The 13th International Conference of the ROMANIAN REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
“Spatial Planning, Territorial Cohesion and Cooperation in South-East Europe”
&
The 20th anniversary of the Romanian RSA
4-6 November 2021

THANKS A LOT TO ALL PARTICIPANTS !!!
4 November – Opening Ceremony
4 November – Keynote Speech, Corina CRETU
5 November – Plenary Session

Keynote Speakers: Eduardo HADDAD, Peter NIJKAMP, André TORRE; Chair: Andrea CARAGLIU

Background

- Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Egypt, Morocco, Greece
- Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco

Prof. Vincenzo Zappia (Fondazione Università di Bologna and Political Science, Department of Economic and Regional Development, Athens, Greece)
- ERA (ESDG network)

Final remarks

"Throughout their lives, Keynes and Davidov have shown genuine interest in the economic world. They both have spent time in Italy, where they have entertained themselves visiting different parts of the country (Demarkhan, 2015; Di Matteo and Zappia, 2013). This time we took them to a journey to Greece, in a virtual setting.

We have explored the concept of the income multiplier in a multi-regional (IG) setting, in the context of the Greek crisis, showing empirical evidence for the increasing magnitude of the multiplier during the recession period."

Happy 20th Anniversary!!!

Department of Economics, FMU-CPR, AU

Type here to search
Global warming and local solutions: what about circular economy?

André TORRE
University Paris-Saclay
INRAE, Agroparistech
torre@agroparistech.fr

13th International Conference of the
ROMANIAN REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
“Spatial Planning, Territorial Cohesion and Cooperation in South-East Europe”
05 November 2021

Europe and the green deal

The European Green Deal

Circular Economy Action Plan

Clusters as an inspiration for circular economy

Local loop

Laura Patache
octav negurita
Carmen Pauna
Carmen Nastase
Daniele Antone...
Cristina Serbanica
5 November – Plenary Round Table: *Spatial Planning, Territorial Cohesion and Cooperation in South-East Europe*

Participants: Kosyo STOYCHEV, Blanca ŠIMUNDIĆ, Yannis PSYCHARIS, Daniela CONSTANTIN, Tüzin BAYCAN; Chair: Rosella NICOLINI
Regional Development in Croatia

NUTS 2 – 2012.
GDP per capita in PPS (EU-28 = 100)
Continentina (67.5%)
Jadranska Hrvatska (65.5%)
in 2018.

Methodological framework and data
Measuring accessibility (Remoteness)

Legend
Accessibility
- Accessibility I < 40 mins
- Accessibility II 40 mins – 100 mins
- Accessibility III 100 mins – 200 mins
- Accessibility IV > 200 mins

GDP per capita at regional and metropolitan level
CIS EU member states, NUTS 3 regions, 2016
Conclusion and policy recommendations

- After the economic crisis a new development map in the EU has been emerged.
- Inequalities between North and South have been increased.
  - A new dualism in the level of economic development between North and South has been emerged.
- Central East EU countries are converging to the EU average.
  - However, this achievement has been accomplished/achieved with the cost of increasing internal inequalities especially between metropolitan areas and the rest regions of these countries.
- The pandemic has changed the geography of development and has put forward new issues such as social and health inequalities.
- Interpersonal and interterritorial inequalities have been increased.

Part Two. Granularity matters. The Question of Territorial Disaggregation Level Through the Lens of Spatial Justice

Concluding remarks

- The lower the level of disaggregation, the more diverse the disparity patterns in terms of both territorial characteristics and the real needs of people living in a certain area.
- Even more, disparities that “do not confirm the traditional disparity patterns” have been detected, pointing to the need for “advanced understandings” (Gisler et al., 2014, p.162) in order to avoid negative impacts and to prevent from weakening various development drivers.
- The studies based on LAU1, LAU2 and microdata have offered a more detailed view on the ‘inside’ of overall regional disparities as well as on certain, well-targeted aspects of those disparities (from Structural Funds allocation to the territorial profile of public expenditures, impact of road investment on accessibility improvement, mobility patterns, etc.), supporting the ground for more accurate policy measures, based on integrated approaches.
- The question of data integration
- The diversity of disparity patterns revealed at lower levels of disaggregation creates a more robust basis for differentiated decisions regarding the use of the EU structural funding, with direct implications on the results of the financial assistance process.
ANALYSIS OF PORTS AND ITS ROUTES IN THE BSEC REGION

The ports of the Black Sea coastline countries serving at international level and the commercial flows among them demonstrate the critical importance of the region for the marine trade as well as the blue economy.

The ports and the routes are connected to the Trans-European Transport Network and the main Transportation Corridors between Europe and Asia.

CONCLUDING REMARKS AND THE CHALLENGES FOR THE BSEC REGION

- The ‘Blue Economy’ is a marine-based economy and maritime trade is of great importance for the coastline countries to be competitive on a global scale as it offers many advantages in terms of cost, efficiency and reliability.
- Ports are of great importance in terms of maritime trade, as they are the main gateway for import and export goods.
- The BSEC Region has a great potential for the transition to a blue economy:
  - Inter-port interaction density
  - Strong road and seaway connections in the region
  - Connection of the ports and the routes to the Trans-European Transport Network and the main Transportation Corridors between Europe and Asia
  - The ability and the capacity of the ports in the region to handle all kinds of cargo
  - Presence of the BSEC as an union supporting regional integration
2. Literature review: Urban size and Inequality (1)

The bulk of empirical work concludes that the size of an urban area has a negative relation with the equality of income:

- The degree of the overall income inequality is related to the evolution of metropolitan areas (Hamnett, 1994).
- In OECD countries, larger metropolitan areas display higher levels of income inequality (Boulaunt, Brezzi & Veneri, 2016).
- Larger city size is associated with higher inequality, which is driven by rich and large cities (p.c. income > $20,000 2010-PPP/ population > 1.5 mil. inh.) (Castells-Quintana, Royuela, & Veneri, 2020).
- As large cities grow, it is the inequality among the relatively rich which increases (Castells-Quintana, Royuela, & Veneri, 2020).

Findings - the first hypothesis

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Regional Impact of COVID-19: A Dramatic Slump and a Slight Cyclical Push towards Sustainable Activities in Tourism Industry

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