



Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

# ESPON contributions to post-2020 programming of European Structural and Investment Funds



# Table of contents

<b>How to use this document?</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>ESPON contributions to ERDF and CF</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Smarter Europe</b> .....	<b>5</b>
> Enhancing research and innovation capacities and the uptake of advanced technologies .....	5
> Reaping the benefits of digitisation for citizens, companies and governments .....	6
> Enhancing growth and competitiveness of SMEs .....	7
> Developing skills for smart specialisation, industrial transition and entrepreneurship .....	9
<b>Greener, low-carbon Europe</b> .....	<b>10</b>
> Promoting energy efficiency measures .....	10
> Promoting renewable energy .....	11
> Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and disaster resilience .....	12
> Promoting transition to circular economy .....	14
> Enhancing biodiversity, green infrastructure in the urban environment, and reducing pollution .....	15
<b>More connected Europe</b> .....	<b>17</b>
> Enhancing digital connectivity .....	17
> Developing a sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent, secure and intermodal TEN-T .....	18
> Developing sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent and intermodal national, regional and local mobility, incl. improved access to TEN-T and cross-border mobility .....	19
<b>More social Europe</b> .....	<b>20</b>
> Enhancing the effectiveness of labour markets and access to quality employment through developing social innovation and infrastructure .....	20
> Improving access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and life long learning through developing infrastructure .....	21
> Increasing the socioeconomic integration of marginalised communities, migrants and disadvantaged groups, through integrated measures including housing and social services .....	22
> Ensuring equal access to health care through developing infrastructure, incl. primary care .....	24
<b>Europe closer to citizens</b> .....	<b>25</b>
> Fostering integrated social, economic and environmental development, cultural heritage and security in urban areas .....	25
> Fostering integrated social, economic and environmental local development, cultural heritage and security, incl. for rural and coastal areas also through community-led local development .....	27
<b>ESPON contributions to ESF+</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>More social Europe</b> .....	<b>31</b>
> Improving access to employment of all jobseekers, in particular youth and long-term unemployed, and of inactive people, promoting self-employment and the social economy .....	31
> Promoting equal access to and completion of, quality and inclusive education and training, in particular for disadvantaged groups, from early childhood education and care through general and vocational education and training and to tertiary level .....	32
> Promoting flexibel upskilling and reskilling opportunities for all, incl. by better anticipating change and new skills requirements, facilitating career transitions and promoting professional mobility .....	33
> Promoting socio-economic integration of marginalised communities such as the Roma .....	34
> Promoting socio-economic integration of third country nationals .....	35
> Promoting social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, incl. the most deprived and children .....	36
> Enhancing the equal and timely access to quality, sustainable and affordable services; improving accessibility, effectiveness and resilience of healthcare systems and long-term care services .....	37

This publication is a catalogue of ESPON projects and publications, encompassing past, ongoing and initiated research with results made or to be made available within the timespan 2010 – 2020. The document considers all relevant ESPON research that can contribute to the post-2020 programming of European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF). It is structured around the five Policy Objectives laid down in the proposal for a Common Provision Regulation (CPR) from 29 May 2018 and the Specific Objectives set in the proposals for a regulation on the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund (CF) from 29 May 2018 as well as on the European Social Fund+ (ESF+) from 30 May 2018.

The document is divided in two subsections with ESPON's contributions to a) ERDF/CF and b) ESF+. Each of the subsections starts with an overview of the Policy Objectives and the corresponding Specific Objectives. This overview lists, however, only the Specific Objectives, for which ESPON has available relevant research.

Each of the subsections catalogues relevant ESPON research, where every page is dedicated to one single Specific Objective. The pages are structured to illustrate the links between the ESPON contribution (i.e. project or publication), the ERDF/CF or ESF+ Specific Objective and the CPR Policy Objective.

The ESPON contributions are twofold: ESPON projects and ESPON publications, both marked with pictograms:



for ESPON projects;



for ESPON publications.

Each of the individual contributions is presented in a separate container with information about the status / availability (marked with ⌚) and a link to the full research documentation (marked with 🔗).

The project container lists the most relevant policy questions pursued by the research. In cases where projects are only partially relevant for a certain Specific Objective, the catalogue filters the most relevant case studies only.

The information in this document intends to serve as a guidance to relevant research, and does not include empirical data. Insights about a particular subject, indicator, Member State or a subnational territorial unit (depending on the research scope) can be found in the full documentation on ESPON's website as referenced for every project or publication.

The document will be regularly updated in response to both possible changes in the respective regulations and new relevant ESPON research. Furthermore, the available research catalogued here will be synthesised in the State of the European Territory report, expected to be released in the second half of 2019. The report will provide observations of the main territorial development trends in Europe and present policy advice to support post-2020 programming. Respecting the evidence needs on different governance levels, the report will seek the involvement of stakeholders so as to refine contents and tailor recommendations. The stakeholder involvement will be a recurring process throughout 2019.

The ESPON EGTC team is pleased to also provide individual advice at [info@espon.eu](mailto:info@espon.eu)

# ESPON contributions to ERDF and CF

## Policy objectives

## ERDF and CF specific objectives

Smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart economic transformation

- » enhancing research and innovation capacities and the uptake of advanced technologies
- » reaping the benefits of digitisation for citizens, companies and governments
- » enhancing growth and competitiveness of SMEs
- » developing skills for smart specialisation, industrial transition and entrepreneurship

Greener, low-carbon Europe by promoting clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate adaptation and risk prevention and management

- » promoting energy efficiency measures
- » promoting renewable energy
- » promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and disaster resilience
- » promoting transition to circular economy
- » enhancing biodiversity, green infrastructure in the urban environment, and reducing pollution

More connected Europe by enhancing mobility and regional ICT connectivity

- » enhancing digital connectivity
- » developing a sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent, secure and intermodal TEN-T
- » developing sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent and intermodal national, regional and local mobility, incl. improved access to TEN-T and cross-border mobility

More social Europe implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights

- » enhancing the effectiveness of labour markets and access to quality employment through developing social innovation and infrastructure
- » improving access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and life long learning through developing infrastructure
- » increasing the socioeconomic integration of marginalised communities, migrants and disadvantaged groups, through integrated measures including housing and social services
- » ensuring equal access to health care through developing infrastructure, incl. primary care

Europe closer to citizens by fostering the sustainable and integrated development of urban, rural and coastal areas and local initiatives

- » fostering integrated social, economic and environmental development, cultural heritage and security in urban areas
- » fostering integrated social, economic and environmental local development, cultural heritage and security, incl. for rural and coastal areas also through community-led local development

ERDF / CF | Enhancing research and innovation capacities and the uptake of advanced technologies

ESPON project

KIT - Knowledge, Innovation, Territory



- What is the current state of European regions with respect to the knowledge and innovation economy and how does this relate to the overall global picture of the knowledge and innovation economy?
- What territorial assets can be exploited in order to further support the development of the innovation and knowledge economy?
- Which territories and innovation clusters can serve as a good practice for European territorial cooperation in the field of innovation?
- What variations between regions exist in the innovation and knowledge economy and what types of innovation and knowledge economy policy can be distinguished?
- What could be done to improve the capacity of regions in terms of innovation and knowledge economy? Is this the same for all regions or can different measures be distinguished for the various types of regions? What specific territorial assets and territorial development strategies (e.g. city-networks, regional clusters, landscape and culture) can create added value for the knowledge and innovation economy?



Completed in 2012



[www.espon.eu/kit](http://www.espon.eu/kit)

ESPON publication

ESPON Atlas → Economic structures and global challenges → Territorial patterns of innovation



Completed in 2014



[atlas.espon.eu](http://atlas.espon.eu)

ESPON publication

European Territorial Review → Stimulating employment in the knowledge economy



Completed in 2017



[territorial-review.espon.eu](http://territorial-review.espon.eu)

ERDF / CF

Reaping the benefits of digitisation for citizens, companies and governments

ESPON  
project

## Technological Transformation &amp; Transitioning of Regional Economies



- Which regions of Europe are primed to take advantage of technological change and which regions are likely to lag behind?
- What preconditions are necessary for the emergence of these new technological ecosystems? What are the likely territorial impacts of technological transformations, particularly in respect of transport, manufacturing and energy, and how does this affect the EU economic, social and territorial cohesion?
- What are the opportunities for regions, particularly lagging regions, to foster development through emerging industries? How can regional economies integrate these new paradigms?
- What strategies and policy measures are currently in place to support emerging industries and technologies? How are government and business leaders tackling the industrial transformation? Which type of strategic thinking and policy measures are needed (e.g. investments, legislation, collaboration and knowledge transfer)? What are best-practices? Which policy measures are counterproductive?
- How should future Cohesion Policy post-2020 be tailored to respond the territorial challenges of emerging technological transformations?



Due by 06/2020

[www.espon.eu/transregecon](http://www.espon.eu/transregecon)ESPON  
publication

## Policy Brief: The territorial and urban dimensions of the digital transition of public services



Completed in 2017

[www.espon.eu/digital-transition](http://www.espon.eu/digital-transition)ESPON  
publication

## ESPON Atlas → Linkages and accessibility → Access to information



Completed in 2014

[atlas.espon.eu](http://atlas.espon.eu)ESPON  
publication

## European Territorial Review → Developing physical and digital connectivity



Completed in 2017

[territorial-review.espon.eu](http://territorial-review.espon.eu)

ERDF / CF

Enhancing growth and competitiveness of SMEs

ESPN  
project

Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises in European Regions and Cities



- What are the distribution patterns of SMEs across European regions and cities in terms of size, employment, sectors, and economic weight? Can specific territorial patterns be identified concerning the location of start-ups, their survival rates and growth development?
- To what extent and in which ways do the SMEs contribute to business development, job creation and innovation in European regions and cities, in particular in the areas of the creative/knowledge economy, ICT and the low-carbon economy? What are the key dynamics and drivers for the growth of these SMEs, especially after the crisis?
- What are the main opportunities and obstacles for SMEs to grow? Does this differ across the European territory, and if so, how? Are development conditions better in dense urbanised areas? How does international connectedness and globalisation affect SMEs?
- How could SME development best be supported in different types of territories? What type of territorial development strategies should be considered in different regions and cities to further strengthen the development and sustainability of the business environments for SMEs?



Completed in 2017

[www.espon.eu/sme](http://www.espon.eu/sme)ESPN  
publication

ESPN Atlas → Economic structures and global challenges



Completed in 2014

[atlas.espon.eu](http://atlas.espon.eu)ESPN  
publication

European Territorial Review → Promoting economic growth through SME and FDI



Completed in 2017

[territorial-review.espon.eu](http://territorial-review.espon.eu)

ERDF / CF | Enhancing growth and competitiveness of SMEs

ESPON  
project

## The World in Europe: Global FDI Flows towards Europe



While the main focus of the project is on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows, the researchers used the collected data to provide an overview of FDI patterns associated with European SMEs. The results reveal that many European SMEs make their first cross-border investment within the Single Market.

Based on the empirical analysis, the study concludes that extra-European FDI is associated with positive productivity spill-over effects benefiting local firms within the same industry (intra-industry productivity spill-overs) and within a given region (regional productivity spill-overs), particularly in the capital, metropolitan and more-developed regions. According to the research results, companies of all sizes benefit from productivity spill-overs, yet, micro firms and SMEs benefit the most.

The broader policy questions are:

- What are the global patterns and recent trends (10 years) of inward FDI flows to the EU, and how do they affect the overall territorial development of the European territory?
- What relevance do inward FDI flows have for regional growth and competitiveness as well as for reducing economic disparities in Europe (among more developed, transition and less developed regions)?
- What types of regions and cities receive foreign investments and for which economic activities (manufacturing and service industries and sub-categories)?
- What territorial factors seem to determine FDI location? How do macroeconomic factors and local regulations affect inward FDI flows territorially?
- What policy measures could be implemented to attract FDI in order to boost the competitiveness of EU territories at different scales (European, transnational, national, regional, urban)?



Completed in 2017

[www.espon.eu/fdi](http://www.espon.eu/fdi)



ERDF / CF

Developing skills for smart specialisation, industrial transition and entrepreneurship

ESPON  
project

Technological Transformation &amp; Transitioning of Regional Economies



- Which regions of Europe are primed to take advantage of technological change and which regions are likely to lag behind?
- What preconditions are necessary for the emergence of these new technological ecosystems? What are the likely territorial impacts of technological transformations, particularly in respect of transport, manufacturing and energy, and how does this affect the EU economic, social and territorial cohesion?
- What are the opportunities for regions, particularly lagging regions, to foster development through emerging industries? How can regional economies integrate these new paradigms?
- What strategies and policy measures are currently in place to support emerging industries and technologies? How are government and business leaders tackling the industrial transformation? Which type of strategic thinking and policy measures are needed (e.g. investments, legislation, collaboration and knowledge transfer)? What are best-practices? Which policy measures are counterproductive?
- How should future Cohesion Policy post-2020 be tailored to respond the territorial challenges of emerging technological transformations?



Due by 06/2020

[www.espon.eu/transregecon](http://www.espon.eu/transregecon)ESPON  
publication

ESPON Atlas → Society and Integration → Education and labour force



Completed in 2014

[atlas.espon.eu](http://atlas.espon.eu)ESPON  
publication

European Territorial Review → Stimulating employment in the knowledge economy



Completed in 2017

[territorial-review.espon.eu](http://territorial-review.espon.eu)

ERDF / CF

Promoting energy efficiency measures

ESPO  
project

Regions at Risk of Energy Poverty



- How can the available data on energy production and consumption in the European regions be linked with their territorial characteristics, socioeconomic as well as environmental indicators in order to obtain a clear picture on how increasing energy prices might affect different types of regions?
- How vulnerable for energy poverty are the different types of regions?
- What are the scenarios for different types of European regions affected by rising energy prices? How does this affect regional competitiveness and cohesion?
- Which policy measures can empower regions to cope with rising energy prices?



Completed in 2010

[www.espon.eu/rerisk](http://www.espon.eu/rerisk)

ERDF / CF

Promoting renewable energy

ESPO  
project

Territories and Low-Carbon Economy



- What do energy consumption patterns (distinguishing between renewable and non-renewable energy) look like in European regions and cities (broken down into private households, public buildings, transport and economic activities such as services, agriculture and forestry)? How have they changed over the past 10 years in the different types of European regions and cities (i.e. capital cities, secondary growth poles, small and medium-sized towns)?
- Are there particular types of European regions and cities that find it easier in making full use of their renewable energy potential?
- How could challenges existing in this context be overcome in different types of territories?
- What kind of action/policy is needed in what type of region/city to ensure a smooth transition to a low-carbon economy/lifestyle? How can regions and cities create framework conditions for unlocking low-carbon investment by the private sector?



Completed in 2018

[www.espon.eu/low-carbon-economy](http://www.espon.eu/low-carbon-economy)ESPO  
project

Possible European Territorial Futures



What could be the territorial consequences if Europe's energy production and consumption were 100% renewable?



Completed in 2017

[www.espon.eu/territorial-futures](http://www.espon.eu/territorial-futures)ESPO  
publication

European Territorial Review → Boosting renewable energy sources



Completed in 2017

[territorial-review.espon.eu](http://territorial-review.espon.eu)

ERDF / CF

Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and disaster resilience

ESPO  
project

Climate Change and Territorial Effects on Regions and Local Economies in Europe



- What is the degree of vulnerability of different types of European regions to climate change?
- What is the impact of variations in different individual climate change parameters on these regions in economic, social and environmental terms?
- How strong are the adaptive capacities of these regions?
- What is the territorial potential for the mitigation of climate change in different types of European regions?
- Do new types of regions emerge as a consequence of climate change? What are their adaptation and mitigation capacities? Are there interdependencies among different types of European regions?
- What are the effects of climate change on different sectors of regional and local economies and regional and local infrastructures? What are the impacts on regional water management?
- What are the social and cultural implications of the aforementioned possible developments (e.g. regarding employment, standards of living and welfare in different regions)?
- What is the potential for new development opportunities for European regions through adaptation and/or mitigation?
- Which mitigation and adaptation measures can be applied in the different types of European regions to cope with climate change ?
- What is the role of territorial policies to mitigation (e.g. necessary requirements for more sustainable transport modes)?



Completed in 2011

[www.espon.eu/climate](http://www.espon.eu/climate)ESPO  
project

European Seas and Territorial Development, Opportunities and Risks



How can the different functions of the sea and the different human/economic activities both at sea and in coastal regions be coordinated in view of the climate change effects, namely sea level rise and increased coastal flooding?



Completed in 2013

[www.espon.eu/estador](http://www.espon.eu/estador)

ERDF / CF

Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and disaster resilience

ESPON  
project

Territorial impacts of natural disasters



- What are the economic impacts of natural disasters?
- Which areas and sectors are most vulnerable to natural disasters?
- Which instruments and policies regarding disaster risk management (e.g. hazard maps, disaster management plans, compulsory insurances, etc.) exist for territories at different policy levels? How effective are they?
- Which climate change adaptation measures could be put in place as part of an integrated, place-based development strategy?
- To which degree are disaster risk management and climate change adaptation measures integrated in spatial and territorial development policies?
- How should regions, cities and local governments cooperate to ensure the efficiency and coordination of adaptation and mitigation measures at wider geographical scales?



Due by 06/2020 (tentatively)

[www.espon.eu/natural-disasters](http://www.espon.eu/natural-disasters)ESPON  
publication

Climate change and Europe's regions



Completed in 2012

[www.espon.eu/climate-2012](http://www.espon.eu/climate-2012)ESPON  
publication

Territorial Dynamics in Europe: Natural Hazards and Climate Change in European Regions



Completed in 2013

[www.espon.eu/climate-2013](http://www.espon.eu/climate-2013)ESPON  
publication

ESPON Atlas → Environment and climate → Climate change



Completed in 2014

[atlas.espon.eu](http://atlas.espon.eu)

ERDF / CF

Promoting transition to circular economy

ESPON  
project

## Circular Economy and Territorial Consequences



- What territorial factors influence the development towards a circular economy and what territorial characteristics make regions and cities more or less optimal to support the circular economy?
- How do the approaches used to implement a circular economy, such as industrial symbiosis, clustering, territorial connectivity, energy efficiency and smart logistics, but also the sharing economy, affect different types of European regions and cities?
- What do material patterns and flows, including resources and waste, look like in European regions and cities and how have they changed over the past 10 years in the different types of European regions and cities?
- What is the potential for implementing the circular economy in European regions and cities and what kind of action/policy is needed in what type of region/city to ensure a smooth transition to circular economy/lifestyle?



Due by 5/2019

[www.espon.eu/circular-economy](http://www.espon.eu/circular-economy)ESPON  
project

## Possible European Territorial Futures



What could be the territorial consequences if a new place-based economic organisation were implemented as part of a circular economy?



Completed in 2017

[www.espon.eu/territorial-futures](http://www.espon.eu/territorial-futures)ESPON  
publication

## Pathways to a circular economy in cities and regions



Completed in 2016

[www.espon.eu/circular-regions](http://www.espon.eu/circular-regions)ESPON  
publication

## European Territorial Review → Developing the circular economy



Completed in 2017

[territorial-review.espon.eu](http://territorial-review.espon.eu)

ERDF / CF

Enhancing biodiversity, green infrastructure in the urban environment, and reducing pollution

ESPO  
project

Green infrastructure: Enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services for territorial development



- How do European regions and cities perform in terms of Green Infrastructure (GI) and ecosystem services?
- What are the potential effects, both positive and negative, of GI and ecosystem services on the development of regions and cities?
- To which degree is GI rewarding from an economic point of view?
- What could policymakers do to overcome the potential resistance of the private sector to GI investment?
- How can GI be further integrated in spatial and territorial development?
- How can GI contribute to improve welfare in urban regions (e.g. by creating or restoring recreational and leisure parks, multiple-use forest parks and trekking networks)?
- How can national, regional and local authorities as well as the private sector be supported to develop GI in the most effective way and to invest in ecosystem services?



Due by 03/2019



[www.espon.eu/green-infrastructure](http://www.espon.eu/green-infrastructure)

ESPO  
project

Regional Strategies for Sustainable and Inclusive Territorial Development (relevant case studies)



- What is the role of Piedmont Region in the management of green infrastructure, i.e. parks, rivers and rural areas in the metropolitan area of Turin? (Corona Verde, IT)
- How can territorial institutions in and around Oeiras be aligned to promote sustainable development? (Oeiras, PT)



Completed in 2017



[www.espon.eu/ressi](http://www.espon.eu/ressi)

ESPO  
project

Alps2050 – Common Spatial Perspectives for the Alpine Area



What are the territorial visions for the Alpine area, which can influence sustainable territorial development and enhance territorial resilience, including ecosystem functioning and biological diversity until 2050?



Due by 11/2018



[www.espon.eu/alps2050](http://www.espon.eu/alps2050)

ERDF / CF

Enhancing biodiversity, green infrastructure in the urban environment, and reducing pollution

ESPON  
project

## Linking Networks of Protected Areas to Territorial Development



- Which different types of National Protected Areas (NPAs) exist across European mountain regions in general and in the focus areas (i.e. Abruzzo Region, European Park Alpi Marittime Mercantour, ALPARC territory, Razlog Municipality, Maritime Alps) in particular?
- How and to what extent are NPAs linked to territorial development strategies?
- Which policy sectors do NPAs mainly affect (e.g. sustainable tourism, environmental protection, climate change adaptation, urban and spatial planning)?
- What kind of actions and/or policies are needed to ensure a sustainable and integrated management of natural resources in mountain areas?
- Are NPAs able to support local business development? Which are the main economic sectors affected?
- Which schemes (e.g. financial and legal framework, policy dialogue and cross-sectoral approaches, stakeholder involvement methods, policy cycle assessment) can be used to involve local actors, particularly SMEs, and mobilize private sector investment?
- Do NPAs support green jobs and business creation at the local level?
- How can framework conditions be created in mountain regions for strengthening the relationship between protected areas and citizens of those regions and the surroundings?
- How do citizens benefit from cross-sectoral strategies developed within NPAs for a sustainable use of natural resources?
- Which opportunities exist to increase the awareness of civil society for the role of NPAs in the management of natural resources and how can quality of life be improved by fostering the development of NPAs?



Completed in 2018

[www.espon.eu/protected-areas](http://www.espon.eu/protected-areas)ESPON  
publication

## Policy Brief: green infrastructure (working title)



Due by 12/2018

[www.espon.eu/green-infrastructure-brief](http://www.espon.eu/green-infrastructure-brief)



ERDF / CF

Enhancing digital connectivity

ESPO  
publication

ESPO Atlas → Linkages and accessibility → Access to information



Completed in 2014

[atlas.espon.eu](http://atlas.espon.eu)ESPO  
publication

European Territorial Review → Developing physical and digital connectivity



Completed in 2017

[territorial-review.espon.eu](http://territorial-review.espon.eu)ESPO  
publication

Trends in Internet Roll-out



Completed in 2011

[www.espon.eu/internet-rollout](http://www.espon.eu/internet-rollout)

ERDF / CF

Developing a sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent, secure and intermodal TEN-T

ESPON  
project

Transport accessibility at regional/local scale and patterns in Europe



- What are the characteristic patterns of regional accessibility on a daily basis by road, rail and air?
- What is the status of potential accessibility for road, rail (including high-speed rail), air and water at European level?
- Are there similarities or mismatches between potential accessibility at European level and regional accessibility?
- What is the status of potential accessibility for air and water at the global level?
- Which are the bottlenecks for the four transport modes at the regional and European scale?
- How to calculate accessibility at regional and European level by including intermodal transport, i.e. combining the various ways of transport?
- How to distinguish between the transport of people and goods for air, rail, road or waterways?
- What is the present and future role of freight transport over rail and inland waterways as compared with transport over road and air?
- What is the relation between accessibility and regional development, growth, travel costs, carbon levels and employment?
- What long-term scenarios can be derived for the transport sector in the EU including its impact on climate change, accessibility patterns and economic development?



Completed in 2012  
Updated in 2017



[www.espon.eu/tracc](http://www.espon.eu/tracc)  
[www.espon.eu/access-scenarios](http://www.espon.eu/access-scenarios)

ESPON  
project

Potentials of big data for integrated territorial policy development in the European growth corridors



- How can Big Data be used for evidence-based planning in the Northern Growth Zone (NGZ), which is linked with the TEN-T Corridors North Sea-Baltic and ScanMed?
- Can automated traffic measurement data be used to improve transport planning in the NGZ in particular and the TEN-T network in general?
- Which data typologies can be used?
- Which methodologies for data collection and analysis of new data sets can be applied?



Due by 05/2019



[www.espon.eu/big-data](http://www.espon.eu/big-data)

ERDF / CF

Developing sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent and intermodal national, regional and local mobility, incl. improved access to TEN-T and cross-border mobility

ESPON project

Urban-rural connections in non-metropolitan areas



- How can efficient public and private transport networks and sustainable solutions be advanced to enable access to key services, activities, employment and commercial possibilities in remote non-metropolitan regions?
- What are the potentials and challenges for developing flexible and sustainable urban-rural transport connections in non-metropolitan regions?
- What kind of innovative solutions can be utilised (e.g. demand-responsive vehicle systems)? What potential impacts can low-emission and electric vehicles, have on the modes of travel?
- What administrative barriers associated with cross-agency services impede the efficient implementation of transport policy in remote areas?
- What can be learned from existing practices in the EU in developing and maintaining flexible and sustainable urban-rural transport connectivity in non-metropolitan areas?
- How can existing and future policies support the development of flexible and sustainable transport connectivity in non-metropolitan regions?



Due by 7/2019



[www.espon.eu/urruc](http://www.espon.eu/urruc)

ESPON project

European Seas and Territorial Development, Opportunities and Risks



How can maritime inter-linkages as well as linkages between inland waterways and between the sea and inland waterways both, for the transport of people and of freight, be fostered and improved in an integrated way (i.e. including links to land-borne transport modes)? Are there any major missing links?



Completed in 2013



[www.espon.eu/estador](http://www.espon.eu/estador)

ESPON project

Maritime spatial planning and land-sea interactions



What are the main impacts on land of maritime activities and how can terrestrial planning consider them? What would be potential territorial consequences of maritime spatial planning on transport development (among others)?



Due by 5/2019



[www.espon.eu/msp-lsi](http://www.espon.eu/msp-lsi)

ERDF / CF

Enhancing the effectiveness of labour markets and access to quality employment through developing social innovation and infrastructure

ESPO  
project

### Geography of New Employment Dynamics in Europe



- What is the territorial pattern of new employment creation in Europe and how is this likely to evolve into the future based on current policy orientations? What impact will recent trends have on the future development of Europe's regions?
- How is the European policy focus on 'knowledge economy' sectors for investment, jobs and growth impacting on the geographical distribution of new employment creation?
- What are the key policy lessons for Cohesion Policy and what are the opportunities for lagging regions to capitalise on their place-based potential and emigrant skill base in order to capture spillovers and to re-capture the lost skills base of emigrants and innovate in new sectors?



Completed in 2017



[www.espon.eu/employment](http://www.espon.eu/employment)

ESPO  
project

### Youth Unemployment: Territorial Trends and Regional Resilience



- What territorial patterns and trends of youth unemployment and migration can be identified in Europe, its regions and cities?
- Can levels of youth unemployment be linked to the regional resilience and long-term structural governance?
- What are the best practices among European regions in promoting youth employment and achieving the Youth Guarantee? How is ESIF supporting youth employment creation?
- How can best-practices be transferred to other regions and how can Cohesion Policy be mobilised to support long-term structural reform to promote youth employment?



Due by 04/2019



[www.espon.eu/youth-unemployment](http://www.espon.eu/youth-unemployment)

ESPO  
project

### Territorial Dimension of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe (relevant case studies)



- Long-term unemployment, particularly among the elderly, in small rural towns (Lieksa, FI)
- Youth unemployment (Porto, PT)



Completed in 2014



[www.espon.eu/tipse](http://www.espon.eu/tipse)

ERDF / CF

Improving access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and life long learning through developing infrastructure

ESPON project



Territorial Dimension of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe (relevant case studies)

- Access to education opportunities and employment for the youth (La Manchuela, ES)
- Segregation of Roma in housing and education (Albacete, HU and Banska Bystrika, SK)
- Educational attainments of children from low-income households and/or migrant population (Dortmund, DE);
- Early school leavers and educational segregation (Izmir, TR)



Completed in 2014



[www.espon.eu/tipse](http://www.espon.eu/tipse)

ESPON project



Cross-border public services

- Where do cross-border public services exist along EU borders and which services are missing?
- What are potential blocking factors for developing cross-border services?
- What are the development potentials and future needs for setting up cross-border public services, and how can these potentials best be exploited?
- What are the main policy recommendations for improving cross-border public service provision, both in the study areas covered by the research project but also generally for cross-border regions throughout the EU?



Due by 11/2018



[www.espon.eu/cps](http://www.espon.eu/cps)

ESPON publication



Policy Brief: cross-border public services (working title)



Due by 12/2018



[www.espon.eu/cps-brief](http://www.espon.eu/cps-brief)

ESPON publication



European Territorial Review → Improving quality of life through services of general interest



Completed in 2017



[territorial-review.espon.eu](http://territorial-review.espon.eu)

ERDF / CF

Increasing the socioeconomic integration of marginalised communities, migrants and disadvantaged groups, through integrated measures including housing and social services

ESPON  
project

### Impacts of Refugee Flows on Territorial Development in Europe



- How does the distribution of asylum seekers and refugees look like at regional and urban level and how has this been changing over time as a result of European and national policy decisions in recent decades?
- What skills and qualifications do the refugees possess and how does the influx of refugees impact the recipient countries' regional and local labour markets and demographic imbalances (especially concerning regions which are facing the challenges of losing population and ageing)? Do the skills and qualifications meet the needs of local labour markets and how do they compete with local population and regular migrants?
- How are different European regions and cities located in arrival, transit and destination countries responding to the refugee crisis in terms of providing humanitarian aid, services (accommodation, material support, healthcare provision, education, language courses, labour market programmes), community building, internal distribution of refugees and medium and long term integration? How does the diversity within Europe in terms of integration policies at regional and local levels look like?
- What are the main challenges and what are the good policy responses and the best practices for successful integration of refugees into the local communities, societies and labour markets at regional and local levels? What kind of support do they need? How successful have the integration measures been in the past? How to improve the use of existing funding opportunities? Is there a need to improve the legislation?
- What kind of impacts would the implementation of the proposal of European relocation scheme generate to European countries regions and cities? How are countries redistributing refugees internally? What are the main concerns for the host countries and communities?



Due by 07/2019



[www.espon.eu/refugee](http://www.espon.eu/refugee)

ESPON  
project

### Territorial Dimension of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe (relevant case studies)



- Segregation of Roma in housing and education (Albacete, HU and Banska Bystrika, SK)
- Urban segregation of groups at risk of poverty and social exclusion (Attiki, EL)
- Segregation along ethnic and economic lines (Botkyrka, SE)



Completed in 2014



[www.espon.eu/tipse](http://www.espon.eu/tipse)

ERDF / CF

Increasing the socioeconomic integration of marginalised communities, migrants and disadvantaged groups, through integrated measures including housing and social services

ESPON  
project



### Territorial and Urban Potentials Connected to Migration and Refugee Flows

- What are the distinctive features of the new migration and refugee flows to the Adriatic-Ionian and Danube macro-regions?
- What are the socioeconomic trends in arrival, transit and destination regions and cities?
- What are the impacts of the migration and refugee flows on arrival, transit and destination territories at different scales (macro-regional, cross-border, regional and urban levels)?
- What types of regions and cities are the most attractive to migrants and refugees? Are there distinct features?
- How can integration be managed? How can integration policies be linked to already existing policies?
- How can cohesion policy instruments best be used to boost the integration process of immigrants and refugees and to enhance social and economic inclusion? How are both emergency management and medium and long-term integration best financed? Particular attention has been given to the strategic deployment of European Structural and Investment Funds in the present programming period 2014-2020 and the delivery of the Urban Agenda Inclusion of Migrants and Refugees objectives as well as the Europe 2020 objectives of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.
- How can the potential of migration and refugee flows be tapped as a development factor in contributing to reducing demographic and economic imbalances? How can a balanced territorial distribution of the migration and refugee flows be better facilitated in the two macro-regions, taking into account the different geographical scales (macro-regional, national, regional, urban), in order to reduce the negative impacts and enhance the positive ones.
- How should a balanced distribution of migrants and refugees according to territorial needs and potential attractiveness of the territories to migrants and refugees be supported? How can policy makers improve the attractiveness of their city or region by reconciling the interests of both residents and visitors in order to best overcome the challenges of reducing increasing demographic and economic imbalances?



Completed in 2018



[www.espon.eu/migration](http://www.espon.eu/migration)

ESPON  
publication

### Policy Brief: migration (working title)



Due by 12/2018



[www.espon.eu/migration-brief](http://www.espon.eu/migration-brief)

ERDF / CF

Ensuring equal access to health care through developing infrastructure, incl. primary care

ESPON  
project

## Future Digital Health in the EU



- How are digital healthcare solutions implemented in the focus areas of the research project? What kind of policies have been put in place in order to facilitate and implement digital health solutions?
- What are the key driving forces and potentials, challenges and obstacles for data driven future healthcare in stakeholder's territories? What is the situation with cross-border data governance, data models, legislative, political, cultural, economic, technological and other relevant aspects contributing to digital service development in the healthcare sector?
- How do the legislative, political, cultural, economic, technological and other obstacles apply also to digitalisation in sectors beyond eHealth (potential transferability of research findings to other sectors than eHealth, e.g. education, urban planning, any other public service sector)?
- What evidence can be found on the impact of digitalising services in health sector in stakeholder's territories in terms of economic and social benefits?
- How could the radio frequency regulations in the European and national levels promote future digital health services by making use of the available spectrum more efficiently and intelligently, including different spectrum sharing techniques?
- What are the good practices in delivering digital healthcare solutions that can be transferred to other EU territories for policy development or for helping to design future digital and data-driven health solutions? How to promote and support future digital health developments, foster new technologies and cross-border movement of health services and data in EU in terms of legislation and policies?



Due by 12/2018

[www.espon.eu/ehealth](http://www.espon.eu/ehealth)ESPON  
projectTerritorial Dimension of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe  
(relevant case study)

Access to social and health services for elderly (Western Isles, Scotland)



Completed in 2014

[www.espon.eu/tipse](http://www.espon.eu/tipse)



ERDF / CF

Fostering integrated social, economic and environmental development, cultural heritage and security in urban areas

ESPON  
project

## Spatial Dynamics and Strategic Planning in Metropolitan Areas

- What is the strategic role of spatial planning for cities towards inclusive and sustainable growth within a metropolitan area, taking into account the national context, specificities of each metropolitan area as well as multi-level governance arrangements? Joint agreements and measures between core cities and surrounding municipalities in the metropolitan area are of high relevance. The following key spatial development challenges have been studied for comparison in and between metropolitan areas: a) agreements on strategic locations (e.g.: retail centers, transport hubs, hospitals etc.); b) limiting and managing urban sprawl; c) stimulating areas for jobs and housing within the metropolitan area, e.g. secondary centers, station towns, strong (well-connected) suburbs etc.; d) prioritizing regional infrastructures/amenities and mobility, in relation to land use and development (examples from ongoing research and partner cities); e) conserving and protecting the environment and resources, including farmland (incl. short food supply chains) and valorizing green spaces (landscape, leisure, biodiversity etc.); f) addressing potential imbalances in local government finance that are linked to spatial development; g) including all relevant actors in the process (private, public and civil society).
- What are the approaches, including governance arrangements, to spatial and strategic planning that can help overcoming the above mentioned spatial development challenges at the metropolitan level?
- Which policy tools and governance approaches can be useful and sensible to plan and manage spatial development at metropolitan area scale?



Completed in 2017

[www.espon.eu/metropolitan-areas](http://www.espon.eu/metropolitan-areas)ESPON  
project

## Comparative Analysis of Territorial Governance and Spatial Planning Systems in Europe

- What changes in territorial governance and spatial planning systems and policies can be observed across Europe over the past 15 years? Can these changes be attributed to macro-level EU directives and policies?
- What are best-practices for cross-fertilisation of spatial and territorial development policies with EU Cohesion Policy?
- How can national/regional spatial and territorial development policy perspectives be better reflected in Cohesion Policy and other policies at the EU scale?



Completed in 2018

[www.espon.eu/planning-systems](http://www.espon.eu/planning-systems)

ERDF / CF

Fostering integrated social, economic and environmental development, cultural heritage and security in urban areas

ESPON  
project

Financial Instruments and Territorial Cohesion



- What added value do ESIF financial instruments produce when implemented as a complement to grant schemes and how are the benefits distributed across countries and their regions?
- Where and how are financial instruments being implemented and what are the main territory-related drivers and obstacles?
- How are different territorial features, governance mechanisms and administrative capacities supporting or hindering the use of financial instruments?



Due by 3/2019

[www.espon.eu/financial-instruments](http://www.espon.eu/financial-instruments)ESPON  
projectThe Material Cultural Heritage as a Strategic Territorial Development Resource:  
Mapping Impacts Through a Set of Common European Socio-economic Indicators

- How can the socio-economic impact of material cultural heritage be defined? To which economic sectors does material cultural heritage contribute?
- How to measure the socio-economic impact of the material cultural heritage? How to express it in quantitative terms?
- How to develop a monitoring system at the territorial level that can maintain regular surveillance over the material cultural heritage impact indicators?



Completed in 2014

[www.espon.eu/cultural-heritage](http://www.espon.eu/cultural-heritage)ESPON  
publication

Policy Brief: Indicators for Integrated Territorial and Urban Development



Completed in 2018

[www.espon.eu/integrated-indicators](http://www.espon.eu/integrated-indicators)ESPON  
publication

Policy Brief: The territorial dimension of future policies



Completed in 2018

[www.espon.eu/future-policies-brief](http://www.espon.eu/future-policies-brief)

ERDF / CF

Fostering integrated social, economic and environmental local development, cultural heritage and security, incl. for rural and coastal areas also through community-led local development

ESPN  
project



### Thinking and Planning in Areas of Territorial Cooperation (Action Areas)

- For which areas of intervention and political context do action areas (*territorial cooperation areas with flexible sectoral and spatial character*) make sense in the light of polycentric territorial development?
- What are the main topics to be dealt with in these “action areas”?
- How can these areas become operational in practical terms and in policy implementation?
- How to support them in terms of governance in order to make them work and to ensure they will be useful in the future?
- What are the potentials, advantages, risks and challenges if compared to existing political-administrative entities?
- How can ideas and initiatives aimed at by the “actions areas” be implemented and how do they relate to “regular” administrative bodies and existing planning instruments?
- What kind of spatially relevant tasks can (or must) be addressed in areas or regions that are not congruent with administrative boundaries? This includes action areas but other, more functional defined areas as well. What are the governance structures that enable or at least support common action in such larger regions?



Completed in 2017



[www.espon.eu/actarea](http://www.espon.eu/actarea)

ESPN  
project



### Territories with Geographical Specificities

- What does insularity, peripherality, remoteness, accessibility, vulnerability, attractiveness, lack of critical mass mean for territories with geographic specificities?
- How does it impact the competitiveness, quality of life and sustainable growth of these territories?
- Where and how is public intervention required?
- How can place-based, smart and integrated approaches support the challenges encountered by territories with geographic specificities?
- How can territorial cooperation contribute to strengthening the capacity of local and regional authorities to identify their growth potentials and formulate development strategies?



Due by 4/2019



[www.espon.eu/geographical-specificities](http://www.espon.eu/geographical-specificities)

ERDF / CF

Fostering integrated social, economic and environmental local development, cultural heritage and security, incl. for rural and coastal areas also through community-led local development

ESPON  
project

Inner Peripheries: National territories facing challenges of access to basic services of general interest



- What are the key elements in the concept of inner peripheries? How can these be mapped? What is the current pattern of inner peripheries in the European territory? Which areas are at risk of becoming inner peripheries?
- How can the European inner peripheries be characterized in relation to issues such as different age groups, gender balance, price development of the property market, and different types of regions?
- What processes drive marginalization and how can these be reversed and/or overcome? (processes such as demographic decline, ageing, economic decline, decrease in employment, changed availability of networks of services of general interest, public financing).
- How can inner peripheries explore and utilise their territorial potentials, support their competitiveness, create jobs and improve the quality of life for their citizens given their conditionalities?
- What national, regional and local strategies for inner peripheries, including more functional cooperation approaches and governance aspects, could be considered in order to improve their situation?
- How have inner peripheries been integrated in the EU policy agenda and cohesion policy? And how can this be strengthened in the future? How do inner peripheries compare to lagging regions?



Completed in 2017



[www.espon.eu/inner-peripheries](http://www.espon.eu/inner-peripheries)

ESPON  
project

The Material Cultural Heritage as a Strategic Territorial Development Resource: Mapping Impacts Through a Set of Common European Socio-economic Indicators



- How can the socio-economic impact of material cultural heritage be defined? To which economic sectors does material cultural heritage contribute?
- How to measure the socio-economic impact of the material cultural heritage? How to express it in quantitative terms?
- How to develop a monitoring system at the territorial level that can maintain regular surveillance over the material cultural heritage impact indicators?



Completed in 2014



[www.espon.eu/cultural-heritage](http://www.espon.eu/cultural-heritage)

ERDF / CF

Fostering integrated social, economic and environmental local development, cultural heritage and security, incl. for rural and coastal areas also through community-led local development

ESPON project

Financial Instruments and Territorial Cohesion



- What added value do ESIF financial instruments produce when implemented as a complement to grant schemes and how are the benefits distributed across countries and their regions?
- Where and how are financial instruments being implemented and what are the main territory-related drivers and obstacles?
- How are different territorial features, governance mechanisms and administrative capacities supporting or hindering the use of financial instruments?



Due by 3/2019



[www.espon.eu/financial-instruments](http://www.espon.eu/financial-instruments)

ESPON publication

Policy Brief: Inner peripheries in Europe



Completed in 2018



[www.espon.eu/inner-peripheries-brief](http://www.espon.eu/inner-peripheries-brief)

ESPON publication

Policy Brief: Governance, planning and financial tools in support of polycentric development



Completed in 2018



[www.espon.eu/polycentric](http://www.espon.eu/polycentric)

ESPON publication

Policy Brief: The territorial dimension of future policies



Completed in 2018



[www.espon.eu/future-policies-brief](http://www.espon.eu/future-policies-brief)

ESPON publication

Policy Brief: Shrinking rural regions in Europe



Completed in 2017



[www.espon.eu/rural-shrinking](http://www.espon.eu/rural-shrinking)

# ESPON contributions to ESF+

## Policy objectives

## ERDF and CF specific objectives

### More social Europe implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights

- » Improving access to employment of all jobseekers, in particular youth and long-term unemployed, and of inactive people, promoting self-employment and the social economy
- » Promoting equal access to and completion of, quality and inclusive education and training, in particular for disadvantaged groups, from early childhood education and care through general and vocational education and training and to tertiary level
- » Promoting flexible upskilling and reskilling opportunities for all, incl. by better anticipating change and new skills requirements, facilitating career transitions and promoting professional mobility
- » Promoting socio-economic integration of marginalised communities such as the Roma
- » Promoting socio-economic integration of third country nationals
- » Promoting social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, incl. the most deprived and children
- » Enhancing the equal and timely access to quality, sustainable and affordable services; improving accessibility, effectiveness and resilience of healthcare systems and long-term care services

ESF+

Improving access to employment of all jobseekers, in particular youth and long-term unemployed, and of inactive people, promoting self-employment and the social economy

ESPON  
project

### Geography of New Employment Dynamics in Europe



- What is the territorial pattern of new employment creation in Europe and how is this likely to evolve into the future based on current policy orientations? What impact will recent trends have on the future development of Europe's regions?
- How is the European policy focus on 'knowledge economy' sectors for investment, jobs and growth impacting on the geographical distribution of new employment creation?
- What are the key policy lessons for Cohesion Policy and what are the opportunities for lagging regions to capitalise on their place-based potential and emigrant skill base in order to capture spillovers and to re-capture the lost skills base of emigrants and innovate in new sectors?



Completed in 2017



[www.espon.eu/employment](http://www.espon.eu/employment)

ESPON  
project

### Youth Unemployment: Territorial Trends and Regional Resilience



- What territorial patterns and trends of youth unemployment and migration can be identified in Europe, its regions and cities?
- Can levels of youth unemployment be linked to the regional resilience and long-term structural governance?
- What are the best practices among European regions in promoting youth employment and achieving the Youth Guarantee? How is ESIF supporting youth employment creation?
- How can best-practices be transferred to other regions and how can Cohesion Policy be mobilised to support long-term structural reform to promote youth employment?



Due by 04/2019



[www.espon.eu/youth-unemployment](http://www.espon.eu/youth-unemployment)

ESPON  
project

### Territorial Dimension of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe (relevant case studies)



- Long-term unemployment, particularly among the elderly, in small rural towns (Lieksa, FI)
- Youth unemployment (Porto, PT)



Completed in 2014



[www.espon.eu/tipse](http://www.espon.eu/tipse)

ESF+

Promoting equal access to and completion of, quality and inclusive education and training, in particular for disadvantaged groups, from early childhood education and care through general and vocational education and training and to tertiary level

ESPON  
project

Territorial Dimension of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe  
(relevant case studies)

- Access to education opportunities and employment for the youth (La Mancha, ES)
- Segregation of Roma in housing and education (Albacete, HU and Banska Bystrika, SK)
- Educational attainments of children from low-income households and/or migrant population (Dortmund, DE);
- Early school leavers and educational segregation (Izmir, TR)



Completed in 2014



[www.espon.eu/tipse](http://www.espon.eu/tipse)



ESF+

Promoting flexible upskilling and reskilling opportunities for all, incl. by better anticipating change and new skills requirements, facilitating career transitions and promoting professional mobility

ESPON  
project

### Geography of New Employment Dynamics in Europe



- What is the territorial pattern of new employment creation in Europe and how is this likely to evolve into the future based on current policy orientations? What impact will recent trends have on the future development of Europe's regions?
- How is the European policy focus on 'knowledge economy' sectors for investment, jobs and growth impacting on the geographical distribution of new employment creation?
- What are the key policy lessons for Cohesion Policy and what are the opportunities for lagging regions to capitalise on their place-based potential and emigrant skill base in order to capture spillovers and to re-capture the lost skills base of emigrants and innovate in new sectors?



Completed in 2017



[www.espon.eu/employment](http://www.espon.eu/employment)

ESPON  
project

### Youth Unemployment: Territorial Trends and Regional Resilience



- What territorial patterns and trends of youth unemployment and migration can be identified in Europe, its regions and cities?
- Can levels of youth unemployment be linked to the regional resilience and long-term structural governance?
- What are the best practices among European regions in promoting youth employment and achieving the Youth Guarantee? How is ESIF supporting youth employment creation?
- How can best-practices be transferred to other regions and how can Cohesion Policy be mobilised to support long-term structural reform to promote youth employment?



Due by 04/2019



[www.espon.eu/youth-unemployment](http://www.espon.eu/youth-unemployment)

ESPON  
project

### Territorial Dimension of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe (relevant case studies)



- Long-term unemployment, particularly among the elderly, in small rural towns (Lieksa, FI)
- Youth unemployment (Porto, PT)



Completed in 2014



[www.espon.eu/tipse](http://www.espon.eu/tipse)

ESF+

Promoting socio-economic integration of marginalised communities such as the Roma

ESPON  
projectTerritorial Dimension of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe  
(relevant case studies)

- Segregation of Roma in housing and education (Albacete, HU and Banska Bystrika, SK)
- Urban segregation of groups at risk of poverty and social exclusion (Attiki, EL)
- Segregation along ethnic and economic lines (Botkyrka, SE)



Completed in 2014

[www.espon.eu/tipse](http://www.espon.eu/tipse)

ESF+

Promoting socio-economic integration of third country nationals

ESPON  
project

Impacts of Refugee Flows to Territorial Development in Europe



- What skills and qualifications do the refugees possess and how does the influx of refugees impact the recipient countries' regional and local labour markets? Do the skills and qualifications meet the needs of local labour markets and how do they compete with local population and regular migrants?
- What are the main challenges and what are the good policy responses and the best practices for successful integration of refugees into the local communities, societies and labour markets at regional and local levels? What kind of support do they need? How successful have the integration measures been in the past? How to improve the use of existing funding opportunities? Is there a need to improve the legislation?



Due by 07/2019

[www.espon.eu/refugee](http://www.espon.eu/refugee)ESPON  
project

Territorial and Urban Potentials Connected to Migration and Refugee Flows



- How can integration be managed? How can integration policies be linked to already existing policies?
- How can cohesion policy instruments best be used to boost the integration process of immigrants and refugees and to enhance social and economic inclusion? How are both emergency management and medium and long-term integration best financed?
- How can the potential of migration and refugee flows be tapped as a development factor in contributing to reducing demographic and economic imbalances?
- How should a balanced distribution of migrants and refugees according to territorial needs and potential attractiveness of the territories to migrants and refugees be supported? How can policy makers improve the attractiveness of their city or region by reconciling the interests of both residents and visitors in order to best overcome the challenges of reducing increasing demographic and economic imbalances?



Completed in 2018

[www.espon.eu/migration](http://www.espon.eu/migration)

ESF+

Promoting social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, incl. the most deprived and children

ESPON  
project

### Territorial Dimension of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe

- Which territories are confronted with high degrees of poverty or social exclusion?
- What policy recommendations follow from a territorial analysis of poverty and social exclusion?
- How can poverty and social exclusion be monitored at territorial level?



Completed in 2014



[www.espon.eu/tipse](http://www.espon.eu/tipse)

ESF+

Enhancing the equal and timely access to quality, sustainable and affordable services; improving accessibility, effectiveness and resilience of healthcare systems and long-term care services

ESPON project

Future Digital Health in the EU



- What evidence can be found on the impact of digitalising services in health sector in stakeholder's territories in terms of economic and social benefits?
- What are the good practices in delivering digital healthcare solutions that can be transferred to other EU territories for policy development or for helping to design future digital and data-driven health solutions? How to promote and support future digital health developments, foster new technologies and cross-border movement of health services and data in EU in terms of legislation and policies?



Due by 12/2018



[www.espon.eu/ehealth](http://www.espon.eu/ehealth)

ESPON project

Cross-border public services



- Where do cross-border public services exist along EU borders and which services are missing?
- What are potential blocking factors for developing cross-border services?
- What are the development potentials and future needs for setting up cross-border public services, and how can these potentials best be exploited?
- What are the main policy recommendations for improving cross-border public service provision, both in the study areas covered by the research project but also generally for cross-border regions throughout the EU?



Due by 11/2018



[www.espon.eu/cps](http://www.espon.eu/cps)

ESPON publication

Policy Brief: cross-border public services (working title)



Due by 12/2018



[www.espon.eu/cps-brief](http://www.espon.eu/cps-brief)

ESPON publication

European Territorial Review → Improving quality of life through services of general interest



Completed in 2017



[territorial-review.espon.eu](http://territorial-review.espon.eu)



Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

## ESPON 2020

ESPON EGTC

4 rue Erasme, L-1468 Luxembourg  
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg  
Phone: +352 20 600 280  
Email: [info@espon.eu](mailto:info@espon.eu)  
[www.espon.eu](http://www.espon.eu)

The ESPON EGTC is the Single Beneficiary of the ESPON 2020 Cooperation Programme. The Single Operation within the programme is implemented by the ESPON EGTC and co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund, the EU Member States and the Partner States, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

Disclaimer:

The content of this publication does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON 2020 Monitoring Committee.

ISBN: 978-99959-55-32-8

© ESPON 2018

Reproduction is authorised provided that the source is acknowledged and a copy is sent to the ESPON EGTC

Editorial team:

Ilona Raugze, Vassilen Iotzov, ESPON EGTC

Published in September 2018

