

SPECIFICATION

ESPON Applied Research Project 2013/1/14

Continental territorial structures and flows (globalisation) (2010-2012)

(o) Territorial challenges relevant for the ESPON 2013 projects

The development of the European territory is facing several ongoing mega trends and impacts of policies:

- The integration of the EU in global economic competition is accelerating, offering regions and larger territories more options to decide their development path, as development is no longer a zero sum game for Europe.
- Interaction is growing within the EU territory and between the surrounding neighbour countries and other parts of the world. This is apparent through e.g. migration pressure on more developed countries, which are themselves confronted with population decline, and by access to and investment in new markets.
- Market forces and the evolution of society in general support a geographical concentration of activities.
- The ongoing demographic changes with an ageing European population, in addition to migration, affect regions differently and increase the competition for skilled labour.
- The occurrence of hazards due to climate change is increasing and different parts of Europe experience different types of hazards.
- Increasing energy prices and the emergence of a new energy paradigm have significant territorial impacts, some regions being more affected than others. This presents particular development opportunities for the production of renewable energy sources.
- The enlargement of the EU to 27 Member States, and potentially more, presents an unprecedented challenge for the competitiveness and internal cohesion of the Union.

ESPON results have revealed that territorial capital and opportunities for development are inherent in the regional diversity that is a characteristic of Europe. Consequently, different types of territories are endowed with diverse combinations of resources, putting them in different positions for contributing to the achievement of the Lisbon and Gothenburg Agendas, as well as to Cohesion Policy. Territorial diversity, especially in the economic base, implies that strategies other than opting for a knowledge-based economy might be more appropriate and viable for some regions.

The ESPON 2006 Programme provided integrated analysis and long-term spatial scenarios which enriched the European policy debate and knowledge base. The results and observations on territorial structures, trends, perspectives and assessment of EU policy impacts had not been fully evident before and supported a better understanding of the European dimension of territorial dynamics. This has prompted interest among policy makers and practitioners for even more information, knowledge and understanding that ESPON can offer.

The ESPON 2013 Programme shall bring this knowledge base one step further through applied research and targeted analysis, indicator development and data collection, capitalisation events presenting results, etc. All these actions will be related to an improved understanding of territorial structures, development trends, perspectives and policy impacts.

The European-wide evidence provided by the ESPON 2013 Programme will potentially benefit stakeholders at all levels throughout Europe. Policy makers dealing with territorial development require sound evidence and comparable regionalised information in addition to medium and long-term development perspectives, in order to create sustainable and efficient integrated policy responses for their territories.

Given that the European Union is moving towards a more integrated policy approach, the territorial dimension is particularly important for policy makers. The aim of territorial cohesion proposed by the Commission supports this approach by taking the territory as an element within the framework of policy making. Due to the provision of evidence based on analyses of territorial units, the ESPON 2013 Programme is of strategic importance for European policy development and cooperation.

By further developing and expanding the existing knowledge and indicators, the ESPON 2013 Programme will play a strategic role in supporting the policy process of the 2007-2013 period, and contribute to the development of Cohesion Policy.

(i) General objectives of applied research projects under Priority 1

The general objectives of applied research projects within the ESPON 2013 Programme are the following:

- Building new evidence based on comparable information about European regions and cities, including information on dynamics and flows, and covering the entire territory of EU 27, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.
- Addressing major territorial challenges and political priorities providing comparable information covering the entire European territory, its regions and cities.
- Providing comparable regionalised information and possible policy options for making use of opportunities inherent in territorial structures; anticipating and counter balancing negative trends and structures, taking into account the diversity of the ESPON territory and considering institutional, instrumental and procedural aspects.

- Identifying types of territories, regions and cities that share common development challenges and are affected most (positively or negatively) by the identified structures, trends, perspectives and/or policy impacts.
- Contributing to the further identification of structures within the EU territory that represent options for exploring comparative advantages and provide synergy through territorial cooperation arrangements, involving regions and/or cities.
- Contributing to the improvement of the scientific platform for European applied territorial research by refining existing concepts, methodologies, indicators, typologies, European maps and models and by defining new ones.
- Providing the knowledge and competence capabilities needed to ensure scientifically validated results of the applied territorial research with the support of Sounding Boards¹.
- Supporting the use and dissemination of results to an audience of policy makers, practitioners, scientist and experts.

This project shall contribute to these general objectives during its implementation, and in doing so make best use of existing ESPON results, new results in other ESPON projects as well as other research results and relevant studies.

(ii) Relation of this project to the ESPON 2013 Programme

The priorities describing the work-programme of the ESPON 2013 Programme are structured in four strands:

1. **Applied research on territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion: Evidence on European territorial trends, perspectives and policy impacts**
The applied research projects will create information and evidence on territorial challenges and opportunities for success in the development of regions. Cross thematic applied research will be a major activity integrating existing thematic analysis and adding future analysis of new themes. Territorial impact studies of EU policies will be another focus under this priority.
2. **Targeted analysis based on user demand: European perspective on development of different types of territories**
This priority responds to a clear demand of practitioners for user and demand driven actions within the ESPON 2013 Programme. By convening an analytical process where ESPON findings are integrated with more detailed information and practical know-how, new understanding of future development opportunities and challenges may arise, which could be transformed into projects and actions.
3. **Scientific platform and tools: Territorial indicators and data, analytical tools and scientific support**
The scientific platform and analytical tools built up within the ESPON 2006 Programme will be maintained and further expanded. New actions shall be

¹ For each applied research project a Sounding Board will be set up, accompanying the project throughout its life cycle and giving advice to the TPG on both, scientific issues as well as relevance for policy makers. Sounding Boards will normally be made up of one scientist and one practitioner. Their tasks will consist of assessing project proposals, giving continuous feedback to TPGs and commenting on their reports.

undertaken to develop current achievements and make use of existing indicators, data and tools.

4. Capitalisation, ownership and participation: Capacity building, dialogue and networking

Under this priority, actions are foreseen that will make the evidence and knowledge already developed operational through raising awareness and involving stakeholders in the results and practical application of them.

A strong coordination and interlinkage with other ongoing ESPON projects is crucial for achieving comprehensive results. A close cooperation with the appointed Sounding Board and the Coordination Unit must also be established as part of the project implementation.

This project belongs to the first priority. It holds a key position in preparing a common ground for a better understanding of Europe in the global context and to compare the position of the EU in relation to other “regional structures” at a world level. Knowledge on these issues is vital for targeted policy development in the light of Cohesion Policy.

(iii) Thematic scope and policy context

Globalisation is accelerating with European competitiveness becoming more and more interwoven and dependent on the rest of the world. Understanding Europe in the world is a prerequisite for policy making and for promoting Europe in this international competition. A first analysis of the territorial structures and flows looking at Europe in the world has been undertaken by the ESPON 2006 Programme² creating a high level of interest. This momentum should be kept by looking deeper into territorial structures and patterns of economic activity, as well as flows between continents on the planet Earth. But globalisation has also to be seen in a prospective way.

In fact, the global scale is addressed in the Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion by the European Commission (2008), when referring to Europe’s competitiveness: “*In a globalising and interrelated world economy, ... competitiveness also depends on building links with other territories to ensure that common assets are used in a coordinated and sustainable way*”. In this context, “cooperation” is seen as “*vital aspect of territorial development*”.

Despite the increasing importance of flows, globalisation also concerns territorial structures and places. Therefore, it is equally important to understand the role and position of the (European) territorial structures in the global context. At a world level, large agglomerations are the forerunners and the most important nodes in the global economic system. In Europe, metropolitan agglomerations seem to be smaller than in many other continents. “*In the EU, only 7% of the people live in cities of over 5 million as against 25% in the US, and only 5 EU cities appear among the 100 largest in the world*”³.

² ESPON 2006 3.4.1 Project: “EUROPE IN THE WORLD”, Lead by Claude Grasland from Université Paris 7.

³ COM (2008) – “Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion, Turning territorial diversity into strength”.

In addition to these territorial structures, the importance of some emerging states, such as the BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India and China) is an important aspect to consider in the globalisation process. This is particularly true because of the competitive strategies of these actors that will certainly have an impact in the global space of flows (i.e. trade and migratory flows) but also in the traditional geography of places (population mass, market size, profiles of specific territories) and therefore in the position of Europe in the world.

However, when speaking about countries, it needs to be mentioned that the role of nation states is considered to be in decline and regions and cities are seen as becoming the key agents of economic development. This trend is explained by Castells (1989) when suggesting the domination of “*space of flows*” over “*space of places*”. From this point of view major urban agglomerations/cities and regions are “*becoming increasingly competitive agents and the growth in major urban areas has been disconnected from the growth of national economies*”⁴.

Since according to this interpretation globalisation is seen as a process of deterritorialisation, it has been suggested to complement it with the view of globalisation as a process of reterritorialisation⁵. This implies that the relationship between the nation state and cities is re-scaled in conjunction with the most recent round of capitalism accumulation, but both remain essential forms of territorial organisation⁶. In this respect, the ongoing re-scaling of the nation state is considered to result in the emergence of a “*global nation state*”⁷, i.e. the state is turned inside-out in the sense that its main goal is “*to enhance and promote the global competitiveness of its cities and regions*” and outside-in in the sense that “*supra-national agencies, such as the EU, have come to play direct roles in the regulation of each state’s internal territorial space*”. The basic idea behind this view is to promote the global competitiveness of major sub-national growth poles at the national level.

Finally, when referring to globalisation, cooperation should also be mentioned. Territorial cooperation is seen by EU policy as an important instrument to ensure that territorial capital and potentials are used in an optimal fashion. In particular, territorial cooperation helps overcoming distance between EU territories and can hence be considered as an important factor of competitiveness.

The key policy questions which the project should strive to achieve a better understanding of and for which it should produce supporting information and evidence are the following:

- What is the nature and magnitude of the exchanges of EU regions with the rest of the world for various types of flows (trade of goods, services, capital, labour and tasks, transfers of technology and knowledge, culture)? What type of relation (functional integration, network, exchange and/or cooperation) does Europe have with the rest of the world?
- What structural strong and weak points do the various types of European territories have in relation to other parts of the world?

⁴ Saskia Sassen (2001) – “The global city”.

⁵ Brenner (1999) – Globalisation as reterritorialisation: the re-scaling of urban governance in the European Union”.

⁶ Antti Pelkonen (2005) – “State restructuring, urban competitiveness policies and technopole building in Finland: a critical view on the global state thesis”.

⁷ Brenner (1999).

- How can the competitiveness of EU territories be promoted and exploited at different scales (global, European, transnational, national, regional/local)?
- How does the structure of EU territories (i.e. the geographical organisation of territories) affect the competitiveness of EU regions, Member States and of the European Union as a whole?
- Can specific strategic and structural infrastructure projects at European level be identified that would support European competitiveness and territorial cohesion?

Coordination and exchange should take place with other relevant ongoing ESPON 2013 projects (in particular the project on “Cities and urban agglomerations: their functionality and development opportunities for European competitiveness and cohesion” (FOCI), the project on “Demographic and migratory flows affecting European regions and cities” (DEMIFER) and the ones on “Territorial cooperation in transnational areas and across internal/external borders” and “European seas in territorial development” the latter two starting in parallel to this one).

(iv) Analytical framework and deliveries expected

The project shall take its starting point from the ESPON 2006 project 3.4.1 on “Europe in the world” and other relevant studies or reports dealing with globalisation and development patterns at a world level by e.g. the World Bank, the UN and the OECD.

The main aim of the project is to look into the territorial dimension of the globalisation process and analyse its significance for an enlarged Europe (EU 27 plus Switzerland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland). In doing so, a good understanding of the position of Europe and its regions in the global context and in relation to other cooperation zones shall be obtained. This should be done considering the present context and past trends but also in a prospective way in order to be able to face future challenges and better exploit territorial potentials of the various European regions.

In addition, the project is envisaged to compare Europe with other parts of the world in terms of structures and flows taking into account the aims of the renewed Lisbon strategy and in particular the so-called “*modern drivers of competitive performance*”⁸, such as quality of life and environmental concerns.

It is also relevant to assess the main impacts of globalisation in Europe, focusing the approach on the ESDP key policy development principles and assessing the effectiveness of the cohesion policies to provide for a balanced and harmonious European territory. In this sense not only the economic aspects of globalisation should be analysed but also the EU commitment on taking on “*a leadership role in combining globalisation with social policy, fighting climate change and fostering environmental stability*”⁹. From a territorial perspective, “*this implies avoiding excessive concentrations of growth and facilitating the access to the increasing returns of agglomeration in all territories*”¹⁰.

⁸ ESPON (2006) – “Territory matters for competitiveness and cohesion, results by autumn 2006”.

⁹ Hans-Gert Pöttering, President of the European Parliament in a European Commission’s conference on “A social Europe fit for globalisation”, April 2008.

¹⁰ COM (2008) – Green Paper on “Territorial Cohesion, Turning territorial diversity into strength”.

Therefore, the general objective of this project is to characterise globalisation from a territorial perspective and to analyse its territorial aspects at different geographical scales. At the same time, the project is requested to provide new inputs for existing ESPON tools, such as the ESPON HyperAtlas, that allow exploring the multi-scalar structure of a phenomenon.

In the concrete design of the applied research project and its work packages, the project is expected to address key research questions directly related to the territorial dimension/features of the globalisation process: territorial structures, flows and cooperation.

1. Territorial structures

Territorial structures are important physical entities that shape the organisation of the territory. According to ESPON, “*the European urban system is an important infrastructure...including a large number of cities and towns with important roles as engines or assets in territorial development*”¹¹. The concept of territorial structures within this ESPON project should also comprehend other physical structures, such as harbours, and industrial clusters, which are important elements for Europe’s competitiveness at world level.

The main research questions to be considered in this field are:

- What are recent trends, dynamics and spatial patterns related to territorial structures in the world (emergence of concepts such as Mega-city-region¹², ...) and what are the main territorial structures for world trade (cities, harbours, industrial clusters, regions, countries, ...)?
- What are the main changes in the EU territorial structures due to globalisation?
- What is Europe’s position and profile in the global urban structure?
- How is the competitiveness of EU regions, EU Member States and of the European Union determined by the characteristics of their territorial structures, regional vulnerability to effects of globalisation and what is the potential for improvement?

2. Flows¹³

Flows and the space of flows “*reconceptualize new forms of spatial arrangements under the new technological paradigm*”¹⁴. According to some authors, flows reshape the territory and modify “*the classic understanding of the European spatial integration that gives too much importance to the concepts of hierarchy, areas of influence, borders and blocs*”.¹⁵ An example of this situation is today’s division of labour in production processes. The present geographical fragmentation of production processes allows

¹¹ ESPON (2005) – “In search of territorial potentials, Midterm results by spring 2005”

¹² INTERREG IIIB Study – POLYNET, 2006.

¹³ See ESPON 2006 project 1.4.4 - Preparatory study on feasibility of flows analysis.

¹⁴ Castells (2004) - “An Introduction to the Information Age”.

¹⁵ Cattán, (2007) – “Cities and networks in Europe – a critical approach of polycentrism”.

verifying that in some cases “*trade in tasks*”¹⁶ becomes more important than trade in products.

One of the aims of this ESPON project is to analyse this space of flows at a world level and understand its meaning in terms of territorial development and “new” territorial structures.

In the framework of the ESPON 2013 Programme, flows should be understood in a broad context, including not only aspects related to flows of goods, services, capital, migration, repatriation of earnings, labour and tasks but also to linkage and interdependence, notably in the areas of technology, knowledge, science and culture.

The main research questions to be considered are:

- What are the main types of flows to consider at world level?
- How does the world map on the availability and commercial flows of strategic resources (i.e. raw materials like oil, gas,...) look like?
- What is the nature and magnitude of the various flows linking EU territories (regions) and the rest of the world (e.g. Europe with the US and Commonwealth)?
- What is the nature and magnitude of the flows among EU territories?
- How have these interactions changed over time?
- What does the geographical fragmentation of production processes mean for Europe and its regions? Can any specialisation pattern be identified at European and at regional levels?
- What relevance do flows have for regional growth and competitiveness as well as for reducing disparities in Europe?
- Can Europe improve its competitiveness at world level by making specific investments? And if so, where?

3. Cooperation, EU commitments and a “new” global regionalism

International organisations are created world wide for particular purposes of cooperation (single or multiple), including peace, external security, economic development, democracy, human rights, environmental goals. One successful example is the European Union that has incorporated new members over the years and enlarged the purposes of cooperation. Not only in Europe but also across the globe, cooperation between (neighbouring) territories “*offers the possibility to increase competitiveness and to explore comparative advantages by providing a larger and more functionally integrated territory, a higher population mass and shared labour market*”¹⁷. This ESPON project is asked to analyse the meaning of cooperation at a global scale, its impact in the organisation of the territory, as well as its relevance to the emergence of the so-called “new” regionalism. In addition, the importance of new forms of governance (such as “global” networks of excellence) helping regions to participate in the global economy by encouraging innovation and the exchange of ideas should be analysed.

¹⁶ EC, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, (2008) - Is Social Europe Fit for Globalisation? Available at <http://www.fes.sk/files/Draxler%20Global.pdf>.

¹⁷ ESPON (2005) – “In search of territorial potentials, Midterm results by spring 2005”.

The main research questions to be considered are:

- What range of networks, exchanges and cooperation can be identified (i) between Europe and the rest of the world and (ii) among EU territories in selected flows such as cultural, scientific, knowledge and information? Particular attention should be paid to the EU's neighbours such as Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean and for the outermost regions¹⁸ Micronesia, the Caribbean, the Amazon and the Indian Ocean.
- How do EU territorial integration and cooperation schemes reshape the spatial structure of economic activities in the EU and the competitiveness of Europe in world trade?
- What new forms of territorial organisation and integration appear as a result of or a response to globalisation?

4. Case studies

A number of case studies (minimum 5) – to be defined by the TPG in their Inception Report – shall be developed. The main objective is to analyse more in depth the territorial potentials of Europe, its regions and cities in relation to the globalisation process and to Europe's competitiveness at world level. In this context, the competitiveness of European regions in relation to their regional specialisations should receive particular attention and overlap to DG Regio's studies¹⁹ on globalisation shall absolutely be avoided. Moreover, the case studies should complement the more general quantitative approach and be integrated in the analysis developed along the project.

The case studies are meant to further explore the territorial dimension/features mentioned throughout chapter (iv) by making use of data and indicators at a lower geographical level. In concrete terms, individual case studies should be developed on the following globalisation features: global cities, Europe's gateways (such as airports and harbours), Foreign Direct Investment flows, migration and "global" networks of excellence.

Additionally, other case studies can be suggested by the TPG on a particular geographical area or a specific feature addressed within the project with territorial relevance for Europe and its regions. An additional case study could eventually address the question of division of labour in production processes at world level.

The analytical work of this ESPON project should build up on results achieved by ESPON 3.4.1. In particular, this ESPON 2013 project shall consider the data and tools provided by the above mentioned ESPON 2006 project²⁰, namely the World Unified Territorial System (WUTS), the delimitation of Europe and the different cartographic templates (world and Euromed) and analyse the need for adjustments and modifications. The implementation of adjustments and modifications on the tools and templates provided by ESPON 2006 shall be ensured by the TPG in close cooperation with the ESPON 2013 Database Project.

¹⁸ Commission Communication, 2007, Strategy for the Outermost Regions. Com 2007/507.

¹⁹ See section vii) on Existing access points.

²⁰ "ESPON project 3.4.1. - Europe in the World , Final Report – Vol.2"

Furthermore, the project should be able to provide an updated picture of the territorial aspects of the globalisation process and its dynamics, and address its main implications for Europe and its regions.

Besides this, comprehensive data, indicators, typologies and maps provided by other ESPON projects might serve as a basis for the analysis of the territorial aspects of the globalisation process. The TPG is requested to make use of this background information, in particular the ESPON Database, and further develop it according to the objectives of the project. Furthermore, the TPG should assess the data situation and report on their findings in the Inception Report.

Regarding the development of new data and maps and/or the use of existing data, the TPG is expected to cooperate closely with the TPG in charge of the development of the ESPON 2013 Database.

The TPG should strive for a comprehensive and integrated research and make use of the multi-level approach (global, European, transnational/national, regional/local) in order to support a clear presentation of results, which might vary depending on the geographical scale. The geographical coverage of the project should encompass the world level and all the countries participating in the ESPON 2013 Programme.

The project shall also strive for delivering innovative results which can support the policy development in the field of territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion. It should demonstrate an inventive approach with regard to the scientific answers to the policy questions and should aim at showing new development opportunities for the European territory. There should be a combination and interrelation of various sectors and territorial insights on the development in order to contribute to the creation of new development paths and visions.

In general, the deliveries of the project should make use of and complement the existing scientific platform and tools of ESPON, which are accessible on the ESPON website, in particular the Data Navigator and the ESPON HyperAtlas.

The project is expected to enhance the scientific platform of ESPON with at least the following deliveries:

- Data input to the development, update and extension of the ESPON database by additional data related to the territorial aspects of globalisation gathered within the project, covering also the new Partner States of the ESPON 2013 Programme (Iceland and Liechtenstein). Indicators need to offer compatibility with a map-making facility, to provide a consistent, homogenous, reliable, and up-datable database.
- Data/indicators on (1) trends, dynamics and spatial patterns related to territorial and cooperation structures in the world, (2) Europe's position and profile in the global urban structure, (3) the nature and magnitude of the various flows linking EU territories and the rest of the world, (4) nature and magnitude of the flows among EU territories.
- Typology on the vulnerability of European regions to globalisation (degree of vulnerability).

- European maps revealing (1) global territorial structures and their profile, (2) flows across the globe, between regional blocs and within Europe (3) position of Europe in the world in relation to competitiveness (4) range of networks, exchanges and cooperation and the rest of the world (5) range of networks, exchanges and cooperation among EU territories in selected flows such as cultural, scientific, knowledge and information (6) main dynamics, recent trends and prospects at world level on the features analysed (4) typology of regions based on the regional typologies developed.

The results and conclusions of the applied research within the project should be formulated in relation to policy orientations present at European level and make use of the new typologies – if applicable – and maps resulting from the project.

Following the logic of the Territorial Agenda of the EU, orientations for policy makers should refer to the respective territorial development opportunities and the available options to mobilise these for the benefit of the cities, urban agglomerations and surrounding regions in question. In this respect, references to future policy options should take account of European Cohesion Policy orientations, in particular expressed in the Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion 2007-2013, the Fourth Report on Cohesion and the Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion.

Project findings should make clear which impact the likely globalisation process could have on the competitiveness and socio-economic situation of European regions and cities as well as on the realisation of economic, social and territorial cohesion in Europe.

Finally, the project should consider avenues for further applied research on the theme.

(v) Outputs and timetable

One of the main objectives of the ESPON 2013 Programme is to focus on research with policy relevance and to contribute to the development of relevant policies. Therefore, the outputs of the research project should be highly operational and coordinated in time, as far as possible, to fit into the relevant political agenda.

The proposal for the project is expected to reveal individual work packages on project coordination, research activities, and dissemination, as well as a schedule for project implementation based on the following indicative²¹ timetable and specification of outputs:

June/July 2010 (Inception Report):

Twelve weeks after the kick-off meeting, a more in-depth concept should be submitted by the TPG allowing for a detailed overview on the research approach to be applied, the methodology and hypothesis for further investigation, as well as a review of the main literature, data sources, etc. The Inception Report (max 20 pages plus annexes if relevant) shall include an overview of more detailed deliveries and outputs envisaged by

²¹ The final timetable for the project will depend upon the exact date of the project's Kick-off Meeting. At this meeting, the exact delivery dates for all project reports will be agreed upon with the Lead Partner.

the project, as well as an indication of likely barriers that the project implementation might face. In addition, the case studies to be developed should be indicated and explained in the Inception Report. This report shall give clear orientation for the applied research previewed towards the Interim report. The research team should also report on the findings regarding the assessment of the data situation at different geographical scales, covering the topics of the research. Finally, the TPG should outline how it envisages making use of existing ESPON results that are relevant for this project, in particular the ESPON 2006 Project 3.4.1 on “Europe in the world’ and relevant ongoing ESPON projects (“Demographic and migratory flows affecting European regions and cities”, “Cities and urban agglomerations: Their functionality and development opportunities for European competitiveness and cohesion” and “Territorial cooperation in transnational areas and across internal/external borders”, starting in parallel to this project).

November/December 2010 (Interim Report):

The content of the Interim Report shall reflect the orientations given in the Inception Report as well as the results of the discussions having taken place with the Sounding Board. The report (max 50 pages plus annex if relevant) is envisaged to include elements such as:

- a) Preliminary results on the basis of available data, developed indicators, typologies, and maps, including
 - Identification of the territorial aspects of the globalisation process with most relevance for Europe and its regions
 - Provision of an operational concept of globalisation (focused on territorial aspects) that could be measurable at different levels. This definition should also encapsulate the European orientations related to this subject.
 - Overview on the recent trends, dynamics and spatial patterns related to territorial structures in the world (emergence of concepts such as Mega-city-region , ...) and on the main territorial structures for world trade (cities, harbours, industrial clusters, regions, countries, ...)
 - Identification of Europe’s position and profile in the global urban structure
 - First analysis on the main changes in the EU in the EU territorial structures due to globalisation
 - Identification and overview of the main types of flows to consider at world level
 - Overview of the nature and magnitude of the various flows linking EU territories and the rest of the world, as well as the flows among EU territories
 - First analysis on the way these interactions/flows have changed over time
 - Identification and overview of the range of networks, exchanges and cooperation can be identified (i) between Europe and the rest of the world and (ii) among EU territories in selected flows such as cultural, scientific, knowledge and information
 - Overview of the implications of global financial policies such as the World Bank and the IMF for EU
 - First conclusions on how the competitiveness of EU regions, EU Member States and the European Union is determined by the characteristics of their territorial structures
 - First conclusions on the relevance of flows for regional growth and competitiveness as well as for reducing disparities in Europe

- First conclusions on how EU territorial integration and cooperation schemes reshape the spatial structure of economic activities in the EU and the competitiveness of Europe in world trade
 - First assessment on how Europe can improve its competitiveness at world level by making specific investments
 - First draft on the typology of European regions on vulnerability to globalisation.
 - First draft on the case studies developed.
 - Data collection achieved, including an overview on statistical and geographical data collected by relevant international organisations such as World Bank, OECD, EUROSTAT, and National Statistical Offices etc.
 - Draft maps and other visualisation tools to present the first results of the analysis undertaken
 - First indication on the conclusions and policy relevant options (at different geographical levels) that could be the outcome of the project in relation to European competitiveness and cohesion.
- b) Plan for the applied research towards the draft Final Report as well as the Table of Content envisaged.

November/December 2011 (Draft Final Report):

The Draft Final report will take into account feed-back on the Interim report from an ESPON seminar and by the Sounding Board. The report is supposed to include elements such as:

- c) Report (max. 50 pages) on the main results, trends, impacts and options for policy development, including key analysis/diagnosis/findings and the most relevant indicators and maps (any additional information should be included in a scientific report). Particularly important are options for policy makers, which could provide the basis for interventions related to development opportunities for improving European competitiveness and cohesion. This report should include a more consolidated version of the analysis included in the interim report and take into consideration the CU responses on previous reports of the project.
- d) An executive summary (max. 10 pages) summarising the main results of the applied research that can be communicated to a wider audience of stakeholders. This summary should be based on the Report mentioned above.
- e) Scientific report documenting the scientific work undertaken in the applied research including elements such as:
- Literature and methodology/theory used.
 - Typologies and concepts developed and used, revealing the territorial aspects of the globalisation process, its dynamics and impacts for the European territory and its regions
 - Data collected and indicators used and created and correspondent metadata including tables with the exact values of indicators (.xls files)
 - Maps and other visualisation tools produced in support of the results, covering the entire world, the European Neighbourhood, and more in detail the territory of EU 27, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland (.ai files).
 - Tools and models used or developed or inputs for existing ESPON tools.

- Future research avenues to consider, including further data requirements and ideas of territorial indicators, concepts and typologies as well as on further developments linked to the database and mapping facilities.

April/May 2012 (Final Report):

f) Revision of the Draft Final report on the basis of comments received.

May/June – November/December 2012 (Dissemination):

g) Dissemination of project results by the TPG in the framework of international conferences and seminars, e.g. transnational activities of the ECP Network, events organised by the CU. These activities need to be reflected in the budget proposed by the TPG for the implementation of the project.

The ESPON 2013 Programme foresees in Priority 4 also capitalisation of project results including events, printed reports, website facility, etc. The Programme includes, in other words, substantial dissemination activities at Programme level which all projects should make use of and support. This means that the project's dissemination activities shall ensure consistency and avoid overlaps with and repetition of respective activities organised at Programme level. The project team shall refer to the objectives of Priority 4 of the ESPON 2013 Programme "Capitalisation, ownership and participation: Capacity building, dialogue and networking" when considering dissemination activities and closely coordinate these with the ESPON CU.

In order to justify expenses claimed for refunding by the TPG, a short progress report (max. 10 pages) has to be submitted to the CU every six months during the project's period of implementation. This should consist of an account of progress in the individual work packages according to the schedule in the proposal. The report also should allow an overview on the development of the project regarding development and use of methodology, results at different steps and next steps to be taken within the following six months.

Irrespective of the above mentioned reports to be submitted at certain stages in the project life cycle, the TPG is expected to give presentations on the state of their research or/and the results in the framework of internal and external ESPON seminars. Therefore, when setting up the project proposal, the TPG should also allow for travel expenses for the attendance of ESPON seminars.

(vi) Budget for the applied research project

The maximum budget foreseen for this applied research project amounts to €1.000.000, including VAT, if applicable. Proposals exceeding this value will not be considered.

All real eligible costs incurred for carrying out the approved project will be refunded 100% by the ESPON 2013 Programme.

(vii) Existing access points

Synergies and use of results from outside the ESPON regime shall be sought. In particular, research activities by international bodies like OECD might be valuable for this project.

The other access points listed below can serve the purpose of providing the TPG useful information for preparing a proposal. It is by no means meant to be exhaustive, but should be considered as information that can be helpful in tracing additional useful background information.

- ESPON projects results, data and maps: www.espon.eu

- The European Spatial Development Perspective

Further, based on a few selected indicators, the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) made already some first comparisons of the EU with selected economic areas like NAFTA and Mercosur to characterise specific European features. Some policy options, like the creation of more global economic integration zones, stem from a comparison of the European (internal) spatial structure with that of other world regions like USA. These ESDP analyses could also serve as a starting point for more in-depth analysis. In order to access the document please look at: http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/som_en.htm

- European Commission (2008) - Green Paper on “Territorial Cohesion, Turning territorial diversity into strength”.

- The Barcelona Process and the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)

The project requires an in depth knowledge on the Barcelona Process and the European Neighbourhood Policy documents, as well as background documents and the policy processes leading to the implementation of these policies. *Useful websites:* European Neighbourhood Policy: http://europa.eu.int/comm/world/enp/index_en.htm; The Barcelona Process: http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euomed/.

- “Europe in a Creative Age”²²

This publication might give some help in answering the question of how to measure competitiveness in a global economy on the basis of new indicators going beyond trade relations and economic and flows. For further information please consult:

http://www.creativeclass.org/acrobat/Europe_in_the_Creative_Age_2004.pdf

- World Bank: World Development Report 2009 – Spatial Disparities and Development Policy.
- European Commission (2008): Growing Regions, growing Europe. Fifth progress report on economic and social cohesion. Brussels.
- European Conference, Brussels, 16 April 2008 - A social Europe fit for globalisation (http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/simglobe_en.htm)

²² Richard Florida and Irene Tinagli (February 2004), Demos, London.

- Curve, Phillips (2007) - Making the most of globalisation in “OECD Economic Outlook”, No. 81, Vol.2007 Issue 1, June, OECD Publishing (available at: http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=31aSaxWuaroC&pg=PA186&lpg=PA186&dq=%22drivers%22+%2B%22globalisation%22&source=web&ots=W0Y3H4Jb8w&sig=rUkb1DrpRb5KeoTCXWk-B35B42Y&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result#PPA1,M1)
- OECD (2007) - Globalisation and Regional Economies: Can OECD Regions Compete in Global Industries?, October, OECD Publishing,
- OECD (2006) - OECD Territorial Reviews: “Competitive Cities in the Global Economy”, November OECD Publishing
- DG research– FP7-SSH-2007-1 Project EuroBroadMap, coordinated by Claude Grasland²³.
- DG Regio - The Impact of Globalisation and Increased Trade Liberalisation on European regions.
- DG Regio - Regions Benefiting from Globalisation and Increased Trade.

²³ In this respect, a joint agreement aimed at exchanging derivative data has been concluded between the institutions financing both projects (the Managing Authority for the ESPON 2013 Programme, The Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructures, Department for Spatial Planning and Development, Luxembourg, and The European Commission, DG Research). In practical terms this means that data on matrix flows - “Economic flows” - (country*country) for trade from 1967 to present, and for foreign direct investment for a most recent period (from 2000 to present) will be made available by the EurobroadMap Project to the ESPON 2013 Programme.