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ESPONontheRoad. Bringing closer ESPON evidence for decision making

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ESPONontheRoad
Bringing closer ESPON evidence for decision making

ECP Transnational Networking Activity

Final Report | Version 03/02/2015

EUROPEAN UNION
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

This report presents the final results of Transnational Networking Activities conducted within the framework of the ESPON 2013 Programme, partly financed by the European Regional Development Fund.

The partnership behind the ESPON Programme consists of the EU Commission and the Member States of the EU27, plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. Each partner is represented in the ESPON Monitoring Committee.

This report does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the members of the Monitoring Committee.

Information on the ESPON Programme and projects can be found on www.espon.eu
The web site provides the possibility to download and examine the most recent documents produced by finalised and ongoing ESPON projects.
This basic report exists only in an electronic version.
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Introduction

The ESPONontheRoad project was a Transnational Networking Activity (TNA) of nineteen ESPON Contact Points with the aim to bring ESPON results closer for decision-making and thus increase the capitalisation of the ESPON Programme. During the relatively short project lifetime of one year, participating ECPs brought ESPON closer to the local and regional level, and to citizens in physical and virtual forms as well. The project built a bridge between the issues on a local level and scientific evidence on EU territorial development policy themes.

After taking stock of the most recent policy issues in each national context, ECPs formed transnational working groups to have a common understanding of the messages coming from ESPON results. These working groups elaborated their issues for their target groups more in details and designed the most appropriate and efficient form of communication with target groups. In this way ESPON results were put into the macroregional context of West, South, North and Central-Eastern areas, and both the content-related and the organisational tasks were organised in a balanced way.

The project website served as a central information hub for the project, where all information about the project and its activities was available. The project also built on previous TNA projects by keeping and expanding the E-Library. More than 300 people decided to follow the project on Facebook and more than 200 on Twitter and so receive short, quick information posts on ESPON results related to current issues.

ESPON results were presented and discussed in 35 events throughout Europe. Most of these events targeted stakeholders at the local-regional level to serve as a meeting place for scientific evidence on European territorial development and the perception of territorial development at a local level. Altogether 1950 people participated in 23 national events for stakeholders. In addition, five events even had a transnational character, discussing the specificities of a macroregion, whereas some experimental events were made to reach a wider public, e.g. citizens, families, youth.

Brief information materials supported the communication with target groups. In these leaflets, not only European territorial development trends were described, but the specificities for the given macroregion and the consequences for the local-regional level were also highlighted. The topics and the content of these leaflets were developed by the transnational working groups and translated to national languages.

In an optional and experimental way, journalistic activities supplemented the work of the ECPs. Journalists were involved to support communication in some cases with a high media presence in newspapers, TV, radio or blogs. The project and ESPON results were presented in national languages.

In the activity report below it is described what goals the project had, how they were implemented, what were the lessons learnt. Recommendations for the future are also made. As this project was the last project of the ESPON 2013 Programme with the participation of most of the ECPs with a lot of experience, these recommendations may be useful for the implementation of the ESPON2020 Programme as well. The activity report has therefore a focus on issues also for the future, whereas the Annexes contain an extract from the deliveries of the project: information materials, events and communication outputs.

Activity Report

Project activities, lessons learnt, recommendations

1. Background and challenges– how to increase capitalisation of ESPON evidence?

- The ESPON 2013 Programme has produced a lot of results, information and tools on European territorial development, which has reached stakeholders, but one question in the programme is how the audience can be further widened and the actual use of ESPON results can be improved. The project had the aim to widen the audience and to deepen the use of ESPON among its stakeholders.
- There were several activities contributing to the goal of increasing the capitalisation of ESPON results. The project built on the experience of ECPs gathered in previous Transnational Networking Activities or in their national settings and amended these former activities with new forms or approaches. On one hand, more traditional activities, such as events, conferences were redesigned to reach new target groups, who could be interested in using ESPON, but may not have heard about it yet. On the other hand, the project put a great emphasis on adapting the activities, communication, themes to the political and territorial context as well.
- The project has demonstrated that there are various ways in which the audience can be widened; however how ESPON evidence can be and is actually used by stakeholders to support their work is not a uniform process. Activities usually reach the target of widening the information base, but — especially on local-regional level — the everyday tasks of stakeholders are often far from the information and themes of ESPON. The reason for this may lie in the distance between the themes and terminology on the European and local-regional levels, therefore it is a very challenging task for ECPs to bridge this cognitive gap between European territorial development policy issues and the pragmatic need for solutions on the ground, in the regions and cities themselves.

  Recommendations:

  - The communication between potential users and ESPON should move more from a rather one-way information flow to two-way communication, possibly already at earlier stages of the project cycle (project design, interim results), not only in the dissemination phase.
  - The target group, users of ESPON results should be better defined, focused or differentiated.

2. Objectives – new tasks opening new circles

- The project had the goal of opening-up the 'box' of ESPON results to new circles – to citizens, NGOs, private entrepreneurs, those groups who have not been in contact with ESPON at all, but for which the knowledge provided by ESPON may be of interest. The project thus aimed at spreading a more territorial approach for the non-"SPATIAList" groups of actors, but also to semi-"SPATIAList", those who are affected by territorial development processes at their work, however not explicitly working in the field of territorial development. Through opening up to new groups of people, new uses of results were to be discovered.
- In order to open to new circles, the project was exploratory in several ways. Even in the more traditional workshops for "spatialists", experts, stakeholders, territorial development policy-makers, a targeted approach was taken towards the local and regional level, to which activities in national languages contributed as well. Information materials and events in national context were accessible in national languages, which was inevitable to overcome the language barrier of "Euroenglish". Cooperation was established in many cases with organisations not dealing with territorial development or Structural Funds, so that the outreach could be further enhanced. The wider public was addressed through events, mostly related to some larger organisation and through both traditional and social media channels.
- In the activities aimed at new audiences, the project had some good experience but faced constraints in certain cases as well. Very positive effects were experienced in cooperating with other organisations and in bringing activities under an umbrella of larger events. New groups of people can be approached more by contents, by selecting from the large box of available ESPON knowledge and fitting into their interests and tasks. In general, the more effective way of getting to new audiences is through the thematic channels and not by asking the question "Are you interested in ESPON?" in general. Through the content however, the awareness of the new audience is awakened, and ESPON can receive promising acknowledgement.
- Recommendations:
    - Communication should be formulated in a more content-related approach, putting themes in the foreground and ESPON as a supporting background.
    - Cooperation with "non-spatialist" organisations should be improved as they can open channels to new groups of target audiences and through their existing mechanisms support a larger range of communication activities.

3. Adapting available ESPON results to the environment

The project aimed at breaking down ESPON results and adapting them to the environment. The goal was that target groups could get information about territorial development in Europe in a way that better fits their daily issues. Firstly, it meant a geographical focus, so that the target groups on local and regional level get the messages from ESPON more tailor-made to their geographical context and thus the information could not only be taken closer in physical terms, but also in cognitive terms. Activities were thus planned to concentrate on the most relevant aspects for a given region or territorial level, yet having the European processes in the background. Secondly, the policy or political environment was also considered in adapting the results to the needs of the stakeholders and to recent relevant issues in policy development.

A number of activities contributed to better tailoring ESPON results to the environment. Themes were set after considering the relevance of the results in each geographical macroregion, partially in line with current policy issues. Policy developments of regional or urban policy on national level, related to EU Regional Policy or even to political issues that had a high interest also for a wider public (e.g. relationship with Russia or North-Africa, migration flows in Europe), were taken as a reference as the various activities. Information materials had different themes in each of the macroregions, depending on what had the highest relevance in the given macroregion. In the South group, for instance, the economic crisis was taken as a key topic, and all the topics of the information materials were related to this key issue. An overarching topic of the 10th anniversary of the EU Eastern enlargement and the related transition processes were a specific topic for the Central European region, and through these lenses the audience could get a more customised picture of European territorial development. The national events had thematic foci, related to recent national or European policy development or addressed explicitly to the regional-local level. The information materials supported also the events in bringing down ESPON results from a European to a macroregional scale, pointing out the possible consequences for the local and regional level as well.

The adaptation of ESPON messages to the context is a resource-consuming task, however crucial to build the bridge between scientific evidence on European level and the local-regional policy needs. ESPON has a lot of knowledge which can be related to the various issues of stakeholders or even the wider public, but the knowledge itself cannotbe consumed by the target group in its raw form. This adaptation has a two-way direction; the ECP has to have knowledge on policy developments on the national, regional level and a solid knowledge of ESPON results as well. Beside policy development on European level, there is a lot happening on the national and regional level, discussions for which can be supported by ESPON evidence. It has been

demonstrated that with the right timing, relating to a particular policy issue can increase interest for ESPON results, however coordinating activities and topics between the timetable of policy, ESPON deliveries and the project activities is a highly challenging task.

Recommendations:

- The knowledge of ECPs on current national policy or political issues should be better utilized.
- Themes of ESPON activities should meet the interests and policy needs of stakeholders.
- The agenda (themes and timing) of policy-making and implementation (at EU, national or transnational level) should be better considered in ESPON activities.

4. Territorial content in macroregional, transnational context

- The countries involved in the project had a great variety. From small to large countries, islands, the range of Nordic-Baltic, Western, Southern, Central-Eastern countries allowed the project to cover the various types of territories in a balanced way. Though each country has a specific setting which influences the possible capitalisation of ESPON results, ECPs could explore synergies from cooperation, which may lead also to a better interpretation of ESPON results for their specific target groups. In a transnational context, national or infra-national issues can also be understood better, as the local-regional issues may be reflected in a wider context. In order to better tailor the messages coming from ESPON, European-wide trends were better customised in transnational, macroregional context, and content related activities were carried out in transnational working groups: North, West, South and Central-Eastern Europe.
- The transnational working groups in the project defined the content and the details of activities for their macroregion. Discussions within these working groups helped to better customise the content for activities for the working group, by selecting the most relevant themes, identifying issues that could have the greatest public interest or political demand. In the information materials, the themes were defined by the working groups, and the content was summarised not only for European trends, but also with a specific filter, highlighting the findings for the given macroregion and these were translated to other languages of the working group as well. Thus, a series of information materials were produced, in several languages, with their content customised to the needs of the macroregion. In some cases, partners from the transnational working groups were directly involved in national activities within the group as well, however language constraints and the limited budget of the

project did not allow for a high presence at meetings of other partners. At the transnational events (one event per working group, in the South group two events as Italy and Greece hosted the EU presidencies this year), other partners were actively involved, the topics were overarching for the macroregion and therefore participants were invited from other partner countries as well. These discussions had therefore the chance to be more transnational, covering the various aspects coming from different points of the macroregion.

- Working transnationally was successful, as European territorial development trends could be put into a transnational context, the information materials could be more focused and events could also be better customised. The discussions within the working group supported a better mutual understanding and more accurate interpretation of ESPON results, and exchange within the groups brought new ideas, not only in terms of tools but also in terms of content. In some cases, the expected transnational results could not be reached, though. Even if transnational events had a theme relevant in all countries of the transnational working group and the active participants were from several countries, the external audience was predominantly from the hosting country. Organisers had to face the fact that in the increasing competition between conferences and the ever shrinking budget for travel in public institutions does not support participation in transnational seminars abroad. However, national events can be enriched with a transnational context, inviting external speakers to broaden the perspective of the national audience as well, but language barriers have to be considered and translation provided if relevant.

  Recommendations:

  - Identifying and exploring common themes on macroregional level should help to build a bridge between European trends and the national-regional issues and can foster a better mutual understanding of these issues in a transnational context.
  - Transnational cooperation should be flexible, as there can be similarities also with countries from other macroregions and an external view from another macroregion can also help to better interpret the specificities of the transnational macroregion.
  - Planning of events should be realistic, and it should be remembered that participants from other countries can face serious financial constraints to travel to an event abroad.
  - Events, workshops organised by the ESPON Programme itself should not be concentrated in Luxembourg and Brussels, but should take place in a geographically more balanced way to ease the participation for a wider

audience and to better build a bridge, possibly by zooming on a macroregion.

- Transnational ESPON activities should be better harmonised with other, existing cooperation networks (e.g. INTERREG Programmes, Visegrad Fund, VASAB) to increase the outreach and the capitalisation of ESPON results and to strengthen synergies.

5. ESPON results completing local realities

- Knowledge provided by the ESPON Programme should be taken closer to the potential users and stakeholders also on local level. The project should openup ESPON results to reach a greater transparency and to break-down the abstract and vague messages from EU territorial development policy into easy-to-understand statements about Europe, thus allowing also non-ESPONians to be part of the discussion, to get to know the major trends and to reflect their own experience in the given topics.

  The project had the goal to bring ESPON results closer to the potential users of ESPON and allow discussions with stakeholders on local level as well as a feedback on the scientific evidence from a more practical point of view. “ESPON and your needs”’ stakeholder workshops were planned on local level confronting ESPON results with local reality.

- These events were conducted in a national-local context to have a tailor-made discussion with policy makers, stakeholders, traditional and non-traditional ESPON audience to reflect on highlighted topics with the help of ESPON results. Talk-show-like discussion with local stakeholders (e.g. mayors, planners, NGOs), possibly at the local premises of the stakeholder, were planned. Although the audience was mainly from the primary target group (policy-makers, researchers, practitioners), meetings were open to new groups of actors as well.

  Presentations mainly from ESPON projects showcased tailor-made results for local needs. Additionally each transnational working group created Information Materials covering the thematic scope of the regional group. These materials were translated into the national languages of the partners to reach as many stakeholders as possible and to give a thematic overview of ESPON projects and results to new target groups.

- By organising this kind of event it became apparent that it is challenging to find new stakeholders and get their interest for ESPON results and for European topics in general. Therefore it is very important to concentrate on specific thematic topics which are currently popular in the local or regional context of the event. Translating ESPON findings and set them to a macroregional or even local relation helped enormously in this respect. Also,

cooperation with other institutions was a useful and effective way to get in contact with new target groups (see ch. 7). But nevertheless all events showed that ESPON suffers under the constraint of not solving place-based problems. ESPON results are sometimes too far from local stakeholders' reality.

Recommendations:

- Better cooperation with other funding Programmes (INTERREG, URBACT, national development programmes) should be established as local-regional stakeholders usually have concrete problems to solve, where ESPON can give analytical support, but not a practical solution.
- Information flow between the local-regional and European level should be continuous in both directions, for which ECPs can give substantial support also to national MC members or the programme directly, as they should know both the European themes and the relevant issues on the ground (which may be related to national, European or regional policy processes).
- It should be considered that the scale where issues arise and can be handled is different: national, regional or local level has a different meaning depending on the national context, which should be taken into account.

6. ESPON results to get to know Europe better

- This activity included communication with the wider public in various forms. Each working group had at least one event targeted to the wider public, based on the experiences in previous P4 projects or of the partners in other activities. With these events ('Get to know Europe through ESPON'), information about territorial developments and challenges in Europe were brought to new groups through ESPON results.
- Meetings with more public audiences included dialogues with citizens in forms of local meetings, stands at exhibitions, festivals related to European issues such as the European Parliament elections or Europe-Day. An experimental activity with secondary schools was also conducted, where pupils and geography teachers could get to know the European territory with the help of ESPON results and tools (e.g. HyperAtlas). University Summer Schools were also a good opportunity to reach students who were not familiar with ESPON yet.
- To get in touch with new and partly non-professional groups meant changing the language which is normally used for professional and ESPON known

groups. Technical terms had to be avoided and the message needed to be presented in a visually attractive way, for which ESPON maps are especially useful. Also the topics and interests differ from professional stakeholders. The focus lies mainly on the region where the person lives.

With ESPON tools such as the HyperAtlas pupils and teachers could be reached very effectively.

Recommendations:

- The most efficient way of communication with the wider public is to have ESPON accommodated under a larger umbrella organisation or event, using the existing mechanisms of communication.
- The interest and energy of the youth should be built upon, as this generation will be forming the future.
- In the communication with a wider public, themes have to be selected and put into an everyday context, as the language and issues raised in scientific reports may not be understandable or interesting for this target group.
- The wider public should be addressed to reach people who may use ESPON in their work, but are not considered as a target group, since they are not involved in territorial development directly (e.g. teachers, GIS-experts not working in regional planning).

7. Widening scope through cooperations with non-ESPON institutions

- One of the project's main tasks was to contact new groups of possible stakeholders and to get in touch with non-professional groups. One possibility to reach these goals – cooperation with other institutions not presently in the ESPON circle - was considered to be very useful. The perspective of other institutions could be very helpful to get new inputs and contacts to so far unknown organisations and interests.
- According to the topics of the events several different institutions were contacted by the project partners. It was very effective to cooperate with regional authorities. These institutions often served as a mediator to reach municipalities.

  Institutions for public affairs were also important partners in organising the events and inviting persons outside the typical ESPON contacts.
- Widening the scope of ESPON the cooperation with other institutions was very useful and effective. ESPON was made more popular through this cooperation.

Young people were addressed at schools and universities. Through cooperation with regional authorities, the local level could be reached more easily.

Recommendations:

- Strategic cooperations with other ERDF Programmes (URBACT, INTERREG) should be increased to ensure a continuous communication and better use of synergies between these programmes for an increased capitalisation by stakeholders.
- Cooperations with organisations not related to Structural Funds should be established to increase the outreach of ESPON, to open the channels to groups who have not been in contact with European territorial development policy, but ESPON can support their work and increase their territorial awareness. These cooperations could be focused in thematic (e.g. international relations), territory (e.g. for stakeholders of one region) or for a specific group of professionals (e.g. teachers in schools or universities).

8. Journalistic expertise supporting communication

- The project had the goal to reach new target groups and for this reason, tools which have not been used by TNA projects before were also introduced. Among these, the involvement of journalistic expertise was planned, to better formulate easy-to-understand messages from ESPON and thus to contribute to a higher level of awareness raising. An overall journalistic capability for the project was not planned, as the themes were also to be adapted to the macroregional, national or local-regional environment for which national language press activities were planned.
- Journalistic expertise was involved in a decentralised way and optionally for the ECPs, and so in various forms. For example, in Italy, a journalist was commissioned to give journalistic support to project activities continuously, with regular consultation between the ECP and the journalist, and related to events a high media presence was achieved in newspaper, TV and radio. In Poland, journalists were involved mostly in relation to the transnational event, also using the channels of the partner institute co-organising the event. Journalists from newspapers and radio had the task of facilitating the workshops at the transnational seminar, and so they had to get into the issues of the ESPON event and with this involvement they could report in their media about territorial development and related ESPON results.
- Experience regarding the involvement of journalistic expertise was controversial. Those ECPs which found it feasible and relevant to cooperate closely with journalists had a positive experience. Journalistic expertise can bring a lot in the translation of sometimes vague EU policy or specialised

scientific jargon into more understandable messages. In addition, journalists can facilitate a discussion in which questions of high interest can be discussed with the help of ESPON results. However, press is not interested in ESPON itself, but in certain topics or content related to recent political debates. Journalists can thus in interaction with ECPs help to find the bridge between questions and answers. These answers may be found in ESPON evidence, however cannot be obtained directly from the long reports of ESPON, which have a specific terminology. Involvement of journalistic expertise and press communication is on the other hand controversial in most of the ECPs. ECPs usually work as part of large institutions, universities or public organisations, where press and communication activities are in many cases centralised, therefore it is hard or even impossible for the ECP staff to involve journalistic activities in their work. Journalists usually show a greater interest for topics of higher political relevance and sensitivity, which may also have be the most controversial, which may be a taboo for many ECPs, as interaction with the press could be under stronger control generally in order to keep political neutrality.

Recommendations:

- Journalistic expertise should be involved if possible, as this may help bring issues of high interest together with available ESPON knowledge
- Journalists should be contracted for a concrete task (e.g. moderation, continuous involvement in communication), so that they get more familiar with ESPON and can feed information on ESPON into their media networks. Press releases in themselves cannot build the bridge between ESPON and media effectively.
- Institutional specificities should be considered in planning journalistic activities, as some ECPs may face centralised and strongly controlled communication with the media.
- National language media activities should be in focus, as the national-regional context can be considered most efficiently in this way.

9. Social media reaching different groups of European society

- The goal of social media activities has been to test and explore dissemination potentials of new communication channels to reach out not necessary to professionals and traditional stakeholders but new groups, not familiar with ESPON. This task has been very exciting and experimental, as social media hasn't been extensively exploited by ESPON beforehand. Online and social media communication was supposed to follow four basic principles. The focus on visual attractiveness of content was supposed to generate high interaction

rate and exploit the potential of ESPON maps. The aim has also been to make messages simple, relevant, attractive (quizzes, questions with a twist, short posts with translation to national languages) to engage users, evoke their reactions and encourage them to share and therefore capitalise ESPON. Finally, the aim of social media activities was to engage as broad and diversified audience as possible, and making the ESPON experience authentic and fruitful.

- As a result, the core activity was designing and developing the project website; this has been regularly updated, and is user-friendly with simple and visually attractive layout. The website served as an interactive hub for project communication, coordination of project events, an online resource library of updated publications, visual materials, project videos and photo galleries. Appreciating the value of the document library developed in previous TNA projects, this resource has been further developed and kept up-to-date by uploading existing territorial development documents (e.g. policy papers, research reports, scientific articles etc.) from project partners as well as any new key European publications regarding territorial development. The project website and social media channels on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube were hyperlinked so that the project team was sure to send out clear message/content disseminated through different media that together created one visually and content coherent channel. In order to fulfil this task and maintain control and understanding among all 19 partners, at the beginning of April 2014 the project team developed a communication and outreach strategy. This strategy set-out principles of communication, the thematic foci of activities, the tools of communication as well as the steps of implementation. It defined a standard for all working groups and all ECPs as well as for the overall project coordination to ensure that activities within the project covered a wide range of topics, were balanced in the project and explored synergies that arose from the transnational approach.

  The capitalization and outreach strategy provided a detailed description of possible stakeholders. It defined major topics from ESPON results for the target groups on the local/regional level and which were of transnational character. The strategy included the definition of themes that could be policy relevant and of high interest in the various types of territories. It also addressed the geographical areas of North, West, South and Central-Eastern, combined with actual policy discussions on transnational and on national level. The strategy included information on communication and outreach activities such as information materials and events, as well as communication channels (the project's website and social media channels). The strategy also described a detailed implementation plan for activities to be carried out and system of monitoring and reporting.

In terms of social media specifically the project team developed a very simple step-by-step, 13-page long internal social media manual. The manual precisely defined minimum requirements for all communication leaders and regular partners in terms of social media. The minimum requirements have been defined with regards to particular social media channels, making Twitter and Facebook core channels with YouTube, blogging and professional social media (i.e. LinkedIn, academia) as an optional solution.

- As a result of these activities the project team has managed to successfully reach the goals of this project's experimental approach towards online communication and social media. The geographical outreach of the project website was very broad and covered all continents. Although the number of non-European users was not very high (395 out of 2,772) online communication is in fact the only way to promote and inform about ESPON outside the EU. Events, especially transnational events, were the most effective way to promote the website. The online library with 153 items, developed within previous TNA projects (INTERSTRAT and USESPON) gained much attention, so it would be reasonable to develop it also in future (within new Communication projects or on the main ESPON website).
- ESPON on the Road social media accounts on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube have been closely interlinked with the project web portal to create synergies and navigate user entries as easily as possible. During almost 9 months of social media activity the project produced 427 posts, attracted 507 users and communicated ESPON through 75 new and existing videos. The most successful types of Facebook posts reaching on average over 200 users and engaging over 90 have been photos. Videos have also been quite popular reaching on average over 130 users. The analysis of the Facebook audience shows slight overrepresentation of women and people in younger age groups (25-34), while Twitter provided connection with a more professionally oriented audience consisting mostly of men. In terms of the geographical spread of users, Facebook has been much more popular in Northern and Central-Eastern Europe and in Greece, while Twitter has been used mostly by audiences from Western and Southern Europe. Therefore, as foreseen in the strategy, outreach through social media has indeed brought new audiences closer to ESPON. Using different social media channels enabled the project to reach out to different groups that were mutually complementary.
- Recommendations:
    - The transnational policy document library is a valuable online resource developed through three TNA projects and deserves to be further developed by ESPON activities.
    - Each TNA project needs to be based on a fundamental communication tool such as the project website. The website should be a core of

information and content and keeping it up-to-date, especially during the event peaks is absolutely crucial for attracting and sustaining audience.

- It is highly recommended that TNA projects use the possibilities of social media. Its intuitive and simple interfaces allow project partners to make most of communication in a do-it-yourself manner and reach out to new audiences without high external costs.
- Facebook and Twitter target quite different types of users, so these two channels need different type of content and information style.
- There is a need to find a solution to sustain the ESPON on the Road Facebook community and maintain this page as a valuable networking platform for the whole ESPON community. It could become a communication tool for the ESPON CU as well as ECP network promoting a more 'informal' image of ESPON in the 2020 perspective.
- The project's 'Communication and outreach strategy' and 'Social media manual' can serve as good practice coordination tools for the future TNA projects and national activities of ECP network in the 2020 perspective.

10. Organising the cooperating ECP network

- The project was the largest project in the history of the ESPON programme in terms of the number of partners, but within a relatively short time period and with a limited budget. The project aimed at including all the eligible ECPs in this networking activity, despite limited resources, which required a very efficient approach. The project faced limits not only in terms of available budget, but also in available time, therefore decision-making had to be organised efficiently. It was also challenging to communicate activities carried out by project partners among all 19 partners; for this the project website, updated without any unnecessary delays, was especially helpful.
- The project had a two level approach of organisation starting from the preparation of the project proposal. After screening of the ambitions and possible resources of each ECP and the thematic foci in each national context, ECPs were organised into four transnational working groups. The group members decided themselves how they shall organise themselves and carry on their activities. The Lead Partner and the group leaders of the four working groups (together as Steering Group) were responsible for the coordination among groups. One partner was responsible in each group for social media. ECP Poland was responsible for social media and online communication for the whole project. The transnational events were not necessarily organised by the group leaders. The distribution of work within the working groups was agreed by the groups, and a balanced distribution of activities among the four

transnational groups allowed a balanced geographical coverage and was matched with a balanced distribution of budget as well.

- The two-level organisation of the project has met the expectation in terms of efficiency. Decisions within the smaller groups of partners were efficient, project meetings in the working groups and with the steering group produced intensive but focused discussion. Working in smaller groups had a positive impact on travel costs, as fewer meetings with fewer participants were organised, and resources could be better concentrated on real activities than on coordination. Project meetings for the entire TPG were not foreseen, but back-to-back with the ECP meeting in Rome all partners could meet and exchange their experience in an open, critical and constructive way. This constructive exchange can further improve the activities of each ECP.

  Recommendations:

  - Networks with the involvement of a large number of partners should be divided into smaller working groups, based on some common understanding of the issues addressed by the national contact points.
  - Work, activities, responsibilities should be distributed in a balanced way, taking into account the ambitions and constraints of each ECP.
  - Web-based communication tools should be used in a non-bureaucratic and flexible way (e.g. social media, Google services) to ensure a continuous update on information.
  - Common standards, templates, guidelines should guarantee a general framework of quality, whereas the knowledge of ECPs on their national or transnational context should define content in details.

Annexes

Documentation of the outputs produced during the activities of the project

I. Information materials

Information materials were developed by the transnational working groups. Below you find the English versions, on the website www.esponontheroad.eu they are available in other languages as well.

		Title	ESPON projects / publications used	Available languages
1	Central	European integration 10 years after the Eastern enlargement of the EU	TerrEvi, ET2050, ECR2, TERCO, EB 7, EB 10, EB 6, Handbook Detecting Territorial Potential, Synthesis Report III	EN, DE, HU, PL, SI
2	Central	European Neighbourhoods – potential at the peripheries	ITAN, TO 10, TO 12,	EN, DE, HU, PL, SI
3	Central	Hidden potential of Small and Medium Sized Towns	TOWN, TO 11, EB 11, Handbook Territorial Governance,	EN, DE, HU, PL, SI
4	North	Urban-rural relations including migratory movements	EDORA, DEMIFER, SEMIGRA, TOWN, SGPTD,	EN, LT, SE
5	North	Neighbourhood countries	ITAN; TERCO, ULYSSES	EN, LT, SE
6	North	The most severe economic downturn in the history of European Union and its resilient recovery	TIPSE, ECR2, SGPTD, ATTREG, SeGI, ITAN	EN, LT, SE
7	South	Reacting to the Economic Crisis: ESPON knowledge for decision makers Growth, Youth, Jobs; competitiveness and productivity; energy; infrastructure; migration; education	TerrEvi, ET2050, ECR2, EB12, EB10, Synthesis Report III, Handbook Detecting Territorial Potential; EB7, GREECO, CityBench, EU-LUPA, LIVELAND	EN, ES, IT
8	South	Blue Growth: The maritime reality from a European perspective "Land and Sea have to be understood and planned together!"	TO12, EB12, ET2050, SEAS-ESaTDOR, EUROISLAND	EN, ES, IT, RO
9	South	Europe and its Places: from Crisis to Solving Scenarios	TOWN, TO 11, EB 11, Handbook Territorial Governance, CityBench	EN, ES, FR, IT, RO
10	South	Economic Crisis: Rural/urban disparities, regional convergence, poverty and exclusion	TOWN, TIPSE	EN, RO, ES, EL, IT
11	South	Cooperation in the Mediterranean: energy issues	ESaTDOR, ET2050, ITAN	EN, FR, ES, RO, EL, IT
12	West	Small and medium sized towns	TOWN, FOCI, Metroborder, ECR2, TANGO, SGPTD, TIPSE, SeGi, TRACC, EB 11, ESPON Atlas	EN; FR, DE, NL
13	West	Territorial scenarios and Vision for Europe: Towards 2050	ET2050	EN; FR, DE, NL

ESPON

Central and Eastern Europe

European integration 10 years after the Eastern enlargement of the EU

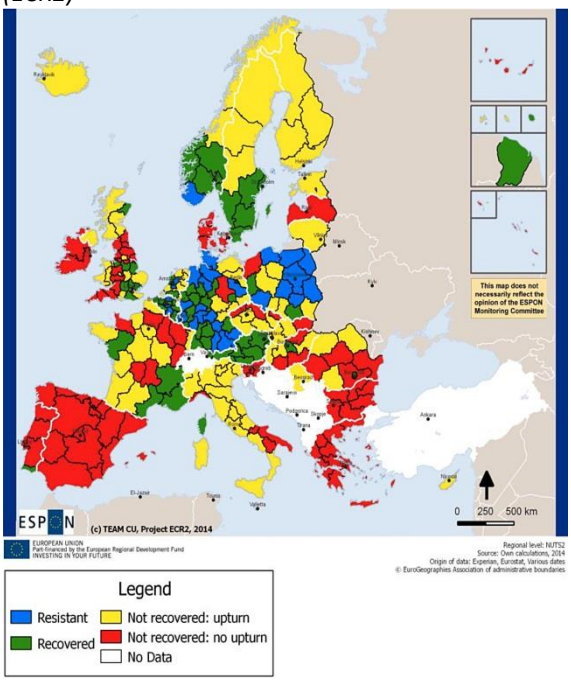
It has been 25 years since the fall of the Iron Curtain, the most important point in European integration at the end of the 20th Century. The process of cohesion has been ongoing and was formalized by the accession of eight countries from the former socialist bloc in 2004. The 10th anniversary of the Eastern enlargement of the EU and 25th anniversary of the fall of the Iron Curtain provides the opportunity to consider the process of integration in the European territory. There has been a continuous abolition of formal borders for citizens, labour force, enterprises, capital, and goods with the goal of economic, social and territorial cohesion. EU integration has had an influence on economic and demographic structures, influencing future paths of development, and has provided opportunities for cities and regions to cooperate and to respond to future challenges.

EU integration affecting economic and demographic development

The European Union was enlarged in several directions in 2004: three Baltic states, two island states and five countries in Central and Eastern Europe joined the EU in the largest round of enlargement in the history of the Community. This enlargement awoke expecations in several fields. The free movement of labour, capital, goods and services not only strengthened the role of the EU in the World, but also contributed to social, economic and territorial cohesion and more territorial cooperation between the new member states, and the EU15 as well as and among new member states. After the initial years of growth, the world-wide financial and economic crisis undermined regional development, not only in terms of economic output but also changed migration trends. Although the crisis had an influence on regional development in the first ten years of the enlarged EU, there are some trends which can be investigated further in relation to this enlargement.

In terms of economic resilience, national economies had a large influence on regions, so there is no clear divide between the new and the old member states in terms of effects of the economic crisis. Cyprus and the Baltic States have not recovered from the economic crisis yet, just like Spain, Greece or Ireland. On the other hand, some regions in Hungary and Poland have been resilient or have recovered, just like in Austria, West Germany or South Sweden.

Map 1. Resilience of regions in the economic crisis (ECR2)

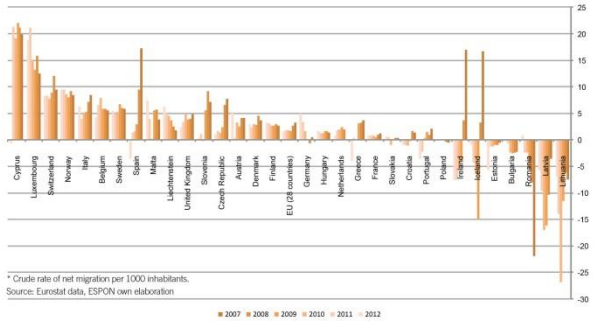


Economic changes influence migration as well. The EU, due to its political stability and economic wealth, is an important target of international migration. However, there is a clear divide between the old and the new member states.

ESPON on the road

English

Figure 1. Net migration in European countries 2007-12 (Evidence Brief No.6)



Most of the new member states have to face outmigration, especially the Baltic states, however Cyprus and Malta experience immigration. Migration flows were affected by the economic crisis. Some former target countries turned into countries of outmigration, like Ireland or Spain, but also many migrants returned to their home countries due to the unfolding crisis. In such circumstances, people are more likely to change their living place by choosing more prosperous regions. This is likely to occur in the direction of rural areas to cities, with a significant concentration in capital cities in the new member states, but also from the South and East of the EU to the Westen and Northern territories.

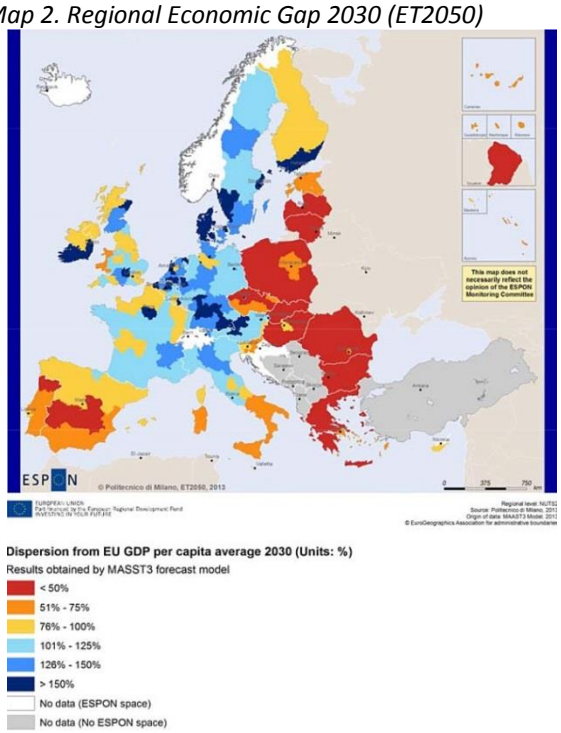
The enlargement of the EU brought new opportunities for co-operation as well. Cities, regions and agents at all levels have the possibility to co-operate with others in other EU member states, and the European Regional Development Fund supports this territorial co-operation. Territorial co-operation is possible on the cross-border level, on transnational level or even at the European level. Formal territorial co-operation in transnational and interregional programmes is an instrument used mostly by southern European regions and the Eastern new member states, especially in the Baltic Sea region. However, it can be clearly seen that partners in the new member states take the responsibility to lead projects of transnational co-operation to a far lesser extent than ones in the old member states. East German regions however have an outstanding role in leading projects, just like north Italian regions.

Central and Eastern Europe still not catching up

Bringing the focus to Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), we need to consider enlargement in a more historical perspective. In fact, though the new member states joined the EU in 2004, East German regions did this earlier via German reunification. In the past 25 years, there were in fact several border changes in this region, with the reunification of Germany and the split of the former Czechoslovakia, new borders were formed while others gradually disappeared. Changes in boundaries are unique to the region and cannot be neglected when looking at territorial development trends.

Within the Central and Eastern European region, divides in terms of the impacts of the economic crisis exist not between old and new member states, but rather between the two sides of the former Iron Curtain. Within national economies, these divides are between metropolitan capital regions and the rest. A large part of Poland was resistant to the economic crisis, and Germany as a whole is considered to be realtiveley resistant as well.

Map 2. Regional Economic Gap 2030 (ET2050)



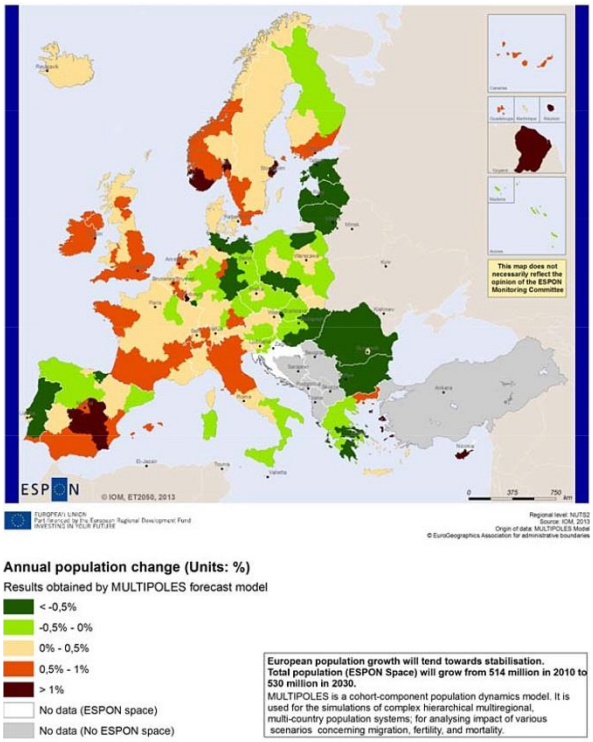
English

However, the East German regions faced the crisis similar to other regions in the new member states. This implies that the economy in the former socialist bloc still faces structural problems related to transition.

Central and Eastern European regions are highly dependent on foreign capital, which plays an important role in the transition and modernization of these economies. On the other hand, it increases the risk of segmentation of the macroregional economy, between more developed and powerful areas and regions and those less developed with a lack of investment for modernization and at risk of losing competitiveness in the context of growing European competition. This process is likely to continue. Even higher foreign direct investment (FDI) does not necessarily lead to higher growth. With a low growth rate of 2.2%, the existing gap between the more developed Western regions and the Eastern regions will hardly change. Within Central and Eastern Europe, the catching up of capital cities to the EU average has been faster and there may be a risk of further concentration and growing disparities.

Eastern Germany has long experienced negative population trends, outmigration, depopulation and population ageing. In other parts of Central and Eastern Europe this process may not have been so intense, but a negative population change is likely to be a challenge for the CEE in the future as well. Not only ageing and outmigration from rural areas into cities, but also intra-EU migration can have a negative effect on the development of Central and Eastern Europe.

Map 3. Future population change according to a baseline scenario (ET2050)



The largest migration stream within the EU is between Germany and Poland, but also the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary have to face the outmigration of their high skilled labour force. This may pose challenges in relation to 'smart growth' and productivity, further jeopardizing the competitiveness of these regions. There is a gender component of migration as well. Many rural areas face the outmigration of young women, which may impact the national growth rate in these areas. Regions mostly affected by the outmigration of young women are in East German regions and Slovenia.

Local and regional actors face concentrated challenges

The EU enlargement had a multidimensional impact on regions and cities. Free movement of citizens and labour has changed local markets and functional relations. One of the well-known European examples is the metropolitan region of Vienna-Bratislava. Also smaller towns located along borders can further develop functional integration as the framework conditions are set by EU regulations.

There has also been a strong impact of EU integration for other regions and cities not in the direct proximity to national borders. The common market and changes in the economy have had an impact on local-regional economic structures. The competition for investments, and thus for economic prosperity and jobs, has intensified. The competition between cities for investors may be even harder in Central and Eastern Europe, dependent as they are on external capital. There is also the risk of retaining obsolete local economic structures and thus preserving economic disadvantages in the future as well. Free movement of labour affects also

local economies. Rural regions and small and medium sized towns may face the selective outmigration of the young, skilled and active population, leading to an ageing population, changing needs and rising costs for public services.

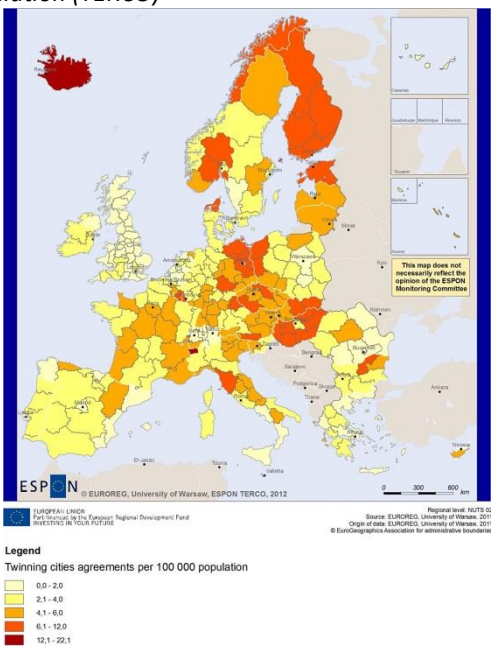
European trends influence localities in a concentrated manner, as economic, demographic, social or environmental trends have combine in individual cities and regions. In an integrated European territory these impacts are also more intense on a local level.

Though cities and regions alone can hardly have an influence on European trends, they can try to tailor fit their local policies and actions to answer the challenges brought by these trends.

EU enlargement has also brought an important opportunity to help regions and cities in facing their challenges. Structural Funds can support the transformation process and with the help of the Territorial Co-operation Programmes, local and regional authorities can join forces to find common solutions to common challenges not only directly at borders but also in a wider context.

Intensity of co-operation in the form of twinning cities is realtively high in Central and Eastern Europe, especially along the German-Polish border, in East Slovakia and Hungary.

Map 4. Twinning city agreements per 100,000 population (TERCO)



These co-operations could be also exploited in identifying common issues and coping with them jointly with the support of the Territorial Co-operation Programmes. It may not have a direct effect on GDP growth, but may help in the local and regional adaptation to European trends.

The information published in this material is taken from the following ESPON projects and publications: ET2050, ECR2, TERCO, METROBORDER, Evidence Brief No. 6.

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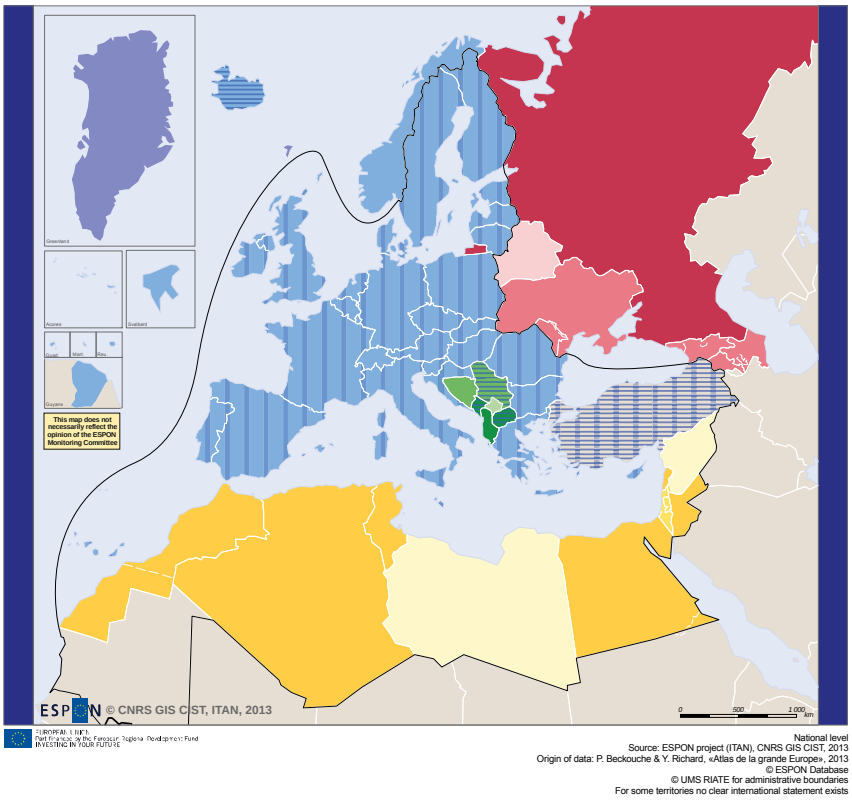
ESPON

Central and Eastern Europe

European Neighbourhoods – potential at the peripheries

Europe's Neighbourhoods, ranging from the Arctic to the Sahara and covering the European countries of the Western Balkans, present opportunities but also challenges. The area includes very large and small states, with very different levels of development as well as diverse cultures. Geography dictates some level of interdependence with Europe, and hence opportunities to strengthen relations and work together. Europe is by no means the sole focus for these countries. At the same time relations with the Neighbourhoods are crucial for Europe – not only from a geopolitical standpoint, but also in terms of energy security, transport infrastructure or climate change. The important role of European Neighbourhoods also results from their demographic potential of 504 million inhabitants, very similar to the EU 507 million. Co-operation with Neighbourhoods is especially important for Central and Eastern Europe, not only due to geographic factors but also economic, cultural and historical relations, minorities and migrations. Central European countries play a crucial role in co-operation with Neighbourhoods, including their association and integration with the EU. ESPON results provide evidence needed by policy makers and practitioners in both Europe and in the Neighbourhoods to foster territorial cohesion and improve co-operation.

Map 1. Agreements between Europe and its Neighbourhoods (ITAN)



ESPON on the road

English

European trends

The challenges that Europe and the Neighbourhood face today, such as international competitiveness, climate change, energy security and demographic changes, all have a territorial aspect. Over the last three decades the influence of the EU on its Neighbourhood has been shrinking, and its dominance is diminishing in most Neighbourhood countries. There is no part of the Neighbourhood where Europe is the only external magnet. Russia is not only a large, resourceful rich country, but it has also actively sought to be a counterpole to the EU for the economic geography of the Eastern Neighbourhood. Although from the Neighbourhood's point of view Europe may be the periphery, not the core, Neighbourhoods are important partners for the EU, accounting 7.5% in the trade of goods, 7% of European air connections, absorbing 15% of the European development aid, providing 30% of immigration and a third of European market energy supply.

A territorial approach can identify opportunities and provide a nuanced understanding at EU, national and local scale. It brings important concerns into focus such as access to markets, climate change and water shortages, regional differences in territorial capital; flows of people, goods and information; the impacts of borders and the potentials for cross-border co-operation. Territorial co-operation, bringing together the EU, its members, regions and neighbouring territories could create mutual benefits, not only in the field of the economy, but also the environment, social inclusion, as well as building peace in potentially turbulent Neighbourhoods.

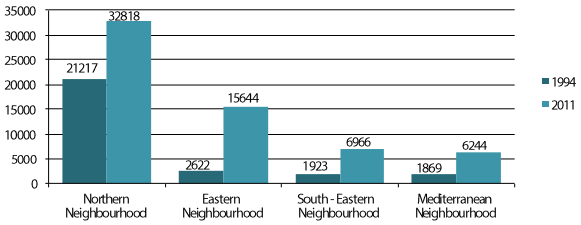
Central and Eastern Europe specificity

For Central and Eastern Europe two Neighbourhoods are the most important:

- Eastern: Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, and Russia (to the Ural Mountains), Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan
- South-Eastern: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo (under the UN Security Council resolution 1244/99), The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania.

These are not necessarily the richest, but certainly the most dynamic Neighbourhoods.

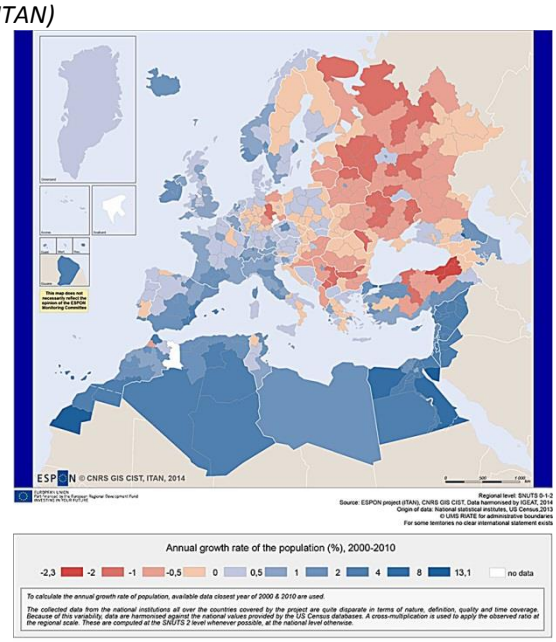
Fig. 1. Total GDP per capita (US$/inhab.) by European Neighbourhood



Population

With a population similar to the EU-27, the Neighborhoods' demographic potential is substantial, but at the same time very diversified. Eastern regions are experiencing demographic decline and ageing, but also growth in big cities. Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova exhibit general demographic decline. Between 1994 and 2009, Russia experienced a decrease in population of 11.9 million due to natural change, though immigration reduced the net loss to 6.7 million.

Map 2. Annual growth rate of population, 2000-2010 (ITAN)



English

Also in the South-Eastern areas there has been a serious loss of population. Between 1991 and 2011 this region lost 2 million inhabitants, almost 10% of its population. Military conflicts have led to the displacement of populations. In the period since 2001 there has been political stabilisation and a return to economic growth. Countries in the region have seen outmigration, declines in fertility, and an aging population in general.

Trade and Energy

Russia is the third main partner in goods trade for the EU, exporting primarily oil and gas. It is also an important player in Baltic countries, where about one third of energy firms are owned by Russian companies. Other Eastern countries are also important exporters of natural resources (supporting the energy chemical industries).

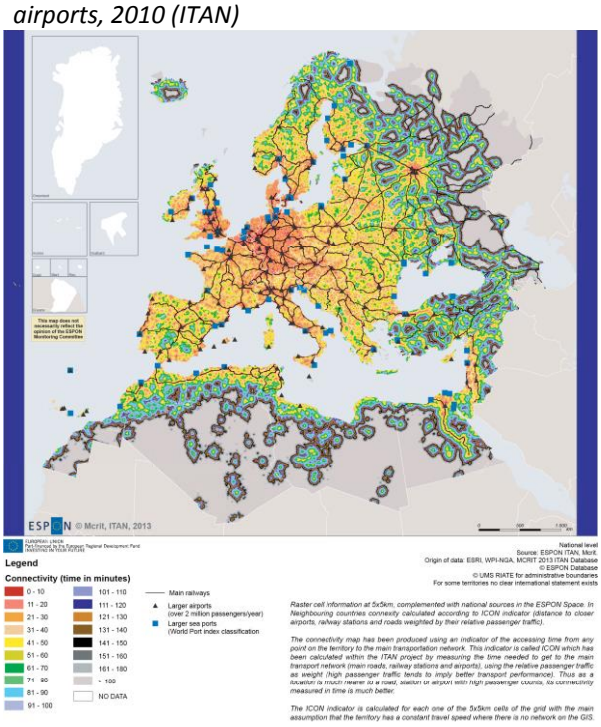
The South-Eastern Neighbourhood countries present different trade profiles of; size matters, but also the geographical location of countries and political status. Trade with the Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA) is uneven, ranging from 10% for Albania to 48% for Montenegro, and between 21% and 32% for the other states. Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) are of utmost importance for the South-Eastern Neighbourhood countries. Privatisation is the main driver of FDI and EU countries are the main sources of it. Markets are small in this Neighbourhood, and the financial crisis had little impact here.

Transport

Road network density is considerably higher in proximity to the EU border, while rail transport density is the highest in the capital regions. The accessibility of the northern parts of the Eastern Neighbourhood by rail transport is rather poor. The quality and efficiency of transport infrastructure hinders regional integration within the Baltic Sea Region, which has great potential as a transport gateway to and from the EU, Russia and the Far East markets. Institutional obstacles at the border crossings impede integration of Northwest Russia and Belarus with their EU Neighbours.

The South-Eastern Neighbourhood Transport networks of regional and international importance, especially roads, are limited and need improvement to reach European speed and safety standards. High speed road networks do not connect across borders or are non-existent. The railway network has a low density. Maintaining the network and the rehabilitation of railway lines after the wars needs subsidies, but countries focus investment on roads. The inland waterway connection Rhine-Danube remains a transport priority. Air connectivity is rather poor. Only Zagreb and Belgrade have airports with traffic over 2 million passengers per year. The EU's TEN-T core network Orient-East Med is expected to join the ports of Athens-Piraeus and Thessaloniki (Greece), Burgas (Bulgaria) with Budapest via Sofia, Craiova and Timisoara. Historical route nodes like Skopje and Niš shall now be bypassed. This is likely to create a serious loss of traffic and economic development opportunities.

Map 3. Territorial connectivity to road, rail and airports, 2010 (ITAN)



Environment

The Eastern Neighbourhood is struggling with environmental problems linked to Soviet and post-Soviet industrial production systems, especially those related with obsolete pesticides, industrial waste and mining practices. The quality of water environment is adversely affected by deficiencies in sewerage systems and wastewater

treatment plants, as well as industrial discharges, agricultural pollution and soil erosion. The region is also seriously affected by land degradation and desertification. At the same time the Neighbourhood has some 30% of the world's forest reserves, which is a vital resource for the mitigation of climate change. However, illegal logging is reducing the forests.

In South-East progress towards EU environmental norms is slow. National strategies and policies are still to be worked on, lacking a regulatory framework for climate change. Landfill, illegal dumping and discharges remain the main means of waste disposal. Water supply systems suffer as a consequence and treatment plants are often obsolete and/or inefficient. Floods have been a serious problem over the past decade, with the large flood in 2014. The river systems create strong inter-dependencies, which entails a need for cross-border co-operation on these natural hazards.

Co-operation for a more sustainable future

Looking at trends in the Eastern and South-Eastern Neighbourhood there is a wide range of fields for increased co-operation. There are some similarities in social, economic and institutional patterns. However, there are also a number of caveats to be considered, such as different value systems, the treatment of minorities or climate change and shortening resources.

Territorial capital is unevenly distributed across and within the Neighbourhoods. In this context, co-operation between Europe and its Neighbourhoods should be aimed at:

- linking infrastructure across EU and the Eastern and South-Eastern Neighbours;
- reducing administrative barriers for cross-border transport (especially in the Western Balkans);
- strengthening efficient port systems;
- strengthening trade relations where Russia has special importance,
- securing energy resources, networks, whilst targeting for renewables;
- meeting environmental and climate change challenges, for example weather extremities;
- managing the marine and coastal environment, including river basins.

Map 4. Transport networks in the Western Balkans, 2010 (ITAN)

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ESPON

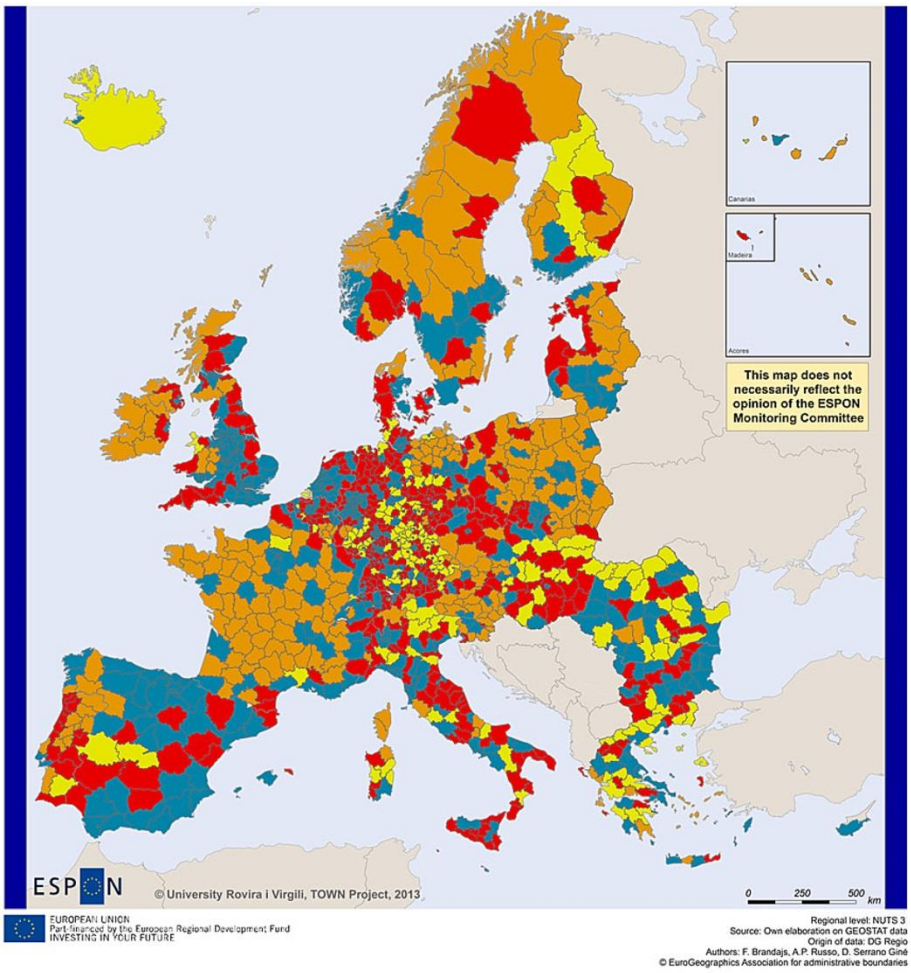
Central and Eastern Europe

Hidden potential of Small and Medium Sized Towns

What are small and medium sized towns?

More than 87% of EU 27 (plus ESPON Partner States) population lives in urban areas, which indicates the urban shift in the population. There are 850 larger cities, 8,414 small and medium sized towns and more than 69,000 very small towns. Almost half of the urban population lives in larger cities (46.3%), while 24.2% in small and medium sized towns and 19% in very small towns. The size of urban settlements plays an important role within the wider regional and functional context, hence towns can make an important contribution in supporting EU strategic policies and for the achievement of territorial cohesion. According to the morphologic definition, small and medium sized towns (SMSTs) have a population density between 300 and 1,500 inh./km^2 and/or between 50,000 and 5,000 inhabitants, whereas very small towns have population density above the threshold of 300 inh.km^2 but without reaching the minimum population threshold of 5,000 inhabitants.

Map 1. Prevailing population settlement type (TOWN)



ESPON on the road

English

European trends

There is a 'bundle of characteristics' by which towns are different from cities, including:

- The industry sector has a greater proportion of employment, while the service sector has a smaller proportion of employment;
- A significantly smaller proportion of jobs in private and public services in comparison to larger cities;
- A higher economic activity rate;
- A higher proportion of pensionable adults and more children;
- A lower proportion of working age adults with a degree;
- Employment in the retail sector is significantly lower than in larger cities;
- SMSTs have a lower proportion of people who live and work in them than larger cities that are located in the same regions and countries;
- Unemployment rates in SMSTs tend to be lower than for larger cities in four of the countries concerned;
- A higher proportion of school age children;
- Higher shares of secondary or holiday homes.

Diversity and size matter

Despite some common characteristics, SMSTs show a diverse range of economic profiles. At the same time, size matters for SMSTs when it comes to economic diversity. As towns get larger, their employment profiles tend to become more diverse relative to economic sectors. Smaller towns tend to have more specialised employment profiles.

The capacity to create jobs, to provide services, to attract new populations and to engage in inter-territorial and innovation networks is not only derived from towns' geographic proximity to large cities. The socio-economic composition of the settlement itself and its inherent value within wider spatial divisions of labour is an important distinguishing characteristic of smaller settlements. At the same time, the size of the working population is often related to specialisation in some activities (manufacturing, tourism, etc.), and the town's fortunes are ultimately linked to economic and social change at regional, national or even international level. It is reasonable to assume that the socio-economic performance of a town can be related to a range of factors which are a combination of:

- geographic position;
- macro/regional trends;
- socio-economic specialisation;
- historical development;
- ways in which these are understood by policy actors (i.e. their 'policy frames').

Types of small and medium sized towns

The evidence from the ESPON TOWN project suggests that the profile of employment across European towns had changed over the past 10 years; at least a third of them have undergone, to varying degrees, a process of structural change in their local economy. However, only a few of these towns were deliberately attempting to develop a new strategy for local growth and seeking to bring about change in their local economic profile. It is possible to identify at least three types of SMST according to the economic profile:

- **Restructuring industry –** A large number of small and medium sized towns in Europe have a predominantly productive profile. Most of these towns have retained their productive base and the production of traded goods and services is still strategically important. On the other hand, a high number of regions with a low degree of urbanisation are characterised by industrial branches losing importance, supporting the claim that fragile local economies require proactive support of their economic base.
- **Residential economy** - This type of local economy mainly relies on activities and services related to local population needs and demand (housing, public services, etc.). Such a residential economy may be considered as the key driver of their socioeconomic dynamics in various countries (Belgium, France, Germany, UK), especially in those regions benefiting from tourist activities and those in the proximity of urban regions. In the current

period of economic crisis, the residential economy may represent a stabilizing factor for towns since it allows them to 'capture' income, and the jobs generated are not directly exposed to global competition, as services to the population and residential consumption are still complementary drivers to the general economy.

- **Knowledge-based economy**. In this type, the local economy is either related to residential or external demand, but at least partly based on knowledge, innovation and creative activities, such as higher education, design etc. These types of towns introduce strategic initiatives to bring about favourable conditions for the creative economy (i.e. subsidies or tax incentives) or to foster a high level of quality of place (education provision, small entrepreneurial milieu atmosphere, place amenities etc.) which has attracted a 'creative' population and associated investments. However, it is unlikely that in such towns the creative and knowledge-based profile can fully replace more 'traditional' residential and productive profiles, or become the dominant profile.

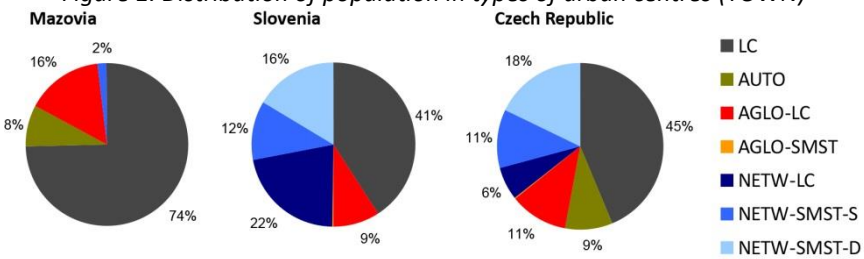
Networking capacity determines performance of SMSTs in Central and Eastern Europe

Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) has lower density of large metropolises than the rest of Europe, therefore SMSTs play a siginificant role. Important clusters of SMSTs in CEE can be found especially in the industrial belt of South-Eastern Germany, Western Poland, Southern Slovakia, Czech Republic and Hungary (Map. 1). There is evidence of macro and meso regional path dependency that can be seen both in wealthier Western and Northern areas of Europe as well as in Central and Eastern Europe. A general divergence in performances of regions characterised by smaller settlements in remote areas and those close to metropolitan areas or urban regions is observed in this macroregion. While the former tend to exhibit negative trends, the latter are characterized by better performances.

The CEE case studies of urban systems (Figure 1) show domination of large centres (LC). This concerns not only their overwhelming share of total population, but also their role in settlement systems where small and medium sized centres are either agglomerated to large centres (AGLO-LC) or networked to large centres (NETW-LC). Towns agglomerated to one large city (AGLO-LC) dominate in Mazovia region in Poland. SMSTs in Slovenia show strong functional ties with large centres, but with more reciprocal and networking manner either as sources (NETW-SMST-S) or destinations (NETW-SMST-D) of flows. Czech urban system is more based on dense networks of towns.

They may face problems related to becoming 'dormitory towns' or 'station towns'. However, under specific geographical and institutional conditions like strong local sense of identity or proactive strategies it is possible that the activities rooted in such SMSTs are able to resist metropolitan dominance by networking with larger urban areas. This may represent a 'borrowing-size' effect, according to which towns that are close to bigger urban areas are able to realise a 'virtual critical mass' in terms of accessibility to services and other urban characteristics.

Figure 1. Distribution of population in types of urban centres (TOWN)



English

Key messages and policy recommendations

Given the great diversity among SMSTs of Central and Eastern Europe, place-based approaches to individual SMSTs always require a detailed analysis of the specific place before developing a bundle of policy interventions.

Towns are different from larger cities in terms of their labour markets, economic profiles and demographic mix. There are important differences between national urban systems. Simple contextual variables such as being autonomous, agglomerated or networked are not a sufficient predictor of performances for SMSTs - except when explaining why specific towns might be able to benefit from their particular location. Therefore there may be other 'unobserved' variables mobilising the development potential of towns.

In terms of barriers and potentials, within the wide variety of situations that characterise the performance of SMSTs in the 2000s, some towns have indeed been able to flourish.

Some of these successful towns in Central and Eastern Europe include Garwolin in Poland, Domžale and Radovljica in Slovenia, Brandýs nad Labem - Stará Boleslav in the Czech Republic. Detalied analysis of towns in their territorial setting shows that regional context appears to be the most important influence along with having a good balance of residents in employment.

Finally, the sectoral profile is also important. Historically, small towns have had some degree of competitive advantage in industrial employment. However, today this relative advantage may be problematic, as industrial employment (particularly in manufacturing) has become subject to increasing global competition, which also impacts the post-socialist industrial areas of Central and Eastern Europe. Towns with a higher proportion of employment in industrial activities tend to have negative trends in terms of growth, employment and population.

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Urban-Rural Relationships Including Migratory Movements

Rural-Urban relations draw together various story lines relating to migration, access to services, agglomeration (or its absence), and highlights the cumulative causation process which drives the differentiation of, and disparities between, accessible and remote/sparsely populated rural regions. In the current, increasingly globalised, context, urban areas and rural hinterlands are not discrete spaces, they overlap and interlink in a complex system of economic and social interactions. Such linkages are key to successful territorial development.

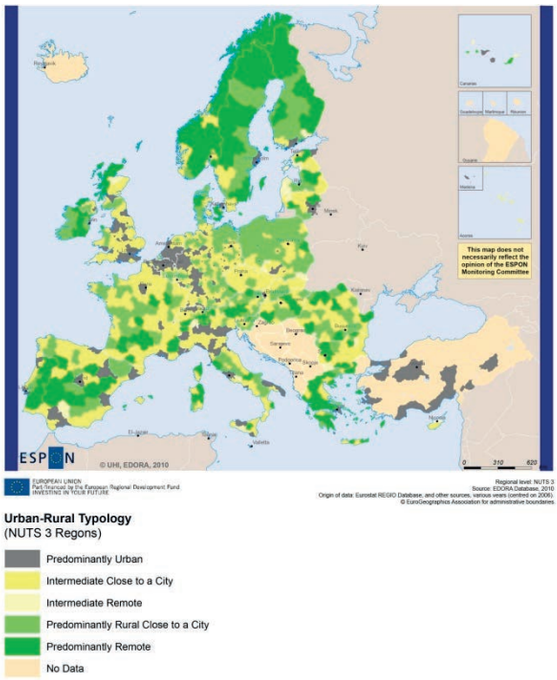
ESPON investigations of territorial cooperation once again underline the importance of an appropriate array of consolidation of Urban-Rural relationship as a fundamental precondition of successful regional development. At the same time, European small and medium sized towns are hardly considered subjects in EU policy yet. The hypothesis that this size of urban settlement has an important role within the wider regional and functional context has been defined as evidential. Towns can indeed make an important contribution to supporting EU strategic policies for the achievement of territorial cohesion. These investigations are based on the following ESPON projects: EDORA, DEMIFER, SEMIGRA, ATTREG, TOWN, and SGPTD (for abbreviations, see the last page).

Urbanisation, counter-urbanisation, and commuting are key drivers of the Rural-Urban meta-narrative

Predominantly, Urban regions are those in which less than 15% of residents live in local units which are rural. Intermediate regions are defined as those in which between 15% and 50% live in rural local units. Predominantly Rural regions have more than 50% of their population living in rural local units. Each of these three categories is further divided into accessible and remote groups (EDORA, 2010).

Many accessible rural areas experience “accumulation” of resources and development assets, and acquire an economic structure increasingly similar to that of nearby urban regions. By contrast other rural regions, especially in the more remote parts of the EU are still being “depleted” of population and economic activity through cumulative, self-perpetuating, cycles of decline. The Rural-Urban meta-narrative also draws on the concept of peripherality, which incorporates distance from sources of goods and services, and an absence of agglomerative economies.

The definitions of rural areas are manifold and this also results in differing development paths concerning their localisation and economic structure.



The extended OECD Urban-Rural Typology, 2010

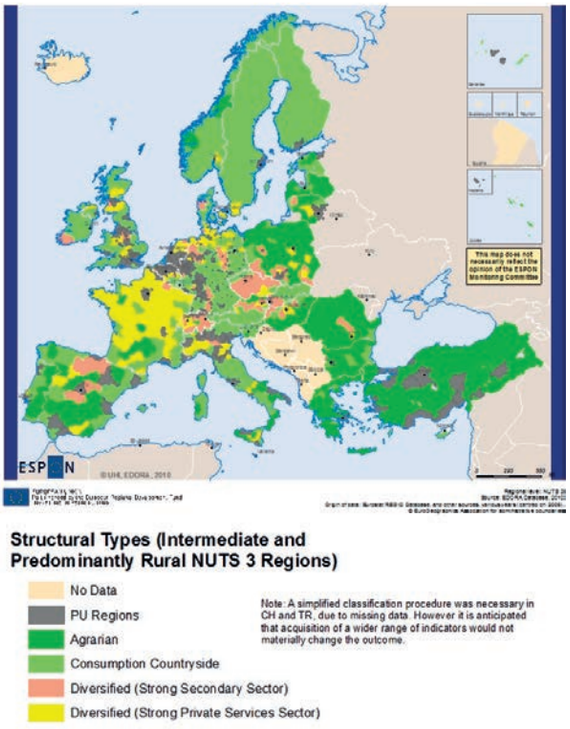
Many rural areas have much in common with urban areas and the dividing line is more the population density than the employment structure. These regions

English

have taken advantage of the possibilities connected to the development towards the New Rural Economy and are often 'well-being' regions characterised by gentrification and growth. Many rural areas have also been shown to "out-perform" urban areas, especially city-closed intermediate rural areas, according to the extended OECD-typology. This might be a consequence of many rural areas having had transformed socio-economic structures as well as concerning their regional contexts and roles, and the concept of rurality as a territorial quality is in many cases challenged.

As a consequence of these new traits with regard to the urban-rural divide an alternative typology based on 13 economic and structural variables was constructed in the EDORA-project.

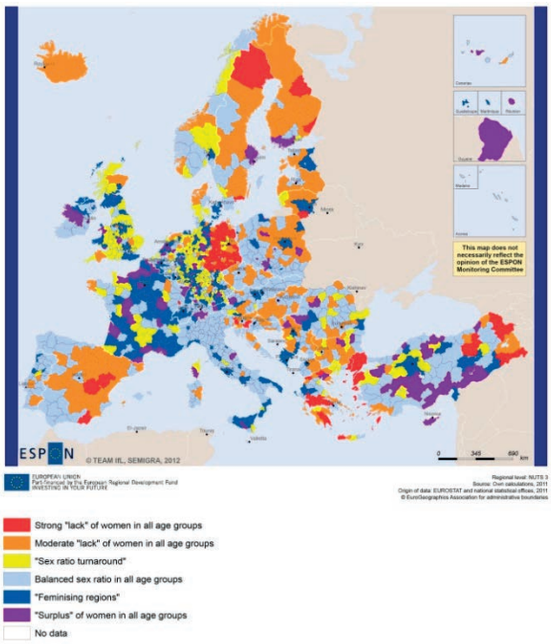
Like the results from DEMIFER, the east-west divide concerning population can be shown here but the urban-rural dimension in an economic-structural way is highlighted more distinctly and distance and accessibility downgraded. The north-western regions in Europe have a better population development than the eastern parts and this is especially valid for the rural regions. It can also be shown that the "pure" agrarian regions that are also usually decling regions are more frequently observed in the eastern part of Europe. This observation is, however, valid for all decling regions in the EDORA-typology.



The EDORA economic-structural typology, 2011

Many rural and economically weak regions in Europe are affected by demographic and selective migration

While two-thirds of the urban regions and 62% of the intermediate regions still experience population growth, more than half of the rural NUTS3 regions are currently characterized by population decline (DEMIFER, 2010).



Regional gender structures among young adults, 2011

It has become clear that there are more or less pronounced differences in the spatial pattern of regional sex ratio imbalances in the analyzed age groups and that the economic and non-economic influencing factors are highly dependent on the respective national and cultural context.

SEMIGRA have developed a typology of regional sex ratio patterns at the NUTS3 level. The variables used for the calculation of the cluster analysis were the number of women per 100 men in the age groups 20 to 24, 25 to 29, and 30 to 34.

A moderate „deficit" of women in all age-groups cluster is very common in Scandinavia and Eastern Europe. Rural regions – both accessible and remote – are overrepresented as are agrarian regions while urban areas and regions with a diversified economic structure and a strong service sector are underrepresented. This confirms SEMIGRA assumption that a ‚male-oriented' economic structure is an important explanation for sex ratio imbalances.

Some examples of Rural Opportunities, Challenges and Policy Domains associated with Rural-Urban Meta Narrative

Opportunities could be: counter-urbanisation (increased population and economic activity) in intermediate and accessible rural areas, information technology facilitating new activities, establishement of the New Rural Economy. Further challenges: sparsity (especially in remote rural areas), peripherality, selective out-migration from more remote and sparsely populated regions, accelerated demographic ageing, difficulties in provision of services and general interest, and pump effects of infrastructure improvements. Policy Domains include: infrastructure, telecommunications, land use planning, transport, services of general interest.

New Rural Econmy is an effect of the transformation in rural areas escpecially in the neighbourhood of metropolitan and big-city areas. It is the outcome of structural change and diversification, away from a dependence upon primary industries, and towards expansion of tertiary activities, including high technology industries and market services.

Towns in Europe

National 'Degrees of urbanisation' in Europe are characterised by three main types (TOWN, 2011):

1) Countries with a prevalence of urbanised populations clustered in high-density urban centres: Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, the Netherlands, Spain, the UK, as well as smaller island states such as Malta and Cyprus; 2) Countries with more balanced population distribution between high-density urban clusters and small and medium towns: Austria, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden and Slovenia; 3) Countries with an high proportion of population living in smaller settlements: France, Hubgary, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway and Slovakia. Main territorial trends related to regions characterised by smaller settlements.

A spread between regions in the eastern countries with low degrees of urbanisation that are in the proximity of highly urbanized regions and those farther from them is evident.

This is particularly the case in Poland, Slovakia, Romania, Bugaria and the Baltic countries, albeit with different specific configurations. In Scandinavia, the most remote regions experienceing lower population growth have a higher average increase in GDP.

This probably reflects the effect of distributive fiscal policies and other development initiatives but also the impact of the high-poductivity raw-material based industries. The UK exhibits a polarisation of growth in the extreme opposite regional types, i.e. in both the main urban areas and in the smaller settlement regions, at the expense of those regions in which the population is more evenly distributed between urban clusters and smaller settlements. France presents a patchy picture, in which second-tier urban poles appear to play a strong role, confirming the results of the SGPTD-project. In Spain, higher growth is registered mainly in regions with smaller settlements at the expense of regions with intermediate urbanisation levels. Finally, Portugal has higher growth in most of the regions with smaller settlements.

Potentials for and barriers against development in European towns

Towns are different in terms of their labour markets, profiles of economic activity and demographic mix. It is important to note that there are important differences between national urban systems. Simple contextual variables such as being autonomous, agglomerated or networked are not sufficient to distinguish better or worse performance in small towns, albeit that in individual cases, there are plausible argument why specific towns might be able to benefit from their particular location.

Those towns with a higher proportion of employment in industrial activities tend to have negative trends. Thus SMSTs that had higer levels of industrial employment at the begining of the period appear to be associated with lower growth rates through the 2000s – this is an indication of that de-industrialization is a process still alive. A general worrying message emerges: industrial activities are declining in SMST due to international competition, delocalization, concentration towards main urban areas, etc. This costitutes a major potential threat for many SMSTs.

Secondary Growth Poles in Europe

From other ESPON studies it has also been shown that there is a polycentric/monocentric divide between the polycentric Central and Western Europe and the more monocentric peripheral Northern and Eastern Europe. In this context secondary growth poles might be engines for regional development and offer citizens a living environment at lower costs.

Key policy messages

The first policy message is for regional and city region leaders. City regions which strategically mobilised and exploited their assets flourished more in the boom years and are more likely to do have done better in the economic crisis. Increasing strategic governance capacity to deliver economic place-based policies at city region level must be a key target for all partners. The second message is for national governments. If they strategically invest in second tier cities they are more likely to maximise the economic potential of the national economy than if they concentrate all resources in the capital.

Some general principles about investment apply. Specifically, governments should invest more in second tier cities when: 1) the gap with capitals is large and growing 2) the business infrastructure of second tier cities is weak because of national underinvestment and 3) there is clear evidence about the negative externalities of capital city growth. The stakes - and the potential rewards - are high.

The above reasoning is not valid for remote rural areas with depopulation, natural population decrease and ageing. These regions are often in a process of vicious circles that only external factors like e.g. new raw material findings or tourism attractiveness can prevent or neutralize. The preconditions are, however, quite different concerning rural areas in the neighbourhood of large cities where the New Rural Economy is more or less established.

Abbreviations (ESPON projects)

ATTREG: Attractiveness of European Regions and Cities for Residents and Visitors
DEMIFER: Demographic and Migratory Flows Affecting European Regions and Cities
EDORA: European Development Opportunities in Rural Areas
SEMIGRA: Selective Migration and Unbalanced Sex Ratio in Rural Regions
SGPTD: Secondary growth poles in territorial development
TOWN: Small and Medium-Sized Towns

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EU neighbourhood: territorial analysis

Cooperation with neighbouring countries has long been an important issue for the European Union and processes of globalisation and regionalisation have fuelled the growing interest in this topic. After all, the EU encourages economic activity and territorial development across internal and external EU borders by promoting cross-border and transnational cooperation with neighbouring countries. It thus does not come as a surprise that after some initial reluctance, the ESPON research programme now pays more attention to the EU's external border and to territorial development in, and connections with, the external neighbourhood.

The EU's external neighbourhood is all too often regarded through a simplified view: great natural resources on the one hand, and especially energy, migration pressure and political unrest on the other hand. A sound knowledge base on territorial development in the EU's neighbourhood, and interaction with this neighbourhood, should therefore be developed in order to provide the wider analytical context to facilitate the regional integration processes.

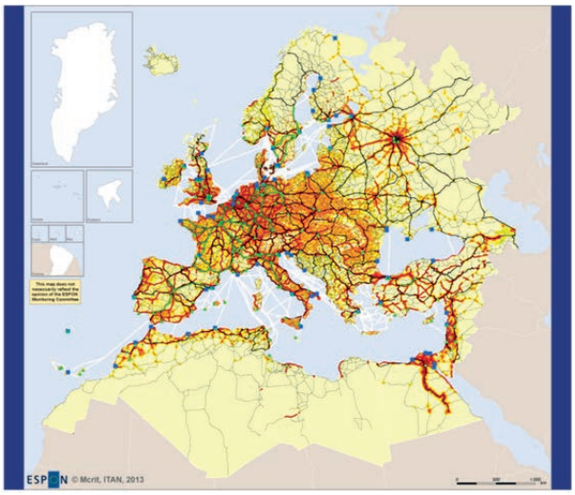
European trends

Territorial development in Europe and its neighbouring areas are linked and are becoming increasingly interdependent. The neighbouring countries impact various policy areas of the EU and have manifold influences and impact various areas. Key concerns include economy and trade, demographic developments and migration, global transport, as well as short sea shipping, energy, environmental concerns and climate change.

Relatively strong socio-economic discontinuities between the EU and its neighbours persist. However, many of the neighbouring countries are catching up thanks to comparatively high growth rates. The added value of regional cooperation can be particularly high when it associates neighbours of different levels of development resulting in economic complementarities: know-how and technology in the advanced countries / rising markets, availability of labour force and low economic costs in the developing neighbours.

Intra-European trade has steadily increased during the last decades. However, on a global scale the role of EU in the global economy has declined due to the rise of new regional actors, such as the East Asian economies.

During the past decades, the influence of the EU has been more focused towards its neighbourhood as a result of growing functional relations, for example in terms of transport connections and trade.



Transport network and demographic density in the EU and its neighbourhood

Another important aspect in EU-Neighbourhood relations is the demographic situation. It is a well-known fact that Europe has an aging population. The situation in the EUs neighbouring countries varies in

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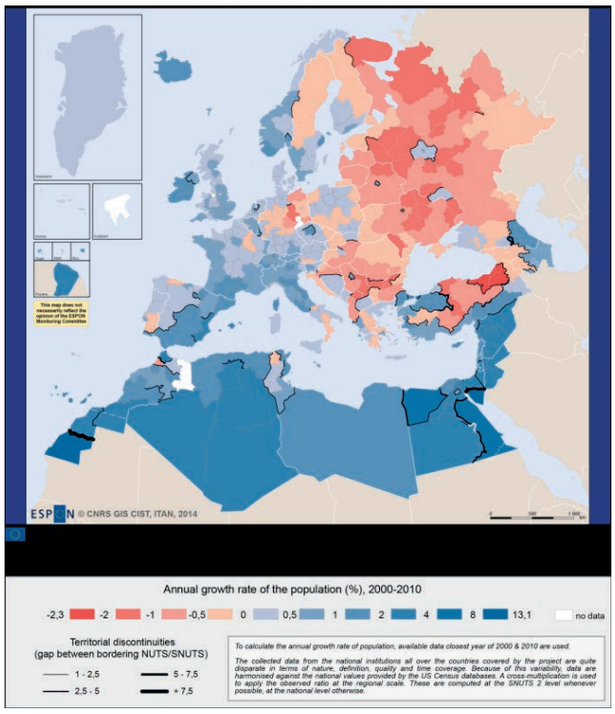
English

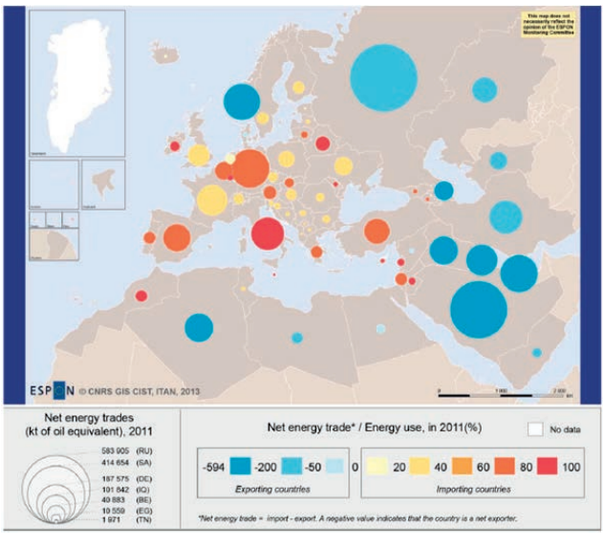
the south and in the east. Northern Africa and the Middle East have growing and young populations, while the eastern European neighbourhood largely faces population decline and ageing.



Demographic development, 2000-2010

Different demographic profiles of Europe and its southern neighbours will further influence the economic development opportunities and migration patterns over the coming decades. Europe's demography and migration patterns will have a strong impact on its future. Migration flows into Europe are already very diverse, as the cities of Western Europe attract the majority of migrants and Eastern Europe mainly suffers from a shrinking population.

Energy is one of the key elements in the EU's interest in its neighbourhood. Europe is one of the biggest energy importers of the world and its dependency on imported energy has increased in the last decades and will continue to do so. It imported 45% of its energy resources in 1997 and 53% in 2007, and the figure could reach 70% in 2020. Complementarily, the EU's neighbourhood is strong on energy export. The increasing importance of energy is highlighted in trade profiles of Europe's neighbouring countries. Russian exports to Finland, for example, are clearly dominated by fuels and the electricity sector, representing more than 80 per cent of Finland's imports from Russia. The global demand for energy is steadily rising and energy security is of high importance for the EU. Recent geopolitical events have shown the potential insecurities that surround energy supply. There are a number of potential developments around the periphery of Europe that could increase Europe's energy security and also pose new economic development perspectives for some EU Member States and neighbouring countries. These may complement oil and gas from the North Sea, which have long been of great economic importance. Prospects include offshore mining in the Black Sea, Caspian Sea and Eastern Mediterranean as well as North African pipelines. Transportation plays a vital role to develop trade and provide energy imports.



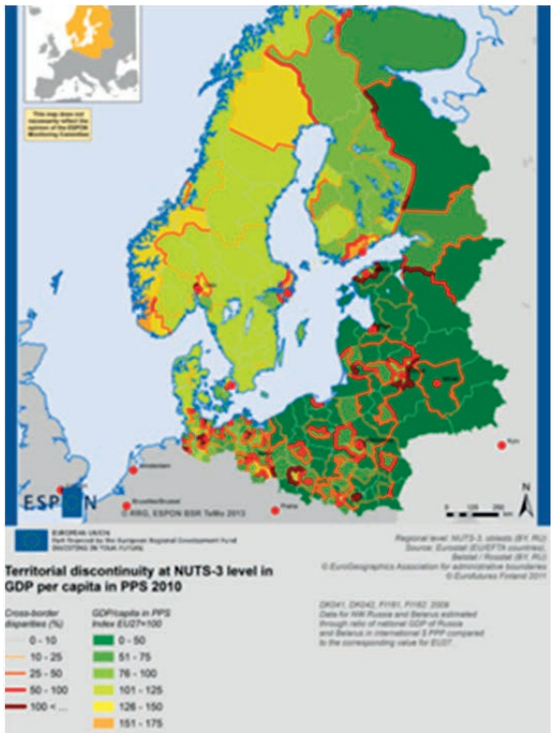
Net energy trade, 2011

The challenges posed by environmental problems have to be approached on a larger scale and considering wider consequences. Europe and its neighbourhood have to jointly deal with new challenges caused, for example, by climate change. The more severe consequences have to be faced by the Mediterranean countries, with strong increases in temperature and decreases in precipitation.

Macroregional trends

The Eastern Neighbourhood plays the most important role for the Northern European macro region. It is here where the EU comes into direct contact with its large neighbour Russia. Prior to the crisis in Ukraine, cross-border interaction between the EU members Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania had been steadily increasing in terms of trade, tourism and logistics (see next section on local and regional effects). The key policy messages coming from the Eastern Neighbourhood are that cooperation remains important, particularly territorial cooperation around the Baltic Sea Region, but also as regards the Northern Periphery including Arctic co-operation. As the Baltic Sea itself is a special eco-system, one that is highly threatened by eutrophication, over-fishing and other environmental hazards, it is vital that all countries around the sea, including the neighbours, participate in order to preserve the sea as a common resource. But territorial cooperation between the EU and its neighbours is not always straightforward, which is largely due to the differences in governance and political priorities (for a number of case studies on territorial co-operation across the EU's external border, see the ESPON TERCO report). Nevertheless, a simple message is that it is necessary to continue the work with neighbouring countries on developing strategic visions together, such as VASAB,.

Despite the relatively low population density in especially the northern areas of the EU and the Eastern Neighbourhood, transport and energy infrastructure will be vital for the socio-economic development in the Baltic Sea Region and the Northern Periphery.



GDP discontinuities at NUTS 3 level in the Baltic Sea region

The BSR TeMo project represents an important step towards a consistent territorial monitoring system focusing on topics such as economic performance and competitiveness, accessibility, innovativeness, social inclusion and quality of life as well as the environment.

Consequences for the local and regional level

The eastern neighbourhood and particularly Russia are of significant importance for the Nordic-Baltic macro-region. The following two cases briefly present territorial interaction and co-operation along this external border of the EU. However, The Ukrainian crises has caused major changes to the post-Cold War geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe and may affect the cross-border cooperation of Finland and the Baltic states with Russia.

The Finnish-Russian relationship has, over the past two decades, become an important interface for trade, transportation and tourism between the two countries as well as the EU and Russia. Increasing interaction within all the above sectors has had quite significant effects for the territorial development of the Finnish border regions that, as a result of the increasing permeability of the border, have become 'closer' to the St. Petersburg metropolitan area with

its more than 5 million inhabitants. Russian shopping tourism to Finland has, for example, increased the demand for retail premises and resulted in a number of new jobs in the service sector. Transport links, as well as border crossing infrastructure have progressively improved with the help of EU funding instruments. The high-speed train connection between St. Petersburg and Helsinki, has cut travel times between the two cities and eased border formalities. The Finnish border regions have also benefitted from higher rates of in-migration from Russia as compared to other regions. This has to some extent cushioned the generally negative demographic trend in these regions.

The Koidula/Kunichina Gora customs terminal is situated on the Estonian/Russian border near Pechory. The Koidula border checkpoint is one of the two most important border checkpoints on the eastern border of Estonia. The railroad border checkpoint was modernized in 2011. The improvement of the border-crossing and related structures were one of the biggest investments into infrastructure in Estonia with an overall cost of 70 million euros. The project was aimed to raise the trade capacities with Russia and to improve the transport linkage with the European networks.

The volume of trade with Russia is however largely influenced by many variables, such as the political situation and market regulations.

Estonian-Russian Koidula border checkpoint (Delfi repro)

This also has a negative outcome on the profitability of the projects' investments.

Abbreviations (ESPON projects)

ITAN: European Neighbour Regions

BSR-TeMo: Territorial Monitoring for the Baltic Sea Region

TERCO: European Territorial Cooperation as a Factor of Growth, Jobs and Quality of Life

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The most severe economic downturn in the history of European Union and its resilient recovery

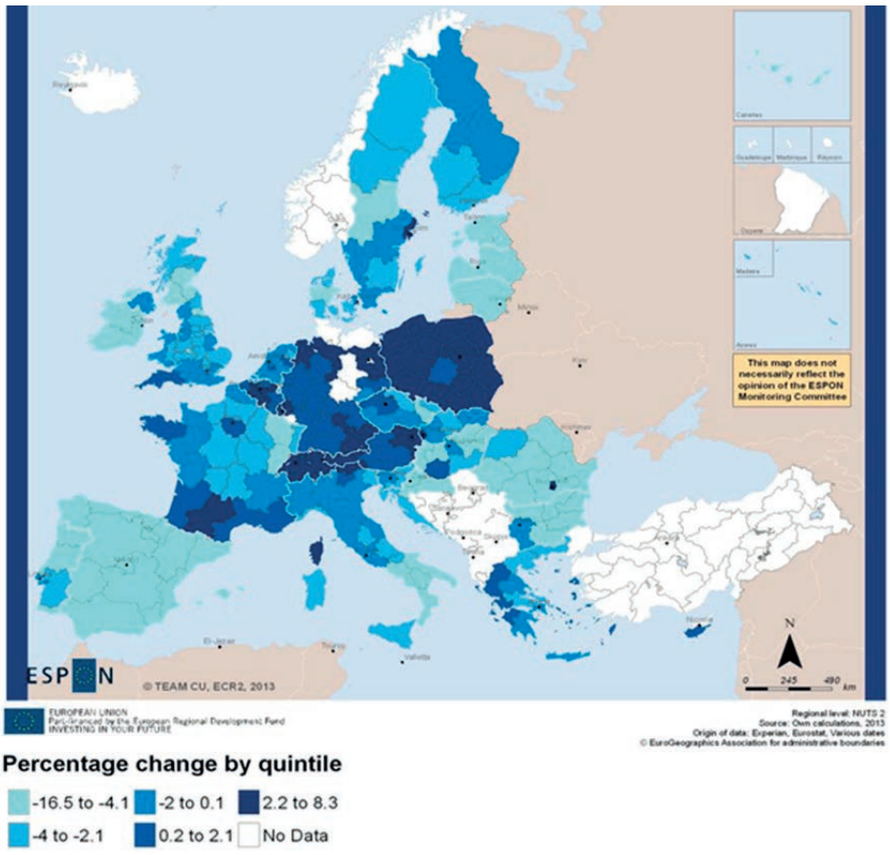
The economic crisis in the world and in Europe

With differing impact and scale, economic crises occur over and over again. Thus, it is not a matter for a country to be able to avoid the impact of a crisis, but rather to withstand and be resilient in times of a global or regional crisis. Economies are interrelated and economic slowdown in one place of the world or Europe impacts territories others.

The scale of the financial crisis which hit the global economy in 2007 is without precedent in post-war economic history. It was preceded by a long period of rapid credit growth, low risk premiums, and the development of bubbles in the real estate sector. Financial institutions became vulnerable so that a downturn in a small corner of the financial system was sufficient to topple the whole structure. Heavy exposure of a number of EU countries to the US subprime problem was revealed in the summer of 2007 when BNP Paribas froze redemptions for three investment funds, citing its inability to value structured products.

In the middle of 2008, the alarm bells began to ring in Europe and a systemic meltdown was around the corner: Lehman Brothers, the banks of Iceland, Latvijas Krajbanka and others were in need of rescue operations by governments. Some were saved before doing greater damage to the national economies whilst some were too far gone, bringing even Iceland to default.

Map 1. Percentage in headcount employment between 2007 and 2010 by NUTS 2



ESPON on the road

The European regions and the crisis

All regions were more or less hit by the crisis with extreme effects in specific countries, e.g. Latvia and Iceland. The crisis of course had an impact on labour markets and unemployment rates, which grew rapidly. Latvia at the lowest point of the crisis experienced an unemployment rate of 20.6% and real GDP growth of -17,7%. With the collapse of the banks in 2008 that comprised 85% of the banking system, Iceland experienced the deepest and most rapid financial crisis recorded in peacetime history, the first of such magnitude in an advanced country. Things changed dramatically and the unemployment rate rose to 8% in 2009 and 10% in 2010. A dramatic increase in Iceland even if these numbers are not high by European standards. However, the different outcomes for countries across Europe have raised some questions such as, why do some regions recover quickly and why some do not recover at all?

ESPON projects have given two main explanations for the varying depth of the crisis: a) state financial situation and b) economic structure.

a) Most metropolitan regions did fairly well – being the centres of the knowledge economy and the regions with higher productivity. Manufacturing regions performed less well, followed by rural regions. Rural regions closer to cities did better than the rural regions dependent on raw materials or agricultural. Even tourist regions were hit by decreasing demand – with the exception of Iceland where the great devaluation of the Icelandic Króna helped to cause a growth in the tourism sector.

b) Regions' ability to react and respond to shocks such as economic crisis can have two kinds of approaches, an equilibrium-oriented one where resilience is a response to external shocks or an evolutionary approach in where resilience is an ongoing process. In the latter one the two mantras are: a) policy for innovation and b) entrepreneurship. The conclusion is that looking at metro regions, public I&E policies do not seem to matter because the growth there is market-led. Looking at rural municipalities it seems to matter whether government encourages innovative & entrepreneurial behaviour or not.

Pathways towards building resilient European regions

The current economic downturn is having an asymmetric impact on regions and cities; which is explicitly recognised as one of the seven mega-trends facing the European territory. Thus, several projects financed by ESPON have aimed to research the economic crisis at various levels - regional or local.

The ECR2 (Economic Crisis: Resilience of Regions) project is a research initiative undertaken in eight regions across the EU. In the project, Regional Resilience is defined in terms of economic resilience. Hence, resilience is defined as "The ability of a regional economy to withstand, absorb or overcome an internal or external economic shock."

A strong feature of several of the case studies in the project research is the significant role played by a major urban centre in promoting the resilience of the surrounding economy. This is reinforced by quantitative results that demonstrate how the presence of an urban centre, particularly second-tier centres, is positively associated with resilience.

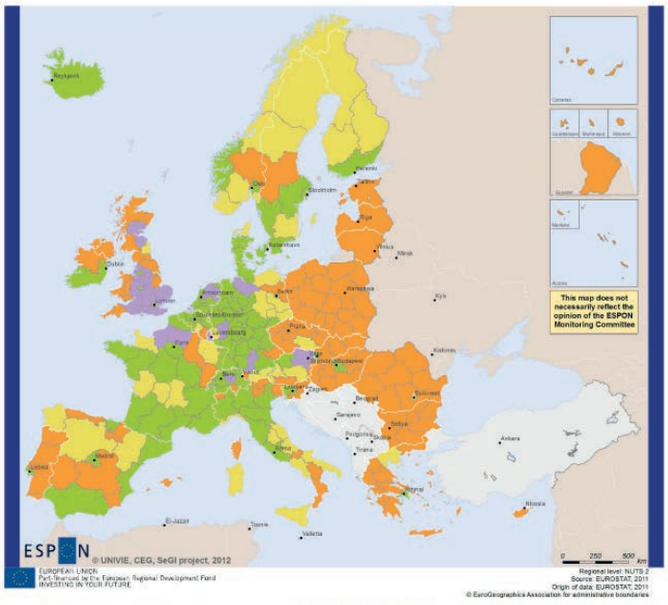
Further, as public sector funding cuts have been implemented through national austerity measures, the significance of European Structural Funds (and associated co-financing) have substantially increased in some Member States, providing an important fillip to overall levels of public investment finance. This is particularly so in Estonia, Poland and Greece in the context of the case studies, and much less so in Ireland and the UK.

SeGi (Indicators and Perspectives for Services of General Interest in Territorial Cohesion and Development) found evidence on how the financial crisis has limited the ability of the state to maintain level of services. Among examples of

negative impacts are increases in personal charges for health services and more costly social services of municipalities. For example, a case study in Iceland showed that new methods have been developed to maintain services for less cost, such as increasing importance of hospital departments servicing outpatients which is less costly than checking patients into hospitals. The case study also showed that the impact of the crisis varied between types of services and geographically between urban and rural settings. Rationalisation and austerity meant that maintaining services in rural areas became increasingly challenging. Privatisation of certain services in the run-up to the crisis, such as the ICT network, furthermore had left rural areas in a worse position. Business for private ICT companies is less lucrative in these regions and access to good ICT connections thus limited.

PURR, the overall subject of the project, is to assess territorial potentials in rural regions, or rural potentials. On the one hand, the stakeholder regions are of course interested in the project contributing to the assessment of their rural potentials, in applying the assessment in their regional development strategies and plans, and in developing a set of policy measures that can be used for supporting these strategies and plans. This is probably why they found the subject of rural potentials interesting in the first place. ESPON, as a representative of the whole of Europe, is on the other hand probably just as interested in the project's contributions for developing a more general methodology that can be applied when assessing the territorial potentials of all (rural) regions. They are also interested in the question of how existing ESPON data, typologies and research projects can be used as part of the methodology for assessing rural potentials. The findings of PURR illustrate how information from ESPON priority 1 projects can contribute to analysing selected European regions and benchmarking them in a European perspective. Second, they illustrate that information from selected priority 1 projects has been important in developing the methodology. This means that the contribution of PURR to the ESPON database relates to the application of existing ESPON results to case studies and in developing methodologies, rather than generating new statistical information. An important result from PURR is also that the stakeholder perspective (and "soft" information) as well as ESPON data (and other "hard" information) are equally important in assessing territorial potentials of (rural) regions.

Map 2. Services of General Interest – a typology of European regions



Key messages and policy recommendations

In the report from the ECR2 project some recommendations are made in the end:

There is no one route to resilience and recovery, it is both place-dependent and context-dependent. Rather than focus on particular policy approaches that will only be appropriate in particular contexts we draw our wider recommendations here. A key recommendation is that building resilience capabilities should be a founding objective for public policy. To achieve this we recommend that a key role for policy is the building of adaptive capacities and capabilities within economies, rather than solely focusing on economic growth and employment. In doing so, consideration should also be given to building the adaptive capabilities of public policy bodies and policy institutions.There is an important role for EU Cohesion Policy here.

The focus on convergence and competitiveness should remain – as foundations of resilient outcomes, but we recommend that consideration should also be given to features identified as promoting the longer-term resilience of regions (including risk-sharing and stabilisation mechanisms). We recommend that policy actions should be shaped by the places in which they are to act.

Place-shaped policy making is an essential component for economic resilience. The effects of individual shocks vary across time and space.

This adds weight to *Territorial Agenda 2020*. Place-shaped policy making is a collective, multi-level, endeavor centred on locally-based expertise, coupled with national and international resources and knowledge.

Abbreviations (ESPON projects)

ECR2: Economic Crisis: Resilience of Regions

PURR: Potentials of Rural Regions.

SeGI: Indicators and perspectives for services of general interest in territorial cohesion and development

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European Commission (2009). European Economy 7, 2009: Economic Crisis in Europe: Causes, Consequences and Responses. Luxembourg: Of fice for Official Publications of the European Communities.

The ESPON on the Road project

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Reacting to the Economic Crisis:

ESPON knowledge for decision makers

Growth, Youth, Jobs; competitiveness and productivity; energy; infrastructure; migration; education

The current economic crisis in Europe is the inevitable result of an optimistic approach to economics, politics and the market in general. This approach based its competitiveness and employment opportunities on new technologies (cf. the Lisbon Strategy 2000) but, at the same time, it overlooked the continent's financial performance. The ESPON 2013 projects based on place evidence resulted in thorough explanations of the current economic crisis in Europe in general and the Southern Macroregion in particular. These projects sought to support policy and decision makers in their adoption of cohesive and austerity measures by evaluating the possible political, economic, environmental and social impact on all the states, regions and cities involved. To this end, the ESPON projects made use of a platform that gathered comprehensive analyses, data, maps, tools and guidelines. The ESPON on the Road project is the result of a joint effort by France, Greece, Italy, Spain and Romania that aims to promote their territorial competitiveness. It demonstrated that levelling out disparity is a futile endeavour. Conversely, the place evidence approach showed that differences can become the basis to design multisector common strategies based on the Green and Blue economy. Planning and implementing general and sector-oriented integrated policies (e.g. Energy, Agriculture, Land-Sea Transport, etc.) that are linked to specific territorial contexts (e.g. coastal and mainland areas, large metropolises and small towns) become paramount for boosting growth and employment. This can be done by means of integrated investments and making sure cohesion founds are adequately spent so as to connect cohesion, aménagement du territoire, good governance and Institutional Best Practice.

European Trends

The Mediterranean Sea is one of the peculiar traits of the Macroregion of Southern Europe that includes Spain, France, Italy, Greece and Romania. However, it is the regional diversity of this area that can be categorised according to the following typologies: central and peripheral regions, mainland and coastal areas, islands, urban and rural areas, which can be highly or scarcely populated and located on plains or in mountainous areas. The ESPON 2013 projects revealed the many challenges policy has to face. They are connected to the population's behaviour (particularly the migrant populations') during a crisis period (cf. EB 10). In addition, they may be linked to the risk of energy poverty, climate change, and the efficient running of material and immaterial service structures. All of this also has to be considered in the light of the impact that territorial competitiveness (at national, regional and local level) can have and in relation to the policies of cohesive and sustainable territorial growth to be implemented.

According to the analysis of the main demographic drivers (cf. the DEMIFER project), the population is aging across the whole Southern Macroregion. This results in a decreasing productivity and blocks the necessary turnover within both the qualified and unqualified workforce. Little compensation can be found in the increasing number of working age migrants in Spain, France and Italy (1% yearly increase in metropolitan areas). Hence, a new structural organization along with new managing models are needed, especially when considering that some countries experience permanent (Romania) and temporary (Italy) migration waves.

The economic crisis brought significant disparities within the UE28 regions to the forefront. It also proved the Southern Macroregion's lack of competitiveness and territorial cohesion, despite its relevant territorial capital. The resilience of the large cities in the region has been particularly hit by crisis. Conversely, medium and small towns, located in fragile and environmental endangered areas, reacted better thanks to the fact that they can rely on their local identity and on a still family-business-based economy (cf. TOWN Project).

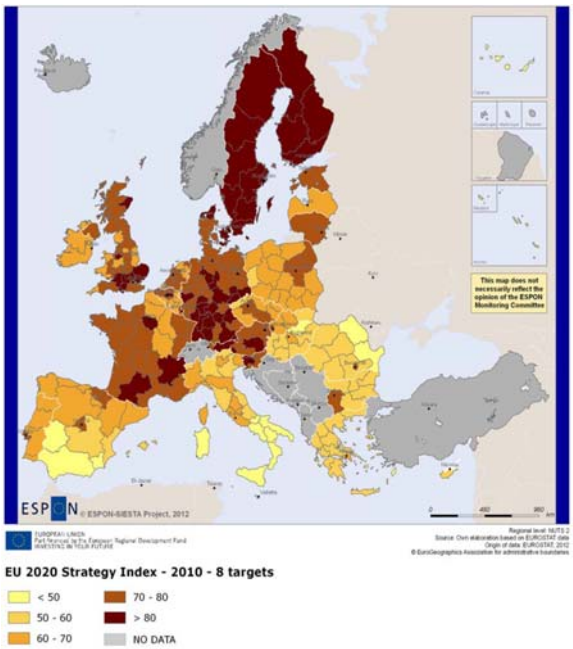
The examination of regional data revealed high levels of regional disparities along the Easter and Southern border of the EU. The main effects on these areas are stagnation and economic decline due to a low polarization (e.g. in Romania).

According to the KIT Project, the investments in innovation produce different results. Those regions and cities that favoured applied R&D (e.g. France –

Paris), which in turn attract technological rather than general purpose service sectors, usually benefit from such investments. Similarly, places where smart technology is applied (cf. for instance the highly urbanised areas in the North of Spain and Madrid or the Northern region of Italy and the French Alpine area) are favoured. In contrast, those regions based on imitative innovation (Romania, Southern Italy and Greece) obtain little benefit from these types of investments.

Climate changes, risk of energy poverty and dependency are some of the main factors that cause uncertainty and create challenges within the Southern Macroregion. Like the rest of Europe, this region depends on external energy supply (65% in 2025), which will reach 80% for gas. Nuclear energy (mostly in France) and oil production in the North Sea (which is depleted) are unlikely to satisfy the continent's demand. This will be even more difficult when considering that the Member States have to deal with climate change by producing more renewable energy, reducing their CO_2 consumption and improving their energy efficiency ("20-20-20" targets). This is due to the lack of a common energy policy and the fact that the Member States refuse long-term agreements with the nearby supplying countries (e.g. Russia and Middle-East countries as proper resource suppliers and Turkey as a transit country).

Map 1: Index of Europe 2020 Strategy (SIESTA)

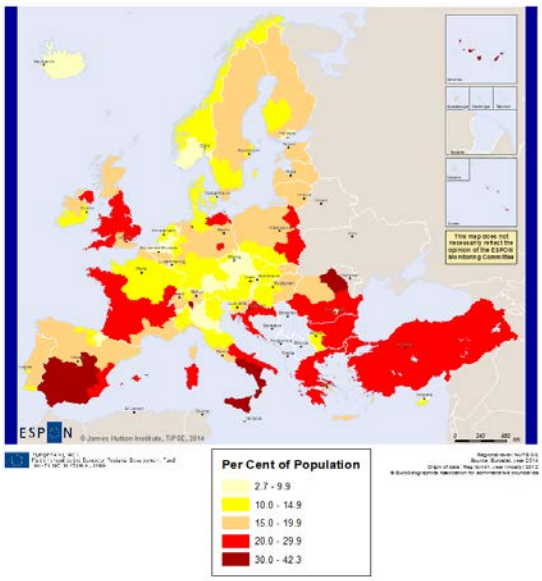


Aside possible effects in terms of employment, production, technology and environment, energy supply also has a major structural impact on the Macroregion and its Southern cities. Although having dense energy networks across the territory, its regions need to agree on a common and integrated energy policy based on the Green economy (e.g. further development of solar energy production in the Mediterranean regions). All Member States in the Southern European region agree on this and hope that they will be able to achieve these objectives thanks to the 2020 EU funds, which will allow them to create common trans-Mediterranean industrial, energy and technological supply chains.

The Southern Macroregion is however still trying to define real after-crisis development policies that can help them keep the pace of driving European economies (cf. SIESTA, Map 2). Relying solely on public investments is unlikely to help this region, its territory, its companies and institutions remain competitive in the international market.

The low level of tertiary education among the population aged 30 to 34 and the percentage of people who have never used a personal computer (especially in the South of Italy and Romania) needs to be solved immediately. Similarly, the Member States need to deal with women's unemployment rates (usually higher than men's), especially in Italy, Greece and some areas in Spain.

Map 2: Regions at risk of poverty (TIPSE on Eurostat 2012)



Macroregional Trends

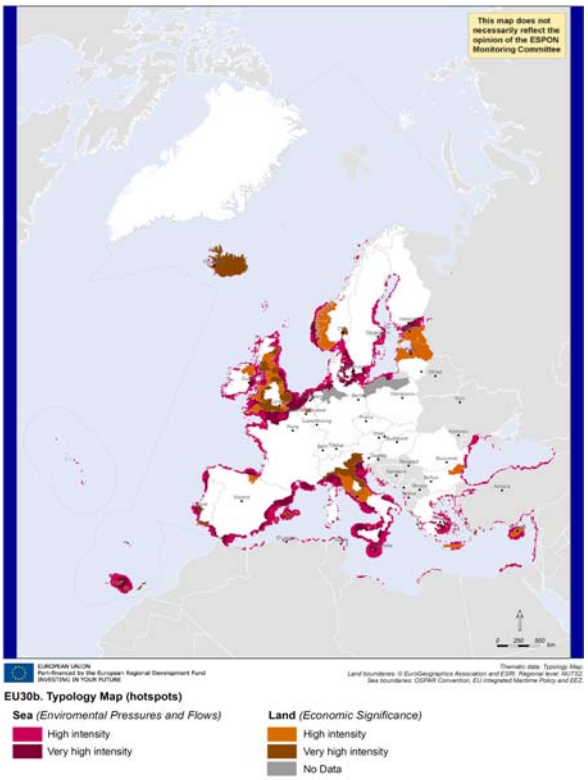
In order to bridge the gap with other European regions, the Southern Microregion could improve cross-border agreements and cooperation programs (e.g. Alcotra, Marittimo-Maritime, Central Europe, Alpine Space, MED, South East Europe just to name a few). Yet, according to results provided by TERREVI and ET2050, the scenarios regarding the evolution of the employment workforce within the 2005-2050 a timeframe does not seem to be encouraging and

adequate solutions to recover from the current crisis in the short term period (2015) seem unavailable. Better employment perspectives are connected with the Blue growth strategy (cf. DG Mare 2014) and the land-sea interplay (cf. ESPON ESaTDOR projects). Moreover, the Macroregion could benefit greatly from planning actions involving the regional maritime nodes that are strengthening their implementation of the green and blue strategies. This can be done thanks to the fact that the Mediterranean Sea hosts about 30% of the world's international tourism, normally attracted by the region's rich biodiversity and cultural heritage.

In terms of employment, the blue economy, its related activities (transport, trade, fisheries, energy, tourism and blue technology) are economic growth generators both for coastal areas and for the mainland (Map 3).

Shipping and port development and associated activities are also pinpointed in line with anticipated growth in international trade and policy support for expansion of short sea shipping. Similarly, coastal and maritime tourism is a significant sector in the economies of many regions and cities. The coastal tourism sector hosts 60% of European tourists, employs over 2 million people, provides 51% of bed capacity and has scored an annual growth of 10% in the last decade. This can therefore help contrast high poverty rates in Spain, Portugal, Greece and Italy and their rural areas.

Map 3: Overall intensity of land sea interactions: hotspots (ESaTDOR)

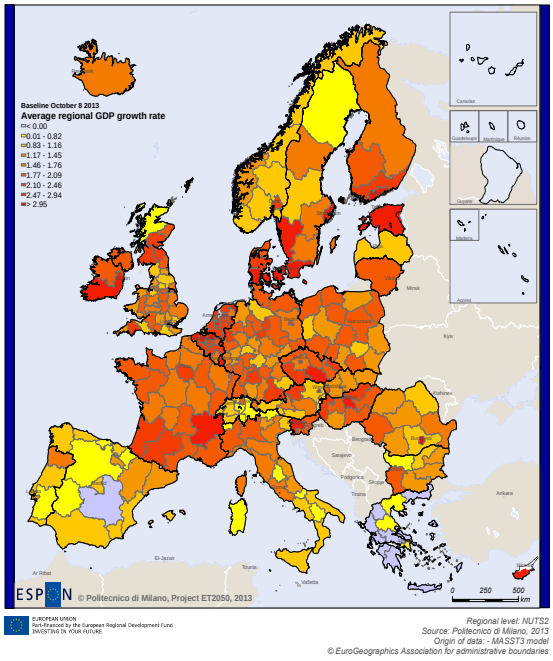


In order to guarantee a good return on investment, the institutions and decision makers in the Southern Macroregion are asked to choose among the following scenarios: (cf. ET 20250, 2030 and 2050 Scenarios): A) large cities ("MEGAs"), in which the welfare system is privatised, and public debt is paid off through a strong reduction of public spending. The budget for cohesion policies is largely reduced in the logic of the World Bank; B) second-tier cities ("Cities"), in which national public investments concentrate on services of general interest (SGI) by increasing public spending. Public debt will not be fully repaid in 2050, but the current budget for cohesion policies will be maintained until 2030; C) rural and remote areas ("Regions"), in which public policies focus on social aspects, rural and remote areas. Public debt will be paid off in 2050, but the budget for cohesion policies is largely increased.

The baseline scenario shows a 'two-speed' European growth (cf. ET20250, Map 3). Due to the current crisis, the countries of the Southern Macroregion show more modest growth than the countries of Northern Europe, which weighs on their ability to improve in the medium term.

Nonetheless, the Southern Macroregion could play a major role in its own general recovery. Global differences (between European countries) reduce, but at declining rates and this does not allow consideration for the increase in intra-regional disparities (cf. Map 4).

Map 4: Regional disparity (ET2050)



The result is a crisis situation accompanied by restrictive economic policies on public spending and sovereign debt that give limited possibilities of

recovery to less virtuous countries, which were affected in the medium term due to their difficult situation of public finance.

It is therefore envisaged that a proactive scenario based on territorial growth and Green economy, although slowly, could result in significant growth for the Southern Macroregion (SPAN-3). Yet, the realisation of this scenario requires the active involvement of economic actors and of the civil society. It will also necessitate a detailed analysis of the possible opportunities that may arise thanks to the application of the Blue policy in the Mediterranean area, and from which many sectors are likely to benefit (e.g. manufacturing, advanced eco-services). The new "green economy paradigms" could favour the development of the regions, the technology poles and the cities in the Latin Arc. They could generate spin-off effects in the production sectors towards secondary growth poles and medium size cities, which are already active in producing green energy.

However, this means that growth rates within the Southern Macroregion, and across its provinces, will remain extremely differentiated. Moreover, this approach does not guarantee that large urban areas (such as MEGAs) will be benefitting more than other peripheral and rural areas (e.g. North-West Spain, South-West France and Southern Italy), which are not currently performing well in terms of growth. Many factors influence growth rates. For instance, the building and construction sectors are currently in decline, especially in the urban areas whereas tourism is increasing in specialised costal and rural regions.

France is focusing on energy production, Greece is working on the Blue economy, Spain is concentrating on the Green economy and sustainability. Romania is seeking to improve urban-rural integration so as to diminish the impact of the current crisis at regional-local level. Italy aims to strengthen the cooperation policy among the Member States in the Southern Macroregion so as to develop the infrastructures of their costal and rural cities.

The analysis of the accessibility indicators (cf. the ESPON project TRACC) has showed that the Southern Macroregion should aim to achieve a level of integrated infrastructure network similar to the one that can be found in France. This could help it overcome the limits imposed by its peripheral geographical position and promote its relevance within the continent. Innovation (cf. KIT) can be enhanced by applying basic knowledge developed elsewhere or making use of creativity or imitation skills. However, a more even spatial distribution of innovation is needed. This can be achieved by looking at the Green economy and reinvesting in sustainable ecotourism, the environment and the socio-cultural capital. This could help the Macroregion regaining a stable regional economy (cf. ATTREG, ESaTDOR).

National and regional policies tackling climate change will have to develop new strategic and integrated approaches to territorial planning.

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South Europe

Blue Growth: The maritime reality from a European perspective

"Land and Sea have to be understood and planned together!"

ESPON results have revealed that the territorial capital and development opportunities are inherent in the regional and territorial diversity which are major characteristics of Europe. Different types of territories are tackling with diverse combinations of resources, different endowments, challenges and opportunities and, thus, are putting themselves into different positions towards contributing to the achievement of EU2020**.** The *territorial cohesion's main policy aim is about enabling* **potentials** in all different types of regions and seas - to be fully explored and successfully managed for achieving sustainable, inclusive and smart growth. The Territorial Agenda 2020 specifically acknowledges the maritime activities for territorial cohesion in Europe and promotes coordinated actions from Member States on **maritime spatial planning.** Such planning should be integrated into the existing planning systems **to enable harmonious and sustainable development of a land-sea continuum**. This acknowledgement and the relative discussions at EU level brought into being the maritime dimension of the Europe 2020 Strategy, namely the Blue Growth Agenda.

European policy context and reality for Blue Growth and land-sea interplay

The economic crisis is still a protagonist in several European regions and cities. This has increased the pressure to seek new opportunities for growth and employment to help regions escape from the economic recession and move forward**.** Sea and land potentials are examined from the EU Member States as a way of delivering smart, inclusive and sustainable growth. Coastal tourism, offshore renewable energy, more efficient shipping and aquaculture are some examples of sectors that may contribute to the future EU economic development. In the 2007-2014 period several policy developments highlighted the potential in the European seas: e.g. **the Blue Book (2007**), the **Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008**), the **Limassol Declaration on the Common Fisheries Policy (2012**), the **Marine Knowledge document (2012)**, the **Directive on a framework for maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal management (2013)** and the most recent **Communication on Innovation in the Blue Economy:** ***realising the potential of our seas and oceans for jobs and growth*** (2014) (blue growth Strategy of DG Mare).

Blue economic activities are strongly interrelated to the land and vice versa. Maritime and marine activities do not only affect islands and coastal areas; landlocked regions could be affected by maritime activities such as an increase in the employment of the population living on the mainland, while the accessibility for trade of goods and services can be another example of land-sea interactions.

Blue growth potentials are different in different types of territories. Growth is delivered in different ways in islands and their mainland, in coastal areas and their hinterland, in prosperous and more challenged areas. Each region has its own potential for development and growth, although, it is usually subject to national structures and policies.

The ESPON ESaTDOR project revealed these different blue growth potentials of land and sea interplay. Map 1 shows different **types of maritime regions,** taking into account different interrelations of coastal areas as well as the intensity of the land-sea interactions, based on

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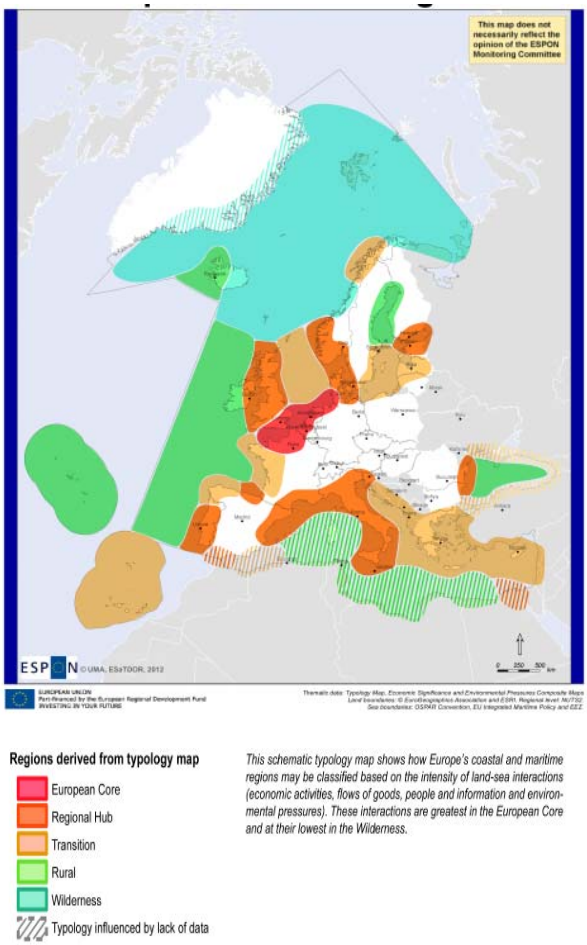
English

economic activities, flows of people, goods and information and environmental impacts.

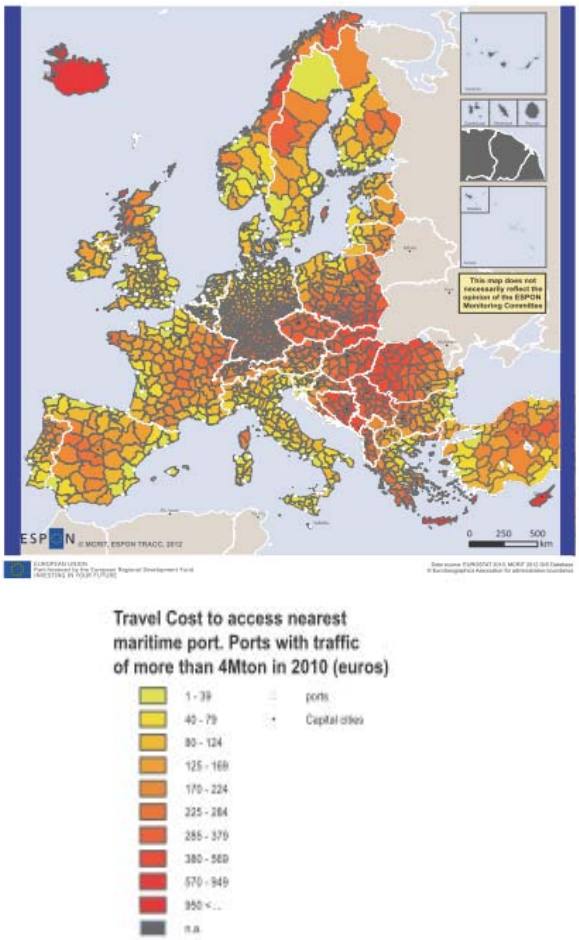
The traditional European core or European pentagon is also the core from a maritime perspective, **the European Core Maritime Region (in red)**. This area is defined by the most intense maritime activity either in economic terms or flows. The European intercontinental hubs are located in this region; they link Europe with Asia, as well as with South America and Africa and constitute the major trade European global gateways. 50% of container traffic in Europe is handled by four major hubs (Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremerhaven) and are located in this area.

Map 1: A typology of land–sea interactions; source: ESPON ESaTDOR project



Beyond the Core, the map shows a number of **Regional Hubs (in dark orange)** which are related to significant spatial concentrations of strong land-sea interactions. These are important maritime clusters with a transnational identity and, in some cases, also relate to more than one European sea. For instance, the UK /Ireland and Northern France regional hub spans from the Atlantic to the North Sea, while the hub connecting Norway, Sweden, Germany and Denmark spans across the North and Baltic Seas. The **accessibility** of these regions is a significant factor for their economic performance and the increased interplay between land and sea. **Accessibility** is today recognized as an important factor in the development of territories, regions cities and seas.

Map 2: Travel costs to access the nearest maritime port; source: ESPON ESaTDOR project



The level of accessibility becomes important and sets location advantages and territory competitiveness in comparison to other regions. Quality of essential infrastructure, good rail and

road connections to cities with major ports and affordable connections do matter and can support landlocked regions to profit from maritime trade flows.

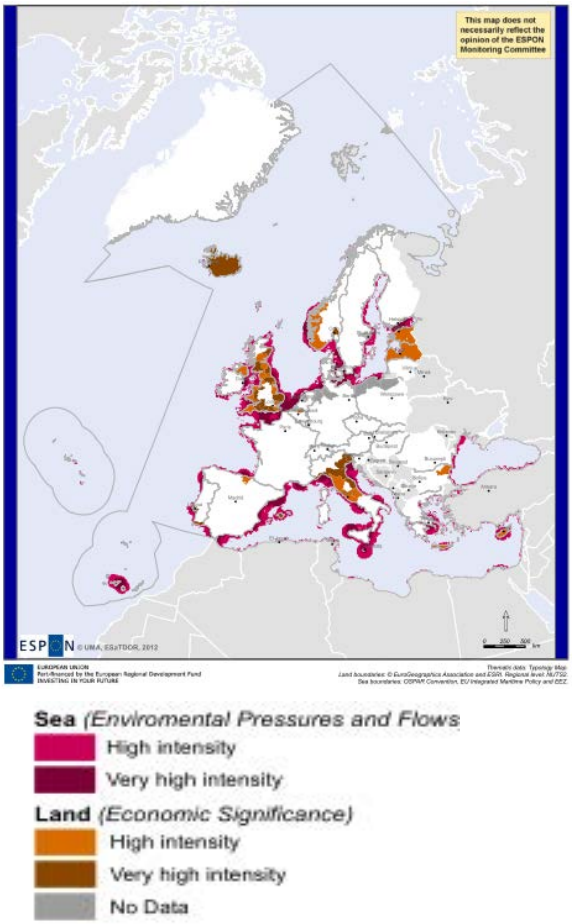
A core-periphery division is obvious relating to the complex indicator of travel's cost to access the nearest port. Due to well-developed infrastructure and transport networks and corridors, regions in the European core are well connected to the major intercontinental ports of the North Sea. In contrast, in most peripheral regions of Europe the rail connections to bigger port hubs are rather poor. The extension of the Trans-European Networks across Europe and the use of high-speed trains that link not only the European periphery, but also the European core with the rest of Europe and the neighbouring countries can elevate the competitiveness of the mainland. Remote regions are confronted with high costs to reach significant ports. Iceland and the north of Norway are good examples of this. In spite of being a maritime country, **Greece has many regions with high or relatively high port accessibility costs.**

Transition areas (in light orange) benefit less from land-sea interactions. They possess a more narrowly defined maritime activity that is locally significant, relating most frequently to smaller ports and tourist destinations. The eastern Mediterranean is the largest area defined as such, but all European Seas display this type of areas. Many of the remaining maritime areas are classified as **rural (in green)** or **wild (in blue)** reflecting the increasingly low on very low levels of human use.

This typology of maritime regions is a first step towards a better understanding of the current pattern and trends of Europe's maritime regions and the relatively interplay between land and sea by revealing cold and hot spots of land sea interactions (Map 3). Although **maritime hotspots for land-sea interaction are concentrated in northern Europe**, the maritime dimension plays an important role along **the Mediterranean Sea as well, especially around international or European ports.** The highest rates **of employment in maritime** activities can be found in the Mediterranean regions. With 52% of its population engaged in maritime activities, the Mediterranean Sea has the greatest share of **population employed in maritime-related activities in Europe.**

Map 3: Hot-Spots of land-sea interactions;

source: ESPON ESaTDOR project



One of the reasons explaining this is the fact that the Mediterranean Sea hosts about 30% of the world's international tourism, normally attracted by the region's rich biodiversity and cultural heritage. Thus, in terms of jobs, the sea is an important source of livelihood for the communities around the Mediterranean.

The **Blue economy** and its related activities such as **transport, trade, fisheries, energy, tourism and blue technology** are economic growth generators both for coastal areas and for the mainland. Fisheries and acquaculture address traditional

maritime activities that are still influencing the blue growth strategy, especially in the south macroregion. Leading producers in the aquaculture sector in Europe are mostly found in this macroregion. **Shipping and port development** and associated activities are also pinpointed in line with anticipated growth in international trade and policy support for expansion of short sea shipping. North Sea ports are dominant to this sector but it is envisaged that the Mediterranean and, to a lesser extent, the Atlantic could both play a greater **European Gateway function**. New sea routes through the Arctic could present new port development opportunities, in more northerly areas. **Coastal and maritime tourism is another significant sector** in the economies of many regions and a potential development for almost all of them. European seas are very attractive holiday and tourism destinations, chosen by more than 60% of European tourists. This value is particularly reflected in the economy of the coastal regions where are more than 2 million direct employees in the coastal tourism sector, which accounts for 1.1 % of the EU's total employment. 51% of bed capacity in Europe is in coastal regions, while Cruise tourism provides 150,000 jobs. With an annual growth of 10% in the last ten years, coastal tourism continues to have great growth potential. Coastal and marine tourism are also faced with major challenges, such as fragmentation that undermines cohesion between the EU's coastal regions, seasonality, the lack of infrastructure, the lack of diversification and innovation of the product in question, seasonal changes in employment combined with a high degree of concentration of unskilled personnel, increasing demand in the international tourism market for high-level tourist services and pressure from growing international competition.

Interactions between land and sea are implicit in all aspects of the energy, cables and pipelines theme. The offshore oil and gas industry in particular has been a major source of direct and indirect employment, and has led to economic and population growth and industrial clusters in certain coastal areas, especially in the North Sea region (see Map 3). This is reflected in the intensity of use for the region, as shown in the typology map of land sea interactions. The beginnings of similar benefits are now apparent in relation of blue energy. Currently, offshore wind power is the most prominent blue energy sector but with different potentials for maritime areas.In 2011, it accounted for 10% of installed capacity and employed 35,000 people directly and indirectly across Europe. In geographical terms, the installed offshore wind energy capacity is mainly concentrated in the North Sea with satellite focal points in the Irish Sea and the Baltic Sea. Elsewhere in Europe the installed offshore wind energy capacities are rather low. Several territories also present wave power potential, with the higher being present in western coastal areas, followed by open areas in the North Sea and the western Mediterranean (see also Map 3 for their economic significance to land). Enclosed sea areas have relatively limited potential in this regard.

Land sea interactions are not only related to the development of the regional economy. Land-sea activities have also significant impacts upon the marine environment. Coastal areas with extensive land activities experience high marine environmental pressures, while inland economic activities can affect the marine ecosystem through the inland waterways that flow to the sea. The North Sea is an example of high economic performance of the main European port hubs which influence the marine ecosystem (in dark purple on the map). National or international ports with high intensity of trade flows or tourist flows, for example in Portugal and in Greece, also reveal a high environmental pressure. Urbanisation stress could been particularly high along the coastal strip for tourist/leisure activities particularly in the Mediterranean coast with significant pressures to its landscape and

environment. There is also an emphasis on the environmental and human consequences of the increased risk of accidents associated with growing sea use in the Arctic, Atlantic and the Baltic sea and the need to put in place appropriate emergency planning arrangements.

Macro regional trends for land and sea interplay

Each European sea combines different trends and opportunities for blue growth. Even in the south macro region, which is mostly related with the Mediterranean Sea, the nature of land-sea interaction varies across it. A distinction between the more developed western Mediterranean and the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea is visible. The former, which has a number of nodes of intense maritime activity centred around the Mediterranean ports including Barcelona, Marseilles, Naples, exhibits better GDP figures, population density or more novel maritime economic activities.

Variations exist also between the Mediterranean metropolitan regions and island regions. These prosperous urban regions with a high concentration of tertiary activities generate more valued, larger and diversified maritime flows. Examples are Lisbon, Genoa, Rome (Civitavecchia), and Athens (Piraeus). This differentiation can influence and determine the maritime activities of the coastal areas. For example, the maritime activities in Piraeus are focused on transport or trade connections to other urban regions, while the economy of the island areas rather focuses on more traditional sectors, such as fisheries or tourism.

The Blue Growth report has identified **short sea shipping**, **oil and gas pipeline networks**, **coastline tourism**, **cruise, port development, aquaculture and fisheries** as the most important maritime economic sectors for the Mediterranean basin.

In particular, short sea shipping plays a vital role in the international movement of goods and passengers within the Mediterranean, a role that is increasingly recognized and understood by the European Union. The Mediterranean Sea has one of the largest shares of short sea shipping shipments (the Mediterranean Share in 2006 was 560 million tonnes in 2006 and increased to 570 million tonnes in 2010).

The countries along the Mediterranean Sea which have severely suffered from the crisis, such as Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain, are among the most touristic countries in the EU with great growth **coastal tourist potentials**. Amongst them is the **cruise industry**, an important economic resource for European ports that could highlight the maritime, cultural and historical importance of port destinations or the cultural or gastronomic tourism of islands and coastal areas.

Blue energy in the Mediterranean Sea refers mostly to its role as a zone of transit for oil and gas, with major, mostly gas, pipelines connecting North African supply to European demand. New pipelines are also under construction or being planned, with the aim of increasing and diversifying gas supply to Europe.

Offshore oil and gas reserves are located along the Adriatic coast of Italy and in the Greek Aegean, but the most important areas are located at offshore of Tunisia and Libya. **The most important opportunity for the Mediterranean is to become a gateway for the import of fossil fuels from relatively nearby sources of supply; its role in building up energy relations with North African countries should be considered, for example, through infrastructure development (pipelines and terminals) and governance policy, with a view to reducing risks of over-reliance on any one source.** There is relatively **little marine renewable energy activity in the Mediterranean**,

partly due to relatively poor resources, given the enclosed nature of the sea (hence limited wave size, tides and currents) and generally low wind speeds. However, there are some areas with good wave power potential in the western Mediterranean. Finally, the development of energy resources in the Mediterranean is generally limited to coastal waters due to lack of agreed Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ).

Two different future development scenarios for Europe's maritime regions *were produced based around the themes identified in the ET2050 ESPON project and the blue growth strategy***.** The first relates to a '**Europe of Flows'** and envisions a future connected to a sustained global economic growth and independency while assumes a business as usual model, although the pace of recovery remains debatable. Under this first scenario, globalisation is a significant driver for European maritime and inland connections. Flows of goods and people are maximised and there is an increasing use of the seas. Emphasis lies upon the development of long distance transport corridors linking European centres of production and consumption with neighbouring countries and the rest of the world. The European core remains dominant. The major growth of logistics services will be developed around key transhipment points. Planning and regulation becomes more relaxed and environmental costs are accepted more as a cost of maintaining Europe's position in an increasingly competitive global economy. Expansion opportunities in less developed maritime regions are envisaged as there is a need for less congested port areas. Smaller ports focused on short sea trade and serving national and regional markets, subject to appropriate landward connections being provided, could emerge even in the eastern Mediterranean basin.

Eventually, without the appropriate planning, the intensification of environmental risks around key port areas is also likely to increase there (see Map 4). Alongside with the impacts from port development, the growing network of pipelines and offshore energy development and the associated landfall infrastructure will also have an impact upon marine environment.

Map 4: Environmental Pressures in Europe's coastal and marine regions (in terms of incidence of invasive species, organic inputs and an additional data set on nutrient inputs from fertilisers)

Besides, there is also a serious risk of damaging the seabed and coastal habitats, with the increasing competition for marine and land space between traditional and new uses. The socio-economic development, which may produce environmental benefits such as ecotourism also holds some caveats; i.e. individual visitors can have an important negative impact on the marine environment (litter, trampling, etc.) at local level. Mediterranean Islands already exert some medium environmental pressure to marine ecosystem, especially during high touristic seasons and this will significantly increase without adequate planning strategies.

The second scenario envisions a ***'Europe of Self Sufficient Maritime Regions'*** with a future of low or even negative growth but where European regions increasingly look to shape their futures around their endogenous strengths focused on securing self-sufficiency and long term sustainability. This Scenario involves a paradigm shift of policy making for land–sea development strategies based on the principles of place–based approach through integrated strategic thinking and practicing. The Marine environment with its rich natural resources is rediscovered as **the key factor of local attractiveness** for coastal cities, which can offer new opportunities for marine employment and investment focused on the 'Blue Growth' sectors. Cooperation/differentiation/ smart specialisation of ports /coastal towns and cities within regional sea basins are key developmental factors in contrast to physical (as opposed to digital) connectivity with the wider world. Increasing focus on sustainable use of marine resources to meet local resource needs e.g. small scale aquaculture, fisheries etc. There is evidence of a decreasing environmental damage associated with reducing long distance maritime traffic in some areas. Alongside with the introduction of higher environmental standards on flows (pollution, transport) from inland areas and areas outside the EU, the marine environment is less pressured.

Endogenous development and the empowerment of bottom up organisations promote greater local self-sufficiency. A pattern emerges where local sub-sea regional communities explore local potentials and opportunities and seek to capture more of the local maritime resources for the wellbeing of local communities, thereby creating a more diverse and differentiated, but more balanced maritime Europe. According to this future vision of maritime regions, cooperation and maritime governance is a prerequisite.

The Mediterranean basin faces conflicts concerning the use of space, risks affecting maritime security, the depletion of resources, degradation of the environment and the prejudicial effects of climate change. The solution to these common problems lies in improving governance of maritime affairs at all spatial scales from global/neighbourhood/transregional/ regional to local level. Transnational cooperation across sea basins is also needed. The European transnational cooperation programmes, along with the macro-regional strategies, provide great opportunities for European regions sharing sea borders to capitalise their blue potential. The existing European Union Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian region is important for the delivery of Blue Growth in the respective regions. Still, lots need to be done in order to integrate efforts more effectively at European and macroregional, national or regional level. The maritime governance at EU level has been since 2007 gradually developed. The **Integrated Maritime Policy** has adopted a number of tools to promote **maritime governance** e.g. the promotion of common priorities for **Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP)** which leads to better use of marine space, the endorsement of the **Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)** for the balanced and sustainable development of costs and islands, and a number of **integrated research efforts** some of which specifically related to the Mediterranean basin. For example, the project for the **integrated maritime surveillance** where six coastal Member States cooperate and share information between their national authorities for maritime monitoring and surveillance or the research

Considerations for a multi-scalar governance for a sustainable land-sea interaction

The coordination of planning "on both sides of the littoral divide" is a frequently repeated necessity. However, experience of coordinated spatial planning is limited, even more in marine spaces. Usually land use planning, ICZM and MSP frequently remain disjointed and uncoordinated, even at national level, let alone at the local scale. For the first time, the directive of MSP clearly states the need to take into account land-sea

interactions. Coordination of terrestrial, coastal management and maritime spatial planning processes is a prerequisite for a sustainable land and sea interplay. While there are many efforts being made to improve understanding of maritime resources and their value (for example at the EU level through the **European Atlas of the Seas** and **DG Mare's Blue Growth reports**), much still needs to be done to integrate efforts more effectively and underpin the development of **maritime spatial planning at national level and in macro-regional/regional or local strategies for sea basins**. The ESaTDOR project has revealed extensive experimentation with transnational governance arrangements for maritime regions, but it is evident that for all European seas integrated management both across national boundaries and the land sea divide could be strengthened.

MSP Regimes generally developing at a national level are evident where coastal states have largely agreed EEZs. Here lies a relatively strong argument for the EEZs, although in the eastern Mediterranean and particularly in the Aegean Sea it is not so straightforward

With more emphasis now being placed on the exploitation of maritime assets alongside with coastal areas, there is a need to recognise the **multiscalar character of land-sea integrated planning.**

Coordination among sectors (horizontally) and among government levels (vertically) is a governance prerequisite in land-territorial arrangements. When it comes to sea space the difficulty of securing coordination is vastly more difficult because in most situations sector fragmentation is far greater, and government competences are not well defined. Therefore, public planning authorities at all levels must improve their **understanding of stakeholder views** and appreciate the latter's potential contribution to maritime planning objectives.

The improvement of capacity building in the Mediterranean along with the enhancement of public participation processes, especially at local and regional level, could prove to be essential for the effective implementation of policies and the improvement of the decision making procedures. Such **capacity building** could provide people with vision **and experience** for land-sea continuum development.

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ESPON

South Europe

Europe and its Places: from Crisis to Solving Scenarios

Territory matters. Since 2000, ESPON (*European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion*) has developed research projects to contribute to a knowledge-base insight into territorial dynamics, by providing pan-European evidence and findings about European territorial structures, trends, perspectives and policy impacts. All this can help regions, cities and larger territories take evidence-based decisions on their future development opportunities for growth as well as challenges.

ESPON supports policy development in relation to EU Cohesion Policy by establishing explicit territorial targets for Cohesion and Structural funds, as well as enhancing the territorial dimension of other policies. Territorial Cohesion is largely associated with an integrated approach to development. It entails an improved coordination of public policies, which takes into account in a more systematic way the issues such as the territorial impact, the promotion of European territorial cooperation and the improved multilevel governance and partnerships. It favours the full implementation of a place-based approach at regional and local levels and reinforces the coordination and strategic spatial planning at the EU level.

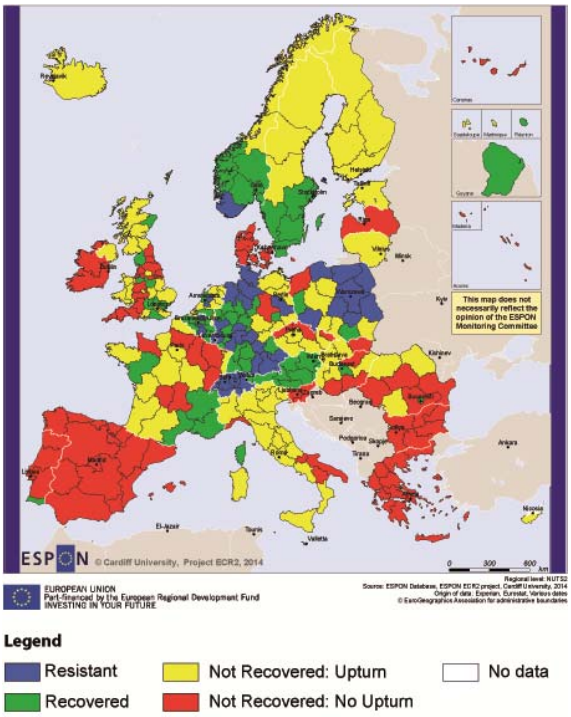
European trends

Territorial Cohesion (TC) implies that all regions are given the opportunity to achieve their full potential by using their specific territorial capital (territorial efficiency); it also entails that all citizens can enjoy the same quality of life (equity). The evolution of GDP variation shows that there is a clear narrowing of disparities among regions, but the majority of regions still remain in a similar (stationary) situation. Hence, TC must progress.

According to the ECR2 Project, regional economic resilience is defined as the ability of a region to avoid a fall in economic activity or to regain pre-crisis peak levels of employment or GDP. Map 1 shows two categories of resilient territories: the former (in blue) is not suffering an absolute decline in economic activity; the latter (in green) is suffering from it but it also seems to move back to pre-shock activity levels. Interestingly, other areas are not resilient to the crisis: some territories (in yellow) have begun their recovery, but their employment (or GDP) has not yet returned to pre-crisis levels. Conversely, others (in red) still remain in decline.

Around a half of the regions exhibits similar levels of GDP and employment resilience. Yet, one third of them shows that employment has been more resilient (Map 2).

Map1. Employment resilience

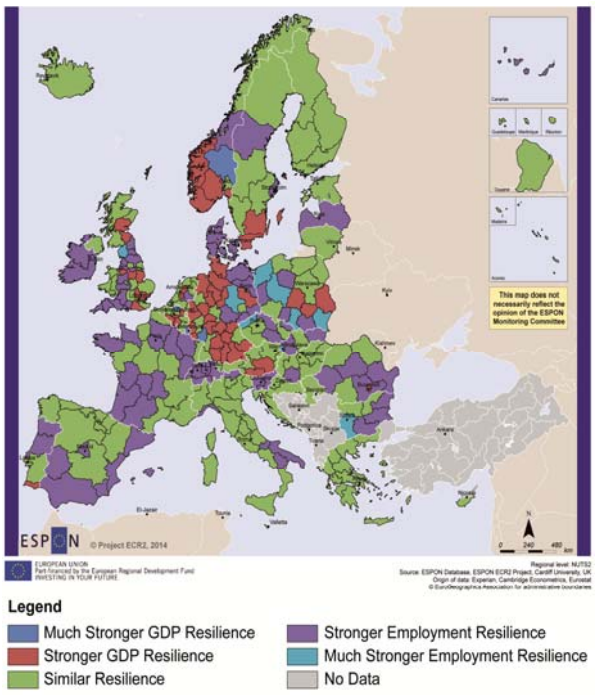


Special attention should be paid to the latter due to the possible implications for the quality of work (in term of salary and security) in relation to the

English

'*Inclusive Growth'* objective, which is one of the three priorities for EU2020S together with the '*Smart*' and '*Sustainable*' ones. A resilient regional economy may be unwelcome if it is unsustainable, if it increases inequality or social problems, or if it presents excessive economic fluctuations. According to the calculations reported on the SIESTA Project, when the employment rate is lower, the '*Not in Education, Employment, or Training*' rate and long term unemployment are higher. That means that employment prevents severe issues which undermine social cohesion.

Map2. Employment and GDP resilience compared



There is a very strong positive relationship between higher levels of innovation performance and resilience. This is also true for other science and technology capacity indicators, such as human resources employed in science and technology; whilst it is not yet possible to identify whether innovation and resilience are associated with a more adaptive (*Green*) economy.

There is some evidence that the crisis initially accelerated green economy ambitions and practices in some few regions, particularly those where greening strategies were already in place. Three topics are particularly relevant to sustainable growth: transportation, pollution treatment and biodiversity protection. However, generally speaking, the crisis and the tighter fiscal conditions it has promoted suggest that, in contrast to competitiveness and innovation, green growth is not seen as a priority. The non-emergence of the Green Economy hinders the development of alternative activities in the production of renewable energy. Investments in this field remain dispersed and insufficiently profitable.

The presence of an urban centre (particularly second-tier centres) is positively associated with resilience. European Second Tier Cities remain places of attraction and engines of economic growth with a high degree of social cohesion. They still are platforms for democracy, cultural dialogue and diversity, and places of green, ecological or environmental regeneration. In contrast, remote regions (having external borders, or having high levels of population living in mountainous or coastal areas) tend to be less resilient to the economic crisis.

Macro regional trends

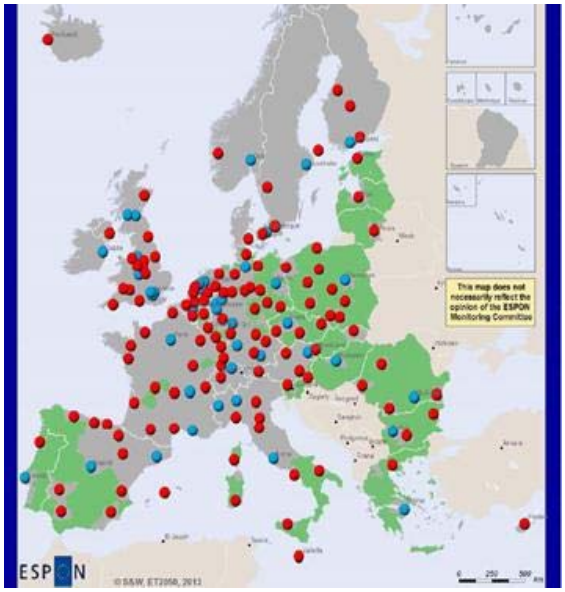
According to the baseline scenario (2010-2030) developed by the *Scenarios: ET2050 Project*, gaps between regions within Southern countries will grow, creating explosive social and political conflicts at National and European level. Alternative territorial strategies for the future development of Europe towards 2050 are however proposed: "*market based growth favouring large metropolis*" (Scenario A), "*public policies promoting secondary city networks*" (Scenario B) and "*public policies with more social and regional redistribution at European level*" (Scenario C) – see Map 3 –.

Scenario A follows the EU2020S. It proposes to look for a more dynamic territory, which are flexible and adaptable to technological, social and economic change. It also promotes global competitiveness of Europe through the economic development of the largest European metropolitan areas in terms of global importance (envisaged GDP growth +2.20% yearly). More integrated transnational economic spaces will

emerge thanks to the development of networking among cities in cross-border areas. Transport and energy corridors will link major European centres of production and consumption with neighbouring countries and the rest of the World.

Scenario B follows ESDP and the two priorities of the Territorial Agendas (2007; 2011 -TA2020-) for balanced polycentric urban systems at the macro-regional or national scale.

Map3. Areas promoted in the A (blue), B (red) and C (green) Scenarios



It will achieve the best regional balance without diminishing economic growth. It is the most expansionary scenario in terms of GDP (+2'30% yearly) due to the higher and more efficient exploitation of territorial capital elements and local specificities in both large and second rank cities. Large cities attract more people and activities as they are able to network wisely among cities and regions at all scales. That does not necessarily imply a process of rural decline, but it confirms its increasing functional dependency on large cities. Eventual decline of the agricultural areas allows their restructuration to create a green infrastructure throughout Europe, thus stimulating biodiversity and ecosystem services, and enhancing their cultural and natural heritage for long-term sustainable development. Population is slightly higher than in the Baseline Scenario due to higher immigration. Employment growth rates seem to be comparable between the southern European countries and the rest of ESPON. Yet, in the South, service employment is more expansionary than manufacturing. Road will remain the main mode for passenger transport but rail modal share will increase.

Scenario C involves a paradigm shift responding to energy scarcity and climate change challenges (following TA2020). It promotes small and medium-sized cities as centres of self-contained and economically resilient regions with more sustainable mobility patterns. Cohesion Policies are favoured and they target mostly rural and less developed areas. Transport investments focus on local and regional networks, with a larger number of global gateways that are more geographically distributed, thus reinforcing the social and economic balance of Europe at the regional level according to a strong place-based approach. It promotes endogenous development, based on their cultural and environmental quality and public incentives. It empowers regional and local institutions (through a decentralization process) leading to more efficient provision of public services. Changes in consumer behaviour favour proximity and self-sufficiency. Europe is largely made of "middle landscapes", or "hybrid geographies". Urban and rural areas are better understood as the extremes of a highly diversified continuum with fuzzy geographies.

Consequences for the local and regional level

The future development of territories is associated with the success of European territorial integration processes. Europe cannot afford to have areas that are lagging behind. New approaches to territorial governance can contribute to new "softer" spaces for policymaking. This cooperative attitude demands both strong permeability between policy layers (linking together top-down processes of policy design, programming and financial support with bottom-up processes of project design and operational implementation) and relevant local policies to be implemented via inclusionary processes of visioning and project elaboration.

The *Europe towards 2030 Scenario* reveals a clear convergence in territorial wellbeing (in all social, environmental, economic and identitarian conditions). Best performance is expected in some

Southern countries such as PT, ES (particularly central and southern), FR (particularly western), and, to a lesser extent, central and southern IT and GR. Similarly, good performance is expected in New Member Countries (NMC), eastern regions of GE and southern BE and also, to a lesser extent, FI, DK. Lower improvements in the NL, western DE, AT and northern IT, where the starting level was already higher than the European average.

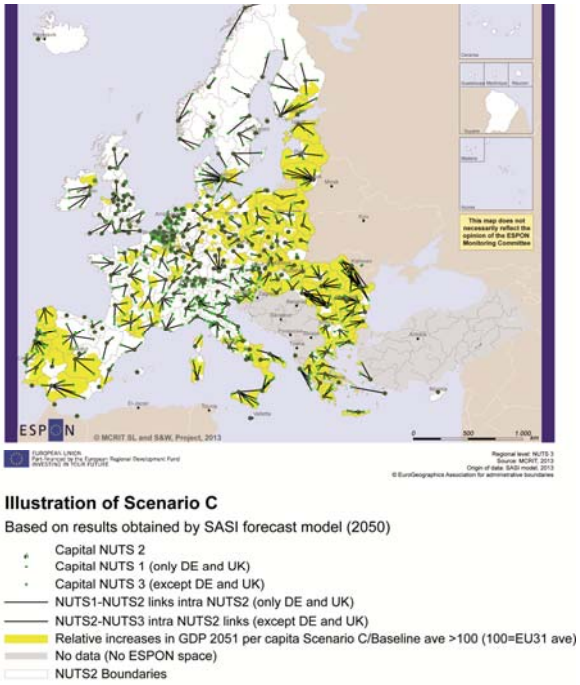
Southern European countries, especially GR, will be less affected by positive changes in economic terms. This is an intermediate situation between particularly strong positive impacts in NMCs, Baltic western countries, western and southern FR and negative societal scores expected in a large central European north-south belt running from Holland and DE to IT, touching on BE and AT. This shows the inability to maintain the present good situation.

Negative environmental impacts will not be very intense, mostly concentrated in coastal areas as in the Mediterranean, North Sea and Baltic, and around largest European cities (Dutch cities, London, Munich, Rhone-Alps, Copenhagen, and Paris). Territorial identities will perform positively across Europe, with the highest values shown by most Mediterranean countries, a relevant number of Eastern countries and some Scandinavian areas.

According to 2050 Horizon, *Scenario A* in the CEE offers little integration possibilities for a large share of post-socialist spaces. The resources flow will be even more oriented towards national capitals, and resource concentration in mega-centres can be expected to encourage the backwash of local capital and human resources from the periphery as well as the further de-industrialisation and accelerated tartarisation. Regional disparities will increase. CEE countries would benefit from the *Scenario B***,** but in Eastern regions the relative lack and weakness of secondary cities (regional poles) may be a limitation. They could be promoted through integrated territorial investments (ITIs). CEE countries having a higher number of peripheral regions (e.g. Southern and Mediterranean countries) will benefit from the *Scenario C***.** NMSs grow faster than western countries. A vision of integrated rural and urban areas might be the most favourable policy in order to reduce regional unbalances and bring EU12 industrial milieus closer to Western Europe (Map 4).

This would offer institutional incentives for the spreading-out of production and the re-industrialisation of the peripheries, industries associated with the new rural economy (tourism, local trade and products) and manufacturing and service industries more directly associated to bio-resources and the organic agriculture.

Map4. Illustration of Scenario C



According with the *SPAN 3 Project*, the western Mediterranean macro-region still shows a striking fragmentation both in terms of mobility infrastructure and economic integration. This situation is very different from the clear inter-regional and also inter-national integration strategy pursued and implemented in the northern part of the EU (London-Paris-Brussels-Randstad Holland-Frankfurt) and the large central European axis running along the Rhine -the so-called “blue banana”-.

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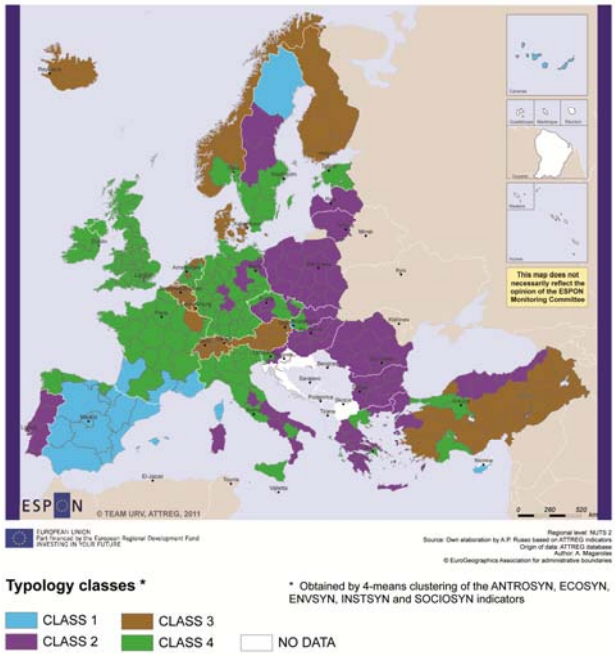
Addendum SPAIN

Europe and its Places: from Crisis to Solving Scenarios

Better options for a balanced territorial development after crises are Scenarios B and C; the latter tries to maintain local assets at all geographical levels, mainly for rural areas. Although mainly the latter, it can be noted that both are in tune with territorial attractiveness (Map 5).

Map5. Regional typology by endowments of territorial capital



According to the findings of the ATTREG Project, the Spanish Regions can be subsumed under two groups. The blue group, comprising tourist destinations and regions in economic transition that do not score very well in terms of their environmental and socio-cultural capital, but offer adequate levels of infrastructure and economic stability (almost all Spanish regions). Their potential attractiveness is mostly linked with their high provision of environmental capital, as well as good endowments of anthropic elements and economic assets. The green group scores moderately well in economic terms and in relation to the physical infrastructure and potential attractiveness for younger and mid-career workers (cf. for example the 'industrial' mix in the Basque Country). Other regions such as Asturias and Galicia can count on an attractiveness that is mostly due to a high provision of environmental capital and have a high potential to attract a certain type of mobility of people who mostly appreciate good environmental conditions.

Only Madrid belongs to the group of dynamic regions undergoing transformation and whose main source of territorial capital is the socio-cultural one. These regions also enjoy high level of environmental capital, resulting potentially attractive for a certain type of lifestyle migration (clear benefits if Scenario A occurs). As the SIESTA Projects demonstrate, the case of Spain is exceptional. It displays a monocentric behaviour in economic terms (measured according to the competitiveness and globalisation of the company having headquarters in this Country) but also a factual polycentric urban system. That leads to take into account the relations between territorial structures and governance practices and geo-political will. Following the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators project 1, regarding governance practices, the TANGO Project classifies Spain as part of cluster IV, along with Cyprus, Estonia, Malta, Portugal and Slovenia.

Despite these peculiar characteristics, and the importance of natural and coastal assets as factor of attractiveness, both Spain's adaptation to Climate Change and Green Economy development are still undeveloped. National and regional strategies on climate change, at least for Spain, have not yet responded adequately. It can be noted a gradient regarding potential impact and vulnerability of the country that starts from the North to the South coastal areas. Finally, the Spanish mountain areas are expected to be mostly adversely affected by climate change, as much as it is likely to happen to other mountains in South-Eastern Europe, in Greece and in the Alps.

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South Europe

Economic Crisis: Rural/urban disparities, regional convergence, poverty and exclusion

The recent economic crisis has had a major impact on millions of European citizens with many people losing their jobs and household incomes decreasing. This may in turn lead to poverty and exclusion. Therefore, it is possible to identify the main patterns that are visible through the process of divergence:

- the urban/rural economical gaps are increasing;
- the disparities become more visible along the Eastern European Union borders;
- the areas which have low interactions with urban facilities are dealing with the transition from isolation to loss of connections.

The Europe 2020 Strategy aims to reduce poverty and social exclusion. This will be achieved by increasing employment rates, improving the quality of jobs, the development of new skills and the labour market reform. Some population groups who risk poverty and social exclusion are the special focus of the priority of this strategy, whose approach should lead to social cohesion and regional coherence.

The emphasis on these social issues derives mainly from economic considerations: Europe needs to make full use of its labour potential to face the challenge of an ageing population and to boost its global competitiveness. Under these circumstances, the southern European regions face bigger challenges in order to reach the targets Europe has set.

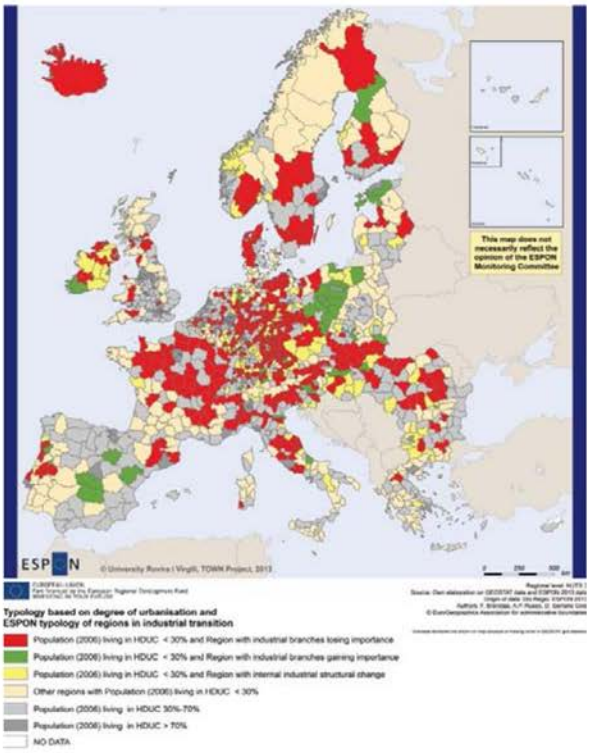


Figure 1 (source: Project TOWN)

English

European trends

The enlargement of the EU to 28 Member States (and soon to additional countries) has challenged the territory with important issues such as competitiveness (or the lack of it) and the internal cohesion of the European Union, especially due to the evident contrasts between different regions. The results of different ESPON studies have highlighted the presence of territorial capitals and opportunities for development within the European regional economic diversity. However, they have also brought to the fore some relevant issues that Europe is called to challenge at different levels:

- The ongoing demographic change, due to an ageing European population and migration, is affecting the European regions in different ways and it is creating dispersed territories and demographical disparities;

- There is a growing interaction between the EU territory and the surrounding neighbour countries. This is becoming more apparent due to, for instance, the migration pressure on more developed countries, which are themselves confronted with population decline and access/ investment in the new markets;

- The integration of the EU in the global economic competition is proceeding at a faster speed, offering more option for the development of the regions but, at the same time, increasing the gap between central the peripheral regions;

- Global economic changes have affected cities differently according to their size. While large cities were capable to cope with the ongoing economical changes, small and medium sized towns are still facing the need of regaining their economical identity;

- In terms of regionalization, a stronger interaction among neighbours has brought about more opportunities than threats, but these threats (migration pressure or geopolitical issues) can lead to unknown risk and cause inconveniences during the regional integration.

In order to avoid further economic and social decline in Southern Europe, the issues presented above have a more important meaning and need to be given particular attention. European priorities on this topic need to be translated into a multitude of actions at different levels so as to reduce poverty rates, improve educational levels or integrate older workers into an strengthen labour market. All these actions seek to enhance growth in the peripheral regions of the EU, which are in desperately need of it.

The TOWN project indicates that those regions that base their economy on industrial sectors and are characterized by smaller settlements tend to be more fragile compared to similar regions within larger urban areas.

However, by looking at regional level data it is possible to identify considerable disparities in the economic development. For instance, whereas social disparities seem to be less pronounced in the Nordic Countries, there are higher levels of territorial inequalities along the Eastern and Southern European Union borders. Border areas are generally considered as peripheral regions. Yet, the concept of periphery itself is the result of a hierarchical organization of the EU. Consequently, the main effects on these areas are the stagnation or decreasing of the economic growth due to a low polarization.

The general territorial trend of population is shifting from Eastern and Northern regions toward Southern and Western regions. The Eastern European regions present peculiar features. There is a strong and general decline of population (due to both migration and ageing processes), with the exception of the metropolitan areas that remain attractive poles for the rural areas near them.

The thematic scope and policy context described above reveal the need to better understand the territorial pattern of poverty and social exclusion in peripheral regions of the European Union as well as their development over time. Territorial knowledge and evidence in this field can enable policy makers to develop appropriate measures for their regions and cities, following a place-based approach and taking into account the existing development opportunities and potential barriers.

Macro-regional trends in Southern Europe

In relation to poverty, the TIPSE results show that on the macro-scale the highest rates of poverty tend to exist in the Mediterranean countries and Turkey. Conversely, the Northern and Western countries display low poverty rates.

As Figure 3 shows, on the meso-scale, there are some quite substantial differences between ARoP rates. In four central countries (Austria, Belgium, Germany and Netherlands) income poverty rates are higher in urban areas than in intermediate or rural areas. In the other twelve countries under scrutiny here (Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, UK, Ireland, France, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Hungary and Turkey) income poverty rates are higher in rural and/or intermediate regions. The strongest associations with rurality can be found in the Mediterranean countries (Spain, Portugal Greece and Italy).

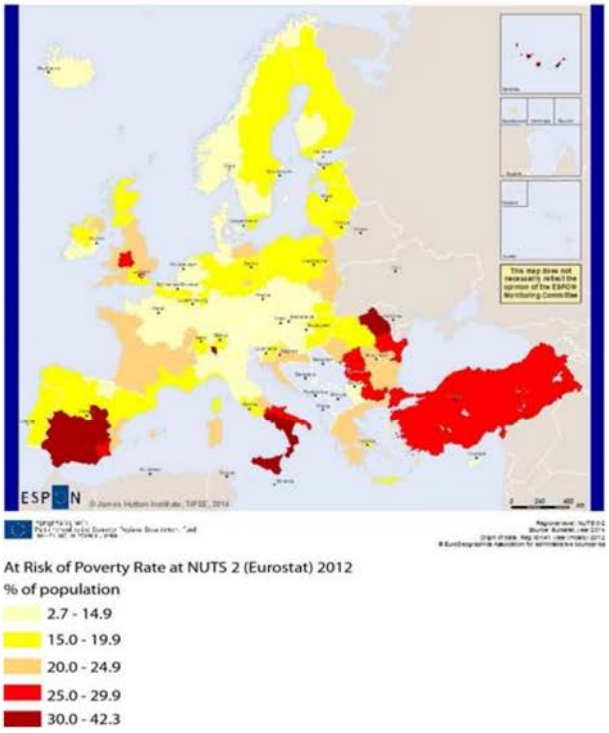


Figure 2 (source: Project TIPSE)

Furthermore, internal disparities are most present in Spain, Italy and Romania. The northern regions of Spain and Italy have to make a rather small effort to deal with this issue. In contrast, their southern regions are faced with high levels of poverty or social exclusion that require particular attention. In Romania, disparities also may challenge territorial and social cohesion, though via different patterns.

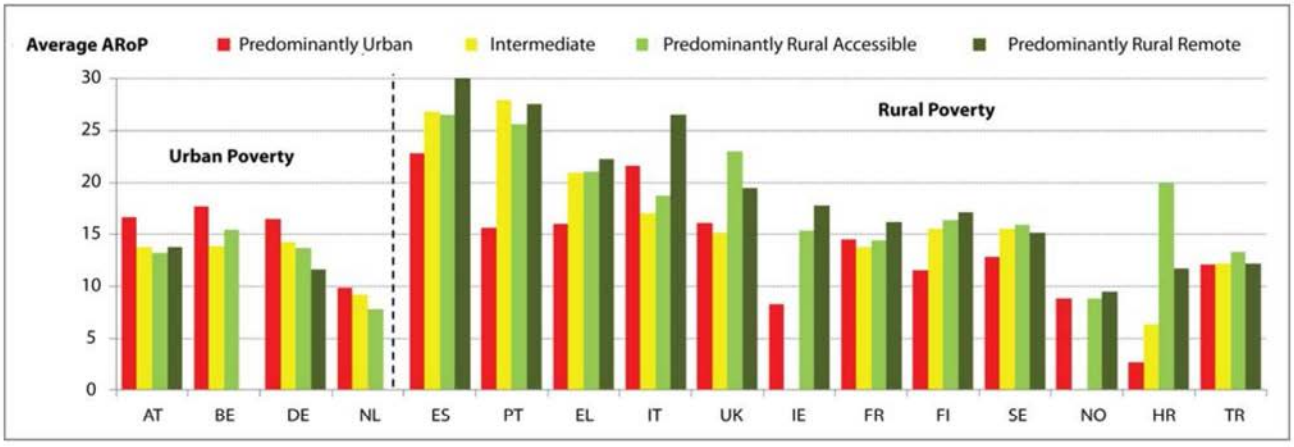
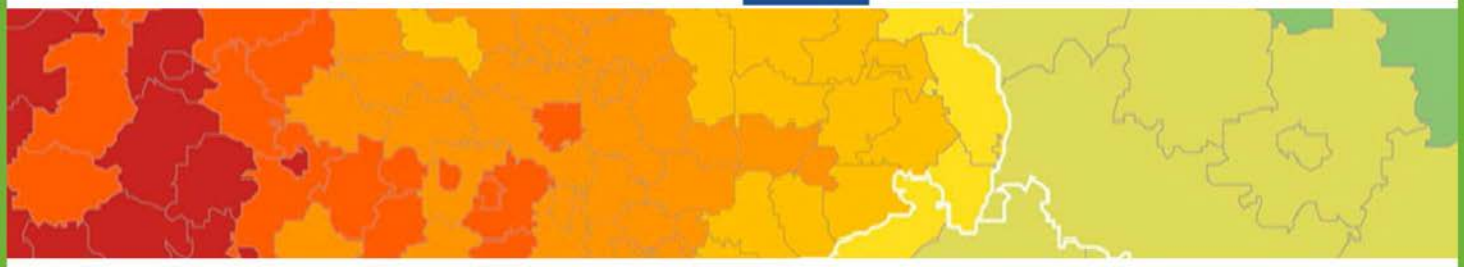


Figure 3 (source: Project TIPSE)



Under these circumstances, the role of SMSTs is very important in the Southern Region. There is an urgent need to structure an EU, national and regional strategy to support smaller urban settlements. This is crucial to their future development and the well-being of their population. Innovation is a key component for the territorial development and social cohesion but this key concept is rarely present in SMSTs.

Isolated towns are losing their young population who can instead have an impact on innovation. Policy orientations need to be developed in relation to their regional/sub-regional context and based on their existing assets. The development SMSTs depends on the exploitation of comparative advantages as well as on the nature of relations with other surrounding urban and rural settlements.

Forms of cooperation between local authorities at micro-region level should be encouraged, as they can help to promote wider changes within the spatial distribution of activities and services. This is particularly important at a time when many countries and localities are experiencing significant reductions in public expenditure.

A flexible institutional setting, including behavioural patterns, a legal framework, power structures, local agents and their interaction procedures, policies and regulations may play a facilitative role in creating an encouraging environment for towns.

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Addendum

The North-East Region of Romania

General background

Known also by its traditional name of Moldavia, the North-East Region of Romania is an area in which history, culture and traditions complement the attractive surroundings. This area has long been seen as a romantic and unknown outpost of Europe. Nowadays it is part of the eastern border of the European Union and NATO (the North-East Regional Development Agency).

From the economical point of view, the North-East Region in Romania together with the North-West Region in Bulgaria (which were analyzed within the TIPSE project) are the least developed regions in the European Union.

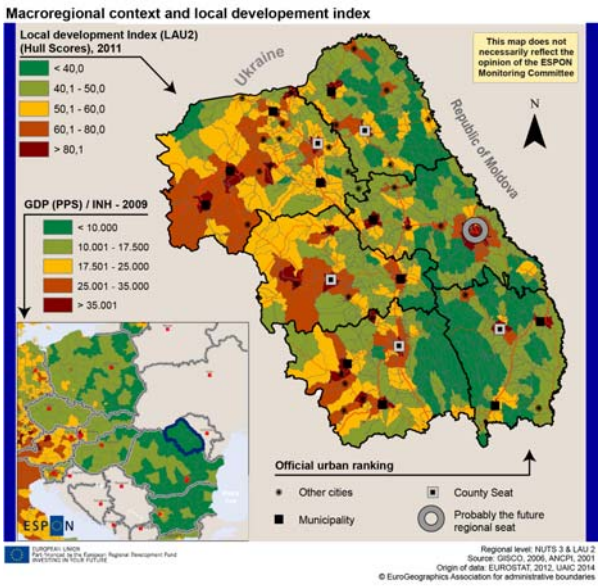

Figure 1

The North-Eastern Region of Romania is facing poverty challenges due to its peripheral position inside the European Union and within its own country. Therefore, because of the border effect in the east and the peripheral effect at all levels, this region is confronted with major challenges:

- An ageing population characterized by a strong demographic decline and the substantial presence of retired people, while the modest percentage of the active population is working mainly in agriculture, with low skills and wishing to migrate towards the western areas;

- A disrupted road network along the EU border, favouring the connectivity and accessibility of heavy bulk transport towards large cities or capitals, which tend to polarize the entire territory (Iași, Bucharest).

- The emergence of interstitial areas at different levels, which have a negative snowball effect on the further general development of the region;

Urban typology of the North-Eastern Region

According to the ESPON TOWN Project, small and medium sized towns (SMSTs) have been divided into three categories, but only two of them can be found in the North-East Region of Romania: Medium SMSTs and Small SMSTs. The ESPON TOWN Project highlights that this North-Eastern Region includes 8 HDUCs (high density urban clusters), 7 medium sized towns and 37 small sized towns.

The third SMST subcategory, comprising urban centres above 50,000 inhabitants, but having population densities lower than 1,500 inh./sq.km., cannot be found in the North-East Region of Romania. Moreover, with very few exceptions, this type of city extends mainly horizontally and therefore it is not representative for the eastern European countries. Being part of the former communist states, they suffered from a forced urban transition, characterized by a distinct preference for compact cities, which

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display clearly defined city limits and relatively high density.

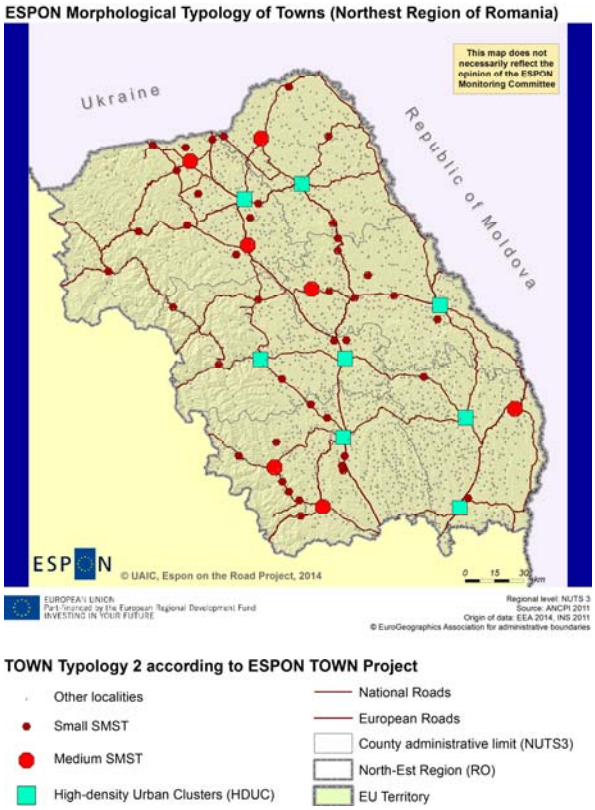


Figure 2

Medium SMSTs act as connecting urban centres at county level, contributing to spatial innovation diffusion from county capitals or larger urban areas towards the lower tiers of the urban system (rural areas). From this point of view, one of the shortcomings of the areas in the North-East Region is their spatially uneven distribution. Most of them have developed along the central north-south axis and the south-west extension within the Bacău County has subsequently been added.

Therefore, for the eastern half of the region (in fact the least developed) and for the mountainous parts of Suceava and Neamt, the role of Small SMSTs will be even more important, because their vitality is determining the social and economic integration of neighbouring rural areas (compact cities), which present clearly defined city limits and relatively high density.

The role of SMSTs is very important in the North-Eastern region where the presence of only one important city at regional level (Iași) is counterbalanced by a diffuse distribution of smaller settlements. Because of this, there is an urgent need to structure an EU, national and regional strategy that can support smaller urban settlements.

This new strategy is crucial to enhance the future development of these areas and the well-being of their population. Innovation is a key component for the territorial development and social cohesion, but this key concept is rarely present in SMSTs. Isolated towns are losing their young population who can instead have an impact on innovation. Policy orientations need to be developed in relation to their regional/sub-regional context and based on their existing assets.

The development of SMSTs depends on the exploitation of comparative advantages as well as on the nature of relations with other surrounding urban and rural settlements. Forms of cooperation between local authorities at micro-regional level should be encouraged, as they can help to ameliorate wider changes in the spatial distribution of activities and services. This is particularly important at a time when many countries and localities are experiencing significant reductions in public expenditure. A flexible institutional setting, including behavioural patterns, a legal framework, power structures, local agents and their interaction procedures, policies and regulations may play a facilitative role in creating an encouraging environment for towns.

South Europe

Cooperation in the Mediterranean: energy issues

EU energy dependency stood at 44% in 1995; it will increase by 65% by 2025 and even by 80% for gas. Nuclear energy (mostly in France) and oil production in the North Sea (which is depleted) less and less cover the continent's needs. According to the European plan on climate change adopted by the European Parliament on December 2008, Member States should reach 20% renewable energy in their energy mix in 2020, reduce their CO_2 consumption by 20% and improve their energy efficiency by 20% ("20-20-20 targets"). However, the path is unclear because the Commission does not state exactly how binding these targets are. As a matter of fact, Member States do not agree on energy transition (in Germany the more nuclear power falls, the more coal rises), nor on shale gas, nor on any common view on energy imports namely from Russia. Without a common energy policy, is it possible for EU Member States to adopt a common strategy vis-à-vis other global partners as Russia on any given matter?

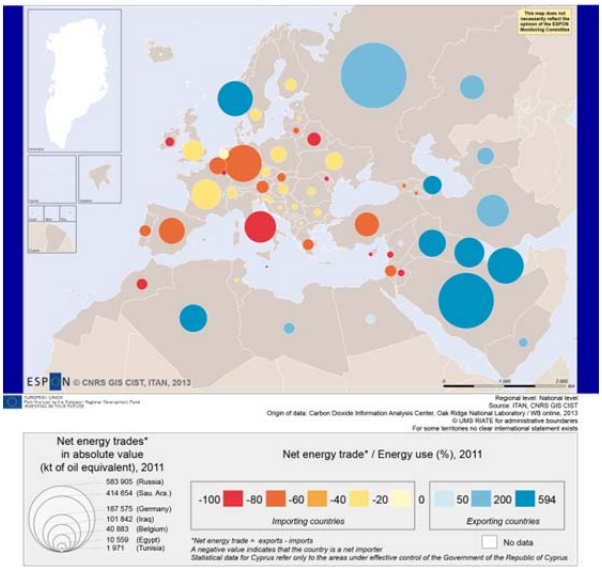
The need of a common and long-term energy strategy

Outside Norway, EU energy providers are almost all in the neighborhoods (in a broad meaning including the Arab Peninsula). Russia comes first. Notwithstanding Arctic potential resources, it holds 32% of the world proven natural gas reserves, 12% of the oil reserves and 10% of the coal reserves. It provides a third of the hydrocarbons imported by Europe and a quarter of its imported coal. The Russian market power is strong in Finland, central Europe, Germany and Greece; it is very strong in the Baltic States where almost all gas and oil come from Russia and where Russian companies possess a third of the local energy companies. South Mediterranean Neighbors come second: they possess 5% of the world oil resources and 3% of gas; they supply a third of the gas and a quarter of the oil consumed in Europe, notwithstanding the role of Turkey for transit from Russian and Gulf production. Production and transit countries are similarly dependent on European consumer markets: 70% of North Africa oil exports and 90% of its gas exports are sent to Europe, despite the rising part of the US in the Algerian sales. The potential for energy collaboration is therefore strategic. It could be the basis for an ambitious social (employment), industrial, technological and environmental partnership between Europe and its Neighbors. Energy, in particular gas pipelines, implies long-term partnership. Thus, closer ties of Russia to the Chinese market (see the recent *Power of Siberia* pipeline to Far-East) and the Algerian choice to increase liquefied gas to be sold on the world spot market are to have a structuring impact.

Four lessons can be learnt from Map 3 on energy networks. First, networks are very dense within the EU, which paves the way to a common energy policy. The second relates to important networks from Russia and rising ones from the Mediterranean Neighbourhoods, which contribute to integrating this wider region. Nevertheless, obstacles remain: the EU tries to lower the Russian market power by means of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline, and by the Nabucco gas project through Turkey – yet it hardly manages competing with the Russian South Stream pipeline under the Black Sea. For its part, Russia attempts to circumvent Ukrainian transit; it has launched the North Stream pipeline under the Baltic Sea directly to Germany – thus resulting in the protest of the Baltic States that were bypassed. The third lesson is the aforementioned rise of liquefied gas in Northern Africa, since the EU refuses the long term agreements for gas procurement (pipelines) and promotes spot procurements (liquefied gas). The last lesson is the solar potential of North Africa, which could prove a decisive asset for European energy transition if Europe and its Neighbours develop trans-Mediterranean power lines.

Europe has begun its transition to lower carbon energy. However, the process will be long because of the following reasons. First, the EU Member States act in dispersed order (see Map 4 for the case of coal in Poland). Second, the nuclear electricity issue is far from being tackled. Third, the emerging shale gas issue could delay the alternative towards renewables for one or two decades.

Map 1. Energy net trade: the complementarity between Europe and its neighbors, 2011



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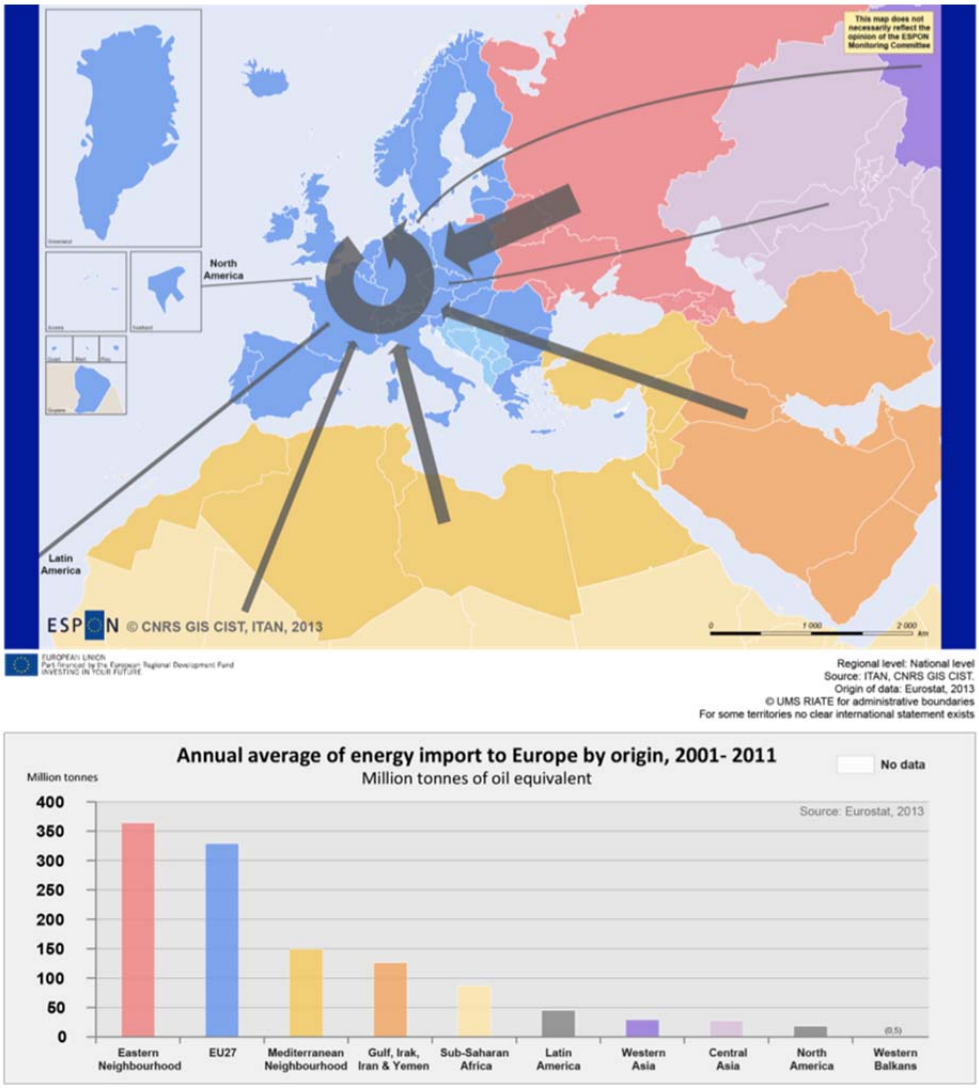
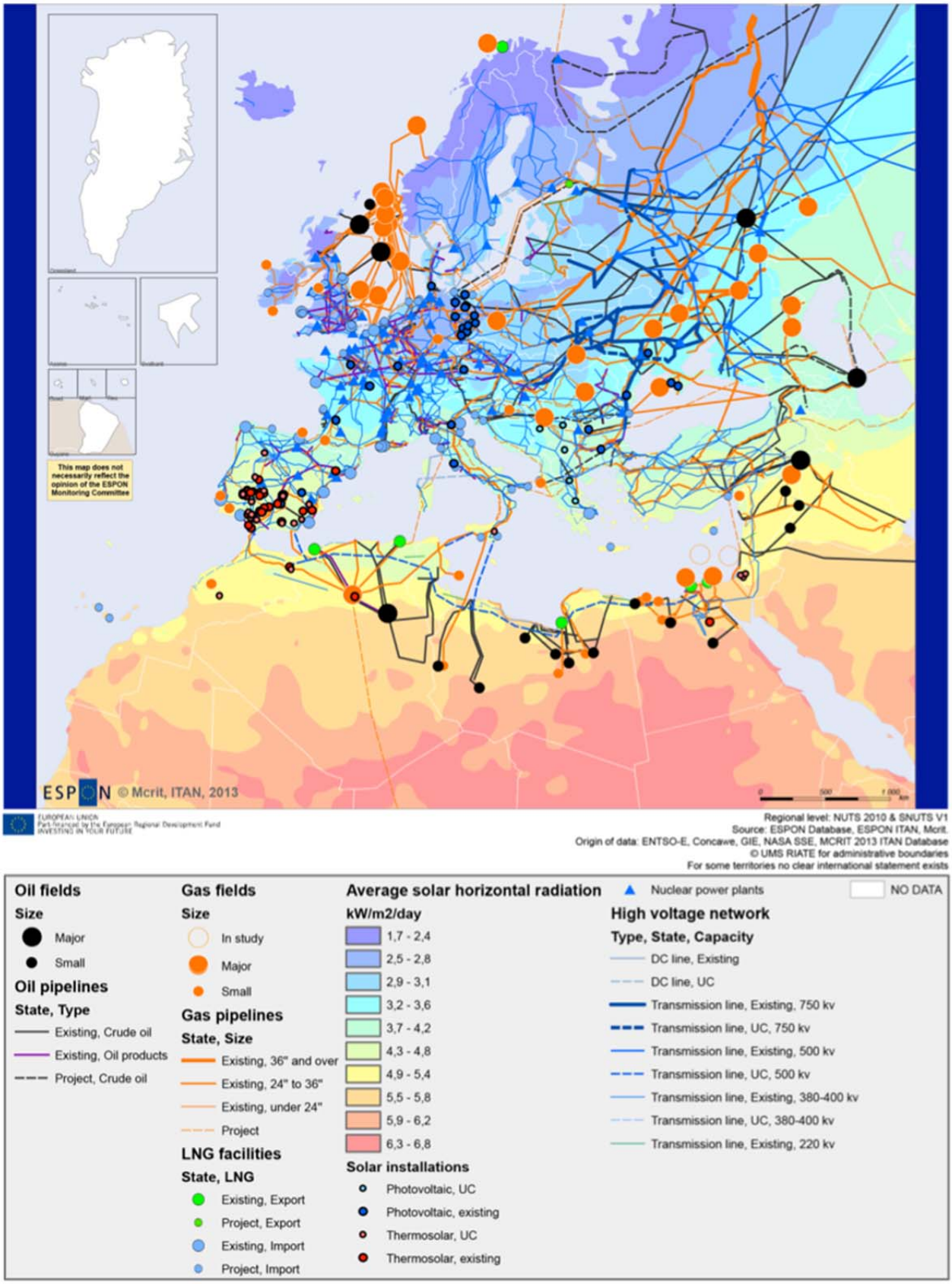
Last but not least, Map 3 shows that efforts should focus on the Neighbourhoods: if one wants to reduce CO_2 emissions, it is much more efficient to cooperate with Neighbour countries so as to help them enhancing a clean economy and to implement jointly better energy efficiency, rather than focusing only on Europe.

In order to promote solar electricity (Map 5), it is necessary to take this resource from the most adequate territories, which can be found in the South Mediterranean area. Though, in the best-case "proactive" scenario, the Observatoire Méditerranéen de l'Énergie (OME) states that in 2030 carbon energy resources – hydrocarbons and coal – will still account for the three-quarters of the energy consumed in South Mediterranean Neighbour countries and the two-thirds consumed in Mediterranean EU countries (including France). Promoting solar energy implies a large common will in the region, strong research funding in the field, a shared technological and industrial filiere and trans-Mediterranean power lines.

Map 2. Energy consumed in Europe: the key role of the Neighborhoods



Map 3. Energy networks in the wider European region, ca 2010



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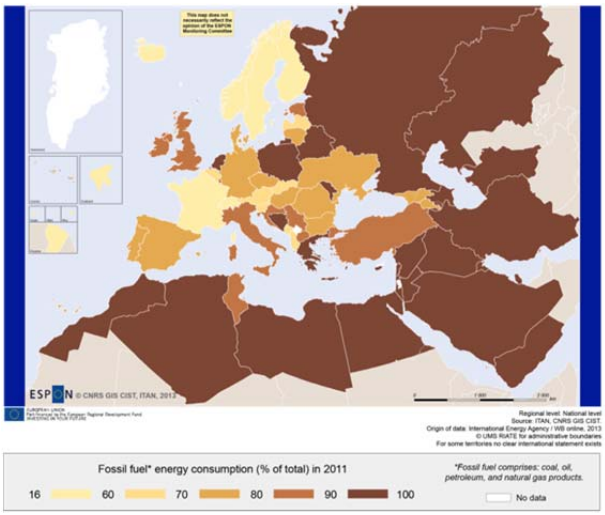
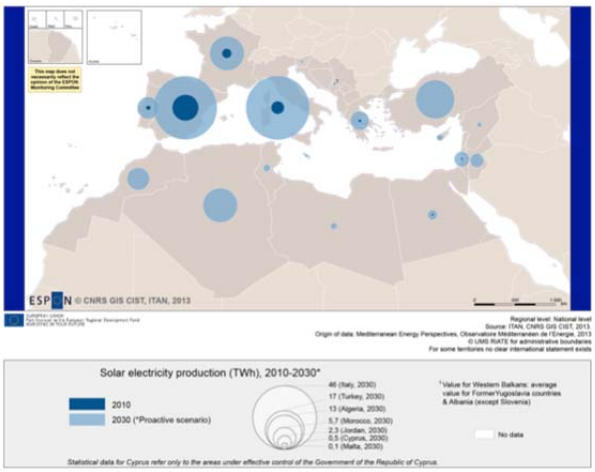
Map 4. Share of fossil fuel in the energy consumption, 2011



Map 5. Solar electricity production 2010-2030 in the Mediterranean countries



Integrated **T**erritorial **A**nalysis of the **N**eighborhoods is an ESPON project coordinated by Prof. Pierre BECKOUCHE (Pierre.Beckouche@univ-paris1.fr); http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Projects/Menu_AppliedResearch/itan.html

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West Europe

Luxembourgish Small and Medium-Sized Towns in Europe: Challenges and Opportunities

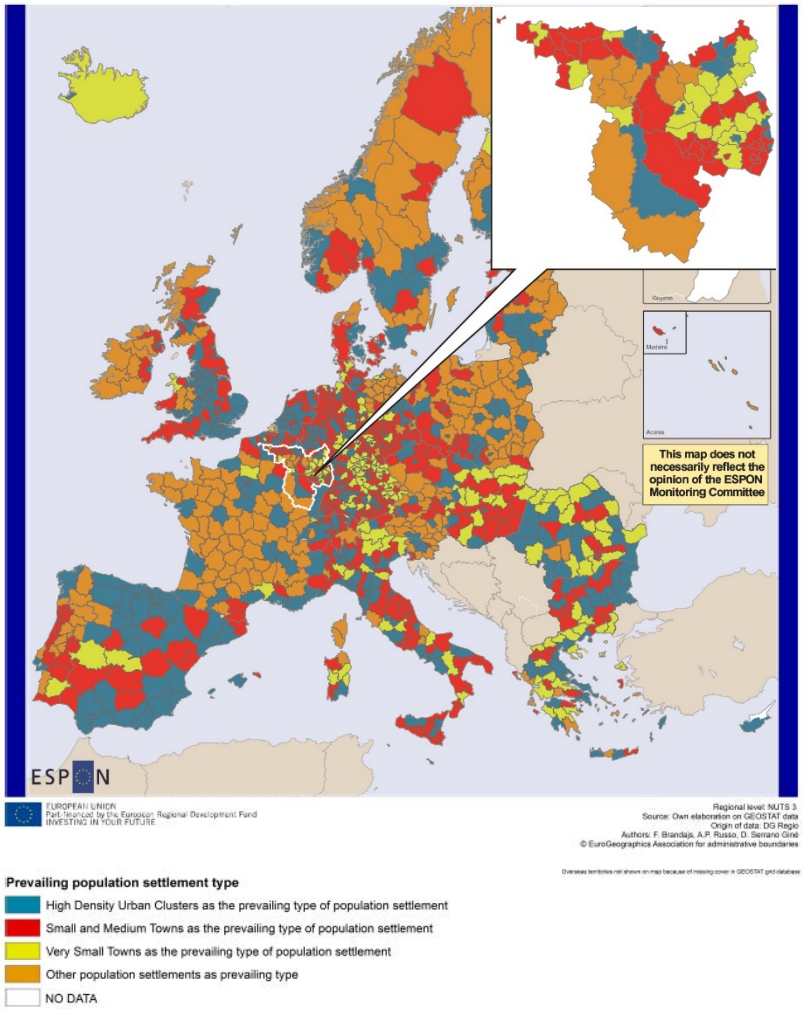
Small and Medium-Sized Towns: Facts and Figures

Europe is a highly "urbanised" continent. Cities form the backbone of the European territory and are key actors in implementing EU and national policies. Alongside the larger cities, small and medium-sized towns play an important role in regional development across Europe. They contribute to greater social cohesion and concurrently represent the economic pillars and drivers in the EU.

Towns and cities in the EU are facing different challenges. Whilst some are seeing their population decline, others have a rather fast growing population, which intensifies problems such as increasing unemployment or environmental pollution. The same applies to economic development: some towns show strong economic growth whilst others have to deal with a shrinking economy.

Nevertheless, small and medium-sized towns (SMSTs) could offer opportunities to increase the resilience of the regions they are situated in by promoting their potential in fields such as employment creation or social cohesion.

Map 1: Prevailing type of settlements in terms of population



SMSTs features

- Population threshold between 5.000 and 50.000 inhabitants
- Population density between 300 and 1.500 inhabitants/km²
- 24,2% lives in Small and Medium-Sized Towns

General urban features

- 87% of population lives in urban areas in EU27 (plus ESPON Partner States)
- 46,3% lives in Larger Cities (High Density Urban Clusters ,HDUC)
- 19% lives in Very Small Towns (below 5.000 inhabitants)
- Total numbers (EU):
  - › 850 Larger Cities (HDUCs)
  - › 8.414 SMSTs
  - › More than 69.000 Very Small Towns

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Small and medium-sized towns in Europe

European small and medium-sized towns (SMSTs) are hardly considered subjects in EU policy, yet are recognisable in the everyday experience of European citizens and companies. This rather underestimated size of urban settlement plays an important role within the wider regional and functional context.

There is no official definition of the term 'town'. As there exist plenty of languages in Europe with partially quite different interpretations of actual identical matters, the creation of an official common definition seems to be relatively challenging. Even if the term 'town' has evidently joint cultural connotations of "smaller-ness", it is often difficult to clearly demarcate a 'town' from a 'city'.

However, there is a 'bundle of characteristics' by which towns are different from cities. The characteristics of SMSTs were grouped into five 'domains' or 'dimensions' within the scope of the ESPON TOWN project: economic competitiveness, economic innovation, accessibility, equity, culture and community.

Those five dimensions of territorial cohesion are relevant to the territorial development of towns and can be considered as the framework in which the characteristics of SMSTs reveal the specificities of towns in Europe compared to larger settlements (see Table 1). The features/domains of SMSTs include the following, as analysed by the TOWN project (excerpt):

Domain 1 "Economic competitiveness":

- A significantly smaller proportion of jobs in private and public services in comparison to larger cities
- A higher economic activity rate

Domain 2 "Economic innovation":

- A lower proportion of working age adults with a degree

Domain 3 "Accessibility (to services and employment)":

- A lower proportion of people living and working there than larger cities that are located in the same regions and countries
- Employment in the retail sector is significantly lower than in HDUCs

Domain 4 "Equity":

- Lower unemployment rates compared to HDUCs

Domain 5 "Culture and community":

- A higher proportion of school age children

Table 1: Five domains for understanding small town performance

Domain heading	Indicators that might underpin an understanding of performance relative to the domain
Domain 1: Economic Competitiveness	measured by reference to industrial sector (as a proxy for GDP potential and economic vitality in the base/nonbase economy – see Courtney et al 2008) and also in reference to levels of unemployment (see also equity) and the proportion of pensionable adults to the total population
Domain 2: Economic Innovation	measured by reference to labour market characteristics (employment and self-employment rates), the educational attainment of the adult working age population) and the business environment (as businesses per capita)
Domain 3: Accessibility	measured principally in terms of access to job opportunities and commuting patterns but could be conceptualised also as the concentration of services in a town
Domain 4: Equity	measured in terms of unemployment
Domain 5: Culture and Community	measured in terms of age profiles, lifetime migration (indicated by being born in/outside of country), demographic change and pressure on the housing stock (measured as occupancy).

Spatial distribution of SMSTs in Europe

Within the European territory, there are three main types of national urban settlement structures characterised by different 'degrees of urbanisation' (based on NUTS3-level):

1) Countries with a prevalence of urbanised populations clustered in high-density urban centres: Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, the Netherlands, Spain, the UK, as well as smaller island states such as Malta and Cyprus;
2) Countries with a more balanced partition of population between classes of high-density urban clusters and small and medium-sized towns: Austria, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden and Slovenia;
3) Countries with an overrepresentation of population living in smaller settlements: France, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway and Slovakia

Concerning SMSTs the European Union shows a huge diversity of urbanisation structures.

The spatial model of the so-called "Blue Banana", which stretches from Southern England throughout the Benelux states and the West of Germany to Northern Italy, exemplifies the European corridor of urbanisation, both

with some metropolitan areas, a high density of larger cities and a considerable amount of SMSTs.

Additionally, there are some "clusters" of SMSTs in the industrial belt of South-Eastern Germany and Poland, Northern Portugal, and throughout the Western Mediterranean arc from Spain to Italy, in which coastal sprawl is a relevant issue that strongly affects the 'small-and-medium-sized-ness' nature of the urban dimension in these regions.
A relative sparseness of SMSTs can be found in the interior of Spain and France, Southern Sweden and in the Alpine arc. The bulk of population in those areas is rather dispersed in 'very small towns' (with less than 5.000 residents) or in 'other settlement types' (mainly in areas characterised by sparse settlements that are under the threshold of 300 inhabitants per km²).

Small and Medium-Sized Towns on a macroregional level

The Western part of Europe is a highly urbanised region. Despite the fact that the "Blue Banana" is the most densely populated area of the ESPON space with high-density urban clusters (London, Randstad, Milano, Ruhr), this region features a large number of SMSTs at the same time. Regions and countries within Western Europe where SMSTs are the prevailing type of population settlement are Hainaut and Walloon Brabant in Belgium, South-Western and North-Eastern England, Western Wales, Central Scotland, Eastern Ireland and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (see Map 1).

Belgium shows a general growth both in highly urbanised regions and in those with lower degrees of urbanisation. Flanders especially has a highly urbanised landscape of large municipalities. Nearly 42% of Flemish municipalities play the role of urban micro-regional centres. Large centres in this region are decisive not only in terms of concentrating population and jobs, but especially in their tight and intensive relations with small and medium-sized towns in their proximity.

The United Kingdom exhibits a polarisation of growth in the extreme opposite regional types, i.e. in both the main urban areas and in the smaller settlement regions, at the expenses of those regions in which the population is more evenly distributed between urban clusters and smaller settlements. On average SMSTs contain around half the population of the region of the UK.

Whereas Ireland has a very low rate of urbanisation with a main concentration of SMSTs in the East and the South of the country, Luxembourg is an example of an emerging medium-sized cross-border metropolitan area with the specification of a large amount of SMSTs. In the Grand Duchy ⅔ of the population lives in urban areas. Although Luxembourg originally features rather small-sized municipalities, the rate of urbanisation is one of the highest in Europe (82% in 2010).

Within the Greater Region (GR), SMSTs prevail in Luxembourg, Northern Lorraine and Saarland. Moreover, those regions are characterised by common cross-border functional interdependencies (especially labour market, transport, housing). Those small and medium-sized towns face similar challenges, especially for their public services (schools, transport, and hospitals). Thus, cooperation in the framework of joint projects is a necessary path to follow (e.g. Quattropole, ToniCités, INTERREG). At the same time, these regions are the most dynamic economic part of the Greater Region which is why they need to better coordinate their (economic and societal) development and to cooperate with regional authorities of the GR Summit. Very small settlements prevail in Rhineland-Palatinate and the Luxembourg province of Wallonia. They may face similar challenges as the previously mentioned regions (e.g. dependencies vis à vis bigger cities), but the need of cooperation is less evident.

Eventually, with regards to the establishment of synergetic networking between larger urban areas and SMSTs, it is very important to cooperate within a macroregion such as Western Europe rather than just developing initiatives on the micro region or local level. For example, regions with smaller settlements in remote areas rather tend to exhibit negative trends than those regions with smaller settlements close to metropolitan areas or urban regions. This 'borrowing-size' effect means that SMSTs may 'borrow size' from larger urban areas and host functions that they could not have hosted in isolation. Therefore, towns that are close to larger urban areas are able to realise a "virtual critical mass" in terms of accessibility to services and other urban characteristics.

Key messages and policy recommendations

Small and medium-sized towns have the capacity to "punch above their weight" if the right policy and governance frameworks are in place, albeit accepting that towns remain embedded in their functional and regional contexts. There is a need to recognise the importance of developing a genuine place-based approach that situates SMSTs in their local and regional context whilst paying due attention to their relationships and interactions with different scales (regional, national and European).

On the one hand, SMSTs need tailor-made policies to cope with their special conditions. On the other hand, networking and cooperation between neighbouring municipalities could advance the further development of small and medium-sized towns in a faster way. Thus, the promotion and support of partnership based cooperation between SMSTs at national and transnational level through joint projects and mutual exchange of experience may cause interdependent effects. Paying specific attention to SMSTs as focal points for regional development could offer opportunities to increase the resilience of territories facing global economic trends, retaining population and boosting the specific potentialities of territories.

Accordingly, the model of multi-level governance might be particularly important for SMSTs in terms of access to additional resources and the development of joint projects and sharing services.

This includes amongst others the integration in multi-level systems, the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders and the development of appropriate partnership structures in order to bring together local knowledge and resources (territorial capital) with the aim of a long term local development strategy and its implementation.

Especially within the Greater Region, the existence of intensive cooperation between small and medium-sized towns is of high importance. The cross-border collaboration serves as a kind of pooling of the specific strengths and resources of the particular towns. Accordingly, this transnational network may compensate for the lack of an international metropolis in the Greater Region.

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Western Europe

Territorial scenarios and Vision for Europe: Towards 2050

Which future for the European Union towards 2050, and how much weight should be given to the territorial issue ? What are the baseline trends, what are the potential alternatives, within the medium (2030) and long term (2050) time horizons ? What could be an ideal Territorial Vision of the future of the European Union, an aim towards which we would develop innovative and relevant pathways, at different levels of governance?

"Policymakers in the field of territorial development and cohesion are in need of a future oriented and integrated vision on the development of the European territory. ... ***"A vision is a dream of a future ideal situation… (2050) defined by political orientations"*** " (ESPON, 2011). The ET 2050 project assignement was to support policy makers in the elaboration of this territorial Vision, with the help of a prospective (roll-forward scenarios) methodology**.** Territory matters, 2050 is close, and European visions should be ambitious and not territorially blind.

The method was both quantitative and qualitative. On the one hand, modelling exercises have led to the elaboration of various scenarios providing one baseline (or 'business as usual') scenario, and three 'exploratory scenarios' with variants, providing contrasted pictures of what the Europe territory could theoretically look like in 2050; these scenarios were typically fact-based and science-informed. On the other hand, a wide range of key stakeholders took part in an iterative participatory process, carried out in close consultation with the members of the ESPON Monitoring Committee, in order to produce an ideal picture of the European territory in 2050 based on values and policy choices..

The European territory: trends, alternatives and policy choices

In line with the classical methodology of foresight studies, the ET 2050 project adopted a three-step approach: (1) analysis of the existing situation and current trends, including the elaboration of a "trend-" or "baseline" scenario; (2) exploration of various possible courses of events or "contrasted policy scenarios" delineating the room for manoeuvre of policy makers; (3) based on values and policy choices, selection of an ideal long term future, namely the "ET 2050 Territorial Vision (TeVi)"

Baseline scenario

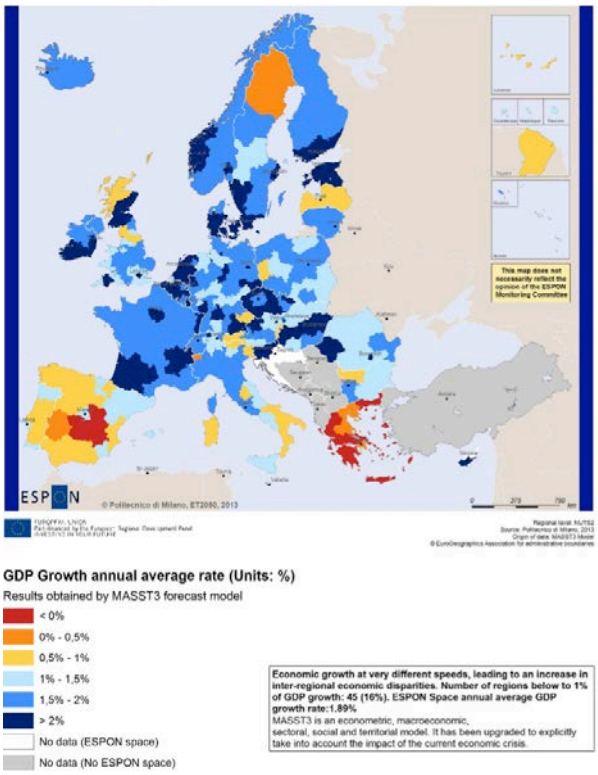
The baseline scenario first considered the current state of the EU territorial development. 2008 proved to be a major turning point: until that year, a convergence process favoured a reduction of disparities between countries and between regions in Europe; thereafter, the financial crisis and its aftermath led to a serious setback for this process: disparities were widening again, and cohesion, a key EU policy goal, was put into jeopardy. According to the baseline scenario assumptions - namely no significant changes in current policies, available technologies and social behaviour - a continuation of current trends for the coming fifteen years is expected: moderate economic recovery combined with increasing national and regional unbalances and disparities.

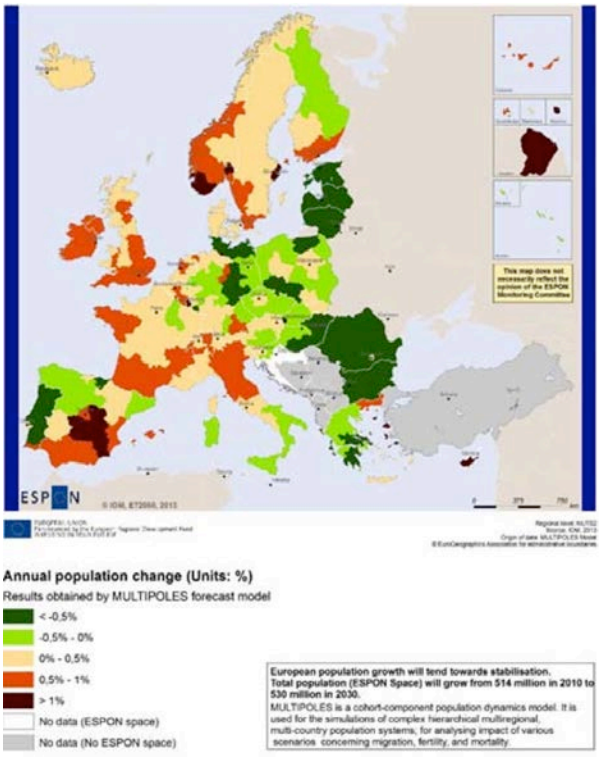
In the twelve new member states of the EU27 countries[1], the average annual GDP growth for Europe 15 is about 1.9%, but 44 regions grow less than 1% or even face a negative growth,

[1] Croatia had not yet joined the EU at the ET2050 project start.

English

particularly Greek and some Spanish inner regions. In most regions of Eastern Europe, the average annual growth does not exceed the European average, and therefore challenges the catching-up process of the previous decades.





In 2050, the EU GDP should not exceed 17% of the world GDP, compared with 28% in 2010. Cities will play an increasingly important social, economic and political role at global scale.

As for demography, ageing is and will be the most universal trend across Europe, even if the scale of the phenomenon differs between countries and regions.

Exploratory scenarios

The elaboration of **exploratory scenarios** has shed light on the capacity of various policies to shape a different future. Three contrasted territorial strategies were developed, modelled, and tested: scenario A “MEGA” (market based growth favouring large metropolises), scenario B “CITIES” (public policies promoting secondary city networks), and scenario C “REGIONS” (public policies geared towards more social and regional redistribution at the European level, including the promotion of small cities and less developed regions). With two time horizons (2030 and 2050) in mind, different variants were tested to gauge the demographic, socio-economic, transport/mobility-related, land use/environmental and territorial implications of the three scenarios.

In a nutshell, the key-conclusions of this highly sophisticated and demanding exercice can be summarised as follows: by the year 2030, the trend towards a two-speed Europe (i.e. a West/East and a North/South socio-economic divide inside the European space) is confirmed. To counteract this trend, scenario B seems more appropriate because of its capacity to reconcile high cohesion and high competitiveness. This scenario also indicates that the preconditions for development widely lie in a hugely differentiated and scattered endowment of “territorial capital”, made up of natural and artificial specificities, varied settlement structures, cognitive and relational assets at different degrees of complexity and development.

Anticipating a longer term future (i.e. 2050) is much riskier. Nevertheless, the following major trends are likely to be confirmed: (a) redistributive policies will not jeopardise the long-term average growth; (b) scenarios B and C are effective to reduce development gaps without reducing the overall economic growth; (c) polycentric territorial structures induce a more balanced growth; (d) land-use planning will face more pressing challenges and the urban-rural relationship will be greatly affected by the type of territorial development adopted.

The ET 2050 Territorial Vision (TeVi)

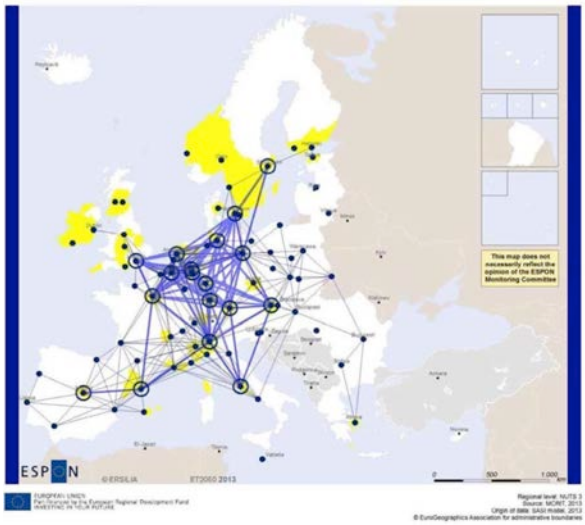
A cross-fertilisation process took place between the scenario building process and the elaboration of the ET 2050 TeVi. The latter was characterised by a strong participatory approach ("planning-as-a-process"), involving an impressive number of stakeholders from the local to the European level and about very diverse thematic issues.

All the material generated by these 'policy driven' activities and the scenario development process brought about the TeVi entitled **'***MAKING EUROPE OPEN AND POLYCENTRIC, a Territorial Vision for the European territory towards 2050'*. The document puts forward two main policy principles:

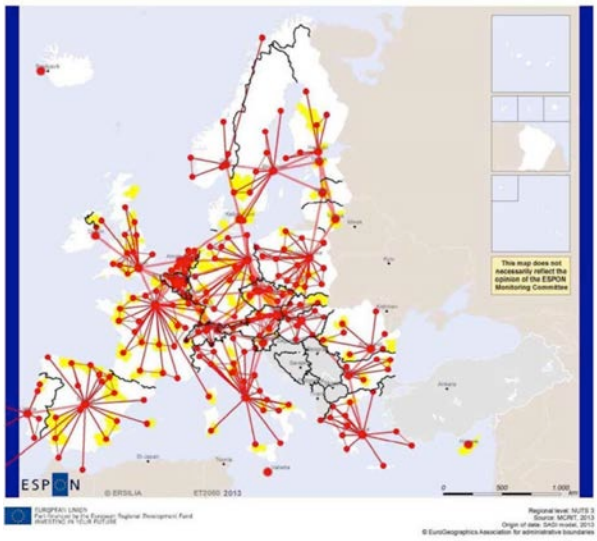
- **openness**: the long-term sustained development of the European territory depends not only on the removal of internal borders, but also on reinforced co-development with the Mediterranean and Eastern Neighbourhood, and on the strenthening of close ties between European cities and the rest of the world;

- **polycentricity:** development opportunities should be shared between European cities and regions, with a view to promoting endogenous sustainable development, unleashing regional diversity and gradually diminishing regional disparities.

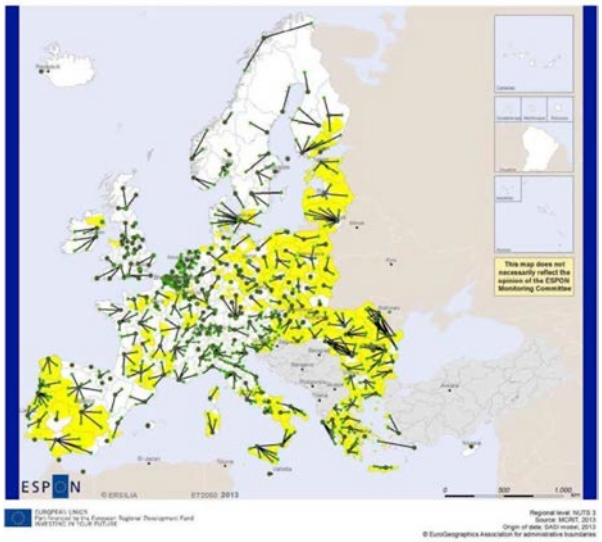
Scenario A: in 2050



Scenario B: in 2050



Scenario C: in 2050



The TeVi strategy thus revolves around five main complementary policy-aims: (1) Connecting Europe globally, (2) Promoting co-development with neighbouring regions, (3) Unleashing regional diversity and endogenous development as a means to reduce regional disparities, (4) Supporting a balanced urban structure and (5) Sustainable management of resources.

Macroregional trends and impacts

The global trends to 2030 for North Western Europe (NWE) in the **baseline conditions** consist in a reinforcement of metropolitan areas coupled with a national effect on the structure of the economy, namely a reinforced weight of capital cities and their hinterland in the production of wealth. As for employment growth, two types of economy emerge: high GDP economies with low employment creation rates concentrated in urban economic centres in Paris, London and Amsterdam and lower GDP economies but with higher employment creation rates in peripheral regions such as Western France and South Western England. The global NWE accessibility is polarized in already highly accessible regions. Baseline trends lead to the reinforcement of already highly positive dynamics in many NWE regions except in the South of Belgium, the North of Scotland and the North of the Netherlands, which remain relatively peripheral and less accessible regions.

Compared with the baseline, the NWE countries would take some advantage of the A (MEGA) scenario. However, they would also benefit from the **B (CITIES) scenario**. This scenario provides an image of the European territory in which economic and population growth, as well as most private and public investments, take place within existing cities that give structure to the European territory: national capitals and major regional capitals as driving forces. It is a place-based scenario that follows the priority put forward by the European Spatial Development Perspective (1999) and the two EU Territorial Agenda (2007; 2011), namely balanced polycentric urban systems at the macro-regional or national scale for the 261 cities of European or national significance defined in ESPON project 1.1.1 (2005, 114). Development based on second rank cities implies the existence of an integrated and balanced urban system, made of efficient second rank cities co-operating with first rank cities to provide quality services and allowing the latter to avoid strong diseconomies of scale that can be detrimental to growth.

Nevertheless a close look at figure scenarios A, B and C in 2050 reveals a contrasted pattern at national and infranational levels: e.g., strictly implemented, scenario B for Ireland leads to monocentrism at national level. Conversely, Belgium looks dramatically covered by urban settlements. So in order to achieve the policy aim of a balanced urban structure , criteria to identify cities to be promoted should be adapted, following a place based approach.

The ESPON on the Road Project is a Transnational Networking Activity of nineteen ESPON Contact Points, financed by the ESPON 2013 Programme with the aim to bring the results of applied research on European territorial development closer to decision making. 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.For more information visit the project website or follow us on facebook or twitter. http://esponontheroad.eu

II. Get to know Europe through ESPON – local information events for the wider public

Overview table

	Place/ venue	Date	Event	Thematic focus	Reached audience
1	Germany, Berlin	30-31 August	Open Days of the German Federal Government	Freedom and unity - German unity after 25 years of the fall of the Berlin wall	Broader public
2	Germany, Leipzig	27-28 October	Euregia – Fair on regional development	Regional, territorial development in general, with highlights on economic crisis and future scenarios	Local, regional stakeholders, practitioners, mostly from East-Germany
3	Poland, Warsaw	20 September	Open workshop "Create your own map!" on ESPON online map tools underpinned to Warsaw science fair	'Creating maps using ESPON tool – ESPON Rimap'	Broader public
4	Lithuania, Vilnius	July 2	Workshop smart city Students' summer camp – interactive university-secondary school based class	Hyperatlas, Online Map Finder Smart City, science and technology, transport and accessibility, population, living conditions	Pupils from secondary schools
5	Lithuania, Vilnius	September 20 – September 30	Researcher night - Workshop at Vilnius Gediminas technical university	Transport, accessibility, urban planning	Young researchers, students, scholars
6	France	End of September 2014	Hyperatlas in the classroom	ESPON, Hyperatlas - disseminating the tool to pupils across Europe (ECP Romania also involved)	Secondary schools teachers and pupils and also geographer interested in didactic
7	Luxembourg, Luxembourg-City	May 16-17	"Youth on the Move" Local information fair	Topics of highest interest: Youth unemployment in Europe, renewable energy supply in Europe, effects of migration in Europe	Broader public, especially young adults, students and the local population Organised by the Representation of the European Commission in Luxembourg

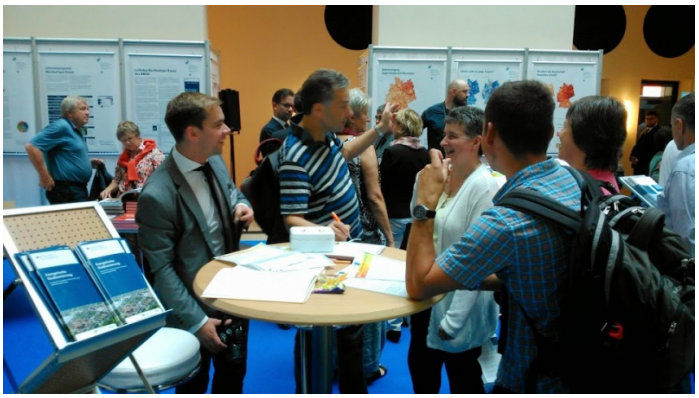
Event #1

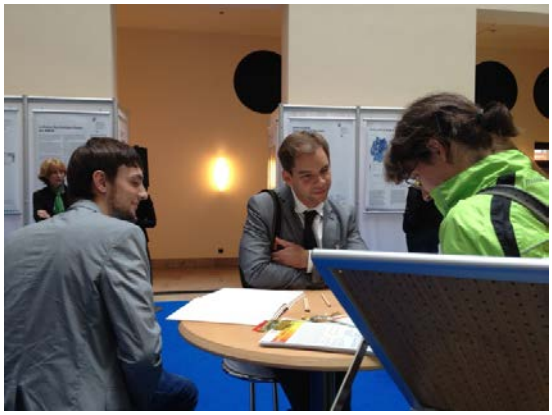
Central and Eastern Europe

Germany

Open Days of the Federal Government
30-31 August 2014

Berlin





Quiz

Testen Sie Ihr Wissen über Europa!

25 Jahre sind seit dem Fall des Eisernen Vorhangs, dem wichtigsten Meilenstein der europäischen Integration Ende des 20. Jahrhunderts, vergangen. Der Kohäsionsprozess ist weiter fortgeschritten und wurde durch den Beitritt von acht Staaten des ehemaligen Ostblocks im Jahre 2004 zu einem formalen Prozess. Der zehnte Geburtstag der EU-Osterweiterung und das 25. Jubiläum des Falls des Eisernen Vorhangs boten Anlass, den Integrationsprozess auf dem europäischen Territorium näher zu betrachten. Die formellen Grenzen für Bürger, Arbeitskräfte, Unternehmen, Kapital und Güter mit dem Ziel des wirtschaftlichen, sozialen und territorialen Zusammenhalts wurden nach und nach abgeschafft. Die EU-Integration hatte Auswirkungen auf Wirtschafts- und Bevölkerungsstrukturen und deren zukünftige Entwicklung und bot Städten und Regionen die Möglichkeit zusammenzuarbeiten und auf zukünftige Herausforderungen zu reagieren. Das ESPON-Programm unterstützt die europäische Stadt- und Raumentwicklungspolitik mit angewandten Forschungsergebnissen. Wie viel wissen Sie von Raumentwicklung in Europa? Testen Sie Ihr Wissen jetzt!

1. Von der Wirtschaftskrise waren die Regionen

F) der alten und neuen EU-Mitgliedsstaaten ähnlich stark betroffen.

D) unterschiedlich betroffen: die alten Mitgliedsstaaten weniger, die neuen stärker.

Ö) unterschiedlich betroffen: Der Unterschied lag nicht zwischen den alten und neuen Mitgliedsstaaten.

2. Welche Regionen zeigten sich widerstandsfähig während der Wirtschaftskrise?

S) Westdeutschland und Ostpolen

E) Ostfrankreich und die Tschechische Republik

R) Ostdeutschland und Norditalien

3. Die EU hat mehr als 500 Millionen Einwohner,

T) ist Ziel internationaler Wanderungsströme und wächst.

A) verliert Bevölkerung durch Abwanderung und schrumpft.

D) ist Ziel internationaler Wanderungsströme, aber schrumpft.

4. Welche folgenden ehemaligen Zuwanderungsländer sind während der Wirtschaftskrise zu Abwanderungsländern geworden?

N) Zypern und Belgien

B) Polen und Schweden

E) Irland und Spanien

5. In Mitteleuropa wachsen

R) die Hauptstadtregionen am schnellsten.

L) die ländlichen Regionen am schnellsten.

K) Metropolregionen und ländliche Regionen ähnlich schnell.

6. Die größten Wanderungsströme innerhalb der EU ergeben sich

H) zwischen Frankreich und Großbritannien.

R) zwischen Deutschland und Polen.

I) zwischen Spanien und Rumänien.

7. Wie hat sich die Bevölkerungszahl in der südöstlichen Nachbarschaft der EU (Westbalkan) seit der Wende (1991-2011) verändert?

E) Sie ist um ca. 10% gesunken.

P) Sie ist um ca. 5% gesunken.

L) Sie ist um ca. 2% gesunken.

8. Welche der folgenden Nachbargebiete der EU konnten am ehesten ein Bevölkerungswachstum verzeichnen?

S) östliche Nachbarschaft, Osteuropa

I) Mittelmeerregion, Nordafrika

A) südöstliche Nachbarschaft, Westbalkan

9. Mitteleuropa unterscheidet sich von den anderen Großregionen Europas u.a., weil

E) dort ein höherer Anteil der Bevölkerung in Metropolregionen lebt.

C) es eher ländlich mit vielen kleinen und mittelgroßen Städten ist.

N) sich Armut dort grundsätzlich in den Städten konzentriert.

10. Welcher der folgenden Staaten ist nicht Partner im ESPON 2013-Programm?

D) Island

N) Liechtenstein

H) Serbien

Mitgliedsstaat der Europäischen Union, dessen Grenzen vor 1989 entlang des Eisernen Vorhangs verliefen:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Event #2

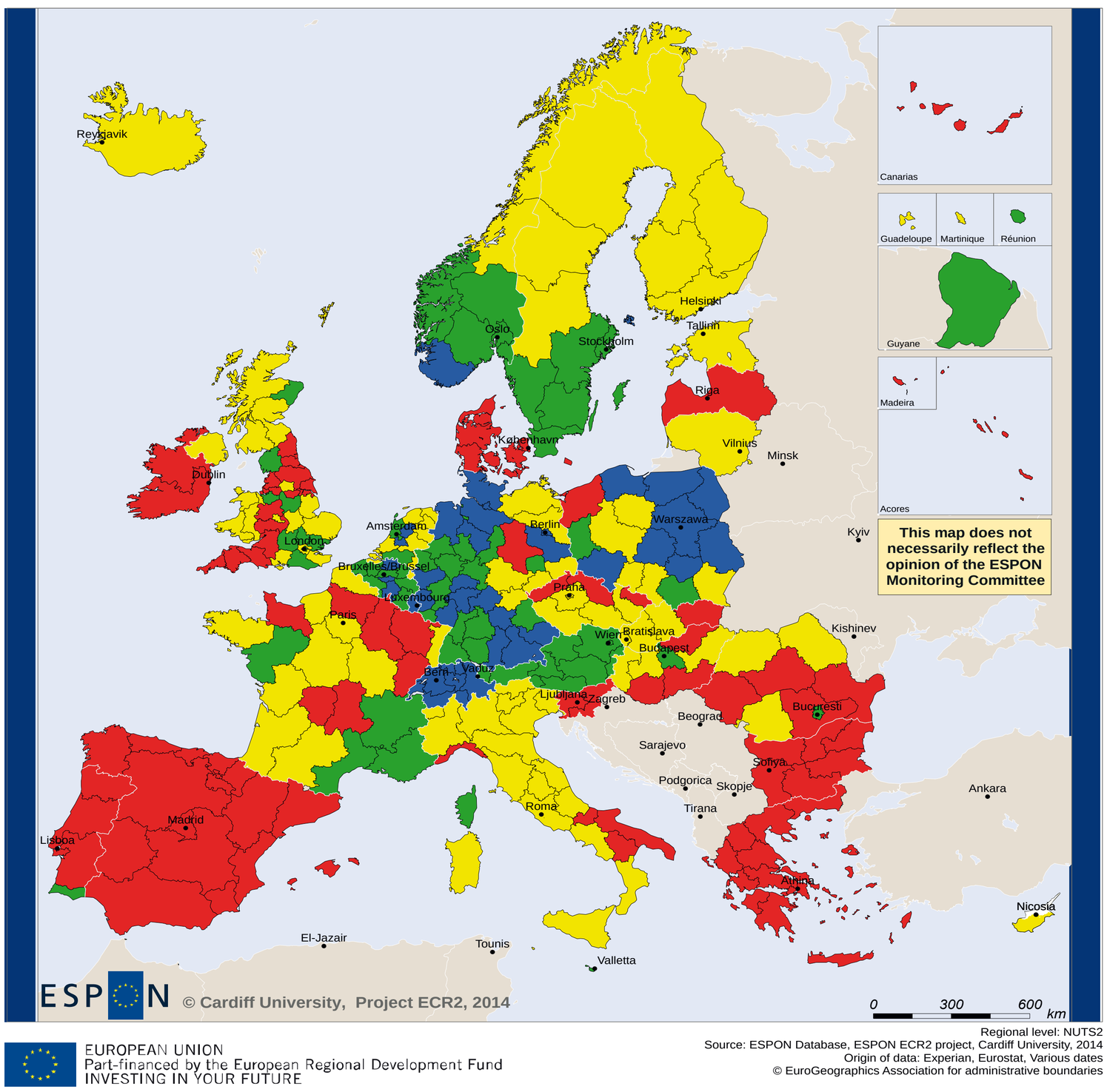
Central and Eastern Europe

Germany

Euregia – Fair on regional development
27-28 October

Leipzig

Europäische Regionen nach einer globalen Wirtschaftskrise: Konvergenz oder Divergenz?

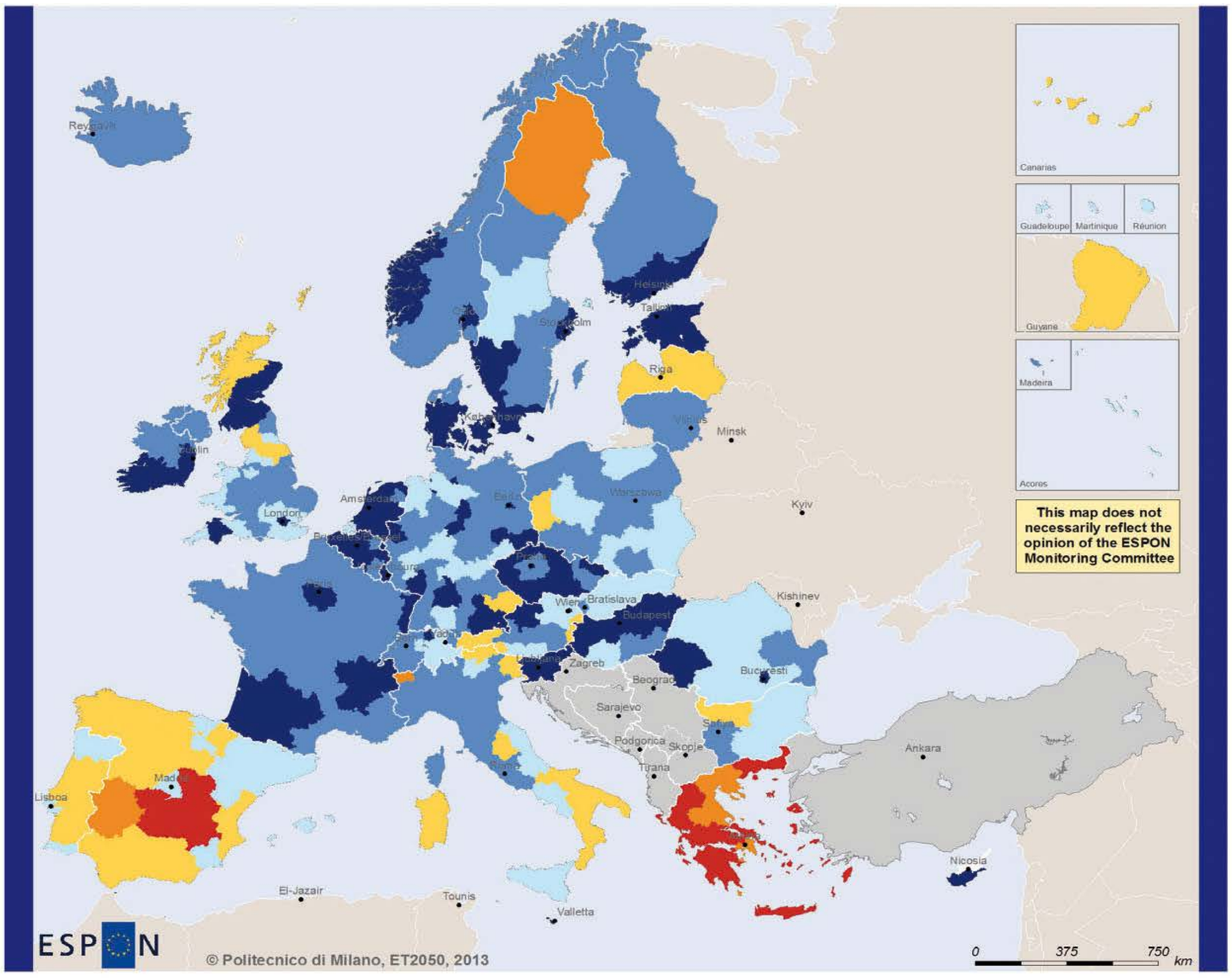


- Von der Krise schwer betroffene Regionen sowohl in den alten Mitgliedsstaaten (Spanien, Irland, Grichenland) als auch in den neuen Mitgliedsstaaten (Zypern, Baltikum)
- Wirtschaftliche Unterschiede nicht nur zwischen alten und neuen Mitgliedsstaaten, sondern auch zwischen Westeuropa und den ehemaligen sozialistischen Regionen
- Strukturelle Probleme des ökonomischen Übergangs in den post-sozialistischen Regionen immer noch präsent

Europäische Regionen nach einer globalen Wirtschaftskrise: Konvergenz oder Divergenz?

GDP Growth 2010 - 2030 (Baseline)

Measured as annual average GDP growth rate along the period



EUROPEAN UNION
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

Regional level: NUTS2
Source: Politecnico di Milano, 2013
Origin of data: MASST3 Model
© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

GDP Growth annual average rate (Units: %)

Results obtained by MASST3 forecast model

- < 0%
- 0% - 0,5%
- 0,5% - 1%
- 1% - 1,5%
- 1,5% - 2%
- > 2%
- No data (ESPON space)
- No data (No ESPON space)

Economic growth at very different speeds, leading to an increase in inter-regional economic disparities. Number of regions below to 1% of GDP growth: 45 (16%). ESPON Space annual average GDP growth rate:1.89%
MASST3 is an econometric, macroeconomic, sectoral, social and territorial model. It has been upgraded to explicitly take into account the impact of the current economic crisis.

- Regionen Mittel- und Osteuropas sind abhängig von externen Investitionen, die die Modernisierung der Wirtschaftsstrukturen voranbringen können
- Gefahr der Spaltung zwischen modernisierten Regionen und Regionen mit veralteter Wirtschaftsstrukturen
- Polarisation zwischen Hauptstadtregionen und anderen Regionen könnte weiter zunehmen

Event #3

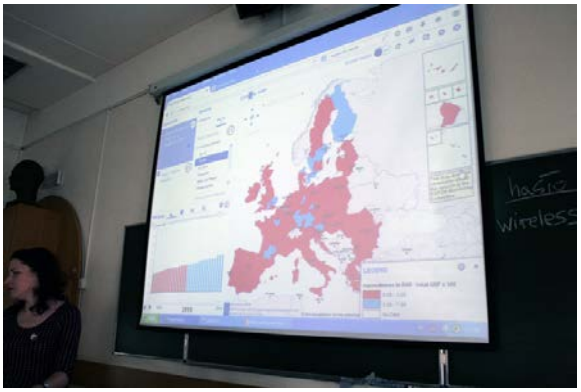
Central and Eastern Europe

Poland

Open Workshop “Create your own map” at Warsaw science fair

20 September 2014

Warsaw



Ćwiczenie: Stwórz mapę potencjału naukowego w europejskich regionach na podstawie wartości udziału wydatków na badania i rozwój w PKB.

Opracowanie: Dorota Celińska-Janowicz, Katarzyna Wojnar

Krok 1: PRZYGOTOWANIE DO PRAC NAD MAPĄ

Wejdź na stronę http://rimap.espon.eu/ i wybierz opcję ekspercką

W panelu „Region" wybierz NUTS 2

Krok 2: WYBÓR WSKAŹNIKA

Zadanie: odnajdź wskaźnik właściwie pokazujący udziału wydatków na badania i rozwój w PKB

W panelu wskaźników „Indicator" wybierz menu tematyczne „Theme", a z niego naukę i technologię „Science & Technology"

3. Następnie wybierz wskaźnik wydatki na badania i rozwój jako część PKB **„Expenditures in R&D as a share of GDP"** (uwaga nazwa wskaźnika powinna być w liczbie mnogiej Expenditures)

Dodatkowe informacje o wskaźniku (definicja, źródła danych) doczytaj klikając w okienko informacji

Krok 3: ZAKRES PRZESTRZENNY

Zadanie: Wybierz taki zakres przestrzenny, aby uwzględniał również kraje spoza UE widoczne na mapie.

W panelu „Region" wybierz zakres „European", który uwzględnia kraje spoza UE.

W tym momencie masz mapę z kartogramem w domyślnej, jednokolorowej skali barwnej. Widać różnice w intensywności zjawiska, ale prawidłowości w rozmieszczeniu nie są wyraźnie widoczne.

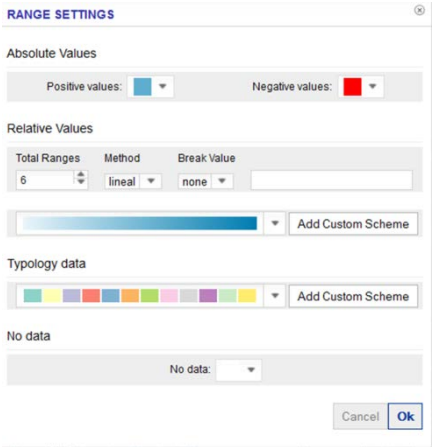
W następnych krokach postaramy się uwypuklić zróżnicowanie potencjału naukowego między badanymi regionami.

Krok 4: OPRACOWANIE SKALI BARWNEJ MAPY

Zadanie: opracuj taką skalę barwną mapy, aby widoczne były zróżnicowania w badanych regionach (sugerowana paleta: żółto-zielona)

W prawym dolnym rogu wybierz ustawienia legendy „Legend Seetings"

. Przesuwamy okno tak, żeby nie zasłaniało mapy



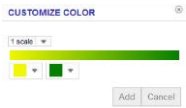
Prezentowane wartości to udziały %, a więc pierwszy wiersz wartości absolutnych (Absolute Values) nas nie dotyczy

Przechodzimy do drugiego wiersza wartości względnych (Relative values), które będą przedstawione metodą kartogramu

Ustalamy liczbę przedziałów (Total ranges) - przy skali dwukolorowej powinna być to liczba parzysta

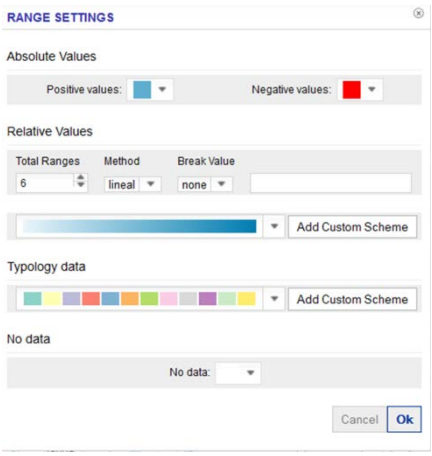
Modyfikujemy skalę barwną - klikamy w pierwsze pole

, wybieramy 1 scale, i w lewym polu wybieramy jasnożółty a w prawym ciemnozielony i kończymy klikając na Add. Dzięki temu zabiegowi zróżnicowanie staje się bardziej wyraźne.

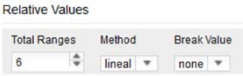


Krok 5: ZDEFINIOWANIE PRZEDZIAŁÓW MAPY

Zadanie: zdefiniuj przedziały tak, aby możliwie wiernie oddawały naturalne zróżnicowania wartości pomiędzy grupami regionów



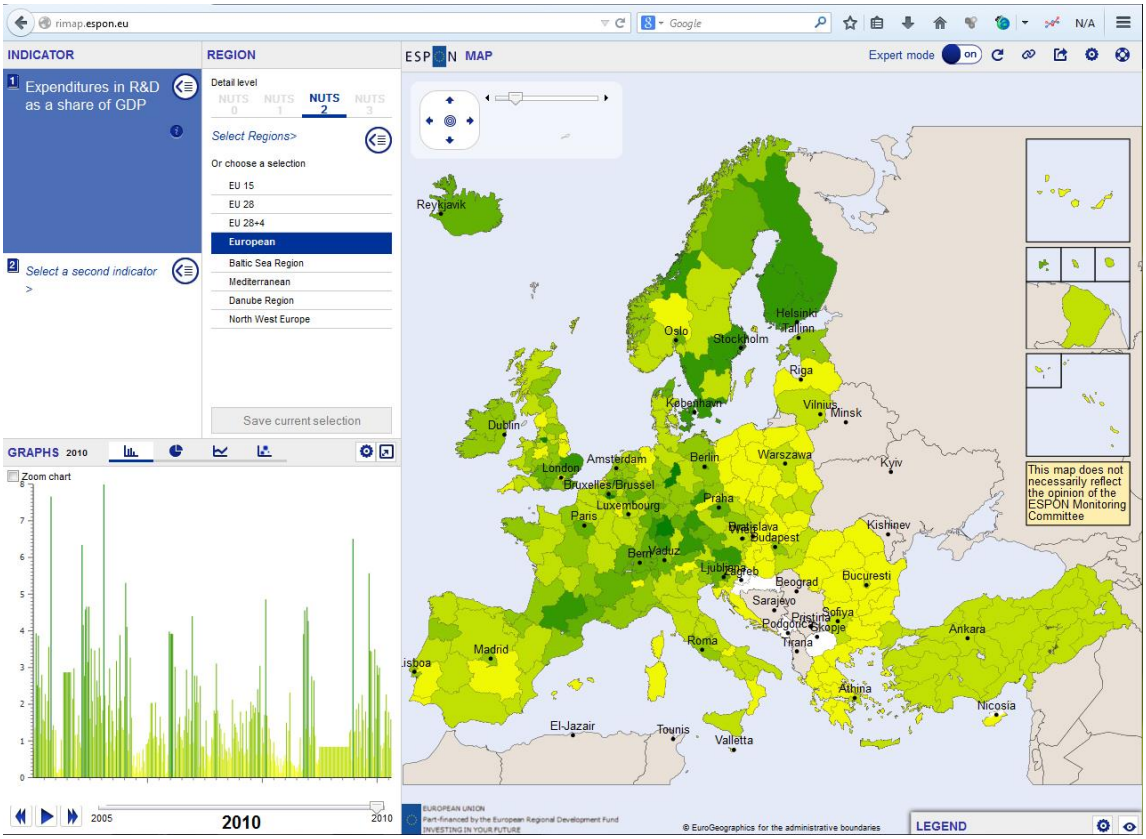
W ustawieniach legendy mapy wybieramy metodę ustalenia przedziałów kartogramu „Method" - porównujemy wygląd mapy przy podziale:



- równa szerokość przedziałów (lineal),
- podział kwantylowy, czyli każdy przedział ma taką samą liczebność (quantiles),
- metoda naturalnej przerwy (jenks)

>> wybieramy **jenks,** ponieważ metoda naturalnej przerwy pokazuje naturalne zgrupowania jednostek o zbliżonych wartościach.
W polu wartości granicznej (Break Value) zostawiamy „none".

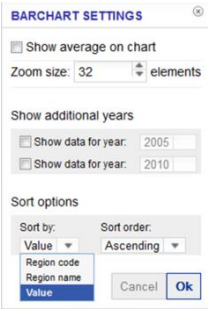
Tak powinna wyglądać gotowa mapa.



Krok 6: PORÓWNANIE OTRZYMANYCH WYNIKÓW Z WYKRESAMI

Zadanie: opracuj wykres, który pozwoli znaleźć regiony o najwyższej wartości wskaźnika.

Skorzystaj z panelu wykresów



Wykres słupkowy jest dobry do prezentacji danych dla różnych jednostek przestrzennych. Z mapy (kartogramu) nie da się odczytać który region cechuje się najwyższą wartością wskaźnika, ale z wykresu tak.

W panelu ustawień wykresu wybierz Sort Options - Sort by – Value. W razie potrzeby użyj opcji powiększenia wykresu Zoom Chart i najeżdżając na wybrane słupki odczytaj nazwy regionów.

Rozwiązanie zadania: Brunszwik - Braunschweig - w Niemczech, belgijska Walonia

>>Wniosek: z wykresu łatwiej odczytać wartości dla poszczególnych regionów

Zadanie: Patrząc jedynie na wykres (odznacz opcję Zoom Chart) spróbuj ocenić, jak na tle całej UE prezentują się kraje Europy Środkowo Wschodniej a zwłaszcza Polska.

>>Wniosek: z mapy znacznie łatwiej niż z wykresu odczytać prawidłowości w rozmieszczeniu zjawiska

Przechodzimy do **wykresu kołowego** i od razu widzimy że nadaje się do przedstawiania struktury ale nie do danych, jakie przedstawia nasza mapa

Wykres liniowy wykorzystywany powinien być natomiast do prezentacji danych ciągłych, a więc przede wszystkim szeregów czasowych - linia sugeruje ciągłość danych i równe jednostki na osi poziomej.

Krok 7: OBSERWACJA DYNAMIKI WARTOŚCI WSKAŹNIKA W CZASIE

W celu obserwowania dynamiki wartości wskaźnika w okresie 2005-2010 w menu wykresu „Graphs" suwak ze skalą czasową umieszczony na dole ustaw na wartości 2005 i włącz strzałkę w celu obserwowania zmiany.

Zadanie: Które polskie województwo odnotowało wzrost wartości wskaźnika (zwiększyło względne inwestycje na B+R) w tym okresie?

Rozwiązanie zadania: Podkarpackie

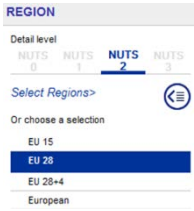
Zadanie: Który z europejskich krajów w całości odnotował wyraźny wzrost wartości wskaźnika (zwiększył względne inwestycje na B+R) w tym okresie?

Wskazówka : kraj w Europie Północnej

Krok 8: WYKORZYSTYWANIE OPCJI WARTOŚCI GRANICZNEJ I SKALI BARWNEJ W PRAKTYCE

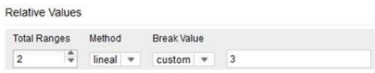
Zadanie: Jednym z priorytetów Strategii Europa 2020 jest inteligentny wzrost związany m.in. z podnoszeniem potencjału badawczo-rozwojowego poprzez wzrost wydatków na ten cel. Wspólnota jako całość zobowiązała się do osiągnięcia średniego poziomu wydatków na B+R na poziomie 3% PKB w roku 2020. Sprawdź, które z europejskich regionów osiągnęły już ten poziom. Wskaż regiony o wartościach granicznych, najbardziej zbliżonych do 3%

- Zawęź zakres przestrzenny mapy wyłącznie do krajów UE – w panelu „Region" zaznacz opcję EU 28



- W panelu legendy wybierz ustawienia
- W polu „Relative Values" wybierz opcję wartości granicznej „Break Value", opcję „custom" i wpisz 3. Przy aktualnej skali barwnej trudno zidentyfikować region poniżej i powyżej wybranego progu, dlatego musimy zmienić skalę barwną na rozbieżną.

- Zmniejsz liczbę przedziałów do 2 - Total ranges – 2



- Wybierz górny przycisk „Add Custom Scheme”

, opcję 1 scale, w jednym okienku wybierz kolor czerwony, w drugim intensywny niebieski.
- Z wykresu odczytaj regiony o wartościach granicznych, najbardziej zbliżonych do 3% - użyj opcji „Zoom Chart”

Rozwiązanie: Gloucestershire / Bristol oraz Ille de France.

Zadanie samodzielne: W ramach realizacji celu inteligentnego wzrostu Strategii Europa 2020 każdy z krajów członkowskich zobowiązał się do osiągnięcia własnego celu poziomu wydatków na B+R. W przypadku Polski wskaźnik ten ustalono na poziomie 1,7% PKB. W 2005 jedna z europejskich stolic miała wartość najbliżej zbliżoną do województwa mazowieckiego, ale w 2010 odnotowała zdecydowany wzrost i przeszła powyżej progu 1,7%. Jakie to miasto?

UWAGA: w zapisie ułamków należy stosować kropkę a nie przecinek (1.7%)

Rozwiązanie: Lizbona

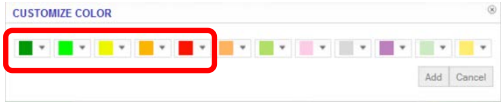
Zadanie domowe: Wybierasz się na wakacje na południe Europy. Lubisz ciepło, ale nie znosisz zbyt suchego powietrza. Opracuj mapę zagrożenia suszą (drought hazard frequency) o pięciostopniowej skali barwnej od zielonego do intensywnie czerwonego tak, aby intuicyjnie można zidentyfikować regiony o najwyższym zagrożeniu suszą. Wybierz regiony o niskim poziomie za grożenia suszą znajdujące się nad Morzem Śródziemnym.

Wskazówki:

Z menu wskaźników wybierz opcję tematyczną „Theme", wyszukaj grupę dotyczącą środowiska i energii, a następnie wybierz wskaźnik dotyczący zagrożenia suszami „drought hazard frequencytypology".

Otrzymana mapa przyjmuje automatycznie wygenerowane barwy charakterystyczne dla typologii. Należy zmodyfikować skalę barwną tak aby prezentowane zjawisko było lepiej odwzorowane na mapie.

Korzystając z menu ustawień legendy wybierz panel dotyczący typologii (Typology data) wybierając Add Custom Scheme i zamień pierwszych pięć kolorów na: ciemny zielony, jasny zielony, żółty, pomarańczowy, intensywny czerwony

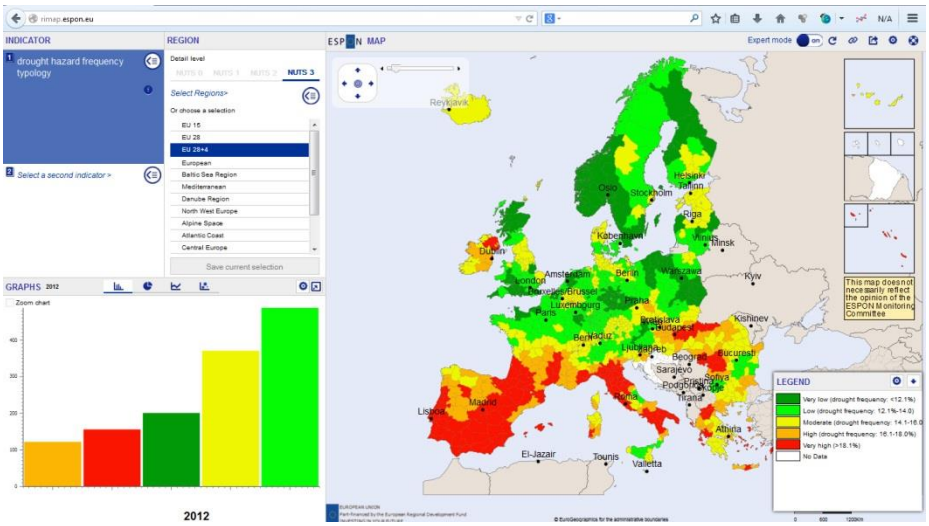


Ewentualnie ogranicz zakres przestrzenny do obszaru Morza Śródziemnego Mediterranean i przybliż go używając opcji zoom-in mapy

Najeżdżając strzałką na wybrane regiony położone nad samym morzem odczytaj ich nazwy.

Rozwiązanie:

Są to regiony włoskie: Fermo, Teramo, Pescara i Chieti zlokalizowane nad Adriatykiem, Calabria oraz Messina, Palermo, Enna, Agrigento, Caltanissetta na Sycylii oraz Malta.



Event #4

North Europe

Lithuania

Workshop smart city
Students' summer camp – interactive university-secondary school based class
30-31 August 2014

Vilnius

VGTU Summer Camp for pupils of secondary school „Know Profession“ AGENDA 2014

Day/ Time	Veikla	
1 day Hello Camp! (June 30)		
11:00 – 12:00	**REGISTRATION**	**Location:** VGTU Sauletekio al. 11, Vilnius 3 aud.
12:10 – 13:30	**Establishment in the hostel + familiarity with the environment and the rules**	**Vieta:** VGTU bendrabutis (tikslinama) **Location: VGTU hostel**
13:45 – 14:05	**Lunch**	**Location:** VGTU canteen
14:20 – 16:30	**Introduction games**	**Location:** VGTU amphitheatre
16:45 – 17:05	**Afternoon snack**	**Location:** VGTU canteen
17:15 – 20:00	**Team formation**	**Location:** VGTU amphitheatre
20:15 – 20:30	**Dinner**	**Location:** Hostel
20:30 – 22:45	**The camp flags production**	**Location:** Hostel
23:00	**Good night!**	**Location:** Hostel

2 day From today – you are a STUDENT! (July 1)			
08:00	**Good morning!**		**Location:** Hostel *Short workout*
08:45 – 09:10	**Breakfast**		**Location:** VGTU canteen
10:30 – 13:15	**Faculty of Environmental Engineering**		
	10:30 – 11:15	**Odour study by a dynamic olfactometry method** (Doc. Dr. Eglė Marčiulaitienė, Doc. Dr. Alvydas Zagorskis)	**Contact person:** Vice-dean Doc. Dr. Rasa Vaiškūnaitė **Location:** Sauletekio al. 11, 2313 aud. Environmental Research Laboratory
	11:30– 12:15	**Qualitative research of asphalt cover** (Doc. Dr. Viktoras Vorobjovas)	**Contact person:** Vice-dean Doc. Dr. Rasa Vaiškūnaitė **Location:** Sauletekio al. 11, Road Research Institute
	12:30– 13:15	**Renewable energy integration in buildings** (Doc. Dr. Giedrius Šiupinskas)	**Contact person:** Vice-dean Doc. Dr. Rasa Vaiškūnaitė **Location:** Sauletekio al. 11, 2801 aud., Laboratory of Building Energy and Microclimate Systems
13:30 – 14:00	**Lunch**		**Location:** VGTU canteen
14:30 – 17:15	**Faculty of Environmental Engineering**		
	14:30– 15:15	**Workshop „Smart City“** (Doc. Dr. Gražvydas Paliulis)	**Contact person:** Vice-dean Doc. Dr. Rasa Vaiškūnaitė **Location:** Sauletekio al. 11, 2507 aud. or 2504 aud.
	15:30 – 16:15	**Laser scanning features in geodesy** (Prof Dr. Česlovas Aksamitauskas)	**Contact person:** Vice-dean Doc. Dr. Rasa Vaiškūnaitė **Location:** Sauletekio al. 11, 2709 aud. Audience of Department of Geodesy and Cadastre

	16:30 – 17:15	**Plumbing work reliability** (Doc. Dr. Mindaugas Rimeika)	**Contact person:** Vice-dean Doc. Dr. Rasa Vaiškūnaitė **Location:** Sauletekio al. 11, 2404 aud. Laboratory of Water Supply and Management
17:20 – 17:30	**Afternoon snack**		**Location:** VGTU canteen
17:45 – 19:15	**Library „Brain fight“**		**Contact person:** Asta Katinaitė-Griežienė **Contacts:** asta.katinaite@vgtu.lt, tel. 25 12 254. **Location:** Library
19:30 -	**VGTU Sports Complex** **Basketball**		**Contact person:** Raminta Kuktaitė **Location:** Gym Hall *(req. running shoes, and even better sportswear)*
	Dinner		**Location:** Hostel
	Good night!		**Location:** Hostel

3 day (July 2)		
08:00	**Good morning!**	**Location:** Hostel *Short workout*
08:45 – 09:15	**Breakfast**	**Location:** VGTU canteen
10:00 – 12:00	**Kūrybinių industrijų fakultetas**	
	Activity: There will be a workshop in which pupils will have the chance to communicate with the representatives from the creative industries	**Contact person:** Vytenis Mockus **Location:** House of Architecture, Creative Entrepreneurship laboratory (AR-II 221)
12:30 – 13:30	**Lunch**	**Location:** VGTU canteen
15:50 – 17:00	**City Tour**	
17:15 – 17:35	**Afternoon snack**	**Location:** VGTU canteen
19:45 -	**VGTU Sports Complex** **Introduction with students football**	**Contact person:** Raminta Kuktaitė **Location:** Gym Hall *(req. running shoes, and even better sportswear)*
	Dinner	**Location:** Hostel
	Good night!	**Location:** Hostel

4 day (July 3)				
08:00	**Good morning!**		**Location:** Hostel *Short workout*	
08:45 – 09:10	**Breakfast**		**Location:** VGTU canteen	
	Faculty of Civil Engineering			
09:20 – 13:30	*09:20 – 11:20*	Laboratories Tour		
	11:30 – 13:30	A trip to the fire station		
13:45 – 14:00	**Lunch**		**Location:** VGTU canteen	
	Faculty of Civil Engineering			
		Noodle bridges construction		
	Afternoon snack		**Location:** VGTU canteen	
	VGTU Sports Complex **Sports, Tourism**		**Contact person:** Raminta Kuktaitė **Location:** Gym Hall *(req. running shoes, and even better sportswear)*	
	Dinner		**Location:** Hostel	
	Good night!		**Location:** Hostel	

5 day Students love sport! (July 4)						
08:00	**Good morning!**	**Location:** Hostel *Short workout*				
08:45 – 09:05	**Breakfast**	**Location:** VGTU canteen				
09:15 – 11:55	**Faculty of Fundamental Sciences**					
12:00 – 12:25	**Lunch**	**Location:** VGTU canteen				
12:30	**Antanas Gustaitis‘ Aviation Institute**					
	12:30	Trip to Kyviškes				
	Afternoon snack	**Location:** VGTU canteen				
18:00-22:00	**City Tour** **Song festival**					
	Dinner	**Location:** Hostel				
	Good night!	**Location:** Hostel				

6 day So long! (July 5)		
10:00	**Good morning!**	**Location:** Hostel *Short workout*
10:45 – 11:30	**Breakfast - Lunch**	**Location:** VGTU canteen
11:45 – 13:15	**The camp closure**	*Awards, Diplomas, Acknowledgements*
13:30 – 14:15	**Departure**	

**Camp organizers reserve the right to adjust the agenda.*

Event #5

North Europe

Lithuania

Researchers' night
26 September 2014

Vilnius

Once a year European Science and Research Laboratories open the door for the wide public. The Researchers' Nights annually invites science enthusiasts to enjoy an engaging and intriguing research, innovations and inventions.

Researchers' Nights 2014 once again on 26th of September, will invite to participate in more than 180 free and unique events in Vilnius, Kaunas, and Klaipėda, Šiauliai, Panevėžys, Molėtai and other Lithuanian places.

Lithuanian universities are contributing to Researchers' Nights. The goal of participation for universities in this event is to deliver higher education study programmes. Different study programmes of Vilnius Gediminas Technical University (VGTU) will be presented in each department separately.

Urban Engineering department of VGTU Faculty of Environmental Engineering in cooperation with Research Institute of Territorial Planning will present Urban Engineering study programme for pupils, students and wide public.

The participants will be introduced with the different types of transport designed to provide consumers with the relevant information and facilitated for safer, more coordinated and smarter use of communication networks. Furthermore, the organizers are planning the exhibitions of city planning examples for an introduction to the various examples of European and worldwide urban planning. These examples are based on ESPON projects' findings.

During the event, participants will be able to try the equipment of Laboratory of urban traffic.

http://tyrėjųnaktis.lt/

VILNIUS GEDIMINAS TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING
RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING

Researchers Night on 26th of September, 2014.
Faculty of Environmental Engineering
At 2 pmin SRK-II 507 audience.

Nr.	Event	Category	Location	Time	Registration	Aprašymas	Faculty
1	Lecture: Intelligent transport systems.	Lecture	Sauletekio al. 11, Vilnius, Faculty of Environmental Engineering, 507 room.	14^{00}	Registration required. Registration by phone (85) 274 4719, Department of Urban Engineering. Maximum number of participants – 30.	An introduction to the different types of transport designed to provide consumers with the relevant information and facilitated for safer, more coordinated and smarter use of communication networks.	Environmental Engineering
2	Exhibitions of city planning examples	Workshop	Sauletekio al. 11, Vilnius, Faculty of Environmental Engineering, 507 room.	14^{30}		An introduction tothe variousexamples ofurban planningworldwide	Environmental Engineering
3	Measurements with noise and speed meter	Experiment	Sauletekio al. 11, Vilnius, Faculty of Environmental Engineering, 507 room.	14^{40}		Participants will be able to try the instruments of Laboratory of urban traffic.	Environmental Engineering

Event #6

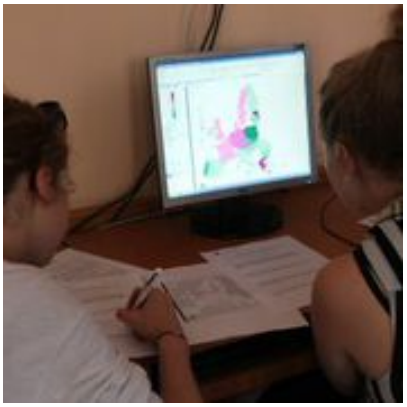
South Europe

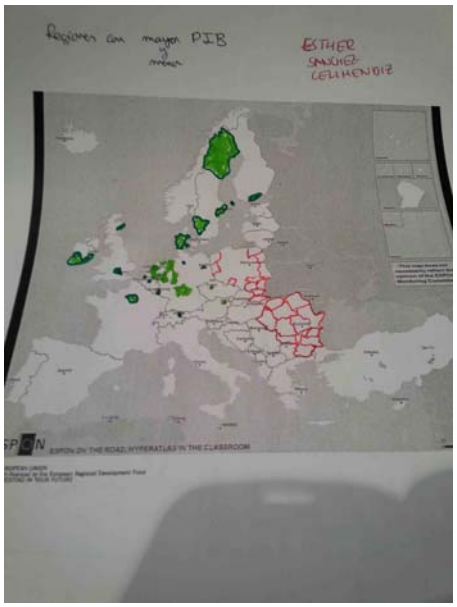
France

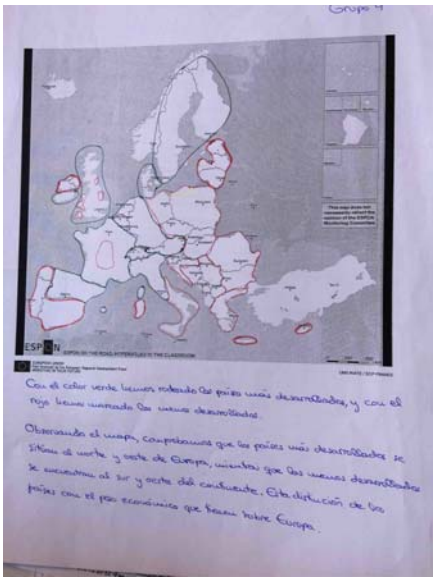
HyperAtlas in the classroom

Experimentations in classrooms

Poland 10 and 17 June 2014
France May 2014
Spain 7 and 11 November 2014
Slovenia June 2014
Romania 22 - 23 May 2014







ESPON on the Road - South working group

HyperAtlas in the classroom

Aim progress and results of the experimentation

In line with the goals of ESPON on the Road project, the HyperAtlas in the classroom experimentation aims at bringing ESPON results closer to new potential users. Indeed, the aim is to introduce the use of the ESPON HyperAtlas in teaching geography to secondary school pupils.

Despite its apparent sophistication and complexity, the HyperAtlas brings an innovative method in teaching geography. It ensures an understanding of complex geographical concepts and multi-scalar territorial analysis by a learning-by-doing process.

The ESPON HyperAtlas tool provides pupils with a thorough knowledge basis of both European territories and the European Union as a political space.

The HyperAtlas in the classroom experimentation is led by the French project partner (South group) in collaboration with ECP Romania and four colleagues from Greece, Poland, Slovenia and Spain.

Project partners were in charge of creating a protocol to ease the use of ESPON Hyperatlas in teaching geography. On the basis of the ESPON CaDEC transnational methodology, project partners designed pedagogical sessions (considered as best teaching practices) that match their national schools curricula while keeping a transnational logic. The UMS RIATE provided a technical support by providing data series and up-to-date hyp files.

The pedagogical sessions are the result of a collaborative work process. They were first drafted in English and translated into national languages afterwards.

After a training session by project partners of teachers, the experimentation rested on the commitment of teachers that will run the experimentation with 16-18 years old pupils with the collaboration of project partners.

The topic of the session is ‘inequalities in Europe’ and matches all their national schools curricula. First pupils are briefed on ESPON and the context of the experimentation, and then they are trained to build their own map. The third section of the session will be based on role-plays and debates about inequalities and European solutions to reduce them.

The experimentations showed that Hyperatlas can be used as a pedagogical and investigating tool. It is useful to help pupils reading spatial informations.

Nevertheless, it requires a lot of attention and preparatory work. First, teachers have to be trained to use the Hyperatlas, which is difficult if they don’t have the theoretical background. Furthermore, pupils should also have some background on the European Union. They also have to know about GDP and HDI.

Ultimately, the genuine interest of the experimentation is that pupils/students have been confronted to their clichés about the EU, particularly regarding the place of their

country. And this method could be also used toward an other audience: every European citizens, especially the skeptical ones.

As contact point, we practice to develop simple explications and discourse about ESPON and the Hyperatlas, and those skills and lessons learned during this experimentation will be reused in other dissemination actions of ESPON.

Experimentation Timeline

Time	Tasks	Who will be involved?	Details of the tasks
March the 7th	First meeting	Presentations : Maria Pigaki; Caroline Leininger; Ronan Ysebaert; Amel Feredj	_ Presentation of Hyperatlas _ Presentation of a / the course on inequalities in Europe _ Choice of the theme / thematic of the course _ Presentation and debates on the methodology
During March		All partners	Production of two courses
End of March	Conference Call	All partners	Debates on the courses
April		Maria Pigaki; Caroline Leininger and Amel Feredj Project partner will have to translate support and teachin material into their national langueges.	Creation of a video to explain how to use Hyperatlas for teachers
April to November		All partners + Teachers and students	Experimentations depending on the country school curricula and agenda
End of April	Video call	All partners	Discussion on the experimentations
End of April	Video call	All partners	Discussion on the experimentations
End of May	2nde meeting	All partners	First analysis
October	3rd meeting	All partners	Conclusions and evaluation of the results, analysis of the results…

Experimentations in classrooms		
Poland	42 students; 17-18 years old	10 and 17 june 2014
France	25 students; 17-18 years old	may 2014
Spain	28 students; 15-18 years old	7 and 11 novembre 2014
Greece	30 students; 15-18 years old	
Slovenia	19 students; 17 years old	june 2014
Romania	20 students; 15-18 years old	22 - 23 may 2014

Cristina Herrero, Laura Resa y Fabiola Insa.

Grupo 4

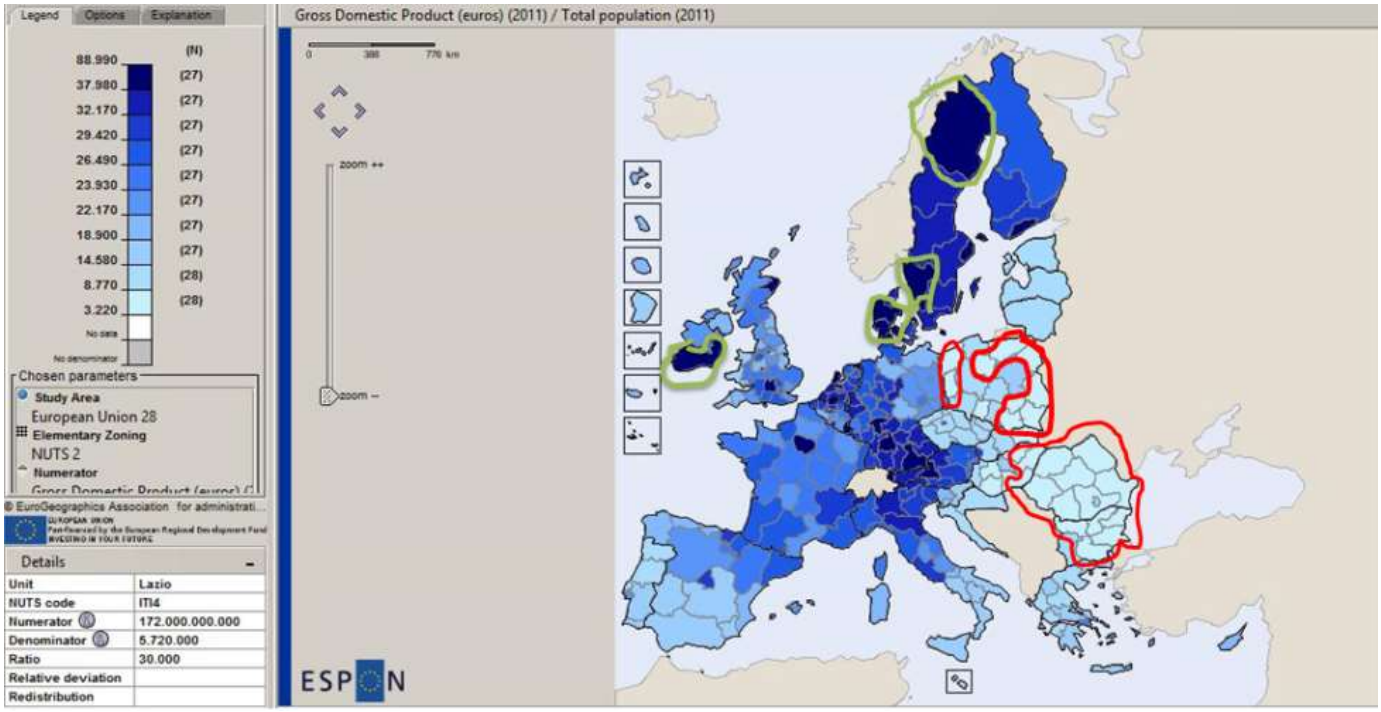
SEMINARIO 2: HYPERATLAS

La **renta per cápita** es la relación entre el PIB (Producto Interior Bruto) de un país y su cantidad de habitantes. Es un indicador utilizado frecuentemente para estimar la riqueza económica de una zona geográfica, ya que numerosas evidencias muestran que la renta per cápita está íntimamente relacionada con la calidad de vida de los habitantes de un país.

Verde: Países con una mayor renta per cápita. **Rojo**: Países con una menor renta per cápita.

En verde, como podemos observar en el mapa hemos destacado los siguientes países Övre Norrland, Västsverige, Midtjylland,Syddanmark y Shouthern y Easthen.

En rojo hemos señalado varias regiones próximas entre sí como todas las de Rumanía y Bulgaria y otras como Lubuskie, Podlaskie, Lubelskie..



Event #7

West Europe

Luxembourg

Youth on the Move – local information fair
16-17 May 2014

Luxembourg-City

Europa – Quiz

Fragekategorien

Rund um Europa	Die Europäische Union	Die Institutionen der Europäischen Union
10	10	10
20	20	20
30	30	30

Welches ist der höchste Berg in Europa?

a) Matterhorn
b) Zugspitze
c) Mont Blanc
d) Liskamm

→ **Richtige Antwort: Mont Blanc (4.810 m)**

Wie heißt die Hauptstadt Schwedens?

a) Malmö
b) Stockholm
c) Göteborg
d) Uppsala

→ **Richtige Antwort: Stockholm**

Welche ist die Nationalflagge von Lettland?

a)

b)

c)

→ **Richtige Antwort:**

Wie viele Mitgliedsstaaten hat die EU derzeit?

a) 24
b) 27
c) 28

→ **Richtige Antwort: 28**
(neuester Mitgliedsstaat: Kroatien seit 1.7.2013)

Wie viele Menschen leben in der EU?

a) Weniger als 300 Millionen
b) Mehr als 500 Millionen
c) Ungefähr als 750 Millionen

→ **Richtige Antwort: Mehr als 500 Millionen**

Die EU ist in hohem Maß abhängig von Gas-Importen. Welcher Staat ist der wichtigste Lieferant von Erdgas an die EU?

a) Algerien
b) Ukraine
c) Russland
d) China

→ **Richtige Antwort: Russland**

In welcher Stadt hat das Europäische Parlament seinen Sitz?

a) Den Haag
b) Luxemburg
c) Paris und Brüssel
d) Brüssel und Straßburg

→ **Richtige Antwort: Brüssel und Straßburg**

Wie oft finden die Wahlen zum Europäischen Parlament statt?

a) Alle 3 Jahre
b) Alle 4 Jahre
c) Alle 5 Jahre

→ **Richtige Antwort: Alle 5 Jahre**

!!! Die nächsten Wahlen finden am 25.05.2014 statt!!!

Welches Gebiet fällt ausschließlich in den Zuständigkeitsbereich der EU?

a) Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik
b) Energiepolitik
c) Bildungspolitik
d) Währungspolitik

→ **Richtige Antwort: Währungspolitik**

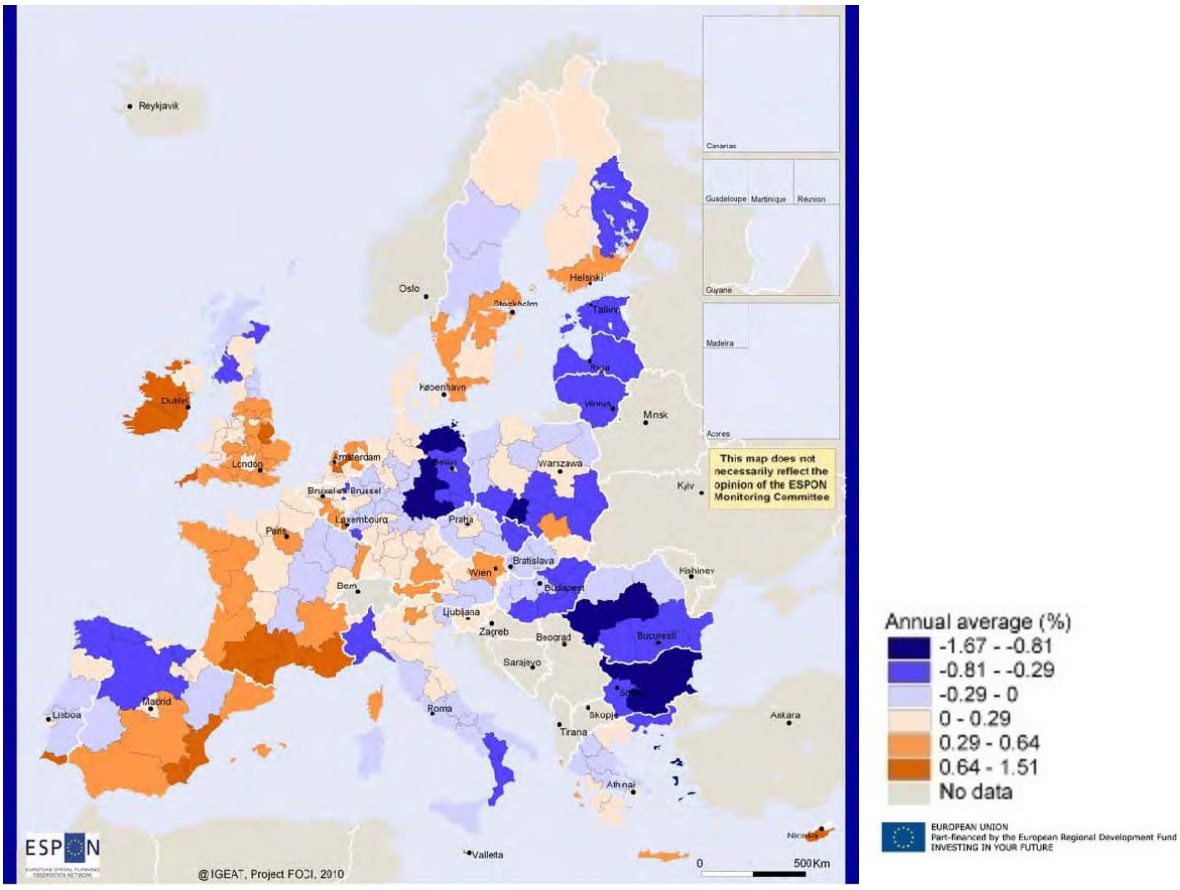
Geschafft!

Wie viele Punkte hast du erreicht?

Bevölkerung in Europa:

Wachstumschancen durch Migration

Szenario des Bevölkerungswachstums 2005-2030

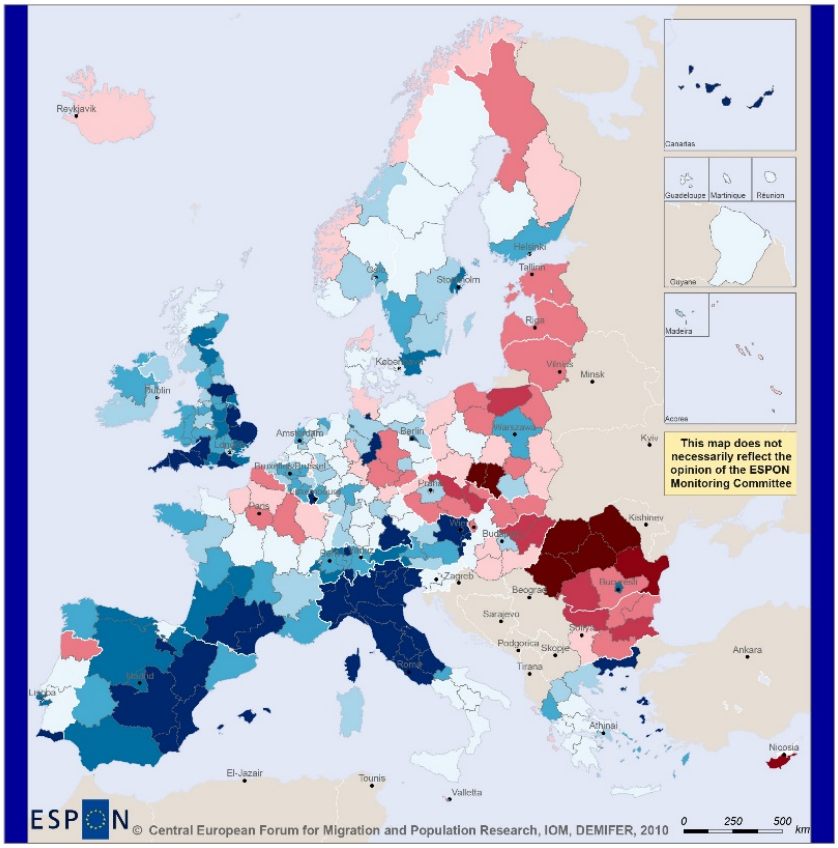


- Vier Grundfreiheiten der Europäischen Union (Freier Warenverkehr, Personenfreizügigkeit, Dienstleistungsfreiheit, Freier Kapital- und Zahlungsverkehr)
  - ➔ Jeder EU-Bürger hat die Möglichkeit, in einem anderen EU-Land zu leben und zu arbeiten
  - ➔ Dynamische Zu- und Abwanderungsströme innerhalb der Europäischen Union
- Bevölkerungswachstum in Europa wird sich bis zum Jahre 2030 in den einzelnen Ländern sehr unterschiedlich entwickeln:
  - ➢ In der Mehrzahl der ost- und mitteleuropäischen Staaten wird die Bevölkerung stetig abnehmen
  - ➢ In den meisten westeuropäischen Staaten werden die Bevölkerungszahlen stabil bleiben bzw. im Laufe der Jahre leicht ansteigen
- Großregion:
  - ➢ Luxemburg, Wallonien: positives Bevölkerungswachstum vorausgesagt
  - ➢ Lothringen, Saarland, Rheinland-Pfalz: eher Bevölkerungsrückgang vorausgesagt

➔ Intensive Kooperation innerhalb der Großregion zukünftig noch wichtiger

Deutsch

Auswirkungen von Migration auf die Bevölkerung im Jahre 2050



Europäische Länder mit höchstem Anteil an Menschen mit Migrationshintergrund (gemessen an Gesamtbevölkerung):

- ***Lettland**: 16,2%*
- ***Schweiz**: 22,8%*
- ***Luxemburg**: 43,8%*

(Stand 01.01.2014)

EUROPEAN UNION
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

Impact of Migration on Population in 2050

-60.0 – -40.0	(7)
-40.0 – -30.0	(2)
-30.0 – -20.0	(8)
-20.0 – -10.0	(26)
-10.0 – 0.0	(28)
0.0 – 10.0	(63)
10.0 – 20.0	(43)
20.0 – 30.0	(44)
30.0 – 40.0	(24)
40.0 – 107.0	(44)
No data	

- Die Mehrzahl der europäischen Länder/Regionen profitiert von einer zunehmenden Migration:
  - Größte „Gewinner“ unter anderem: Luxemburg, Zentral- und Nord-Italien, Teile Frankreichs, Spanien sowie Großbritannien → positive Bevölkerungsbilanz
  - Negative Bevölkerungsbilanz vornehmlich in Rumänien und Süd-Polen
- Verteilung der Bevölkerung variiert stark: Ost ↔ West, Nord ↔ Süd

➔ Luxemburg als einwanderungsstarkes Land wird zukünftig einigen Herausforderungen (sprachliche Integration, Ausbau der Infrastruktur, etc.) gegenüberstehen, jedoch gleichzeitig auch deutlich von der Migration profitieren (Einstellung neuer Arbeitskräfte, kulturelle Vielfalt, etc.).

ESPON – Die Vielfalt Europas entdecken

Aufgrund der weltweiten Vernetzung von Wirtschaft, Politik und Kommunikation stehen wir heute vor der Herausforderung, komplexe Sachverhalte möglichst übersichtlich und verständlich darzustellen. Aus diesem Grund hat die EU im Jahre 2002 das Programm „ESPON“ (**E**uropean **S**patial **P**lanning **O**bservation **N**etwork) entwickelt. Ziel ist es, aktuelle räumliche Trends in Europa aufzudecken und zu analysieren, um schließlich die Entscheidungsträger auf europäischer und nationaler Ebene unterstützen zu können.

http://esponontheroad.eu

Deutsch

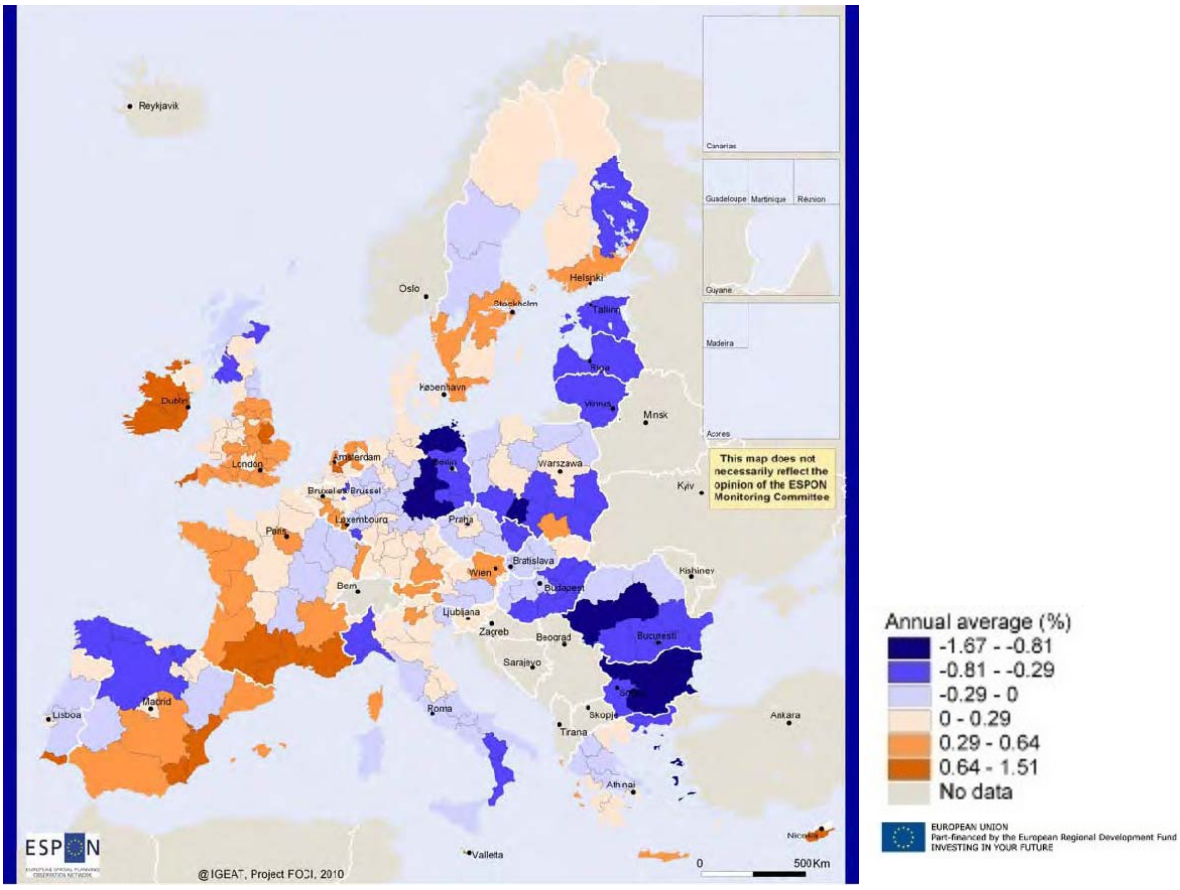
ESPON on the road

ESPON Contact Point LU

Population en Europe:

La migration comme potentiel de croissance

Scénario de la croissance démographique 2005-2030

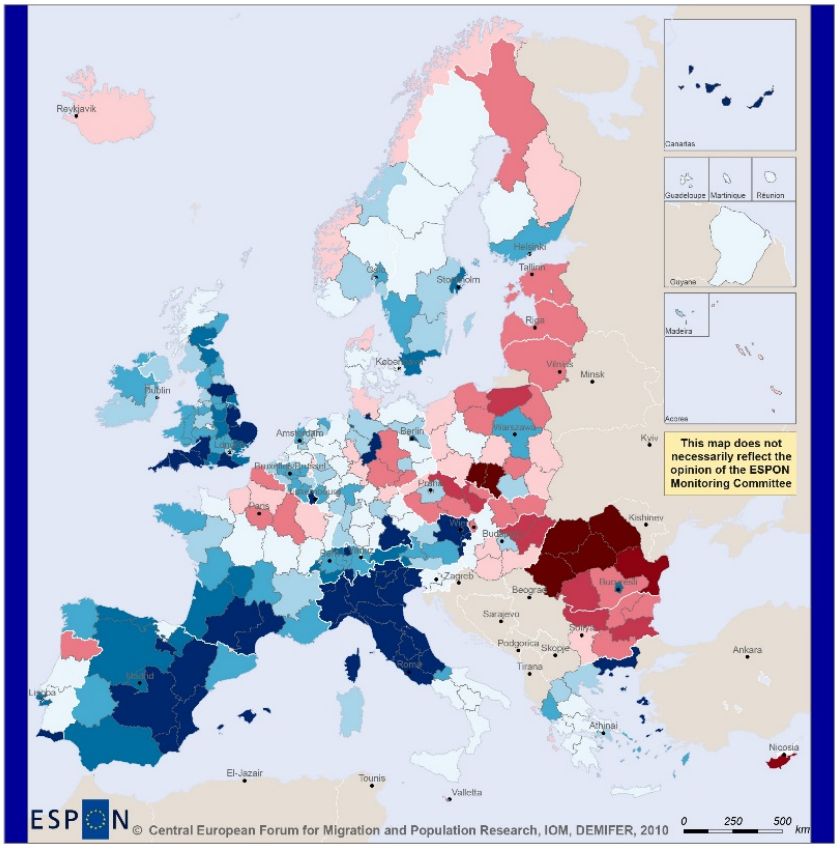


- Quatre libertés fondamentales dans l'Union Européenne (UE) : libre circulation des personnes, des biens, des services et des capitaux
  - ➔ Les citoyens européens ont le droit de vivre et de travailler dans tout pays de l'UE
  - ➔ Les flux migratoires sont particulièrement dynamiques au sein de l'UE
- A l'horizon 2030, la croissance démographique se développera de manière très différenciée dans chaque pays
  - ➢ Dans la majorité des pays d'Europe centrale et orientale (p. ex. Bulgarie, Roumanie), la population va constamment diminuer
  - ➢ Dans la plupart des pays occidentaux, les statistiques démographiques sont stables ou augmentent légèrement au fil des années
- Grande Région:
  - ➢ Luxembourg, Wallonie: une croissance démographique positive est à prévoir
  - ➢ Lorraine, Sarre, Rhénanie-Palatinat: un repli démographique est à anticiper

➔ Une coopération intensifiée en Grande Région est d'autant plus important dans le futur

Français

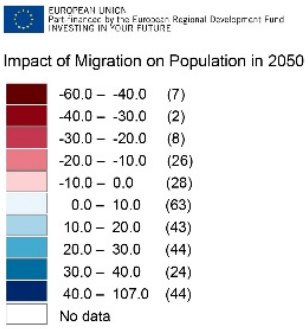
L'impact de la migration sur la population en 2050



Pays européens ayant la plus forte proportion de personnes issues de la migration (par rapport à sa population) :

- ***Lettonie**: 16,2%*
- ***Suisse**: 22,8%*
- ***Luxembourg**: 43,8%*

(Données: 01.01.2014)



- La plupart des pays et régions européennes profitent d'une augmentation de la migration:
  - Les grands „gagnants" sont le Luxembourg, l'Italie centrale et du nord, une partie de la France, l'Espagne ainsi que la Grande Bretagne → bilan démographique positif
  - Bilan démographique négatif principalement en Roumanie et dans le sud de la Pologne
- La distribution de la population varie fortement: Est ↔ Ouest, Nord ↔ Sud

➔ En tant que pays où l'immigration est forte, le Luxembourg fait face à plusieurs défis (p. ex. intégration linguistique, développement des infrastructures). Dans le même temps, il en profite (p. ex. embauche d'une nouvelle main d'œuvre, diversité culturelle).

ESPON – DECOUVRIR LA DIVERSITE DE L'EUROPE

Les économies, les politiques et la communication sont aujourd'hui interconnectées au niveau mondial. Nous faisons face au défi de représenter et d'appréhender ces tendances complexes de façon claire et compréhensible. C'est pour cette raison que l'Union Européenne a mis sur pied en 2002 le programme „ESPON" (**E**uropean **S**patial **P**lanning **O**bservation **N**etwork). L'objectif est d'analyser les développements marquant le territoire européen pour, finalement, aiguiller les décideurs politiques en Europe et au niveau national.

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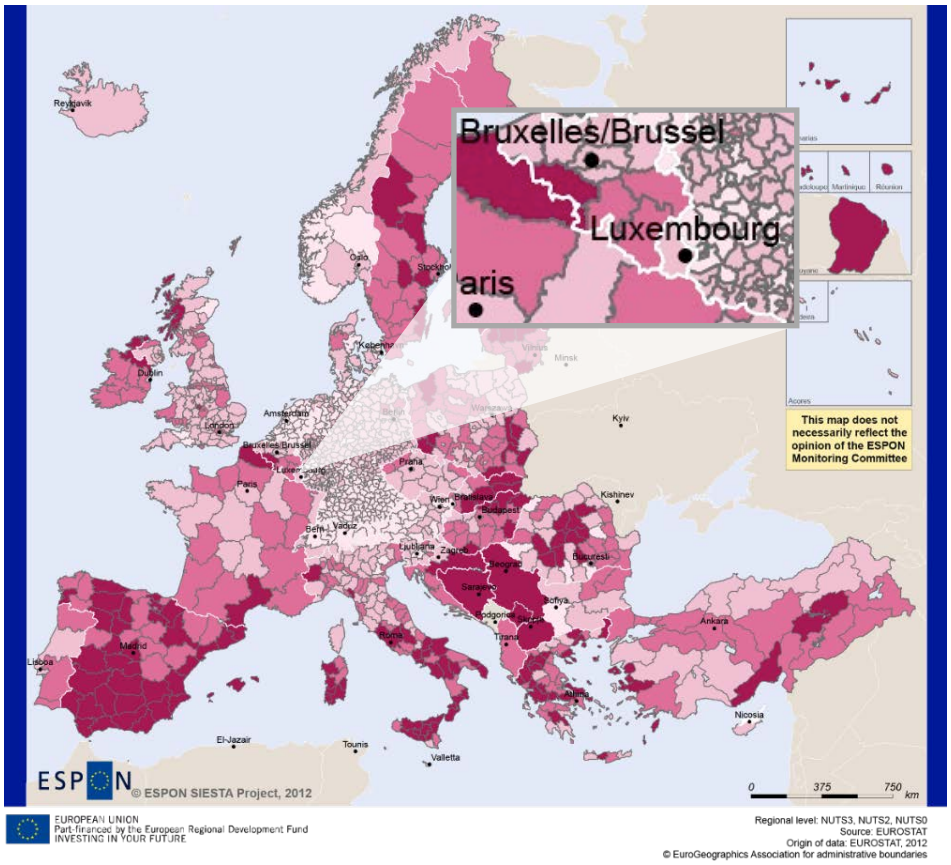
Jugend & Arbeitsmarkt in Europa:

Aktuelle Herausforderungen und Perspektiven

Jugendarbeitslosigkeit in Europa, 2009

prozentualer Anteil an der aktiven Bevölkerung zwischen 15-24 J. (in %)



Aktuelle Zahlen:

(Stand: Februar 2014)

- ***Höchste Werte:***
  Spanien: 53,6%
  Griechenland: 58,3%
- ***Niedrigste Werte:***
  Deutschland: 7,7%
  Österreich: 9,4%
- ***Gesamt-EU**: 22,9%*
- ***Luxemburg**: 17,4%*

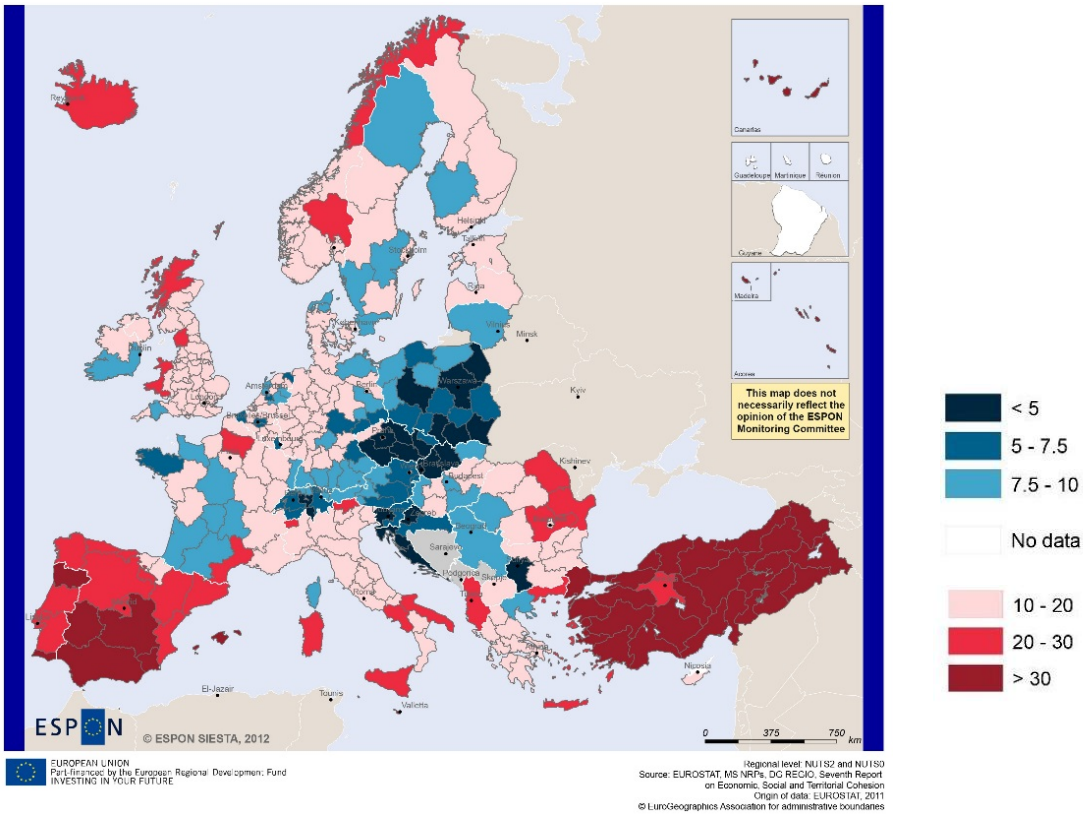
< 10%
10% - 20%
20% - 30%
> 30%
No data

- Starker Anstieg der Jugendarbeitslosigkeit in vielen Regionen Europas
  → Ursachen: europaweite Wirtschafts- und Finanzkrise, wirtschaftlicher Strukturwandel in osteuropäischen Ländern
- Arbeitslosigkeit ist besonders gravierend unter Jugendlichen, da nur die wenigsten über Berufserfahrung verfügen und daher vergleichsweise lange arbeitslos bleiben
- Jugendarbeitslosigkeit in Europa sehr ungleichmäßig verteilt (Nord ↔ Süd, Zentrum ↔ Peripherie)
- Großregion: Lothringen, Wallonien → relativ hohe Jugendarbeitslosigkeit
  Luxemburg, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland → geringere Jugendarbeitslosigkeit
- Verschiedene Maßnahmen auf europäischer Ebene (2014-2020: 6 Mrd. Euro an EU-Fördermitteln)
- Maßnahmen auf nationaler Ebene in Luxemburg:
  - regelmäßige Beratungsangebote für Jugendliche bei der ADEM, höhere Anzahl an Umschulungs- und Weiterbildungsprogrammen, etc.

Deutsch

Frühzeitige Schul- und Ausbildungsabgänger, 2010

Anteil an der Bevölkerung im Alter von 18-24 (in %),
EU 2020-Ziel = 10 %



- Hohe Quoten bei frühzeitigen Schul- und Ausbildungsabgängern in Südspanien und der Türkei
  → Zusammenhang zwischen wachsender Anzahl an frühzeitigen Schul- und Ausbildungsabgängern und erhöhter Jugendarbeitslosigkeit
- Niedrige Quoten bei frühzeitigen Schul- und Ausbildungsabgängern in Luxemburg, in Teilen Frankreichs und Deutschlands, der Schweiz und einigen osteuropäischen Ländern

→ Luxemburg kann sowohl hinsichtlich eines sehr geringen Anteils an Jugendarbeitslosigkeit, als auch hinsichtlich einer sehr geringen Anzahl an frühzeitigen Schul- und Ausbildungsabgängern im europäischen Vergleich positive Werte verzeichnen.

ESPON – Die Vielfalt Europas entdecken

Aufgrund der weltweiten Vernetzung von Wirtschaft, Politik und Kommunikation stehen wir heute vor der Herausforderung, komplexe Sachverhalte möglichst übersichtlich und verständlich darzustellen. Aus diesem Grund hat die EU im Jahre 2002 das Programm „ESPON“ (**E**uropean **S**patial **P**lanning **O**bservation **N**etwork) entwickelt. Ziel ist es, aktuelle räumliche Trends in Europa aufzudecken und zu analysieren, um schließlich die Entscheidungsträger auf europäischer und nationaler Ebene unterstützen zu können.

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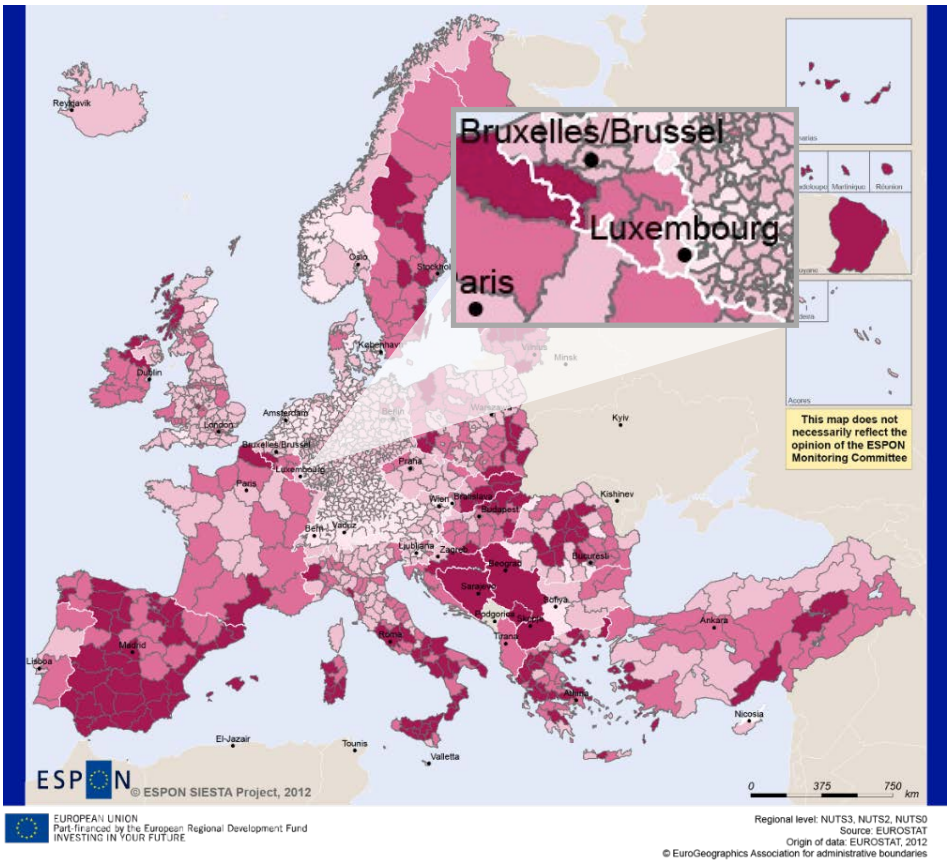
Deutsch

Les jeunes et le marché du travail en Europe:

Défis et perspectives

Chômage des jeunes, 2009

Part des jeunes entre 15-24 ans dans la population active (en %)



Quelques chiffres:

- ***Les pays les plus touchés:***
  Espagne: 53,6%
  Grèce: 58,3%
- ***Les pays les moins affectés:***
  Allemagne: 7,7%
  Autriche: 9,4%
- ***Moyenne UE**: 22,9%*
- ***Luxembourg**: 17,4%*

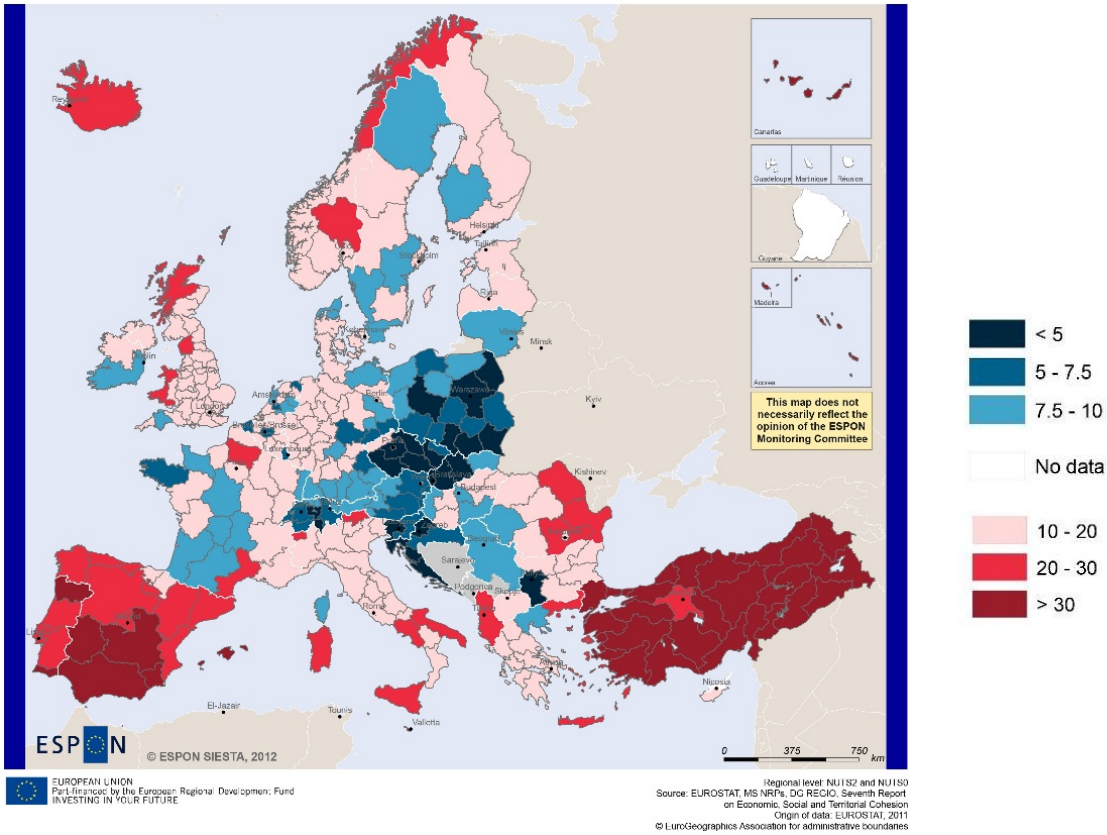
(Données: Fevrier 2014)

- Forte augmentation du chômage des jeunes dans de nombreuses régions européennes
  → Causes: la crise économique et financière a affecté l'Europe dans son ensemble depuis 2008 ; dans les pays de l'Europe orientale, la restructuration économique est en cours
- Le chômage affecte particulièrement les jeunes, en particulier du fait de leur manque d'expérience professionnelle
- Le chômage des jeunes en Europe se réparti inégalement en Europe (Nord ↔ Sud, centre ↔ périphérie)
- Grande Région: Lorraine, Wallonie → chômage des jeunes relativement élevé
  Luxembourg, Rhénanie-Palatinat, Sarre → chômage des jeunes relativement faible
- Plusieurs mesures ont été prises au niveau européen (2014-2020: 6 milliards d'Euro de fonds européens)
- Mesures prises au niveau national au Luxembourg:
  - L'ADEM offre un suivi et un conseil spécifique aux jeunes, les formations sont nombreuses et renforcées, de même que les programmes de formation continue et post graduée

Français

Décrochage scolaire dans le cadre de l'éducation et de la formation, 2010

Part de la population active entre 15-24 ans (en %)
Objectif UE pour 2020 = 10 %



- Taux de décrochage scolaire au sud de l'Espagne et en Turquie est relativement élevé

→ Lien entre l'augmentation du taux de décrochement scolaire et le chômage élevé des jeunes

- Faible taux de décrochement scolaire au Luxembourg, dans certaines régions de la France et l'Allemagne, la Suisse et quelques pays de l'Europe orientale

→ En comparaison avec les autres pays européens, le Luxembourg enregistre des valeurs positives tant en ce qui concerne le faible taux de chômage des jeunes, qu'en ce qui concerne le décrochage scolaire.

ESPON – DECOUVRIR LA DIVERSITE DE L'EUROPE

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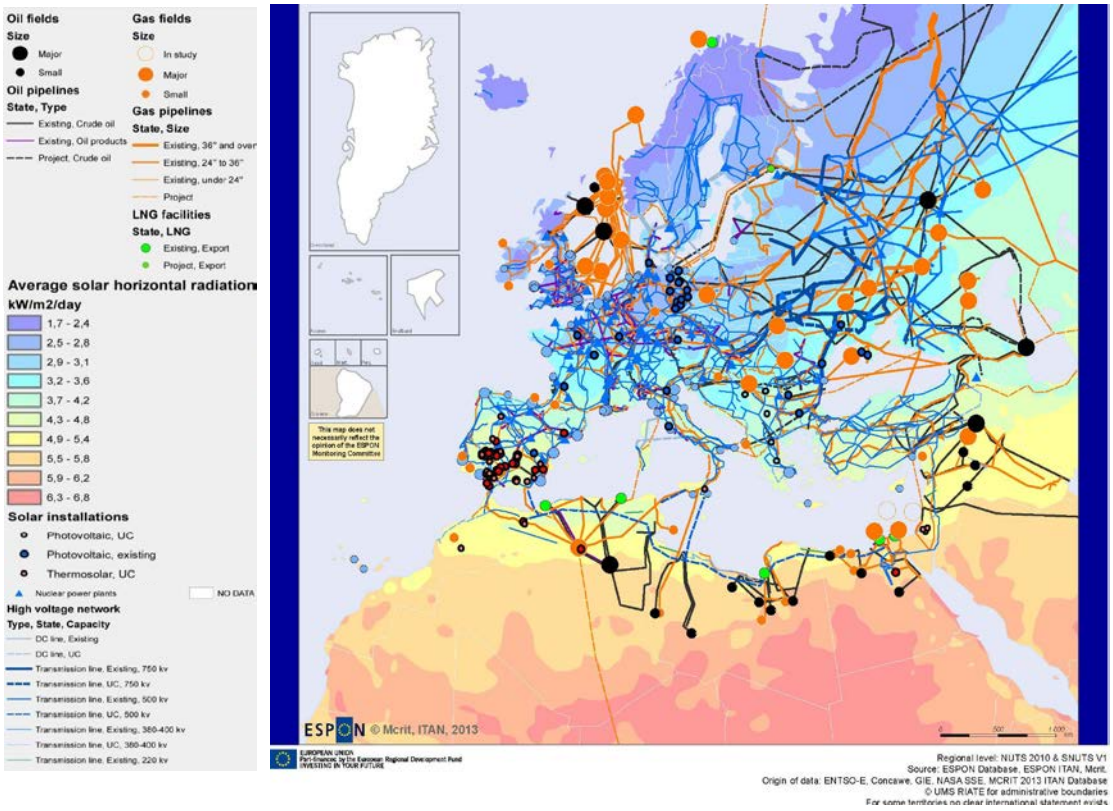
Français

Energiewende in Europa:

Aktuelle Anforderungen und zukünftige Chancen

Energienetze im gesamteuropäischen Raum und angrenzenden Nachbarstaaten, 2010



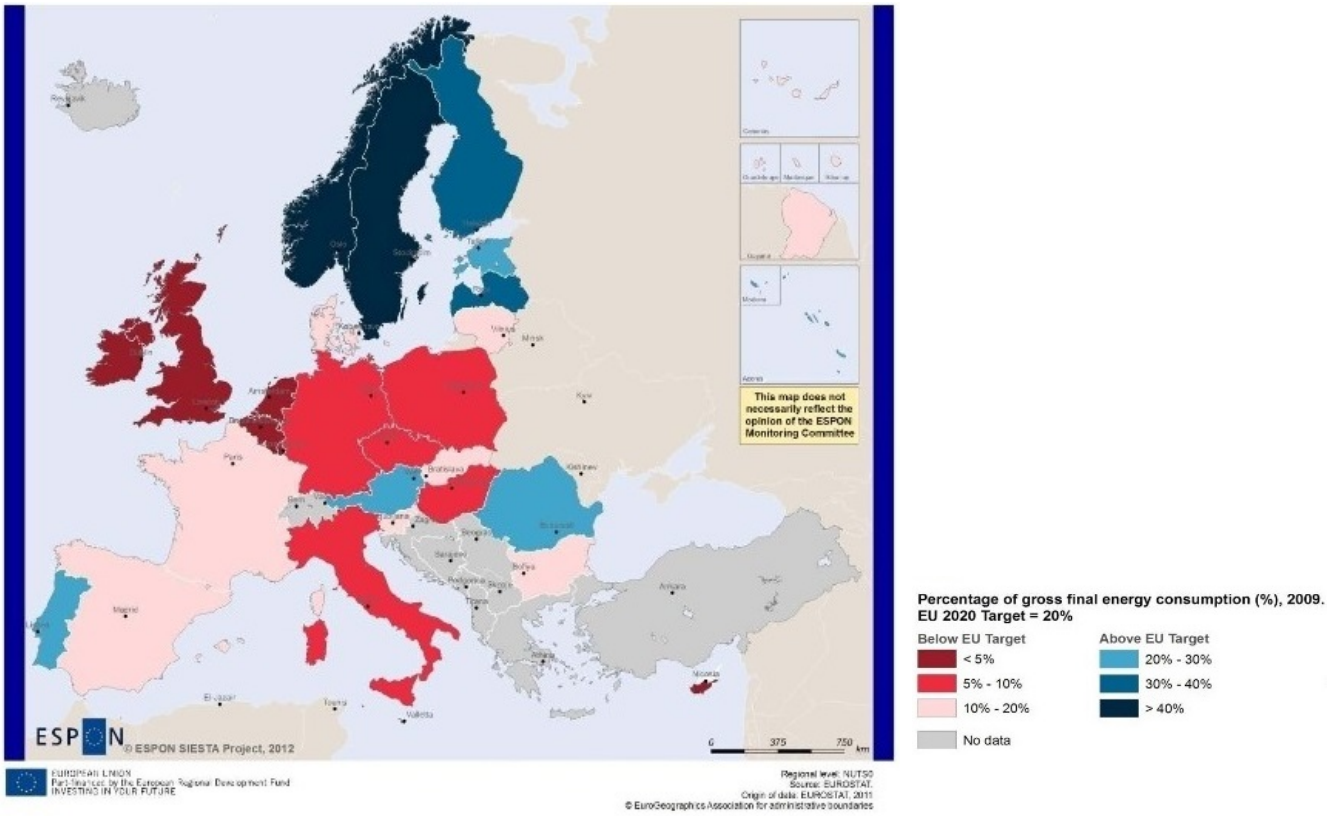
Aktuelle Zahlen:

- *Abhängigkeit der EU von Energieimporten (2011): 53,8%*
- *1/3 der europäischen Ölimporte stammen aus Russland*
- *Energieimporte in Luxemburg: 97,4%*
- *Verkehrssektor mit einem Anteil von 30% ist größter Energiekonsument in Europa*

- Enorme gegenseitige Abhängigkeiten zwischen Europa, dem Mittleren Osten, der Maghreb-Region und Russland hinsichtlich der Energieversorgung
  - ➢ Vielzahl an Gas- und Ölfeldern insbesondere in Russland, der Ukraine und einigen nordafrikanischen Staaten
  - ➢ Große Anzahl an Photovoltaikanlagen an der deutsch-polnischen Grenze sowie große Anzahl an Solaranlagen in Zentral- und Südspanien
- Luxemburg bezieht derzeit 97,4 % seiner Energie aus dem Ausland
- Momentan noch 185 Kernkraftwerke in Europa in Betrieb (Anteil von 30% an der gesamten Energieerzeugung) → Die Schweiz, Deutschland und Belgien haben bereits den Ausstieg aus der Atomenergie beschlossen, weitere Initiativen für einen einheitlichen Atomausstieg auf europäischer Ebene sind in Planung
- Notwendigkeit für den verstärkten Einsatz erneuerbarer Energien in Europa (Windkraft, Solarenergie, etc.), um sich von anderen Staaten unabhängig zu machen und aktiv für den Klimaschutz einzutreten → gemeinsame Europäische Energiepolitik ist von großer Bedeutung

Deutsch

Anteil von erneuerbaren Energien am Gesamtenergieverbrauch (in %), 2009



- Erneuerbare Energien als wichtige Alternative zu fossilen Brennstoffen (Erdöl, Erdgas, Kohle)
  - Verringerung der Abhängigkeit von Importländern fossiler Brennstoffe
  - Senkung der durch Energieproduktion und -verbrauch erzeugten Treibhausgas-Emissionen
- Häufiger Einsatz erneuerbarer Energien in Skandinavien und dem Baltikum
- Geringer Einsatz erneuerbarer Energien in Großbritannien, Irland, Belgien, Niederlande, Luxemburg
- Langfristiges Ziel der EU bis 2020: Steigerung des Anteils an erneuerbaren Energiequellen auf insgesamt 20 % des Gesamtenergieverbrauchs

➔ Luxemburg gehört im europäischen Vergleich zu den Ländern mit dem geringsten Anteil an erneuerbaren Energien am Gesamtenergieverbrauch.
Mit Hilfe eines nationalen „Aktionsplans für erneuerbare Energien“ strebt Luxemburg für die kommenden Jahre einen Anstieg im Bereich erneuerbare Energien an.

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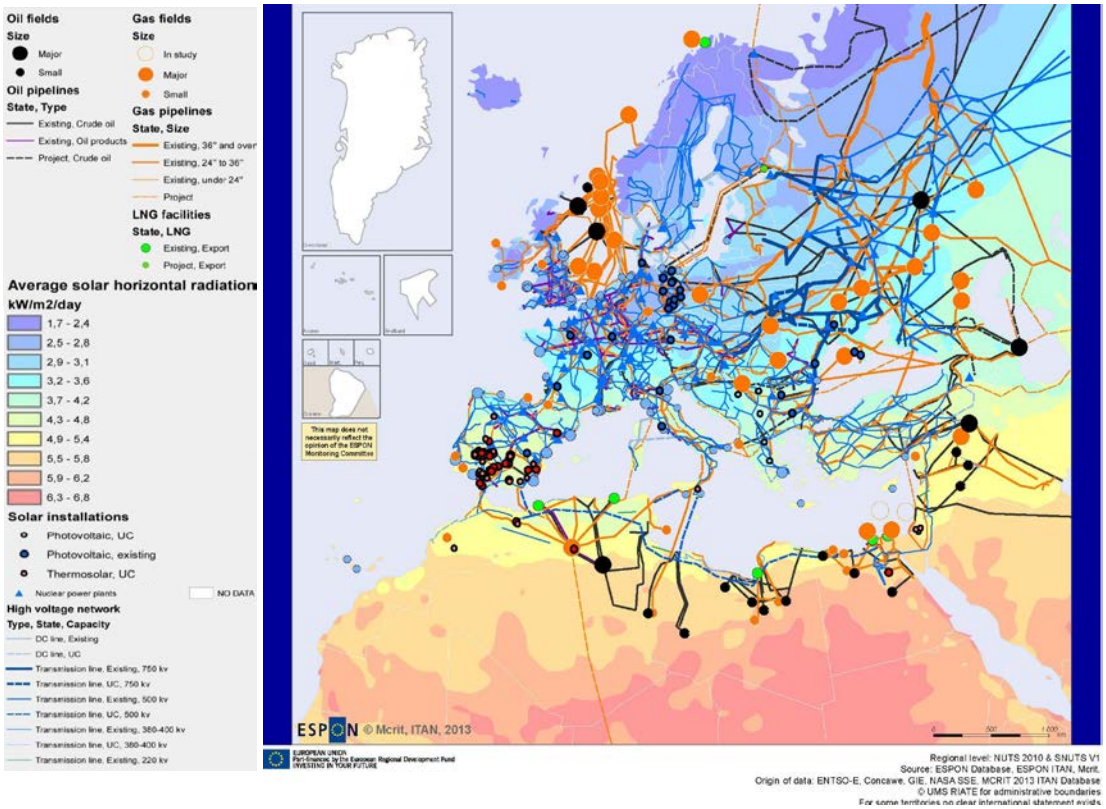
Vers un tournant énergétique en Europe:

Défis et opportunités

Les réseaux d'énergie entre l'UE et ses voisins, 2010



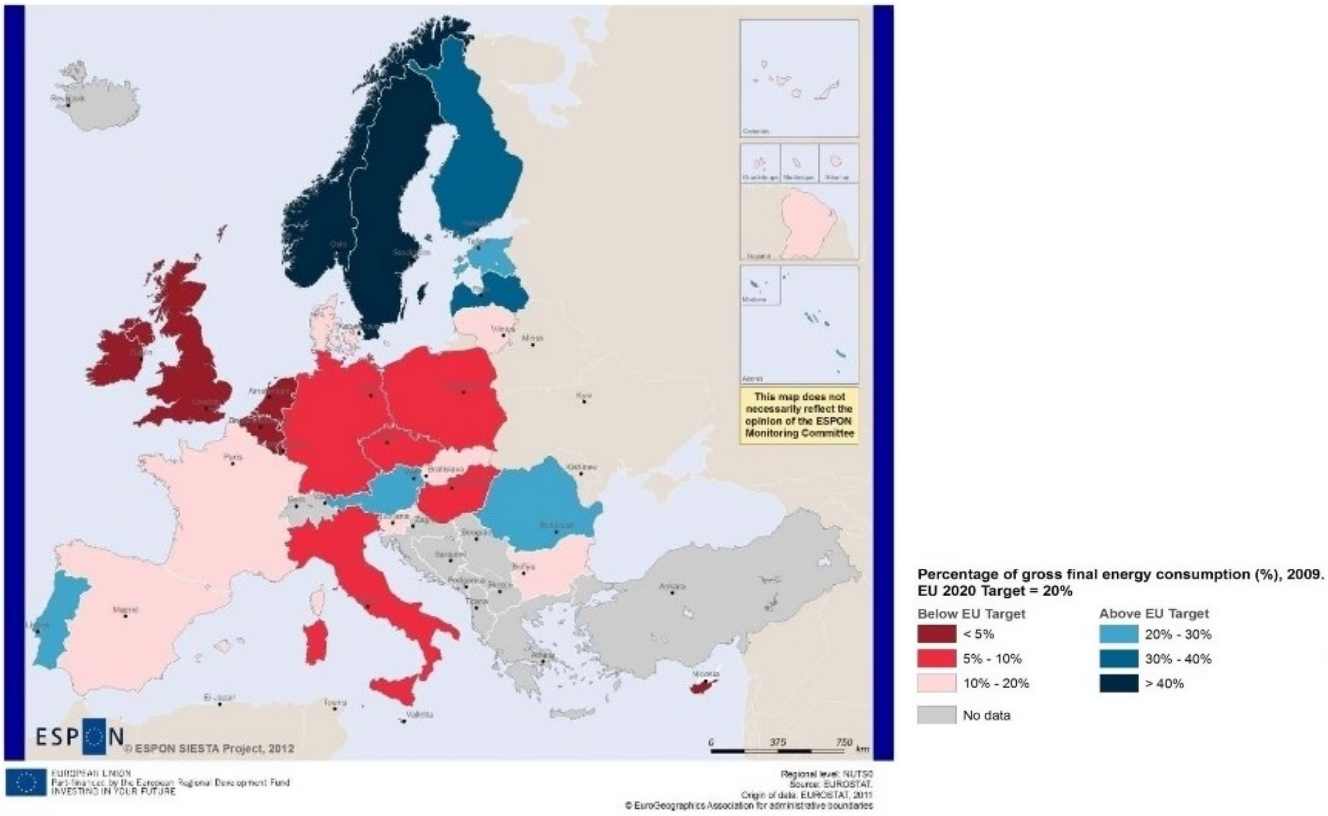
Quelques chiffres:

- *En 2011, l'UE a importé 53,8% des énergies qu'elle a consommées*
- *En 2011, 1/3 du pétrole consommé en Europe provenait de Russie*
- *Le Luxembourg importe 97,4% de son énergie*
- *Le secteur des transports est le plus grand consommateur d'énergie en Europe (30%* de la consommation totale)

- Énorme dépendance de l'Europe en matière d'approvisionnement énergétique vis-à-vis de ses voisins, le Moyen Orient, le Maghreb et la Russie
  - Grande quantité de réserves de pétrole et de gaz, en particulier en Russie, en Ukraine et dans certains pays d'Afrique du Nord
  - Grand nombre d'installations photovoltaïques à la frontière germano-polonaise
  - Installations solaires thermiques au centre et au sud de l'Espagne
- Luxembourg importe actuellement le 97,4% du total de sa consommation énergétique
- Actuellement, 185 centrales nucléaires sont en activité. Elles fournissent 30% de la production totale d'énergie → La Suisse, l'Allemagne et la Belgique ont abandonné le nucléaire, d'autres initiatives pour une sortie cohérente du nucléaire sont envisagées au niveau européen
- Pour renforcer l'indépendance énergétique et devenir proactifs en matière de protection du climat, renforcer le déploiement des énergies renouvelables en Europe est important (p. ex. énergie éolienne, énergie solaire) → Une politique européenne commune apparaît essentielle

Français

Pourcentage de consommation d'énergies renouvelables sur la consommation totale d'énergie, 2009



- Les énergies renouvelables constituent une alternative aux combustibles fossiles (pétrole, gaz naturel et charbon)
  - ➢ Réduction de la dépendance vis-à-vis des pays producteurs de combustibles fossiles
  - ➢ Réduction les émissions de gaz à effet de serre
- Utilisation fréquente d'énergies renouvelables en Scandinavie et dans les Pays baltes
- Par contre, les énergies renouvelables sont peu utilisées en Grande Bretagne, Irlande, Belgique, Pays-Bas et au Luxembourg
- Objectif de l'UE à l'horizon 2020: atteindre 20% d'énergies renouvelables dans la consommation totale d'énergie

➔ En comparaison avec les autres pays européens, le Luxembourg utilise peu les énergies renouvelables dans sa consommation totale d'énergie. Avec l'aide de son „plan d'action nationale pour les énergies renouvelables", le Luxembourg aspire à augmenter la part des énergies renouvelables.

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III. ESPON and your needs – stakeholder workshops

In this section you find a documentation of the events in national context. For each event, some basic information is included here: photos and the agenda. Presentations of the events are available electronically on the project website: www.esponontheroad.eu

Overview table

	Place/ venue	Date	Title	Focus	Audience (No. of participants)
1	Germany, Bonn	October 22	European Research Results for German Regions – What offers ESPON?	North-Rhine Westphalia and the Cologne-Bonn region, economic crisis, scenarios, green economy and the usability of ESPON for the regional level	Regional, local representatives from North-Rhine Westphalia, scientists (15 participants)
2	Poland, Poznan	July 23	Small and medium size towns	Evaluation and monitoring systems of urban economic potential - seminar for local policy-makers in Poznan	Local stakeholders (15 participants)
3	Hungary, Budapest	November 6	ESPON Territorial trends and development potentials in the Danube region	Potential territorial development fields for Danube Transnational Programme based on ESPON results, particularly for Hungary, Croatia and Serbia	Transnational stakeholders (Danube JTS, SRB-HU CBC, HR-HU CBC, counties, cities, researchers) (60 participants)
4	Slovenia, Ljubljana	October 8	Support to preparation of spatial and other public policies integrated with other activities promoted as the World habitat day within 'October - The Month of Territory' in Slovenia	ESPON visions of spatial planning in Slovenia and Central Europe.	Broader public Traditional stakeholders (60 participants)
5	Estonia, Tallinn	November 20	Colours of Estonia on Europe's maps: European territorial scenarios: peripheral context	National stakeholder event in Tallinn	Ministries, national and regional agencies, regional development and planning community, experts and analysts, civil society representatives (50 participants)
6	Sweden, Stockholm	November 25	City networks in regional context	How to use the ESPON-material with regard to work and studies Workshop for the Master's Students at KTH in Stockholm	Youth, students (30 participants)
7	Sweden, Stockholm	November 28	Seminar in cooperation with the Swedish Association of County Councils and Municipalities (SKL) in Stockholm	Urban-rural relations in a Europe in transition. Regional economic crises Governance and Climate Changes	Local stakeholders (planners, practitioners, etc.), broader public (incl. researchers and students), new local and regional target groups (86 participants)

	Place/ venue	Date	Title	Focus	Audience (No. of participants)
8	Lithuania, Šiauliai	November 27	Urban forum	Territorial Scenarios and Visions for Europe, Neighbourhoods, Small and Medium-Sized Towns.	Architects, urban designers, planning professionals, stakeholders, policy makers, local politicians, academic community and the wider general public. (282 participants)
9	Iceland, Reykjavil	October10	European research on regional development – The ESPON research cooperation and its future	Focus on northerly, small and peripheral territories	High level bureaucrats, national level politicians. Also: Regional and local level planners and developers. Academics (45 participants
10	Iceland, Akureyri	October 17	European research on regional development – The ESPON research cooperation and its future	Focus on northerly, small and peripheral territories	High level bureaucrats, national level politicians. Also: Regional and local level planners and developers. Academics. (20 participants)
11	Finland, Helsinki	December 17	Evidence and analytic tools for regional planning	ET2050 scenarios and their relevance to the vision for regional and infrastructural development in Finland. Presentation of ESPON tools to Finnish regional planners.	Directors of regional planning from the Finnish regions. representatives from the Ministry of the Environment (25 participants)
12	Latvia, Riga	June 19	The role of small and medium-sized urban areas at the European and national level.	Small and medium sized towns: one of Latvia's priorities during EU Council presidency in Jan-June 2015.	Representatives from state and municipal bodies, universities, private consulting companies etc who might contribute to the elaboration of policy recommendations to be presented and discussed at the EU level in 2015 Jan-June. (50 participants)
13	Latvia, Riga	September 5	The essential aspects of the EU Urban agenda: challenges and gains for Latvia	Possible solutions to the main challenges: polycentrism; networking; cross-regional/border collaboration; strengthening the links with bigger cities; shift towards green economies; improvement in services, accessibility and infrastructure	Representatives from ministries, planning regions and municipalities, social partners, researchers and experts in relating fields. (48 participants)
14	Italy, Rome	May 21	ESPON Italian evidence in change	Future of ESPON Programme and Italian needs, ESPON projects by Italian partnership and Italian evidence, concepts, regional and local planning, innovation, statistical and economic data, EU future scenarios	Policy makers, practitioners, metropolitan areas majors/assessors, NGOs, Chambers of Commerce, Citizens, Students in secondary and tertiary education (115 participants)

	Place/ venue	Date	Title	Focus	Audience (No. of participants)
15	Spain, Alcalá de Henares	October 16-17	Territory facing crisis: a vision from ESPON	urban/rural, governance, green economy, sustainability, land use, scenarios	Traditional stakeholders, Scientific Community (33 participants)
16	France, Paris	October 22	The Mediterranean Sea, sewn or cut?	Cooperation within the Mediterranean	Researchers, policy makers and practitioners eager to work on cooperation. (82 participants)
17	Romania, Iaşi	October 3-5	Rural/urban disparities, regional convergence, poverty and exclusion	Poverty, urban-rural relations, small and medium sized towns, Hyperatlas	School Inspectorates Center for European Studies, Academics, Policy makers, Citizens, Students in secondary and tertiary education (48 participants)
18	Greece, Rethymnon	October 3	Urban poverty - young people not in employment, education or training	Poverty, social exclusion, youth unemployment	Local stakeholders (Region of Crete, Greek Parliament, Mayors, research centres, students (150 participants)
19	Greece, Piraeus	November 12	Blue growth on integrated maritime spatial planning to unfold territorial potentials	Blue growth, land-sea interactions, Mediterranean	Regional and local governments, Ministries, policy makers, Chambers of Commerce, Associations of Transnational Collaboration, EGTCs, Civil Society, CPMR, SDMed (580 participants)
20	Ireland, Maynooth	September 26	Creating the regions of tomorrow: Maximising Ireland's reform opportunity	Economic crisis, unbalanced development and regional recovery related to the review of the National Spatial Strategy and the new Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies as integrated cross-sectoral policy vehicles for economic development, investment and job creation	City and regional planners, local and regional development agencies, county and regional authority officials, representatives of EU organisations, academics, researchers, development consultants (105 participants)
21	Luxembourg, Luxembourg City	December 12	Luxembourgish small and medium-sized towns in Europe: challenges and opportunities	Small and medium sized towns in Europe, the Greater Region, Luxembourg and Latvia (through the LV Presidency)	Representatives of the Ministries, municipalities, academics and architects, spatial planners (50 participants)
22	United Kingdom, Colwyn Bay	September 17	Securing economic resilience outside the UK's main cities	Regional level, small and medium sized towns and their planning instruments, economic resilience	Strategic planners, key decision-makers e presently outside the UK ESPON Network; stakeholders who have direct influence over policy development and direct benefit from using ESPON (45 participants)
23	Belgium, Brussels	November 19	Urban issues, scenario's, territorial vision and the ESPON toolbox: On The Road to EU 2050	The urban issue at global, European, national and infranational levels -Metropolis, big cities, small and medium size towns, Scenarios and Vision for EU 2050:	public authorities, administrations, academics, other private stakeholders (35 participants)

Event #1

Central and Eastern Europe

Germany

European research results for German regions – What does ESPON offer?
22 October 2014

Bonn

Europäische Forschungsergebnisse für deutsche Regionen

Was bietet ESPON?

In Kooperation mit der Region Köln/Bonn e.V. richtet das Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung (BBSR) als nationaler ESPON Contact Point eine eintägige Veranstaltung im Rahmen des Projektes ESPONontheRoad aus.
Das Projekt ist Teil des europäischen Forschungsprogramms ESPON 2013, das sich in einer Vielzahl wissenschaftlicher transnationaler Projekte mit Themen rund um die europäische Raumentwicklung beschäftigt.

ESPONontheRoad hat zum Ziel, Relevanz und Wirksamkeit der ESPON-Ergebnisse nachhaltig zu sichern, indem all jene in die Diskussion zu den ESPON-Forschungsresultaten einbezogen werden, denen diese Ergebnisse letztendlich dienen sollen: politische Entscheidungsträger, Akteure der Raumentwicklung und Wissenschaftler, aber auch der Privatsektor und die Öffentlichkeit.
Bei der Veranstaltung sollen aktuelle Themen des auslaufenden ESPON 2013 Programms diskutiert und neue Themenideen für die kommende Programmlaufzeit entwickelt werden. ESPON Ergebnisse sollen mit der lokalen Realität verknüpft werden und bei Akteuren auf unterschiedlichen räumlichen Ebenen bekannter gemacht werden. Zusätzlich wird über die Möglichkeiten einer eigenen Teilnahme an ESPON-Projekten informiert.

Der Fokus der Veranstaltung liegt zum einen auf der europäischen Wirtschaftskrise und ihren Auswirkungen auf die Regionen. Das ESPON-Projekt ECR2 (Economic Crisis: Resilience of Regions) bietet in seinen Analysen eine Erklärung dafür, warum einige Regionen kaum von der Krise getroffen wurden, andere Regionen betroffen waren, sich aber schnell wieder erholten und wieder andere Regionen bis heute darunter leiden. Als einen wichtigen Impuls für den Weg aus der Krise wird die Green Economy (Grünes Wachstum) von der Europa 2020 Strategie betrachtet. Das Projekt GREECO (Territorial Potentials for a Greener Economy) analysiert, inwieweit Regionen davon profitieren können. Wie es mit Europa weitergeht, versucht das Projekt ET2050 (Territorial Scenarios and Visions for Europe) mit seinen unterschiedlichen Zukunftsvisionen aufzuzeigen. Bei all diesen Projektvorstellungen sollen immer auch deutsche Regionen betrachtet werden und die lokalen und regionalen Erfahrungen ausgetauscht und diskutiert werden.

Die kostenlose Veranstaltung findet am **22.10.2014** von 10:30 bis 15:00 Uhr statt. Veranstaltungsort ist der Große Sitzungssaal im Bundesamt für Bauwesen und Raumordnung, Deichmanns Aue 31-37, 53179 Bonn.
Bei Interesse melden Sie sich bitte unter espon@bbr.bund.de an.

Für weitere Informationen zum Projekt: www.esponontheroad.eu

Programm

10:30-11:00	**Begrüßung und Einführung in das ESPON 2013 Programm** Dr. Markus Eltges, Abteilungsleiter Raumordnung und Städtebau, BBSR Dr. Karl Peter Schön, ESPON Contact Point, Referatsleiter I3, BBSR
11:00-11:30	**Widerstandsfähigkeit der Regionen Europas während der Wirtschaftskrise** Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Wink, HTWK Leipzig
11:30-12:00	**Grünes Wachstum als Chance für deutsche Regionen** Dr. Klaus Spiekermann, Spiekermann & Wegener Stadt- und Regionalforschung
12:00-13:00	Mittagspause
13:00-13:30	**Territoriale Szenarien und Visionen für Europa** Prof. Dr. Michael Wegener, Spiekermann & Wegener Stadt- und Regionalforschung
13:30-14:45	**Diskussion – Wie kann ESPON die Arbeit der Regionen und Städte unterstützen?**
14:45-15:00	**Förderungsmöglichkeiten im neuen ESPON 2020 Programm** Dr. Karl Peter Schön, BBSR
15:00	Ausklang bei Kaffee und Kuchen

Event #2

Central and Eastern Europe

Poland

Small and medium sized towns – seminar for local policy makers
23 June 2014

Poznan

POLISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
URBAN ECONOMY COMMITTEE

Seminar meeting:

Evaluation and monitoring systems of urban economic potential

Date: 23.07.2014 r. Time: 11.00 – 14.00
Place: Polish Economic Association, Poznań Branch, ul. Klasztorna 24
Participants: Urban policy stakeholders, scientists and researchers, NGOs, deliverers of services of general interest.

Aim of the meeting:

- Confirmation of the necessity to monitor development processes, disseminate best solutions and project results regarding cohesion policy and regional development observatories with particular focus on monitoring economic activity that affects the quality of life in regions and cities.
- Review of urban benchmarking methods and systems, especially regarding medium sized towns. Showcasing an innovative municipal services benchmarking system in the context of urban economic potential.
- Challenge mental barriers in dissemination and capitalization of urban development monitoring systems by featuring their complexity and utility in strategic decision-making processes

Thematic scope:

- Urban benchmarking as a tool of complex evaluation of development potential.
- Indicators of municipal services monitoring system in Wielkopolskie as elements of broader urban economic potential benchmarking.
- Regional development policy monitoring system in Wielkopolskie.
- Economic development potential evaluation system of functional urban areas in medium-sized towns and cities. Methods and indicators

Speakers:

- Katarzyna Wojnar - Centre for European Regional and Local Studies (EUROREG), University of Warsaw, ECP PL
- Dorota Celińska – Janowicz - Centre for European Regional and Local Studies (EUROREG), University of Warsaw, ECP PL
- Janusz Marczak – Urban Economy Committee, Polish Chamber of Commerce
- Radosław Krawczykowski – Director of the Department of the Implementation of Regional Operating Programmes in Wielkopolskie
- Mieczysław Borówka – Deputy Director of the Department of Regional Policy in Wielkopolskie

Organisor:
Polish Chamber of Commerce
Urban Economy Committee
Contact: kgm@kig.pl. www.kgm.kig.pl, tel. mob.: +48 781 855 000

Krajowa Izba Gospodarcza
ul. Trębacka 4, 00-074 Warszawa, tel.: +48 22 630 96 00, faks: +48 22 827 46 73, www.kig.pl
Sąd Rejonowy dla m. st. Warszawy, XII Wydział Gospodarczy Krajowego Rejestru Sądowego
KRS: 0000121136, REGON: 006210187, NIP: 526 000 17 08

Event #3

Central and Eastern Europe

Hungary

ESPON Territorial trends and development potentials in the Danube region
6 November 2014

Budapest

ESPON Territorial trends and development potentials in the Danube region, 6th November 2014

The messages of territorial analyses of ESPON 2013 programme for the development of Central Danube Region, especially for Hungary, Serbia and Croatia

ESPON on the road national event

The Office for National Economic Planning organised a national event „***ESPON Territorial trends and development potentials in the Danube region*** – *The messages of territorial analyses of ESPON 2013 programme for the development of Central Danube Region, especially for Hungary, Serbia and Croatia*" in the framework of **ESPON on the road project** on **6th of November 2014 in Budapest in the building of the Ministry for National Economy** (H-1051 József nádor tér Budapest 2-4) **between 9:30 and 16:00**.

On one hand the event addressed the representatives of counties and cities who are the main actors of territorial planning and recently introduced decentralised territorial developments in the 2014-2020 development period. The ESPON results can support the work of the new actors involved in the implementation of these developments. As the most important actors of territorial development they might also be involved in the Danube transnational programme (DTP). On the other hand as new target groups the Hungarian event were the actors of implementation of DTP so the Hungarian Monitoring Committee member and the future contact point of Danube programme. The representatives of the neighbouring Serbia and Croatia were also addressed in order to support their participation in the ESPON programme.

Messages:

- The event intended to support the relation between the national development policy and the European Territorial Cooperation programmes. The Partnership Agreement (HU PA) is the most important document including the main developments for the 2014-2020 development period in Hungary. HU PA contains decentralized territorial developments (developments at level of counties and major cities) and other centrally coordinated targeted territorial interventions. Furthermore, horizontal aims of sectorial developments represent also territorial dimension being possibly able to be related to current and future ESPON results.
- ESPON programme has contributed to examine the effects of the crisis with different researches. The ECR2 project has measured the effects through the decrease of employment inter alia. Based on this it can be stated that the Danube member states' exposition to the crisis was significant, since in 2009 and 2010 almost all the member states suffered from the decrease of employment (except the concerned German provinces in 2010). Due their outstanding role in economy and society cities were in the focus of the research projects of current ESPON programme period. As a result of the SGPTD project focusing on the secondary cities it was presented that Győr overtook Budapest in terms of GDP growth between 2007 and 2011. The examination of the growth rate between 2000 and 2011 by types of cities shows that Danube countries (except Germany) belongs to the same group of the former socialist countries in terms of growth, where capitals are dominating (the case of Hungary and Budapest can be especially highlighted).
- The Hungarian project partner of TIPSE project presents that in Eastern-Central Europe and in Danube-Region Area the average poverty rate is higher than the European average. It is measurable that the

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inactivity rate is higher than the average, mainly in the former socialist countries. In the area there are multiply disadvantaged micro-regions, the rate of the Roma population is high and furthermore the area is definitely not a migration target area, except Austria and Germany.

- The results of ET2050 project was also presented by the Hungarian project partner, especially related to the Danube region area. The most important patterns are the followings as headlines: ageing and migrating population, polarized economic development path and further lag compared to Western Europe, slowing economic development, further existing energy- dependency, weak innovation potential, rural poverty, limited suburbanization, the increase of disparities between urban areas and peripheries, low CO_2 emission, growing centralization, etc. Related to the Danube-Region a SWOT table was shown.
- By presenting the Croatian, Serbian and Hungarian territorial trends several themes can be identified which might common research and/or cooperation themes such as water protection, ecological corridors, transport networks including Danube waterway, energy self-sufficiency, brownfield developments and areas lagging behind and having higher rate of Roma population.
- ESPON on the road inspired some new intentions on the future work of Hungarian national contact point: a more close cooperation with sectorial and county level planners, a territorially more decentralised network building with the contribution of universities and research institutes, involving relevant professional communities speaking in Hungarian and living out of the borders in order to get ESPON messages reach them in more efficient way, cooperating with professionals and institutes in new EU members states and pre-accession countries along the Hungarian border.

Additional information for internal purposes:

- The event aimed at creating synergy between the ESPON interregional programme and the Danube transnational cooperation programme by exploring the potential cooperation areas to be implemented in the Danube programme. The European Territorial cooperation programmes address the same themes in many cases. Creating synergy among the cooperation programmes during the ESPON 2013 programme was addressed by both projects and events. The Hungarian event intended to continue this tradition by involving a new transnational cooperation programme as new target group.
- The ESPON on the road project intended to support the involvement of Croatia into the ESPON programme as new EU and ESPON member state. The involvement was originally planned in the framework of the project as partner but due to administrative reasons this kind of the cooperation was not possible. The Hungarian contact point invited the future Croatian Monitoring Committee member and the Institute to be nominated as Croatian contact point to this event. The Croatian and Hungarian contact point have got to know each other and they decided to continue the common work in the future.
- The ESPON programme has put more emphasis on establishing closer contact with countries outside of the ESPON space and extends the comparable results. In accordance with this effort the Hungarian contact point contributed to bring closer the programme results to the neighbouring Serbia. The invited Republic Agency for Spatial Planning in Serbia expressed the interest of cooperation towards the ESPON programme. The will welcome the cooperation in data bases in order Serbia have more reliable data and the country appears at the European maps.
- The Hungarian contact point invited the EGTCs which include Hungarian partners but only one EGTC was present.

- The event aimed to facilitate the discussion on the future cooperation and research areas for the two programmes however the timing might not be the best for that as no call for proposals are expected in the near future. So, therefore, just a low interest was shown for brainstorming with limited tangible considerations.

ESPON Territorial trends and development potentials in the Danube region, 6th November 2014

The messages of territorial analyses of ESPON 2013 programme for the development of Central Danube Region, especially for Hungary, Serbia and Croatia

ESPON on the road national event

Time	Presentation	Speaker
9:30-10:10	**Opening**	**László Turóczy** Deputy Secretary of State responsible for responsible for Economic Planning and Competitiveness, Ministry for National Economy
	Welcome of the ONEP – Main roles of ONEP in the implementation of Danube Transnational Programme	**Dr. György Kozma,** vice-president Office for National Economic Planning (ONEP)
	Welcome of the Lead Partner of ESPON on the road project – presentation of the project	**Ádám Radvánszki** Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR), Germany
10:10-10:40	**Experiences and future opportunities of ESPON contact point,** including the developments of 2014-2020 in Hungary and in the Danube Programme Area	**Dr. Márton Péti and Csilla Hoffmann** *ESPON contact point Hungary* Office for National Economic Planning
10:40-11:05	**The results of ESPON TIPSE from the perspective of Danube programme area** (Territorial Dimension of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe)	**Dr. Gergely Tagai**, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies (HAS CERS)
11:05-11:30	**The results of ESPON ET2050 from the perspective of Danube programme area** (Territorial Scenarios and Visions for Europe)	**Dr. Zoltán Gál**, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies (HAS CERS)
11:30-11:50	*Coffee break*	
11:50-12:20	**The ESPON 2020 programme**	**Ádám Móricz** Ministry for National Economy
12:20-12:45	**The Danube Transnational Programme**	**Drahos Zsuzsanna** Ministry for National Economy
12:45 – 13:30	*Lunch*	
13:30- 15:00	**Transnational and cross border territorial processes in the Danube Region**	*presentations involving the ESPON results*

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Time	Presentation	Speaker
	Serbia *(English)*	**Tijana Živanović** *head of department* REPUBLIC AGENCY FOR SPATIAL PLANNING (RAPP), Serbia
	Croatia *(English)*	**Irena Matković** *director* Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, Croatia
	Hungary	**Zoltán Kohán,** *deputy head of department* Office for National Economic Planning
15:00-16:00	**Potential research and cooperation themes in the ESPON and Danube programmes**	Discussion, Q&A
	Plenary closing session on the results of the event	

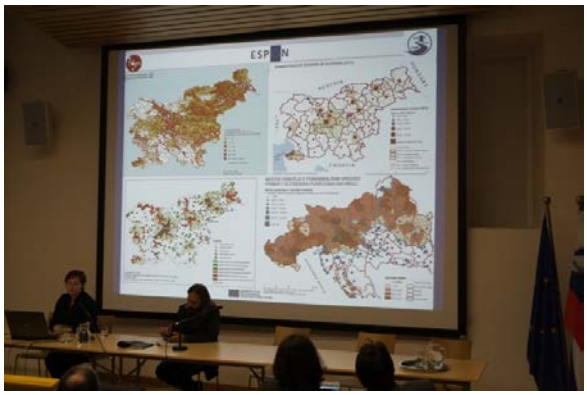
Event #4

Central and Eastern Europe

Slovenia

Support to preparation of spatial and other public policies – World Habitat Day
October- The Month of Territory
8 October 2014

Ljubljana



ESPON 2013 Programme Research – support to preparation of spatial and other public policies

8. 10. 2014, 9.00 – 15.30

Location: City museum, Gosposka 15, Ljubljana

Organiser: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Spatial Planning directorate

For whom: National, regional and local stakeholders – representatives of different national ministries and agencies, regional development agencies and municipalities; experts in the fields of spatial planning, geography, regional development, architecture and urbanism, economic development …

No. of participants: 60

What: The purpose of the event of the project was to promote and support the transfer of results and policy recommendations to different national, regional as local stakeholders and experts in various disciplines and to promote previous experiences with ESPON to encourage greater cooperation between experts and researchers and users of research results in Slovenia for more effective integration of Slovenian partners in projects in the new programming period 2014-2020. The event has presented some selected results of the projects and their messages for the preparation of spatial planning and other policies. Results were promoted in the light of preparation of new national spatial policy and vision for the future development of national territory.

Messages: Greater integration between research and their results, administrative structures and policies should be achieved through improved communication process between this communities and ESPON. Results have the potential to be a great support in the process. ESPON has prepared an extensive knowledge on the territorial development that enables better strategic decisions in the field of spatial development as the contents of the research reflect policy objectives. For the nation-state, it is important that the program allows a direct comparison with neighbouring countries and regions and comparison with countries in the macro-regional context.

The event was designed core messages for the renewal of the national spatial policy in the fields of: the concept of attractiveness and results for Slovenia; the characteristics of small and medium-sized cities; rural definitions and the role of the new service orientated rural areas in developing future policies; the role of Ljubljana as a metropolitan area and the centre of the polycentric urban system; scenarios and vision of EU by 2050 and a role of a new Slovenian national spatial development model in its development policy.

Additional information:

The event was integrated with other activities promoted by the ministry as by non-governmental and scientific organisation celebration of World habitat day. The entire October is celebrated as The Month of Territory in Slovenia. Additionally the event was incorporated to the process of preparation of national spatial policy enabling us to directly link the results of ESPON as a knowledge base for this process. The results of ESPON are therefore upgraded with the results of national studies on territorial levels (municipality settlement) not covered by ESPON.

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The event itself was composed of presentations, moderated discussions with participants and a round table discussion. The participants of the round table were expert from national level, representative of a ministry of public administration, representative of national agency responsible for promotion of foreign investments, representative of a Pomurska region and a mayor of municipality of Tolmin.

The event was promoted via two of e-news systems the ministry is using, as the event of The Month of the Territory, via internet and twitter.

ESPON on the Road

Nacionalna delavnica - Slovenija

Raziskave programa ESPON 2013 – podpora pripravi prostorskih in drugih politik

8. oktober 2014, od 8:30 do 15:00

Mestni muzej, Gosposka 15, Ljubljana

Programa ESPON in ESPON 2013 že od leta 2002 izvajata aplikativne raziskave na strokovnih področjih, povezanih s prostorskim razvojem. Program je namenjen raziskovanju prostorskih značilnosti EU in partnerskih držav in pripravi analiz učinkov javnih politik na prostorski razvoj. V raziskavah, ki se izvajajo v okviru transnacionalnih projektnih skupin, raziskovalci razvijajo nove metodologije in kazalnike, spremljajo stanje prostorskega razvoja ter pripravljajo možne scenarije prihodnjega razvoja. Program ESPON tudi spodbuja vključevanje različnih uporabnikov rezultatov raziskav v projekte, npr. regionalne, mestne ali lokalne uprave, pripravljavce javnih (sektorskih) politik in druge odločevalce. Uporabniki so tako imeli možnost sami predlagati teme, ki so naslavljale razvojne potenciale in probleme na določenih območjih, program ESPON pa je nato zagotovil izvedbo. raziskav.

Za Slovenijo raziskave ESPONA pomenijo možnost primerjave v razvojnih izzivih z drugimi evropskimi državami, odkrivanje priložnosti in vlogo Slovenije v evropskem in širšem kontekstu ter so dobra osnova za informirano odločanje o prihodnjem razvoju v postopkih priprave nacionalnih politik. Pomenijo pa tudi podporo razvoju stroke na nacionalni ravni.

Zato je pomembno, da se v izvajanje programa ESPON vključujejo tudi različne slovenske organizacije, predvsem raziskovalne in izobraževalne, pa tudi predstavniki ministrstev in občin kot uporabniki. Nekatere raziskave so z njihovim vključevanjem že sedaj podrobno osvetlile razvojne trende, prostorske potenciale, pa tudi probleme Slovenije.

Namen dogodka projekta »ESPON on the Road« je pred začetkom novega programa ESPON 2020 s prenosom dosedanjih izkušenj spodbuditi večje sodelovanje med strokovnjaki in raziskovalci ter uporabniki rezultatov v Sloveniji za bolj učinkovito vključevanje slovenskih partnerjev v projekte v novem programskem obdobju 2014-2020. Na dogodku bodo predstavljeni nekateri izbrani rezultati projektov ter njihova sporočila za pripravo prostorske in drugih politik.

Program

8:30 Registracija udeležencev

Moderator dogodka: Marko Peterlin, Inštitut za politike prostora - IPoP

9:00 Uvodni pozdrav: Tanja Bogataj, Generalna direktorica Direktorata za prostor, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor

9:10 Projekt ESPON on the Road: Tomaž Miklavčič, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, kontaktna točka programa ESPON

9:15 Dosežki in prihodnja vloga programa ESPON: Blanka Bartol, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, članica nadzornega odbora programa ESPON

9:25 – 12:00 Projekti programa ESPON s slovensko udeležbo. Priporočila projektov za prihodnji razvoj Republike Slovenije

9:25 Privlačnost prostora – pojem in ugotovitve za Slovenijo: projekt ESPON Attreg, Samo Drobne, Univerza v Ljubljani - Fakulteta za gradbeništvo in geodezijo

9:40 Vloga Ljubljane v širšem evropskem prostoru: projekt ESPON POLYCE, Ivan Stanič, Mestna občina Ljubljana

9:55 Kakšno podeželje imamo in kako naprej: projekt ESPON EDORA, Majda Černič Istenič, Univerza v Ljubljani - Biotehniška fakulteta

10:10-10:30 Odmor za kavo

10:30 Izobraževanje za učinkovito obravnavo sedanjih in prihodnjih izzivov - projekt ESPON TRAIN, Alenka Fikfak, Univerza v Ljubljani - Fakulteta za arhitekturo

10:45 ESPON in študij prostorskega razvoja – Gašper Okršljar, študent študijskega programa Prostorsko načrtovanje, Univerza v Ljubljani - Fakulteta za gradbeništvo in geodezijo

11:00 Poselitveni procesi ter vloga malih in srednje velikih mest za razvoj države – projekt ESPON TOWN – Case Study, Nataša Pichler – Milanović, Univerza v Ljubljani - Fakulteta za gradbeništvo in geodezijo

11:20 Program ESPON – kako bolj izkoristiti možnosti za strokovno podporo pri pripravi javnih politik in razvoj? Moderirana diskusija z referenti in publiko

12:00 – 13:00 Kosilo

13:00 – 15:00 Uporaba spoznanj programa ESPON pri prenovi prostorske strategije in razvoju instrumentov za izvajanje

13:00 Presoja prostorskih učinkov kot instrument za usklajevanje in oblikovanje razvojnih ciljev – projekt EA-TIA, Mojca Golobič, Univerza v Ljubljani - Biotehniška fakulteta

13:15 Scenariji in vizije za Evropo – projekt ESPON ET2050, Tomaž Miklavčič, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, Direktorat za prostor

13:30 Sporočila za prenovo strategije prostorskega razvoja države, Blanka Bartol, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, Direktorat za prostor

13:45 – 15:00 Pogovor o odprtih vprašanjih prostorskega razvoja države kot jih vidijo različni odločevalci in uporabniki (predstavniki stroke oz. izobraževalnih institucij, NVO, gospodarstva, javnih storitev oz. javne uprave, regionalni in lokalne ravni, ministrstva oz. agencij) in publika

Razpravljavci:

- Mateja Jaklič, Ministrstvo za javno upravo
- Danilo Krapec, Regionalna razvojna agencija MURA
- Uroš Brežan, Občina Tolmin
- Igor Lakota, Javna agencija SPIRIT
- Alma Zavodnik Lamovšek, Univerza v Ljubljani - Fakulteta za gradbeništvo in geodezijo
- Blanka Bartol, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, Direktorat za prostor

Okvir razprave:

Kaj je ključno za prihodnji razvoj Slovenije? Kako lahko k temu prispevajo slovenska mesta?

Kateri so najpomembnejši prostorski potenciali Slovenije?

Kakšno vlogo bi namenili prostorski politiki?

Kateri so dolgoročni in srednjeročni cilji, ki bi jim morala Slovenija slediti s svojo prostorsko politiko?

Kako bi ocenili privlačnost slovenskega prostora?

ESPON on the Road

Raziskave programa ESPON 2013 – podpora pripravi prostorskih in drugih politik

8. oktober 2014

Zaključki

Programa ESPON in ESPON 2013 že od leta 2002 izvajata aplikativne raziskave na strokovnih področjih, povezanih s prostorskim razvojem. Program je namenjen raziskovanju prostorskih značilnosti EU in partnerskih držav in pripravi analiz učinkov javnih politik na prostorski razvoj. V raziskavah, ki se izvajajo v okviru transnacionalnih projektnih skupin, raziskovalci razvijajo nove metodologije in kazalnike, spremljajo stanje prostorskega razvoja ter pripravljajo možne scenarije prihodnjega razvoja. Program ESPON tudi spodbuja vključevanje različnih uporabnikov rezultatov raziskav v projekte, npr. regionalne, mestne ali lokalne uprave, pripravljavce javnih (sektorskih) politik in druge odločevalce. Uporabniki so tako imeli možnost sami predlagati teme, ki so naslavljale razvojne potenciale in probleme na določenih območjih, program ESPON pa je nato zagotovil izvedbo. raziskav.

Za Slovenijo raziskave ESPONA pomenijo možnost primerjave v razvojnih izzivih z drugimi evropskimi državami, odkrivanje priložnosti in vlogo Slovenije v evropskem in širšem kontekstu ter so dobra osnova za informirano odločanje o prihodnjem razvoju v postopkih priprave nacionalnih politik. Pomenijo pa tudi podporo razvoju stroke na nacionalni ravni.

Zato je pomembno, da se v izvajanje programa ESPON vključujejo tudi različne slovenske organizacije, predvsem raziskovalne in izobraževalne, pa tudi predstavniki ministrstev in občin kot uporabniki. Nekatere raziskave so z njihovim vključevanjem že sedaj podrobno osvetlile razvojne trende, prostorske potenciale, pa tudi probleme Slovenije.

Program ESPON je skozi svoje raziskave pripravil pomembno bazo znanja o prostoru in prostorskem razvoju, katerega se da uporabiti tudi pri pripravi prostorske politike in njenih ciljev na nacionalni ravni. Za nacionalne države je pomembno, da raziskave programa omogočajo neposredno primerjavo s sosednjimi državami in regijami ter primerjavo z drugimi državami v makroregionalnem in evropskem okviru.

Povezanosti med raziskovalci, upravnimi strukturami in politiko je premalo, kar otežkoča sprejemanje na znanju temelječih odločitev. Dogodki, kot je bila ta delavnica, lahko k temu s promocijo rezultatov projektov ter vzpodbujanjem diskusije med različnimi skupinami deležnikov v komunikacijskem procesu prispevajo.

Poudarki iz predstavitev

Samo Drobne - ESPON ATTREG:

Koncept prostorske privlačnosti, ki temelji na obravnavanju prostorskih kapitalov in njihovo interakcijo s ciljnimi skupinami se v prostorskem razvoju vse bolj uveljavlja.

Okoljski kapital: visok na obali, kjer občine izkazujejo nadpovprečno raven zadrževanja tokov selivcev / prebivalcev in nadpovprečno privlačijo tokove selivcev; nizek kapital v Zasavju; visok delež Območij Nature 2000 ne izkazuje odstopanj od povprečnih vrednosti privlačnosti.

Antropocentrični kapital: na tokove selivcev kot tudi na delovno mobilnost močno vplivata razdalja in potovalni čas (v splošnem je razdalja pomembnejša, za regionalna središča, ki še niso navezana neposredno na avtocestni križ (Dravograd–Ravne na Koroškem–Slovenj Gradec, Trbovlje–Hrastnik–Zagorje ob Savi) pa je pomembnejša časovna dostopnost); največja rast letnih tokov v letih 2000 – 2012 na časovni oddaljenosti 60-75min; na tokove vplivata še povprečna cena stanovanj ter površina koristne stanovanjske površine na prebivalca.

Gospodarski kapital: zaposlenost in bruto osebni dohodek imata večji vpliv na selivce v ponoru kot v izvoru (bolj privlačita kot zadržujeta).

Družbeni in kulturni kapital: velikost populacije bolj zadržuje kot privlači tokove delovne mobilnosti; staranje prebivalstva pa bolj privlači kot zadržuje delovno mobilnost.

Človeški kapital: delež ustvarjalne populacije (25-49 let) močneje vpliva na delovno mobilnost kot na selivce - občine z večjim deležem ustvarjalne populacije bolj zadržujejo tokove delovne mobilnosti.

Institucionalni kapital: mesta, kot regionalna in administrativna središča, so pomemben institucionalni kapital – zadržuje in privlači tokove selivcev kot tudi delovne mobilnosti.

Ivan Stanič - ESPON Polyce:

Metropolitanska agenda za Ljubljano

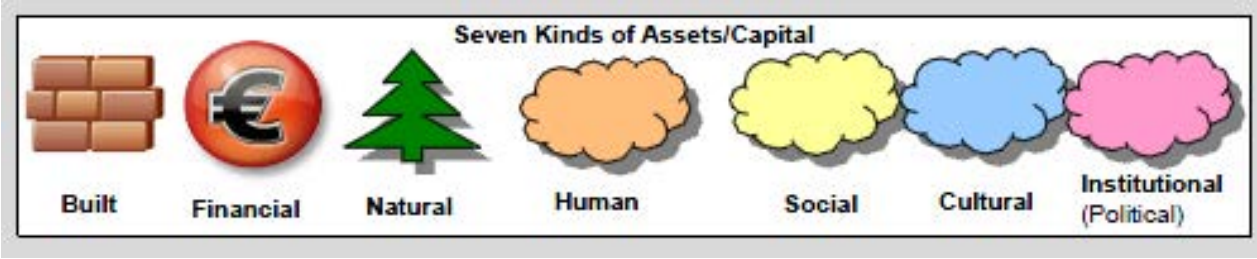
- Nujni sta upravljanje urbane razpršitve in izboljševanje javnega potniškega prometa ter zagotovitev pestrejšega nabora služb in storitev v suburbanih občinah;
- Gospodarski razvoj je treba osredotočiti na dejavnosti znanja, predvsem raziskovalne in razvojne dejavnosti ter izobraževanja;
- Večina teh dejavnosti morajo biti hkrati tekmovalne in inkluzivne. Gospodarske dejavnosti sorodne gospodarskim funkcijam bi lahko povečale tekmovalne prednosti Ljubljane;
- Sodelovanje med jedrnim mestom in drugimi občinami bi bilo treba še bolj okrepiti, morda celo institucionalizirati, skladno z osrednjeslovenski statistično regijo;

- napori, vezani na upravljanje in institucionalno sodelovanje ter usklajeno financiranje so pomembni za pameten in uravnotežen razvoj, ki hkrati podpirajo teritorialno inkluziven razvoj.

Majda Černič Istenič - ESPON Edora:

Ugotovitve konceptualne in empirične faze EDORA

- Ključ do lokalnega razvoja je treba iskati v (ne)obstoju sedmih oblik "kapitala v skupnosti"



- Pri udejanjanju teh potencialov potrebno gledati onkraj "agrarnih tem". Sekundarne in terciarne dejavnosti že igrajo zelo pomembno vlogo v lokalnih gospodarstvih številnih podeželskih območij.

- Sedanja politika razvoja podeželja je močno sektorska, postati pa bi morala bolj teritorialna.

- Regionalne tipologije so pomembno strateško analitično orodje pri oblikovanju in izvajanju ciljno naravnanih horizontalnih programov podeželskih območij, ker omogočajo: opredelitev ciljev in prepoznavanje primernih oblik intervencij v različnih kontekstih.

- Makro raven opazovanja: z nadaljnjimi preučevanji je treba iskati razloge vztrajnosti razlik, ki se kažejo v identificirani tipologiji podeželskih regij.

- Mikro raven opazovanja: obravnavati je treba prostorske razlike, ki se nanašajo na prisotnost različnih vrst kapitala in ovir.

Alenka Fikfak - ESPON TRAIN:

Cilji projekta so bili:

- razviti učni material, ki bo na dovolj enostaven način prenesel ESPON znanja na nacionalno raven (prijazen učni material, ki bo vseeno ohranil dovolj visoko znanstveno raven);

- ustvariti dobro strukturirano nacionalno platformo učenja na daljavo, ki bo delovala v okviru nacionalnih ECP in bo tudi v prihodnje vzdrževala raven obveščanja in razširjanja ESPON-ovih rezutaltov;

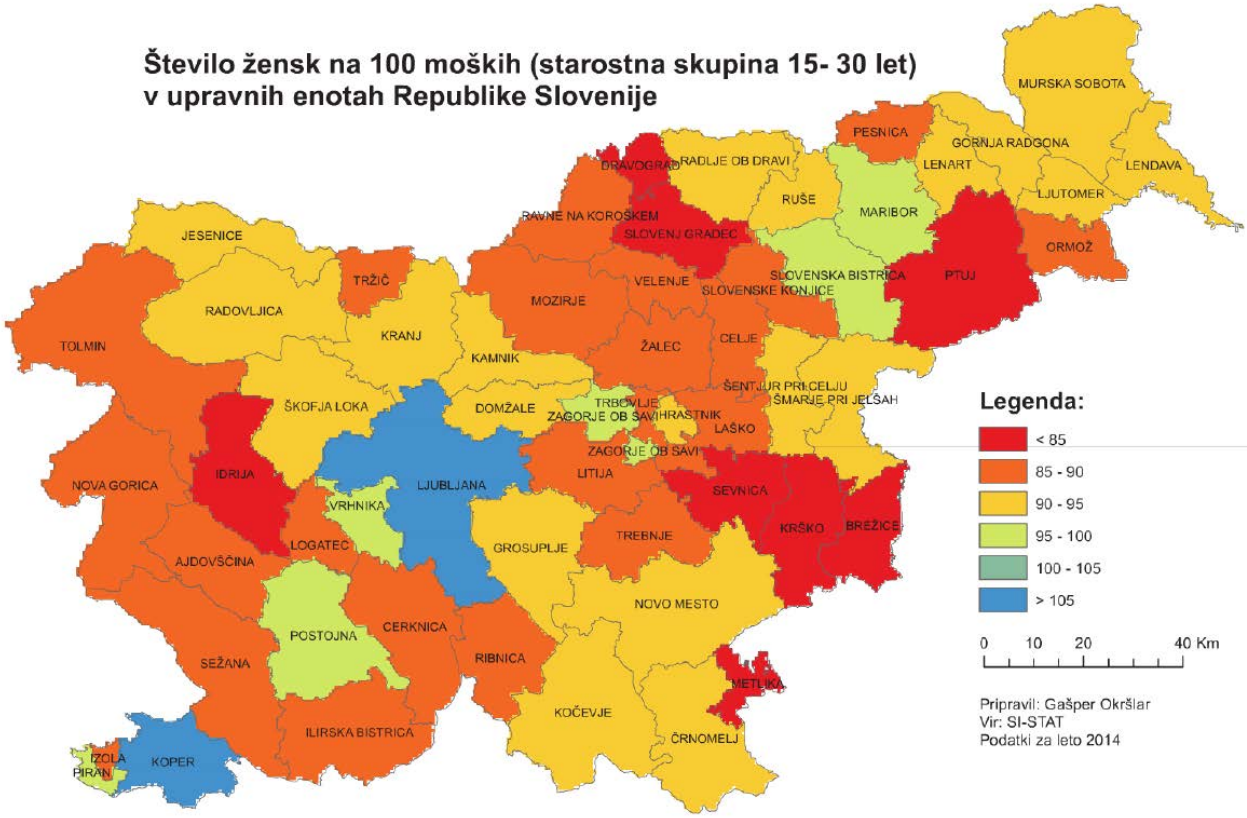
- implementacija učnih ciklov na podiplomskih študijih: širjenje ESPON znanja in razvitih metodoloških pristopov;

- implementacija učnih ciklov za strokovnjake iz prakse ter javni sektor, vključno z odločevalci: širjenje ESPON rezultatov in možnosti njihove uporabe na regionalni in lokalni ravni.

Med izvajanjem projekta so bili prepoznani nekateri izzivi za Slovenijo. Izzivi so povezani z zagotavljanjem podatkov ter prepočasnim ažuriranjem ESPON podatkovne baze, izboljšanjem delovanja e-učenja ter pri povezavi med ministrstvom (ECP) in izobraževanjem.

Gašper Okršljar - ESPON in študij prostorskega načrtovanja:

Aplikacija rezultatov projekta ESPON Semigra je na teritorialni ravni upravnih enot v Sloveniji pokazala na problematiko spolne strukture pri prebivalstvu v starostni skupini od 15 – 30 let. Spolna struktura, ki je posledica migracij, vpliva na nižjo rodnost v nekaterih območjih (karta).



Projekti programa ESPON in njihovi rezultati omogoča študentom različnih študijskih smeri boljše razumevanje problemov, ki zadevajo uporabnike prostora. Posledica boljšega zavedanja o stanju in aktivnostih na raziskovalnem področju je zato bolj celostno in temeljito ter omogoča učinkovitejše oblikovanje rešitev.

Nataša Pichler – Milanovič - ESPON Town

Koncept policentričnega razvoja kot je zastavljen v SPRS se je v zadnjih desetih letih ni razvijal v skladu z zastavljenimi cilji. Po ugotovitvah projekta so se delovna mesta v tem času koncentrirala (predvsem v Ljubljani), ves čas se je povečevalo št. dnevnih delovnih migrantov. Nekatera središča so izgubila svojo vlogo (npr. Trebnje), okrepila pa se je vlog aKopra kot nacionalnega središča mednarodnega pomena.

Rezultati projekta še kažejo da:

- so aglomerirana" in "omrežena mesta v boljšem položaju od "izoliranih" mest (*prebivalstvo, delovna mesta,…);*
- se izvaja prehod iz "proizvodnjega" k "rezidenčnemu" gospodarstvu (predvsem v "aglomeriranih" mestih);
- *so "aglomerirana"* mesta v (širšem) metropolitanskem območju pod močnim vplivom suburbanizacije in de-koncentracije delovnih mest;
- so uspešna MSVM tista, ki so strateško aktivna na raznolikih in inovativnih področjih;
- se v vzpostavljenih ***integriranih teritorialnih sistemih*** - v katerih so MSVM povezana v funkcionalna (urbana) območja - MSVM medsebojno dopolnjujejo in sodelujejo.

Poudarki diskusije: Program ESPON – kako bolje izkoristiti možnosti za strokovno podporo pri pripravi javnih politik?

Ivan Stanič, MOL

- Osnova za načrtovanje prostorskega razvoja morajo biti dejstva.
- Demografija je pri tem še posebej pomembna.

Blanka Bartol, MOP

- Žal demografija še vedno ni osnova za sektorsko načrtovanje.

Majda Černič Istenič, UL BF

- Demografija kot znanstveno in strokovno področje pri nas v Sloveniji sploh ni institucionalno podprto.
- Nimamo institucije niti raziskovalnega polja v okviru ARRS, ki bi izvajala raziskave in strokovno delo na področju demografije in sistematično podpirala politike na področju demografije.

Mojca Golobič, UL BF

- Nova kohezijska politika EU močno podpira integralni pristop pri načrtovanju ukrepov in projektov
- SPRS je ustrezen integralni strateški dokument, vendar pa je žal priprava nove SPRS za tokratno obdobje kohezijske politike prepozna.

Tatjana Rener, SVRK

- Programi čezmejnega teritorialnega sodelovanja pogrešajo sistematično podporo analiz tipa ESPON.
- Posebej zanimivi bi bili npr. podatki o čezmejni mobilnosti v različnih radijih okoli večjih slovenskih mest.
- ESPON bi lahko tudi bolj sistematično podprl makroregionalne strategije, ki jih podpira Evropska komisija; zakaj jih ne?

Odziv Blanke Bartol, MOP

- V dosedanjem programu je ESPON podprl projekt za Baltiško makroregionalno strategijo.
- V novem programu je predvidena bolj neposredna podpora makroregionalnim strategijam.

Nataša Pichler Milanovič, UL FGG

- V zvezi s čezmejno mobilnostjo bi ESPON lahko poskusil vplivati na primerljivost statističnih podatkov preko meja držav in regij.

Karin Žvokelj Jazbinšek, MK Projekt

- Pri pripravi vrednotenj programov je problem dovolj aktualnih primerljivih podatkov preko meja.

Andrej Černe, UL FF

- Prostorizirani podatki niso dovolj za dobre analize, v študijah ESPON manjkajo vrednostne sodbe - kaj so dobri in kaj slabi trendi?

Mojca Golobič - ESPON EA-TIA

Presoja vplivov na prostor (*Territorial Impact Asessment* – TIA) je inštrument za usklajevanje in oblikovanje razvojnih ciljev. Inštrument:

- omogoča učinkovitejše in utemeljeno odločanje v postopku priprave predpisov, prenosu EU direktiv;
- daje večji poudarek in veča upoštevanje prostorske dimenzije pri pripravi predpisov, politik in projektov;
- spodbuja nadaljnje sodelovanje med udeleženci v mreži znanja.

Tomaž Miklavčič - ESPON 2050

Na ravni EU je bila prepoznana potreba po pripravi skupne razvojne vizije EU v obliki normativnega scenarija. V pripravo vizije je bilo nujno vključiti čim širši krog institucij (države, Evropska komisija in Evropski parlament) ter tako viziji dati legitimnost ter izboljšati njeno sprejemljivost.

Pripravljavci scenarijev in vizije so kot izhodišče za pripravo opredelili ključne razvojne viziji in si jih zastavili v obliki vprašanj. Ista vprašanja so relevantna tudi za razmislek o slovenski razvojni viziji:
1 Se bodo evropska gospodarstva uspešno strukturno prilagodila?
2 Bodo migracije tudi v prihodnje nujne za ohranjanje trga delovne sile?
3 Bodo evropske države uspele ohraniti sisteme socialne varnosti?
4 Bodo Evropa (in DČ) našle načine za financiranje javnega dolga?
5 Bo Evropa zmožna tekmovati v sektorjih z visoko dodano vrednostjo?

6 Se bo Evropa „dekarbonizirala“ in energetsko decentralizirala (zmanjševanje GHG)?
7 Bo Evropa zmogla izkoristiti neizkoriščen potencial svoje regionalne raznolikosti?
8 Se bosta prostorski razvoj in struktura poselitvenega sistema še bolj polarizirala?
9 Se bo Evropa politično bolj povezala (integrirala)?
10 Se bosta odločevanje in proces upravljanja politik EU bolj decentarlizirala?

Blanka Bartol - Sporočila za prenovo SPRS

Nova SPRS se mora odzvati na spremenjene mednarodne okoliščine ter socialne in ekonomske trenda, ki imajo regionalne in prostorske učinke tako na ravni EU kot v Sloveniji kot so:

- odziv na demografske spremembe,
- energetika in prehod v nizkoogljično družbo,
- globalizacija gospodarstva,
- podnebne spremembe z regionalno specifičnimi vplivi,
- makroregionalni pristop in položaj ter vloga v širšem prostoru,
- odsotnost strateške razvojne vizije,
- razdrobljenost upravljanja z viri in prostorom,
- pomanjkanje strateškega pristopa na vseh upravljavskih ravneh.

Prenova SPRS ne bo odgovorila na vse navedene izzive, pomembno pa je izpostaviti prostorsko dimenzijo razvojnih politik – za čim bolj zgodnjo vključitev in uspešno izvajanje.

Pogovor o odprtih vprašanjih prostorskega razvoja

Sodelujoči razpravljavci:

- Mateja Jaklič, Ministrstvo za javno upravo
- Danilo Krapec, Regionalna razvojna agencija MURA
- Uroš Brežan, Občina Tolmin
- Igor Lakota, Javna agencija SPIRIT
- Blanka Bartol, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, Direktorat za prostor

Igor Lakota je izpostavil potrebo po zagotavljanju boljšega in enotnega upravljanja obstoječih poslovnih con in nujnost po večji aktivnosti na lokalni ravni. Tuji investitorji se zanimajo tudi za investicije na že pozidana zemljišča (brownfield) – pri investicijskih namerah ni odločujoč tip zemljišča pač pa cena in dostopnost zemljišča. Bolj kot čas potreben za izdajo gradbenega dovoljenja je pomembna jasna opredelitev rokov, kdaj je investicijo mogoče speljati in upoštevanje danih zavez. Uroš Brežan – tujim investitorjem je treba pomagati na vsakem koraku.

Mateja Jaklič je izpostavila pomen medresorskega sodelovanja in sodelovanja tako strokovne kot laične javnosti za kakovostno izvedbo različnih strategij. Poudarila je vlogo njihovega ministrstva že v fazi priprave predpisov, saj le-to skrbi tudi za odpravo administrativnih ovir in s tem pripravo boljših predpisov in poenostavitev postopkov, zato aktivno sodelujejo tudi pri pripravi sistemskih sprememb zakonodaje na področju urejanja prostora in graditve objektov. Ob tem je poudarila pomen Strategije prostorskega razvoja Slovenije in nujnost njene čimprejšnje priprave, pri čemer bi z njeno vključitvijo v Enotni dokument za zagotovitev boljšega zakonodajnega in poslovnega okolja ter dvig konkurenčnosti, ki ga je sprejela Vlada v letu 2013 in se sproti dopolnjuje z novimi ukrepi, bila dosežena tudi zaveza oz. poročanje Vladi RS o realizaciji ukrepov, ki izhajajo neposredno iz strateških ciljev.

Uroš Brežan je za območje Severne Primorske izpostavil problematiko prometne infrastrukture. Glede priprave OPN (potrebovali 5 let) je poudaril, da na ravni države ni usklajevalca različnih sektorskih interesov in odločevalca, ki lahko v določenem trenutku odloči kako naprej. Investicije na podeželju draži draga komunalna infrastruktura – občine le to lahko subvencionirajo občanom, industriji oz. podjetjem pa teh visokih cen ne morejo subvencionirati, kar je ovira za privabljanje investitorjev. Opremljanje s komunalno infrastrukturo in ČN je prebogato – previsoka merila (»napaka« pri prenosu EU direktive) sili v investicije, ki nimajo nobenega resnega učinka. V SI mora imeti vsako naselje nad 50PE ČN / v EU 2000 PE.

Danilo Krapec pogreša Regionalne zasnove prostorskega razvoja, ki so se že pripravljale. Na regionalni ravni zato tudi območja NUTS3 ne morejo biti razvojne regije, saj nimajo razvojne vizije, Pri pripravi RRP lokalni projekti tako postanejo regionalni pri izvedbi RRP-jev pa prihaja do zlorab, saj se financira drugo, kot tisto, kar je bilo z RRP-ji sploh načrtovano. Glede uvedbe Integralnih teritorialnih investicij (ITI) se sprašuje zakaj se je šlo na 11 mestnih občin in ne na središča NUTS3.

Blanka Bartol je poudarila, da smo od nekdanjega centralno planskega gospodarstva prešli na t.i. kriterijalno« načrtovanje, ustvarjanje pogojev za investitorje na zalogo. Ker pa politike, strategije medsebojno niso ustrezno usklajene, ne moremo dosegati sinergij v prostoru, pogosto nastajajo celo negativni oziroma nasprotujoče si prostorski učinki ali pa nepremostljivi problemi. Cilj ne bi smel biti hitreje, temveč dovolj transparentno, bolj odgovorno. To pa lahko dosežemo le skozi procese sodelovanja, ustvarjanja skupnega razumevanja in iskanja skupnih rešitev.

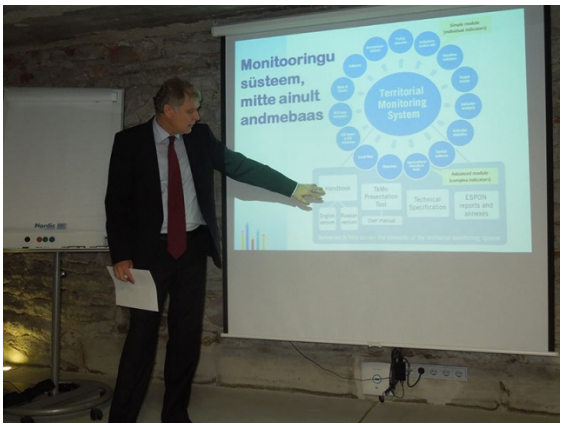
Event #5

North Europe

Estonia

Colours of Estonia on Europe's map 3: results of the ESPON 2013 programme
20 November 2014

Tallinn



ESPON national event: Colours of Estonia on Europe's map 3: results of the ESPON 2013 programme

November 20th, 2014 in Tallinn, Ministry of the Interior

The Estonian Ministry of Interior (MC) together with the University of Tartu (ECP) organised a national ESPON event „**Colours of Estonia on Europe's map 3: results of the ESPON 2013 programme"** on the 20th of November in Tallinn. At the seminar, Priidu Ristkok (the Ministry of Interior), Rivo Noorkoiv, Antti Roose and Martin Gauk (ESPON project partners) elaborated on the wide range of possibilities of how national and regional policy-makers can benefit from the research evidences, capitalization activities and tools of the ESPON 2013 as well as 2020 programme in order to implement an evidence-based policy-making framework in the context of multi-level territorial governance in a small country in remote Europe.

The seminar took off with an introduction to the ESPON 2013 and 2020 programmes, where Priidu Ristkok gave a brief overview of Estonian involvement in the programme so far and set the goals and expectations for the next seven years. Antti Roose summarized the key messages and lessons of ESPON results in the Estonian context and presented a new publication "Colours of Estonia on Europe's map: evidences of ESPON 2013 programme" which is distributed among the ESPON network and stakeholders in Estonia. Rivo Noorkoiv as a project partner in the BSR-TeMo gave his first hand experiences in ESPON and elaborated on the concepts, methods, uses and bottlenecks in territorial monitoring of Baltic Sea Region (BSR), taking the discussion to the various factors behind the territorial divides in BSR: West-East, North-South, urban-non-urban. Despite the small size of Estonia, the peripheral rural areas are being deserted economically and socially, regional differences have been increased and should be stronger addressed by EU and national policies. The seminar ended with Martin Gauk's presentation on the use of ESPON toolbox, with the particular focus on database and mapping tools.

The event attracted more than 30 policy-makers from various ministries, academia and planning community. The highest interest was shown for topics related to European integration processes, cohesion policy, territorial visions, scenarios and planning, in particular macro-regional post-crises processes, metropolisation trade-offs, growth strategies and lessons for secondary and small cities. The roundtable discussion between various ministries and regional scientists was seeking for opportunities of how further adjustments of cohesion policy could enhance territorial balance and sustainable development in remote EU external border regions. The stakeholders agreed that, having in mind that Estonia is having a successful converging economy, the new period of Cohesion Policy should ensure more focused and Europe 2020 strategy-aligned regional instruments for tackling urban as well peripheral rural processes. In addition, improved performance of operations, better governance, and more attention to place-based solution need to be a key in implementing the 2014-2020 Cohesion policy. Therefore, a better understanding of the advantages and strengths of policy models and instruments during the 2007-2013 period is needed as well as a look into a new generation of integrated models supporting cohesion, regional, and rural policies. ESPON was seen as a valuable platform to engage these topics.

Eesti värvid Euroopa kaardil 3

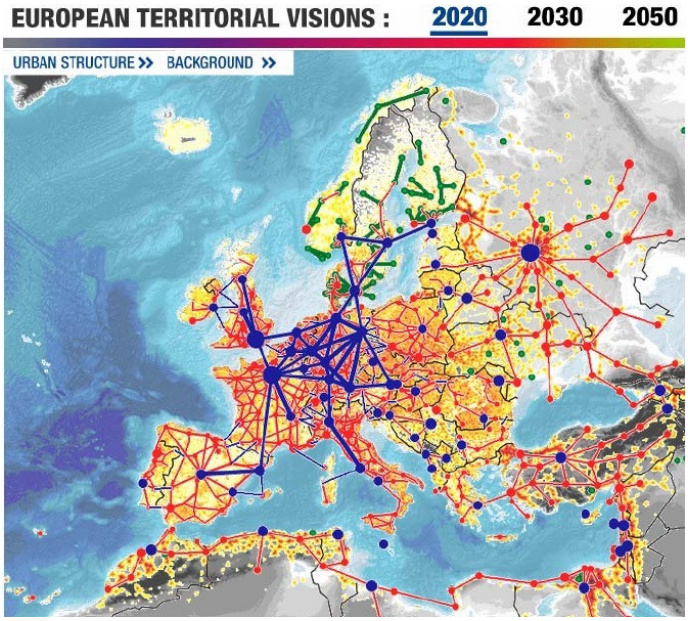
ESPON 2013 programmi seminar

Neljapäeval 20.11.2014 kell 10.00-12.00

Siseministeeriumis, Tallinn Pikk tn 61

Uue Euroopa Liidu rahastamisperioodi 2014-2020 hakul on sobilik vaadata üle viimase seitsme aasta jooksul tehtu.

Olete oodatud seminarile, mis käsitleb regionaaluuringuid rahastava Euroopa territoriaalse koostöö programmi ESPON tegemisi ajavahemikus 2007-2013. Täpsemalt on fookuses Eesti arengud ja seda nii Euroopa kui Läänemere kontekstis - Mille poolest paistab Eesti välja Euroopa ja Läänemere regioonide seas? Kuidas võrrelda Eesti piirkondade võimekust Euroopa skaalal? Millised valdkonnad pakuvad üllatavaid või paradoksaalseid võrdlusi?
Seminarile on oodatud kõik huvilised – poliitikakujundajatest teadlaste ning analüütikuteni.



ESPON ET2050 projekti Euroopa linnavõrgustiku visioon 2020

Seminari korraldavad koostöös Siseministeerium ning Tartu Ülikool.

Taustamaterjale leiate programmi eestikeelselt kodulehelt.

Seminari kava

Tervituskohv

Eesti ESPON 2013 ja ESPON 2020 programmides – Priidu Ristkok, Siseministeeriumi regionaalarengu osakonna juhataja

Läänemereriikide arengusuundumused ja Eesti (BSR-Temo projekti näitel) – Rivo Noorkõiv, Geomedia

Ülevaade ESPON 2013 programmi olulisematest projektitulemitest – Antti Roose, Tartu Ülikool (ESPON Eesti kontaktasutus)

Osalusest palun teatada (tingimata vajalik Siseministeeriumisse sissepääsuloa taotlemiseks):
antti.roose@ut.ee .
Palun lähetage see kiri edasi kolleegidele, kes võiks huvituda regionaalanalüüsidest.

Kohtumisteni!

Event #6

North Europe

Sweden

City networks in regional context
25 November 2014

Stockholm

Event report KTH November 25

Title
KNOW YOUR REGIONS BY ESPON – SOME (SWEDISH) EXPERIENCES

What
Mats Johansson (KTH and Swedish ECP) began to present ESPON - background, content and some (Swedish) experiences. The following presentations were based on the ESPON-projects TOWN, EDORA and SEMIGRA in which he participated. Lisa van Well from the Swedish Geotechnical Institute (SGI) continued by discussing "Climate Adaptation Governance in Sweden: Implementing the ESPON TANGO Framework" a theme that was based on the TANGO-project a project where Lisa van Well was project manager. Lukas Smas from Nordregio presented the project and the handbook (an e-book) produced in the project DeTec under the heading "Territorial approaches and tensions: making ESPON knowledge more tangible for detecting regional potential and challenges".
City networks, climate adaptation governance in Sweden and presenting a guidance/handbook for practitioners containing analytical approaches and methods for detecting territorial potential and benchmarking. Instead of Lukas Smas' ppt-presentation, see
http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Projects/Menu_ScientificPlatform/DeTeC.html
The purpose of the session was to introduce ESPON for the master's students and how they can use ESPON projects and results in their future works and thesis writings. It is also of importance that the spread the ESPON projects will reach wider audience and not only "pure" researchers. The most innovative activity was that students that in the future will work with territorial and regional topics were aware of the potentials of ESPON and the ESPON projects and their results.

When
November 25, 09:15-12:00

Where
KTH, Stockholm

Who
Swedish ECP in cooperation with KTH and the master's programme "Sustainable urban Planning and Design" and the course "City Networks in Regional Contexts" (Programme Director Peter Brokking).

Audience
Master students. Participants registered at the programme "Sustainable Urban Planning and Design"

EUROPEAN UNION
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

Event #7

North Europe

Sweden

Learn to know your region by ESPON – what can ESPON do for your region?
28 November 2014

Stockholm

VÄLKOMMEN TILL ETT SEMINARIUM OM

Stads- och landsbygdsutveckling i Europa och Sverige

Europas geografiska landskap befinner sig i snabb förvandling och detta gäller även relationen stad-landsbygd. Avsikten med detta seminarium är att beskriva och analysera hur olika typer av regioner har utvecklats och vilka förutsättningar de har. Detta innebär att man fångar den regionala utvecklingen och förändringstendenserna inom EU samt inom olika delar av Europa, inklusive Sverige och den nordiska periferin.

Det genomgående temat på seminariet är stads- och landsbygdsutveckling i Europa och dess regioner, där även Sveriges olika förändringsmönster analyseras utifrån olika studier och aspekter. Diskussionen utgår från det stora till det lilla – från makro- till mikronivån. Detta ger även utrymme för deltagarna att få möjlighet att sätta in ”sin” region i olika sammanhang och utvecklingsmönster.

Hur mår då den svenska landsbygden? Vari består hoten mot den och vad betyder den ”nya ruraliteten” och den ”mentala urbaniseringen” av landsbygden? Varför har flera landsbygdsregioner både i Europa och Sverige en snabbare befolkningsutveckling än vissa städer? Hur kan växande städer stimulera tillväxten av en attraktiv landsbygd? Detta är några frågor som kommer att ventileras på seminariet av forskare, planerare och praktiker med inriktning på stads- och landsbygdsutveckling.

ESPON är ett EU-finansierat forskningsprogram med fokus på regional förändring och sammanhållning i Europa. ESPON står för ”the European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion”. Seminariet arrangeras inom ramen för ”ESPON on the Road” projektet, med syfte att föra ut olika ESPON-projekt och dess resultat till beslutsfattare på olika nivåer.

Datum	Fredagen den 28 november
Plats	Saturnus Konferens, Hornsgatan 15 (Stockholm), Lokal Bellman
Målgrupp	Regionalt tillväxtansvariga, RUS-ansvariga, analytiker på kommuner, landsting och regioner, utvecklingsstrateger, landsbygdsstrateger, regionalforskare m fl.
Kostnad	Seminariet är kostnadsfritt. Lättare lunch och fika ingår.
Anmälan	Anmälan kan göras via denna länk eller via www.skl.se/kalender Sista anmälningsdag: 21 nov. Anmälan är bindande. Vid återbud senare än 21 nov tas en avgift om 500 kr exkl. moms ut. Anmälan kan överlåtas.

Upplysningar.	Mats Johansson, KTH, mats.johansson@abe.kth.se, tel 070-4549225
	Ellinor Ivarsson, SKL, ellinor.ivarsson@skl.se, tel 08-452 78 44
Kring anmälan	Konstella, konferens@konstella.se, tel 08-452 72 86

PROGRAM

08:30-09:30 **Fika och registrering**

09:30-09:45 **Välkomna.**
Mats Johansson, KTH/ESPON och Ellinor Ivarsson, SKL

09:45-10:25 **Ett europeiskt perspektiv**
Studier har visat att många landsbygdsregioner har haft en snabbare befolkningsutveckling än vissa stadsregioner. Vi diskuterar här bland annat hur tillgänglighet och avstånd fortfarande är centrala för den urbana-rurala dimensionen samt olika utvecklingsmönster, men även framväxten av den ”nya ruraliteten” och dess ökade betydelse för landsbygdens utveckling i olika regioner.

Mats Johansson, Docent, KTH
Johanna Roto, forskare, Nordregio

10:25-11:05 **Hur mår den svenska landsbygden?**

Sverige är ett stort, avlångt och glesbefolkat land. Detta sätter sin prägel på olika landsdelar, förändringsmönster och utvecklingsförutsättningar. Den relativt tätbefolkade södra delen av landet påminner mer om övriga Europa än regionerna i norra delen av landet, med liten befolkning och långa avstånd. Detta leder automatiskt över till frågan om hur den svenska landsbygden egentligen mår. Vari består hoten mot den svenska lands- och glesbygden och vilken roll har de små och medelstora städerna? Var har landsbygdens gentrifiering och den ”nya ruraliteten” haft störst genomslag och vilka är effekterna på landsbygdens utveckling i olika delar av Sverige? Hur ser den svenska landsbygdspolitiken ut?

Mats Johansson, KTH, Cecilia Waldenström, lektor, SLU, Landsbygdsnätverket

11:05-11:15 **Bensträckare**

11:15-12:00 **Städernas betydelse för landsbygdens utveckling**
Ofta framhålls städernas betydelse som drivkrafter för en bredare regional utveckling. Detta bygger i mångt och mycket på teorin om städers spridningseffekter via handel och som arbets- och bostadsmarknader. Växande städer kan stimulera tillväxten av en attraktiv landsbygd. Däremot har städer på tillbakagång ofta inneburit problem för den omgivande landsbygden. Vilken roll spelar städerna idag?

Lars Westin, Professor i regional ekonomi, CERUM, Umeå Universitet

12:00-12:30 **Territoriell styrning och klimatanpassning i Sverige - lärdomar från ESPON**
ESPON-projektet TANGO (Territorial Approaches to New Governance) har utvecklat en analysram för att studera territoriell styrning. Dessutom har projektet utarbetat en vägledning för beslutsfattare och planerare om hur man bättre kan integrera territoriell styrning i det konkreta arbetet. En fråga som uppkommer är då i vilken mån man kan använda denna vägledning i Sveriges arbete med klimatanpassning. Lisa Van Wells presentation kommer att belysa hur kommuner, länsstyrelser och nationella myndigheter kan dra lärdomar från TANGO-projektets resultat i arbetet med att utveckla olika klimatanpassningsstrategier.

Lisa van Well, forskare, Statens geotekniska institut och tidigare Nordregio

12:30-13:30 **LUNCH**

13:30-13:50 **Det nya ESPON-programmet, 2014-2020**
Sverker Lindblad, Ämnesråd, Näringsdepartementet

13:50-14:40 **Vilken användning kan svenska kommuner och regioner ha av ESPON?**
Paneldiskussion: Hur kan ESPON bidra till ökad kunskap och analys av det regionala tillväxtarbetet? Hur kan man som landsbygdsstrateg använda ESPON?

Folke Snickars, professor, KTH (ordf. i svenska ESPON-nätverket)
Sverker Lindblad, Ämnesråd, Näringsdepartementet
Lukas Smas, forskare, Nordregio
Daniel Svärd, projektkoordinator Örestat III, Region Skåne
Lotti Jilsmo, landsbygdsstratreg Västerviks kommun
Magnus Persson, styrelseordförande RegLab
Elisabeth Bremberg, analytiker, Stockholms stad

14:45 **Uppsummering och avslutande fika**

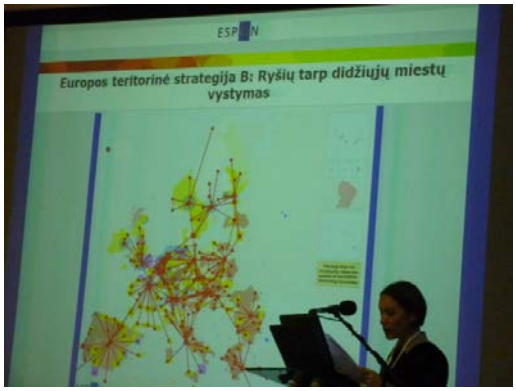
Event #8

North Europe

Lithuania

VIII. Lithuanian Urban Forum
27 November 2014

Šiauliai



Invitation to participate in the VIII Lithuanian Urban Forum

“Urban Renovation, Modernisation and Recreation”

Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania together with Šiauliai City Municipality, Šiauliai University and Vilnius Gediminas Technical University are organizing VIII Lithuanian Urban Forum in Šiauliai City on 27th of November 2014.

Background and scope

Forum is designedfor the state and municipal authorities’ responsible officers, researchers and business representatives,concerned public organizations,professionals of architectureurban planning and construction.

The aim: a complex overview of the urban regeneration problems – from territorial conversion to development of new urban structuresin accordance with principles of sustainable development.

It is intended to discuss:

- How to make Lithuanian cities, towns and villages remain beautiful and alive, in order to improve people's living conditions, rational and efficient use of natural, cultural and energy resources;
- How to stop urban dispersion and internal “aging” of territories;
- What should the Lithuanian urban policyand spatial planning system be in order to ensure sustainable development, to concentrate funds, to promote actions and efforts for efficient modernization of housing and residential areas.

The main themes will be:

- Urban policies;
- Efficient use of energy and natural resources;
- Housing modernization, renovation of residential blocks, conversion of industrial territories, urban infrastructure modernization;
- Financial and economic instruments and mechanisms meeting urban challenges.

Proposed content:

- Modernization of residential territories;
- Conversion of residential territories;
- Formation practice of urban public spaces;
- Modernization of peripheral areas of the city and their integration into urban structure;
- Modernization of the central part of the city;
- Formation of urban spatial structure (composition)

We kindly invite the ESPON “family” members to participate in Forum and to be held discussions. All presentations will be published in the Forum publication.

Urbanistinis forumas

VIII LIETUVOS URBANISTINIS FORUMAS
„Kompleksinis miestų modernizavimas“

2014 m. lapkričio 27 d.
Šiaulių arena
J. Jablonskio g. 16, Šiauliai
Konferencijų salė, IV a.

P R O G R A M A

8.00 – 9.00	**Dalyvių registracija**	
9.00 – 9.50	**Šiaulių miesto savivaldybės mero žodis** **Lietuvos Respublikos aplinkos ministro žodis** **Šiaulių universiteto rektoriaus žodis** **Lietuvos prekybos, pramonės ir amatų rūmų atstovo žodis** **Lietuvos pramoninkų konfederacijos prezidento žodis**	***Justinas Sartauskas*** ***Kęstutis Trečiokas*** ***prof. dr. Donatas Jurgaitis*** ***dr. Rimantas Stankevičius*** ***Robertas Dargis***
9.50 – 10.10	***Žingsniai kompleksinės plėtros link***	***Daiva Matonienė*** *Lietuvos Respublikos aplinkos viceministrė* ***Marius Narmontas*** *Lietuvos Respublikos aplinkos ministerijos Teritorijų planavimo, urbanistikos ir architektūros departamento direktorius*
10.10 – 10.30	***Kompleksinė miesto plėtra kaip verslo, mokslo ir valdžios sąveika***	***Martynas Marozas,*** *urbanistikos ekspertas, UAB MMAP, Vilnius*
10.30 – 11.00	**Kavos pertraukėlė**	
Pirmoji sesija	**11.00 - 13.30**	
	Moderatorė: ***doc. dr. Dalia Bardauskienė***	
11.00 – 11.20	***Investicijos į Kristianstado miesto centro sutankinimą***	***Anders Siversson,*** *Urbanistinio planavimo departamento vadovas, Kristianstadas, Švedija*
11.20 – 11.40	***Nuo automagistralės – į miesto širdį Kompleksinė miesto plėtra kaip verslo, mokslo ir valdžios sąveika***	***Peter de Leeuw,*** *planuotojas, urbanistinio planavimo grupės vadovas, Etten_Leuras, Olandija*
11.40 – 12.00	***Odė ar Requiem kompaktiškai plėtrai?***	*doc.* ***Mindaugas Pakalnis*** *doc. dr.* ***Dalia Bardauskiene***
12.00 – 12.20	***Sėkmingi konversijos pavyzdžiai vystytojų akimis***	***Mindaugas Statulevičius,*** *Lietuvos nekilnojamojo turto plėtros asociacija (LNTPA)*
12.20 – 12.40	***Nenaudojamų pastatų konversijos socialinis-ekonominis vertinimas***	*doc. dr.* ***Rasa Balvočiūtė,*** *Šiaulių universitetas*

12.40 – 13.00	***Integruotos teritorinės investicijos ir bendruomenės inicijuojama vietos plėtra***	***Andrius Valickas,*** *Vidaus reikalų ministerijos Regioninės politikos departamento Regioninės plėtros strateginio koordinavimo skyrius*
13.00 – 13.15	***„ESPON Europos miestų vizija 2020, 2030...“***	***Dovilė Lazauskaitė****, Vilniaus Gedimino Technikos universitetas, Aplinkos inžinerijos fakultetas, Teritorijų planavimo mokslo institutas*
13.15 – 13.30	***Kompleksinė miesto rajonų modernizacija: aspektai, galimybės, sprendimai***	*prof. dr.* ***Sigitas Čereškevičius****, Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universitetas*
13.30 – 14.30	**Pietų pertrauka** *(Battery baras, III a.)* **Verslo ir pasiekimų parodos „Šiauliai 2014“ atidarymas** *(Ekspozicijų salė, I a.)*	
13.30 – 14.30	***Šiaulių miesto plėtros vizija ir problemos, susijusios su su CH. Frenkelio fabriko teritorijos konversija*** *(2 temos, išvyka autobusu į vietą apžiūrėti situacijos)*	***Rasa Budrytė*** *Šiaulių miesto savivaldybės administracijos vyr. architektė*

Antroji sesija II dalis 14.30 – 17.30

Kūrybinės dirbtuvės *Moderatoriai architektai* ***Šarūnas Sabaliauskas*** ***Giedrė Mendoza Herrera*** *Seminarų salė, I a.* *Holas, II a.*	***Šiaulių prekybos, pramonės ir amatų rūmų konferencija*** ***Regionų ir miestų plėtra-galimybės verslui*** *Konferencijų salė, IV a.*	***Šiaulių Universiteto*** *organizuojama 14-oji Ernesto Galvanausko tarptautinė mokslinė konferencija* ***Regiono konkurencingumo kaitos tendencijos*** *Ložės, IIIa.*

17.30 – 18.30	***Forumo apibendrinimas*** *Konferencijų salė, IV a.*
19.00	***Kviestinė vakarienė*** *Krepšinio baras, IIa.*

Event #9

North Europe

Iceland

European research on regional development – The ESPON research cooperation and its future
10 October 2014

Reykjavik

EVRÓPSKAR RANNSÓKNIR Á ÞRÓUN BYGGÐAR

ESPON rannsóknasamvinnan og framtíð hennar

Kynningarfundur á Hotel Nordica 10. október kl. 13-15

Dagskrá

13.00 Aðalsteinn Þorsteinsson, forstjóri Byggðastofnunar: *Fundarsetning*

13.10 Árni Ragnarsson, sérfræðingur Byggðastofnun*: ESPON samstarfið og þátttaka Íslands*

13.20 Grétar Þór Eyþórsson, prófessor við HA og ECP-tengiliður á Íslandi: *ESPON ECP-tengiliðurinn, starf hans og nýting Íslendinga á áætluninni 2007-2013*

13.45 Hjalti Jóhannesson, sérfræðingur við RHA: *ESPON rannsóknir með þátttöku Íslands – hver er reynsla okkar af þeim?*

14.10 Mats Johansson, sérfræðingur við Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan í Stokkhólmi og ECP-tengiliður í Svíþjóð: *ESPON áætlunin frá sjónarhóli Svía – nýting, gagnsemi og framtíðarsýn*

14.40 Umræður og fyrirspurnir

15.00 Fundarlok

Fundarstjóri: Hólmfríður Sveinsdóttir, verkefnisstjóri Sóknaráætlana Landshluta hjá Byggðastofnun

EUROPEAN UNION
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Event #10

North Europe

Iceland

European research on regional development – The ESPON research cooperation and its future
17 October 2014

Akureyri

EVRÓPSKAR RANNSÓKNIR Á ÞRÓUN BYGGÐAR

ESPON rannsóknasamvinnan og framtíð hennar

Kynningarfundur í Háskólanum á Akureyri 17. október kl. 14-16

Dagskrá

14.00 Árni Ragnarsson, sérfræðingur Byggðastofnun*: Setning - ESPON samstarfið og þátttaka Íslands*

14.20 Grétar Þór Eyþórsson, prófessor við HA og ECP-tengiliður á Íslandi: *ESPON ECP-tengiliðurinn, starf hans og nýting Íslendinga á áætluninni 2007-2013*

14.50 Hjalti Jóhannesson, sérfræðingur við RHA: *ESPON rannsóknir með þátttöku Íslands – hver er reynsla okkar af þeim?*

15.20 Reinhard Reynisson, framkvæmdastjóri Atvinnuþróunarfélags Þingeyinga: *Evrópurannsóknir og sveitarfélögin*

15.40 Umræður og fyrirspurnir

16.00 Fundarlok

Fundarstjóri: Sigrún Stefánsdóttir, forseti Hug- og félagsvísindasviðs Háskólans á Akureyri

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INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

Event #11

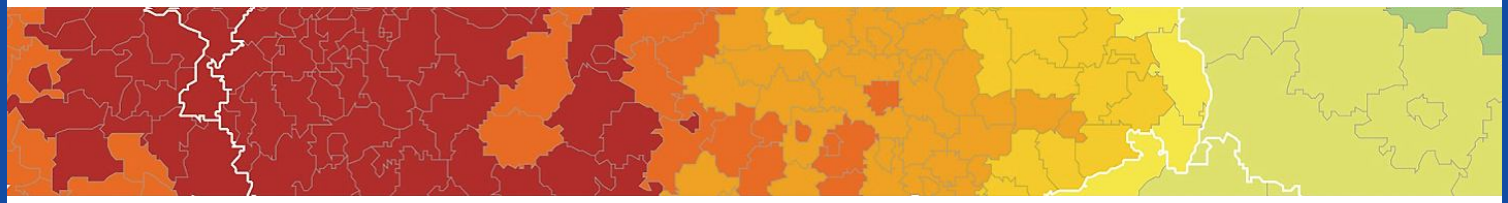
North Europe

Finland

Evidence and analytic tools for regional planning
17 December 2014

Helsinki

ESPON esittely maakuntakaavapäälliköiden ajankohtaispäivällä



‘ESPON on the Road’ - projektin kansallinen tapahtuma

17.12.2014, Ympäristöministeriö, auditorio K01
09h45- 10h45

Järjestäjät: Suomen ESPON Contact Point
ja Ympäristöministeriö

Itä-Suomen yliopiston Karjalan tutkimuslaitos toimii ESPON 2013 tutkimusohjelman (European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion; www.espon.eu) kansallisena yhteystahona (ECP = ESPON Contact Point, www.espon.fi). *ESPON on the Road* on ESPON-tutkimusohjelman kansallisten vastuutahojen yhteistyöprojekti.

1. **ESPON – mikä ja mitä se on? 5 (+5 min)**
   Heikki Eskelinen
   - Tutkimusohjelman tausta ja tavoitteet

2. **Eurooppa vuonna 2050: avoin ja monikeskuksinen 15 (+5) min**
   Timo Hirvonen
   - ESPON -skenaariohankkeen sisältö ja keskeiset tulokset

3. **ESPONin työkalut aluesuunnittelun asiantuntijoille 20 (+10) min**
   Matti Fritsch
   - ESPON-ohjelman tieto- ja karttapalvelut satunnais- ja viihdekäyttäjille sekä heavy usereille

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INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

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**

Event #12

North Europe

Latvia

The role of small and medium-sized urban areas at the European and national level
19 June 2014

Riga

The role of small and medium-sized urban areas at the European and national level

June 19, 2014

Venue: The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia

Address: Peldu street 25, Riga, Latvia

The aim of the workshop: to launch a discussion with different stakeholders on the role of small and medium sized urban areas in territorial development at EU and national level, their challenges, growth potential and possible contribution to the future European Urban Agenda.

Participants: representatives from EU Member States, EU institutions, local municipalities, researchers from universities and international research networks.

9:00 – 9:30 Registration of participants and coffee

9:30 – 9:45 Opening speech "Priorities of Latvian Presidency in EU Council 2015"

Ilona Raugze, Deputy State Secretary, The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia

9.45. – 10.15 The European Urban Agenda concept

Vision of the European Commission

Christian Svanfeld, Policy Analyst, European Commission, Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy

Intergovernmental process

Bernice den Brok, Senior Policy Advisor, Ministry of Interior and Kingdom Relations of the Netherlands

10:15 – 10:45 ESPON TOWN project „Small and medium sized towns in their functional territorial context" results

Loris Servillo, Researcher in spatial planning and territorial dynamics, University of Leuven (Be)

10:45 – 11:05 Small and medium sized urban areas in Latvia (challenges, role)

Ilze Goba, Senior Expert, The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia

11:05 – 11:25 Coffee brake

11:25 – 11:40 Challenges and opportunities of small and medium-sized urban areas at the European and national level

Mart Grisel, Director, EUKN EGTC

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11:40 – 13:00 Discussion

Questions for the discussion:

1. How to define small and medium sized urban areas? Is there a need for common definition at EU level?

2. What are the main growth challenges for small and medium sized urban areas? How do they differ from challenges characteristic to large cities and metropolitan areas?

3. What role small and medium sized urban areas can play in common territorial development? Can they be considered as development centers / driving forces?

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch break

14:00 – 15:00 Continuation of the previous discussion

Questions for discussion:

4. What are the preconditions for economic development of small and medium sized urban areas? How can small and medium sized cities contribute to Europe 2020 goals?

5. What should be the main development directions for small and medium-sized urban areas in common EU regional development context?

6. Should the role of small and medium sized urban areas be strengthened more in EU level policy documents (for instance, in Territorial Agenda of the EU, strategy Europe 2020)?

15:00 – 15:30 Workshop wrap-up of the, next steps, closure of the meeting

Ilona Raugze, Deputy State Secretary, The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia

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Event #13

North Europe

Latvia

The essential aspects of the EU Urban agenda: challenges and gains for Latvia
5 September

Riga

„The essential aspects of the EU Urban agenda: challenges and gains for Latvia”

September 5th, 2014
Venue: Ministry of environmental protection and regional development
Address: Peldu street 25, Riga, room 409

9:00 – 9:30 Registration and coffee

9:30 – 9:45 Introduction. Planned events regarding the Latvian presidency of EU in the first half of 2015
Ilona Raugze, Deputy State Secretary, The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia

9.45. – 11.45 European Commission paper on „The Urban dimension of EU policies – key features of an EU agenda” – standpoint and interests of Latvia
Jānis Ilgaižs, Senior expert at the Regional policy department, The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia
Discussion

11:45 – 13:00 Lunch

13:00 – 14:30 Development opportunities and contribution of Small and medium sized cities in reaching the common EU goals
Discussion
Indra Ciukša, Advisor in the regional development questions, The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia

14:30 – 15:00 Wrapping up the discussion, further steps, seminar closure

Ilona Raugze, Deputy State Secretary, The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia

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Event #14

South Europe

Italy

ESPON Italian evidence in changing Europe
21 May 2014

Rome

Ministero delle Infrastrutture
e dei Trasporti

Università degli Studi di
Roma 'Tor Vergata'

National meeting ESPON on the Road

ESPON Italian evidence in changing Europe

'ESPON and your needs'

9:00-9:30 *Caffè di benvenuto e registrazione dei partecipanti*

9:30 **Maria M. Migliaccio**, Direttore Generale per lo Sviluppo del Territorio, la Programmazione ed i Progetti Internazionali Ministero delle Infrastrutture e dei Trasporti.

Introduce e coordina

9:40 **On. Maurizio Lupi**, Ministro delle Infrastrutture e dei Trasporti

Apertura dei lavori e saluto di benvenuto

9:50 **Barbara Acreman***, Dirigente della Divisione 5*- Ministero delle Infrastrutture e dei Trasporti.

L'importanza strategica del Programma ESPON 2013

10:00 **Zaira Piazza**, Rappresentante italiano nel Monitoring Committee del Programma ESPON 2013 - Ministero delle Infrastrutture e dei Trasporti.

Verso una nuova forma di European Territorial Observatory

10:10 **Adriana May**, *Dirigente* della Regione Lombardia, Presidente del Comitato Nazionale ESPON

Il ruolo del Comitato Nazionale

10:20 **Maria Prezioso**, ESPON Contact Point Italia - Università di Roma Tor Vergata

ESPON on the Road: perché 'ESPON and your needs'

10:45 *Pausa caffè*

11:00 ***La partecipazione italiana ad ESPON 2013: sintesi dei risultati e spunti di discussione***

Coordina **Maria Prezioso**, ESPON Contact Point Italia - Università di Roma Tor Vergata

partecipano:

per "le Ricerche applicate"

Frank Heins, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche:
Demographic and Migratory Flows Affecting European regions and Cities - DEMIFER

Armando Montanari e Barbara Staniscia, Dipartimento di Studi Europei, Americani e Interculturali, Università di Roma "La Sapienza": *Territorial Impact of Globalisation for Europe and its Regions - TIGER*

Giancarlo Cotella, Dipartimento Inter Ateneo Scienze, Progetto e Politiche del territorio, Politecnico di Torino:
Territorial Approach for New Governance - TANGO

Roberta Capello e Roberto Camagni, Dipartimento di scienza e tecnologia dell'ambiente costruito, Politecnico di Milano: *Knowledge, Innovation, Territory – KIT* e *Territorial Scenarios and Visions for Europe - ET2050*

per "le Analisi Target"

Roberta Capello e Roberto Camagni, Dipartimento di scienza e tecnologia dell'ambiente costruito, Politecnico di Milano:

Spatial Scenarios: New Tools for Local-Regional Territories - SPAN-3 e *Metropolisation and Polycentric Development in Central Europe: Evidence Based Strategic Options – POLYCE*

per "la Piattaforma scientifica"

Andrea Gramillano e Alessandro Valenza, T33: *Territorial Evidence Packs for Structural Funds Programmes - TerrEvi*

12:30 Dibattito

13:30 *Colazione di lavoro*

14:30 ***Potenzialità e criticità nell'utilizzo della "conoscenza ESPON": Priorità 4 - Capitalizzazione***

Maria Coronato e **Angela D'Orazio**, ESPON Contact Point Italia Staff – Università di Roma "Tor Vergata": *ESPON-INTERSTRAT, ESPON-CaDEC, ESPONTrain.*

14:50 Tavola Rotonda: "***ESPON and your needs***"

Introduce e anima la discussione: **Roberto Rotondo**, giornalista

Ne discutono:

Paolo Angelini (Ministero dell'Ambiente e Spazio Alpino), **Guido Baschenis** (Regione Piemonte), **Filippo Bencardino** (vice-Presidente Società Geografica Italiana e Università degli Studi del Sannio), **Emilio Cabasino** e **Dora Di Francesco** (Ministero dei Beni e delle attività culturali e del Turismo), **Isabella Carbonaro** (Statistica economica, Università di Roma "Tor Vergata"), **Graziella Guaragno** (Regione Emilia Romagna), **Adriana May** e **Luisa Pedrazzini** (Regione Lombardia), **Sylvie Occelli** (IRES Piemonte), **Paola Pagnini** (Preside Scienze Politiche, Università di Roma Nicola Cusano), **Claudio Tolomelli** (Regione Emilia Romagna e METREX)

16:00 **Maria Prezioso**, ESPON Contact Point Italia - Università di Roma Tor Vergata

Riflessioni

16:15 **Massimo Sessa** (Presidente Consiglio Superiore Lavori Pubblici)

Chiusura dei lavori

ROMA, 21 MAGGIO 2014

MINISTERO DELLE INFRASTRUTTURE E DEI TRASPORTI

AULA DEL 'PARLAMENTINO' (IV PIANO)

VIA NOMENTANA, 2 – ROMA

Durante il Seminario verrà distribuito il volume a cura di M. Prezioso, *ESPON Italian evidence in changing Europe*

www.ecpitalia.uniroma2.it Twitter: ESPON in Italia @Ecpitalia Facebook: ECP Italia

nell'ambito delle iniziative per la diffusione del Programma 2013

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Event #15

South Europe

Spain

Territory facing crisis: a vision from ESPON
16-17 October 2014

Alcalá de Henares

Spanish National Event:

Territory facing Crisis: a vision from ESPON

The Spanish National Event: **"Territory facing Crisis: a vision from ESPON"**was held on the 16th and 17th of October in Alcalá de Henares.The event was organized by the Spanish ESPON Contact Point (General Foundation of University of Alcala - FGUA).

The event counted on three round tables and a “Use of ESPON” section where Scientific Platform technical tools wereintroduced. Itbrought together more than 30 participants with different profiles, such as academics, researchers, practitioners, stake-holders and policy-makers.

The event started with the opening section, where the Vice-Rector for International Relations, the Coordinator of ECP in Spain and the Member of Spanish Monitoring Committee welcomed the participants and focused on the importance of discussing territory issues, the crisis and ESPON project.

The introduction was followed by an overview of ESPON, and particularly ESPON ON THE ROAD project, as well as a presentation of the goals of this seminar, the topics, the intentions and expectations. After the break, we started the round tables.

The general goal of the round tables was making results of projects and practical experiences on each of the proposed topics more visible, and so, try to integrate them into the practical agenda of stakeholders.

The first round-table – **Green economy, Sustainability and Environment** – counted on experts presenting their point of view on those topics, making relations between their projectresults with the real needs, exposing some limitations in order to put them into practice, generating an active discussion aboutthe territorial dimension on the proposed thematic lines. At this table, some ESPON project results were exposed.

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In the second round-table – **Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Blue Economy**– two important topics were touched by all the speakers. Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Maritime Spatial Planning, both exposed and discussed deeply, including definitions and current situation in EU and Spain, considering their application, needs and foreseen steps. Also some practical examples, including one ESPON project, were introduced.

The third and last round-table – **Urban Regions and Urban-Rural Relation** – focused on multi-functionality of both, urban and rural surroundings, landscape, general interest services, territorial cooperation, rural areas as spaces of functional and economic opportunities, public participation, resilience, among many other important topics for territorial cohesion on those matters. This round-table closed with the ET2050 prospective project presentation, introducing the different

scenarios proposed, focusing to the Spanish situation, generating an active debate comprehending the presented projects.

The last section was dedicated to a “Use of ESPON” discussion, starting with the practical experience of a group of enterprises associations of Soria, Teruel and Cuenca, the three less populated regions in Spain, who presented the limitations and difficulties on developing their regions. They shared their experience on using ESPON information to base their political position and requestsof recognition in order to receive funds to progress their territories. That generated an active debate with the audience on how to use that limitation as a territorial opportunity. The section ended with the brief presentation of the technical tools available on ESPON Scientific Platform.

All interventions centered on a diagnosis of the thematic situation, having into account some ongoing of finalized project specificities, as well as the general EU point of view about the topic, followed by the Spanish case for each raised issue.

At the end of each intervention, some conclusions and recommendations were presented by each speaker about specific needs for Spain, in terms of academic-technician-practitioner level, as well as how could that really have aninfluence in European context, mainly focused on investments, strategies and European cohesion policies.

The final conclusion is that (as the leaflet produced by Spain – available in our webpage – reinforce) **Territory matters**, and we must keep discussing this topic in Spain and at European level.

All the information about the event, including the agenda and the slides presented by the speakers, is available in our webpage: http://espon.fgua.es.

Programa de la Jornada

JORNADA ESPON
(Red de Observación Europea para el Desarrollo y la Cohesión Territorial)

EL TERRITORIO ANTE LA CRISIS: UNA VISIÓN DESDE ESPON

Organiza:
Fundación General de la Universidad de Alcalá, Iniciativa de Ecoinnovación y Sostenibilidad
(Punto de Contacto del Programa ESPON en España)

FECHA: 16 y 17 de octubre (jueves y viernes)
LOCAL: Sala de Conferencias Internacionales, Universidad de Alcalá (como llegar)

Programa del 08/octubre/2014

16 de octubre, jueves

08:30 - 09:00 Registro de participantes

09:00 – 09:30 Presentación

- Miguel Ángel Sotelo, Vicerector de Relaciones Internacionales de la UAH
- José Vicente de Lucio Fernández, Director del Proyecto ESPON y la Iniciativa de Ecoinnovación y Sostenibilidad de la UAH
- Francisco Mombiela, Representante MC, ESPON
- Maria Teresa del Val, Directora FGUA

09:45–10:40 Resultados del programa ESPON. Oportunidades para España

- 09:45-10:00 – Carolina de Carvalho Cantergiani, Introducción ESPON, rol de los ECP, Proyecto ESPON ON THE ROAD
- 10:00-10:40 – Joaquín Farinós, Ponencia marco e introducción al debate, Universidad de Valencia

10:40–11:10 Pausa

11:10–14:00 Mesa Redonda 1. Economía verde, sostenibilidad y medio ambiente

- 11:10-11:30 – Antonio Serrano Rodríguez, FUNDICOT
- 11:30-11:50 – María Prezioso, Università degli studi di Roma “Tor Vergata”
- 11:50-12:10 – Carlos Macía, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela
- 12:10-12:30 – Efrén Feliu, Tecnalia
- 12:30-12:45 – Introducción al debate y preguntas
- 12:45-14:00 – Debate público

14:00–16:00 Pausa

16:00–18:00 Mesa Redonda 2. Gestión Integrada de zonas costeras y economía azul

- 16:00-16:20 – Javier García Sanabria, Universidad de Cádiz
- 16:20-16:40 – Joaquín Farinós, Universidad de Valencia
- 16:40-17:00 – Pedro Fernández, EUCC Mediterranean Centre
- 17:00-17:15 – Introducción al debate y preguntas
- 17:15-18:00 – Debate público

18:00–18:30 Cierre del día, conclusiones parciales

19:00 Visita Guiada al Rectorado de la Universidad de Alcalá

<u>17 de octubre, viernes</u>

09:00–11:00 Mesa Redonda 3. Regiones urbanas y relaciones campo-ciudad

- 09:00-09:20 – Efrén Feliu, Tecnalia
- 09:20-09:40 – Malcolm Burns, UPC
- 09:40-10:00 – Veronica Hernández-Jiménez, Observ. para una Cultura del Territorio
- 10:00-10:20 – Andreu Ulied, MCRIT
- 10:20-10:30 – Introducción al debate y preguntas
- 10:30-11:30 – Debate público

11:30–12:00 Pausa café

12:00–14:00 Sección técnica (Seminario sobre herramientas ESPON)

- 12:00-12:40 – Experiencias prácticas del uso de ESPON: Carlos Mor Sanz (Presidente de la Confederación Empresarial Turolense - CEOE Teruel) y Santiago Aparicio Jiménez (Presidente de la Federación de Organizaciones Empresariales Sorianas - FOES)
- 12:40-13:20 – Herramientas ESPON: Carolina de Carvalho Cantergiani, ECP en España – FGUA
- 13:20-14:00 – Ejercicios prácticos (traer portátil)

14:00–14:15 Conclusiones

Event #16

South Europe

France

The Mediterranean Sea, sewn or cut?
22 October 2014

Paris

ESPON

RIATE
Point de contact ESPON France

Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
Premier ministre
Délégation interministérielle à la Méditerranée

LA MER MÉDITERRANÉE: COUTURE OU COUPURE ?

22 octobre 2014

Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale

4 Place Saint-Germain des Prés, 75006 Paris

9h-18h

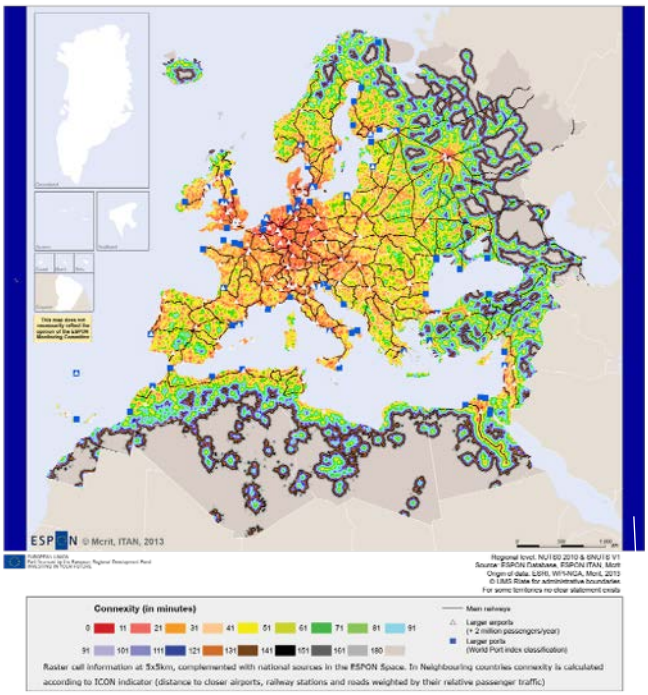
« **La Méditerranée c'est mille choses à la fois.** » (F. Braudel)

L'Europe et les pays méditerranéens sont liés par l'histoire, la géographie, la culture.

À la croisée de l'Afrique et de l'Europe, la mer Méditerranée présente des enjeux politiques et économiques complexes, questionnant plus que jamais son rôle d'interface. La *Mare Nostrum* est-elle alors une couture, un espace d'échange ou seulement une coupure entre deux espaces géographiques distincts et inégalement développés ?

Une perspective territoriale des enjeux méditerranéens

La Méditerranée est un carrefour traversé par une multitude de flux et de réseaux. Elle relie les territoires européens et leurs voisins. Des deux côtés de la mer, les entreprises explorent de nouveaux marchés. Elles modifient ainsi les trajectoires et créent de nouveaux flux. Les concurrences entre entreprises privées pour attirer des investissements dans leur ville ou leur région se jouent de plus en plus à l'échelle globale.



Les villes du sud de la Méditerranée se révèlent être des acteurs économiques incontournables. Cette situation crée des interdépendances entre les territoires et les centres urbains méditerranéens. Aucun territoire ne peut se développer de manière isolée. Nous en avons eu l'illustration avec les défis du changement climatique et ceux de la crise financière mondiale.

La croissance démographique, l'accessibilité, la main d'œuvre, la spécialisation économique, le commerce, les énergies, le rôle des villes, les migration, ou les défis environnementaux doivent être appréhendés dans une perspective plus globale.

Parallèlement à ce processus de mondialisation, on assiste à une régionalisation des enjeux. La réduction des distances, due à la concentration des activités, est devenue un facteur de croissance des flux financiers et commerciaux. La proximité encourage aussi les échanges de connaissances et les flux migratoires. Ceci implique la prise en compte d'une nouvelle échelle fonctionnelle qu'est la macro-région, dans le cadre du processus de mondialisation : l'Europe et ses voisinages. L'analyse territoriale ne doit pas se borner aux frontières politiques et administratives.

S'ouvrir aux intérêts des voisinages

Il faut donc prendre en compte un certain nombre de thèmes en lien avec le voisinage, parmi lesquels l'accès aux marchés, les défis environnementaux, la sécurité alimentaire, le développement urbain, et la gouvernance. En outre, un système de suivi des flux migratoires vers l'Europe, prenant en compte ce qui attire les migrants, et ce qui les incite à partir, ainsi que leurs différentes destinations est nécessaire. Sans oublier aussi, les discussions en cours concernant les priorités stratégiques en matière de nouvelles infrastructures de transport et le besoin de mieux comprendre les principaux nœuds d'échange. Il faut analyser les contextes locaux et les spécificités territoriales pour identifier les relations que l'Europe entretient avec son voisinage méditerranéen.

« Nous saluons toutes les initiatives, émanant des autorités publiques à divers niveaux, qui contribuent à développer des stratégies territoriales à long terme au-delà des frontières. »

AGENDA TERRITORIAL 2020

Ces défis amènent à poser le problème de l'existence, de l'accessibilité, de la comparabilité, et de l'harmonisation des données dont les décideurs politiques et les acteurs économiques ont

besoin pour fonder les bases d'une coopération. Ainsi dans l'Agenda Territorial 2020 de l'Union Européenne, les ministres européens responsables du développement territorial et de l'aménagement du territoire ont souligné le besoin d'approfondir et d'étendre l'intégration européenne au-delà des frontières de l'Union.

Questions Clés

- En quoi l'Europe et les régions sud de la Méditerranée constituent une région ?
- Quels seront les effets de la multiplication des interdépendances entre l'Europe et son voisinage sud ?
- Comment montrer les influences territoriales mutuelles de l'Europe et des voisinages ?
- Quels sont les enjeux d'une cartographie méditerranéenne intégrant les deux rives de la Méditerranée ?
- Quels sont les enjeux d'une rénovation des cadres de coopération pour une gouvernance urbaine et territoriale intégrée de la Méditerranée ?

Le projet européen de recherche appliquée ESPON ITAN « Integrated Territorial Analysis of the Neighbourhoods » pose la question de la coopération territoriale entre l'Europe et son voisinage. Les objectifs du projet sont triples :

- produire une connaissance profonde des territoires voisins, de leurs dynamiques, et des flux entre ces régions et les territoires européens.
- construire les fondements d'une base de données durable à des échelles d'études très fines. Cet exercice de récolte de données va de pair avec un exercice de cartographie représentant l'Europe et ses voisinages.
- proposer des recommandations sur les moyens d'améliorer la coopération territoriale destinées aux décideurs des deux côtés de la frontière.

Ainsi, ITAN sensibilise les décideurs européens aux intérêts des voisinages à travers des cartes et analyses des enjeux territoriaux de la coopération avec les pays de la politique de voisinage. Pour la première fois, une série de cartes, pédagogiques et éclairantes, donnent à voir la vaste région composée de l'Europe et de ses voisinages. Une base de données permettant de comparer les régions européennes et leur équivalent sur les territoires des voisinages à l'échelle régionale a été réalisée, facilitant ainsi le suivi de projets locaux liés à l'eau, à l'énergie, aux transports, etc.

Programme provisoire

09h30	Session introductive **Christine Zanin**, Directrice UMS RIATE
10h05	Présentation du projet ESPON ITAN **Pierre Beckouche,** Coordinateur du projet, Enseignant-chercheur Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne
10h35	Transport / développement urbain **Xavier Moiroux,** Agence d'urbanisme de l'agglomération marseillaise
11h00	Pause café
11h30	Environnement / Eau **Fadi Comair,** Directeur Général des Ressources Hydrauliques et Électriques au Ministère de l'Énergie et de l'Eau, Ministère de l'Energie et de l'Eau à Beyrouth
12h30	Débats **Claude Grasland,** Professeur de Géographie, Université Paris 7 Denis Diderot **Gilles Van Hamme**, Chercheur à l'IGEAT, Université Libres de Bruxelles
13h20	Conclusions matinales **Serge Telle** Délégué interministériel à la Méditerranée (DiMED)
13h30	Pause déjeuner
14h40	Agriculture / Sécurité alimentaire **Pascal Bergeret** Directeur de l'Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen de Montpellier
15h10	Energie **Houda Allal** Directrice Générale de l'Observatoire Méditerranéen de l'Energie
15h40	Migrations **Serge Weber** Maître de conférences, Université Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée
16h10	Pause café
16h30	Débats, conclusions et perspectives
18h00	Cocktail

Réseau Interdisciplinaire pour l'Aménagement du Territoire Européen

UMS RIATE - CNRS, CGET, UNIVERSITÉ PARIS DIDEROT

Réseau interdisciplinaire pour l'aménagement et la cohésion des territoires de l'Europe et de ses voisinages (RIATE) assume le rôle de coordination française pour le programme ESPON. Lien entre les mondes scientifique et politique, il met au point des outils intégrés et innovants et soutient des projets de recherche en réseau. Créée au printemps 2002, l'UMS RIATE dépend de 3 tutelles : l'Université Paris Diderot Paris 7, le Commissariat Général à l'Égalité des Territoires (ex-DATAR) et le CNRS. Elle est dirigée par Christine Zanin, Marianne Guérois et Frédéric Santamaria.

ESPON 2007-2013 est le programme européen de recherche appliquée spécialisé en aménagement du territoire européen, mis en oeuvre dans le cadre de la politique européenne de cohésion. Ouvert à la communauté scientifique mais aussi aux collectivités territoriales, cet observatoire de l'aménagement du territoire européen invite à une réflexion sur la cohésion territoriale à l'échelle de l'Union. www.espon.eu

RIATE
Point de contact ESPON France

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amel.feredj@ums-riate.fr
www.ums-riate.fr

Event #17

South Europe

Romania

Rural/urban disparities, regional convergence, poverty and exclusion
3-5 October 2014

Iaşi

PUNCTUL DE CONTACT ESPON din ROMÂNIA

ESPON on the road

Universitatea Alexandru Ioan Cuza.

Thematic meeting

„Bringing closer ESPON evidence for decision making"

ESPON

„Rural/urban disparities, regional convergence, poverty and exclusion "

- Capitalization of teaching and practice Hyperatlas, TIPSE and TOWNS -

A G E N D A

Iaşi, 3 - 5 octombrie 2014,

Friday 3rd October 2014	
08^{30} – 08^{45}	**Registration**
08^{45} – 09^{00}	**Seminar opening** Daniel Tudora (ESPON Contact Point – Iaşi, Romania)
09^{00} – 09^{15}	**Romania Blunder check - TIPSE and TOWN** Profesor Dr. Octavian Groza (Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Iaşi)
09^{15} – 09^{30}	**ESPON programme in Romania** Radu Necşuliu (Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration, Bucureşti)
09^{30} – 09^{45}	**Espon on the Road Project,**
09^{45} – 10^{00}	**HyperAtlas Results,**
10^{00}–10^{15}	**Using Hyper Atlas in Highschool (results from Romania),** Phd. Lecturer Nicolae Aurelian Roman, PhDc Lucian Roşu, PhDc Mihail Eva (Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Iaşi)

10^{55} – 11^{00}	**Coffee break**
11^{00} – 19^{15}	**Field trip "Espon on the Road" Iași –Botoșani – Dorohoi** Activities involved: - Observing urban typology proposed in TOWN project - Iași Metropolitan Area - Disputed areas located between 2 major cities (Botoșani – Suceava) and the effect upon territorial development
19^{15}	**Dinner and accommodation at Splendid hotel (Dorohoi)**

Saturday 4th october 2014	
08^{00} – 08^{30}	**Breakfast**
08^{30} – 09^{45}	**Dorohoi city – Typical changes for a city standing between intermediate and periphery**
09^{45} – 19^{00}	**Field trip"Espon on the Road" Dorohoi – Darabani – Săveni - Ștefănești – Iași** Activities involved: - Regional development and international migration – the experience of an rural area integrated by expelling (Lozna and Dersca communes); - The features of an integration strategies – the case of Darabani city (peripheral and autonomous) - Territorial exclusion vs. community deprivation in a rural area without centrality (N-E side of Botoșani County). Why TIPSE indicators cannot observe internal disparities in a rural area? - Eastern European Union borders and transnational cooperation policies (Ștefănești – Stânca-Costești).

Sunday 5th October 2014	
09^{00} – 11^{45}	**Workshop 1- Territorial pattern of poverty and social exclusion** **Workshop 2 – The emergence of fringes inside outskirts and the role of small and medium size cities in regional development**
11^{45} – 12^{00}	**Coffee Break**
12^{00} – 13^{00}	**Feedback and final conclusions**

Event #18

South Europe

Greece

Urban poverty - young people not in employment, education or training
3 October 2014

Rethymnon

Σε συνεργασία με το Εθνικό Σημείο Επαφής **ESPON** (European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion) ,

το **Πρόγραμμα Πρακτικής Άσκησης** (ΠΠΑ) του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης

&

τη **ΔΑΣΤΑ** του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΣΥΜΠΟΣΙΟ

«Αναζητώντας τους απόντες: Οι Neets (young people not in education, employment or training)»

Παρασκευή 3 ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΥ 2014

Ρέθυμνο, Πανεπιστημιούπολη Γάλλου

ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΝΩΣΗ
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑΚΗΣ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ

ΑΝΤΑΓΩΝΙΣΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΜΑΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ
ΕΠΑΝ ΙΙ
η περιφέρεια στο επίκεντρο της ανάπτυξης

ΕΣΠΑ 2007-2013
πρόγραμμα για την ανάπτυξη

,

Ε. Π. Ανταγωνιστικότητα και Επιχειρηματικότητα (ΕΠΑΝ ΙΙ), ΠΕΠ Μακεδονίας – Θράκης, ΠΕΠ Κρήτης και Νήσων Αιγαίου, ΠΕΠ Θεσσαλίας – Στερεάς Ελλάδας – Ηπείρου, ΠΕΠ Αττικής

12.00- 12.30 **Χαιρετισμοί**

Σταύρος Αρναουτάκης, Περιφερειάρχης Κρήτης

Γιώργος Μαρινάκης, Δήμαρχος Ρεθύμνης

12.30- 14.30 **1η ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ: "Φτώχεια, κοινωνική ευπάθεια και το πρόβλημα των Neets"**

EUROPEAN UNION
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Συντονίζει: *! "#$% & ' (') *+%,* Καθηγήτρια & Αναπληρώτρια Πρύτανη Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης

1. Ανώτατη Εκπαίδευση και Neets

*! , -. (/) %0 1234 *$5 , ,* Καθηγητής & Πρύτανης Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης

2.Μια «χαμένη γενιά»? Η διεθνής κατάσταση των πραγμάτων αναφορικά με τους Neets και η ελληνική περίπτωση.

*6/+50 & ' (') *+%0,* Καθηγητής Τμήματος Πολιτικής Επιστήμης Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης, *7 - 89 - %0 : , - /) %0,* Καθηγητής ΤΕΠΑΕ ΑΠΘ *& 7$2 ; $%0 & ' (' - 89 - %0,* Ερευνητής GPO

3. Φτώχεια και κοινωνική ευπάθεια στην Ευρώπη και στην Ελλάδα της κρίσης: Χωρικές διαστάσεις

12#" " ' : , <#"5 , , Επίκουρη Καθηγήτρια Παντείου Πανεπιστήμιο, Εθνικό Σημείο Επαφής ESPON, Συντονίστρια ESPON-on-the-Road στην Ελλάδα

4. Neets και ψυχοπαθολογία: Μια αμφίδρομη σχέση?

*= ' - / ' = (*>2 ' ,* Επίκουρη Καθηγήτρια Ιατρικής Σχολής Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης

Συζήτηση

14.30- 15.00 Διάλλειμα

15.00- 17.00 2η ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ: "Αντιμετωπίζοντας το πρόβλημα "

Συντονίζει: *7$2 ; $%0 ?5 , -) *+%0,* Καθηγητής & Κοσμήτορας Σχολής Επιστημών Αγωγής Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης

1. Εμβαθύνοντας στο πρόβλημα: Τα πορίσματα της ποιοτικής έρευνας για τους Neets.

@%μA2 - %0 : 52 - B8. ' $$50, Καθηγητής & Διευθυντής ΚΕΑΔΙΚ Τμήματος Πολιτικής Επιστήμης Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης, *12#".50 CD ' 8+ ' - *+%0,* Υπ. Διδάκτωρ και ερευνητής ΚΕΑΔΙΚ Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης, *= ' - /$50 ?5 , -) *+%0,* Υπ. Διδάκτωρ Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης, *7 (5>2B"%0 : ' μ#+%0,* Υπ. Διδάκτωρ Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης, *= ' - / ' @ - ' + *+%,* Υπ. Διδάκτωρ Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης

2.Ένα εργαλείο πολιτικής: Το GIS (ηλεκτρονική χαρτοθήκη) για τους Neets

*E. *$$%0 F3"38 - *+%0,* Ερευνητής ΙΤΕ

3.Ερευνητικά θεμελιωμένες προτάσεις πολιτικής για τους Neets.

= '$; "%0 : 5 , 259D%0, Αναπληρωτής Καθηγητής ΕΑΠ & Επιστημονικός συνεργάτης ΚΑΝΕΠ/ ΓΣΕΕ

4. Συνδέοντας την εκπαίδευση με τις ανάγκες της αγοράς εργασίας: Η επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση ως ασπίδα κατά της περιθωριοποίησης των νέων

@***- E.*$$%0 : '2>/+%0,*** Εμπειρογνώμονας, CEDEFOP

Συζήτηση

17.00- 17.15 Διάλλειμα

17.15- 19.00 ΣΤΡΟΓΓΥΛΗ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ

Συντονίζει: ***6/+50 & ' (') *+%0,*** Καθηγητής Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης, Επιστημονικός Υπεύθυνος Έργου «Βαρόμετρο Απόντων: Οι Neets»

Συμμετέχουν: ***! , -. (/) %0 1234 *$5 ,*** (Καθηγητής & Πρύτανης Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης), ***! "#$% & ' (') *+%*** (Καθηγήτρια & Αναπληρώτρια Πρύτανη Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης), ***7$2 ; $%0 ?5 , -) *+%0 (***Καθηγητής και Κοσμήτορας Σχολής Επιστημών Αγωγής Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης), ***=.G*"%0 C' -5 ,) *+%0,*** (Καθηγητής και Κοσμήτορας ΣΘΕΤΕ Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης, Επιστημονικός Υπεύθυνος ΠΠΑ), ***6.+A2' 0 ?.H2/$%0*** (Καθηγητής ΤΕΙ Αθήνας, Εθνικό Σημείο Επαφής ESPON), ***I <% = ' , -5µ59>2' +5 ,*** (Αν. Καθηγήτρια & Πρόεδρος Τμήματος Πολιτικής Επιστήμης Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης), ***@%µA2-%0 : 52-B8.' $$50*** (Καθηγητής & Διευθυντής ΚΕΑΔΙΚ Τμήματος Πολιτικής Επιστήμης Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης), ***@.5$9>%0 E-*<' -%0*** (Καθηγητής Τμήματος Πολιτικής Επιστήμης Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης), ***F' 88#"%0 CD5 , <3"#+' 0,*** (Καθηγητής και Πρόεδρος Οικονομικού Τμήματος Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης), ***E. ; -850 6.+5" ' +*+%0*** (Καθηγητής & Πρόεδρος ΦΚΣ Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης)

- **Θα χορηγηθούν βεβαιώσεις συμμετοχής στο Επιστημονικό Συμπόσιο, σε όσους και όσες το παρακολουθήσουν.**

- **Μέρος του Επιστημονικού Συμποσίου βασίζεται στα δεδομένα της Έρευνας «Βαρόμετρο Απόντων: Οι Neets», που διεξήχθη από το Κέντρο Ανθρωπίνων Δικαιωμάτων (ΚΕΑΔΙΚ) του Τμήματος Πολιτικής Επιστήμης του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης, την GPO, το ΙΗΔΛ του ΙΤΕ και το ΚΑΝΕΠ της ΓΣΕΕ, με χρηματοδότηση της ΓΓΕΤ στο πλαίσιο του Προγράμματος ΣΥΝΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ.**

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Event #19

South Europe

Greece

Blue growth on integrated maritime spatial planning to unfold territorial potentials – back to back with transnational event
12 November 2014

Piraeus

South Europe

Ολοκληρωμένη ανάπτυξη μέσα από τη διάδραση γης-θάλασσας : Διαστάσεις και προοπτικές της γαλάζιας ανάπτυξης στην Ευρώπη και στην Ελλάδα

Τόπος : Αίθουσα Εκδηλώσεων του Οργανισμού Λιμένος Πειραιώς (ΟΛΠ)
Ακτή Μιαούλη, Πειραιάς

10, 11 και 12 Νοεμβρίου 2014

Πλαίσιο της συνάντησης του διακρατικού διημέρου (10 &11 Νοεμβρίου)

Αυτή η διήμερη διακρατική εκδήλωση στον Πειραιά, με θέμα τη Γαλάζια Ανάπτυξη αποτελεί συνέχεια σχετικών εκδηλώσεων πάνω σε ζητήματα ναυτιλίας και γαλάζιας ανάπτυξης που πραγματοποιήθηκαν κατά τη διάρκεια της Ελληνικής Προεδρίας κατά το πρώτο εξάμηνο του 2014. Διοργανώνεται από το **Εθνικό Σημείο Επαφής ESPON** και φιλοξενείται από τον Οργανισμό Λιμένος Πειραιώς με σκοπό να παράξει προβληματισμό και να παρουσιάσει όλες τις διαστάσεις που η **Γαλάζια Ανάπτυξη έχει για την Εδαφική Συνοχή** στην Ευρώπη και στην Ελλάδα, ειδικά σε χρόνους οικονομικής κρίσης και ουσιαστικών μεταρρυθμίσεων στον χωρικό και πολεοδομικό σχεδιασμό αλλά και στην ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση του αιγιαλού και των παράκτιων ζωνών γενικότερα. Η συνάντηση, μέσα από μια σειρά θεματικών προτεραιοτήτων και τεκμηρίωσης από εθνικούς και διακρατικούς εμπειρογνώμονες, στοχεύει να αναδείξει τις μορφές διάδρασης γης-θάλασσας ως βασικά στοιχεία ολοκληρωμένης διαχείρισης των παράκτιων ζωνών αλλά και ολοκληρωμένων στρατηγικών βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης, ανταποκρινόμενη, μεταξύ άλλων, στην ανάγκη σχηματοποίησης ενός αποτελεσματικού **Θαλάσσιου Χωροταξικού Σχεδιασμού** (Maritime Spatial Planning). **Το motto της εκδήλωσης είναι:**

Γη και θάλασσα πρέπει να κατανοηθούν και να σχεδιαστούν μαζί !

Χορηγοί επικοινωνίας

ΒΟΥΛΗ ΤΗΛΕΟΡΑΣΗ

ΣΚΑΪ τηλεόραση

Πρόγραμμα

Δευτέρα, 10 Νοεμβρίου 2014 8:30 π.μ -20:00 μ.μ

8:30-9:30 Εγγραφές συμμετεχόντων

9:30-10:15 Χαιρετισμοί **(γλώσσες : EN,GR)**

- Χαιρετισμός υποδοχής από τους διοργανωτές, **Karl Peter Schön Dr**, Επικεφαλής Γερμανικού ESPON CONTACT POINT, **Στέλλα Κυβέλου** Επικεφαλής Ελληνικού ESPON CONTACT POINT
- Χαιρετισμός υποδοχής : **Σταύρος Χατζάκος**, Γενικός Διευθυντής Οργανισμού Λιμένος Πειραιώς

- **Μιλτιάδης Βαρβιτσιώτης**,Υπουργός Ναυτιλίας και Αιγαίου (προς επιβεβαίωση)
- **Νικόλαος Ζώιδης**, Γενικός Γραμματέας Αιγαίου & Νησιωτικής Πολιτικής, Υπουργείο Ναυτιλίας και Αιγαίου
- **Γιάννης Χρυσουλάκης,** Πρόεδρος Εθνικού Κέντρου Δημόσιας Διοίκησης (ΕΚΔΔ)
- **Σπύρος Σπυρίδων**,Γενικός Γραμματέας Αποκεντρωμένης Διοίκησης Αιγαίου
- **Κωνσταντίνος Αγοραστός,** Περιφερειάρχης Θεσσαλίας, Πρόεδρος ΕΝ.Π.Ε
- **Ισμήνη Κριάρη**, Καθηγήτρια, Αντιπρύτανης Ακαδημαϊκών Υποθέσεων Παντείου Πανεπιστημίου
- **Πέτρος Κόκκαλης**, Εντεταλμένος Δημοτικός Σύμβουλος Πειραιά, Υπεύθυνος Αξιοποίησης Εθνικών & Ευρωπαϊκών Πόρων

10:15-11.30 Εισαγωγικές ομιλίες Συντονιστής : **Περικλής Βασιλόπουλος**, Δημοσιογράφος, Αντιπρόεδρος Ενωσης Πολιτών για την Παρέμβαση

10:15-10:25 Karl Peter-Schön, BBSR, Επικεφαλής Γερμανικού ECP, Συντονιστής Έργου ESPONontheRoad: *«Το Πρόγραμμα ESPON 2013 και το Έργο ESPON on the Road»*

10:25-10:35 Amel Feredj, Υπεύθυνη Γαλλικού Εθνικού Σημείου Επαφής ESPON, Μέλος Νότιας Ομάδας ESPONontheRoad : *«Το ESPON στη Γαλλία : επιτεύγματα και μελλοντικές δραστηριότητες, το βλέμμα προς τη Μεσόγειο»*

10:35-10:45 Carolina de Carvalho Cantergiani, Υπεύθυνη Ισπανικού Εθνικού Σημείου Επαφής ESPON, Μέλος Νότιας Ομάδας ESPONontheRoad : *«Το ESPON στην Ισπανία: επιτεύγματα και μελλοντικές δραστηριότητες, Από την κρίση στη χάραξη αναπτυξιακών σεναρίων αντιμετώπισής της»*

10:45-10:55 Στέλλα Κυβέλου, Επ.Καθηγήτρια, Διευθύντρια Εθνικού Σημείου Επαφής ESPON, Πρόεδρος SDMed : *«Γαλάζια Ανάπτυξη και Εδαφική Συνοχή : Συγκλίσεις και αποκλίσεις στη Μεσόγειο»*

10:55-11:10 Olaf Merk, Διεθνές Φόρουμ Μεταφορών στον ΟΟΣΑ
«Γαλάζια Ανάπτυξη, ολοκλήρωση γης-θάλασσας στις πόλεις-λιμάνια»

11:10-11:30
Κεντρική Ομιλία Ι
Γεώργιος Βλάχος, Βουλευτής, τ.Υφυπουργός Ανάπτυξης, Πρόεδρος Κοινοβουλευτικής Επιτροπής Παραγωγής και Εμπορίου *«Γαλάζια ανάπτυξη : για την οικονομική ανάπτυξη και την απασχόληση»*

11:30-13:00 Κεντρική Συνεδρία Ι : Η θαλάσσια διάσταση της Ευρωπαικής Πολιτικής Συνοχής (γλώσσες : EN,GR)

- Αυτή η εναρκτήρια Συνεδρία είναι αφιερωμένη στη Γαλάζια Ανάπτυξη και στην Ευρωπαϊκή Θαλάσσια Πολιτική. Στην Στρατηγική της για τη γαλάζια Ανάπτυξη, η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή προσδιορίζει ότι η διάδραση γης και θάλασσας θα μπορούσε να προαγάγει μια πιο ισορροπημένη ανάπτυξη βασιζόμενη σε ολοκληρωμένες στρατηγικές. Οι συμμετέχοντες θα κληθούν να παρουσιάσουν τη δική τους εμπειρία πάνω σε απόψεις-κλειδιά, σε ζητήματα και ευκαιρίες που ανακύπτουν σε διάφορα επίπεδα διακυβέρνησης σχετικά με την ενσωμάτωση της γαλάζιας διάστασης στην Ευρωπαϊκή Πολιτική Συνοχής. Καλούνται επίσης να σχολιάσουν αν η πρόσφατη στρατηγική για την Μακροπεριφέρεια Αδριατικής-Ιονίου αποτελεί ευκαιρία συμπόρευσης της γαλάζιας με την πράσινη ανάπτυξη και ποιος μπορεί να είναι ο ρόλος της Ελλάδας στο πλαίσιο αυτό.

Συντονιστής : Νικήτας Χιωτίνης, Καθηγητής, Ελληνικό ESPON CONTACT POINT
Συμμετέχουν :
- Σπύρος Σπυρίδων, Γενικός Γραμματέας Αποκεντρωμένης Διοίκησης Αιγαίου
- Κωνσταντίνος Αγοραστός, Περιφερειάρχης Θεσσαλίας, Πρόεδρος ΕΝ.Π.Ε (tbc)
- Ρέα Όρφανου, ΕΥΣΣΑΑΠ, Υπουργείο Ανάπτυξης και Ανταγωνιστικότητας
- Maria Prezioso, Καθηγήτρια, Ιταλικό ECP, Συντονίστρια Νότιας Ομάδας ESPONontheRoad
- Ηλίας Μπεριάτος, Καθηγητής, Παν.Θεσσαλίας, τ.Γενικός Γραμματέας ΥΠΕΧΩΔΕ
- Ελένη Μαριάνου, Γενική Γραμματέας της CPMR (Διάσκεψη Περιφερειακών Παράκτιων Περιφερειών)

13:00-14:00 Ελαφρύς Μπουφές

Καφές και Τσάι. Προσφέρεται από τον ΕΟΕΣ Αμφικτυονία

14:00-15:30 Κεντρική Συνεδρία ΙΙ : Πόλεις και Περιφέρειες : Ολοκληρωμένες μορφές διακυβέρνησης και προγραμματισμού για την ανάδειξη του δυναμικού της γαλάζιας ανάπτυξης (GR)

Διοργανωτές : Ελληνικό ESPON Contact Point – ΕΟΕΣ Αμφικτυονία
Συντονιστής : Βασίλης Ξένος-Γαβριέλης, Διευθυντής ΕΟΕΣ ΑΜΦΙΚΤΥΟΝΙΑ
Χαιρετισμός : Ανδρέας Κονδύλης, Δήμαρχος Αλίμου
Κεντρικοί ομιλητές :

- Απόστολος Λουλουδάκης, Αντιδήμαρχος Δ. Χερσονήσου, Πέτρος Ινιωτάκης, Αντιδήμαρχος Δ. Ηρακλείου, Κύρκος Αθανάσιος, Αντιδήμαρχος Δ. Μαλεβιζίου -Δρ. Μαρία Συμεωνίδου-Σιδερή – Υπεύθυνη Ευρωπαϊκών Προγραμμάτων Δ. Χερσονήσου, Δρ. Νίκος Καμπάνης, Διευθυντής Ερευνών, Εργαστήριο Παράκτιας Έρευνας ΙΥΜ-ΙΤΕ, Δρ. Γιώργος Αλεξανδράκης, Ερευνητής, Εργαστήριο Παράκτιας Ερευνάς ΙΥΜ-ΙΤΕ & κ. Δημήτρης Ρομπογιαννάκης, Πολιτικός Μηχανικός-Λιμενολόγος.
  «Γαλάζια Ανάπτυξη - Πολιτικές Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης σε Τοπικό και Διαδημοτικό Επίπεδο. Η περίπτωση των παράκτιων Δήμων Χερσονήσου – Ηρακλείου – Μαλεβιζίου».
- Αντώνης Καρβούνης, Υπουργείο Εσωτερικών, Ειδικός Σύμβουλος του Αναπληρωτή Υπουργού Εσωτερικών για Ευρωπαϊκές Χρηματοδοτήσεις και Διεθνείς Συνεργασίες: *«Η Διπλωματία των Πόλεων και των Περιφερειών ως οριζόντια μορφή διακυβέρνησης για τη διαχείριση έργων γαλάζιας ανάπτυξης»*
- Ελευθέριος Εμπεδοκλής, Γενικός Γραμματέας Δήμου Λάρνακας: *«Σχέδιο Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης "Λάρνακα 2020-2040" – Στρατηγικές και προκλήσεις για την ανάπλαση του παραλιακού μετώπου»*
- Μιχάλης Χρηστάκης, Πολιτικός Επιστήμων-Διεθνολόγος, Γενικός Γραμματέας Δήμου Αμαρουσίου, Πρόεδρος Πανελλήνιας Ένωσης Γενικών Γραμματέων Τοπικής Αυτοδιοίκησης «Κλεισθένης»: *«Γαλάζιες ευκαιρίες ανάπτυξης, δίκτυα στην Τοπική αυτοδιοίκηση και ανάδειξη καλών πρακτικών»*
- Ορέστης Τσάγκλας, Εντεταλμένος Δημοτικός Σύμβουλος Διεθνών και Ευρωπαϊκών θεμάτων τοπικής αυτοδιοίκησης Δήμου Γλυφάδας *«Η ανάπτυξη του παράκτιου μετώπου της Αττικής : η σημασία της βιώσιμής ανάπτυξής του για το Δήμο Γλυφάδας»*
- Μάνος Ευστράτιος, Μούσσιος Αντώνης, Ντούντα Αγνή, Πετρίτση Χρύσα, Ομάδα Τεχνικών Συμβούλων: *"Η εδαφική συνεργασία ως παράγοντας επιτάχυνσης της εφαρμογής της Γαλάζιας Ανάπτυξης»*
- Μαρία Πούλου, Δήμος Πειραιά : *«Στρατηγική βιώσιμης κινητικότητας στον Πειραιά, Οικονομικά οφέλη και Διακυβέρνηση»*
- Ιωάννης Καρυδάς : *«Ειδικό Χωροταξικό Σχέδιο Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης Λιμένα και Θαλασσίου Μετώπου Δήμου Ι.Π.Μεσολογγίου»*

Παρεμβάσεις από αιρετούς

Συζητητές – Παρουσίαση μελετών περιπτώσεων :

- Olaf Merk, Διεθνές Φόρουμ Μεταφορών στον ΟΟΣΑ
- Νεκταρία Μαραβά, Εθνικό Σημείο Επαφής ESPON, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο
- Νικόλας Μωραϊτάκης, EUROPE Direct Κρήτης
- **Βασικές προκλήσεις προς συζήτηση :** Ολοκληρωμένες μορφές σχεδιασμού και διακυβέρνησης που αποτελούν εδώ και καιρό χαρακτηριστικά του επίγειου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού έχουν επίσης αρχίσει να αναδύονται για τη θάλασσα. Αυτή η προοπτική υπογραμμίζει τη σημασία των ρυθμίσεων διακυβέρνησης που διευκολύνουν την οριζόντια και κάθετη ολοκλήρωση, ιδιαίτερα σε διασυνοριακές και διεθνικές περιοχές και, αλλά και κατά μήκος του παράκτιου μετώπου και της θάλασσας - Δήμαρχοι από την Ελλάδα, Κύπρο, Ιταλία και Γαλλία θα κληθούν από τόσο από τον ΕΟΕΣ «Αμφικτυονία» και από το Εθνικό Σημείο Επαφής ESPON, να συμμετέχουν ενεργά, παρουσιάζοντας μελέτες περιπτώσεων και εμπειρίες διακυβέρνησης. Αλλωστε, "προκειμένου να τονωθεί η ανταγωνιστικότητα των θαλάσσιων οικονομικών κλάδων της Ένωσης στην παγκόσμια αγορά, οι τοπικές, περιφερειακές, εθνικές και ευρωπαϊκές αρχές θα πρέπει να δημιουργήσουν τις απαραίτητες προϋποθέσεις για βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη, όπως συστήματα θαλάσσιου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού, αναβάθμιση των υποδομών, πρόσβαση σε επαγγελματικές δεξιότητες και εξασφάλιση χρηματοδότησης" (Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο, Εκθεση για τη Γαλάζια Ανάπτυξη, 7.6.2013)·

***Τα ονόματα των υπολοίπων Περιφερειαρχών και Δημάρχων που θα παρευρεθούν θα ανακοινωθούν σύντομα.

15:30-16:45 Κεντρική Συνεδρία ΙΙΙ : Έξυπνα και βιώσιμα παραδείγματα από τη διάδραση γης και θάλασσας (GR)

Διοργανωτές : Εθνικό Σημείο Επαφής ESPON - Υπουργείο Ανάπτυξης και Ανταγωνιστικότητας
Συντονιστής : Χρίστος Λαδιάς, Επ.Καθηγητής Τμήματος Οικονομικής και Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης Παντείου Πανεπιστημίου

Συμμετέχουν :
- Πέτρος Κόκκαλης, Εντεταλμένος Δημοτικός Σύμβουλος Πειραιά, Υπεύθυνος Αξιοποίησης Εθνικών & Ευρωπαϊκών Πόρων, BlueGrowthPiraeus
- Karl Peter Schön Dr, Επικεφαλής Γερμανικού ESPON CONTACT POINT
- Ρέα Όρφανου, Στέλεχος ΕΥΣΣΑΑΠ, Υπουργείο Ανάπτυξης και Ανταγωνιστικότητας
- Θάνος Κονταργύρης, CREATIVEMED
- Εκπρόσωπος του Επιμελητηρίου Κυκλάδων
- Νικόλαος Πετρόπουλος, Πρόεδρος, Ευρωπαϊκό Περιφερειακό Πλαίσιο Συνεργασίας

Σχολιαστές- Παρουσίαση Μελετών-Έργων
- Αλέξης Χατζημπίρος, Εκπρόσωπος της CPMR (Διάσκεψη Περιφερειακών Παράκτιων Περιφερειών)
- Δρ Παναγιώτης Ζαχαριουδάκης, Ερευνητής ΕΜΠ, R&D Consultant, OceanFinance Ltd «Στρατηγικό σχέδιο για την αξιοποίηση του υγροποιημένου φυσικού αερίου ως καύσιμο στη Μεσόγειο»
- Δημήτριος Γρεκός, Αξιωματικός Λιμενικού Σώματος, Υπουργείο Ναυτιλίας & Αιγαίου Ειδική Υπηρεσία Συντονισμού και Εφαρμογής Συγχρηματοδοτούμενων Δράσεων

- **Βασικές προκλήσεις προς συζήτηση** : Αντικείμενο της Συνεδρίας αυτής θα είναι μια εις βάθος συζήτηση σχετικά με τις **«γαλάζιες» ευκαιρίες ανάπτυξης** που απορρέουν από τις θάλασσες, τις ακτές, τα νησιά αλλά και την ηπειρωτική χώρα. Τα ευρήματα του ESPON είναι χρήσιμα για την κατανόηση της δυναμικής και των τάσεων στον τομέα αυτό. **Η «έξυπνη γαλάζια ανάπτυξη» που βασίζεται στη γνώση και στην καινοτομί**α θα πρέπει πλέον να απασχολήσει τις ελληνικές περιφέρειες και πόλεις : ανάπτυξη καινοτόμων τομέων, ενίσχυση της έρευνας, προώθηση της εκπαίδευσης και της δια βίου μάθησης για να εξασφαλίζεται η μακροπρόθεσμη ανταγωνιστικότητα της οικονομίας. Από την άλλη πλευρά πρέπει να εξασφαλισθεί ο στόχος της **ολοκληρωμένης βιωσιμότητας,** δηλαδή ότι η γαλάζια ανάπτυξη δεν θα βλάψει το ευάλωτο θαλάσσιο περιβάλλον και θα συμβάλει δυναμικά στην **καταπολέμηση της κλιματικής αλλαγής**.Το ζήτημα της αειφόρου ανάπτυξης και της περιβαλλοντικής προστασίας συνδέεται στενά με τη γαλάζια ανάπτυξη και με τις αναπτυσσόμενες δραστηριότητες με βάση τη διάδραση γης-θάλασσας και τις περιβαλλοντικές επιπτώσεις τους.

16:45-17:45 : Ειδική Συνεδρία Ι : Το χωρίς αποκλεισμούς παράδειγμα της γαλάζιας ανάπτυξης (EN, GR)

Διοργανωτές : Εθνικό Σημείο Επαφής ESPON - Μονάδα Ερευνών Κοινής Γνώμης του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης

- Σε ποιο βαθμό μπορεί η Γαλάζια Ανάπτυξη να δημιουργήσει ευημερία χωρίς αποκλεισμούς σε παράκτιες και νησιωτικές περιοχές; Πως θα μπορούσαμε να μετρήσουμε και να παρακολουθήσουμε αποτελεσματικότερα αυτό το φαινόμενο ;

Συντονίστρια : Βένη Αρακελιάν, Λέκτωρ, Τμήμα Οικονομικής και Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης Παντείου Πανεπιστημίου
Εισηγητές :
- Νίκος Παπαδάκης, Καθηγητής Παν. Κρήτης, Στέλλα Κυβέλου, Επ.Καθηγήτρια, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο: *«Φτώχεια, νεανική ανεργία, κοινωνική ευπάθεια και η πρόκληση για ευημερία χωρίς αποκλεισμούς σε παράκτιες και νησιωτικές περιοχές: Όψεις και προτάσεις πολιτικής»*
- Ειρήνη Λεριού, Δημοσιονόμος-Οικονομολόγος, Ερευνήτρια, Υποψήφια Διδάκτωρ Παντείου Πανεπιστημίου, Αναστάσιος Τασόπουλος, Καθηγητής, Κοσμήτωρ Σχολής Επιστημών Οικονομίας και Δημόσιας Διοίκησης: *«Η αντιμετώπιση της παιδικής φτώχειας ως εργαλείο περιορισμού της μελλοντικής ανεργίας»*

Συζητητές :
- Karl Peter Schön Dr, Επικεφαλής Γερμανικού ESPON CONTACT POINT
- Δημήτρης Κοτρόγιαννος, Καθηγητής Πολιτικής Επιστήμης και Πολιτικής Φιλοσοφίας, Τμήμα Πολιτικής Επιστήμης, Πανεπιστήμιο Κρήτης

17:45-18.05 Κεντρική ομιλία ΙΙ

Edith Fagnoni, Καθηγήτρια, Πανεπιστήμιο Paris IV, Panthéon-Sorbonne, Διεπιστημονική Ομάδα Μελετών και Ερευνών για τον Τουρισμό (EIREST) Πανεπιστημίου Paris I, Panthéon-Sorbonne:
« Θάλασσα και Πολιτισμός : ένα νέο μοντέλο ανάπτυξης παραλίων πόλεων»

18:05-18:15 Διάλειμμα

18:15-19:45 Κεντρική Συνεδρία IV : Νησιωτικότητα και ολοκληρωμένη ανάπτυξη στα νησιά, Το Πρόγραμμα «Αειφόρο Αιγαίο» (γλώσσα : GR)

Διοργανωτής Εταίρος : Ελληνική Εταιρεία Περιβάλλοντος και Πολιτισμού
Συντονιστής : Γιάννης Μιχαήλ, αρχιτέκτων πολεοδόμος, Αντιπρόεδρος ΕΛΛΕΤ και Πρόεδρος ΣΘΕΠ-Συμβουλίου Θεσμικού Πλαισίου
Συμμετέχουν :

- Κώστας Καρράς, Ιστορικός, Ιδρυτής ΕΛΛΕΤ, Αντιπρόεδρος EUROPA NOSTRA.
- Γιάννης Παλαιοκρασσάς, Οικονομολόγος, πρώην Υπουργός και Επίτροπος Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής, Μέλος ΔΣ και ΣΘΕΠ ΕΛΛΕΤ.
- Άννα Νικολάου, Χωροτάκτης, Μέλος Συμβουλίου Θεσμικού Πλαισίου ΕΛΛΕΤ.
- Γεωργία Κίκου, Γεωγράφος-Περιβαλλοντολόγος, Υπεύθυνη «Προγράμματος Αειφόρο Αιγαίο».
- Νίκος Φωστιέρης, Δήμαρχος Αμοργού
- Νίκος Ζώρζος, Δήμαρχος Θήρας

- **Συζητήτρια :** Νάσια Εμμανουηλίδη, Ειδική Σύμβουλος Γενικού Γραμματέα Αιγαίου και Νησιωτικής Πολιτικής, Υπουργείο Ναυτιλίας και Αιγαίου

- **Βασικές προκλήσεις προς συζήτηση :** Έμφαση θα δοθεί στη φέρουσα ικανότητα των παράκτιων και νησιωτικών περιοχών και στην αειφορία. Θα συζητηθούν : Οικονομικές διαστάσεις- Φέρουσα ικανότητα- Θαλάσσιος χωροταξικός σχεδιασμός - Ευαισθητοποίηση του κοινού στις νησιωτικές κοινωνίες με δημιουργικούς και καινοτόμους τρόπους - Προστασία και αξιοποίηση του παράκτιου χώρου - Παράκτιος τουρισμός - Διαστάσεις και προοπτικές γαλάζιας ανάπτυξης - Το παράδειγμα της Αμοργού - Το παράδειγμα της Θήρας - Προοπτικές διεθνούς γαλάζιας οικονομίας και ανάπτυξης.

19:45-20:00 Συζήτηση - Κλείσιμο πρώτης ημέρας

21.00 Δείπνο στον Πειραιά για τους προσκεκλημένους ομιλητές

Αντώνης Πολιτάκης : Από τη Συλλογή "Waves"

Τρίτη 11 Νοεμβρίου 2014 10:00 π.μ-20:00 μ.μ

*** Οι εργασίες της ημέρας αυτής θα βιεντεοσκοπηθούν από το BLOD.GR του Ιδρύματος Μποδοσάκη**

10:00 Υποδοχή προσκεκλημένων από τον **Δήμαρχο Πειραιά κ. Γιάννη Μώραλη** (Αίθουσα Δημοτικού Συμβουλίου)

12:00 Δεξίωση-Cocktail από πλευράς Δημάρχου Πειραιά

12:30-13:00 Επίσκεψη στο Δημοτικό Θέατρο

13:00 Έναρξη-Οργανισμός Λιμένος Πειραιώς (Ακτή Μιαούλη)

Χαιρετισμοί

- **Όλγα Κεφαλογιάννη**, Υπουργός Τουρισμού (υπό επιβεβαίωση)
- **Γεώργιος Πατούλης**, Δήμαρχος Αμαρουσίου, Πρόεδρος Κεντρικής Ένωσης Δήμων Ελλάδος (ΚΕΔΕ)
- **Λεωνίδας Αντωνακόπουλος**, Επικεφαλής του Γραφείου του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου στην Ελλάδα
- **Franz Lamplmair**, Σύμβουλος Θαλάσσιας Πολιτικής, Γενική Διεύθυνση Θαλασσίων Υποθέσεων και Αλιείας (DG MARE)

13:30-13:45
Ματθίλδη Κωνσταντοπούλου, Μέλος Επιτροπής Παρακολούθησης ESPON : *«Γαλάζια Ανάπτυξη : Ευρήματα και συμπεράσματα από το Σεμινάριο του ESPON στο Ναύπλιο, κατά τη διάρκεια της Ελληνικής Προεδρίας»*

13:45-14:00

Κεντρική Ομιλία III :

Σπύρος Δανέλλης, τ. Μέλος Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου, Εισηγητής Εκθεσης ΕΚ για τη Γαλάζια Ανάπτυξη

14:00-15:30 Κεντρική Συνεδρία V : Θαλάσσιος Χωρικός σχεδιασμός και περιβάλλον : Από την θεσμοθέτηση στην εφαρμογή σε τοπικό επίπεδο και σε διασυνοριακές περιοχές

Διοργανωτές Εταίροι : Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο – Πράσινο Ταμείο
Συντονίστρια : Στελλα Κυβέλου, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο, Εθνικό Σημείο Επαφής ESPON

Κεντρική ομιλία IV
Αγγελική Κουλούρη, Εκπρόσωπος **European Wind Energy Association** (EWEA) :
«Θαλάσσιος χωρικός σχεδιασμός στην ανάπτυξη υπεράκτιων ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας»

Συμμετέχουν :

- Παναγιώτης Βασιλείου, Περιφερειολόγος MSc, Πρόεδρος ΠΡΑΣΙΝΟΥ ΤΑΜΕΙΟΥ
- Κύριλλος Δημανόπουλος, Εκπρόσωπος Προγράμματος MED
- Βασιλική Βασιλοπούλου, ΕΛΚΕΘΕ : Το Έργο ADRIPLAN, DG MARE
- Μιχάλης Καρύδης, Γεράσιμος Παυλογεωργάτος, Παν.Αιγαίου : Το Έργο "ΘΑΛ-ΧΩΡ"

Συζητητές :

- Νικόλαος Τρίαντος, Ηλεκτρολόγος-Μηχανικός, Πρόεδρος Δ.Ε ΤΕΕ Τμήμα Κέρκυρας
- Φανή Σακελλαριάδου, Καθηγήτρια, Πρόεδρος Τμήματος Ναυτιλιακών Σπουδών,Πανεπιστήμιο Πειραιά
- Χρήστος Χρυσσομάλλης, Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος Ενέργειας και Κλιματικής Αλλαγής, Μέλος Επιστημονικού Συμβουλίου SDMed

Βασικές προκλήσεις προς συζήτηση : Η Συνεδρία θα έχει ως αντικείμενο συζήτησης την ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας/διαδικασίας εφαρμογής **Θαλάσσιου Χωροταξικού Σχεδιασμού**. Το ενδιαφέρον εστιάζεται ειδικότερα στην ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάπτυξης ενός θαλάσσιου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού **συμβατού με τις ιδιαιτερότητες του νησιωτικού αρχιπελάγους και συνδεδεμένου με την Ολοκληρωμένη Διαχείριση Παράκτιων Ζωνών (ΟΔΠΖ)** που επίσης αποτελεί εργαλείο της Ολοκληρωμένης Θαλάσσιας

Πολιτικής. Ειδικότερα για την Ελλάδα θα συζητηθεί η εναρμόνιση των πρόσφατων ρυθμίσεων χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού και αποτύπωσης των αιγιαλών με την επικείμενη αναγκαία μορφοποίηση και θεσμοθέτηση του Θαλάσσιου Χωροταξικού Σχεδιασμού.

15.30-16.30 Κεντρική Συνεδρία VI : Τουρισμός και πολιτισμός, συντελεστές ανάπτυξης σε παράκτιες ζώνες : Τάσεις και μελέτες περίπτωσης

Διοργανωτές Εταίροι : Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο - EIREST, Πανεπιστήμιο Paris I-PANTHEON-SORBONNE
Συντονιστής : Λυδία Σαπουνάκη-Δρακάκη, Καθηγήτρια, Τμήμα Οικονομικής και Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο

Συμμετέχουν :

- Franz Lamplmair, Σύμβουλος Θαλάσσιας Πολιτικής, Γενική Διεύθυνση Θαλασσίων Υποθέσεων και Αλιείας (DG MARE)
- Πάρις Τσάρτας, Καθηγητής Τουριστικής Ανάπτυξης Πανεπιστημίου Αιγαίου
- Γεώργιος Ασωνίτης, Σύμβουλος - Εμπειρογνώμων Ευρωπαϊκών θεμάτων, Ενωση Επιμελητηρίων Ελλάδας, Μέλος Τεχνικής Επιτροπής του Δικτύου των Νησιωτικών Επιμελητηρίων της ΕΕ (INSULEUR)
- Στέφανος Καραγιάννης, Αναπλ.Καθηγητής, Τμήμα Οικονομικής και Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο

Συζητητές- Παρουσιάσεις έργων :

- Εύα Στεφανιδάκη, Ναυτιλιακός Οικονομολόγος, Εργαστήριο Διοίκησης Ναυτιλιακών και Λιμενικών Επιχειρήσεων, Πανεπιστήμιο Αιγαίου
- Κωνσταντίνος Λεβεντάκος, Ειδικός Σύμβουλος Υπουργού Τουρισμού

- **Βασικές προκλήσεις προς συζήτηση :** Στις ευρωπαϊκές θάλασσες συγκεντρώνεται το μεγαλύτερο ποσοστό της παγκόσμιας αγοράς όσον αφορά τον ιστιοπλοϊκό τουρισμό και τον τουρισμό σκαφών αναψυχής (70% στη Μεσόγειο), ενώ η κρουαζιέρα αποτελεί έναν ταχέως αναπτυσσόμενο τομέα, με συνεχή αυξανόμενη ζήτηση σε παγκόσμιο επίπεδο. Ο παράκτιος τουρισμός σε συνδυασμό με τον θαλάσσιο τουρισμό μπορούν να συμβάλουν καθοριστικά στη διαφοροποίηση του ευρωπαϊκού τουριστικού προϊόντος καθώς και στην επέκταση της οικονομικής δραστηριότητας στην ενδοχώρα, με ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στη σύνδεση μεταξύ του πρωτογενούς και του τριτογενούς τομέα, προσδίδοντας πολλαπλασιαστικά οφέλη στον ευρωπαϊκό τουρισμό και την ευρωπαϊκή οικονομία συνολικά. Ωστόσο, οι υποτομείς του παράκτιου και του θαλάσσιου τουρισμού βρίσκονται αντιμέτωποι με σημαντικές προκλήσεις, όπως το φαινόμενο του κατακερματισμού, που αποβαίνει εις βάρος της συνοχής μεταξύ των παράκτιων περιοχών της ΕΕ, η εποχικότητα, η έλλειψη υποδομών, η έλλειψη διαφοροποίησης και καινοτομίας του προσφερόμενου προϊόντος, οι εποχικές μεταβολές στην απασχόληση σε συνδυασμό με υψηλό βαθμό συγκέντρωσης ανειδίκευτου προσωπικού, οι υψηλές απαιτήσεις για βιωσιμότητα και τήρηση περιβαλλοντικών δεσμεύσεων, η επιτακτική ανάγκη για αντιμετώπιση των επιπτώσεων της κλιματικής αλλαγής, η αυξανόμενη ζήτηση της διεθνούς τουριστικής αγοράς για τουριστικές υπηρεσίες υψηλού επιπέδου, η πίεση που προέρχεται από τον εντεινόμενο διεθνή ανταγωνισμό.

16:30-17:00 Διάλειμμα για Καφέ και Τσάι - προσφέρεται από το Ινστιτούτο Μεταφορών

17:00-18:30 Κεντρική Συνεδρία VII : Ενεργειακές και Περιβαλλοντικές προκλήσεις στους λιμένες : ο δρόμος προς τη Γαλάζια ανάπτυξη

Διοργανωτής Εταίρος: Ελληνικό Ινστιτούτο Μεταφορών (ΙΜΕΤ)- Πρόγραμμα GREENBERTH-MED
Συντονίστρια : Μαρία Μποϊλέ, Ελληνικό Ινστιτούτο Μεταφορών (ΙΜΕΤ)

Συμμετέχουν :

- Σωτήρης Θεοφάνης, τ. Πρόεδρος ΟΛΠ Α.Ε.. «Λιμάνια - Πρόσφατες Εξελίξεις και Ενεργειακές / Περιβαλλοντικές Προκλήσεις»
- Αριστοτέλης Νανιόπουλος, Καθηγητής ΑΠΘ «Λειτουργικές Προκλήσεις και Περιβαλλοντική Πιστοποίηση

στο Λιμενικό Τομέα»

- Δημήτρης Σπύρου, Διευθυντής Διοίκησης ΟΛΠ Α.Ε. «Το Λιμάνι του Πειραιά μπροστά στις Ενεργειακές Προκλήσεις»
- Βασίλειος Τσελέντης, Καθηγητής, Πανεπιστήμιο Πειραιά «Σύγχρονες Περιβαλλοντικές Προκλήσεις για τα Λιμάνια και την Εφοδιαστική Αλυσίδα»
- Λευτέρης Σδουκόπουλος, Επιστημονικός Συνεργάτης ΕΚΕΤΑ/ΙΜΕΤ, «Το ερευνητικό έργο GREENBERTH: ανασκόπηση, στόχοι και ενδιάμεσα αποτελέσματα»

Βασικές Προκλήσεις προς συζήτηση : Η συνεδρία θα εστιάσει κατά κύριο λόγο στην ανάπτυξη λιμένων για τη θαλάσσια ενέργεια στην Ελλάδα και οι βασικές προκλήσεις που ενδέχεται να συζητηθούν είναι: α/ Ανάπτυξη των λιμένων προκειμένου να διαχειριστούν τα φυσικό αέριο σε σχέση με την εφαρμογή της οδηγίας για το θείο. β/ Ανάπτυξη λιμένων (επέκταση του υπάρχοντος χώρου, υποδομές. εξυπηρετήσεις) προκειμένου να φιλοξενήσουν δραστηριότητες κατασκευής και συντήρησης της θαλάσσιας ενέργειας. γ/ Συνεργασίες στον τομέα των λιμένων.

18:30-19:30 Κεντρική Συνεδρία VIII : Θαλάσσιες Μεταφορές, Διευρωπαϊκά δίκτυα, Προκλήσεις για τη Γαλάζια Ανάπτυξη

Διοργανωτής Εταίρος : Εθνικό Σημείο Επαφής ESPON – Σχολή Επιστημών Οικονομίας και Δημόσιας Διοίκησης Παντείου Πανεπιστημίου
Συντονιστής : Βασίλης Κέφης, Αν.Καθηγητής, Τμήμα Δημόσιας Διοίκησης Παντείου Πανεπιστημίου

Συμμετέχουν :

- Ιωάννης Χατζηαντωνίου, Πρόεδρος της Διεθνούς Ναυτικής Ενώσεως – tbc
- Μαρία Λεκάκου, Αν.Καθηγήτρια, Τμήμα Ναυτιλίας και Επιχειρηματικών Υπηρεσιών, Πανεπιστήμιο Αιγαίου
- Όλγα Παπαδάκη, Αν. Καθηγήτρια, Τμήμα Οικονομικής και Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο
- Δημήτριος Σκουτέρης, Πολιτικός Επιστήμων, τ.Διευθυντής Δικτύου Μικρών Νησιών
- Θεόδωρος Τσέκερης, Ερευνητής, Κέντρο Προγραμματισμού και Οικονομικών Ερευνών

Βασικές προκλήσεις προς συζήτηση : Η συνεδρία θα επικεντρωθεί κυρίως σε θέματα θαλασσίων μεταφορών στην Ελλάδα και οι βασικές προκλήσεις που θα συζητηθούν είναι: Οι Θαλάσσιες Μεταφορές ως προς τις ναυτιλιακές και λιμενικές βιομηχανίες. - Πώς μπορεί να διαμορφωθεί ένα όραμα για το μέλλον των θαλάσσιων μεταφορών; - Πως θα επιτευχθεί ο εντοπισμός των καινοτόμων τεχνολογιών, τα επιχειρηματικά μοντέλα και οι πολιτικές που θα οδηγήσουν την αλλαγή, δηλαδή στην εξάλειψη των εμποδίων στην καινοτομία και στη δημιουργία δομών διακυβέρνησης σε παγκόσμιο και εθνικό επίπεδο για την προώθηση των καινοτομιών που απαιτούνται για ένα βιώσιμο και αποδοτικότερο σύστημα μεταφορών που θα συμβάλει καθορσιτικά στη γαλάζια ανάπτυξη; Οι περιορισμοί που θέτει η νησιωτικότητα ως προκλήσεις θα αποτελέσουν επίσης θέμα της Συνεδρίας, καθώς και η αναφορά στα προβλήματα των μικρών νησιών και στο «μεταφορικό ισοδύναμο» (road equivalent tariff) ως προς την μέχρι σήμερα εμπειρία και τα προβλήματα θεσμοθέτησής του στην Ελλάδα.

19:30-19:45
Κεντρική Ομιλία IV

- **Ελένη Θανοπούλου,** Καθηγήτρια, Πρόεδρος Τμήματος Ναυτιλίας και Επιχειρηματικών Υπηρεσιών Πανεπιστημίου Αιγαίου : «Προκλήσεις στη μεταφορά ενέργειας»

19:45-20:00

Καταληκτική Κεντρική Ομιλία

- **Γρηγόρης Τσάλτας**, Καθηγητής Πρύτανης Παντείου Πανεπιστημίου, πρ.Υπουργός Περιβάλλοντος, Ενέργειας και Κλιματικής Αλλαγής

20:00 Κλείσιμο δεύτερης ημέρας

21:00 Δείπνο για τους προσκεκλημένους ομιλητές

Αντώνης Πολιτάκης : Από τη Συλλογή "Waves"

Τετάρτη 12 Νοεμβρίου 2014

Συνέργεια SD MED - ESPON CONTACT POINT- Σχολή Επιστημών Οικονομίας και Δημόσιας Διοίκησης Παντείου Πανεπιστημίου - Blue Growth**Piraeus- BCA**

«Γαλάζια ανάπτυξη, αρωγός για την νεανική επιχειρηματικότητα: Προτάσεις απασχόλησης, καινοτόμες ιδέες & η συνεισφορά των Start-Ups»

Πλαίσιο συνάντησης 3ης ημέρας

Σε συνέχεια της Διακρατικής Συνάντησης εργασίας ESPONontheRoad με τίτλο ***«Ολοκληρωμένη ανάπτυξη μέσα από τη διάδραση γης-θάλασσας: διαστάσεις και προοπτικές γαλάζιας ανάπτυξης στην Ελλάδα»***, το Εθνικό Σημείο Επαφής ESPON σε συνέργεια με την SDMed Observation, Planning and Ecoinnovation (www.sd-med.org) προγραμματίζει την Τετάρτη 12 Νοεμβρίου 2014 εκδήλωση που θα θέτει στο επίκεντρο του εθνικού και ναυτιλιακού ενδιαφέροντος την έξυπνη διάσταση της γαλάζιας ανάπτυξης υπογραμμίζοντας την νεανική επιχειρηματικότητα και την καινοτομία, ως εργαλεία-διεξόδους από την ανεργία που μαστίζει σήμερα, κυρίως τους νέους. Η εκδήλωση μέσα από μια σειρά από θεματικές προτεραιότητες και τεκμηρίωση από ειδικούς επιστήμονες, θα αναδείξει διαστάσεις της Στρατηγικής «Ευρώπη 2020», Έξυπνη, βιώσιμη και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς ανάπτυξη, με έμφαση στις πολιτικές **επιχειρηματικότητας των νέων** στον τομέα της **γαλάζιας ανάπτυξης**, πολιτικές που μπορούν να ασκηθούν από τα διάφορα επίπεδα διακυβέρνησης και που στόχο έχουν την ανάδειξη του **εδαφικού δυναμικού (territorial capital) προς όφελος της απασχόλησης.** στις σημερινές συνθήκες οικονομικής και δημοσιονομικής κρίσης,

Το motto της ημέρας είναι :

Η Γαλάζια ανάπτυξη έχει ανάγκη τους νέους !

Blue Growth needs youth !

Πρόγραμμα

Τετάρτη, 12 Νοεμβρίου 2014 9:00 π.μ – 20:00 μ.μ

9:00-9:30 Επιβεβαίωση συμμετεχόντων
9:30-10:30 Χαιρετισμοί

Γενικός Συντονισμός : Στέλλα Κυβέλου, Εθνικό Σημείο Επαφής ESPON, Πρόεδρος SDMed OBSERVATION, PLANNING & ECO-INNOVATION

- Χαιρετισμοί υποδοχής από τους διοργανωτές : **Karl Peter Schoen** (BBSR, Γερμανικό ECP), **Στέλλα Κυβέλου** (Ελληνικό ECP)
- **Αναστάσιος Τασόπουλος**, Καθηγητής, Κοσμήτωρ της Σχολής Επιστημών Οικονομίας και Δημόσιας Διοίκησης Παντείου Πανεπιστημίου

Χαιρετισμοί

- **Σπύρος Σπυρίδων**, Γενικός Γραμματέας Αποκεντρωμένης Διοίκησης Αιγαίου
- **Οδυσσέας Κωνσταντινόπουλος**, Υφυπουργός Ανάπτυξης & Ανταγωνιστικότητας (προς επιβεβ.)
- **Γιάννης Κεφαλογιάννης**, Βουλευτής Ρεθύμνης, Γραμματέας της Βουλής των Ελλήνων

10:30-12:00 Κεντρική Συνεδρία IX : Κοινωνική Επιχειρηματικότητα, καινοτομία & Start-Up : Πολιτικές και Βέλτιστες πρακτικές από νέους επιχειρηματίες

Συντονίστρια της Συζήτησης : Έρρικα Ανδριανοπούλου, Διεθνολόγος, Υπεύθυνη Δημοσίων και Διεθνών Σχέσεων SDMed

Συμμετέχοντες :

- **Jan Versteeg**, Πρέσβης της Ολλανδίας στην Ελλάδα
- **Μιχάλης Στάγκος**, Συν-ιδρυτής του Οργανισμού Industry Disruptors - Game Changers (ID-GC)
- **Μιχάλης Συνοδινός**, Ιδρυτής της startup επιχείρησης "PoSEAdon"
- **Ανδρέας Στεφανίδης**, Πρόεδρος της Ενωσης Συνδέσμων Νέων Επιχειρηματιών ΕΣΥΝΕ : «*Ο ρόλος της δικτύωσης και των προγραμμάτων κινητικότητας ως τρόπων ενίσχυσης της επιχειρηματικότητας και της απασχολησιμότητας σε Ευρωπαϊκό επίπεδο*»

12:00-13:30 Κεντρική Συνεδρία X: Καινοτομία και επιχειρηματικότητα μέσα από τις γαλάζιες ευκαιρίες ανάπτυξης

Συντονίστρια της Συζήτησης : Θεοδώρα Αυγουλίδου, Εθνικό Σημείο Επαφής ESPON-"ESPON-on-the-Road"

Ομιλητές :

Γιάννης Σπιλάνης, Καθηγητής Πανεπιστήμιου Αιγαίου, τ.Γενικός Γραμματέας Αιγαίου και Νησιωτικής Πολιτικής *«Στρατηγική Ανάπτυξη ευρωπαϊκών νησιών»*

Ηλίας Ευθυμιόπουλος, τ.Υπουργός, Δίκτυο Αειφόρων Νησιών «Δάφνη» : *«Έξυπνα δίκτυα και βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη στα νησιά»*

Στέλλα Κυβέλου, Επ.Καθηγήτρια Παντείου Πανεπιστημίου, Διευθύντρια ΕΣΕ ESPON, Karl Peter-Schoen, Dr., BBSR1, Επικεφαλής Γερμανικού ECP: *«Το έξυπνο και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς παράδειγμα της γαλάζιας ανάπτυξης: ευρήματα από το Πρόγραμμα ESPON»*

Πέτρος Κόκκαλης, Δημοτικός Σύμβουλος Πειραιά, Aephoria, **Blue**Growth**Piraeus** *: «Καινοτομία για τη θαλάσσια οικονομία : από τη θεωρία στην πράξη»*

Γεώργιος Αλεξάκης, Περιφερειακός Σύμβουλος Κρήτης, Εντεταλμένος Ευρωπαϊκών και Διεθνών Σχέσεων, Αντιπρόεδρος της CPMR : *«Πρωτοβουλίες της CPMR και Δράσεις της Περιφέρειας Κρήτης για τη Γαλάζια Ανάπτυξη»*

13:30-14:30 Ελαφρύς Μπουφές, Καφές και Τσάι

14:30-16:00 Κεντρική Συνεδρία XI : Κοινωνική Επιχειρηματικότητα, Απασχόληση και Ολοκληρωμένη βιωσιμότητα : Προτάσεις πολιτικής και νεοφυείς επιχειρήσεις

Συντονίστρια της Συζήτησης : Έρρικα Ανδριανοπούλου, Διεθνολόγος, Υπεύθυνη Δημοσίων και Διεθνών Σχέσεων SDMed

Συμμετέχοντες :

- **Ηλίας Σπυρτούνιας**, Γενικός Διευθυντής Ελληνο-Αμερικανικού Εμπορικού Επιμελητηρίου : «Νεοφυείς επιχειρήσεις και η σημασία τους στην ανάπτυξη της χώρας και στην ενίσχυση της απασχόλησης»

- **Μαργαρίτα Καραβασίλη**, τ. Ειδική Γραμματέας ΥΠΕΚΑ, Πρόεδρος CISD : «Βιοποικιλότητα και Επιχειρηματικότητα για Μικρά Νησιά: καινοτόμες πρακτικές γαλάζιας και πράσινης ανάπτυξης στο Νότιο Αιγαίο»
- **Ορέστης Ματσούκας**, Συντονιστής του project "Starting UP", Ιδρυτής του «ORAMA-Group»
- **Γιώργος Ν.Πρατικάκης**, Ναυπηγός Μηχανικός, Μηχανολόγος Παραγωγής, Γεν. Διευθυντής Naval Architecture Progress, Μέλος ΔΣ ΕΛΙΝΤ, Μέλος ΔΣ Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου Ναυτικής Έρευνας και Ανάπτυξης
- **Στέργιος Παπαγεωργίου**, Διευθυντής Ναυτιλιακού Τμήματος BCA (Business College Athens) «Ευκαιρίες απασχόλησης στην ποντοπόρο ναυτιλία και ο ρόλος της εκπαίδευσης»

16:00-16:30 Διάλειμμα για καφέ και γλυκό – Τα γλυκά είναι προσφορά της Κ.Π.Μαστρονικόλας

16:30-17:30 Project's corner
Συντονίστρια : Θεοδώρα Αυγουλίδου, Εθνικό Σημείο Επαφής ESPON

16:30 – 17:30 Projects' Corner - Εργαστήριο Εργαστήριο : 'Φαντασία – Σκέψη – Δημιουργία – Δράση'

- **Εισηγητής : Γιώργος Αναστόπουλος,** Αναπτυξιακός Σύμβουλος, Αναπτυξιακή Συμβουλευτική Οργανισμών - Ομαδική Ανάλυση
  «Από την ιδέα στην πράξη, από τη φαντασία στη δράση»

«Για την υλοποίηση μιας νέας επιχειρηματικής ιδέας, χρειάζεται πρώτα η εσωτερική επεξεργασία σκέψεων, ιδεών και συναισθημάτων, με απώτερο σκοπό την δράση και την δημιουργία. Στο εργαστήριο αυτό οι συμμετέχοντες βιώνουν αυτήν την εξελικτική εμπειρία δημιουργώντας την δική τους επιχείρηση, όπου μέσα από ομαδικές διαδικασίες θέτουν τις βάσεις για την ανάπτυξη του έργου που επιθυμούν»

Χωρισμένοι σε **θεματικές ομάδες**, οι συμμετέχοντες συνεργάζονται για ν' αναπτύξουν ιδέες για **projects μελλοντικών startups.**

17:30-18:00 Σύνοψη-Συμπεράσματα-Σχολιασμός
Γιώργος Παπαντριανταφύλλου, επικοινωνιολόγος
Δημήτρης Σκουτέρης, Πολιτικός Επιστήμων

18:00-19:30 Καταληκτική Ειδική Συνεδρία XII:
Γεωπολιτική διάσταση της Γαλάζιας Ανάπτυξης, Ενεργειακά και ζητήματα θαλάσσιας ασφάλειας με έμφαση στη λεκάνη της Μεσογείου

Διοργανωτής Εταίρος : Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο, Σχολή Επιστημών Οικονομίας και Διοίκησης - Εθνικό Σημείο Επαφής ESPON
Συντονιστής : Νικόλαος Τάτσος, Καθηγητής, τ.Πρέσβυς της Ελλάδας στον ΟΟΣΑ

Συμμετέχουν :
- **Γρηγόρης Τσάλτας**, Καθηγητής Τμήματος Διεθνών, Ευρωπαϊκών και Περιφερειακών Σπουδών, Πρύτανης Παντείου Πανεπιστημίου, πρ.Υπουργός Περιβάλλοντος, Ενέργειας και Κλιματικής Αλλαγής
- **Κωνσταντίνος Φίλης**, Διευθυντής Ερευνών του Ινστιτούτου Διεθνών Σχέσεων του Παντείου Πανεπιστημίου
- **Σόλων Κασσίνης**, Διευθύνων Σύμβουλος "Kassinis International Consulting Limited", Σύμβουλος του Πρωθυπουργού της Ελλάδος επί ενεργειακών θεμάτων.
- **Γιώργος Βερνίκος**, Γενικός Γραμματέας του Συνδέσμου Ελληνικών Τουριστικών Επιχειρήσεων (ΣΕΤΕ) τ.Υφυπουργός Ναυτιλίας και Αιγαίου

Rapporteur : **Καθ. Νικήτας Χιωτίνης**, Μέλος Εθνικού Σημείου Επαφής ESPON

Γενικά Συμπεράσματα τριημέρου: Στέλλα Κυβέλου, Επικ.Καθηγήτρια, Τμήμα Οικονομικής και Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης, Σχολή Επιστημών Οικονομίας και Δημόσιας Διοίκησης Παντείου Πανεπιστημίου

- **Βασικές προκλήσεις προς συζήτηση :** Το διακύβευμα στα ζητήματα της γεωπολιτικής διάστασης της γαλάζιας ανάπτυξης σε ευρωπαϊκό επίπεδο είναι μεγάλο: τί είδους στρατηγική πρέπει να εφαρμοστεί συλλογικά προκειμένου να διατηρήσουμε τα στρατηγικά μας συμφέροντα, δεδομένων των διακυβευμάτων στους τομείς της οικονομίας, της ενέργειας, του περιβάλλοντος και της ασφάλειας ; Καθώς η ευρωπαϊκή στρατηγική θαλάσσιας ασφάλειας βρίσκεται υπό διαδικασία διαμόρφωσης, θα πρέπει να καθοριστούν οι κοινοί στόχοι που έχουν προτεραιότητα καθώς και να συνδυαστούν με τα μέσα για τη διατήρηση και προστασία των θαλάσσιων χώρων.

19.30-20.00 Ερωτήσεις & Συζήτηση

20.00 Κλείσιμο εργασιών Ευρωπαϊκού τριημέρου

21.00 Τελετή Βράβευσης Διαγωνισμού Καινοτομίας για τη Θαλάσσια Οικονομία **Blue**Growth**Piraeus** (υπό επιβεβαίωση)

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ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
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Οργανισμοί-Υποστηρικτές της εκδήλωσης

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Αμφικτυονία - Amphictyony - Anfizionia
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Αντώνης Πολιτάκης, από την Συλογή "Waves"

Οργανωτική Επιτροπή και Γραμματεία

Στέλλα Κυβέλου (ΕΣΕ ESPON), Μαρία Μποιλέ (ΙΜΕΤ), Ελευθέριος Σδουκόπουλος (ΙΜΕΤ), Πέτρος Κόκκαλης (BLUEGROWTHPIRAEUS), Γιάννης Μιχαήλ (ΕΛΛΕΤ), Βασίλης Ξένος-Γραβριέλης (ΑΜΦΙΚΤΥΟΝΙΑ), Μιχάλης Χρηστάκης (ΚΛΕΙΣΘΕΝΗΣ), Αλέξης Χατζημπίιρος (CPRM), Θάνος Κονταργύρης (CREATIVEMED), Γεώργιος Ασωνίτης (INSULEUR)

Νεκταρία Μαραβά (ΕΣΕ ESPON), Θεοδώρα Αυγουλίδου (ΕΣΕ ESPON), Ερρικα Ανδριανοπούλου (SD MED), Μάρω Σίνου (ΕΣΕ ESPON , SD MED), Ιωάννα Ποθητάκη (ΕΣΕ ESPON), Δημήτρης Σκουτέρης (ΕΣΕ ESPON),Αννα Λαμάι (ΕΣΕ ESPON), Παντελής Τάτσος (ΕΣΕ ESPON), Στράτος Μάνος (ΕΣΕ ESPON)

Επιστημονική Επιτροπή

Γρηγόρης Τσάλτας. Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο
Νικόλαος Τάτσος, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο
Αναστάσιος Τασόπουλος, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο
Ισμήνη Κριάρη, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο
Αθανάσιος Παπαδασκαλόπουλος, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο
Ηλίας Μπεριάτος, Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλίας
Πάρις Τσάρτας, Πανεπιστήμιο Αιγαίου
Ελένη Θανοπούλου, Πανεπιστήμιο Αιγαίου
Maria Gravari-Barbas, Πανεπιστήμιο Paris I, Panthéon, Sorbonne, EIREST
Λυδία Σαπουνάκη-Δρακάκη, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο
Νικόλαος Παπαδάκης, Πανεπιστήμιο Κρήτης
Βασίλης Κέφης, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο
Ολγα Παπαδάκη, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο
Στέφανος Καραγιάννης, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο
Νικήτας Χιωτίνης, ΕΣΕ ESPON, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο
Χρίστος Λαδιάς, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο
Βένη Αρακελιάν, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο
Edith Fagnoni, Πανεπιστήμιο Paris IV, Panthéon, Sorbonne, EIREST
Ιωάννης Σπιλάνης, Πανεπιστήμιο Αιγαίου
Μαρία Λεκάκου, Πανεπιστήμιο Αιγαίου
Olaf Merk, OECD

Επιστημονική Υπεύθυνη

Στέλλα Κυβέλου, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο, ΕΣΕ ESPON

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Το EsponontheRoad είναι μια Διακρατική Δραστηριότητα δικτύωσης δεκαεννέα Σημείων Επαφής ESPON, που χρηματοδοτείται από το Πρόγραμμα ESPON2013, με κύριο στόχο τη διάδοση των αποτελεσμάτων της εφαρμοσμένης έρευνας για την ευρωπαϊκή εδαφική ανάπτυξη, σε φορείς λήψης αποφάσεων σε περιφερειακό και τοπικό επίπεδο.

Το Πρόγραμμα ESPON2013 συγχρηματοδοτείται από το Ευρωπαϊκό Ταμείο Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης, τα κράτη μέλη της ΕΕ και τα κράτη- εταίρους της Ισλανδίας, του Λιχτενστάιν, της Νορβηγίας και της Ελβετίας. Υποστηρίζει την ανάπτυξη πολιτικής σε σχέση με τον στόχο της εδαφικής συνοχής και την αρμονική ανάπτυξη της Ευρωπαϊκής Επικράτειας.

Για περισσότερες πληροφορίες επισκεφθείτε την ιστοσελίδα του έργου ή ακολουθήστε μας στο facebook ή στο twitter , **http://esponontheroad.eu**

Event #20

West Europe

Ireland

Creating the Regions of Tomorrow: Maximising Ireland's Reform Opportunity
26 September 2014

Maynooth

Creating the Regions of Tomorrow: Maximising Ireland's Reform Opportunity

Ireland's ESPON on the Road conference titled *Creating the Regions of Tomorrow: Maximising Ireland's Reform Opportunity* was held at Maynooth University on September 26th 2014. This event focused on the review of the National Spatial Strategy and the reform of regional governance in Ireland, both of which are ongoing in Ireland. . The conference was opened by Paudie Coffey TD, Minister of State with Special Responsibility for Housing, Planning and Coordination of the Construction 2020 Strategy.

The conference brought together some of the leading experts in regional, spatial and economic planning in Europe and Ireland to discuss the critical issues facing the government in developing the promised new National Spatial Strategy and proposals for regional governance reform. Keynote speakers included Dr. Lewis Dijksta of the European Commission and editor of the recently published Sixth Report on Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion and Professor Michael Parkinson of the University of Liverpool who regularly advises the UK government on urban regeneration matters.

According to Irish NCP Professor Mark Boyle of Maynooth University "*Spatial planning is very central to what we did wrong during the Celtic Tiger and what we need to do properly in the future. We are already witnessing an uneven economic recovery and an increasingly 'two-speed' Ireland with new employment and investment ever more concentrated in larger urban centres, particularly Dublin*"

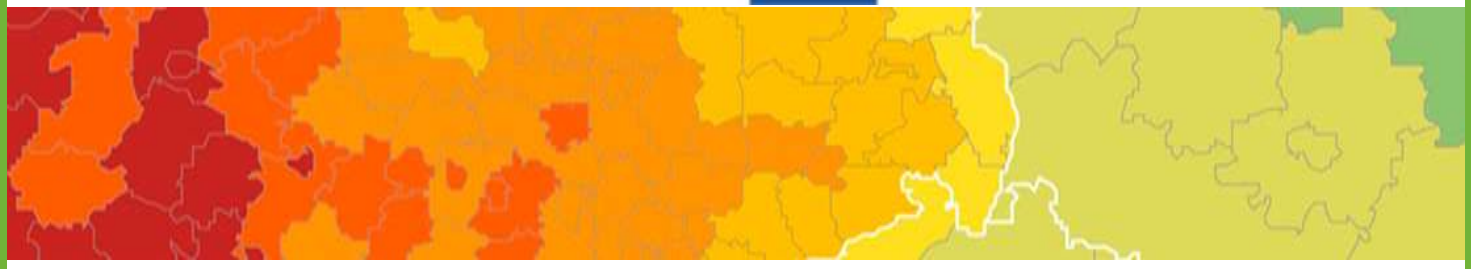
Professor Boyle added "*European Structural and Investment funds are worth €1.2 billion to Ireland over the next seven years to help pump-prime regional development. However, this money now comes with strings attached, linked to performance towards economic, social and environmental targets. It is now critical that we learn the mistakes of the past and plan this investment stimulus wisely to offset austerity policies, counteract unbalanced development and promote regional recovery and job creation.*"

This conference also took stock of important policy developments at the European and national levels which will have an important bearing on future regional development policy and had a specific focus on the spatial aspects of policy implementation, particularly the proposed review of the National Spatial Strategy and the new Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies.

Presentations (ppt and video) are now available to download below:

- Minister Paudie Coffey TD – Opening Address [video]
- Professor Jim Walsh – Fifty Years of National and Regional Planning in Ireland – Learning the Lessons of the Past [slides] [video]
- Professor Michael Parkinson – Why Invest Outside Dublin? – Some Economic Policy Messages from Europe [slides] [video]
- Dr. Lewis Dijkstra – Overview of EU Cohesion and Regional Policy to 2020 [slides 1 & 2] [video]
- Stephen Blair – New Regional Governance for Ireland: The Challenges and Opportunities Ahead [slides] [video]
- Niall Cussen – Shaping the Next Generation of National and Regional Spatial Policies in Ireland [slides] [video]
- Dr. Graeme Purves – Reviewing the National Spatial Strategy – the Scottish Experience in Preparing the National Planning Framework and Some Possible Lessons for Ireland [slides] [video]
- Dr. Edgar Morgenroth – Spatial Development Patterns and the Implications For Ireland's Medium Term Economic Strategy [slides]
- Dr. Adrian Healy – Fostering Regional Recovery: Evidence and Insights from the ESPON Crisis Project [slides]
- Dr. Chris Van Egeraat – Regional Economic Resilience: The Role of Industrial Structure and Inward Investment [slides]
- Dr. Brendan O'Keeffe & Dr. Karen Keaveney – Energising Ireland's Rural Economy: Spatial Development Messages from Current Government Policy – Signposts from CEDRA and Local Governance [slides]

ESPON



The National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis in association with ESPON will host the following one-day conference:

Creating the Regions of Tomorrow: Maximising Ireland's Reform Opportunity

Renehan Hall, NUI Maynooth, County Kildare, Ireland

Friday 26th September 2014

The economic crisis and fiscal austerity have hit regional Ireland, outside of the major urban centres, particularly hard. Unemployment and out-migration have all increased, re-exposing the historic disparities which were temporarily masked by the construction bubble. The geography of the nascent economic recovery is further revealing an increasingly 'two-speed' Ireland with new employment and investment ever more concentrated in the larger cities competing at a global scale.

While much of the focus has been on prioritising national economic recovery, comparatively little attention has been paid to the uneven spatial and regional dimensions of the crisis. EU Cohesion Funding for 2014-2020, which is worth €1.2 billion to Ireland, together with the government's ambitious proposals for local government and planning reform represent an important opportunity for Ireland to implement meaningful policies and to frame new governance institutions to counteract unbalanced development and promote regional recovery.

This one-day conference aims to take stock of these developments and will have a specific focus on the spatial aspects of policy implementation, particularly the proposed review of the National Spatial Strategy and the new Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies which are to be developed as integrated cross-sectoral policy vehicles for economic development, investment and job creation.

Admission is free but registration is essential.

For registration details click here or visit www.espon-ireland.ie

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09:30	***Opening Address:*** *Minister Paudie Coffey TD* - Minister *for Housing and Planning*
Session 1 – Past Lessons, Global Challenges and Future Opportunities	
09:45	***Fifty Years of National and Regional Planning in Ireland - Learning the Lessons of the Past:*** Professor Jim Walsh, Maynooth University
10:10	***Why Invest Outside Dublin? – Some Economic Policy Messages from Europe:*** Professor Michael Parkinson, University of Liverpool
10:35	***Overview of EU Cohesion and Regional Policy to 2020:*** Dr. Lewis Dijkstra, European Commission, DG for Regional and Urban Policy
11: 15	*Coffee & Networking*
Session 2 – Driving Reform through Coordinated Place-Based Action	
11:45	***New Regional Governance for Ireland: The Challenges and Opportunities Ahead:*** Stephen Blair, Southern & Eastern Regional Assembly
12:10	***Shaping the Next Generation of National and Regional Spatial Policies in Ireland:*** Niall Cussen, Department of the Environment, Community & Local Government
12:35	***Reviewing the National Spatial Strategy – the Scottish Experience in Preparing the National Planning Framework and Some Possible Lessons for Ireland:*** Dr. Graeme Purves, Former Assistant Chief Planner, Scottish Government
13:15	*Lunch*
Session 3 – Thinking Spatially for Effective Policy and Investment Choices	
14:15	***Fostering Regional Recovery – Evidence and Insights from the ESPON Crisis Project:*** Dr. Adrian Healy, Cardiff University
14:40	***Regional Economic Resilience: The Role of Industrial Structure and Inward Investment:*** Dr. Chris Van Egeraat, Maynooth University
15:05	***Energising Ireland's Rural Economy: Spatial Development Messages from Current Government Policy - Signposts from CEDRA and Local Governance:*** Dr. Brendan O'Keeffe, Mary Immaculate College, University of Limerick & Dr. Karen Keaveney, University College Dublin
15:45	*Coffee & Networking*
Session 4 – Creating the Regions of Tomorrow	
16:15	***Spatial Development Patterns and the Implications For Ireland's Medium Term Economic Strategy:*** Dr. Edgar Morgenroth, Economic and Social Research Institute
16:40	**"Making Sense of Uneven Development"** –Professor Mark Boyle, Maynooth University
17:00	*Conference Close*

This event is funded by the ESPONontheRoad Project. For more information visit www.esponontheroad.eu

For any queries on the conference please email nirsa@nuim.ie

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Event #21

West Europe

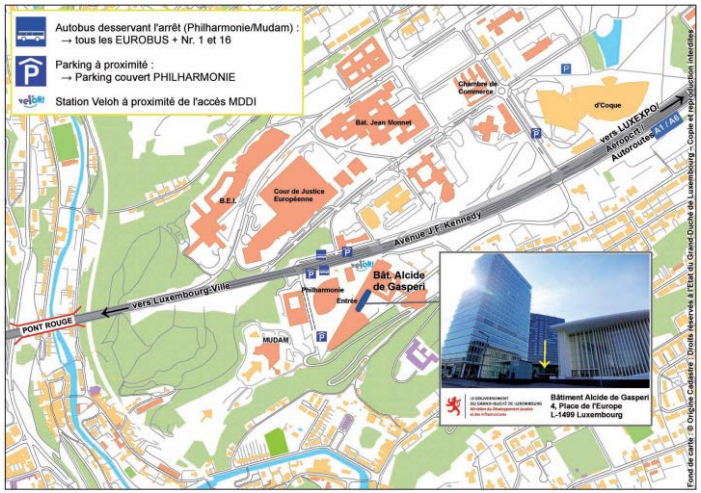
Luxembourg

Luxembourgish Small and Medium-Sized Towns in Europe: Challenges and Opportunities
12 December 2014

Luxembourg-City

Anmeldung per Mail bis zum 05.12.2014:
Annabelle Mosbach
annabelle.mosbach@uni.lu
www.espon.lu

Veranstaltungsort:
Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures
4, pl. de l'Europe, L – 1499 Luxembourg



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Luxemburgische Klein- und Mittelstädte in Europa:

Herausforderungen und Chancen

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Luxemburgische Klein- und Mittelstädte in Europa: Herausforderungen und Chancen

12. Dezember 2014 | 9h00 – 12h00

Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures
Luxemburg-Kirchberg

Programm (updated)

Klein- und Mittelstädte formen das Rückgrat des europäischen Raums und gelten als wichtige wirtschaftliche Säulen, sowohl auf nationaler als auch auf EU-Ebene. Trotz ihrer Relevanz im ökonomischen sowie sozialen Bereich werden sie im Vergleich zu Großstädten und Metropolregionen in Forschung und Praxis nur wenig thematisiert. Dies könnte sich jedoch in Zukunft ändern: So sind die Klein- und Mittelstädte eine der Prioritäten des derzeitigen EU-Ratspräsidentschaftstrios (Italien, Lettland, Luxemburg). Die neuen ESPON-Ergebnisse leisten einen wesentlichen Beitrag bezüglich der Fragen zu der Morphologie, der Funktion (wirtschaftlich, sozial) sowie der Governance von Klein- und Mittelstädten.

Die Konferenz wird auf diesen aktuellen ESPON-Ergebnissen aufbauen, um sowohl Chancen als auch Herausforderungen für die Klein- und Mittelstädte in Luxemburg und der Großregion im europäischen Vergleich zu identifizieren und zu erörtern. Darüber hinaus bietet die Konferenz den Teilnehmern an, sich vor Ort mit den ESPON-Tools vertraut zu machen, welche sich als sehr nützlich für die Positionierung eines Ortes in dessen europäischen und transnationalen Kontext erweisen.

Die Konferenz wendet sich an alle Praktiker auf lokaler, nationaler und grenzüberschreitender Ebene, die sich für Klein- und Mittelstädte interessieren.

Konferenzsprachen: Französisch – Deutsch (Simultanübersetzung)

8h45 Empfang der Teilnehmer

9h00 Begrüßung, *Frank Vansteenkiste, Attaché de gouvernement, MDDI*

9h10 Einführung, *Birte Nienaber, ECP Luxemburg*

9h20 Herausforderungen und Chancen für Klein-und Mittelstädte in Europa

- Räumliche Spezifika von Klein- und Mittelstädten – Zentrale Ergebnisse des ESPON-Projektes “TOWN”,
  Loris Servillo, Katholische Universität Leuven
- Die Rolle von Klein- und Mittelstädten in der Raumentwicklung: Lettische Erfahrungen und Pläne für die kommende lettische EU-Ratspräsidentschaft,
  Ilze Jureviča, Ministerium für Umweltschutz und Regionalentwicklung, Lettland
- Klein-und Mittelstädte in Luxemburg und der Großregion,
  Estelle Evrard, ECP Luxemburg
- Diskussion

10h45 Kaffeepause

11h00 Wie positioniert sich mein Land und meine Stadt in Europa? ESPON-Tools kennenlernen und nutzen

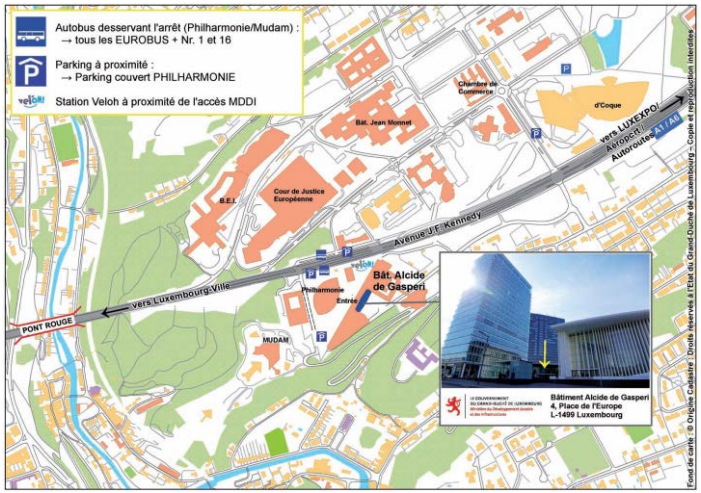
- Wege zur Nutzung der didaktischen ESPON-Tools,
  Annabelle Mosbach, ECP Luxemburg
- CityBench und RIMAP kennenlernen: Live-Präsentation,
  Sandra di Biaggio & Marjan Van Herwijnen, ESPON CU
- Frage-und Antwortrunde

11h50 Resümee & Zusammenfassung,
Birte Nienaber, ECP Luxemburg

12h00 Imbiss

Registration via e-mail until 5th December 2014:
Annabelle Mosbach
annabelle.mosbach@uni.lu
www.espon.lu

Venue:
Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures
4, pl. de l'Europe, L – 1499 Luxembourg



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Luxembourgish Small and Medium-Sized Towns in Europe: Challenges and Opportunities

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Luxembourgish Small and Medium-Sized Towns in Europe: Challenges and Opportunities

12th December 2014 | 9h00 – 12h00

Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures
Luxemburg-Kirchberg

Programme (updated)

Small and medium-sized towns form the backbone of the European territory and are deemed to be important economic pillars, both at national and at EU level. Despite their economic and societal relevance, only little attention has been paid in research and practice, compared to large cities and metropolitan areas. This trend could change in the near future: small and medium-sized towns are one of the priorities of the current Presidency Trio of the Council of the EU (Italy, Latvia and Luxembourg). The latest ESPON results make also a significant contribution to the questions about their morphology, socio-economic performance and governance.

The conference will be based on these current ESPON results in order to identify and discuss both opportunities and challenges for small and medium-sized towns in Luxembourg and the Greater Region within a European context. Furthermore, the conference offers participants to become acquainted with some ESPON tools, which proved to be very useful for the positioning of a place within a European and transnational context.

The conference is addressed to all practitioners on a local, national and cross-border level, who are interested in small and medium-sized towns.

Conference languages: French - German (simultaneous translation)

8h45 **Registration of participants**

9h00 **Welcome,** *Frank Vansteenkiste, Attaché de gouvernement, MDDI*

9h10 **Introduction,** *Birte Nienaber, ECP Luxembourg*

9h20 **Challenges and opportunities for small and medium-sized towns in Europe**

- Spatial specifics of small and medium-sized towns – Main results of the ESPON project "TOWN", *Loris Servillo, Catholic University of Leuven*
- Role of small and medium sized urban areas in territorial development: Latvian experience and plans for the upcoming Latvian presidency of the Council of the European Union, *Ilze Jureviča, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, Latvia*
- Small and medium-sized towns in Luxembourg and the Greater Region, *Estelle Evrard, ECP Luxembourg*
- Discussion

10h45 **Coffee break**

11h00 **How do my country and city position themselves in Europe? Getting to know ESPON data and tools**

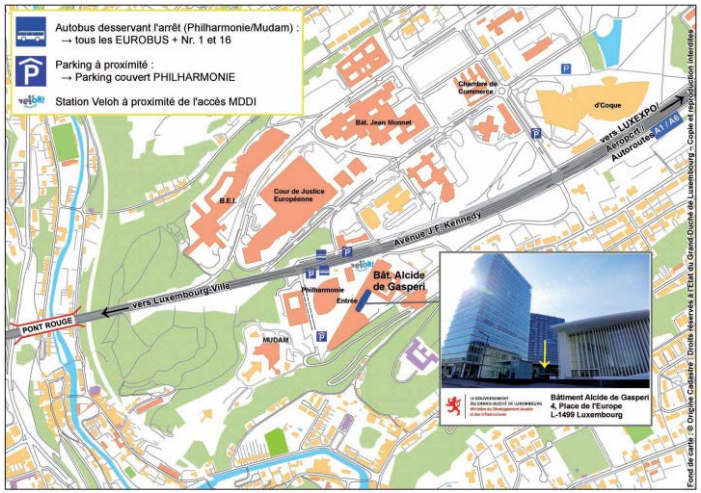
- Use of ESPON tools from a didactic point of view, *Annabelle Mosbach, ECP Luxembourg*
- Get to know CityBench und RIMAP: live presentation, *Sandra di Biaggio & Marjan Van Herwijnen, ESPON CU*
- Q&A session

11h50 **Conclusion & Closing of the workshop,** *Birte Nienaber, ECP Luxembourg*

12h00 **Light lunch**

Inscription par email jusqu'au 05.12.2014:
Annabelle Mosbach
annabelle.mosbach@uni.lu
www.espon.lu

Localisation et accès:
Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures
4, pl. de l'Europe, L – 1499 Luxembourg



Avec le soutien de:

ESPON on the road

ESPON Contact Point LU

LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère du Développement durable
et des Infrastructures

Département de l'aménagement du territoire

uni.lu
UNIVERSITÉ DU LUXEMBOURG

FACULTÉ DES LETTRES, DES SCIENCES HUMAINES, DES ARTS ET DES SCIENCES DE L'ÉDUCATION

Les petites et moyennes villes luxembourgeoises en Europe:

Défis et Opportunités

uni.lu
UNIVERSITÉ DU LUXEMBOURG

Les petites et moyennes villes luxembourgeoises en Europe: Défis et Opportunités

12 décembre 2014 | 9h00 – 12h00

Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures
Luxembourg-Kirchberg

Programme final

Les petites et moyennes villes forment la colonne vertébrale du territoire européen. Elles constituent un pilier essentiel de l'économie, tant au niveau national qu'européen. Malgré leur importance économique et sociétale, elles font l'objet, en comparaison avec les grandes villes et métropoles, d'une attention limitée de la part des acteurs politiques et chercheurs. Cette situation pourrait bien changer : les petites et moyennes villes constituent une priorité du Trio de Présidences du Conseil de l'UE (Italie, Lettonie, Luxembourg). De récents travaux conduits dans le cadre d'ESPON apportent une contribution significative à des questions telles que leur morphologie, leurs performances socio-économiques et leur gouvernance.

La conférence prendra appui sur ces travaux pour identifier et débattre des défis et opportunités des petites et moyennes villes du Luxembourg et de la Grande Région dans leur contexte européen. Par ailleurs, la conférence permettra aux participants de se familiariser avec les outils ESPON, qui se révèlent être très utiles pour positionner un espace dans son contexte européen et transnational.

La conférence s'adresse à tout praticien intéressé par les petites et moyennes villes engagé au niveau local, national et transfrontalier.

Langues de travail: français – allemand (traduction simultanée)

8h45 Accueil des participants

9h00 Mot de bienvenue, *Frank Vansteenkiste, Attaché de gouvernement, MDDI*

9h10 Introduction, *Birte Nienaber, ECP Luxembourg*

9h20 Défis et opportunités des petites et moyennes villes européennes

- Spécificités territoriales des petites et moyennes villes européennes - Principaux résultats du projet ESPON-TOWN, *Loris Servillo, Université catholique de Louvain*
- Le rôle des petites et moyennes villes dans le développement territorial: Expérience et ambition lettonnes en vue de la future Présidence lettone du Conseil de l'UE, *Ilze Jureviča, Ministère de la protection de l'Environnement et du Développement régional, Lettonie*
- Les petites et moyennes villes au Luxembourg et en Grande Région: Pistes de réflexion, *Estelle Evrard, ECP Luxembourg*
- Discussion

10h45 Pause café & thé

11h00 Comment se positionne mon pays et ma ville en Europe? Se familiariser avec les outils ESPON

- Mobiliser des données & les visualiser: ESPON met à disposition des outils didactiques, *Annabelle Mosbach, ECP Luxembourg*
- Se familiariser avec les outils „CityBench“ et „RIMAP“: démonstration d'utilisation en temps réel, *Sandra di Biaggio & Marjan Van Herwijnen, Unité de Coordination ESPON*
- Questions et Réponses

11h50 Résumé & Conclusion, *Birte Nienaber, ECP Luxembourg*

12h00 Buffet

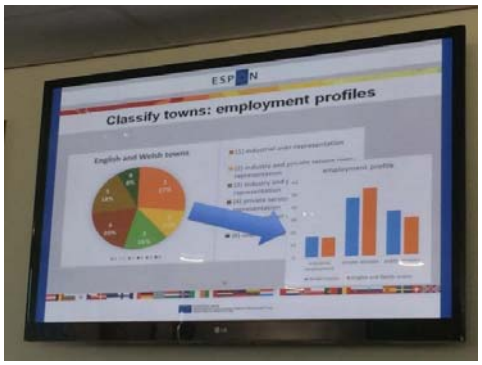
Event #22

West Europe

United Kingdom

Securing economic resilience outside the UK's main cities
17 September 2014

Colwyn Bay



Securing economic resilience outside the UK's main cities

Date: **17 September 2014, 10:30AM - 3:30PM**
Address: **Parc Eirias, Colwyn Bay, LL29 7SP**
Price: **FREE**

How can planners and policy makers help small and medium sized towns secure a strong and sustainable economic future?

Working in collaboration with European research partners, the RTPI has been investigating resilience in small and medium sized towns during the recent economic downturn.
This will be a varied and informative event and will provide an opportunity to interact with experts in planning, economic development, and regeneration about the challenges facing small and medium sized towns across the UK.

The vast majority of current research on successful places is focused on cities, but yet half the UK's population still lives outside the main urban conurbations. This event will be an excellent opportunity to meet with those with an interest in planning and sustainable growth in small and medium towns and discuss the latest ideas and research, and how these can be put into practice by planners and policy makers.

Programme

10:30 – Welcome from local representatives, refreshments and networking

10:45 – RTPI: Overview of latest research outputs discussing some of the factors and policy initiatives that can ensure economic resilience in small and medium sized towns

11:00 – Professor Cliff Hague:Regional development messages for Wales from Europe

11:40 – Alan Southall - Regeneration Wales: Latest overview of the regeneration industry in Wales

12:20 – Lunch and refreshments provided. Further networking opportunities.

13:20 – Professor Rob Atkinson and Doctor Ian Smith (UWE): Review of latest economic and analytical trends for small and medium towns and associated policy implications

14:00 – Rob Dix - Head of Business and Enterprise, Conwy Borough Council: Bay Life – turning a town around, positive outcomes and lessons learnt from Colwyn Bay's regeneration

14:40 –Peter James – Welsh Government: Initiatives for helping communities deliver economic success

15:20 – Further discussion and wrap up

15:30 – Close.

Any queries - Email: **david.pendlebury@rtpi.org.uk**

Topic

Planning for economic resilience in small and medium sized towns (based on research from ESPON Towns Report and ESPON ECR2 Report)

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Main issues discussed

Away from the strong, current policy focus on cities and major conurbations, how best should we plan for the economic future of small and medium sized towns?

Messages

The economic crisis increased income disparity across Europe, with the UK having one of the most marked increases in inequality. Within the UK, Wales, has suffered poorly in terms of resilience and is at the bottom the spectrum of widened income disparity.

The presentations in Colwyn Bay explained how spatial policies at a regional level can have a hugely important role to play in facilitating economic success in localities, and that there are measures that can be adopted to support regional economic resilience. Learning from European examples, the development of specialised economies, in combination with spatial focus and prioritisation, can help develop some key attributes that can contribute to greater economic resilience, such as: highly skilled and specialised labour force, the development of local economic specialisms, better connectivity, amongst many others.

Regeneration can also be a key policy to helping achieve some of the above attributes, as it enables areas to recalibrate the sector-focus of their economies, improve connectivity and enhance specialisation. The excellent regeneration works carried out in Colwyn Bay, as well as along the towns of the North Wales Coast more generally,were highlighted as examples of what successful regeneration policies can look like in small and medium sized towns.

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Event #23

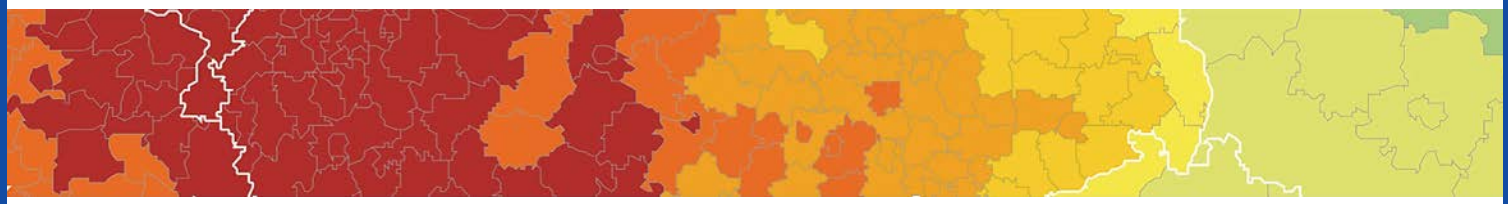
West Europe

Belgium

Urban issues, scenarios, territorial vision and the ESPON toolbox – on the road to EU2050
19 November 2014

Brussels

Stedelijke thema's, scenarios en territoriale visies, en de ESPON toolbox: op weg naar EU 2050



ESPON INFODAG
19 November 2014

9h-16h

georganiseerd door ESPON Contact Punt België
Valérie Biot (FR) & Sam Janssen (NL)

Ministerie van het Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest, zaal Iris

Communicatiecentrum Noord (CCN),Vooruitgangsstraat 80, 1030 Brussel.

8h30-9h: Ontvangst

9h-9h30: Introductie

Verloop van de infodag (10min)
V. Biot - BECP

Stedelijke thema's voor het Directorate General Regional Policy (DG REGIO) van de Europese Commissie (20min)
M. De Bruijn - DG REGIO

9h30-10 50: Sessie 1: Stedelijke thema's

Project ESPON TIGER: steden en regio's van Europa. Welke plaats en rol vervullen ze in een geglobaliseerde economie?
G. Van Hamme, IGEAT/ULB, lead partner van het project. Presentatie (25min), vragen en discussie (15min)

Projet ESPON TOWN: kleine en middelgrote steden. Welke rol, bestaansmiddelen en functies hebben ze binnen de Europese territoriale structuur?
L. Servillo, ASRO/ KUL, lead partner van het project, presentatie (25min), vragen en discussie (15min)

10h50-11h20: Koffiepauze

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Stedelijke thema's, scenarios en territoriale visies, en de ESPON toolbox: op weg naar EU 2050

11h20-12h20: Session 2: Europese territoriale visies en scenario's inzake horizon 2050. Welke impact is er op de macroregionale schaal Noord-West.

Project ESPON ET 2050:

Presentatie van het project ET2050
V. Biot, IGEAT/ULB, projectpartner (25min)

Welke impact op bodemgebruik?
H. Van Delden (RIKS, NL), projectpartner verantwoordlijk voor het model van bodemgebruik (metronamica) (15min)

Vragen en discussie (20min)

12h20-12h30: Afsluiting van de ochtendsessies en introductie tot de workshops in de namiddag

12h30-13h30: Lunch

13h30-15h30: Sessie 3: De ESPON toolbox

13h30-14h Introductie: bestaande tools binnen het ESPON netwerk (30min)
S. Janssen - BECP

14-15h30 Diepgaande presentatie en praktische oefeningen met de bestaande tools: Hyper Atlas, ESPON database, RIMAP, … (30min)
B. Le Rubrus (Uni J. Fourier, FR), R. Ysebaert (UMS RIATE, FR), assisté de D. Peeters (IGEAT/ ULB) en S. Janssen (KUL)

15h30-16h : Koffie en afsluiting van de dag
Informatie over het ESPON programma 2014-2020, agenda 2015, … afsluitende vragen.

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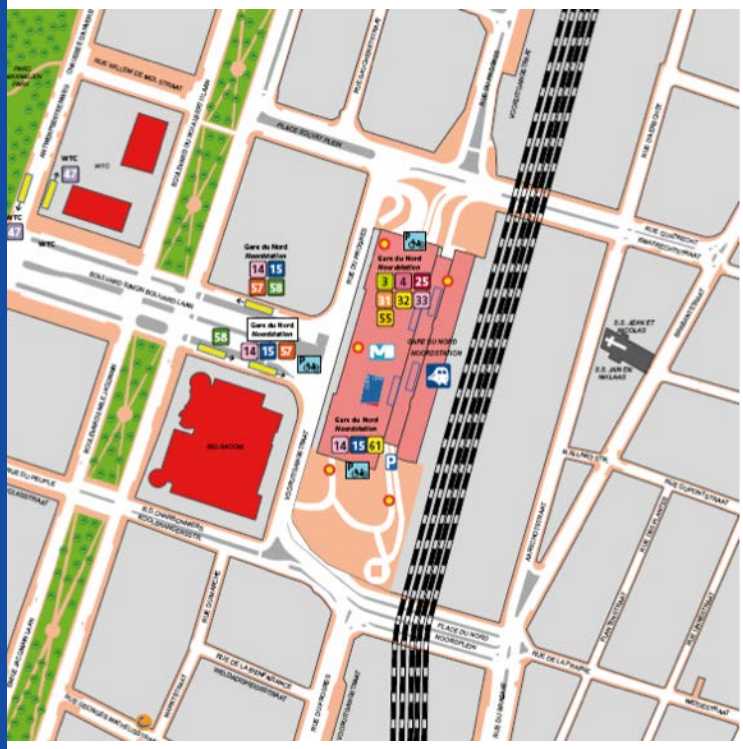

Communicatiecentrum Noord (CCN), Vooruitgangsstraat 80, 1030 Brussel. Verdieping 1,5.

Met het openbaar vervoer
Station Brussel Noord: Uitstappen in het NMBS-station Brussel-Noord. Rechtstreekse toegang tot de stationshal vanuit de gangen onder de perrons. Roltrap nemen naast het Quick-restaurant tot verdieping 1,5.

Met de fiets
Voor de hoofdingang van het CCN staat een fietsparking ter beschikking van bezoekers.

Met de auto
De Leopold II-tunnel verlaten op de Kleine Ring aan Rogier. De Vooruitgangstraat nemen aan het Rogierplein en volgen tot het Noordstation. Er is een parking (met beperkt aantal plaatsen) in het CCN. De toegang bevindt zich op de hoek van het Noordplein en de Koolbrandersstraat. De pijlen naar CCN en Gewest volgen tot niveau -2.

Voor verdere informatie kan u de ESPON contactpunten contacteren:

Sam Janssen (KUL) : 016/32 24 34 Sam.Janssen@ees.kuleuven.be (NL)
Valérie Biot (ULB-IGEAT): 02/650 50 77 vbiot@ulb.ac.be (FR)

ESPON is een onderzoeksprogramma van de Europese Unie. Het ondersteunt onderzoek dat beleidsmakers moet toestaan te komen tot territoriale cohesie en een harmonieuze ontwikkeling van het Europese grondgebied. Hiertoe (1) levert ESPON vergelijkbare en op elkaar afgestemde data en scenario's betreffende de ruimtelijke dynamiek aan, en (2) legt ESPON de nadruk op de rijkdom en ontwikkelingsmogelijkheden van de Europese regio's, hierbij aantonend op welke manier deze territoria kunnen bijdragen aan Europese competitiviteit, territoriale samenwerking en gebalanceerde en duurzame ontwikkeling.

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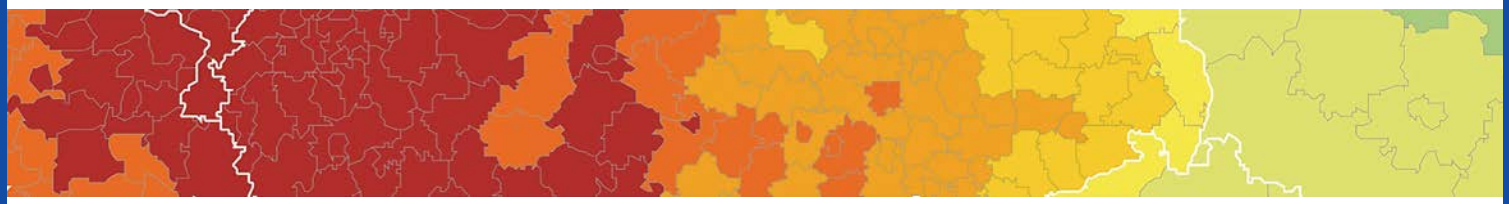
Thématiques urbaines, scénarios et vision territoriaux, et la boîte à outils ESPON: en route vers EU 2050



ESPON INFO DAY BELGIUM
19 Novembre 2014

9h-16h

organisé par ESPON Contact Point Belgium
Valérie Biot (FR) & Sam Janssen (NL)

Ministère de la Région Bruxelles – Capital, salle Iris,

Centre de Communication Nord, rue du Progrès, 80, 1030 Bruxelles (au dessus de la Gare du Nord)

8h30-9h: Accueil

9h-9h30: Introduction

Organisation de la journée (10min)
V. Biot - BECP BE

La thématique urbaine pour la DG REGIO (politiques régionales et urbaines) de la Commission européenne (20min)
M. De Bruijn - DG REGIO

9h30-10 50: Session 1: thématiques urbaines, du global au local

Projet ESPON TIGER: les villes et les régions d'Europe, Quelle place et quel rôle dans l'économie globalisée? Présentation (25min), questions/discussion (15min).
G. Van Hamme, IGEAT/ULB, lead partner du projet

Projet ESPON TOWN: les villes petites et moyennes, quelles rôles, ressources et fonctions dans la structure territoriale européenne? Présentation (25min), questions/discussion (15min)
L. Servillo, ASRO/ KUL, lead partner du projet.

10h50-11h20: Pause café

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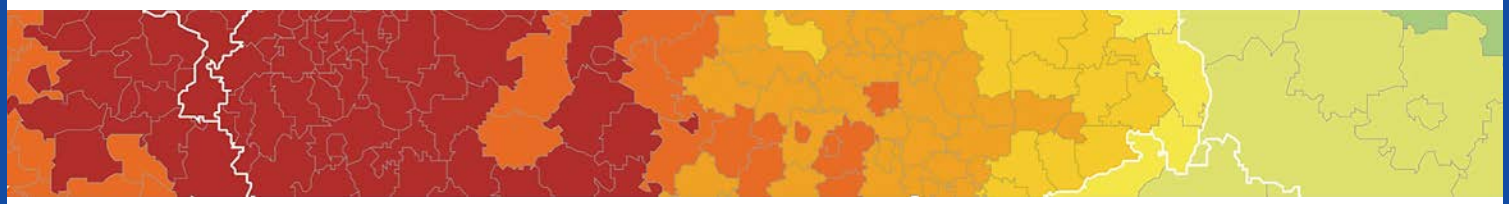
Thématiques urbaines, scénarios et vision territoriaux, et la boîte à outils ESPON: en route vers EU 2050



11h20-12h20: Session 2: Vision et scénarios territoriaux européens à l'horizon 2050. Quels impacts à l'échelle macrorégionale du Nord Ouest?

Projet ESPON ET 2050.

Présentation du projet scénarios et Vision pour l'Europe. (25min)
V. Biot , IGEAT/ULB, partenaire du projet en charge de l'élaboration de la Vision

Quels impacts sur l'utilisation du sol? (15min)
H. Van Delden (RIKS, NL), partenaire en charge du modèle prospectif sur l'utilisation du sol (metronamica)

Questions et discussion (20min)

12h20-12h30: Clôture matinée, introduction aux ateliers de l'après-midi

12h30-13h30: lunch

13h30-15h30: Session 3: la boîte à outils du programme ESPON

13h30-14h: Introduction: les outils existants
S. Janssen - BECP BE

14h-15.30h: Présentation approfondie et exercices pratiques pour une sélection d'outils: l'hyper Atlas, le portail de la base de données ESPON, RIMAP, benchmarking tool ,…
B. Le Rubrus (Uni J. Fourier, FR), R. Ysebaert (UMS RIATE, FR), assisté de D. Peeters (IGEAT/ ULB) et S. Janssen (KUL).

15h30-16h : Café et clôture de la journée :
Informations sur le prochain programme ESPON, 2014-2020, agenda 2015, … dernières questions.

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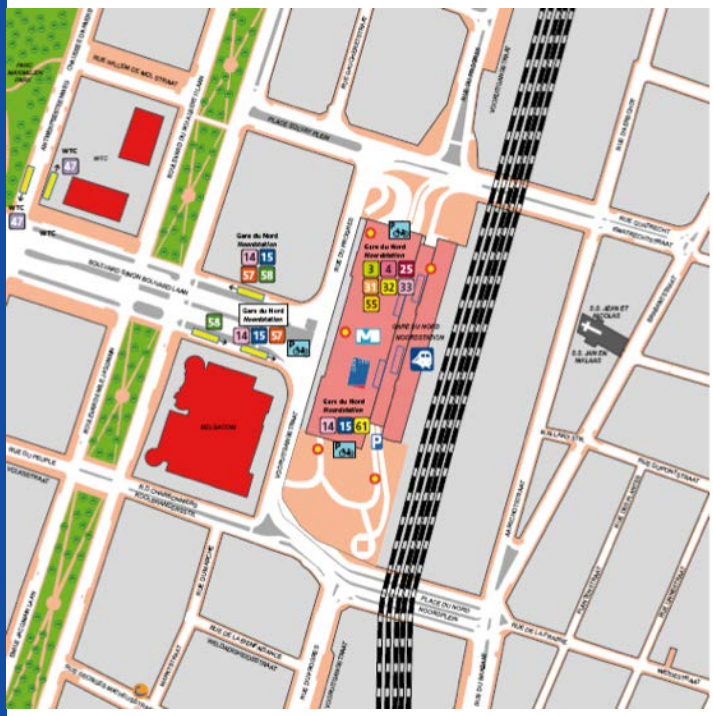

Centre de Communication Nord (CCN), rue du Progrès 80, 1030 Bruxelles. Niveau 1,5.

En transport en commun
Station Rogier: Métro lignes 2 et 6. Sortir de la station Rogier direction rue du Progrès, marcher 500 mètres jusqu'à la gare du nord. Prendre les escalators se situant à côté du Quick vers le niveau 1,5.

Station gare du Nord
SNCB : arriver à la gare SNCB de Bruxelles-Nord, accès direct à la salle des pas perdus (niveau 1) depuis les couloirs sous les quais. Prendre les escalators se situant à côté du Quick vers le niveau 1,5. STIB: Station de pré-métro (niveau -1) : 3, 4, 25, 31, 32, 33,55. ou à l'arrêt des bus (niveau 0) : 14, 15, 57, 58, 61 (+TEC et De Lijn). Suivre les flèches avec l'Iris et « Ministère » jusqu'à la salle des pas perdus (niveau 1). Prendre les escalators se situant à côté du Quick vers le niveau 1,5.

A vélo
Un parking vélo est accessible aux visiteurs depuis l'entrée principale du CCN.
En voiture: sortir du tunnel Léopold II sur la petite ceinture à Rogier, prendre la rue du Progrès depuis la place Rogier jusqu'à la gare du Nord. Parking : le CCN dispose d'un parking (de capacité limitée) : accès au coin de la place du Nord et de la rue des Charbonniers. Suivre les flèches CCN et Région. Niveau -2. Un ascenseur permet de monter au niveau 1,5.

Pour vous inscrire à cette matinée, veuillez contacter les points de contacts ESPON:
Valérie Biot (ULB-IGEAT) : 02/650 68 18 - vbiot@ulb.ac.be (FR)
Sam Janssen (KUL) : 0486/897705 - Sam.Janssen@ees.kuleuven.be (NL)

ESPON est un programme de recherche mis en place par l'Union européenne. L'objectif des recherches est d'appuyer les politiques de développement en vue de permettre la cohésion, territoriale et un développement harmonieux des territoires européens (1) en fournissant des informations comparables, des éléments de preuve et des scénarios de dynamiques territoriales et (2) en mettant en évidence les potentialités de développement des régions en vue d'une meilleure compétitivité européenne, d'une coopération territoriale et d'un développement équilibré et durable de l'espace européen. ***www.espon.eu***

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IV. Transnational workshops

In each of the transnational working groups, one transnational workshop was organised. In the South group, two transnational events were organised, related to the EU Presidencies in Greece and Italy. Below you find basic information about these transnational events. The presentations are available at the project website www.esponontheroad.eu .

Overview table

	Place	Date	Title	Focus	Reached audience
1	Warsaw	October 29	One Region, Many Stories: Transformation Experience and Development Perspectives of the Central and Eastern European Countries 10 Years After the 2004 EU Enlargement	EU integration, recovering from the crisis, cross-border cooperation, and perspectives for future; all from the Central Europe perspective	Traditional stakeholders, transnational stakeholders, journalists (110 participants)
2	Vilnius	November 11	Territorial development and cohesion evidence, dynamics and prospects in North Europe	The key territorial development and cohesion evidence, dynamics and prospects that extend across North-Baltic region within Europe	Stakeholders and practitioners, academic society (37 participants)
3	Piraeus	November 10-11	"Integrated development through land-sea interaction: dimensionsand perspectives of blue growth in Europe and in Greece"	Blue growth, in synergy with SDMed observation, Planning and Eco-Innovation (back to back with national event)	Policy makers at national, regional and urban level, practitioners, NGOs and private partners active at urban level, European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation AMPHICTYONY CreativeMED (580 participants)
4	Rome	December 2	Reacting to Economic Crisis: ESPON knowledge for decision makers - Growth, Youth, Job; competitiveness and productivity; energy; infrastructure; migration; education	Economic crisis and reactions, regional, national and transnational level on South Europe	Policy makers, practitioners, metropolitan areas majors/assessors, NGOs, Chambers of Commerce, Citizens, Students in secondary and tertiary education (58 participants)
5	Brussels	October 9	Territorial scenarios and Vision: towards EU 2050	Scenarios and vision	Stakeholders of West subgroup, experts at EU level, other ECPs, Trio Presidency, ESPON CU and MA (15 participants)

Event #1

Central and Eastern Europe

ONE REGION, MANY STORIES: Transformation Experience and Development Perspectives of the Central and Eastern European Countries 10 Years After the 2004 EU Enlargement

29 October 2014

Warsaw

ESPON

ESPON on the Road International Conference

ONE REGION MANY STORIES

Transformation Experience and Development Perspectives of the Central and Eastern European Countries 10 Years After the 2004 EU Enlargement

29th October 2014

Centrum Konferencyjne Zielna,
ul. Zielna 37, Warsaw Poland

Organised by: ESPON Polish Contact Point, Institute of Public Affairs, Euroreg, ESPON on the road, Visegrad in the EU – How much do we matter?

Financed by: European Union – Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund – Investing in your future; Visegrad Fund

Media partners: Visegrad Insight, EurActiv

Conference Programme

9:00-9:30 Registration of the participants

9:30-10.00 Welcome and scene setting

Welcome statements

dr Jacek Kucharczyk, Institute of Public Affairs, Poland

dr hab. Agnieszka Olechnicka, EUROREG, University of Warsaw, Poland

Karla Wursterová, International Visegrad Fund

Setting the scene with ESPON Atlas

Volker Schmidt-Seiwert, Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR), Germany

10:00 Key note speech

10 years of Central and Eastern European countries in the EU – successes and failures of strategic thinking

dr Michał Boni, Member of the European Parliament, former Minister of Administration and Digitization, Poland

10:30 Thematic Panel 1

How are we recovering from the crisis?

Although Central and Eastern European countries faced similar transition experience and joined the EU at the same moment, they have not been affected by the economic crisis in the same way. While some of them were considered "green islands", resistant to the consequences of the crisis, others were faced with financial difficulties comparable to those of the Southern EU Member States. What is it, therefore, that makes the CEE countries react to the crisis so differently? What have we learned during the crisis and recovery? How did the EU membership influence the crisis and recovery in the CEE region? To what extent did the relative autonomy of domestic financial markets and strong internal market orientation of the CEE economies account for the internal protection against the negative impact of the crisis?

Facilitator: Rafał Woś, „Dziennik Gazeta Prawna", Poland

ECR2 – Economic Crisis: Resilience of Regions in the Central and Eastern Europe

prof. dr hab. Iwona Sagan, University of Gdańsk, Poland

Panel discussion

Vladimír Bartovic, director of EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy in Czech Republic and a former director of Strategic Planning and Analysis in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic

dr Sándor Gallai, the Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade (IFAT), Hungary

prof. dr hab. Grzegorz Gorzelak, EUROREG, University of Warsaw, Poland

Grzegorz Gromadzki, Institute of Public Affairs, Poland

12:00 **Networking with coffee and tea**

12:30 Thematic Panel 2:

How do we cooperate in the cross-border areas?

Accession to the EU was a major challenge for the CEE countries. Once under -invested buffer zones, the cross-border areas in the CEE region were offered an unprecedented opportunity for development, following the accession to the Schengen area. Located in the peripheral areas of the Central and Eastern Europe, itself a peripheral macro-region of the EU, the cross-border areas are faced with both challenges and opportunities concerned with the establishment of the new development models. What are, therefore, the patterns of integration and cooperation in the CEE cross-border areas? Has abolition of formal borders left “mental boundaries" as barriers to cooperation? Are we already dealing with the “regions without borders ”in the cross-border areas of the CEE? What are the characteristic features of the CEE cross-border areas located within the European Union and those neighbouring with the EU CEE Member States?

Facilitator: **Agnieszka Lichnerowicz**, Radio TOK FM, Poland

Cross-border cooperation through Polish-German experience

dr Katja Sarmiento-Mirwaldt, Brunel University London, Germany

Panel discussion

dr Márton Péti, Office for National Economic Planning, Hungary

dr Agnieszka Łada, Institute of Public Affairs, Poland

Tomaž Miklavčič, The Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning, Slovenia

Łukasz Wenerski, Institute of Public Affairs, Poland

14:00 Lunch

15:00 **Thematic Panel 3**:

What are our perspectives for the future?

Central and Eastern Europe is without doubt one of the fastest growing regions in the EU. With significant increases in their GDPs, the CEE countries are among the fastest catching-up EU economies. On the other hand, the problem of the so called "broken regions" in the CEE, characterized by the dynamically developing core economic zones, usually surrounding the capital cities, and the peripheral areas lagging behind, is becoming increasingly visible. Apart from the challenges related to the economic development, the CEE countries are often confronted with the issues in the fields of demography, social inclusion, migration, knowledge-based economy and global competitiveness. What are the visions and scenarios for development in the Central and Eastern Europe? Is it still reasonable to treat the CEE area as a single macro-region?

Facilitator: Edwin Bendyk, "Polityka", Poland

Territorial Scenarios and Visions for Central Europe

prof. dr hab. Jacek Szlachta, Warsaw School of Economics, Poland

Panel discussion

prof. Mark Boyle, National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis, NUI Maynooth, Ireland

Grażyna Cieślak, City of Warsaw, Poland

Andrzej Klesyk, PZU Group, Member of the Programme Board of the Institute of Public Affairs, Poland

dr hab. Agnieszka Olechnicka, EUROREG, University of Warsaw, Poland

Wojciech Przybylski, "Res Publica Nowa" and "Visegrad Inisight" , Poland

Ádám Radvánszki, Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR), Germany

Tomáš Strážay, Slovak Foreign Policy Association, Slovakia

16:30 **The end of the Conference**

The conference will be held in English and Polish. Simultaneous translation will be provided

Vladimír Bartovic, EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy in Czech Republic

Vladimír Bartovic is the director of EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy and a former director of Strategic Planning and Analysis in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic. He holds a degree in international trade and international politics at the Faculty of International Relations, University of Economics in Prague. He studied also at the Universidad de Granada, Faculty of Political Science and Sociology. His main areas of expertise are: EU institutional issues, EU enlargement with the focus on Western Balkans, Slovak foreign and domestic policy as well as economic issues.

Edwin Bendyk, "Polityka", Poland

A writer and a journalist of a Polish opinion-forming weekly magazine "Polityka." He is interested mostly in topics revolving around the theme of social transformations. His research is focused on how developments in science and technology impact our culture and social life, our politics and the economy. Bendyk teaches at Warsaw School of Social Psychology and Center for Social Studies at Polish Academy of Sciences topics concerning social networks, knowledge management and digital culture. He also heads the Center for Future Studies at the Collegium Civitias in Warsaw, he also His pieces can also be found in various magazines, including "Res Publica Nowa," "Przegląd Polityczny," "Krytyka Polityczna," "Zeszyty Artystyczne."

dr Michał Jan Boni, Member of the European Parliament, former Minister of Administration and Digitization, Poland

Polish politician and expert in cultural studies. Member of the European Parliament since May 2014. Minister of Administration and Digitization from 2011 to 2013. Member of the Cabinet of Poland from 2009 to 2011. Chief of the Prime Minister's Strategic Advisors Team and editor of a report "Poland 2030. Development Challenges" (published in 2009). Minister of Labour and Social Policy in 1992. Deputy to Sejm, the lower chamber of Polish Parliament, from 1991 to 1993.

prof. Mark Boyle, National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis, NUI Maynooth, Ireland

Mark Boyle works in the National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis. Following the completion of his PhD thesis on the role of the festivals of the European cities of culture in the regeneration of European cities, he has focused his research on urban geography, in particular on the politics of urban development in older industrial cities. His more recent research focuses on the theme of diaspora-centred development and various ways in which diasporas contribute to the development of homelands.

Grażyna Cieślak, City of Warsaw, Poland
Grażyna Cieślak she has been working for Warsaw City Council since 2007 and is an expert in Warsaw Social Strategy steering committee. Her main responsibilities include coordination of participatory processes regarding Warsaw Social Strategy - its implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Her interests include theoretical considerations of regional development, urban and social policy at different spatial scales as well as ways of modeling development.

Sándor Gallai, The Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade (IFAT), Hungary
Sándor Gallai obtained his university degrees in political science and economics. He earned his PhD in the Doctoral School of International Relations at the Budapest University of Economic Sciences (now called Corvinus University of Budapest), where he teaches as an associate professor. Between 2011-14 he also served as the Director General of the Institute for Public Policy Research in Hungary. Currently the Director General at the Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade ib Budapest. His main areas of research include governance, public policy, transitions and CEE politics.

prof. dr hab. Grzegorz Gorzelak, EUROREG, University of Warsaw, Poland
Director of the Centre for European Regional and Local Studies (EUROREG) at the University of Warsaw. Currently also a coordinator of the GRINCOH project within EU FP7 Framework Programme. Professor of Economics, with scientific experience in applied research on economic, social and territorial development, spatial planning and EU policy development in these fields. Author of numerous publications on regional development and regional polices in Central and Eastern European countries.

Grzegorz Gromadzki, The Institute of Public Affairs, Poland
An expert in Eastern policy. He studied history at the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin (KUL). He was the director of the programme of international cooperation at the Stefan Batory Foundation. He used to work in the foreign department of one of the leading Polish daily newspapers, „Gazeta Wyborcza," as a correspondent from Belarus, Lithuania and Ukraine. He specialises in the following topics: EU-Eastern Partnership and EU-Russia relations, European institutions as well as EU energy policy.

Andrzej Klesyk, PZU Group, Member of the Programme Board of the Institute of Public Affairs, Poland
President of the Executive Board in PZU S.A. since 2007 and Partner and Managing Director at the Boston Consulting Group in Warsaw. He is an active member of the Programme Board of the Institute of Public Affairs. Creator and Managing Director of Inteligo and Handlobank. Previously also a Senior Engagement Manager at the London branch of McKinsey. He worked in the Ministry of Ownership Transformations. Graduated from Harvard Business School.

dr Jacek Kucharczyk, Institute of Public Affairs, Poland
Sociologist and think-tanker. Jacek Kucharczyk received Ph.D. in Sociology at the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences. In 1994-1995 a fellow at the Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research in New York. Earlier studied at University of Kent at Canterbury (M.A. in Philosophy in 1992) and Warsaw University (MA in English Studies). One of the founders and board member of Policy Association for an Open Society PASOS, an association of think-tanks from Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Author and editor of numerous policy briefs, articles, reports and books on democratic governance, foreign policy, EU integration and transatlantic relations.

Agnieszka Lichnerowicz, „Radio TOK FM, Poland
A journalist of Polish Radio TOK FM", where she is a chief of the foreign desk and a host of „Światopodgląd" programme focused on international affairs. Above all she is a reporter, currently a correspondent of Radio TOK FM from Ukraine. She has published also in Gazeta Wyborcza and Metro. She received Polish Press Agency Ryszard Kapuscinski Award in 2012. She graduated from Warsaw School of Economics.

dr Agnieszka Łada, The Institute of Public Affairs, Poland
Head of the European Programme and a senior analyst at the Institute of Public Affairs in Warsaw. She holds a PhD in political science at the University of Warsaw, and has studied political science in Warsaw and Berlin as well as psychology of organisation in Dortmund. She currently pursues an Executive Master of Public Management Programme at the Hertie school of Governance in Berlin. Member of the Council of the Polish-German Youth Exchange, as well as the Western Institute in Warsaw and the Copernicus Group. She specialises in the following areas: institutions of the European Union, especially the European Parliament and the Presidency of the Council of the European Union, Germany and Polish-German relations, Polish foreign and European policy, the perception of Poles abroad and foreigners in Poland.

Tomaž Miklavčič, The Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning, Slovenia

Tomaž Miklavčič holds a Master degree in geography from the Faculty of Arts at the University of Ljubljana. He has also completed postgraduate interdisciplinary studies in urban and spatial planning at the Faculty of Civil and Geodetic Engineering at the University of Ljubljana. Currently responsible for the establishment of territorial monitoring system in Slovenia.

dr hab. Agnieszka Olechnicka, EUROREG, University of Warsaw, Poland

Agnieszka Olechnicka is an assistant professor at the Centre for European Regional and Local Studies (EUROREG), University of Warsaw. Her professional experience regards research in the field of regional and local development, with particular attention given to the knowledge economy issues and innovation-driven development problems. Highly experienced in the analysis of the links between science and business using both quantitative (including the rarely used bibliometric data) and qualitative data.

dr Márton Péti, Office for National Economic Planning, Hungary

Márton Péti holds a PhD in geography. He is also the Head of Department at the Hungarian Office for National Economic Planning. As a contact point of ESPON Programme he has contributed to and coordinated various national, regional, and cross-border territorial planning or evaluating activities. His research deals with sustainable territorial structures and territorial planning methodology.

Wojciech Przybylski, "Res Publica Nowa" and "Visegrad Inisight", Poland

Editor-in-chief of “Res Publica Nowa” – a journal on culture and politics and “Visegrad Insight” – a magazine on Central Europe. Political commentator and a visionary social entrepreneur. He has started several public campaigns such as City DNA – promoting public engagement in urban communities, Free Speech Partnership – networking editors of culture and opinion journals, and most recently New Europe 100 - a list of innovative challengers from Central and Eastern Europe. He graduated from the Interdepartmental Individual Studies in Humanities at the Warsaw University.

Ádám Radvánszki, Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR), Germany

Ádám Radvánszki holds a degree in economics from the Budapest University of Economic Sciences and Public Administration, with specialization in the economic policy and settlement development. He works at the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR) in Germany, where he led the research project on the role of metropolitan areas in the implementation of the Europe2020 strategy. He also coordinated the preparations for the Hungarian Presidency of the Council of the European Union in terms of territorial cohesion. Currently a project leader of the ESPON Transnational Networking Activity "ESPON on the Road".

dr hab. Iwona Sagan, University of Gdańsk, Poland

Iwona Sagan is the Head of Department of Economic Geography at the University of Gdańsk. She has participated in numerous European research projects dealing with regional development issues, cross-border cooperation and post-socialist transformation in Central and Eastern Europe. Her research focuses on urban areas and regional development, urban and metropolitan policy as well as social and economic transformation of post--socialist countries.

dr Katja Sarmiento-Mirwaldt, Brunel University London, Germany

Katja Sarmiento-Mirwaldt is a lecturer at Brunel University in London. She holds degrees from the University of York and Essex University. Specialising in European politics and policy, she is particularly interested in research on European borders, in particular the Polish-German border. Her research on Polish-German border covers cross-border cooperation and development of citizen relations in the region after the end of the Cold War. Her research has been published in numerous journals, including Political Geography, Europe-Asia Studies or Regional Studies

Volker Schmidt-Seiwert, Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR), Germany

Volker Schmidt-Seiwert works as project coordinator in the field of European spatial and urban development in the Bundesinstitut für Bau- Stadt-und Raumforschung (BBSR), the scientific part of the Bundesamt für Bauwesen and Raumordnung (BBR). His research focuses mainly on monitoring the European system of BBSR and covers GIS based and statistical regional analysis of European spatial structures and developments. In this contexts, he is particularly interested in the regional competitiveness and regional development. He is also engaged in the cartographic representations and visualisation concepts of spatial phenomena.

Tomáš Strážay, Slovak Foreign Policy Association, Slovakia
Tomáš Strážay works as a senior research fellow at the Research Center of the Slovak Foreign Policy Association (RC SFPA), where he heads the program Central and Southeastern Europe. He has also been an editor of the International Issues & Slovak Foreign Policy Affairs quarterly. He received his PhD from the Institute of Political Studies at the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw.

prof. dr hab. Jacek Szlachta, Warsaw School of Economics, Poland
Jacek Szlachta is a professor at the Faculty of Development Economy at the Warsaw School of Economics. He is also a vice-chairman of the National Spatial Planning Committee at the Polish Academy of Sciences as well as a member of Scientific Council of Statistics in the Central Statistical Office of Poland. A leading expert and evaluator of dozens of macro-regional strategies and regional and urban programmes, both in Poland as well as abroad. Author of numerous publications in the fields of European cohesion policy, regional development, regional policy making and socio-economic development programming.

Łukasz Wenerski, The Institute of Public Affairs, Poland
Analyst and project coordinatior in the European Programme at the Institute of Public Affairs in Warsaw. A graduate of Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń (BA, International Relations and European Studies) and Warsaw University (MA, European Studies). His areas of expertise include relations between the EU and the Eastern Partnership countries and Russia as well as Polish Eastern Policy.

Rafał Woś, „Dziennik Gazeta Prawna", Poland
A journalist of the opinion-forming Polish legal and economic daily newspaper „Dziennik Gazeta Prawna." He wrote articles for Polish daily newspaper „Gazeta Wyborcza," weekly magazine „Polityka" and the Polish edition of „Bloomberg Businessweek." One of the receipients of the Kazimierz Dziewanowski Prize awarded by the Polish Journalists Association in 2013. A graduate of law and international relations from the Warsaw University and the University of Hamburg.

Karla Wursterová, International Visegrad Fund, Slovakia
An Executive Director of the International Visegrad Fund (IVF), responsible for the implementation of the objectives of the Fund. Before joining IVF, she worked as Director of the Development Assistance and Humanitarian Aid Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic. She was also the Second Secretary with Embassy of the Slovak Republic in Prague. Prior to her engagement in Prague, she worked as Deputy Director in the Office of the State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic. She holds a degree from University of Economics in Bratislava and Ecole Nationale d'Administration Publique in Paris.

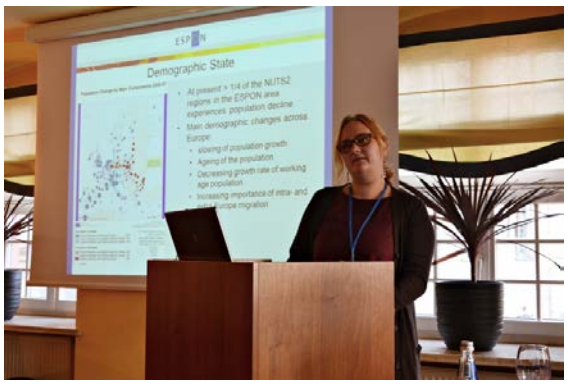
Event #2

North Europe

Territorial development and cohesion evidence, dynamics and prospects in North-Baltic region

11 November 2014

Vilnius



Bringing closer ESPON evidence for decision making

Transnational conference

Territorial development and cohesion evidence, dynamics and prospects in North-Baltic region

11 November 2014

Venue:

Radisson Blu Royal Astorija Hotel
Didžioji g. 35/2, Vilnius
Lithuania

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Overview

The ESPON 2013 Programme (http://www.espon.eu/main/) has produced a lot of results and the applied research, targeted analyses, scientific tools and publications provide a huge pool of knowledge that can be actively used in decision making.

ESPON on the Road project aims at strengthening the bridge between ESPON knowledge and local reality by bringing ESPON results closer to potential users: (http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Projects/Menu_TransnationalNetworkingActivities/ESPONontheRoad.html)

Context:

In order to increase the transnational approach of the ESPONontheRoad project, this transnational conference in North-Baltic group will take place in Vilnius. Thematic focus for the macro-region is on three topics: 1) urban-rural relations including migratory movements; 2) neighbourhood countries; 3) regional economic crises including Europe in transition.

Purpose:

The thematic will be adapted by transnational working group to ensure the bridge between European trends and local, national aspects. The three-fold purpose: discuss the use of territorial evidence relevant to these three themes and identify development dynamics and prospects in North-Baltic region, share concrete experiences, demonstrate the usefulness of the ESPON tools for target group.

Audience:

A warm welcome is extended to all policy makers, stakeholders and practitioners, scientists and experts, academic society, who wants to know more about the ESPON evidence or who are already involved in defining, producing and using the results of ESPON.

The transnational conference will make 50 participants welcome. It is free of charge, but participants have to cover expenses for their own travel arrangements and accommodation.

Registration:

Please register here: dovile.lazauskaite@vgtu.lt (Family name, First name, Institution/Organization, Country). Registration is open until 7 November 2014.

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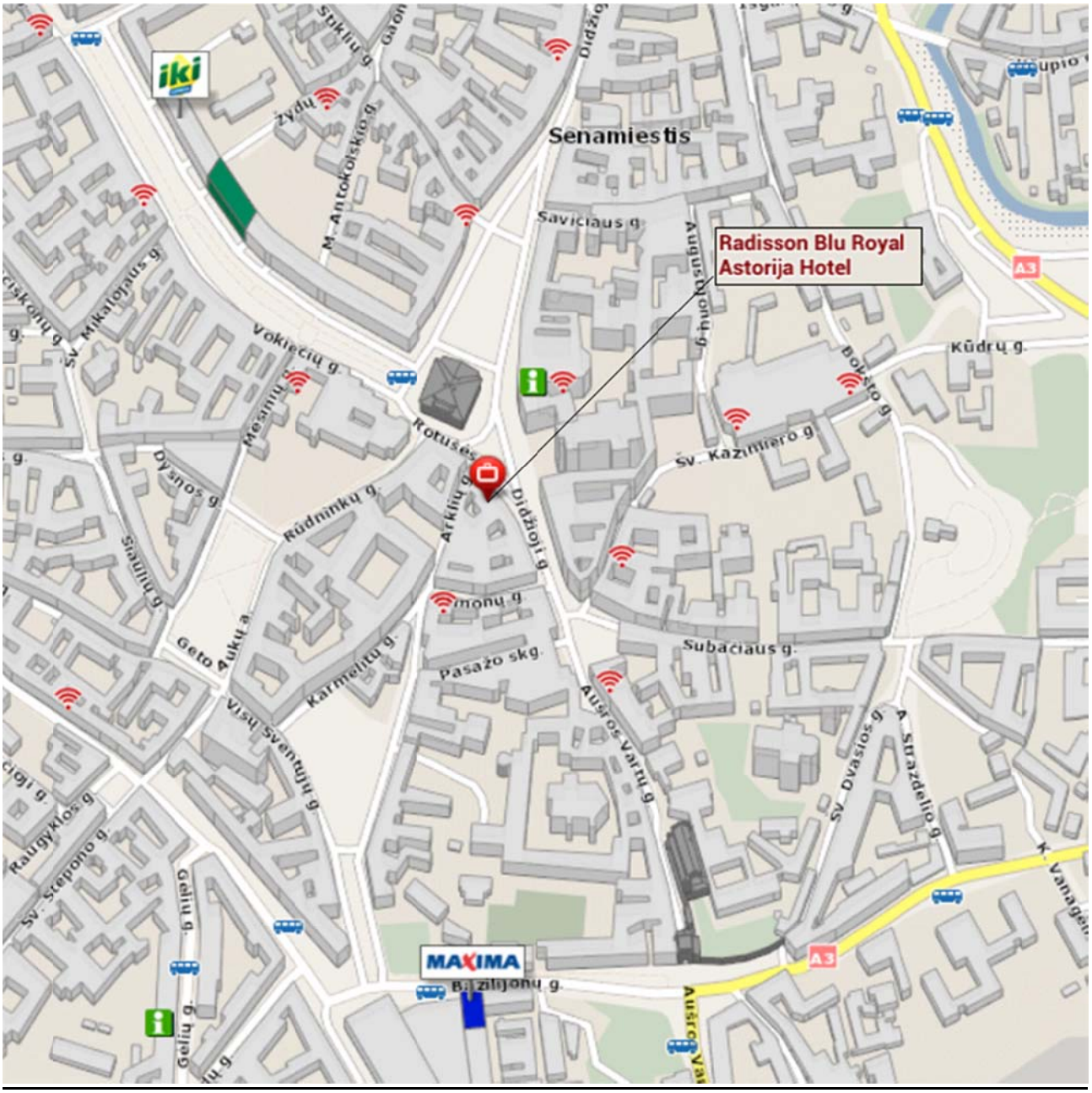
Venue Location:

Radisson Blu Royal Astorija Hotel, Didžioji g. 35/2, Vilnius (http://www.radissonblu.com/hotel-vilnius) Lithuania.



Booking of hotel rooms:

You are kindly asked to arrange your own accommodation for this event.

Please make your room reservation for the special conference fee at the Radisson Blu Royal Astorija Hotel. Follow the link:

http://www.radissonblu.com/booking-entrance?language=en&sitaCode=VNOZH&adults_room1=1&rooms=1&children_room1=0&arrival=09/11/2014&departure=11/11/2014&paccode=VGTU

Make your travel easy please contact reception reserving a taxi from airport: info.vilnius@radissonblu.com.

You can also use general booking websites such as: http://www.booking.com.

Catering:

ESPONontheRoad project offers a coffee/tea break, lunch and dinner during the conference free of charge.

Questions:

The further information on the conference, please do not hesitate to contact Dovilė Lazauskaitė (ESPON Contact Point, Lithuania): dovile.lazauskaite@vgtu.lt. We are looking forward to seeing you in Vilnius!

Draft programme

Tuesday 11 November 2014

12:00-13:00 Registration of participants and buffet lunch

13:00-14:00 Welcome and opening session

ESPON on the Road North group partner	Dovilė Lazauskaitė, Lithuanian ECP, Lithuanian ECP, VGTU Faculty of Environmental Engineering, Research institute of territorial planning, Lithuania
Chair of the day: Conference scope Conference structure/1st day	Prof. Dr. Marija Burinskienė, Lithuanian ECP, VGTU Faculty of Environmental Engineering, Research Institute of Territorial Planning, Lithuania
Lithuanian regional policy after the 2014-2020	Dr. Gediminas Česonis, Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, Lithuania
Looking for useful answers to bridge European and national trends	Aleksandras Gordevičius, ESPON MC Member/Lithuania, Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania, Lithuania

14:00-15:00 **I session: Urban rural relations including migratory movements**

Demographic and Migratory Flows Affecting European Regions and Cities	Johanna Roto, Nordregio, Sweden
Commuting links and regional enlargement in Sweden	Prof. Mats Johansson, KTH (Royal Institute of Technology) Division of Urban and Regional Studies, Sweden

15:00-15:30 Coffee break

15:30-16:00 **II Session: Neighborhood countries**

Services of General Interest in a Nordic context	Hjalti Jóhannesson, University of Akureyri Research Centre Borgir, Iceland

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16:00-16:30 III Session: Regional crises including Europe in transition

Territorial Monitoring for the Baltic Sea Region: Some Insights into Territorial Patterns of Economic Crisis	Jonas Jatkauskas, UAB Consulting/Public Policy Department, Lithuania

16:30-17:30 Discussion with the audience

Facilitator: Heikki Eskelinen, University of Eastern Finland/Karelian Institute.
Floor: Speakers from 1st Session.

20:00 Conference Dinner

Radisson Blu Royal Astorija Hotel,
Didžioji g. 35/2, Vilnius

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Event #3

South Europe

Integrated development through land-sea interaction: dimensions and perspectives of blue growth in Europe and in Greece

10-11 November 2014

Pireaus

"Integrated development through land-sea interaction: dimensions and perspectives of blue growth in Europe and in Greece"

Venue : Congress Hall of the Piraeus Port Authority (OLP), Akti Miaouli, Piraeus

10, 11 & 12 November 2014

Context of the 2-days transnational event

This two days transnational event about Blue Growth, in Piraeus, follows the relevant Events on maritime and blue growth issues already held in the framework of the Presidency of Greece to the EU Council. It is being organised by the Greek ECP and co-hosted by the Pireaus Port Authority, to generate thinking on analyzing and presenting all dimensions that **Blue Growth** has for **territorial cohesion in Europe** and in our country, especially in times of economic crisis and substantial reforms in spatial and urban planning and coastal zone management. The event, through a series of thematic priorities and documentation by specialists and transnational experts, aims at highlighting **the forms of land-sea interaction** as basic elements of integrated coastal zone management and sustainable development, also in response to the need for an effective **Maritime Spatial Planning**. **The motto of the Event is :**

Land and Sea have to be understood and planned together!

Communication Sponsor : Hellenic Parliament TV Channel

Programme

Monday, 10 November 2014 8:30 am-20:00 pm

8:30-9:30 Registration of participants

9:30-10:15 Salutations

Welcome Salutations

- by the organisers, **Karl Peter Schön Dr**, Head of German ECP, **Stella Kyvelou**, Head of Greek ECP
- Stavros Chatzakos, Director General of the Piraeus Port Authority

- Argyris Dinopoulos, Minister of Interior (tbc)
- Miltiadis Varvitsiotis, Minister of Shipping and Aegean
- Olga Kefalogianni, Minister of Tourism (tbc)
- Odysseas Konstantinopoulos, Secretary of State, Ministry of Development and Competitiveness (tbc)
- Nicolaos Zoidis, Secretary General of Aegean and Insular Policy, Ministry of Shipping and Aegean
- Ismini Kriari, Professor, Vice Rector of Educational Affairs at Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences
- Spyros Spyridon, Secretary General of Decentralized Administration of the Aegean.
- Petros Kokkalis, Municipal Counsellor of Piraeus, Responsible of European Programmes

10:15-11:30 Introductory presentations - Coordinator: Pericles Vassilopoulos, Journalist - **(languages : EN,GR)**

10:15-10:25 Karl Peter Schön Dr, BBRSI, Head of German ECP, ESPONontheRoad Project Coordinator
"*ESPON 2013 and ESPON on the Road*"

10:25-10:35 Amel Feredj, French ECP Coordinator, Member of ESPONontheRoad South Group
"ESPON in France : achievements and future activities, looking towards the Mediterranean"

10:35-10:45 Carolina de Carvalho Cantergiani, Spanish ECP Coordinator, Member of ESPONontheRoad South Group, „ESPON in Spain : *achievements and future activities, from crisis to solving scenarios*"

10:45-10:55 Stella Kyvelou, Asst professor, Head of ESPON Contact Point, President of SDMed
"Blue growth and territorial cohesion : convergences and divergences in the Mediterranean"

10:55-11:10 Olaf Merk, International Transport Forum at OECD
«Blue Growth, land-sea integration in Port-Cities»

11:10-11:30
Key-note speech I
Georgios Vlachos, ex.Secretary of State, Ministry of Development, President of the Parliamentary Committee of production and commerce
«Blue Growth : for economic growth and jobs, focusing on the SMEs»

11:30-13:00 Plenary Session I : The maritime dimension of European cohesion policy (languages : EN,GR)

- This opening plenary session is dedicated to Blue growth and the EU Maritime Policy. In its Blue Growth Strategy, the European Commission identifies that land and sea interactions could promote a more balanced development based on integrated strategies. Participants will present their own expertise of key aspects, issues and opportunities raised in different governance levels about integration of the maritime dimension of European cohesion policy.

Moderator : Nikitas Chiotinis, Professor, Hellenic ESPON CONTACT POINT
Participants :
- Ioannis Firbas, Head of EYSSAAP, Ministry of Development and Competitiveness
- Spyros Spyridon, Secretary General of the Decentraliased Administration of the Aegean
- Panagiotis Kounakis, Vice-Governor in Entrepreunial Affairs, South Aegean Region
- Athanasios Papadaskalopoulos, Professor, President of the Institute of Regional Development, Panteion University
- Maria Prezioso,Professor, Head of Italian ECP, Coordinator of South ESPONontheRoad Team
- Ilias Beriatos, Professor, University of Thessaly, ex.Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Public Works.
- Eleni Marianou, Secretary General of the CPMR (Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions)

13:00-14:00 Light buffet– Coffee and Tea- offered by the EGTC "Amphictyony"

14:00-15:30 Plenary Session II : Cities and Regions : Integrated forms of planning and governance to unfold blue growth potential (languages : GR, EN)

Co-organisers: Hellenic ESPON Contact Point, EGTC Amphictyony
Moderator : Vassilis Xenos-Gavrielis, Director of EGTC Amphictyony
Key-note policy presentations :
- Petros Iniotakis, Vice Mayor of Herakleion, Apostolos Louloudakis, Vice Mayor of Chersonissos, Athanassios Kyrkos, Vice Mayor of Malevision, Dr Maria Symeonidou-Sideri, Dr Nikos Kampanis, Director of Research, Laboratory of Coastal Research, Dr Georgios Alexandrakis, Researcher, Laboratory of Coastal Research, Dimitris Robogiannakis, Civil Engineer :
  «Blue Growth – Sustainable Development Policies at Local and Intermunicipal level : The case of coastal municipalities od Chersonisos-Herakleion and Malevizion in Crete"
- Antonis Karvounis, Special Advisor of the Deputy Minister of Interior responsible for European Financing and International Cooperation, Ministry of Interior :

«City and Region Diplomacy as a horizontal form of governance for the management of blue growth projects»

- Eleftherios Embedoklis, Secretary General of the Municipality of Larnaca (Cyprus) : Sustainable development plan "Larnaca 2020-2040" – Strategies and challenges of the restoration of the seafront"
- Michalis Christakis, Political Scientist, International relations, President of the Union of General Secretaries of Local Government : "Blue Growth opportunities and networking of local authorities for revealing best practices"
- Orestis Tsagklas, Municipal Councelor in International and European Affairs of local government, Municipality of Glyfada. : "The development of the Attica seafront : Its impact on sustainable development of the Municipality of Glyfada"
- Manos Efstratios, Moussios Antonis, Ntounta Agne, Petritsi Chryssa, Technical Advisors: «Territorial cooperation as driver of Blue Growth implementation»
- Maria Poulou, Municipality of Piraeus : *«Sustainable Mobility Strategy of Piraeus city: Economic benefits and governance»*
- Ioannis Karydas :*«Master Plan of sustainable development for the Port and the seafront of the Municipality of Messologion"*

Interventions by Mayors

Discussants – Presentation of case studies :

- Olaf Merk, International Transport Forum, OECD
- Nektaria Marava, Hellenic ESPON CONTACT POINT, Panteion University
- Nicolas Moraitakis, EUROPE Direct of Crete

Key challenges to be discussed: More integrated forms of planning and governance that have long been a feature of terrestrial planning have begun to emerge for the sea. These perspectives emphasise **the importance of governance arrangements** that facilitate horizontal and vertical integration, particularly in cross border and transnational contexts, and also across the land-sea divide.

*** The Mayors and Regional Governors to attend the Session will be announced soon.

15:30-16:45 Plenary Session III : Smart and sustainable paradigms of land-sea interaction (GR, EN)

Organiser: Hellenic ESPON Contact Point - Panteion University- Ministry of Development and Competitiveness

Moderator : Christos Ladias, Asst Professor, Dpt of Economics and Regional development, Panteion University

Participants :

- Petros Kokkalis, Municipality of Piraeus, BlueGrowthPiraeus/BCA
- Karl Peter Schön Dr, Head of German ECP
- Rea Orfanou, EYSSAAP, Ministry of Development and Competitiveness
- Thanos Kontargyris, Representative of CREATIVEMED
- Representative of the Cyclades Chamber of Commerce

Discussants- Presentation of Projects and case studies

- Alex Chatzimpiros, Representative of CPMR (Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions)
- Panayotis G. Zacharioudakis, Senior Researcher NTUA , R&D Consultant, Ocean Finance Ltd : "The Master-plan for the adoption of LNG as Fuel in the Mediterranean Sea"
- Dimitios Grekos, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Aegean, Special Service of Coordination and Implementation of Co-financed Actions

Key challenges to be discussed : Purpose of this session will be an in-depth discussion on the 'blue' growth opportunities arising from the seas, coasts, islands and the mainland. The ESPON findings are useful for understanding the dynamics and trends in this field. The "smart blue growth" paradigm based on knowledge and innovation should urgently be examined by the Greek regions and cities: indentifying key innovative sectors, strengthening research, promoting education and lifelong learning to ensure the long term competitiveness of the economy.

16:45-17:45 Special Session I : The inclusive Blue Growth paradigm (languages : EN, GR)

Organisers : Hellenic ESPON Contact Point – Research Unit of Public Opinion of the University of Crete

- To what extent can the Blue Growth create inclusive prosperity in coastal and island areas; How can we measure and monitor effectively this phenomenon?

Moderator : Veni Arakelian,Lecturer, Dpt of Economics and Regional Development, Panteion University
Presenters :
Nicos Papadakis,Professor,University of Crete, Stella Kyvelou, Asst Professor, Panteion University: *«Poverty, youth unemployement, social vulnerability and the challenge of inclusive prosperity in coastal and island areas : Aspects and policy recommendations"*
Irene Leriou, Senior Researcher, Economist, PhD Candidate, Panteion Universite, Anastasios Tassopoulos, Professor, Dean of School of Sciences of Economics and Public Administration : *"Tackling child poverty as a tool of limiting future unemployment "*

Discussants :
- Karl Peter Schön Dr, Head of German ESPON CONTACT POINT
- Dimitris Kotrogiannos, Professor of Politicak Science and Political Philosophy, Dpt of Political Science, University of Crete

17:45-18.05 Key-note speech II (FR, EN)

Edith Fagnoni, Professor, University Paris IV, Pantheon-Sorbonne, Interdisciplinary Team of Studies and Researches for Tourism (EIREST) University Paris I, Panthéon-Sorbonne :
« Mer et Culture, nouveau modèle de développement des villes littorales»
« Sea and culture, a new model of development for coastal cities»

18:05-18:15 Break

18:15-19:45 Plenary Session IV : The focus on insularity and integrated development of the islands : The Programme "Sustainable Aegean" (language : GR)

Organiser : Hellenic Society for the Environment and Cultural Heritage
Moderator : Yannis Michail, architect planner, Vice President of HSECH and President of the Institutinal Framework Council
Participants :
- Kostas Karras, Historian, Founderof HSECH, Vice President of EUROPA NOSTRA.
- Yannis Palaiokrassas, Economist, ex. Minister and European Commissioner, Member of the HSECH board and of the HSECH Institutional Council.
- Anna Nicolaou,Planner, Member of the Μέλος Συμβουλίου Θεσμικού Πλαισίου ΕΛΛΕΤ.
- Georgia Kikou, Environmentalist, Responsible of the "Sustainable Aegean" Project.
- Nikos Fostieris, Mayor of Amorgos
- Nikos Zorzos, Mayor of Thyra

Discussant : Nancy Emmanouilidi, Special Advisor of the Secretary General of Aegean and Insular Policy

- **Key challenge to be discussed :** The focus will be put on the carrying capacity of coastal and island areas and to sustainability. To be discussed : Economic dimension- Carrying capacity- Maritime spatial planning- Sensibilisation of public in island societies through creative and innovative ways- Protection και valorisation of coastal space, Coastal tourism- Dimensions and perspectives of blue growth, The example of Amorgos- The example of Thyra - International blue growth perspectives

19:45-20.00 Discussion - Closure of 1st Day

21:00 Dinner in Piraeus for invited speakers

Αντώνης Πολιτάκης : Από τη Συλλογή "Waves"

Tuesday 11 November 2014 10:00 a.m-20:00 p.m

*** the works of the day will be videorecorded by the .BLOD.GR of Bodossakis Foundation**

10:00 Welcome of participants at the Pireaus City Hall, by the Mayor of Pireaus M.Yannis Moralis

12:00 Welcome Cocktail

12:30-13:00 Guided Visit to the Municipal Theatre
13:00 Piraeus Port Authority Conference Centre
Salutations

Leonidas Antonakopoulos, Head of the European Parliament Information Office in Greece
Frantz Lamplmair, European Commission, Adviser for Maritime Policy, DG of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE)

13:25-13:40 Mathilde Konstantopoulou, Member of ESPON Monitoring Committee
"Blue Growth : Findings and conclusions from the ESPON Nafplion Seminar during the Greek Presidency"

13:40-14:00

Key-note Speech III :

Spyros Danellis, ex.Member of the European Parliament, Rapporteur on Blue Growth („Enhancing sustainable growth in the Eu's marine, maritime transport and tourism sectors" EC Report):
"Blue Growth investments in research and innovation"

14:00-15:30 Plenary Session V : Maritime spatial Planning and environment : from institutionalization to implementation in crossborder and local contexts (GR, EN)
Organising partners : Panteion University – Green Fund
Moderator : Stella Kyvelou, Panteion University, Hellenic ESPON Contact Point

Key-note speech IV : Aggeliki Koulouri, Representative of the European Wind Energy Association
« Maritime spatial planning in the development of offshore renewable energies»

Participants :

- Panayotis Vasileiou, Regionalist MSc, President of the Green Fund
- Kyrillos Dimanopoulos, Representative of MED-JTC
- Vassiliki Vassilopoulou, Hellenic Centre of Marine Research : The ADRIPLAN Project, DG MARE
- Michalis Karydis,Gerasimos Pavlogeorgatos,University of the Aegean: The "ΘΑΛ-ΧΩΡ" Project

Discussants :

- Nicolaos Triantos, Electrical Engineer, President of the Technical Chamber of Greece, Dpt of Corfu
- Fani Sakellariadou, Professor, President of the Dpt of Maritime Studies, University of Piraeus
- Christos Chryssomalis, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Member of SD MED Scientific Council

Key challenges to be discussed : The meeting will discuss the development of a methodology / process of Maritime Spatial Planning implementation. It will focus in particular on the development of a methodology that intruduces a maritime spatial planning compatible with the peculiarities of the island archipelagos and to the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) which is also a tool of the Integrated Maritime Policy. Specifically for Greece, the debate will be structured around the need to harmonize planning and the recent regulations about seashores with the forthcoming Maritime spatial Planning especially in local and crossborder contexts.

15.30-16.30 Plenary Session VII : Tourism and culture, drivers of Blue Growth in coastal areas : Trends and case studies

Co-organising partners: Panteion University- EIREST, University Paris I-PANTHEON-SORBONE
Moderator : Lydia Sapounaki-Dracaki, Professor, Dpt of Economics and Regional Development, Panteion University
Participants :

- Frantz Lamplmair, European Commission, Adviser for Maritime Policy, DG of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE)
- Paris Tsartas, Professor of Tourism Development, University of Aegean
- George Assonitis, Adviser– Expert on European Affairs, Union of Chambers of Greece, Member of the Technical Committee of INSULEUR
- Stephanos Karayannis, Ass.Professor, Dpt of Economics abd Regional Development, Panteion University

Discussants-Project presentations :

- Eva Stefanidaki, Maritime Economist,Laboratory of Shipping and Port Enterprises management, University of the Aegean
- Konstantinos Leventakos, Special Adviser to the Minister of Tourism

Key challenges to be discussed : Tourism remains a key economic sector in the context of Blue Growth and for the European coasts, and is a major source of jobs in many regions. Coastal areas and islands in the Mediterranean are particularly strong in maritime tourism.

16:30-17:00 Break for coffee and tea (offered by the Hellenic Institute of Transport)

17:00-18:30 Plenary Session VII : Energy and environmental challenges in ports : the road to Blue Growth

Organiser : Hellenic Institute of Transport (H.I.T.) - GREENBERTH-MED Project
Moderator : Maria Boilé, Centre for Research and Technology Hellas (CE.R.T.H.) - Hellenic Institute of Transport (H.I.T.)
Participants :

- Sotiris Theophanis, ex. President of OLP S.A "Ports – current evolutions and energy/environmental challenges"
- Aristotelis Naniopoulos, Professor, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, "Functional challenges and environmental certification in the Ports Sector"
- Dimitris Spyrou, Managing Director, Pireaus Port Authority,"Piraeus port in view of Energy Challenges"

- Vassilios Tselentis, Professor, University of Piraeus,"Current environmental challenges for Ports and the Supply Chain"
- Lefteris Sdoukopoulos, Research Associate at CERTH / HIT, "The GREENBERTH project: overview, goals and interim results"

- **Key challenge to be discussed :** The Europe 2020 Strategy has set the target of 20% energy production from renewable resources as a response to climate change and energy security and sustainability. **Renewable energy production is also one of the focus areas of the Blue Growth communication**. European seas and oceans offer great potentials for alternative energy resources, which can contribute to the share of renewable energies. Offshore energy can meet up to 4% of the EU electricity demand by 2020 and 14% by 2030, and there is great potential for tidal and wave energy. Especially areas in the West, which are fully exposed to the Atlantic Ocean , have the greatest potential to develop wave power. Unlike enclosed sea areas, open sea areas in the North Sea and the Mediterranean also have potentials to develop wave power. Due to its geographic position, the North Sea also offers a good example of an area that has great potential to deliver offshore energy capacity and wind power. Tidal power, which is mainly restricted to channels and estuaries, offers greater potentials around the UK's and Northern French seas. Through sustainable resources, secure investments and synergies, blue energy can offer great opportunities. Although marine renewable resources contribute to the environmental objectives for Europe, their development may have an impact on the marine ecosystem. Therefore, a **good balance between renewable energy production and environmental protection is necessary.**The session will focus on the developments of ports and harbors for marine energies in Greece and the key challenges to be possibly discussed are : a.Development of ports to handle LNG in connection with the implementation of the sulfur Directive.b. Port development (expansion of existing space, infrastructure facilities) to accommodate construction activities and maintenance of marine energy. C.Partnership in port field.

18:30-19:30 Plenary Session VIII : Maritime Transport, Transeuropean Networks, Challenges for Blue Growth

Organising partners : Hellenic ESPON CONTACT POINT
Moderator : Vasilis Kefis, Ass.Professor, Dpt of Public Administration, School of Economic and Punlic Administration Sciences, Panteion University

Participants :
- Ioannis Chatziantoniou, President of International Maritime Union -tbc
- Maria Lekakou, Ass.Professor, Dpt of Shipping, Trade and Transport, University of the Aegean
- Olga Papadaki, Ass.Professor, Dpt of Economics and Regional Development, Panteion University
- Dimitrios Skouteris, Political Scientist, ex.Director of the Network of Small Islands
- Theodore Tsekeris, Senior Researcher, Centre of Planning and Economic Research

Discussant :
Anacreon Mataragkas, General Manager, Neptune Shipping Agencies S.A.

- **Key challenges to be discussed :** The session will mainly focus on maritime transport related key challenges issues in Greece and the Mediterranean. Maritime transport plays an important role in global trade. In Europe the main hubs are concentrated in the North Sea. Development potentials of ports in the Mediterranean are often hampered by inadequate transport infrastructure on land to link the ports to Europe's main road and rail networks.
  -Maritime Transportation: Shipping and Port Industries.
  -How to establish a vision for the future of maritime transport?
  -Identifying the innovative technologies, business models and policies that will drive change; overcoming barriers to innovation;establishing governance structures at the global and national levels to foster the innovations needed for a more sustainable and better performing future transport system that will mostly contribute to blue growth.

-Insularity, small islands
-The road equivalent tariff, past experience, constraints of institutionalization

19:30-19:45

Key-note Speech IV

- Helen Thanopoulou, Professor, President of Dpt of Shipping, Trade and Transport Dpt of the University of the Aegean

19:30-20:00

Concluding Key-note Speech

- **Grigoris Tsaltas**, Professor, Rector of Panteion University, ex. Minister of Environment, Energy and Climate change

20:00 Closure of 2nd Day

21:00 Dinner for invited speakers

Antonis Politakis: Collection "Waves"

Wednesday 12 November 2014, 9:00 am-20:00 p.m

Synergy of : SD MED - ESPON CONTACT POINT- Blue Growth**Piraeus- BCA**

«Blue Growth for boosting youth entrepreneurship : Employment Opportunities, Innovative ideas & the contribution of Start Ups"

Venue : Congress Hall of the Piraeus Port Authority (OLP), Akti Miaouli, Piraeus

Context of the Day

Following the Transnational 2-days ESPONontheRoad Meeting "Integrated development through land-sea interaction: dimensions and perspectives of blue growth in Europe and in Greece" the Greek ESPON Contact Point in synergy with SDMed Observation, Planning and Eco-innovation (www.sd-med .org) organises on Wednesday, November 12, 2014, a national event that focuses on the smart paradigm of blue growth highlighting youth entrepreneurship and innovation as political tools to exit from unemployment plaguing today, especially young people. The event through a series of thematic priorities and documentation by specialists, will deal with smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, with emphasis on policies coming from all governance levels promoting youth entrepreneurship developed around blue growth opportunities and aiming at unfolding the territorial potential (territorial capital) for the benefit of employment and job creation, in times of economic and financial crisis,

The motto of the Day is : *Blue Growth needs youth !*

Programme

Wednesday, 12 November 2014 9:00 a.m – 20:00 p.m

9:00 -9:30 Confirmation of Registration

9:30-10:30 Salutations

Moderator : Stella Kyvelou, ESPON Contact Point, President of SD Med Observation, Planning & Eco-innovation

- Welcome salutation by the organisers, **Karl Peter Schön**, Head of German ECP, **Stella Kyvelou**, Head of Greek ECP
- **Anastasios Tassopoulos,** Professor, Dean, School of Sciences of Economics and Public Administration, Panteion University
- **Spyros Spyridon,** Secretary General of the Decentralised Administration of Aegean
- **Yannis Chrissoulakis**, President of the National Centre of Public Administration
- **Giannis Kefaloyannis,** Member of the Hellenic Parliament (tbc)
- **Georgios Patoulis,** Mayor of Amaroussion, President of Central Union of Greek Municipalities

10:30-12.00 Plenary Session IX : Social Entrepreunership, innovation & Start-Up: Policies and best practices by young entrepreneurs

Coordinator : Errika Andrianopoulou, Responsible of Public and International relations of SD MED
Participants

- **Jan Versteeg,** Ambassador of the Netherlands in Greece
- **Michalis Stangos**,Co-founder of Industry Disruptors - Game Changers (ID-GC)
- **Orestis Matsoukas**, Coordinator of "Starting UP" project, Founder of the ORAMA-Group
- **Michalis Synodinos**, Founder of "PoSEAdon" start-up entreprise

12:00-13:30 Plenary Session X : Innovation and Entrepreunership through blue growth opportunities
Coordinator : Theodora Avgoulidou, Member of Hellenic ESPON Contact Point

Ioannis Spilanis, ass.professor,ex. Secretary General of Aeagean and Insular Policy
"Strategic development of European Islands"

Ilias Eythimiopoulos, ex.Minister, Network of Sustainable Islands "Daphne"
"Smart grids and sustainable development in the islands"

Stella Kyvelou, Asst Professor, Panteion University, Director ESPON Contact Point, Karl Peter-Scoen, Dr., BBSRI, Head of German ECP :
"Smart, sustainable and inclusive paradigms of blue growth: the ESPON findings"

Petros Kokkalis, Municipal Councillor of Piraeus, Aephoria, **Blue**Growth**Piraeus**
"Innovation for Blue Growth: from theory to practice"

Georgios Alexakis. Regional Councilor and Responsible of European and International Relations of the Region of Crete, Vice-President of the CPMR
"Initiatives of CPMR and Actions of the Region of Crete towards Blue Growth"

Discussant : Sotiris Tsiakiroglou, ex. President of the Federation of Professionals, Craftsmen and Merchants of Xanthi (Thrace), Member of Board, Hellenic Confederation of Professionals,Craftsmen and Merchants

13:30-14:30 Light Buffet, Coffee and Tea

14.30-16.00 Plenary Session XI : Social Entrepreunership, employment and integrated sustainability : Policy recommendations and Start-Ups
Coordinator : Errika Andrianopoulou, Responsible of Public and International relations of SD MED
Participants :

- Ilias Spyrtounias, Derector General, Hellenic-american Chamber of Commerce
  "Start-Ups and their importance for economic development and the employement"
- Margarita Karavassili, ex.Secretary Special of the ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, President of Citizens' Inspectorate for Sustainable Development
  "Biodiversity and Entrepreunership for small islands: innovative practices of blue and green development in South Aegean"
- Georgios N.Pratikakis, Director General,Naval Architecture Progress, Member of the Hellenic Institute of Marine Technology Board, BOD Member of European Council for Maritime Applied R&D, RINA Class, Hellenic Technical Committee

16:00-16:30 Coffee and sweets Break

16.30-17.30 Project's corner
Coordinator : Theodora Avgoulidou, Member of Hellenic ESPON Contact Point

16:30 – 17:30 Projects' Corner- Workshop

- **George Anastopoulos,** Development Consultant, Group analysis
  From concept to practice, from desire to action

Divided into **thematic groups**, the participants collaborate in order to develop ideas for future projects startups.

- **Thematic Priority I** : Shipping- Sustainable Maritime Tourism and Culture
- **Thematic Priority II** : Maritime Transport–Energy-Maritime safety
- **Thematic Priority III** : Fisheries, Aquaculture and Cosmetology

Please note that **a pre-registration** is necessary, at the Greek ECP Desk at the conference Hall.

17:30-18:00 Reporting of the day-Conclusions and Outcomes (GR)

George Papatriantafyllou, Communication Specialist**,**
Dimitris Skouteris, Political Scientist, ex.Director oft he Network of Small Islands

18:00-19:30 Concluding Special Session XII : Geopolitics of Blue Growth, Energy and maritime safety issues focusing on the Mediterranean basin

Organising Partner : Panteion University, Hellenic ESPON Contact Point
Moderator : Nicolaos Tatsos, Professor, ex.Ambassador of Greece to the OECD .
Participants :

- Melina Travlos, CEO, Neptune Lines Shipping & Management Enterprises S.A (tbc)
- Grigoris Tsaltas, Professor, Rector of Panteion University, ex. Minister of Environment, Energy and Climate change
- Konstantinos Filis, Research Director of the Institute of International Relations of Panteion University
- Solon Kassinis, CEO, Kassinis International Consulting Limited, Adviser to the Prime-Minister of Greece on Energy affairs
- George Vernicos, Secretary General of the Association of Greek Tourism Entreprises, ex. Secretary of State at the Ministry of Shipping, Maritime Affairs and the Aegean

Rapporteur: Nikitas Chiotinis, Professor, Member of the Hellenic ESPON Contact Point

Key challenge to be discussed : The challenge of the geopolitical dimensions of Blue Growth at European and global level is a major one : what strategy should we collectively put in place in order to protect our strategic interests, given that the related issues are both economic, energy, environmental and security related ? The European strategy for maritime security is currently being defined and will have to set common objectives and articulate our means to protect maritime space.

19:30-20:00 Discussion

20:00 Closure of European 3-days ESPON-on-the-Road Meetings

21:00 Blue Economy innovation Awards' Ceremony organised by **Blue**Growth**Piraeus** (tbc)

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Paris Tsartas, University of the Aegean
Ioannis Spilanis, University of the Aegean
Olaf Merk, OECD

Scientific Responsible

Stella Kyvelou, Panteion University, ESPON CONTACT POINT

The ESPONontheRoad project

The ESPON on the Road Project is a Transnational Networking Activity of nineteen ESPON Contact Points, financed by the ESPON 2013 Programme with the aim to bring the results of applied research on European territorial development closer to decision making.

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.
For more information visit the project website or follow us on facebook or twitter.
http://esponontheroad.eu

Event #4

South Europe

Reacting to Economic Crisis: ESPON knowledge for decision makers

2 December 2014

Rome

Transnational Workshop South Area

Reacting to Economic Crisis: ESPON knowledge for decision makers

Growth, Youth, Job; competitiveness and productivity; energy; infrastructure; migration; education

ESPON on the Road Project

ESPON results have revealed that the place based evidence, territorial capital and development opportunities are inherent in the regional and territorial diversity which are major resilient characteristics of Europe to crisis. Different types of territories are tackling with diverse combinations of resources, different endowments, challenges and opportunities and, thus, are putting themselves into different positions towards contributing to the achievement of EU2020. The territorial cohesion's main policy aim is about enabling potentials in all different types of regions, seas, inner and internal areas - to be fully explored and successfully managed for achieving sustainable, inclusive and smart growth. The Territorial Agenda 2020 specifically acknowledges and inspires the territorial cohesion reaction in Europe facing the crisis and promotes coordinated actions from Member States of the South macroregion on Growth, Youth, Job; competitiveness and productivity; energy; infrastructure; migration; education. Such topics should be integrated into the existing planning systems to enable harmonious and sustainable development of a territories acting for Economic Growth. This acknowledgement and the relative discussions at EU level brought into being the South dimension of the Europe 2020 Strategy, namely by a green/blue urban Agenda.

8:30-9:00 - Registration and welcome coffee

9:00-9:15- Welcome and Introduction
Chair: *Maria Prezioso*, Italy ECP and South macroarea coordinator
Barbara Acreman, Ministry of Infrastructure
Welcome Statements from Italy

9:15-9:45
Statement of ESPON on the Road Project

Peter Schön, Federal Institute of Research and on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR) DE, Germany ECP,

Lead Partner of ESPON on the Road project

Platform tool

Dorota Celinska-Janowicz and *Katarzyna Wojnar*, Centre for European Regional and Local Studies (EUROREG), University of Warsaw, PL, Poland ECP

9:45-10:45 Experiences, topics, tools and findings from Macroregions byECPs

Ádám Radvánszki, Federal Institute of Research and on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development DE,

Mats Johansson, Royal Institute of Technology, SE and

Marija Burinskiene, Research Institute of Territorial Planning of Vilnius Gedimnas Technical University, LT

Annabelle Mosbach and *Estelle Evrard*, University of Luxemburg, LU

Maria Prezioso, University of Rome Tor Vergata, IT

10:45-11:00 *Coffee break*

11:00-13:00 The South macroregion reactions and results
Facilitator: *Ádám Radvánszki*, Federal Institute of Research and on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR), ESPON on the Road

Stella Kyvelou, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, GR

Carolina de Carvalho, General Foundation of University of Alcala, ES

Amel Feredj, University Paris Diderot -UMS RIATE, FR

Daniel Tudora, University "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" of Iasi, RO

Maria Coronato, University of Rome Tor Vergata, IT

13:00-14:00 *Lunch*

14:00-17:45 Territorial Competitiveness and the Crisis: ESPON as a source of knowledge for decision makers

Keynote speaker: *Daniele Ietri*, eCampus University and GUCP - Global Urban Competitiveness Project

Facilitator: *Roberto Rotondo*, journalist

Round Table

***ESPON and ...*Discussion and relationships with stakeholders, practitioners, semi publics, academics activities. What match and what distance**

Daniela Versino, Ministry of Infrastructure and URBACT programme MC

Maria Teresa Idone, Ministry of Environment and Protection of Sea and Territory and Presidency of Alpine Convention

Isabella Carbonaro, Professor of Economic Statistics, University of Rome Tor Vergata

Silvia Grandi, Emilia Romagna Region, Coordinator of the fMA ADRION - Adriatic-ionian Programme

Rachele Nocera,UERA Programme and ENEA

Manfred Perlik, EURAC, Bolzano, Economic geographer, Alpin Space

Mario Ialenti and Milena Rosa, Molise Region

Massimiliano G. Falcone, practitioner, International Marketing Advisor and IULM Univeristy

Pietro Elisei, vice President of ISOCARP

Mauro Baioni, Daniela Patti and *Alessandro Coppola*, Municipality of Rome

Participants as well as policy and decision makers are invited to present their reflections.

Conclusions
Riccardo Cappellin, ERSARegional Economist, University of Rome Tor Vergata

18:00 *Cocktail*

ROME, 2ND OF DECEMBER 2014

TEATRO DEI DIOSCURI

VIA PIACENZA, 1 – ROMA

www.ecpitalia.uniroma2.it Twitter: ESPON in Italia @Ecpitalia Facebook: ECP Italia

In the context of the ecp Italia activities for dissemination of ESPON Programme 2013

EUROPEAN UNION
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

Event #5

West Europe

Territorial scenarios and vision: towards EU2050

9 October 2014

Brussels

Territorial scenarios and Vision: towards EU 2050

ESPON on the Road
Transnational workshop of the West subgroup

9 October 2014
15h-18h30

organized by Belgian ESPON Contact Point
Valérie Biot (FR) & Sam Janssen (NL)

Ministery of Brussels – Capital Region, First floor, Iris Room

North Center Communication, 'Progrès' street, 80, 1030 Brussels (On top of North train station)

Which future for the European Union towards 2050, and how much weight should be given to the territorial issues?

What are the baseline trends, what are the potential alternatives, with mid term (2030) and long term (2050) time horizons ?

What is a ideal Territorial Vision of the future of the European Union, an aim towards which we would develop innovative and relevant pathways, at different levels of governance?

"Policymakers in the field of territorial development and cohesion are in need of a future oriented and integrated vision on the development of the European territory" (ESPON, 2011).

The ESPON project Scenarios and Vision for European Territory 2050 (ET 2050) aims to support policy makers in the elaboration of this territorial Vision: "**A vision is a dream of a future ideal situation…having a point of departure in a future situation (2050) defined by political orientations**" .

Territory matters, 2050 is close, and European visions and strategies should be ambitious and not territorially blind.

Territorial scenarios and

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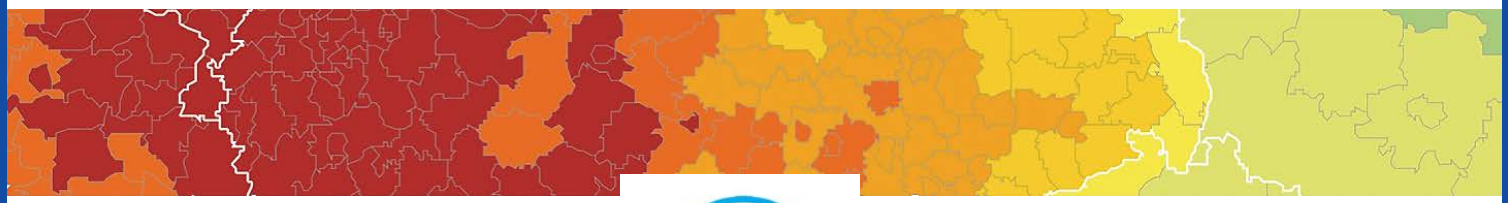
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

Vision: towards EU 2050



organized by Belgian ESPON Contact Point

ET2050 was delivering an impressive amount of results from 4 scenarios, a baseline and 3 exploratory scenarios, with different time horizons (2030,2050) and several alternatives and variants, using different models, qualitative and quantitative. The project was also developing with stakeholders a territorial vision illustrating a desirable future for the European territory, and potential pathways to implement strategies towards this aim.

The transnational workshop of the *ESPON on the Road* West subgroup (Espon contact point capitalization and dissemination project) is directed at Stakeholders from West subgroup (IE, UK, BE, LU) and ESPON contact points from all countries.

The Belgian ESPON contact point will introduce the workshop by explaining how the project was built, from scientific and value based processes (15 minutes). During the workshop, the lead partner Andreu Ulied will present in depth how the scenarios were elaborated, and how to understand the numerous results, with a focus on the West area (45 minutes). In the last session, the ET 2050 Lead partner and the partner in charge of territorial vision building and pathways will present the territorial vision, and which potential pathways could be developed in the West subgroup area (30 minutes).

The workshop will allow important time for questions and discussion (105 minutes). In order to have a fruitful workshop, material will be sent to participants in the beginning October: a 4 pages leaflet, and a 20 pages ESPON Communication Unit publication. Participants can already find the ET2050 final report executive summary on this link.

The workshop should allow participants to have a real broad understanding of the ET 2050 project, and help them to 'enter' in the large amount of specific annexes related to the project (15 Volumes), as well as the information stored on the website (Et2050.eu)

Registration : confirm to Valérie Biot : vbiot@ulb.ac.be

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organized by Belgian ESPON Contact Point

Program:

14h30-15h: coffee/welcome/registration

15h- 15h15: introduction ESPON ECP BE (V Biot)

purpose of the workshop, presentation of the ET 2050 project

15h15- 16h: scenarios: ET 2050 LP (A Ulied):

presentation of scenarios: baseline, exploratory, variants, 2030, 2050

with a focus on IE, UK, BE and LU:

what is the baseline (business as usual) scenario for EU (ESPON space and neighboring countries) ? What are possible bifurcations ? What are the alternative scenarios ? At which time horizon ? 2030, 2050, ...which territorial impact?

16h- 17h: discussion (all participants)

17h-17h30: Vision and pathways

ET 2050 LP (A Ulied) and project partner (V Biot, V Calay)

presentation of the Vision for EU territory towards 2050, and pathways with a focus on IE, UK, BE and LU:

what could be a desirable Vision of the future European territory? Which pathways would then be necessary to follow?

17h30-18h15: discussion (all participants)

18h15-18h30: workshop closure ESPON ECP BE (V Biot)

last info on ESPON, what will follow regarding the territorial vision and pathways,...

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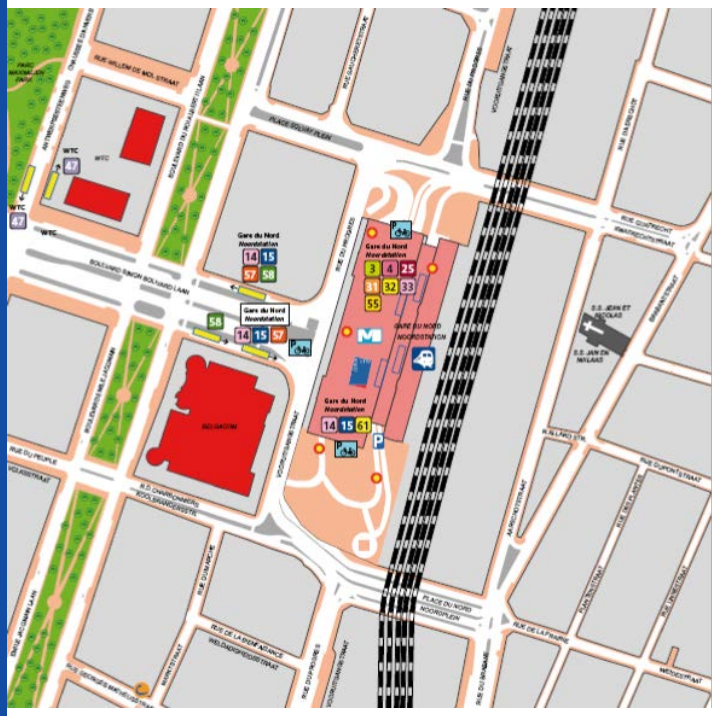

Communication Center North (CCN), Rue du Progrès/Vooruitgangsstraat 80, 1030 Brussels. Floor 1,5.

From Brussels airport
Take the train at the lower level to Brussels North train station. There are 4 trains every hour, travel time around 15 minutes.

By train
Train station of Brussels North: direct acces from the station lobby from the corridors under the tracks. Take the escalator next to the Quick restaurant to floor 1.5.

By car
Exit the Leopold II tunnel on the small ring by Rogier. At the Rogier square enter the Vooruitgangsstraat/Rue du Progrès and go to the North train station. There is a parking (limited spots) in the CCN. The entrance is on the corner of the 'Noordplein'/Place du Nord and the Koolbrandersstraat/Rue des Charbonniers. Follow the arrows to CCN until level -2.

By bike
In front of the main entrance of the CCN you can find a bicycle parking for visitors.

If you need further information, feel free to contact the ESPON contact points.

Sam Janssen (KUL) : +32 486 897705 Sam.Janssen@ees.kuleuven.be (NL)
Valérie Biot (ULB-IGEAT): +322 650 50 77 vbiot@ulb.ac.be (FR)

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.

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V. Publicity activities

Online communication

Project website

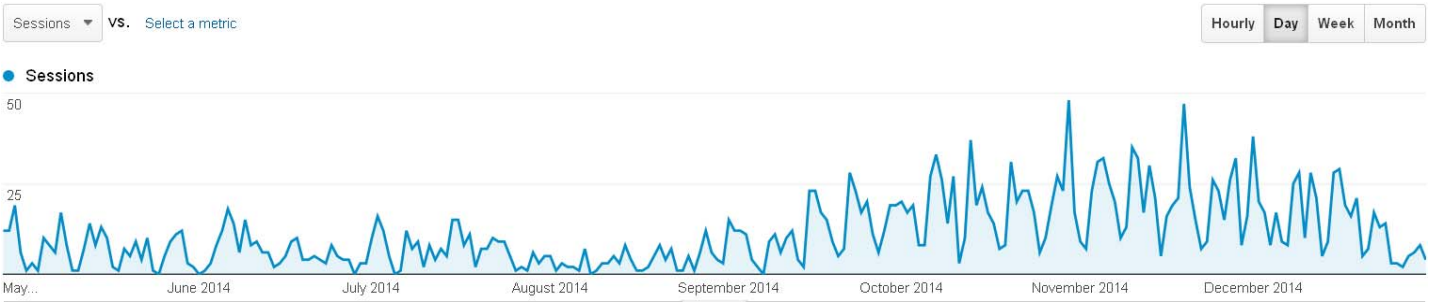
The website, consistent with all the requirements from the partnership agreement (visual, shareable, easy digestible, engaging) and ESPON dissemination rules, was launched on April 28. It was developed, managed and updated by ECP PL and was consistent with the project logo and visual identification, used also in other online communication channels. The web portal was linked with ESPON on the Road accounts on Facebook, Twitter and You Tube. During 8 months when the website was active and systematically updated 26 posts in the 'News' section were added, 32 in 'Materials' and 34 in 'Events'.

Tag cloud:

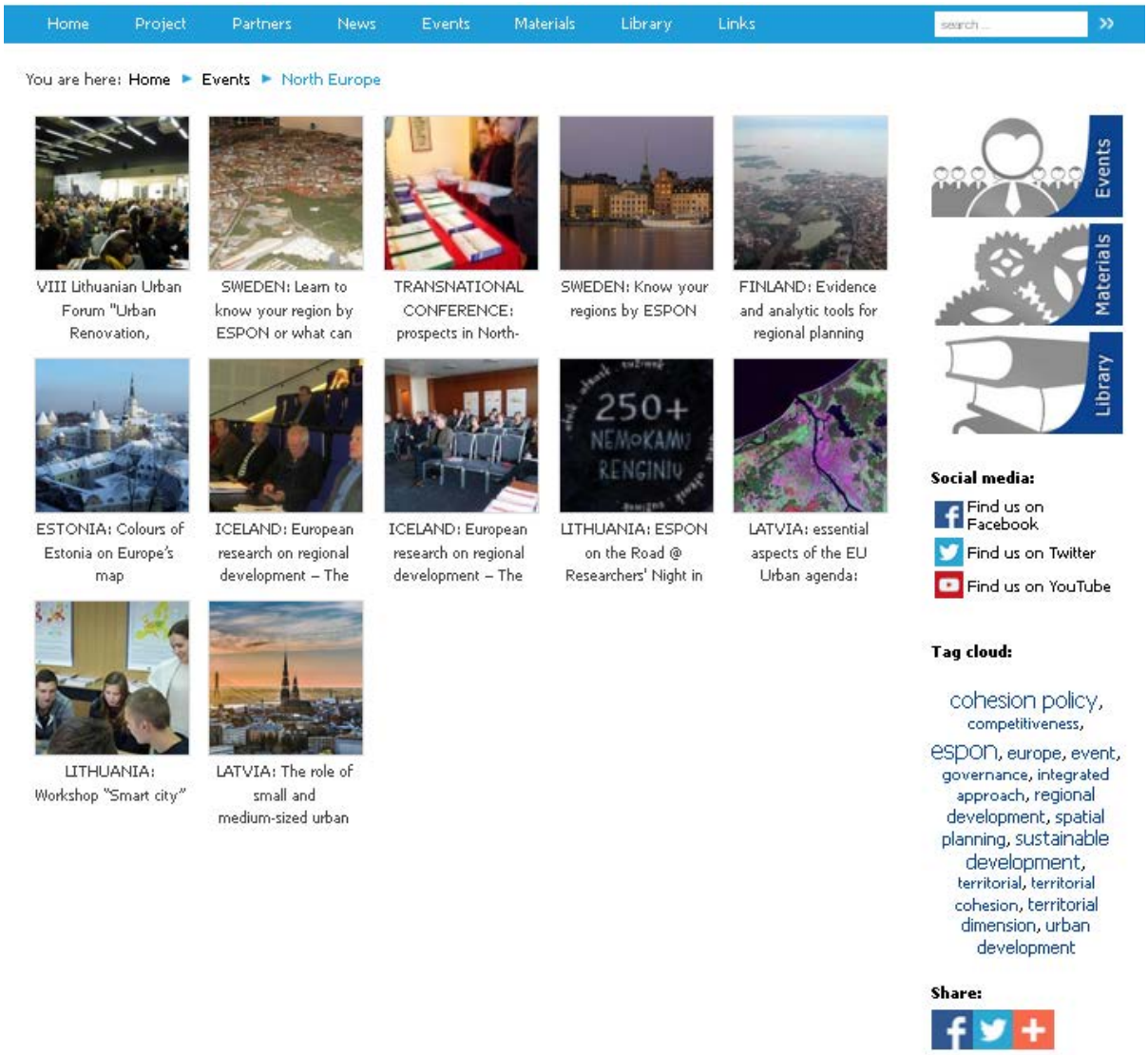
cohesion policy, competitiveness, espon, europe, event, governance, integrated approach, regional development, spatial planning, sustainable development, territorial, territorial cohesion, territorial dimension, urban development

Between April 28 and December 31 the website:

- Gained 1,659 users (of which 41% were returning visitors) that hold 2,772 sessions and viewed 9,065 pages (within the whole web portal)
- Average session lasted for about 3.5 minutes and consisted of 3.3 pageviews
- The highest traffic on the website was associated with the project's events, also a few days after the event.

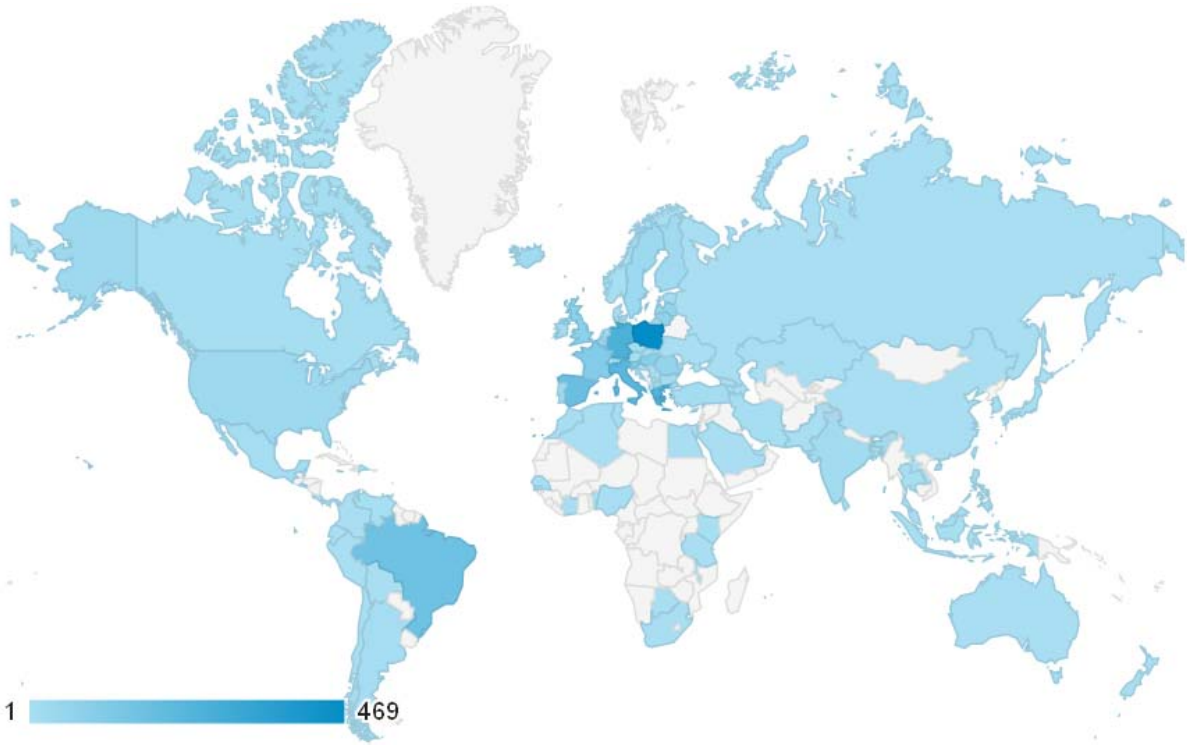


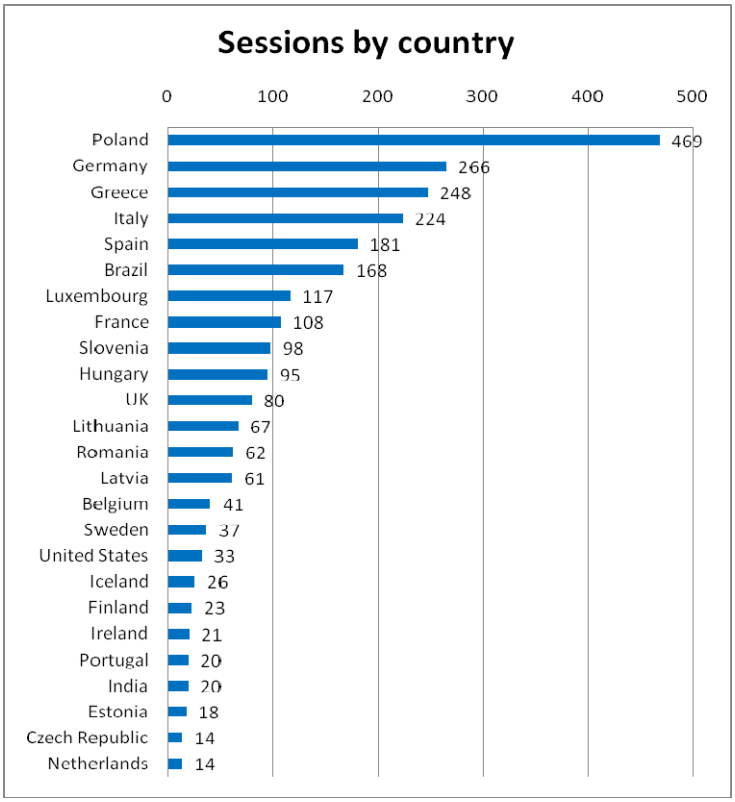
- Although 92.3% of sessions were made through desktops, almost 5% (137) were attributed to mobile devices, and 2.8% (77) to tablets



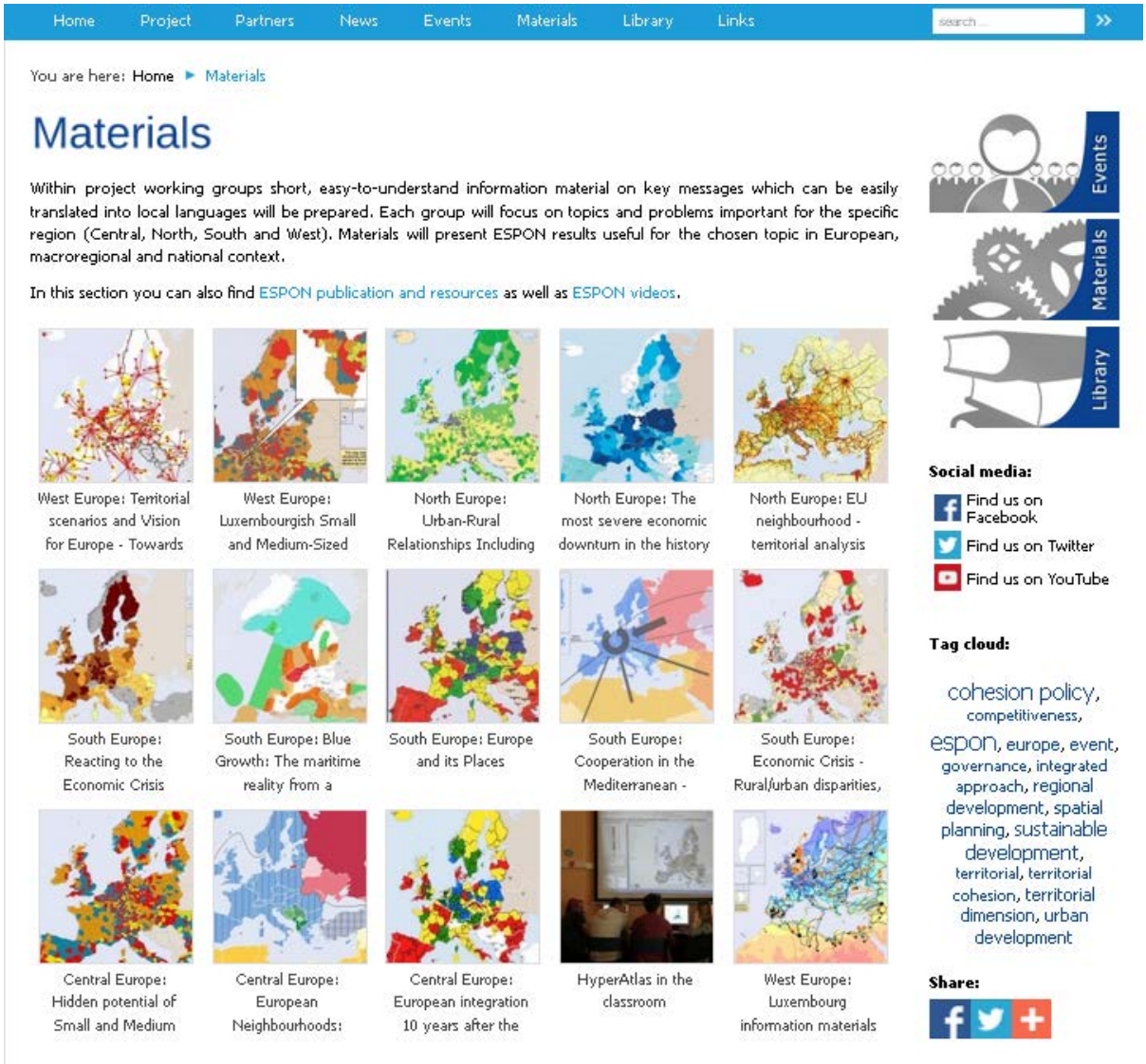
- About 280 of sessions were made from social media channels, mostly from Facebook (189), Twitter (73). Although in comparison to direct (through address bar - 838) or organic search (through search engines - 937) social channel result doesn't look impressive, it was responsible for every tenth session on the website and provided 137 new users.

- Most of the website visitors were located in Europe (86.8% of sessions), especially in the project partners' countries. Relatively high number of sessions was carried out by users from South America (196) especially from Brazil (168).

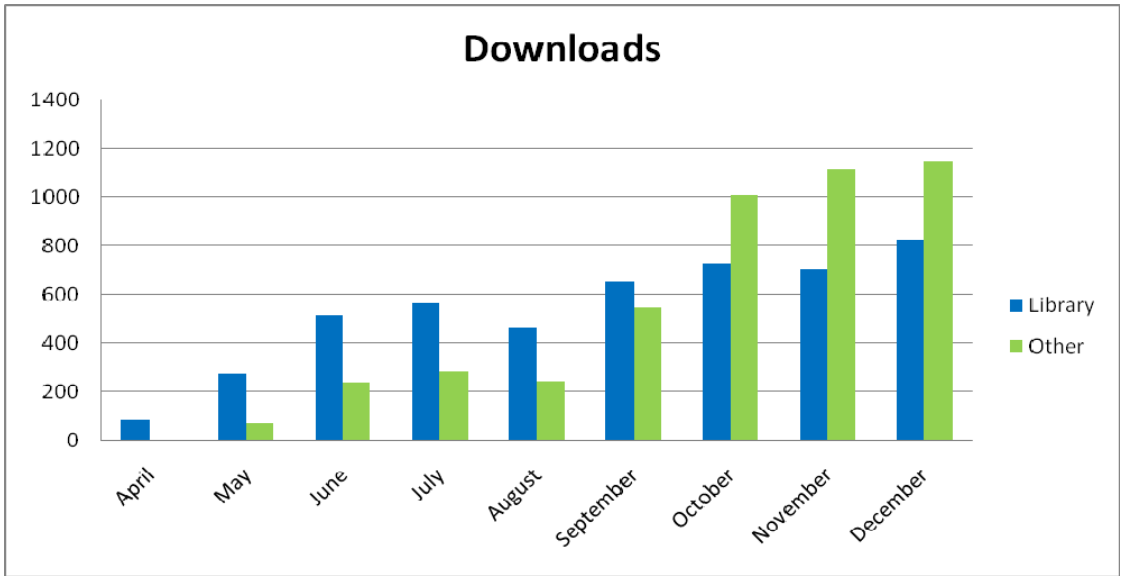




- The most popular pages within the whole web-portal (apart from the 'Home' page) were 'Materials' (428 pageviews), 'Events' (347), 'Project' (289) and 'Partners' (250).



- During 8 months of the website operation files were downloaded, at the beginning mostly from the Library, but as the project developed also other documents (information materials, agendas and presentations from the events) gained more attention.

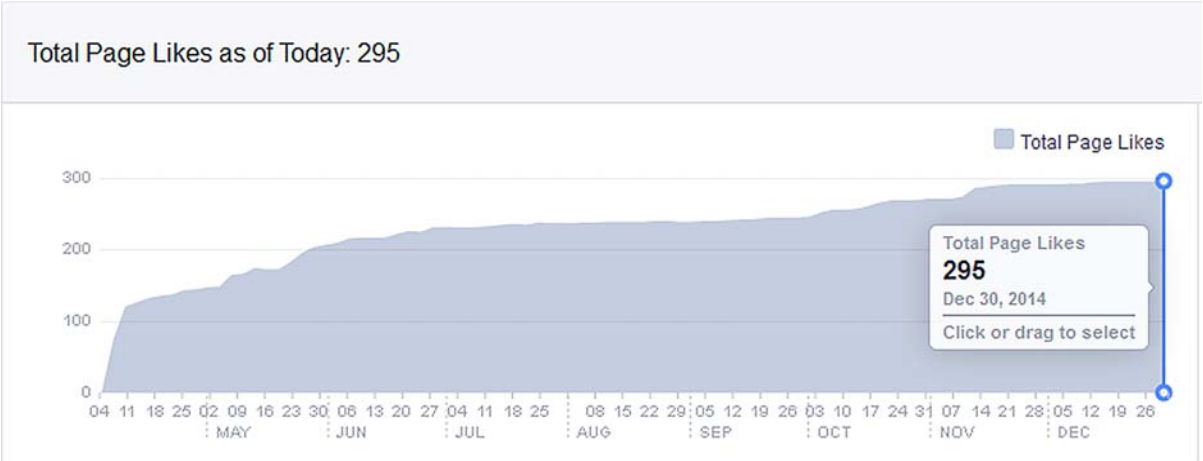


Social media

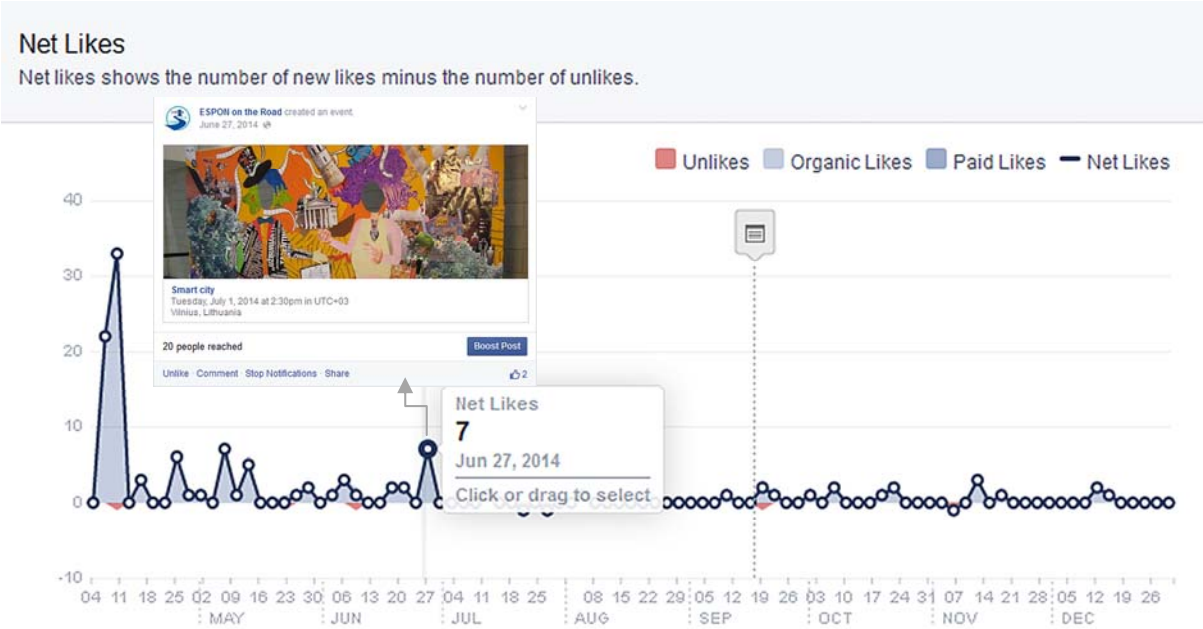
Social media channels have been launched in order to fulfil the communication and outreach requirements from the partnership agreement (visual, shareable, easy digestible, engaging) and ESPON dissemination rules. Facebook and Twitter accounts were created on the 2nd April 2014 and the YouTube Channel has been created on the 8th April 2014. Social media channels have been developed, managed and updated by ECP PL with admin status and the rest of project partners have been given content creator status. The visual identification of social media channels is consistent with the project logo and visual identification rules of ESPON. ESPON on the Road social media accounts on Facebook, Twitter and You Tube have been closely interlinked with the project web portal to create synergies and navigate user entries as well as possible. During almost 9 months of social media activity the project produced 427 posts, attracted 507 users and communicated ESPON through 75 new and existing videos.

Facebook

- Between 4th April and 31st December 2014 ESPON on the Road Facebook profile attracted 295 users. The number of users has been developing very dynamically during the first week after launching the profile and gradually evolving in the following months.

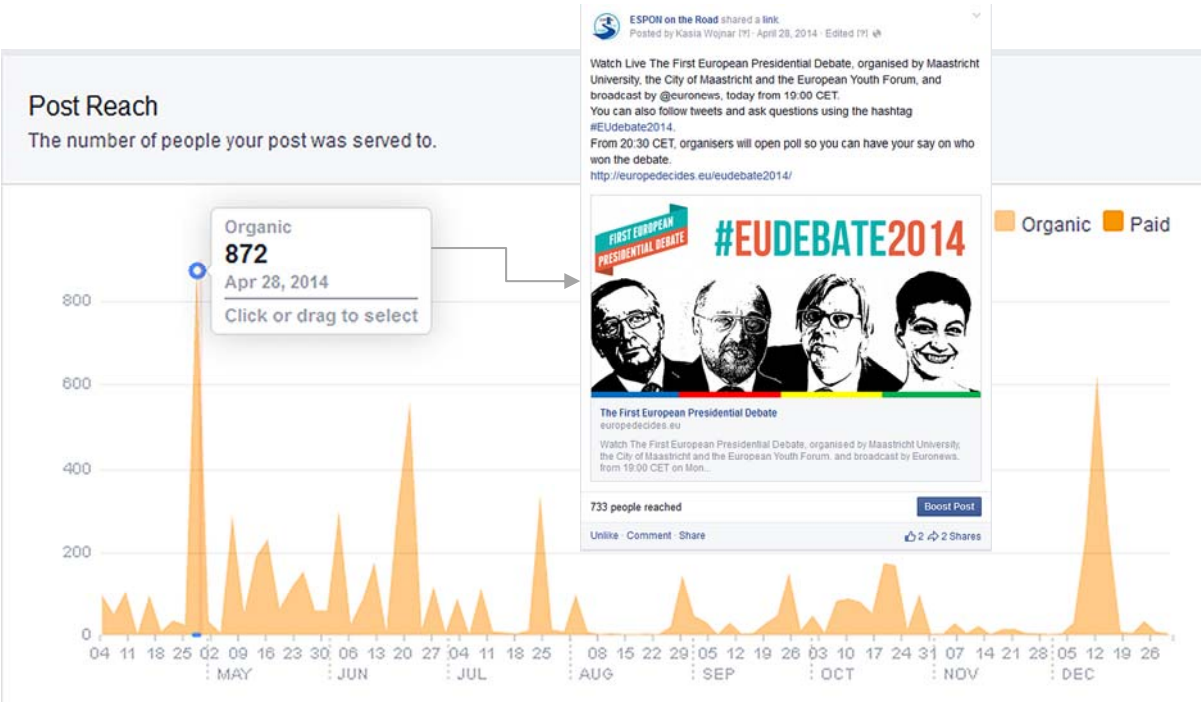


- Peaks in net number of new users have been a result of ongoing project events, have been interlinked to online networking through other networks via Facebook and Twitter
- Specifically, the increase in number of users has been a result of project events, such as 'Smart city' workshop in Lithuania, which enabled people to sign up to event page on Facebook, gain information concerning the event form the project web site as well as follow the event through a picture gallery uploaded directly after the event has ended. This timing and photo gallery factors proved to have contributed to the increase in the number of new page likes resulting from project events.

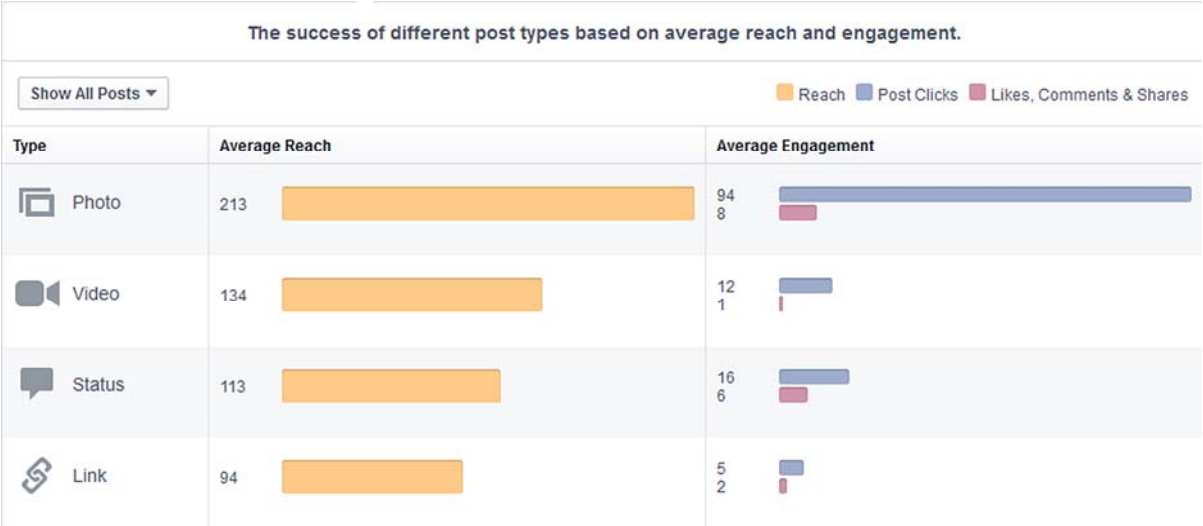


- Another successful information campaign resulting in new users has been campaign promoting European Parliament elections in May 2014. Sharing important news, with #EP2014
- Top reach moments of project Facebook page have been 28th April: [872] with first ESPON video tools introduction, EP elections debate info, launch of the

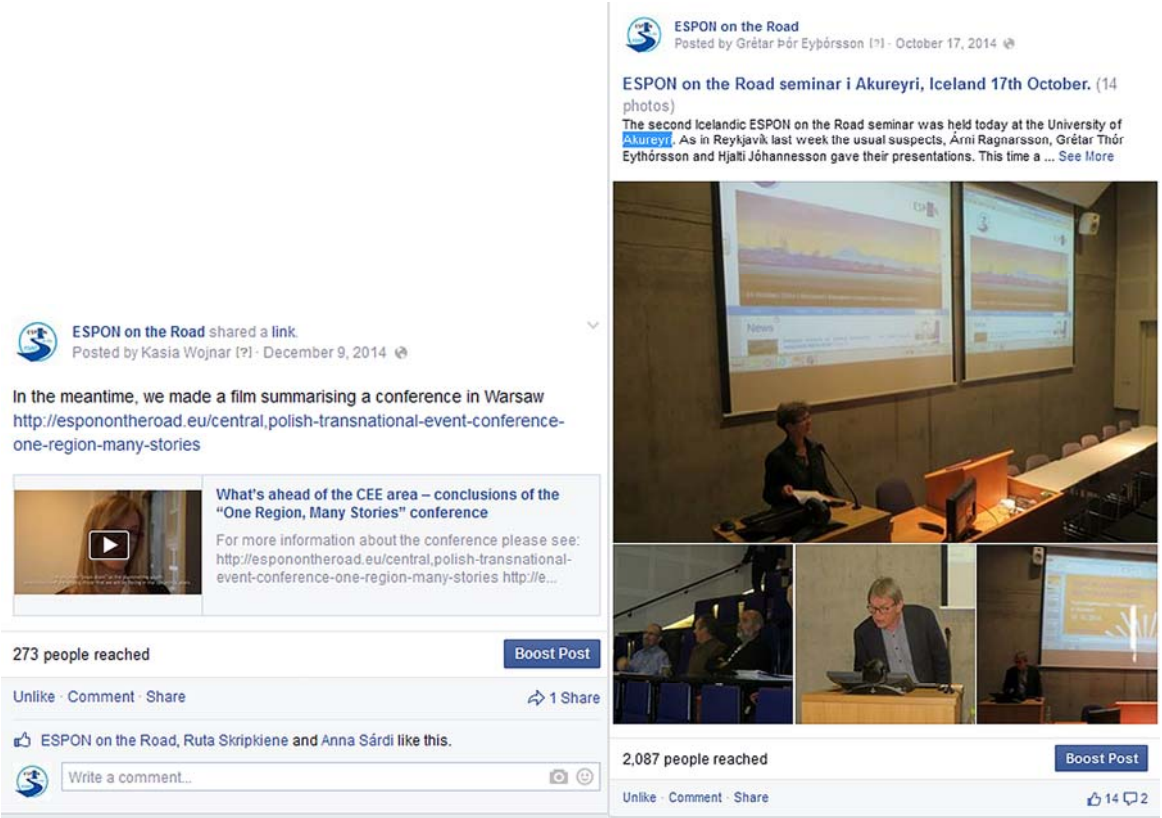
website shared; feed from event in Luxembourg [620], family photo and 2 French videos posted [556] as well as feed from national event in Latvia shared by Lithuanian ECP



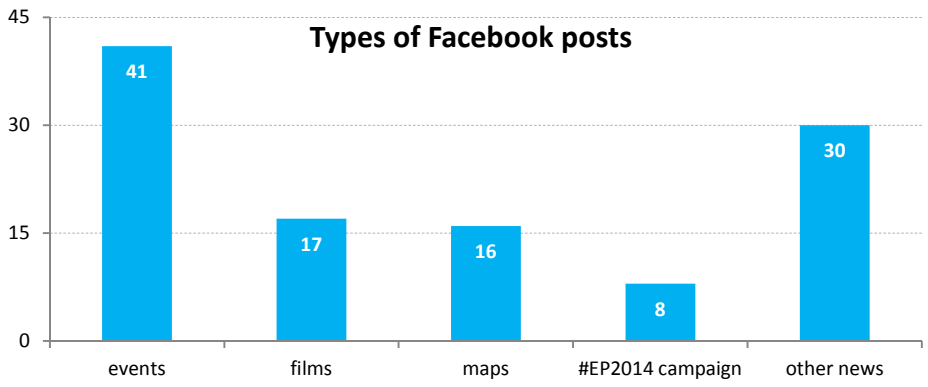
- The most successful types of posts reaching on average over 200 users and engaging over 90 have been photos. Videos have also been quite popular reaching on average over 130 users. A significantly lower reach has been characterising regular status updates and links. Audiovisual content has therefore proved to be more shareable and popular among users.



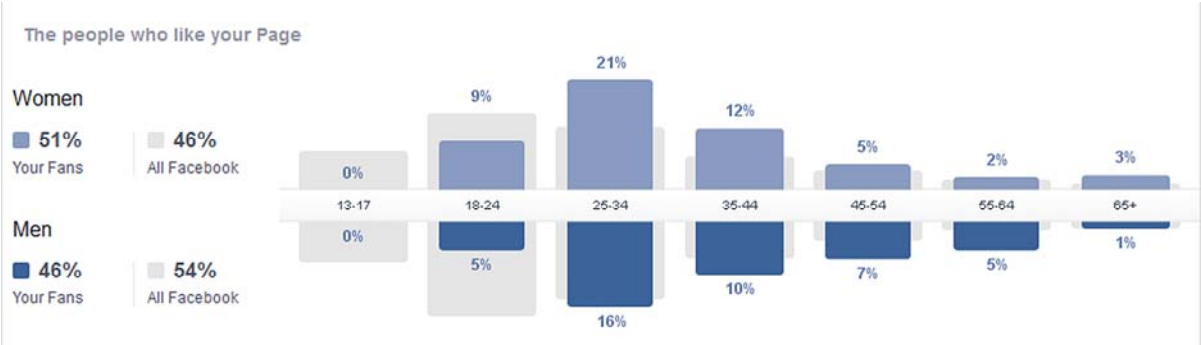
- Top posts: 17/10/2014 Seminar in Akureyri Iceland post reached almost 2100 users and engaged 918 post clicks with 75 likes, comments and shares. Other top posts have also been related to events or post-event videos.

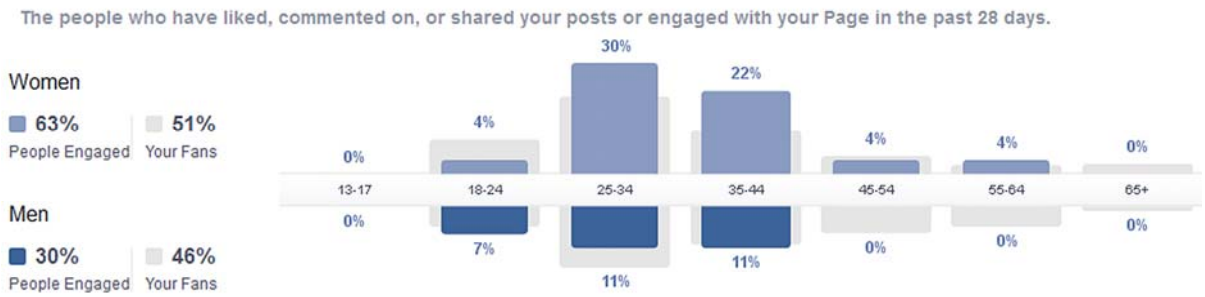


- Throughout the course of project Facebook activity the partners have altogether posted 112 posts, which means on average there has been a post every 2,5 day. Most of the posts were concerning event (41). Among other more specific types of posts it's possible to mention films (17), maps (16) and posts related to #EP2014 campaign (8).

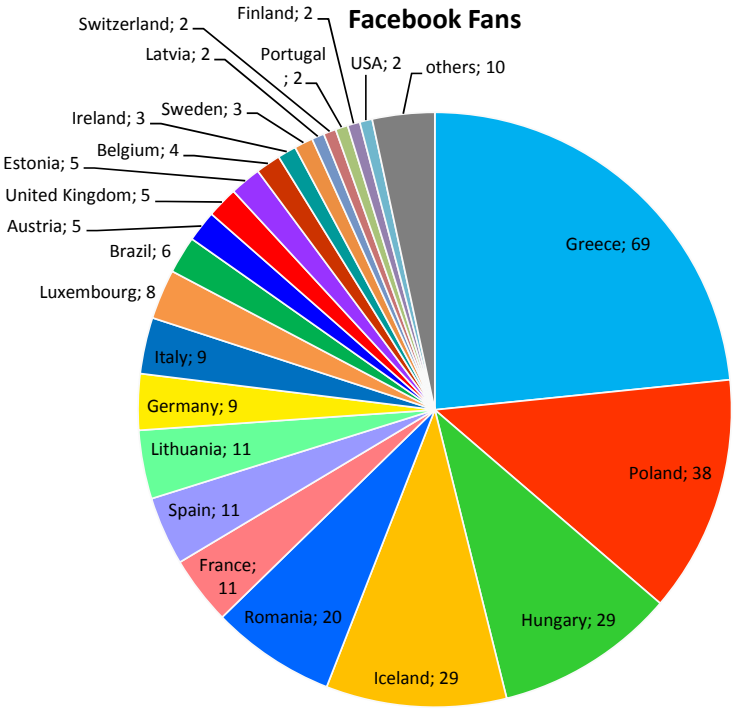


- The analysis of the project Facebook audience shows slight women overrepresentation, overrepresentation in age groups of 25-34 (37%), 35-44 (22%) and 45-54;
- Facebook is outreaching the information rather to much younger audience - mainly 18-24 (26%) and 25-34 (34%) year olds;
- The most active audience are people 25-34 (41% and 35-44 33%) with a significant overrepresentation of females.

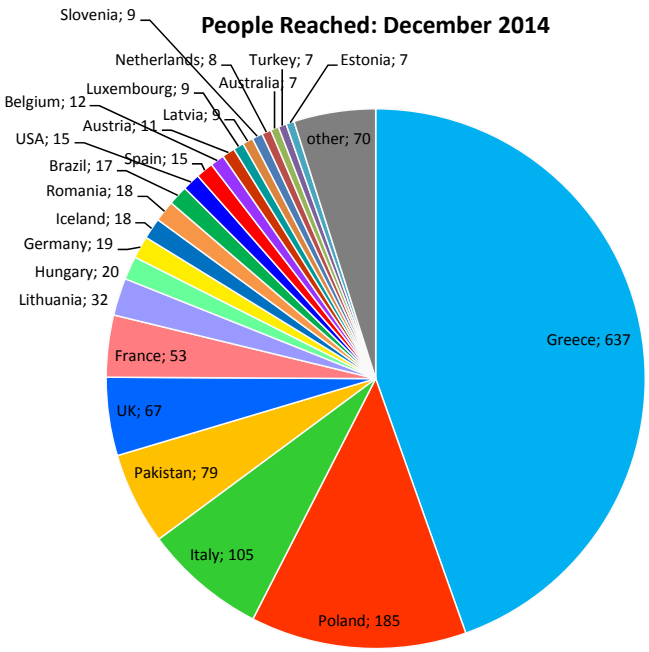




- In terms of geographical spread of users five countries proved to have the most active audience, namely Greece (69), Poland (38), Hungary (29), Iceland (29) and Romania (20).



- The outreach however is only partly reflecting this activity, as in December 2014 most people reached represented Greece (637), Poland (185), Italy (105), Pakistan (79), UK (67) and France (53).


People Reached: December 2014
Slovenia; 9
Netherlands; 8
Turkey; 7
Estonia; 7
Australia; 7
Luxembourg; 9
Belgium; 12
Latvia; 9
Austria; 11
USA; 15
Spain; 15
Brazil; 17
Romania; 18
Iceland; 18
Germany; 19
Hungary; 20
Lithuania; 32
France; 53
UK; 67
Pakistan; 79
Italy; 105
Poland; 185
Greece; 637
other; 70

Twitter

Home
Notifications
Messages
Discover
Search Twitter
Tweet
TWEETS 315
FOLLOWING 289
FOLLOWERS 212
FAVOURITES 5
Edit profile
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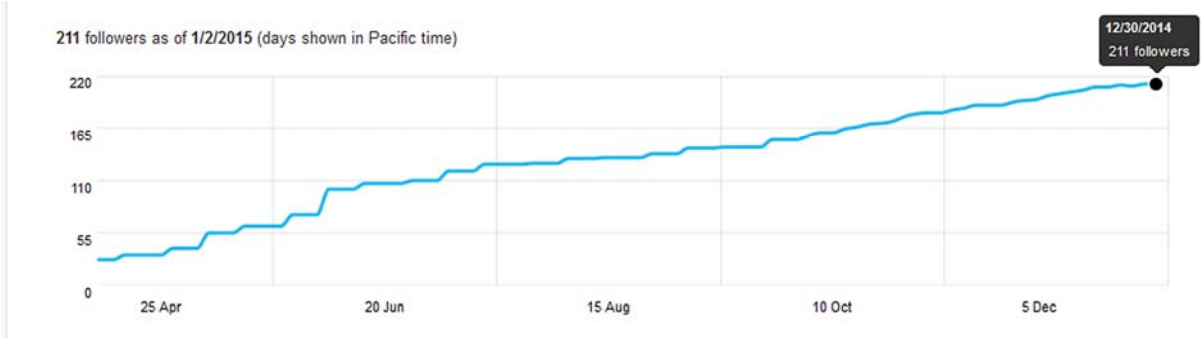
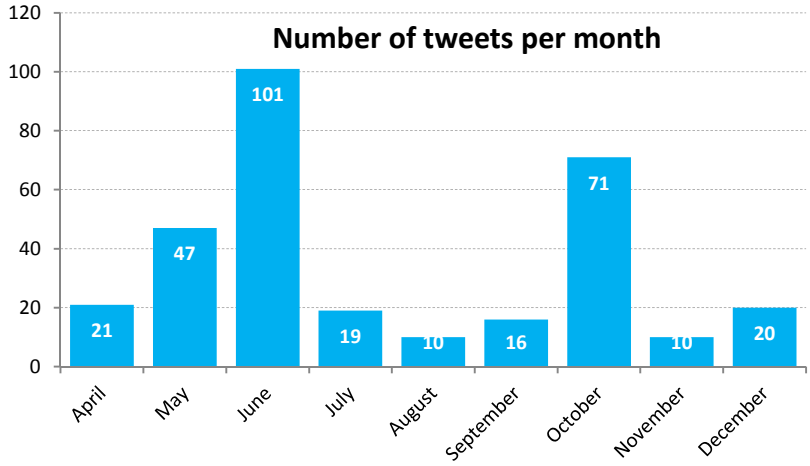
ESPON is the European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion. ESPON results are now on the Roadshow to inspire you in policy making.
espontheroad.eu
40 Photos and videos
Tweets
Tweets & replies
Photos & videos
ESPONontheRoad @ESPONontheRoad · Dec 23
J'ai publié une nouvelle photo sur Facebook fb.me/2SdzQLJea
ESPONontheRoad @ESPONontheRoad · Dec 17
Active discussion between Finnish regional planners on how to use #ESPON in their own work.
ESPONontheRoad @ESPONontheRoad · Dec 17
#ESPON goes North. ESPON on the Road seminar and training session with Finnish regional planners is about to start!
Who to follow · Refresh · View all
Johannes G ü r t l @Johan...
Followed by CAT-MED Platfo...
Follow
Platform project @platform...
Follow
Sally Kneeshaw @SallyKn...
Follow
Popular accounts · Find friends
Trends · Change
#JustinDontForgetAboutPolandOnNewTour
Porozumienie Zielonogórskie
Milego
#wywiadztwitterowiczami
#GetWellSoonNickFairall

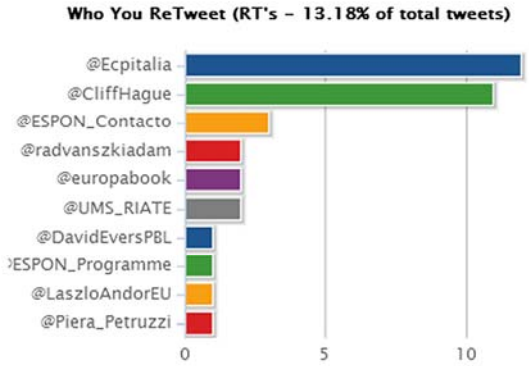
- Between 4th April and 31st December 2014 ESPON on the Road Twitter profile attracted 212 followers via 315 tweets. The number of users has been developing gradually with a significant peak in June 2014.

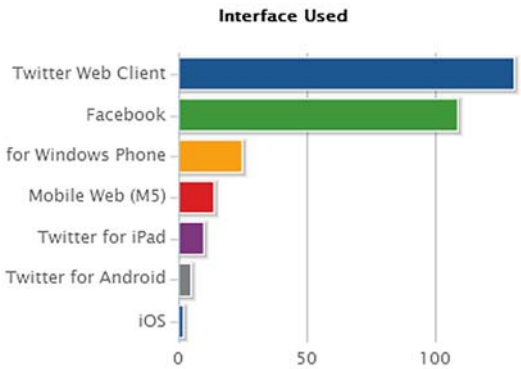


- The number of followers can be linked to the project partners activity on Twitter which has been highest during the events and new publication or project releases, that is in June and October 2014.



- Besides using the project account partners have been tweeting important content and tagging it as @ESPONontheRoad. This networking enabled the project Twitter account to get new followers through the combined ECP Twitter network capacity.

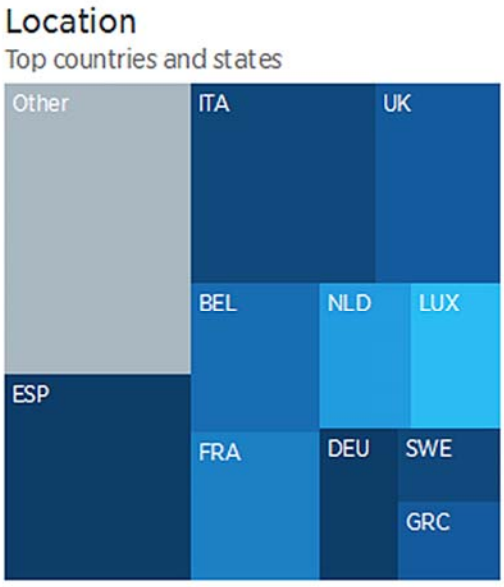




- The project team has used various interfaces to communicate news via Twitter among which Facebook has been the most important one. This solution

enabled the social media communication to be interlinked and capitalise users of both applications.

- Many project partners have also used mobile devices to tweet, mainly while providing feed from the events.
- Unlike Facebook, which has rather outreached to a much younger and diversified audience, Twitter provided connection with a more professionally oriented audience. Project Twitter users have been interested in business and news (67%), politics and current events (56%), science news (40%) as well as other policy-specific information. Among unique interests green solutions have been most popular (23%).
- Also the geographical outreach via Twitter has been slightly different than via Facebook. Significantly more users from Western (Belgium, France, UK, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany and Sweden) and Southern Europe (Spain, Italy, Greece) have been reached through Twitter.



Top cities

5%	Rome, IT
4%	London, UK
4%	Brussels, BE
4%	Barcelona, ES
4%	Amsterdam, NL

Interests

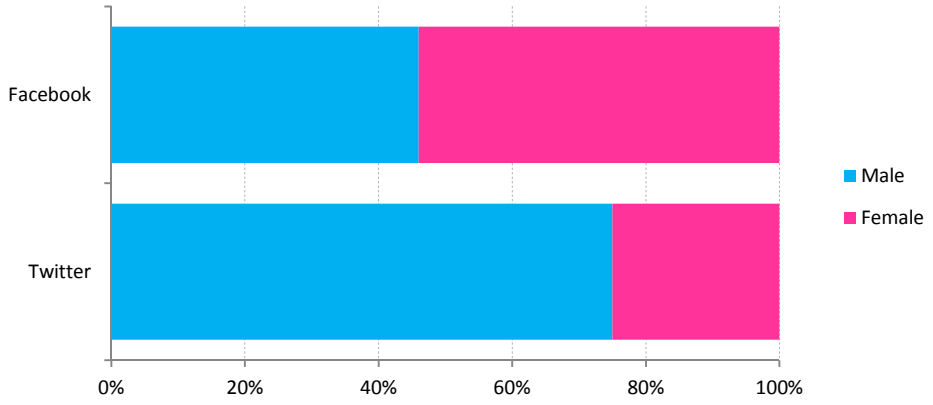
Most unique interests

23%	Green solutions
15%	Construction
13%	Eastern Europe
13%	Banking
12%	Geography

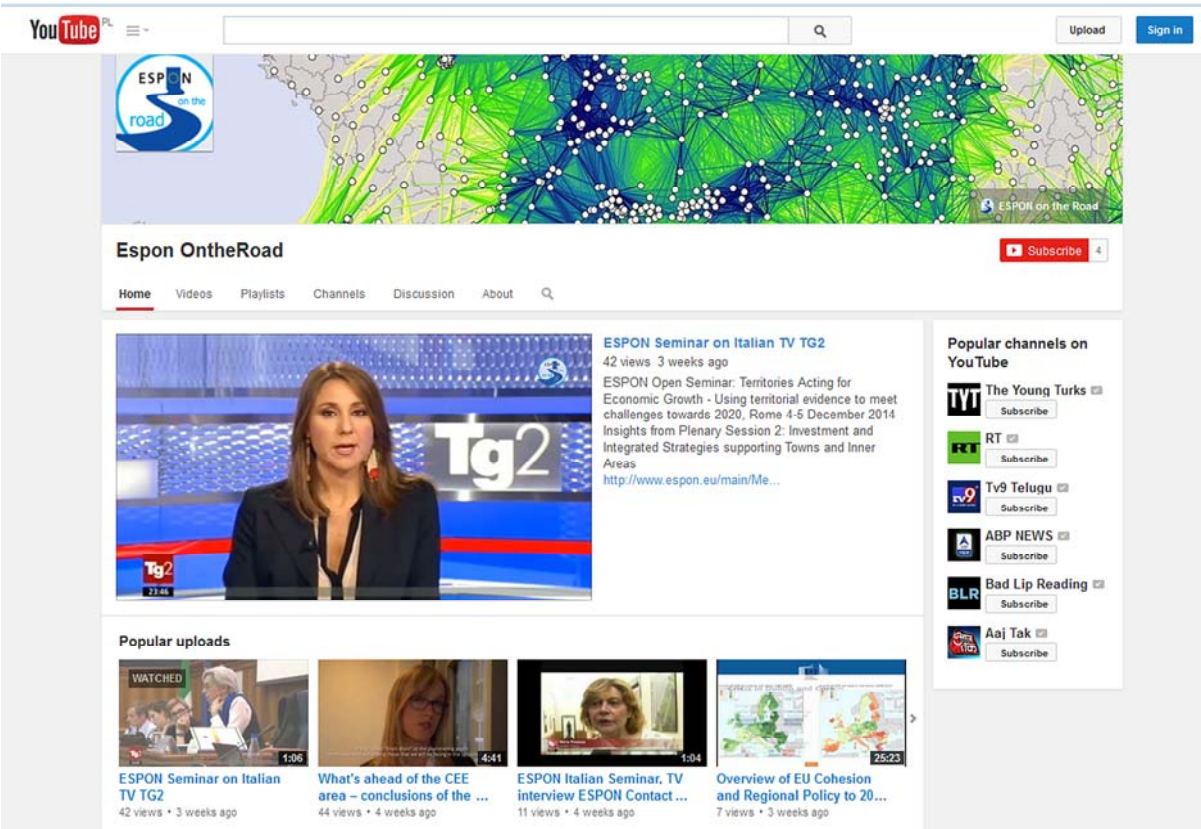
Top interests

67%	Business and news
56%	Politics and current events
51%	Business news and general info
40%	Science news
39%	Financial news
35%	Business and finance
33%	Books news and general info
32%	Government resources
32%	Government
32%	Tech news

- The gender composition of Twitter audience has also been specific with significant overrepresentation of men (73%).



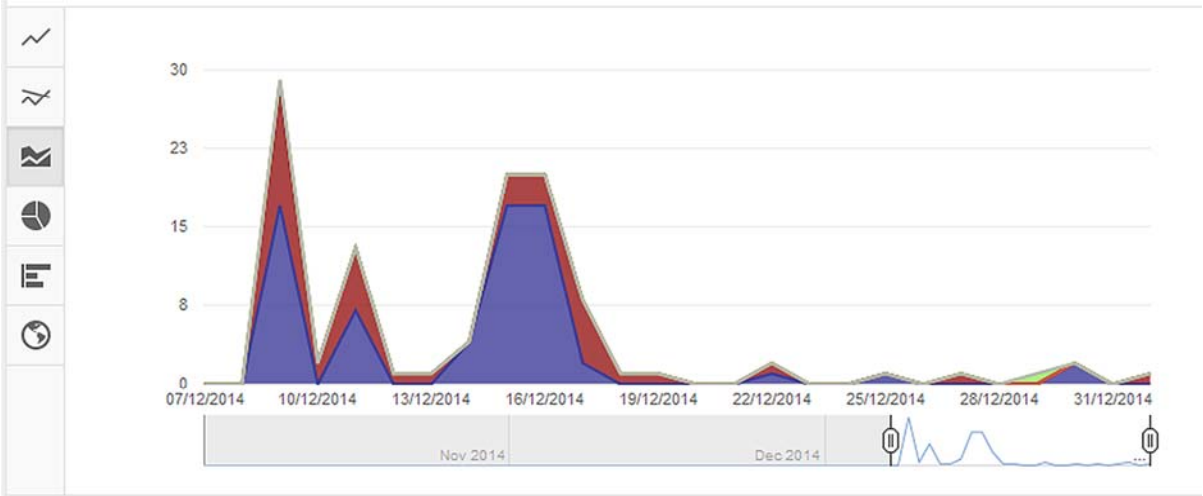
Youtube



- The ESPON on the Road YouTube Channel has been created on the 8th April 2014. By the end of the year it contained 11 videos on the channel uploaded directly on the channel and 64 videos from partners' channels promoted and shared through thematic playlists.
- The activity on this portal has been voluntarily, so partners could decide whether they were willing to contribute to this form of communication. In the end 3 project events have been covered with video material, namely national

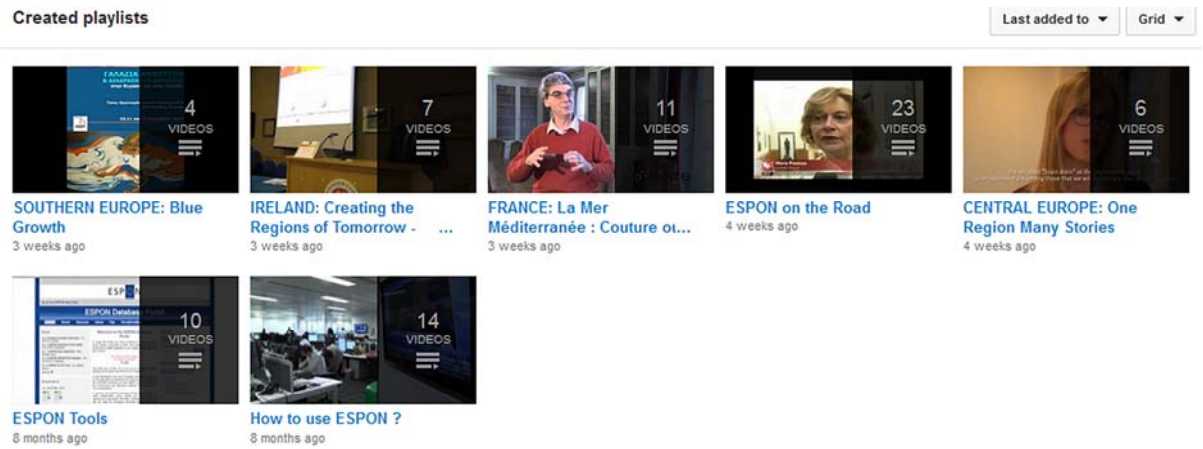
event in Ireland from 26th September, national event in France from 22nd October and transnational event of the Central European group in Warsaw from 29th October. Several partners also provided video materials from TV coverage of their events.

- As most of the video content has been uploaded in November and December most of the 137 views that altogether lasted 158 minutes have been viewed in these last two months of the project duration
- The profile attracted 4 subscribers and 19 comments



Playback location	Views	Estimated minutes watched	Average view duration
YouTube watch-page	68 (63%)	96 (70%)	1:24
Embedded player on other websites	38 (35%)	39 (29%)	1:02
YouTube channel page	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.8%)	1:05
YouTube other	1 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0:01

- 7 playlists containing 75 videos allow users to easily find the content they are interested in.


Created playlists
Last added to
Grid
4 VIDEOS
SOUTHERN EUROPE: Blue Growth
3 weeks ago
7 VIDEOS
IRELAND: Creating the Regions of Tomorrow - ...
3 weeks ago
11 VIDEOS
FRANCE: La Mer Méditerranée : Couture ot...
3 weeks ago
23 VIDEOS
ESPON on the Road
4 weeks ago
6 VIDEOS
CENTRAL EUROPE: One Region Many Stories
4 weeks ago
10 VIDEOS
ESPON Tools
8 months ago
14 VIDEOS
How to use ESPON ?
8 months ago

Journalistic activities

The project aimed at involving journalistic expertise in a decentralised way. The different institutional settings and the limited resources allowed a rather punctual involvement of journalistic expertise. However, in cases, when journalistic expertise was involved a high level of media presence could be reached. Below you find a summary on how journalistic expertise was involved in the different transnational working groups.

Central Europe

In Central Europe group main journalistic and traditional media activities were related with promotion of the Warsaw transnational event on October 29, 2014. The activities were designed and carried out in co-operation with the Institute of Public Affairs (Polish think tank, experienced in such activities and also in research related with the Central Europe macroregion). The Institute was a co-organizer (together with the Polish ECP) of the Warsaw conference. Thanks to the Institute's experience and broad network of media contacts the promotion of the conference was fully professional. At the same time, due to scientific character of the IPA projects, promotion activities were reliable and correct also from a substantive point of view. The latter was also ensured by close and constant cooperation between the IPA and the Polish ECP. Main journalistic activities and products were:

- live streaming during the conference
- media patronage of Euractiv and Visegrad Insight
- interview in Polish Radio with one of the conference organisers Maria Majkowska (the Institute of Public Affairs)
- Polish Press Agency representative presence at the conference
- film from the conference
- films advertising the conference "One Region, Many Stories"

Press releases

Films advertising the conference "One Region, Many Stories":

1) Invitation to the conference "One Region, Many Stories" 29th of October 2014 Warsaw, Poland

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tZQvUc9j4bo&feature=youtu.be

2) Invitation: Conference One Region, Many Stories

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L8XnzfDMQC4

3) Rafał Woś about discussion on conference One Region, Many Stories

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=or3B9A1lbrw

4) Edwin Bendyk about discussion on conference One Region, Many Stories

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8NHqkEKu2Ww

5) Agnieszka Lichnerowicz about discussion on conference One Region, Many Stories

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qssq-MtvnFI

Presence in electronic media (TV, radio)

Interview in Polish Radio with one of the conference organisers Maria Majkowska (the Institute of Public Affairs), date: 28/11/2014 http://www.polskieradio.pl/130/2351/Artykul/1271189,Jeden-region-wiele-historii

Live streaming during the conference available at

http://esponontheroad.eu/central,polish-transnational-event-conference-one-region-many-stories

Film from the conference (with interviews with speakers) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_aAwDPqdWh0&feature=youtu.be

Presence in newspapers

Article about the event in the largest Polish national daily newspaper "Gazeta Wyborcza"

Konferencja. Dobre rządzenie receptą na kryzys ekonomiczny

PAP 2014-10-29, ostatnia aktualizacja 2014-10-29 15:45:46

Receptą na kryzys ekonomiczny jest dobre rządzenie; z kryzysem radzą sobie m.in. lepiej regiony o zróżnicowanej gospodarce - oceniono podczas środowej konferencji w Warszawie dotyczącej perspektyw rozwoju Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej w 10 lat po rozszerzeniu UE.

Eurodeputowany Michał Boni, którego wystąpienie na temat sukcesów i porażek myślenia strategicznego otworzyło środową konferencję "Jeden region, wiele historii", nawiązał do wspólnych dla krajów Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej doświadczeń transformacyjnych.

"Jeśli zapytacie mnie, czy na początku transformacji mieliśmy jasno określoną strategię w najbardziej istotnych kwestiach społecznych, moja odpowiedź będzie: nie. To była raczej intuicja kształtowana przez historyczne polskie doświadczenie oraz ducha Solidarności. To było też połączenie społecznej energii i dobrego przywództwa" - podkreślił Boni, który był ministrem pracy w rządzie Jana Krzysztofa Bieleckiego.

Jak zaznaczył, obecnie Europa Środkowo-Wschodnia znajduje się w zupełnie innej sytuacji niż 25 lat temu, ale dzisiaj także musi zmierzyć się z odpowiedzią na pytanie, jak dalej się rozwijać. "Potrzebujemy nie tylko strategii, ale także mądrego przywództwa" - przekonywał Boni.

Konferencję zorganizowali Instytut Spraw Publicznych oraz Polski Punkt Kontaktowy Europejskiej Sieci Obserwacyjnej Rozwoju Terytorialnego i Spójności Terytorialnej (ESPON). ESPON to program badawczy dotyczący rozwoju przestrzennego związany z Funduszami Strukturalnymi UE; w projekty badawcze programu zaangażowanych jest 130 europejskich instytucji badawczych.

Prof. Iwona Sagan z Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego przedstawiła raport ESPON zatytułowany "Kryzys ekonomiczny. Elastyczność regionów". Zgodnie z nim elastyczność oznacza zdolność regionalnej gospodarki do przezwyciężenia ekonomicznego szoku.

ESPON w ramach badania próbował dociec, dlaczego niektóre europejskie regiony lepiej poradziły sobie z kryzysem od innych. Perspektywa regionów - nie krajów - pozwoliła dostrzec, że w państwach dobrze radzących sobie z kryzysem znajdują się regiony, w których kryzys wywołał silne gospodarcze załamanie. "Tak naprawdę elastyczność to kwestia regionów" - przekonywała prof. Sagan. Tymczasem - jak zwróciła uwagę - gdy kryzys puka do drzwi, państwa często zamiast decentralizacji zaczynają koncentrować władzę w centrum.

Według prof. Sagan w czasie kryzysu lepiej poradziły sobie regiony zurbanizowane, o zróżnicowanej gospodarce opartej o inwestycje wielu sektorów, umiejętności pracowników i pracodawców, zamieszkałe przez społeczność otwartą na nowe doświadczenia, charakteryzujące się dobrym rządzeniem. W ocenie badaczki to właśnie ten ostatni aspekt - zarządzanie regionami - jest decydujący.

Wśród państw członkowskich UE kryzysu wciąż nie przezwyciężyły kraje Europy Południowej, poziom bezrobocia w tych krajach nie powrócił do stanu sprzed 2008 r. "Cechą wspólną tych krajów jest niska jakość rządzenia. Dotyczy to także niestety naszej części Europy" - mówiła prof. Sagan.

Pod tym względem Polska znalazła się w bloku państw razem m.in. z Włochami i Grecją oraz osiągnęła taki sam poziom jak Katar. Według prof. Sagan dobre rządzenie wiąże się z praworządnością, umiejętność szybkiego reagowania, odpowiedzialność, dialog ze społeczeństwem.

Prof. Grzegorz Gorzelak z Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego podkreślił, że Polska przetrwała kryzys pozostając zieloną wyspą na mapie pogrążonej w kryzysie Europy.

"W każdym sukcesie jest jednak zalążek porażki. Polska pozostała krajem przyciągającym produkcję nisko i średnio zaawansowaną technologicznie. Nie jesteśmy innowacyjni i nie udało nam się wejść do globalnej gospodarki z własną myślą" - mówił. Jak podkreślił profesor, teraz może nam towarzyszyć myślenie, że skoro poradziliśmy sobie z kryzysem bazując na takiej produkcji, to tak samo będzie w przyszłości i nie należy niczego zmieniać.

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South Europe

Italy

The professional Journalist's contribution has demonstrated to be a valuable asset in the dissemination process of the "ESPON on the Road" Project.

The journalist has been appointed via a public competition. He attended regular meetings with the ESPON Project team twice a week. The extremely positive results in terms of dissemination that the ESPON programme has reached in Italy thus far are the result of a year of meetings, debates and discussions. All these encounters have helped us determine the best way to convey in a simplified yet rigorous way the concepts, methods and results that ESPON has produced. This has been done without altering the essence of ESPON and making sure that policy/decision makers, stakeholders, students, academics, semiprofessionals and practitioners would correctly understand its meaning.

The first few weeks of collaboration have been very intense and demanding on both parts: the ECP has had to explain and convey the necessary knowledge and background information about ESPON in a way that could be easy to understand by a non-expert in the field and this has required taking into account concepts that cannot be given for granted; on his part, our Journalist has relied on his extensive past experience on communication, and has made a strategic use of new communication channels (e.g. short and immediate messages of social media), in order to make academic themes, political issues and methodologies more appealing to those who entered in contact with the ESPON Programme for the first time. He was particularly able to turn a massive amount of data into condensed messages that have been strategically linked to burning issues being currently debated in Italy (e.g. the EU, migration, cities, ports, etc.)

Our Journalist has therefore been in charge of raising "interest" in the radio and TV audience, sending out preparatory messages on Twitter, Facebook, etc. He also arranged telephone, radio, TV interviews with national media, which ensured an increasing attention to the ESPON themes. He has been particularly good in creating expectations for the audience, who has started following the ESPON activities and the shot messages that the Italian ECP sent out at least once a week.

By means of a simple and concise language, our Journalist has made the general public more familiar with the EU, the complex themes it deals with and the results it obtains through the ESPON Programme. He also improved the audience general understanding of the scenarios and the decisions that stakeholders have to take at international, regional and regional level. All this could have not been possible without the help of an expert in communication who can translate the ESPON results into actions, which can be applicable to every-day life.

Greece

Greek ECP was very active and made a wide dissemination. It presented ESPONontheRoad main activities also through the SDMed Observation, Planning and Eco-innovation website (www.sd-med.org), in addition to its own website and newsletter. The events based thematically on the Greek Presidency priorities were covered by two TV channels (SKAI TV, Greek Parliament Channel), while several presentations were published online by BLOD.GR (Bodossakis Lectures on Demand). In addition, Stella Kyvelou, as ECP Greece, posted a number of relevant articles at Protagon (www.protagon.gr), a well known and credible electronic newspaper.

Main video and radio outputs:

Italy

- Prof. M. Prezioso's interview on national Italia News Programme TG2_ 21/05/2014
- Radio interview on 11_6_2014
- Prof. M. Prezioso's interview on national Italia News Programme TG2_ 02/12/2014
- Ms B. Acreman's interview on national Italia News Programme TG2_05/12/014
- Interview on national Italia News Programme TGCOM
- National newspaper articles: 03/12/2014

Greece

- ESPON Blue Growth - Greek Parliament TV Channel 11/11/2014 (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6FgjWzjhbys&feature=youtu.be&a=)

- ECO News, SKAI TV, 10.11.2014 21:55
  http://www.skai.gr/player/TV/?mmid=253887
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nGxlyg5uaxQ
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vpjw8DDVXXA&sns=fb

- Bodossaki Lectures on Demand (BLOD.GR)
  http://www.blod.gr/lectures/Pages/viewevent.aspx?EventID=408

Ministero delle Infrastrutture
e dei Trasporti

Università degli Studi di Roma
'Tor Vergata'

Verso il Semestre di presidenza italiana dell'UnioneEuropea.

Incontro Nazionale di"ESPONontheRoad" al Ministero delle Infrastrutture e dei Trasporti a Roma il 21 maggio 2014.

Studiare gli effetti della crisi a livello territoriale partendo dall'evidenza empirica, per innovare e far ripartire lo sviluppo nel nostro Paese. Mettere in luce le opportunità da cogliere, offrire strumenti per aumentare le conoscenze di chi, a livello regionale e nazionale, è chiamato ad elaborare politiche territorial iintelligenti, sostenibili ed inclusive. *ESPON*, un Osservatorio a rete territoriale a cui partecipano tutti gli Stati Membri dell'Unione Europea e quattro Stati partner, ha avuto in questi anni un ruolo di grande importanza nell'ambito della politica di coesione europea. I risultati dei progetti Espon, inoltre, hanno offerto diverse chiavi di lettura della crisi economica, misurandone l'impatto ineguale che ha prodotto nelle regioni, nelle grandi città, nei diversi settori economici.
Il meeting ESPON,*Italian evidence in changing Europe*, che si terrà il 21 maggio nell'Aula del "Parlamentino" del Ministero delle Infrastrutture a Roma (viaNomentana, n.2), a partire dalle ore 9, sarà un momento di confronto sui risultati delle ricerche applicate tra i produttori italiani delle ricerche stesse e i potenziali utilizzatori, soprattutto i policy maker e i decision-maker.
La giornata di lavori,organizzata dal Ministero delle Infrastrutture e dei Trasporti e dall'ESPON Contact Point italiano, diretto dalla professoressa Maria Prezioso, dell'Università di Roma Tor Vergata, si tiene quando mancano poche settimane dall'inizio del Semestre di Presidenza Italiana dell'Unione Europea; un'occasione importante per sostenere e rilanciare lo sviluppo e la competitività anche attraverso programmi di cooperazione transnazionale. ESPON è il più "politico" tra questi programmi, perché è direttamente riferito agli indirizzi, ai temi, ai progetti e dalle attività che Stati, Regioni e Territori devono stabilire, calibrando le indicazioni della Commissione Europea alle proprie esigenze e diversità. "ESPON e i tuoi bisogni", infatti, è il significativo sottotitolo del meeting del 21 maggio, durante il quale sarà consegnato ai partecipanti il volume *ESPON Italian evidence in changing Europe*, un'utile sintesi e un aggiornamento a sostegno delle istituzioni e delle realtà territoriali che abbiano maturato la consapevolezza di interagire in modo stretto ed innovativo con l'Europa.

Ufficio stampa:Roberto Rotondo cell. 3286335187

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A cura di Roberto Rotondo Comunicazione Progetto ESPON on the Road
20 maggio 2014

COMUNICATO STAMPA

Reagire alla crisi economica e *Territori in azione per la crescita.*

Questi i titoli dei due importanti convegni che si terranno a Roma i primi di dicembre, organizzati da ESPON, il network osservatorio della Commissione Europea e della DG Regio, a cui partecipano 28 Paesi dell'Unione Europea, che studia la coesione e lo sviluppo territoriale.

Il primo dei convegni, *Reacting to Economic Crisis*, si svolgerà il 2 dicembre al Teatro dei Dioscuri (via Piacenza 1) e sarà l'incontro transnazionale di chiusura del progetto "ESPON on the road". Il workshop, che riunirà gli ESPON Contact Point presenti nei Paesi della Macroregione Sud, verrà focalizzato sui temi essenziali del Semestre di presidenza italiano della UE (crescita; giovani; lavoro; competitività e produttività; energia; infrastrutture; migrazioni; educazione) e spiegherà come la conoscenza di ESPON supporta i policy makers e chi è chiamato a pensare i programmi di sviluppo, aiutandoli a pianificare ed attuare politiche integrate generali e di settore (energy, agricolture, land-sea transport) legandole ai contesti territoriali (aree costiere ed interne, città grandi e piccole) per rilanciare crescita ed occupazione attraverso investimenti integrati e un uso appropriato dei fondi di coesione. Il convegno metterà insieme rappresentanti del Ministero delle Infrastrutture (responsabile per l'Italia di ESPON), del ministero dello Sviluppo economico e di quello dell'Ambiente, rappresentanti delle Regioni, delle aree metropolitane e presenterà nuovi dati e risultati delle ricerche ESPON.

La settimana ESPON a Roma continuerà al Ministero delle Infrastrutture (via Nomentana, 2) il 4 ed il 5 dicembre con il meeting *Territories Acting for Economic Growth*, usare le Territorial Evidence per affrontare le sfide di "Europe 2020". Al convegno organizzato dal Ministero delle Infrastrutture saranno presenti i vertici europei di ESPON, membri della Commissione Europea e della Direzione generale per la politica regionale ed urbana, dirigenti e responsabili dei Ministeri di molti Paesi dell'UE, accademici. Nei due giorni di lavori verranno presentati i risultati dei programmi ESPON 2013. Il meeting è anche l'occasione per fare il punto sulle priorità dall'attuale trio di presidenza dell'Unione Europea, Italia, Lettonia, Lussemburgo.

Si allega il programma dei due convegni in formato pdf.
Per informazioni:
info@ecpitalia.uniroma2.it
Ufficio stampa Ecp Italia: Roberto Rotondo 328-6335187

La versione di ESPON

L'attuale crisi dell'Europa è l'inevitabile risultato di un approccio ottimista all'economia, alla politica, al mercato, che, indipendentemente dagli andamenti finanziari, ha fondato competitività e occupazione sulla fiducia nelle nuove tecnologie (Strategia di Lisbona 2000). La place evidence dei progetti ESPON 2013 ha offerto più di una spiegazione alla crisi che ha colpito soprattutto i paesi della Macroregione del Sud, al fine di sostenere policy e decision makers nell'adozione di misure di contrasto coesive e di rigore, valutandone gli impatti politici, economici, ambientali e sociali per stati, regioni e città attraverso una platform di analisi, dati, mappe, strumenti, indirizzi. La comune necessità di rilancio della competitività territoriale 2020 di Francia, Grecia, Italia, Spagna, Romania è stata affrontata dal progetto ESPON on the Road dimostrando che omologare le disparità non serve; e che le differenze della place evidence possono invece costituire un'occasione per sostenere strategie integrate comuni multisettoriali ispirate ad una visione green e blue dell'economia.

In the context of activities for dissemination of Programme 2013

EUROPEAN UNION
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

ESPON and your needs

Intervista con la professoressa Maria Prezioso, Espon Contact point Italia, professore ordinario di Geografia Economica e Pianificazione del Territorio, Dipartimento di scienze e tecnologia della formazione, Università degli Studi di Roma Tor Vergata

Cos'è ESPON che efficacia ha avuto nelle politiche di coesione europea in questi anni?

ESPON è un programma/osservatorio europeo che studia, dal 2002, lo sviluppo e la coesione territoriali, lavorando e diffondendo "a rete" in tutti i Paesi dell'Unione (e oltre) risultati di indagini e ricerche applicate, strumenti e raccomandazioni che hanno la coesione come filo conduttore. La coesione territoriale è un obiettivo tanto importante e concreto quanto difficile da comunicare, ma attraverso ESPON, l'importanza dei processi di coesione sono risultati più comprensibili, perché collegati agli indirizzi, ai temi, ai progetti ed alle attività che Regioni, Stati e Territori devono mettere in cantiere, utilizzando i fondi europei e reinterpretando le indicazioni della Commissione Europea sulla base delle proprie esigenze e diversità.
In questo ambito, avere identificato tipologie nazionali e regionali di risposta alla crisi è stato, dunque, di grande utilità nella stesura dei piani e nelle modalità gestionali con cui le istituzioni stanno aggiornando le proprie attività.

Il Semestre di Presidenza italiana della UE, che si apre il 1 luglio, parte con l'ambizione di cambiare passo e priorità alle attuali politiche europee: rilancio della crescita economica, più coesione, più occupazione. Anche per voi dell'ESPON Contact Point il Semestre di Presidenza italiano è un'occasione da non perdere. Perché?

Il Contact Point ESPON è una figura con un ruolo molto particolare: conosce, diffonde, informa e sostiene la partecipazione italiana allo sviluppo innovativo del territorio, dell'economia e della società favorendo la creazione e la partecipazione in gruppi di cooperazione transnazionale. E' dunque "un mediatore disinteressato" delle necessità del Paese.
Sulla base della mia esperienza, il Semestre di Presidenza Italiana è l'occasione per cui, anche attraverso ESPON, si possono comprendere meglio gli effetti socioeconomici e territoriali della crisi e le "reazioni" positive che ci sono state. Possiamo capire le strade da percorrere per uscire dalla crisi partendo dall'evidenza empirica che è fornita dai livelli locali (città, metropoli e province) e analizzando i diversi impatti sugli andamenti regionali e locali. Così politici, policy maker, decision maker possono prendere decisioni consapevoli e utili. Tutto questo rappresenta un presupposto indispensabile per l'innovazione del nostro Paese, perché consente di analizzare l'esperienza italiana e di evidenziare come le nostre realtà, pur caratterizzate da alcune criticità, possono reagire mettendo in gioco il proprio capitale territoriale, spingendo attori e decisori regionali e locali ad aggiornare le proprie competenze.

Avvenire 03/12/2014 Copia ridotta al %d%% del formato originale letter della pagina

«L'errore del passato? Aver gestito le città come fossero imprese»

PAOLO VIANA

Reinventare Tor Sapienza e le altre periferie d'Italia, prima che si trasformino in violente *banlieue*: è il compito di organismi come Espon, l'osservatorio sullo sviluppo e sulla coesione territoriale che consiglia politici e dirigenti pubblici sulle strategie di sviluppo e che in questi giorni si confronta a Roma, nell'ambito dei convegni *Reacting to the economic crisis* e *Territories acting for economic growth*. Tra i relatori vi è il responsabile italiano di Espon, Maria Prezioso, ordinario di Geografia economica ed Economia della pianificazione a Tor Vergata, che ci spiega come sia riuscita a individuare i punti di forza e quelli critici del quartiere romano sconvolto dagli scontri di metà novembre e come stia preparando per quella zona un piano di sviluppo insieme ai suoi abitanti.

Partiamo proprio da Tor Sapienza. Come si interrompe la spirale del conflitto sociale?

Applicando logiche nuove alle decisioni urbanistiche come abbiamo fatto con *Urbact* e il progetto Morandi. L'Università di Tor Vergata ha realizzato un progetto che entro febbraio consegneremo al Comune e sul quale le associazioni e i cittadini della zona hanno già espresso il loro gradimento, chiedendo all'amministrazione di seguire il piano. Si tratta di un lavoro corposo (costato relativamente poco, circa 60mila euro; *ndr*) che, partendo dall'ascolto delle esigenze della popolazione offre risposte ai problemi dell'integrazione di immigrati e rom, come pure della distribuzione degli spazi pubblici e dei servizi…

Guardando alle altre "periferie" d'Italia, crede che la riforma degli enti locali stia seguendo la strada giusta?

La nascita delle aree metropolitane è positiva: dimostrano una maggiore resilienza ai fenomeni di crisi, quanto meno se intese correttamente come dei sistemi policentrici composti da diverse città che collaborano e diventano un corpo unico. Se però si considera la città metropolitana come si sta profilando scopriamo che questa resilienza precipita, in quanto si passa da un sistema di servizi diffusi a un agglomerato multisettoriale che non aiuta a diversificare i processi di sviluppo e l'offerta occupazionale, e dove quindi i conflitti possono esplodere con maggiore facilità.

Cosa pensa della ricetta di Renzo Piano, il quale sostiene che bisogna trasformare le periferie in città per "rammendarle"?

Il senatore Piano è un grande architetto e ha una visione che rispetto, ma io credo che il problema italiano sia proprio quello di superare la contrapposizione centro-periferia. Non stupiamoci: è la tendenza europea e mondiale, se non la seguiamo non risolviamo i problemi. Il lavoro di Espon è individuare e mettere in relazione realtà e risorse secondo una logica policentrica, superando i vecchi confini. Non esiste una ricetta buona per tutti: Tor Sapienza e Tor Bella Monaca, viste da vicino, hanno potenzialità differenti, che non si approcciano più solo in termini di numero delle strade o dei servizi presenti e non si risolvono neanche più utilizzando solo fondi pubblici. L'approccio integrato a questi problemi è indubbiamente più complesso di quello classico, anche sul piano finanziario, ma è quello che segue oggigiorno la pubblica amministrazione comunitaria.

Cos'ha sbagliato la pubblica amministrazione italiana in questi anni?

Abbiamo progettato e gestito le città come imprese, e non lo sono. Abbiamo ignorato gli strumenti di valutazione, fermandoci alla Via o alla Vas (valutazione di impatto ambientale o ambientale strategica, necessaria nell'approvazione di opere pubbliche; *ndr*): non adottando l'approccio integrato, e le decisioni si sono scollate dall'economia reale.

Non crede che anche gli analisti abbiano sparato fuori bersaglio fidandosi troppo dei vecchi parametri quantitativi?

Contrariamente a quel che si pensa, la dittatura del Pil è superata da un pezzo, ma anche l'aspirazione a cancellare quell'indice è velleitaria. La commissione Fitoussi-Senn ha prodotto nel 2009 un bel rapporto e tutto si è fermato lì, in quanto è impossibile progettare lo sviluppo facendo tabula rasa dei dati con cui si è misurata fin qui la ricchezza delle Nazioni. Noi abbiamo brevettato dei metodi quanti-qualitativi, che utilizzano indici come il benessere e il capitale umano. Prendiamo la fertilità: non è più misurata in base al reddito, perché si sa che non è l'unico indice che influisce sulla decisione di mettere al mondo un figlio.

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GEOGRAFA. M. Prezioso

L'intervista

Maria Prezioso (Tor Vergata): occorre superare il dualismo centro-periferie

Greece

Online (ESPON related) articles by Stella Kyvelou, GreekECP Director :

- About European MSP and ICZM [date : 10/05/2014], by Stella Kyvelou, Greek ECP
- About urban development and urban management [date : 17/05/2014], by Stella Kyvelou, Greek ECP
- About scenarios for Europe 2050 [date : 26/05/2014, just after the European Parliament elections] , by Stella Kyvelou, Greek ECP
- About European Seas for jobs and growth [date : 08/06/2014 World Oceans Day] by Stella Kyvelou, Greek ECP
- About land-sea interaction and coastal zone management [date : 07/09/2014], by Stella Kyvelou, Greek ECP

The articles were further distributed via social media channels

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