



# **Integrated Territorial Development Strategies in Greece under economic crisis**

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# **ESPON-INTERSTRAT**

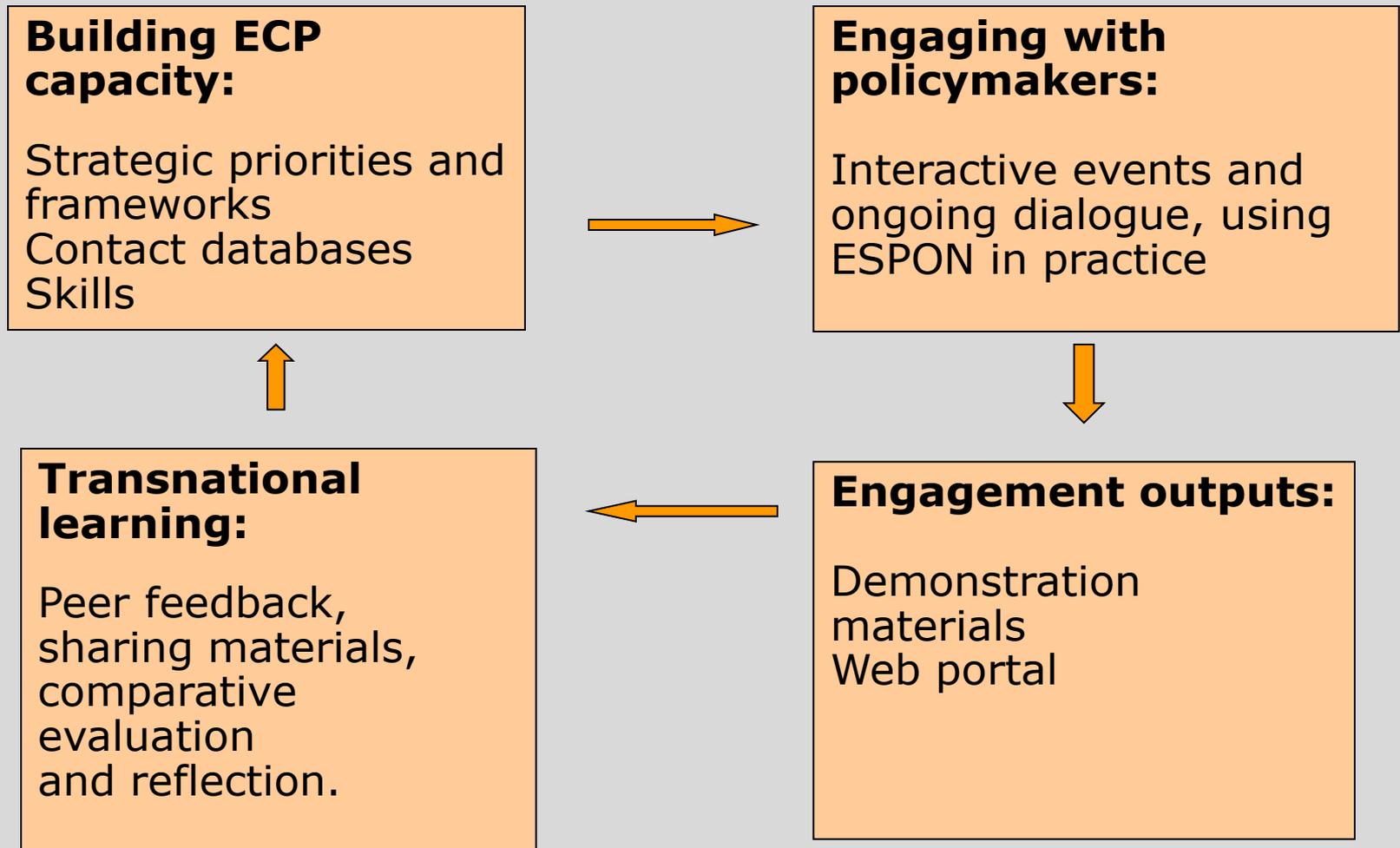
## **ESPON IN INTEGRATED TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

**To encourage and facilitate the use of  
ESPON findings  
in the creation and monitoring of integrated  
territorial development strategies.**

## Partner ECPs

- **Belgium**
- **Bulgaria**
- **Greece**
- **Ireland**
- **Italy**
- **Poland**
- **Romania**
- **Slovenia**
- **United Kingdom**

# Capitalisation model



## **About ITDS and strategic planning in Greece**

**Integration in spatial planning in Greece is a slight new idea and strategic spatial planning is in its infancy in the country**

**Greece is among the South European Countries thus governed by «urbanism tradition» in spatial planning system model ( ESPON 2.3.2 )**

According to the **EU Compendium of Spatial Planning Systems and Policies (1997)**, Greece takes part of the so-called "urbanism" planning tradition, which "has a **strong architectural flavor** and concern with **urban design, townscape and building control**".

This tradition elucidates the main features of the Greek planning system:

- *multiplicity of laws,*
- *predominance of a command-and-control type regulation,*
- *lack of efficient monitoring and control mechanisms*
- *slow responses to changing circumstances.*

Until recently, Greek planning legislation has been dominated by issues of **physical planning**.

Its main concerns were the interface between **private and public land ownership and the development rights of landowners**.

However, at the late 1990s, **a shift was made towards strategic spatial planning through the establishment of a new law for national and regional spatial planning (L. 2742/1999)**.

The provisions of the new Act give evidence of a direct influence of the European Union planning debate on the Greek national planning agenda.

## About ITDS and strategic planning in Greece

primarily the adoption of more coordinated practices rose from the europeanisation of spatial planning system

( adoption of EU directives, communications, green and white papers, of obligatory or non-obligatory character, led to pile up a considerable amount of projects )

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### **1. ITDS implementation in Greece**

- a) ITDS on urban areas
- b) ITDS on rural areas
- c) ITDS on coastal areas

### **2. Current challenges**

## A) ITDS on urban areas

- Pilot Projects under article 10 ERDF (1989-1993).
- Projects of URBAN I (6 projects) and URBAN II (3 projects) community initiatives (1994-1999 and 2000-2006, respectively).
- Integrated Urban Development Plans (2000-2006). About 80 projects have been implemented around 13 regions, all of them financed only from ROP's, co-financed from ERDF and ESF.
- Integrated Urban Development Plans (2007-2013), mainstreamed included in NSRF. All of them will be financed from 5 ROP's, only from ERDF, having the possibility to finance also *ESF type* interventions in a small portion.

## B) ITDS on rural areas

- Projects of Rural Areas Integrated Development Plans (OPAAX), financed from OP Rural development for 2000-2006 and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Projects of LEADER I, LEADER II και LEADER+ community initiatives (1989-1993, 1994-1999 και 2000-2006), implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Projects of *LEADER and OPPAX type* (2007-2013), financed from OP Rural development “Alex. Baltatzis” (axes 4 and 3, respectively).

## C) ITDS on coastal areas

- Coastal areas have not been under an intense study effort, due to major responsibilities overlapping of various services in various administrative levels (ministerial, regional, prefectural and local).
- Projects that have been implemented were mainly studies, equipment supplies and soft actions (web sites, exchange of knowledge, printed materials and study trips etc).
- TERRA Programme (3 projects) and LIFE-Environment (3 projects) were the major programs that covered ICZM. In total thirty-five coastal zone management demonstration projects were selected around EU by the Commission as demonstration projects.

## 2. Current challenges

- Revision of NSRF (2007-2013)
- Revision of 12 Regional Spatial Planning Frameworks and finalization some of Sectoral Spatial Planning Frameworks
- Revision of 2 major urban agglomerations Master Plans (Athens and Thessaloniki)
- Procurement for 4 new middle urban agglomerations Master Plans (Patras, Larissa, Herakleion and Ioannina)
- New Urban Development Plans (municipality level) and revision of older ones
- Participation on EU Strategic Guidelines for EUROPE 2020
- “Kallikratis” administration reform in action
- New State-aid law in action
- New financial engineering tools (JESSICA, JEREMIE, JASPERS, JASMINE, ELENA) in action

Actor	Legislative/regulatory level	Operational level	Implementation bodies
<b>Ministry of Finance</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revision of NSRF (2007-2013)</li> <li>• Participation on EU Strategic Guidelines for EUROPE 2020</li> <li>• New financial engineering tools (JJJ's) in action</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managing Authorities (ROP/OP)</li> <li>• Regions</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revision of 12 Regional Spatial Planning Frameworks and finalization some of Sectoral Spatial Planning Frameworks</li> <li>• Revision of 2 major urban agglomerations Master Plans (Athens and Thessaloniki)</li> <li>• Procurement for 4 new middle urban agglomerations Master Plans (Patras, Larissa, Herakleion and Ioannina)</li> <li>• New Urban Development Plans (municipality level) and revision of older ones</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry</li> <li>• Regional services</li> <li>• Managing bodies</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Interior Decentralisation and E-government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Kallikratis” administration reform (law 3852/2010 )</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operational Plans (2011-2014) for Regions and Municipalities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry</li> <li>• Regions</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Regional Development and Competitiveness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New State-aid law (law 3908/2011)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• «Development in Action» Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry special Funds (e.g. ETAN)</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Rural Development and Food</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OPAAX and LEADER+</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry</li> <li>• Regions</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> </ul>

# THE GREEK ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

The Greek ECP, acting as partner of the ESPON-INERSTRAT Programme is systematically developing an engagement strategy with central regional and local stakeholders, taking into account the existing spatial planning system as well as the **ongoing administrative reform** in the country and the fact that these new administrative structures and especially **new regions**, acting as **strategic planning units** will certainly need to be informed about ESPON related ITDS.