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Territorial Impact Assessment and its implementation in Czechia

Štěpán Nosek
Ministry of Regional Development, Regional Policy Department

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TIA – basic definition

= procedure (method) to evaluate **likely impact** (i.e. it is ex-ante tool) of policies, programmes and projects on the territory

- National level: evaluation of policies/programmes
- Regional level: evaluation of projects

Impact Assessments typology:

Economic dimension	Environmental dimension	Social dimension	Complex Impact Assessments
Cost-Benefit Analysis	Environmental Impact Ass. (EIA)	Poverty Impact Assessment	Territorial Impact Assessment (TIA)
Regulatory Impact Assessment	Strategic Impact Assessment	Health Impact Assessment	Impact Assessment (EU)



TIA – European context

- Territorial Impact Assessment (or similar tools) has roots especially in Austria and Germany
- On the European level, the tool became popular since 1980s OECD initiatives
- The European Spatial Development Action from 1999 defined development of TIA as task for the European Spatial Planning and Observation Network (ESPON)
- ESPON later gathered experts in the field and led couple of research projects



TIA – Czech version / basic information

- Methodology
 - Certified in 2016
 - Focusing on actors on regional/local level
 - Focusing on ex-ante **project** assessment



TIA – Czech version / phase 1

Q 1: Has the project potentially such an territorial impact that it is relevant to evaluate it?

- Potential impact on employment
- Potential impact on environment
- Potential impact on transport
- Potential impact of market and competition in given territory
- Potential impact on quality of life and public services
- Quality and progresivity of potential investment
- In case significant territorial impact **is not expected** – the project will go through standard procedures such as Feasibility Study or Cost-Benefit Analysis
 - 0-9 points
- In case significant territorial impact **is expected** – the project will go through one of the methodologies:
 - Average Impact: Methodology A (10-19 points)
 - Important Impact: Methodology B (20-29 points)
 - Crucial Impact: Methodology C (30-39 points)



TIA – Czech version / phase 1

- In Phase 1 regions/municipalities consider what is the possible spatial/territorial impact of the given project and decide whether it is reasonable to assess the projects more thoroughly
- The questions could be answered by local/regional officer responsible for spatial planning / investment planning



TIA – Czech version / phase 2

- Phase 2 represents territorial impact assessment itself
- In this phase detailed knowledge about particular thematic fields is expected – experts from inside and outside regional/municipal office are needed
- In phase 2 particular socioeconomic aspects of projects are evaluated with respect to following criteria
 - Probability of impact
 - Impacted territory
 - Affected population
 - Impact intensity



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TIA – Czech version / criteria

Criteria	Potential Assessment	Points
Probability of impact	None	0
	Minimal	1
	Likely to happen	5
	Almost certain	10
Impacted Territory	Local (municipality)	2
	Microregional (town + functional area)	4
	Regional	6
	More Regions	8
	National	10
Affected population	Less than 500 inhabitants	2
	Less than 2 000 inhabitants	4
	Less than 10 000 inhabitants	6
	Less than 50 000 inhabitants	8
	More than 50 000 inhabitants	10
Impact intensity	None	0
	Minimal	1
	Average	5
	High	10



TIA – Czech version / phase 2 / results

Final results (for each socioeconomic aspect)

- 0 p.: none or negligible impact --- no action
- 1-10 p.: small impact --- simplified oral assessment
- 11-20 p.: average impact --- detailed assessment
- 21-30 p.: significant impact --- detailed assessment



TIA – Czech version / potential usage

- Ministry of Regional Development plans to:
 - Create follow-up project focusing on education of local/regional/national authorities
 - Motivate ministries/regions/municipalities to use the methodology
- Potential benefits:
 - Complex assessment tool which enables to assess projects in all aspects of sustainable development – i.e. economic, social and environmental
 - Policy-makers have possibility to compare projects (project proposals) and decide which ones are potentially most beneficial (least harmful)