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# ESPON

## **Territorial Observation No. 10 (Potentials and challenges for Partner States – and the EU)**

ROREP Lecture 02.04.2014



# Syntheseberichte: „Territorial Observations“

Bisher erschienen (seit Ende 2008):

No. 1 "Population development and migration"

No. 2 "Accessibility"

No. 3 "Economic Performance of European Regions"

No. 4 "Internet Roll-out"

No. 5 "Creative Workforce"

No. 6 "Regions and cities in the global economy"

No. 7 "Natural Hazards and Climate Change in European Regions"

No. 8 "Regions Integrating Land and Sea"

No. 9 "Gateway Functions in Cities"

**No. 10 "Potentials and Challenges for Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland – and for the European Union"**



# „Territorial Observation“ No. 10

The cover of the report features a dark red background with a blue border. At the top, the ESPON logo is displayed. Below it is a map of Europe with various regions highlighted in shades of blue and red. The title 'Territorial Observation No. 10' and the date 'February 2014' are centered in white text. A large white number '10' is positioned on the right side. The main title 'Potentials and Challenges for Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland - and for the European Union' is centered in black text. At the bottom, the European Union logo and the text 'EUROPEAN UNION Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE' are visible.

ESPON

Territorial Observation No. 10  
February 2014

10

Potentials and Challenges for  
Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland -  
and for the European Union

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## „policy relevant key findings“ (Auswahl)

- The Partner States perform better in relation to the smart growth objective than most EU Member States.
- In terms of sustainable growth, Partner States generate considerable amounts of hydroelectric power, three countries (Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) have lower green-house gas emissions per GDP unit than any EU Member State, and two (Iceland and Norway) have a high share of renewable energy.
- Partner States display in general high population growth but have very different population densities. Two countries (Switzerland and Liechtenstein) show positive population development due to in-migration.



## „policy relevant key findings“ (Auswahl)

- Transport systems are generally well developed. Switzerland and Liechtenstein have a particularly high motorway density, which results in a high level of road accessibility.
- Switzerland has a particular position concerning rail transport as many transit routes cross the country and there are good links to many major European cities. In Norway the main railway hub is Oslo.
- Sparsely populated regions in Norway and Iceland are the type of regions mostly challenged by out-migration.
- Mountain areas in Partner States are in general impacted by and economically vulnerable to climate change.

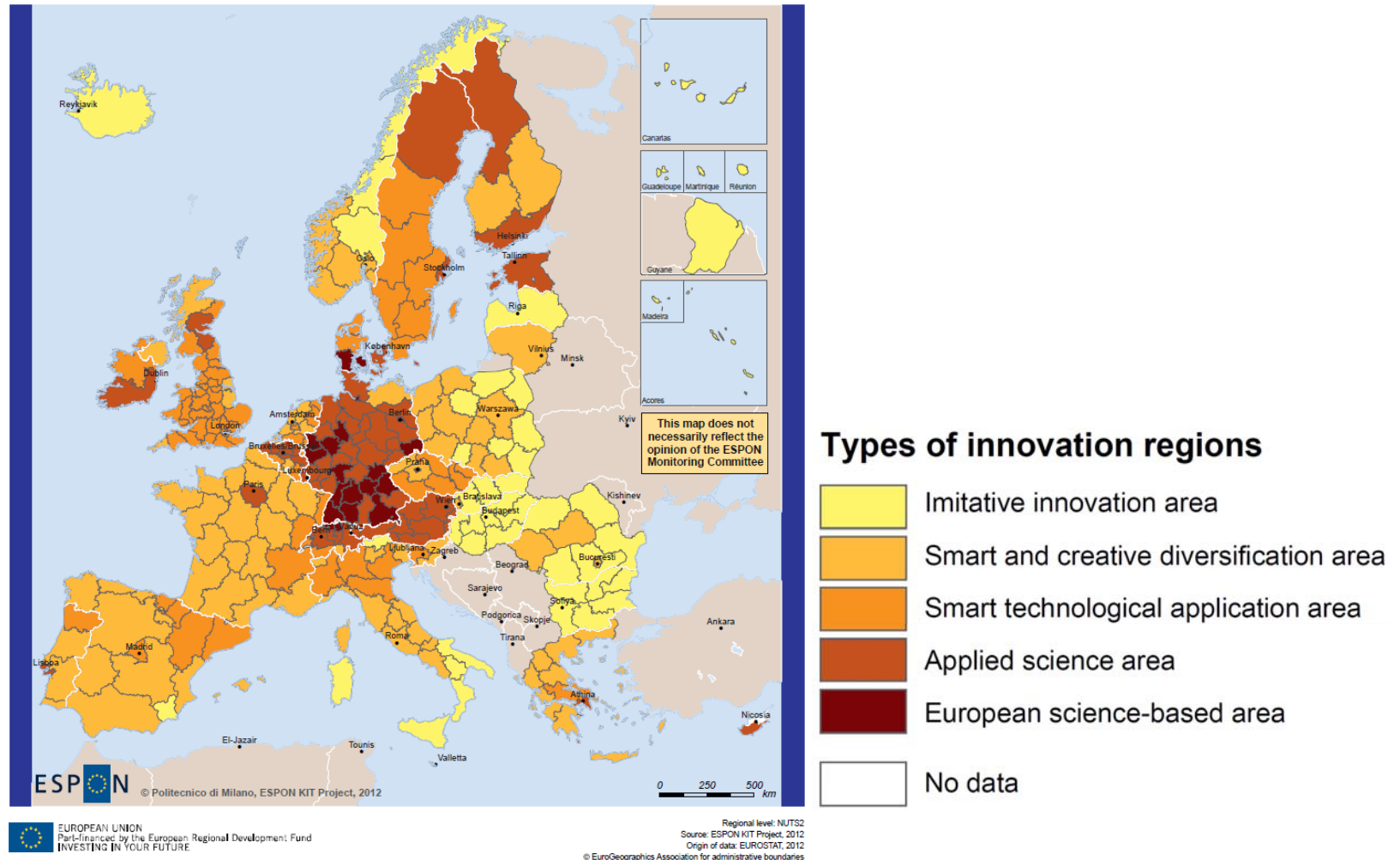


## „policy relevant key findings“ (Auswahl)

- In terms of cooperation culture Partner States are active in Interreg programmes, and particularly Norway is cooperating actively in many programmes.
- The regions of Partner States participate only at an average level of intensity in Interreg programmes, compared with regions of EU Member States.



# Smart, sustainable & inclusive Growth





# Thema: Smart, sustainable & inclusive Growth

Figure 2 Traffic lights Sustainable growth

	Median ESPON Space	Iceland	Liechtenstein	Norway	Switzerland
Emissions (in CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent) indexed to 1990 (1990=100%)	● 93.42				
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption 2011	● 11.55				
Greenhouse gas emissions (in tons of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents) per GDP unit 2011	● 0.38				

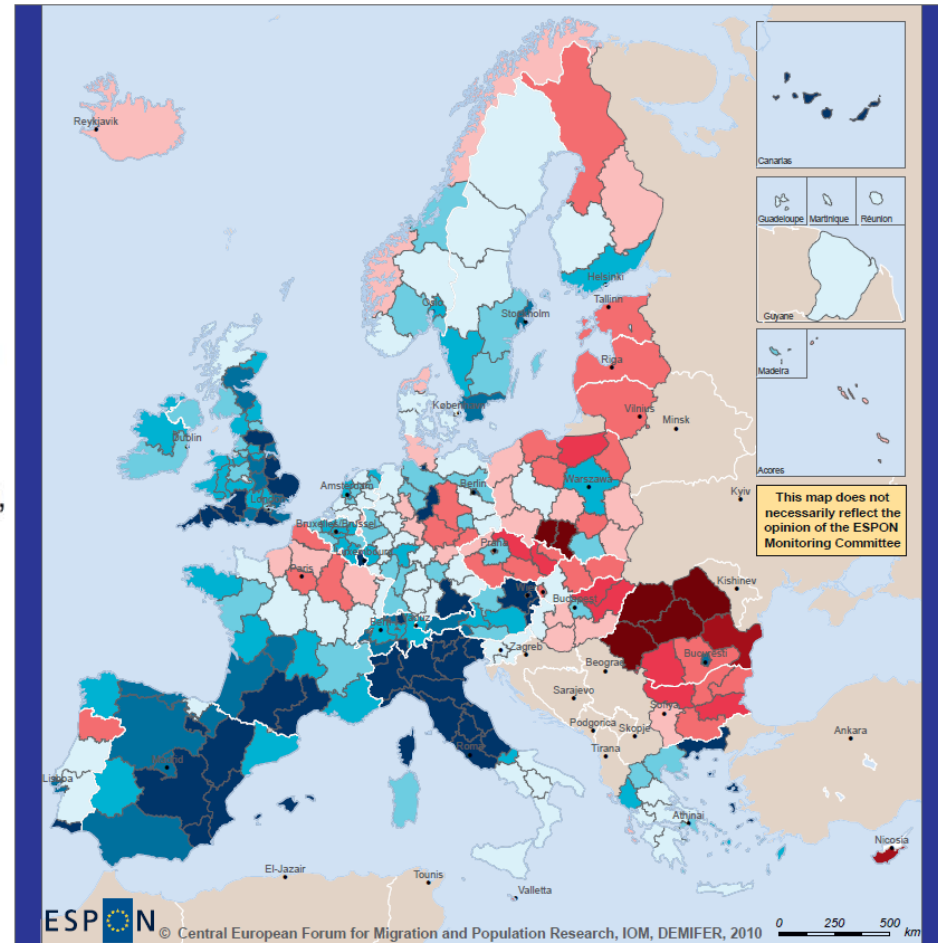
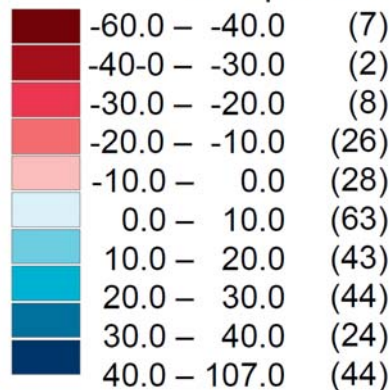




# Impact of migration on population in 2050

Impact of migration on population in 2050, calculated as the difference in population between the *Status Quo and No Migration* scenarios in % of the population in the *No Migration scenario*

Impact of Migration on Population in 2050, Difference in Population in %

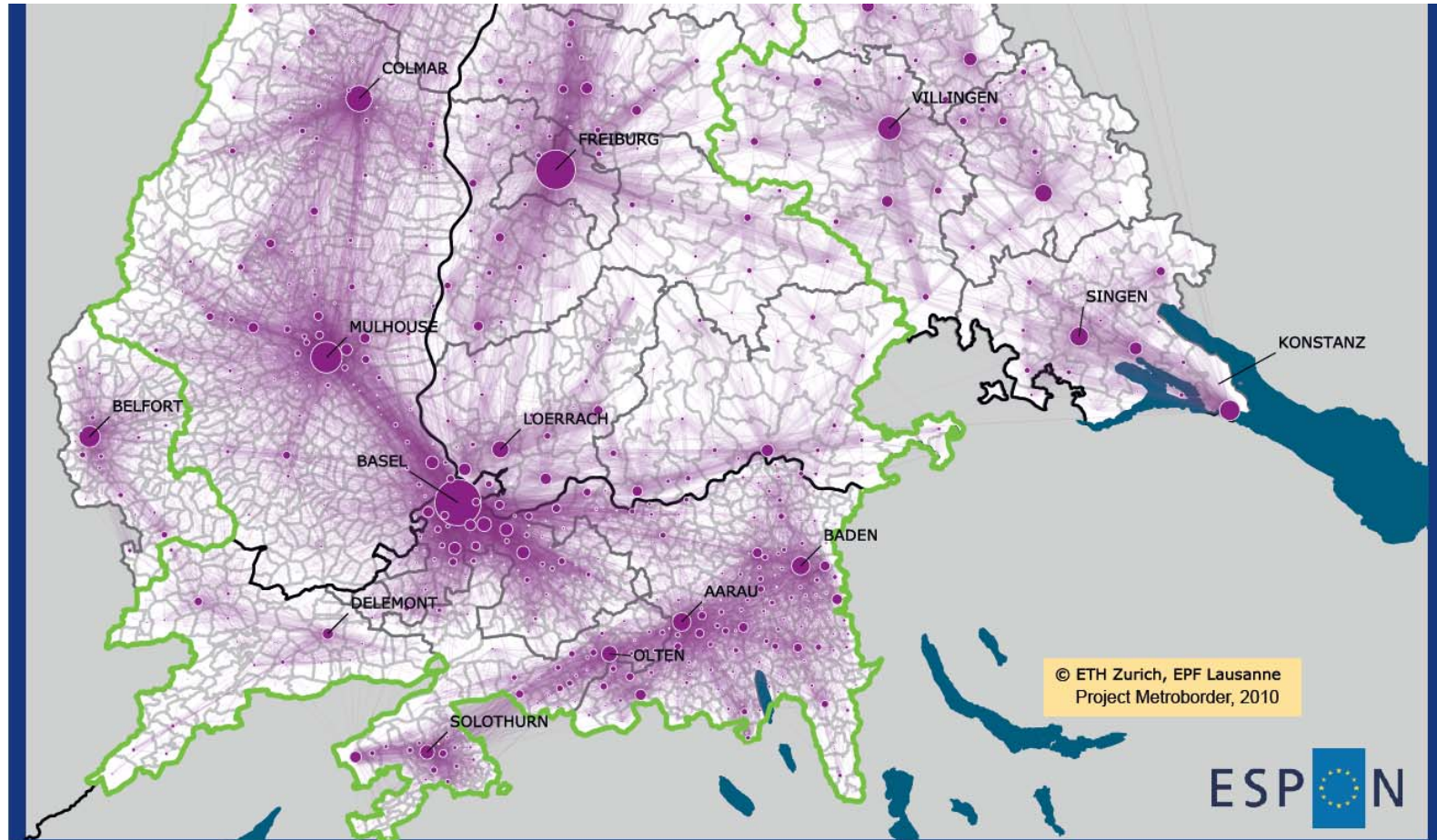


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Regional level: NUTS 2  
Source: ESPON 2013 Database 2010  
Origin of data: Eurostat, NSIs, Estimations, 2009-2010  
© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries



# Commuting flows in the Upper Rhine



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Regional level: LAU2  
Sources and origin of data: France / INSEE (Recensement de la population 1999);  
Switzerland / BFS (Recensement fédéraux de la population et des entreprises 2000/2001);  
Germany / Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg & Bundesagentur für Arbeit (2000)  
Administrative divisions: SABE01  
Conception: Manfred Perlik, Martin Schuler  
Mapping: Abram Pointet/Micro-GIS, Alain Jarne



# Ende

Besten Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit

Mehr Informationen zu ESPON:

→ [www.espon.eu](http://www.espon.eu)

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