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THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC: A MEGA REGION UNDER CONSTRUCTION



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Bilateral Cooperation
with
Industrialised Countries



Human Resources and
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Ressources humaines et
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THE GENESIS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC

THE POLITICAL – INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union (EU) is...

... more powerful than an international organization (United Nations)...

... but less than a federal state (The United States of America).

An “unidentified political object” which combines supranational and intergovernmental aspects according to the fields and different historic moments.



Supranationalism: a group of governments resign (voluntarily) to their sovereignty in some defined fields and empower a supranational authority which is superior to each state nation (the EU)

Intergovernmentalism: voluntary cooperation and joint policies between governments WITHOUT transferring their sovereignty to a supranational authority

Source: ec.europa.eu/regional_policy

Subsidiarity Principle: an issue must be resolved by the closest authority to the problem object

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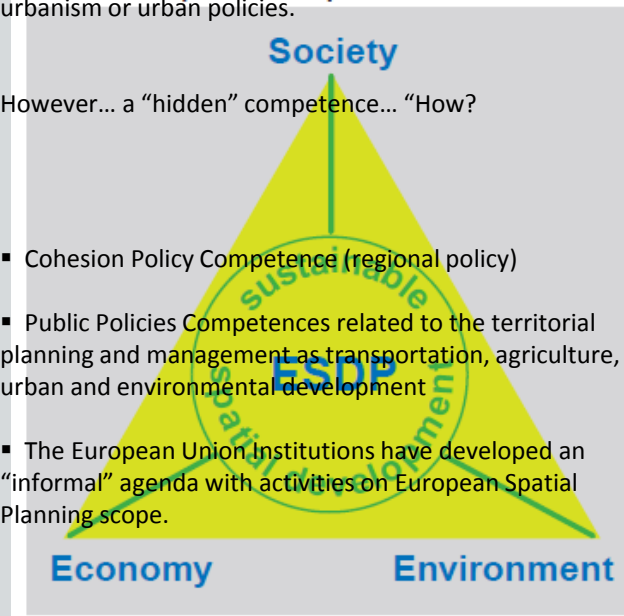
THE GENESIS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S COMPETENCES

According to the European Treaties, the EU does not have an explicit competence in territorial "planning/management", urbanism or urban policies.

However... a "hidden" competence... "How?"

- Cohesion Policy Competence (regional policy)
- Public Policies Competences related to the territorial planning and management as transportation, agriculture, urban and environmental development
- The European Union Institutions have developed an "informal" agenda with activities on European Spatial Planning scope.



European Spatial Development Perspective
© European Communities, 1999

EUROPEAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE (ESDP)

The Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning in the Member States of the European Union

and the member of the European Commission responsible for Regional Policy

OBJECTIVES:

- Economic and social cohesion
- Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage, and
- More balanced competitiveness of the European territory

Finally, these three have been summarized into one:

TERRITORIAL COHESION

THE GENESIS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC

THE SPATIAL VISION OF THE EUROPEAN TERRITORY

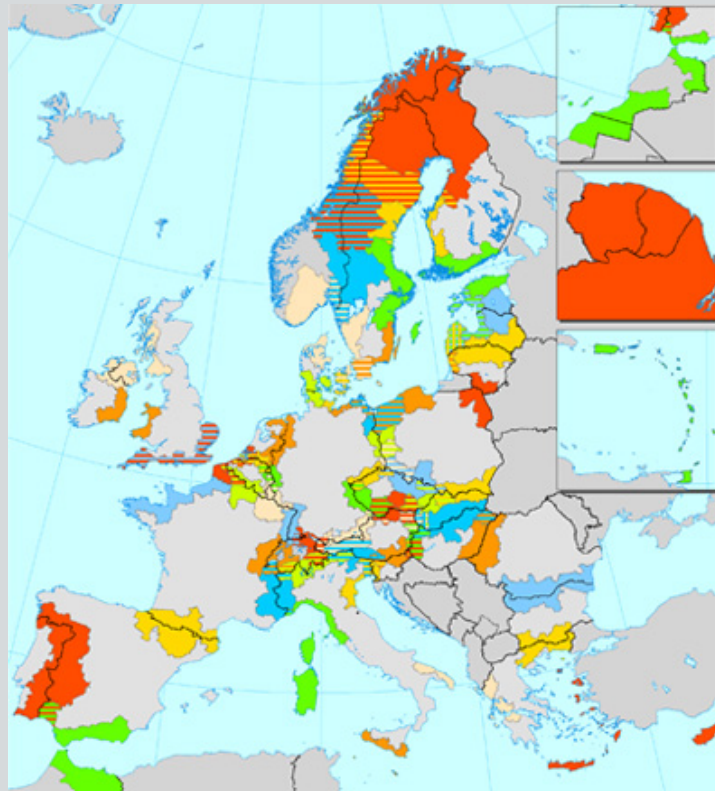
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Cross-border programmes under the European Territorial Cooperation Objective
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/atlas2007/eu/crossborder/index_en.htm



THE GENESIS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC

THE BUILDING PROCESS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC

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1.- Top-down

In order to understand what the Mediterranean Arc means today, we need to determine and understand the process of definition and, moreover, focus on the elements which have acted as catalysers for its opportunities and potential as an articulating space for the European continent

2.- Bottom-up

In the historical process of the materialization of the Mediterranean arch we can see, in synthesis, **two processes and two parallel realities** *:

THE IDEA OF MACRO REGIONS IN EUROPE

-Directly responsible EU policies
(perspectives of territorial planning on a continental scale, new criteria for regional policies and for the allocation of structural funds, etc.)

- Accompanied or recognized EU policies of bottom-up Initiatives (in particular the INTERREG programs)

Answers and initiatives, **from the regional and local scale** to the new options of the territorial development policies created from the community instances.

*** A double process**
(Francesc Carbonell, Josep Báguena)

THE GENESIS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC

THE BUILDING PROCESS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC / TOP-DOWN

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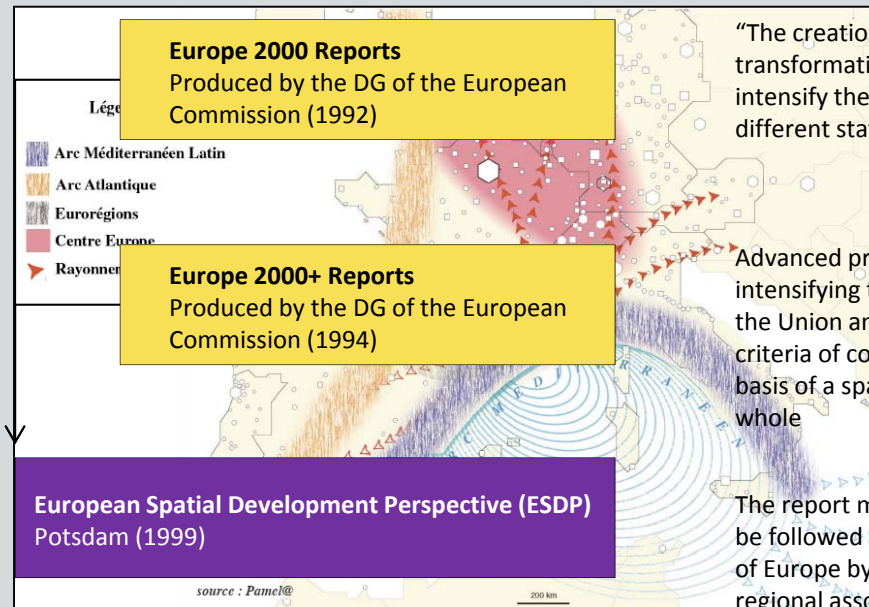
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Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions CPMR (1973)

The need of the creation of alternatives and/or dynamic areas opposed to the economic clusters in the center of Europe was debated.

Reports of the GIP-RECLUS Group (BRUNET, 1989)

The Mediterranean Arch should have, according to these studies, a leading role in Europe



“The creation of a Europe without borders will accelerate the transformation of regional economic systems and will intensify the relationships between regions belonging to different states”

Advanced proposals, one way or the other, were made by intensifying the interrelations between different territories in the Union and on the other, by beginning to define the criteria of cooperation with a future enlarged Europe on the basis of a spatial vision of the continent considered as a whole

The report more clearly established a series of processes to be followed in order to reduce the territorial visions of Europe by means of the constitution of great macro regional associations

The MLA's position and its influence

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THE BUILDING PROCESS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC / BOTTOM - UP

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Communitarian Projects and initiatives

intersection point of the top-down process and bottom-up initiatives

Shared projects between autonomic communities

Shared projects between local administrations

Civil society projects and initiatives

▪ **European Spatial Development perspective** TERRITORIAL PLANNING

▪ **Initiative – INTERREG Program** REGIONAL POLICY

▪ **Euroregion Pyrenees - Mediterranean** REGIONAL POLICY

▪ **Latin Arc** REGIONAL POLICY
▪ **C – 6 Network** REGIONAL POLICY

▪ **FERRMED** Infrastructure planning
▪ **Euram** POLÍTICA REGIONAL

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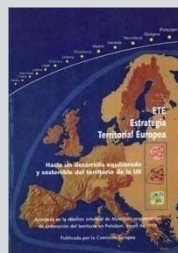
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THE GENESIS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC



Project	Territorial area	Institution	Content	Directionality
ETE/ESDP	European Union	Council of Europe	Territorial Strategy	Transversal within European DGs
INTERREG	European Union	Comision-DG-Regio-CCAA	Interregional cooperation initiatives (regional administration)	DG REGIO ↔ States ↔ CCAA
Euroregion Pyrenees-Mediterranean	Aragón-Balears-Catalunya-Languedoc/Rousillon-Midi Pyrénées	CCAA – DG départements	Cooperation and regional development	CCAA ↔ CCAA (DG)
FERRMED	Algeciras- Metz Corridor	Lobby (business partnerships-chambers of commerce-Port Authorities)	Rail axis	Lobby →State /Lobby→ European Comission
C-6	Barcelona-Montpellier-Palma-Zaragoza-Toulouse-València	Metropolitan areas	Urban net development	Urban area ↔urban area
Latin Arch	Provinces from Algarve to Puglia (+islands)	Provinces	Interregional cooperation initiatives (local administration)	Local administration ↔ Local administration
Euram	Andorra-Aragón-Balears-Catalunya-Languedoc/Roussillon-Valencia	Civil Society-business sector-civil society	Regional-cultural development	Civil society

DEFINING THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC

COHESION POLICY PROGRAM EUROPEAN COMMISSION (2007 – 2013)

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Transnational co-operation: The Mediterranean area.

➤ Purpose and aim of the Programme

“The Programme aims to strengthen the region’s economy in order to ensure growth and employment for future generations. It also aims to support territorial cohesion and improve the region’s environmental protection and sustainable development credentials”.



Source: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/atlas2007/transnational/mediterannean_en.htm

DEFINING THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC

INTERREG III PROGRAM (2000-2006) : WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN

➤ Main goals:

A. Cross-border cooperation: develop crossborder economic and social poles and common strategies for a territorial development

B. Transnational cooperation: promote a higher territorial integration.

C. Interregional cooperation: improve the cooperación interregional: mejorar las políticas y los instrumentos de desarrollo regional y de cohesión mediante la conexión en red



Interreg 3B: Western Mediterranean

■ E.U. regions
■ zones outside the E.U.

Greece will be able to participate in the priority covering the definition of the strategy for the area

Non-E.U. areas are indicated only.
© EuroGeographics Association for the administrative boundaries



Source: ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/interreg3/images/pdf/int3b_w est_mediterran_a4p.pdf

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EUROREGION PYRENEES-MEDITERRANEAN

The Euroregion is born (Declaration of incorporation of the Euroregion, 2004) as a political coordination among the five partner regions, to avoid rigid mechanisms and support projects of the social, economic and institutional planning over the territory.

Strands:

- Projecting the Euroregion in the regional, state, European and international fields.
- Accelerate the provision of strategic infrastructure necessary for sustainable development of the Euroregion
- Promote economic sectors of common interest and with a high added value
- Develop the academic and scientific Euroregion
- Give a citizenship dimension to the Euroregion
- Addressing cross-border issues
- Be a key reference point in the Western Mediterranean



http://www.euroregio.eu/eu/AppJava/es/vivir_en_la_euroregion/mapa_interactivo.jsp

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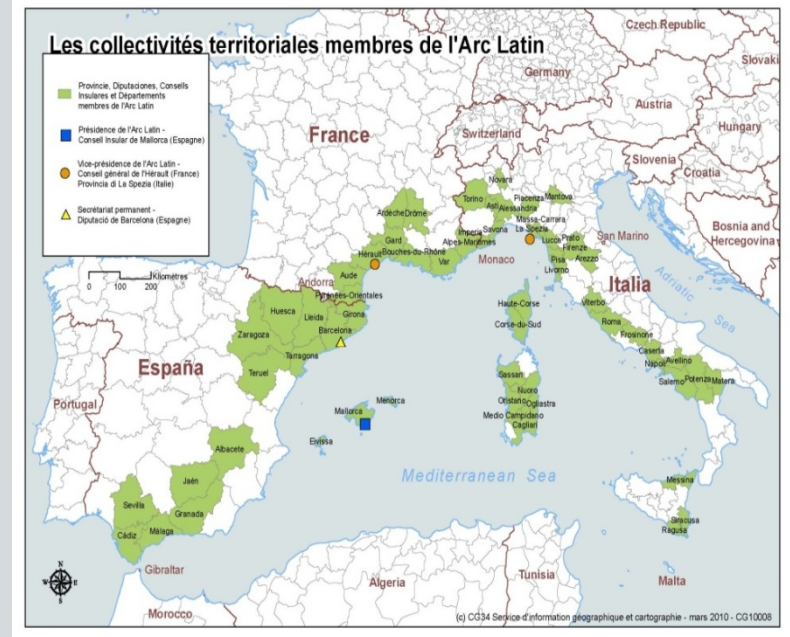
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THE LATIN ARC

The Latin Arch exists since 1999 and it was officially set up as an association in 2002 in Montpellier.

➤ Main goals:

- Define an integrated strategy of development and regulation of the Latin Arch area, including the socio-economic actors, from a bottom-up perspective.
- Establish a periodic, dynamic and flexible concertation, focused in the main assets of the territori.
- Work in initiatives and common projects.
- Defend the needs and interests towards the comunitarian and national institutions.
- Open a space with the southern and eastern countries of the Mediterranean.



www.arcolatino.org

The **Latin Arch** is an association of the Spanish provincial councils, the Italian provinces and the French departments in Western Mediterranean. It is a policentric euroregion that spans from Algarve until Sicily.

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EURAM: EUROREGION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ARCH)

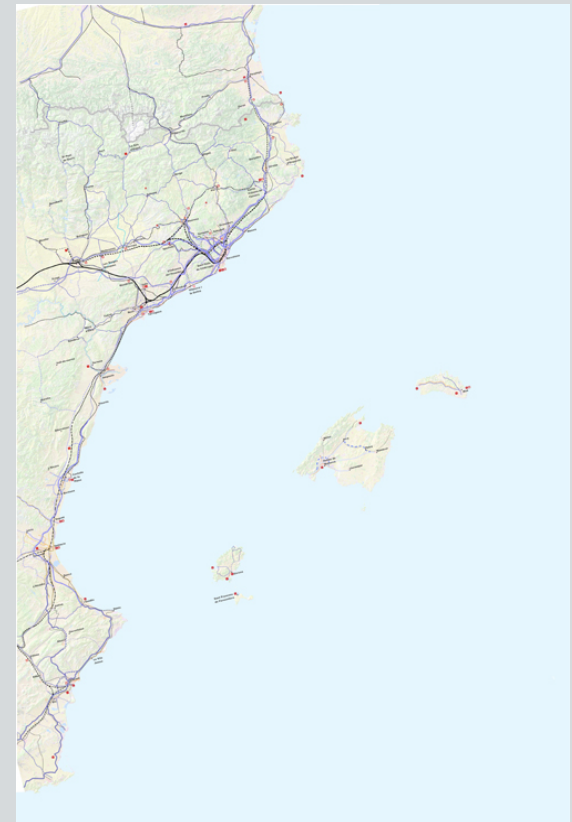
Ignasi Vilallonga Economics and Business Institute

It is an institution that brings together employers' organizations, professionals and economic institutions from Catalunya, Andorra, el País Valencià, Balear Islands and Northern Catalunya (France).

➤ Main goals

Promote the cooperation within the North-Western Mediterranean regions which have historical, linguistic and social coincidences, as well as a similar *business mentality*.

Emphasis on infrastructures → promotion of the *Mediterranean Corridor Rail*.



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OUR CASE OF STUDY. DELIMITATING THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC

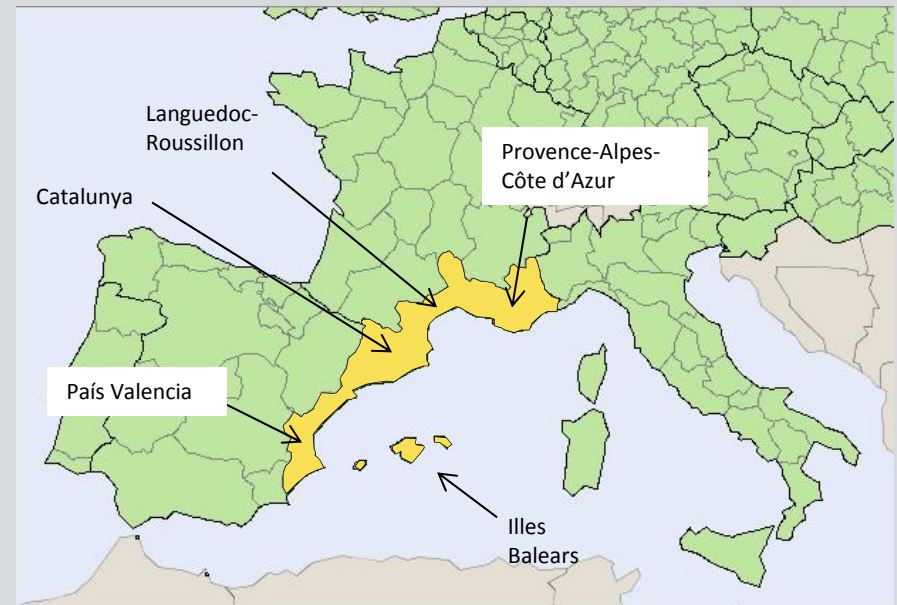
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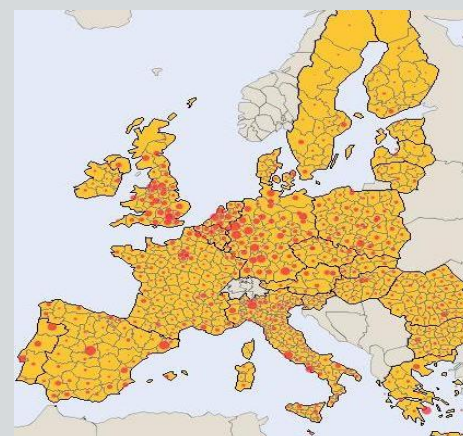
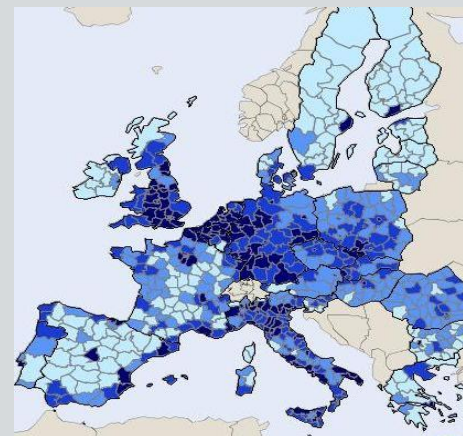
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POPULATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC

	Population	Population density ₃
Catalunya₁	7.290.292	227,1
Metropolitan area of Barcelona ₂	3.135.758	5.071
Balearic islands₁	1.070.066	214,4
Metropolitan area of Palma de Mallorca ₂	538.389	-
País Valencià₁	4.991.789	211,9
Metropolitan area of Valencia ₂	1.559.084	-
Languedoc-Roussillon₁	2.608.095	94,8
Montpellier Agglomération ₂	412.070	156,1
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur₁	4.918.050	1693
Communauté Urbaine Marseille Provence Metropole ₂	1 039 739	-

Sources: ₁ Eurostat (2009) ₂ diferent sources, detailed at bibliography ₃ inhabitants/km² (2008)

Population density and main population concentrations in EU



Source: ESPON, from EUROSTAT data (2003)

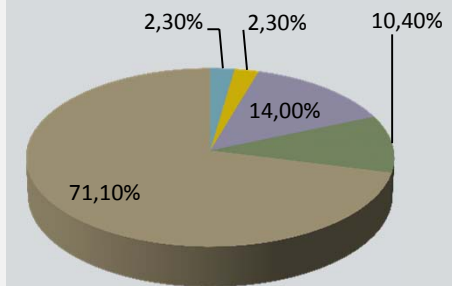
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AN ECONOMIC APPROACH

GDP and Gross Value Added (market price), 2010
thousands of euros

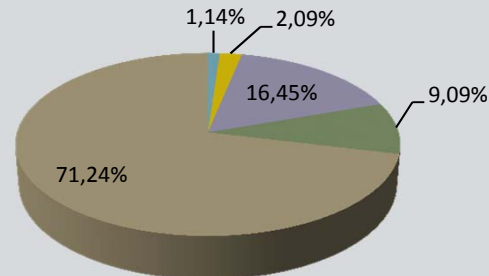
	Catalunya ₁	Illes Balears ₂	País Valencià ₃
Gross value added (GVA)	192.724.000	24.369.291	93.401.517
Primary sector	2.147.000	272.260	2.106.919
Energy	4.029.000	587.342	2.120.256
Industry	31.716.000	952.373	13.095.075
Construction	17.526.000	2.196.869	9.689.237
Services	137.306.000	20.360.447	66.390.030
Net taxes on products	17.003.000	2.260.192	8.662.762
Total GDP	209.727.000	26.629.483	102.064.279

GVA by sectors: Comunitat Valenciana (2010)

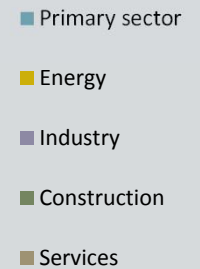
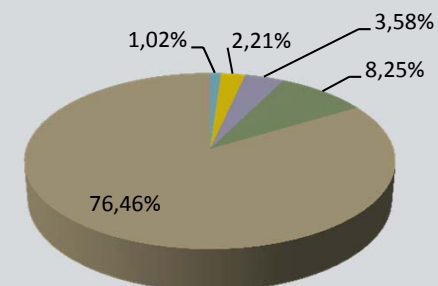


Sources: ¹Idescat (2010) for Catalunya data.; ² lbestat (2010) for Illes Balears data.; ³ IVE (2010) for País Valencià

GVA by sectors: Catalunya (2010)



GVA by sectors: Illes Balears (2010)



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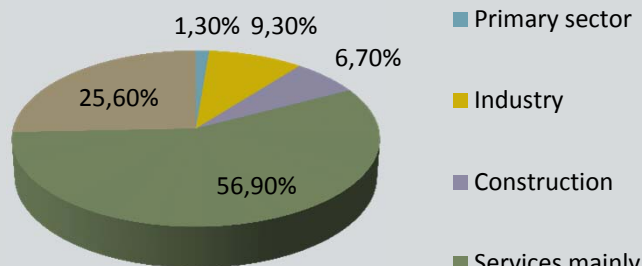
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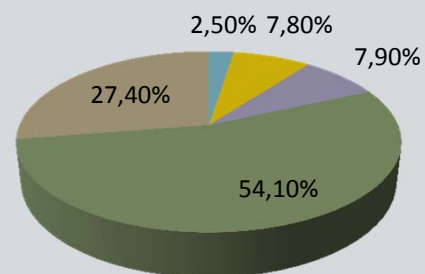
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AN ECONOMIC APPROACH

GVA by sectors: Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur(2009)



GVA by sectors: Languedoc-Roussillon (2009)



Source: data and graphs elaborated from INEE data

GDP and GVA (2009). French regions

GDP (market price), 2009

thousands of euros

	Languedoc-Roussillon	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
Gross value added (GVA)	54.610.000	124.519.000
Primary sector	1.388.000	1.683.000
Industry	4.288.000	11.622.000
Construction	4.339.000	8.382.000
Services mainly marketable	29.579.000	70.937.000
Management services	15.016.000	31.895.000
Total GDP	60.523.000	138.002.000

Source: INEE (2009)

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INFRASTRUCTURES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC

Maritime transport of freight by NUTS 2 regions.

Thousands of tons

	2006	2008	2010
Catalunya	68974	73575	32354
País Valencià	57064	65896	31224
Illes Balears	13476	8473	3623
Languedoc-Roussillon	5590	4876	2283
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	96512	93086	42970

Maritime transport of passengers by NUTS 2 regions.

1000 passengers

	2006	2008	2010
Catalunya	1136	1163	425
País Valencià	656	505	176
Illes Balears	4297	4270	1404
Languedoc-Roussillon	229	210	97
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	3003	3441	1085

Source: Eurostat, 2006,2008,2010

Some data...

- The International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH) sets Valencia as the main port of the Mediterranean in cointainers traffic (3653 TEU in 2009). Barcelona is the 7th (1836 TEU in 2009).
- In a study of Univeristat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC, 1995), the contribution of the port activity of Barcelona in 1995 in the Catalan economy was a 1,07% of the Gross Value Added (GVA) and generated 16.104 jobs (0,75% of the catalan territory).
- Freight handling in EU ports fell by more than 12% in 2009 (-0.5% in 2008), after almost a decade of continuous growth. The downturn coincided with the onset of the global financial crisis

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INFRASTRUCTURES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC

Air transport of freight by NUTS 2 regions.

Thousands of tons

	2007	2008	2009
Catalunya	92	109	92
País Valencià	15	15	11
Illes Balears	26	25	21
Languedoc-Roussillon	6	5	5
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	62	63	71

Air transport of passengers by NUTS 2 regions.

1000 passengers

	2007	2008	2009
Catalunya	38.781	37.117	34.234
País Valencià	14.977	15.323	13.838
Illes Balears	29.999	29.343	27.515
Languedoc-Roussillon	2.434	2.458	2.367
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	17.946	17.903	17.567

Ranking	NUTS	Region	Airports contributing by NUTS 2 regions	Total passengers in 2008 (1 000 passengers)	Growth rate 2007/08 (%)	Average annual growth 2003/07 (%)	Ranking 2003
1	FR10	Île de France	Paris-Charles de Gaulle Paris-Orly	86 683	0,8	5,1	1
2	UK02	Outer London	London Heathrow Biggin Hill	66 907	-1,4	1,8	2
3	DE71	Darmstadt	Frankfurt/Main	53 189	-1,2	2,9	3
4	ES30	Comunidad de Madrid	Madrid/Barajas	50 366	-1,6	9,7	5
5	NL32	Noord-Holland	Amsterdam/Schiphol	47 404	-0,7	4,7	4
6	ITE4	Lazio	Roma/Fiumicino Roma/Ciampino	39 558	4,8	8,5	9
7	ES51	Cataluña	Barcelona Girona/Costa Reus	37 117	-4,3	11,9	11
8	ITC4	Lombardia	Milano/Malpensa Bergamo/Orio Al Serio Milano/Linate Brescia/Montichiari	34 940	-11,4	7,7	7
9	DE21	Oberbayern	München Oberpfaffenhofen	34 400	1,7	9,0	12
10	UKJ2	Surrey East and West Sussex	London Gatwick	34 162	-2,9	4,2	6
11	ES70	Canarias (ES)	Las Palmas/Gran Canaria Tenerife Sur/Reina Sofía Arrecife/Lanzarote Puerto Del Rosario/ Fuerteventura Tenerife Norte Santa Cruz De La Palma Hierro	29 808	-1,4	1,9	8
12	ES53	Illes Balears	Palma De Mallorca Ibiza Menorca/Mahon	29 343	-2,2	4,3	10
13	IE02	Southern and Eastern	Dublin Cork Shannon Kerry	29 224	0,0	10,2	13
14	UKH8	Essex	London Stansted Southend	22 383	-6,0	6,2	15
15	CH04	Zürich	Zürich	22 074	6,6	5,3	17
16	DK01	Hovedstaden	Kobenhavn/Kastrup Bornholm	21 694	1,8	4,8	16
17	UKD9	Greater Manchester	Manchester	21 062	-3,8	2,9	14
18	ES61	Andalucía	Malaga Sevilla Jerez Granada Almería	20 752	-6,6	8,9	19
19	SE11	Stockholm	Stockholm/Arlanda Stockholm/Bromma	19 965	1,4	4,4	18
20	AT12	Niederösterreich	Wien-Schwechat	19 687	5,2	10,2	23

Source: Eurostat

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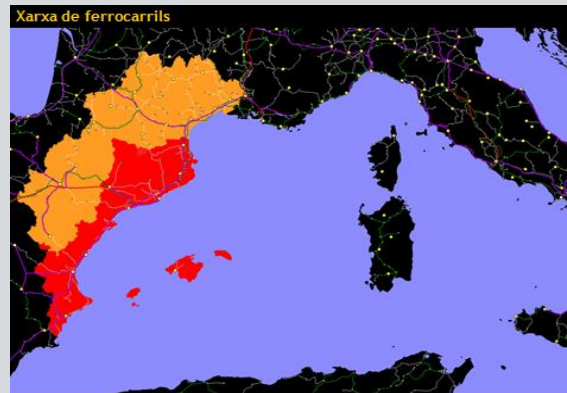
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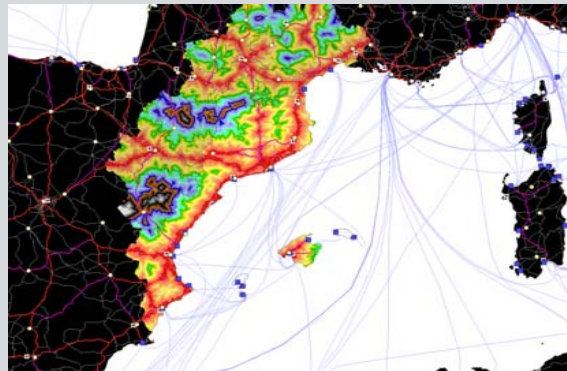
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INFRASTRUCTURES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC

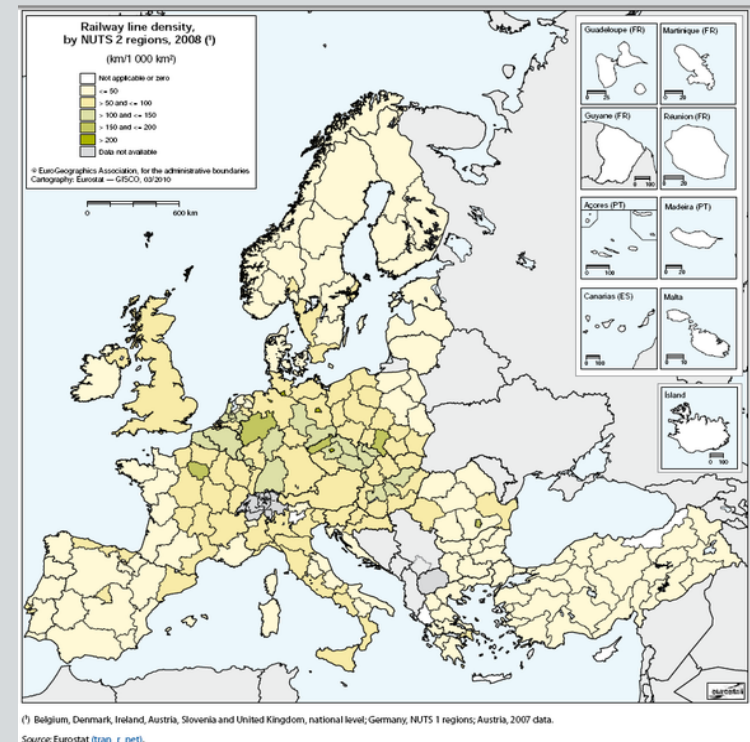
Railway net in Euram



Road coverage in Euram



Source: Euram, 2010



Source: Eurostat, 2008

THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC: A NECESSARY COORDINATION OF EFFORTS

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“The macroregional spaces of collaboration are an answer, a reinvention of the territories, to increase the critical mass and the opportunities of interaction in a globalized economy; they are the authentic territorial entities of the future for the decision-making, the new active agents of the political, public and economic life” (Báguena & Carbonell, 2010)

- **Horizontal organization** or in the shape of network: more direct and not pyramidal connections between the different governments and agents of the territory.
- Promotion of **endogenous development**, based on regional and local actors.
- **Management of interdependences** between territories, his projects and common strategies. Promotion of more proactive and purposeful attitudes.
- New possibilities of **regional and local collaboration**: *lobbying* as a tool to defend the interests of the Mediterranean Arch in the public, social and economic European life.

Appearance of new actors in the process of decision-making, traditionally delegated to the central government: regions, local collectivities, employers, universities, schools, economic sectors... who determine the regional agenda to develop.

THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC: A NECESSARY COORDINATION OF EFFORTS

ACTORS INVOLVED IN THE PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC

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State and supranational public authorities (central governments and EU)

Intermediate regional public authorities

Local public authorities (Spanish provinces, French departments and municipalities)

Socioeconomic agents (chambers of commerce and business associations)

Organization manners (Port Authorities, FERRMED, Spanish Road Association and European Union Road Federation)

Agents of opinion and *lobbies* (Institut Ignasi Villalonga d'Economia i Empresa)

Academy (universities)

Citizens

THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC: A NECESSARY COORDINATION OF EFFORTS

STRATEGIC METROPOLITAN PLAN OF BARCELONA: CONVERGENCE OF OPINIONS (I)



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The PEMB aims to consolidate the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona as one of the most attractive and influential European regions for the global innovative talent, with a model of integration and social cohesion of quality.



CHALLENGES

- Sustainability and climate change
- Place the MAB as a reference in the new global framework
- Global Leader in certain motive sectors of knowledge
- Beyond the "bio" companies
- To be positioned as one of the most attractive regions for the innovative talent
- More cohesive society

CATALYSTS OF THE CHANGE

- Empowerment of the university and the education system
- Agile and trustworthy administration
- Good governance
- Values of future
- Wide knowledge of languages

The territorial area of the PEMB includes 36 municipalities of MAB, with an area of 628 km² and a population of 3,150,380 million.

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STRATEGIC METROPOLITAN PLAN OF BARCELONA: CONVERGENCE OF OPINIONS (II)



PROMOTERS

a) Public administrations: Ajuntament de Barcelona, Generalitat de Catalunya, Diputació de Barcelona, Consell comarcal del Barcelonès, Consell comarcal del Baix Llobregat, Mancomunitat de municipis de l'Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona, Entitat Metropolitana del Medi Ambient, Entitat Metropolitana del Transport.

b) Socioeconomic agents of MAB: Aena, Autoritat Portuària de Barcelona, Cambra de Comerç de Barcelona, Cercle d'Economia, Comissió Obrera Nacional de Catalunya, Consorci de la Zona Franca de Barcelona, Fira de Barcelona, Foment del Treball Nacional, Unió General de Treballadors de Catalunya, Universitat de Barcelona

c) Local administrations: 35 municipalities that shape the MAB

TOTAL: 650 entities / companies / associations

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STRATEGIC METROPOLITAN PLAN OF BARCELONA: CONVERGENCE OF OPINIONS (III)



COMMISSIONS / SECTORS OF WORK

Public administration
Supply
Architecture of confrontation
Architecture of transfer
Barcelona, Sustainability model
International citizens
Culture and scenic arts
Culture, creative industries and art
Design and industry

National and foreign entrepreneurs
Sports events
Audio-visual industries
Medicine and transnational investigation
Private medicine and innovation
Advertising i marketing
University: development, investigation and innovation
Distinctive values of Barcelona

Participation of 220 businessmen and experts (executives, academicians, scientists, consultants, journalists and social agents) in each of the sectors, organizing 50 meetings.

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FINAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

MAIN PROBLEMS AND STRENGTHS (I)

PROBLEMS

- The Western Mediterranean Arch **has not been a real priority** of the different plans at the level of states nor, consequently, for the EU (Farinós, 2007)
- Priority of a **radial model** of planning in both Spain and in France (countries of centralist tradition)
- **Lack of official recognition** as a real area of global economic integration (case ESPON)
- **Lack of a shared vision** of the Mediterranean Arch, especially in the economic and material field (infrastructures, communication, territorial arrangement...)
- Historical **exclusion of the Mediterranean axis** of the Trans-European Transport Network.
- **Lack of a minimal communication** structure and contact between the implied parts.
- **Fragmentation** of local governments → limited resources and capacity to influence.

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FINAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

MAIN PROBLEMS AND STRENGTHS (II)

STRENGTHS

- **Real economic bases:** flows of exchange and geo-economics interests shared (Boira, 2003).
- **Tourism and leisure** are economic activities with a strong weight in the regional economy.
- Priority for the location of **high-tech companies** (Barcelona and Marseille)
- **Population growth concentrated** mainly in the metropolis and in the coast; active migration dynamics.
- **Strategic location** between the continent and the Mediterranean
- **Common characteristics** of cultural, historical, socioeconomic, geo-climatic and environmental.
- Capacity of attraction of companies for his **competitive costs** and for his **Mediterranean way of life**, increasingly estimated as factor of economic and human location (Florida, 2010)

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FINAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHALLENGES FOR THE MEGAREGION

- Construction of infrastructures in a **scheme of network**, thereby improving accessibility and competitiveness of the territories.
- **Territorial complementarity**: need to avoid the burdensome competition between the neighboring territories. Functional specialization
- Improvement of the **economic efficiency derived from the cooperation** between actors and territorial agents.
- **Management of the external effects** of the decisions of the neighboring territories.
- Increase the capacity of pressure and influence (**lobbying**) to state and supranational powers.
- Development of **institutional infrastructure**
- Enhancing **regional identity**

FINAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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QUESTIONS

- Seen the actual situation of the Mediterranean Arc, how is supposed to be the future of the megaregion? Is it capable to consolidate politically and economically this new geographic reality?
- What kind of impact is going to have the actual economical crisis over the construction of the region?
- Which kind of impact has the promotion of these megaregions over the welfare of the population?