



EUROPEAN UNION

Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

// The Vision area in the newest ESPON activities

ESPON Peer- learning workshop, Szczecin, 25th June, 2019

What ESPON does



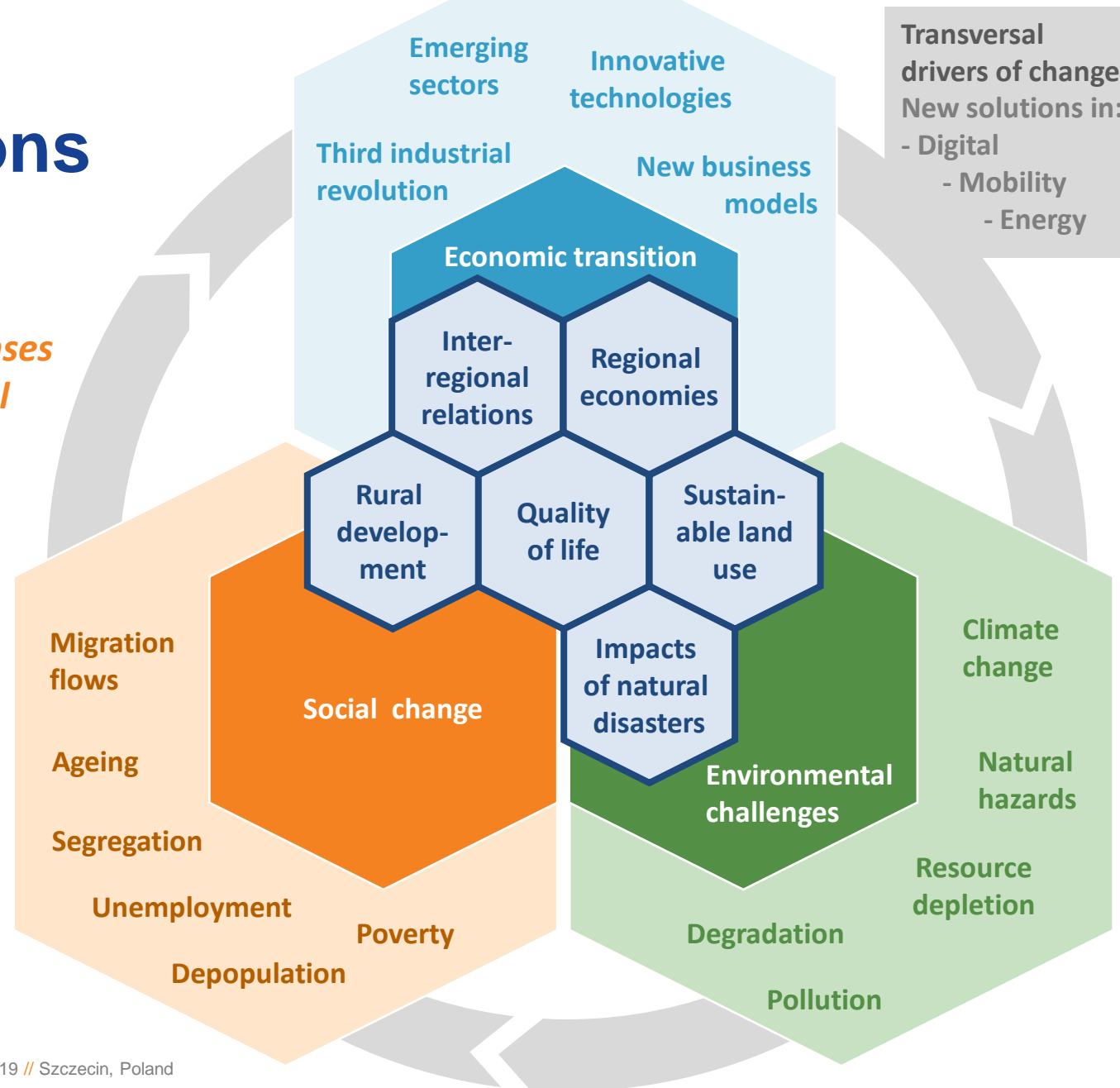
Ongoing ESPON activities

Financial instruments	Circular economy	Green infrastructure	Youth unemployment	Geographical specificities	Territorial Reference Framework
Technological transformation	Shrinking rural regions	Interregional relations	Land-use practices	Natural disasters	Quality of life
Migration and refugees	Cultural heritage	Territorial evidence support	Cultural Heritage	Maritime spatial planning	Big data and territorial development
TIA for cross-border cooperation	Urban-rural connectivity	Port city regeneration	Population ageing	Collaborative circular economy	ESPON Database
TIA update and workshops	Macro-regional monitoring	Big data and housing	Functional urban areas	Localising SDGs	Transnational outreach

Thematic orientations

Place-based responses for economic, social and environmental transformation

 Applied research themes



ESPON Publications



Latest ESPON
policy briefs



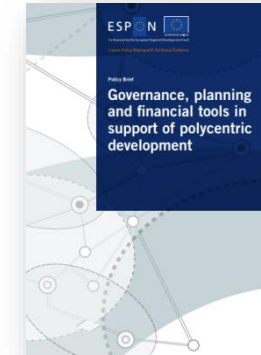
Digital Transition of public services

Modernisation and re-engineering of government processes
Digital interactions with public services
<https://www.espon.eu/digital-transition>



Integrated territorial and urban development

Indicators for impact of integrated territorial investments (ITI)
<https://www.espon.eu/indicators>



Governance, planning and financial tools in support of polycentric development

Polycentricity as relational concept for the exploration of common strengths
<https://www.espon.eu/polycentric>



Shrinking rural regions

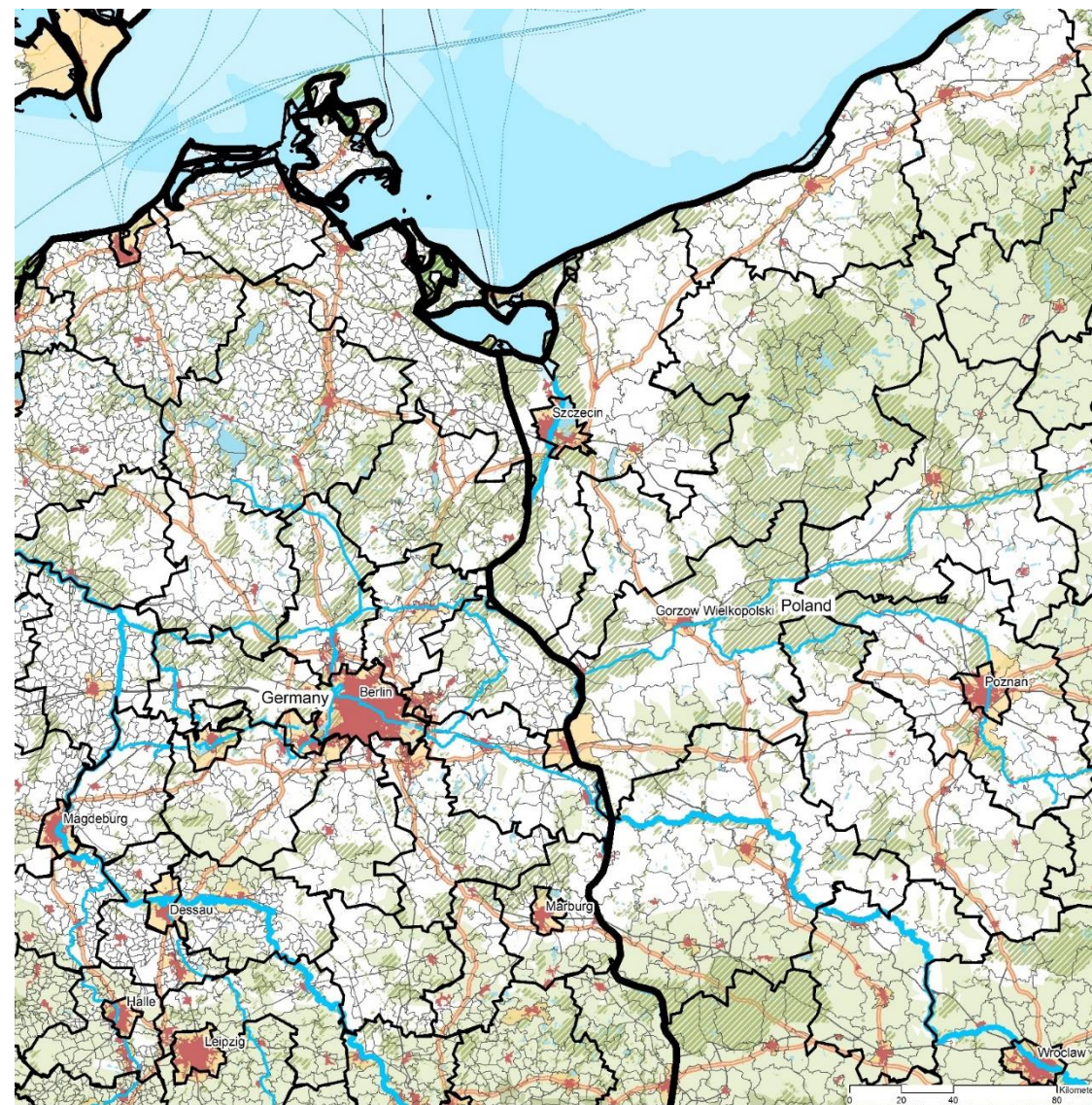
Demographic change in Europe
explore key development challenges and opportunities of rural regions
<https://www.espon.eu/inner-peripheries-brief>



Territorial dimension of future policies

Territorial thinking as integral part of pan-European and national policy
<https://www.espon.eu/future-policies>

Between “functions” and “jurisdictions” (political difficulty to fulfil citizens demands)



Emerging “functional areas” (e.g. German-Polish border area)



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Vision Commune d'Avenir pour l'espace de liaisons germano-polonais Horizon 2030
 Common Future Vision for the German-Polish Interaction Area Horizon 2030

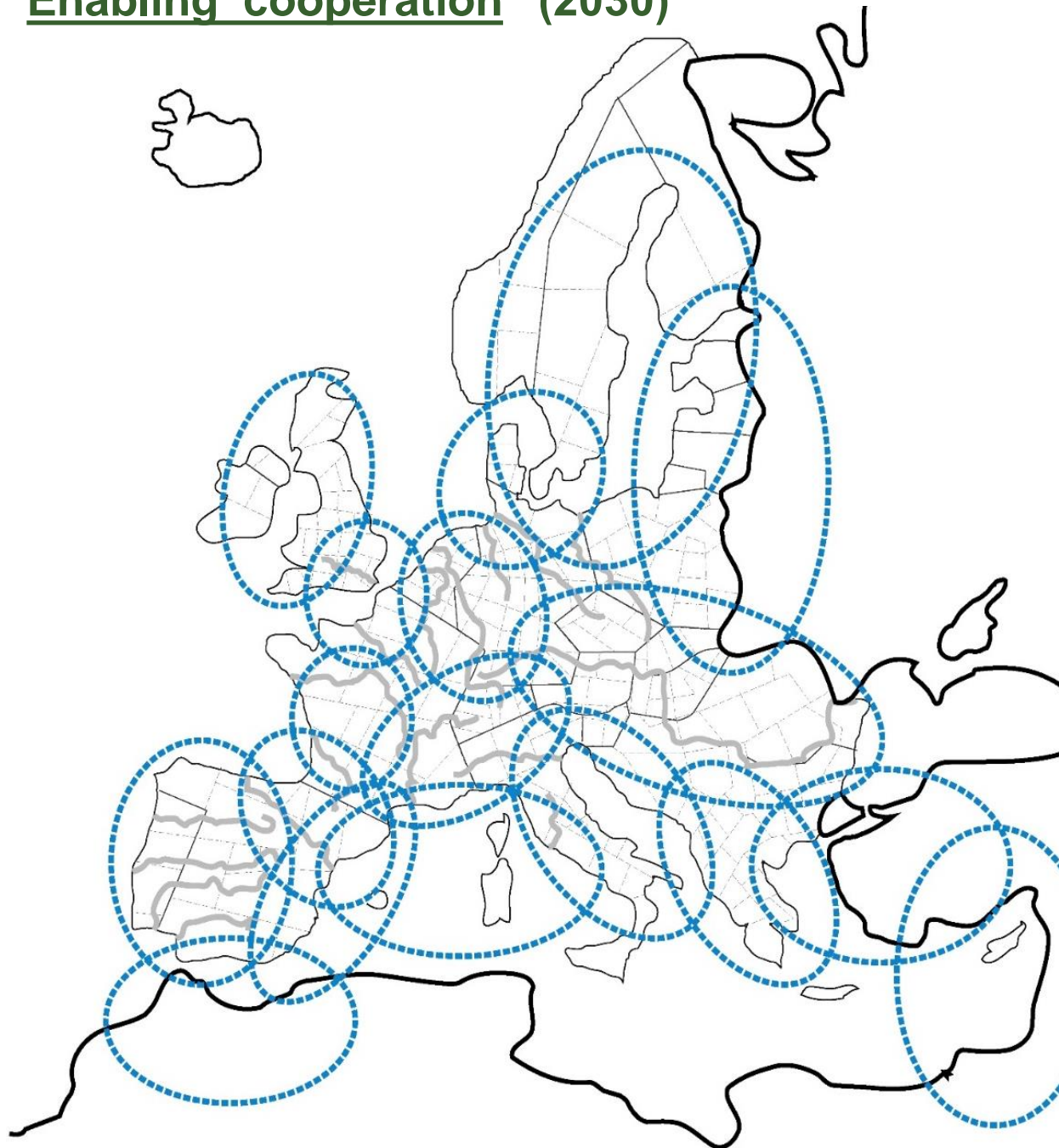
This detailed map shows a network of roads and infrastructure connecting cities like Berlin, Poznan, and Szczecin. The map is titled 'Vision Commune d'Avenir pour l'espace de liaisons germano-polonais Horizon 2030' and 'Common Future Vision for the German-Polish Interaction Area Horizon 2030'. It shows a dense network of roads and infrastructure connecting major cities in the region.

MINISTERSTWO
ROZWOJU

Bundesministerium
für Verkehr und
digitale Infrastruktur

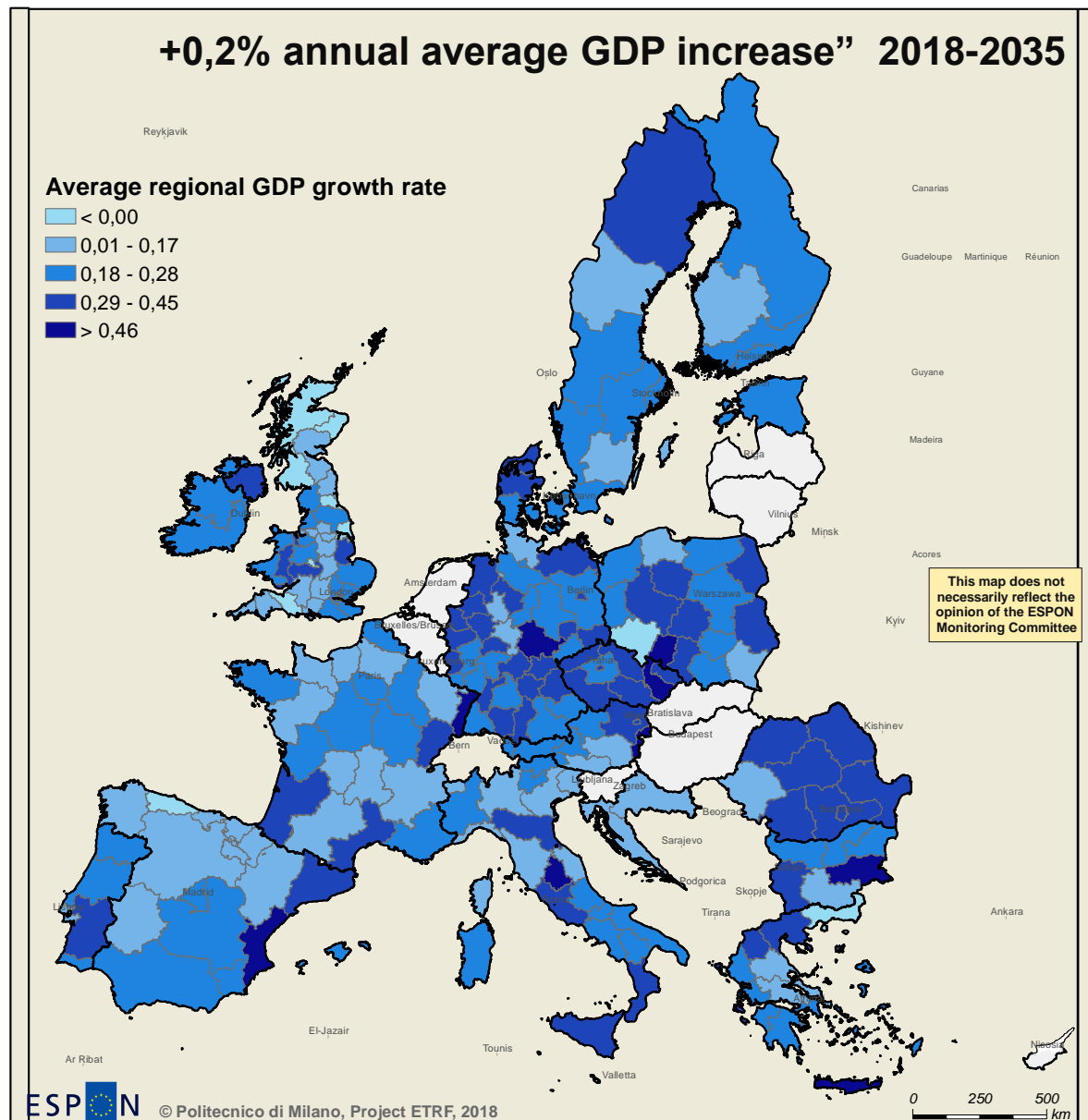


“Enabling cooperation” (2030)



	Enabling Cooperation
Dominant principle	“Enhanced cooperation”
Government paradigm	Enabling
Governance paradigm	Multilevel “place-based” governance. Intergovernmental
Functional areas as “new territorialities”	Enabling cross-border local, interregional and transnational “cooperation zones” (e.g. euroregions, macroregions)
Legal Form of cooperation	Improved EGTC
Spatial Development	Promotion of urban networks in functional cooperation areas.

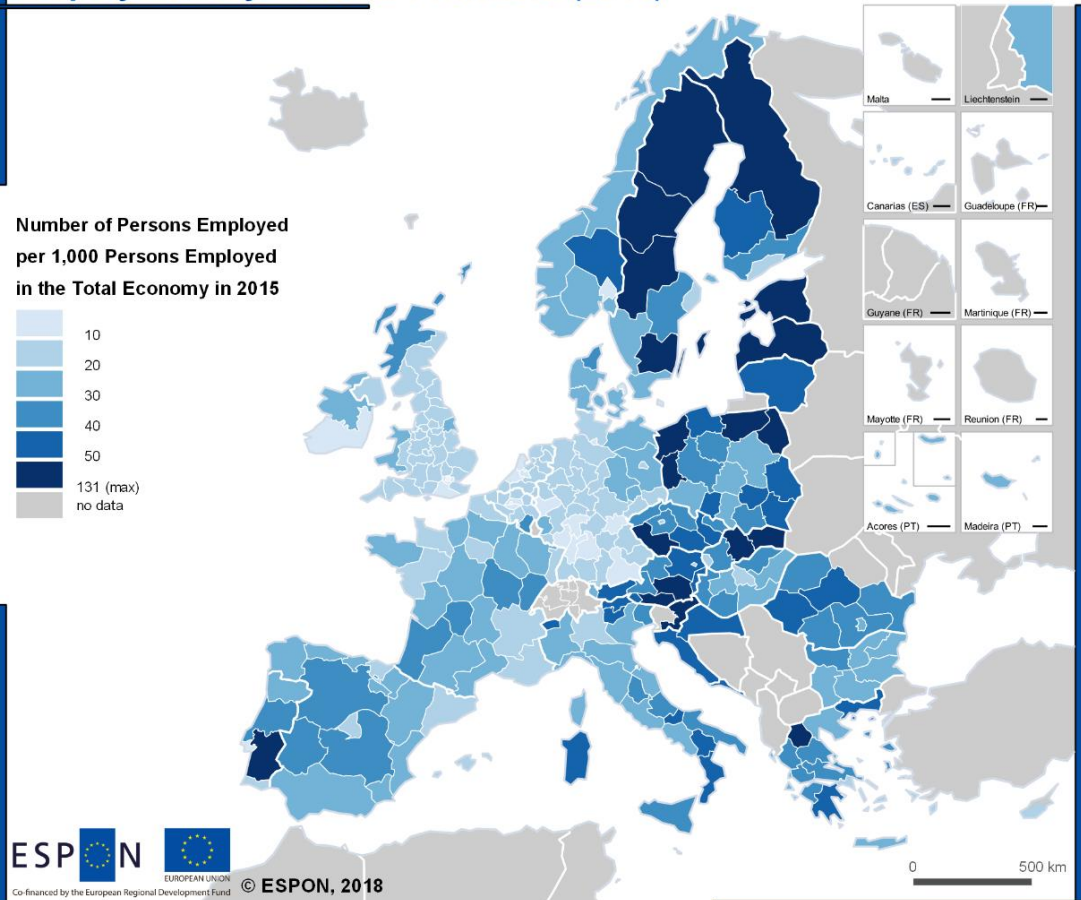
Impact of the economic integration assumed in the “Enabling Cooperation” Scenario: **economic growth**



- **Higher trade flows** among EU countries (“production integration effect”);
- **Higher decrease in non-tariffs barriers** (“proximity effect to larger markets”);
- **Higher trust** within and among countries (“social effect”);
- **Higher quality of government** (“institutional effect”);
- **Stronger cooperation networks** among cities (“cooperation effect”)
- **Higher exports** (“market integration effect”)
- Cohesion policies will be reformed, the budget maintained and integrated into a single fund focused on improving quality of governance, particularly in relation to cross-border functional areas, also targeted to borders with neighbouring countries.
- Redistribution of the European budget in favour of new fields - security and migration - decreasing the share of budget devoted to cohesion policies and CAP, setting national shares to the levels decided in the document of May 29, 2018, and maintaining regional shares as in the 2014-2020 programming period.

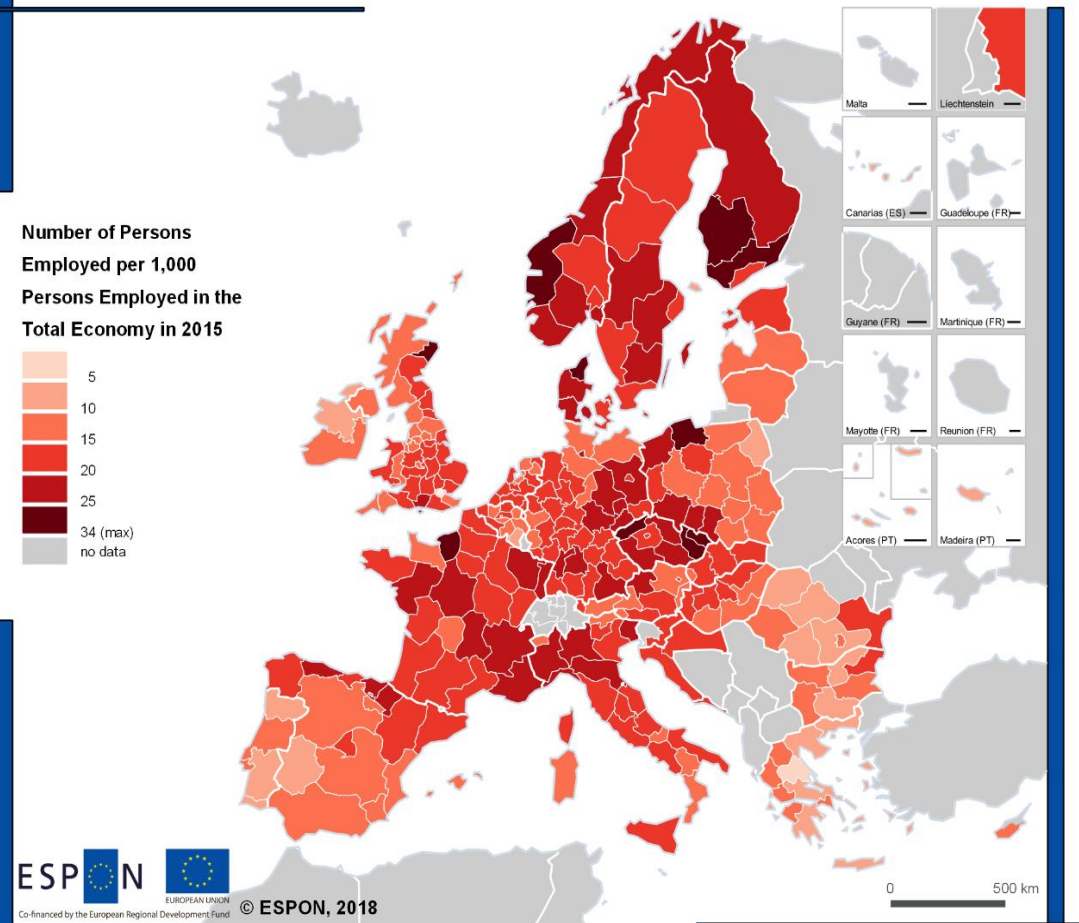
State and potential of European regions with regards to a circular economy

Employment by Material Providers (2015)



Regional level: NUTS 2 (version 2013)
Source: ESPON CIRCTER, 2018
Origin of data: Eurostat, accessed 2018, calculated by Prognos AG
CC-UMS RIATE for administrative boundaries

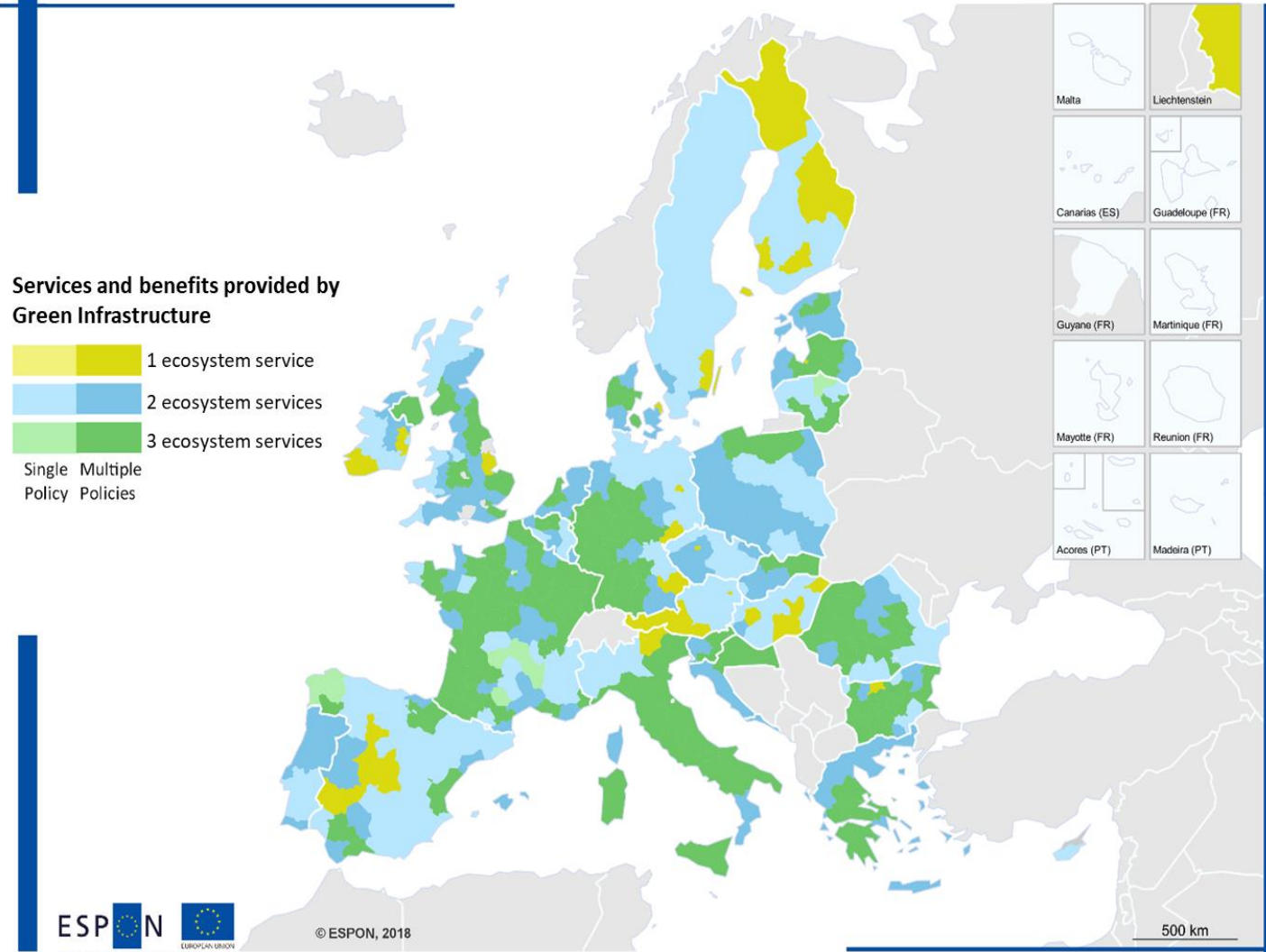
Employment by Technology Providers (2015)



Regional level: NUTS 2 (version 2013)
Source: ESPON CIRCTER, 2018
Origin of data: Eurostat, accessed 2018, calculated by Prognos AG
CC-UMS RIATE for administrative boundaries

GRETA – Which territories can benefit most?

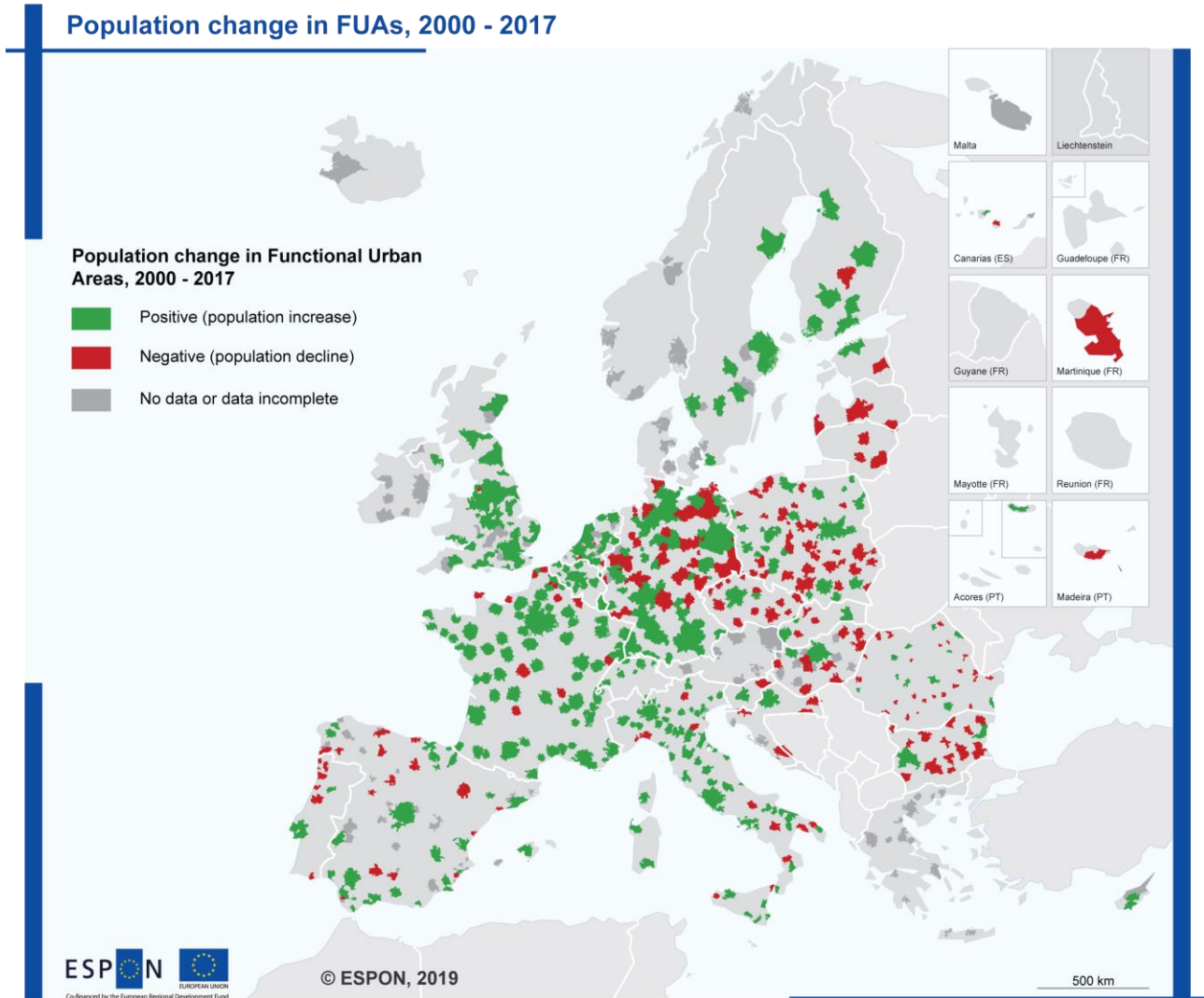
The multifunctionality of Green Infrastructure



- GI shows high multifunctional performance in most Italian regions, central Germany and northern France, and a few regions in Romania, Bulgaria and Greece
- The GI for Alpine, Boreal and Eastern Continental regions, as well as most of Iberian Peninsula is providing bundles of two ecosystem services that benefit mainly a single policy
- A few exceptions to this pattern occur only in the North of Portugal and Western Poland regions, where bifunctional bundles serve the aims of two or more policies.

Shrinking cities (at FUA scale)

- One out of every five cities in Europe has faced population losses since 1990
- A study by Wolff and Wiechmann has identified three broad groups:
 - **Continuously shrinking cities**
 - **Episodically shrinking cities**
 - **Temporarily shrinking cities**
- In some cities population loss can be a structural persistent problem, while some cities may be more vulnerable to shrinking at different points in time
- Labour force migration greatly contributes to urban shrinkage



Regional level: FUA (Urban Audit)
Source: ESPON EGTC, 2019

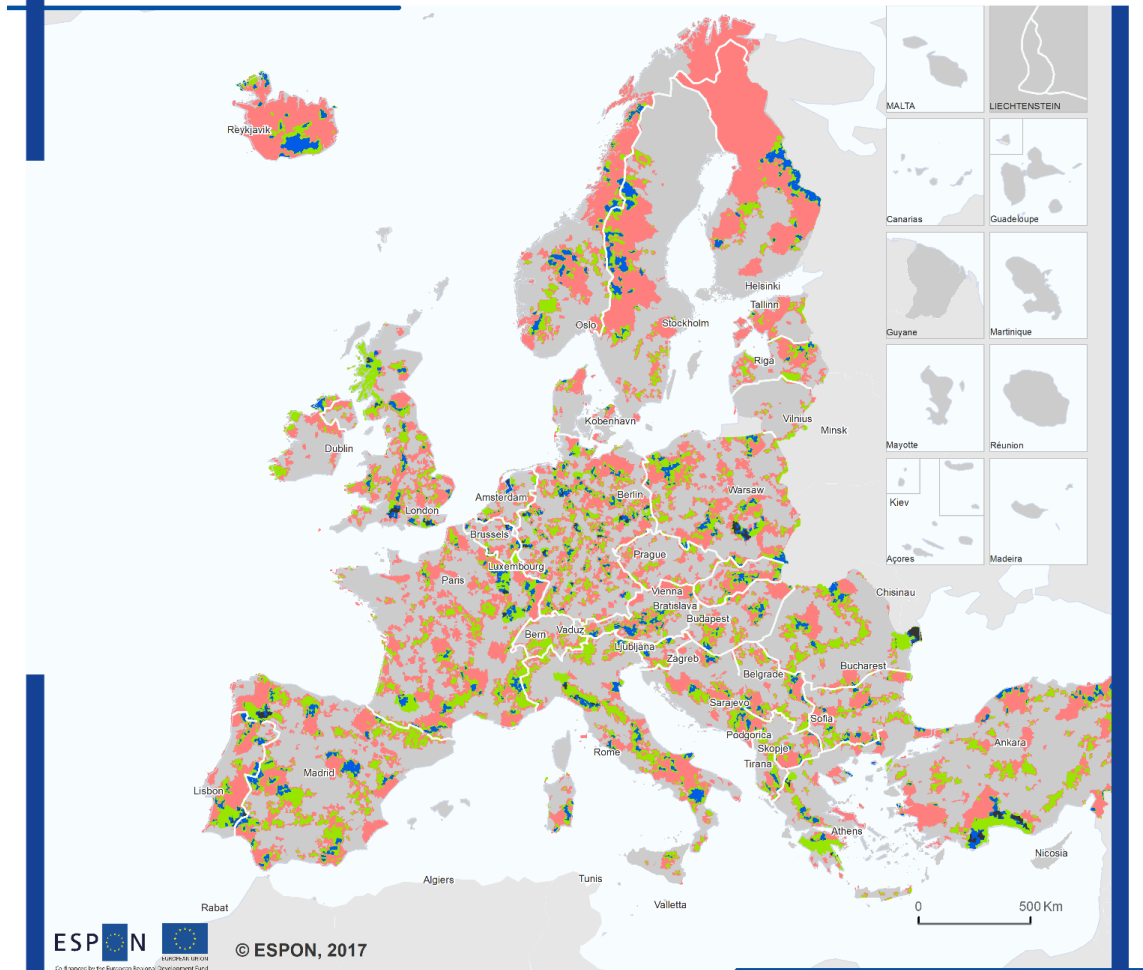
Origin of data: Eurostat Urban Audit, 2019

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Inner peripheries

- **Delineation 1:**
Higher **travel time** to regional centres
- **Delineation 2:**
Low **economic potential** due to low potential accessibility
- **Delineation 3:**
Areas of **poor access to services of general interest**
- **Delineation 4:**
Depleting areas (poor demographic basis)

Combinations of the four delineation approaches



Overlay of results of the four individual delineations:
Number of IP assignments

- non-IP area
- IP area in just one delineation
- IP area in two delineations
- IP area in three delineations
- IP area in all four delineations

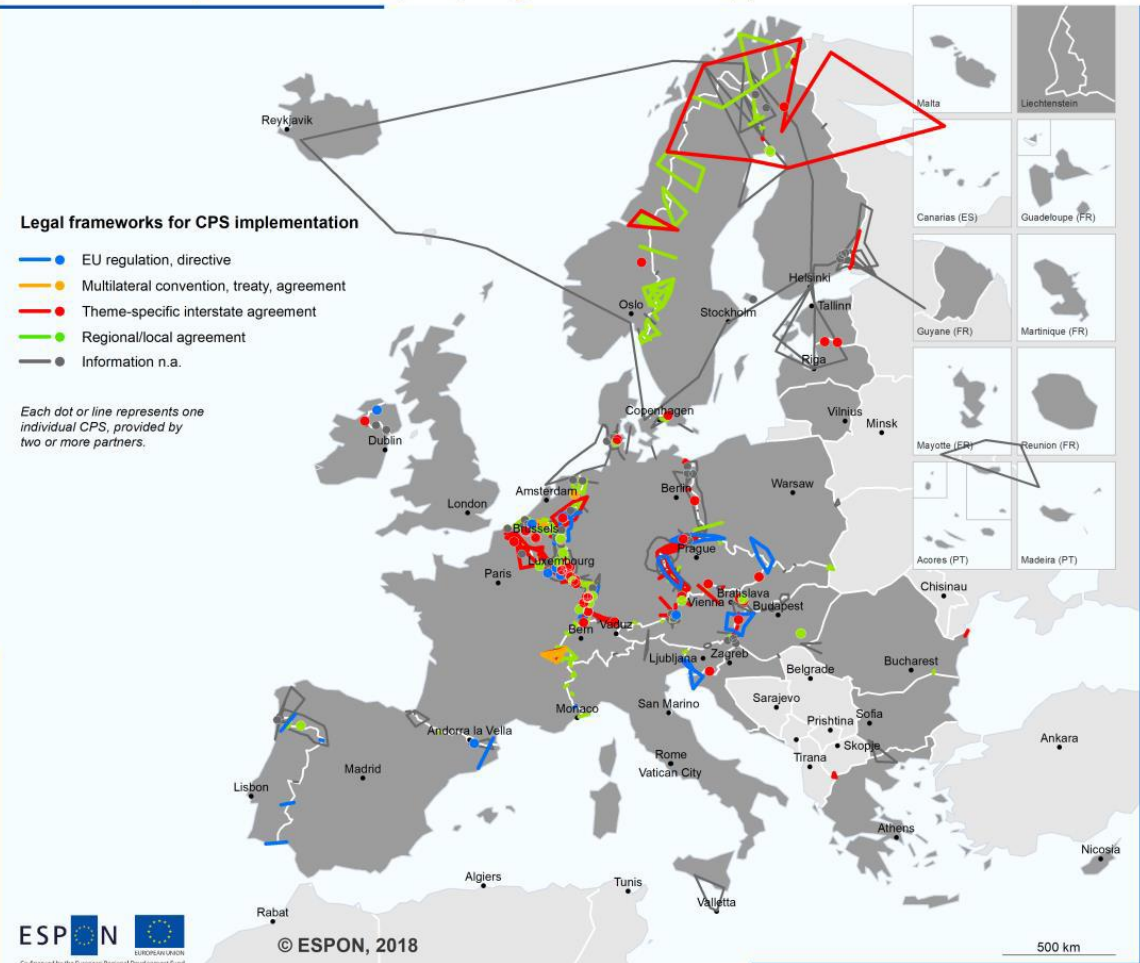
Level: grid cells (2.5x2.5 km)
Source: ESPON Profecy
Origin of data: TCP International, 2017;
TCP International Accessibility Model, 2017;
CC - UMS RIATE for administrative boundaries

Note:
Outermost regions excluded from analysis.

CPS improve domestic service provision and address specific territorial challenges

- A large share of CPS aims to improve the quality of public service provision in border regions
- Territorial characteristics and developments are typical drivers for CPS
- Long-standing cooperation and existing interstate agreements support CPS development

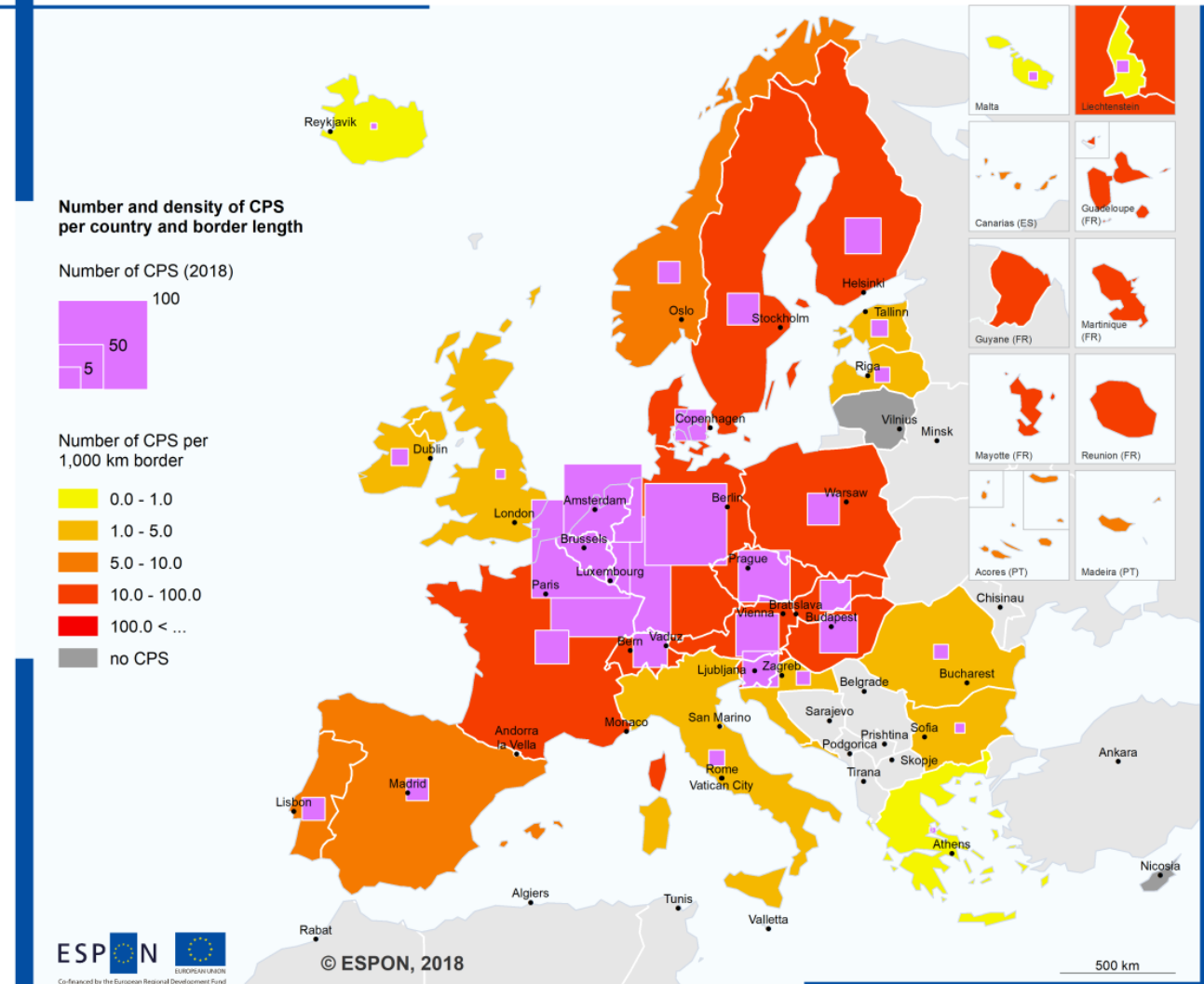
Cross-border public services (CPS): Legal frameworks applied



First comprehensive overview of CPS provision in Europe

- 579 examples of CPS provision in Europe identified
- Concentration of CPS along the borders of EU-15 Member States
- Most CPS deal with environment protection, civil protection and disaster management or transport

Cross-border public services (CPS): Number and density of CPS per country





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Thank you