

## 19. High mobility level punctually triggers economic growth and at the same time aggravates spatial disparities

Economic globalization and low prices of fossil energy → increased mobility of goods and persons → ambivalent effects: On the one hand, major transport investments (e.g. TEN) currently influence economic development along European major transport axes or in the vicinity of transport nodes (e.g. airports), on the other hand European transport policy may widen rather than narrow differences in accessibility between central and peripheral regions → spatial development is required to balance short-term economic advantages versus drawbacks of spatial disparities and adopt a long-term vision for spatial development that coordinates transport and economic projects

### Projects that address this hypothesis:

\* [A](#) \* [C](#) \* [D](#)

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