

# COMPETITIVE TERRITORIAL FACTORS IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN SPACE

## ANNEXES

**Draft at December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2011**

Regione Piemonte  
IRES Piemonte



## ANNEX I.

### THE TEXT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO THE OTREMED PARTNERS

COMPETITIVE TERRITORIAL FACTORS IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN SPACE	
<b>OMRAT-OTREMED project</b>	
<b>SECTION 1.0</b>	<b>THE QUESTIONNAIRE</b>
<b>Rationale</b>	The contribution of the Piedmont Region to the OMRAT-OTREMED project will consist in the drawing up the list of main Territorial Factors feeding the Competitiveness of the Euro-Mediterranean Space. In order to do that, we have prepared this questionnaire that has been sent to all the Regional administrations forming the MED space
<b>Aim</b>	The aim of the questionnaire is to collect relevant information about the different aspects of the competitiveness of the MED space according to both the challenges (problems and opportunities) this region has to face (the list of these challenges correspond to the list of thematic areas and related key topics detected by the Lazio Region) and the territorial diversification that characterise the MED space. Undoubtedly, the regions forming the MED space, often present different geographical, physical, socioeconomic conditions that imply a different set of development priorities
<b>Organisation</b>	The questionnaire is organised into the following five sections: sources of information (1.1); territorial typologies (1.2); classify your territory (1.3; this section is divided according to MED countries); state of the art & priorities (1.4); competitive factors (1.5)
<b>Sources</b>	In order to fill the questionnaire in, relevant sources of information are both strategic and planning (not sectorial) documents at the regional (Nuts-2) level. In particular, for the detection of the competitive factors of the MED space interviewed persons are asked to consider both the state-of-the-art of the Euro-Mediterranean space - as it emerges from the concrete initiatives and events that occurred in the last 15-20 years (actual facts, etc.) - and the development priorities - both positive (i.e. opportunities) and negative (i.e. threats) - characterising each region.

**Before starting, please read the tutorial and the example of Piedmont region. Then, please proceed in a sequential way (1.1, 1.2, 1.3 ...)**

COMPETITIVE TERRITORIAL FACTORS IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN SPACE	
OMRAT-OTREMED project	
<b>SECTION 1.2</b>	<b>TERRITORIAL TYPOLOGIES IN THE MED SPACE</b>
<b>Rationale</b>	Section 1.2 (TERRITORIAL TYPOLOGIES ) aims at detecting a preliminary list of emerging territorial typologies characterising the Euro-Mediterranean space.
<b>what to do</b>	You are kindly asked to fill <u>THE WHITE CELLS</u> in expressing your comments on the list of territorial typologies that follows, mentioning some specific areas / territories of your region corresponding to each typology and, eventually, proposing some alternative/further typologies (describing them and explaining the reason of your proposal). Please <u>DO NOT WRITE</u> in grey cells. You can <b>ADD</b> rows and cells.

Territorial typologies	Description of the typology	Specific areas /	Comments
MEGA urban poles	They are urban and suburban areas with reference to cities classified by ESPON project as Metropolitan European Growth Areas. More specifically, they are: European Engines (Barcelona, Milan and Rome), Strong MEGA (Torino, Athens), Potential MEGA (Lisboa, Marseille, Nice, Lyon, Palma de Mallorca, Bologna, Valencia, Naples), Weak MEGA (Genoa, Lubiana, Porto, Siviglia, Valletta)		
Coastal urban areas	They are urban and suburban areas with reference to coastal regional and provincial capitals (that are not MEGAs) and other main residential and economic settlements where agriculture is residual or menaced by urban sprawl (and related environmental pressure). They include, for instance: residential provincial capitals (important urban nuclei with a central residential function); diffused residential areas (where the sprawl phenomenon is intense and preminent compared with others functions); coastal touristic districts (where the touristic sector is very important for the economy of the area; e.g. the "Costa del Sol" near Valencia in Spain, and the "Marina romagnola" in Italy); productive, transport and logistic areas (urban settlements with a preminent productive function like ports or industrial systems)		
Inland urban areas	They are urban and suburban areas with reference to inland regional and provincial capitals (that are not MEGAs) and other main residential and economic settlements where agriculture is residual or menaced by urban sprawl (and related environmental pressure). They include, for instance: residential provincial capitals; diffused residential areas; inland touristic districts (e.g. touristic lake districts); industrial districts (areas where little and medium size industries are preminent and mixed with medium cities; e.g. the Italian districts of Biella, Prato etc.) or industrial urban systems (areas where big size industries are preminent and mixed with medium cities).		
Rural areas with intensive agriculture	They are formed by plain areas characterised by intensive agriculture functions (with specialisations in cereals, horticultural products, fruit) and stock-breeding, livestock farming.		
Intermediary rural areas	They are hill areas characterised by agriculture or residential and touristic specialisation. The landscape and cultural heritage is an important factor of this territory with the agriculture productions and agrotourism or health-tourism. For instance: the wine districts in Italy (Langhe, Monferrato, Tuscany etc.), France, Spain and Greece.		
Rural and natural areas	They are mountain or remote areas with development problems, with low density often isolated, with low accessibility or demographic problems. Often they also include protected areas and natural parks or not massive touristic areas (e.g. some types of skiable domains, touristic lake districts and mountains). For instance: rural portions of the Alps, Apennines, Littoral and pre-littoral Catalan Cordillera, Sierra Morena, Dinaric Alps etc		
Small islands and archipelagos	They are Mediterranean both stand-alone islands – with the exclusion of largest ones such as Sicily, Sardinia, Cyprus, Corse, Nisos Kriti/Crete, Euboea and Mallorca – and islands that are part of an archipelago. The landscape or natural parks are the preminent economic functions, sometime with a qualitative and not massive tourism.		

COMPETITIVE TERRITORIAL FACTORS IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN SPACE	
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<b>SECTION 1.3</b>	<b>CLASSIFY YOUR REGION (AT NUTS-3 LEVEL)</b>
<b>Rationale</b>	Section 1.3 (CLASSIFY YOUR REGION) aims at investigating the territorial articulation of the MED space according to the territorial typologies described in Section 1.2 (TERRITORIAL TYPOLOGIES). Please note that the lists of territorial typologies in sections 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6 make reference to the initial list of typologies described in Section 1.1. It implies that if you modify the list in Section 1.1, the lists in all the other Sections will automatically modify.
<b>what to do</b>	You are kindly asked to <u>fill WHITE CELLS</u> in indicating, FOR EACH NUTS-3 REGION contained in your Nuts-2 region (i.e. the region you represent in the MED space), the estimated share (%) of land area corresponding to each territorial typology in a prevalent way. In order to facilitate this task, the list of Nuts-3 regions is provided for each country involved in the MED space (Italy, Spain, France, Greece, Portugal, United Kingdom, Slovenia). Please <u>DO NOT WRITE in grey cells</u> . Finally, please check that the sum of the percentages in the last row is 100%

### Share of land area according to

ITALY	PIEMONTE								LIGURIA			
	Torino	Vercelli	Biella	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	Novara	Cuneo	Asti	Alessandria	Imperia	Savona	Genova	La Spezia
<b>Territorial typologies</b>	ITC11	ITC12	ITC13	ITC14	ITC15	ITC16	ITC17	ITC18	ITC31	ITC32	ITC33	ITC34
MEGA urban poles												
Coastal urban areas												
Inland urban areas												
Rural areas with intensive agriculture												
Intermediary rural areas												
Rural and natural areas												
Small islands and archipelagos												
[other:.....]												
[other:.....]												
[other:.....]												
<b>total land area</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



COMPETITIVE TERRITORIAL FACTORS IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN SPACE	
OMRAT-OTREMED	
SECTION 1.5 TERRITORIALISED FACTORS	
<b>Rationale</b>	Section 1.5 (TERRITORIALISED FACTORS) aims at detecting, for each PRIOR combination 'territorial typology-challenge' (i.e. cells with value 3 in the Section 1.4), the corresponding local territorial factors. More precisely, it aims at detecting, for each recognised prior topic/issue, a territorialised list of local resources, assets, and conditions that are considered strategic respect to the accomplishment of the topic/issues itself. These factors can be intended both as 'desired' factors that are not present (not yet) in the territory, or 'actual' factors that are ignored or inadequately (badly or scarcely) exploited in local development processes. The factors can be both hard (infrastructures, human capital, firms, etc.) and soft (institutions, know-how, etc.). In order to make this task easier a preliminary (yet
<b>what to do</b>	You are kindly asked to fill in the CELLS with the phrase "factors' list here" - a logical formula has been inserted in order to detect the relevant cells (with value '3' in the Section 1.4) automatically -, with the corresponding territorial factors. You can refer both to the factors listed in section 1.8 and

**Selection of territorial factors according to prior combinations of di**

THE 'TERRITORIES' / CHALLENGES' MATRIX (N.1)		CHALLENGES (development problems and opportunities; see 'thematica areas' and 'key topics' in "Focus docu																																	
Territorial typologies		1. Revitalisation of the urban system				2. Research and				3. Urban-rural				5. Access to				7. Disaster				8. Economy and				9. Sustainability of				10. Governance				11. Land	
		1A	1B	1C	1D	2A	2B	3A	3B	4A	4B	5A	5B	6A	6B	7A	7B	8A	8B	9A	9B	10A	10B	10C	10D	11A	11B								
MEGA urban poles																																			
Coastal urban areas																																			
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Rural areas with intensive agriculture																																			
Intermediary rural areas																																			
Rural and natural areas																																			
Small islands and archipelagos																																			
[other:.....]																																			
[other:.....]																																			
[other:.....]																																			

<b>COMPETITIVE TERRITORIAL FACTORS IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN SPACE</b>	
<b>OMRAT-OTREMED</b>	
<b>SECTION 1.6 TERRITORIALISED POLICIES</b>	
<b>Rationale</b>	Section 1.6 (TERRITORIALISED POLICIES) aims at detecting, for each PRIOR combination 'territorial typology-challenge' (i.e. cells with value 3 in the Section 1.4), the corresponding policies. More precisely, it aims at detecting, for each recognised prior topic/issue, a territorialised list of local policies, measures, initiatives that have been started in order to cope with the topic/issues itself. The policies can include both approved/financed measures and almost approved measures. In order to make this task easier, a preliminary (yet partial) list of policies is
<b>what to do</b>	You are kindly asked to fill in the CELLS with the phrase "policies' list here" - a logical formula has been inserted in order to detect the relevant cells (with value '3' in the Section 1.4) automatically -, with the corresponding policies. You can refer both to the policies listed in section 1.8 and other policies. In addition, you can also indicate the territorial scale (national, regional and local) of the reported policy (e.g. regional policy supporting innovation poles or metropolitan policy supporting ICT sector). <u>Please DO NOT WRITE in grey cells.</u>

**Selection of policies according to prior combinations of development challenges an**

THE 'TERRITORIAL TYPOLOGIES / CHALLENGES' MATRIX (N.3)		Challenges (development problems and opportunities; see 'THEMATIC AREAS' and 'KEY TOPICS' in FOCUS DOCUMENT ON REGIONAL																						
1 Revitalisation of the urban system		2 Research and development		3 Urban - rural relationship		4 Access to transport		5 Access to information and		6 Sustainab		7 Disaster related risk prevention and		8 Economy and cultural resources		9 Sustainability of regional economic resources		10 Policy capacity of public administration		11 Land scape				
		1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1F	2A	2B	3A	3B	4A	4B	5A	5B	6A	7A	7B	8A	9A	10A	10B	11A	
<b>Territorial typologies</b>																								
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[other:.....]																								
[other:.....]																								
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COMPETITIVE TERRITORIAL FACTORS IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN SPACE	
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SECTION 1.7 CHALLENGES EXPLAINED	
Rationale	Section 1.6 (CHALLENGES EXPLAINED) provides the list of the MED challenges and related
what to do	You are kindly asked to READ the list of challenges (and the related descriptions) before accomplishing

MED 'THEMATIC AREAS' and 'KEY TOPICS'		
1 Revitalisation of the urban system	1A	DEVELOPMENT AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION It refers, in particular, to the issues of demographic change (growth rate of urban population, aging society, immigrant flows etc.) and the distribution of inhabitants (gentrification, urban justice, centre-periphery relationship, shrinking cities etc.). As thematic area, in fact, it focuses on the dynamics of the regional population in our regions, with a special interest to the following KEY topics for the MED space: demographic change and population distribution (1a.1); population growth and aging, critical mass (1a.2); immigration / integration (1a.3)
	1B	PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT It refers, in particular, to the risks related to the phenomenon of second houses or vacancy houses, especially in mountain areas and islands and the rising of cities becoming "dormitory suburbs" for commuters. In particular, since in the MED space the permanence in particular areas of traditions and lifestyles has demonstrated to be a mean to reach high degrees of resilience, an emerging topic related to the issue of property development is the relationship, the rooting, the coherence existing between inhabitants (workers, resident people, commuters) and their settlements (1b.1).
	1C	WEALTH It refers, specifically, to the issue of wealth distribution in urban societies. Since spatial wealth distribution and its trend is important to understand if some urban systems, within the region, are moving toward its own regeneration, in the MED space a key topic related to this subject is the spatial distribution of wealth in the region (1c.1).
	1D	LAND USE/ DISPERSED GROWTH It refers, particularly, to the issue of urban sprawl. Starting from the consideration that the process of anthropic modification present in the region; the land cover, the use of soil needs to be analyzed together with the settlement model and the type of functions present in the regions, emerging key topics related to this issue are: Urbanization and soil consumption degree and settlement models (1d.1) and planning strategies (1d.2)
	1E	INCREASE ACCESS AND CONNECTIONS It refers, namely, to local accessibility issues. Considering that easy, quick and economic accessibility to information and different places of the living space is a way to increase quality of life and modernization of a region, a key topic emerging for the MED space is the system of accessibility and mobility in the urban systems of region, with regard to territorial and extraterritorial connections (1e.1)
	1F	IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE It refers, namely, to the issue of the accessibility to basic services such as health and instruction, but also other services for the population such as services to elderly people, insane people, infant, children, poor people, families, unemployed persons. Considering that the provision of public services and equipments, their accessibility, affordability and capability to match the public needs is an important component of the quality of life on inhabitants, a key topic related to this issue is the availability and accessibility of basic services for the population such as health and instruction (1f.1).
2 Research and	2A	ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE This is the case of regional excellence in research and development (R&D) activities and qualified, well-educated and trained human capital. Considering that education, culture, high level formation, when contributing to the full employment and the economic equilibrium of the region, are likely to be positively related to economic development, a main topic for the MED region is the presence of University, Higher Education Centers, Public and Private Research feeding centers relationships between academia and the world of work (2a.1)
	2B	MATCHING It deals with the triple helix model, i.e. the networking capacity among firms, research and academic institutions and government institutions. Consistent with the fact that synergy and matches between academia research and the enterprises is a key asset in order to push the competitiveness and innovation capacity of a regional economy, a key topic here is the real cooperation between academia and research actors and economic actors (2b.1)
3 Urban - rural	3A	CRISIS OF RURAL It about the urban-rural conflict, i.e. the presence/ absence of strong regional integration of functional urban areas and their surroundings. Considering that the conflicts and the crisis in rural areas, as well as the dichotomy between urban and rural areas and the transformation in the regional rural economy are increasing, asking for a better comprehension of the opportunities for the rural world to recover, a key topic in the MED space is the scenery differentiation between the different settlement patterns and their consequences in terms of economic efficiency and competitiveness of contexts (3a.1)
	3B	STRENGTHENING OF FUNCTIONAL AREAS It refers namely to the issue of the (social, economic, physical) marginalization of small urban centers. Consistent with the fact that FUA-Functional Urban Areas are main drivers of regional development and typically representative realities in the Euro-Mediterranean space, especially according to their local identity and culture of places rather than their functional excellence, a key topic results in the phenomenon of small and medium urban centers and their crucial role in the regional economic sector (3b.1)
4 Access to	4A	FREIGHT SUPPLY AND PUSH AREAS It is above all the case of freight transport and logistics. Starting from the consideration that problems relating to the overloading of transport corridors congestion and the problems of effective and sustainable connections are increasing, a MED major topic that emerges here is the freight supply network and the dynamics of supply and demand of the regional logistics system (4a.1)
	4B	PASSENGER TRANSPORT AND PUSH AREAS It refers namely to passenger transport and logistics. Consistent with the fact that the degree of accessibility of people to large urban nodes or infrastructure (airlines, railways and waterways) at the different geographical scales (both local, regional and international) can determine the level of competitiveness of a region a related key topic is the supply of passenger transport services (collective transportation systems and metropolitan areas mobility) and the structural, functional and spatial organisation of the transport network (4b.1)
5 Access to	5A	ENTREPRISES It refers namely to internationalization and technology transfer in firms. Considering that a major tool available to businesses in order to face global challenges is the access to information in a interactive and participative way, a key MED topic is the transfer of technology as a lever to technological development, diversification, innovation and internationalisation (5a.1)
	5B	SOCIETY It refers namely to the diffusion of e-government services. The access to information for urban residents, but especially the weakest areas in the Mediterranean is a key factor for the development and social inclusion. Computer networks from this point of view play a crucial role in many regions have invested in telecommunication infrastructure to increase the spread and access to information and related services (e-government), a key MED topic is access to all online services enabling the spread of e-government and transparency in the information (5b.1).
6 Disaster related	6A	DEPENDENCE ON ENERGY, ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND GAP It refers to energy consumption issues and the development of renewable energy sources in order to both resolve environmental problems, guarantee safe energy supply and reduce regional energy dependence. Starting from the consideration that sustainable energy is based on the production and consumption of Energy in a social, environmental and economic sustainable way, in the MED space, the key topic related to such an issue is the diversification of energy sources with a larger use of alternative sources, regional energy dependence, gas emissions reduction (6a.1)
	7A	PROTECTION AND PREVENTION POLICIES It refers to natural and environmental hazards. The fight against climate change and risk prevention are challenges that require both common policies and strategies and territorial planning tools at the regional and local scales in order to achieve proper territorial development. The key topic here is the monitoring of risks and the use of qualified human resources in order to increase the effectiveness of the prevention from natural hazards and response capabilities (planning, management measures, restoration and environmental rehabilitation) (7a.1)
7 Disaster related	7B	ECONOMY AND NATURAL RESOURCES It refers namely to the green economy or economy of natural and renewable energy resources. Natural resources in fact are major potentials for the economic development of many regions: investments in the environment and natural resources are pillars of a sustainable development model. Yet, balance between correct use and protection is essential for preserving these potentials. A key topic is thus nature as a resource and a value to be protected but also a cost, an investment to be rationalised (7b.1).
	8A	ECONOMY AND CULTURAL RESOURCES It refers to both the management and valorisation of the local heritage (cultural, historical, landscape) and the presence of cultural resources. The concentration of cultural assets, in fact, is a key competitive factor pushing economic processes and attracting resources. More specifically considering that cultural investment is a strategic policy option, two major topics that emerge are in the MED space are: the m protection and management of cultural resources and historical heritage (8a.1); the economic dimension of culture (investments, costs and revenues) (8a.2).
9 Governance	9A	SUSTAINABILITY OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC RESOURCES It refers namely to unemployment, job creation, natality and mortality of firms, size of the enterprises. Considering that. Three key topics characterise the MED space: the employment / unemployment level (9a.1); the creation of new businesses by means of industrial development policies (9a.2); the composition (sectors of activities, specialisations, size, ownership etc.) of the regional productive fabric (9a.3)
	10A	POLICY CAPACITY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION It refers to the capability of the public administration of providing efficient and effective services at the regional and local level (e.g. bureaucratic procedures, anagraphic services etc.). More specifically a major issue here is the capacity of Public Administration of defining objectives based on a shared vision, implementing effective policies and putting them in action, as well as the capability of attraction financial resources and using them in an efficient (including EU Funds). Two key topics can be then detected: EU funding attraction, spending and utilization (10a.1); the organisation of the Public Administration in order to provide high quality and diversified services in an efficient and effective way (10a.2).
10 Governance	10B	PARTECIPATION AND SUBSIDIARITY It refers to multilevel (vertical and horizontal) governance with a focus on the relationships among institutions and administrative entities. Starting from the consideration that the vertical and horizontal cooperation among different government levels and the presence of institutional democratic processes play a strategic role in policy making, a key topic for the competitiveness of the MED space consists in the efficiency of public administration and the diffusion of subsidiary and democratic participation by means of an inclusive participative process (10b.1).
	11A	LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT It refers namely to the management and valorisation of landscape. Considering that good practices in the sustainable landscape management is a key regional issue, a major challenge consist in the regional capacity of implementing the European legislation and other measures dealing with landscape management. To say it differently a key topic here is the regional institutional framework and responsibilities for landscape management (11a.1).



**COMPETITIVE TERRITORIAL FACTORS IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN SPACE**

OMRAT-OTREMÉD

**SECTION 1.8 EXAMPLES OF FACTORS AND POLICIES**

**Rationale**  
 Section 1.8 (EXAMPLES OF FACTORS AND POLICIES) provides some  
**what to do**  
 You are kindly asked to READ the list of challenges (and the

<p><b>ECONOMY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wealth (e.g. gross domestic product etc.)</li> <li>• productivity (e.g. value added, productivity, export, import etc.)</li> <li>• labour market (e.g. employment, unemployment)</li> <li>• technology and innovation (e.g. patents, high tech firms, research and development investments, higher education institutions, research and innovation centres, industry-academia relationships, applied research projects, scientific and technological parks, innovation centres/poles, etc.)</li> <li>• internationalisation (e.g. foreign direct investments, multinational companies, international fairs and events, air connections etc.)</li> <li>• economic base (e.g. small and medium firms, large firms, sectors of specialisation etc.)</li> <li>• culture (e.g. exhibitions, creative economy, amusement parks, etc.)</li> <li>• services to firms (e.g. technology transfer firms, venture capital firms, real estate prices, interchange and intermodal services, employment agencies, transport services, logistic services, air connections, etc.)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>factors</b></p>	<p><b>DEMOGRAPHY and SOCIETY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• population (e.g. total residents, density, families etc.)</li> <li>• flows (e.g. immigrants, emigrants, incoming tourists, outgoing tourists, city-users, commuters etc.)</li> <li>• human capital (e.g. life long learning, education level - ISCED index, active population, young population, elderly population)</li> <li>• demographic trends (e.g. demographic growth rate, fertility rate, nativity rate, mortality rate etc.)</li> <li>• services to families (e.g. transport/ communication network access, services to residents, hospitals, doctors, teachers, retirement homes, nursing homes, hospital beds, services to disabled people, university professors, education services, etc.)</li> <li>• institutions (e.g. skills, competences, know-how, rules, habits etc.)</li> <li>• justice and equity (employment among immigrants, poverty, gentrification, young employment, access to services, access to green spaces, use of alternative energy sources, social housing etc.)</li> <li>• well-being (income per capita, employment, long term unemployment, availability of public services, cost of public services, quality of public services, e-government, inhabitants living in dispersed areas, etc.)</li> </ul>	<p><b>PHYSICAL TERRITORY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• housing (e.g. real estate stock, second/vacation houses, property houses, urban area etc.)</li> <li>• working (e.g. industrial areas, production local systems, special economic zones, etc.)</li> <li>• green spaces (protected areas, natural parks, sites of Community importance, green rings, ecological corridors, rural area, forestry area, pasture area, agriculture areas etc.)</li> <li>• heritage and landscape (e.g. historical and cultural heritage, landscape quality etc.)</li> <li>• transport / communication (e.g. network density, length of the network, ports, airports, railway stations, high speed railway networks and stations, interchange and intermodal infrastructures)</li> <li>• settlement model (e.g. small municipalities, large municipalities, building density, land use consume, areas subject to hazards, coast length, mountain areas, hills, islands)</li> <li>• energy (biomass, water courses, geographical conditions of insulation and ventilation, organic waste, infrastructures for the production of clean energy, solar technologies, photovoltaic technologies, dams, wind turbines, etc.)</li> </ul>
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<p><b>ECONOMY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taxes (Property taxes, income taxes, etc.)</li> <li>• Incentives and funding (loans, subsidies, cash incentives, EU structural funds etc.)</li> <li>• Policy tools (policies supporting internationalisation, technology transfer, research and development, foreign direct investments, industries and firms, small and medium enterprises, employment, lifelong learning, green economy, energy saving, etc.)</li> <li>• Public expenditure (amount of public expenditure, public expenditure efficiency)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>policies</b></p>	<p><b>DEMOGRAPHY and SOCIETY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy tools (policies supporting the integration of immigrants, citizens inclusion, the attraction of residents, social housing, young people, poor people, fertility, functions and services for resident people, the welfare system)</li> <li>• Governance (administrative cooperation, cooperative agreements, public-private partnerships, inclusive participative processes, etc.)</li> </ul>	<p><b>PHYSICAL TERRITORY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy tools (urban planning, regional planning, policies supporting the compact city, small municipalities, the management of landscape, environment and heritage protection, rural areas, alternative sources, environmental rehabilitation, risk prevention etc.)</li> </ul>
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## ANNEX ii.

### THE TEXT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO NON-OTREMED MED REGIONS

#### 1. Introduction<sup>1</sup>

The document synthesises the preliminary results of the contribution of the Regione Piemonte (Phase 4.1 “Territorial factors”) to the project **OTREMED - Tool for the territorial strategy of the MED space**<sup>2</sup> co-funded by the European Commission as a Med initiative (2009-call 2).

The **partners of the project are**: Región de Murcia (LP), Dytiki Ellada – Achaia, LAORE Sardinia, Mediterranean Institute, Abruzzo, Algarve, Andalucía, Emilia-Romagna, Lazio, Piedmont, Sicilia, Valencia Region, and the Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

**Aim of the project**<sup>3</sup> is the identification of a Mediterranean development model addressed to “improve the competitiveness of the Mediterranean regions and develop an analytical tool to study the territory, providing the territorial information that helps the detection of proposals and decisions finalised to sustainable development and the improvement of territorial competitiveness”. More specifically, the **Aim of the phase 4.1 “Territorial factors”** is the identification of a short list of variables describing the competitiveness of the euro-Mediterranean space (MED space).

#### 2. Methodology

In order to identify the competitive territorial factors of the MED space, Piedmont Region has developed a survey among the partners of the OTREMED project, via the distribution of a questionnaire. From the analysis of the collected information:

- Piedmont Region has firstly analysed the emerging **territorial typologies in the MED space** (see **Box 1**). More specifically, the OTREMED regions have been asked to indicate, for each Nuts3 region in their territory, the share of the land area corresponding to each typology;
- Secondly, Piedmont Region has detected a list of **strategic territorial factors in the MED space**, associated to some specific key challenges. This result has been obtained asking the OTREMED regions to indicate: i) which challenges affecting the Mediterranean development (see **Box 2**) they considered as priorities in their territories; ii) which territorial factors (and related regional policies) enabled them to face those challenges.

Further details on the methodology are contained in the annex “approfondimenti metodologici” (in italian) or in the site of the OTREMED project: <http://www.otremed.com>

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<sup>1</sup> Document written by Alberto Crescimanno, Fiorenzo Ferlino, Francesca Silvia Rota

<sup>2</sup> Web site of the OTREMED project: <http://www.otremed.com/>

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.fondieuropei2007-2013.it/progetti/scheda-progetto.asp?id\\_progetto=152](http://www.fondieuropei2007-2013.it/progetti/scheda-progetto.asp?id_progetto=152)

### **BOX 1 : Territorial typologies adopted to analyse the MED space**

**The selection of the territorial typologies we used to analyse the MED space derived from the adoption of the OECD classification of urban and rural territories and the ESPON classification of urban functional areas. However, the resulting list is intended to be modifiable according to partners' feed-backs.**

1. MEGA urban poles
2. Coastal urban areas
3. Inland urban areas
4. Rural areas with intensive agriculture
5. Intermediary rural areas
6. Rural and natural areas
7. Small islands and archipelagos

### **BOX 2 : Development challenges in the MED space**

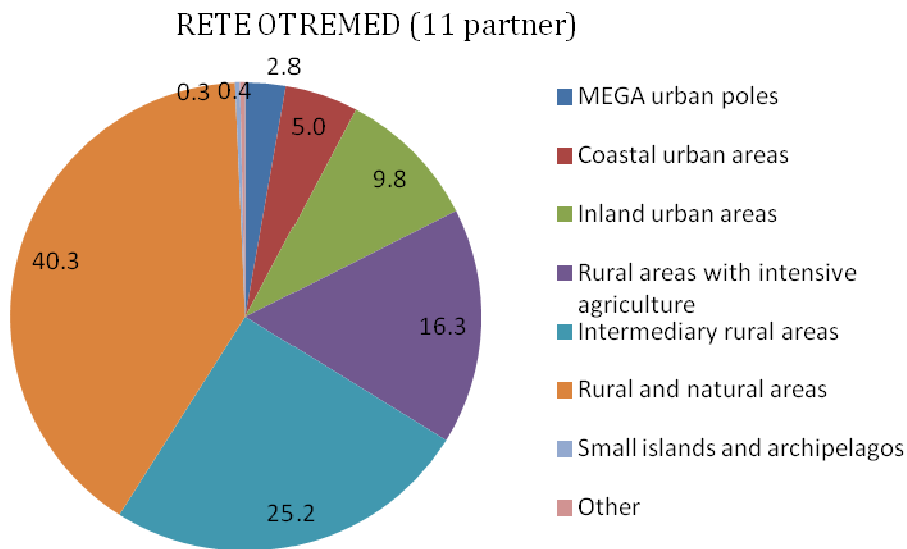
**The list of the challenges affecting the MED space is the result of a process of capitalisation of the results of a previous MED project (PIC-REM) that was realised during the phase 3.1 of the OTREMED project. The list of the challenges is not modifiable.**

1. DEVELOPMENT AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
2. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT
3. WEALTH
4. LAND USE/ DISPERSED GROWTH
5. ACCESSIBILITY AND CONNECTIONS
6. QUALITY OF LIFE
7. ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE
8. MATCHING
9. CRISIS OF RURAL
10. STRENGTHENING OF FUNCTIONAL AREAS
11. FREIGHT SUPPLY AND PUSH AREAS
12. PASSENGER TRANSPORT AND PUSH AREAS
13. ENTREPREPRISES
14. SOCIETY
15. DEPENDENCE ON ENERGY, ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND GAP
16. PROTECTION AND PREVENTION POLICIES
17. ECONOMY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
18. ECONOMY AND CULTURAL RESOURCES
19. SUSTAINABILITY OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC RESOURCES
20. POLICY CAPACITY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
21. PARTICIPATION AND SUBSIDIARITY
22. LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

## **3. Phase 4.1 of the OTREMED project: preliminary results**

### ***3.1. Territorial articulation of the MED space***

Imagine 1– Distribution of territorial typologies (% total land area).



**QUESTION 1:** Is the OTREMED distribution of territorial typologies (*Image 1*) consistent with the situation of your region? If not, why? (Would you please quantify the percentages according to your Nuts-3 and Nuts-2 regions?)

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**QUESTION 2:** Are the territorial typologies detected by the OTREMED regions (*Box 1*) consistent with the situation of your region? If not, how would you change them?

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### 3.2. A territorialised reading of the key development challenges

The table that follows (*Image 2*) shows the combinations of “development challenges” (*Box 2*) e “territorial typologies” (*Box 1*) the partners of the OTREMED project consider strategic/key with reference to the situation of their regions (degree of importance 3 in a range from 0 to 3).

Image 2 – Key development challenges in the OTREMED area

	1A DEVELOPMENT AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION	1B PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT	1C WEALTH	1D LAND USE/ DISPERSED GROWTH	1E INCREASE ACCESS AND CONNECTIONS	1F IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE	2A ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE	2B MATCHING	3A CRISIS OF RURAL	3B STRENGTHENING OF FUNCTIONAL AREAS	4A FREIGHT SUPPLY AND PUSH AREAS	4B PASSENGER TRANSPORT AND PUSH AREAS	5A ENTRERPRISES	5B SOCIETY	6A DEPENDENCE ON ENERGY, ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND GAP	7A PROTECTION AND PREVENTION POLICIES	7B ECONOMY AND NATURAL RESOURCES	8A ECONOMY AND CULTURAL RESOURCES	9A Sustainability OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC RESOURCES	10A POLICY CAPACITY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	10B Participation AND SUBSIDIARITY	11A LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT	
MEGA urban poles																							
Coastal urban areas																							
Inland urban areas																							
Rural areas with intensive agriculture																							
Intermediary rural areas																							
Rural and natural areas																							
Small islands and archipelagos																							

**QUESTION 3:** Are the key challenges detected by the OTREMED partners (*Image 2*) consistent with the situation of your region? If not, why? (Would you please modify the table putting an “x” on the cells corresponding to key challenges in your region?)

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**3.3. *The competitive territorial factors***

Image 3 reports the list of the territorial factors (and related territorial typologies, i.e. where the factors are frequently localised) the partners of the OTREMED project consider the most strategic of all the other factors, in order to face the most important challenges affecting the MED space (*Image 2*).

*Image 3 – Competitive territorial factors in the OTREMED area*

<b>Strategic territorial factors</b>	<b>Related territorial typologies</b>
Residents' needs and social commitment (civicness)	Coastal urban areas, Inland urban areas
Attractiveness and internationalisation (high speed connections, fairs and events)	Inland urban areas, MEGA urban poles
Job opportunities/ labour market (new jobs, employment, young/female unemployment)	MEGA urban poles
Soil consumption and urban sprawl	Coastal urban areas
Tourism facilities and activities	Coastal urban areas
Policy tools and control/prevention routines	Coastal urban areas, Intermediary rural areas, Rural and natural areas
Natural resources consumption	Coastal urban areas
Landscape quality	-
Transport network	Coastal urban areas
Public sector services /facilities	MEGA urban poles
Higher Education Institutions, Science & Technology centres	MEGA urban poles, Inland urban areas
Firm-academia relationships	MEGA urban poles, Inland urban areas
Industrial innovation, spin-offs and spillover	MEGA urban poles, Coastal urban areas, Inland urban areas
Industrial fabric/ local economic base	Coastal urban areas, Inland urban areas
Environment quality/risks (pollution, erosion, fire, landslide)	Coastal urban areas, Rural and natural areas
Public government effectiveness, efficiency	MEGA urban poles, Coastal urban areas, Rural and natural areas
Energy performances (self-sufficiency, diversification, renewable, green economy)	-

**QUESTION 4:** Are the competitive territorial factors detected by OTREMED partners (*Image 3*) consistent with the situation of your region? If not, why? (Would you please modify the table with the factors that describe your situation?)

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### 3.4. Conclusions: the Mediterranean Model

The results of the survey of OTREMED regions suggest that the Med Space is:

- endowed with a high level of territorial variability and it is characterised by dense human activities, as demonstrated by the fact that several different activities often overlap in the same places (residential, agricultural, industrial, tourism);
- multi-scalar in the sense that historic and geographic assets feed networks of relationships at the various geographical scales (from the local to the global);

- contradictory, in the sense that factors that are strengths in a given region can be weaknesses in another one (for instance: transport, firm-university relationships);
- endowed with an important historical asset (cultural heritage, landscape, know-how, traditional industries), that enables growth and development;
- dependent on external fluxes (energy, transport), often seasonal (tourism);
- aware of the strategic role of coastal areas respect to several challenges, functions and scales
- unaware of the importance of small islands and archipelagos

**QUESTION 5:** Do you agree with the abovementioned conclusions? Are they enough detailed in order to describe the Mediterranean development model? If not, why?

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