



Sesión Especial S04 – Evolución de las disparidades regionales....

Título: **DIFFERENCES IN REGIONAL RECOVERY CAPACITIES: A European Atlas of Resilience**

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Resilience research has become an important topic in regional science over the past years. The interest in resilience of regional systems has been prompted by a range of perturbations or shocks, such as terrorism, the Great Recession, the refugee crisis, the housing crisis, climate change, the corona pandemic, and more recently the Ukrainian war. The nature of such disturbances is such that standard governance controls based on linear makeability of our societies do not hold anymore. The evolutionary concept of resilience offers a new adaptive perspective on shocks, control mechanisms and recovery trajectories of complex spatial-economic systems brought out of equilibrium. The European Commission (2020) regards such an approach as an essential transformative process ensuring a 'greener, more digital, more resilient' development.

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The present study on spatial resilience examines the differentiated potential of European regions and territories to bounce back to desired or necessary socio-economic areal functionalities that are affected by an evidence-based comparative study on regional resilience performance and resilience capacity among European regions while employing geo-science visualisations of the European space-economy, leading to a European resilience atlas.

This European resilience atlas is characterised by three features: (i) multidimensional assessment of spatial resilience in Europe on the basis of five distinct categories: society, economy, environment, institutions and democracy; (ii) a multilevel exploratory resilience analysis conducted at three spatial levels: EU, European nations, European regions (NUTS 2); (iii) a multi-shock analysis, including inter alia the 2008-2009 economic shock, but also other disturbances such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

The present spatial resilience study follows a strict stepwise methodological approach: (i) conceptualisation of shocks and resilient systems, including performance indicators; (ii) design and measurement of resilience outcome measures (such as a resilience performance index) as well as a typological clustering of EU regions based on similar characteristics for types of regions; (iii) development of functional framework for identifying resilience drivers and testing the role of such determinants for explaining the resilience outcome capacity index for European regions, leading to policy lessons and recommendations.