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LEBLANC SUSAN

The Regional and Urban Policy of the European Union Edward Elgar Publishing
Regional Disparities and CohesionWhat Strategies for the Future
Improving Economic and Social Cohesion in the European Community Springer
The Open Access version of this book, available at <http://www.tandfebooks.com/doi/view/10.4324/9781315401867>, has been made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 3.0 license. This book brings together academics, members of European institutions, and regional and national level policymakers in order to assess the performance and direction of EU Cohesion policy against the background of the most significant reforms to the policy in a generation. Responding to past criticisms of the effectiveness of the policy, the policy changes introduced in 2013 have aligned European Structural and Investment Funds with the Europe 2020 strategy and introduced measures to improve strategic coherence, performance and integrated development. EU Cohesion Policy: Reassessing performance and direction argues that policy can only be successfully developed and implemented if there is input from both academics and practitioners. The chapters in the book address four important issues: the effectiveness and impact of Cohesion policy at European, national and regional levels; the contribution of Cohesion policy to the Europe 2020 strategy of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth; the importance of quality of government and administrative capacity for the effective management of the Funds; and the inter-relationships between institutions, territory and place-based

policies. The volume will be an invaluable resource to students, academics and policymakers across economics, regional studies, European studies and international relations.

EU Cohesion Policy GRIN Verlag

We run a standard income convergence analysis for the last decade and confirm an already established finding in the growth economics literature. EU countries are converging. Regions in Europe are also converging. But, within countries, regional disparities are on the rise. At the same time, there is probably no reason for EU Cohesion Policy to be concerned with what happens inside countries. Ultimately, our data shows that national governments redistribute well across regions, whether they are fiscally centralised or decentralised. It is difficult to establish if Structural and Cohesion Funds play any role in recent growth convergence patterns in Europe. Generally, macroeconomic simulations produce better results than empirical tests. It is thus possible that Structural Funds do not fully realise their potential either because they are not efficiently allocated or are badly managed or are used for the wrong investments, or a combination of all three. The approach to assess the effectiveness of EU funds should be consistent with the rationale behind the post-1988 EU Cohesion Policy. Standard income convergence analysis is certainly not sufficient and should be accompanied by an assessment of the changes in the efficiency of the capital stock in the recipient countries or regions as well as by a more qualitative assessment. EU funds for competitiveness and employment should be allocated by looking at each region's capital efficiency to maximise growth generating effects or on a pure competitive.

A European Approach Routledge

The introduction of the single currency in the European economic space constitutes without doubt the most visible step towards

monetary and economic integration in the EU. Those who boosted the birth of the Common Market in 1957 dreamt that this would one day come about as a logical consequence of the integration process. However, things have gone much more slowly than possibly imagined, although if taken in an adequate historic perspective, it is undeniable that the agreements that have led to European Monetary Union signify a really formidable jump in the process of political and economic integration in Europe. This is something many doubted would ever happen, but which is already a reality, although still in need of a period of consolidation. The most general economic consequences of the EMU have already been analysed in considerable depth. Proof of this is the literature already available. In general, there is coincidence in affirming that the balance of the results expected is clearly positive. Firstly, as a result of the anticipated gains in efficiency, a consequence of reduction of transaction costs associated to the previous existence of different currencies and of the elimination of exchange rate uncertainties.

Regional Disparities and Cohesion GRIN Verlag

This book contributes fresh theoretical and empirical evidence on patterns of regional production structures, specialization, regional disparities, convergence and divergence processes and evaluation of cohesion policies in both current and future European Union (EU) member states in the context of increased integration. These subjects are addressed in both individual and cross-country analyses using innovative methodologies. The book is an essential reading for a large audience including researchers and policy makers working in the fields of economic integration, transition economics and regional development. The thirteen contributions brought together in this book are the result of recent research undertaken in the framework of a larger project initiated and coordinated by the Center for European Integration

Studies (ZEI) of the University of Bonn on determinants of regional specialization, growth and convergence in the context of European integration. A number of these papers were presented to a conference on “European integration, regional convergence, location of industrial activity and labour market adjustment” initiated by the Center for European Integration Studies of the University of Bonn and organized jointly with the Center for European Studies of the University “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” of Iasi, Romania. We gratefully acknowledge the financial support from the European Commission Framework Programme and the Center for European Integration Studies of the University of Bonn.

Regional Minorities and Development in Asia Ashgate Pub Limited Seminar paper from the year 2002 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: European Union, grade: 1,0 (A), Jagiellonian University in Krakow (Centre for Europe Studies), course: EU Enlargement in the context of political and economic transition in Central and Eastern Europe, 27 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: After the successful and Eu(ro)phoric introduction of Europe’s new currency – the new symbol of the Europe’s unity – emotions, especially among the Brussels technocrats, cooled down rapidly. The negotiations with the Candidate Countries entered in a new stage. Latest since the Council Meeting in Laeken the enlargement of the EU is conducted in an increasingly rational manner¹. In February 2002 rumours indicated the difficulties, which the European Union faces after the enlargement. A prominent objective of the EU is the regional cohesion, the relative regional equality, thus can hardly be accomplished in its today’s structure after the accession of up to 12 countries. The reform of the EU Agricultural and Structural Policy is inevitably today. It will need much more efforts to do so after the enlargement of the European Union. However, the agenda for enlargement is set by the political elites, not by EU bureaucracy. Thus, the negotiations may be used for a certain kind of political blackmailing within the Community. Yet, the enlargement must not fail by financial disruption, since this could easily result in dissolution of all of the European experiment². The EU Structural Policy has been so far a more or less efficient tool to bridge the unequally distribution of wealth in the Community. It thus provided for a sustainable development and a well-balanced social climate among the Member States and its Regions. Accordingly, aim of this paper shall be first to define the term of

cohesion and identify means of structural policy. The EU generated a variety of tools to accomplish its objectives in regard of “raising of the standard of living and quality of life, and economic and social cohesion”³. Accordingly, the second part of the paper shall be devoted to describe in a limited scope the actual mechanisms of EU Structural Policy. Finally, the approaching enlargement of the Community will provoke further inconveniences concerning the Agricultural and Structural Policy. Hence, the predictable implications of the enlargement will be discussed in the last part of this paper. [...]

A Meta-analysis Springer

Disparities are visible across cities all over the world; disparities are also manifested within the same continent, same country, and same region. Giving particular attention to the European Union, the challenge to reducing disparities between regions and within regions has long been placed on top of the agenda particularly since 1990s. This book shall look at the development of an urban dimension in European regional policy particularly in Cohesion policy aimed to tackle regional disparities ensuring sustainable communities and sustainable urban development. The analysis focuses on the use of an integrated approach to urban development particularly through different EU funded projects in Ireland, Slovenia and Malta. These interventions provide an impetus to develop further the integrated approach to strengthen the role of European cities in the economy as better places to live and work. The analysis looks also into the challenges cities need to address to ensure social and economic cohesion after 2013.

An Integrated EU Approach to Urban Regeneration Springer Science & Business Media

This book contributes fresh theoretical and empirical evidence on patterns of regional production structures, specialization, regional disparities, convergence and divergence processes and evaluation of cohesion policies in both current and future European Union (EU) member states in the context of increased integration. These subjects are addressed in both individual and cross-country analyses using innovative methodologies. The book is an essential reading for a large audience including researchers and policy makers working in the fields of economic integration, transition economics and regional development. The thirteen contributions brought together in this book are the result of recent research undertaken in the framework of a larger project

initiated and coordinated by the Center for European Integration Studies (ZEI) of the University of Bonn on determinants of regional specialization, growth and convergence in the context of European integration. A number of these papers were presented to a conference on “European integration, regional convergence, location of industrial activity and labour market adjustment” initiated by the Center for European Integration Studies of the University of Bonn and organized jointly with the Center for European Studies of the University “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” of Iasi, Romania. We gratefully acknowledge the financial support from the European Commission Framework Programme and the Center for European Integration Studies of the University of Bonn.

Insights to Marginality from Perspective of Sustainability and Development Lulu.com

The present global crisis began in 2007 in the USA. It affected all economies of the world during 2008-2010. Our research deals with the idea of a new paradigm for the European cohesion policy in order to limit and to decrease the regional disparities across the Member States. The paper uses the Eurostat official data base as a neutral approach for all Member States' economies. We talk about the Economic Forecast Spring 2009 of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs. The analysis is focused on some specific economic indicators (GDP at previous year prices, private consumption, public consumption, gross fixed capital formation, exports, imports, employment, unemployment rate, unit labour costs whole economy, savings rate of households, harmonised index of consumer prices, trade balance, general government gross debt as % of GDP) and covers 2008-2010 period. We used the ranking of the Member States using the method of the relative distances, the ANOVA method (under the unemployment rate) and the cluster analysis, as well. The data processing leads to an unexpected result: the Members States can be easily divided into three categories, each of them with specific evolutions. Moreover, the economic evolution of those Member States' economies leads to greater disparities in 2010, comparing to 2008. These disparities are presented using pertinent diagrams and critical remarks. The question we have to answer is if the present European cohesion policy is able to solve these disparities. Unfortunately, the answer is negative, at least in 2010. As a result, these new socio-economic evolution of the EU under the

global crisis represents the real greatest challenge for the EU. The Necessity of a New Paradigm for the European Cohesion Policy Under the Present Global Crisis Regional Disparities and Cohesion What Strategies for the Future This study aims to assess the extent of regional disparities within the European Union. Using state-of-the-art scientific methodologies and tools enabling a critical analysis, it presents empirical evidence on the dynamics of regional disparities and territorial cohesion challenges. On this basis, perspectives on how to approach territorial cohesion from a statistical and a political point of view are introduced. Finally, the study puts forward a number of methods to help overcome the current shortcomings of the territorial evidence base, while providing concrete recommendations on how to improve the design, implementation and monitoring of Cohesion policy. Does European Cohesion Policy Reduce Regional Disparities? An Empirical Analysis Implications of the Latest Enlargement on Regional Disparities and Cohesion Policy A Spotlight on the EU Funds Absorption : The 50th Congress of European Regional Science Association, Jönköping, Sweden, August 19-23, 2010 The economic and social cohesion policy of the European Union has two inter-related components, namely the vertical cohesion, referring to the alleviation of social disparities and the solidarity with the disadvantaged social groups, and the horizontal cohesion, which concentrates on the regional disparities decrease and the solidarity with the lagging regions' population. Based on this approach, the EU's regional policy is closely related to the horizontal dimension of the cohesion policy and is supported by the EU funds via allocations for convergence - competitiveness and employment - European territorial co-operation objectives of the 2007-2013 programming period. The Central and East European Countries, as New Member States (NMS) of the EU are a major beneficiary of these allocations, especially with regard to the convergence objective, considering the big regional disparities they display in comparison with the EU average. At the EU level it is largely acknowledged that transition to the market economy experienced by these countries has deepened the regional disparities; at present the main issue is when and with which rate a process of regional convergence will occur, both inside each country and compared to the EU average. Hence, the main questions this paper raises: first, which are the implications of the cohesion policy, via EU funds for regional disparities in the

NMS? Second, are these countries prepared to ensure a high capacity of absorbing the EU funds and, thus, to turn to good account their endogenous growth potential? In order to answer these questions empirical evidence based on the EU statistical data and studies will be provided, accompanied by comments upon the so-called 'absorption problems'. Regional and Local Development in Times of Polarisation Re-thinking Spatial Policies in Europe

Discussing the ongoing and future challenges of EU Cohesion Policy, this book critically addresses the economic, social and territorial challenges at the heart of the EU's policy. It identifies the multifaceted and dynamic nature of the policy as well as the cohesion's goal interlinkage with other policies and considers unresolved questions of strategic importance in territorial governance, urban and regional inequalities, and social aspects and wellbeing.

Convergence, Cohesion and Integration in the European Union Springer

As the World Bank's 2012 Golden Growth report emphasized, the European Union, since its founding, has been a 'convergence machine,' generating wealth and a higher quality of life for the poorest in the 28 EU member states. More recently, the Growing United report highlighted that while the convergence machine still works, it is not working for everyone. And among the fault lines emerging in the convergence machine, regional inequality represents a potent threat to Europe's economic well-being, and to its social and political cohesion. In this context, Rethinking Lagging Regions highlights the nature and implications of regional inequalities in Europe and recommends how cohesion policy can be leveraged to maximize its impact on lagging regions, and on the businesses and people in these regions. The report has several key messages: regional inequalities are high and likely to rise; Europe's lagging regions are going in opposite directions, but face common challenges; cohesion policy can maximize its impact on lagging regions by explicitly targeting regional potential and equality of opportunity rather than convergence; cohesion policy priorities can be rebalanced to help deliver on regional potential; and delivery of regional policy needs to engage ever more deeply at the ground level. This report aims to contribute to the debate on the future of cohesion policy, with a specific focus on lagging regions. It calls for a further shift in the objectives of cohesion

policy towards an increasingly 'region-centered' approach that aims to maximize potential in all regions, while seeking convergence of opportunities for individuals, no matter where they live.

Reassessing performance and direction Springer Science & Business Media

Asia has undergone strong economic growth since the Second World War. However, it also experiences growing economic and regional disparities brought about by this unprecedented development. This economic growth cannot be considered sustainable without taking into consideration the social development of minority populations, as well as the fundamentals of minority rights. The chapters in this book work from the premise that an environment that favours the emergence of various conditions necessary for the development of minority populations will contribute towards further economic development and prosperity, as well as the social cohesion of the entire country. Bringing together perspectives from Economics, Development and Area Studies, Geography, Anthropology, and Sociology, the contributors provide local narratives that shed light on some of the different needs, situations, and methods of problem solving. This diverse approach gives a nuanced perspective on social, economic and political inequality, and the ways in which people are constructing varied responses to the challenges of modernization. Through the comparison of the characteristics and realities of minority region development among countries in East and Southeast Asia, this book provides a better understanding of the development-related challenges faced by minority regions in the current context of modernization and globalization.

Romania Between the Challenges of Competitiveness and Regional Cohesion Routledge

This book gives a clear insight into the EC's efforts to reduce regional inequalities in Europe, assessing the effectiveness of key EC policies such as the structural funds. It also analyses regional income disparities within the EC, the effects of economic integration on Europe's poorer areas and the strategic options of the less-developed regions and countries in Europe. The effects of the Single Market, the Common Agricultural Policy and Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) on poorer EC areas are also evaluated. *Unity, Solidarity, Diversity for Europe, Its People and Territory*

Ashgate Pub Limited

This volume assesses the implementation of the EU's cohesion policy and the role that the policy has in stimulating ten new member states from eastern and southern European countries to join the EU in 2004 and another three to four countries that will join in the near future.

A Spotlight on the EU Funds Absorption : The 50th Congress of European Regional Science Association, Jönköping, Sweden, August 19-23, 2010 Springer

This book addresses the problem of cohesion in the European Union. It examines EU cohesion policies and other policies which significantly reduce the likelihood of cohesion being achieved. It challenges the idea that regional policy is a form of wealth distribution. It argues that cohesion, rather than being an objective in its own right, has been systematically redefined as a tool of competitiveness, and that neoliberal economic priorities have led to the privileging of regional autonomy over cohesion. Implications for Cohesion and Development in Europe Springer Nature

Even if Romania succeeded to become a member of the European Union, the development gaps between its regions and those in the other member states continue to be significant. The paper will focus on analyzing the regional disparities in Romania, in terms of GDP/capita, FDI and possibly state interventions, with the view of

creating a so-called typology of winners and losers. After determining the winners and losers, a brief description will follow, underlining the key aspects that differentiate them from the other regions. Next, the paper will discuss some aspects related to the future perspectives for regional development in Romania, taking into account the perspective of reform at European level and discussions that are currently developing, related to trade-off between equity and efficiency, between cohesion and competitiveness. The last part of the paper will focus on providing a possible answer for the future of regional development, by analyzing the investment in research and innovation and the impact it could have in Romania.

Does European Cohesion Policy Reduce Regional Disparities? Routledge

This publication gathers the contributions from about 15 young authors and is the result of an event gathering about 30 young Liberal activists on how to tackle regional disparities through growth-based policies.

An Empirical Analysis LAP Lambert Academic Publishing
 Recoge: 1. Introduction - 2. Identifying converging and diverging regions - 3. Analisis of the Objective 1 situation - 4. Explaining the development patterns of the 1980s - 5. EC integration and development prospects - 6. A policy for Objective 1 regions in the 1990s.

European Cohesion and Funding Policies Springer

This study aims to assess the extent of regional disparities within the European Union. Using state-of-the-art scientific methodologies and tools enabling a critical analysis, it presents empirical evidence on the dynamics of regional disparities and territorial cohesion challenges. On this basis, perspectives on how to approach territorial cohesion from a statistical and a political point of view are introduced. Finally, the study puts forward a number of methods to help overcome the current shortcomings of the territorial evidence base, while providing concrete recommendations on how to improve the design, implementation and monitoring of Cohesion policy.

Re-thinking Spatial Policies in Europe Edward Elgar Publishing
 The origins of this volume lie in the history of collaboration on regional development research between the editors and many of the authors over a period of ten years. Through a series of international research projects, conferences and seminars debating the emerging regional development challenges and regional policy responses in Central and Eastern Europe, the idea of a book that would take a comprehensive, systematic look at the issues was born. After a decade of reform, the book was conceived as an opportunity to take stock of the regional problems and disparities associated with the transition process and regional development policy challenges confronting regional, national and European policy-makers.