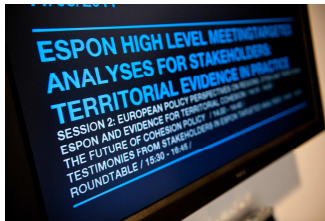


ESPON 2013 Programme/ Newsletter No 19, 26 May 2011

Welcome to the ESPON Newsletter. It offers information on the latest developments of the ESPON Programme.



Message from the ESPON Coordination Unit



Two important events during May 2011 have recognized the importance of having continuous evidence support to policy development in the field of territorial development and cohesion.

The discussion at the ESPON High Level Conference on 11 May 2011 underlined the need and usefulness of the comparable information and evidence provided by ESPON. The conference also underlined future needs for evidence in support of an effective implementation of EU Cohesion Policy post 2013.

Following the adoption of the Territorial Agenda 2020 at the Informal Ministerial Meeting on Territorial Cohesion on 19 May 2011, the conclusions of the Hungarian Presidency of the Council of the EU recognized the ability of ESPON to create useful pan-European territorial knowledge, and encouraged the continuation of ESPON post-2013.

Evidently these events represent positive milestones for ESPON in its role as provider of territorialised facts and evidence facilitating policy development, design and implementation in regions, cities and larger territories. Multi-thematic, comparable information and evidence bringing in the European context and the variety of conditions for shaping development, is increasingly becoming a must for defining policy and efficient actions.

At the coming ESPON Open Seminar in Budapest on 21 and 22 June 2011, organised in cooperation with the Hungarian EU Presidency, ESPON will continue the efforts of targeting policy demand. The seminar is supposed to bring keynote speeches on knowledge needs and use of results, feedbacks from research in relation to current policy orientations, and new inspiration on how ESPON can feed the Territorial Agenda 2020 and future EU Cohesion Policy.

I am looking forward to meeting you at the seminar in Budapest or in one of the forthcoming ESPON events.

Peter Mehlbye

Director ESPON Coordination Unit

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First ESPON High Level Conference, Brussels 11 May 2011

“Targeted Analyses for Stakeholders: Territorial Evidence in Practice”

ESPON organised its first High Level Conference on 11 May 2011 in Brussels. The Conference highlighted the use of territorial evidence in practice on the basis of the experiences with Targeted Analysis for Stakeholders. The purpose of the Conference was to exchange experiences on added value and use of evidence provided by Targeted Analyses as well as pinning down future needs for evidence in support of an effective implementation of EU Cohesion Policy post 2013.

In the presence of Johannes Hahn, European Commissioner for Regional Policy, Claude Wiseler, Minister of Sustainable development and Infrastructures of Luxembourg, Michel Delebarre, Chair of the Commission for Territorial Policy at the Committee of the Regions and Michael Smyth, President of the ECO Section “Economic and Monetary Union and Economic and Social Cohesion” at the European Economic and Social Committee, the Conference brought together around 90 participants from 18 countries, amongst them European policy makers and Stakeholders involved in ESPON Targeted Analyses at national, regional and local level.



Minister Claude Wiseler underlined the importance of a European perspective to the development of territorial cohesion policy: *“We need comparable information and evidence about all regions and the variety of conditions for development. This is becoming a must for defining policy and actions. This is where ESPON has its main relevance and delivers important contributions to countries, regions and cities. Targeted Analyses allow them using the ESPON evidence for their policy making in practice”*, Mr. Wiseler stated.

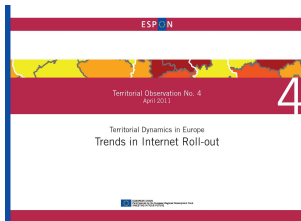


Commissioner Johannes Hahn said: *“Territorial Development is for the European Commission, today and in the perspective of the post 2013 programmes of high importance. I would also like to highlight the role ESPON plays in informing policy makers and facilitating the design and implementation of Territorial Development policies. It is a key priority for the Commission to have a better knowledge and understanding of the EU regions and territories in order to discuss the quality and the content of regional and territorial development strategies. For the post 2013, there are several emerging issues where ESPON could clearly provide an important contribution”*, he added.

Speeches, presentations and more at the [ESPON Website](#).

Publications

1) A high level of GDP per capita does not seem to be a prerequisite for taking part in the diffusion of the digital networks and Internet usage in Europe. This is one of the main conclusions from the recently released ESPON Publication “Territorial Observation No. 4 - Trends in Internet Roll-out in Europe”



ESPON Territorial Observations aim at providing policy makers and practitioners short and concise information on territorial dynamics.

The fourth volume focuses on territorial **trends related to the Internet and its roll-out in Europe**. The intention is to provide policy makers and practitioners at all geographical levels engaged in the development of their territories with short and concise information.

Among the main conclusions, there are the following key points for policy consideration:

- ▶ The European Union is still among the world leaders of Internet usage, but main parts of Asia, Russia and Africa are catching up. In order to increase growth and keep the competitive advantage at world level, the roll-out of high-speed Internet connection for all citizens should be a priority in all parts of the European territory.
- ▶ A widespread and rapid increase in Internet usage is occurring across European regions. Europe's highest levels of Internet usage are found in the Nordic countries, in the Netherlands, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Luxembourg, Southern England and the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.
- ▶ A small group of regions in South-Eastern Europe, including regions in Greece, Bulgaria and, particularly Romania, however, seems not to share in the rise in Internet usage, indicating a need for targeted policy stimuli. While most of the remaining parts of Southern and Eastern Europe experience a moderate expansion, the development in Central Europe is somewhat higher.
- ▶ Specific types of regions as mentioned in the Lisbon treaty, often with limited accessibility, appear to have a lower level of Internet infrastructure than more urbanised parts of the EU. However, over the last 3 years most of the European regions, irrespective if they are metropolitan, urban, rural, mountainous, coastal, border or sparsely populated, have experienced an expansion of their Internet infrastructure.

ESPON Territorial Observation No. 4 on Trends in Internet Roll-out, including maps and figures, is available at the [ESPON Website](#).

2) Maps of the Month “Internet Roll-Out in the EU Regions”

As the ability of a place to attract people and investments is increasingly relying on the availability of adequate information technology, such as Internet connectivity with high capacity and speed, a universal roll-out of Internet infrastructures is crucial for the territorial balance and internal cohesion of the European Union, particularly for remote regions and specific types of territories. Information technology endowment has many dimensions and can be measured using different indicators.

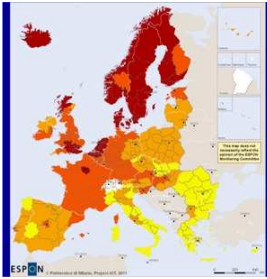
This month ESPON produced 2 maps which show two types of indicators: ‘IP addresses’ and ‘Households using a high speed Internet connection’.



The map on number of IP addresses reveals the regional geography of Internet infrastructure in Europe, showing the absolute numbers of IP addresses in European regions (at NUTS3 level) in 2009.

Not surprisingly the regions with the highest concentration of IP addresses in 2009 are the main metropolitan regions and capital cities of Europe. The first group of ‘IP address hotspots’ include cities such as London, Paris, Amsterdam, Stockholm, Milan and Madrid, but also the capital cities in newer EU Member states such as Warsaw, Sofia and Bucharest are among the cities hosting a significant share of Europe’s IP addresses.

Another striking observation is that a large number of regions across the EU territory score a low or moderate number of IP addresses. A closer look reveals that this includes intermediate and peripheral regions as well as remote, mountainous and islands regions. However, one exception seems to be the Scandinavian countries, where a more territorially balanced pattern is present and low-density populated areas score high numbers of IP addresses, apparently having sufficient Internet infrastructure in place.



The map on households using a high-speed Internet connection presents the average percentage of households using a high-speed Internet connection for the years 2006 to 2009. The territorial distribution of this indicator displays evident signs of country effects, naturally introduced by the country-wide Internet infrastructure projects that both public as well as private companies launch and manage.

Regions in which high-speed connections show higher penetration rates belong to the Nordic countries and in the Netherlands. Moreover, capital regions show strong performance in this measure of innovation diffusion, compared to other regions of the same country.

Not surprisingly a high correlation between the two maps can be spotted. The cities mentioned to be 'IP address hotspots' also appear as regions with high level of Internet usage due to the fact that people using Internet requires an IP address. However, a high number of IP addresses in a region does not immediately give an indication on how much the Internet is being used in that region. The IP address can be hosted in a different location from the user, for example. Thus, both indicators are important to be considered in relation to Internet roll-out.

The results of additional indicators and trends on the Internet roll-out in Europe can be found in [ESPON Territorial Observation No 4](#). Read more and download the maps at the [ESPON Website](#).

3) Collection of ESPON Posters

ESPON published a collection of 14 posters showing how European cities and regions compare in several areas. The posters show selected maps and key findings from ESPON Projects and Publications. Find out more and access the electronic version of the posters at the [ESPON Website](#).

4) ESPON Focus on Energy – Interview “Knowledge on Risk of Energy Poverty feeds the current political discussions in Europe”

ESPON provides policy makers with detailed knowledge on the development of the European territory. This is clearly reflected in the recently released [ESPON ReRisk](#) (Regions at Risk of Energy Poverty) Final Report, which puts the results of the project into an interesting policy perspective.

Speaking to the ESPON Coordination Unit, policy makers emphasized the ways they can make use of the findings from the [ReRisk Project](#) while scientists highlighted evidence and scenarios on the impact of rising energy prices. Read the interview at the [ESPON Website](#).

Events

ESPON Open Seminar in Hungary on 21 and 22 June 2011: “Evidence and Knowledge Needs for the Territorial Agenda 2020 and the EU Cohesion Policy”

ESPON invites for a two days Open Seminar on “Evidence and Knowledge Needs for the Territorial Agenda 2020 and the EU Cohesion Policy”. The event is organised in cooperation with the Hungarian Presidency of the Council of the European Union.

This event will take into account the current political debate on the EU Cohesion Policy and the intensive debate on its future during the first part of 2011. The seminar will reflect to milestones of the Hungarian EU Presidency: the revision of the Territorial Agenda and the update of the Territorial State and Perspectives of the EU.

Discuss with us the future of the EU Cohesion Policy and the consequences for European regions and cities on 21 and 22 June. The registration will close as from 31 May 2011. More details at the [ESPON Website](#).

Future Events - ESPON is pleased to announce its upcoming events. Do not miss the chance to update your knowledge, discuss ESPON findings and data with experts and policy makers and enlarge your network. Check our website regularly for updates and registration.

- 13 September, Info Day on New Call and Partner Café in Brussels
- 10-13 October, ESPON at the Open Days in Brussels
- October, Workshop on Territorial Indicators in Brussels
- 29-30 November, Internal Seminar in Krakow in cooperation with the Polish EU Presidency

Past Events

ESPON Workshop "Evidence on European Land Use", Brussels 24 May 2011

Different perspectives and methodologies that are being used to characterise land use had been discussed at the Workshop. More at the [ESPON Website](#)

Financial Managers Seminar on 31 March and 1 April



The fifth Financial Managers Seminar under the ESPON 2013 Programme took place in Geneva, Switzerland. The Seminar was organised in cooperation with the Federal office for Spatial Development ([ARE](#)), Member of the Monitoring Committee from Switzerland.

The purpose of the two-day event was to inform and assist Financial Managers and Controllers on management and administration of approved [ESPON projects](#). The ESPON Coordination Unit presented eligibility rules, contracting, reporting and monitoring procedures, as well as administrative, legal and practical matters. The second day was organized in parallel sessions for Financial Managers and for First Level Controllers willing to acquire additional and more specific information about reporting procedures and requirements for the certification of expenditure.

Participants had the opportunity to network, to share experience with peers and get feedback. So far more than 250 people attended the six financial events (Financial Seminars and Q&A Session) organised under the ESPON 2013 Programme. The presentations given during the event and the background documents are now online. [More reading](#)

ESPON Scientific Tools

ESPON 2013 Database, new data and information now available

The ESPON 2013 Database is getting even more useful. It has just been updated with regional, local, urban, neighborhood, world, grid and historical data that can support territorial development analysis at different geographical levels. The Database contributes to a better understanding of the potentials and development perspectives of regions in the European context and globalised world.

Moreover, the Database project developed [technical reports](#) covering relevant topics. Most of these reports and data collected and produced in the framework of the project are public and free accessible at the ESPON website.

Policy makers, practitioners, researchers and experts searching for information and data related to territorial development and cohesion are welcome to use the ESPON 2013 Database. [Try the ESPON 2013 Database now.](#)

ESPON Results and Reports

Final Reports

1) METROBORDER – Cross-border Polycentric Metropolitan Regions

Metropolises are the central nodes in a globalising world. Above all, they are the cross-roads of economic flows, political power, and infrastructure settings. Traditionally, cross-border regions seem to be the counterpart of metropolitan regions as they are characterised by the most important spatial barriers of the modern world – the nation state boundaries. As long as borders have predominantly functioned as barriers,

border areas have often been seen as peripheries. So until recently, border areas have been considered to be hardly metropolitan, and metropolises have been considered to be far away from national borders. With the liberalisation of the European borders, however, the development has been dynamic in all border areas, and in particular to the metropolitan ones amongst them. The Metroborder project shows that *cross-border polycentric metropolitan regions* are an important emerging phenomenon of European spatial organisation having large development potentials. This is in particular true for the two case study regions of the so called Greater Region crossing the borders between Luxembourg, France, Germany and Belgium as well as for the Upper Rhine Region crossing the borders between Switzerland, France and Germany. The objective of the METROBORDER project is to map and to better understand the organisation and the positioning of the cross-border metropolises and to explore ways how to (better) use their potentials. The report is produced by the University of Luxembourg as Lead Partner and Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich, Centre for Populations, Poverty and Public Policy Studies and Free University of Brussels as Project Partners. [More reading](#)

2) CAEE - The Case of Agglomeration Economies in Europe

This report sets out the project findings, whose primary purpose was to examine the relationship between agglomeration economies and city-regional/metropolitan governance. Any attempt to examine this relationship has to address significant conceptual as well as empirical challenges. However these challenges are worth facing because of the importance of linking together two vigorous debates that have taken place, in academia and policy-making circles, largely independently, in recent years.

The first focuses on the importance of 'new' agglomeration economies to patterns of European spatial economic change and especially the apparent 'stretching' of national and international urban hierarchies (i.e. growing differences in the economic performance of urban areas). The second challenge concerns claims that are made for the emerging importance of governance arrangements for 'natural economic areas' in facilitating effective adaptation to economic change.

The report zooms-in on four case studies, metropolitan areas/city-regions centred upon Barcelona, Dublin, Lyon and Manchester and provides an examination of the following:

- the impact of the 'new agglomeration' on the internal geography of economic activity,
- the evolution of metropolitan/city-regional governance over time,
- the extent to which these governance arrangements have contributed, as part of a broader set of public sector interventions, to reshaping the environment in which agglomeration economies are realised.

CAEE is produced by the University of Manchester as Lead Partner and National University of Ireland, Technical University of Catalonia and Advanced National School of Humanities and Social Sciences as Project Partners. [More reading](#)

3) FOCI - Future Orientation for Cities. Imagining the future of European cities

The FOCI Project has had two orientations: providing a broad overview of the current and future issues relevant to urban development in Europe, advancing scientifically beyond the established and well-known data and analyses, provide innovative research.

The project worked in three parallel strands. First, the project went through the current literature to extract the knowledge about trends, perspectives and, most importantly, driving forces for urban development in their thematic fields. Second, the project focused on one or two innovative empirical research questions. Finally, the scenarios take up this work, and substantially augmented it through additional literature review, aiming at covering an even larger horizon and to provide a complete knowledge base on urban development, necessary for integrated prospective thinking.

The scenarios ("Green Economy" "Enhancing the European potential" scenarios) take account of the Europe 2020 Strategy, but consider that it may be accentuated or even revised, according to changes in the international environment. Among the main conclusions there are:

- The future of European cities is closely linked to changes in the global context, including global policies.

- Coherence is necessary between policies at various scales. For example, the introduction of carbon taxes may have strong impacts at local scale and may strengthen the profitability of public transport systems implemented by local authorities, but it is not realistic at the scale of a single country. Coordination of policies in this respect is required at least at European scale. Place-based policies and thematic/sectoral policies should not be in contradiction with each other.
- Regional/local policies related to cities and metropolitan areas have to be tailor-made with respect to the specific characteristics of each regional or local settlement system, amongst others their different positions in the urbanisation cycle.

[More reading](#)

Draft Final Reports

1) EUROISLANDS - The Development of the Islands, European Islands and Cohesion Policy

The aim of the EUROISLANDS project is to deliver an appropriate reference work and a set of policy recommendations and strategic guidance to foster the sustainable development of the European islands within the European context. The Draft Final Report sets out the emerging project findings and supports the view that islands need an adequate strategy in order to valorise their characteristics. It includes elaborated analysis helping islands to assess and address their upcoming challenges and their future potential from a European perspective.

According to the report, the performance of the islands is generally lagging behind EU-27 for most of the key development indicators; vulnerability is a characteristic feature of the economy of islands, the attractiveness is particularly low compared to national and to EU-27 averages; natural and cultural assets constitute a promising potential for a significant number of islands.

EUROISLANDS, produced by the University of the Aegean (GR) as Lead Partner, Centre for Regional and Tourism Research (DK) and University of Malta (MT) as Project Partners, shall deliver its Final Report on March 2011.

Read the Draft Final Report as well as all background documents at the [ESPON Website](#).

2) ARTS - Assessment of Regional and Territorial Sensitivity

The project aims to develop a tool allowing for analysis of the impact of EU legislation against the background of the different sensitivity of regions. The analysis of regional sensitivity to EU directives and policies is to be intended as a simplified, evidence-based procedure of Territorial Impact Assessment (TIA). The project builds on the experiences of recent policy development (EC Impact Assessment) as well as recent achievements within ESPON.

The Draft Final Report provides an overview of the methodological improvements and presents an easily usable tool for policy makers and practitioners. The TIA-methodology developed within the ESPON ARTS project combines a standardized indicator based tool developed in Excel with a methodology to collect expert knowledge in a workshop atmosphere. The expert contribution serves as input for the analysis and for providing the interpretation of the output of the impact indicators. The tool is to be applied in a half day workshop with experts in the subject of the directive analysed and experts in territorial development. The impact assessment of a directive can be done during a half day workshop guided by a host along some steps that are defined in the report. More reading at the [ESPON Website](#).

3) ESPON Climate - Climate Change and Territorial Effects on Regions and Local Economies in Europe

The ESPON Climate project developed a new comprehensive vulnerability assessment methodology and applied it to all regions across Europe in order to create the evidence base needed for a climate change responsive European territorial development policy. Five sensitivity dimensions were explored: physical, environmental, economic, cultural and social.

According to the project partners, the following impacts result from climate change:

- The *potential physical impact* is remarkably high in north-western European coastal regions, which border the Atlantic Ocean. This pattern results from sea level rise and a projected increase in river floods. Other small hot spots in Northern Italy (Po river valley, Venice) are caused by similar factors.

However, large parts of Europe may not expect relevant impacts on their infrastructure resulting from climate change.

- As for the *potential social impact*, the population of Southern Europe's agglomeration areas has a high impact. A similar impact, but for different reasons, is projected for large parts of North-West Europe and northern Scandinavia. Here the causing factors are the projected increase in river flooding and the consequences of sea level rise. In contrast, the population of large parts of the core of Europe is potentially not or only marginally affected by climate change.
- The *potential economic impact* follows a south-north gradient: many economically important countries like Germany and the U.K. may expect only a low to marginal economic impact. The main reason for the gradient is the economic dependency of large parts of Southern Europe on (summer) tourism. The economic impact in South Eastern Europe is a consequence of the impact on agriculture – which is still important there.
- As for the *potential environmental impact*, the highest environmental impacts is in the south and north of Europe – in particular in mountainous regions. Important factors are the high slopes and specific soil characteristics that facilitate soil erosion there. In the Mediterranean the drier and hotter climate also increase the likelihood of forest fire occurrence. Soils in river deltas or along coasts seem to also be negatively impacted by climate change. The severe impacts in northern Scandinavia are in part also due to their very large protected areas where any climatic change is considered as negatively affecting the specific ecosystems under protection.
- The *potential cultural impact* is obviously an issue for a minority of European regions while most regions may expect no or just a marginal impact. This result mainly comes from the change of frequency and magnitude of extreme events, to which cultural heritage sites and museums are sensitive. Thus, the hotspots in Italy are a consequence of the projected increase of flood hazard on the one hand and the density of cultural heritage sites in this country. Other remarkably impacted regions in the north of Europe are those which encompass some cultural sites and museums, and are most affected by an extreme increase in flooding.

ESPON Climate, produced by TU Dortmund University (DE) as Lead Partner, shall deliver its Final Report on 31 May 2011. Read the Draft Final Report as well as all background documents at the [ESPON Website](#).

Interim Reports

1) SGPTD - Secondary Growth Poles in Territorial Development

The project intends to identify, measure and explain: (i) the role of secondary cities; (ii) their actual and potential contribution to territorial economic growth at European, national and regional level and (iii) the range of European, national, regional and local policies that have been adopted - and could be adopted in future - to maximise their potential contribution.

The report presents a substantial overall progress both in refining the research strategy and methodology and in carrying out a series of project tasks. More reading at the [ESPON Website](#).

2) GEOSPECS - Specific Types of Territories

The report presents the methodology and preliminary findings of the ESPON GEOSPECS project. In the first phase of the project, the Transnational Project Group has primarily focused on constructing a framework of analysis, with coherent delineations of the objects of study and the formulation of hypotheses on how these may be socially and economically relevant. These results are not merely relevant from a technical and scientific point of view, but also feed into political debates. More reading at the [ESPON Website](#)

3) KIT - Knowledge, Innovation, Territory. *What type of "Innovation Pattern" would suit your region best?*

The driving philosophy of the applied research project KIT is that innovation policies need to reconsider the equation that research means knowledge, and knowledge means growth. The way regions produce knowledge and innovation substantially differs from one region to another, each region following a "territorial pattern of innovation". The Report highlights three main territorial patterns of innovation:

- **Endogenous innovative pattern in a scientific network**, characterized by a high internal capacity of the region to produce science, reinforced by a scientific networking with other strong research areas. This pattern is based on “territorial receptivity”, defined as the capability of the region to interpret and use external knowledge for complementary research and science advances. This is expected to be present in large metropolitan regions.
- **Creative co-inventing application pattern**, characterized by the presence of applied, sector specific knowledge that allows the region to innovate once networked with strong scientific regions where basic knowledge is created. This pattern is expected to be present in second rank urban city regions and in highly specialized areas like local districts. This pattern lies on the presence of “territorial creativity”, defined as the ability of local actors to interpret and use external knowledge for their own needs, turning external basic science into applied innovation, co-inventing.
- **Imitative innovating pattern**, in which a region with no knowledge creation and scientific absorption capacity, receives innovation from outside and imitates it in a more or less creative way. This innovation pattern depends on “territorial attractiveness”, i.e. on the capacity to attract external innovation and use it in an appropriate way. This is a typical innovation pattern of catching-up regions.

ESPON KIT, produced by Politecnico di Milano - BEST (IT) as Lead Partner, shall deliver its Draft Final Report by February 2012. Read the Interim Report as well as all background documents at the [ESPON Website](#).

Inception Reports

1) TERCO - European Territorial Cooperation as a Factor of Growth, Jobs and Quality of Life

The main objective of the applied research project TERCO is to assess the relationship between transnational territorial cooperation (TTC) and the development paths of the EU and neighbouring regions. More specifically, the project addresses several research and policy questions, which originate both from theoretical and practical examples of TTC.

The Inception Report presents a more in-depth conceptual and methodological framework for the project. The report ends by setting out a clear direction for the delivery of the Interim Report.

TERCO, produced by EUROREG as Lead Partner and European Policies Research Centre, Free University of Brussels, University of Joensuu / Karelian Institute, University of Thessaly, Autonomous University of Madrid as Project Partners, shall deliver its Interim Report by 2 March 2011. [More reading](#)

2) ESaTDOR - European Seas and Territorial Development, Opportunities and Risks

Europe's seas all face different types of challenges but also have different development opportunities and potentials. The ESPON Applied Research ESaTDOR should identify the development perspectives and trends for the different European seas.

In the Inception Report, the Transnational Project Group presents a more detailed overview of the analytical approach to be applied by the project. Key conclusions include the need to adopt an exploratory approach and examine varying practice in relation to marine mapping both between the different European seas and across the different areas of thematic interest.

ESaTDOR, produced by the University of Liverpool as Lead Partner and 8 Project Partners, shall deliver its Interim Report by September 2011. [More](#)

3) POLYCE - Metropolisation and Polycentric Development in Central Europe: Evidence Based Strategic Options

The POLYCE Targeted Analysis project addresses the polycentric network of metropolitan functional urban areas in the Danube Region. The project carries out a territorial analysis at macro-regional and at city-level in order to detect opportunities for sustainable urban development.

The Central European capital cities Vienna (Austria), Prague (Czech Republic), Budapest (Hungary), Bratislava (Slovakia) and Ljubljana (Slovenia) shall be analysed in depth. The targeted analysis will create a better understanding of the role and territorial position these cities currently have and can have in the future in the wider macro-regional, European and global territorial context.

POLYCE, produced by Vienna University of Technology - Centre of Regional Science as Lead Partner and 7 Project Partners (University of Ljubljana, Slovak University of Technology, University of Szeged, Czech Technical University in Prague - Faculty of Architecture, University in Prague - Faculty of Science, CEPS/INSTEAD, Milano Polytechnic), shall deliver its Interim Report by August 2011. [More reading](#)

4) EATIA - ESPON and Territorial Impact Assessment

European sector policies and directives – often together with their translation and implementation into national and regional policies – can have a severe impact on the territorial development and spatial development policies of countries and regions in Europe. The ESPON 2013 Programme therefore has undertaken pioneering work on Territorial Impact Assessment (TIA) in recent years. The programme carried out a wide range of *ex-post* assessments and developed a tool for *ex-ante* assessment (TEQUILA) that served to carry out exploratory assessments.

The current challenge exists in making the tool suitable for policymaking environments. The European Member States also indicate this need in the Territorial Agenda Action Programme (Action 2.2). The United Kingdom together with Portugal and Slovenia initiated the Targeted Analysis “ESPON and Territorial Impact Assessment” (EATIA) in order to implement this action and to develop a ‘policy maker friendly’ TIA framework for national, regional and local level assessment of European policy and directives.

The EATIA Project shall test the practical use of existing methods and tools for TIA. Through both analytical work and an interactive learning track the project is expected to define possibilities for implementing TIA at national and sub-national level in EU Member States. The Transnational project Group describes in the Inception Report how the project intends to implement this challenging task.

EATIA, produced by University of Liverpool-School of Environmental as Lead Partner and University of Oporto, University of Ljubljana, Delft University of Technology as Project Partners, shall deliver its Interim Report by August 2011. [More reading](#)

5) TPM - Territorial Performance Monitoring

Territorial development at the regional level is becoming increasingly important for effectively addressing local and regional transformations as well as challenges at the European level. However, knowledge on the specific regional consequences of macro-challenges is limited and appropriate regional planning tools are rare.

The Territorial Performance Monitoring (TPM) project focuses on European and global challenges with specific regional consequences: climate change, energy supply, demographic development and globalisation. TPM shall establish knowledge on how territorial impacts of these macro challenges translate at the regional level and how to deal with these challenges effectively. In the Inception Report, the Transnational Project Group presents a more detailed overview of the analytical approach to be applied by the project

TPM, produced by Free University of Brussels as Lead Partner and Territorial Studies Institute, Navarra de Suelo Residencial, National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis-National University of Ireland, ILS Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development, KULeuven as Project Partners shall deliver its Interim Report by August 2011. [More reading](#)

6) SEMIGRA - Selective Migration and Unbalanced Sex Ratio in Rural Regions

The aim of this targeted analysis is to develop strategies for territorial development in order to deal with selective migration and to stabilize demographic and social development.

This Inception report presents (1) the analytical approach including a review of the main literature and data sources, (2) the first results of the analysis on EU level and a detailed description of the methodological approach for the case study research, (3) the prospects and framework conditions of strategy building and policy advice.

Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography-DE (lead partner) and 4 project partners (Royal Institute of Technology-SE, University of Oulu-FI, Centre for Regional Studies of Hungarian Academy of Sciences-HU, University of Miskolc-HU) shall deliver the Interim Report by 30 September 2011.

More reading at the [ESPON Website](#).

ESPON Calls

Future funding opportunities, be ready to apply!



Call for Proposals: August 2011 – October 2011; Info Day and Partner Café in Brussels on 13 September 2011. Visit regularly the ESPON Website for more information.

The Call January – March 2011 attracted 53 applications from 29 countries involving 285 potential project partners/ stakeholders. The available funds, up to € 5.493.000 will allow to develop further the European territorial knowledge base, and support policy makers with user-friendly analyses. The continued and growing interest in ESPON Calls has been confirmed by the outputs of the last Call: 24 proposals on 5 applied research projects and 29 expressions of interest by groups of stakeholders for receiving targeted analyses were submitted in total. Peter Mehlbye, Director of the ESPON Coordination Unit, said: *“This result is very positive. It shows the growing interest in understanding dynamics from a territorial perspective following the new aim of territorial cohesion in the European process. It is especially welcome that regions and cities are interested in comparing and positioning themselves in the European context. With ESPON evidence, every region and city can detect and unveil new opportunities for development”*. Evaluation of the applications will run during April - May and the results will be tabled for the ESPON Monitoring Committee on June 2011. Read the press release at the [ESPON Website](#).

Vacancy at the ESPON Coordination Unit

Project Expert/Project Development and Coordination

The ESPON Coordination Unit is looking for a Project Expert/Project Development and Coordination to join our international team.

The successful candidate will be dealing mainly with ESPON projects, directly involved and responsible for following a number of the Applied Research projects as well as projects providing Targeted Analysis based on ESPON results. In her / his work she / he may as well take part in drafting publications and in analytical activities in the CU. A particular role will be to support the cluster coordinator in coordinating, developing and implementing projects of Applied Research and Targeted Analysis foreseen in the ESPON 2013 Programme. Read the job advert at the [ESPON Website](#). The deadline for applying for the post is 20 June 2011.

Sign-up and communicate

If you find the ESPON Newsletter interesting and useful, please tell others to sign-up by subscribing online at the ESPON Website, link: http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Press/Menu_Subscribe/contactform.html

More information

The ESPON 2013 Programme is part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund, the EU Member States and the Partner States Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

It shall support policy development in relation to the aim of territorial cohesion and a harmonious development of the European territory. ESPON shall support Cohesion Policy development with European wide, comparable information, evidence, analyses and scenarios on framework conditions for the development of regions, cities and larger territories. In doing so, it shall facilitate the mobilisation of territorial capital and development opportunities, contributing to improving European competitiveness, to the widening and deepening of European territorial cooperation and to a sustainable and balanced development.

The Managing Authority responsible for the ESPON 2013 Programme is the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructures, Department for Spatial Planning and Development of Luxembourg. More information: www.espon.eu

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