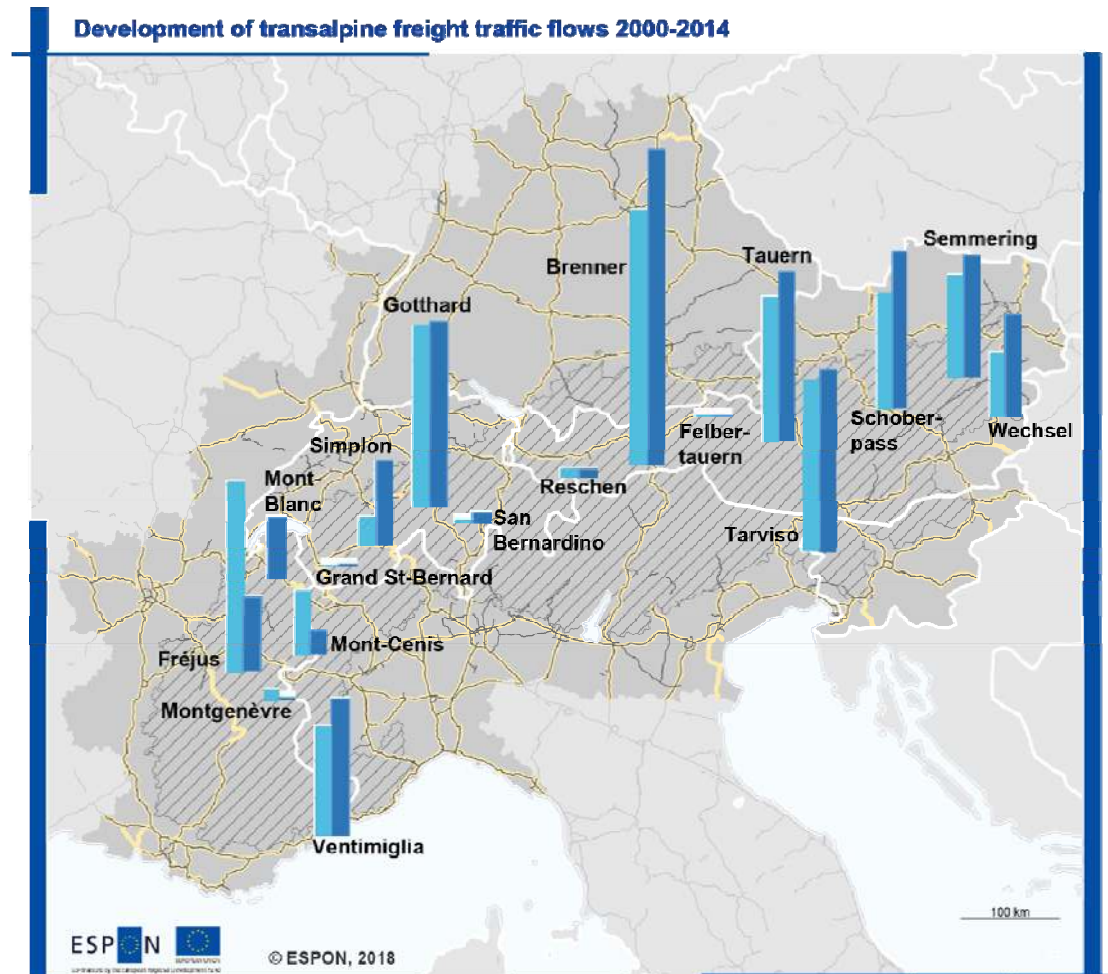
I. Analyses: people and their territories



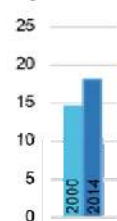
I. Analyses: people and their territories



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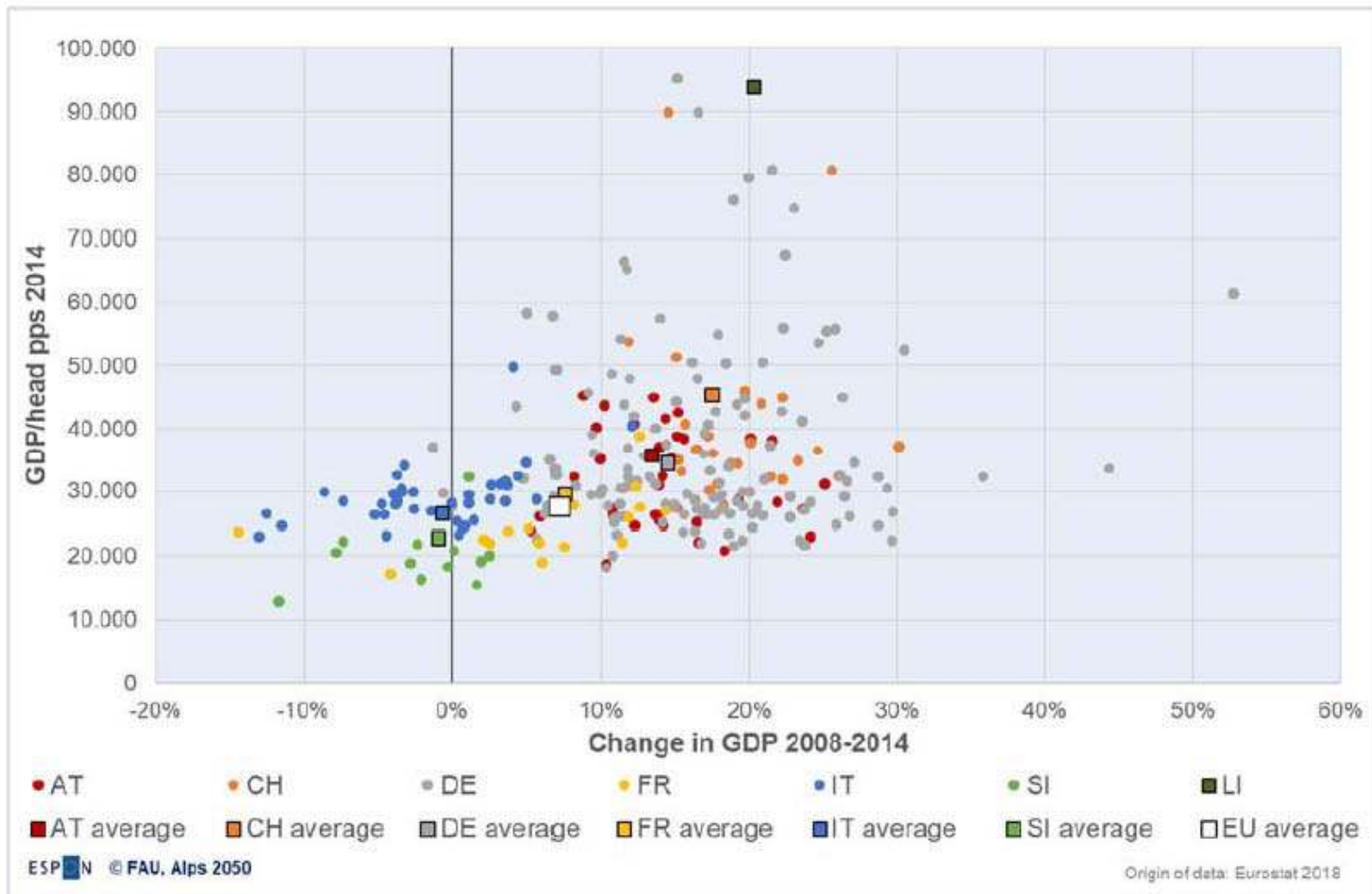


Total freight transport crossing the Alps in Mio. t

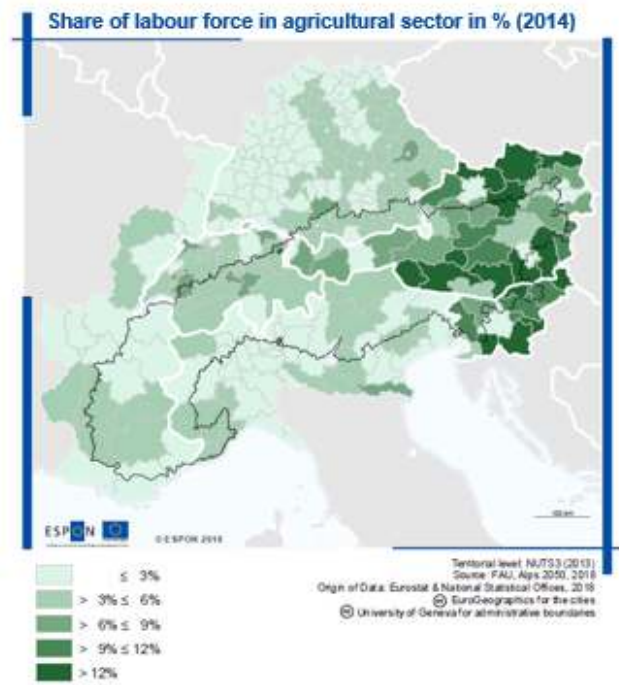
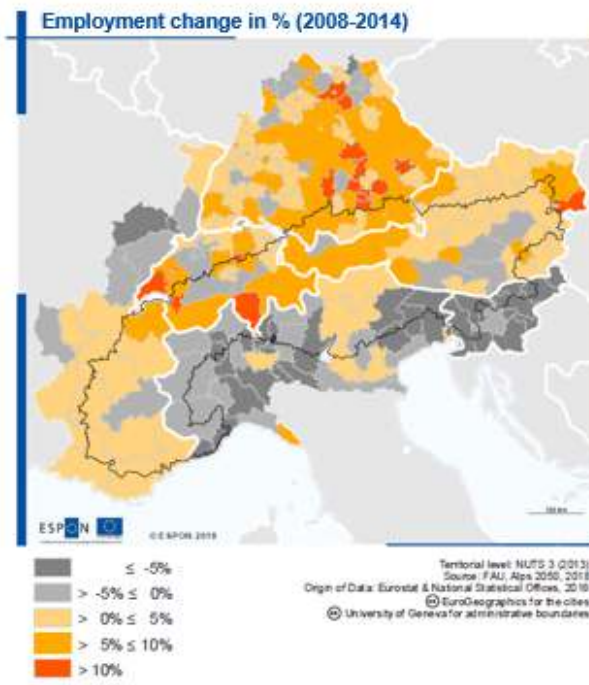
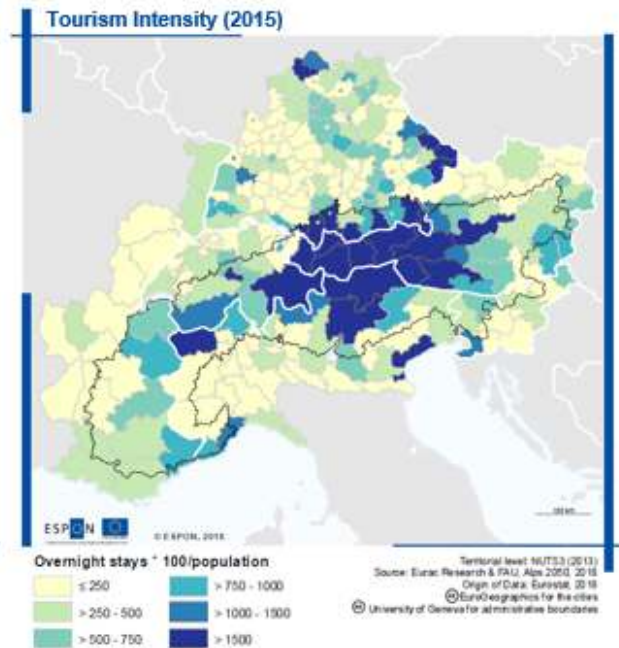
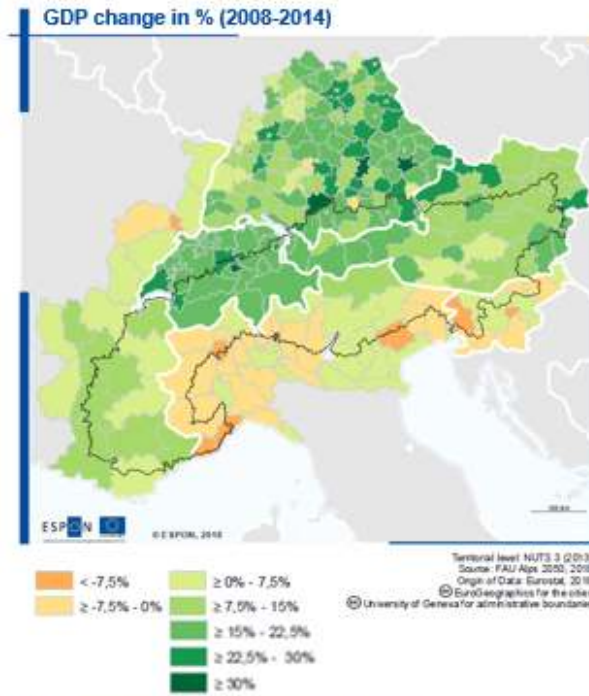


Territorial level: NUTSO (2013)
 Source: FAU & Eurac Research Alps 2050, 2018
 Origin of Data: AlpInfo 2014
 © EuroGeographics for cities and roads
 © University of Geneva for administrative boundaries

I. Analyses: the economy

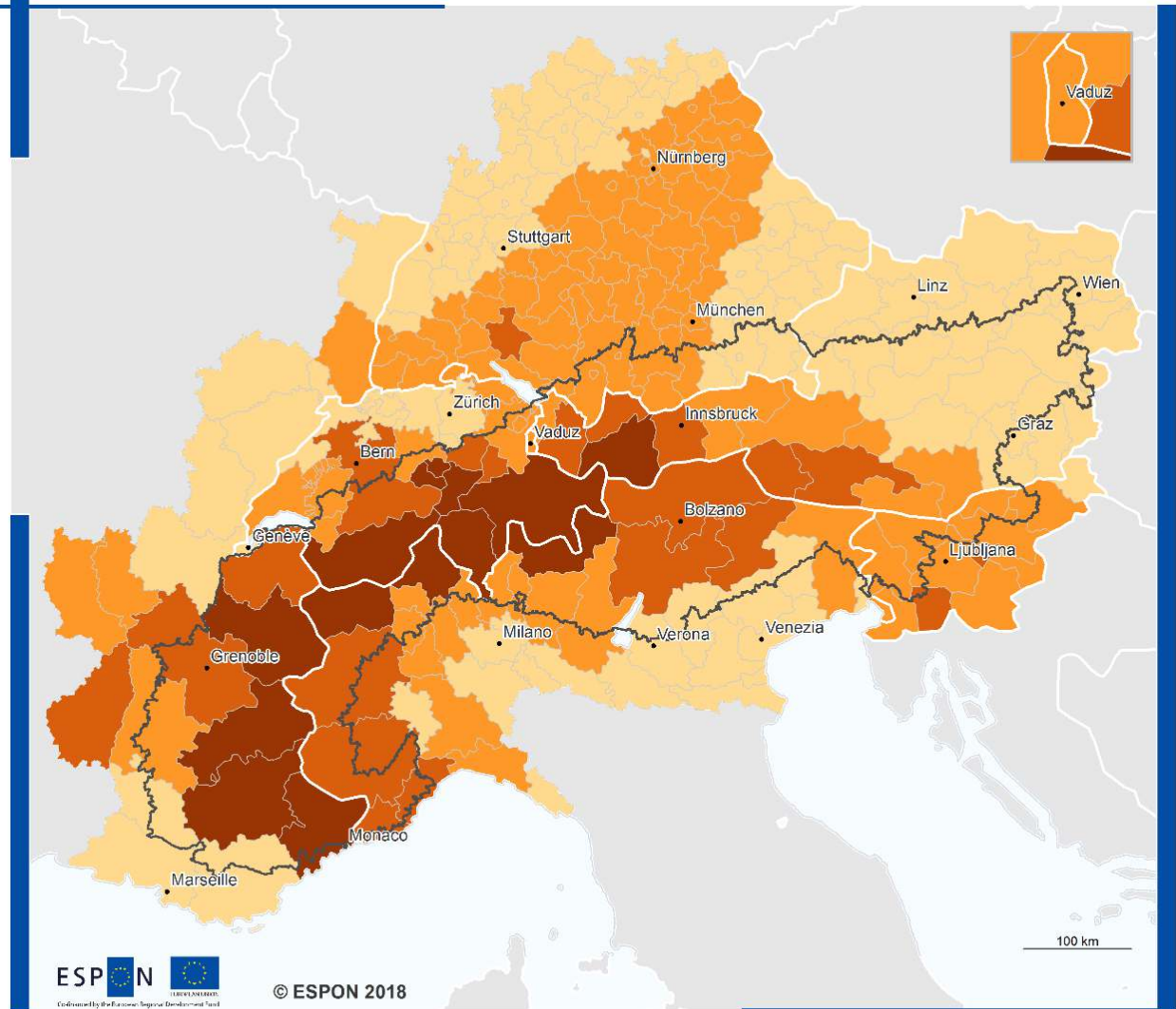


I. Analyses: the economy



I. Analyses: the environment

Projected change of air temperatures until 2100



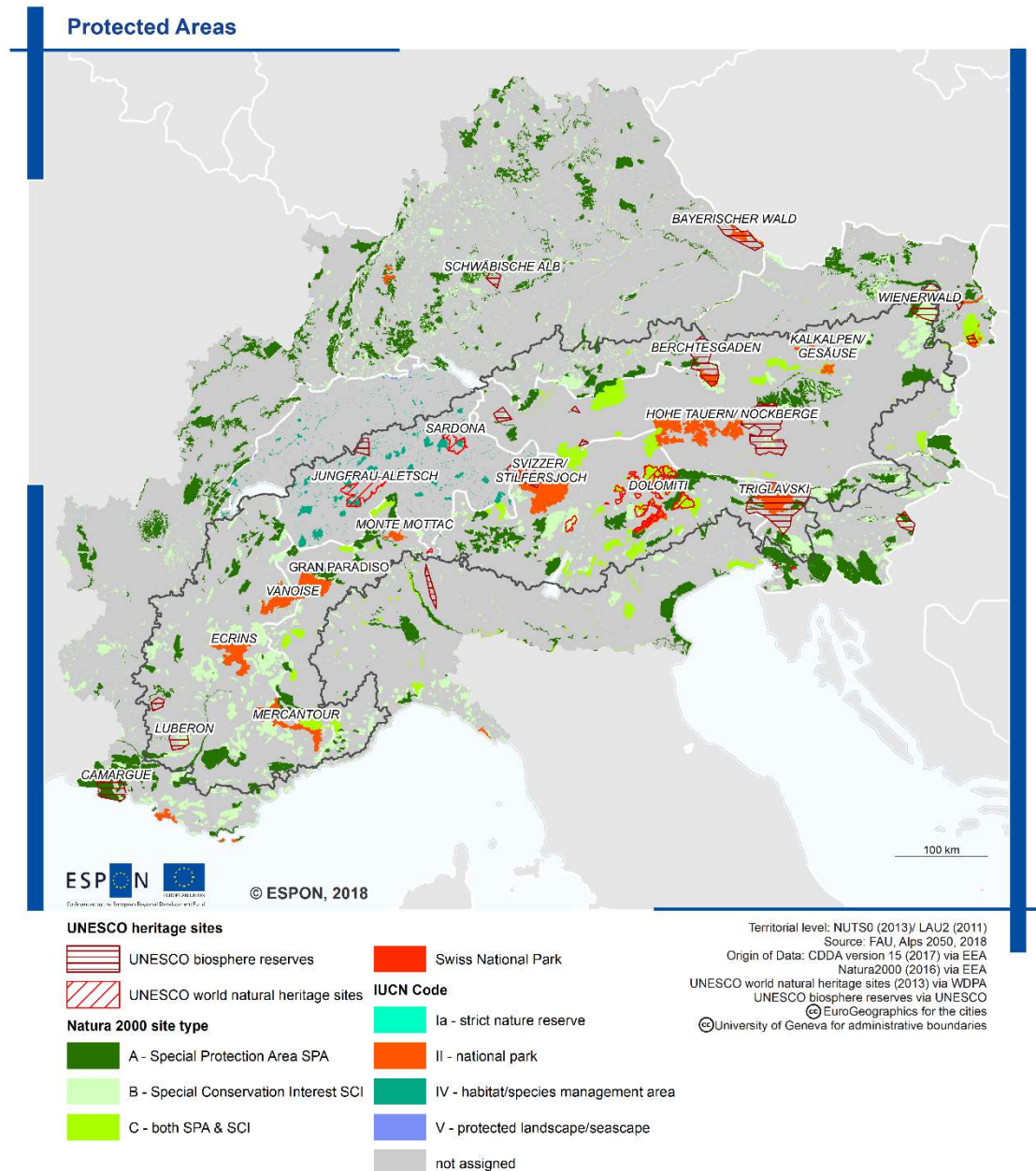
© ESPON 2018

Temperature change in °C

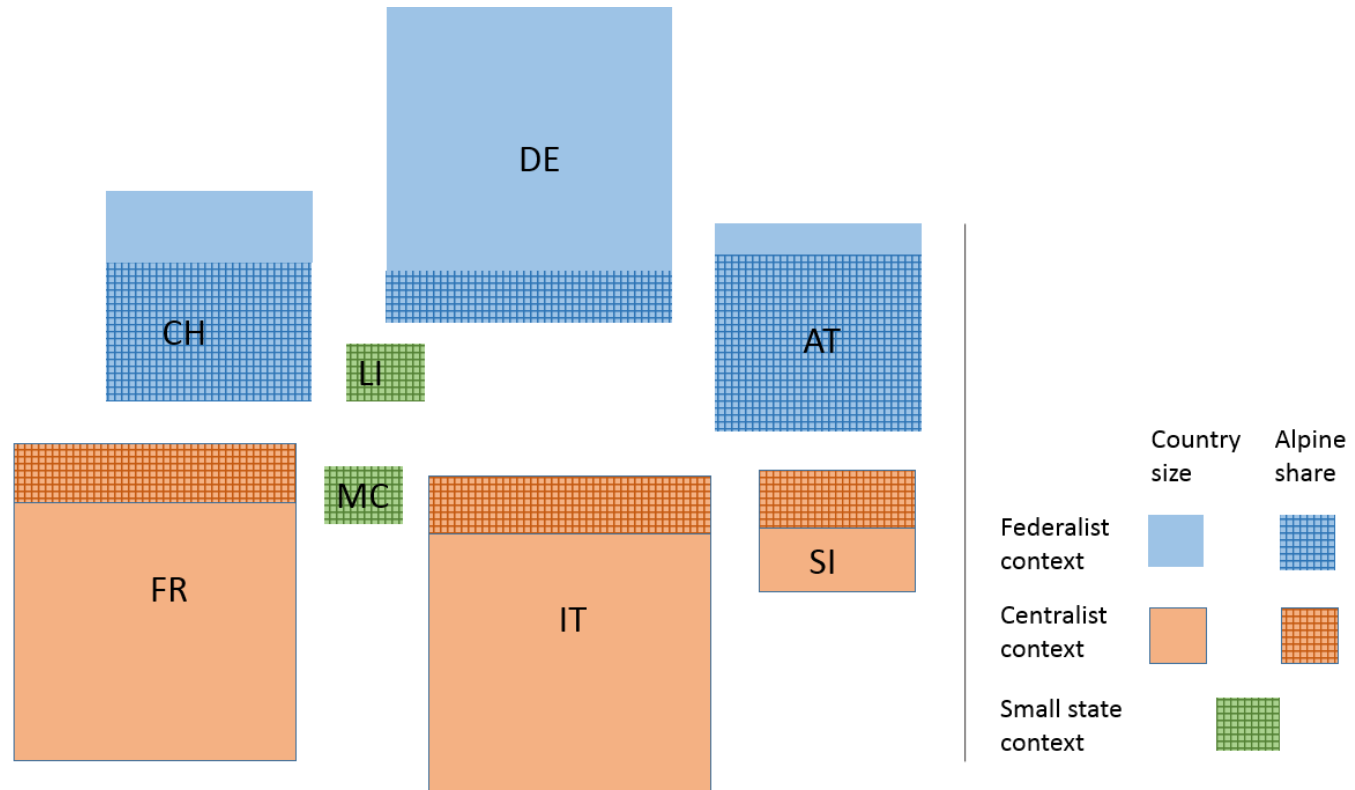
- 2,8 - 3,0
- > 3,0 - 3,2
- > 3,2 - 3,4
- > 3,4 - 3,8

Territorial level: NUTS 3 (2013)
 Source: FAU, Alps 2050, 2018
 Origin of Data: ESPON Climate, 2017
 © EuroGeographics for the cities
 © University of Geneva for administrative boundaries

I. Analyses: the environment

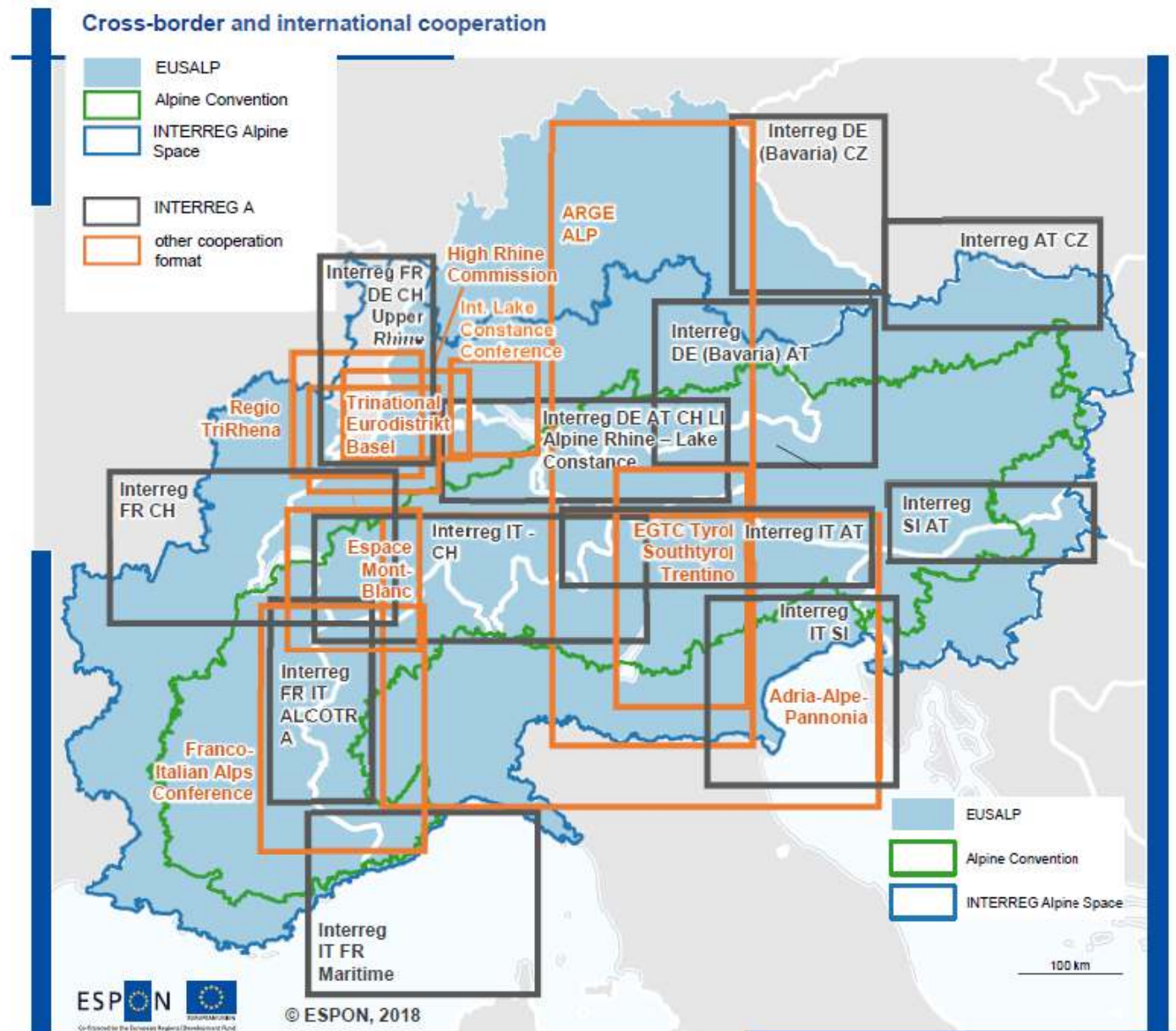


I. Analyses: Governance

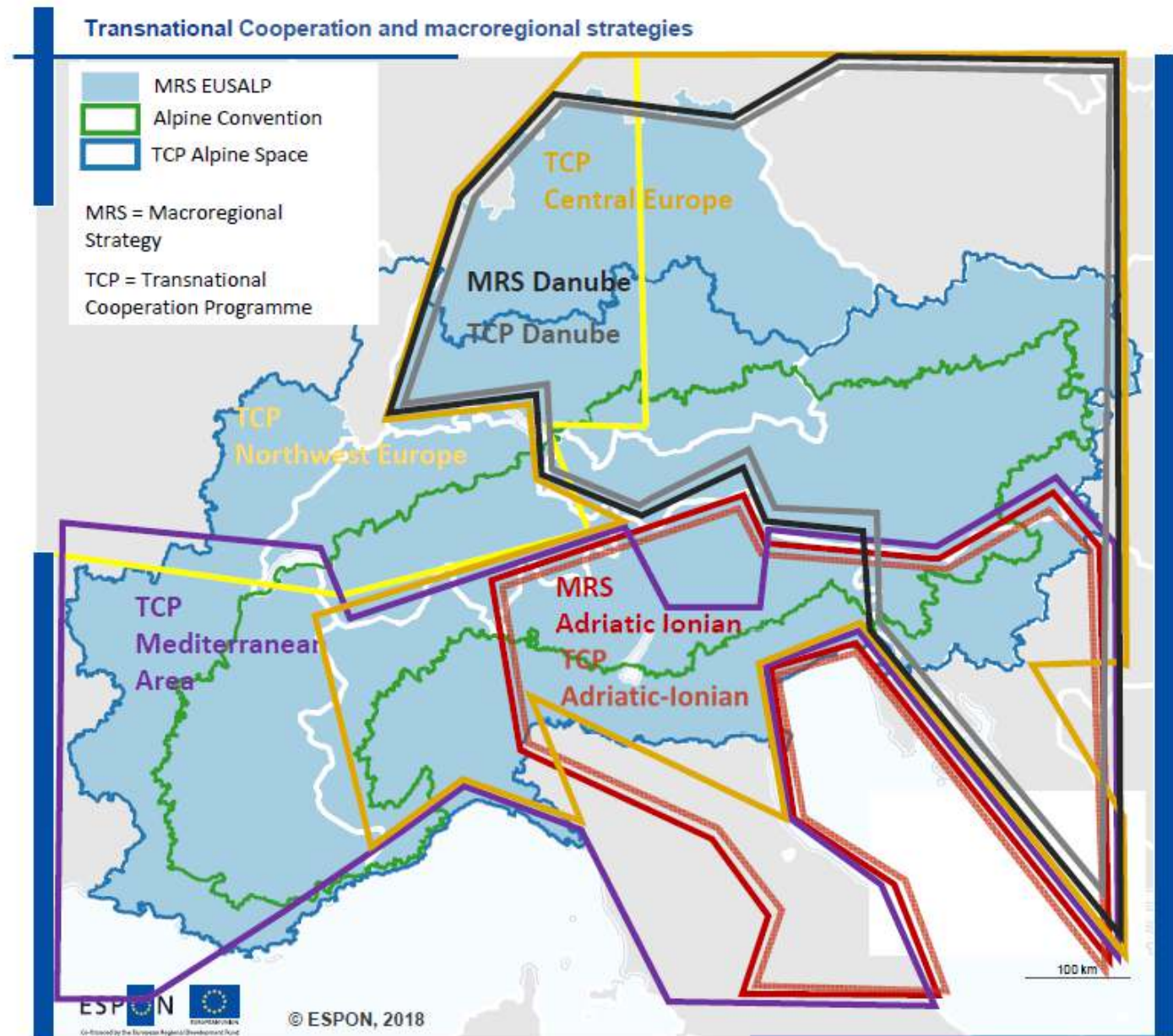


institutional mapping of the domestic contexts: country size, Alpine share, and political context

I. Analyses: Governance

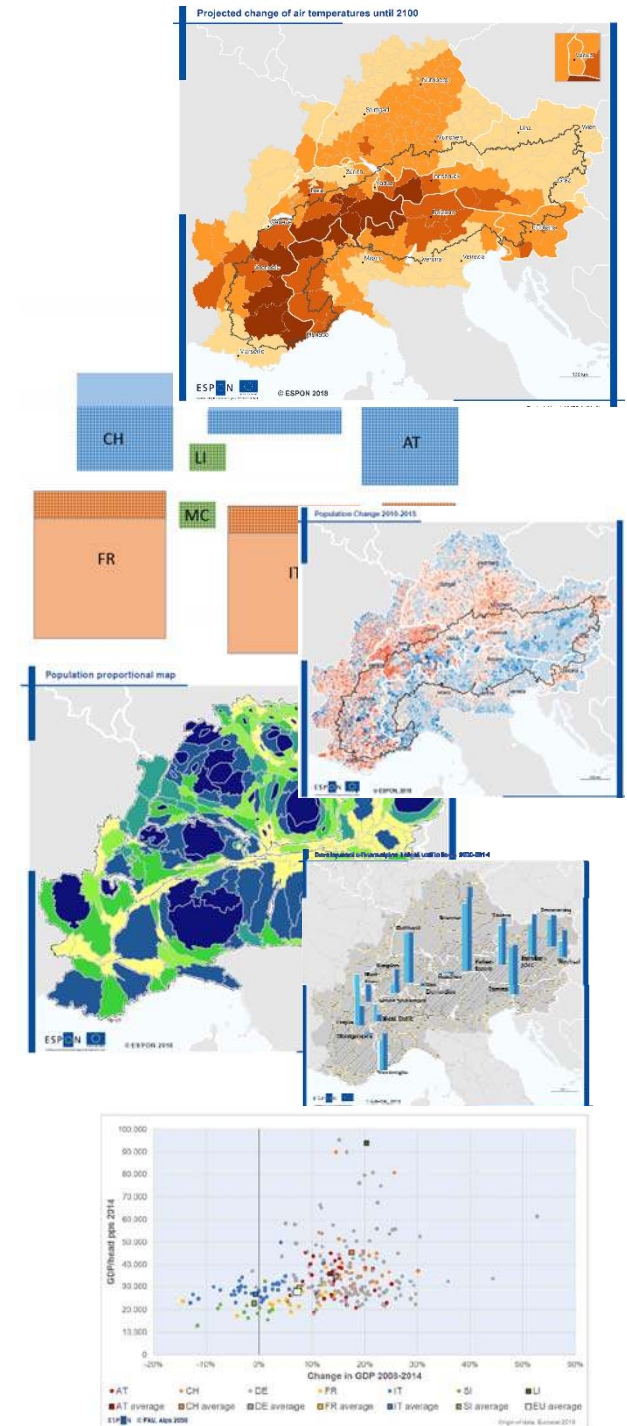


I. Analyses: Governance



I. Analyses: conclusions

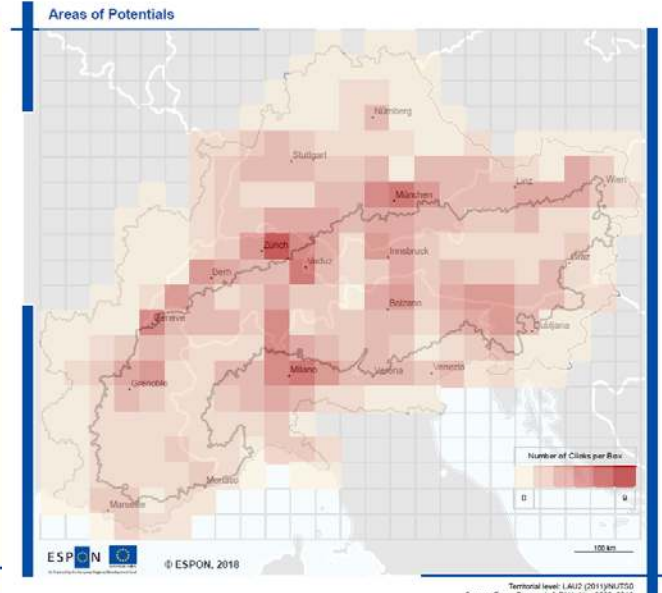
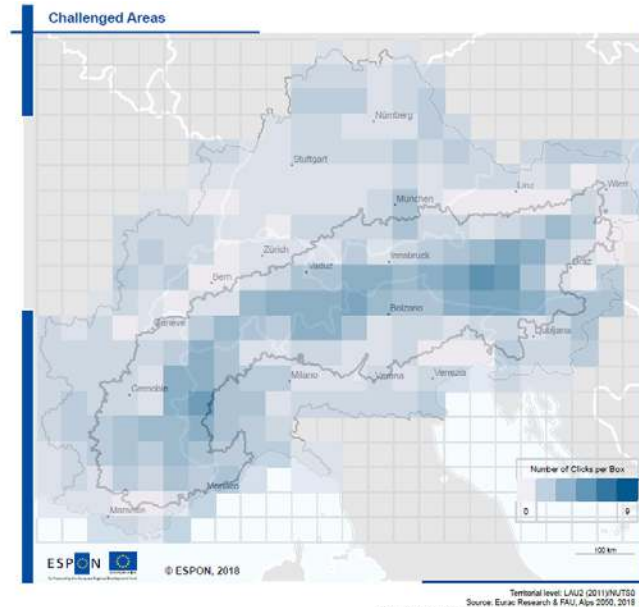
- a space of multifaceted diversity that often lacks coherence, linkages and strategic orientation between its different types of territories (urban / rural, mountainous / pre-Alpine territories, and along national borders).
- considerable challenges of sustainable development – with regard to the environmental dimension and in parallel with regard to the social and the economic dimension.



II. Visions and perspectives

Participative elements:

- Delphi study
- Stakeholder workshop



II. Visions and perspectives

Status quo



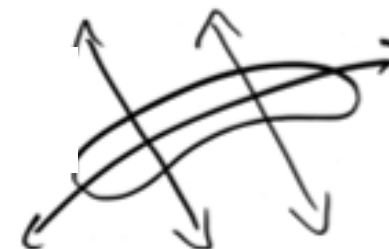
Protected Alps



Functional space



European Core

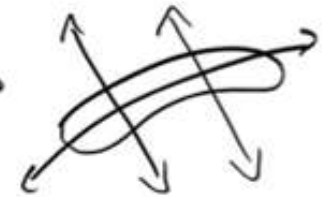
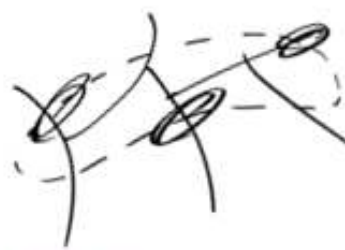


Status quo

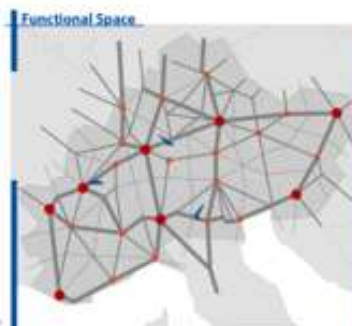
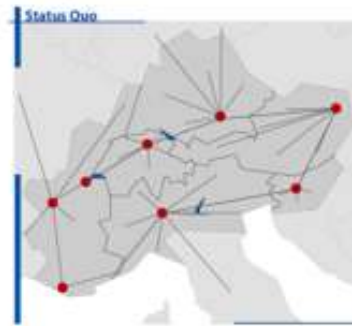
Protected Alps

Functional space

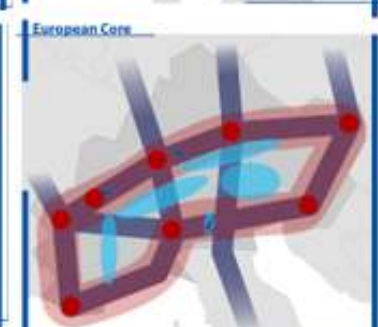
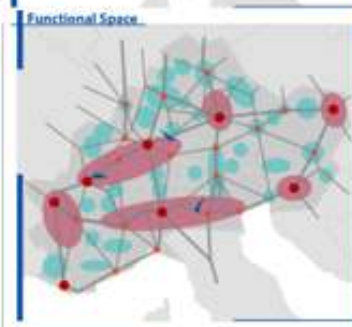
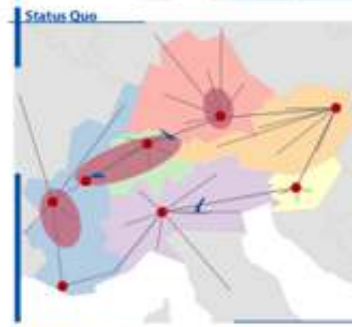
European Core



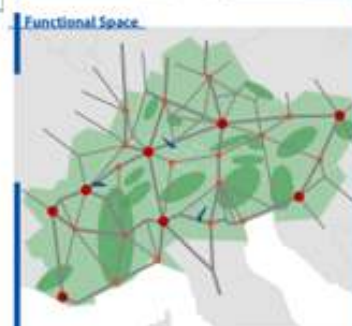
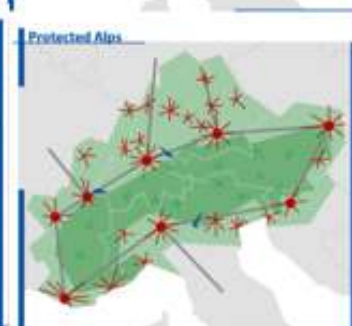
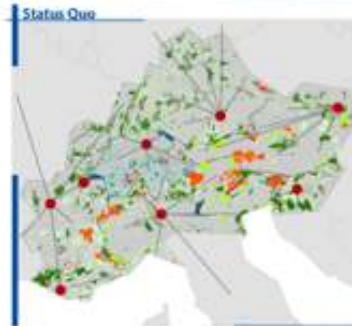
People and territories



Economy



Environment



Plenary question

Which of the presented visions do you prioritise?

- a) Protected Alps
- b) Functional space
- c) Core of Europe

III. Political implications

- **Alignment:**

- Alignment means stronger links between programmes and easier combination of funding opportunities
- Better linkages between the different strands of European Territorial Cooperation (ETC), and between ETC and investment oriented funding (cohesion, agriculture, horizon etc.) is of key importance.

- **Innovation focus:**

- more openness for innovative projects and experimental action that are currently impeded due to formal requirements.
- more explicit focus on spatial development and going beyond purely sectoral strands.

- **Proceeding** with the established **INTERREG** activities of exchange, learning and networking

III. Political implications

- **Interregional policy processes:** platforms on the transnational level as a good basis for further political dynamic: A kind of 'Zürich process' for labour market mobility, mountain agriculture support initiatives or ecological connectivity regimes are just some examples.
- **Improving the transnational knowledge base:** If the potentials of *common challenges* are at the heart of transnational policies, the knowledge base has to be improved (good examples on the field of the traffic, but few information beyond, e.g. economic and trade interlinkages, for labour market mobility, for eco-system services etc.)
- **Implementation mechanisms:** consequent combination of action plans, working programs, and evaluation procedures.
- **Enhancing governance efficiency:** A consequent reflection on mandates and division of labour amongst the involved institutions Reducing overlaps, concentrate on core issues and to cooperate in order to make better use of synergies.



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