



*TERRITORIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT DELLA COESIONE TERRITORIALE  
DELLE REGIONI ITALIANE*

*Modello, su base place evidence, per la valutazione di policy rivolte allo sviluppo della  
green economy in aree interne e periferie metropolitane*

International Conference

*Territorial Impact Assessment of Territorial Cohesion  
in Italy and Europe*

Rome, 11-12 April 2019

University of Rome "Tor Vergata"

# // What Territorial Impact Assessment of Territorial Cohesion in Italian regions

(Territorial Cohesion, Place based evidence model, Policy evaluation, Inner and  
metropolitan peripheries, Territorial Planning, Green economy)

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## **PRIN (Research projects of National interest in Human Science – duration: 3 years):**

***“Territorial Impact Assessment of the territorial cohesion in Italian regions. Place evidence model for assessing policies devoted to green economy in inner and metropolitan peripheries”***

- Measure, by a new TIA method and tool GIS of the distance from the 2020 targets achievable through the Policy of Territorial Cohesion
- Test policy activities 2020 in Italian regions for the territorialized use of the Policy and funds of Cohesion in offering Services of General Interest in inner peripheries
- relaunch a territorialised cohesion policy post-2020
- Insert TIA and TC into a common methodology of sustainable territorial planning (New Territorial Agenda post 2020)
- development of new TC indicators and recommendations towards the green economy development



## Research questions (1-2 years):

- what TC means for Italy in Europe
- how to create a common policy and language able to support decision making in Italy

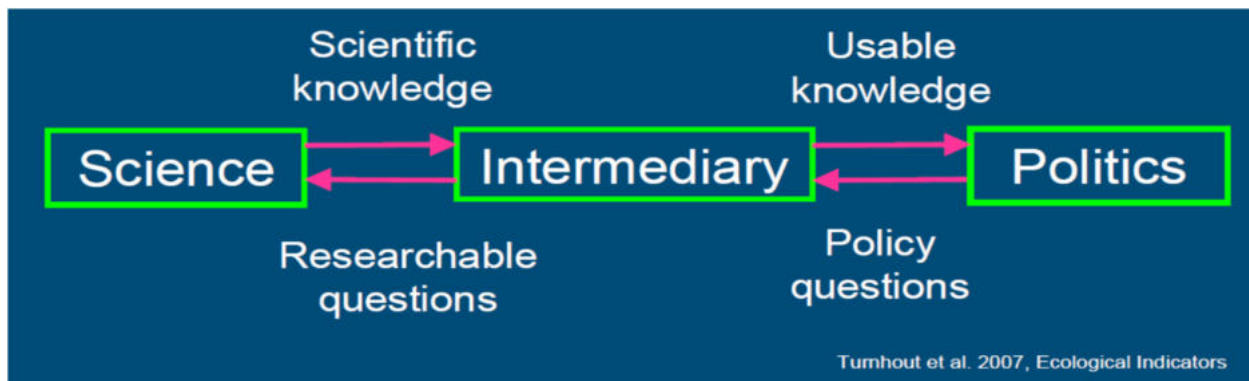
**New methodology, tools and place evidence need**



# Starting from the status quo of Cohesion Policy at 2017 ...



In a feasible and practical way



Turnhout et al. 2007, Ecological Indicators

TC is a public policy issue

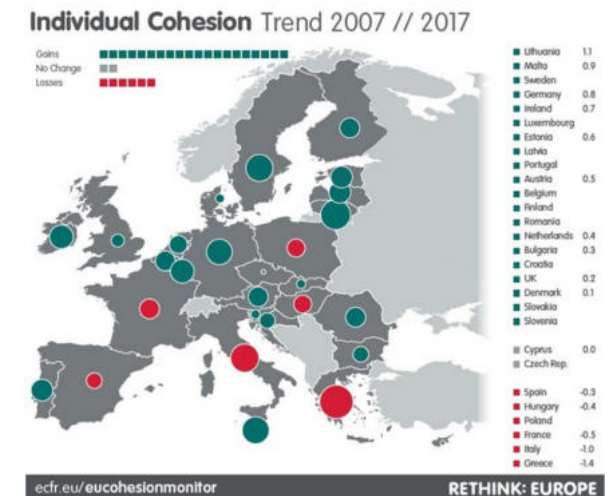
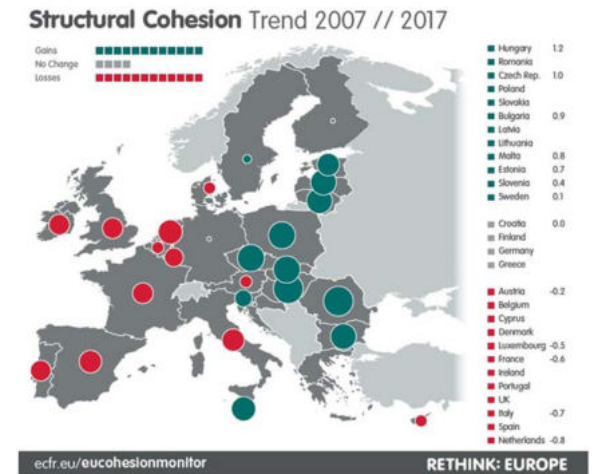
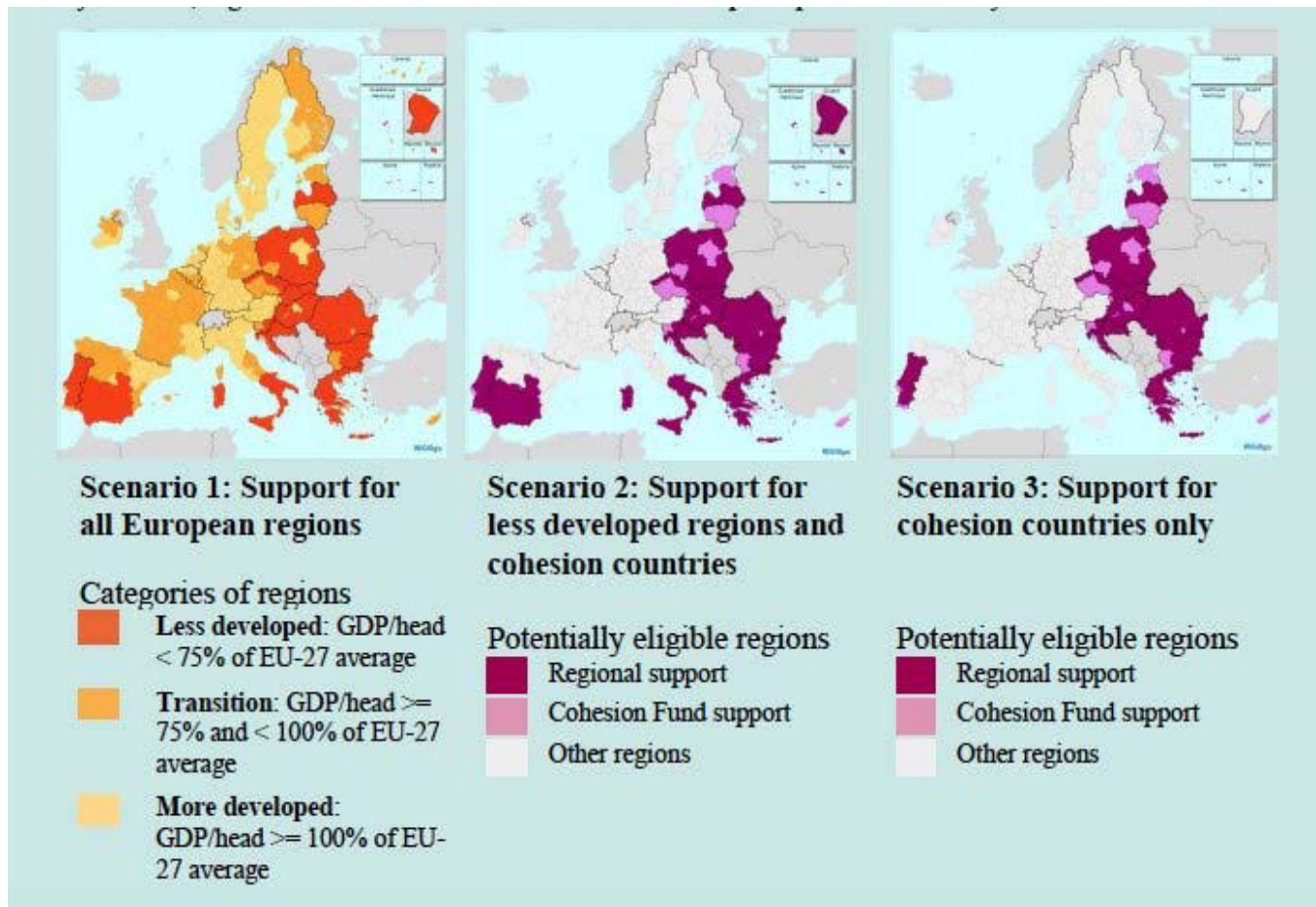
10 Units (more than 60 researchers involved) are holding a close dialogue between them and with:

Institutional Governmental Observators

- Presidency of Italian Ministries Council
- Agency of Territorial Cohesion
- MIT
- MATTM
- Committe of Regions

and 76 regional/local stakeholders

# ...EC possible options (toward EU budget 2021-2027): what scenario?





# PRIN Methodological Approach

- Adoption of a complex process by a 'logical tree' named STeMA that involves some methods (geographical, statistical, econometric, math) in order to: i) guarantee simple results, ii) make coherent integration of instruments, techniques, data, weights/judgements and mapping The process is able to select and produce: indicators, quali-quantitative evaluation, place evidence, territorialised results and policy recommendations
- It incorporates a TIA method and GIS that follow rules coherent with the EU evaluation expectations (EP, DG Regio, CoR, etc.)
- After 2 years of intensive work, the STeMA methodological approach has produced:
  - A critical review of scientific and 'grey' literature (general and sectoral, concepts, programs, projects, etc.) of the Italian policy framework (national, regional and local) related to the European TC
  - Shared definitions, surveys and synthesis of concepts
  - Selection of 73 indicators (metadata and data) covering Italian NUTS 2 and 3 and mapping
  - ex ante territorialised evaluation of 4 main determinants (Europe 2020 Strategy: smart, sustainable, inclusive and spending of funds) by STeMA-T IA
  - 7 Systemic territorial regional typologies able to territorialise the TIA results of Europe2020 Strategy
- The 3rd year will be dedicated to develop the ex post assessment of policies at regional level (2020 evaluation and post), detailed regional analysis and policy recommendations

## Some key words are connected to TC

- Cohesion, Cohesion Policy and Territory
- Competitiveness and productivity
- Sustainability
- Diversity (territorial and geographical)
- Inclusion and social inclusion
- Equity
- Territorial Impact Assessment
- Inner periphery (in Italy: metro peripheries and internal areas)
- Territorial Capital and Spatial Planning
- Green Economy

## TC is

- the *whole of a society's inherent values*, a place's implicit identity, the collective and individual feeling of a distinct region (J. Brunhes, C. Vallaux, 1921)
- *system* (G. Jaia, 1938) that “contribute to manage, discipline, integrate individual and collective activities”
- economic regime (U. Toschi, 1948) “force of the organization ... that identify with political territorial units”
- Determinant in all cultures, *a real value only* in western societies' post-capitalism systems, which exploit it in order to spread, having accepted competition, free market access of all enterprises producing similar goods, and price competitiveness (M. Weber, 1945)
- content and category of development (J. Schumpeter, 1954)
- *complex of principles and institutions* on which, in a given historical time, the organization of a state processes of goods and services' production and distribution is based (W. Sombart, 1967 and the neo-schumpeterians)
- *capability of spreading settled socio-territorial models*, adherence to shared socio-economic principles, potential for positively affecting income, gross domestic product, wealth, interest rate through regional operating Programmes regarding to contents and categories (Prezioso, 2006)
- *an incremental value* resulting from European Cohesion policy (Mairate, 2006);
- *Discourse* that derives from the analysis of a situation, and is also liable to influence that situation (Dühr, Colomb and Nadin, 2010; Elissalde, Santamaria, 2013).



# Territorial Cohesion means (PRIN shared definition)

- ❑ objective of the politics of spatial development of the Union
- ❑ territorialises the politics of economic and social cohesion in relationship to the diversity of the contexts
- ❑ strengthens the attention to the territory (place-based evidence) and its territorial capital
- ❑ in a region (geographical) TC level depends from quality, efficiency and identity of the territorial systems as their interrelations
- ❑ an ability to synergistically combine existing resources valorising the efficiency of the territorial systems
- ❑ an ability to bring out socio-territorial models and governance, adherence to shared principles, the potential to influence positively income, gross domestic product and wealth
- ❑ regional individualities and
- ❑ capacity to strengthen synergistically the territorial capital
- ❑ it is connected with the knowledge of the territories in order to define: territorialised policies; the integrated development of the territories understood as spaces in which the life of the citizens takes place; the intersectoral coordination of the policies; a system of multi-level governance, from local to European; cooperation between territories to strengthen European integration.
- ❑ consistent with the concepts of Sustainability, it may refer to the behavioural relationship between the components of a society and the overall level of economic integration, social and functional, and of decision-making and operational collaboration, towards goals of common utility, achieved between the different components and the different actors within a certain geographical area. Territorial cohesion is the whole of the relations between territories and human groups that inhabit it, for which the human group recognizes and shares within it the territory, the intrinsic values, the kind of life that characterizes it, the socio-political organization built, together and with rules shared and accepted.

# ... and that TC is linked to territorial efficiency and mass

As economic scientists suggest: Barca Report 2009, 2011 and 2018, Science Po 2010, Fitoussi, Stiglitz, Senn Report 2013, *BES* Composite Index 2013, *UrbBES* Report 2015:

- the closer relationships with GDP is discussed and the capacity building **efficiency** emerges as main issue
- polycentrism (Davoudi, 2004) appears as the better form receipting and increasing TC supported from an horizontal cooperative organisation based on the **mass** (population, resources, funds)
- each “socio-economic system” (urban, rural, urban-rural, peripheral, inner, internal) has the its own real expression and dimension of **Territorial Cohesion**

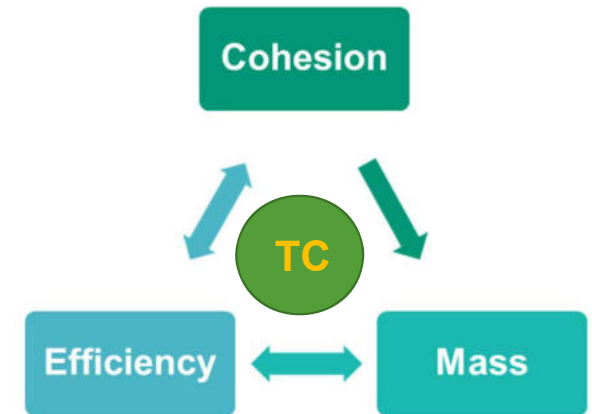


**TC is ever located and different**

# 2

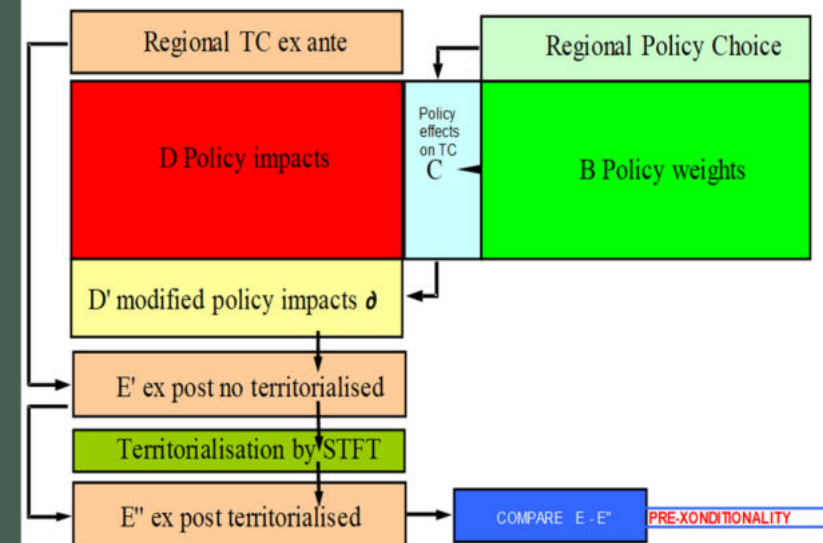
## What TIA, in order to measure and apply a Territorial Cohesion Policy 2020 and post

### STeMA\_TIA methodology



TC is ever localised

[Go to logic schema](#)



# PRIN compared models in EU

Nome del Tool/acronimo	applicazione	Stage decisionale	Tema prioritario	anno	DG JRC's model	Ex ante			
EC	Assessment of a Commission policy strategy or legislation	Ex ante	Circular economy	2014	DG JRC's model DG Reglo test (7 models): • LUMP: Land Use Modelling Platform • TRANS-TOOLS • RHOMOLO: Regional Holistic Model • CAPRI: Common Agricultural Policy Regional IA • Chimere • EFBM: European Forest Biomass Model • Rural Ec Mod: Ex ante Spatial Policy IA	Assessment of EU policies	Ex ante	Unified transport and TENS, PAC, Climate Change adaptation, management of coastal zones and maritime spatial planning	Several years
EC	Assessment of a Commission policy strategy or legislation	Ex ante	Smooth phasing out of the milk quotas	2014					
EC	Assessment of a Commission policy strategy or legislation	Ex ante	Regulation package (point of)	2015					
EURO Institut/Center for Cross Border Studies, Impact Assessment Toolkit for crossborder cooperation	Assessment of cross-border projects/policy	Ex ante	Improvement of projects and programmes	2016					
ITEM Annual Cross-border Impact Assessment		Ex ante and ex post	Cross-regional level	2017					
TARGET_TIA									
					ESPON STeMA TIA: methodology and GIS tool	Assessment of EU policies territorial dimension	Ex ante and ex post	Lisbon/Gothenburg Strategy; Territorial Cohesion	2006-2018
					ESPON TEQUILA2 Model	Assessment of EU policies	Ex ante	Transport/PAC/Cohesion methodology	2010
					ESPON EIATIA model	Assessment of EU policies	Ex ante	methodology	2012
					ESPON Quick Scan-ART; and Quick scan ceck	Assessment of territorial effects of EU legislation	Ex ante and ex post	EU legislation; and Applied by CoR at i) Urban/rural, ii) Ex-post of policy, iii) Cross-border	2013-2015

Producing and important narrative

TIA relates to many dimensions, including: financial, capacity building and better regulation, legislative revision/integration, policies, NOP-ROP, etc.

*The story is long to tell .... But* Geography is on 6° place in the EU for research on TIA which also include SEA and EIA

# TIA definitions, concepts, conceptualisation (from research)

- TIA as a basic pre-requirement in cross-border projects (ESPON 3.1 2004, p. 428, and 2018)
- Measure of Competitiveness in Sustainability (Prezioso in ESPON 3.3 2006)
- Generator of Place evidence (Schön, 2009)
- 'Novel' to be applied in large area in order to minimize the costs arising from the lack of political coordination in acting territorial, both horizontally and vertically (Evers, 2011)
- Competitive territorial capacity measurement in sustainability on a cohesive basis (Prezioso, 2006, 2008, 2011)
- Planning Power Tool (Farinos, 2013)
- New 'kid on the block' (Madeiros, 2014)
- Means of action for Territorial Agenda 2020 and Urban Agenda 2020
- Coordination mechanism (Eser, Böhme, 2015)
- Ex ante measure of Cohesion Policy (Camagni, 2010; Böhme et al. 2015) and territorial policy (Prezioso, 2008, 2015, 2018)

# TIA in UE

- strong narrative background since 2001, TIA constitutes a means and a procedure to support and create awareness in the policy/decision maker
- It creates correlation between 'policy and financing targeting and policy awareness of expected effects
- It allows to reduce/overcome the subjective perception of the impact of EU interventions (Petzold, European Committee of regions, 2016)
- TIA is applied to policies, funds, CBC, strategies, administrative capacity, legislation, etc.

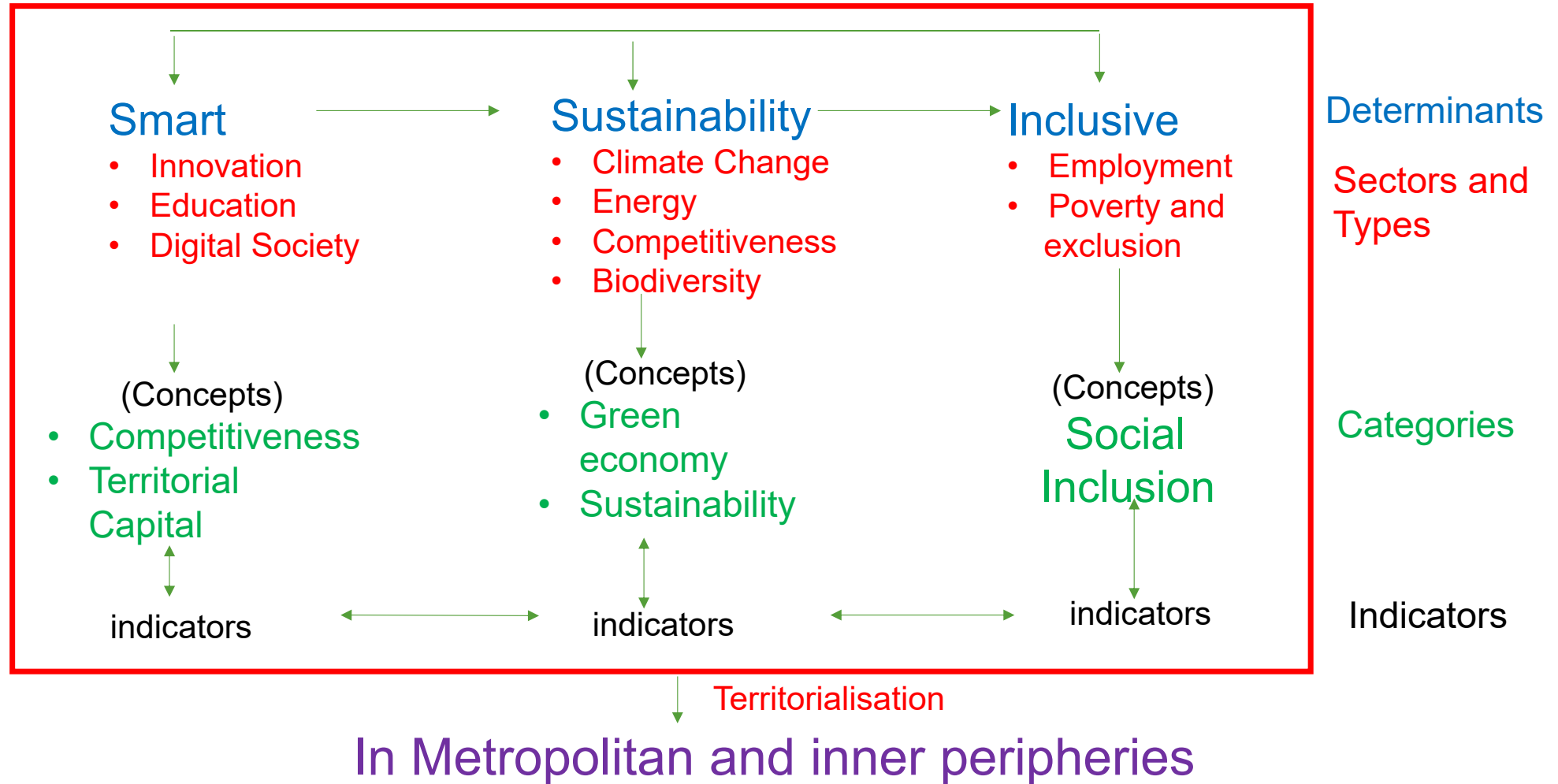
## **Questions raised by the EU:**

- How do European economic and social and investment challenges change using regional TIA?
- Institutions and governance: can TIA improve and strengthen public administration and effective management in the use of funds?
- Does TIA improve the use of resources for policies? making them more effective and efficient?



# STEP 1: TIA Logical Framework of TC by STeMA

(Prezioso, Coronato 2017)



# List of Policy

Smart Growth	Education and Human Capital	Supply of education
	Digital society	Human capital internationalisation
		Bridging digital divided and digital transition
		Technological\innovative dissemination for the enterprises and institutions
		Support to transregional cooperative projects
		Use/development of environmental friendly technologies
		Quality certification and assessment tools
	Innovation and R&D	R&D infrastructures
		Support to BAT
		Development of recycling technologies and products (circular economy)
	Transport/network	Development of telecommunication networks
		Development of energy networks

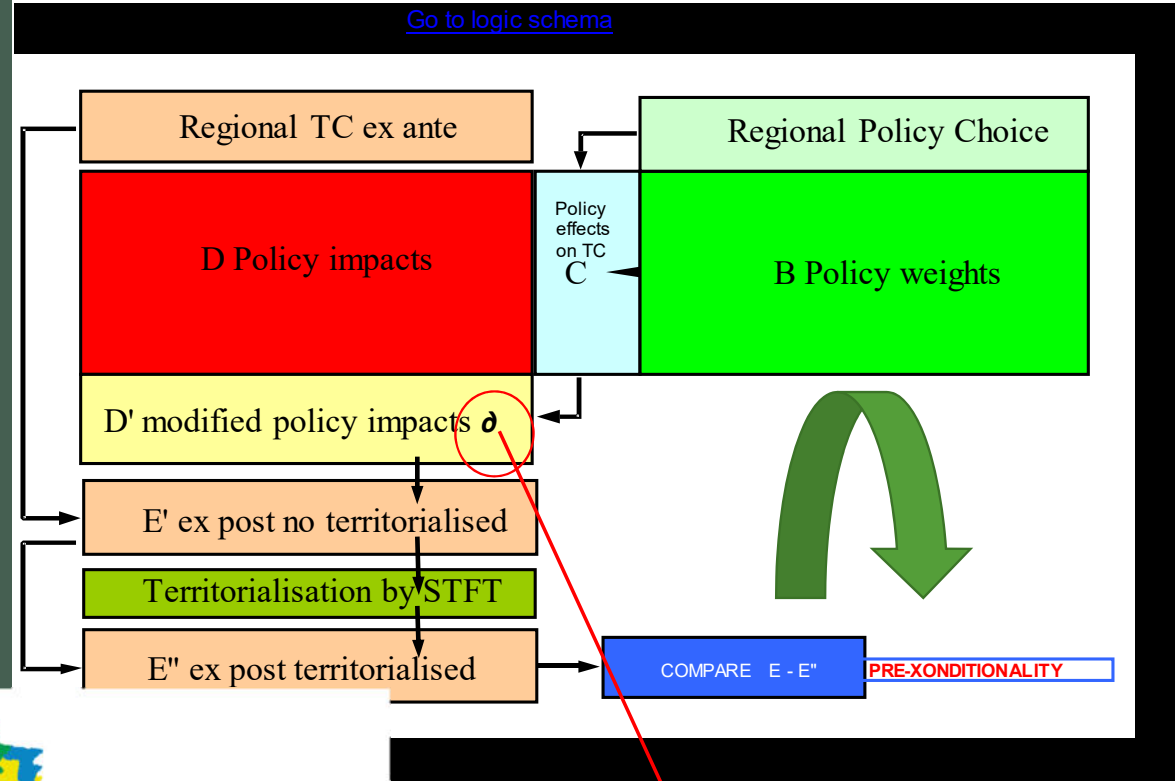
<b>Sustainable growth</b>	<b>Competitiveness and Economic development</b>	<b>Support Local productive identity</b>
		Promotion of a global enterprise culture
		New business/service instruments
		Inflation/Deflation control
		Internationalisation of good and services
	Natural Resources efficiency	Use of renewable resources
		Active Protection of Natural resources
		Reduction of Natural

<b>Inclusive Growth</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Reinvolvement of aging people</b>
		Support leisure
		Social integration
		Child protection
		Poverty reduction
		Policies dissemination for transparency and efficiency of bureaucracy
		Cultural integration
	<b>Employment</b>	Homogeneisation of enterprise costs
		Support enterprise creation
		Support employer mobility
		Support equal opportunities
		Social Programme Financing



# 3

## 7 SRFTs as base of STeMA TIA 3.0



To calculate this  $\delta$   
we created SRFTs

### Legend

Systemic Territorial Functional Typologies

- STFTs 1
- STFTs 2
- STFTs 3
- STFTs 4
- STFTs 5
- STFTs 6
- STFTs 7

Regional level: NUTS-3 (2016)  
Origin of data: Maria Prezioso  
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0 100 200 300 km

Source: Prezioso, 2018



## Combining 7 typologies STeMA (Prezioso, 2003, 2006, 2011) revisited taking into account 4 types of territories with geographical diversity (ESPON, 2016), 4 types of inner periphery and 5 FRTs (ESPON, 2017)

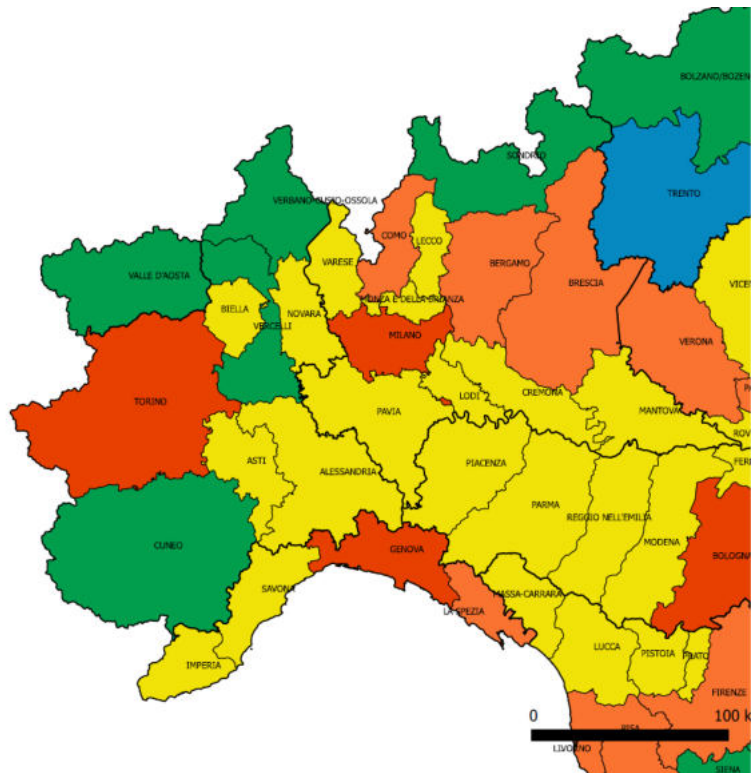
1. **MEGA and Metropolitan Systems** in 4 different morphological typologies, with high urban influence and transnational/national functions able to make cooperation between cities (or city parts) at regional, national, transnational level
2. **High Urban influence Systems** in 4 different morphological typologies, with transnational/national specialised functions able to make urban-rural cooperation between interconnected areas at regional, national, transnational level
3. **High Urban influence Systems** in 4 different morphological typologies, without specialised functions and low transnational/national functions, able to make rural cooperation between authorities in interconnected areas at regional, national, transnational level
4. **High Urban influence Systems** in 4 different morphological typologies, without specialised functions and transnational/national functions, not able to make rural cooperation between at regional, national, transnational level
5. **Low Urban influence Systems** in 4 different morphological typologies, with transnational/national specialised functions able to make rural cooperation between interconnected areas at regional, national, transnational level
6. **Low Urban influence Systems** in 4 different morphological typologies, with regional/local functions, not able to make rural cooperation between interconnected areas at regional, local level
7. **Low Urban influence Systems** in 4 different morphological typologies, without specialised functions and transnational/national functions, not able to make rural cooperation between at regional, national, transnational level.

## Nord Ovest

Systemic Territorial Functional Typologies

- STFTs 1
- STFTs 2
- STFTs 3
- STFTs 4
- STFTs 5
- STFTs 6
- STFTs 7

Regional level: NUTS 3 (2016)  
Origin of data: Maria Prezioso  
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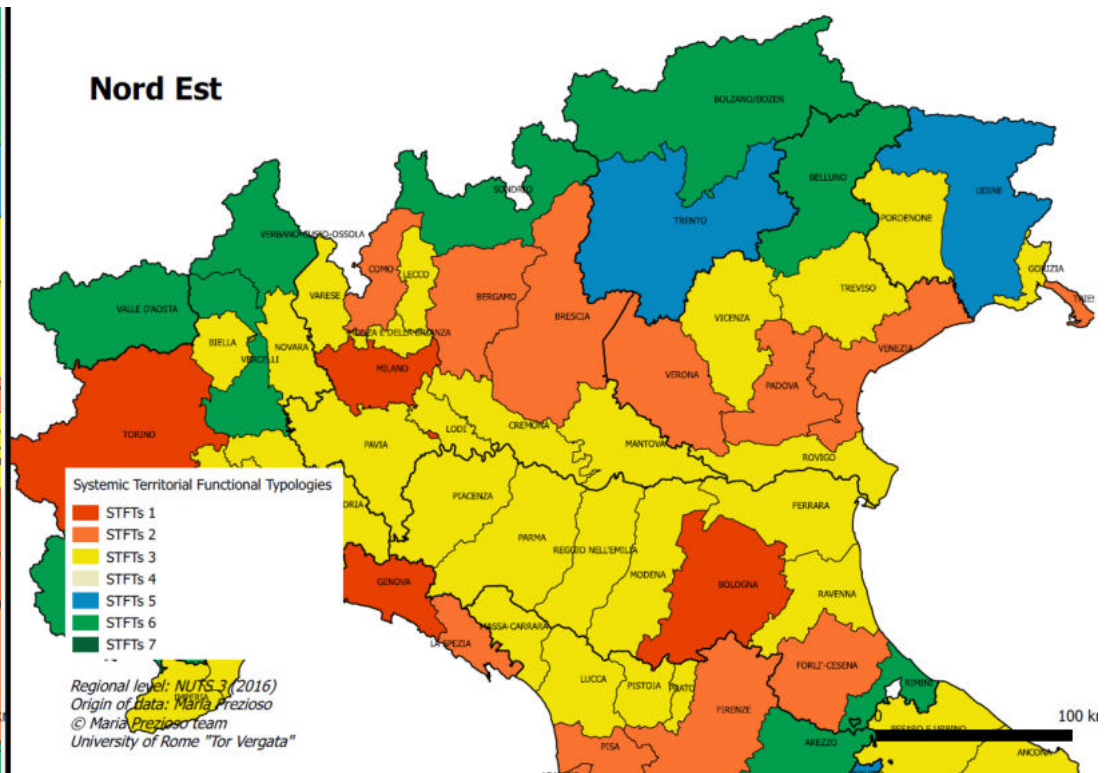


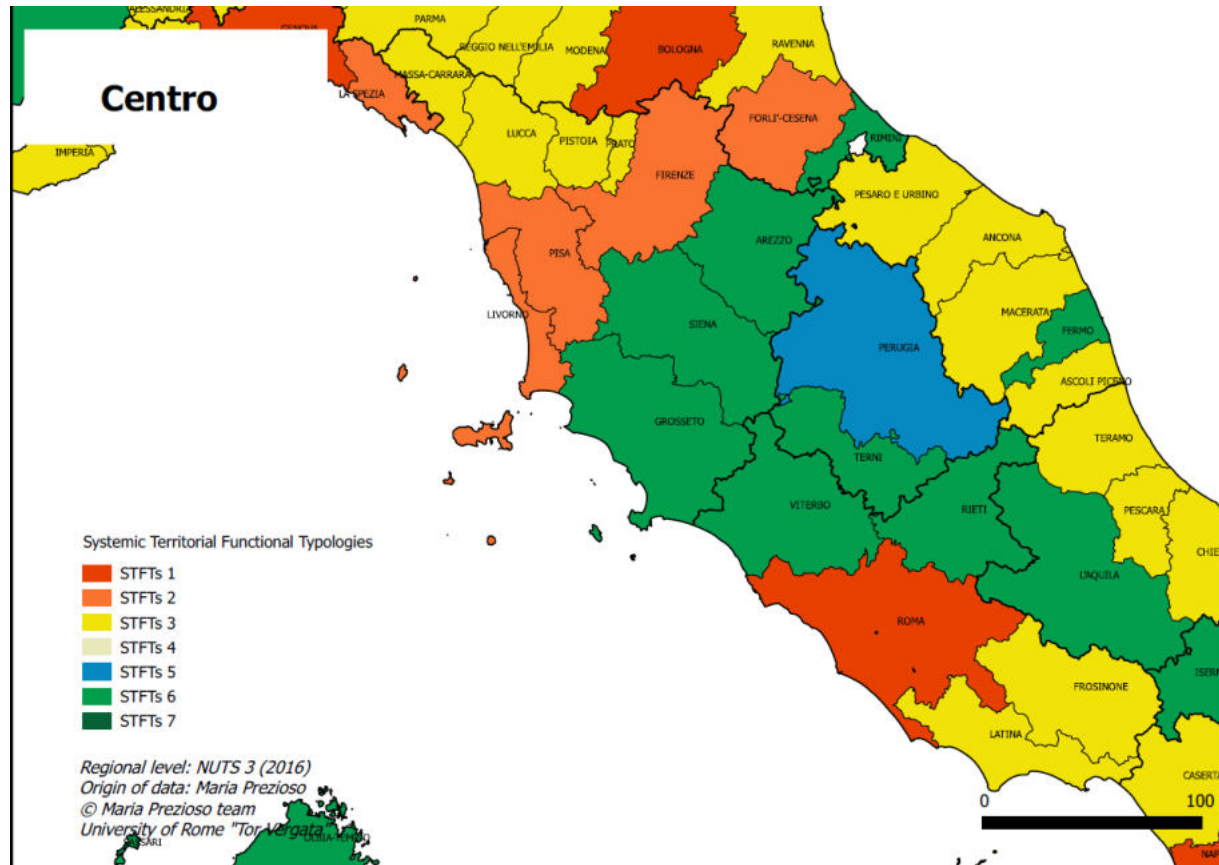
## Nord Est

Systemic Territorial Functional Typologies

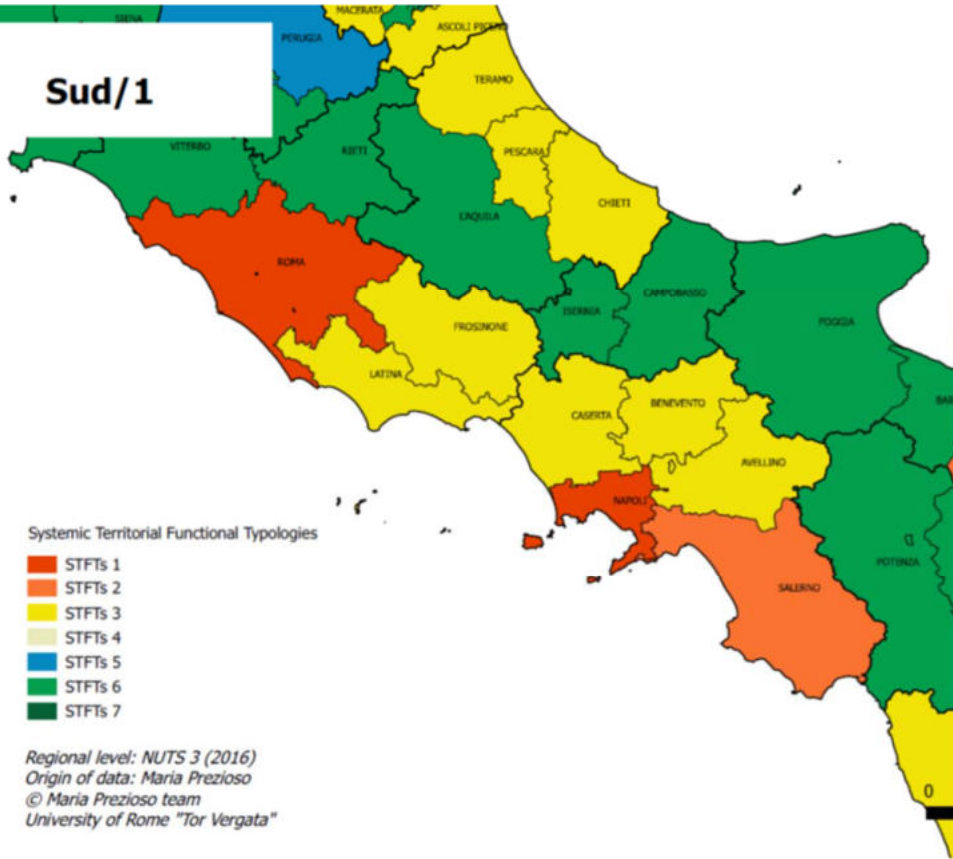
- STFTs 1
- STFTs 2
- STFTs 3
- STFTs 4
- STFTs 5
- STFTs 6
- STFTs 7

Regional level: NUTS 3 (2016)  
Origin of data: Maria Prezioso  
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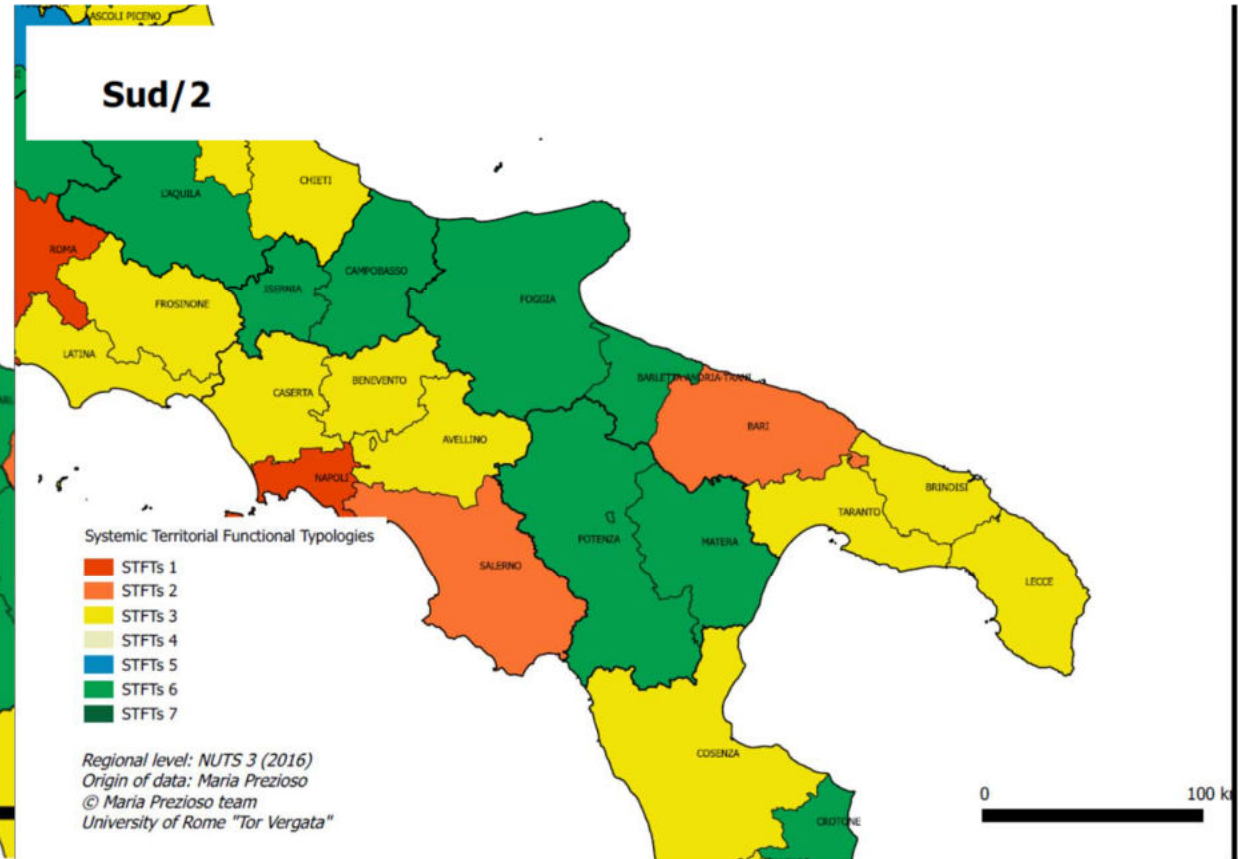




## Sud/1



## Sud/2



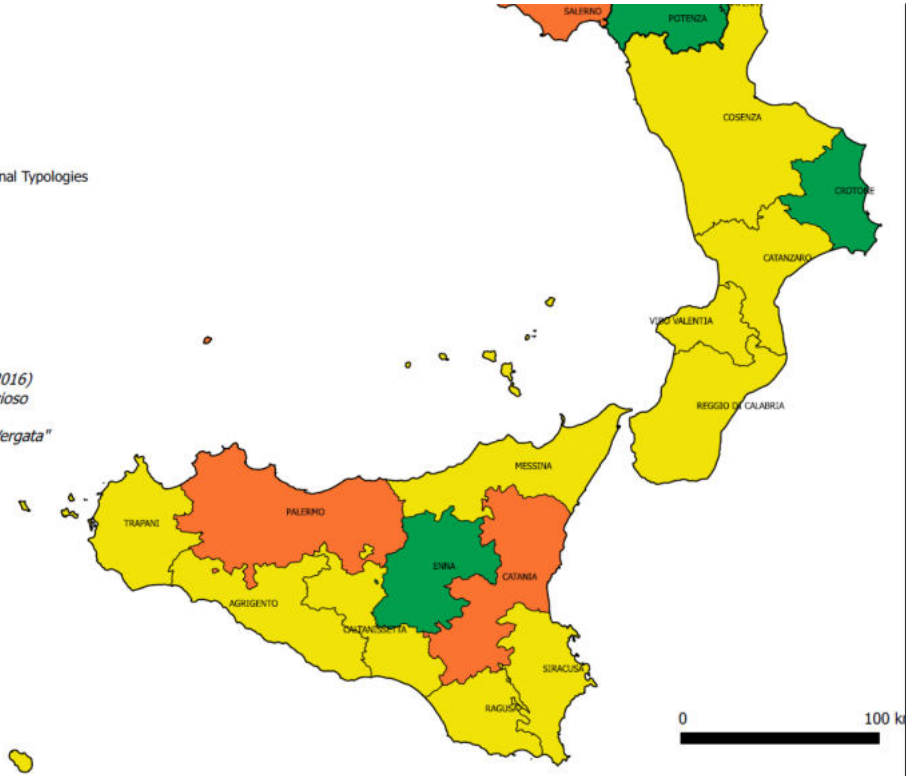
0 100 km

## Sud/3

Systemic Territorial Functional Typologies

- STFTs 1
- STFTs 2
- STFTs 3
- STFTs 4
- STFTs 5
- STFTs 6
- STFTs 7

Regional level: NUTS 3 (2016)  
Origin of data: Maria Prezioso  
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## Sardegna

Systemic Territorial Functional Typologies

- STFTs 1
- STFTs 2
- STFTs 3
- STFTs 4
- STFTs 5
- STFTs 6
- STFTs 7

Regional level: NUTS 3 (2016)  
Origin of data: Maria Prezioso  
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0 100 km

N2_03	Italy	Territory
IT970	Piemonte	2
IT971	Torino	1
IT972	Vercelli	6
IT973	Biella	3
IT974	Verbano-Cusio-	6
IT975	Novara	3
IT976	Cuneo	6
IT977	Asti	3
IT978	Alessandria	3
IT979	Valle d'Aosta/V	6
IT980	Valle d'Aosta/V	6
IT981	Liguria	4
IT982	Imperia	3
IT983	Savona	3
IT984	Genova	1
IT985	La Spezia	2
IT986	Lombardia	1
IT987	Varese	3
IT988	Como	2
IT989	Lecco	3
IT990	Sondrio	6
IT991	Bergamo	3
IT992	Brescia	2
IT993	Pavia	3
IT994	Lodi	3
IT995	Cremona	3
IT996	Mantova	3
IT997	Milano	1
IT998	Monza e della B	3
IT1051	Provincia Auton	6
IT1052	Bolzano-Bozen	6
IT1053	Provincia Auton	5
IT1054	Trento	5
IT1055	Veneto	3
IT1056	Verona	2
IT1057	Vicenza	3
IT1058	Belluno	6
IT1059	Treviso	3
IT1060	Venezia	2
IT1061	Padova	2
IT1062	Rovigo	3
IT1063	Friuli-Venezia G	4
IT1064	Pordenone	3
IT1065	Udine	5
IT1066	Gorizia	3
IT1067	Trieste	2
IT1068	Emilia-Romagn	3
IT1069	Piacenza	3
IT1070	Parma	3
IT1071	Reggio nell'Em	3
IT1072	Modena	3
IT1073	Bologna	1
IT1074	Ferrara	3
IT1075	Ravenna	3
IT1076	Forlì-Cesena	2
IT1077	Rimini	6

IT1079	Toscana	4
IT1080	Massa-Carrara	3
IT1081	Lucca	3
IT1082	Pistoia	3
IT1083	Firenze	2
IT1084	Prato	3
IT1085	Livorno	2
IT1086	Pisa	2
IT1087	Arezzo	6
IT1088	Siena	6
IT1089	Grosseto	6
IT1090	Umbria	6
IT1091	Perugia	5
IT1092	Terni	6
IT1093	Marche	4
IT1094	Pesaro e Urbino	3
IT1095	Ancona	3
IT1096	Macerata	3
IT1097	Ascoli Piceno	3
IT1098	Fermo	6
IT1099	Lazio	1
IT1100	Viterbo	6
IT1101	Rieti	6
IT1102	Roma	1
IT1103	Latina	3
IT1104	Frosinone	3
IT1000	Abruzzo	4
IT1001	L'Aquila	6
IT1002	Teramo	3
IT1003	Pescara	3
IT1004	Chieti	3
IT1005	Molise	6
IT1006	Isernia	6
IT1007	Campobasso	6
IT1008	Campania	3
IT1009	Caserta	3
IT1010	Benevento	3
IT1011	Napoli	1
IT1012	Avellino	3
IT1013	Salerno	2
IT1014	Puglia	4
IT1015	Taranto	3
IT1016	Brindisi	3
IT1017	Lecce	3
IT1018	Foggia	6
IT1019	Bari	2
IT1020	Barletta-Andria-	6
IT1021	Basilicata	6
IT1022	Potenza	6
IT1023	Matera	6

IT1024	Calabria	4
IT1025	Cosenza	3
IT1026	Crotone	6
IT1027	Catanzaro	3
IT1028	Vibo Valentia	3
IT1029	Reggio di Calat	3
IT1031	Sicilia	3
IT1032	Trapani	3
IT1033	Palermo	2
IT1034	Messina	3
IT1035	Agrigento	3
IT1036	Caltanissetta	3
IT1037	Enna	6
IT1038	Catania	2
IT1039	Ragusa	3
IT1040	Siracusa	3
IT1041	Sardegna	5
IT1042	Sassari	6
IT1043	Nuoro	6
IT1044	Cagliari	2
IT1045	Oristano	6
IT1046	Olbia-Tempio	6
IT1047	Ogliastra	6
IT1048	Medio Campida	6
IT1049	Carbonia-Iglesia	6



# 3

**73 basic indicators were selected to represent the 4 determinants of TC (data, metadata, quantitative values)**

A survey to policy makers, stakeholders, practitioners, civil servants permitted to better understand the initial knowledge of TC in Italy (ANNEX)

Smart Growth								
Innovation Vulnerability (IV)							Innovation Status Quo (ISQ)	
Digital Society (DS)			Formazione (F)					
Virtual shareholder (VSh)	Virtual Stakeholders (VSt)		Structure for the creation of knowledge	Capitale Umano (CU)				
					Formazione del Capitale Umano (FCU)		R&D infrastructures (RDI)	Livello di sviluppo delle telecomunicazioni (LST)
Penetrazione della banda ultralarga (BUL)	Penetrazione della banda ultra larga (BUL)	PA Utilizzano internet (PAI)	Strutture Educazione alla creazione di conoscenza (PL)	Indice di dipendenza innovativa (IDI)	Popolazione con formazione terziaria (PET)	Population in life long learning (PLL)	R&D Infrastructures (RDI)	Livello di penetrazione della banda larga nella PA (BLPA)
BUL	II	PAI	PL	IDI	PET	PLL	RDI	BLPA

Sustainable Growth																																																							
Competitività sostenibile (CS)													Mitigazione del Cambiamento Climatico							Sostenibilità infrastrutturale (SI)																																			
VESISP					IEF								Vulnerabilità Ambientale (VA)					Accessibilità infrastrutturale (AI)																																					
Identità del sistema produttivo (ISP)				Variabili economiche strutturali (VES)		Interazione economica (IE)						Interazione finanziaria (IF)		Vulnerabilità (Vuln)			Rifiuti (RI)		Cooperazione ambientale																																				
IpSSP			ATI		COCC				SAAcPot		Rifiuti (RI)		Cooperazione ambientale		Accessibilità infrastrutturale (AI)																																								
Sistema Produttivo locale		Sostenibilità	Identità produttiva sostenibile (IpS)		Internazionalizzazione (I)		Appeal territoriale (AT)		Costi (C)		PFCL		Attitudine al credito		Stato dell'aria (SA)	Acqua Pot (AcP)	Rischi	Rifiuti urbani e pericolosi		Accessibilità infrastrutturale (AI)																																			
IM	Imprese manifatturiere	UL	Unità locali	AdGREEN	Addetti Green	Imgreen	Imprese green	MdP	Marchi (MdP) (Emas, ISO, ECO LABEL, ecc)	PILppSPA	Prodotto Interno Lordo pro capite per potere di acquisto	PILGreen	VA green	Icom	Integrazione commerciale	IcB	Integrazione commerciale di beni	IDE	Investimenti diretti esteri	Occ	Occupati (OCC)	IAC	Intensità di accumulazione del capitale	PF	Pressione fiscale	CL	Costo orario del lavoro	BnK	Banche	IAF	Istituti assicurativi e finanziari	CC	Emissioni si CO2	SAir	Stato di salute dell'aria	AcPot	Acqua prelevata per uso potabile	Risk	Rischi	RaccD	Raccolta differenziata	RifP	Rifiuti pericolosi	RifU	Rifiuti urbani	AAG	Accordi generali sull'ambiente	SNA	Specifiche norme ambientali (VAS e VIA)	AccM	Accessibilità multimodale	BL	Livello di penetrazione banda larga	IAutEn	Indice di autosufficienza energetica

Inclusive Growth																																																					
Variabili strutturali di inclusione (VSI)						Capacità formativa inclusiva (CFI)				Capacità di inclusione sociale (CSI)						Capacità istituzioni (CI)																																					
Variabili economiche						Qualità della vita (QV)				Capacità del sistema formativo		Rischio di esclusione sociale (RES)		Inclusione straniera (IS)		Attitude to social welfare (ATS)		Fiducia nella governance																																			
						SALBD		Tempo libero		Inclusione del sistema formativo ISF	Esclusione del sistema formativo ESF	Rischio di povertà	Rischio di esclusione giovanile (REG)					LPP+AmReg																																			
PIL+DisRed		Cons+IPzC		Benessere demografico				StInStud	ESF			OcStr+TxImSt				LPP																																					
PILpp SPA	Prodotto Interno Lordo pro capite Standard	DisRed	Potere di acquisto (PILpp SPA)	Cons	Consumo pro capite (Cons)	TFT	Indice dei prezzi al consumo /IPzC	SpVit	Tasso di fecondità totale (TFT)	SAL	Speranza di vita >65 (SpVit)	OpCu	Tasso di ospedalizzazione (SAL)	TxTUR	Opportunità culturali (OpCu)	PTE	Tasso di turisticità (TxTUR)	Stuln	Popolazione con laurea triennale /	StuUsc	Studenti in ingresso (Stuln)	StuUsc	Studenti in uscita (StuUsc)	AbbSc	Abbandono scolastico (AbbSc)	NEET	NEET	Occ	Livello di occupazione	RiskPovA	Rischio di povertà assoluta (RiskPovAs)	OccG	Tasso di occupazione giovanile	RiskMin	Rischio di esclusione minori (RiskMin)	RS	Residenti stranieri (RS)	OcStr	Occupati stranieri (OcStr)	TxImSt	Tasso di imprenditori stranieri (TxImSt)	ParOp	Occupazione femminile (ParOp)	AN	Asili nido	AmReg	Partecipazioni alle amministrazioni regionali (AmReg)	PpEn	Partecipazione pubblica alla politica nazionale (PpEn)	PeEe	Partecipazione alle elezioni europee (PeEe)	CfUe	Tasso di cooperazione transfrontaliera e transnazionale (COOP)

Risorse e Fondi									
Vulnerabilità (Vuln)							Uso dei Fondi (UF)		
Livello di intervento in innovazione e conoscenza (InCon)				Livello di intervento in sostenibilità (Sost)					
Innovazione competitiva (IC)		Capitale umano (CU)		Competitività sostenibile (CS)		Qualità della vita (QV)		Uso dei fondi di coesione	Livello di cooperazione
R&S	Aiuto alla imprese	Formazione professionale	Occupazione	Sostenibilità allo sviluppo	Diritto alla mobilità	Sport e tempo libero	Diritti sociali	Fondi di coesione	Cooperazione
Spesa in ricerca e Sviluppo	Spesa per sviluppo economico e competitività	Spesa per occupazione	RF_SpSa Spesa per formazione professionale	Spesa in sviluppo sostenibile	Spesa in trasporti e diritto alla mobilità	Spesa in politiche giovanili, sport e tempo libero	Spesa per diritti sociali, politiche sociali e famiglia	Fondi di coesione utilizzati in progetti	Tasso di cooperazione transfrontaliera e transnazionale (COOP)
RF_SpR&S	RF_SpSvEc	RF_SpOc	RF_SpFoP	RF_SpSS	RF_Tra	RF_SpG	RF_SpSoc	RF_FCP	RF_COOP

# 4



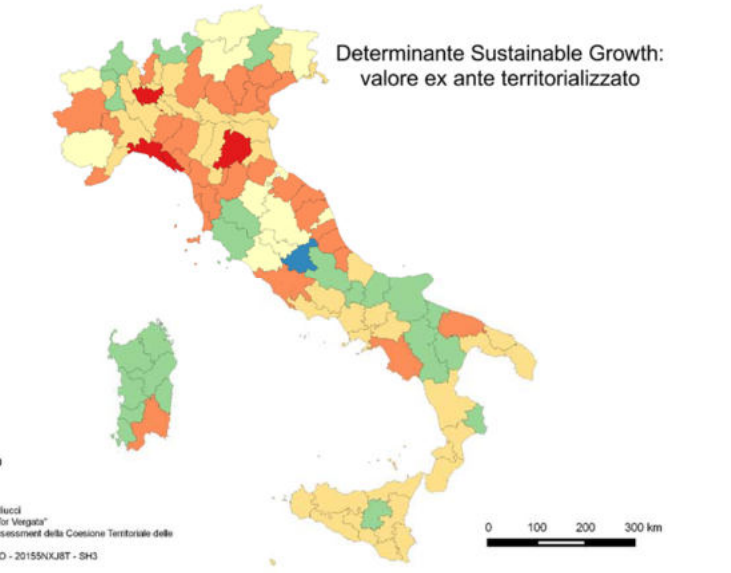
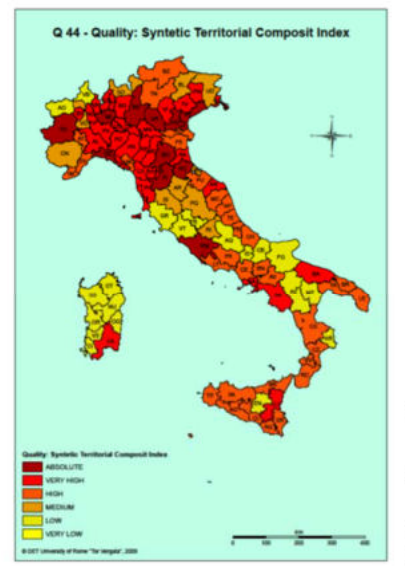
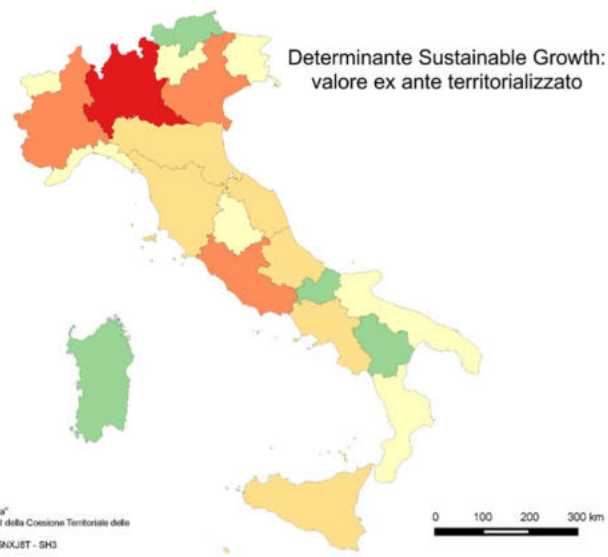
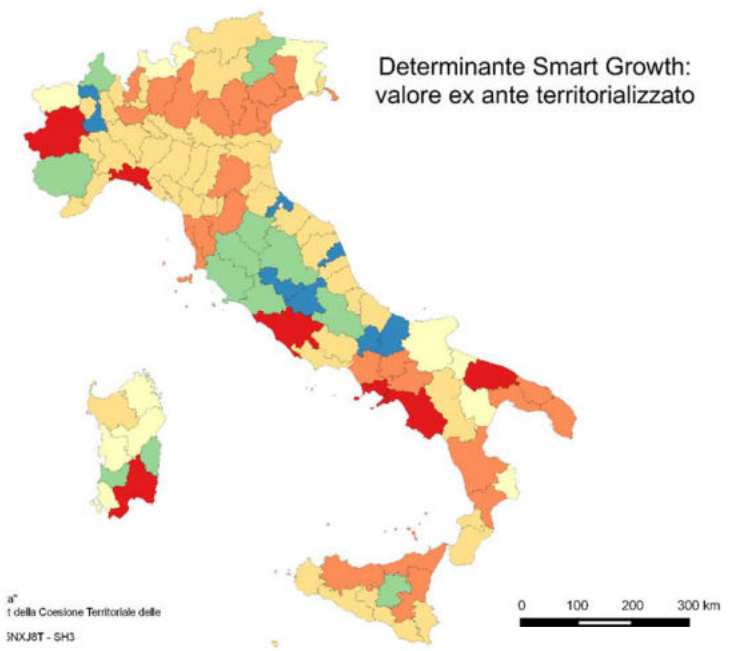
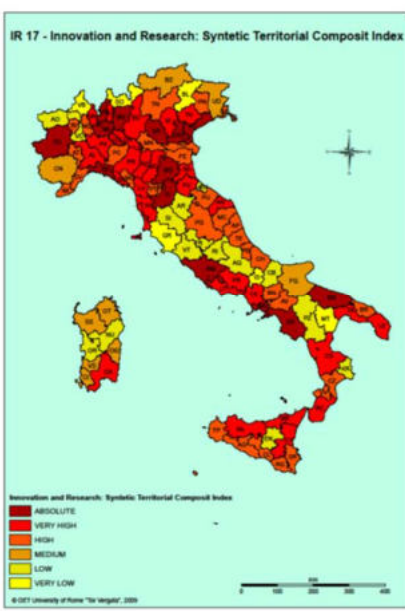
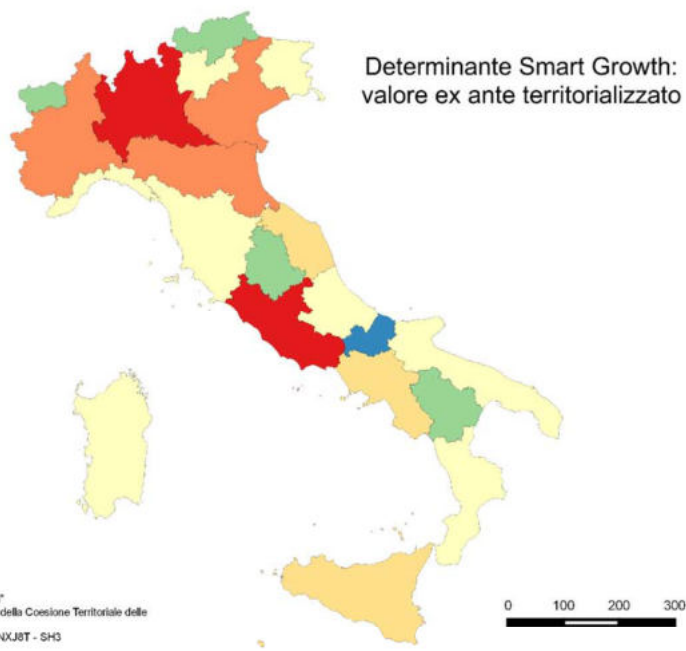
## Ex ante place evidence: at 2018 and comparison with 2011

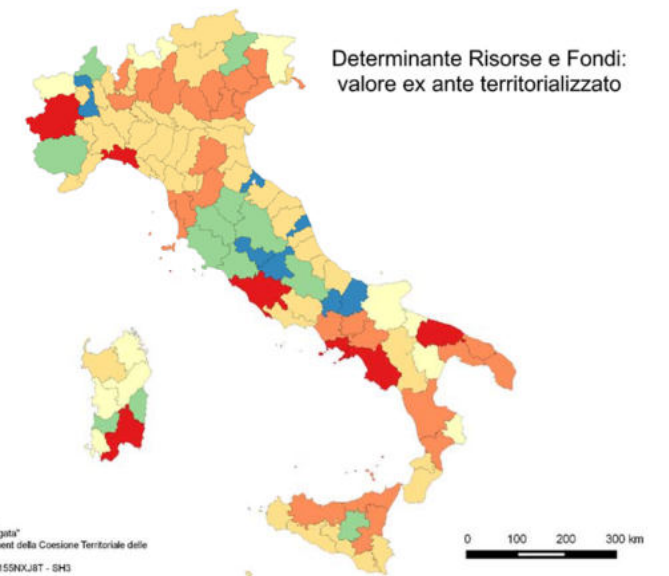
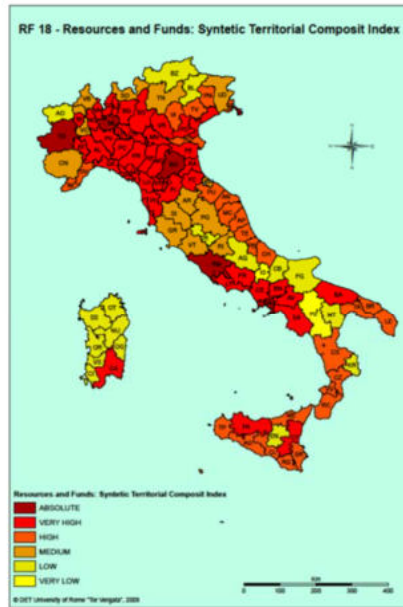
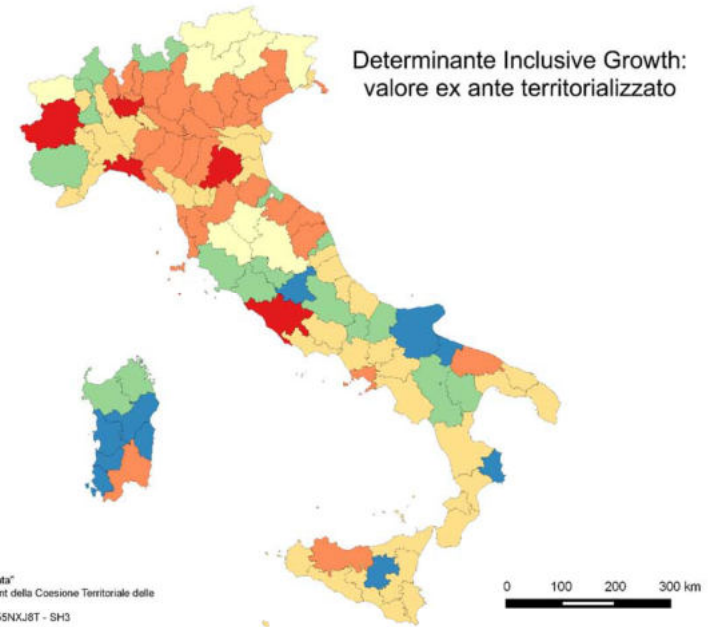
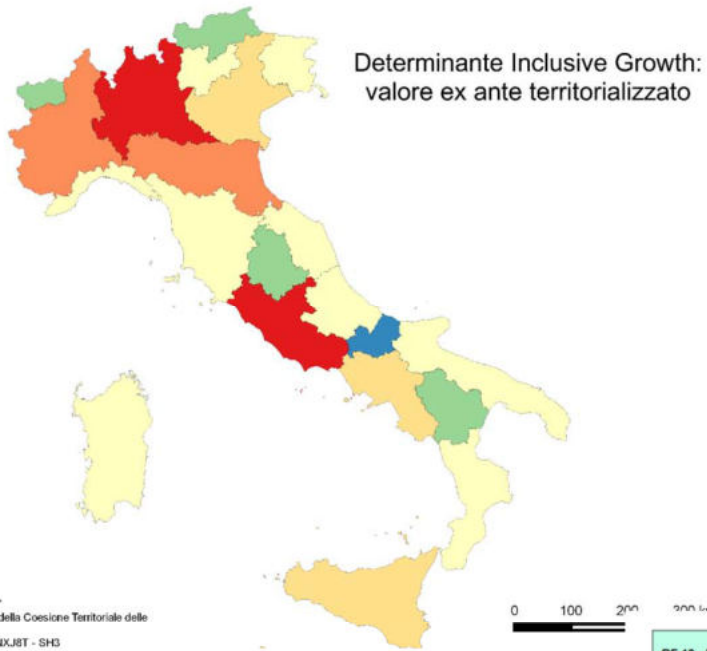
**Smart:** Milan and some Lombardia provinces decline in significance, as well as Veneto ones, Po Valley, and Bologna and Florence. South shows resilience!

**Sustainability:** Veneto provinces (North-East), Turin, Florence, Rome and Catania loose positions, as well as seismic/risk areas

**Funds:** Here the change is significant! Milan and Po Valley, Bologna and its Region and seismic areas decline in significance; South Metropolitan cities/areas rise! Sicily loose positions



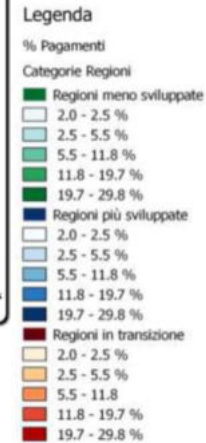
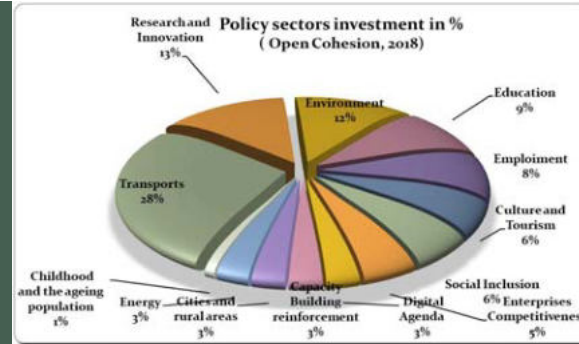






# 5

**General Framework until the end of the PRIN II year: the TIA of reached TC cannot be deemed sufficient in order to support the EU pre-conditionality required to enter in post 2020**



Payments October 2018

Italy is appealing to N+3

In January 2019:

- 51 OP co-financed by ERDF and ESF 2014-2020 have submitted (31/12/18) the certification of expenditure incurred and the corresponding application for reimbursement to the European Commission
- 3/51 NOP are not meeting TC and expenditure targets:
  - Research and Innovation
  - Inclusion
  - Governance
  - Some regional ROP

# 6

## PRIN Policy remarks

*TC helps to satisfy policy needs  
Introducing new conceptual  
terms, it is able to create new  
balanced and «family» solutions  
by europeanisation of planning  
practice*



### PRIN is Bridging the gap

This means to find the way to participate:

- in implementing the next Territorial Agenda
- in applying Urban Agenda

The measure of the TC progress is important to make policy/decision institutions responsible in strategic integrated choices of investment for the future and for discussing the proposed architecture of the new Cohesion Policy in the Southern macro-region.

This could really be a political and economic progress for Italy

# Remove obstacles and barriers

- low capability in an efficient spending of Regional Operational Programs (ROPs)
- difficulty in the policy elaboration process to catch real needs
- difficulty in the selection of appropriate beneficiaries of local investments
- limited involvement of territorial stakeholders and citizens
- use of unsuitable (no place-based) expenditure monitoring system
- lack of well suited territorial assessment tools and other EU instruments

**transform Italian localisms into European typologies of geographical diversity towards Green Economy is the PRIN final ambitious (III year) developing a Geography of Cohesion useful to policy/decision makers, stakeholders, practitioners, civil servants, citizens**

# Special thanks to Maria, Angela and Michele

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[www.princoesione.uniroma2.it](http://www.princoesione.uniroma2.it)

Prin 2015 – Rome, 11-12 April 2019