



**OPORTUNITATE DE PARTENERIAT (Nr. 8)
SUEDIA**

Propunere de parteneriat din partea institutului EKELÖW AB, SUEDIA

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08 iunie 2010

Institutul suedez EKELÖW AB este interesat de o viitoare colaborare pentru formularea unei propuneri de proiect în cadrul Priorității 1 pentru tematica:

Tematica	Buget €
European seas in territorial development (Mările Europei în contextul dezvoltării teritoriale)	800.000

În măsura în care sunteți interesați de o posibilă colaborare, vă transmitem mai jos o scurtă prezentare a institutului și a grupului de cercetători/profesori și datele de contact:

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Echipa de implementare din cadrul Ministerului Dezvoltării Regionale și Turismului și a Punctului de Contact ESPON din România vă stă la dispoziție pentru alte informații suplimentare.

SUCCES!

CONTACT

[AUTORITATEA NATIONALĂ PENTRU PROGRAMUL ESPON 2013](#)

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Ești interesat de Programul ESPON 2013?

ESPON 2013 – Rețeaua europeană de observare a dezvoltării și coeziunii teritoriale este un program operațional în cadrul Obiectivului Cooperare Teritorială Europeană al Politicii de Coeziune a Uniunii Europene, prin care este finanțată cercetarea teritoriului european.

Programul ESPON 2013 este finanțat prin Fondul European de Dezvoltare Regională și prin contribuția tuturor statelor membre ale UE și a statelor partenere: Norvegia, Elveția, Islanda și Liechtenstein.

Scopul Programului ESPON 2013 este de a sprijini formularea politicii care vizează coeziunea și dezvoltarea armonioasă a teritoriului european prin (1) furnizarea de informații, statistici, analize și scenarii comparabile privind dinamica teritoriului, precum și prin (2) evidențierea capitalului teritoriului și potențialului de dezvoltare a regiunilor și teritoriilor de dimensiuni mai mari, contribuind, astfel, la creșterea competitivității, intensificarea cooperării teritoriale și dezvoltarea durabilă și echilibrată a teritoriului european.

Surse de informare:

www.espon.eu

www.mdrtr.ro - **Sectiunea ESPON**

www.infocooperare.ro - **INFO ESPON**

www.esponromania.ro - **Site-ul web al Punctului de Contact ESPON din România**

ESPON Applied Research Project 2013/1/16.

Indicators and Perspectives for Services of General Interest in Territorial Cohesion and Development (2010-2012)

This brief outline sets out on one side the main key points of the research project concerning *Indicators and Perspectives for Services of General Interest (SGIs) in Territorial Cohesion and Development* as defined in the Specification Document and on the other side the broad approach to research which characterizes the activity of the Department of Architecture and Planning (DiAP), where different areas of expertise could be involved to develop the project.

The Department is looking to lead a bid or to participate as a partner for the Priority 1 Applied Research Project Indicators and Perspectives for Services of General Interest in Territorial Cohesion and Development.

Objectives, key policy questions and key research questions of the project.

The SGIs project holds a key position in developing a common understanding of opportunities and perspectives on services of general interest from a territorial development perspective.

“Services of general interest are a key element of the European society. Article 16 in the EC Treaty confirms their place among shared values of the Union and their role in promoting social and territorial cohesion. These services also contribute to the overall competitiveness of the European economy and are provided in the context of continuously evolving markets and technologies. The globalisation of trade, the completion of the European market and rapid technological change bring about increasing pressure to open new sectors to competition.” (EC: 2001/C17/04).

Services of general interest are defined as *“market and non-market services which public authorities class as being of general interest and subject to specific public service obligations”*. (EC: 2001/C17/04). European social policies and their underlying studies use different **classifications**. Services of general interest traditionally comprehend electronic communications, postal services, electricity, gas, water and transport. More recent documents tend to be more comprehensive and do also include labour market services, education, health care, child care, social care, culture or (social) housing.

The elaboration in this project takes into account classifications being made in social studies and policies. It looks at the territorial relevance of “classic topics” but also more recently appearing topics. Furthermore, it not only considers the **actual presence of services** but also the **actual access** in terms of price or connectivity (e.g. via the internet). The project is expected to consider the inclusion of access by different target groups and its territorial relevance.

Territorial policies **approach the challenges related to services of general interest in a territorial and comprehensive way** looking at territorial **differences and interrelations with other phenomena** (e.g. demography, economic development).

There is in particular a need for **indicators and development perspectives for different types of territories and at different levels of geographical scale**.

The project should strive for a better understanding of the following **key policy questions**, for which it should provide supporting knowledge and evidence:

☐ *How should the defined (groupings of) services of general interest be addressed by territorial development and cohesion policies?*

☐ *What is the territorial distribution of the services of general interest throughout the European territory and how can this be measured?*

☐ *How and to what extent do the various levels of services of general interest contribute to the global competitiveness, economic development and job growth of cities, urban agglomerations and other territories?*

The project should strive for a comprehensive and **integrated research approach, taking into account social, cultural, environmental and economic aspects**. In addition a **three level approach (European, transnational/national, regional/local)** to the analysis, commonly used by all ESPON applied research projects, should be applied.

The project shall also strive for delivering innovative results which can support the policy development in the field of territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion. It should demonstrate an inventive approach with regard to the scientific answers to the policy questions and should aim at showing new development opportunities for the European territory. There should be a combination and interrelation of various sectors and territorial insights on the development in order to **contribute to the creation of new development paths and visions**.

The following **key research questions** are expected to be answered:

☐ *How can the existing definition and classifications of services of general interest be applied from a territorial cohesion and development point of view?*

- What (elements of what) groupings of services of general interest (e.g. communication, energy, education, housing, shops, banks, health and social services or transport) play a role at global/European, (trans)national, and regional/local scale?

- What services of general interest are considered to be important for people and businesses? Is the perception of importance the same in different types of territories?

- What different types of national policies on services of general interest do exist throughout Europe? What objectives and arguments are behind these policies? And how are these different types of policies translated into territorial objectives or strategies?

☐ *What are good indicators to measure the level of services of general interest?*

- What are good indicators for measuring the basic level of services?

- What are good indicators for measuring territorial development potential due to specialisations and concentrations of services?

- How can the cost for access to services (and maybe other elements) be integrated in the indicators?

- To what extent differentiation within the set of indicators is needed towards the different target groups (businesses and citizens), different types of territories (amongst which cross-border regions), different levels of geographical scale and eventual other aspects?

- What are relevant single issue indicators and how can these be crossed in order to obtain 'sophisticated' crossed indicators?

☐ *What is the current territorial situation of services of general interest throughout the European territory?*

- What is the territorial distribution of services of general interest throughout the European territory (balance – concentration)?

- What is the territorial functionality of (the) services of general interest (sector) in the different regions throughout Europe?

- Where and/or in what types of territories a weak basic level of services of general interest can be detected?

- Where and/or in what types of territories can concentration and/or specialization be detected (at the various geographical levels of scale, but in particular at European/global level) in services of general interest?

☐ *What territorial development potential and constraints do different types of territories in Europe have?*

- What territorial development measures are best suited for different types of territories in order to guarantee a basic level of access to services of general interest?

- What (types of) territories that possess a concentration or specialisation of services of general interest (at European/global level) can exploit them to create economic growth and jobs? What strategies are suited?

- How do the different territorial trends (as detected in the ESPON-scenarios and the DEMIFER-project) affect territorial situations regarding the level of services of general interest in the future and what needs could these trends generate? How do they affect the territorial spread/concentration? How do they affect the basic living standards and the competitiveness of different types of territories?

- What territorial development paths for services of general interest can be recognised for different regions and different types of territories throughout Europe? What are financial possibilities (and restraints) and efficient ways of (territorial) organisation in different regions and types of territories to maintain or improve a certain level of services?

- How can territorial governance contribute to the policy objectives regarding services of general interest? What strategies and instruments can be used?

The project shall include **4-6 targeted case-studies** (including some related to guaranteeing the basic level and some related to reinforcing the position in the global economy) in order to receive more focused and detailed information on how the developed indicators and the baseline scenario can serve to define territorial

development perspectives for cities and/or regions, embracing all scales from the global to the local and interlink with conceptualisations developed in other ESPON 2013 Projects.

The project should present the main final results in relation to different types of regions and cities, using, where applicable, existing typologies for the urban system, rural areas, mountain areas, islands, coastal areas and outermost regions. The final results should also be presented for transnational cooperation areas under Structural Funds, and - where appropriate and possible - also for cross-border cooperation area and inter-regional cooperation areas

The Department of Architecture and Planning, DiAP

DiAP has been founded in 2000 as the result of the merging of the Department of Sciences of Territory – which was mainly centred upon planning and urban design – with groups of scholars coming from the field of Architecture, History of Architecture and Restoration, based in other departments.

The common goal was to establish a Department structure where the various disciplines dealing with territorial projects could meet and establish an arena for an interdisciplinary dialogue.

Directed by Prof. Patrizia Gabellini since January 2009, DiAP, with its 144 teachers: 48 full professors, 33 associate professors and 63 assistant professors, is now the second largest Department in Politecnico di Milano (Milan Polytechnic) as well as being the largest in the field of Architecture, an important research centre in Italy for urban and territorial planning issues, and part of a well-established international network of centers of excellence.

DiAP has been created on the basis of a cultural collaboration which is centred on developing and innovating the Politecnico di Milano tradition, with the goal of establishing a department structure where the various disciplines dealing with territorial projects could meet and create a forum for interdisciplinary dialogue. It pursues scientific research and teaching objectives in the field of:

architecture
urban planning
regional development
environmental development

exploring new points of contact in the evolution of disciplinary areas, between environment, community and architectural designers and between communications, policy and management experts.

This multidisciplinary approach is a particular characteristic of the department, which is able to offer expertise and projects to meet emerging demands from processes of physical and social change, to a plurality of subjects and organisations (European, national, regional and local authorities, social and economic groups, research institutions).

Research

DiAP is currently one of the largest departmental research centres in Italy and is active in many fields of research and consultancy, such as territorial analysis, analysis and design of planning processes, local policies, social and territorial cohesion policies, strategic planning, environmental planning, infrastructure planning and design, environmental design, architecture, urban history and renewal.

Diap staff also own expertise in geographical information system, methods and techniques in support of urban research and policy development process, mapping and monitoring of urban and territorial transformations, data gathering, management and dissemination.

Research activity is supported by different forms of funding:

- Research funded by the Italian Ministry for Universities, by the National Research Council;
- Research funded by European Commission;
- Contracts with public administrations, non-profit organizations and private entities.

Furthermore, DiAP members can set up permanent or temporary Research Laboratories according to long term research programs or to specific research projects. Currently the research activities are grouped into 4 Research Lines, that include more than 40 Laboratories, plus 3 Experimental Laboratories in Modelling, Diagnosis e Visual Communication.

Education

DiAP provides a major contribution in the teaching activities of the School of Architecture and Society in all its undergraduate and graduate programmes in Architecture, Environmental architecture, Planning, Building

techniques, and in some undergraduate and graduate programmes in other Schools of Architecture and Engineering.

DiAP offers a wide range of post-graduate courses, including Specializing Masters, Doctoral Programs (Territorial Design And Government, Spatial Planning And Urban Development; Preservation Of Architectural Heritage, Urban And Architectural Design), Specialist Schools, Professional Courses, Short Courses.

International Activities

Diap promotes many international activities, including research programmes, teaching staff mobility, international workshops, intensive programmes in cooperation with European partners, an international lecture series.

In particular, members of the Department have been involved in various EU-funded projects (Espon 2006 Programme, VI PQ Specific Targeted Project , VI PQ Coordination Action , VII PQ Theme 6 – Environment, including Climate Change, CONACYT- FONCICYT Fondo de Cooperation International en Ciencia y Tecnologia - Union Europea).

DiAP is member of the Association of European School of Planning (AESOP), of the European Urban Research Association (EURA), of the Regional Science Association (AISRE); of the Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica (INU) and it is the registered office of the Società Italiana degli Urbanisti (SIU).

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Vår beteckning EIS	Sekretess For ESPON work	Datum 2010-06-05	Version 1.0	Sida 1 (4)
Vår referens Per Sigurd Agrell			Status Suggestion	

Suggested contribution to

ESPON Applied Research Project on Applied Research under Priority 1: European seas in territorial development

“Projects shall support policy development by creating European wide, comparable information and evidence on territorial dynamics, potentials and challenges focusing on development opportunities for regions and cities.”¹

¹ From the ESPON Call for proposals of 3 may 2010

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EIS	For EPSON work	2010-06-05	1.0	2 (4)

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1 Summary

The SME Ekelöw AB would like to join a tender for an ESPON project of Applied Research: *European seas in territorial development*. We could provide unique empirics from the exploitation of one of the islands in the Stockholm Archipelago including an analysis of explanations and consequences. Especially we are aware of how a series of apparently sensible decisions can lead to a less satisfactory grand total for life and entrepreneurship on an island and its surrounding maritime societies. Ekelöw is also ready to join and analyze comparisons with similar empirics from other areas.

This is risk management with facets in common with accessibility, maritime logistics and transport policy, business administration, sustainable development, territorial cohesion, territorial diversity, segregation and youth problems. We notice also that the exploitation of littoral areas follows very different patterns in different countries. So there are reasons to discuss these differences in an ESPON context.

2 The Ekelöw AB

Ekelöw AB was founded in 2001 specializing in information and information technology security. After a series of prestigious missions with the Defense, the Police and the big banks we have diversified into all kinds of risk and security and the number of staff are now around 60. Clients get help to discover and control their risks.

One field of interest is the area of singular and rare risks where the common methods of listing and probability are not sufficient. This is the field of our partner Professor Per Sigurd Agrell who also since many years is busy with archipelago issues in co-operation with NGOs and local authorities.²

3 A European need for information

There is a value in public administration and international cooperation and in a development of their relations. There is however also a relation between social realities and administration to consider and develop and that is the basic perspective of the present offer of observations for an ESPON project. There is a local reality of man and enterprise beyond and in a way under the municipal

² The following websites offer further information: www.ekelow.se, www.stromstadakademi.se, www.agrell.info.

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perspectives. From time to time the EU Commission and its Funds would need a direct access to information about this kind of detail. This is the case in land use planning, especially for coastal areas and their complex life. So called longitudinal studies are needed. Some of those are done already and they offer surprises which must be interesting for all levels of planning. Comprehensive statistics do not tell everything, but the kind of longitudinal study suggested here would become a precious precursor to maps and relevant statistics.

4 The design of a project

[Applied Research Projects](#) are supposed to create European wide, comparable information and evidence on territorial potentials and challenges focusing on opportunities for success for the development of regions and cities. The present offer of observations will point to the potential of precisely the coastline stripe to catalyze developments of inner areas as well as to frustrate and block.

Ekelöw AB is not ready to be the lead partner in a tender to be handed over to the EPSON already in June but we feel free to indicate that our empirics may make part in all kinds of comparison with other countries and regions. It may also be a basis for discussions about the balance between long and short term perspectives. Metaphorically optimization and simulation logics may be applied in a next step as a part of design and planning.

5 A role for the Ekelöw AB

Ekelöw AB is used to work in networks of different kinds including public and private partners, also NGOs and specialists from very different areas. So we can adapt to a project structure for the present call surely already far advanced.

We shall write our piece of Swedish east coast empirics and we are prepared to assist other partners in their similar writings. Of course we are also interested in participation when it comes to comparison, analysis and constructive more or less general suggestions. We are interested both in methods and in more real impacts, both in scientific production and in dissemination.

We see the possible relations and we are ready to participate in the development of synergies with the other ESPON projects: Trends in accessibility, TIPTAP, EUROISLANDS, TEDI, Platforms Typology compilation and Map updates.

The Relation between Accessibility and Economic Development, a theme mentioned in the ESPON papers, will appear already in our basic empiric.