

Full institutionalisation of regionalism in Denmark

From national governed over multi-level governed to regional-based governed regional policy

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AIR QUALITY AND URBAN PLANNING POLICIES THE CASE OF CAIRO CITY CBD

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Over the past fifty years, the population of Cairo city the capital of Egypt has exploded from about two million people in 1952 to nearly twenty million nowadays. Immigration to the attracting city created this dramatic augmented population, which resulted in a number of daunting challenges pressuring the city. One of these challenges is the release of hundreds of pollutants, either by natural factors such as the dust, especially with lack of rainfall, or by man's activity, exacerbating the urban environment, moreover, placing Cairo in the second place in levels of particulates in the world after New Delhi. Particulate materials, are considered the most threatening component in the city polluted air, as they represent 96 percent of the total economic cost of air pollution that reaches to \$1.3 billion annually. In addition to their contribution in spreading diseases leading to thousands of premature deaths, impaired child development, and lost worker productivity. Therefore, the research aims at exploring and highlighting the possible urban planning policies and strategies to counter the pollution problem as to protect and enhance the air quality. Cairo's downtown is selected as a case study, as it suffers from traffic congestion, high auto dependency and an elevated air pollution level. Currently, the Egyptian local authorities had banded the parking on the sideways in downtown, in order to control traffic jams, but is this enough to alleviate the poor air quality? This paper discusses and analyzes current initiatives to reduce air pollution in Down town, and hurdles facing implementing the Egyptian environmental law. It concludes with proposed policies to mitigate the dilemma and prevent it from threatening future generations. The policies comprise expanding green spaces; adopting green roofs; providing well connected improved public transportation system; diverting through-traffic, transforming selected areas to low emission zones, encouraging cycling and walking; and restructuring the land use plan of the area. Other measurements are suggested such as, vehicle testing and tune-up; utilizing cleaner vehicle fuels, and increasing the use of compressed natural gas (CNG) buses. Finally, it is found that executing air quality policies requires the collaboration of national institutions, local governments, technical professionals, business and the public, as well as awareness campaigns. Short and long term solutions are proposed to insure a better air quality, thus a better health and quality of life for all city residents.

DISPLACEMENT AND APPROPRIATION : DOCUMENTING THE IMPLICATIONS OF INADEQUATE RESETTLEMENT POLICIES IN CAIRO

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Internal urban displacement is an emerging challenge for cities, triggered by an expanding array of factors that range from political conflict and climate induced disasters to environmental hazards and unsafe living conditions. The most prominent manifestation of the challenges of displacement is the need to evacuate or the actual destruction of housing within a neighborhood or region, resulting in a dire need for immediate temporary sheltering and consequent, long term housing options. City governments have taken various anticipatory mitigation measures to reduce the potential loss of housing and resulting population displacement at the policy level, guided by a combination of best practices and local expertise. Recently, urban scholarship on internal displacement has focused on the evaluation of these place based policy initiatives, with special attention dedicated to the study of

relocation strategies in case of inevitable in-situ resettlement due to higher prospects of unaccounted socio-economic ramifications on resettled communities, as well as native ones.

This paper builds upon existing literatures on the impacts of relocation by proposing a double-tiered inquiry that first; documents the policies of relocation in Cairo, then examines their efficiency through the study of Carian relocated areas. The case studies approach will allow for empirical investigations that evaluate communal satisfaction, socio-spatial adaptations, and contextual affordances.

The study uses mixed methods combining policy analysis and ethnography to showcase discrepancies between government policies and actual resident experiences. This will be done by first, unpacking the governments' preventative mechanism of categorizing unsafe areas developed by the Informal Settlements Development Facility (ISDF), as a backdrop for understanding relocation strategies. Secondly, using semi structured interviews to assess issues of belonging, convenience, and social coherence, accessibility to services, adaptations, expectations, and overall satisfaction. The paper aims to contribute to a better understanding of how government strategies of identifying and resettling vulnerable communities could become more sensitive to the actual needs of the relocated residents. It also aims to highlight the potential impact of using top-down approaches on the actual institutionalization of displacement, by not fully accounting for the nature of relocation and the socio-economic and spatial needs of vulnerable families, leading to potential future displacement of the relocated communities in search for better accommodations.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AS A SILENT CRISIS: MANAGING URBAN CHAOS AND HARDSHIP—BACK TO THE ORDER

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Recently, in some cities in developing countries, there has been a turning point in both urban morphology and the construction of typological characteristics of architecture that have accompanied changes in urban lifestyles. These transformations in the urban realm necessarily contradict the diversity of meanings and concepts the term architecture encompasses. These changes have emerged as a result of the silent and non-observable processes of the continuous migrations from inside and outside the city. This often leads to noticeable urban chaos and hardship. The article asks what it means to manage urban chaos in cities of hardship. Individual or group displacements (internally displaced people) are no only made up of people from the rural areas but also from inside the cities themselves; these are the individuals who live in informal settlements, traditional realms that are underdeveloped economically and technically, and the marginalized primitive areas. All this transformation and contradiction in urban styles leads to urban chaos. Moreover, this chaos may also be a result of shortcomings in the practice of architects, their education, or the application of urban legislation. The methodology applies to inductive and deductive methods to proof that the problematic issue of this article needs to extend the scope of theoretical and applied research. Furthermore, it needs to activate the transdisciplinarity approach, which collects between several fields of interests and presents a hybrid proposal that synthesizes several issues. This article focuses on the process of pathological architectural chaos as a basis to prevent hardships of living by using the guidelines of the professional practice of the art of the city discipline. Since the beginning of the new millennium, the world has been going toward establishing the concept of the urban age. However, cities in some of the developing world—it is hard to determine numbers or the extent of its spreading—have already transformed or are on the way to transformation. Arguably, the transformation can be monitored by bigness, luxuriousness, beauty, and level of technology versus

randomness, disorder, and ugliness that represent the architecture on the other side. Also, it can be followed by the residents in the face of the overwhelming social forces that come from historical heritage, foreign culture, and ways of life on the other side. The problematic issue of this article revolves around having executive or supervisory control or authority to deal several terms, such as cities of difference, strangers, and minorities that occupy a broad area of professionals' thinking in scientific disciplines such as sociology, anthropology, the art of the city, and architecture. This work concludes to that most of the current urban architecture is non-compatible with the developed paradigms of architecture; the development plans ignore the contemporary concepts identified of the city, and the interrelationships between everyday newcomers to the city and the nature of this city in its per se, which has a distinctive essence.

UNDERSTANDING COMPACT CITY DRIVERS AND PRESSURES: BARCELONA AS CASE STUDY

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The compact city is widely recognised in academic literature as the most adequate urban model to foster sustainable urban development. Still, its validity is often superficially taken as granted circumventing the lack of agreement on what urban qualities such compactness exactly entails. This knowledge gap is even more significant in relation to how different drivers and pressures promote (or hinder) the development of more compact cities. Therefore, this paper examines indirect/underlying processes (drivers) and more direct events/actions (pressures) occurring at multiple scale levels and in different ways affecting compact city development. First, an innovative analytical framework is developed as a key component to increase knowledge dissemination and accessibility to stakeholders and policy-makers. Second, the paper draws on mixed qualitative and quantitative methods (i.e. interviews, statistics, document analysis, etc.) to gather relevant data. Here, literature is not only considered as academically mandatory status quaestionis, but also involved in an empirical discussion together with results based on quantitative indicators and qualitative interviews. In this way, inductive (locally-oriented) and deductive (general or literature-oriented) analysis are profitably combined. Third, research findings are communicated through a mixed-technique representation based on GIS technology. Since compact city driving forces are extensively influenced by local conditions, a reference to a specific case is necessary. Therefore, the Barcelona municipality has been selected as typical example of a Southern European Mediterranean compact city, giving special attention to the sub-municipal scale from the selection of the interviewees to the representation of compact city proxy indicators. A concrete representation of local pressures is considered as very important as a tool for understanding the forces behind compact city development and orientating policies for decision-makers. In this sense, the paper effectively contributes to urban planning, governance and management.

MAPPING CONTEMPORARY NUBIA, GENDER AND TERRITORIALITY IN THE AGE OF NEW MEDIA

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This study proposes a new mapping of Nubians and their specific case of forced relocation, after they lost their homeland to the High Dam reservoir in 1964. Nubians have branched out of their resettlement villages in the course of the past 50 years to settle in major Egyptian cities, Gulf countries and other cities around the world. In all these locations, Nubians have organized themselves; with action bodies, membership systems and community spaces, these organizations are linked to each other and to their respective villages, an effort aiming to preserve their identity.

New media and technology have revolutionized the dynamics of Nubian organizations, offering podiums of self; such as facebook pages and online forums, some have more than 30,000 members. Nubians have occupied a cyber heterotopia, in which they exist beyond the state designated system and region. Such phenomena urges a need to adding non-cartographic layers to the Nubian contemporary map. This map will showcase a new form of territoriality with extended reach and affect on cultural, economic and political landscape.

Looking at modes of territoriality in Nubian communities, we find patterns of spatial proximity; Nubians opt to live, invest and work around other Nubians, whether in Egyptian cities or elsewhere. Yet they still call their submerged land “Nubia” while referring to their Kom-Ombo settlements as “Tahgeer” -Arabic for “migration”- demonstrating a case of disembodied territoriality.

As Nubian society became a “Network Society”, It transformed into a male dominated realm, with many forms of gender biased, exclusion of women from decision making and stigmatization of female presence in public spaces. This became a normalized fact that is not questioned by Nubians, a society that once was matriarchal. This study intends to problematize gender as an issue of spatial justice, and discuss tools of inclusion in which the Nubian community can capitalize on the input of both men and women.

VACANT PROPERTY IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

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The Republic of Ireland has undergone a series of transformations since the 1980s, starting with the rise of the Celtic Tiger, rapidly followed by the formation of a construction and property bubble. The later collapse of this bubble combined with the arrival of the financial crisis and then quickly followed by a banking bailout led to the current rise of Austerity Policies. The effect of these rapid transformations can be clearly seen in the current built environment with unfinished developments, vacant and semi-vacant properties visible in both urban and rural areas. As a result of the sudden stop in the construction industry, there is now a shortage of accommodation in some areas. In addition, planning in Ireland is once again undergoing moderate changes in policy however it remains to be seen how these will operate in practice. Through all of this Vacant Property has played a role. This paper argues that during each of these transformations examining the role of Vacant property can lead to insights into the health of the planning and property system in place.

Vacant property is a multifaceted issue. It can have a massive influence on the success or decline of an area. Thus this is a research area which deserves scrutiny, however up until recently it has not received much attention in Ireland. This paper will outline the interaction of Vacant Property and the

Planning System in the Republic of Ireland. It looks at the historical vacancy patterns and how these trajectories have developed in Ireland. It seeks an explanation for the emergence of high vacancy rates in some areas in relation to the principles and policy of planning in operation at that time. To achieve this, this paper will outline the trends in Vacant Property both pre and post financial crisis. Although it takes unfinished developments into account, the focus is mainly on vacant and semi-vacant properties and what these can indicate for the health of the property and planning systems in place. It will discuss the aspects of the planning and development system which operate in Ireland that relate to this. Overall the paper will trace the history of how this particular distribution of vacancy arose. The paper will outline how the past and current operation of planning has both contributed to and addressed the current distribution of vacant property in the Republic of Ireland.

ASSESSING HOUSING AFFORDABILITY AND SPATIAL VARIATIONS IN TURKEY

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In this study, housing affordability index (HAI) have been developed based on housing price, household income and housing interest rates. In order to reflect spatial variation, index values have been estimated at aggregate level, as well as, in NUTS1 level. The aggregate indexes provide an overall assessment of affordability problems. The spatial approach seeks to bring into greater focus the need to assess housing affordability problems within different regions, and is intended to help contribute to the development of area-based housing policies. At aggregate level, HAI values increased steadily and reached the highest value in 2001 (56%). However, even at the most favourable level, index values indicate that the median family income is not sufficient to secure a median priced home with a monthly mortgage payment equivalent to 25% of gross monthly income. NUTS1 level index values have been developed by considering income groups in quintiles. The lowest quintile index values ranges between 6% and %23 between regions and demonstrate that throughout the country the lowest income groups are far from being able to afford a decent home. The lowest index values also vary for the highest quintile in regions. Values above 140 signify that the median family income is 40% more than what is needed in two regions in two different years.

GROSS EMPLOYMENT CHANGES IN INDUSTRY-REGIONS – LINKING MACRO AND MICRO PROCESSES TO THE DYNAMICS OF LABOUR MARKETS

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One of the greatest challenges in advanced capitalist economies is how to generate and sustain employment, especially in regions traditionally dominated by manufacturing industries. We therefore need further knowledge on which types of regional endowments that contribute to job creation. By means of Swedish longitudinal micro-data, the aim of this paper is to assess the creation and destruction of jobs in industry-regions in the Swedish economy between 1990 and 2010.

In the paper we explore how regional attributes, industry dynamics and structures as well as local and global demand influence the creation and destruction of jobs in different industry-regions in different time-periods. The paper is focusing on: (i) how different industry-mixes (diversity, related variety and specialization) impact the creation and destruction of jobs in different industry-regions, and (ii) how local and global demand factors impact on the gross job reallocation process.

The empirical analysis is based on micro-data set that is aggregated to a panel of industry-region combinations (500 X 72). This makes it possible to link gross employment changes (job created and job destroyed) to data on regional industry-mix (e.g. specialization and relatedness/unrelatedness), and entrepreneurship (e.g. entry and exit of firms) as well as demand side factors such as regional purchasing power and foreign trade by industries.

Our preliminary findings reveal a strong pattern of regional divergence. While job creation is shown to be pertinent to all regions (major cities as well as peripheral regions), this divergence is primarily driven by a strong concentration of job creation in a few sectors located in major urban areas. In particular, jobs are destroyed in manufacturing and other commodity production industries while job creation is almost exclusively driven by the growth of knowledge intense business services (KIBS), as well as recreational, cultural, personal and public services. Sectors which all have attributes that benefit from a strong concentration to major urban areas. In turn, much less benefits are associated with location outside major urban areas. In all, our findings indicate that the position in the regional hierarchy seems to be of greater importance than the regional industry-mix.

CITY-AS-A-PLATFORM: TOWARDS CITIZEN-CENTRED PLATFORM GOVERNANCE

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This presentation discusses the idea of City-as-a-Platform. It focuses on the forms and social implications of citizen engagement in government-sponsored participatory innovation platforms designed to serve urban economic renewal.

Discussion starts with a review of smart city discourse, which in the context of economic development policy translates into cities' need to support innovativeness by creating smart environments, including facilitated participatory innovation platforms. Platform thinking is gaining prominence in economic renewal as it enables the utilisation of collective intelligence that emanates from the diversity of citizens and other stakeholders involved in local innovation processes.

Real-life examples of urban platformisation discussed in this presentation include participatory innovation platforms and enabler-driven living labs in three Finnish cities, those of Helsinki, Tampere and Oulu, including Forum Virium Helsinki, Smart Kalasatama (Helsinki), Demola and Koklaamo of Tampere, and OULLabs and PATIO in Oulu. These cases demonstrate how platformisation became in the first half of 2010s a strategic focus area in these cities supported by national and EU programmes. Platforms are used to support to both urban revitalisation and economic development, of which the former is based on representative and the latter on instrumental mode of participation. Such platforms are usually well integrated with city government, which makes them slightly different from von Hippel's idea of the democratisation of innovation. We may hypothesise that if such participatory platforms become a norm in local governance, it will mark a transition from party politics, expert dominance and siloed bureaucracy to platform governance or citizens' collaboratively facilitated efforts to build their own city.

Concerning the social implications of platformisation, the setting in these three case-study cities is a win-win type, as in the Nordic welfare society context democratic culture, welfarism and redistributive policy provide support to the emergence of participatory innovation platforms by strengthening social inclusion, taming the growth machine, and easing the tensions between pro-growth and anti-growth coalitions. Such an innovation-for-all paradigm emerges at the intersection of economic, technology, innovation and welfare policies with a potential to ease social polarisation. The challenge to cities in different societal contexts is to find locally adjusted ways to facilitate platformisation, and through platform-based citizen engagement support inclusive local economic development, which is a 'soft strategy' for easing social polarisation, socio-economic segregation and intra-national inequalities.

WHERE DO THE GLOBAL PIPELINES REACH? WHEN A MINING CLUSTER POLICY EXCLUDES MINING REGIONS.

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Despite the importance of Chile as the world main copper producer, more than a third of global production, the Chilean mining service suppliers industry, especially knowledge and technology intensive activities, is relatively underdeveloped. Following the successful experience of the Australian mining industry, BHP Billiton started in 2009 the program "Mining Cluster: World Class Suppliers" with the aim of promoting a competitive and innovative Chilean mining suppliers industry by means of the collaboration and knowledge transfer between large mining companies and local services suppliers. This program is currently part of the national mining strategy and is supported by the main mining companies in Chile, most of them multinational companies. The objective of this article is to analyze the design, evolution and results of this program. Special emphasis is made on the role of mining multinationals as global pipelines for knowledge creation, and on the impact of this program in the economic sustainability of the main mining regions of the country. This paper expands on the analysis and literature of global pipelines, usually focused on the industry and high technology sectors, to the extractive industry. Furthermore, the paper analyses from a multi-scalar perspective the role that the functional position in the production network plays on the effectiveness of global pipelines in peripheral regions. For this purpose, a mixed methodology (quantitative and qualitative) is followed. First, a data base of almost 4,000 mining services suppliers was analyzed in order to describe the spatial division of labor of mining industry in Chile and the regional distribution of knowledge intensive mining services activities in the country. Furthermore, 19 interviews were conducted among mining companies, mining cluster program managers and mining services suppliers firms participating in the program. These interviews were analyzed according to the grounded theory. Results show the existence of a strong pattern of spatial division of labor in the mining industry in Chile, where most knowledge intensive activities are concentrated in the capital, Santiago, and mining regions are specialized in ancillary tasks. Furthermore, the program is contributing to the upgrading of mining suppliers industry in Chile but, at the same time, could be reinforcing a hierarchical structure of geographical location of the mining industry in the country, concentrating the majority of innovations in the capital of the country and not creating a cluster in mining regions which remain predominantly as places of extraction and enclaves due to the excessive cognitive distance between mining multinationals and local services suppliers and the suppliers' functional specialization in generic services.

WHAT KIND OF 'CITY' (PLACE), ECONOMY AND FORM OF GOVERNANCE? A COMPARISON OF MANUFACTURING INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE CITY-REGION.

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This paper offers a comparison of two of the most concentrated areas of manufacturing in the UK: the Birmingham City-Region and the Mersey Dee Alliance ('MDA') area of North East Wales and West Cheshire/Wirral. As far as we are aware, this type of comparison has not been made before. It examines whether the story of manufacturing is different or similar inside and outside the city-region, how manufacturing links to other sectors (services) and what (if any) are the implications for governance, in the light of central government's attempts to impose a 'standard' combined authority model in cities and rural regions.

The paper considers:

Are patterns of agglomeration and evolution different in a city-region to an area outside, but close to main urban centres in North West England?

Are there patterns that might be expected from a reading of agglomeration (localisation and urbanisation) literatures?

What are the implications on how to approach institutions and governance?

THE NATURES OF CITIES: A TYPOLOGY OF GREEN SPACES AND PROPERTY REGIMES

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At present, the forms of urban nature are highly diversified and provide different grounds for involving local communities and enhancing sustainable visions concerning urban development patterns. Urban green spaces represent a strategic opportunity to improve the quality of life as well as the attractiveness of cities. In addition, they represent important urban amenities that can be recognised as constituting urban infrastructure elements. At the same time, as the urban nature gains a priority on the policy agenda, it also calls into question how large cities can regulate and control the scarce resources deemed as fundamental for human wellbeing and the resilience of urban systems. In this study, planned green spaces constitute the focus of attention, in particular those green areas that are located within the city's boundaries and, as a consequence, are part of the municipal regulation plan of European cities.

In regard to this, property regimes are a central factor, both in analytical and normative terms, and constitute a fundamental tool that permits a re-reading of the complexity of the urban space. Numerous authors have documented the changing state of green space's governance and property relationships within the context of various planning initiatives. However, very little research has focused on the assessment of green space's spatial diversity in connection to the plurality of property regimes. In this article an attempt is made to lay down a typology of urban green spaces, using the concept of property regimes as a guiding thread. The investigation puts forward the hypothesis that property schemes cannot be reduced to the traditional public/private distinction, while arguing that it is more appropriate to speak of plurality of property regimes. Hence, the windows of observation of such developments are two: green space planning and governance. Urban green is understood as a set of property relationships enacting a plurality of owners and ways of owning nature that, as a

consequence, have an influence on the spatial patterns of green space's variety in cities. The purpose of the research is to offer an overview of the evolution of green space's diversity in the last sixteen-year period, while focusing on representative greening projects in an effort to further establish the changing state of property regimes and management practices. To this end, the review explores case studies coming from European cities as the main geographical context of analysis. The article asks the following questions: how do green spaces materialise the increasing complexity of the urban property system? How does the multiplicity of property regimes affect the variety of urban green space's spatial configuration? Following the definition of the theoretical framework, the analysis of selected case studies demonstrates that there is an increasing complexity in the articulation of public and private green spaces. In addition, it emerges how the management approaches constitute the overarching dimension in the understanding of green space's property relations since it is in the maintaining and protecting of nature that property enactments become visible.

SHAPING THE CITY REGION? THE POSITIONING OF CIVIL SOCIETY ACTORS IN CITY REGION DEVOLUTION

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Within the UK and as well as further afield, the concept of localism and the spatial delineation of the 'city region' have seen a renaissance as the de-facto spatial political units of governance for economic development (Clarke & Cochrane, 2013). In the UK this has been led by the UK Government, as they have sought to reshape the ways in which economic development takes place via combining local governance structures. Although this shift in governmental delivery began under New Labour, it has been much vaunted by the UK Coalition Government (Deas, 2013) and subsequently by the continuing Conservative administration (Conservative Party, 2015). To date, the process of city-deal making is one conducted by elite actors, focussed largely on economic development, with little public consultation, added to this, they have been uneven in their delivery and bespoke to each city region. The paper therefore asks, although these processes are governmentally framed within a language of localism and devolution, where does this position other actors such as 'civil society' groups who have stronger focus upon social development? To do this the authors track the development of city-regionalism in three case study areas: Cardiff, Manchester and Sheffield, using them to demonstrate how civil society actors have responded differently in each city region.

PLACE LEADERSHIP AND INDUSTRY TRANSITION IN AUSTRALIA: TESTING A NEW METHODOLOGICAL LENS

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This paper reports on the outcomes of a new method for examining the role of place leaders in responding to economic shocks in developed economies. The research applies vignette techniques – frequently used in conventional leadership research but largely unknown within place leadership debates – to understanding how local leaders respond to major economic shocks in an Australian city. Two groups of place leaders were presented with a scenario where a major regional employer announced the closure of their plant, with respondents then asked to consider the subsequent roles and responsibilities of a range of government, private sector and non government actors. The

information gathered through this forum establishes the basis for a data infrastructure that allows greater scope for cross national comparison, providing insights into both how place leadership varies across international borders, while also helping to understand observed variation in structural adjustment practices and experience. The results presented here suggest that in Australia previously documented neo liberal policy models appear to have been replaced by a new form of state agency that tightly prescribes the role of place leaders, while simultaneously emphasising their established areas of influence.

THE INVISIBLE RESCALING OF THE BRITISH WELFARE STATE? THE CASE OF A “LOCAL WELFARE SYSTEM” IN SCOTLAND.

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Despite the highly centralized nature of the UK liberal welfare model, in recent years various policies and public service reforms emphasize or seek to rely on ‘local’ welfare functions. Whilst some rescaling features at the regional level are associated with formal political processes (such as the devolution of welfare powers to the Scottish Parliament) there are more obscure reforms which bring renewed responsibility or problem pressures to the local level. This includes the UK Government’s austerity agenda which is increasingly shifting budget cuts and social problems to local governments, and the Scottish Government’s renaissance of place-based and community-led approaches for tackling ‘wicked issues.’ Additionally, UK Government’s changes to social security policies (notably welfare reforms and benefit sanctioning) are creating localized problem pressures which disproportionately affect post-industrial localities and specific neighbourhoods. Collectively such changes challenge the notion of a national homogeneity and, despite the lack of formal municipal welfare state functions, a myriad of city level responses involving a complex array of public and non-public organizations are starting to replace or reshape some national welfare state functions.

This paper utilizes the concept of a ‘Local Welfare System’ (LWS) to explore the impact of welfare reform on local actors and governance mechanisms in a post-industrial locality in Scotland. The concept of the LWS frames the local level as a dynamic space combining formal and informal actors connected through multi-level policies and governance mechanisms with the ability to act as a collective social actor (Andreotti and Mingione, 2014). This paper employs and advances the LWS concept by drawing on a Collaborative Action Research (CAR) project involving various practitioners from a range of public and non-public organizations who are trying to respond and adapt to welfare reform and benefit sanctioning. It explores the nature of this work to understand how and to what extent multiple organizations, various levels of government, and diverse organizational practices form a collective actor. By bringing together the LWS concept with a CAR approach the paper reflects on multi-level governance and organizational tensions in the British liberal welfare state model. Findings from this research suggest that alongside noticeable high level policy reforms there are less visible but important transformative rescaling processes taking place at the local level.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT FUNDING IN TIMES OF AUSTERITY. USING VALUE CAPTURE MECHANISMS IN TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT AREAS TO FUND NEW RAIL BASED INFRASTRUCTURES

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Public transport infrastructure investments are under pressure by shrinking public finances and rigid budget constraints. At the same time public transport infrastructures are a fundamental component for a sustainable urban growth. In this context the Transit Oriented Development (TOD) concept, which entails a tight land use and public transport integration, is considered a powerful policy to produce a more sustainable urban form. Moreover, this approach, joined with appropriate value capture techniques, could increase the economic sustainability of the development of public transport infrastructures in times of scarce resources.

However, even if many examples and value capture techniques already exist, the funding of the basic component of this policy, the public transport infrastructure, is often out of reach for shrinking public budgets. In many cases this contrasts with the value created, in terms of land value, by the process of property development intensification around stations that this policy involves. The existing mechanisms to recapture this value are usually able to cover only a small portion of the infrastructure cost. Indeed, there is a gap in terms of value capture potential, between what could be legitimately captured, according to the theory, and what is actually done in practice. The hypothesis is that the logical and technical tools to capture the property value uplift related to transport improvement, and hence its amount, are framed mostly on how the interaction between a transport improvement, the related granting of a density bonuses and the possibility of recapturing some value, are perceived by policy makers and accepted by stakeholders.

This paper is part of a doctoral research, which aims to clarify the process of (land) value creation and the rationale of different value capture approaches. The research method is an international comparative study with cases in Italy (Rome and Turin), which will be presented here, and UK. The research entails a qualitative and a quantitative component for each case, in order to capture the context (planning framework and property market), the narrative and the value capture discourse on one hand, and the actual numbers of value creation and re-capture on the other. Thanks to its integrated theoretical framework which includes land use and transport integration (the process of value creation) and land theory and land policy (the value capture) the research ambition is to challenge the rationale of current value capture mechanisms.

The research results highlighted the key role played by the land policy framework in creating the conditions for recapturing a higher share of the value created in a TOD and Public transport development joined policy which is needed to fund public transport infrastructures itself.

RESIDENTIAL DIFFERENTIATION IN SPRAWLING URBAN REGIONS OF LITHUANIA

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Residential differentiation in sprawling urban regions of Lithuania. The paper analyses interrelated dimensions of residential differentiation in three metropolitan areas of Lithuania, concentrating on situation in Capital city Vilnius. Social, ethnic and demographic dimensions have been studied as well

as the differentiation of population according their political preferences. Data from 2001 and 2011 censuses and parliament elections were used to investigate socio-economic segregation processes in the metropolitan areas and their main structural zones – urban cores and suburbs. Indexes of segregation and isolation were analysed trying to reveal different aspects of socio-spatial segregation in the urban regions. GIS analysis was carried out for the revelation of spatial patterns of analysed processes. The main occupational groups were used as a proxy for the socio-economic status. Though many measured indexes indicated quite a moderate levels of segregation, some threatening trends have been revealed, especially in capital city. Wealthiest and poorest groups tend to live more and more separately as well as ethnic groups. As a consequence political field of this urban region is highly fragmented as well. Urban sprawl processes bring these changes far outside city municipality but regional level of governance does not exist in Lithuania, therefore sustainable planning and management of such complex metropolitan areas is actually impossible. al P Urban sprawl means the growing tensions in political fields of municipalities surrounding big cities where voting results in the central and peripheral parts are opposite. Our findings suppose that socio-economic structure is a decisive factor determining structure of electoral field in a metropolitan area. Ethnic differences play less important role; however interrelations between socio-economic structure and electoral behavior are different in different metropolitan areas. These interdependence are strict in Vilnius, however they are weak in other cities. The strong correlations between ethnic belonging and socio-economic status was established, therefore the different political preferences of different ethnic groups could be related not to one's ethnicity but to his socio-economic status.

BRAZILLIAN WOODLAND-SAVANNA: TRENDS IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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This paper aims at analyzing the occupation of the great Brazilian woodland-savanna as to its economic and geopolitical aspects. It analyzes some basic physiconatural aspects for understanding such a process, aiming at showing the Brazilian Cerrado's diversity and its implications on agriculture, chiefly on its agricultural ability. It also includes the historical aspects of the occupation of Central Brazil viewing to focalize historical places that have influenced the formation of this regional territory. The influence of geopolitics is recovered and a parallel is made between the several public policies and their implication on the territory. It also discusses the construction of Brasilia by tracing its historical antecedents and by attempting to understand what its role in regional growth. The study analyzes some determinants of the recently occupied Brazilian Cerrado – since the 1960s. For this, it focuses on modernization of the Brazilian agriculture as well as the major specific policy tools employed so as to enable agriculture to enter a new stage. Among such tools, the national system of rural credit and programs designed to incorporate the Cerrado into the productive effort, such as Polocentro and Prodecet, were implemented, in addition to those viewing the opening of new roads and public and private colonization. A panorama of the regional productive structure since 1975 is depicted, emphasizing the major agricultural products (rice, beans, soy beans, corn, and bovine livestock) and agroindustry as well, in an attempt to identify those areas where production has been directed to. An agriculture vocational map is traced and the coherence between the areas to where production has been expanded and those better inclined to agriculture is analyzed. Furthermore, the work also analyzes the soy-cattle dual production and the configuration of the grain-meat complex in an area of the region. It also attempts to characterize agroindustry, with emphasis on the slaughter industry and soy processing industry, and on the sugar and alcohol industry as well. Then it analyzes population growth and the constitution of the urban network in the region; the relevance of the urban

center in the regional development and finally; mainstream studies on the subject developed in Brazil are shown. It also attempts to show that regional growth has been much differentiated inter-regionally speaking, which has in turn given birth to a differentiated urban network contingent on its function. It also shows that population growth has emerged along the main transport axes within the region during the last three decades. A conclusion has been drawn that natural environment affects localization of agricultural activities and stimulates the debate on the need for regional industrialization so as to enable the region to keep its development and growth levels. Differently from common sense, however, the study shows that the Cerrado is heterogeneous and its development has been provoking significant regional inequalities – some well-developed areas together with lagging ones –, the outcome of which could be verified, in some measure, by means of an analysis of the regional urban network.

CULTURE-LED REGENERATION AND THE CHALLENGE OF INCLUSIVE GROWTH

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Culture-led regeneration strategies have become the darlings of urban planners and economic development professionals around the world, largely as a result of Florida's influential work on the importance of establishing so-called creative cities in order to attract companies, new residents, investors and tourists. Cities and regions now compete vigorously with each other to attract the 'creative class' as an enabler for urban revitalization and economic growth. These culture-focused renewal strategies have been embraced by declining post-industrial cities as an opportunity to re-imagine and re-brand cities ravaged by de-industrialization, with the expectation that physical, economic and social revitalization can be achieved. Cultural policy has been embraced across the UK by city leaders as well as the UK government as a panacea of-sorts to address the contemporary urban problems of post-industrial cities.

The expected benefits of a culture-led regeneration strategy are tantalizing seductive: attract creative people to the city; re-brand a city with a poor image; address deeply-entrenched and seemingly intractable unemployment issues; tackle problems of social exclusion; nurture community; attract investment and tourists; revitalize the physical environment with new cultural buildings and infrastructure; and much more. Post-industrial cities which have experienced the collapse of their traditional manufacturing economies now look to the strategy of culture-led regeneration as a mechanism for city re-branding and marketing, economic revitalization, and social inclusion. Furthermore, culture-led economic revitalization is assumed to result in greater social inclusion, based on the expectation of culture as a "force to civilize the socially marginal".

There are many examples of cities around the world that have adopted culture-led renewal strategies, and many in the UK including: Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, etc. In 1990, the city of Glasgow was awarded the European Capital of Culture designation via an inter-urban competition within the UK; however, some have criticized Glasgow's culture-led approach as indicative of a marked turn towards the instrumentalization of culture as a tool for city re-branding, urban marketing and economic renewal for a city in desperate need of reinventing its economic base and negative city brand. Glasgow is often pointed to as poster-child for culture-led regeneration; however, there are many who have challenged this rosy narrative by pointing to the perceived silencing of working class voices, and the top-down approach of city planners and tight elitist coteries of government and business coalitions, and the biting criticism that the approach adopted by the city has led to greatly increased social and economic polarization as evidenced by poverty, unemployment, health and life

expectancy, and deprivation statistics. Notwithstanding the criticisms regarding the failure to address social/community issues, proponents point to the fact that the city has in fact successfully re-oriented its economy away from manufacturing and towards services and tourism, with 85% of workforce now employed in the service sector. However, despite the seemingly successful economic transformation as a result of the culture-led revitalization strategy, the expected social benefits have not been achieved.

Valencia's culture-led regeneration strategy has attracted stinging criticism as well, including complaints about the over-building of expensive cultural venues, the piling-up of major public debt as a result of over-spending on iconic buildings and never-realized festivals, the destruction and/or gentrification of historic lower-income neighbourhoods, the diverting of much-needed public funds away from grassroots neighbourhood renewal and social supports towards programs and infrastructure supporting the cultural and business elites of the city, and so on. Again, the expected (and promised) social revitalization and inclusive growth has failed to materialize through the mechanism of culture-led regeneration in Valencia.

The culture-led regeneration of Manchester has been similarly criticized, with many suggesting that even though cosmetic physical improvements have been achieved, there is no evidence to indicate that the strategy has addressed the significant social problems resulting from massive de-industrialization and the subsequent physical, economic and social decay. Such promises have been decried by some as attempting to address social problems through papier mache.

The failure to successfully address inequities and achieve social inclusion and inclusive growth as a result of culture-led revitalization has been the subject of an increasing volume of research, impact evaluation and critique. The issue of the definition and measurement of 'inclusive growth' is emerging as a key topic in both the academic literature and in government policy circles, and very little research has focused on this key element. There is increasing interest in developing multi-dimensional measures of inclusive growth, rather than the simplistic measures of economic growth such as GDP and income, and several measurement frameworks have been proposed over the last several years, including the recent Joseph Rowntree Foundation's Inclusive Growth Monitor, launched in May 2016. This paper will present a review of the various approaches to the definition and measurement of inclusive growth, with particular emphasis on case studies which include the application of measurement models.

BEYOND THE CORPORATE SMART CITY: EMBEDDING HACKERS IN SMART CITY INNOVATION

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The discourse about smart city innovation has been shifting focus from large corporate-driven initiatives towards considering the role of civically committed and tech savvy citizens as locus of innovation. These communities of citizens – also dubbed as civic hackers – are gaining ground in several smart city strategies. Urban and regional studies developed a vigorous critique on the dominance of technology corporations in smart city innovation, but have so far neglected the role of civic hackers in the development of more participatory, open and adaptable urban technology.

This paper contributes to explore this uncharted terrain and bring civic hackers and their praxis to the urban and regional studies that explore smart city development. The paper starts by conceptually framing the hacker ethos, their motivations and practices in relation to contemporary challenges of

developing smart city innovation, namely i) knowledge sourcing and renewal and ii) the formation of broader innovation ecosystems and participatory routines. Subsequently, the paper presents two case studies on how civic hackers became involved in smart city/civic innovation initiatives in Helsinki and Amsterdam, fleshing out their influence across the two aforementioned dimensions. The paper concludes by deriving propositions on under which conditions can civic hackers contribute to smart city innovation, as well as a number of research avenues for urban and regional studies.

The evidence presented in this paper is primarily based on a set of in-depth, semi-structured interviews with civic hackers and others stakeholders involved in smart city innovation in Helsinki and Amsterdam, carried out under the setting of an research project entitled “Open Data in Cities”.

RURAL LAND ACQUISITION AND CONCENTRATED RESETTLEMENT UNDER CONTEMPORARY CHINA’S URBANISATION POLICY-THE LINK POLICY

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Since the launch of economic reform and openness policy in 1978, Chinese cities have been undergoing unprecedented urban expansion due to the economic growth. It changed the landscape of urban and rural area dramatically and induced a large amount of rural land expropriated for urban construction. In this process, the state-led urbanisation policy termed Link Policy was proposed in 2005. Under this scheme, many farmers who lived in fragmented but poorly provisioned rural settlements were resettled to densified modern communities with their original settlement sites consolidated into farmland. Consequently, more land use quotas could be provided for urban construction whilst the total quantity of farmland remains unchanged. This paper focuses on the urbanisation process with the feature of rural land acquisition and concentrated resettlement under the Link Policy. Ezhou, as the first pilot area implementing the Link Policy in Hubei province in China, has been selected as the case study area. By carrying out the interviews for the resettled residents from 8 concentrated communities in Ezhou, the operation rationale of Link Policy and resident’s perception have been investigated. Meanwhile, issues related to the implementation of Link Policy will also be addressed in order to provide policy recommendation for achieving sustainable urbanisation in China.

PLACE LEADERSHIP AND INDUSTRY TRANSITION IN THE UNITED STATES: TESTING A NEW METHODOLOGICAL LENS

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This paper reports on the outcomes of a new method for examining the role of place leaders in responding to economic shocks in developed economies. The research applies vignette techniques – frequently used in conventional leadership research but largely unknown within place leadership debates – to understanding how local leaders respond to major economic shocks in local communities in the Washington, DC metropolitan region. Two groups of place leaders were presented with a scenario where a major regional employer announced the closure of their plant, with respondents then asked to consider the subsequent roles and responsibilities of a range of government, private sector and non government actors. The information gathered through this forum establishes the basis for a data infrastructure that allows greater scope of cross national comparison, providing insights into both how place leadership varies across international borders, while also helping to

understand observed variation in structural adjustment practices and experience. The results presented here suggest that in the DC region agency forms, historic industry patterns, and practitioner actions tightly prescribe the role of place leaders, while simultaneously emphasising their established areas of influence.

THE REGIONAL AND SECTORAL IMPACT OF AN INCREASE IN LOW PAY

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In a number of countries, including the Republic of Ireland and the UK, increasing attention is being given to statutory wage floors and the adequacy of low pay. A consequence is that states, and regions within them, have seen the emergence of new minimum wage policies and a growth in interest in concepts such as the Living Wage.

This paper examines some of the likely outcomes from an increase in the minimum wage in the Republic of Ireland. It models the effect of an increase in the wage floor to a level equivalent to two-thirds of median hourly earnings by 2020. Such an increase would raise the statutory wage floor to the OECD's/Eurostat's low pay threshold.

The analysis uses data from a nationally representative income survey, the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), to model the effects of this increase. In doing so it draws on the research literature to incorporate the various spillover and employment effects that are likely to be associated with such a change. The results of the analysis highlight the nominal increase in hourly earnings across all employees and its impact by gender and age group among other characteristics. The paper also considers the impact that such changes will have on regional labour markets and the sectoral concentrations of such low pay policy initiatives.

DISCOURAGING REGIONS? TERRITORIAL DIFFERENCES IN THE PROPENSITY OF BECOMING DISCOURAGED WORKERS IN ITALY.

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Nicole Casanova, Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy

Among the main labour market indicators analysed in the European Labour Force survey we can observe not only the employed, the unemployed and inactive people (students, retirees, unable to work and people declaring to be unavailable to work), but also people who are willing to work but who are not actively looking for a job. The so-called "discouraged" workers.

The discouraged workers' phenomenon has a long tradition of studies in the social sciences and its dynamics are generally associated with economic cycles.

The most recent studies have validated this interpretation highlighting the strong relevance of job opportunities individual perception as a determinant in influencing the active participation in the labour force. Active participation in the labour market can be thus influenced by the perception of the "searching costs". These costs can be different depending on the territorial socio-economic context. In other words, individuals tend to remain active in job search if they expect to succeed in finding a suitable job and the socio-economic environment can influence people's expectations.

The discouraging work forces effect can thus be based on a sort of "systemic disillusion" which would imply lack of confidence on labour policies (i.e. local welfare services, as the agencies of work) and on the possibility to find a better job than the one missed before.

In the European comparison Italy ranks on the one hand among countries in stronger territorial employment and unemployment rates dispersion, and on the other hand it has one of the highest percentages of discouraged workers. This figure increased with the onset of the crisis, but it was among the highest even long before.

More generally, labour market participation in Italy is characterized by a female employment rate lower than the European average and by an historical persistence of youth unemployment, both based on a strong territorial dispersion of job opportunities.

In this paper we will try to analyse what individual characteristics (sex, age, marital status, level of education, previous work experience and job search channels) affect the propensity to become discouraged and how these features differ geographically. We will analyze (using some logistic models) data from the labour force survey at three points in time: 2007 (before the crisis), 2011 (four years after the starting of the crisis), 2015 (to observe the current situation). This to understand the effect of the crisis on the propensity to become discouraged.

USING THE POWER OF CREATIVITY TO UNLOCK SOCIAL CAPITAL AND ECONOMIC DRIVERS

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Over the last two decades, the government has recognised the 'problem' of the north, and broad narratives and plans such as the Northern Powerhouse and The Northern Way have been put forward to deal with deficits and inequalities in infrastructure, economy and health outcomes etc., only to fade away, as governments and ministers change. Political agendas rise and fall, but what can we do when these fail and problems remain?

Recent research suggests that the Northern region has strong, individual cities, but that collectively, they do not compare to similar regions in Europe, and overall, the productivity gap in the North is 11% below the national average. In the North of England, a person's chances of dying earlier than those who live in the South are higher. Home ownership is also becoming increasingly problematic in the North, with lower wages and higher levels of unemployment. Numerous neighbourhoods in the North witness some of the highest levels of social deprivation in England, and on average, people report lower levels of life satisfaction and wellbeing.

Despite this, the North of England has strength and depth in its capabilities and competence to understand many of these issues. The North is home to eight of the UK's leading research intensive universities, who have secured over £1.2bn for funding in urban research.

But how can the universities ensure that the knowledge and expertise they have improves conditions and leads to solutions for real world problems? We suggest that one way to do this is to embed knowledge through design as a way to empower citizens to seek creative solutions that best meet the needs of the world they inhabit. At ImaginationLancaster, based at Lancaster University, we conduct applied research into people, places and their interactions. Our projects to date have included, Beyond the Castle and Creative Exchange. The former involved working with Lancaster City Council to use

collaborative, co-design methods to re-think the a major public space and an ancient monument, both subject to competing interests from residents, visitors and the local council. The latter meanwhile connects pioneering companies and academic expertise to develop digital public space to provide new contexts for the experience economy. These projects are emblematic of innovative and creative relationships that bridge academia and wider society for mutual benefit and are vibrant case studies that engage with the notions of inclusion and liveability in the North.

MIND THE GAP: IDENTIFYING LATENT OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE MULTI-DIMENSIONAL INDICES OF WELL-BEING.

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Giuseppe De Michele, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy

Within the OECD Better Life Initiative, the Better Life Index (BLI) represents one of the major attempt to measure well-being and societal progress beyond GDP, following up the recommendations outlined in the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission report. Using a Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) approach, we estimate BLI as a latent construct starting from eleven underlying well-being dimensions. This method, based on variance-covariance matrices, allow us to study the interrelations and causal relationships across well-being determinants and across the underlying drivers of well-being. In our analysis we utilize two different comparable OECD datasets for the year 2012, one based on average country level data reflecting well-being outcomes, the other one on microdata reflecting people's stated preferences on well-being indicators. In order to deal with the idiosyncratic structures of the datasets, we apply two Structural Equation Modelling techniques --bootstrapped SEM and Generalised SEM MIMIC- to estimate the relative weights and rankings of BLI dimensions. We then build an 'objective' BLI measure predicted from the national level data, whereas a 'subjective' BLI is obtained using the new OECD microdata. Finally, we conclude our analysis comparing the objective and subjective BLI dimensions weights and country rankings and discussing the main policy implications.

DEVOLUTION, TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING IN PORTUGAL: CAN A "SOFT" REGIONAL BOARD FOR COORDINATION OF DECENTRALIZED SECTOR-WIDE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND INTER-MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATIONS BRING RENOVATE EFFICIENCY TO TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE

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The transfer of powers from the central government to subnational authorities, either regional or local, has been a general trend over the last decades, evidencing the move towards democratic modernization and the redefinition of States' action into more strategic and regulatory rather than executive functions. At the planning level, devolution has been closely followed by a paradigm shift into spatial planning as an integrated and strategic-oriented type of planning, embedded of participatory and collaborative mechanisms.

Portugal has broadly followed this general tendency, although in softer and sometimes oblique terms. While the spatial planning policy is considered as a "weak policy", lacking in resilience and efficiency

by inadequacy of means and uncontrolled side effects of other policies (Ferrão, 2011), the administrative reform has been short in rationality and effectiveness.

Several factors have contributed to it, such as the lack of a territorial culture, the poorness of integrated governance approaches or the lack of place-based information and territorial knowledge.

Among these is the ambiguity and complexity of the Portuguese administrative organization, especially at the regional and supra-municipal levels, which hampers any effort towards an integrated territorial governance:

1. The national territory comprises both the Continent and the archipelagos of Azores and Madeira, to which the Portuguese Constitution enshrines a specific political-administrative regime and autonomy;
2. In the Continent, the Constitution enshrines, since the democratic Constitution (1976), a three-level organization for the local power (parishes, municipalities, administrative regions). However, the regional level has not been instituted by law and was rejected in 1998 by a national referendum;
3. Aside, 5 planning regions and respective regional committees were created as decentralized services of Central Administration (having responsibilities in environment, spatial planning and regional development policies), as were other decentralized sector-wide central government services (e.g. Agriculture, Health Care, Education, Heritage, etc.), although other sectors are still organized through the 19th century administrative districts (e.g. Electoral System, Sports, etc.) and other logics, such as the 4 court districts of the Judicial System;
4. At a supra-municipal level, 23 inter-municipal entities were instituted as associations of local authorities, that also have the possibility to associate in other ad hoc associative forms to pursue specific purposes (e.g. water supply, wastewater sanitation, public transportations);
5. Additionally, Portugal integrates the territorial division for statistics purposes established at a European level (NUTS) that not always matches with the administrative boundaries.

At a time when the lack of political consensus and the financial austerity do not recommend the instauration of a new political level, the authors aim at exploring alternative forms of improving the conditions for territorial management at a regional level, based on their own academic background and experience at the public administration** and different political spheres*. For such, the paper stems from an analysis of the political-administrative organization vis-à-vis the spatial planning system and the sector-wide institutions and approaches, and supports the creation of a regional board for coordination of decentralized sector-wide central government services and inter-municipal entities and associations, as a soft way to improve territorial governance.

URBAN/REGIONAL GOVERNANCE UNDER THE COMPETITIVENESS IMPERATIVE – A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RECENT FRENCH TERRITORIAL REFORM

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The French State has recently carried out the 3rd act of its decentralization process (territorial reform). It ended with two text laws in 2014 and 2015. The first law that launched and directed the administrative reform process is the so called “MAPTAM” law: law for the modernization of territorial

public action and the metropole assertion. As the law label shows, the metropolitan level of governance is at the core of the reform. One relevant output, but not the only (see below) is the creation of new public authorities at the metropolitan level in the main French metropolitan areas.

The presentation will propose a critical interpretation of this territorial reform. The first point that has to be stressed is the salience of economic imperative in the reform rationale. Setting up a new metropolitan governance aims at promoting economic growth, positioning the French economy in the global economic competition and ensuring its competitiveness. Therefore, this French territorial reform and the urban governance changes that it promotes can be viewed as a public response to economic pressures. Nevertheless, as the presentation will show, the reform is based on two ways of linking economic imperative and governance structure. These two ways can be linked to the classical distinction in the local governance literature between the institutional integration model and the polycentric model. The French territorial reform actually promotes both.

The first model and reference of the reform is attached to the creation of a new public authority at the metropolitan level. This model is well known and inspired by the academic works of the “agglomeration economics”. It assumes that there is a “spatial agglomeration” factor for economic growth. In this line, a promoting growth policy consists in countering public fragmentation in metropolitan areas by creating an integrated authority. This new authority will allow a more efficient spatial planning process at the metropolitan level. All these statements have been publicly mentioned during the reform process. The “agglomeration economics” is an important academic reference in the reform process, but it has been translated and this led to oversimplification of its content.

There is a second model to be found in the territorial reform. It is attached to another public tool that the legislator has created in the same law: the Territorial Conference of Public Action. This new public stage (“conference”) aims at coordinating different local authorities of different administrative levels (region, department, metropole). Its main goal is to ensure that the metropolitan economy spills over and streams in the spaces around. Increasing spillovers at the megaregion level is the main rationale of this public tool creation. In this case, governance is ensured not through integration but by creating a multiorganizational and multiterritorial system.

The presentation will draw on expert reports and the parliamentary discussions that have fed the territorial reform.

COURAGEOUS REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: EXPLORING RELATIONS OF PALESTINE REFUGEE CAMPS WITHIN ITS SURROUNDINGS, THE CASE OF JORDAN FIELD

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INTRODUCTION | 58 recognized Palestine refugee camps were established in Jordan, Gaza, Syria, Lebanon and west bank after the 1948 Arab-Israeli war to accommodate the refugees who fled or were expelled during the 1948 Palestinian exodus (UNRWA 2015). They are now living under a variety of different national jurisdiction where many (with exceptions like the ex-Gazans) became formal citizens in Jordan since 1949, while the majority of those residing other host countries remained stateless (Bocco 2010) .

The research aims to shed the light over one facet of the complex matter of Palestine refugee camps; namely, the exploration of the development of relations between the camps and their settings in Jordan field, in addition to challenges that face those urban-mature settings.

The paper discusses Palestine refugee camps as aged agglomerations that existed for more than half a century and became strongly connected to their urban environment. The paper brings various examples on such reality, as urban growth , different forms of mobility and its impact over the different scales of its settings. The paper presses that the growing presences of refugees have succeeded to develop economic intensity (Doraï 2003) and a remarkable social network of activities that played a major role in blurring the boundaries of the refugee camps.

Additionally; the inquiry attempts to investigate the reasons behind such reality; for example, the porous reality of camp's boundaries that allowed these agglomerations to take even a stronger role within its hosting urban and even regional fabric. Some relations are tangible; as can be seen in many camps situated on arterial roads which contribute directly to the national economy, while other camps have already turned into service provider nodes such as the markets and bus stops. Other intangible relations can be observed in the significant concentration of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) which its services expand way further the official set boundaries of the camps.

The paper concludes by pressing that the joint situation of the campness and localization of Palestine refugee camps in Jordan played a massive role in the prosperity of the region as a whole. Moreover; it also argues that including Palestine refugee camps while implementing and executing urban and regional decisions in Jordan will create a win-win situation and will contribute constructively to achieving urban justice.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN REGIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AND THE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY TRANSITION

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This paper contributes to the growing literature on the spatial dimension(s) of sustainability transitions (Coenen et al., 2012), particularly with respect to (renewable) energy development (Bridge et al., 2013; Haas et al., 2008; Verbong and Geels, 2007). This 'energy geographies' focus (Calvert, 2016) emphasises the multiply embedded nature of electricity generation assets, e.g., spatially, temporally, physically, institutionally, etc. (Hess, 2004; Goldthau, 2014). Our economic geography (Coenen et al., 2012) approach responds to calls for research on energy transitions as spatially-constituted phenomena and the need to assess "which geographical futures are being created by the low carbon transition" (Bridge et al., 2013: 332).

This paper tracks the changing investment choices of public and private European electric utilities and other investors in different generating capacity technologies at European regional and city scales (Bouzarovski, 2010; Bouzarovski and Tirado Herrero, 2015), to provide a multi-level assessment of the extent to which emerging concepts associated with the geographies of energy transition (Bridge et al., 2013; Calvert, 2016; Coenen et al., 2012) enable new insights into the spatial constitution of the ongoing European electricity sustainability transition.

We draw on a unique dataset from the Platts 'PowerVision' database of power plant specific data and information on electricity generation capacity in the European power sector. We study investment trends in power generation assets using longitudinal data for installed and operating plants for European member states at NUTS1 and city levels and combine these with data from EuroStat and an EU regional innovation index produced by the German State of Baden-Württemberg. Drawing on concepts of spatial differentiation, spatial embeddedness, territoriality, landscape and scaling we investigate the relationship between the dispersal of renewable energy technologies geographically and the social and physical factors at the regional and local scales. The aim is to explore whether small regional or local differences matter in explaining the pace, scale, and outcome of energy transitions and, if so, to identify which ones are most important (Bridge et al., 2013; Calvert, 2016).

Our preliminary results suggest that while particularly a region's level of innovative strength and economic competitiveness are negatively associated with the growth in renewable energy installations, key regional cities and towns provide important geographical anchors around which the sustainable energy transition unfolds. Our research raises important questions for policy-makers and practitioners about the degree to which the low-carbon energy transition intensifies or alleviates the development of geographically bounded economic divergence thus leading to emerging patterns of 'core' and 'periphery' (Bridge et al., 2013).

PARTICIPATORY MODELS FOR THE TRANSITION TO A RESPONSIBLE BIOECONOMY - HOW CAN FIRMS AND CIVIL SOCIETY MEET?

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It is a tall order to make a transition to sustainable development. In this paper, the challenge is addressed through focusing on knowledge dynamics in the bio economy. The research is based in the ten-year initiative Paper Province 2.0 – an innovation system for a bio based economy. This € 13M-initiative is co-funded by the Swedish Governmental Agency for Innovation Systems and a triple helix consortium of partners including member firms of the cluster organization Paper Province, local and regional authorities, the Swedish Forest Agency and Karlstad University. Other European cases of bio economy transitions linked with innovation systems in the "Vanguard-initiative" are also explored. In what ways have the initiatives worked in relation to engaging civil society in relation to the bio economy and regional innovation systems?

The EU Bioeconomy Strategy (2012) points out that "A responsible bioeconomy calls for participatory models that engage citizens and end-users ...". It underlines the need for knowledge and innovation to be able to realise a responsible bio economy. The strategy highlights a knowledge gap that hampers the application of research and innovation to aid the transition. This is partly due to institutional and conceptual barriers between the different actors whose knowledge and engagement is needed.

The points made in the Strategy is parallel to knowledge dynamics research. To realise the bioeconomy innovation of goods, services, processes, business models are needed as well as development of new organisational systems and behavioural changes that contribute to sustainable development. Such multi-faceted innovation processes include the understanding of knowledge dynamics, i.e. the development of knowledge and learning as processes involving relations between people. Knowledge dynamics that can contribute to a transition to a sustainable bioeconomy needs to be cross-sectoral, i.e. drawing on different disciplines, industries and expertise. They also need to involve different actors e.g. researchers, firms, public authorities and the civil society, i.e. they need to be participatory.

A challenge is to close the knowledge gap by going from a triple helix to a quadruple helix innovation system. Firms and civil society are likely to be actors that are less used to collaborate with each other. What models can be used to facilitate such broad participation to develop knowledge and innovations contributing to a transition to a responsible bio economy?

DEPICTING THE ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE CROSS-BORDER MERSEY DEE AREA THROUGH A FUNCTIONAL REGIONAL REPRESENTATION.

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UK sub-national policy is particularly focused on the role contribution of city-regions (major metropolitan areas). Policy and governance approaches are being designed with this particular model in mind, even for areas that lie beyond the economic reach of UK city-regions. This paper explores why this might not always be an appropriate approach. It does so by aiming to provide a functional representation of the Mersey Dee area that crosses North East Wales into North West England. This provides us a way to connect small and medium sized settlements through economic and labour flows and discuss their economic impact. This is critical since the traditional definitions of regions i.e. administrative and city region cannot capture the dispersed, yet connected economic activities in this area. Administrative regions, in this case local authority areas divide economically connected regions and due to the rural nature of this area, the intensity of economic activity is not captured. Within the definition of city regions the Mersey Dee area gets overshadowed by the Liverpool city region and smaller cities such as Chester and Wrexham do not have the size, density or pull-factor to act as nodes and form their independent regions.

The study depicts the functional representation by weaving together two distinct methodologies: statistical geographic analysis and qualitative policy analysis. The quantitative analysis provides a depiction through the examination of the 2011 census data. It uses key statistics, work based statistics and travel to work flows for middle level super output areas. The shift from administrative to functional definitions is achieved through a compare/contrast of key economic and labour variables within this data for local authority boundaries (i.e. Sefton, Liverpool, Knowsley, Cheshire West and Chester, Flintshire, Wrexham, Denbighshire, Conwy, Wirral) and travel to work area boundaries for 2011 (i.e. Birkenhead, Chester, Rhyl, Wrexham, Liverpool, Warrington and Wigan, Crewe). This analysis is supplemented with results from interviews with firms in the Mersey Dee area which will illustrate some of the core distinctions between this area and the larger city regions.

MIGRATION: OPPORTUNITY OR BURDEN FOR THE HOSTING LABOR MARKET?

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The current refugee crisis puts substantial pressure on Europe. With more than one million people fleeing their country of origin by the Mediterranean Sea, European States need to rethink their migration and integration policies. According to the European Allocation plan, Belgium will be hosting an extra 2,488 asylum seekers in the next two years, on top of already 35,476 asylum seekers currently residing. The influx of refugees is only a small share in the yearly migration flows to Belgium. Current trends suggest population growth in Europe will mainly be spurred by continuing immigration flows instead of natural changes of the population (Zaiceva & Zimmermann, 2014). Therefore, it is in the

interest of policy makers to understand how previous migration flows impacted the economy in order to be able to cope with the continuum of inflows.

In this paper, we study the impact of migration on the regional wages and unemployment rate for the Flemish and Brussel Capital region in Belgium. We use labor market data (wages, unemployment) and migration data (migrant density, i.e. share of immigrants in the population) at district level (22 Flemish districts and the Brussels Capital district). Additionally, gender ratio and per capita GDP are built-in as control variables in the econometric specifications. Our analyses cover the period 2005 to 2016, characterized by a constant migration influx of both non-European and European nationals. The migrant density increased over time, with an average of 8 percent of the population in 2016 being foreign, based on the principle of nationality, and the highest migrant density – almost 35 percent – observed in the Brussels Capital district.

We find that migration had no effect on the average regional wages. This might be explained by the presence of a minimum wage in Belgium, which prevents wages to react downwardly following an exogenous labor supply shock. Next, our results indicate that growing immigration rates are associated with an increase in the overall unemployment rate. Although, the unemployment rate in most districts has decreased over time, our analyses suggest that the drop in unemployment would have been larger in the absence of the migrant influx.

Our estimations are in line with the theoretical model by Borjas (2013). In the presence of a minimum wage, the labor market will absorb the positive supply shock by increasing the number of unemployed people. This negative impact can be attributed to the lack of integration of immigrants in the labor market. Main reasons why immigrants are not well accepted are the insufficient knowledge of the domestic languages, unrecognized school certificates, discrimination and absence of networks. We conclude that additional efforts – both from the institutional side as from the business side – are needed to foster the integration of immigrants with different backgrounds in the Belgian labor market.

EU CITIES, BOOSTING EU ECONOMIC GROWTH?

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EU cities have many economic strengths. They are more productive and have a higher employment rate. They have a more educated labour force and patent more. They harbour more high-growth firms. This has helped cities to create more jobs and grow faster than the rest of the EU since 2000.

Not all cities, however, perform as well. Looking at cities by their level of income shows that the low-income and very-income cities grow quickly. The low-income cities benefit from high productivity growth, but without employment growth. The very-high-income cities combine high productivity growth with strong employment and population growth.

The medium and high-income cities, however, grow more slowly on a per capita basis. Their productivity growth is below the EU average and their population growth is faster. This may indicate that these cities are facing a form of a middle-income trap.

This abstract is a summary of the Urban economic development chapter of the State of European cities report, 2016 published by the European Commission and UN-Habitat.

FOSTERING INNOVATION ACTIVITY OF HIGH GROWTH FIRMS: REGIONAL SUPPORT FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP ECOSYSTEMS

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“Cities should analyse the common technology services required to support innovations in a secure and scalable way, and make them available to communities, innovators and entrepreneurs. For this to happen, new relationships are required between city institutions, their service delivery and technology partners, communities, entrepreneurs, businesses, social enterprises and all of the other very varied stakeholders in the city ecosystem” (Robinson 2012).

Whilst business start-up and enterprise development are undoubtedly important for local and regional economies, there has been a shift in thinking around how entrepreneurship should be supported, leading to a greater appreciation of the entrepreneurship ecosystem as a whole (Isenberg, 2010). Entrepreneurship ecosystems can be defined as ‘a set of interconnected entrepreneurial actors (both potential and existing), entrepreneurial organisations (e.g. firms, venture capitalists, business angels, banks), institutions (universities, public sector agencies, financial bodies) and entrepreneurial processes [...] which formally and informally coalesce to connect, mediate and govern the performance within the local entrepreneurial environment’ (Mason and Brown 2014, p.5). Growth-oriented entrepreneurship and High Growth Firms (HGFs) are recognised as important for job creation, regional economic growth and Gross Value Added (GVA) contribution to the economy (Anyadike-Danes and Hart, 2016).

Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) have been set up to support regional economic growth and facilitate a “bottom up” approach to the development and support of entrepreneurship ecosystems (Hildreth and Bailey, 2014). The question of how to maximise the contribution of the LEP to local growth remains an important one. Studies from the Enterprise Research Council have revealed the inequality of spatial incidence of HGFs in different LEP regions. Many post-industrial cities fare poorly with, for example, the occurrence rate of HGFs in the Coventry and Warwickshire LEP below the national average (Anyadike-Danes and Hart, 2016). This paper explores the question of the role of regional strategy and policy in fostering HGFs and innovation potential through entrepreneurship ecosystem and identifies key literature in this area.

THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN BUILDING THE FINANCIAL CENTRES’ PERFORMANCE

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Economic growth and the shift toward higher value-added activities remain basic elements of any understanding of regional development. If, however, development is based on the ‘growth engine’ finance – as most palpable in international financial centres (IFCs) – and rests upon fee creation, leverage, and financial derivatives, the positive connotation of ‘value’ generation, and, thus, regional development, is a misnomer, and fragile in the long run.

States are important actors in the regional economies of IFCs. This paper discusses the role of the state in designing both financial institutions and policies, the former being more permanent than the latter, on the example of the three rival IFCs Luxembourg, London, and Singapore. These IFCs are key financial hubs of their countries in which finance is a sector of strategic importance. Thus, defending the IFCs’

competitive edge is vital, and the specific policy designs and institutional architectures ought to support this aim.

Financial growth also relies on innovation. Technology, on which this paper's argument revolves, is a crucial area of innovation in finance. Complex innovation dynamics are discussed in territorial approaches, e.g. in the Triple Helix model, and focus on regional innovation policy-making and institutional formats. Lately, all three IFCs have given a high profile to technology, a.k.a. FinTech. Yet, empirical evidence suggests that their policies and institutions vary regarding their timing, rational, scope, and – ultimately – efficiency, with government intervention being an important element. Despite replicating FinTech strategies from one another, context clearly matters as much as the particular policies.

Both the state and the financial industry wield power and authority to assert efficient institutions and policies, and their interplay. The statist literature (in the context of developing economies) focuses on this state-business duality. In line with work on the state's engagement in regional institution building, this line of inquiry informs our understanding of efficient financial institutions and policies, and their potential implications, in the era of financialisation and technologisation. We discuss the (re-)setting of the three IFCs' institutions and policies for the future in light of the cul-de-sac tradition of facilitating international financial arbitraging, and of mastering the technological race with the associated hope to sustain their competitive edge. The paper relates these interrogations to the question of sustainability and a potential rebalancing between the two powers state and finance industry, as large parts of the society are still paying a high price for the finance-led regional development strategies found in IFCs.

URBAN HOTSPOTS AS A CATALYST FOR ADEQUATE LIVING IN INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT PROCESS

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A huge number of individuals is internally uprooted and displaced far and wide every year to make a path for new development projects or to save people who lacked the minimum requirements of healthy and safe livelihood. Cities usually hold places that are considered hotspots, whether they are positive in the development process or negatively affect the prosperity of the local society. Once it is negative, the decision of displacement will take place in later stages of the development process in the city. Like displacement, resettlement is a scattered and confounded concept from three parties' interests; the displaced persons', the hosting community's, and the decision makers'. In Cairo, one of the most controversial actions is the internal displacement of persons who live attached to the area of the encroaching on archaeological constructions and valuable icons of the traditional cities. Should the decision makers preserve the monument in propriety or the people who established their lives with contradictory activities in informal settlements around it? Can the development process produce a win-win situation for both the context and the individuals who live around it? If not, can the displacement program/plans cover the whole interest of the hosted community and newcomers? The hotspots that are the subject of the current paper are an informal settlement attached to a traditional area or monument, with the residents engaging in various activities of inadequate usage.

This paper aims to orient the interest of local decision makers to create and put into action plans to displace these activities and the people who live and earn their life from these activities. This paper is principally concerned with understanding why the resettlement of internally displaced people or activities so often fails in term of people's expectations. The assumption of failure is based on the

missing holistic perspective of these parties, and an urban environment which transforms the urban life into new hotspots or enlarges the existing ones. The research chooses the Urban Catalyst theory to develop a theoretical approach to get community development and satisfaction after displacement. The work is structured by starting with an investigation through content analysis of how governorates, multilateral offices, nongovernmental associations, and researchers conceptualize issues of internal displacement and resettlement. At that point, it tries to clarify their reason and inspiration in giving assurance and sturdy answers for various classes of populaces being uprooted. In concentrating on Egypt's numerous years of involvement with internal displacement and populace resettlement, the paper evaluates why and how such intercessions were sought and proposes a clarification for migration disappointment. The work applies a unitary approach to understanding and researching the phenomenology of internal displacement and resettlement plans. The contribution lays in giving a different perspective of internal displacement in hotspot areas, practically in the historical sites, based on the catalyst theory.

CREATIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF FIRM CLOSURE

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Following Schumpeter we are often told that crises are inevitable, and even a necessity to allow the growth of new innovative firms and industries. This statement has however not been systematically empirically tested, and the potential spatial differences in this process of creative destruction are typically neglected.

The aim of this paper is to put these ideas into a test by assessing whether a firm shutdown acts as a trigger for creative destruction in cities and regions. This is done by means of a unique database on all firm close-downs in Sweden 2000-2003 with all employees affiliated to them. By tracing both the history and the outcomes of the employees affected by firm closure we can assess whether the release of human resources from less successful exiting firms allow the growth of new innovative firms. This is done to gain further knowledge on the growth of creative firms require a destruction of regional productive resources.

Our preliminary result indicate that the social and economic loss of firm closure is not equally distributed across the labor force. Employees leaving at firm closure loose in terms of income in relation to employees leaving before firm closure. In particular, our anal reveal the potential for a creative destruction (that is the exit if less competitive firms that allow the growth of more productive firms) is unevenly distributed in space since regional job growth in relation to firm closure are more often found in major urban regions than in smaller regions.

SMART CITIES AND WASTE: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY CHALLENGE

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The paper will discuss the challenge of waste in city-regions. Anthropogenic waste is a significant problem facing an urbanising world, with challenges from waste prevention, treatment/ management, to recycling and reuse, and the health impacts of poorly managed waste. In Europe waste production

amounts to over 2.5 billion tonnes, but only a 36% is recycled, with the rest landfilled or burned. European Water Policy also seeks to get polluted waters clean from waste pollution. The EU Water Framework Directive was adopted in 2000 targeting the year 2015 for getting all European waters into good condition. However, England & Wales missed the 2015 “good status” target, with 46% of water bodies failing to meet water quality standards by this date. In fact over 50% of European waters also failed to meet this standard.

The total volume of waste generated globally is expected to increase by 50% over the next decade, however there are major variations in landfill disposal - Copenhagen (2%), Paris (11%) to New York (64%). Densification of urban settlements, with population growth fuelling waste production, raises local government and behavioural issues in terms of consumption, and awareness and acceptance of front-line waste handling – recycling /separation, grey/blackwater recycling - requiring a cultural and design-thinking approach. As a UK government report stated: ‘We need to develop the concept of a circular economy, where one person’s waste becomes another’s valuable resource...Making the changes requires innovation and creative thinking’. This also stresses the importance of community /stakeholder-led approaches (as opposed to the current Smart City emphasis on technological ‘intelligent infrastructure’ solutions, led by global firms such as IBM, CISCO and Siemens, among others).

In achieving these objectives, the roles of individuals and citizens' groups are seen to be crucial. To deal with waste effectively we need to understand more about its multi-faceted aspects; the people and organizations who generate it, and the places - cities, specifically – where it is generated. As a response to the identified need to engage with ‘local knowledge’ in innovative and interdisciplinary ways, a creative and place-based approach is being developed by an AHRC-funded arts-led interdisciplinary Research Network (SmART Cities and Waste) which brings together waste/ biomaterials scientists, industry, city/regional government and artists, to address challenges to waste management. Arts “pop ups” are also engaging directly with the public. From the Network’s inaugural workshop in Amsterdam, place was a focus of discussion; place makes a difference to both how waste gets generated and in what contexts and scale. Waste is a cultural product, and local policy and even terrain and building design can make a huge difference to how waste is managed - can locally-based solutions be uptaken in different cities/contexts or do cultural differences make too much of a difference? The presentation will discuss this challenge and the Network’s findings to date, in the context of sustainable urban environments.

STRUCTURAL CHANGE AND THE ECONOMIC EVOLUTION OF CITIES IN THE UK

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Ben Gardiner, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Ron Martin, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

This paper examines how changes in the economic structure at the national level have affected the economic development of cities in the United Kingdom. The analysis is based on a newly constructed dataset with economic data for 85 cities (defined as travel-to-work areas) for 1971 until 2014. It begins by looking at the divergence of evolutionary paths of cities since the 1970s using several key indicators. The paper then examines the major changes that have taken place in the industrial structure of the UK economy over the study period and the extent to which these have influenced the economic evolution of cities in the UK. Our analysis of the varying performance of cities, is further deepened by

investigating several underlying factors in the economies of cities, such as their tradeable base, their productivity, and their capacity for innovation.

ON SIDE-EFFECTS. HOW DO EU FUNDS IMPACT CORRUPTION IN RECIPIENT COUNTRIES?

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The crisis of the Euro, as shown particularly, but not exclusively, in the notorious case of Greece, has brought to the forefront a previously marginal debate: the effect of European integration on the governance of EU Member States. Does the adherence to the European club, with its increasingly demanding set of rules (on fiscal policy, competition, procedural standards, rule of law), as well as the significant EU support for less developed regions in the form of EU structural and cohesion funds exercise any impact on the governance of member states? And what kind of impact can be found? According to the literature on the effects of foreign assistance on the institutional quality of aid recipients, which finds little echo in the European literature on structural funds, EU funds should be presumed rather a corruption risk and a disincentive for changing governance, so having a negative effect. But according to the literature on EU conditionality and transformative power, a positive effect should exist in the form of increased constraints on corruption due on the one hand to the Copenhagen criteria (rule of law in particular, enforced through European Commission infringement mechanisms and the European Court of Justice), and on the other to strong demands to rationalize public spending. Do these effects really exist, and if evidence can be found on their presence, how do such influences interact, do they converge or diverge to achieve some impact?

We test the impact of EU funded public procurement on corruption risks in the recipient countries and national procurement spending in a contextual model, mindful both of opportunities and constraints for corruption. We make use of a unique database containing over 3 million contracts awarded in 2009-2015 across the 28 EU member states in combination with macro-level determinants of corruption control, such as basic development but also previously tested major factors, such as red tape, freedom of the press and the independence of the judiciary. Using random as well as fixed effects panel regression techniques, we find that i) a higher share of EU funded public procurement results in a significant, although not so big increase of corruption risk in the subsequent 1-2 years. We also find that ii) an increase in corruption risks in EU funded public procurement spills over to national contracting, again determining a significant, although small increase in corruption risks in national procurement in the subsequent 1-2 years. These augmented risks do not seem compensated by similar increases in constraints, raising concerns over the governance of EU funds themselves and their long term capacity to promote institutional and economic convergence across the EU.

THE INFLUENCE OF SPATIAL SETTING AND SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE IN URBAN AREAS IN THE DIFFUSION OF RESIDENTIAL PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS

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Recently Connecticut has strongly supported the adoption of residential photovoltaic systems (PV), although towns still show different degrees of PV adoption. Combining hierarchical clustering and

empirical estimations, this paper examines the profile of adopters, the role of the built environment, and the nature and power of spatial peer-effects across 4 inner and suburban towns in Connecticut. We find that the role of income and the built environment are greatly reduced in the latter, possibly because of the way income has become dissociated from wealth in U.S. Census reports (Drăgulescu and Yakovenko, 2001), which partly explains the weak, positive association of adoption to older age. Where the spatial gaps between residential areas are big, group-based programs like Solarize CT should be replicated within each neighborhood, rather than at town level, thus aggregating adopters from within the same spatial region. Moreover spatial peer effects last shorter within the urban environment of these four towns than what previously found for Connecticut as a whole, suggesting that PV systems are absorbed faster within urban environments than in suburban areas (Graziano and Gillingham, 2015). Besides confirming the spatial peer effect within 0.5 miles, our spatial models show that the within-block group effects are stronger than those from neighboring block groups: this result is expected, for other specifications with larger spatial buffers show decreasing influence. Though having strong jurisdictional borders, spatial peer effect can be used in Connecticut to accelerate the adoption (at least at its early stages) of PV systems. As the spatial peer effect fades, other variables come in to play to influence adoption, mainly regarding race and age, which, once again, drive back to an issue of income measurement. Comparing our findings with those of other studies we persistently find differences related to the urban geography, the jurisdictional fragmentation, and socioeconomic levels, affecting the dynamic of diffusion. We argue that the interaction among these elements does not always follow the same patterns because mediated by institutional and social factors (Brown, 1981; Bronin, 2012). In the case of PV systems in CT, recent efforts are being made to target more densely populated areas, multi-family buildings, and lower-income areas, and proposals exist to introduce legislation on solar community gardens and other share-ownership initiatives (CEFIA, 2015). We see these policies as correct in their effort to expand the base of adopters, overcoming the distortions generated by interaction of policies and the human geography of adoption.

DEVELOPMENT BARRIERS IN EUROPEAN BORDER REGIONS

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The impact of political boundaries on economic performance is not a new research topic for regional economics. Borders represent a barrier to the exchange of goods (partly overcome by the existence of a single market), to the creation of an integrated transport infrastructure (planning of roads, railways and national highways, with remarkable difficulties in international cooperation), to the exploitation of public services by nearby areas across the border. The problem has been recognized as so relevant that a whole category of EU projects have been created with the aim to support cross-border cooperation (the so-called INTERREG).

The contribution of this paper lies in the implementation of a methodology to measure the border effects that may exist in exploiting different growth potentials (growth assets) in European NUTS3 regions that are on a political border: in particular, this paper proposes an empirical analysis to development barriers of European border regions. The paper wants to identify which growth assets are under-exploited because of a political border. Each asset may be underexploited because of the presence of physical barriers (mountains, rivers), institutional (different legislative laws) economic (not belonging to the Schengen area), social (like trust among countries) that make the political barriers an impedence to cooperation. Each asset, however, may be a potential growth asset

according to different European policy goals: environmental sustainability; social cohesion, economic cohesion.

The analyses presented in this study are developed on a rich and new database merging different sources, like census and survey data, from EUROSTAT and EUROBAROMETER, elaborating the data at NUTS3 level. With the methodology of the paper it is possible to distinguish between border regions needs stemming from low levels of internal assets, from the inability to exploit them due to the presence of a border and, finally, to verify under what circumstances external assets can be used to complement internal ones.

The results of the empirical analysis suggest that many barriers exist in the exploitation of growth potentials, both material and intangible, which hamper transnational cooperation. Policies should be devoted to the overcoming of barriers not only through physical accessibility and transport; cooperation policies should be devoted to the removal of many intangible obstacles that can be of detriment to a true cooperation.

SPATIAL INEQUALITY IN THE CONTEXT OF CITY-SUBURB CLEAVAGES – ENLARGING THE FRAMEWORK OF WELL-BEING AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY

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Suburbanization has been accused of imposing a significant cost on spatial equity. The study examined suburbanization, not necessarily as the primary driver of fundamental social inequalities, but as an important vehicle by which inequalities might be extended over time and as an important product of fundamental social inequalities. It suggests an innovative measurement that relies upon Amartya Sen and Pierre Bourdieu's theoretical conceptions, introducing theoretical framework employed to examine the spatial gap in the equality of opportunity (social justice) between a city and its suburbs. The proposed framework made it possible to examine the origins of spatial inequality in the study area by exploring the extent and variance to which people are exposed to a set of life-chances across space as a function of capital forms accumulation and living environment characteristics. The current study suggests that economic, cultural and social forms of capital, formed in an individual's living environment, determine a space's equality of opportunity.

The paper examines this theory by means of a case study that includes a medium-sized city and eight of its suburbs located within the Israel's central metropolitan region. By using diverse statistical methods, data from 1,063 sampled households is analyzed in new indices that measure spatial inequality, affecting people's liberties and life chances (social justice). The results reveal that suburbanization created highly unequal patterns of social stratification. Social groups in the suburbs were found to benefit more than their urban counterparts. The urbanites would not be able to execute their freedom to achieve different functionings, a situation that could hurt the distribution of real equal opportunities in space and indicate the existence of spatial injustice.

WHEN DEAD BOUNDARIES AWAKEN. MUNICIPALITIES IN 'ASYNCHRONOUS REGIONALISATION'

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Urban and peri-urban growth, rural decline, multi-level governance and multi-jurisdiction governance, along with new tasks and increased responsibilities, constitutes a massively changing context for local government that find itself in ever more complex situations.

Although the context and situations local government are required to operate within has transformed, the geographic structures of local government in Norway has remained almost unchanged past 50 years. This structural static is not because of a lack in trying. As so many countries has past decades, Norway too, actively seeks to reform the geographical structure of its local governmental. Nevertheless, the geographical structure proves hard to reform as such reforms are often fiercely resisted.

Although municipality amalgamation and adherent issues have been researched substantially, crucial gaps in knowledge hamper our understanding of the municipality structure's intractability. The majority of research deals with functional and organisational aspects of local government and agglomeration. What takes place when amalgamation processes shift municipalities' territorial forms and deeper geographical moorings is however largely unknown. Processes not formally part of the government-processes remains shrouded and key processes are analytically left in the dark – especially municipalities' role as territories structuring people's everyday lives and geographical identification.

By introducing the concept 'asynchronous regionalisation', and analysing an empirical case, this paper shed light on the wider-than-governmental-processes involved. By seeing boundaries as an inherent and inescapable aspect of 'territory', the paper distinguishes between four layers of boundaries: political/administrative, cultural, social and identity layers. By analysing the empirical case, the paper demonstrates that these layers need to be understood as regionalising out of sync. While the administrative borders are easily shifted, the three other borders can be far stickier.

The asynchronous regionalisation concept refers to different parts of the territorial rescaling happening at different speeds generally, but also at different speeds in different segments of the population. The differences in speed contribute to friction and tension in the institutionalisation of new and deinstitutionalisation of old municipalities. These tensions may give rise to activism and resistance, but also to campaigns for new local governmental units. 'Asynchronous regionalisation' contributes with an analytical awareness towards the boundaries of local governmental units as something that may remain as real divisions 'on the ground' for decades after their abolishment and as something that could continue to exert political power within new municipalities.

THE ECONOMIC POWER OF THE METROPOLIS IN FRANCE: THE INSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND THE NEW PRESSURES. INSIGHTS FROM THE CASE STUDY OF LYON (1995-2015)

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Metropolitan areas are considered to be the privileged locus of mobile capital and the targets of the new economic policies pursued by national states. However, the issue of how metropolitan areas are able to sustain their economic competitiveness through time remains one of the trickiest research questions for scholars interested in the uneven development of growth. Our aim is not to resolve this complex issue, rather to show that paying attention to how political institutions actually work in the processes of territorial economic development could be a fruitful way to tackle this problem. The case of France is particularly interesting since it will allow us to show how the economic and the political power are strictly interlinked. We will present the case study of Lyon, which is considered to be one of the metropolitan areas in France that has better responded to the effects of the economic crisis, notably because of its economic base specialized in advanced industries. First, we will analyse how in the last twenty years the post-industrial transition of Lyon economy went hand in hand with the institutionalization of a powerful metropolitan government named Grand Lyon. In this regard, we will argue that the transformation of Lyon urban economy resulted from a change in the metropolitan administration and in the patterns of government-society relationships over the period considered. On the one hand, the local administration has progressively transformed its modes of action, by including new professional competences, coming notably from the private sphere. On the other, the local and bureaucratic elites have built new collaborative networks in local policy-making with the market actors. We use the label “post-dirigiste” to characterize this peculiar mode of governance that has allowed the metropolitan government to progressively reinforce its political power as well as its steering economic capacity, notably by taking advantage of the constitutive policies promoted by the national government aimed at strengthening economic agglomerations. Then, we will address the new internal and external pressures that could potentially undermine the foundations of Lyon economic competitiveness and political power. Local bureaucratic and political elites are indeed increasingly exposed to the particular and contrasting demands of market actors: investors are pushing for an additional effort towards the technological frontier, which do not match with the demands of some municipalities concentrating the most fragile workforce. Moreover, latent social conflicts are likely to emerge due to the increasing spatial and social inequalities inside the metropolitan area. In times of technological transition, we can expect that the innovation and the knowledge resources will be the more and more diffuse. One might ask, if the local bureaucratic and political elites will have to reinvent the forms of political participation and progressively enlarge the sectors and the scope of the social actors involved in the economic strategy. The non-selective openness to civil society may therefore be a key resource in order to renew Lyon metropolitan power and its endogenous capacity to remain competitive by promoting a more inclusive model of growth.

PRACTICES OF SPATIAL GOVERNANCE IN REGIONAL AND CITY-REGION MAKING: THE CONSOLIDATION OF SOFT SPACES AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF DANISH SUB-NATIONAL PLANNING

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A planning account concerned with the rise of 'soft spaces' and 'fuzzy boundaries' has been object of increasing attention since the past decade (Allmendinger and Haughton, 2007; Haughton et al, 2010). In addition to or in substitution of formal, regulatory spaces of planning and governance, it is argued that soft spaces emerge as complementary arenas that bring different policy actors together to rework 'the real geographies of development' (Allmendinger & Haughton 2009). In these contexts, soft spaces result from the need to attain effective policy delivery and policy integration based on the rationale of 'getting things done' (ibid.). In this respect, the 'hollowing out' of nation-states (Rhodes, 1994) and the progressive loss of 'territorial synchrony' (Hajer, 2003) is directly linked with what Jones et al. (2005) refer to as the process of 'filling in' the state, which entails the emergence of soft spaces and practices of neoliberal spatial governance (Allmendinger et al., 2015; Allmendinger, 2016).

Processes of 'hollowing out' and 'filling in' have thereby been conceived as examples of governance rescaling. Soft spaces could be similarly interpreted as a 'further round of rescaling' (Haughton et al, 2010), although characterised by a rather flexible and temporary qualities. While examples of soft spaces exist at diverse geographical scales including macro-regional and local levels, it is at the city-region as well as the sub-national/regional scales that they seem to emerge in a wide variety of governance forms (Allmendinger et al., 2015). From the perspective of regional development, soft spaces emerge as bottom-up initiatives including public and private stakeholders working across policy sectors and administrative scales. In this sense, soft spaces are understood as alternative institutional spaces of governance wherein possibilities for future place making may be imagined alongside hard space governance arrangements.

Building on the above conceptualisation and in an attempt to contribute to recent work concerning the study of soft spaces (Allmendinger, Haughton, Knieling & Othengrafen, 2015), this paper presents three Danish cases at regional and city-regional scale that, within a decade, not only managed to align and consolidate but also contributed to undermine and replace hard spaces in the formal planning system. Drawing from the experience of North Denmark, the paper focuses on their constitutive and evolutionary character, their range of rationalities as well as the overall planning implications. In portraying the historical evolution of the three cases, the paper argues that soft spaces of governance have altogether supplanted the 'steering' role formerly attributed to statutory regional planning in Denmark. In doing so, soft spaces facilitate spatial development by influencing municipal planning agendas as well as municipal plans themselves. The three cases are briefly described as follows:

- Regional Growth Forum (RGF), with an institutional set-up consisting of private and public stakeholders. Since the implementation of the Danish municipal reform in 2007, this partnership-oriented body has advanced and implemented business development strategies (BDS) aimed at improving local conditions for economic growth.
- Municipal Contact Councils (Kommunekontaktråd or KKR), a political arena that fosters inter-municipal collaboration, which acts as the regional representative of an influential interest organisation known as Local Government Denmark (Kommunernes Landsforening or KL). With a mandate to support municipal interests at the regional scale, these councils have succeeded in

bringing together municipal directors and have developed into a significant regional player since the implementation of the structural reform a decade ago.

- Business Region North Denmark (BRN) recently established as a collaborative body between the municipalities and the Region of North Denmark with a common agenda for growth. BRN is an instigator of projects where the municipalities, local business communities and educational institutions of North Denmark hold the role of implementers.

Furthermore, it is argued that the creation of soft spaces of governance has also been promoted at the national level through national planning reports, which imply a need to rethink spatial planning in terms of economic growth and competitiveness demands (Ministry of the Environment, 2006, 2013). By aligning with the government's long-term growth discourse, the Ministry of the Environment (whose planning mandate was transferred to the Ministry of Growth and Business by mid-2015) adopted a development orientation based on differentiated spatial planning in pursuit of economic growth according to local and regional strengths and potentials. In doing so, the ministry has proposed the constituency of either 'metropolitan regions' (in 2006) or 'city-regions' (in 2013). The case of BRN could be conceived as the prevailing soft space of governance aiming at positioning Aalborg as a prominent city-region.

In synthesis, the Danish experience addressed in this paper is reminiscent of Allmendinger's (2016) recent work on spatial governance with a focus on England, whereby the evolution and transformation of English planning is portrayed as follows: "Once a system for regulating and balancing change in the built and natural environments in the public interest, planning now finds itself facilitating development and economic growth for narrow, sectional interests."

SECTORAL AND FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURES OF INWARD FDI AND REGIONAL SHORT-RUN ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Although the effect of inward Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) on regional performance has been widely analysed, the study of their regional structure - in terms of industrial and functional composition - and its impact on a region's performance has received more limited attention. This paper contributes to the debate by empirically investigating whether the industrial and functional variety of inward greenfield FDI affects economic performance of European Union regions over the 2008-2014 post-crisis period.

The key idea is that inward FDIs may represent a channel for the international reconfiguration of the host region's position in value chains: a region can redefine and upgrade its industrial and functional structure by promoting the entry of sectors and functions which are more (or less) "compatible" with the already existing local economic environment. This process can be particularly relevant in a short-run post-crisis period, during which regions have to strengthen their resilience capacity. In this respect, the industrial and functional varieties of inward FDIs can have a triple role. First, they may contribute to and improve the local process of inter-firm knowledge exchange. Second, they may magnify the portfolio effect based on industrial diversification which protects a region from external shocks. Third, variety of inward FDIs is likely to reinforce the value chain reconfiguration process of the host region through the identification of the key industrial and functional dimensions promoting resilience and, consequently, favouring a positive short-run economic performance.

Two inter-related questions arise. Do host economies benefit more from high or low diversification of inward FDIs? Which form of variety really matters?

The empirical analysis is performed on a sample of 175 regions covering all European Union 27 countries for which data are available over the 2008-2014 post-crisis period. The analysis tests whether industrial and functional variety affect the regional labour productivity growth. Two data sources are employed: the Eurostat Regio database, providing general economic data on the European Union regions, and the Financial Times fdi Markets database, which provides information on new foreign investment projects set up. Industrial and functional varieties are captured through an entropy measure of diversification: industrial variety is defined at both two-digit (21 sectors) and one-digit (7 sectors) level of the NAICS classification, while functional variety is defined over both 18 and (aggregated) 7 categories of business activity.

Preliminary tentative results suggest that both industrial and functional variety push labour productivity growth, although industrial variety seems to have a slightly higher effect than functional variety when the two measures are constructed over the same number of classes.

This suggests that policy makers should carefully consider sectoral inter-dependencies along functional lines, besides the simple local industrial structure, in defining regional policies.

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RELOCALISING FOOD PRODUCTION TO CREATE SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL FOOD VALUE CHAINS

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This paper explores and evaluates how urban food strategies can play a role in developing sustainable cities. We critically assess the literature on urban food strategies to evaluate how these could provide opportunities to assist with reconnecting consumers with food production, teach new skills to communities and provide suitable infrastructure to create sustainable food value chains. Over the last two decades food production has become centralised with global firms dominating food value chains, removing value capture from the place of production and distancing consumers from food producers. We review the literature on food production and the relationships between the global-local-city nexus. Relocalising production through the development of suitable strategies has the potential to provide social, economic and environmental benefits to cities and hinterlands.

The opportunity for relocalising food production comes from a redistributed manufacturing model. Whilst technological change has always altered economic activities by introducing new ways of organising production inside and between firms, the use and composition of new resources, and new skill requirement, it also forces new constraints. This can create uncertainty but it can also provide opportunities. The redistributed manufacturing model coincides with locally embedded small-scale manufacturing firms addressing significant and expanding market niches of uniquely customised or small batch demand for example organic artisan hand-made food products.

To explore the role of urban food strategies and creation of sustainable cities we utilise a mixed method approach, using qualitative methods to collect and analyse secondary information derived from policy documents, as well as publically available company information and primary data collected via a firm survey.

To relocalise food production there needs to be a commitment to change and a strategic approach which takes a systems approach to identify all those involved and all actors who could benefit (and potentially be disadvantaged) by developing sustainable cities. Through redistributing production and manufacture of food products from a global to local level it is possible for carefully devised urban food strategies to create sustainable, prosperous cities and hinterlands with a blend of community based projects alongside small scale commercial food production and manufacture. This paper highlights key future research questions for creating sustainable cities. We also provide potential implications for policy makers and practitioners including those advising food producers and producers themselves.

LARGE-SCALE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF EXCEPTIONALISM: GLASGOW AND THE 2014 COMMONWEALTH GAMES

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Mega-events – a powerful tool for multilayered processes of urban transformation – are temporary affairs with permanent and costly outcomes. While they are successfully framed as an ‘exceptional opportunity’ by the city leaders and the event representatives we also see the increasing use of the theoretical framework of exceptionality by scholars studying this phenomenon. These events are often considered an exceptional opportunity, and instrumentalized to catalyze urban development. Ideas that for years might have had a difficulty being realized may be implemented in the environment created for the event. This fast-tracking undermines democratic decision-making and participatory process; however social, economic and physical legacies have an impact beyond the event timeframe and the location.

Glasgow prioritized event-led regeneration schemes since hosting the events such as the Garden Festival (1988) or City of Culture (1990). The 2014 Commonwealth Games was the largest event in its ‘eventful’ past. In parallel with the preparation for the Games, which included a relatively few venue-related constructions and the Organizing Committee pledges for ‘going green’ for this occasion, the City Council built road infrastructure projects considered vital for the event. The M74 highway extension, providing a link to the wider motorway network, and the East End Regeneration Route, promising to deliver increased accessibility to the East End of Glasgow and laying in an immediate adjacency to the of events main venues, were realized heavily relying on the exceptional planning practice such as compulsory purchase besides a long and well-organized public campaign against them. The cost of both these infrastructure (almost 1 billion pounds) exceeded almost twice the overall budget of the Games while according to many critical voices, it also departed from the promised ‘green’ credentials.

This work attempts to explore a fraction of the exceptional character of mega-events via Glasgow case study based on in-depth interviews, media discourse analysis and the bid document review. It argues that the triumph of Glasgow in becoming the 2014 Commonwealth Games host was used as one of the core arguments to finally approve and implement the M74 Extension and the East End Regeneration Route. It tries to demonstrate links between them and the role the official discourse behind the exceptionality of the games and the vitality of this road infrastructure played. Moreover,

it discusses the 'exceptional role' projects had as the 'special route' in the delivery of the games and where can it be located in the overall green approach of the event.

EXPLORING SPATIAL BEHAVIOURS IN THE CITY. NOTES FROM A PILOT STUDY IN SINT-JANS MOLENBEEK

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Numerous works from anthropology, sociology and behavioural studies illustrate that cultural and social backgrounds influence the perception, understanding and use of spaces, as well as the construction of genders [Bourdieu, 1972; Hall, 1966; Low, 2000]. In parallel, the literature from feminist and gender studies concerning gender and space indicates that men and women differ in their spatial attitudes and spatial requirements, suggesting differences in the conception of space, meanings and practices related to the private as the public sphere [Massey, 1994; Massey, 1999; McLeod, 1996; Weissman, 1994]. Such issues are also addressed by branches of the architectural theory, which ponder the relationship between social and spatial patterns as they appear in urban conditions [Muratori, 1967; Benchelabi, 1998; Loeckx, 1998; Heynen & Loeckx, 1998; Heynen 2013].

However, such studies more often remain at the theoretical level, missing to encounter the actuality of specific cases. Furthermore, despite these three fields of knowledge explore aspects of a common core topic, few attempts have been done for merging these different perspectives into an interdisciplinary study.

This paper presents the outcomes of a pilot study undertaken in Sint-Jans Molenbeek -a neighbourhood of Brussels with very high density of migrant population from the southern Mediterranean and the Middle East- in 2014-2015. Relying upon a multi-disciplinary approach that combines spatial disciplines, gender studies and anthropology, the study addresses how culture and gender influence individuals' everyday spatial behaviours in the city, reflecting finally on the ways the overlap of different cultural and spatial mindsets play a role in triggering social and spatial conflicts.

The study sets out to explore how different constructions of gender and spatial attitudes from the Northern European and the Southern Mediterranean/Middle Eastern cultures work out in a multi-cultural, migratory context facing the dilemma of integration-segregation, seeking empirical evidence as to how exactly these differences in spatial experiences and behaviours might come to the fore. The research looks into people's spatial practices in the multi-ethnic urban environment of Sint-Jans Molenbeek, with the aim of grasping actual patterns of meaning, use and attitudes, inquiring how it can be possible to observe and collect actual differences in men's and women's spatial behaviour, and how these relate to their socio-cultural background.

THE LAND USE REGULATION LINK TO INFORMAL TENURE IN CITIES FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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This paper provides empirical evidence on the causal association between land use regulation and housing affordability in cities from Latin America, where informal residential tenure condition of households is widespread. We collected a nationwide survey of local land use regulation from planning

professionals in Argentina's municipalities comprised in the big urban metropolitan areas, and filling the gap of the lack of a source of comparable and systematic knowledge on the topic. A set of land use indicators are then created allowing the analysis of the regulatory environment according to some of the main issues (e.g., existence of land use plans; authorities involved in zoning changes and residential projects approval processes; existence of building restrictions, infrastructure provision, the presence of access to land regulatory elements, and the cost related to project approvals). Then, using data from the National Households Survey and the National Census, we estimate the effect of land regulation on households' formal/informal tenure condition. Between other findings, we document that those municipalities that have incorporated more land planning regulatory measures into their legal and regulatory frameworks also face the cost of larger informal land sectors. This highly stringent regulatory context constrains formal housing development, inducing lower rates of compliance with property laws. We also find negative effects on formality for residential approval costs, tighter regulation (in the form of more authorities involved in housing projects approvals), and positive effects on formal tenure housing driven by the existence of inclusionary policies.

ADDRESSING INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN CITIES: POLICY THEMES AND PERSPECTIVES

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Traditionally 'growth' and 'inclusion' at city level have been considered and discussed separately, with few linkages between policies focused at each. Following the economic crisis and intensification of inequalities within many cities there is increasing concern about how to generate 'inclusive growth', defined by the OECD as 'economic growth that creates opportunity for all segments of the population and distributes the dividends of increased prosperity, both in monetary and non-monetary terms, fairly across society'. This paper is concerned with opportunities for cities to lead, shape and implement inclusive growth strategies. Drawing on case study research in selected European and US cities it provides an overview discussion of the parameters, drivers, formulation and communication of inclusive growth policies, but its particular focus is on presentation of examples of interesting or promising practice across different elements of an inclusive growth policy framework. Three groups of policy initiatives are considered. The first group encompasses policy initiatives on the demand side of the labour market concerned with shaping the economy and labour demand. These include policies to influence the sectoral structure of employment – including through inward investment, and promotion of growth sectors or clusters as a means of shaping the structure of the economy to support city economic growth. It also includes policies to grow the quality of employment – through jobs offering middle- and high-income jobs, coupled with associated supply-side policies to help link residents to quality employment opportunities. Other initiatives focus on insertion of clauses regarding quality in procurement contracts/agreements, and 'prosperity planning' to define what constitutes a quality job and an adequate income. The second group encompasses policy initiatives on the supply-side of the labour market concerned with labour supply and supporting labour market engagement, notably focusing on skills development and addressing worklessness. At the start of a pathway to employment these include pre-employment initiatives - including integrated intensive services, targeted support to third sector organisations and social enterprises, and early intervention initiatives. It also includes policies focusing on employment entry - including adoption of social clauses regarding recruitment in procurement contracts, promotion of corporate social responsibility to

support access to employment for disadvantaged groups, galvanising activity through anchor institutions, and retargeting public employment services support. Policies related to in-work progression are highlighted also – notably career pathways initiatives linking workers to jobs offering structured pathways for progression. The third group of policies is concerned with building connectivity and creating well-functioning cities to enable individuals and areas to access growth opportunities through transport policies; investing in housing and jobs – including through adopting urban densification to facilitate access to opportunities as a key principle. Further, this group also includes initiatives to enhance quality of life through the development of ‘complete neighbourhoods’ with easy and convenient access to essential goods and services; the improvement of city functionality for a diverse citizenry through adoption of everyday design principles, and use of smart technology and open data. On the basis of this learning the paper presents key principles of inclusive growth for city leaders.

BIOECONOMY AND QUADRUPLE HELIX AS A WAY TOWARDS INCLUSIVENESS AND SUSTAINABILITY?

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This paper takes its departure within the European initiative to transform the current economy into a bioeconomy, turning away from the dependency on fossil materials to the sustainable use of biomass. However, this initiative also builds on a growth agenda to strengthen the European market, develop new growth and new market opportunities. Thus, a transformation towards sustainability calls for a larger transition within all of society including; technological innovations, changed regulations, changed consumption and production patterns, changed values and norms within the society as a whole (Geels 2005, Geels and Kemp 2007). Further, a transformation towards sustainability has implied a necessity for new knowledge and collaboration between more actors than earlier. This is also visible within innovation policy and research pointing towards a widening of earlier innovation systems such as the triple helix model, building on close collaboration between firms and industry, authorities and universities, towards the development of a quadruple or a quintuple helix model, including civil society and environmental concerns.

Hence, the bioeconomy can be seen as an expression of green governmentality, relating to the works of Foucault and the concept of biopower. By biopower Foucault (2010) pointed towards new forms of sovereignty implemented in society to identify, classify and organize knowledge and subjects (Peet, Robbins, and J. Watts 2011). However, and as according to Foucault, power is not necessarily a top-down process; rather power is executed in relations to other persons, institutions, and places around us (Foucault 2008). This means that different and overlapping power relations exist at the same time, representing different discourses in society. Some of these discourses represent resistance and a bottom-up perspective. Further, political ecology emphasize the role of civil society in environmental politics, thus pointing towards a bottom up perspective to give civil society groups greater influence of development processes (Peet, Robbins and J. Watts 2011). Therefore, this paper focuses on the implementation of policies regarding bioeconomy and the widening of regional innovation systems into quadruple and/or quintuple helix innovation systems within three European participating in the bioeconomy pilot within the Van Guard initiative. The case studies are meant to function as a lens for studying how political economies and political ecologies are formed and shaped (Widengård 2015) in innovation policy regarding the bioeconomy in three different cases/regions in Europe.

SOCIAL RIGHTS IN WESTERN MULTILEVEL STATES: RECONCILING UNIFORMITY AND ASYMMETRY THROUGH INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

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Every legal system has its own definition – or definitions – of rights that are socially relevant, but one of the underlying core values relating to social rights in Western democracies is uniformity, that is to say the guarantee that equal protection shall be accorded to individuals irrespective of where they live within the territorial confines of the state, among other things. However, multilevel states are designed to accommodate and promote diversity and asymmetry, a pursuit requiring that the egalitarian inspiration behind social rights be reconciled with the degree of autonomy claimed by regional actors in setting their own social policy objectives and, incidentally, redefining the scope of the rights for the protection of which they act from a legal viewpoint. This ever-growing tension has made it necessary to find a preferred forum of coordination among levels of government, in federal states as well as in so-called “regional states”, and intergovernmental relations appear to have become a relatively common instrument of policy harmonization among levels of government. However, the extent to which this particular “operative” aspect of multilevel governance contributes to the protection of the social rights of individuals tends to be relatively ignored. By drawing upon examples from various countries - including the United Kingdom and Canada - of conflicts pertaining to social rights that were managed in the intergovernmental arena, we propose to argue that the strengthening of intergovernmental forums could bring about the increased effectiveness of social rights, thus ultimately favouring the individuals who are entitled to them. In order to do so, we also propose to investigate the legal nature of the sources and mechanisms that culminate in social policies, since social rights are strictly related to a given country’s peculiarities and contingencies, thus allowing for a separation - albeit not always neat – between “facets” descending from a country’s unique cultural, social, economic, legal, and political contingencies and those conforming to a common set of constitutional values shared by Western democracies.

RELATIONAL REGIONS 'IN THE MAKING': INSTITUTIONALISING NEW REGIONAL GEOGRAPHIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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This paper brings together current debates on relational regions and higher education through a unique focus on the rise of transregional university alliances. We examine the formation of university research and training consortia in the United Kingdom to make a series of wider arguments about the new spatialities of higher education praxis, the construction of new regional identities, and processes of institutionalising relational regions. Our research shows new partnership working between universities to be conducive to the weakening of fixed regional territories, illustrates how and why some relational imaginaries are beginning to crystallise into harder institutional forms, and reveals significant political-economic and societal implications from new institutional geographies of higher education. Furthermore, our research reveals the concerted theoretical and empirical attention required to develop vocabulary and frameworks better able to comprehend emergent regional

worlds. For our part, we distinguish between territorial, archipelagic, de facto and constellatory regionalism to exact more precise interpretations of unfolding configurations of relational regions.

HOW PEOPLE MOVE BETWEEN INDUSTRIES AND REGIONS WHEN LOOSING THEIR JOB

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Studies on plant closure and redundant workers have shown that a large part of the workers become re-employed within one or two years. However, what are these redundant workers returning to, in terms of content of their new job, compared to their old, and in which regions? Focussing on workers who become redundant in major lay-offs, we ask: when subjected to redundancy, which workers are more likely (alternatively forced or able) to move further away from the core skill profiles of their original industry? And when after becoming redundant does this happen? How are the redundancy and mobilities affecting different groups of workers? To answer these questions, we follow all individuals who are made redundant from major plant lay-offs in Sweden 1990-2005 for a five-year period after redundancy. We investigate whether they are re-employed in the same region, and in the same, related or unrelated industries, and how these different “strategies” affect the future success of the individuals on the labor market, in terms of wage change and risk of experiencing another major redundancy in the future. Descriptive evidence show that the vast majority of redundant workers find work quickly again (aggregated level) and most often in the same industry. For the people who do not become re-employed in the first year, the chances of becoming re-employed in the same or even a related sector diminish quickly. These unrelated mobilities does not seem to have a negative effect on the highly educated, but they seem to cause skill-destruction for the less educated part of the workforce. There are indications that the less educated workforce is facing a time dependent predicament; in the short-run an unrelated move means a less fortunate wage development for this group, while moving back to the same industry as previously exposed to the massive lay-off increases the chances in the long-run of once more becoming redundant in an exit or plant restructure. For the workforce without a higher education, the only industry mobility that seems advantageous both in the short and long run is to move to a related industry.

POST-GRADUATION MIGRATION OF MOBILE STUDENTS. WHY THEY STAY, RETURN, OR MIGRATE AGAIN?

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Spatial mobility of well-educated individuals are of crucial importance for regional economic growth, and thus drivers of graduates migration has been extensively studied recently. But we observe that implications of these studies might be obscured by two important factors, i.e. (1) by inclusion of the highly heterogenous non-migrants category in the modelling, and (2) by using one of migration strategies as a reference category. We apply a unique, user-generated dataset and focus our analysis on post-graduate mobility of individuals with prior migration experience in order to overcome these limitations. Performing four consecutive logit regressions we assess the impact of individual characteristics, quality and field of studies, and regional characteristics on choosing different migration strategies. Our findings show that Polish graduates tend to return to their domicile after

graduation rather than stay in their university location or move further away. Return migrants are found especially among graduates from non-public schools, those who finished pedagogical studies, and were raised in larger cities. We then apply OLS modelling to look for determinants of distance covered by repeat migrants, and find that women are more migratory than men, if international mobility is included, and that high educational attainment in both home and university regions encourage long-distance migrations.

SOCIAL INNOVATIONS, THIRD SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS, AND LOCAL INSTITUTIONS - EMPIRICAL CASES FROM NORWAY AND SWEDEN

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The notion of social innovation has gained an important position in policy agendas internationally and been promoted to be an important tool to achieve the EU 2020 targets for sustainable development. Through this paper social innovations are discussed from a regional development point of departure. The aim of paper is to investigate how capacities of third sector organisations for social innovations are conditioned through local institutions, referring to society and community. It is hoped that the paper is able to contribute to the understanding of the development of the third sector from a socio-spatial approach and in this way complement the dominance of organisational perspective for this research field.

The empirical cases presented through this paper are third sector organisations in two manufacturing-based towns, both with around 20–30,000 inhabitants, one in Norway and the other in Sweden. The towns are located in comparably sparsely populated regions and are small settlements where large global engineering companies and strong industrial traditions are present. The two cases of third sector organisations are a mentor/placement project for secondary school dropouts located in Nordhordland, Norway, and an economic association for labour integration located in southeast Sweden. Both cases concern the creation of shared values that bring social benefits for individuals and the local community.

The empirical investigation is summarised through three conclusions.

- Although the empirical cases are examples of outsourced services from the public sector, it is important to note that their continuous development entails relations with the public sector.
- The capacity of linking brings resources for learning and development and in this way underpins the overall dynamic development of these organisations.
- The development of these third sector organisations requires that social networks and social capital are activated and this aspect positions the social entrepreneur in focus.

Although all these three conclusions – the role of public sector, the capacity of linking and the role of social entrepreneurs – are in different ways conditioned by society and community, it may however be argued that the balance between these different elements of institutional resources varies. These institutional resources are also unevenly distributed over space and which explains the uneven place-based capacities for development of innovative third sector organisations.

DIVERSITIES OF INNOVATION

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Innovation is often understood exclusively in the light of economy, but, it is definitely the result of human labour and the relationship among individuals and groups. Some societies and governmental structures are clearly more successful than others: they perform divergently in innovation and employment and they refer to different opportunities of areas of research, new products and education. Thus, innovation fundamentally varies between countries – and public policies can be decided according to the societies' demands (e.g. energy technology, environmental technologies, facing climate change, advancing conditions of life, life sciences). A comparison between countries and continents will help to develop a full picture of innovation and their social basis.

Due to these divergences there are competences in particular areas and processes of innovation vary concerning their orientation in scientific research as a basis for new technologies and products. Innovation may also be based successfully on the application of such new technologies in more traditional industries (e.g. mechanical engineering, medical instruments) by supplying the customers' demand and allowing for new products. Finally, industries allow for a constant modernisation and improvement of products by using new technologies (e.g. automobile industries). Consequently, processes of innovation provide a rich diversity, which are identified in different countries and regions. Metropolises and cultures in addition allow for more opportunities – and may also indicate particular situations which are associated with the individual processes in question. In addition, societies vary and provide for divergences concerning gender and minorities to gain skills and higher education or to contribute creative ideas during their careers.

Such diversities demand for a better understanding based on a systematic discussion of typical processes and the basis they refer to. While governments play a fundamental role in enabling for such processes of innovation, a systematic understanding demands for an interdisciplinary discussion allowing for different analyses and contributions.

CREATING DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY IN VANCOUVER: THE DIGITAL INDUSTRIES IN A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

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Clusters of firms based on digital technologies are a recent addition to the entrepreneurial world. But what do we know about these clusters, and more particularly, the innovative communities where they are found? We know from a number of authors, such as Richard Florida, that the creative workers that have propelled this revolution, frequently choose first where they wish to live and then establish their workplaces. Liveability of a city thus becomes a major consideration for these people, the more so since most digital industries are human capital intensive, and can rapidly move from one location to another as circumstances change.

Over the past decades, the City of Vancouver has benefitted from this trend: it has good services, good transportation links to the rest of the continent and the world, and a spectacular environment. It is very much part of the Pacific Rim economy. It scores highly in global surveys of liveability. In earlier studies of the digital cluster in Vancouver, it was found to be a growing and exciting environment.

But the very factors that make Vancouver a desirable place to live and work also contain the seeds of problems for the cluster. Recent surveys and interviews carried out as part of a nation-wide study on the state of digital industries in Canada, with workers and managers in digital clusters in Canada, have confirmed this inherent flaw.

As part of the Pacific Rim economy, Vancouver and its suburbs are going through a period of intense adjustment to the global economy. The digital cluster in Vancouver is dependent on highly skilled knowledge workers, yet prices for affordable housing and services within the city are being driven beyond the means of most middle to upper middle class families with children, while salaries have been held back by competition from digital industry clusters elsewhere.

All levels of government appear to be reluctant to make major policy decisions, whether about transportation, land use, housing policy or health and education that might act as offsets for lower salaries and reduced opportunities compared to other cities on the Pacific Rim. So what are the options available to the digital cluster? How can the local government(s) make use of the region's assets to retain its existing competitive digital industry firms, and hopefully add to the number of them?

Our data suggest that there is a disconnect between the public sector policy makers and the private sector. We can document the views of various sets of respondents, using data from managers and workers in the digital cluster. If Vancouver is to maintain its reputation for liveability, it will have to make policy and program changes soon, or risk losing a substantial portion of this knowledge-based cluster.

THE RIDDLE OF STOLEN TIME. A PICAESQUE PHILOSOPHICAL TALE

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Nomen est omen. If the name says it all and determines everything, can a name also determine time? Is experiential time ever capable of being linguistic time? Or, as the home of being, is language too narrow in scope for a thorough characterization of the experiential world? Are the frontiers of the linguistic world, then, also the frontiers of the mutually divided world of existence? Is linguistic time to remain mute if it cannot describe the contents of experiential time? When is my time?

Time is a Faustus that rules the present world. Urbanites do not sell their soul to the devil but to the ideal of efficiency. No longer is there enough time: more and more must be accomplished in an ever-decreasing amount of time. It is an unbroken spiral. Time both writes the screenplay of life and directs it. People are mere extras in the story of their own existence. Simultaneously they exist both nominally and anonymously, in name and without name. Some other person owns their time. Is it never to be my time, then? On that blissful spring day of my youth when I graduated from senior high school, when I wrote that philosophical time poem of mine, was I foreseeing my own destiny? Was that really me? Or why are these early words of mine so difficult to understand:

I wander in a space
bygone years beside me.
Before my eyes, tomorrow and yesterday:
the subjective eternity of my self.

Time has no anchor,
and space has no bounds.

Mornings flee the waking man
only to bring back yesterday tomorrow –

Translated by Glyn Hughes

FROM UGLY DUCKLINGS TO BEAUTIFUL SWANS? THE ROLE OF LOCAL PUBLIC INTERMEDIARIES IN THE REVIVAL OF DAEGU TEXTILE INDUSTRY, SOUTH KOREA”

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RIS (Regional Innovation Systems) scholarship is largely silent on a number of important matters. Among these are the relative paucity of applications of RIS ideas to the role of public institutions in effecting industrial change, to old industrial regions and to regions in developmental state contexts. In this paper we offer an empirical contribution that combines an interest in each of these neglected issues when focusing on the role of public intermediaries in the revitalisation of the Daegu textile industry in South Korea. Our findings indicate how local public intermediaries have themselves evolved and have proved pivotal in industry upgrading in an old industrial region. In conclusion we suggest that the legacies of developmental state policies and institutions remain strong but also present the basis for change.

THE MANCHESTER MODEL?

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This paper uses the case of Manchester to raise the question of whether policy makers have the right analytic tools and policy levers to deal with the new pressures on struggling city regions like Manchester where the 2:1 inter-regional difference in GVA between London and the North is also the intra-regional difference between central Manchester and the North Eastern boroughs like Rochdale, Oldham and Tameside.

Policy makers rely on commuting to move people from deprived boroughs to the city centre where jobs are being created. But commuting is prohibitively expensive for low wage workers and the city centre is not generating enough good jobs. The return fare of £5.40 takes the first hour's wages for an Oldham school leaver on a zero hours contract at JD Sports in the centre. Outside retail and leisure, Northern cities have been adding junior white collar, back office jobs which do not justify London office rents. The GVA per capita in Manchester financial services half that in London financial services.

Furthermore, developer led regeneration increasingly formats the city in ways which limit commuting and encourage the migration of young workers from the outer boroughs, the rest of the UK and beyond. Private developers have built a New Town of flats, leisure, offices and retail in the city centre with walk to work flats for junior white collar workers. In the past twenty years Manchester and Salford have added at least 50,000 new office work spaces and built a similar number of (mainly one

and two bedroomed) flats so their population of 25-34 year olds increased by 45,000 as it decreased in all the eight other city region boroughs.

Isn't it time for some honesty about the practicalities that limit the benefits of infrastructural investment and upskilling? And then intervene radically to make a difference by dramatically reducing fares and changing the employer hiring strategies which mean that jobs like hotel receptionist seldom go to Oldham youths. And, for the many who will never commute or live and work in central cities, what is the civic offer? Just what are the political classes, in the boroughs and now in city region government, doing to improve welfare for ordinary voters in Rochdale, Oldham and Tameside whose interest is in social housing and adult care not one bedroom flats and café bars.

MUNICIPALITY BUDGET AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

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Institutional model of development process suggests that interests and strategies of development agents are related to the rules, resources and ideas that govern the development process (Healey, 1992). However, case study of Tehran reveals that not only decisions of development agents are affected by the rules (in this case planning system of the city and related regulations) but these rules are affected by the strategies and decisions of the development agents too. In this process Tehran municipality's funding system plays a crucial role. Since late 1980s Tehran municipality became financially independent from the government and as a result the municipality utilised innovative tools to finance the city such as selling excess construction density to developers which enables the developers to construct higher buildings in exchange for a fee. The density bonus tool has generated a lot of money for the municipality and boosted the construction sector but was the first step towards relaxing the planning regulations and giving the power to developers to pursue their agendas. This research argues that the created power has affected the preparation and implementation phases of Tehran's new plan. By conducting 39 semi-structured interviews with property developers/ investors and planners from public and private sectors, this study investigates the effects of plans on developers strategies and vice versa.

THE WIDER IMPACTS OF TECH: EVIDENCE FROM THE UNITED STATES

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Innovative, high-technology activities are widely seen as drivers of regional development. In addition to the rewards that accrue directly by workers in such sectors, they are of interest because of the beneficial knock-on effects that are felt throughout the local economies that surround them. And yet our understanding of the actual wider impacts of 'tech' on non-tech workers remain partial. Local tech employment generates more nontradable jobs than traditional manufacturing (Moretti and Thulin, 2013). Yet job quantity is only one dimension of economic wellbeing. Quality is also crucial, measured in terms of how jobs permit workers to conduct their lives in an economically advantageous manner, demanding consideration of both nominal wages and local living costs. Lee and Rodriguez-Pose (2016) find that tech employment is positively related to nominal wages for non-college educated workers. Moretti (2013), meanwhile, shows that nominal wages are insufficient gauge of worker well-being, highlighting that highly educated workers are increasingly sorting into high-cost locations, while the

opposite is true of less-well educated workers. By implication, less-well educated workers who remain in high-cost (high-tech) locations get the worst of both worlds.

Using high-quality longitudinal data from the BLS' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, the present paper seeks to fill a number of gaps in our understanding of the relationship between tech employment and broader local economic welfare. It adds value in a number of ways. First, it builds upon prior work by considering the links between tech employment and real, rather than nominal wages. Much of the discussion of Silicon Valley centers around shifts in local costs of living, driven chiefly by rising real estate values, themselves a product of both regulation and booming demand. Assuming a relatively inelastic housing supply, concentrations of tech employment outside of the Bay Area ought to exert similar upwards pressure on housing costs, eroding benefits that one might expect due to Balassa-Samuelson-style wage spillovers. Second, our paper neatly distinguishes between tradable tech, tradable non-tech, and nontradable activities, permitting careful study of the links between the former and the latter. Third, it considers impacts at the right scale: Consolidated Statistical Areas (CSAs). Prior work has been conducted at the metropolitan area level, despite the likelihood that a nontrivial number of lower-income workers may seek and find more affordable housing outside of metropolitan areas, but inside CSAs.

SOLIDARITY OF 'HOPE' AND RISING "SOCIAL MOVEMENT UNIONISM" IN SOUTH KOREA, 2008-2016

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Some influential scholars have suggested social movement unionism (hereafter, SMU) to tackle the labour movement decline worldwide. This study sheds light on recent development of labour movement following the SMU model in South Korea. In fact, this is a puzzling phenomenon given the economic unionist practices of Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (hereafter KCTU), while the existing scholarship of SMU theoretically expects the confederation play a pivotal role staging contentious politics. To introduce the SMU elements: 1) the labour's contestations have attracted greater conscious constituencies to support in solidarity; 2) the key actors leading the solidarity also reached out to new social movement groups' concerns, making the contentious stream to represent broader underprivileged citizens; 3) the key actors adopted innovative social movement tactics; and 4) this SMU-style upsurge vitalised the enterprise level unions to arduously continue their struggles, resulting in increased influence in shop-floor politics. This study pursues a case study to explain the process and mechanisms of the recently rising SMU-style practices in South Korean labour movement. This study utilises various archival sources, and also oral history of 28 interviewees for varying time between 30 minutes to 6 hours. This historicising measure to analyse the South Korean case not only caters to highlight existing SMU wisdom featuring organisational dimensions and emotional interplays but also to emerge an interpretive conceptualisation of 'agitational narratives'. The agitational narratives were constructed with 1) the collective memory of dictatorial South Korean regime before 1987 democratisation and subsequent neoliberal offence from the 1990s and 2) the innovative actions of key individual agents. With the agitational narratives, in 2011 there was a historical event leaving an enduring impact on South Korean labour movement to feature the SMU practices. In other words, this transformative historical event gave rise to ensuing mechanisms sustaining the continuous SMU practices from 2011. To summarise the mechanisms: T1) from the late-1990s neoliberal offence against the working class citizens became rather notable; T2) KCTU shunned away toward practicing economic unionism, leaving wide underprivileged citizens unrepresented; T3) from the mid-2000s, social movement organisations (hereafter SMO) increasingly played an important role representing

constituencies who were neglected by KCTU, such as immigrants, female, and irregular workers; T4) in 2011 the transformative historical event occurred and initiated SMU practices, which was largely led by the SMOs unaffiliated to institutionalised industrial relations; T5) the SMOs continuously stage a series of solidaristic mobilisations, harnessing SMU-style contentious politics in South Korean labour movement theatre from 2011 and onward; and T6) enterprise-level unions, being influenced by the solidarity, transformed their union identities toward SMU and successfully gained increasing shop-floor political influence. Among the abovementioned mechanism, the former three ones have been already identified existing labour literatures concerning South Korean case, and the latter three ones are this study's original discovery. Overall, as the emergence of SMU practices has been largely due to the vanguardist role of a peripheral actors, I contribute a theoretical insight to the existing scholarship that the transformation to SMU can come from the outside of labour regime.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOCAL IN A REGIONAL CONTEXT: FINDINGS FROM AN ANATOLIAN TOWN, OSMANELI CASE

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Aysen Akpinar, Emeritus Professor, Turkey

This paper aims to analyze the links between sustainable development strategies on regional scale to local spatial characteristics in a rural Anatolian town, Osmaneli, in Turkey. The case area Osmaneli is a rural settlement, within the borders of Bilecik, a medium sized province in Marmara Region of Turkey. Bilecik constitutes TR41 region on NUTS 2 level, with Eskisehir and Bursa provinces. As socio-economic development ranking survey of provinces and regions, provided by the Ministry of Development is considered, TR41 stands out as one of the most developed regions. TR41 Region is located on the 4th rank in the country, following the most developed NUTS 2 regions Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir. But a consideration for each province's development ranking indicates that Bilecik is on the 27th rank, which makes it dropped behind the other provinces in its region. Bilecik, having some of the lowest socio-economic development indicators, makes it crucial to look closely through the development patterns on the regional level and in Bilecik's own settlements as well. In the paper, the regional development patterns are investigated using official records and data, and regional planning reports as well.

With a question on what the strategies would be in order to lessen the socio-economic discrepancy, the paper searches for sustainable development strategies, based on collaboration of spatial and human resources of settlements. Then, the paper particularly focuses on Osmaneli, as one of the settlements of Bilecik, and its local spatial and local features. Osmaneli has a population of 20.934, including the village settlements. The main economic activity in the town is based on agricultural production, and basic service functions. Additionally Osmaneli has a historical settlement in the county town, with houses and a physical fabric reflecting the traditional Anatolian settlement characteristics. The spatial and local features of Osmaneli will be analyzed through findings of a original site analysis and social survey. These findings will provide the possibilities for validation of the regional development strategies with local dynamics.

LOCAL R&D SUPPORT PROGRAMMES AS “MULTILEVEL POLICY MIX”? – FINDINGS FROM JAPANESE LOCAL AUTHORITIES

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Previous studies on multi-level innovation policies in Europe mostly focus on the regional impact of national and/or European policies on specific regions. Following the development of theoretical and conceptual frameworks on dynamic spatial and temporal relationships that define the “multilevel policy mix”, recent empirical studies in the US have highlighted the complementary nature of multilevel public innovation support for small businesses at the state policy level in the federal system. However, across diverse political systems, few empirical studies have been carried out on the processes of innovation policies by local authorities considering the variety and diversity of contexts.

This study aims to fill this gap by empirically examining the variety of regional innovation policies for local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) at prefecture and city levels. The case of Japan presents the evolutionary nature of a multi-level innovation system, with emerging mechanisms for co-ordinating public policy measures in decentralised contexts (i.e. cities) in a centralised political system. In this light, this paper asks the following key question:

In what ways are the capacities at different levels coordinated and are the gaps bridged by combining different policy instruments, intermediaries and tools (e.g. direct R&D support and indirect networking/coordination support), particularly at the local level?

This paper first develops contextual understanding of the Japanese “multi-level policy mix” by providing historical backgrounds on policy, programmes and institutional development at different government levels. Public financial support to the business sector is very limited in Japan where firms self-finance 98% of their R&D activities. Nevertheless, local public research and innovation support mechanisms (e.g. Kosetsushi Centres) have existed over many years. More recently, the central government has initiated and implemented regional innovation support programmes such as ‘Industrial Cluster Policy’ and ‘Knowledge Cluster Policy’, promoting triple helix interactions at the sub-national level since the late 1990s and 2000s onwards.

Secondly, the paper presents recent empirical findings across Japan based on web-based information and unique survey data collected in 2015 from public officers responsible for R&D subsidy programmes for local SMEs at prefecture and city administrations. The data based on 241 local R&D support programmes indicates the variety of regional innovation policies regarding the targets, conditions, budgets, procedures (selection, monitoring and evaluation) and achievements, as well as the differences in their design among the types of local governments.

Thirdly, the paper reflects on the evolutionary nature of multi-level policy mix, investigating the multi-level processes of such variety within a centralised political system. The variety of regional innovation policies in terms of the R&D capacity and local strategies seems to be influenced by the institutional incentives and framework conditions provided by various actors that share responsibilities over different territorial levels. Theoretical frameworks that posit the replacement of the national model of innovation with a regional model fail to recognise the interdependence between multiple-tiers and their evolving relationships and capacity at different levels of government. The paper makes a contribution to the literature by highlighting the evolutionary processes of multi-level policy mix at work particularly at the local level.

CONTESTED CITY: MIGRATIONS AND SOCIO-SPATIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN COMPETITION. THE CASE OF RAMALLAH, PALESTINE

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The contemporary Palestinian urban environment is a tangible demonstration of how different forms of displacement influence and determine the socio-economic dynamics of the city, as well as the development of its built environment.

In 1948, a large part of the Palestinian population was forcibly displaced from its own towns and villages as a consequence of the Palestinian/Israeli war. Refugees were displaced across the West Bank, the Gaza strip as well as several neighbouring countries in the Arab region, often settled in refugee camps, an accommodation planned to be temporary and nevertheless soon reaching its 70th anniversary. Since then, Palestinians have witnessed several waves of large scale internal and external displacements, mostly triggered by the war and Israeli military orders targeting the Palestinian population, and extending the diaspora also to Europe and several countries in the American continent (U.S., Canada and Chile most significantly).

The signature of the Oslo Accords in 1993 opened the door for a new type of displacement, which roots are more economy-based. Thousands of Palestinians in diaspora and refugees from camps outside Palestine started to return with the creation of the Palestinian Authority (PA). These 'returnees' often do not return to their own hometowns, but mainly resettle in major economical and administrative hubs, among which and very importantly, the city of Ramallah, bringing along capitals and also new cultural attitudes acquired by living abroad. Alongside, and consequently, a wave of internal migration flows to the very same urban centres, attracted by the opportunities of the neoliberal market and the 'wild' real estate development of housing. This migration trend was further exasperated by the outburst of the Intifada in 2000: the looser military control enforced over Ramallah by the occupation, and the consequent survival of working and studying opportunities, attracted to the city a considerable part of the local entrepreneurship, workforce and students coming from the surrounding main cities of Palestine undergoing more severe conditions.

As such, the contemporary body of Ramallah is built upon a collage of different waves and typologies of displacements, which result in the construction of different socio-economic clusters as well as distinct forms of built environment, often in contrast and competition.

This paper aims at giving a critical overview of the socio-spatial development of the city read through the lenses of displacement patterns, considering their outcome in terms of social structure, built environment and economic development.

The discussion will be developed through the binary confrontation of two specific areas of Ramallah, representing the opposed socio-spatial models contending not only in Palestine, but in the whole contemporary urban Middle East: Al-Amari Camp, a refugee settlement based on informal urbanism and displaying socio-spatial mechanisms close to the traditional 'Islamic' urban system, and Umm ElSharayet, a neighbourhood which formation was consistently developed after the Oslo Accords in line with neo-liberal models.

DIVERGENT RESILIENCE: THE EMPLOYMENT GROWTH PATHS OF AMSTERDAM AND ROTTERDAM, 2000-2014

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This paper addresses the issue of resilience of urban economies. It looks into how two different urban economies within one national institutional framework, i.e. Amsterdam and Rotterdam, have coped with the effects of the credit crisis of 2008. First, we have analysed the sectoral composition in terms of the employment shares of different sectors as well as location quotients. This shows for each of the two cities which are the main economic sectors, but also which sectors are overrepresented or underrepresented relative to the national sectoral composition. Secondly, we have used a shift-share analysis. This allows us to disentangle the growth or decline of employment into three components:

- 1) national growth (NG) or national share: the growth that can be attributed to the national factors such as interest rates and national demographics and policies;
- 2) industrial mix (IM): the growth that may be attributed to a city's specific economic composition and specialisation; and
- 3) regional share (RS) or competitive effect: the growth that may be attributed to region-specific factors, such as accessibility, agglomeration economies and quality of life.

Our data show that both cities displayed similar patterns of growth and, in addition, they moved in step with the trends of the country as a whole before 2008. After 2008, both Rotterdam and the Netherlands struggled and employment decreased. Amsterdam, however, recovered much faster than Rotterdam (or the country as a whole) after the 2008 crisis and has bounced back far beyond its pre-crisis level. It even seems that Amsterdam has moved to another growth trajectory with an accelerated growth of employment. Our results also suggest that this divergence cannot be primarily explained by the differences in sectoral composition. Whereas Amsterdam indeed has a slight advantage over Rotterdam in terms of its industry mix or sectoral composition, this effect is smaller than before 2008, and is dwarfed by the much larger contribution of specific local factors to employment growth. It appears, as our shift-share analysis shows, that particularly city-specific factors play a decisive role in the strong recovery of the city after 2008. We briefly discuss which city-specific factors might be relevant in explaining the divergent trajectories and what the social impact of this may be.

TECHNOLOGY EVOLUTION IN REGIONAL ECONOMIES

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The creation and accumulation of knowledge are processes at the heart of technological change and economic growth. Attention has been directed at aggregate measures of knowledge production in regional and national contexts, but little consideration has been given to the properties of knowledge produced in specific places. How does the nature of knowledge that is produced vary over space, what conditions the scope of technologies generated in different locations, and how do these knowledge sets impact the performance of local firms and industries?

To date, the way in which specific regional knowledge capabilities influence the evolution of local technology trajectories and thus shape geographies of economic prosperity have not yet been considered systematically. The objective of the “Technology Evolution in Regional Economies” (TechEvo) project is to address these significant shortcomings. Focusing on the evolution of scientific, technical, and commercial knowledge, TechEvo will deliver significant intellectual contributions to evolutionary theory and concepts in the fields of geography and economics, with direct benefits to public policy making. The objective is to introduce a number of scientific novelties to the study of technological change that will eliminate any bias towards selective environments, and a bottom-up emphasis where knowledge production and diffusion take centre stage.

Set in an evolutionary framework the investigation provides ground breaking insights into how innovative entities and individual inventors are embedded in social and cognitive local and non-local networks, and how regional technology trajectories are shaped through entry, exit, and selection processes. TechEvo will provide a wealth of indicators, models and tools that will assist firms and policy makers in place-based investment decisions, and deliver a science and technology policy evaluation tool capable of assessing impact. Above all, TechEvo will open up a new horizon in the way regional technology trajectories are understood, and provide essential insights into the measures that can be applied in order to (re-)direct them for the greater social good.

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN AYVALIK: AS A CASE OF A COASTAL HISTORIC TOWN IN TURKEY

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Azime Tezer, Istanbul Technical University, Turkey

Just before the spatial strategic planning concept gained emphasis in urban and regional planning legislative system in Turkey, conventional planning process, tools and the methods, to be involved in this process, have been failed to satisfy the accomplishment of prioritized sustainable spatial development strategies. Claiming to overcome the failures of existing planning approach, a new legislative regulation, titled as “Regulation for the Preparation of Spatial Plans”, has been approved in 2014. Such a shift in planning system of Turkey has been acclaimed as a remarkable attempt to achieve sustainable economic and social policies at the spatial level. On the other hand, it can be founded as realization and legitimization of special investment locations, guided with proper planning legislative system.

Aiming to cover recent discussions for spatial strategic planning system in Turkey, this paper presents the investigations for sustainable spatial development strategies in Ayvalık (a coastal historic town in Turkey), studied by graduate students of Urban Planning MSc Program in Istanbul Technical University. The students were asked to discuss social, economic, cultural and spatial impacts on diversified urban land use, in an integrated “Urban Planning Project”, as one of the course in MSc curriculum. They were encouraged to enhance key policies consistent with the recent planning framework shift in the nation and spatial strategies such as sustainable local development, ecological and environmental assessment, and integrated site management.

After group discussions and share of local intimate knowledge, graduate students, with varying professional degrees (such as urban planning, landscape design, geomatics and civic engineer), were asked to focus one of the spatial development strategies; and applying at least one of the planning decision support methods. Preferences of graduate students, which focus on spatial strategies and action planning proposals have been accumulated on (1) overcoming actual development and investment challenges; (2) gaining sustainable local development with ecological assessment, integrated site management, improving permaculture resources; (3) guaranteeing social integration against demographic imbalances and development gap between rural and urban; (4) and finally organisational challenges for accessible public services after the change in the status of the town and its hinterland into metropolitan region, and applying for becoming UNESCO - World Heritage Site list. Through these investigations, the paper will discuss prospective spatial strategic planning strategies in Ayvalık, Turkey, reflecting global trends and practices in sustainable local development, and integrated site management strategies combining environmental, social and economic issues in urban planning.

SPORT MEGA EVENTS AND ITS GOVERNANCE IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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Mega sports events are important for many people, in their hope to achieve wide progress. Usually, the owner of a given brand promises progress to a group of countries with organizational experience and with easy access to financing (in order to select the most appropriate). In theory, it may help to cope with economic decline. However, the results depend on the quality of governance system.

The main aim of this paper is to analyze how a given event contributes to shaping urban space. Spatial development is directly connected with infrastructural planning-urban regeneration operations. The more public intervention is short-term oriented (i.e. on a particular event) and not oriented towards long-term objectives, the more problems occur. The reason is quite simple: the cost of preparation is high, while significant part of earnings from the event goes abroad, namely to sponsors and the trade mark owner. Therefore, mostly long-term results are decisive for overall cost and benefits balance. Does it have any positive impact on public governance? Not really, because the conditions and responsibilities are described in a secret contract (between the organization holding the trade mark and the government), which is clearly against the rules of New Public Management or Multilevel Governance. That is why a mega event hardly contributes to governance transfer.

Most of evidence to be presented in this paper will come from research of the legacies of UEFA Euro 2012.

The basic methods of analysis include the overview of publications and statistical data, observation and the results of research carried out mostly in 2015 (financed by the Polish Research Centre; NCN). The sources of information have been adopted appropriately to the chosen methodology. Despite high social expectations the 2012 Euro 2012 had little influence on the country, regions and cities studied. In many instances (for example concerning transport systems), delays and bankruptcy were reported (until today the modern transport system linking host-cities between themselves and with the national borders has not been finished yet).

Euro 2012 – due to the tax exemption – was a source of income for the trade mark owner only. Basing on the relative success of Barcelona and Lisbon, the key to success seems to be in the governance and

strategic (well coordinated) approach adopted. Is there any extent to which the results are caused by governance system applied? Not likely.

THE IMPACT OF TRADE, TAXES AND R&D FOR THE LOCATION DECISION OF GERMAN MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES

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In this study, we examine the factors that play a role for the location decisions of manufacturing firms in the German economy using official firm-level data that deliver detailed information up to the community level. In the past literature, several studies predominantly addressed broad regional factors for location decisions of firms in the European Union (see for example Autant-Bernard 2006, for France; Figueiredo et al. 2002, for Portugal; Arauzo-Carod 2005, for Spain). However, only very few studies investigated the impact of firm-level characteristics for the location choice (see e.g. Arauzo-Carod and Manjon-Antolin 2004: they find that the size of a firm matters; Procher 2011, for France; Foreman-Peck and Nicholls 2015, for the UK). This might be due to lower data availability in terms of regional information at the firm-level. Our paper contributes to the explanation of variation in the spatial distribution of firms within the German economy. We employ a large firm-level data set for the German economy which is collected and maintained by the German Statistical Offices and offers a very detailed level of regional information. In contrast to the previous literature, in our analysis we are able to investigate a large range of firm-level characteristics that play a role in explaining the geographical localization of firms - in addition to common regional-level characteristics - in particular firms' trade, taxes, the costs of R&D and female firm-ownership. For our analysis, we aggregate the regional information up to the NUTS-3 level, cover the time period from 2001 to 2013 and use mixed logit estimates to explain the location decision of firms. The results point to several firm-level characteristics that decisively affect the location choice of firms in the German economy. Regional characteristics play an important role: positive effects result from the population density and GDP, negative effects from unemployment, the land area and the number of students. We extend our analysis and investigate the differential effects resulting from firm-level characteristics for the importance of regional factors for the location decision by controlling for interaction effects. The results show that the importance of regional characteristics in terms of GDP - the market potential - increases if R&D costs and the wholesale trading activity of the firm are higher. The lower are the R&D costs for firms, the lower is the effect of the human capital structure in terms of the number of students for the location choices of firms. Agglomeration economies are more important in case of a stronger importing activity of the firm.

HOW DO THE USAGE OF THE EU FUNDS INFLUENCE METROPOLITAN GOVERNANCE/ARRANGEMENTS. THE CASE OF POLAND.

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The paper combines two concepts popular in administrative studies: metropolitan governance and Europeanization. It aims at checking if and how Europeanisation pressure influences structures of metropolitan cooperation.

Poland, as many states, has no special law for organisation of metropolitan regions and so municipalities and counties on these areas deal with coordination problems in a bottom-up way. In

most cases metropolitan structures are poorly developed, with only few examples of stronger formalisation. In the paper we scrutinize the relationship between those structures and institutions introduced in metropolitan regions as a result of new regulations regarding usage of the EU funds.

In the financial perspective 2014-20 a new instrument has been proposed to the member states by the European Commission – Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI). It aims at strengthening the synergy effect of projects supported by the EU funds by the means of strong cooperation across local administrative borders. Poland is as an exception among EU member states, because central government has made ITIs obligatory for all 17 regional capitals. Local governments are “forced” to prepare integrated projects with broad spatial impact. They are also obliged to create and operate in the framework of institutionalized cooperation structure.

This is where the story of interplay of former metropolitan institutions and new ITI structures begins. We are interested in their institutionalization, but – much more – in a way they are (or not) complementary with the older metropolitan arrangements. Concepts of cooperation claim that stability of governance structure is very important factor improving the quality of governance. Yet, this is not what we encounter in Poland – in most of the cases ITI institutions do not lean on the former metropolitan arrangements. In the paper we will discuss this process in details. We believe that it is crucial to follow this current process as it poses an important experience not only for Poland, but also for other countries, specially those where metropolitan structures are not sufficiently developed.

FULL INSTITUTIONALISATION OF REGIONALISM IN DENMARK: FROM NATIONAL GOVERNED OVER MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNED TO REGIONAL-BASED GOVERNED REGIONAL POLICY

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As an ism referring to “political movements which demand greater control over the affairs of the regional territory by the people residing in that territory” (Keating, 1997:5), regionalism has influenced policy makers on EU, national, and regional levels to denote regions the intrinsic role as crucibles of economic development and prime focus of economic policy (Salone, 2010: 1213; Webb & Collis, 2000: 857). This endogenous growth-inspired connotation of regionalism as an [superior] answer to globalisation appears to have driven the emergent movement of regionalism (Cooke & Morgan, 1998).

Regionalism seemed to flourish throughout the 00’s because of the copious regional development agencies sat down throughout Europe. However, an increased scrutiny on regions to deliver noticeable growth from the EU and its member states has lately put pressure on regionalism. Apparently, one thing is to perceive regionalism as a national bulwark against the consequences of globalisation; another thing is to turn regionalism into institutional elements on regional level able to handle the challenges and opportunities that appears in the slipstream of a progressively globalised world. With point of departure in the concept of institutional competitiveness, which emphasise the role of institutions in keeping up national competitiveness in a globalised world (Marcussen and Kaspersen, 2006), the following question arise: How to institutionalise regionalism to accommodate endogenous growth of a region?

Whether subscribing on “old” or new regionalism, what seems to unite the various fields of regionalism is the current role of regions as contested spaces where economic, political and social actors attempt to institutionalise “their” vision of “their” region as the dominant form of territorial

governance (Halkier, 2008: 2). This understanding of regionalism as a process of institutionalisation corresponds with Mansfield & Solingen's definition on regionalism as a process of institution creation ... marked by cooperation and policy coordination. Thus, regionalism is a process that engages actors (2010: 146-7). Inspired by the above, this paper applies the following definition:

Regionalism is a process of institutionalisation that engages actors to create institutional elements, cooperate and coordinate policies on regional level.

Based on this understanding of regionalism as an institutionalisation process, this paper answers the above question by differentiating between institutionalisation of regionalism and full institutionalisation of regionalism. Hence, the institutional elements of regionalism institutionalised are quite similar between regions, full institutionalisation of regionalism gives a competitive edge for a Region when taking on the opportunities offered and the challenges raised by globalisation to deliver endogenous growth of the region.

For the institutionalisation process that de-institutionalised competing institutions and leads to full institutionalisation of regionalism in Denmark could be analysed, the case spans from nowadays regional policy to the beginning of regional policy in the 1930's to uncover the development from national governed regional policy over multi-level governed regional policy to regional-based governed regional policy in Denmark. Along with national, regional and local documents being analysed, 23 qualitative interviews with regional and local actors have been conducted, transcribed and analysed.

SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THE VALUE OF URBAN GREEN SPACES

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The social processes that took place in the past left a mark not only on cultural heritage but also on ecosystems and biodiversity, which is now depicted in the concept of biocultural diversity. The related "biocultural value" represents yet another dimension of the value of urban green spaces which we attempt to integrate into monetary valuation with the use of hedonic pricing. We compare the impacts of different green spaces on property prices in Lodz, Poland, differentiating green spaces based on their biocultural value. Furthermore, we use spatial quantile regression and analyze the heterogeneity of estimates according to the price of the apartment. Our study indicates that while there is a general desire to live close to the green space, biocultural value does not translate into any positive impact on property prices.

TRICKLE-DOWN AND LIVING STANDARDS IN BRITISH CITIES

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Urban and regional policymakers invest considerable resources in attracting and developing high-wage tradeable sectors such as tech. The potential multiplier benefits of such employment is a basic tenet of regional economics, and recent evidence for the US suggests that one additional high-tech job is associated with the creation of five jobs in other sectors (Moretti, 2013). Yet there is little evidence about whether the tech sector increases living standards for those in other sectors, in

particular whether new jobs are created in high-wage or low wage sectors, and whether employment benefits low skilled local residents. This paper addresses this gap using data from a panel of UK travel to work areas, and a combination of fixed effects and panel data instrumental variable analysis. It investigates first the existence of multiplier effects in general, before then considering the distributional consequences of associated employment.

STATISM OR LIBERALIZATION? A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE TWO APPROACHES TO INDUSTRIAL RESTRUCTURING IN SOUTHERN CHINA

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Sustainable economic growth has become a common challenge to both the developed and developing countries. Macroeconomic policies of various traditions have yet to prove their effectiveness on the national level, while many cities and regions are struggling to stay afloat. This paper looks at two Chinese cities that have been rather successful in restructuring their economies through industrial upgrading, and examines local level industrial policy options that may offer some insights to cities and regions under similar circumstances.

After witnessing a slowdown in its economic growth in the past few years, the once highly appraised China Model has again come under scrutiny. While some argue that the path towards industrialization taken by China is not a sustainable one, others believe China has to pay a huge price in the long run for the ineffective use of resources in its industrialization process. More optimistic views put their bet on the successful industrial upgrading and restructuring from labor-intensive, low value-added industries to the high-tech and high value-added ones in the industrialized areas. In Southern China, where Chinese industrialization began, two cities adopted completely different approaches to move its industries up the global value chain. The special economic zone of Shenzhen took a neo-liberal turn and decided long before the economic downturn to embrace the market. Unlike most other Chinese cities, where governments are incline to attend to the worst hit sectors in difficult times to maintain their GDP growth, Shenzhen put its emphasis on promoting venture investments in innovative technologies. The city has gone through a painful restructuring process of sacrificing traditional industries to develop its high-tech industries, and has become the “Silicon Valley” of China. Zhongshan, one of the third-tier Southern cities, started with a weaker industrial basis. Adopting a paternalistic approach, the city government has been playing a leading role in the development plans of major enterprises and industrial clusters through interventionist policies. Different from traditional corporatist style of governance, government officials in Zhongshan have been actively building public-private collaborative platforms to forge industrial diversification and upgrading. It has been able to maintain a steady growth rate in the last two decades, while shaping the industrial restructuring of its specialized towns.

The two cases provide two distinctive styles of governance under the pressure of economic downturn. Which is a more effective approach? What can these two cities offer in terms of policy options? By examining the industrial policies in detail and the respective programs the cities devised to promote industrial restructuring, this paper argues that the Shenzhen approach may be seen less cost-effective in the short-run, but would be the logical approach that is compatible with further marketization in the long-run. The Zhongshan approach, on the other hand, proves interventionist policies by the entrepreneurial government officials would be effective only in the local economies of smaller scales, and will inevitably move towards a form of economic collaborative governance.

LEGITIMACY OF BOTTOM-UP PLANNING: THE NEED FOR FACILITATION OF SUBSTANTIVE DISCUSSIONS IN PLANNING PROCESSES

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Fabi van Berkel, Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands

In the last decades, citizen initiatives have become more important for neighborhood development. This applies as well to sustaining urban green and the (temporary) development of urban food gardening and small parks. Development through citizen initiatives is not a straight-forward task for planners as it means a new way of planning and legitimizing of planning decisions. In different works Mouffe has started an important discussion with respect to legitimizing planning through citizen initiatives and citizen involvement. In her 'agonistic approach' to policy-making she calls for room for the very different motivations, ambitions and political views of people in planning processes. She critiques the deliberative-communicative and technocratic-rational planning traditions that are focused on finding consensus amongst stakeholders in planning. Following Mouffe planning inherently leads to decisions that include some and exclude other views, ambitions, values and goals. In this paper we take the work of Mouffe as a starting point and argue that, to realize the sort of planning Mouffe pleads for, planners need new tools for facilitation of substantive discussions in planning processes. This is something not yet well developed in planning literature and practice. Although citizen initiative and involvement in planning has gained much attention in planning practice in the last decades, planners still struggle with it. Based on experiences of initiators and civil servants involved in citizen-driven initiatives for urban green and gardening, this paper explores the elements needed in such a substantive discussion.

THE TIME-COMPRESSION IN GOVERNANCE OF URBAN REDEVELOPMENT IN GUANGZHOU, CHINA FROM 1990 TO 2015

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This paper aims to reveal the pattern and mechanism of governance in urban redevelopment of Guangzhou, China from 1990 to 2015. Inspired by the concept of 'time-space compression' from David Harvey, the primary finding of this research is that a time-compression has happened in the research field compared with western cities in a very broad meaning. This time-compression means changes of governance mode of redevelopment in Guangzhou have been compressed in terms of speed, scale and significance. Governance modes have changed from semi-market mode to semi-hierarchy mode, and to semi-network mode in the last 25 years when similar transformations of governance modes have happened in Western cities from 1834 to date.

Data from this study are collected through semi-structured interviews, secondary data and participation observation. Thirty-three stakeholders have been interviewed for this study, including local political leaders, related officers in different sectors, developers, involved citizen and villagers, renters in the urban village, urban planners, scholars, journalists and members of NGOs. Secondary data includes documents from developers, planning projects from planners, newspaper reports from the mass media, research reports from academic institutions and journal articles. Participant observation concerns my attendance at a meeting in the urban redevelopment office in the city government and observation in the field.

This paper includes three parts. After defining the concept of governance, the first part employs Polanyi's concept of embeddedness to analyse history of governance in western cities after 1834. In

advance capitalist economies, especially the U.K. and the U.S., urban governance could be very briefly divided into four stages, embedded markets before 1834, classic liberalism: dis-embedded markets (1834–1930s), embedded liberalism (1945–1970s), neoliberalism: re-disembedded markets (1981–date). The modes of governance in the last three stages could be described as market mode, hierarchy mode and network mode. Changes between modes have their structural reasons and struggling processes. The second part of paper describes the changing process of governance in urban redevelopment in Guangzhou. It comprises 4 phases with different pattern of governance: 1 the Primitive Enterprise Phase (1990-1996), 2 the Pure Governmental Phase (1996-2003), 3 the Mega Event Phase (2003-2010), and 4 Fiscal Income Phase (2010-2015). The first phase is a semi-market mode of governance, the second one is close to hierarchy mode when the third and forth phases have more characteristics as network mode. Compared with changing process of governance in Western cities which is analysed in the first part, what happened in Guangzhou could be described as a case of time-compression. The third part of this paper investigates the mechanism of time-compression in Guangzhou. Changes of mode in Guangzhou have less resistance because the local state could make decision and implement its decision with mobilising various resources. Different modes are employed to realise economic growth in different political, economic and social environments. Because of this time compression, public actors and non-public actors have not enough time to adapt changed governance modes. Every mode of governance has not become mature before they have been replaced. Conflicts and contradictions are unavoidable; such conflicts and contradictions are not just negative, they might be the recourse of energy, innovation and creation in developing Chinese cities. It may contribute to China’s economic miracle through a different pathway.

WHAT IF COOPERATION TURNS INTO OBLIGATION? STRATEGIC PLANNING IN ENGLAND IN THE ERA OF LOCALISM

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A new way of planning across local boundaries has followed on the revocation of Regional Spatial Strategies in England after the Coalition Localism Act 2011: local plan-making authorities are now expected to undertake joint work on sub-regional planning issues by putting in place processes of “strategic planning”. At the end of this plan preparation process, the “Duty to Cooperate” is conceived as a legal requirement that the Planning Inspectorate will look at. Councils are required to give sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the Duty to Cooperate has been undertaken appropriately.

Whereas Local Planning Authorities throughout England are now engaged in the application of the Duty to Cooperate in the process of preparing local plans, several doubt emerge on its efficacy to meet the latent need for some forms of strategic planning. New issues to tackle arise, concerning the defining and redefining of sub-regional boundaries, the relationship among statutory and strategic planning, the need for rebuilding governance structures and for new mediation skills for planning practitioners.

In this paper, strategic planning in England will be investigated using conceptual frameworks from metagovernance to analyse Central government’s attempts for promoting strategic planning, and – in general terms – from interactive governance to understand which relationship among statutory and strategic planning agendas emerge, and how local planning authorities deal with previous and in place experiences of cooperation for sub-regional development (Local Enterprise Partnerships, City Deals, Enterprise Zones, City-Region, etc.) for undertaking spatial planning processes under the Duty to Cooperate.

Within this framework, through the analysis of case study experiences, the paper discusses the forms of governance in place, the different boundaries they assume, the difficulties they encounter, as well as the institutional planning instruments and outcomes they put in place.

The aim is to contribute to a better understanding of the way strategic planning works in the Era of England's Localism and to consider whether the Duty to Cooperate offers a viable mechanism for planning across local boundaries.

SMARTER AND GREENER CITY BY USING TRAVEL PLANNERS TO INFORM AND EDUCATE PEOPLE – RECOMMENDATIONS UNDER THE GREEN TRAVELLING PROJECT

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The term smart city entails application of numerous technologically advanced solutions. Flow of information is one of the fundamental conditions to be met in order for such solutions to properly function. Growth of contemporary municipalities requires implementation of a low-emission policy. Meanwhile, owing to the high availability of a passenger car, it is increasingly often that people choose the comfort of using one's own car which, besides alienation, causes ineffective utilisation of urban space. Transport, including individual transport, is very land-consuming, whereas options of further expansion of the transport network, especially in heavily urbanised areas, have practically depleted. It is exactly the reason why undertaking efforts aimed at altering the modal split and reducing the share of passenger car in the overall transport volume is so important.

In order to improve the current state of matters, two different aspects may be taken into account in action. Firstly, one may attempt to force the travelling population to adopt specific patterns of behaviour, which may often face opposition of the community. The other solution involves information and education, consequently triggering changes in the habits of travellers induced in an intentional and steady manner. The article concentrates on the latter approach and provides examples of practical solutions applicable in this respect. The case studies addressed have been prepared with reference to partial results of the international project entitled "A platform to analyze and foster the use of Green Travelling options" implemented under the ERA-NET Transport III Future Travelling programme and co-financed by the National Centre for Research and Development.

In rush hours, most travels are usually made in relation to work (from and to work) and education. They comprise a group of everyday travels. Therefore, the transition to eco-friendly travelling should primarily apply to this group. Different travelling modes have been defined in the article. Within the recent years, owing to technological development, the traditional modal split (a division of travelling modes into walking, biking, passenger car and public transport) has been substituted by a far more extensive scheme. This change has created new opportunities in terms of education of the travelling population. One should bear in mind that the choice of the means of transport depends on habit and tradition. The habit is what the given person is used to, and it has been moulded by parents, life experience and education. The behaviour patterns stemming from tradition define the generally acceptable mode of one's behaviour in the given sphere, considered as the most traditional or the most frequent one. The solutions described in the paper may change the behaviour pattern of travellers in both cases.

Frequent everyday travels are made intuitively, without additionally searching for and reviewing all the available options. The core of the solution proposed (Green Travelling Planner), when perceived from such a perspective, is education through communication of two types of messages:

- full information about available travelling options (considered the best according to a specific criterion pre-set by the travelling person),
- in the event that a non-eco-friendly mode of travelling has been chosen, a hint about which of the solutions taken into consideration would affect natural environment the least.

Education in this scope brings knowledge on estimated external costs and fosters environmental responsibility among inhabitants.

REGIONAL AND URBAN POLICIES UNDER POLITICS OF AUSTERITY: DIFFERENT CONTEXTS IN BRAZIL AND UNITED KINGDOM

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The paper deals with regional and urban policies in the recent years, especially considering the context of politics of austerity that have been applied in most of the countries since the ongoing economic crisis arose.

The objective is to analyse the characteristics and the changes of regional and urban policies and investments under the politics of austerity in Brazil and United Kingdom, considering their insertion in Latin America and Europe.

The methodology is based mainly on literature review, with both theoretical and empirical emphasis, and also uses some economic indicators.

Firstly, we present a brief overview of the evolution of the ongoing international economic crisis and the public policies established in response, showing the dominance of the orthodox view and market free reforms and, at same time, the (spatial) diversity of these politics.

Then we discuss the European and Latin American contexts, examining the general differences between the two “blocks” of countries in dealing with economic crisis, as well as the diversity of national responses and their impact within each “block”. Although this national diversity is more remarkable in Latin America, it can be seen in Europe too. The so called neo-liberal/free market reforms took place in many countries in Latin America, but responses in the opposite directions also be established, such as in Bolivia and Venezuela. In Europe, the historical process of establishing of European Union provides an institutional basis and governance mechanisms to undertaken a more homogeneous response, despite the variable extension of the crisis within the countries, and the special adjustment process of Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Cyprus and Spain.

The focus then goes on Brazil and United Kingdom, analyzed separately with their internal regional inequalities. We analyze the different trajectory of both countries in last decades in dealing with their historical regional inequalities and urban problems, by implementing regional and urban policies, as well as investment programs with regional and urban effects, such as those in economic infrastructure.

This analysis focus on the characteristics of these policies and investments, such as their financial origin support and on the changes that they are passing by in recent years, under the politics of

austerity. In this analysis, we consider the broader context of each “block” of countries each country is linked to, as well as the perspective of these process for next years, which involves the rise of political and economic instability in Brazil and the Brexit process for United Kingdom.

Finally, we search for a conclusion with a balance of limits and potentials of regional policies in both countries.

STRATEGIC PLANNING – MYTHS, OLD CHESTNUTS AND REINVENTING THE WHEEL

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Drawing on a series of interviews with senior planning officers, documentary reviews and research, this paper will reflect on the continuing dilemmas and issues surrounding attempts to introduce sub-national governance and planning in England focusing in particular on the recent history of strategic planning in England. Following the 2010 election the incoming Coalition government dismantled remaining regional institutional structures (e.g. Regional Development Agencies, Regional Strategic Health Authorities) and related policy mechanisms (Regional Strategies) and initiated the closure of Government Offices for the Regions. In eradicating these remaining regional institutional functions and strategies, the Coalition government brought to an end an era of strategic ‘spatial’ planning in England and shifted policy towards a more locally based and more narrowly defined land use orientated form of planning. This went alongside the establishment of Local Enterprise Partnerships and City Region structures funded through competitive and negotiated agreements with central government.

From the middle of the previous decade Labour’s approach to regional strategic planning, economic development and governance had been critiqued by some academics, professionals and national and local politicians as being undemocratic, not based on functional economic boundaries, and imposing top-down regional targets (e.g. regional housing allocations). It was also characterised by being too detailed, cumbersome, slow to develop and straying beyond the appropriate terrain of land use planning. This paper will explore the underlying pressures resulting in this ‘received wisdom’ and consider to what extent ‘the baby went out with the bathwater’ in dismantling previous regional strategic arrangements.

In particular the paper contends that the established critique of the 1997-2010 period is partial and somewhat one dimensional since it does not reflect some important innovative features which sought to address longstanding problems in the delivery of strategic planning and governance. Furthermore it is contended that critiques did not acknowledge the varying geographical, technical and political challenges faced by those developing a new form of regional governance and planning across the English regions which were inevitable given the radical shift in approach. The current politically reactive and asymmetrical approach to decentralisation of governance and planning is in danger of creating a muddled ‘patchwork quilt’ of dysfunctional and competitive public policy. In contrast with the previous Labour approach the paper addresses how far the current model has tackled the fundamental challenges and ‘old chestnuts’ of delivering public policy at a strategic level. Such challenges include addressing the constitutional and strategic deficit in the English Regions; tackling cross-boundary issues and opportunities; integrating land use planning with other aspects of public policy as well as the policies of individual government departments; inter-agency working; aligning public expenditure with planning; securing devolved powers and responsibilities; involving stakeholders beyond central and local government; achieving engagement and transparency at a

strategic level; ensuring economic development benefits disadvantaged communities and localities; and developing a policy approach which ultimately leads to a more balanced pattern of growth across the country. While it is recognised that there are no simple solutions to these ongoing intractable problems, it is contended that there are lessons from past efforts at strategic planning worthy of consideration which would avoid the frequent need to ‘reinvent the wheel’ in public policy.

URBAN INVESTMENT TO BUILD THE FUTURE WHILE PROTECTING THE PAST: LAMU PORT CITY

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African cities are estimated to grow between 7 and 8% in the next five years and port cities are at the forefront of this accelerated growth. Given this unique trend, we evaluate the Lamu Port investment and its impacts on Lamu city. Lamu is the oldest and best-preserved living settlement among the Swahili towns in Africa and became a designated UNESCO site in 2001. In this work we discuss the limitations of Lamu’s maritime investment in relation to the implications for its development and preservation; thereafter we examine the framework within we need to consider the Lamu port city investment. Within this framework we examine two specific financial mechanisms and two receptively applications. The city of Porto and the port city of Recife illustrate the application of the public and private partnership mechanism and of the land value finance financial tool. Both methods can be suitable financial mechanisms for reducing financial risk of the infrastructure investments, for enabling greater stability and widespread territorial development, and for fostering private investment intervention in the development of the port and the redevelopment of Lamu city. We conclude with a discussion of the financial tools to support Lamu Port and city in the broader scope of the port project, which includes natural and cultural heritage.

TERRITORIAL COHESION AND MEDIUM TOWNS

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Despite being mentioned within the EU Political Agenda for almost two decades, Territorial Cohesion is still a very much misunderstood and illusive concept, both for politicians and academics. Indeed, its inclusion in the EU Treaty, by 2009, as a major goal of EU policies, alongside the eternal goals of promoting economic and social cohesion, was not, in view, effectively translated into concrete EU strategic policy designs, which place a priority emphasis on Territorial Cohesion measures. On the contrary, the EU Cohesion Policy rationale has been gradually shifting towards a growth and investment agenda, following from the EUROPE 2020 main goals, and the overall economic context facing the EU territories, in present times. In this light, the rise of the ‘Territorial Cohesion narrative’ faces crucial challenges. For one, the lack of a common understanding on its real meaning makes it difficult for the ‘pro-cohesion member states guardians’ to defend the need to allocate EU funds to more cohesive policy actions. Secondly, the ‘pro-growth and investment member states faction’ use the argument that investments on ‘perennial EU lagging regions’, mostly of rural nature, can be a waste of EU funds, as they are, for the most part, less efficient than the investments place in competitive and demographic and socio economic dynamic territories. In this framework, the medium towns, seen as development anchors of less populated EU territories, can play a vital role in this ‘territorial cohesion debate’, namely in shifting the ‘Territorial Cohesion sceptics’ position, as the concentration of EU investments in these towns have the potential to increase its efficiency in EU

lagging regions and, at the same time, reduce the path towards ‘territorial exclusion’ which characterizes such regions. In the end, the rationale behind this investment emphasis on EU medium towns, mostly located in lagging regions, can be seen as a concrete lifeline for the implementation of concrete and pro-active territorial cohesion policies, as the development of their hinterland is normally dependent on their own territorial dynamics. As such, we argue that the achievement of the goal of territorial cohesion in a given member state can greatly depend on the development path of such medium towns, making them a priority investment for cohesion and development policies.

MIGRATION, ETHNIC PLURALISM AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP. LOCAL EXTERNALITIES VERSUS INDIVIDUAL EFFECTS: UK EVIDENCE

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We aim to disentangle the effects of migration and ethnicity on entrepreneurship. Econometric evidence, based on Global Entrepreneurship Monitor data for United Kingdom, over 2003 to 2013, suggests that internal migrants have equally high propensity to engage in entrepreneurial activity as immigrants. Ethnic minorities’ representatives are more entrepreneurial than white British. Yet, for some minorities, first generation immigrants may be relatively less entrepreneurial. Alongside these individual effects, there are significant environmental effects: having more migrants in the community helps. With an increase in ethnic diversity, the individual likelihood of being engaged in start-up activity initially decreases, but then increases.

SPATIAL STRUCTURE AND DISTRIBUTIONAL DYNAMICS OF REGIONAL INCOMES IN GREECE

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In recent years Greece has attracted much publicity and policy analysis due to its ongoing fiscal difficulties and the deep economic crisis it has experienced since 2009. Quite naturally, given the challenges facing Greece in relation to its Eurozone membership, attention in the relevant policy and academic debates has focused predominantly on questions that have to do with national development problems and national fiscal and growth dynamics. As a consequence, attention to regional evolutions and problems has been at best peripheral.

In this paper we provide a detailed analysis of the extent and evolution of regional disparities and spatial distributional dynamics across the Greek regions in the period 2000-2014. Unlike previous studies, we take into account the influence of spatial structure and spatial associations, examining in particular how the latter have conditioned processes of convergence and divergence both prior to and during the crisis. The paper starts with a descriptive analysis of sigma-convergence and of spatial dependence (ESDA), both at the local and global levels; it continues with an examination of the process of convergence, for different sub-periods, controlling both for local-association effects (spatial dependence) and for spatial variations in the speed of convergence (spatial heterogeneity); and concludes with an analysis of how space conditions the distributional dynamics characterising the Greek regions, i.e., of how spatial concentration of low/high incomes affects the probability of different types of regions to move upwards or downwards in the regional income distribution. The results show that, underneath the overall trend of accelerated (but downward) convergence during

the crisis, is a set of sub-national dynamics related to the spatial structure of the Greek economy which appear to have become increasingly disparate during the crisis.

SPATIAL INFORMALITY IN THE LABOR MARKET: THE PRESSURE ON THE CITY OF CALI (COLOMBIA)

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The city of Cali (Colombia) is an attractor of employment in the region. According to the origin and destination matrix of employment in 2005, 31,057 workers in the region were employed while 15,963 inhabitants from Cali worked in other municipalities in the region. In other words, Cali has an attraction index of 32%. This employment attraction influences schemes and forms of hiring and thus on the quality of employment, generating decent employment and in particular on informality. In order to discuss these phenomena we estimate spatial's econometric models of labor informality. Our results show that in the municipalities for which Cali is a source of attraction in employment, informality reduces about 8.3% when only is considered this variable, and 6.5% when is considered youth unemployment rate. This implies that Cali's labor market is much wider and more formal than the other municipalities in the region and that the rules of hiring in Cali help to improve the employment situation of region workers

STRONGER TOGETHER: RESULTS OF FIRST STOCK-TAKING OF UKRAINE'S DECENTRALISATION REFORM

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In 2015 Ukraine launched comprehensive reform aimed at strengthening the local and regional self-governments through decentralisation of powers and resources from central level. The preparations and discussions of the options of this reform lasted for more than a decade but it was only after dramatic political, economic and security changes that have happened in the aftermath of the Revolution of Dignity 2013-2014 that it was possible to enact it.

Having strong political will from multiple stakeholders at all territorial tiers means that the reform is being implemented in many sectors simultaneously. It is aimed at providing local communities and regions with greater financial resources and independence in decision-making in crucial areas that determine local economy and well-being, ranging from roads and primary education to community police and managing land resources. One of the fundamentals of the reform, that enables many other elements to proceed, is strengthening the basic territorial units of Ukraine – territorial communities. Ukraine, like many other countries of Europe, has chosen to amalgamate small, financially dependent and capacity-poor town and village councils into bigger and stronger territorial units. Instead of about 11,500 communities Ukraine is aiming to have 1500-1800 united territorial communities.

Being only at the initial stage it is difficult to paint a comprehensive and multidimensional picture. As of July 2016 only 172 united territorial communities have been formally established with newly elected councils, which represent about 10% of the total anticipated number. The process is voluntary for the first three years of reform with administrative measures kicking off later. Some of the new units are as large as currently existing sub-regions (rayons, 490 in total), spurring the need for reforming territorial arrangement further up and reducing the number of rayons to about 100.

Information from the Ministry of Finance and other government agencies on local incomes and spending, implementation of local infrastructure projects and business growth dynamics, provides an opportunity to stocktake the interim results. These are important for assessing the rightness of direction of reform, identifying the challenges and weaknesses that need to be address in order for the amalgamation process to be completed successfully. It is intended that when complete the reform will enable all territorial communities to have the capacity to develop and implement their own development policies that benefit local population and businesses. This paper will summarise the achievements of the amalgamation of the territorial communities up to date and its impact on the local economic development.

CREATIVE MOVES – ANALYSING THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF SPATIAL MOBILITY DECISIONS BY THE CREATIVE CLASS WITH FOCUS ON MEDIUM-SIZED CITIES

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Abstract: The causes and consequences of mobility decisions by creative individuals have been studied extensively for large metropolitan regions, while very little attention has been paid to the effects in the context of small and medium-sized cities. Recent empirical contributions have underlined the importance of the creative class for regional economic development. The creative class-theory thereby builds upon the fact that the locally available human capital base should be seen as a major source for positive labor market and productivity externalities leading to a superior labor market performance and higher levels of economic growth. In this paper, we particularly focus on spatial mobility patterns of the creative class using Danish register data. Our goal is to analyse the determinants and consequences of migration (and commuting) decisions by persons with creative occupations relative to the overall Danish labor force. We thereby aim at identifying whether these particularities can be linked to the underlying creative eco-system (3T's), city size, local labor market characteristics and amenities. The Danish case can be seen as a relevant case study since the issue of creativity is particularly important for knowledge-based societies. According to the Global creativity index, which ranks 82 nations base on technology (R&D investment, researchers, and patents per capita), talent (educational attainment and the creative class) and tolerance (from Gallup surveys of the treatment of immigrants, racial and ethnic minorities, and gays and lesbians), Denmark is among the most creative countries in the world (Rank 4). With regard to the geographical location of the creative class within Denmark, a large spatial heterogeneity can be observed. On the one hand, large urban agglomerations like Copenhagen and Aarhus attract creative people; on the other hand, the report also finds that smaller municipalities such as Svendborg, Sønderborg and Marstal, among others, also attract a surprisingly large number of the creative class.

THE STRUGGLE FOR REGIONAL GOVERNANCE IN A COMPLEX GEOGRAPHY: REGIONAL PLANNING OF THE YANGTZE RIVER DELTA SINCE 1990S

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The general principal of new regionalism is based on the idea that regions are becoming important spatial units of state reconstruction to realize the object of regional governance. With the deepening of globalization, regional planning has been a major instrument for boosting regional governance. However, there is an urgent need to rethink what is the really functional role of regional planning in China. This article discusses whether regional planning is a feasible mechanism to promote the discourse of regional governance in the Yangtze River Delta. Based on the analyses of the context of Chinese regional planning, the changing economic geography and governmental relationships of the Yangtze River Delta, it mainly exams the existing institutional deadlock of practicing its regional planning in terms of governance capacities since 1990s. It argues it is mainly because the lack of coordination mechanisms between multilevel governments that results in fragmented efforts to carry out the regional planning. The long struggle has still been far from achieving the goal of regional governance in the Yangtze River Delta. Therefore, its implications for regional governance in the Yangtze River Delta are efficiently coordinating national administrative system, reforming the procedure of regional planning's making and implementation, building a public-private partnership of its assessment and regulation, and ensuing the legal status of regional planning.

MANAGING URBAN TRANSITIONS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE: THE CASE OF CLIMATE-KIC'S TRANSITION CITIES PROJECT

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More than 6,800 cities across Europe have committed themselves to reduce carbon emissions by at least 20% by 2020 by signing up for the Covenant of Mayors initiative, signalling the end of the era characterised by urban climate action based on the voluntarist approach of a small number of pioneering cities. Instead, the quest for an urban low carbon transition has become the mainstream, putting pressure on local authorities to include sustainability measures in their agendas regardless of size, possibilities and socio-economic context. However, in the current period of continuing financial crisis and austerity, city municipalities are forced to 'do more with less' in terms of minimising costs as well as maximising the impact of low carbon investments.

Transition experimentation based on isolated, standalone initiatives is no longer seen as fit for purpose: while experimenting remains the standard mode of governing urban transitions, the view that the experimentation process can be steered strategically to influence the pathway of local innovation is becoming increasingly dominant. Advocates of the Transition Management approach claim that in order to make transitions happen, a new governance model needs to be introduced consisting of in-depth system analysis followed by envisioning activities and pathway building via back-casting which provides the background for 'managed' experimentation with new technologies and social innovation. Furthermore, in order to reach transformational, systemic change, the findings of such local processes have to be translated into other urban contexts, testing their potential to be replicated elsewhere. However, so far there is little evidence whether transitions can be governed strategically at the local level, and if so, how and by whom. Two successive flagship projects of Climate-

KIC (Knowledge and Innovation Community, Europe's largest public-private innovation partnership focused on climate change) have sought to develop a methodology for European cities to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of their transition actions through a strategic approach. In this article we analyse the 'Pioneer Cities' and 'Transition Cities' projects using the concept of 'Urban Transition Labs' worked out by Nevens et al. (2013). Empirical data was collected by both authors as they were part of the project consortium. Detailed insights could be gained through participatory observations during project meetings and additional qualitative interviews with project members and stakeholders. Lessons learnt from the empirical case study highlight issues around the transformative potential of urban transition experiments, mismatches between transition theories and urban transition governance in practice and the way in which the local potential for strategic transition management is conditioned by national and European frameworks, policies and funding schemes.

A POLANYIAN SUBSTANTIVE APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN A POST-INDUSTRIAL CITY

Victoria Nowak, University of Liverpool, United Kingdom

Although entrepreneurship has been presented as a counter to the problems of deindustrialized cities evidence of success remains sketchy (Southern, 2011). Yet the image of the heroic entrepreneur, bringing growth and regeneration to run-down areas persists in academia, policy and broader debate. --A growing body of work counters these normative views, questioning the heroic image of the entrepreneur (Jones and Spicer 2006), revealing the hegemony of praiseful entrepreneurial discourse (Dodd et al, 2013, Massey, 2013), identifying the path dependency this creates in communities (Parkinson et al, 2016). This research seeks to widen the economic lens of mainstream approaches that define entrepreneurship according to profit and growth and marginalizes much everyday and social entrepreneurship (Baker, 2014), by adopting a Polanyian inspired substantivist approach that pays attention to individual and community wellbeing.

Drawing on two ethnographic case studies of business-support providers this study contrasts support driven by ideals of entrepreneurship that position the entrepreneur as the heroic solution to a depressed local economy, with community support that adopts a substantivist approach. The first case demonstrates how normative entrepreneurship ideas are manifest in mainstream business support provision, to the extent that they deem everyday, small-scale businesses as un-entrepreneurial, reflecting normative entrepreneurship research that argues support should focus only on firms with high growth potential (Shane, 2009). Conversely community based social enterprise founded on alternative conceptions of entrepreneurship and economy envisage different types of enterprise potential in local people - self employment is lauded for potential to make positive contributions to household and local economy, and success measured by work-life balance, economic security, health, well-being and contribution to the local community, rather than profits or growth.

Consideration is given to how hegemonic market ideology informs and directs the actions of those involved in setting up businesses, exploring what happens as they navigate the process of becoming an entrepreneur representing these ideals, and how this conflicts with existing values and goals, potentially influencing entrepreneurial outcomes. Explanation draws on Polanyian substantive economic theory to critique the objective individualism of neoclassical economics underpinning entrepreneurship ideology, emphasising instead the complex socio-cultural-economic interactions taking place (Polanyi, 1957). This puts local context within global variegation of capitalist economies (Peck, 2013a,b), taking the view that as an integral capitalist function, entrepreneurship cannot be

understood apart from an understanding of capitalism (Wadhvani, 2012). From an anti-essentialist, diverse economies perspective this creates space to reimagine alternative types of enterprise and entrepreneurship (Gibson Graham, 2006, 2008).

THE PUBLIC WEALTH OF CITIES AND REGIONS?

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Andy Pike, Newcastle University, CURDS, United Kingdom

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Richard Whittle, Manchester Metropolitan University Business School, United Kingdom

In the context of austerity, national and local government actors are being compelled into considering how best to manage public assets amidst fiscal crisis, a desire to stimulate economic growth and recovery, attempts to address societal challenges (such as climate change, housing and increasing local responsibility for health and social care), efforts to underpin new forms of public service reform, and ongoing 'repairs' to public sector balance sheets. At the nexus of these different processes resides a series of different institutional models and arrangements of public ownership, emerging in different places and at different geographical scales, seeking to steer the use of public assets – particularly land, property and infrastructure. Against a background of concerns, primarily based upon narrow accountancy book valuation methodologies and the 'under-utilisation' of public assets deemed 'surplus', sub-national and local governments are seemingly being transformed into 'commercial' actors' in the search to generate new revenue and capital resources.

Drawing upon research as part of the EPSRC and ESRC-funded iBUILD infrastructure research centre, this contribution reviews the changing context, political-economic debates about public assets and the role of the national, regional and local state, and identifies the different kinds of public assets, their valuation, strategies and institutional models for public asset ownership, management and governance in the UK. The emergent findings suggest there are multiple types of public assets, management strategies and institutional ownership and governance models being adapted to fit with local, regional and urban needs, purposes and circumstances, leading to an uneven pattern of public asset portfolios and wealth in cities and regions. Analysis reveals that local public actors, despite severe financial pressures, are establishing new or bringing back existing assets under the control of public authorities to help implement decentralised economic, social and environmental strategies, thus suggesting that the apparent shift towards a new phase of entrepreneurial local state activity may in fact be more nuanced than first thought. Although a profound set of normative and political questions are being posed about the role and nature of the state, what appears to be materialising is something more akin to a re-working rather than retreat of the state in the ownership and management of the public assets in cities and regions.

INSTITUTING INNOVATION IN LATVIAN ADVERTISING AGENCIES AND ITS ROLE IN COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE DEVELOPMENT

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Economic indicators show that Latvian economy continues to stagnate awaiting faster growth. This is one real reason why companies and households are cautious about accelerating their growth and therefore businesses experience competitive pressure. Particularly, this exacerbation is felt by the advertising industry, where competitive pressure is extreme. Advertising agencies must find ways to develop competitive advantage.

The purpose of this paper is to look at how advertising agencies can become innovative to gain this needed advantage. This research encompasses a survey of 20 Latvian advertising agencies with in depth interviews with management personnel. Based on research of the Latvian advertising agencies, survey results show that the largest gains come from innovations such as reduction of manufacturing expenses (indicated by 70% of respondents), increased value of advertising services (80% of respondents) and competitive advantage development (100%).

MORTGAGE DEBT AND HOMEOWNERSHIP IN THE 2000S: SOCIOSPATIAL GEOGRAPHIES OF RISK IN ATHENS

Elena Patatouka Technical University of Athens, Greece

The paper examines the framework of mortgage debt as an emerging challenge that affects cities and regions. It focuses on the role that mortgages play not only in financializing housing and real estate, but also in the production of new sociospatial geographies in the context of the broader social, political and economic crisis of 2007.

Through mortgage debt, housing is shifting into a financial asset and a parallel transformation is taking place in the urban space. Cities compete in order to attract mega-events, investments and, in general, the international finance capital. At the same time, places for the poor and vulnerable groups are built in their peripheries, away from urban centers.

These processes of financialization of housing and urban land are usually being described as highly mobile, homogeneous and relevant only to the global, macroeconomic scale. However, we will analyze how the interconnections of housing and the financial sector are also based on the local-urban-regional-global nexus. In that context, rent extraction mechanisms of financial institutions depend crucially on the local level of the neighborhood, on everyday, practices of the indebted households as well as on family networks.

The work is grounded in a historical analysis of mortgage debt in Greece, as a case study of Southern Europe. The paper attempts to discuss inequalities during the most recent real estate boom in the 2000s, when mortgages were used as a technique that was supposed to extend household income and enroll multiple actors and their everyday lives into the cycle of real estate speculation.

From the 1990s until the economic crisis of 2008, the processes of gradual commodification and financialization of housing created new socio-spatial inequalities. Despite the fact that the residential mortgage market became accessible to a wide range of social strata and groups, access to housing seems to be shaped by a more precarious context. These procedures resulted in a 35 % of the housing loans in Greece which are currently non-performing, referring to 300.000 homeowners. The investigation of the mortgage debt and its social consequences outline new challenges for the new urban agenda.

“BUT THERE IS THIS REAL DISCONNECT AROUND WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING THINGS HAPPEN HERE, AND WHO HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR REGIONAL LEADERSHIP”: COMPARING NARRATIVES OF LEADERSHIP AND PLACE-BASED LEADERSHIP THEORY.

Richard Phillips, RMIT University, Australia

This paper compares how leadership is viewed by social actors (from business, government and trade unions) involved in regional regeneration to how place-based leadership (PBL) is conceptualised in the academic literature. I argue that this analysis could help policy makers and other stakeholders think about how they frame efforts to help regions meet economic and social challenges.

Regional regeneration depends in part on effective PBL. This may be expressed in various contexts. For example, research from the UK describes how under particular political and economic arrangements, institutional space has opened up for regional actors including business, local government and civic groups to play more of a central role in policy making and in shaping a region's strategic trajectory. In Australia attempts at more participatory forms of governance involving local people are often difficult to achieve. Attempts to stimulate regional areas are also hampered by insufficient resourcing of regional bodies and decision making processes that appear devolved but remain centralised. These issues will be examined by analysing leadership in North West Tasmania.

North West (NW) Tasmania is a region that has significant challenges including youth unemployment, poor educational attainment and deindustrialisation. However, the region has also experienced employment growth in sectors such as education, health and services. There are also efforts to develop economic plans at a regional and sub-regional level and to promote the growth of advanced manufacturing, tourism (including golf) and niche food products. This paper uses data from interviews and a series of scenario workshops that discussed the general topic of regional regeneration and were conducted in 2014-16 in NW Tasmania. Participants were recruited from government, business, community groups and trade unions.

Several characteristics of PBL have been identified in the academic literature. For example, PBL occurs across multiple organisations and in different sectors (public, private and community). PBL may not be exercised by actors in formal leadership positions rather it is done by others in less publically visible roles. Finally PBL may rely on non-hierarchical organisational structures. Data analysis showed that many participants referred to a lack of leadership in the region. A manifestation of this was the perceived lack of a regional vision. Another feature identified was the difficulty in working across organisations and that there was a tendency for people to work in 'silos'.

This research raises the question, what are the implications of participants' narratives about leadership not readily corresponding to what is known about effective place-based leadership?

THE CLUSTER CONCEPT AND CLUSTER POLICY IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE 2000-2010S: FROM THEORETICAL GROUNDING TO PRACTICAL APPLICATION

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This paper considers the development of the cluster concept and cluster policy in Russia in the 2000-2010s in connection with the emergence and evolution of the cluster approach in Western countries since the beginning of the 1990s and in relation to the rich heritage of spatial planning in the USSR within the territorial-production (or territorial-industrial) complex (TPC or TIC) theory since the 1920s. The concept of TPC elaborated and employed actively by Soviet regional economists and economic

geographers in the 1920-1980s realised the idea of optimisation of industrial production in the planned economy within a certain territory according to its natural and labour resources endowments. The especially pronounced and successful application of the TPC-approach took place in the 1960-1980s in once industrially undeveloped regions of Western and Eastern Siberia and the Far East, which, thanks to newly built, spatially concentrated but comprehensively developed industrial complexes, became the backbone of Russia's export competitiveness in the world economy over next decades. However, in the 1990s, due to economic reforms and the painful transition process from the planned to market economy in Russia, the TPC theory itself has not been in practical use anymore. It remained topical mostly in the academic literature where scholars developed the TPC-approach further while also reorienting it to the new economic system. At the same time, the cluster concept, which attracted a special attention of scholars and policymakers in Western countries since the beginning of the 1990s because of its contribution to research and practice aimed at raising of national and regional competitiveness, remained largely unknown and/or unnoticed by economic geographers and regional economists in Russia till the beginning of the 2000s. In this paper, we analyse the introduction of the cluster concept into the Russian economic geography and regional economics in 2003-2005 and its connection to three groups of theories previously developed in Western countries and in the USSR, namely theories of international trade, the location theory and the human capital theory. We consider further the evolution of cluster related studies in Russia and their sectorial and regional coverage as well as the formulation of cluster policy principles tackling several acute challenges of the Russian economy such as lack of competition and exports diversification, weak cooperation between the government, business community and academia/education sector, relatively undeveloped sector of small and medium enterprises and the need to elaborate tailored regional/local development programmes. Having identified in 2007 non-spatial clusters, spatial clusters, territorial-production complexes and cluster initiatives as main directions for cluster policy realisation we assess its implementation in the Russian Federation on federal, regional and local levels up until 2016.

APPLICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY-ORIENTED INNOVATION TO PARTICIPATORY URBANISM WITHIN A MULTILEVEL GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK: THE CASE OF GENEVA

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Alexandre Babak Hedjazi, University of Geneva, Switzerland

Today's global cities are hyper-connected, transcend borders and impact international agendas. Within the context of global change, cities' perpetual adaptability, reflexivity and responsiveness, have legitimized their growing role within the global governance architecture. Nevertheless, the increased mismatch between the role cities are expected to play at the global level and their place within global governance structures hinders the collective ability to address planetary challenges. Taking stock of the importance of inclusivity in cities in order to solve these challenges, innovate and cultivate legitimacy, we argue that the City of Geneva, in collaboration with the Geneva International Airport, achieves legitimacy in the global governance architecture due to its demonstrated capacity to be a champion in social innovation through its facilitation of participatory urbanism. The city of Geneva has been at the epicenter of global governance and decision-making for nearly 100 years and is a prime example of local level implementation of innovative solutions to global challenges, such as sustainable urban transportation and energy systems. This paper presents our analysis of the City of Geneva through our Sustainability-Oriented Innovation Index for Airports©, with regards the international airport's capacity to align sustainability strategies through three unique lenses of environmental, social, and technological innovation.

In this case study, we briefly review the key features of Geneva's metropolitan area and international airport; we explain the social system that impacts the Geneva metroregion; we present the Sustainability-Oriented Innovation Index for Airports© portfolio of Geneva; we study the how the Geneva Airport fosters participatory urbanism; and finally we look at how these innovations have contributed to the overall adaptability, reflexivity, and responsiveness of the Geneva metroregion. Due to the anchored permanency of direct democracy with Switzerland, airport and municipal authorities are especially aware of the power of the voice of the people. Whatever new projects or initiatives the airport or city would like to implement, the respective officials know that it is the people that have the final say, which is why it is imperative to foster a process of participatory deliberation from the beginning that allows community members to co-create, co-design, co-produce, and co-implement novel strategies that support the city locally and globally.

Specifically, the Geneva International Airport has made great strides in order to optimize its connectivity to both energy and public transportation infrasytems in the city. Furthermore, the Geneva International Airport demonstrates exemplary capacity to implement social innovations within the context of an SOI framework that truly engages both the local and global community. From human-centered design within their business model to extensive stakeholder consultations, the Geneva International Airport has shown how social innovation that breeds inclusivity and citizen engagement further solidifies the legitimacy of the city into the multilevel global governance architecture by providing purpose-driven public goods.

MAPPING RESPONSES TO REDUNDANCIES, ANGLESEY 2009-2016; A NARRATIVE OF REGIONAL RESILIENCE OR 'REGIONALISED RESPONSIBILITY'?

Alexandra Plows, Bangor University, United Kingdom

Tony Dobbins, Bangor University, United Kingdom

This paper draws on the emerging literature on regional economic resilience (Martin, 2011), critically examining its potential as a lens through which to frame a narrative of stakeholder and worker responses to an ongoing process of de-industrialisation and redundancy in Anglesey, North Wales. We provide an empirical narrative of how economic shocks and strains have been impacting the region's labour market, how stakeholders have attempted to construct a coordinated, anticipatory response to these shocks, and the challenges they face ("mind the gap"). In so doing we critically assess the capacity of the somewhat "fuzzy concept" (Pendall et al., 2010) of [regional] economic resilience to offer a robust explanatory model. Drawing on our empirical narrative, we argue, as others have, (Pike et al 2010) that there is a danger of economic resilience de facto narrowly meaning an "individualisation" of responsibility (i.e. the discourse of employability places the onus on the individual to further their own social mobility) or "regionalisation" of responsibility, whereby, as with orthodox Human Capital Theory (Keep and Mayhew, 2014; Dobbins et al., 2014), attention is focused on the capacity or otherwise of actors (and regions) to respond and adjust to the turbulence unleashed by the neo-liberal capitalism system post the 2008 financial crisis. The underlying systemic shocks and strains themselves created by neo-liberal capitalism are taken as a given, like an extreme weather event, a "law of nature" (McMurtry, 2013). In this respect the ecological origin of resilience as a concept is ideally suited to a narrative of neoliberal capitalism as 'the only show in town', with a focus on "regionalised responsibility" for tackling symptoms rather than addressing underlying causes. In the face of repeated shocks and strains that never go away, just how resilient/adaptive does a region

or an individual have to be? However, our empirical narrative of stakeholder responses to shocks (post-industrial redundancies in the aluminium and nuclear industry) and strains (simultaneously grappling with long-standing gaps in the region's labour market) over the time period 2009-2016, can provide a more politically situated understanding of regional economic resilience which identifies this need to address underlying causes; rather than solely focusing on the capacity of actors and regions to deal with symptoms. Economic resilience also needs to be more strongly aligned with concepts of fairness and equality (Dorling, 2014, 2015; Bowman et al 2014).

NEW PEOPLE – NEW LIFESTYLE? SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE SUBURBAN ZONE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS IN LITHUANIA

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After the collapse of the soviet system the cities in Central and Eastern countries are rapidly changing. The cities are no more compact and socially homogenous. The market based economy determined the transformations of spaces in the cities and influenced their sprawl into the suburbs. The suburbs started to grow especially fast and there began to appear private and semi-detached houses – the forms of construction that are inherent for the capitalist cities. The changes in the post-socialist cities are not only physically visible, also the demographic and social environment of the suburban society is changing substantially.

Since early 2014 we are working on the project “Growing urban regions and spatial segregation of their residents in Lithuania” (funded by the grant No. MIP-086/2014 received from the Research Council of Lithuania). Our purpose is to understand, underline and present the social transformations in the suburban zones of metropolitan areas in Lithuania. For the research we have chosen three biggest Lithuanian cities: capital Vilnius, Kaunas and seaport Klaipėda. The main methods that are being used in our research encompass the analysis of census data, field trips to suburban zones and semi-structured interviews with local authorities.

Our research revealed that in our country particularly in the latter years it might be noticed an increasing polarisation and segregation in the metropolitan suburban zones. These suburban zones' alternations are determined by newcomers who decide to change their homes from soviet style block of flats in the cities to newly built single houses or neighbourhoods of houses on the suburbs of the city. The newcomers usually represent middle, upper-middle or higher social layers residents, who still feel themselves residents of the city rather than rural districts' settlers. They come to the rural territories and try to convert their residential neighbourhoods into “small cities in the village”. The newcomers are not only shifting the life of local rural residents but also bring challenges for local authorities.

In the presentation I am going to give an overview of the main social transformations that have happened during the last decade in Lithuania's major cities and their suburbs. I will put emphasis on presenting the information that was collected during our field trips to the cities' suburban zones. As well, I am going to point out the local authorities' attitude towards the newcomers. The special emphasis will be put on the neighbourhoods that are gated and guarded. Our survey shows that such type settlements especially form their own enclosed lifestyle.

FROM BRAWN TO BRAIN: EVIDENCE FROM THE US RUSTBELT AND SUNBELT

Jessie Poon, University of Buffalo - The State University of New York, United States

After decades of population loss, “forgotten cities” of the American Rustbelt (Beauregard, 2003) are witnessing an economic turnaround through the attraction and retention of skilled natives and immigrants. This paper examines the role of human capital in Rustbelt cities’ resurgence. Employing a comparative analysis with Sunbelt cities, the paper highlights two themes. First, it reveals a variegated deindustrialized landscape where cities in the Northeast have been able to accumulate a stock of human capital despite profound shifts in the geography of production. Second, it analyzes the nature of skills that influence urban resurgence in an increasingly cognitive economy.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE AND REGIONAL SKILL COMPOSITION IN GERMANY

Paula Prenzel - London School of Economics, United Kingdom

Simona Iammarino - London School of Economics, United Kingdom

In the context of progressing demographic change, Germany, as one of the oldest populations in Europe, is already facing an ageing and shrinking labour force. Continuous investment in education and skill development are considered to be fundamental in addressing these trends and avoiding possible growth-limiting effects of skill-shortages. However, despite increases in the level of educational attainment overall, population ageing implies that the skill composition of the labour force may be changing. On the one hand, relatively large older cohorts are replaced with smaller

young ones, implying an overall decrease in human capital. On the other hand, the type of available skill changes because older and younger cohorts may have different education and skills. Since the extent of population ageing differs across regions, geographical patterns in demographic structure may thus be associated with differences in regional skill compositions. This paper analyses the link between regional demographic structure and labour force skill composition for districts (Kreisebene) in Germany and investigates consequences for regional disparities.

Although possible effects of demographic change on the stock of human capital are widely acknowledged in the academic literature, there is limited empirical evidence, especially at a regional level. Considering that some regions in Germany continue to experience population growth due to migration while others are shrinking and ageing strongly, the associated shifts in the skill composition could lead to a polarisation of the labour force and affect prospects of economic development. Moreover, changing skill compositions in the region may influence individual-level outcomes, such as wage differences between skill groups or earning mobility over the life course. This paper presents an analysis of regional skill composition based on the regional file of the Sample of Integrated Labour Market Biographies (SIAB) of the German Institute for Employment Research for 1995-2010. It exploits the microdata on educational attainment to construct detailed measures of the skill composition and links these to data on district-level demographic and socio-economic indicators. The findings suggest that population age negatively affects the regional level of human capital. However, taking into account the prevalence of different degree types within Germany, there is evidence that regions experience different patterns in their skill composition, which are obscured by focusing on aggregate measures of education levels. Trends of education expansion may thus have varied effects on different regions with relevant consequences for future regional development across Germany.

NEW GOVERNANCE OF PROTECTED AREAS: REGIONAL NATURE PARKS IN SWITZERLAND

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Lena Gubler, Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL, Switzerland

Yasmine Willi, Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL, Switzerland

In recent years, new governance regimes of protected areas have emerged globally. This new governance is characterized by the collaboration of private and public actors, participatory decision-making processes, shared responsibilities and new forms of accountability, as well as are often accompanied by new regulative frameworks. However, little is known about the key characteristics of new governance of protected areas and how they differ from older concepts of governance. Thus, we use the example of newly established regional nature parks in Switzerland to address similarities and differences between new and older concepts of governance, and to address similarities and differences between different regional practices of new governance across Switzerland. We refer to the shift in the way protected areas in Switzerland are managed and governed as ‘new governance’ of protected areas for four reasons: 1. new legislative framework setting new rules and incentives for protected areas in Switzerland; 2. new decision-making processes demanding a participatory process by local initiatives and approval from local municipalities in referenda to establish a park; 3. new actor compositions arising from the protected areas’ increased reliance on ideas and commitment from private business, e.g. agriculture, tourism, and civil society; and 4. new understanding of protected areas as tools for regional development, often implemented as tourism development, represented especially by regional nature parks. These new governance features can be understood as enabling conditions for effective governance. Drawing on document analysis, survey and expert interviews our findings show that regional nature parks in Switzerland feature highly different regional practices of new governance. Swiss regional nature parks vary considerably in area, number of inhabitants, number of municipalities and funding. They are organized in three different ways: as association; affiliated to single municipalities; or associated with a regional development agency. The findings also reveal that parks are in-between top-down, bottom-up and sectoral influences which is characteristic for a multilevel governance system and representing the regional embeddedness or nestedness of parks. Finally, the findings indicate that the bigger and more complex the structure of a park region, the more difficult it is for park management to integrate different levels, sectors, stakeholders and subregions, and establish a park identity. Park governance seems to be rather formalised with clear responsibilities, statutes defining objectives, rules and bodies to implement these, and contracts between parks and the Federal Office for the Environment as the main funder. On one hand, this proves the importance of legitimacy, accountability, and rather strongly, institutionalised structures for effective governance. On the other hand, these features are still flexible enough to enable regionally diverse governance forms and to support self-defined, regionally embedded and adapted development processes.

NEW PRESSURE ON REGIONAL SMART SPECIALISATIONS: TRACING RELATED-VARIETY MODELS IN DIFFERENT CONTEXTS

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Dariusz Majerek, Lublin University of Technology, Poland

The global economic slowdown has created new challenges for regions and cities that now face shortfalls in employment, household incomes, corporate profitability and tax revenues. Smart specialisations (SSs), implemented in European regional policy in 2008, were designed to enhance

regional economic growth and social cohesion through horizontal support of innovativeness, development of professional skills, better matching of supply and demand in the labour market and increased labour mobility within the SS areas. SSs are identified within the entrepreneurial discovery process as one or several science and technology areas in which a region may have an advantage over others. Therefore, utilizing SSs is extremely important in reviving regional economies after a slowdown.

However, the impact of SS on a regional economy is strongly dependant on the related-variety industries being deployed in the SS. Related variety is currently measured by the co-existence of industries that are based on the same knowledge resources and complementary competences or form the same value chain in a given area. The measurement assumes that if two industries co-exist in a majority of areas, they are functionally and productively dependant to some extent. We hypothesise that this approach could be wrong in urban areas where the related variety of every industry interferes with each other industry to an extreme extent. The density of different related varieties in one place disturbs the functioning of individual related-variety networks. Therefore, we are going to measure related variety in less-dense areas that specialise in given industries to avoid the influence of other related-variety networks and different interfering processes of value creation on our results.

After we describe related variety models in every industry available in statistics, we will analyse their development environments (cognitive and spatial). We hypothesise that industries differ in the contexts in which they develop best. Some industries require the existence of the same or related industries in proximal or distant neighbourhoods, and some industries require more related and complex or dense environment than others. Therefore, through analysis of covariance or factorial regression and generalised linear models (GLMs), we will identify the impact of the existence of both company-specific and related industries in proximal and distal environments on the creation and development of new companies. We will also determine the influence of the economy's urbanisation and specialisation levels on the process and thus reveal which SSs may succeed.

IMPACTS OF RETURN MIGRATION ON URBANISATION AT COUNTY TOWNS LEVEL IN WESTERN CHINA- A CASE STUDY OF CHONGQING MUNICIPALITY

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Ming Sun, Heriot-Watt University, United Kingdom

Since the early 1980s, there had been a large number of migrate workers moving from rural areas the western regions in China to coastal cities in the eastern provinces. These workers found jobs and became temporary residents in the destination cities. However, due to a variety of complex reasons, most of them cannot settle down permanently. In recent years, as the country adopts policies to accelerate the development in the western regions and many manufactures are moving to the west, more and more migrate workers choose to return to their origins. However, instead of returning to their villages, the newly returning migrants prefer to settle down in county towns close to their original home and to engage in non-agriculture works. Such a phenomenon is having an increasing impact on the urbanisation process at the county town level in western China. This study seeks to investigate different aspects of these impacts, including demography, society, economy, geography and government policies. It tries to establish the current status of return migrates, to identify the main drivers for their returning, to understand their experience of resettlement, and to assess the effectiveness of government urbanization policies.

This study chose Chongqing Municipality as a case study and selected three county towns of the city as the targets of investigation. In recent years, Chongqing has become a significant “growth pole” and its development is a microcosm of China and a representative of western region. The three county towns, with in the city municipality, are selected based on their economic level in order to make the study to be representative for western China. Data are collected through a questionnaire survey with 450 return migrates and 30 interviews with selected migrates as well as government officials at different counties. A number of preliminary conclusions are drawn, based on survey and interview results:

- There seems to be an increasing trend of return migration from eastern cities to the western regions in China. However, there is only fragmental official statistics by the governments to support this change.
- The main drivers are non-economic factors. “Children schooling” and “caring for elder family members” are two most important determinants.
- About 78 % of the respondents in the three county towns used to live in rural areas, but resettled in country towns. The average migration duration away from home is about 5 years.
- About 95% of the respondents are from 20 to 50 years old. About 68% of the respondents have high school degree; the younger return migrants have higher education level than elders. Generally, migrants have lower income after return, especially those migrants who engage in catering and service industries.
- 45.6% of the respondents are satisfied with the living conditions after return; this is compared with 29.6% of them are satisfied with life as migrate workers in other regions.
- Governments at different levels are active in encouraging the return of migrate workers and helping with their resettlement. However, there is no evidence that the existing policies have made any impact. Only 21.9% of the return migrants think the relevant policies by government are helpful.

THE EPOCH OF THE EMPOWERED CITIZEN? DOES ‘CITIZEN SENSED’ DATA OFFER NEW INSIGHTS WITH WHICH TO INFLUENCE PUBLIC POLICY?

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With the advent and seemingly ubiquitous proliferation of mobile smart technologies (such as personal smartphones) equipped with advanced sensing capabilities, it is contended that it has become possible for individual citizens to act as ‘sensors’ in relation to myriad aspects of the urban environment. As a consequence of the relatively low cost associated with collecting such ‘citizen sensed’ data, it can be considered to offer a level of resolution over prolonged periods and at large spatial scales previously deemed unattainable. Accordingly, this may offer significant value to the fields of public policy design and impact analysis.

Although there is clear evidence of the growing value apportioned to citizen-derived data as a management tool, the extent to which it is able to influence policy is less well covered. For example, city governments have utilised ‘citizen sensed’ data in order to improve the management of said urban environment, including the utilisation of the ‘Streetbump’ App in Boston as a cost effective means of detecting road surface quality. However, few instances of such being utilised within strategic and policy fields have been noted.

Effective policy design should be informed by the availability of sufficiently detailed data, whilst the advent and widespread adoption of outcome focused approaches to public policy has placed a significant onus upon governments to quantify both the efficiency and ultimately effectiveness of relevant interventions. Within the context of increased pressure upon public resources exploration of the potential attached to ‘citizen sensed’ data appears prescient.

This paper seeks to examine the potential for ‘citizen sensed’ data to provide a novel means of evidence with which to support the policy process. It explores extant use of such data as a constituent of strategic decision-making, such as in the public health review for New York City or as evidence considered by the governmental Environmental Audit Committee within the public debate around the development of a third runway at Heathrow Airport.

Further analysis of existing sources of ‘citizen sensed’ data are utilised to exhibit how it could inform the proposal of policy interventions within the environmental, social and planning spheres. Finally, the paper examines the potential for ‘citizen sensed’ data to provide cost-effective evidence upon which to base analyses of the effectiveness of policy interventions. Key to understanding the value of this approach is consideration of the myriad benefits and issues reported to be aligned with the use of ‘citizen sensed’ data, including the potential for more extensive data collection at a high resolution or concerns in regards to validity and sample bias.

THIRTY YEARS LATER: ARE WE STILL WAITING FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT? SOME EVIDENCE ON ECONOMIC POLICIES OF EUROPEAN SECOND-TIER CITIES.

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More than thirty years after Peterson’s City limits (1981) and ten years after Savitch and Kantor’s Cities in the international marketplace (2005), the debate about the real capacity of cities to steer their development is still ongoing. In particular, the so-called ‘second-tier’ cities are facing hard times, especially in this period of economic crises and austerity measures imposed by the national and supranational governments. Many European second-tier cities have experienced radical changes in their governance modes and policy agendas over the last decades, in order to foster local economic growth, mostly moving from managerial to corporatist governance and from social-centred to market-centred urban agendas. It is time to take stock. The findings of a Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) on a medium-N sample of European second-tier cities will be presented in the paper, in order to highlight lights and shadows of the mainstream economic policies adopted by second-tier cities over the last decades and to argue about potentials and risks of these market-centred agendas in the new context of austerity and economic crisis.

DO VALUES MATTER? A FUZZY SET-ANALYSIS OF WEALTH IN EUROPEAN REGIONS

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John Gelissen, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Which conditions explain differences in wealth between EU regions? In particular, do values matter? Several theories, from Industrial Districts (e.g. untraded interdependencies) to Institutional Economic Geography (e.g. institutional thickness) and from Relational Economic Geography (e.g. social capital) to Jacobs externalities (e.g. tolerance and socio-cultural diversity) strongly suggest that, in addition to

‘hard factors’ such as innovation and human capital, values matter for regional economic development.

However, empirical evidence is limited and inconclusive. This may be because traditional multivariate techniques look at ‘net effects’ of independent variable across the data, while different regions may be wealthy for very different reasons. Reframing the question in terms of set-membership solves this problem. Analyzing to what extent regions that are members of the set of wealthy regions are also members of the sets of innovative regions or the set of post-modernist regions allows to identify multiple causal paths. That is, if a set relation exists between (a number of) conditions and an outcome, it reflects a specific causal path that may be one of several paths.

This paper looks at 249 NUTS 2-regions across the EU and aims to find fuzzy set-relations between Wealth, i.e. economic development (outcome), on the one hand, and Entrepreneurial Values, Post-Materialist Values, Tolerance and Inclusiveness, Expenditure on Research and Development, Human Capital and Population Density (conditions), on the other hand. These conditions and outcomes are firmly rooted in a variety of theories and substantive evidence. Research and Development and Human Capital are strongly related economic development, Population Density, or urbanization captures physical and digital connectivity and the availability of a diverse set of amenities and Entrepreneurial Values, Post-Materialism and Tolerance and Inclusiveness capture attitudes that reflect openness to socio-economic renewal.

Remarkably, the fuzzy set-analysis found that Tolerance and Inclusiveness is a necessary condition for Wealth. That is, wealthy regions are a subset of tolerant and inclusive regions; i.e. regions cannot be wealthy without being tolerant and inclusive. In addition, the analysis identified five sufficient conjunctions. These configurations of conditions are subsets of the set of wealthy regions. That is, they reflect multiple causal paths to wealth.

The most important path is THRM (Tolerance and Inclusion, Human Capital, Research and Development, Post-Materialism). This sufficient conjunction vindicates Richard Florida because the first three conditions in this configuration are tolerance, talent and technology. The second and third paths are $\sim DTR(E+H)$ (not Population Density, Tolerance and Inclusion, Research and Development AND Entrepreneurial Values OR Human Capital). This reflects non-urban technology regions that have either high levels of human capital or strong entrepreneurial values. The fourth and fifth paths, $TME(DH+\sim D\sim H)$ are very interesting because they stress the importance of values (Tolerance and Inclusion, Post-Materialism, Entrepreneurial Values), regardless of Population Density and Human Capital.

PLACE LEADERSHIP AND INDUSTRY TRANSITION IN ITALY: TESTING A NEW METHODOLOGICAL LENS

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This paper reports on the outcomes of a new method for examining the role of place leaders in responding to economic shocks in developed economies. The research applies vignette techniques – frequently used in conventional leadership research but largely unknown within place leadership debates – to understanding how local leaders respond to major economic shocks in an Italian city. Two groups of place leaders were presented with a scenario where a major regional employer announced the closure of their plant, with respondents then asked to consider the subsequent roles and responsibilities of a range of government, private sector and non government actors. The

information gathered through this forum establishes the basis for a data infrastructure that allows greater scope for cross national comparison, providing insights into both how place leadership varies across international borders, while also helping to understand observed variation in structural adjustment practices and experience. The results presented here suggest that in Italy the Mayor and the public sector have a central role in dealing with the industry transition and that the presence of a threat/crisis act as a convening driver of the main place leadership actors which otherwise tend to increasingly work in a separate way due to the fragmented institutional fields existing in Italian cities among and within the public, private and third sector.

WAVES OF DISPLACEMENT IN EGYPT: IMPACTS OF THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DISPLACEMENT WAVES ON THE EGYPTIAN CITIES

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Having a central geographic location in North Africa, the Middle East and the Mediterranean, Egypt has been subject to frequent waves of displaced people during the 20th and the 21st centuries. Internal and external forms of displacement took place in Egypt, starting from 1917 with the external flow of the Armenian refugees and then in the 1940s with the Greek refugees during the Second World War. This was followed by two major internal displacement waves, the first one took place in 1964 with the resettlement of the Nubian population after their villages were flooded because of the construction of the High Dam. While the second one took place after the six days war and the war of attrition with Israel when the cities overlooking the Suez Canal came under attack during the wars leading to the mass evacuation of their residents to other locations in Egypt. A brief wave of Kuwaiti refugees hit the country in 1990, yet was not of a major significance, which was followed by a larger wave of Iraqi refugees in 2003 and 2004 following the Invasion of Iraq. Currently Egypt witnessed and is witnessing another large inflow of refugees, mainly coming from Syria but also to a lesser extent from Libya following the Arab Spring revolutions and their subsequent aftermath of domestic conference.

This paper aims to investigate the impacts of such flows on the built-up environment in cities, in terms of activities, land use and housing issues. In the earlier flows in case of the Armenians and the Greek refugees, they were hosted at the beginning in camps, however, later some of them managed to move into the main Egyptian cities, starting businesses and even constructing schools, churches, clubs and restaurants. In case of the internal Egyptian displacement, entire new human settlements were built from scratch for the Nubians, while a tangible impact on the post October War (1973) urban and regional development policies was obvious. In case of the Iraqi refugees, they caused a tangible transformation in the housing market, especially in the new cities of Egypt, hence accelerating their development. Currently with the Syrian refugees, visible impacts of their presence could be witnessed in cities, in terms of new activities, new businesses and also a tangible impact on the new cities. Of course such impacts could be of positive or negative dimension and would differ from one group of displacement population to the other. This paper as such will work on classifying the different patterns of displacement and their physical impacts that took place to and in Egypt, hence, defining a framework for a further comparative investigation with other contexts in this regards.

POLITICS PLAY IN REGIONAL SYSTEM OF INNOVATION IN SOUTH KOREA

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Academic literature has examined how change in a regional system of innovation involves interactions between various actors that participate in regional economic development. This study examines similar processes, but also explores the ways in which various factors characterize change in regional systems of innovation. Without making assumptions about the political nature of the interactions among actors and the contexts surrounding them, the study advances the idea of a non-economic approach to the processes of regional development and industrial policy.

In this study, a strategic relational perspective to regional systems of innovation comprises the conceptual framework that provides an in-depth explanation of the analysis of experiences. The single case study is employed for the operationalization of the strategic-relational perspective in the context of Gyeonggi province, South Korea, as a highly industrialized region in a post catching-up economy. The fieldwork is based on the collection and analysis of interviews and participant observation. The interpretation of empirical evidence through the strategic relational perspective reveals tension in the governance context, which has not met the interests of regional policy makers concerning regional development and industrial policy in Gyeonggi province. Thus, the study portrays the parts played by the provincial government in the innovation system affecting innovative capacity and performance, and identifies the political tensions that emerged and that seemed to be important in these processes.

South Korea's industrial policy and its regional development policy since 1995 have been characterized by the devolution of governance and regionalization in the area of innovation and technology policy. However, it needs to be noted that the policy processes are constrained by tension between national and regional industrial policies. These are the areas where public policy responses meet within the newly emerging organizational fields. In the light of this, new forms of relation in regions can be seen as strategic actions taken by provincial governments in response to the new opportunities and constraints perceived by regional actors as structural factors.

Focusing on the development of industrial policy in the case of Gyeonggi province in South Korea, this study aimed to reflect on the process of change from a nationally directed development to a growing interest in the regional dimension in a post catching-up economy.

THE NORTHERN POWERHOUSE AND THE WEST MIDLANDS ENGINE AND THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE LEPS IN ENTREPRENEURIAL GOVERNANCE IN ENGLAND: WILL BREXIT AND DEVOLUTION DELIVER?

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After the BREXIT vote there is much uncertainty about the future of the UK economy and the position of the North. Uncertainty too about the future of the LEPS- inside the new Combined Authorities which are struggling to emerge, and about the future of the Northern Powerhouse and West Midlands Engine projects with a new Chancellor and doubts the new policy and programme initiatives which are needed to tackle the alarming north- south divide in the United Kingdom. There is agreement on new Combined authorities and a devolution deal for Manchester and Birmingham but not for Yorkshire- yet.

An early Brexit in January 2019 will curtail the impact of the European Structural funds in the 2014-2020 programmes and it is not yet clear what resources will be made available to the LEPS to replace them. More importantly is the shape of the new economic development programmes required after 2019 and what the role of new small firms programmes will look like. There are big issues ahead with the proposed transfer of Business rates and a new industrial strategy is expected in the Autumn Statement.

This paper looks at the UK changing landscape of entrepreneurial governance and at the new local and regional economic programmes which will be required to make a difference in the decade ahead: if the Combined Authorities can get the backing and resources to deliver and if the LEPS survive in a complex devolution governance framework.

BIG DATA CONCERNING TRAVEL PREFERENCES AS A MEANS TO SUPPORT DECISION MAKING IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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Contemporary municipalities and regions are often faced with issues of intense road traffic. It exerts considerable impact on climate change and accelerating environmental degradation.

Building strategies and plans for the future of municipalities and regions requires local authorities to make appropriate decisions concerning further implementation of sustainable development. With reference to one of basic definitions of sustainable development, one should note that two aspects are taken into account, namely needs and limitations of natural environment. The former aspect involves a necessity to learn about the actual needs, which can be brought down to needs of inhabitants when considering municipalities. The latter translates into a challenge for the contemporary development of technology.

Integration of actions requires deployment of strategies by application of multi-criteria analyses. It allows for the inhabitants' needs to be entailed as well as developed. In this respect, the knowledge of travelling needs seems to be crucial. The transport system provides for the very fundamental structure of a city and exerts considerable influence on the manner in which the latter functions, but also on how efficiently it proceeds.

New technologies make communication far easier. Information transfer is particularly important for an efficiently functioning municipality. Widespread access to the Internet (including via mobile devices such as smartphones, tables etc.) may also be used for the sake of environmentally friendly urban development.

With reference to the example of a tool developed under the Green Travelling project, the article provides a proposal of a costless method for acquisition of data concerning needs of the travelling population, which makes it possible to build Big Data in this respect. The data thus obtained can be used to analyse the transport system as it currently functions, including the system of public transport. The next step in the process is making a decision on the changes to be introduced in the scope of organisation (e.g. by altering routes of bus lines, modifying timetables, introducing parking fees and charges for entering the given city district) as well as transport infrastructure (e.g. implementing a system of bicycle or electric urban car rental services, building dedicated bus lanes). Moreover,

deploying the solution proposed, through the feedback received, enables monitoring of changes occurring in the sphere of needs of the travelling population, and consequently also assessment of the solutions being implemented. It is an iterative process, but when monitored in time, it may simplify decision making on the level of local authorities.

The solution discussed in the article is universal in nature, since it may be used at any place in the world. It constitutes one of deliverables of the international project entitled “A platform to analyze and foster the use of Green Travelling options” implemented under the ERA-NET Transport III Future Travelling programme and co-financed by the National Centre for Research and Development.

QUI BONO FROM FINANCIALISATION? WHERE NATIONAL DEBT MATTERS, AND WHERE NOT

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The article contributes to the financialisation debate by way of looking into the European debt crisis debate. It provides a panel data analysis of all Eurozone countries, from year 1995 to year 2014. We find private sector debt much more than financial sector debt causes government debts, when considering consolidated debts. Inequality as approximated by a Gini coefficient of income differences does not significantly explain the level of government debt. Likewise, consumer confidence is a less significant variable in the full model, that is, accounting for financial sector debt, private sector debt, inequality of incomes and consumer confidence. The paper concludes that governments need to acknowledge the virtuous circle of financial sector debt and government debt bailout versus the possibly lasting effect of private sector debt. We draw management, business and growth policy implications for generating wealth and inclusive growth; and we reflect upon debt's role for future inequality.

The analysis of our data confirms H1 “Financial sector debt explains governmental debt”] while rejecting H2 “(The financial sector debt as cause contributes more significantly to government debts than the non-financial, private sector does”. Providing further hypotheses and test with the models in the paper, in a nutshell, it seems that the debt sticks with private households eventually. The presented All Debt Model as well as Private Sector Model are well suited to explain the extent of Government debt. Furthermore, indications are that debt lies like a mildew on society's ability to invest and to imagine positive future.

The implications of our findings reach beyond the economics dimension of debt: Although it appears that it is now debt-led or service-led growth which makes the success of the old industrialized leaders such as the UK or in the Eurozone, Northern Italy, in a regime of austerity and debt reduction such model hits its limitations. The Eurozone needs to find a new formula in how to create growth for the real economy. Progress could be thought to be economic activity that advanced communities physically, the well- being of citizens or environmentally sustainable use of resources.

ON THE LAND-CRISIS NEXUS: RETERRITORIALIZATION OF LANDED RELATIONS IN THE LATE TSARIST AND POST-SOVIET MOSCOW

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This paper offers an interpretive framework for exploring the role of territorial manipulations in the formation, management, and resolution of capitalist crises through land. Capitalism is a crisis-prone system and overaccumulation crises are its structural element. Production of space plays a key role in these processes since circulation of capital relies heavily on systemic creative destruction of territorial order to accommodate economic recovery. Here, enclosure of land plays a role of such political strategy - strategy of reterritorializing landed relations for changing the conditions of social reproduction. Enclosure is instrumental to crisis management at least in three ways: it releases uncommodified and under-commodified land that is difficult to obtain on the market but not through the state thus creating new passages for investments, secures high profit returns upon land and land-based resources by releasing them cheaply, and creates conditions for proletarianization by making landless communities rely on wage labor.

This process leads to certain repercussions - foremost, it underscores the use of and the reliance upon land or territory (in particular under the common or state rule) for delivering strategic economic change and reproduction of capitalist social relations. As such, the consequences of this seemingly “crisis-free” accumulation of capital can be highly destructive in the long run. Crisis management through land inaugurates the periphery as a strategic space for crisis management, shifting economic risks and uncertainties onto the most vulnerable; it may encounter major contradictions whereby all land and land-based resources are possessed, thus, opening up new horizons for repossession of already commodified land and causing new rounds of enclosure and forced evictions - to say accumulation by repossession; or, as Lefebvre observed, it can serve as a means for simultaneous and conflicting processes of ‘homogenization’ - production of frictionless space for capitalist expansion, and ‘fragmentation’ - inherited uneven development of space; last but not least, it tends to reproduce and reinforce crisis tendencies through circulation of conflict over land - resulting in so called ‘crisis of crisis management’.

These tendencies and theoretical propositions are to be identified through the historical geographical engagement with the communal land practices in the late Tsarist Moscow, their enclosure and subsequent deterritorialization during the collectivization, and, finally, a second and most destructive wave of land enclosure in the post-Soviet period. Similarities are, in fact, can be drawn with the open field system in England and its subsequent degradation and Parliamentary enclosure during the 18th century followed by later territorial restructuring of the communal land rights in the 1970's. Thus, evolution of various modes of reterritorialization of landed relations will be interrogated as a strategic manipulation of territory for delivering social change in a time of crises.

WHO SURVIVES OVER TIME? – A MULTILEVEL SURVIVAL ANALYSIS OF MICRO ENTERPRISES IN RURAL VIETNAM

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Since the introduction of the economic transformation (Doi Moi) towards a market economy in 1986, an increase in the number of businesses can be observed in Vietnam. The majority of these businesses

are informal micro enterprises, mainly located in rural areas, where they are an important factor for the economic development.

While in the last years, empirical work analyzed in deep which individual and regional determinants influence start-up activities, empirical studies that analyze which determinants influence the survival probability of businesses are less mainstreamed and mainly focus on the developed world. In contrast, studies that analyze the survival probability of micro enterprises in rural areas of emerging markets are scarce, due to limited reliable information. Thereby, the present work on micro enterprises in emerging economies has mainly focused on the impact of business and individual characteristics of the entrepreneur, as the educational level, risk tolerance and prior experiences in running a business, while neglecting the impact of the business environment. The few studies, which integrate the impact of regional factors, primarily focus on the effect of urbanity, agglomeration effects and infrastructure. Recently, interest grows in investigating the effects that the development of the formal economy has on the informal sector. Erstwhile seen as two dualistic markets, the formal and informal economy are more interdependent than often described. This interdependency is the result of backwards and forwards linkages between the informal and formal economy. The strength of this linkages determine how changes of the formal economy can affect the informal economy. Aside of economic slowdowns, as seen after the financial crisis, also political decisions, as the privatization respectively closure of state owned enterprises, can have a strong effect on the informal economy, especially in countries that are going through transformation processes. While several studies exist that show the effect of the general regional economic development on the informal sector, studies that examine the effect of transformation processes are scarce, especially in a rural context.

Summing up, we can find a lack of empirical work on the survival probability of micro enterprises in rural areas of emerging economies, which consider the impact of the transforming formal economy surrounding them. The aim of the present paper is to contribute to the discussion about the interdependency among the survival probability of informal micro enterprises and the transformation of the formal sector by using multilevel survival analyses to estimate the effect of different explanatory levels.

BEYOND GLOBAL FINANCIAL NETWORKS: FINANCIAL CHAINS AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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The Global Financial Crisis has highlighted an urgent need to understand the implications of finance for economic development in general, and for regional development in particular. While the process of financialisation is being increasingly understood as pivotal in driving economic processes, the links between financialisation and uneven development remain underexplored. One possible way forward is to embrace the concept of Global Financial Networks – a conscious attempt to conceptually link the ‘real economy’ (Global Productions Network perspective) with the world of ‘finance’. However, this paper suggests that while the concept of the Global Financial Network is extremely useful, there are other ways of looking at the issue. The paper thus aims to offer an alternative way of approaching finance and its role in economic growth and/or decline, by introducing the concept of Financial Chains and tentatively exploring its links to regional development.

MONITORING OF SUBSIDIARITY IN THE EU MULTILEVEL PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM

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The development of the construction of the EU has introduced new concepts, among them are a concepts of multilevel governance and multilevel parliamentary system. Governance in the European Union predominantly is executive multilevel governance. One way to render the European Union more democratic would be the development of a multilevel parliamentary system.

Draft legislative acts shall be justified with regard to the principles of subsidiarity in the EU legislation. Protocol No 2 of the Lisbon Treaty (2009) introduced a mechanism of subsidiarity scrutiny by national parliaments on draft EU legislation which increases the involvement of national parliaments in the EU policy-making process.

The paper focuses on the two-level structure in the emerging multilevel parliamentary system that is the supranational level, embodied by the European Parliament and the national level, represented by 28 national parliaments. The so called 'early warning mechanism' provides national parliaments with a pre-legislative intervention device.

The legal changes brought by the Lisbon Treaty have the potential to enhance participation of subnational policy-making bodies in the monitoring of subsidiarity. Since regional legislative assemblies may also have legislative powers, Article 6 of Protocol No 2 to the Lisbon Treaty (2009) explicitly states that the national parliaments are supposed to integrate the views of the regional parliaments into the 'reasoned opinions' that they express.

The paper examines a trend towards extension of the EU multilevel parliamentary field to including EU regional parliaments of the federal and regionalised states, and local and regional bodies of unitary states. The analyses seeks to draw an overview whether the European Union provided a stable institutional framework for the application of the principle of subsidiarity and how decentralisation can structure the multilevel parliamentary system. The paper examines the perspectives of decentralised governance and multilevel parliamentary system, with special focus on Visegrád Group (V4 countries).

The findings of paper clearly point towards stronger involvement of subnational levels in the emerging multilevel parliamentary system via application of the principle of subsidiarity in the framework of Early Warning System.

The study presents the main features of the subsidiarity monitoring, the main tasks of which cannot be implemented without the consent of the local and regional bodies. The analysis facilitates the broader understanding of the local and regional dimensions in the subsidiarity monitoring area, describes the current situation and the further development of the 'subsidiarity governance' at European, national and subnational levels in the EU Member States.

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF SPORT AND SPORT ORGANIZATIONS. THE CASE OF THE AUSTRIAN SKIING ASSOCIATION AND ITS PRIVATE-PUBLIC CHARACTER

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The Austrian Skiing Association/ASA (Der Österreichischer Skiverband/ÖSV) is the largest sport organization in Austria and has dominated skiing in the Alpine and related world for decades. It is best known for its capacity to build a highly professional and competitive team and for organizing big international events attracting big crowds on site and even bigger ones on TV and social media. But it also works as an association motivating and supporting men and women of all ages to be active in this kind of sport.

The paper analyses the economic impact of these activities on the Austrian economy in terms of its contribution on gross domestic product, employment and income. Or formulated differently: How large would the loss be if the ASA would not exist and pursue all its activities?

The paper first gives an overview of skiing activities (measured in terms of winter tourism and overnight stays) both within Austria and its regions as well as of skiers coming to Austria from different regions of Europe. It then calculates the economic dimensions connected with skiing starting with direct touristic expenditures and deducing its indirect effects in the supporting industries and services.

Based on insights of marketing research it evaluates the contribution of the ASA to this total outcome of skiing activities and measures its impact on GDP, employment and income. Apart from these quantitative dimensions it points to additional qualitative effects.

Finally it reflects on the specific institutional character of the ASA. As a private nonprofit organization it creates economic and social value. It also acts as a catalyst – it increases identification with and raises motivation for skiing. At the same time it depends on a largely public financed infrastructure. It therefore can be interpreted as a special case of private-public-partnership.

INVESTIGATING THE ROLE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

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The proposed paper investigates the role of local authorities in the search for innovative policy initiatives to promote new affordable housing options in the wake of the economic uncertainties, migration and the growing regulation of financial institutions. The main starting assumption is that in Europe the devolution of lead powers from the central state to subnational state levels has led an enhanced role of regional and especially local governments in policy formation and implementation. The local level is supposed to provide a locus for policy experiments, social innovation and new forms of political involvement. Building on the recent academic debates, the first part of the paper elaborates a theoretical model identifying the causes and the effects of local policies: The role of political leadership, the activities of (local) “advocacy coalitions” (Sabatier) and past experiences with particular policies are considered as main explanatory factors for the design/implementation of local policy initiatives.

In the second part of the paper, the theoretical framework is applied to the federal system of Austria, where subnational levels have substantial powers in various policy domains, including housing.

Moreover, housing demand has been significantly growing, and affordable housing opportunities are seen as contributors to reducing social inequalities. Data for the case study is gained from policy documents, statistical data bases and interviews with local experts and policy-makers. The main finding is that local authorities take advantage of their decentralised powers to implement a variety of different initiatives to promote affordable housing solutions. Traditional bureaucratic approaches (e.g. public housing services) coexist with market-oriented concepts (e.g. incentives encouraging private investments) and the formation of local partnerships with a broad mix of non-profit housing providers (e.g. housing associations). As a consequence, distinct paths of local housing strategies can be identified within a single state context. Besides the interests and values of local political leaders (and the power of advocacy groups), past local experiences are a key explanation for the choice of different housing approaches at the municipal level. In addition, the way in which the national or the European levels provide resources (especially funding, knowledge) shapes the political options at the local level.

In its final section, the paper clarifies how the theoretical framework can be applied to a wider range of cities in other European countries and outlines some (preliminary) policy recommendations for an international audience.

URBAN SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND LOCAL STATE CAPTURE IN CROATIA: 2 CASES

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Throughout post-communist Europe, clientelistic capture of the local state has converged with neo-liberal restructurings to create significant rent-seeking opportunities for political elites and for property speculators. At the same time, grassroots urban social movements, inspired by internationalist 'Right to the City' campaigns, have challenged the commodification of public space and the enclosure of 'the commons'. Based on collaborative research and advocacy, the paper addresses these processes in two Croatian cities, the capital Zagreb (population c. 800,000) and the UNESCO-protected coastal city of Dubrovnik (population c. 42,000) in the south of Croatia. Despite the large differences between the two cities, many of the mechanisms of capture and topographies of protest have been similar and have wider lessons for the region.

In Zagreb, a populist mayor, Milan Bandic, formerly a member of the Social Democratic Party and now an independent right-wing political figure, rules with the support of a semi-formal network of close associates, business people, journalists, sections of the Catholic church, and techno-managers, continuing to thrive despite a record of dubious deals and recent criminal investigations. The building of a shopping centre in the historic heart of the city, including an underground garage in a pedestrian area, was opposed by a coalition of activists, artists, and academics under the name 'Pravo na grad' (the Croatian translation of 'Right to the City'). Although ultimately failing to stop the development, the movement mobilised broader concerns over corruption, linkages between political and economic elites, the failure of regulatory mechanisms, and the use of public provisions for private gain.

In Dubrovnik, two successive Mayors from two different parties, Dubravka Suica now an MEP, from the right wing Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) and Andro Vlahusic, a former Minister of Health, from the small centre-left Croatian People's Party (HNS), have supported a tourist development including a golf course and luxury villas on a green plateau (Srd) above the historic city. Interestingly, Vlahusic, having initially opposed the development, quickly changed his mind on gaining power, utilising many of Suica's existing informal networks and succeeding in building a consensus amongst all the mainstream political parties, under a degree of pressure from important national and international

figures. The only opposition came from the activist group 'Srd je nas' (Srd is ours) which has now transformed into a political party 'Srd je grad' (Srd is the city). A referendum resulted in a clear majority against the development but the 50% turnout threshold in order for the result to be binding was not reached.

Taken together, the cases show the ways in which neoliberal paradigms of privatisation, deregulation and "public-private partnerships" have merged with predatory projects of resource capture and wealth distribution within political elite networks. They also point to the importance of opposition from radicalized social movements capable of challenging the commodification and erosion of public space in ways which go beyond classical liberal human rights frameworks.

THE ZAGREB METROPOLITAN REGION – A PLANNERS' WISH TO COME TRUE

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The Regional development planning framework in Croatia has emerged over the last ten years. As part of Croatia's European Union integration process, there was a strong external pressure to adapt national institutional arrangements and regional development related policies in accordance with modern planning principles and practices.

Croatia is divided into 20 counties and the capital City of Zagreb with almost 800 thousand inhabitants with a dual administrative and territorial status - City and County. All Croatian counties have to have County development strategies (CDS). A regulatory novelty (the Law on Regional Development, 2014) was introduced due to EU membership and structural funds eligibility, where four larger cities and three medium sized ones elaborate urban agglomeration strategies. The City of Zagreb prepares a County development strategy and an urban agglomeration Zagreb strategy (UAZS) at the same time.

The main research question refers to how to define the urban agglomeration area, and which criteria should apply. The methodology proposed by the Ministry provides a basic approach and a few common principles that in defining the area should be followed. The agglomeration refers to an area that spreads over administrative boundaries of the Capital, where functional relations are strong and migratory patterns rich and varied. CDS refer to territories administratively determined as the County, while projects of strategic nature and supra-county relevance should be identified. Urban agglomeration area and the County territory overlap, however not entirely. This calls for tailor-made planning approach to design of the urban agglomeration strategy, as a unique Croatian example. At the same time, Zagreb as an agglomeration occurred in planning history throughout the last century several times and planners like to refer to the Zagreb Plan of 1971, which seems to be a long forgotten planners' dream.

Objectives of this paper are: to identify critical points and possible limitations of a methodological approach proposed by the Ministry responsible for regional development; and if necessary, provide additional criteria that would contribute to the determination of urban agglomeration Zagreb. As the elaboration of the CDS and preparation of an UAZS occur simultaneously, a strong coordination among various actors is necessary. Both processes are participatory and require participation from different representatives and stakeholders and acting on various levels of governance. Ideally, both processes should feed each other and provide synergetic results.

In this research, through desk research we first provide a literature review. It will include the literature on regional development (Camagni 2002, Herrschel and Tallberg, 2011), metropolitan areas and

governance theories (Miller 2002, Taylor and Walker 2001), as well as urban agglomeration planning practices (OECD 2004b). We search for a conceptual and/or theoretical framework that could reflect the problems of multidimensional/multisectoral, multilevel and multistakeholder approaches and its possible transposition to our metropolitan candidate, the City of Zagreb. In questioning the planning hierarchy, we present a subtle exercise on how to plan and govern an urban agglomeration and future metropolitan region. Inputs for our case study will be collected through available spatial and regional development reports, and other relevant documents. Insights from stakeholders' semi-structured interviews will be analysed and presented. Appropriate statistical methods and various analytical tools will be used. In terms of results, a model metropolitan region planning approach will be designed and its applicability tested on the case of the Zagreb urban agglomeration strategy.

The results of our research will contribute to the general body of (urban) planning literature, provide solutions for other smaller urban agglomerations, in particular, and enrich approaches to development planning practices in general. They can be used as valuable inputs for the elaboration of next generation of planning documents and setting urban agenda(s).

ENTREPRENEURIAL CITY BUILDING AND URBAN POLITICS IN TRANSFORMATION: INSTITUTIONALISATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IN FLAGSHIP CULTURE-LED REDEVELOPMENT IN XI'AN, CHINA

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The notion of entrepreneurial governance has been widely adopted in academic discussions on contemporary regeneration practices. However, theories of entrepreneurial governance are frequently built on experiences from Western cities and generated from the post-War experience of countries in the Global North. In contrast, their variation in cities of the Global South with different political traditions still remains unclear. Even studies trying to find out situations in non-Western states, it is often the comparatively more prominent and internationalised cities in those regions, such as Hong Kong, Singapore, and Shanghai, that scholars focus on (see for example Jessop and Sum, 2000; Raco and Gilliam, 2012; Wu, 2000, 2003, 2015, 2016).

It is in this context that the author conducted an investigation on the implementation of entrepreneurial policies and the delivery of urban political transformation through a flagship culture-led redevelopment project in one of the inland cities of China's underexplored Western areas--the city of Xi'an. Through the case of Qujiang National Cultural and Creative District, this research explores how the concept of entrepreneurialism has been adopted in promoting development as a tactic to reconcile tensions and justify controversial agendas and how urban political order has been rescaled with the introduction of new for-growth institutions and the engagement of stakeholders in the redevelopment process. Drawing on data collected from semi-structured interviews with regional and city policy makers, private business leaders and local residents, it argues that the mobilisation of entrepreneurial policies in this case bears significant difference with that in the Western context as there is a combination of government dominance and penetration of the power of private sectors and local citizens. In this way, the paper contributes to the existing literature on China's contemporary regional and urban governance transformation, culture-led redevelopment and comparative urbanism and helps to deepen the understanding of political mobilisation under the non-Western context with a focus on less internalised regions in China. It concludes that there is no universal framework of entrepreneurialism fitting all circumstances and therefore it is the task for policy-makers and academia to think about how to tailor it for the best practice in a specific context.

ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS FOR SCOTLAND OF THE UK LEAVING THE EU

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This paper focuses on the likely economic impact on Scotland (and the rest of the UK) of the UK leaving the EU. There has been a number of macroeconomic studies undertaken by HM Treasury; the OECD and the NIESR attempting to identify the effect on the UK as a whole. However, to date there has been no analysis of the likely impact on Scotland or other UK regions and the probable distributional effects across sectors. The paper therefore is the first preliminary attempt to consider these issues. While the focus is on the impact of leaving the EU on the Scottish economy, there are simultaneous impacts on both Scotland and RUK, generating a significant spillover and feedback effects. The analysis therefore requires an explicitly interregional, multi-sectoral approach.

For the modelling, we employ AMOSRUK, an interregional computable general equilibrium (CGE) model of the Scottish and RUK economies. This is essentially a multi-regional, multi-sectoral, forward-looking variant of the Layard, Nickell and Jackman model. We apply exogenous shocks to the model that attempt to replicate the direct impacts on trade, public sector revenues and productivity that would be expected to result from the range of possible outcomes that might result from negotiations between the EU and the UK, particularly concerning access to the single market. We look in particular on the impact of optimistic or pessimistic Norway, Switzerland and WTO scenarios.

There is clearly a lot of uncertainty at present but the simulations suggest that there is no good news for the UK or Scottish economy if present estimates of direct impacts are accurate. However, for Scotland there are additional issues in that the divergence between the EU referendum vote in Scotland and the rest of the UK further widens the democratic deficit claimed by many Scottish voters. The EU referendum result has raised the possibility that the Scottish Government will call a second independence referendum. The economic situation of Scotland inside the EU but the rest of the UK outside has further important economic implications.

STAKEHOLDERS OF URBAN COMPETITIVENESS: MEASURING URBAN COMPETITIVENESS WITH REGARDS TO DIFFERENTIATED INTERESTS

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The paper considers the concept of urban competitiveness from the point of view of differentiated goals of city stakeholders. The proposed definition states that:

Urban competitiveness is city's ability to achieve goals of economic, social and environmental development, in line with stakeholders' expectations, by attracting, maintaining and management of resources with the use of formal and informal institutions.

In the proposed definition of urban competitiveness three groups of goals are included: economic, social and environmental, in line with commonly agreed European Union's approach. Moreover, four groups of city stakeholders are considered: inhabitants, business sector (entrepreneurs), public sector

and academia. This division is based on quad-helix conception. Both typologies allow to form a matrix of differentiated goals of urban competitiveness. This way, concept of urban competitiveness can be researched with consideration to various and sometimes conflicting interests of different stakeholders.

To give a more empirical dimension, each goal is paired with a group of indices, allowing for measurement of the urban competitiveness goals' implementation. Polish major cities will be used as an example for this method, giving quantitative picture of changes in Polish urban competitiveness.

Data used for the analysis include all voivodship capitals (16 cities) and are obtained from official statistics of national and regional level, as well as Eurostat (Urban Audit). Normalized data will be ranked and classified to obtain city's position in analyzed theme.

Quantitative analysis will allow for conclusions on 'whose' are particular Polish cities, as well as drawing recommendations for urban policy in this respect.

Special attention will be given to the issue of adaptation of Polish cities to the needs of their inhabitants, answering the questions of liveability, inclusion and sustainability of urban development in Poland.

PROMOTING LOCAL BUSINESSES INTERESTS: TERRITORIAL AND RELATIONAL CONCEPTUALISATIONS OF REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS IN DUTCH REGIONS

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Interest groups adjust their interest intermediation to the changing role of the central state and the growing importance of regions. This paper explores how different local business associations use different spatial conceptualisations to promote their interests towards different levels of government. Discourses on state rescaling and the growing role of the regional for economic competitiveness have resulted in different conceptualisations of space, which are now less fixed and bordered, but more open, dynamic and relational. This paper analyses how local business associations link these popular academic and policy concepts to the specific characteristics of their region and how by doing so they are participate in the (re)formulation of regional identity discourses. This 'localisation' of conceptualisations of regional competitiveness involves deliberate actions of different interest groups. These differ as they act upon the opportunities in specific economic and political situations. This paper also studies how the different regional economic discourses are strategically used in the promotion of business interests towards administrations at the local, provincial, national or sometimes European level.

This paper is based on an analysis of key policy documents produced by local business associations, 14 interviews with local businessmen, leaders of local business associations and regional administrators, which were augmented with 46 interviews with other prominent members of the local communities in those regions. We analyse two Dutch case studies.

On the island of Goeree-Overflakkee to the south of Rotterdam, local business associations played an important role in a municipal amalgamation. There the local entrepreneurs united to collectively articulate their interests towards the newly amalgamated municipality on the island. This cooperation is based on a growing awareness, that only through acting together the lagging island economy can be improved. The business community took the lead in formulating the economic policies and priorities of the municipalities and the promotion and communication of a new regional identity

through island marketing. They were leading in the conceptualisation of the island as a distinct territorial unit with the shared interest of counteracting the relative economic decline caused by the outmoded uncompetitive economic structure in the region. They want to use the attractive characteristics of the landscape and inhabitants of the island to promote a new and appealing regional identity to the outside world. The entrepreneurs successfully promotes a discourse that becoming more attractive to the outside world is the key for economic development.

In the Bollenstreek, the cradle and focus of the bulb growing agribusiness on the Dutch coast near the Amsterdam airport area, the local business associations were very successful in influencing regional policies and in the promotion of their economic interests through network organisations in collaboration with local administrations. Most of the projects formulated at the beginning of the cooperation between these different stakeholders in the region are realised or are in the process of realisation by the Greenport development company. Their successes have undermined the basis of this Greenport based cooperation within their regional borders. Both the municipalities and entrepreneurs cooperate in ever more networks, but with less and less territorial fixity. The agribusiness networks thus re-spatialise away from the coherent single and territorially fixed Greenport.

PUBLIC GOOD PROVISION UNDER ELECTED VERSUS APPOINTED MAYORS: POLICING AND CRIME PREVENTION IN BELGIUM

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Andrea Colombo, Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Belgium

Does the method of selecting local public officials affect policy making and its outcomes? We answer this question by focusing on a reform introduced in one region of Belgium, Wallonia, in 2005. Following this reform, Wallonian mayors are directly elected and therefore more accountable to voters. Mayors from elsewhere in Belgium, instead, are still appointed and thus accountable to political parties. We argue that, due to such a reform, Belgian mayors face now different electoral incentives that might ultimately affect their commitment to fight crime, a sensitive issue in local politicians' agenda. The complex organization of police in Belgium is indeed such that mayors have a significant leeway and interest in steering local policing, especially for electoral purposes.

The analysis draws from a rich and unique dataset on reported crime (disentangled by type) in 589 Belgian municipalities from 2000 to 2012, an observational period spanning two full legislatures. We utilize a difference-in-difference strategy to compare crime rates in Wallonian municipalities as opposed to other Belgian municipalities before and after the 2005 reform. We test the robustness of our results in three ways. First, following the literature on difference-in-difference analysis, we ensure that crime trends between treatment and control groups are parallel before the treatment. Second, we restrict our sample to municipalities that are comparable in terms of several socio-economic characteristics and are situated along the border between treatment and control States. Third, we include in our main specification a regional-dummy controlling for spatial heterogeneity in absorbing economic shocks and a region-specific linear trend that captures long-run growth differences across regions. Historically unobserved characteristics indeed make Wallonia's economic performance and resilience to shocks quite different from the rest of the country.

Results from the most conservative specification indicate a post-reform significant decrease by 8% in overall crime and in “politically sensitive” types of crime in Wallonian municipalities as compared to elsewhere and to the pre-treatment period. We provide several interpretations for such a result, one of which relates to politically-motivated underreporting of crime.

The contribution of this paper to the literature is threefold. First, we contribute to the vast empirical and theoretical research about the impact of political decentralization on the provision of local and regional public goods and services. Second, multilevel governance and local politicians’ accountability are determinants of crime that remain overlooked by the existing literature. Third, the local management of police in Belgium has been particularly questioned after the recent terrorist attacks.

We believe that our paper has also an external validity and its interest is not limited to the Belgian borders, only. First of all, the devolved governance of police and its impact on crime has been debated in several other European countries (e.g., France, Scotland and England). Finally, the interaction between electoral cycles, the local management of police and thereby its impact on crime, is a particular concern in countries where the local administrators of justice are accountable to voters (e.g. State attorneys in the US).

A POSITIVE EXPECTED RENT OR A NEGATIVE SUPPLY EFFECT? A STUDY OF AUCKLAND'S URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY POLICY.

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The central government sector has been signalling the desire for local government to use house price signals to inform urban planning, especially in the context of Auckland’s Metropolitan Urban Limit (MUL). This paper examines the role of expansions of the MUL on house prices using 11 years’ of Auckland's sales data. Grimes and Liang (2007) concluded that land in the urban area may be up to 13.2 times more expensive than neighbouring land located just over the urban boundary. Some argue that an MUL expansion may lead to a decrease in prices because of an increase in land supply. On the other hand, the MUL's expansion may increase prices through an expectation of greater future development in the area. The method used was a Hedonic Spatial Error Model. The study assesses the impacts on the prices of existing houses nearby MUL expansions, existing homes not nearby the expansions, and the new homes within the expanded areas. Results indicate that the positive future rent expectation effect significantly outweighs the negative effect of increases in land supply. The study, also, looks for the presence of any systematic error in pricing. After taking into account a wide range of control variables and using a Spatial Error Model, the study does not find any significant price discontinuity amongst local boards.

WHOSE CITY? THE WICKED PROBLEM OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN FAST-GROWING CITIES

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The provision of affordable housing to accommodate rapidly urbanising populations is an enormous challenge in the Global South. It is estimated that almost a billion people currently live in informal settlements comprising makeshift dwellings without security of tenure and lacking basic services such as water and sanitation. This number is growing rapidly and could double within the next 20 years. The delivery of affordable urban housing is closely linked with other important objectives, including

the creation of more vibrant and viable human settlements, access to jobs and livelihoods, social integration, spatial transformation and lower transport costs for households.

The paper presents an analytical framework for understanding the obstacles to affordable urban housing in the context of South Africa. This is an essential first step to developing a more effective human settlements policy at national and local levels. For the last two decades there have been many policies and plans advocating medium or high density, mixed-income housing projects on well-located land, but few examples in practice. Progress is important for integrating poor communities in ways that help to redress historic spatial inequalities and injustices, and thereby tackling the grievances and violent protests which threaten to destabilise the governance of cities.

The paper argues that accommodating the swelling number of poor urban households in decent living conditions with reasonable access to jobs is a 'wicked' problem with multiple dimensions, intertwined root causes and a high risk of vicious cycles developing. Many of the constraints are beyond the immediate control of government, including contrary economic forces and opposing social attitudes. However, a series of other constraints fall within the ambit of government and relate to inappropriate policies, outdated standards, cumbersome institutional arrangements, complex decision procedures and rigid regulatory frameworks. Tackling the affordable urban housing challenge requires a more creative approach than hitherto, recognising the unique character of urban land and its externalities. Realising the positive value of particular parcels of urban land - and managing the negative external effects - requires a variety of stakeholders to work together by bringing diverse powers, capabilities and resources to bear. This includes different parts of government along with the private sector and communities themselves.

STRUCTURAL DYNAMICS AND PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH IN CITIES

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Ron Martin, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

This paper examines how changes in the economic structure at the national level have affected the economic development of cities in the United Kingdom. The analysis is based on a newly constructed dataset with economic data for 85 cities (defined as travel-to-work areas) for 1971 until 2014. It begins by looking at the divergence of evolutionary paths of cities since the 1970s using several key indicators. The paper then examines the major changes that have taken place in the industrial structure of the UK economy over the study period and the extent to which these have influenced the economic evolution of cities in the UK. Our analysis of the varying performance of cities, is further deepened by investigating several underlying factors in the economies of cities, such as their tradeable base, their productivity, and their capacity for innovation."

CONFLICTING CLAIMS IN CONSTRUCTING CHENNAI'S "PERI-URBAN"

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At a time when the South Indian metropolis Chennai's Sriperumbudur in its 'urban periphery' is seen as a key lever to push this on a path towards being India's Shenzhen, thinking 'regionally' is of central importance. This allows us to critically engage with how the concept of 'peri-urban' is constructed, as well as the politics of its circulation. The extensive floods of December 2015 in both Chennai city and around brought in via the concern with climate change, an emphasis on coordinated planning of infrastructure that was impeded by 'speculative' growth and 'encroachment'. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork on varied sites of land transformation, and literature that traverse critical geography and sociology, we argue that the way capital constructs 'the region' has to do with the dialectics of how capital is constructed. The 'region' gets shaped differentially: Specific areas like Sriperumbudur have their own city development plan where industrial development there is carried out by SIPCOT, as part of a larger effort now as the site of numerous projects under the Chennai Bangalore Industrial Corridor Project. However, the wider scale publicity in national and international forums to these projects overshadow more complex spaces of contest. Thus, looking at the 'peri-urban' reveals its problematic when we look at in detail, ways of land development in the region: i) Master planning shaping the regional zoning, IT corridor, industrial, R &R. ii) CMDA; iii) DTCP; iv) Panchayat approved and un- approved; v) State Govt. created settlement & tenement & site development. Our focus is not from a positivist description, but rather from how land transforming into territory reveals the politics of space to be multiple and varied. It becomes a site to think about the dialectics of the interaction of capital and territory. Our conceptual agenda here is to delineate political spaces via our focus on land. Here, we follow Tang (2015) to argue against using space as a container shaped by meta forces. Here, we see the 'container approach' being used in varied ways to construct Chennai's "peri-urban": Bounded Economic development that justifies Special Economic Zones; 'Governance' in the spirit of 'high modernism' whose reform agenda relate to land title digitization, and financialization architectures; perspectives towards 'social development and poverty alleviation' that sets in motion eviction, 'accumulation by dispossession', and projects of Resettlement & Rehabilitation. Thus, the region then remains an uneasy and complex realm, and constituted by contesting forces. In an earlier tradition set off by Massey (2005) we seek to explore the politics of its 'openness' – rather than be locked into a linearity of a pre-defined development trajectory. This emphasis on land opens an unease with two concepts – that of 'Splintering Urbanism' (Graham and Marvin 2001) and Speculative Urbanism (Goldman 2011) – and argue that in the Chennai case these concepts that focus solely on infrastructure or predicated by meta speculation both well intentioned, but subvert and confuse political analysis.

THE CAREER MOBILIZATION OF EAST LONDONERS THROUGH LONDON OLYMPIC GAMES 2012 EMPLOYMENT LEGACY

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After 30 years of 'regeneration', East London could be regarded as "the Laboratory site of social experiments in community development that incorporates a mix of wealth and poverty, high and low rise and social inclusion and exclusion" (Imrie et al 2009). Within this context, London Olympic Games 2012 with the cost of 8.77 billion pound got justified to be hosted in East London by picturing a 'visionary Legacy' for local people on catalyzing the regeneration process of their disadvantageous

area (Poynter and MacRury 2009). For instance, one of the 'London 2012' strategy framework commitment was to mitigate the impact of recession on East London employment through providing jobs, training, and career prospect. However, this assumption simplified the fact that the giant event, which is collective of many infrastructure projects and services would have different career mobilization for different labor markets and different communities. Also, the project nature of Olympic Games is highly complex, risky and prestigious, under the world wide scrutiny, which make the host city and the Olympic organizer to give considerable priority to elites over the need of local population. This study has been broadly concerned with the relation between employment Legacy building of Olympic Games 2012 and the labour process of local East Londoners, while it is more specifically oriented toward the question of what the London 2012 mega project and its employment program meant for young people residing, seeking their career prospect in the immediate locale of the Olympic site.

This paper examines the questions through qualitative analysis of data and information gathered through implementing different research methods: conducting expert interviews, young local people interviews, LinkedIn analysis method, systematic observation, Literature reviewing on relevant academic journals, Olympic reports and 'London 2012' related press.

The outcome of this paper is an effort in unpacking the reality of career 'winners' and 'losers' throughout London Olympic Games 2012, and how their employment paths were a reflection of current complex socioeconomic structure of East London.

'THE STONE RAFT' DILEMMA? THE IMPACTS OF ECONOMIC CRISIS AND NEOLIBERAL AUSTERITY MEASURES ACROSS PORTUGUESE CITIES

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The paper borrows the title of the novel 'The Stone Raft' by the Literature Nobel Prize José Saramago, in which the Iberian Peninsula breaks free from Europe and begins to float across the North Atlantic, a metaphor that encapsulates the drift away of Portuguese and Spanish economies due to post-2008 crisis and austerity measures. Precisely, this paper focuses on the economic crisis and subsequent policy measures effects across Portuguese cities.

The on-going crisis in the European Union is distressing regional economies and cities in a different way. The impact of economic crisis on urban economies is underpinning differences within and across cities, due to important factors such as economic structure, social fabric, urban population size, and the type of policy answers conceived by international and national authorities to overcome the economic crisis.

Although the generalized risk and loss of wealth is predominant, the true is that income inequalities in European countries have deepened over the course of this recession, affecting in a more dramatic way the European peripheral countries. Generalized unemployment increase and declining investment and growth rates are the visible outcomes of such crisis. However, the composition of the economic and social structures has to be considered in the interpretation of the impact of economic crisis. Cities that specialized on tourism, real estate and related services are more vulnerable to the crisis than cities that have a more diversified economic structure. In the same way, cities with a strong presence of immigrant communities and low-skilled, less paid jobs show higher rates of social vulnerability. Urban population size may help to compensate for destruction of jobs and soften the economic crisis impact. Moreover, the different impact of the crisis across and within cities is also

largely a result of the controversial bailout plan put forward by the so called “Troika” (European Union, European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund). The extreme austerity measures reflected by serious cutbacks on public investment and social protection, as well as wage reductions and tax increases, are pervasive and jeopardize cities’ economic and social development. Hence, both economic crisis and austerity measures have a different impact across cities, sectors and firms, social groups and households, which mean that neoliberal policy recipes to restore growth are also part of the problem.

GROWTH HEROES AND THE WIDER ECONOMY: THE UK EVIDENCE

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There is strong and growing evidence of the significant contribution of small groups of fast growing firms to the job creation and economic growth. However we know little of the growth patterns of fast growing firms and their broader impact on the economy. To fill this gap, the paper provides the first evidence of such an impact using the UK firm level data. Building on our previous research, we examine the economic impact of fast growing firms in a region and an industrial sector. By linking Business Structure Database with additional aggregate data over 1997-2014, and applying econometric approaches of identifying externality of high growth phenomenon, we study how frequent high growth incidences affect the average firms’ up-scaling and productivity growth performance, controlling for a wide range of firm level, regional level and industrial level characteristics. Careful explorations of the moderating effects of regional knowledge capacity and industrial value chain provide interesting insights onto the mechanisms of the wide impact of high growth phenomena. We also test the sensitivities of relying on different definitions of high growth firms, emphasizing both employment growth and productivity growth, and examine the subtle differences of derived policy implications.

CITIES LOOKING FOR EXCELLENCE

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The technological innovation, the development of telecommunications and Internet is fostering the emergence of a new international economy. The progressive elimination of commercial barriers, the creation of big integrated economic zones and the expansions of the market, reinforce this trend. Globalization’s habitat is associated to the city and the network of cities.

The shift of focus from country to city scale has inspired this paper on urban competitiveness and its critical factors. There is no consensus on the real relevance of the study of competitiveness at the urban scale. Our position is that benchmarking city performance through Urban Indexes is a very powerful tool to inspire policy actions to accelerate economic development of cities.

A detailed analysis of some of the most prestigious city indexes measuring urban excellence allow us to approach to the discovery of key competitiveness drivers. City index, city benchmark, city ranking, city rating are different mechanisms of measuring city performance.

Several international studies in the field of Urban Indexes such as : Global Power City Index by Mori Foundation, Cities of Opportunity by Pricewaterhouse Coopers, Cities in Motion by IESE and the Index of Instituto Mexicano de Competitividad methodologies that have focused on learning how to identify

the “excellence” components of cities and how cities can be more resilient have been taken into consideration to identify the critical factors of urban and metropolitan competitiveness.

REFRAMING THE SENSE OF PLACE FOR REHABILITATION OF CARANDIRU PRISON URBAN AREA

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Brazil is a country used to economic crises that left many traces in the morphology of cities. However, segregation, social conflicts and economic inequalities can be of great influence also in other aspects such as the forming sense of place, which can be ambiguous and difficult to perceive. This paper aims to address the combining of different logics of urban meaning acting simultaneously, positive and negative, permanent and transitory, which is in long term attributed to urban spaces, forming the sense of place. Various types of narratives manifests these different meanings and remain in local collective imaginary. Popularly known as Carandiru, we shall analyze the public prison of São Paulo, the most populous city of Brazil, and the case of urban rehabilitation for the area where it is located which is characterized as a sinister place, aspect rather emphasized after the 1992 massacre. The Casa de Detenção de São Paulo became the scene of terror when 300 military policemen penetrated Block Nine to control a rebellion and killed 111 prisoners. Designed by the Ramos de Azevedo Office and built in 1920, in twenty years the prison complex had already evidence of overcrowding and bad habitability leading to several rebellions throughout its existence. Besides the presence of the prison, the fragmented urban fabric with improper occupations resulted in the decay of the surrounding areas. The massacre of 1992 was the most relevant rebellion episode resulting in disabling of the prison. Recently, public administration implemented an urban project to reestablish local context. Designed by Aflalo & Gasperini Architects Office and Rosa Grena Kliass Architectural Landscape, the project included the implementation of a park with 240 thousand square meters and a cultural center. Due to the tragic facts and the meanings associated with human mistreatments since its construction, the demolition (2005) of most buildings was determined, some structures preserved as memorial and incorporated into the new facility program. Besides the park with sports area and trails, the program also featured vocational school, college of technology, library, theater and cinema. Although the government has applied great efforts in order to benefit the social group involved with violence especially preadults, many questions remain open, for example: the emergence of organizations such as the PCC (Primeiro Comando da Capital) from the martyrdom occurred at Carandiru.

CHALLENGES IN REGIONAL GOVERNANCE: THE CASE OF NORTH WEST TASMANIA, AUSTRALIA

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Richard Phillips, RMIT University, Australia

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Australian regional development policy stresses regional-scale governance and place-based solutions, outlined with reference to local institutions, networks and social capital. Nonetheless, progress has been limited by ineffective coordination and cooperation between the three tiers of government (federal, state and local) and the limited resourcing of regional agencies. This lack of progress is compounded by ‘the general unwillingness of central governments (either State or Commonwealth) to devolve real responsibility for regional development to regions themselves’ (Collits, 2015, p. 31).

Local understandings of the effectiveness of regional governance structures are explored here with reference to the North West Tasmania region (NWT), Australia. This paper draws on data gathered in 85 interviews conducted between 2014-2016 in NWT with representatives from state and local government, businesses, unions, and community groups.

Tasmania is an island state to the south-east of the Australian mainland. NWT comprises nine local government areas (LGAs), with a combined population of 114,000. The region has undergone industrialization, deindustrialization, and more recently a process of uneven regeneration. Significant challenges include high rates of unemployment, population aging and decline, large proportion of welfare recipients, and low levels of educational attainment. In 2000, the nine NWT councils together established the Cradle Coast Authority (CCA) to coordinate economic development across the region. Amongst the member councils of the CCA, population sizes vary considerably, while the classification of population centres ranges from inner regional, to outer regional and remote. These disparities have localised resource and capacity implications. Further, localised economies and relatively discrete labour markets are evident in the region, which indicates both divisions and interdependencies at the sub-regional level that are distinct from administrative boundaries. These dynamics have partly found expression in the recent publication of a number of sub-regional economic development plans.

Nonetheless, NWT has a formal structure of regional governance. This is unlike other Australian regions (for example, the Latrobe Valley (Pape, Fairbrother & Snell 2016)). The roles of different governance actors in regional economic development, however, remain contested. This includes Local Government (nine councils), the regional body (Cradle Coast Authority), the Tasmanian State Government, and the Commonwealth Government (for example, Regional Development Australia). Governance in the NWT region is therefore complex and fragmented, with shifting arrangements and a changing set of relationships aimed at regional development. In this context, this paper explores perspectives on regional governance, including understandings of existing and ideal roles and responsibilities for different governance actors.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES OF WIDE URBAN OPEN SPACE SUPPLY IN EXPANDING VIENNA

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Edwin Chan, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Stanley Yeung, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Vienna is one of the most livable city in the world, while green and open space for public plays an important role in improving peoples' living quality. With a long history of preservation planning, green spaces take up more than 50% of land in Vienna, which not only protected the city's ecological and environmental values, but also actively showed social effectiveness, especially in urban areas where more people are involved. Based on "STEP 2025: Urban Development Plan Vienna", the thematic concept of "Green and Open Spaces" was developed in 2015, as a guideline for future open space supply, indicating the importance to guarantee the livability of growing inhabitants, and the supply of wide open spaces in urban development projects. This study aims to demonstrate the achievements of urban green and open spaces (GOS) in Vienna, as well as the challenges of wide open space supply in urban development projects. Firstly, the history and the current spatial conditions of urban open space in Vienna was briefly introduced. For example, the 12 types of open space, standards of green and open spaces supply, the distribution of greenery in the city, and other related contents.

Afterwards, the equality and accessibility of the GOS were analyzed, regarding varied catchment areas of GOS and population density in districts. Based on the spatial analysis and cases of Wide Urban Open Space in urban development projects, challenges were then discussed. It is suggested that in spite of abundant land resources of greenery in Vienna, the GOS provision in some districts of inner city where population concentrated was relatively insufficient, and the difficulties of land availability and budget became the barriers for improving GOS allocation. Finally, taken the economic value of GOS into account, a land development model was proposed and approaches to overcome the barriers was discussed. The successful experiences of open space supply in Vienna would be helpful for other cities which concern and emphasis on open space concept in urban planning. For cities confronting the difficulties in the supply of wide open space in urban development, the approaches mentioned in the case of Vienna would also be valuable. Theoretically, since GOS belongs to public goods, related opinions and issues would be discussed in the study.

THE LOCATION AND BENEFITS OF SMART WORK HUBS (SWHS) IN SYDNEY

Martin Watts, University of Newcastle, Australia

Martin Fitzgerald, The University of Newcastle, Australia

Ashish Malik, The University of Newcastle, Australia

Philip Rosenberger III, The University of Newcastle, Australia

In 2012, the New South Wales (NSW) Government announced its intention to implement its Digital Economy Industry Action Plan, by promoting the development of Smart Work Hubs (SWHs). In 2013, Regional Development Australia (Sydney) commissioned research by the Institute of Sustainable Futures (ISF) to explore the potential for SWHs in Western Sydney.

ISF (2014) found that there was a substantial cohort of long distance commuters who could gain private financial benefits through reduced fuel costs, tolls and travel times, by working during the week at a SWH, which would be equipped with the latest communications technology. Also significant public benefits could be achieved by reduced emissions of pollutants, lower noise, and a reduced incidence of both accidents and congestion.

Concurrently, the NSW Government established a Pilot Program, which entailed five SWHs being set up in two regional areas (Western Sydney and Central Coast) with financial support worth \$1.5m.

In 2014, the NSW Government commissioned this research team to investigate:

- i) The level and type of demand that exists for Smart Work Hubs;
- ii) The characteristics of successful operating models which could be adopted more broadly throughout NSW; and
- iii) The types of economic and productivity benefits that Smart Work Hubs could create for individuals, businesses and the broader economy

By May 2015 five SWHs had been established but they still have yet to fully realise their commercial potential. Due to both marketing myopia and their initial business model, the SWHs have been unable to respond effectively through their pricing strategies to this diverse market of small business owners, aspiring entrepreneurs, telecommuters as well as large public and private sector employers.

This paper, which is derivative of the commissioned research, will document the emerging evidence based on surveys of and interviews with users of these facilities. Also, it will draw upon some insights gained from the costing methodology adopted by ISF (2014) to generate spatially informed projections of the number of long distance commuters who would use the SWHs, one or two days a week. Finally the impact of the current pricing strategies of the five SWHs on the takeup of SWH places by commuters will be analysed, thereby informing the question of whether SWH based subsidies should be considered, given the presence of significant externalities.

A COMPARISON OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUSLY USED LAND IN THE UK

David Williams, University of the West of England, United Kingdom

Andrew Tallon, University of the West of England, United Kingdom

In the UK public-private partnerships are currently the only method of developing previously used land. How these partnerships are formed and how they work can differ considerably however, depending on the approach taken by the partners. Through interviews with the key actors, including the developers, local authorities and interest groups, the paper explores three case studies of urban regeneration projects in the south-west of England: Harbourside Bristol; Gloucester Quays; and Firepool, Taunton. The paper is designed to identify the processes, procedures, contracts and relationships that exist and enabled the regeneration process to occur.

At the time of selecting the case studies there were over 600 regeneration projects taking place in the UK. These were predominantly focused to the south and south west of the country. Many of the large-scale regeneration schemes such as London Docklands have been studied extensively and it was noted that there has been little research on the impact of development on small-medium towns and cities in the UK, and this is a knowledge gap that the paper has been designed to address. The background to each of the selected case study, shows why they are of interest.

The first case study is Bristol Harbourside, a city centre location that had been awaiting redevelopment for a number of decades. The land owners and City Council created the Harbourside Sponsors' Group in 1993 to identify the appropriate developers for the site and bring funding to the city. Developers Crest Nicholson were chosen to develop the area in 1997, and had to go through several planning applications and met with considerable public opposition before the final masterplan was approved in 2001 and was completed in 2015.

The second case study is Gloucester Quays, a small to medium city location. Gloucestershire County Council, along with the now defunct Regional Authority founded a regeneration company in 2004 to bring investment to the city and this included the £200m development of the Quays by Peel Holdings and British Waterways (the landowners).

Firepool, Taunton is a property led development of the former livestock market and railway yards, close to the mainline railway station. The local authority set up the Taunton Vision in 2002 to develop the consultation process for the redevelopment of the town. In addition to the development the County Council were awarded funding for a new distributor road adjacent to the western section of the development to ease traffic movements within the city centre.

The similarities and differences between the partnerships and how the developments proceeded was examined to identify the strengths and weaknesses of each approach, with an institutional map developed to provide a greater level of understanding and will help identify the best practices for future public-private partnership developments.

This paper forms part of the PARCOUR project is funded by the FAPESP-ESRC-NOW joint call 'Sustainable Urban Development'.

RETHINKING CITY-REGIONALISM IN CHINA

Fulong Wu, The Bartlett School Of Planning- University College London, United Kingdom

This presentation aims to depict the formation of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei city region (known as Jing-Jin-Ji). Through reviewing various theoretical explanations for the emergence of city region and city-regionalism, I will offer a general understanding of the state and non-state (in particular economic and physical conditions, e.g. infrastructure) forces to integrate cities into an inter-locking and densely formed region of mega cities. The development of Jing-Jin-Ji reveals a particular type of new spatial structure, namely mega-cities' region. The characteristics of this spatial form are summarised with regard to their scale and governance. This development is regarded as a second phase after the development of 'world cities' but may be different from global city-regions which are more based on the effect of urban agglomerations. I will pay particular attention to inter-city competition and collaboration in the formation of mega-cities' region and be critical towards the ability of developing mega-cities' region simply through turning competition into collaboration. The functional city-region may often lead to various challenges that are akin to 'urban illness'. In Beijing, there is a serious problem of air pollution and congestion. To build the mega city into mega-cities' region, the state hopes to solve the illness of mega-city in a larger space of city-region. We try to understand this effort as a specific state spatial selectivity in post-reform China.

THE STRUGGLE FOR REGIONAL GOVERNANCE IN A COMPLEX GEOGRAPHY: REGIONAL PLANNING OF THE YANGTZE RIVER DELTA SINCE 1990S

Weihua Yin, East China Normal University, China

Yuemin Ning, East China Normal University, China

The general principal of new regionalism is based on the idea that regions are becoming important spatial units of state reconstruction to realize the object of regional governance. With the deepening of globalization, regional planning has been a major instrument for boosting regional governance. However, there is an urgent need to rethink what is the really functional role of regional planning in China. This article discusses whether regional planning is a feasible mechanism to promote the discourse of regional governance in the Yangtze River Delta. Based on the analyses of the context of Chinese regional planning, the changing economic geography and governmental relationships of the Yangtze River Delta, it mainly exams the existing institutional deadlock of practicing its regional planning in terms of governance capacities since 1990s. It argues it is mainly because the lack of coordination mechanisms between multilevel governments that results in fragmented efforts to carry out the regional planning. The long struggle has still been far from achieving the goal of regional governance in the Yangtze River Delta. Therefore, its implications for regional governance in the Yangtze River Delta are efficiently coordinating national administrative system, reforming the

procedure of regional planning's making and implementation, building a public-private partnership of its assessment and regulation, and ensuing the legal status of regional planning.

URBAN INNOVATION, TRANSITION AND GOVERNANCE IN CHINESE ECO-CITY DEVELOPMENT

Fangzhu Zhang, University College London, United Kingdom

During the past three decades, China's fast economic growth and rapid urbanisation have resulted in unsustainable development in economic, social and environmental respects. Today, with increasing energy demand, climate change, labour cost and global financial crises, China's government has committed to develop a sustainable and low-carbon economy as a top policy priority. A "Green GDP" with balanced economic growth and environmental quality has been targeted as a new economy measure from central government to cities and regions in China. Chinese cities were used as the instrument for fostering economic growth during its rapid urbanization transition. Post-reform urban transition has created intense inter-city competition, which requires localities to act entrepreneurially to focus on economic growth through place promotion or city re-branding. Eco-innovation technologies have been widely applied in eco-city planning. Eco-city plans are booming in China now. But it remains unclear about the implementation process of these eco-city projects and the transition governance for sustainable urban development. It lacks of sustainability assessment of these eco-city development projects. This paper systematically reviews the development of eco-cities in China and reveals the dynamics of eco-city development and planning practices under various low-carbon initiatives. This paper aims to explore the driving forces for eco-city development and the roles of local government and green industrial market in the implementation process. Whether 'eco-city' is an innovative label or an instrument for local government to pursue its urban development strategy? Using a case study of Wuxi eco-city, I ask what lessons can we learn from the case study of Wuxi eco-city development. How sustainable is Wuxi Eco-city? How effective is the governance? Will China's recent promotion of eco-innovation technologies turn China's urban development into a substantial reality? What are the challenges and discourse of China's sustainable development?

SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA: A PERSPECTIVE FROM AIR PASSENGER NETWORK

Fan Zhang, East China Normal University, China
Yuemin Ning, East China Normal University, China

The spatial evolution of regional development in China is accompanied by rapid urbanization since the start of the opening and reform era in 1978. A review of the literature reveals a predicted shift from traditional central place and urban hierarchy paradigms to a network flow model. In order to test which paradigm best fits the contemporary spatial organization of regional development in China, this article examines air passenger network as a way to reveal the changing connections between Chinese cities. The spatial pattern of the regional development in China is then analyzed using social network analysis. The result shows that the regional development in China maintains a hierarchical structure anchored by four central cities: Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Chengdu. But, emerging horizontal connections among cities of the same level indicate that the spatial organization of regional development in China is shifting more to a network structure.

CO-EVOLUTION OF INNOVATIVE SUBSIDIARIES AND GLOBAL CITIES OF EMERGING ECONOMIES: THE CASE OF BEIJING AND SHANGHAI

Shasha Zhao, Middlesex University, United Kingdom

A major new wave of innovation-related FDI into Emerging Economies (EEs) is taking place as a result of the recent reconfiguration of global innovation strategy by Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) from the manufacturing sector (e.g. AstraZeneca and DuPont) (Cano-Kollmann et al 2016; Zhao et al 2016). This is producing a profound shift in the global innovation locus of MNEs towards locations that used to be characterised as low-skill, cheap-labour production hotspots (UNCTAD 2012). Given that global interconnectedness, cosmopolitanism, and advanced producer services, are all key features of GCs (Goerzen et al 2013), this MNE innovation-related FDI appears likely to be influenced by differences in RIS; a development with the potential to exacerbate regional inequalities (Asheim et al 2011). Yet at the current time, the relational mechanisms between locally-embedded production mandate subsidiaries and their GCs - which are encouraging the current wave of innovation FDI inflow into EEs in development of subsidiary innovation charter - remain largely unknown.

This project undertakes an in-depth case study into the two GCs, Beijing and Shanghai, with the aim of developing an analytical framework that can capture the dynamic co-evolutionary process of endogenous (i.e. within idiosyncratic RIS) and exogenous (i.e. locally- and globally- connected subsidiaries) factors. Three research questions will be addressed:

- (1) Whether and how global interconnectedness, cosmopolitanism, and advanced producer services of the two GCs have defining effects on the development of subsidiary innovation charter?
- (2) How do locally-embedded production-mandate subsidiaries strategically interact within the multi-actor network of a GC to achieving greater innovation charter inside the MNE?
- (3) What are the key dimensions of the two GCs which can inform policy development and MNE innovation-related location strategy?

To best address these questions, this project will build upon recent theories from IB on MNE-institution co-evolution (Cano-Kollmann et al 2016) and EG research on GC and RIS (Sassen 1991; Ter Wal and Boschma 2011). The integration of these three theoretical perspectives captures the dynamic interactive process of co-evolution between subsidiary innovation charter development and RIS of the two GCs.

This project will make two timely research contributions, in the fields of both RS and IB. It will:

- (1) Develop an inter-disciplinary perspective of co-evolutionary process for the understanding of the impact of GCs of EEs on MNE subsidiary charter upgrade;
- (2) Address research gaps in both the RS and IB literature by investigating 'GCs of EEs' as an important locational consideration for innovation-related FDI decision making in MNEs.
- (3) Highlight the important impact of global organisations such as MNE subsidiaries on RIS development.

Martin Zsarnoczky, Szent István University, Hungary

The population of Europe is ageing. This phenomenon is a major challenge for the society, but it can also provide a great opportunity for business and economy. The EU project called “Silver Economy” focuses on developing strategies related to population ageing, mainly by means of special technology services. These services generally aim to support well-being through health monitoring, robotic assistance, electric mobility or sport activities, including health tourism, green care and web-based home care solutions. Nowadays, innovation developers focus on solutions for elderly people. Economic sectors involved in innovation and development want immediate strategies and clear visions for the next decades. Health and social care, health services, self-health management and senior tourism all require ready-to-use models with smart innovations. Currently, there are two main dimensions existing parallel within the field of technologies aiming to support elderly people. One is focusing on homecare and independency, whilst the other is concentrating on nursing solutions to be implied in senior homes. Despite their different approach, the two trends have one thing in common: they are both facing massive innovative technological development in the near future.

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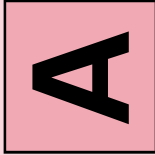
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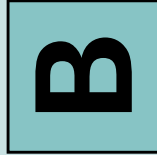
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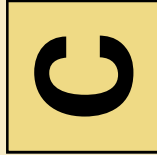
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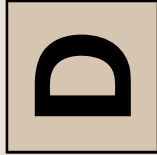
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