ESPON

ITAN
Integrated Territorial Analysis of the Neighbourhood

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This report presents a more detailed overview of the analytical approach to be applied by the project. This Applied Research Project is 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.

List of authors

CNRS / GIS CIST – French National Centre for Scientific Research / Collège International des Sciences du Territoire

Pierre BECKOUCHE, Scientific coordinator
Violaine JURIE
Hugues PECOUT

Other French team

Emmanuelle BOULINEAU (CNRS EVS)
Charlotte AUBRUN (CNRS EVS)
Clément CORBINEAU (CNRS EVS)
Olivier GIVRE (EA CREA)
Antoine LAPORTE (CNRS EVS)
Pierre SINTES (CNRS TELEMME)

IGEAT – Free University of Brussels

Gilles VAN HAMME
Pablo MEDINA LOCKHART
Didier PEETERS
César DUCRUET

MCRIT S.L.

Andreu ULLIED
Oriol BIOSCA
Marta CALVET
Rafael RODRIGO

NORDREGIO

Lisa VAN WELL
Johanna ROTO
Aslı TEPECIK DIŞ
Vladimir KOLOSOV

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The ITAN project's Interim Report highlights the rise of the neighbourhoods issue in the regionalisation context, that is to say the growing interaction between regional integration worldwide (Nafta, East Asia, regional groupings in Africa...) and globalisation. Regionalisation is henceforth on the agenda, since international institutions and think tanks more and more figure out the internationalisation through a regional pattern. Alike international institutions' publications, the regional issue has been the target of a huge rise of academic publishing since the beginning of the 2000s. As for ESPON, the programme has provided valuable input to the knowledge of the European neighbourhoods and their interaction with Europe, showing how relevant the territorial approach is to cope with this issue.

EU cooperation with the neighbouring countries has long been an important stake. The surge of the regional integration in America (Nafta) and Eastern Asia (Asean Plus Three), the Arab spring and the European need for new markets since the beginning of the financial crisis, have made this stake even more relevant. A large set of EU policies draw a favourable context for a renewal of actions dedicated to the European Neighbour countries (ENCs), especially in territorial matters. Nevertheless, data on this crucial territorial approach of the Neighbourhoods is largely lacking.

ITAN objectives are: (i) bringing to European stakeholders a comprehensive view of the European Neighbour regions (ENRs); (ii) assessing the regional integration between the ESPON space (EU 27, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) and the ENCs through a territorial analysis; (iii) building the first stage of a coherent database, compliant with the ESPON database and sustainable for further scientific cooperation with researchers from the Neighbourhoods; (iv) making recommendations in order to reduce risks and foster opportunities. ITAN first hypothesis assumes that the Neighbourhoods show more opportunities than threats. Its second hypothesis is that ESPON space and the ENCs constitute one region; its validation is twofold: regionalism (institutional agreements study), and regionalisation (analysis of convergence vs. divergence between the ENRs and the ESPON space).

This report defines ITAN key notions: region, regionalism, regionalisation – distinguishing between "shallow regional integration" (free trade facilitation) and "deep integration" (convergence of norms and standards, sharing of the value chains...); and also the terms of the ENRs' delineation, (oblast, wilaya...). The appendix 1.3 gives a first set of definitions of what will become the ITAN glossary.

The report details the ITAN database building process (WP1): how ITAN (in tight cooperation with the M4D project) deals with new geometries for the targeted countries that do not have the same system of territorial divisions; how it has organised the data collection for these territorial divisions, and hired external experts in the ENCs so as to get the finest analysis on the collected data and their metadata. It explains the TPG's choice of its "core data" (demographic, social, economic, when possible environmental) in order to gather from all the ENCs the key information which will allow local territorial comparative analyses between ENCs, and between ENCs and ESPON countries. Flow data are taken from diverse world institutions databases and processed to be uploaded into the ESPON database. The appendix section holds the ITAN Data collection manual, the Country Data Assessment Table and the Database codes. A section is devoted to the presentation of the ITAN indicators and map-kits – one for the Neighbourhoods as a whole, one for each of the four Neighbourhoods: Northern, Eastern, South-Eastern, Mediterranean.

The "Main results" section shows the major "Facts and figures" of the ENCs, makes an in-depth analysis of where we are today when it comes to geometries and data collection (WP1); gives the schedule of geometries and data deliveries; and provides some country analyses of administrative divisions and data collection. It also details the first results on two ENCs, Russia (WP4) and Tunisia (WP6), derived from the processing of the demographic data we received. It describes three of the ITAN case studies: Arctic (WP3), Black Sea (WP5), and Gibraltar (WP6). The major part of this section is dedicated to the analysis of the EU and its Neighbourhood in globalisation and regionalisation processes, through the trade, investment, air transport and migration flows between EU 27 + Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland / and the ENCs (WP1.5); it shows the – relative and declining – importance of Neighbourhoods for Europe.

The last section explains what will be the further steps for the flows analysis and for each of the four Neighbourhoods. It lays out the timeline of tasks and foreseen outputs until the Draft Final Report.

1. CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

1.1. Scientific and political background – ITAN key notions and hypothesis

1.1.1. The rise of the neighbourhoods issue in the regionalisation context…

Three factors explain the rise of the regionalisation – thus the neighbourhood – issue, as a complementary major pattern, along with the "globalisation" pattern, of the internationalisation of human activities particularly since the mid-1980s. The first factor is economic: in a knowledge economy, an increasing part of the resources are no longer *withdrawn to* other players but rather *produced with* other players. The more significant the interaction with other players, the larger the new resources. Indeed, the neighbouring countries become strategic potential partners (thus the importance of neighbourhoods for investment and production rather than for consumption, cf. Hirata 2013). The "neighbour" gets a new status: it less and less depicts the historical enemy and more and more becomes the necessary partner – see the new East Asian policy of China, which has turned in the 1990s its regional strategy from confrontation to partnership (Beeson & Li 2012).

The second factor is environmental: the rise of the climate and natural resources' concern has of course a global dimension (e.g. IPCC reports), but it also has a regional dimension because dissemination of air or water pollution happens in neighbouring territories. Environment is the most convincing domain that proves that proximity has not been dissolved in globalisation and matters more and more. Moreover, the perspective of costlier long distance transports because of energy increase, could promote shorter supply chains, hence growing economic interaction with neighbours.

The third factor is political: the collapse of purely national regulation since the 1980s did not give way to an alternative regulation at global scale. The recent failures of global regulation in the financial area (2008 international financial crisis), in the environment area (2009 Copenhagen Climate Change Conference), and in the trade area (Doha round successive adjournments), have shed light on a necessary international regulation at regional scale, of which the European Union gave a first instance.

The consequences of this rising interaction between regionalisation and globalisation are threefold:

(i) the rise of *regionalism*, that is to say the multiplication since the mid-1990s of Regional Trade Agreements – which go much further than trade since they can also deal with migration or environment. As reflected in the positions adopted by the FAO (Matthews 2003) and Unctad favouring regional agreements (Mashayekhi et al. 2005), the regionalisation of efforts to regulate environment, food security, new North-South relations and international economic relations is increasingly viewed as a complement to global regulation;

(ii) the confirmation of *de facto regionalisation* of cultural and economic international exchanges. For decades the international trade has more increased at the scale of large international regions than at the scale of the world. The assets of the regional cooperation are particularly high when it associates neighbours of different levels of development, due to the economic complementarity: know-how and technology in the developed countries, rising markets, labour forces and low economic costs in their developing neighbours, the stake being to manage going from a classic international division of labour to an intra-industry cooperation and trade (Dupuch 2004, Ando 2006);

(iii) what could be called the *regionalisation of minds*, that is to say the on-going use of international institutions and think tanks to figure out the internationalisation through the regional pattern. The World Bank works more and more at a regional scale: many studies and publications deal with "East Asia and the Pacific", "Latin America", "Middle East and North Africa (Mena region)" etc., see its recent book with the Islamic Development Bank on the Arab countries integration (CMI, WB and IDB 2012). The Asian Development Bank has published in 2011 a report which significant title is "Institutions for Regional Integration – Towards an Asian Economic Community" (ADB 2011); regional integration is one of the three axes of the ADB's strategy along with inclusive growth and sustainable growth. Likewise, the strategy of the African Development Bank is now designed in a regional framework, as expressed in the "ADB Group Regional Integration Strategy" (AfDB 2009); in 2012 it has published a

book very much in favour of a North African integration (Santi, Ben Romdhane & Shaw 2012); since 2004 it is associated with the UN Economic Commission for Africa in publishing a set of reports on African regional integration (Uneca 2012).

The UNDP and the WTO also see the world in regions (see for example UNPD 2011, Hartzenberg 2011). The Institute for the integration of Latin America and the Caribbean (Intal) of the Inter-American Development Bank publishes comparisons with other large world regions such as "Global and Regional Economic Integration: a View from Asia" (Kawai & Wignaraja 2009). The OECD publishes studies of the various regional integrations (see OECD 2011 on Southeast Asia for instance).

Still more significantly, whereas it had come down against any East Asian financial cooperation during the 1997-1998 financial crisis and advocated for a sole global monetary fund, the IMF regards the regional issue much more positively. Its *Finance & Development* review recognises that "Done right, regional integration helps connect developing countries to world markets" (Deichmann and Indermit 2008).

1.1.2. … and in the EU political framework

Cooperation with the neighbouring countries has long been an important issue for the European Union. The rise of the regional integration in America (Nafta) and Eastern Asia (Asean Plus Three), the Arab spring and the European need for new markets since the beginning of the financial crisis, have made this issue still more relevant. A large set of EU policies draw a favourable context for a renewal of the European actions dedicated to the European Neighbour countries (ENCs), especially in territorial terms:

The *European Neighbourhood Policy* (plus the Strategic partnership with Russia) brings the general framework for cooperation, security and common development with the Neighbourhood, and provides a transversal financial instrument (ENPI) for a large set of actions. The ENP was first outlined in March 2003 in the "Commission communication on wider Europe" (European Commission 2003) with a major objective: building with the European Neighbours a common space for free circulation of goods, services, capital and people. It was officially launched in January 2007 when the ENPI came into force in the framework of EU's 2007-2013 budget. The changes in the Neighbouring countries and especially the Arab spring have led to a recent renewal of the ENP (European Commission 2011) with higher involvement of the EU in the Neighbourhood strategy.

Europe 2020 Strategy advocating smart, inclusive and sustainable growth, gives a role to enlargement and regional integration with neighbouring countries: "The Europe 2020 strategy (…) can also offer considerable potential to candidate countries and our neighbourhood and better help anchor their own reform efforts. Expanding the area where EU rules are applied will create new opportunities for both the EU and its neighbours" (p.23).

The *Cohesion Policy* promotes cross-border and transnational cooperation and macro-regions including neighbouring countries since it encourages economic activity and territorial development across internal and external EU borders. The "Fifth report on Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion" (2010) highlights the need for peripheral EU regions to enhance transport infrastructures, cross-border links and communication. It insists on the political instability of the external borders of the EU space due to problems of unemployment and low level of development, which could hamper the development of these European peripheral areas. The report says that "cross-border cooperation can enhance welfare, but it may involve relatively high transaction costs due to different institutional systems, cultures and languages. EU support can help overcome such obstacles to bring untapped resources into use" (summary p. XIV). According to the "Territorial State and Perspective of the EU" (which was the background document for the Territorial Agenda) the success of the EU 2020 strategy "will depend not only on integration between Europe's regions but also on their integration with neighbours" (p.27).

Nevertheless, the tools for a better cooperation with neighbouring territories are to be improved. As the Territorial State and Perspective of the EU states, "the current territorial cooperation system is composed of three loosely co-ordinated blocks: territorial cooperation within the EU, territorial cooperation with neighbouring, candidate and potential candidate countries, and cooperation with other countries" (p.24). This means that a comprehensive vision of this large region that entails

Europe and the neighbouring countries is lacking. We rather have a juxtaposition of status, of tools and programmes. The Barcelona process itself is divided in an enormous amount of programmes – much closer to an impressionist painting than to a coherent strategy (Beckouche 2011, Lannon 2009).

Given the potential role of territorial cooperation, it is of utmost importance for the success of the EU policies dedicated to the Neighbourhoods, to begin to fill the gap of territorial knowledge on the two sides of the external ESPON border. The reform process of the Cohesion policy provides an opportunity to improve its performance in the post-2013 period. The ITAN project drives at bringing a contribution to promote the territorial approach for a consolidated picture of all the policies and programmes launched by the EU in the region, taking into account the neighbouring territories in a comprehensive way.

1.1.3. The territorial approach of the neighbourhoods is crucial but data are lacking

ITAN has to be considered as a first and humble attempt to give such a comprehensive representation of the neighbouring territories. What is at stake is to build the foundation of a reliable database, in compliance with the ESPON database specification so as to favour integrated analysis of the ESPON space and its Neighbourhoods in the long run. Nevertheless the local data of the ENCs are particularly lacking or difficult to collect, hardly comparable (the national statistical systems are very different from Russia to Morocco), and often questionable (underground economy, informal employment…).

European knowledge about neighbouring territories remains highly insufficient and in many cases can absolutely not be compared to that of ESPON territories. A diversity of local territorial analyses of the neighbouring countries exists but they are scattered throughout many reports and documents of varied EU's Directorates General. For the moment the bulk of the existing information about neighbouring territories is analysed at national scale; this provides an overall profile of what our Neighbours are but hampers in-depth sustainable cooperation with them because the monitoring of the concrete projects and the mobilisation of local partners would imply the real knowledge of these local territories.

A first attempt of a possible integrated vision of Europe and its surrounding countries had been made in the Study Programme of European Spatial Planning at the origin of ESPON. An overall approach of territorial stakes in the Neighbourhoods has been initiated in the ESPON project Europe in the World (Grasland and Didelon 2007). The green paper on Territorial cohesion has made a very interesting attempt to show an analysis consolidating European and bordering territories at local scale (NUTS 2 and equivalent); however (i) the geographical frame of this mapping was too narrow since it only covered the littoral strip of Northern Africa and did not cover the Caucasian countries; and more importantly the question of metadata, thus of how durable the database was, remained open. ESPON DB1 and DB2 (M4D) projects have attempted to go further in data collection and integration in the Neighbourhoods. In ESPON DB1 a first attempt of integration of data on Western Balkans and Turkey has been realised, but the data remain largely lacking and lowly comparable, and the DB1 Balkans Technical report shows these shortcomings, which ITAN intends to overpass.

1.1.4. ITAN key notions

ITAN has to detail its key notions, because the reader (who certainly knows much more about EU 27, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland than about Morocco's or Ukraine's space) may not be familiar with the conceptual notions such as "regionalism", "Oblast" or "Wilaya". ITAN glossary will define the following notions:

- *Region*: the geographical notion should be distinguished from "regionalism" (institutional approach of the issue), and from the terms or "regionalisation" and "regional integration". The latter should distinguish between "shallow integration" (free trade) and "deep integration" (convergence of norms and standards, sharing of the value chains…, see the appendix 1.3 for a first definition of these notions).

- *Neighbourhoods*, in the sense of the European Neighbourhood Policy and of other institutional contexts, and in the sense of the ITAN project. The other geographical categories of the European policies should be defined (Northern dimension...) as well as the usual geographic

categories (Near East, Middle East, Balkans…). The objective is to highlight the overall notion of "wider European region" that is Europe plus the neighbourhoods.

The glossary will also define notions within several main categories: *ITAN Local territories*, *ITAN Indicators*, *Cooperation* (inter-governmental, local, private or professional), *Regional strategies*, and *EU policies and instruments with territorial impact on the Neighbourhoods*.

1.1.5. How the Neighbourhoods issue is addressed in the scientific literature

Alike international institutions' publications, the regional issue has been the target of a huge rise of academic publishing since the beginning of the 2000s. Things began as early as the 1960s when the European Community came into force. The debate among economists dealt namely with the opportunity of this community to fulfil the five stages of any regional integration according to the theory of Bela Balassa (1961). At that time, the approach would be prominently economic, namely monetary (e.g. theory of Optimal Currency Region, Mundell 1961). Later on, the Euro zone was studied as the primary and major case study of this theory, the debate being about how to achieve a monetary union i.e. the last-but-one stage of Balassa's theory.

The main impetus for academic publishing was the rise of Regional trade agreements (RTAs) worldwide in the 1990s and what Hettne & Soderbaum called the "new regionalism". Contrarily to the old regionalism that took place in the 1950s and 1960s, this new regionalism is open to new membership and to globalisation, has multidimensional objectives (politics, security, culture but above all economics, Baldwin 1997), and involves state but also market and civil society actors in many institutional forms.

However, the territorial issue remains hardly taken into account. Hettne & Soderbaum (2004) allude to it when they discuss how public goods (common resources such as air and water, preferred social conditions such as health and welfare, common rules and policies to pursue shared goals) can be produced at the global and at the regional level. Academic literature on the regional integration remains dominated by economics and political science, and not territorial sciences. Geographers have entered the process, generally in interdisciplinary works (e.g. Taillard 2004 or Azuelos 2004). But as a whole, the scientific work hardly combines economic, institutional and territorial approaches, thus hardly shows helpful for policy makers on the neighbourhood issue for on-the-field projects.

Philippe De Lombaerde, Giulia Pietrangeli and Chatrini Weeratunge (2008) make a systematic comparison of the different indicator systems used in varied research on regional integration. The theoretical question underpinned by the debate, is that of "deep" vs. "shallow" regional integration. The latter restrict to trade facilitation; the former includes harmonization of technical and economic standards, prudential requirements, market integration, industrial cooperation and sharing of the value chains, technology transfer, transnational infrastructures and environmental cooperation. It is easy to understand how important this shallow vs. deep integration issue is for the interaction between ESPON and ENCs territories. In almost every case nonetheless, the measure of regional integration remains based on country * country flows analysis (trade, investment, migration, inter-governmental agreements…). A very small number of authors combine inter-national and intra-national analysis. Mario Arturo Ruiz Estrada (2012) has proposed a multi-level investment flows monitoring model (MIF-model) to assess the attractiveness of territories in the framework of a regional integration. This type of multi-level approach of the regional issue remains rare.

Moreover, generally speaking, what is striking about these researches on the regional integration is that the bulk of them, if not the totality, consider Europe in its institutional dimension, that is to say EU, and not in its functional dimension that is to say including its neighbourhoods. In the most recent synthetic analysis of the regionalisation vs. globalisation issue, Hirata et al. (2013) continue to choose a very classic delineation of regions, namely the sole European Union in the case of Europe.

Since the last decade, the European neighbourhoods territorial issue has interested a rising number of authors, but few authors working on the regionalisation issue in its interaction with globalisation (as the ESPON TIGER project strives to do, cf. Van Hamme 2012). On what can be called the wider European region (ESPON + Neighbourhoods), we either have:

- analyses of the Association Agreements between the EU and the ENCs according to the shallow vs. deep integration issue (e.g. Hoekman & Konan 2001), but not taking into account the territorial side of the question (environment, transports networks, local impact of FDI…);
- researches on the territorial impact of the ENP or on the Neighbourhoods as a whole, but at a large scale (national scale all too often, Faludi 2008, Gaubert & Richard 2010);
- local scale territorial fine analysis of some Neighbourhoods and their cross-border links to Europe, but throughout local monographs, that is to say with little heuristic value;
- analyses of larger parts of some neighbourhoods (e.g. Balanche 2012 Atlas of the Near East) or studies of national territories (e.g. Ababsa 2013 Atlas of Jordan) but with scarce analysis of the interaction with the European space.

The ESPON Programme has provided valuable input to the knowledge of the European neighbourhoods and their interaction with Europe. Several of them are of great interest for ITAN (see appendix 1.4). They show that the territorial approach is relevant to cope with the neighbourhood issue, and provide a lot to this globalisation vs. regionalisation debate.

1.2. ITAN key hypotheses and objectives

1.2.1. ITAN hypotheses

ITAN terms of reference raised two key questions: (i) what are the territorial structures, and what are the economic, social and environmental stakes and dynamics of regions neighbouring the ESPON territory? (ii) What are the flows, interaction and cooperation between ESPON and neighbouring territories?

The ITAN project addresses these questions throughout two scientific hypotheses. The first hypothesis assumes that the neighbourhoods show **more opportunities than threats**, be they economic, social, environmental or political (see appendix 1.1). European Neighbourhoods are all too often regarded through a simplified view: great natural resources on the one hand, especially energy; migration pressure and political unrest on the other hand. We assume that ITAN's territorial analysis can drive to a much more nuanced view of both opportunities and threats, at national and at local scale (access to markets, investment scarcity and potential, climate change and water shortage but also opportunities for cooperation, cross-border trafficking control but also cooperation, etc.). We acknowledge that the assessment of threats is underestimated because ITAN does not deal with all the geopolitics issues.

The second is that **ESPON space and the ENCs constitute a region**. Its validation is twofold:

(i) *Regionalism*: the project has to show the number and relevance of cooperation agreements (we stick to territorial agreements) at the intergovernmental scale down to the local cross-border local scale. Our starting point stems from ESPON TIGER result: such agreements are numerous but unequally according to the related ENC and much less effective than what the EU's discourse on the ENP would let expect. Other researchers have shown how scattered was the action taken by the Commission in the framework of the Barcelona process for overall very limited financial means – not to speak of the almost inexistent neighbourhood strategy of each EU member state.

(ii) *Regionalisation*, that is to say the question of convergence vs. divergence between ENRs and the ESPON space. We assume that territorial structures and flows with the ESPON space analysis will show an increasing convergence in the Northern Neighbourhood, whereas it will show an increasing divergence in the Southern Neighbourhood – which drives to very different policy recommendations. In the case of the South-Eastern Neighbourhood the dominant trend should be convergence rather than divergence, but the results of the research will certainly show a variety of degrees according to the considered country. The result of the Eastern Neighbourhood is highly difficult to predict, because Russia might have resisted, in the last decade, the reorientation of this Neighbourhood's economic geography toward Europe that occurred in the 1990s.

1.2.2. ITAN objectives

The first objective is **bringing to European stakeholders a comprehensive view of the ENRs**. It is a preliminary step for any regional view of the wider European region. Otherwise stakeholders will remain in today's situation: a fragmented representation of the various Neighbourhoods, with large loopholes in the territorial knowledge of these strategic territories for Europe. A multi Neighbourhoods (Northern, Eastern, South-Eastern and Mediterranean, see appendix 3), multi-level approach will address this need. Moreover, the goal is to provide a presentation of the large array of European policies, tools and programmes which have a direct impact on these territories. Such a comprehensive view is necessary for any contribution for policymakers, given the general lack of political integrated strategy in that field.

The second objective is **assessing the regional integration between the ESPON space and the ENCs, through a territorial analysis**. Can we more and more speak of "one region"? Do trends rather show convergence or divergence? We expect varied answers according to the related Neighbourhoods. ITAN will measure discontinuities between ESPON territory and the ENRs (structural analysis), and flows between them. The project's result should help qualifying the regional integration: on-going integration or de-integration; shallow or deep integration.

In order to fulfil these objectives, ITAN aims at building a database that should show sustainable, so as to feed long term research programmes and scientific partnerships between European and ENCs' researchers. Hence the importance of metadata, and our choice for a small number of consistent data ("core data") rather than for an extensive collection. The third objective of ITAN is **building the first stage of a long-run process.**

The fourth objective is **making recommendations in order to reduce risks and foster opportunities**. That means: promoting a prominent role of territorial approaches in political recommendation on the Neighbourhood issue; highlighting what the territorial cooperation could be through the ENP and the sectoral EU policies (CAP, regional policy, environment, TEN…); proposing a new vision of territorial strategy and planning for the ENRs – which is a key issue for many of these countries especially in the Mediterranean area as the Arab spring has shown – and for the Neighbourhoods as a whole and dealing not only with energy supply but also with transports, rural development, urban planning, thrifty use of natural resources etc. We assume that such a territorial vision could bring a lot for a deep regional integration.

1.3. ITAN database methodology (WP1)

The ITAN database building process has to deal with new geometries for the targeted countries that do not have the same system of territorial divisions, and with data collection for these territorial divisions. The ITAN TPG is closely working with the M4D team since it took care of building the ITAN geometries and nomenclature.

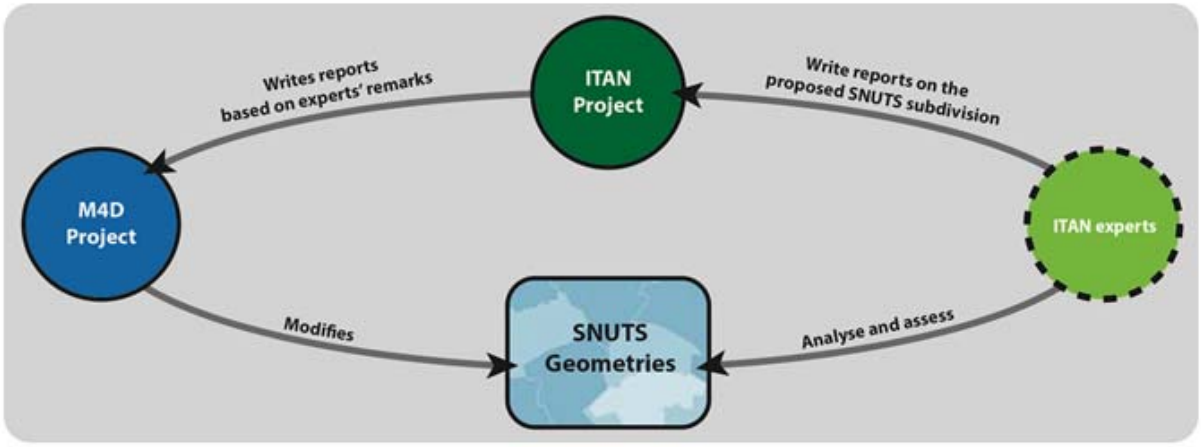
1.3.1. Geometries

To be properly analysed, all the targeted territories have to be subdivided following the same methodology so we will be able to perform comparable analyses of these territories. This methodology is called "SNUTS" ("Similar to NUTS"). In the framework of the M4D project, a territorial division has been created for the ENCs. It uses the same classification criteria than the NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) which is the Eurostat hierarchical system for dividing up the EU space. This territorial division "SNUTS" allows the comparison between the EU space and the ENCs, and between the ENCs.

These seamless all-embracing geometries referred to as SNUTS will only be built on *existing administrative levels* in the targeted countries. This choice ensures further updating phases of the database and therefore the long-term sustainability the ITAN project is aiming for. However, the ITAN project will try to improve the SNUTS nomenclature. That is why the first duty of external experts hired within the project is to assess the territorial subdivision. In addition to collecting data, they have a mission to tag errors and suggest changes so the SNUTS will be more relevant for the country. The

SNUTS nomenclature will be validated or modified by each expert so it will not only be based on statistical criteria but it will also take into account historical, geographical analysis and latest changes in the administrative division.

Figure 1: Improving the SNUTS nomenclature



The ITAN project will analyse the targeted territories on the SNUTS 2 or/and SNUTS 3 scale (what we call "SNUTS 2/3"), due to the large range of countries' sizes. In a small country such as Lebanon, we will use the SNUTS 3 level which is the only one available below the country level (that always equals the SNUTS 0 level). In a larger country such as Russia, we will use the SNUTS 2 level: it is the only existing level that complies with both the feasibility of the ITAN partner to collect data and the readability of the ITAN maps of this very large country (the covered area of the country in the ENR macro-regional map-kit counts 65 SNUTS 2 units); moreover, the lower administrative and statistical level, the raion, is too small (similar to LAU1).

It is likely that we will analyse some phenomena at a larger SNUTS level (SNUTS 0 or 1) than expected if the data for SNUTS 2 or 3 levels is not available. Some analysis will be performed at the SNUTS 0 scale when the national scale is relevant for specific analyses (see appendix 2.5 for levels of territorial divisions in each ITAN country).

Each ITAN partner will also work at a more local scale in the case study analyses (one for each Neighbourhood). They can undertake to use a natural territorial zoning, non-statistical zoning (e.g. watershed), or a georeferenced point layer (e.g. representation of statistical data on urban areas), the partner being then responsible for creating or collecting the additional geographic layers.

The ITAN geometries have been created by the M4D team at two levels of generalisation: one is designed for mapping purposes, the other one for GIS calculations (but only at SNUTS 2 or 3 levels).

1.3.2. Data collection

The first step of the project was to identify the statistical data to collect at the local level. It has been divided in two categories: core data and desired data. The first set of data is the project's priority.

1.3.2.1. Assessing data availability

To collect relevant and reliable data in the targeted countries for the three **core data** sections Demography, Society and Economy, we work in close collaboration with external experts we hired to help us finding the data and get a better overall understanding of it. In the first phase of the project, we identified the data available online or through statistical yearbooks. Not all the targeted data for every country was available at the desired scale (SNUTS 2/3). In the process of finding the experts to work with, we created a document entitled Data Assessment Table (DAT). It is shaped to assess data availability and reliability, as well as the available scales, sources and time period coverage. It is both filled in by the ITAN team in charge of the country and by the external expert.

Figure 2: Extract of the oPt (Occupied Palestinian Territory) DAT

				TO BE FILLED BY THE EXPERT					NOT TO BE FILLED BY THE EXPERT
Topic	Dataset name	Included data	Definition	Availibility	Time period coverage	Scale	Sources	Observations	What we (CIST) found on the data producers' websites
cf. subcontract proposal project			*for the dataset's objectives*	*yes or no*	*years*	*regions, provinces,...*	*institution, reliability ...*	*comment on the dataset, the methodology, ...*	*comment on the dataset*
Demography	Population	sex, age, urban vs. non-urban	Total population, by sex, age; urban and rural population	Yes	1997 and 2007 and also the projected data are available	locality ,Governorate and national	PCBS		Total population, by sex and age group in 1997 in 2 Regions. By sex and governorate in 1997. By localities within the 16 governorates, in 1997 and 2007 (localities, Jerusalem is missing). Natives, and foreign-born Palestinians in 2007 in Regions. Characteristics of Urban and Rural Areas in the Palestinian Territory (July 2003, Khalil Motaw'e Amro, Dr. Othman Sharkas, published by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics).
	Large cities population		population in cities > 1 million inhabitants	no				there is no cities in the oPt with this number of population	Not found
	Deaths	sex, age	Total deaths, if possible by sex and age	yes	yearly Based	Governorate	Ministry of Health and Arij		Not found
	Life expectancy	sex	Number of years an individual is expected to live at birth, if possible by sex	yes	yearly Based	Governorate	Ministry of Healt and Arij		Not found
	Births		Total number of births	Yes	yearly Based	Governorate	Ministry of Health and Arij		Only found for births in 12 months preceding the 2007 census, in 2 Regions.

1 — Same contents for each country

3 — The expert assesses the data availability

2 — Data availability identification

1 – The targeted data is specifically explained so the expected indicators to collect are fully understood by everyone. For instance the "population" dataset gathers data for total population, population by sex and age (age pyramids) as well as urban and rural populations.
2 – The ITAN team has to fill the last column of the document: it summarises the information on the data we could find in English (in this specific situation we found data in Arabic but its quality could not be assessed by us, so we do not mention this data in the column filled with our comments).
3 – The expert then has to fill in the five remaining columns (availability, time period coverage, scales, sources and observations) to detail which data s/he has access to within the time frame of the ITAN project. This document allows us to evaluate the opportunity of working with the identified expert, and to make sure we all agree on the specific data to find and collect.
See the ITAN countries Data Assessment Tables in the appendix 2.4.

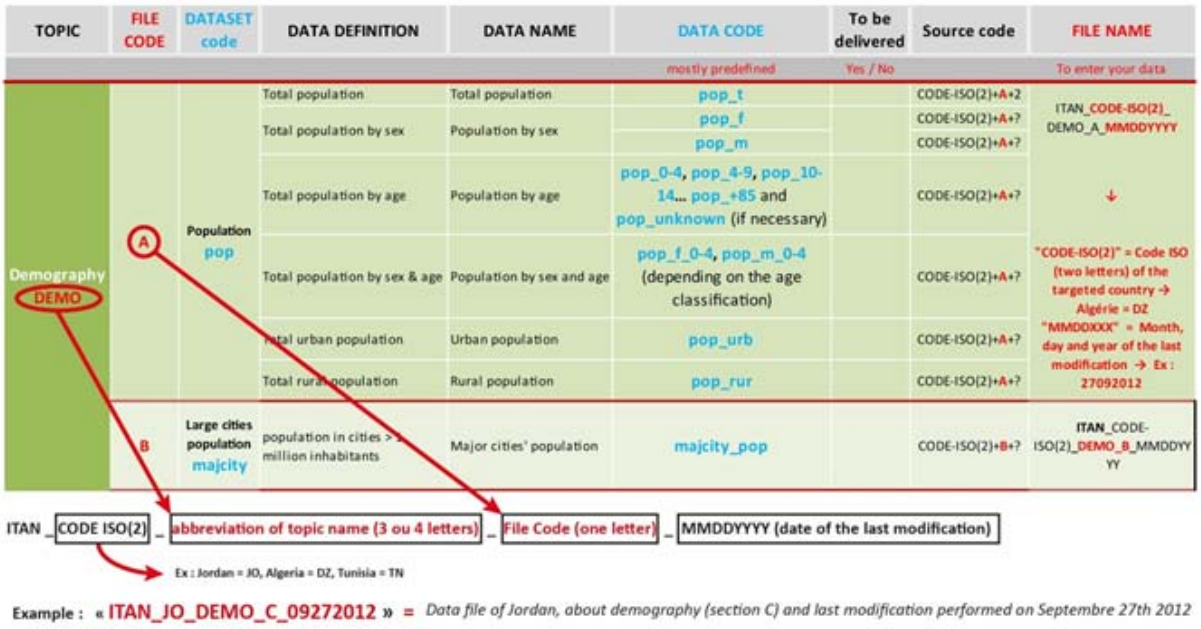
1.3.2.2. Shaping the ITAN database (DB)

We will gather a large number of datasets from different sources, with a wide variety of data and datatypes entered by a large number of people. To ease the building process of the ITAN database and deliver data to the ESPON database, we have to organise the whole data collection process by carefully defining each of its steps. That is why we designed technical documents to make sure the data and the metadata will be entered properly. The following documents have been delivered to all the ITAN teams and external experts: the Data Collection Manual (see appendix 2.2), ten prefilled data files for each ITAN country, the predefined data codes (ITAN_DAT_Codes, see appendix 2.3), the Metadata Specifications (document created by the M4D team).

The data collection manual
It is the reference document to properly fill in the datafiles. It explains how to enter the data and the associated metadata. The manual is organised in four sections: The main rules to follow; Explanation of the predefined data codes ("ITAN_DAT_Codes" document, cf. next section); Presentation of the datafiles to fill; List of supports and documents to deliver.

Ten prefilled data files for each ITAN country
To organise the data collection, all the core data have been subdivided in ten sections. One section of data has to be entered in one datafile. We built ten prefilled datafiles for each ITAN country using the SNUTS nomenclature (unit codes, name, version) and the ESPON datafile template. By shaping these files, we make sure all the files are following the same rules and therefore (i) we know where to find a specific data – for instance total population of Jordan will be found in the file entitled ITAN_JO_DEMO_A_XXXXXXXX; (ii) we facilitate the further gathering process of the datafiles. The datafiles will be reorganised at the very end of the project lifetime to make them comparable and practical.

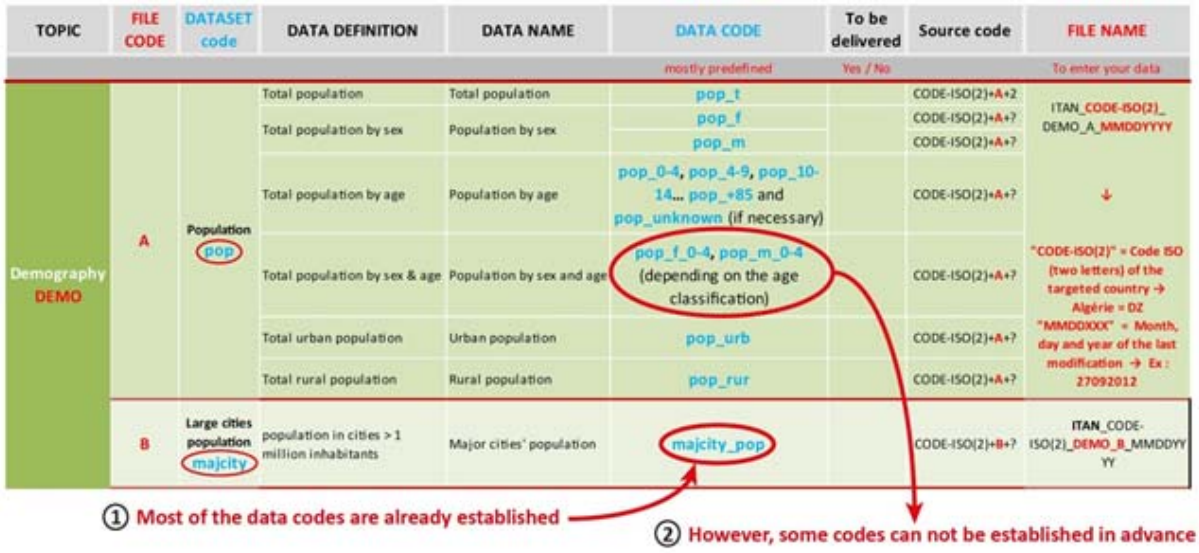
Figure 3: Which data has to be entered in which file?



The predefined data codes

At the end of the data collection, the ITAN teams will be in possession of hundreds of datafiles. To facilitate the database management, all the data codes (names of the variables in the database), the source labels (codes which bind each data with a source in the ESPON database) and the name of each datafiles have been predefined in the ITAN_DAT_codes document. This document looks like the "DAT" document, but we added information to shape the data and source label codes the experts have to use. This step was of utmost importance to make sure: (i) we minimise the potential number of errors; (ii) we will not encounter redundancy in the numerous files we will gather[1]; (iii) we facilitate the harmonisation process that will have to be performed after we will get all the filled datafiles back.

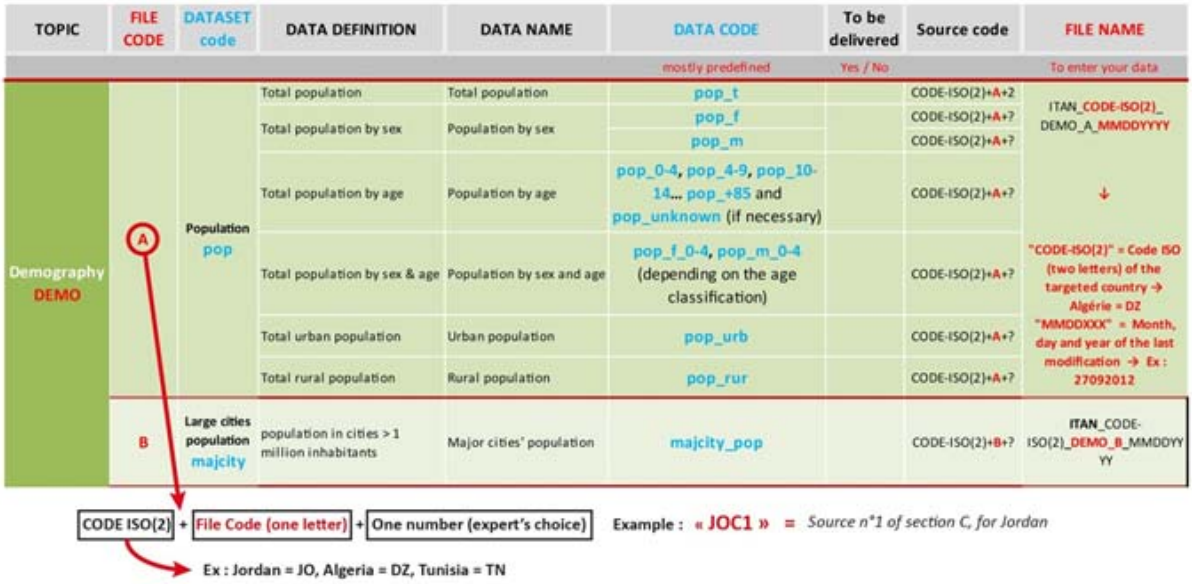
Figure 4: How to name a data code



[1] [(10 datafiles)*(24 countries) = 240 datafiles]; we will at least get 24 times the data entitled "total population"; its code will always be "pop_t" and the associated source label will always include the ISO code for the country, the letter A (referring to the section of the demographic data dealing with total population) and a letter or number. This is the only way to make sure we will not have to deal with same source labels for different sources, and different data codes for the same data once we will gather all the filled in datafiles.

To create a data code, we have to use the dataset code and specify the complementary information with an abbreviation. Ex: **pop_m_18-30** = Male population between 18 and 30 years old.

Figure 5: How to name a source label



TOPIC	FILE CODE	DATASET code	DATA DEFINITION	DATA NAME	DATA CODE	To be delivered	Source code	FILE NAME
					mostly predefined	Yes / No		To enter your data
Demography DEMO	A	Population pop	Total population	Total population	pop_t		CODE-ISO(2)+A+2	ITAN_CODE-ISO(2)_ DEMO_A_MMDDYYYY
			Total population by sex	Population by sex	pop_f		CODE-ISO(2)+A+?	
					pop_m		CODE-ISO(2)+A+?	
			Total population by age	Population by age	pop_0-4, pop_4-9, pop_10-14... pop_+85 and pop_unknown (if necessary)		CODE-ISO(2)+A+?	↓
			Total population by sex & age	Population by sex and age	pop_f_0-4, pop_m_0-4 (depending on the age classification)		CODE-ISO(2)+A+?	"CODE-ISO(2)" = Code ISO (two letters) of the targeted country → Algérie = DZ "MMDDXXX" = Month, day and year of the last modification → Ex : 27092012
			Total urban population	Urban population	pop_urb		CODE-ISO(2)+A+?	
			Total rural population	Rural population	pop_rur		CODE-ISO(2)+A+?	
	B	Large cities population majcity	population in cities > 1 million inhabitants	Major cities' population	majcity_pop		CODE-ISO(2)+B+?	ITAN_CODE-ISO(2)_DEMO_B_MMDDYYYY

The Metadata Specifications

Even if they are well described in the Data collection manual, the ESPON metadata can be difficult to understand and to fill in because a lot of information has to be detailed. That is why we also use the Metadata Specifications document that is the reference document for the ESPON DB designed in the ESPON M4D project.

1.3.2.3. Which data?

Core data

The core data are key information to build an integrated analysis of the ENRs. Collected with very detailed metadata, they will help to shape comparable and basic indicators for every country. These data are gathered in three main themes of territorial analysis: demography, society and economy (see appendix 2.1).

The "other desired data" cover the topics of environment, health, economy (such as investments at local scale but also R&D or the use of Internet and computers) and local flows (domestic and international). The crucial ones are those on flows, because today's territories are more and more understandable according to the link they have with other territories. The problem is that this kind of data is hardly available, even in European countries!

Regarding all these issues, the priority is given to collecting the data identified as core data to build the first DB for the ENCs at the SNUTS 2/3 level, which will allow comparative analyses between ENCs and between them and the ESPON space. The other desired data will only be collected and processed if we fulfil our expectations regarding the core data.

Flow data

The flow data will be taken from diverse world institutions databases (as indicated in table 1) and processed to be analysed. So far, not all the databases foreseen in the ITAN Inception Report have been used for some are incomplete (tourism – especially in South Mediterranean countries, or migratory flows), or redundantly based on others (like the remittances data that is actually inferred from the migration stocks). Nevertheless, further work will be done to try to update the available databases with other sources.

All the databases listed below have a basic structure of the type: "origin * destination * time * value", and have been harmonised as to have the same country codification everywhere. In addition, three informations have been added in each data file to code (i) the membership to the EU, (ii) the identification of the ENC, (iii) the world region of the country according to the WUTS-3[2] classification.

The following main treatments have been achieved for the different types of flows:

1) The database on the **trade of goods** is based on the IMF data. It has been standardised with Chelem DB because the latter, although covering less countries, fluctuates less through the years. Chelem data were also used to estimate missing data, especially trade between old communist countries before 1990;
2) The Chelem DB is a very detailed DB providing values for 147 categories of goods. We have used it for the different **energy** products (Coals, Coke, Crude oil, Refined petroleum products, Natural gas and Electricity). All the countries of the project are present in the DB but not all of them are energy sellers of course;
3) The World Bank provides on **migratory stocks** for all countries between 1960 and 2010 on a decennial base;
4) **Foreign Direct Investments** data comes from Unctad. Data have been completed by national sources for several countries missing in the database. When this is the case, we always keep the total FDI from the Unctad database. Because FDI have important variations from one year to another, our data are averages for 5- or 3-years period of time;
5) **Development Aid** is a combination of different transfer accounting (loan cancellation, direct aid…), and we have used the Net Aid transfer (NAT) which is a net result. Because of this, some annual values of NAT are negative and we simply set them to zero;
6) The Official airline guide (OAG) DB provides all the **Air traffic connection** (offer) between the airports planned in January for the year. Air traffic is very sensitive to the demand and hence we can consider the offer as a significant indicator of real flows. We have summed all the seats offered on any airport connection at the country level.

Table 1: Data sources used in the flow study

Flow	Provider	Time covering	Geographical covering	Note
Goods trade	IMF	Yearly, 1967 - 2011	Country level, 213 x 218	Standardised with Chelem
Energy trade	Chelem (Cepii)	Yearly, 1967 - 2010	Country level, 100 x 100	6 types of energy
Migration stocks	World Bank	1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010	Country level, 238 x 237	Stocks instead of flows, for better geographical covering
FDI	Unctad + Igeat	Periodically, 1998 - 2008	Country level, 230 x 121	Only 2 periods : 1998/2002 and 2006/2008
Development aid	OECD + CGD	Yearly, 1960 - 2010	Country level, 165 x 44	Net Aid Transfer
Air traffic	OAG	Yearly, 1991 - 2012	Airport level, countries : 234 x 234	Based on seats number in January

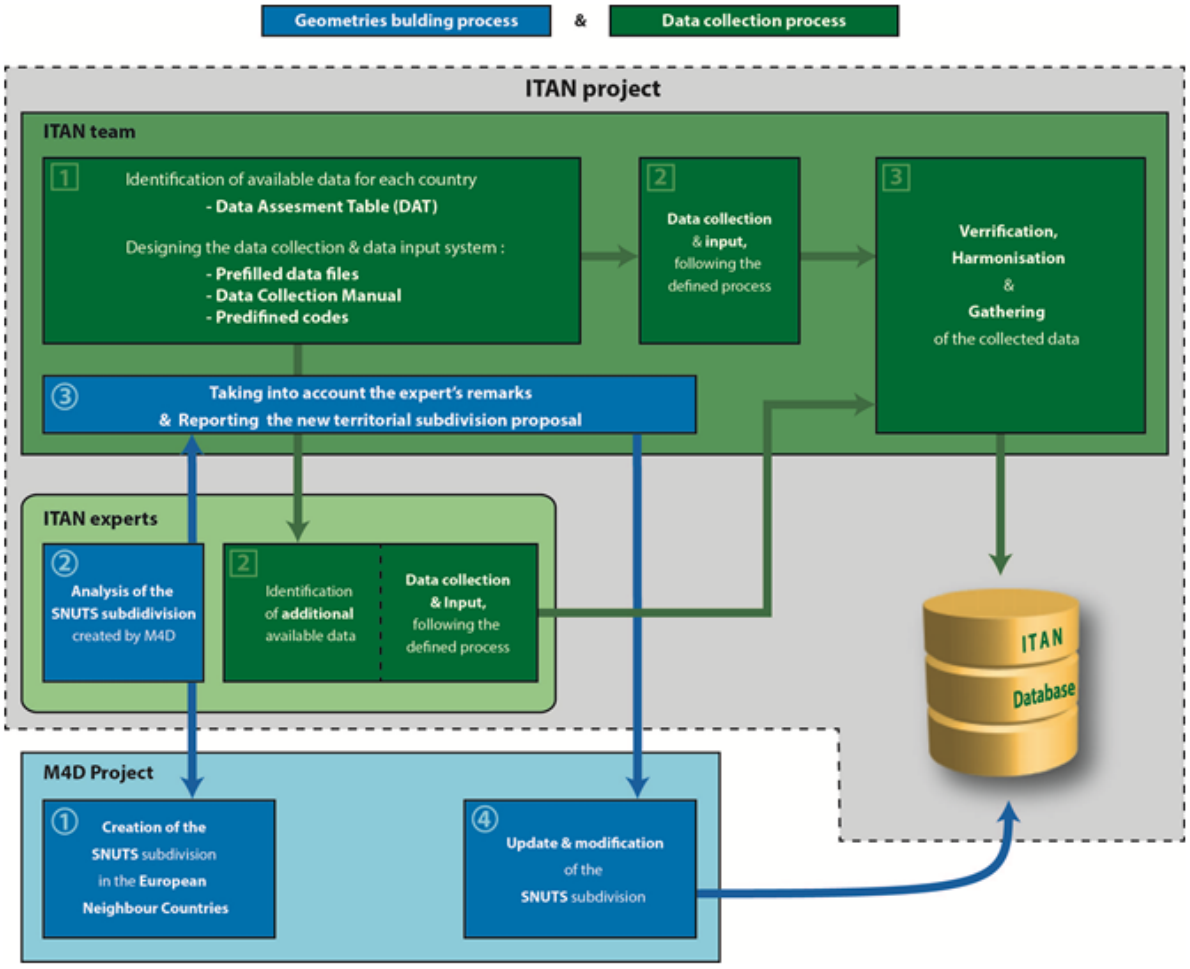
Grid data

ITAN will collect and process continuous grid data of population density to generate a complete map of Europe and the neighbourhoods. The data is already available for many countries, but for some it will be derived from regional population data. Land cover will also be provided as a continuous grid map for all the ITAN space, based on CORINE and other sources. Some computed variables such as connexity will be presented too in a continuous grid form. All grids will be at least with a resolution of 5x5km.

Network, transport and accessibility data (WP2): see appendix 6.

[2] WUTS is a nomenclature for grouping the countries in a hierarchic structure. On one end WUTS-0 stands for the world and on the other end WUTS-5's stand for the countries; intermediate levels represent regional groups.

Figure 6: The ITAN DB process



1.3.3. Mapping

1.3.3.1. The ITAN Map-kits

The ITAN project needs a macro-regional map-kit displaying Europe and its ENRs as well as specific map-kits for each of the Neighbourhood areas (four) and for the case studies (five, but only three map-kits will be built, see table 2).

Working with the UMS RIATE team in charge of map-kit building within the ESPON Programme, we chose to centre ITAN macro-regional map-kit on the ESPON space using the EPSG projection 3035[3], so the map will be easily readable for any European stakeholder. The other map-kits have been built with the same projection; we acknowledge that it makes the Eastern Neighbourhood layout not very common to read, but we wanted the reader to be used to this neighbourhoods geography centred on the ESPON space. Due to its arctic location, the Northern Neighbourhood's map-kit has been built using a polar projection so the territories, including extra-European, can be displayed. Each map-kit's scale has been adjusted to improve the readability of the covered space. Additional map-kits for countries might be needed and will be built accordingly to the ITAN teams' needs.

[3] Using the European Terrestrial Reference System 1989 - ETRS89 Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area projection with parameters: latitude of origin 52° N, longitude of origin 10° E, false northing 3 210 000.0 m, false easting 4 321 000.0 m.

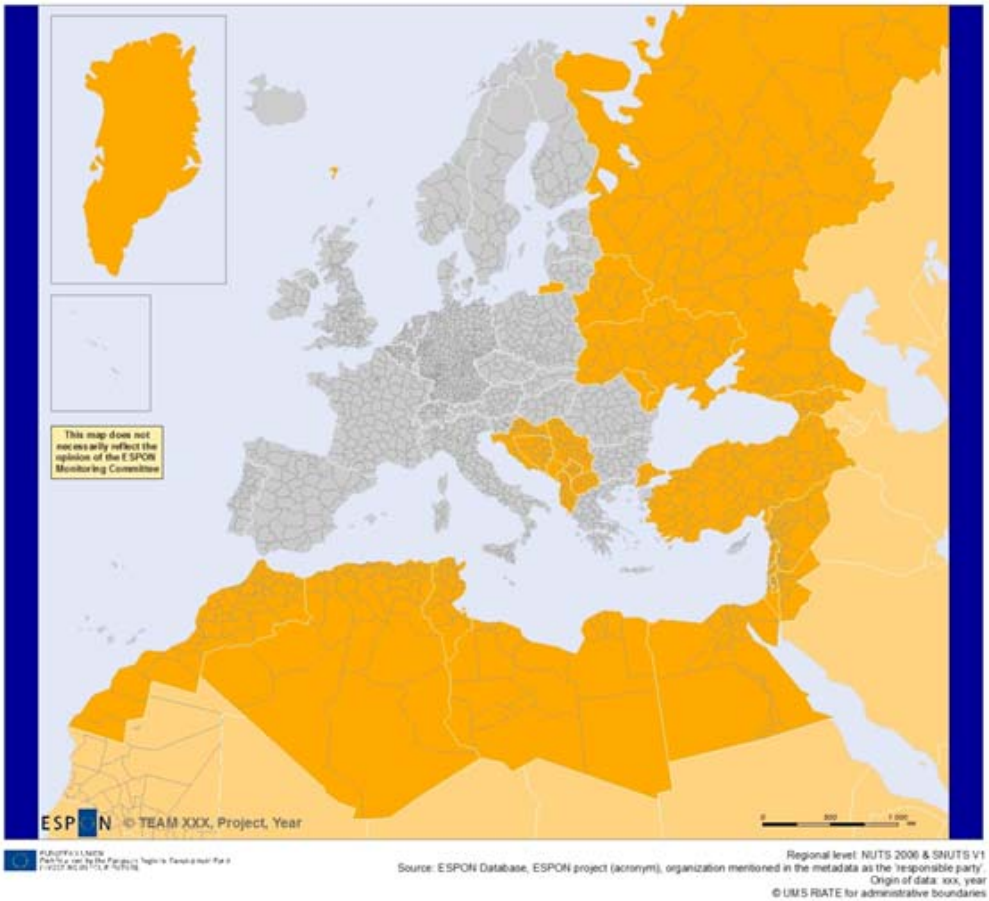
Table 2: Presentation of ITAN map-kits

Map-kit type	Map-kit name	W.P.	Status	Projection
Macro-regional	ENRs	All	Version 1	ESPG3035
Regional	Eastern Neighbourhood	W.P.3	Version 1	ESPG3035
Regional	Northern N.	W.P.4	Version 1	Polar equal area
Regional	South-Eastern N.	W.P.5	Version 1	ESPG3035
Regional	Mediterranean N.	W.P.6	Version 1	ESPG3035
Regional	Mediterranean N. wide*	W.P.6	Version 1	ESPG3035
Case study	The Baltic Sea	W.P.3	In progress	TBD
Case study	The European Arctic	W.P.4	TBD**	n/r
Case study	Western Balkans	W.P.5	Not needed	n/r
Case study	The Black Sea	W.P.5	In progress	TBD
Case study	Gibraltar	W.P.6	In progress	TBD

map-kits delivered in this Interim Report (appendix 3)

*additional map-kit that encompasses the Arabian peninsula might be used to display flows and networks
** this map-kit might not be needed but a zoom-in to the Barents area could be used (ESPG3035)

Map 1: the macro-regional map-kit



The macro-regional map-kit – The ENRs (map 1)
The general map-kit covers all the ITAN countries (in orange) and the ESPON countries (in grey). The Russian Federation will not be entirely included within ITAN analyses: the inland coverage will include every oblast from the Western boundaries to the Ural Mountains which is the conventional limit to the European Russia. The countries neighbouring the ITAN countries (in pale orange) will also be included in the ITAN maps, so the specific situation of the Neighbourhood will be even clearer (the scale for analysis will there only be the national one, SNUTS 0).

The chosen coverage for the ITAN project includes the following countries (from West to East): Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Israel, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, Albania, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia. Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia (included in the European Neighbourhood Policy) were not mentioned in the specifications of the project. However, Georgia will be taken into account in the Black Sea case study.

The four regional map-kits
They have been designed for the four ITAN Neighbourhoods: the Northern Neighbourhood, the Eastern Neighbourhood, the South-Eastern Neighbourhood and the Mediterranean Neighbourhood (two map-kits, the first one displays the ITAN countries, the second one is wider to display the entire Arab peninsula, see the four Neighbourhoods' map-kits proposals in the appendix 3).

The case studies' Map-kits
The five case studies will require the creation of three map-kits. The regional map-kits for the Western Balkans will be used as well for the case study analysis. The need for a Northern Neighbourhood case study's map-kit still has to be determined. For the three other case studies, a specific map-kit will be built, coordinated by the ITAN lead partner with the support of the UMS RIATE.

The ITAN project's area covers territories that are politically disputed, which imply decision making regarding how these territories are displayed on maps:

- the Palestinian Territory issue will be solved through the international cartographic norm of the United Nations;

- the Western Sahara issue is difficult to address: the UN cartography does not encompass it within the Moroccan national territory, which risks to hamper the dissemination of ITAN results towards the Moroccan partners; if ITAN's mapping encompasses the Western Sahara within Morocco national territory this risk to hamper the dissemination of ITAN's results towards the Algerian partners. A solution to this possible bottleneck could be to prepare a "rescue map-kit" at only local level and including the Mauritanian regions, so as to minimise the national delimitation. Taking into account Mauritanian territories would present another advantage: Mauritania is part of the "Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean", and is part of the "Dialogue 5+5" that gathers Portugal, Spain, France, Italy and Malta on the one hand and Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania on the other.

- The TPG will also have to deal with Abkhazia (vis-à-vis Georgia); South Ossetia (vis-à-vis Georgia); Transnistria (vis-à-vis the Republic of Moldova); the Golan Heights (between Israel and Syria); the Hala'ib triangle (between Egypt and Sudan). We will follow the EU statements to be able to properly display these territories on maps, but there is no statement on the Hala'ib Triangle.

- As for this Hala'ib Triangle in particular, The ITAN project can opt for two map representations: (i) that of Egyptian authorities, or (ii) that of Sudanese authorities. Given the fact that Egypt is one of the ITAN ENCs, and that our data at the Egyptian SNUTS scale encompass this area, we intend to follow the Egyptian view *but* with a specific representation of the limits of this Hala'ib triangle.

- The cartographic representation of Cyprus will follow the ESPON Programme recommendations.

1.3.3.2. The ITAN Mapping Guide

To make sure the maps of each Neighbourhood will be comparable, the ITAN TPG has agreed upon mapping rules for shared analyses (e.g. the same phenomenon has to be display with a same colour for the four Neighbourhoods). The lead partner is currently working on an ITAN Mapping Guide to ensure these mapping rules.

1.3.4. The barriers for the project's implementation

1.3.4.1. Geometries issues

The SNUTS nomenclature had to be created for all the countries except for Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Turkey that have official NUTS divisions (acceding and candidate countries to the EU).

In every country, changes occur in the territorial division. The ITAN project will only use the last version of the territorial division; to make the collected data from 1990s to 2010s fit in the current territorial units is a difficult task.

The SNUTS entities that have been built might have to be updated due to the experts' remarks. The expert might spot an error we missed in the delineation. Then, we will have to work with the M4D team to update the geometries as well as the map-kits. We have to keep in mind the SNUTS nomenclature is inspired by the NUTS used in the European Union countries. Therefore, this nomenclature might be useful to make all the regions comparable to one another, but it might also not be the most relevant one to analyse the demographic, social or economic trends in action within the targeted countries.

The M4D and the ITAN lead partner teams are currently working on a document designed to synthesise the geometries issues for one country, and detail the changes (if any) to be performed to get an accurate and relevant nomenclature for 2013.

1.3.4.2. Data difficulties

Collecting a large number of data and data types is very complex, especially to ensure and ease in advance the harmonisation process.

- *Quality and reliability of data*: in some countries, and for some years, no general census is available to collect (see below the example of Lebanon, section 2.1.). Only surveys will be available for some data and we know surveys do not have the same level of reliability than a general census.

- *Sources reliability*: to ensure the long-term sustainability of the database, we need to collect data as well as the data sources. So if the data has to be updated in ten years from now, the person in charge will be in possession of the whole history of the database that will also be a quality assessment tool. Without this crucial information, a data is useless and cannot be uploaded in the ESPON DB.

- *Definition of the indicators*: getting a very specific definition of the collected data is one of the most difficult challenges. This critical information will allow us to perform analyses for all the ENCs using the collected and well defined data. The diversity of statistical systems in all the ENCs also increases the potential difficulties we will face due to the according number of methodologies used to collect and publish the data.

1.4. Composite indicators (indexes)

ITAN composite indicators or indexes should address our two needs: a better knowledge of the ENRs per se, and a better knowledge of their interaction with the ESPON territories.

1.4.1. Toward a better knowledge of the ENRs: assessing territorial disparities

This addresses the multilevel approach, thanks to a study of the structures and dynamics of ENRs. Here the driving questions are: is the development of each ENC territorially balanced, can we speak of an inclusive growth? In terms of policy recommendations: what are the needs for territorial planning (national and local), urban services, and rural development?

(i) Structures. Their study implies the use of *demographic and basic territorial data* (demographic density, transport network connexity…); *social* level indicators (school enrolment when possible with a distinction between male et female because the gender issue is of utmost importance in some of the ENCs, level of qualification of the population, health services, demand and offer, level of income when available); *economic* level indicators (share of young adults in population which will show the attractive territories, local production indicator when possible, if available Internet use). These data should drive at a composite indicator: a "level of territorial development index".

Moreover, other specific data (no usable for determining the overall "level of territorial development" index because data is hardly and unequally available) will be mobilised: on rural space (according to administrative definition in national data) and agriculture; on water issue (resource, access to drinkable water, to sanitation when possible); on climate change (data might be available for the Black Sea CS thanks to the ENVIROGRID project) and natural resources.

(ii) Dynamics: data on demographic growth (total, young adults etc.); on transport accessibility (which express the local potential of development) and its evolution; on income and production evolution when data are available. These data should drive to a composite indicator: a "territorial dynamics index".

A typology of the ENR territories will derive from the crossing of these two composite indicators (socio-economic structure / dynamism), so as to show the importance and trends of the territorial disparities in each Neighbourhood. The typology could be enriched by taking into account an "International openness" indicator (presence of international infrastructures, FDI, openness of borders, crossborder cooperation) whenever data are available.

1.4.2. Toward a better knowledge of the interactions between the ENRs and ESPON territories:

Here the driving questions are: what are the actual links to Europe vs. to other world regions (in other words what polarisation is exerted by Europe upon its Neighbourhoods)? Do the ENCs experience a "Mexico" pattern characterised by the dualisation of their territory (internationalised poles more and more disconnected from the rest of the country)?

(i) Country * country data, in order to understand the role of ENCs in Europe's international integration: share of European and of ENC's citizens in the foreign population; economic flows (FDI, trade…); public cooperation (cooperation agreements, number, filed and depth; share of Europe in the public aid to the ENCs).

(ii) Local scale: overall links with foreign space will be studied thanks to the presence of international transport facilities (ports, airports), local FDI, data stemming from a model on local space engagement in foreign trade. These data should drive to a composite indicator: an "international openness index".

(iii) Local scale: data on flows and links with foreign space exploiting origin / destination database, in order to address the geography of foreign influence in the ENCs (are these territories rather connected to ESPON / or to other world regions?): foreigners who live in the country at local scale; FDI's origin (only available for the Mediterranean Neighbourhood); ports and airports international connections. As these data are unequally available in the various ENCs, it will not be possible to use them for the international openness index.

(iv) Local scale: international cooperation agreements. Data on cross-border agreements (case studies only); twin cities (if TERCO can provide ITAN with data and methodology), and other forms of cooperation.

2. MAIN RESULTS ACHIEVED SO FAR

2.1. Geometries and data collection: where we are (WP1)

So far, the main barrier we had to deal with was the identification of reliable external experts. This process has been time consuming and we still miss some experts for the targeted countries. The data collection process itself is also quite complex and long so we are now behind on the scheduled calendar for collecting the core data.

2.1.1. Schedule of geometries and data deliveries

The table 3 shows the schedule of the ITAN experts' expected deliveries.

Table 3: the ITAN experts' expected deliveries for each Neighbourhood

Team in charge	Neighbourhood	Country	Expert	Scheduled date for core data and reports deliveries		
				Demography	Society	Economy
Nordregio	W.P.3. North	Faroe Islands	not needed			
		Greenland				
	W.P.4. East	Belarus	Found	First versions received (January 2013)		
		Moldova	Found			
		Russia	Found			
		Ukraine	Found			
CNRS/EVS	W.P.5. South-East	Albania	Found	2013-02-28	2013-04-30	2013-04-30
		Bosnia and Herzegovina	Found	2013-02-28	2013-04-30	2013-04-30
		Croatia	Found	2013-02-28	2013-04-30	2013-04-30
		Kosovo under UN SC Resolution 1244/99	Found	2013-02-28	2013-04-30	2013-04-30
		Macedonia	Found	2013-02-28	2013-04-30	2013-04-30
		Montenegro	Found	2013-02-28	2013-04-30	2013-04-30
		Serbia	Found	2013-02-28	2013-04-30	2013-04-30
CNRS/GIS CIST	W.P.6. Mediterranean	Algeria	Found	2013-01-15	2013-02-28	2013-03-30
		Egypt				
		Israel				
		Jordan	Found	2012-12-15	2013-01-30	2013-01-30
		Lebanon	Found	2012-12-15	2013-01-30	2013-01-30
		Libya				
		Morocco				
		Palestine	Found	2013-01-30	2013-02-15	2013-02-15
		Syria	Found	2013-01-30	2013-03-30	2013-03-30
		Tunisia	Found	2012-12-30	2013-01-30	2013-01-30
		Turkey	Found	2012-11-30	2013-01-30	2013-01-30

For the Northern ENCs of the Faroe Islands and Greenland no external expert was hired, because Nordregio has needed competences over these two countries and also long cooperation traditions both with local stakeholders and national statistical institutions.

With regard to collection of the data for the Eastern ENCs, Nordregio is in the process of hiring a professional, from Russia, whose expertise lies in the fields of political geography and geopolitics especially border studies, social geography and large metropolitan areas. The contract was signed in November 2012, but we do not yet have an original copy available. The expert is responsible for official data for all SNUTS 2 units in Russia and the raion level for the selected oblasts bordering EU 27 and Norway, as well as Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova.

For the South-Eastern ENCs, the CNRS/EVS team is in the process of hiring experts from the Balkans who are working in the framework of a professional network of demographists from Greece, Serbia and Croatia "(EuroBalk"). They have excellent skills in both collecting and criticizing demographical data. They are also responsible for official data on socio-economic territorial trends for the seven Western Balkans countries at NUTS 3 level (upper level if it is the only available option, see the table of the territorial units in the Western Balkans in the appendix 2.6).

Regarding the Southern ENCs, the CNRS/GIS CIST has hired seven external expert out of eleven covered countries (Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory are being counted here as two countries). We are now facing difficulties to work with our Syrian expert who is having tremendous problems to work due to the situation in the country. We might also not find a local expert for Libya; so far our attempts have not been successful. The situation is going well in Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia and Turkey – we are working closely with the local experts whose help was crucial to get data we thought would not be available. In Algeria and the oPt, we are working with a research centre and an NGO that gathered many data regarding demographic, social and economic trends.

2.1.1.1. Data gathering: as of January 15th

Demographic data have been received for Eastern Neighbourhood's countries, Lebanon, Tunisia and Turkey, along with a report analysing the data reliability. First checks have been performed on datasets: to make sure they have been properly filled in we checked the requested data was entered in the file as well as all the definitions that go with it. A file is only valid if the metadata filling rate equals 100%. We now have to go deeper in the analyses of each dataset to make sure the data itself is valid – that there is no outlier for instance.

In Lebanon, no general census has been conducted since 1932; therefore all the published population data have been estimated using diverse methodologies. The expert we work with found two different sets of figures for population in 2004. The reason is that both the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Social Affairs conducted a survey to estimate the population; both institutions are reliable, but they got two different results. We will then have to choose the best option, following the expert's recommendations; and we already know it will happen again for many other data.

We are also facing difficulties regarding population data when it comes to counting methodology that is not clear even though a general census has been conducted:

- In Morocco: we witnessed changes in the published results for total population in the country and in its regions. The M4D project collected this data in 2010, we collected it in 2012 and the figures were different. We asked the statistical institute (Haut Commissariat au Plan) to help us understand how the results for past years could be changed – we did get a reply, but no one could explain why the figures changed. A suggestion is that the two different results do not both deal with the nomad population. Indeed, in several countries (Jordan…) we know we will face difficulties to get information and documented sources for counting a population that does not reside in the same place all year long.

- In Israel/the Occupied Palestinian Territory: the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics does not provide (in English) a full methodology on how the population is recorded in the country. On the administrative divisions' maps, the West Bank is entirely covered as part of an Israeli "region" called Judea and Samaria (the Gaza Strip is left aside since only Palestinian live there). All the Israeli districts (six) are divided into sub-districts, except for Judea and Samaria which is only identified as an "area". Statistics are published for this area, but without any explanation on who is counted there: only the Israelis? Are the Palestinian working in Israeli territories included in the work statistics? We need help there to make sure we do not mix Israeli and Palestinian statistics. The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics also publishes

data for the West Bank divided in eleven governorates. Both Bureaux and published data deal with the same space with no definition of the actual covered territory.

In Libya we got some data from the last performed general census in 2006. But we know the data is not entirely reliable and it will be very difficult to get another set of data for the previous decade.

In the Western Balkans the available data for the 1990s is difficult to assess and/or to get.

2.1.1.2. Changes in the geometries

First remarks have been made by the experts and the first version of the SNUTS nomenclature will have to be updated. New territorial units have been created (in Russia for instance, there has been a change in boundary between Moscow city and Moscow oblast), and many changes occurred in several countries since 1990. Therefore we often have to deal with two sets of data for two censuses when the territorial divisions have been modified in between the censuses. To compare this data, we will have to build specific methods in each country according to the types of geometries change.

2.1.2. Administrative divisions and data collection: some country analyses

W.P.3. Faroe Islands and Greenland
Both spaces are self-governing overseas administrative divisions of the Kingdom of Denmark, which unlike Denmark are not members of the European Union.

Faroe Islands
Administratively the islands are divided into 30 municipalities (kommunur) since 2009. During the last decade a process of municipal amalgamation has reduced the number of municipalities by 18 since 2004 and it is expected that in the coming years the number of Faroese municipalities will drop to somewhere between 7 and 15. Traditionally there are also six regions (sýslur) that do not have an administrative role but are still commonly used to indicate and present the geographical regions of the Faroese. These regions are, on the side of municipalities, also included as statistical division by Statistics Faroe Islands. In addition there are some 120 settlements in the Faroe Islands and some statistics are also available on that level. As only some 48 000 inhabitants live in the Faroe Islands, we have included the Faroe Islands in SNUTS Nomenclature as one SNUTS 3 region.

Greenland
Greenland is administratively divided into four municipalities. In addition the uninhabited large national park in Northeast Greenland is unincorporated to municipal division. On January 1st 2009, a municipal reform took place and the former 18 municipalities were re-grouped into four. This municipal reform changed the municipal boundaries more than just a simple amalgamation, but as all the additional changes took place outside the inhabited areas, there are no breaks in demographic or socio-economic statistics on municipal level. As only some 56 000 inhabitants live in Greenland, we have included Greenland as one SNUTS 3 region.

In the Faroe Islands and Greenland well-updated person level register data is the backbone of national statistics. Almost all the core data are available at a local scale and for the targeted time period on annual basis for these two countries. For both of the countries the data over education and economy are the most challenging one. Due to the small size of the countries, the domestic education possibilities are limited and people tend to study abroad. Thus the overall knowledge of the level of education is not included in registers in general. The collection of GDP related data might be a little problematic since both countries, or autonomous regions correctly speaking, receive economic aid from Denmark. For the Faroe Islands' national budget some 12% comes as aid from Denmark, whereas about half the Greenland government revenues come from grants from the Danish government. In addition due to large importance of informal economics (i.e. hunting and fishing) especially in the Greenlandic villages, the availability of employment and unemployment data is limited in Greenland.

In January 2013 most of the Faroese and Greenlandic core data is gathered as PC-Axis files. So far the datasets are not transferred to excel worksheets as there is a need to specify the most wanted data first. For example variable population by sex and age is available for both of the countries by one year age groups by sex annually for at least years 1990-2012.

W.P.4. Ukraine

Just like in Russia and Belarus, the administrative structure of Ukraine is largely inherited from the Soviet past. The main regional level (SNUTS 2) for Ukraine consists of 24 oblasts, two cities of Kiev and of Sevastopol and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. These 27 regions are further divided into 490 raions (SLAU1). At the SNUTS 2 level there have been no changes of administrative boundaries during the Ukrainian independence. The administrative-territorial division matches the principles of a unitary state organisation with the same status for all the oblasts and cities of Kiev and Sevastopol. Crimea has the status of an Autonomous Republic that it restored just before the disintegration of the Soviet Union. The autonomy is anyhow quite limited, particularly after a short period in 1994 when separatists were at power. A number of political organisations in Transcarpathia also claim autonomy but with no results so far. SNUTS 3 level does not exist. As there are no official SNUTS 1 in Ukraine and as the division suggested by the M4D project does not have firm ground or justification, we have not included this level into analysis or data gathering.

As indicated in the DAT, most of the core data are available at the oblast level (SNUTS 2), and mostly available from the early 2000s to 2010/11. At the moment the data gathering from Ukraine is on-going. So far the project has mostly received demographic data, few social datasets and GDP. We expect to receive the remaining possible datasets during February 2013.

W.P.6. Tunisia

The country is divided into 24 governorates, 264 delegations and 2073 sectors. The ITAN scale of reference will be the governorates identified as a SNUTS 3 level. Between 1956 and 2010, the number of governorates went from 13 to 24. The last change in the SNUTS 3 level occurred in 2000 with the creation of the governorate of Manouba in the Tunis area.

Regarding demographic data collection the main issue so far is that life expectancy and infant mortality are only available at national level. For population data (by sex, age and urban or rural area) the covered years are 1989, 1994, 2004 and 2010. Birth and death data are mostly available for the 1998-2010 time-period.

The very interesting datasets gathered by our expert are about domestic and international migration, which include more information than we expected. The general censuses of the population (1994 and 2004) as well as the household employment survey (2009) have been used to collect statistical data that would relate changes of residence and main migratory inflows/outflows trends that occurred between the year kept back to define the former residence and migratory flows trends inherent to the year's census. A specific module on "International Migration" has been introduced for the first time in 2004 when the General Census of the Population and the Habitat has been carried out. Data collected in this frame described the departures abroad between 1999 and 2004 and counted the presence of family members abroad. The Household employment Survey conducted in 2009 introduced a simple question on international migration in order to compute outflows over the period 2004-2009. However, this survey doesn't provide information with the origin by governorate of the recorded international migrants.

Table 4: Domestic and international migration data in Tunisia collected for the ITAN project

Variables	Code	Period covered
Total Domestic Migration	Mig_dom_t	1987-1994, 1999-2004, 2004-2009
Domestic Migration by sex	Mig_dom_m, mig_dom_f	1987-1994, 1999-2004, 2004-2009
Domestic Migration by age	Mig_dom_(age group)	1987-1994, 1999-2004, 2004-2009
Domestic migration by education level	Mig_dom_educlevel	1987-1994, 1999-2004, 2004-2009
Domestic migration by cause	Mig_dom_cause	1999-2004, 2004-2009
Total International Migration	Mig_int_t	1999-2004
International Migration by age	Mig_int_(agegroup)	1999-2004
International Migration by sex/by sex	Mig_int_m_(agegroup), Mig_int_f_(agegroup)	1999-2004
International Migration by cause	Mig_int_cause	1999-2004
International Migration by education level	Not available	
O/D Matrix (domestic Migration)	Mig_dom_t (inflow/outflow)	1987-1994, 1999-2004, 2004-2009

2.2. The EU and its neighbourhood in globalisation and regionalisation processes

In contrast to fears expressed during the nineties, globalisation and regionalisation have been two faces of the same coin (Van Hamme et al. 2012; Poon 1997; Poon et al., 2000; Richard, Zanin 2009). In the last two decades, flows have developed at very high rates within as well as between large coherent economic ensembles such as the EU or Nafta. For example, in the EU the ratio between domestic trade and GDP has grown from 27% to 42% between 1986 and 2007, while the openness rate (ratio between external trade of the EU and GDP) has risen from 15% to 21%. Overall, the share of internal trade remains dominant – around two thirds of the EU trade – even if domestic and external exchanges are increasing. An analysis of other types of flows (air connections, human mobility, flows of capital, etc.) leads to the same conclusion: regional integration – that is to say growing flows within large regional areas – and global exchanges are developing simultaneously.

We call this process of regional integration through the development of increasing internal flows and networks "regionalisation". This process should probably be understood as one major aspect of globalisation. In particular, the decisive role of political decisions in both processes should be emphasised: the liberalisation of trade and capital at global level have gone hand in hand with the creation of integrated regional markets in which goods, capital and people can circulate freely. This is so true that liberal economists as well as liberal world institutions such as the World Bank (in the famous 2009 World Development Report on "Spatial disparities and Development Policy") now clearly plead for regional integration, as we stated in section 1.1.1. As the ESPON TIGER report states, "if the final aim is economic integration at a world scale, notably for so-called "third world" countries, regional integration is now widely perceived as a good way to achieve this objective. This is because regional integration can reinforce economic development by promoting higher agglomeration economies and also because liberalisation is better accepted politically in a limited regional framework. In brief, regional integration is now generally perceived as a positive process because it favours trade and globalisation, and favouring trade is expected to boost territorial economic development" (TIGER draft final report, p.11).

The politically-driven process of regional integration is referred to as "regionalism", as opposed to regionalisation which describes the emergence of large integrated areas with intense flows of different nature, namely, functional regions. As underlined above, these processes reinforce each other. However, they do not necessarily fit geographically: while politically-driven regional integration has relatively clear limits corresponding to free trade areas, functionally integrated regional areas are generally characterised by fuzzier boundaries. In the European case, the limits of the functional region clearly go beyond the limits of the politically-driven integrated area. In addition, the level of integration decreases with the distance to Europe, all other things being equal, but also depends on the types of flows and exchanges considered. Briefly said, we can consider the "neighbourhood" as the part of functional Europe which does not take part in the EU process of integration, unlike the quasi members of the EU such as Norway or Switzerland. In concrete terms, it includes most of former USSR, northern Africa, former Yugoslavian republics, Turkey and the Near East which all have intense and deep exchanges with the EU/European territories.

As we said in the first section, a growing consciousness of the weight of neighbourhood among EU institutions has led to the implementation of an official Neighbourhood policy. This chapter will be devoted to in-depth description of this process of integration between the EU/European territory and ITAN Neighbourhoods by answering three questions:

1. Starting from the EU perspective, we first examine the weight of ENCs for the EU, in comparison to other world regions;
2. Taking the reverse perspective, we assess whether the EU and close associates (Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, etc.) are important to ENCs and, if so, how this importance has evolved across time;
3. Finally, changing the scale of analysis to the country level, we assess the geographical diversity of relations between European and ENCs, showing that neighbouring countries have privileged relations with specific European countries rather than with the European space as a whole.

In the last section of the chapter, we successively explore these three major issues of the EU/Neighbourhood(s) relationships.

2.2.1. The (relative) importance of neighbourhoods for Europe

As demonstrated in other studies, Europe's influence around the world has dramatically declined over the years (Van Hamme et al., TIGER 2012) and has consequently been more and more limited to its immediate neighbourhood. However, this does not mean that the neighbourhood(s) is (are) the most important partners for the EU. In this section, we assess the importance of Neighbourhoods in global EU relations: economic flows, human and migratory flows, energy supply.

From the economic point of view, we first consider the growth potential for the EU in the next decade (2010-20) on the basis of a simple model. The basic idea is to prolong the trends in economic growth of the last ten years for the next decade. Unsurprisingly, the EU, Northern America and China account for most of the growth (map 2, right). Despite the limited growth in the EU and the US in the last decade, EU's growth potential remains considerable at global level because of its weight in the global economy. However, we observe a deep contrast between the potential market growth in current $ and in PPS for the EU: in current $, the EU represents 25% of the world potential growth, while this share falls to 16% in PPS. Nonetheless, to assess the potential market growth for the EU, we need to consider EU's market shares in all parts of the world (map 2, left). The main point is that by far, the EU itself represents the major source of potential growth for the EU in the next decade. Following the internal market growth, we have three major market growth potentials: the US, around 11% of the growth potential of the EU, China, with 9% in current $ and 19% in PPS, and finally, the Neighbourhoods, with very similar shares to those of the US. However, more than half of this potential growth is toward the East (Russia, plus Belarus, the Ukraine, and Moldavia), and if Turkey also plays a significant role, the other Neighbourhoods remain marginal for the EU growth potential, because of their marginal economic weight and limited economic growth. Two major conclusions can be drawn from this analysis: on the one hand, considering the high market share of the EU, Neighbourhoods represent a significant share of the potential market growth for the EU; on the other hand, this potential is spread geographically and politically.

Table 5 shows the importance of the different parts of the world in different kinds of flows. In trade and FDI, the weight of Neighbourhoods is limited since most of trade and FDI are intra-European, resulting in intense transnational trade and investments within Europe. If we exclude internal flows, the Neighbourhoods appear as the EU's main trade partner, though they remain very marginal in investment flows. Indeed, 7.5% takes place with the Neighbourhoods, while the US only accounts for 6.2 and China for 2.2 of the European trade. In the long run, from 1968 to 2011 the importance of Neighbourhoods has been remarkably stable. It has to be noted that half of the trade toward the Neighbourhood is with Russia and other European former Soviet Republics, while the rest is quite dispersed among the different Neighbourhoods.

Human flows can be tackled in two different perspectives: airflows, which mainly take into account short term mobility for medium and long distances, and migrations toward Europe. Short term mobility is mainly intra-European, since 80% of all movements are among European countries. Flows with Neighbourhoods, equally toward Turkey, former Soviet republics and Maghreb, account for more than 7% of the flows, more than any other part of the world. It indicates a distance effect, related to touristic, migratory and other types of flows. As for migrations, Neighbourhoods account for 30% of the stocks of migrants in Europe, while European themselves only represent about 38%. Hence, Europe and its Neighbourhoods account for most of the migrants present in Europe. Finally, Neighbourhoods also play a major role for Europe's energy supply. 42% of energy consumption in Europe is provided by European partners, Norway included. Neighbourhoods all together provides 32.5% Europe's energy needs, from which two thirds comes from Russia and the rest from the Maghreb, mostly Algeria and Libya. In comparison, the part of oil and gas producers of the Middle East is significantly lower, with 9% only.

As a conclusion, we can observe that Neighbourhoods play an important role in two domains: migrations and energy supply. Previous analyses have highlighted that Neighbourhood policies tend to focus on these aspects as well as on security matters (Richard, 2012). By contrast, neither in economy nor in many other domains such as scientific cooperation are Neighbourhoods considered strategic partners.

Map 2 : Growth markets potential for the EU, 2010-2020

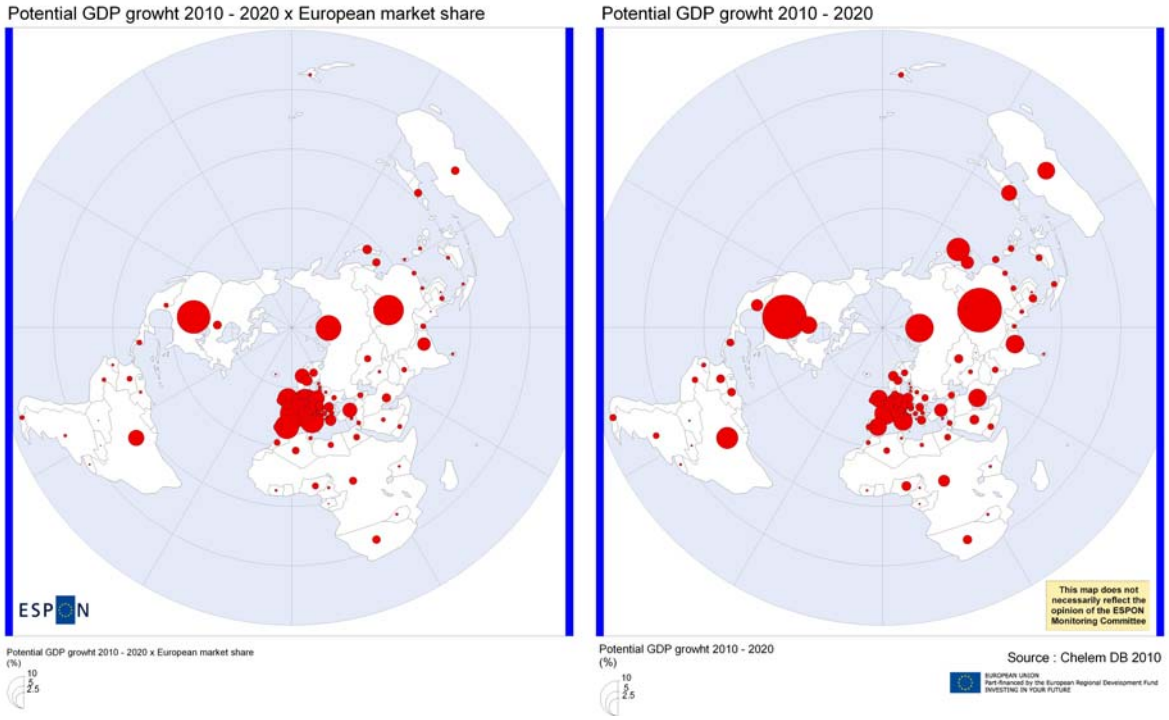


Table 5: Share of neighbourhoods and other parts of the world in the EU relations and flows

	Trade of goods: exports plus imports (2011)	FDI in and out (2006-08)	Cooperation (2010)	Air flows (2012)	(Im)migrations (2010)	Energy supply
EU27 + (1)	70.0	71.8	0.0	80.4	37.9	42.4
Western Balkans	0.5	0.2	3.5	0.7	6.1	0.3
Turkey	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.7	7.9	0.1
Near East	0.4	0.0	3.3	0.8	1.2	0.7
Israël	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0
Russia + (2)	3.8	2.2	1.8	1.9	5.7	21.1
Maghreb	1.1	0.2	4.6	1.5	8.7	10.3
Neighbourhoods	**7.5**	3.4	14.8	7.1	29.8	32.5
North America	6.2	17.8	1.0	4.2	1.9	2.5
Southern Asia	1.9	1.7	13.4	0.7	8.6	1.6
Japan, Korea, Taiwan	1.2	0.4	14.8	0.5	5.6	0.6
China	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.8
Rest of Asia and Oceania	5.1	0.8	3.7	1.1	1.9	0.1
Latin America	2.8	1.9	6.8	1.4	3.8	3.4
Subsaharan Africa	1.6	0.8	44.0	1.3	7.7	5.5
Middle-East	1.7	0.5	1.5	2.0	1.7	8.6
Rest of the world				0.4	0.3	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

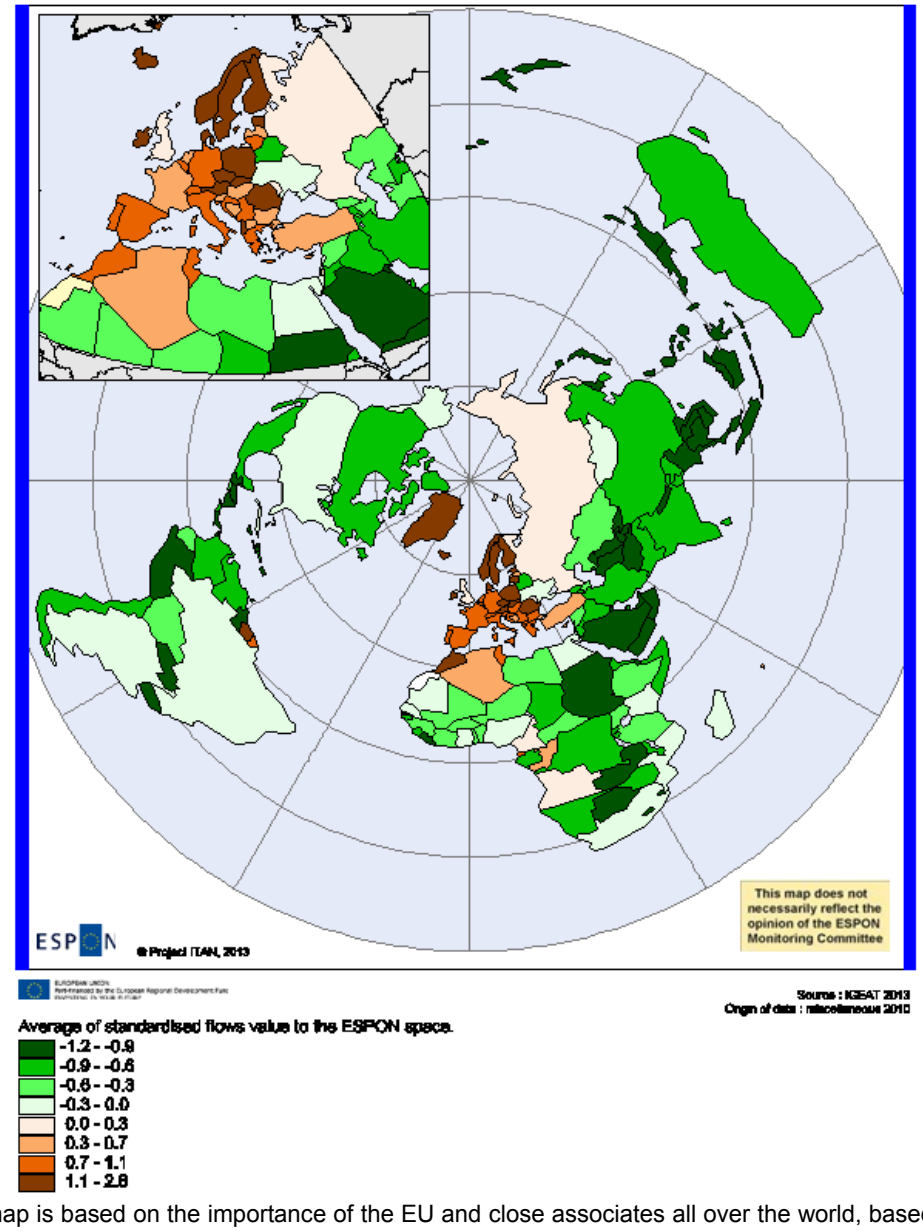
(1) including Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and other micro European states
(2) including Belarus, Moldavia and Ukraine

2.2.2. Neighbourhood(s) in globalisation

As recalled above, we can identify a functional Europe whose limits go beyond the EU borders as well as beyond the traditional borders. As illustrated by map 2, a large area around Europe mainly exchanges with the EU and (Norway, Switzerland, and micro-European states). Some of the Neighbouring countries, from Western Balkans or Northern Africa, have relatively more links to the EU than the EU countries themselves. Map 2 also illustrates the unequal importance of Europe, highlighting the existence of distinct Neighbourhoods. The diversity of Neighbourhoods is not only visible in the geography of the world flows but also in the specific geography of their relations with European countries. Indeed, their only common feature is their geographical situation around Europe, and the intense links they have with the European countries in various domains.

The declining influence of Europe in the world has resulted in the shrinkage of its area of influence to its immediate Neighbourhood. However, this does not mean that Europe has reinforced its position in its Neighbourhood; it would be more exact to say that the decrease of its influence has been less rapid, except in the Near East.

Map 3 : The importance of the EU and close associates for Neighbouring countries, ca 2010



Note: This map is based on the importance of the EU and close associates all over the world, based on migratory stocks, cooperation, FDI, trade and air flows. For each country, we calculate the standardised share of the EU and associates in all countries' flows; the final value is the average of standardised value on the 5 types of flows. Positive value means that the country in general has more intense links to Europe than average.

We distinguish six distinct European neighbouring areas according to their global flows and relations to Europe:

1) *former USSR*
This area represents by far the first partner for the EU and is, in return, strongly polarized by Europe. However, in contrast to all other parts of the Neighbourhood, former Republics of the Soviet Union still form a relatively cohesive area, with intense internal flows of trade, migrations or air connections (map 4). In this area, it needs to be distinguished between Russia and the other countries (Georgia, Moldavia, Belarus and the Ukraine). Indeed, Russia continues to play a central role in this area, being more important to its Neighbours than the reverse. Hence, Moldavia, the Ukraine and Belarus constitute a disputed area between Russia and the EU, as illustrated in map 4 in the case of Ukraine. This is reflected in the Ukrainian strategy aiming at reinforcing its relations with the EU in order to limit Russia's dominant position (Richard, 2012). Finally, we must underline that the economic relations between the EU and Russia are imbalanced, Russia being mainly an energy supplier for the EU and buying more sophisticated goods.

2) *Western Balkans*
Though keeping some internal relations, Western Balkans are nearly exclusively turned toward Europe, mainly Central Eastern Europe but also, in relative terms, toward Nordic countries;

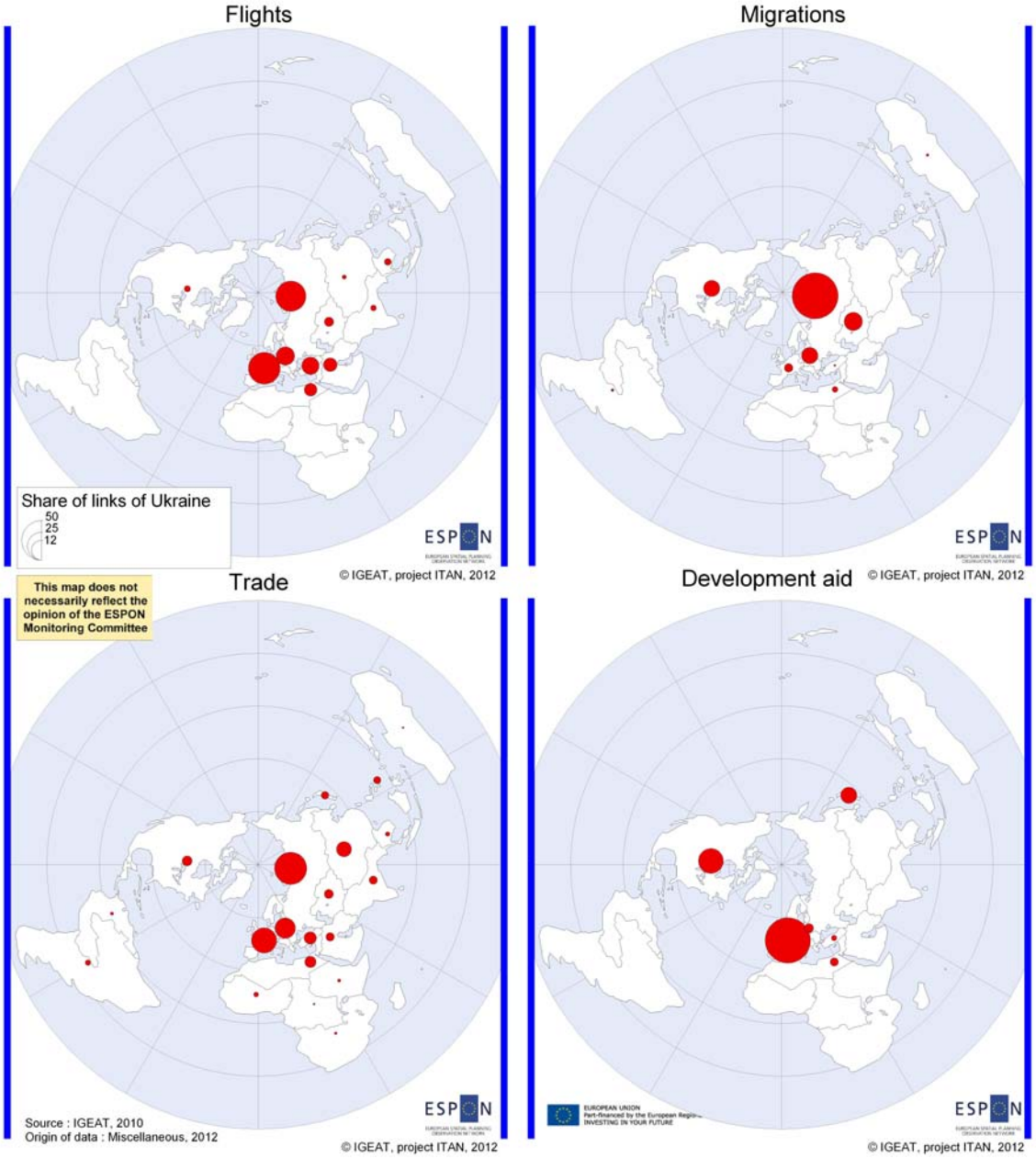
3) *The Maghreb* remains highly polarized toward Europe, mainly toward South-Western Europe. In contrast to former USSR, countries of the Maghreb have poor internal relations, each country being strongly polarized toward Europe. But if we look more in depth, relations with the EU mainly focus on human flows, and air connections, as well as energy supply, mainly for Algeria and Libya. Hence, countries of the Maghreb are peripheral in the functional Europe, due to their marginal economic weight, as well as their dominated position in the international division of labour, selling energy (Algeria, Libya), food and mining products (Morocco) or low added values products (clothing) within value chains dominated by European firms (Morocco, Tunisia). As a result, relations tend to focus here on energy and migratory issues;

4) *Turkey* is strongly though decreasingly oriented toward Europe in its external relations. As illustrated by map 5, the polarization toward Europe makes no doubt but the geographical diversity Turkish relations to the world should also be underlined. Indeed, the declining weight of Europe has not essentially resulted from increasing flows with the Gulf countries and the Arab-Muslim world in general, but also with Russia or Asian partners, mainly China and Japan. Despite upgrading trends in the international division of labour, as illustrated by the dominant position toward the Middle east and North Africa, Turkey is still highly specialized in low functions in value chains dominated by European firms, either in textile or in more technological industries, such as the automotive industry;

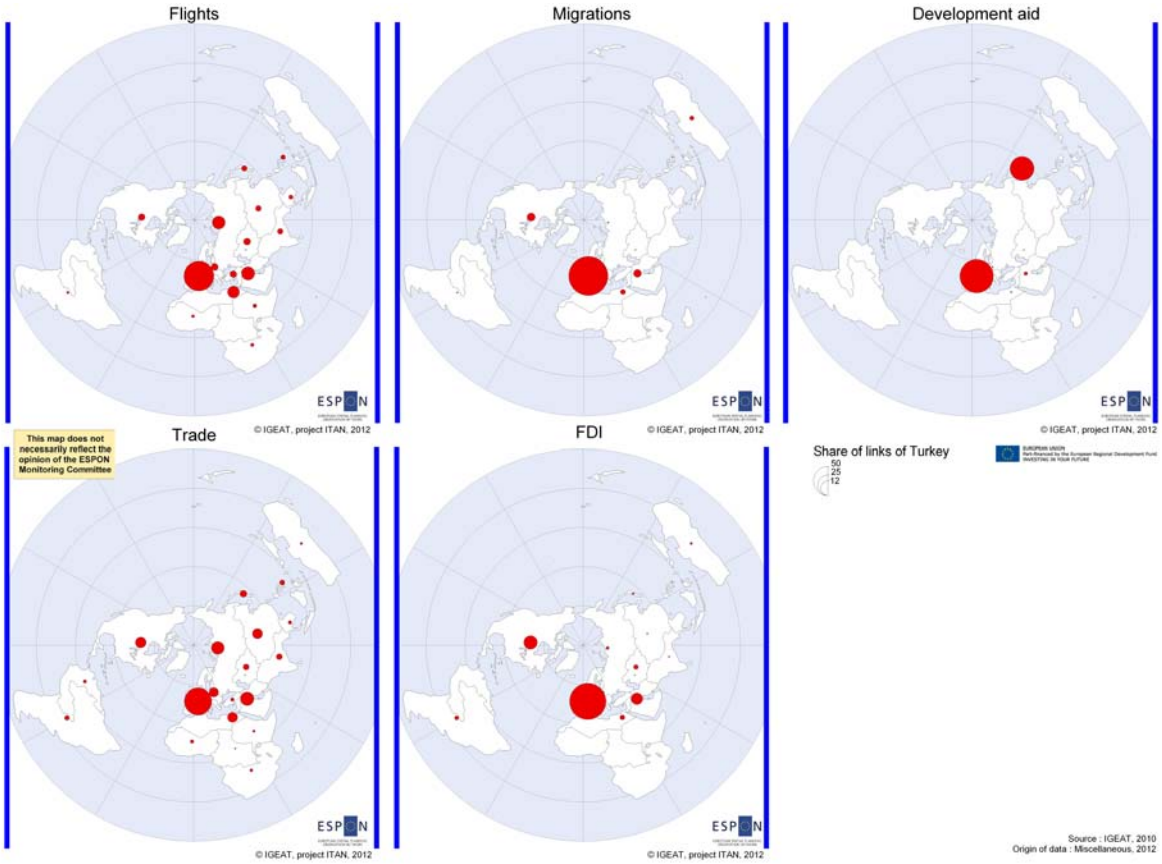
5) *Israel* holds a specific position in the European Neighbourhood, because its relations are almost as intense with the US as with Europe. Whatever the flows considered, we also observe the rapid decline of the European weight in Israel. It must also be noted that Israel shows similar preferential relations with its Arab neighbours, despite persistent political conflicts.

6) *The Near East*, including Egypt, is less and less oriented toward Europe and has seen the influence of the Gulf oil powers increase in the last decade. We can hardly speak nowadays of these countries being part of the functional Europe, except Egypt in economic flows. If we consider trade flows, the share of Western Europe has decreased from 50% to 20% for Syria in the last fifteen years, from 40% to 30% for Egypt and from 30% to less than 20% for Jordan over the same period. Map 6 illustrates this reorientation of flows toward the Middle East for Egypt.

Map 4: The geography of global flows of Ukraine, around 2010



Map 5: The geography of global flows of Turkey, around 2010



2.2.3. Conclusion

European Neighbourhoods belong to the functional Europe in view of their intense relations to the European core countries. However, in this large functional Europe, they can be considered as peripheries in structural terms. Indeed, relations between Europe and its Neighbourhoods are characterised by imbalances in many aspects. First, Europe is more important to Neighbourhoods than the reverse. In other terms, the European Union and close associates appear as a very cohesive area, with intense internal relations, while Neighbouring countries, except Turkey and Russia, play a minor and dominated role in this large functional area. Eurobroadmap (Grasland, Van Hamme 2012) present Europe as a series of circles around a North Western core which includes Germany, France, Benelux and the UK; Eastern, Northern and Southern Europe form a first circle around this core, while the different Neighbourhoods constitute a second circle strongly linked to Europe but less integrated to this very cohesive area. Second, the relations between Neighbourhoods and Europe are imbalanced in nature: high level services and products vs. primary or low added value manufacturing goods; tourist flows vs. migratory flows including highly qualified labour; etc.

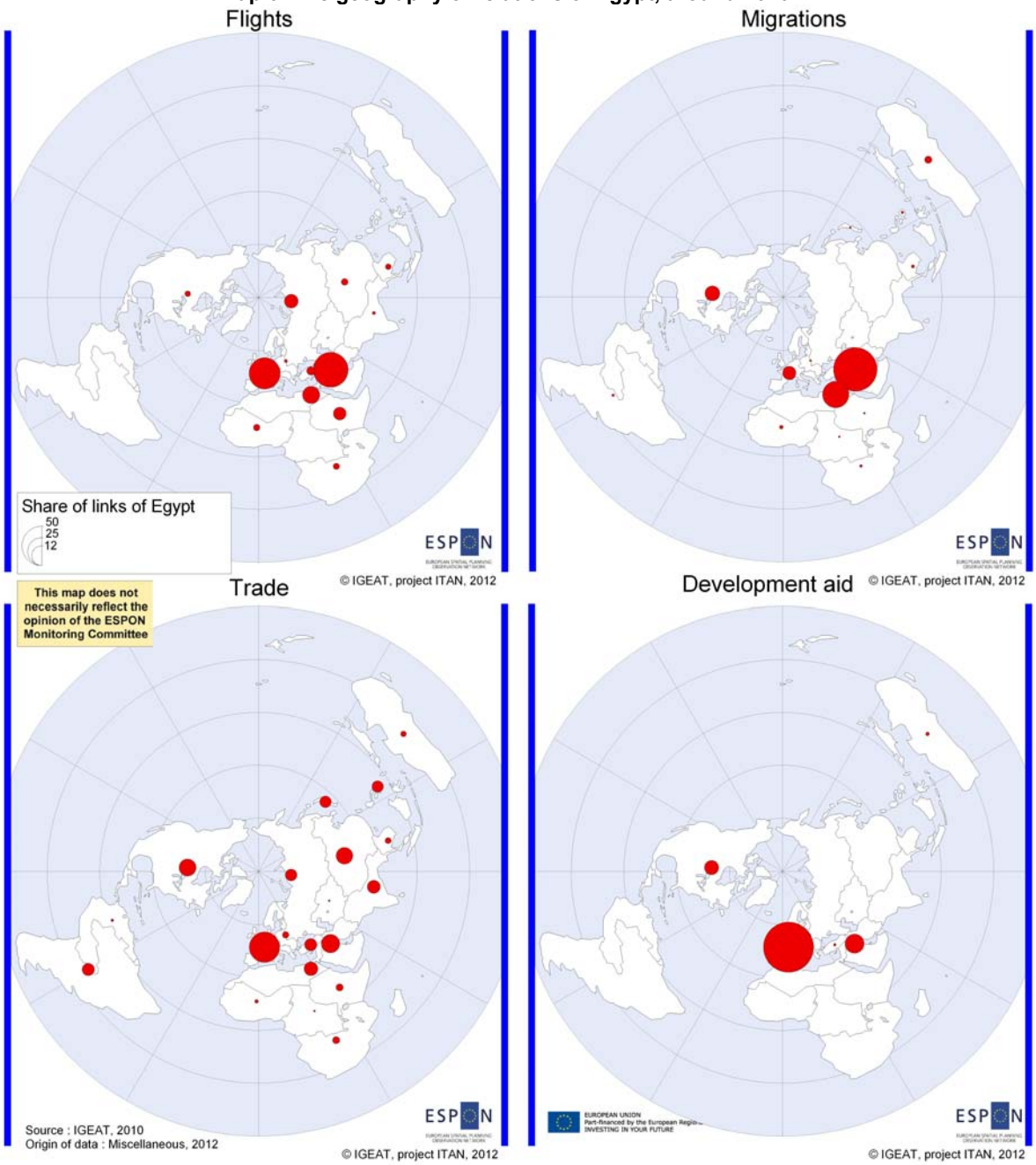
That being said, grouped together, Neighbourhoods are considerable partners for Europe, representing 7.5% in the trade of goods and 7% of European air connections, absorbing 15% of the European development aid, providing 30% of immigration toward Europe and 32.5% of energy supply of the European market. Moreover, we assess 11% the share of Neighbourhoods in the total potential growth market of Europe in the next decade. These figures nevertheless point to the importance of Neighbourhoods as energy suppliers and as a source of labour force (or migratory threat depending on the perspective adopted) for Europe rather than as major economic partners. And political relations tend to focus on these matters as well as on security issues.

Reversely, the EU is by far the main partner for nearly all Neighbouring countries, whatever the flows considered. But even if it remains a major actor at global scale, its influence has been shrinking in the

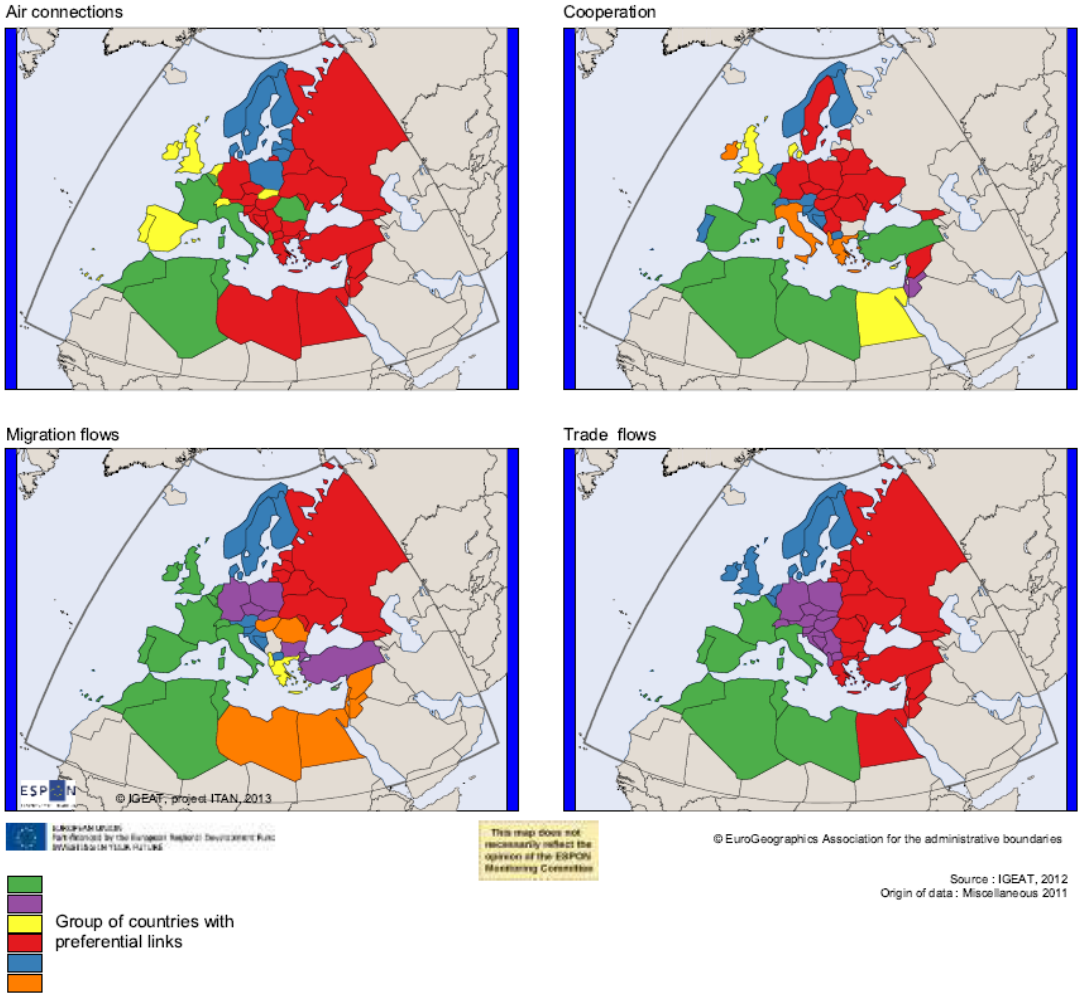
last decades and its dominance more and more reduced to its Neighbourhood (Van Hamme et al. 2012). However, even in the Neighbourhoods, our analyses highlight the declining influence of Europe in most countries, especially the Near East.

Finally, our analyses of Neighbourhoods have highlighted the latter's diversity in terms of participation in global flows and the global economy.

Map 6: The geography of relations of Egypt, around 2010



Map 7: The space of privileged relations within the Euro-Mediterranean space



The map groups together all countries which have more links than expected according to their respective size in the flows considered.

2.3. First results on the ENCs analysis

2.3.1. One Southern ENC: Tunisia (WP6)

The TPG has collected the demographic data of Tunisia. We give here an example of what can be learnt from it with regard to territorial disparities. The following maps address the territorial dynamism and attractiveness issue, thanks to a simple indicator: the importance of the young adults (20- 34 year old) in local population. This ratio does not necessarily indicates that these young adults do have a job, nor that the territory is attractive (since a high ratio might be explained by historical reasons, for instance an important young adults in-migration one generation ago, whose children now arrive on the local labour market). Still, the presence of such 20-34 year old people indicates a local potential of development.

Furthermore, this indicator reflects the demographic transition: like the other Mediterranean ENCs, Tunisia is experiencing the “demographic gift” phase, during which a country benefits from a large number of young adults who are available for their country’s development without bearing the burden of a large amount of youngest (ending of the numerous family phase) and oldest (on-going raising of the life expectancy thanks to the development of the country). These young adults are ready for development – or for unrest if the country does not offer them the jobs they need. Many revolutions in history have occurred in this peculiar moment of the demographic gift; so did the Arab spring, which Courbage and Todd (2007) had predicted and interpreted according to the demographic and political regime of the Arab countries. In the case of Tunisia, the unrest in December 2010 occurred in a significant context: Sidi Bouzid is in central inner Tunisia, an area long left behind by the Tunisian policy makers and private actors, and Mohamed Bouazizi was a 26 year old young adult without any consistent job.

The scale of these maps is quite local: the twenty-four Tunisian Governorates allow an analysis sufficiently precise to distinguish between the central part of Tunis City and its three suburban Governorates (Ariana, Manouba, Ben Arous). In compliance with the ITAN project, the data collected cover the 1990 and 2000 decades. To understand these maps, the reader must have in mind the overall demographic structure of the country:

- The South, especially the part which is not on the littoral (Tataouine Gov.), is left behind; family remain more traditional than in the rest of the country, with many children per family.
- The inner centre shares several characteristics with the South, except the Governorate of Gafsa thanks to traditional mining.
- The centre-North has long been in the influence of Tunis and has sent a large part of his young population to the North-Eastern coast, which explains the high rate of remaining old population in the Governorates of Jendouba, Beja, Siliana and Le Kef.
- The littoral concentrates the economic and demographic dynamism of the country, namely the Tunis urban region, and those of Sousse, Monastir and Sfax.

The map 8 gives the rate of young adults in local population. The littoral has the highest rates, in particular Tunis region (its suburbs often more than the city centre, which is common to many Arab capital cities and explains the political sensitivity of these suburbs), Sousse and Monastir, Sfax, and Gabès. The rates are quite high too in the South, particularly in the inner Governorate of Kebili.

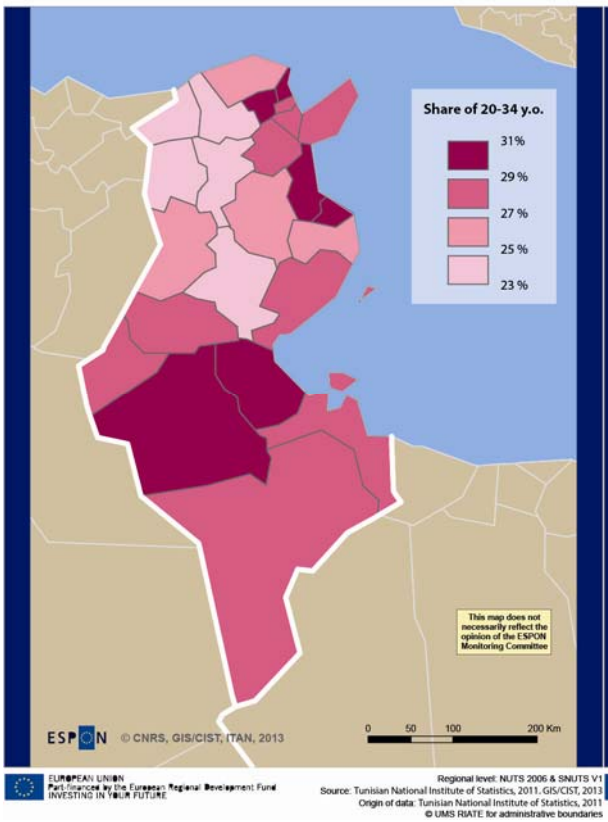
The map 9 confirms the assets of the littoral in the North-East (from the Tunis area to Sfax), and to some extent down to Medenine in the South-East: since the mid-1990s, the share of young adults has increased more rapidly in these Governorates than in the rest of Tunisia. The rise of the Southern littoral (Medenine) has much to do with the proximity of Libya: this territory benefits – rather, benefited before the Libyan revolution – from the remittances of Tunisian workers settled in Libya, from trade with Libya and from the money spent by rich Libyan tourists namely in the health centres of South Tunisia. The only and striking exception to this littoral picture is related to the Southern Governorates of Tataouine and Kebili where the share of young adults in the local population has also grown faster than the national mean. The map only shows absolute numbers, but this statement on relative numbers has to be kept in mind if one wants to understand the concern of the Southern young adults' insertion in the labour market.

The final typology drawn by the map 10 synthesises these facts: in the Northern part of the country the littoral vs. inner Tunisia is very clear. In the Southern part of the country, the apparent demographic asset of the inner Governorates (growth of the share of the young adults) must in reality be interpreted as a shortcoming: given the bad performance of the local labour market (see the low attractiveness of these territories for domestic migrants on map 11), the "demographic gift" could prove politically dramatic there.

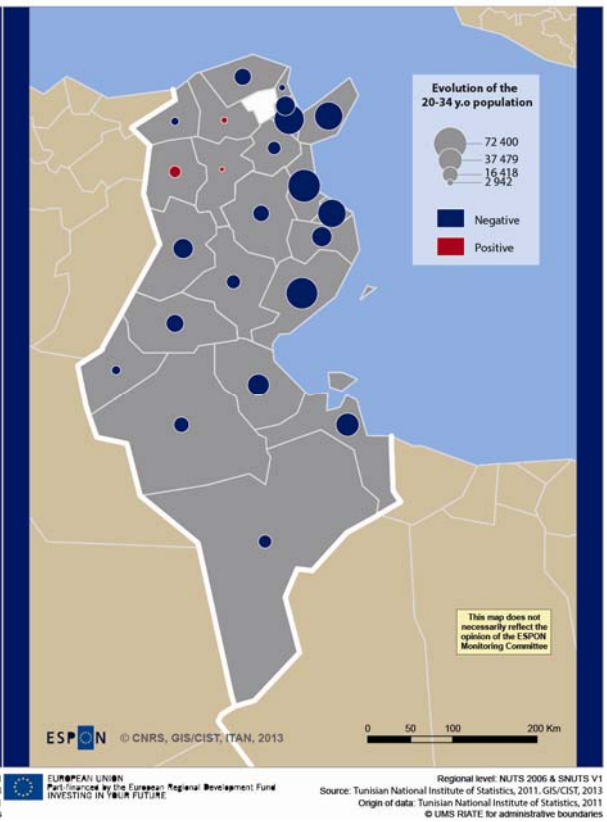
These first maps do not allow the TPG to draw policy recommendation orientations at this stage. However, it is easy to predict that the littoral vs. inner Tunisia issue will be the guideline of ITAN analysis of this country, and potential cooperation in territorial planning between ESPON countries and Tunisia a strong suggestion. Besides, the first provisory Tunisian Government of the Arab spring acknowledged the crucial importance of such territorial policy in order to reduce the impressive unbalance; when this Government took office, it immediately decided to modify the initial budget law for 2011 that had previously decided to give the 80% of the public expenditures to the littoral Governorates, and called for an ambitious territorial planning policy based on an independent statistical national institute to disseminate data and territorial analyses.

The map 12 suggests another possible trail for policy recommendations. It shows that the persistent attractiveness and dynamism of the littoral from the Tunis area to Monastir and Sfax, has also tuned in a gender issue these last decades: the young migrants to the North-East littoral seem to be rather men, leaving behind an over-representation of female in Inner Tunisia, especially in the South were it is certainly combined with the out-migration of men to the Libyan labour market. Today, the national space is much more differentiated in terms of gender than it was fifteen years ago. The gender issue being one of the most sensitive issues when it comes to the political relationship between Europe and its Mediterranean neighbours, it is interesting to notice that this issue has henceforward a territorial component.

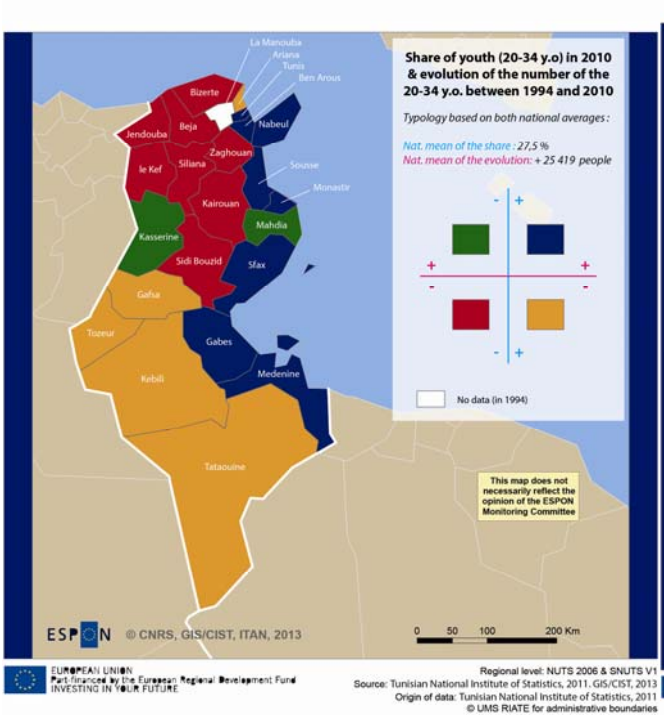
Map 8: The Tunisian working youth in 2010 by governorate



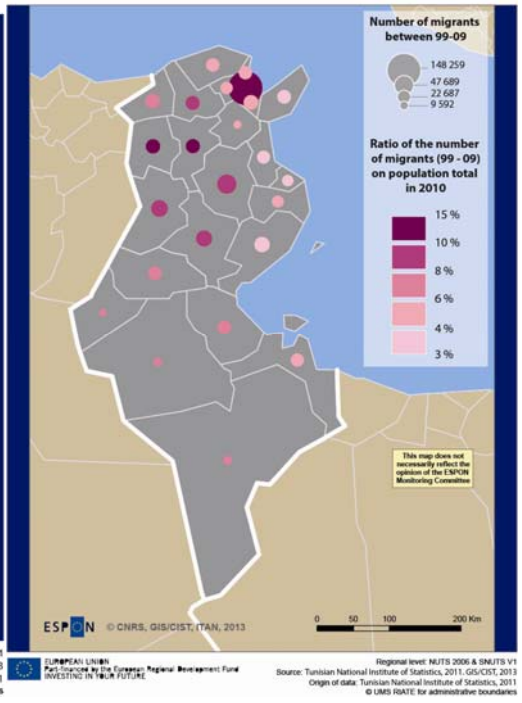
Map 9: Evolution of the Tunisian working youth by governorate, between 1994 and 2010



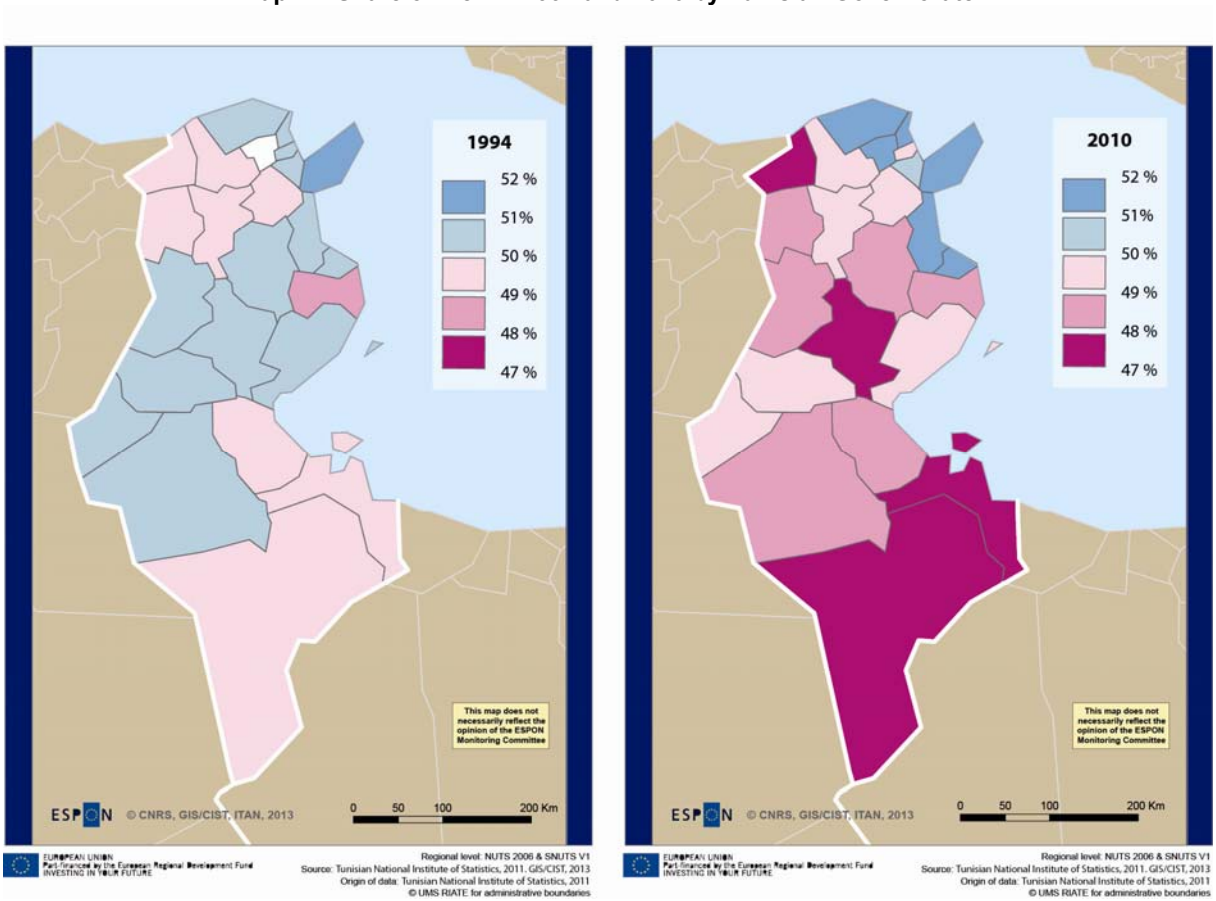
Map 10: The Tunisian working youth in 2010, typology by governorate



Map 11: The domestic inmigrants by governorate between 1999 and 2009



Map 12: Share of men in 1994 and 2010 by Tunisian Governorate



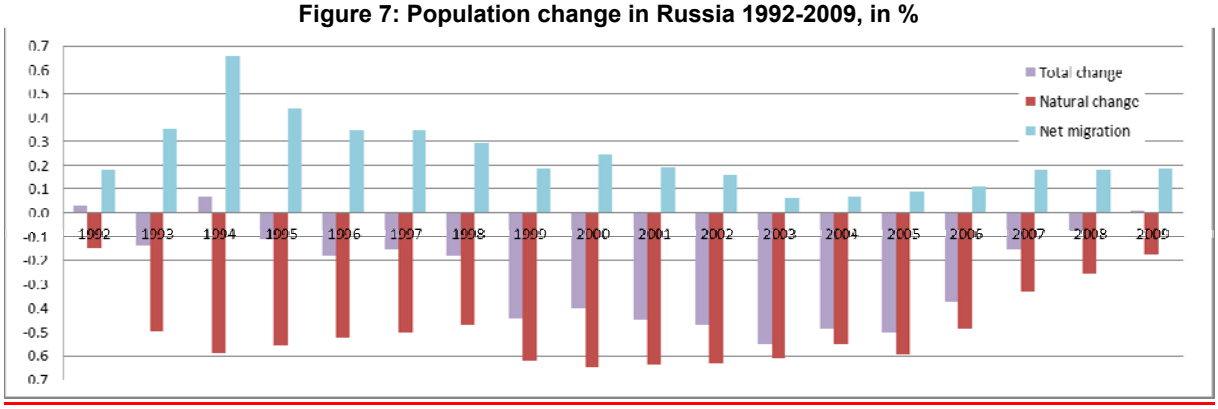
2.3.2. One Eastern ENC: Russia (WP4)

As the Russian Federation belongs both to the Northern and Eastern Neighbourhoods, we have chosen it as an example of both of these ENRs for Interim Report. In this chapter we are focusing on the demographic development trends in the Russian Federation during the last twenty years, from the collapse of the USSR to the latest available data. It is interesting to point out that already in this phase of the analysis, no significant divide between regions of ESPON and Russian regions is visible as many of the demographic processes and challenges of increasing urbanization and population concentration, population decline, ageing and increasing importance of migration are similar in the Eastern ESPON space (here EU 27 and Norway) and in Russia.

In January 2012 the population of Russia was 143.1 million, unevenly distributed across the country: 80% live in the European part of the country while 75% of its territory is located eastward of the Urals. Just after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1993 the population in Russia hit a historic peak at 148.6 million. In 1994 a 15 years long trend of population decline began. The main reasons were related to natural population decrease. In 1994 – 2009 the population in Russia decreased by 11.9 million due to natural change, but thanks to immigration surplus the total population decreased by “only” 6.7 million. In 2009 the total population change was positive. The Russian population increased by some 10 000 inhabitants in 2009 and even larger increases have been recorded during the last two years. The main reasons for the change are falling crude death rate, increasing life expectancy, especially among males, and immigration.

Despite the latest optimistic signs, Russia will also experience demographic challenges in the near future. The most important challenges are: (i) a progressive aging of the population, (ii) high male death rates and a low male life expectancy and (iii) a decline of population in the working age.

Figure 7: Population change in Russia 1992-2009, in %



Data source: Rosstat

Urbanisation and widening disparities in population between the regions are changing the spatial structure. During the last two decades the total population has decreased in 71 of 83 Russian regions (federal subject, SNUTS 2), and only 12 regions had increasing population: the regions were the city of Moscow, Moscow oblast, Republic of Altai, Belgorod oblast, Dagestan, Ingushetia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Tyumen oblast, Republic of Tuva, Khanty-Mansi autonomous district, Yamalo-Nenets autonomous district, and Chechnya. General for all the regions with population increase was that the region was located in capital region, it had oil and gas activities or it was located in the North-Caucasus Federal District.

The extensive natural losses in population after the Soviet period are a result of the falling number of births and the rising number of deaths. The most important reason for this is premature mortality of men of working age, mainly as a consequence of alcohol poisonings, suicides and external causes like accidents and homicides. This trend is also affecting to **life expectancy**. Although the life expectancy in Russia has been rising in the recent years, Russia is still characterised by a low life expectancy of 68.7 years (2009). It is important to note that there are significant differences both between the lifespans of males and females and between the different parts of the country. The life expectancy at birth is 74.7 years for females and 62.8 years for males. The gender gap of 11.9 years is world leading. From geographic point of view the highest rates of life expectancy can be found in the republics of the North Caucasus and Moscow where the rates were 77 years for women and 69 years for men. The lowest figures were found in Tuva and Chukotka with some 66 and 55 years.

The total **fertility rate** (TFR) in Russia stands at 1.54 (2009). Although the TFR has risen a bit from the historic minimum of 1.17, mainly due to an auspicious age structure and thanks to some policy measures (like housing program, benefits, grants, etc.), it is still low. The regional differences vary from quite reproductive Republics of Chechen 3.38, Tuva 2.81 and Altai 2.36 to rates only a bit over one in Central and Northwestern Russia (Leningrad oblast 1.19).

During its twenty year history, the Russian Federation has always had a positive **net migration**. Migration is in general a highly polarized phenomenon. According to official statistics 8.4 million people have moved to Russia in 1992-2010. In addition, it is estimated that some 4-7 million migrants are residing illegally in Russia. Within the country the main migration flows are further concentrating population in cities and in central regions whereas especially northernmost regions and Far East are losing population. Over the same period of 1992–2010, more than 3.6 million people left Russia.

The average profiles of the **immigrants and emigrants** are rather different. Russia has a migration surplus from all post-Soviet countries except Belarus, and has a negative balance of migrations with the countries beyond the boundaries of the former Soviet Union. Also transit migration from Eastern and Southern Asia and Africa to Russia has increased as well as temporary labour migration. Thus the lion's share of immigrants to Russia is mainly from the Caucasus and Central Asia with lower education and/or lesser professional skills. Conversely, the emigrants are often highly educated 'ethnic' Russians moving to various European countries, the USA and Israel. So far the negative effects of ageing and labour shortages have been partly offset by positive net migration, but due to the lack of appropriate integration programs of legal immigrants and high number of illegal migration, xenophobia and ethnic tensions in Russian society has been increasing.

Internal migration in Russia is greater than external migration. In 2011 the annual migration "turnover" of those who moved permanently to another Russian region or city was 3.1 million, whereas the international migration turnover was only 319,800. The most important destinations of migrants in Russia were Moscow and Moscow oblast, St. Petersburg and Krasnodar krai, whereas the population of subjects in the North, Siberia and the Far East decreased rapidly due to outmigration. After the collapse of the USSR several shutdowns, degradations and relocations of industries and military activities took place. Also the fact that several support systems and privileges, such as the so-called "northern wage increments" – extra-money for working in remote regions with a harsh climate – were terminated impacted as many people have taken advantage of these incentives to work in these regions temporarily for earning money.

The previously described demographic trends in natural change and migration are also affecting people's age and gender structure. The decades-long excess of deaths over births has created a notable **ageing** in population. At the beginning of the 1990s the proportion of the population aged 60 or over was 16%. This figure will reach 20% by 2015. By that year, nearly one out of every three people over 60 will be 75 or older. In 2009 the median age in Russia was 38.8 years. Although the figure is lower that EU27 average of 40.9 years (Eurostat 2012), the low average life expectancy rate especially among males should be taken into account.

There are 116 women per 100 men in Russia. The largest disproportion exists in subjects located in Central and Northwestern SNUTS1s (Novgorod, Ivanov and Tula over 124/100). Only the Far East subjects of Chukotka and Kamchatka had male overrepresentation. When related to the national average, a relative lack of females is visible in the northernmost and in Far East subjects and in Northern Caucasus. This relative lack of female population is especially alarming among the labour force aged females as especially the share of female in their prime childbearing age is declining rapidly there.

Despite the latest positive signs in the demographic development, it is hard to **project** the future orientation of Russian demographic development. The mindset of troubling demographics has existed ever since the Soviet breakup and although the total population has been increasing in the latest three years, the challenges in age and gender structure should not be underestimated. It is possible, though, that the pace of the decline has entered only a temporary slowdown (Jarzyńska 2011). After UNs (2012) prognosis the population in Russia will be 126.2 million in 2050, 17 million less than in 2012. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that Russian population would be 128 million in 2025. However, Russian state statistical authorities say that the 2025 population could be not much lower than at present.

2.4. Case studies (examples)

2.4.1. Black Sea CS methodology (WP5)

The first question linked to the Black Sea case study is related to both its integration into the European flows and its belonging to a wider European region in globalisation processes. Precisely, we want to investigate if the EU plays a major role in the integration of the Black Sea neighbouring countries (BSNCs) through (i) an analysis of territorial structures of the BSNCs and of the flows between them and ESPON and non-ESPON countries; (ii) an analysis of the cooperation programs between Black Sea territories and ESPON and non-ESPON countries. We will emphasise on the question of convergence or divergence through selected political instruments and policies.

Such a study implies a multiscalar analysis:

- at a global scale : Are BSNCs part of an European-integrated region, and to what extent?
- at a regional scale: Is there a Black Sea region? Is internal fragmentation of this area stronger than European integration? Does it reveal some ESPON-oriented spaces and some attractive poles external to EU 27, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland?
- at an infranational level: what are the drivers for territorial integration to ESPON territories. Is it possible to assess the role of cities into cooperation frames?

As a transversal TPG partners' case study, the Black Sea case study will complete and explore more in-depth data collected for WP1 and WP2. It aims at linking the analysis provided in the framework of the WP4, the WP5 and the WP6.

Seven countries are concerned in the Black Sea case study: Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine, Russia, Georgia. Two of them, as ESPON members (i.e. Bulgaria and Romania), have already been investigated for data collection in the ESPON database programme (M4D). In collaboration with the Nordregio's expert on Eastern Neighbourhood, the LP team will provide the lacking data for the other countries. The combination of the M4D and the ITAN data should make possible mapping processes about spatial and time discontinuities in the Black Sea region.

Concerning flows, a focus will be placed on migrations flows, remittances, development aid, trade, and flights, in collaboration with the IGEAT database provided for TIGER project and for ITAN's WP2. Works by the ESPON ESaTDOR project on the Black Sea case study will be the starting point for the analysis of energy transport in the BSNCs. The Black Sea area is a major transportation pathway between energy producers in the area of the Persian Gulf, the Caucasus and Russia, and Europe. It already hosts a substantial number of oil and gas pipelines (Druzhba, Baku–Tbilisi–Ceyhan, Sarmatia, Blue Stream) and a large number of projects is on the agenda either as new pipelines or extensions of existing ones (South Caucassus, Nabucco, Burgas-Alexandropoulos, Pan-European Oil Pipeline, Trans-Caspian Pipeline, AMBO).

At a global scale, the BSNCs were concerned by deep geopolitical changes in the last two decades. The present cooperation between these countries must be studied with a long-term analysis (since 1991) of the development of the international relations in this area. It can be measured with the evolution of the number of cooperations at state level. We would like to use the methods proposed by the TIGER project and extend them to the BSNCs on the basis of collaboration between IGEAT and CNRS/EVS team. We suggest emphasising on special themes like trade, security and energy.

At a national scale, the relations between the BSNCs and with ESPON and non-ESPON countries can be also measured with the presence of embassies and consulates in the capital cities and main cities of the area. The presence of such structures is related to the intensity of the links between two countries in matter of distance, economical relations, political closeness or migration paths. This could be investigated through the diplomatic list available for each country. CNRS/EVS will be in charge of that. It would be also very relevant to investigate the specific cooperation between the EU and the BSNCs through the ENPI (2007-2013) – for example in cross border cooperation issues. More specifically, macroregional strategies in this area and with the EU as a territorial tool for integration, could be compared to other initiatives. The TERCO project will provide the database, to be completed for the BSNCs.

At a local level, the cooperation between cities and especially the description of city networks with twinning relations is a very relevant issue to consider the links of the BSNCs with the EU in a bottom-up process. This issue was already studied by the TERCO project and showed interesting results to understand the specific links of each territory with other countries. Once again, the twinning cities could be another evidence of the integration or non-integration of the Black Sea area to the EU area: by answering to two main questions: (i) does it show some European-oriented cities cooperation, (ii) through a time perspective, does it show new attractive external poles in this Black Sea sub-region? The evidence of internal relations within the space designed by the BSNCs would be also showed by such a method. The total number and the location of the investigated cities are still to be defined.

2.4.2. Gibraltar CS (WP6)

The Gibraltar Case Study is devoted to the analysis of the convergence vs. divergence issue between the ESPON space and the Neighbourhood. On the one hand this cross-border territory is facing: huge economic discontinuity between the two shores of the Mediterranean (1 to 7 in terms of GDP per capita), strong natural barrier for migration, growing competition in tourism between Moroccan and Spanish coastal areas, and in logistics between TangerMed and the port of Algeciras; on the other hand this competition means possible synergies, a growing number of Spanish firms settling in Northern Morocco, an envisaged tunnel along with a possible common vision of Gibraltar as global node for transport and logistics. The two shores share an important part of their cultural history and heritage. With Southern European countries like Spain growing at a fast pace during the late 1990s and 2000s, economic and political collaboration between North and South became increasingly important. This case study is aimed at analysing to what extent the trend towards increasing collaboration still holds today.

Since the 2000s, the area of Tangiers has become a priority for industrial development in Morocco due to its strategic location close to Europe, and along major shipping routes worldwide. The Moroccan government has committed to numerous initiatives aimed at the establishment of foreign industrial activity in the area and the development of national industries as well.

Some of these initiatives are:

- The development of a high quality internal transport network in Morocco, also in the northern region: a motorway plan (880 km of highways built up to today, 1400 km under construction and 250 km planned before 2015) and a plan to improve rail conditions, a high-speed line under construction since 2011 between Tangier, Rabat, Casablanca and Marrakech.
- Development of a logistic pole in the area of the Gibraltar Strait focussed on the construction of TangerMed, a deep-water transhipment port with capacity for up to 6,5 million containers, properly connected to motorway and railway networks, and with extensive areas for logistic and industrial activities in the immediate hinterland.
- Free Zone of Tangier, which has attracted 200 companies operating in different areas dedicated to industrial units whose output is destined for export, of which about 50 are Spanish.

The competition or the cooperation between the TangerMed and the port of Algeciras (the major Spanish hub for transhipment today) will be a key point in the development of international relationships between economic zones on both sides of the Gibraltar Strait, as the integration of the ports of the Strait could provide one of the largest maritime hubs in the Mediterranean (up to 10 million TEU capacity).

The number of Spanish firms in Morocco was estimated at 800 (in 2008), of which one third are located in the area of Tangiers. Many large Spanish corporations have chosen Morocco for delocalisation of industrial production rather than other frequent destinations due to its proximity to Spain and cultural similarities (e.g. Camper, Inditex, Roca, Borges). Spanish investments in Morocco were estimated at € 2 000 million between 1997 and 2004 (22% of total FDI in Morocco, still leaded by France in 40%).

Tourism is a growing industry in Morocco, increasingly steering economic growth just like in Andalusia and many areas of Spain. Tourism went from 5 million visitors in 2001 to 10 in 2012, and represented a revenue of € 4 800 million in 2006, whereas every year 25 million people visit Andalusia. France and Spain concentrate over 60% of visitors to Morocco. In the 2000s, the Moroccan government was prompting the Plan Azur aimed to building six large tourist resorts in the country to the status of concession (partly developed today). It is to progressively expect a more integrated tourism activity between both shores of the Gibraltar Strait as fast ferries across the strait allow the trip in 30 minutes, and formalities at the Moroccan border become easier.

Still, Moroccan emigration to the North represents a very important contribution to the national economy (transfers from residents in foreign countries represent 9% of the country's GDP). However, it is to expect an increasingly important return of Moroccan emigrants back to Morocco (the number of foreign residents has decreased from 3,3 million in 2006 to 2,9 in 2012, according to the Kingdom of Morocco) which might favour the creation of new productive activity, as returning emigrants (sometimes second or third generation) are often well educated and/or have gained professional expertise abroad.

On the political front, major reforms have been taking place in Morocco since the 2000s. This transition involves several records of public life: clarification of the rules of the game (change of government, held regular legislative and communal elections, a new law on political parties, a new concept of authority), upgrading of institutions and successful completion of reforms (of justice, the media landscape, the religious field, the Family Code), the implementation of the IER (Instance Equité et Réconciliation) and the harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of international conventions on human rights. There is a gradual "Europeanization" of the family model for influence of Morocco foreign residents, a tendency towards nuclearisation of the family, which has fewer children being them more independent of the extended family, and an increasing female participation.

Just as the Pyrenees proved to be not as high as they had been imagined when they were still the wild border of Europe (the motorway going across them today does not even require a single tunnel), the Strait of Gibraltar is very narrow in fact (no more than 18 km). If Spain has needed thirty years between 1956 and 1986 to take part of the European Union, Morocco could do a similar trail in a much shorter period.

Regional framework around the Strait of Gibraltar

- The two shores of the Strait of Gibraltar have an increasing number of economic activities in common
- Cultural background of the region is common to both rims.
- Since 1995, the Barcelona Process, the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and the initiative of the Union for the Mediterranean are advancing into the process of gradual economic cooperation between Morocco and European Union.
- The construction of infrastructures in Southern Spain has been very intense in the last decades and today the territorial coverage of infrastructures is very high. Morocco is massively extending its transport networks (motorway, rail, airports and ports).
- A number of initiatives is promoting an integrated view of the Mediterranean and the Maghreb (e.g. UN's Plan Bleu, EU's MEDA programme, EIB's logistic platform…).
- The whole of the Mediterranean area remains an area of conflict
- At the area around the Strait of Gibraltar on itself is also object of international territorial disputes between Morocco, Spain and the United Kingdom.
- The Maghreb is an area of instable economic and political cooperation (e.g. the border between Morocco and Algeria remains closed since 1994, intra-Maghreb trade remains limited).
- The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Union determines strongly the development of Moroccan agriculture.
- The lack of water can be a limiting factor for economic growth.

The Southern Rim: Morocco and Tangiers

- Morocco is one of the Southern Mediterranean countries with positive economic environment and favourable conditions for development, and has not been involved in the Arab Spring movement.
- Morocco has maintained a positive macroeconomic policy framework, with an average GDP growth rate of 4,9% between 2000 and 2012, and an increasing stability in growth patterns.
- The economic growth in Morocco is more diversified and less dependent on the agricultural sector. Morocco is under a process of international industrial location. A global logistics pole is developing in TangerMed. Tourism is a rapidly growing sector.
- The financial and legal structures of Morocco are engaged in a process of modernization. Morocco has an increasingly open and transparent market economy.
- Policy reforms have been undertaken towards greater individual freedoms. Women are being incorporated in the labour market and institutions (new Family Code, quotas for women on political institutions).
- The outward migration is decreasing in Morocco and there is starting to be inwards migration from sub-Saharan Africa.

The Northern Rim: Spain and Andalusia

- Spain has had a net positive income balance from the EU's funds of a magnitude around € 90 billion since 1985.
- Spain continued to catch up with the European economy up until 2008 (95% of EU27 GDP per capita PPP), but since the beginning of the financial crisis the gap has increased 7 percentage points.
- Unemployment in Spain has risen from below 10% to more than 25%, and youth unemployment even up to 50%.
- Immigration in Spain brought 6,5 million new residents between the period 1997 and 2012. Since 2008, Spain has become a net exporter of residents with 300.000 in five years.
- Despite the financial crisis, internal disparities in Spain have been reduced over the last twenty years.
- The Spanish industrial sector went through a process of relocation in the 2000s to countries with lower labour costs. Some multinationals have reconsidered relocation with the possibility of reducing salaries and costs in Spain.

2.4.3. The Arctic CS (WP3)

The Arctic region, as an important part of the territory of the Northern Neighbourhood, has recently come into the public eye and the geopolitical interest of both the Arctic littoral states, as well as non-

Arctic states inside and outside Europe (Hong 2012).The EU sees the Arctic as an area of growing strategic importance. In 2008 the Commission adopted its first Communication specifically on the Arctic that builds around three main policy objectives of: protecting and preserving the Arctic in unison with its population, promoting sustainable use of natural resources and international cooperation. Due to the large deposits of oil and natural gas[4], and the opening of northern shipping routes (made more accessible by increased temperatures and melting ice) a number of states have are attempting to gain a foothold on the natural resources of the region (Huebert 2010). This case study examines the territorial structure and specificities of the Arctic, with a focus on the natural resources and territorial capital of the region, the current and potential flows from the region to Europe, and finally the cooperation forms that are in place to ensure the territorial integrity of the Arctic. The guiding question is less about convergence and divergence with the ESPON space, but rather more about retaining not only the economic, but also the social and environmental capital of the territory as nations jockey for influence and ownership of the natural resources

Territories within Russia, USA, Canada, Denmark/Greenland/Faroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Finland comprise the Arctic region. These countries are members of the intergovernmental forum, the Arctic Council, which deals mainly with non-security issues, such as environmental protection, natural resources and indigenous peoples. But several European countries are permanent observer states (France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Spain and the Netherlands). The UK and the EU have ad hoc observer status and China and Japan have both sought observer status. The region has long had historical, economic and colonial links with the Nordic countries and the territorial governance structure of the region is still slightly in a state of flux. A the moment there are still few legal or overarching cooperation frameworks that can help ensure sustainable and secure development in the region.

But the Arctic region is more than just a contested area of oil, gas and polar bears. It is also home to human settlements that are experiencing many of the same trends as seen in Europe. The Megatrends Report (TemaNord/Nordregio 2011) discusses how these include increased urbanization and concentration of the population to fewer and larger places, declining birthrates, increased old age dependency rates, loss of females and educational skills and the need for green energy, greater human capital and interaction between public and private spheres. The Megatrends report also points out a number of trends that are more prominent to the Arctic territory, including a continued dependency on transfers, significant vulnerability to pollution and climate change and the risks involved in increased accessibility.

Using data on spatial structures and flows collected in the ITAN project, augmented by interviews with stakeholders and mapping of the range of cooperation policies, programmes and projects in the regions, we address the following questions:

- In what sense can the spatial structures of the Arctic area be understood as a coherent region or “macro-region”?
- What are the common links and flows within the Arctic area and with Europe?
- Why is the Arctic important for Europe? Why is Europe important for the Arctic?
- What are the drivers of integration in the Arctic itself and with the rest of Europe?
- To what extent is greater cooperation with Europe contributing to integration?

See Section 3.2.3 (Further Steps) for a complete outline of the Arctic CS.

[4] Some estimates are that the Arctic might contain around 13% “of the global mean estimate of undiscovered oil” (Hong 2012:17 and Gautier et al (2009) and around 30% of the undiscovered natural gas (Johnston 2010).

3. FURTHER STEPS

3.1. Flows between EU 27, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland / and ENCs (WP1.5)

When it comes to relationships between the EU and its neighbours as well as the position of neighbouring countries in the world of flows (WP1.2), most objectives have been achieved. Further work will mainly (i) integrate data on tourism in the analyses; (ii) propose analyses at sub-national level, at urban level concerning air and maritime flows, but also at local level for FDI or tourist flows in some countries; (iii) build a database on cooperation between the EU and neighbouring territories.

To provide a general overview of the political cooperation between the EU and its Neighbourhoods, we propose to build a database that includes all types of cooperation between the EU and the ENCs. This database will include the different types of cooperation identified above: at local scale, we will collect all trans-border local cooperation across the EU borders, including the geographical and thematic area concerned; at macro-scale, we will identify all important multilateral agreements between the EU and neighbouring countries, the date of signature, the objectives and the countries that are concerned. This database will use the TIGER (macro-scale) and TERCO (micro-scale) results, and be completed by our national and regional experts.

Concerning maritime connections, preliminary analyses of the scientific annexes will be completed through following analyses: (i) ranking of top flow links with neighbouring port cities at different years and for different commodity types (tonnage of the inter-city link); (ii) other methods of network analysis revealing different configurations of port city clusters (e.g. modularity, bisecting k-means...) comprising both European and ENCs ports; (iii) deepen the (multivariate) analysis of maritime forelands.

3.2. Northern Neighbourhood (WP3)

As discussed earlier in the Inception report, the objective of this working package is to extend the geography of the ESPON space towards Northern neighbourhood.

Expected outcomes and deliveries for the Draft Final Report:

1. Presentation of the Neighbourhood including the territorial system of each county, demography and networks
2. Data and analysis on the territorial stakes and opportunities
3. Case study featuring the European Arctic
4. Relations with the ESPON territory (including lessons learned from the case study)

3.2.1 Territorial stakes and opportunities

Thus far in the ITAN analysis we have concentrated on stocktaking of the data for the Non-EU countries/regions that make up the Northern Neighbourhood: Norway and Iceland (already included in the ESPON space and thus not included to ITAN data collection), Russia, Greenland and Faroe Islands. Canada (Northern Territories[5]) and the USA (Alaska) will be included when circumpolar comparison is of interest. In general, the common defining geographical characteristics of the Northern Neighbourhood are the harsh climate, the sparse settlement structure and long distances between settlements, as well as high temporal mobility. This makes the Northern Neighbourhood slightly different from the other Neighbourhoods, and exemplifies some of the important discontinuities with the rest of the ESPON-space. Thus far the main focus has been in completing the demographic data in Russia, Faroe Islands and Greenland and the first analysis based on that. The next immediate step is the collection and analyses of core indicators in relation to skills and employment structure.

In the next steps towards the Draft Final Report, we will complete the data gathering stage and finalise the analysis. The focus on this step will be to depict how the Northern Neighbourhood constitutes a "region", as well as its specific territorial stakes and opportunities and why the Northern Neighbourhood is important for the Europe and the ESPON-space.

[5] Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

3.2.2 Relations with the ESPON territory

Territorial interactions with neighbouring areas and potential joint development opportunities for cooperation differ between the parts of the North neighbourhood. On the one hand, the region includes countries like Iceland with on-going EU accession negotiations. On the other hand, there are negotiations on a New EU-Russia Agreement. Also the new self-government agreement in Greenland from 2009 can have some effects as Greenland took over i.e. responsibility for the mineral resource and the in the existing EU-Greenland partnership Agreement (Council decision 2006/526/EC) the focus was changed from a fishery agreement to partnership agreement with special focus on education. Countries of the region, including the EU countries, have either published their Arctic strategies during the last years or have a strategy that is under construction. The European part of the Northern neighbourhood belongs to various European Territorial Cooperation programmes. Of the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, the Cross Border Cooperation (ENPI CBC) programme the Kolarctic-Russia is located in North ENR. For the Westnorden the main cooperation channel is the Northern Periphery Programme under the Structural Funds 2007-2013 Transnational Cooperation Areas. The regions can also be related to the Northern Dimension policy.

With the focus on the better integration of the regions, the countries have different positions and interests. For the Northern neighbourhood the main questions are related, on the one hand, to challenges of sparsely populated areas and on the other hand to sustainable use of resources and enhanced Arctic multilateral governance in the Northern Dimension policy and the Arctic Council.
The next steps in analysing the Northern Neighbourhood's relations with the ESPON territory is to chart out the intergovernmental and territorial cooperation projects that include the neighbouring countries, looking at both the number of cooperations, and the intensity in terms of funding allocated, as well as assumed territorial impact of such cooperation on the continuities and discontinuities with the ESPON space. For the first two steps we will chart the number and total funding of the intergovernmental work and territorial cooperation projects in the period 2007-2013 via desk research. As the number of these types of programmes and projects in the period from 2007-2013 is not overwhelming, we expect to make a complete survey. For the final step on impact of cooperation with Europe we will consult 4-6 policymakers involved in intergovernmental cooperation in telephone, skype or face-to-face interviews and for the potential impact of territorial cooperation, we will analyse on-going and ex post evaluations of the Territorial Cooperation Objective programmes in the area (The Northern Periphery Programme and the Baltic Sea Region Programme).

3.2.3 The Arctic Case Study

European Arctic Case study will focus on climate change and to use of natural resources. It is assumed that the increasing temperatures and melting ice in the Arctic will open possibilities both to new transportation routes across the arctic and to use of natural resources that have not been (economically) accessible before. Both of these issues are also related to geopolitics and power issues in the high north where the ownership of the resources, or access to those, is not always clear. The main storyline of the case study will be how climate change and the use of natural resources affects the territorial capital of the region and how this provides both opportunities and threats.

The proposed table of contents for the case study on the Arctic Region is:

1. The Arctic Region and ITAN
    a. How can we define the arctic?
    b. Historical links with the Nordic countries
    c. Arctic territorial governance situation
2. The territorial structure of the Arctic region/Mega trends
    a. Harsh climate
    b. Sparsely populated and isolated settlements
    c. Geographic and accessibility barriers
    d. Focus on primary sectors and other business opportunities
    e. Need for critical mass
3. Natural Resources
    a. Climate change both negative and positive
    b. Melting icecap and open shipping lanes
    c. Mineral and natural gas exploitation
    d. Renewable energy and green economy

e. “Mega-projects” and territorial development
f. Environmental security concerns

4. Flows
    a. Taking advantage of the natural resources
    b. Existing flows (goods, mobility of people)
    c. Potential (expected) flows and the need for greater integration with Europe
5. Forms of Intergovernmental and Territorial Cooperation
    a. European cooperation programmes:
        i. Kolarctic ENPI CBC
        ii. Northern Periphery TNC
        iii. Northern Dimension (BSR, Arctic, Barents Sea, strategic relation with Russia): environment, nuclear safety, crime prevention, inclusion
    b. Nordic Council of Ministers Cross-border programmes (e.g. NORA)
    c. Arctic Council
        i. Including its working groups (AMAP, CAFF, EPPR, PAME, SDWG, ACAP)
6. Arctic Integration in Europe
    a. In what sense can the spatial structures of the Arctic area be understood as a coherent region or “macro-region”?
    b. What are the common links and flows with the Arctic and Europe?
    c. Why is the Arctic important for Europe? Why is Europe important for the Arctic?
    d. What are the drivers of integration in the Arctic itself and with the rest of Europe?
    e. To what extent is greater cooperation with Europe contributing to integration?

3.3. Eastern Neighbourhood (WP4)

As discussed in the Inception report, the objective of this working package is to extend the geography of the ESPON space towards the North-Eastern neighbourhood.

Expected outcomes and deliveries for the Draft Final Report:

1. Presentation of the Neighbourhood, including the territorial system of each country, demography and networks
2. Data and analysis on the territorial stakes and opportunities
3. Case study featuring the Baltic Sea Region (and especially Kaliningrad)
4. Relations with the ESPON territory (including lessons learned from the case study)

3.3.1 Territorial Stakes and Opportunities

The territorial flows in the Eastern neighbourhood will be analysed both on state and regional level related to the project targets and data availability. There is the question of analysing the accessibility aspect of the existing infrastructure in the region and changes with regard to various cross-border infrastructures like transport and energy. On the other hand, there is the question of multilevel (national/NUTS equivalents) flows analysis related to i.e. trade, mobility and attractivity. These analyses will also be done taking into consideration the varying governance contexts and with the view to highlight convergence and/or divergence with the ESPON space, including infrastructure accessibility and out-migration towards urban centres and the ESPON space.

Thus far the most comprehensive data for Northwest Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova has been collected on demography. We have more or less all demographic data and some (although not yet complete and comparable) data on social and economic trends. In the next stage towards the DFR, we will complete the data collection with a focus on completing the data and in cooperation with the TeMo project where possible. The focus on the data gathering and especially the analysis at the next stage is to show the continuities and discontinuities with the ESPON space. Further synergies between the ITAN and the TeMo projects are being sought so as to avoid overlaps in data collection.

3.2.2 Relations with the ESPON Territory

In terms of territorial institutional structures, the North-Eastern neighbourhood linked to the ESPON territory in two macro-regional strategies for achieving territorial cohesion: The EU Strategy for the

Danube Region (EUSDR) and the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR). Thus the implementation these two strategies is an important starting point for analysing the cooperative linkages with the ESPON territory.

Much of the interaction that the Baltic Sea Region does with its neighbour Russia is linked to the European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea (EUSBSR) as an intersect between the transnational level and the intergovernmental level. The strategy stresses the need for coordinated joint actions in the BSR on a "macro-regional" level including discussions with external partners, especially Russia.

Stretching from the Black Forest to the Black Sea, the European Union Strategy for the Danube (EUSDR) encompasses 14 countries, including the North-Eastern Neighbours Ukraine and Moldova. Like the EUSBSR, the EUSDR includes no new institutions or funding mechanisms and is coordinated by an Action Plan and implemented largely by other types of territorial cooperation projects. In most of these areas, the role that the neighbouring countries and regions can play is quite significant for ensuring cohesion of the region as a whole.

In the next steps for towards the Draft Final Report, we will survey and map the transnational cooperation projects which in the form of “flagship” projects are intended to implement the respective strategies, featuring those and which feature “neighbouring” countries. The goal with the survey will be to draw some conclusions on how the next generation of Territorial Cooperation (2014-2020) could make better use of the existing functional relations between Europe and the Eastern neighbourhood.

3.3.3. The Baltic Sea Region Case Study

To illustrate the dynamics of the Eastern Neighbourhood we will feature a case study on the Baltic Sea Region. We explore the Baltic Sea Region cooperation and flow patterns, with special attention to the implementation of the European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea (EUSBSR) to determine not only the barriers, challenges and possibilities towards a regional integration, but also how the Baltic Sea Region is more and more becoming “one region” with the greater integration of the Neighbours (Russia and Belarus). What are the funding opportunities for cooperation? What are the cross border linkages – and what bottlenecks exist? In addition of this general Baltic Sea Region (BSR) approach the Case Study will in special focus on Kaliningrad. 700 000 inhabitants live in this Russian enclave and 400 000 of them in the City of Kaliningrad. This special focus will tackle with two parallel approaches: the EU’s and the Russians’ with regard to the goal of integration and the most important cooperation areas. This case study in particular will draw on ESPON data and analysis already produced in the TIGER and TERCO projects with regard to cross-border cooperation and the TeMo project with regard to the specific territorial structure of the BSR.

Proposed table of contents for the Baltic Sea Region Case Study:

1. The Baltic Sea Region and ITAN
    a. How can we define the area of the Baltic Sea Region?
    b. Historical economic, social and trading ties of the region
    c. The importance of further integration of Northwest Russia and Belarus in the region
    d. Differing territorial governance situations in the BSR
2. The territorial structure of the Baltic Sea Region
    a. Urban-rural (North-South) divide with regard to population dynamics
    b. East-West divide with regard to economic development
    c. Commonalities on which to build: High level of education, ageing population, dealing with urbanisation processes, overcoming accessibility barriers, especially in Kaliningrad-EU links
    d. Baltic Sea as a common resource
3. Further integrating Russia into the BSR
    a. Border as a resource for economic and cultural exchange
    b. Trade patterns
    c. Energy dependency and export
    d. Focus on Green Growth as a “new” area of integration
4. Flows
    a. Ensuring flows of goods and people
    b. Potential (expected) flows and the need for greater integration with Europe

c. Territorial cooperation as a way to increase flows between Northwest Russia, Belarus and EU 27, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland?

5. Forms of Intergovernmental and Territorial Cooperation
    a. EUSBSR
    b. VASAB (Visions and Strategies around the Baltic Sea)
    c. CBSS (Council of the Baltic Sea States)
    d. ENP
    e. ENPI CBC
    f. Baltic Sea Region Programme 2007-2013
6. Baltic Sea Region as a case of neighbourhood integration
    a. In what sense can the spatial structures of the Baltic Sea Region including Northwest Russia (and Belarus) be understood as a coherent region or "macro-region"?
    b. What are the common links and flows with the within the BSR and with the Neighbours?
    c. What are the drivers of integration in the Baltic Sea Region and with the rest of Europe? Are these drivers considered the same by the EU and by the neighbours?
    d. To what extent is greater cooperation within the area contributing to integration?
    e. How the Baltic Sea Region be seen as an example of neighbourhood integration and what could other Neighbourhood macro-regions learn from the experience?

3.4. South-Eastern Neighbourhood (WP5)

3.4.1. Territorial stakes and opportunities

Main hypothesis of the ITAN Project will be developed for the South-Eastern neighbourhood in the following way. The first hypothesis that ENR represent *bigger opportunities than threats* sounds very deep in the post-war context of the Western Balkans. We will explore the geographical position of the Western Balkans as inner neighbourhood surrounded by EU members. Western Balkans countries are known as crossroads of migrations, energy roads, and security stakes: in which fields do they represent a potential for EU 27, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland?

The second hypothesis relates to dynamics of convergence versus those of divergence. We assume that territorial structures and flows in the Western Balkans will show an increasing convergence due to the accession process. On the contrary, we assume that for the Black Sea region dynamics of divergence will prevail due to deep spatial discontinuities and strong external forces.

The two case studies will give evidence to answer our hypothesis:

(i) at a local level: the cooperation schemes in the Western Balkans will give a more in-depth analysis with a focus on bottom-up processes of cooperation with EU members states;

(ii) at a sea basin scale : the Black Sea case study will give us the opportunity to strengthen a territorial approach based on flows and cooperation relations rather than a functional approach based on administrative boundaries (see also 2.4.1. Black Sea case study methodology).

3.4.2. Relations with the ESPON territory

At this stage of the ITAN project, this part is focused on the twofold data collection challenges in the Western Balkans: the time series availability of data and the territorial changes in administrative units. With regards to demographical data, their availability and reliability have to be cautiously taken into account. A mid-term seminar will be held with the experts in Paris in March 2013 in order to discuss the data collection issues.

Time series even for the census results are difficult to build, due to data availability issues. The table 6 shows the agenda for results delivery of the last census for each country and the resulting lack of data due to the delay or the cancellation of census or to the unavailability of first results. A focus on Serbia and Kosovo (under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99) shows the impacts of war context on missing data. Statistical data are produced in Serbia by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. In 1991 a census was performed on the whole territory of the Republic (including Kosovo and Metohija) which is the last one carried out in the former Yugoslavia. In 1999 however, the Kosovo Agency of Statistics started to work on autonomous basis. The contentious context between Serbia

and Kosovo created challenging conditions concerning data collection in the region where boycotts are often called.

Table 6: the availability of census data for the Western Balkans

Country	Last census	Data availability	Last census with data availability (until 1990)
Albania	October 2011	Preliminary results	1989 and 2001
Bosnia and Herzegovina	*2010*	Delayed census (2013?)	1991(Yugoslavia)
Croatia	2011	First results	1991 (Yugoslavia) and 2001
Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	*2011*	Cancelled census	1991 (Yugoslavia) and 2002
Kosovo under UN resolution 1244/99	April 2011	Preliminary results	1995 (Yugoslavia) and 2000 (Kosovo, performed by the UN)
Montenegro	April 2011	First results	1991 (Yugoslavia) 2003
Serbia	October 2011	Preliminary results	1991 (Yugoslavia) 2002

With regards to data collection, we have to identify the various sources of data in the former Yugoslavia and in the new states and their administrative systems. The statistical system in Bosnia and Herzegovina is reflecting the complexity of the political institution of the country. Three institutes are producing statistical data in the country. First, the Agency for Statistics of BiH (BHAS - www.bhas.ba) , as a state level institution, is responsible for the harmonization of the data collection system and for its production and dissemination, with the exception of any local data. This means that NUTS 3 data are to be found at the entity statistical offices. BHAS is also responsible for producing data for the Brčko district since 2006. Concerning data collection, BHAS mostly relies on the two other institutes which work at the entity level: the Institute for Statistics of the Federation of BiH (FZS - www.fzs.ba) and the Institute for Statistics of Republika Srpska (RZSRS - www.rzs.rs.ba). The FZS is responsible, on a one hand, for producing data at the level of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina including data at a regional level (canton and municipality), and on the other hand, for dealing with the heritage of the former republic statistical institute of BH. It means that the FZS is the official repository of all the statistical data prior to 1991, including census data. The RZSRS is in charge with data at the level of the Republika Srpska including data at a regional level (municipality). However neither FZS nor RZSRS is publishing regional data on the regular basis; the 2013 census is expected to bridge this gap.

Finally, the issues of territorial reforms after the collapse of socialist system have to be addressed. Most of the changes occurred at the local level but they do have consequences at the upper level which often corresponds to the NUTS 3 level. The table in appendix 2.6 shows the introduction of new territorial units, be they administrative or statistical, in the Balkan countries since 1991. New statistical units do not fit with past or present administrative units and introduce discrepancies in time series data.

3.5. Southern Neighbourhood (WP6)

This Neighbourhood is generally analysed through general macroeconomic statements (trade tariffs, national GDP…), thematic approaches (water issue in the one hand, energy on the other, urbanization etc.) and according to scattered geographical scopes (Maghreb countries, Turkey, Balkans, Eastern Mediterranean), or according to the related states' institutional status vis-à-vis EU membership (distinction between Turkey and the Mediterranean partner countries (MPCs) despite the former play a growing economic and political role for the latter). The Mediterranean Neighbourhood lacks a comprehensive vision; ITAN will make an integrated territorial analysis of the Neighbourhood from Morocco to Turkey.

3.5.1. Territorial stakes and opportunities

When it comes to the territorial structures, the report will answer to three main questions. (i) The first one is general to all Neighbourhoods: what is the organisation of space in these ENRs and how does

it change? The other ones are more specific to the Mediterranean area: (ii) how do these territories cope with the climate change issue, due to the foreseen rain shortage, the rapid rise of population and demand for water and food, and the scarcity of agricultural land? (iii) How high are the territorial disparities in these ENRs, given the key importance of the fight again regional inequalities since the Arab spring?

The further steps are mainly focused on the data collection issue: consistent scientific partnership is not easy to find in all these countries (ITAN has not yet contractualised in all the South Mediterranean countries); and in each of these countries data face to some extent problems of quality, problems of availability especially in countries hardily open to scientific cooperation such as Libya for a long time and Syria today, and difficulty for harmonisation between the varied statistical systems of these eleven countries.

In the meantime, the TPG will collect data from database set up in the framework of the Barcelona process. As well as the national statistical offices, several Euro-Mediterranean bodies deliver data of great interest for ITAN:

- the Observatoire Méditerranéen de l'Energie (Energy Mediterranean Observatory) which provides data on demand, supply and networks of all types of energy. The OME and ITAN TPG have agreed on cooperating, but the discussion still has to be run about precise data and scientific cooperation;
- the Migration Policy Centre (formerly Centre for applied research on international migration, European University Institute) which is the best centre for data collection – derived from the census of each country – on the trans-Mediterranean migrations, and which is now developing also a database on migration of the Eastern Neighbourhood. The MPC and ITAN TPG are about to sign a MoU on data and scientific cooperation;
- the Plan Bleu, a body settled by the Unep in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan, which is in charge with the analysis of the Mediterranean environment and will provide ITAN with data on water resource. A MoU has been signed with the TPG, data cooperation can begin;
- the International Centre of Higher Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM), which is settled in half a dozen sites in the Mediterranean region. The CIHEAM does not really exploit database, but it is a key partner for the agriculture and rural issues, and is particularly interested in the mapping and other results of ITAN project, namely since the ENPARD programme has been launched by the EU (on rural development in the MPCs[6]). The CIHEAM will certainly be mobilised during ITAN's dissemination phase;
- Anima, which provides data on Foreign direct investment in the MPCs, especially from Europe, with a valuable detailed database which gives information at a local scale. A MoU has been signed by the TPG, data cooperation can begin;
- the CETMO, which is the research centre of reference for the study of transports in Western Mediterranean and more and more also in the Eastern Mediterranean. This body is tightly linked to the Euromed Transport Forum, which has been alerted by ESPON on the need for ITAN TPG to be allowed to get data from the Forum and the CETMO; the TPG is still waiting for a positive answer.

3.5.2. Relations with the ESPON territory

When data are collected, the TPG will answer to three questions:

(i) do the flows between Mediterranean partner countries and ESPON space show a trend toward integration, or rather de-integration? The general figure shows a general diminution of relative flows between the MPCs and Europe in the last fifteen years; what is the figure at a geographical more precise scale?
(ii) Is this diminution of the links with Europe balanced by an increase of South-South flows between MPCs and cross-border exchanges? The difficulty here will be to analyse the local impact of international flows, given the available data.
(iii) A great deal of the numerous conventions, partnerships and cooperation agreements between the EU and the MPCs have not really come into force or have had a low impact on the

[6] http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news/31-05-2012_enpard_en.htm

ground. ITAN project will try to measure the territorial impact of all these cooperation agreements, whether they deal with transport (priority Euromed Transport Forum projects, Motorways of the Seas…), energy (gas and oil pipes, Euromed electricity grid and the possible impact of the Mediterranean Solar Plan project…), and decentralised cooperation (given the shortcomings of the decentralisation and of the public administration's regional de-concentration in the MPCs).

3.6. Synthesis, recommendations, dissemination (WP7)

3.6.1. Analysis of the Neighbourhoods as a whole and policy recommendation

In the WP7, ITAN will make the synthesis of the work packages dedicated to transports and to the regional Neighbourhoods in all their components: territorial analysis, cooperation and regional recommendation. The goal is to provide an overall vision of the Neighbourhoods issue that could bring the valuable input of the territorial approach for European policies dedicated to the Neighbourhoods.

This synthesis will drive to policy recommendations to ESPON CU (about programmes concerning the Neighbourhoods), to EU stakeholders, to national and local stakeholders. It will initiate milestones towards a possible "Neighbourhood Space Development Perspective" that could represent in the same time a huge scientific project and a useful political tool.

3.6.2. Towards a future "Neighbourhood Territorial Agenda 2020"?

The EU has hitherto financed a great amount of studies and programmes in the ENCs, but their global vision is lacking. A territorially integrated perspective could take advantage of these scattered initiatives on trade, energy, transport and environment. It could be a relevant tool for cooperation, driving to a common vision that might be shared by ESPON and ENCs.

The Neighbourhood Territorial Agenda 2020 (NTA) is more than fifteen year old. Is not it time to update it? It certainly would be relevant to take into account (i) the recent membership of countries that have further connexion to the neighbourhoods, like the Eastern and Central European Countries, Cyprus and Malta, Romania and Bulgaria; (ii) the 2011 renewal of the European Neighbourhood Policy; (iii) the progressive integration of the Western Balkans to the ESPON space; (iv) the rise of contemporary concerns such as environmental protection which change the European relationship with the bordering territories.

Along with the Four Freedoms, an NSDP could be a useful complement to an updated NTA. It could promote (i) the infrastructural linkage of the vast territory encompassing EU 27, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland and the ENCs, in order to facilitate economic and cultural exchanges and to secure the energy procurements (regional integration issue); (ii) territorial policies in the ENCs, derived – but locally adapted – from the EU policies such as the Regional policy or the rural development side of the CAP's second pillar, and (iii) common governance of common goods' such as the Mediterranean waters or a coordinated civil protection confronted to natural and industrial hazards (deep integration).

3.6.3. Dissemination

ITAN project will set three regional events in a peripheral city of the ESPON space so as to open the event to the Neighbourhoods' stakeholders. One event will take place in Barcelona, and will be the opportunity to mobilise Mediterranean ENRs actors; one will take place in Brussels, to mobilise especially the policy makers; one will take place in Helsinki (maybe along with a BSR-TeMo project's dissemination event and Vasab) and will be namely open to the Baltic Sea Neighbourhood's stakeholders.

These three events will be built on the same pattern: half of the contents would be the same (objectives, methods, results and recommendations of the ITAN project); half would be specific to the regional situation (results of the Neighbourhood regional WP, presentation of the case studies, detailed proposition of cooperation recommendation).

CONCLUSION: TIMELINE TO THE DRAFT FINAL REPORT

Here are charted the main steps for the coming year towards the Draft Final Report, and for 2014 towards the Final Report and the dissemination events according to the ESPON agenda and the TPG's.

Table 7: ITAN project timeline

Timeline		Meeting	Expected results	Report
2013	January		WP 1.5. basic mapping and analysis NUTS 2	31st: Interim
	February		Finalising demographic data collection for almost all ENCs	
			Hiring the last local experts	
	March	Balkans seminar (Paris) (WP5)	First results for WP5	
	April	Workshop in Paris (date TBD)	End of core data collection (SNUTS 2/3, WP1)	
			End of cooperation data collection	
			Final version of the SNUTS 2/3 nomenclature (M4D/ITAN, WP1)	
	June	ESPON seminar in Ireland + TPG3	Finalising data collection ("other desired" data, WP1)	
			Case studies results	
			WP2 results	
	September	TPG 4 (Paris, date TBD)	Neighbourhoods Reports (WP3 to 6)	
			WP7 (synthesis) first results	
		(or December) - First dissemination event (in Finland with the BSR-TeMo project?)		
	December	ESPON seminar	WP7 (synthesis) final results	31st: Draft Final
2014	February	6-7th: (to be confirmed) TPG5 / SB + CU project officer meeting (Paris)		
	May			31st: Final
	June	ESPON seminar: presentation of ITAN main results		
	Fall	Two Dissemination events: - Brussels - Barcelona (possibly in cooperation with the European Institute of the Mediterranean, IEMed)		
	November	30th: Ending of the project		

APPENDIX

TABLE of contents

1. General features

1.1. ENCs facts and figures

Coverage:	24 countries i.e.: • Faroe Islands and Greenland (to Denmark) (**Northern Neighbourhood**); • Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova (**Eastern Neighbourhood**); • Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo (under the UN Security Council resolution 1244/99), Macedonia FYR and Albania (**South-Eastern Neighbourhood**); • Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Jordan, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Israel, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey (**Mediterranean Neighbourhood**). • *NB*: the three **ENP Caucasian countries** (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) are not covered by the ITAN project
Total territory:	25 million km^2 (neighbouring Arctic areas of Canada not included), ranging from 1400 km^2 in Faroe Islands to 16.6 million km^2 in Russia (but the sole western part of Russia is covered by ITAN)
Share of world GDP at current prices	3.4% in 1994 → 5.8% in 2011. • **Northern Neighbourhood** = 0,008% → 0.005% • **Eastern N.** = 1.7% → 3.0% • **South-Eastern N.** = 0.2% → 0.2% • **Mediterranean N**. = 1.5% → 2.5% • *NB*: ENP Caucasian countries = 0.03% → 0.13%
GDP per capita:	2 017 US$/hab. in 1994 → 7 919 US$/hab. in 2011 (ranging from < 1 000 US$ in Palestinian Territory to 45 000 in the Faroe) • **Northern Neighbourhood** = 21 217 → 32 818 US$ • **Eastern N**. = 2 168 → 10 391 US$ • **South-Eastern N.** = 1 923 → 6,966 US$ • **Mediterranean N.** = 1 869 → 6,244 US$ • *NB*: ENP Caucasian countries = 454 → 5 253 US$
Average annual development of GDP per capita:	8.4% between 1994 and 2011 (ranging from -1,0% in Palestinian Territory to 16,4% in Bosnia-Herz.) • **Northern Neighbourhood** = 2.6% • **Eastern N.** = 9.7% • **South-Eastern N.** = 7.9% • **Mediterranean N.** = 7.4% • *NB*: ENP Caucasian countries = 15.5%
Share of world population:	8.1% in 1994 → 7.3% in 2011 • **Northern Neighbourhood** = 0,002 → 0,002% • **Eastern N.** =3.8 → 2.9% • **South-Eastern N.** = 0.4 → 0.3% • **Mediterranean N.** = 3.9 → 4.1% • *NB*: ENP Caucasian countries = 0.3 → 0.2%
Total population:	454 million in 1994 → 508 million in 2011 (ranging from 0.04 million in Faroe to 142 million in Russia) • **Northern Neighbourhood** = 0,1 million (2011) • **Eastern N.** = 200,6 million (2011) • **South-Eastern N.** = 23,1 million (2011) • **Mediterranean N.** = 284,6 million (2011) • *NB*: ENP Caucasian countries = 16,8 million (2011)

Population development (annual growth):	+0.7 % between 1994 and 2011 (ranging from -0.7 % in Ukraine to +2.5 % in Cyprus) • **Northern Neighbourhood** = 0.3% • **Eastern N.** = **-** 0.4% • **South-Eastern N.** = **-** 0.1% • **Mediterranean N.** = 1.6% • *NB*: ENP Caucasian countries = 0.4%
Proportion of population aged 0-14 years and 65 years and more:	0-14 year old: 29,3% (1994) → 22,9% (2011) 65 and more: 8,2% (1994) → 8,9% (2011) • **Northern Neighbourhood** = na • **Eastern N.** = 21,6% → 15,1%; and 12,2% → 13,4% • **South-Eastern N.** = 21,4% → 15,8%; and 9,1% → 12,9% • **Mediterranean N.** = 37,9% → 29,0%; and 4,2% → 5,5% • *NB*: ENP Caucasian countries = 30,3% → 19,6%; 7,2% → 9,4%
Population density:	21 inhabitants per km^2 in 2011 (ranging from 0.1 in Greenland to 668 in Occupied Palestinian Territory) • **Northern Neighbourhood** = 0,3 hab. per km^2 • **Eastern N.** = 12 hab. per km^2 • **South-Eastern N.** = 85 hab. per km^2 • **Mediterranean N.** = 42 hab. per km^2 • *NB*: ENP Caucasian countries = 93 hab. per km^2
Investment (Gross capital formation) as % of GDP:	Approx. 25 % in 2011 (ranging from 15% Israel to 41 % in Algeria)
Greenhouse Gas emissions per capita:	7,9 tons CO_2 equivalent in 2010 [CO_2, Methane, and Nitrous oxide, that is 98% of the world greenhouse gas emissions] (ranging from 0.5 tons in Occupied Palestinian Terr. to 15.3 tons in Russia) • **Northern Neighbourhood** = 12,2 t. per capita • **Eastern N.** = 13,1 t. per capita • **South-Eastern N.** = 6,4 t. per capita • **Mediterranean N.** = 4,4 t. per capita • *NB*: ENP Caucasian countries = 5,5 t. per capita
Greenhouse Gas emissions per GDP in Millions of Euro:	1 000 tons CO_2 equivalent in 2010 (ranging from 298 tons in Israel to 2186 tons in Ukraine) • **Northern Neighbourhood** = 370 t. • **Eastern N.** = 1 262 t. • **South-Eastern N.** = 913 t. • **Mediterranean N.** = 702 t. • *NB*: ENP Caucasian countries = 1 044 t.
Human Development index:	0.717 in 2011 [non demographically weighted average] (ranging from 0.582 for Morocco to 0.888 for Israel) • **Northern Neighbourhood** = na • **Eastern N.** = 0.722 (2011) • **South-Eastern N.** = 0.756 (2011) • **Mediterranean N.** = 0.565 (1990) → 0.698 (2011) • *NB*: ENP Caucasian countries = 0.717 (2011)

Notes:

- "GDP 1994": 1998 for Faroe, 2000 for Kosovo (under the UN resolution 1244/99) and Montenegro, 1997 for Serbia.
- "GDP 2011": 2009 for Faroe, Greenland and Libya, 2010 for Ukraine, 2005 for the Occupied Palestinian Territory
- "Greenhouse gas emissions": CO_2 2009, Nitrous oxide 2010, Methane 2010; HFC, PFC, SF6 are excluded (but they only represent 2% for the total at world scale); only CO_2 available for Faroe, Greenland, Montenegro and the Occupied Palestinian Territory (but Methane and Nitrous oxide represent small emissions compared to CO_2); Kosovo (under the UN resolution 1244/99): no data at all.
- All data: source World Bank.

1.2. ITAN WPs

Work Packages		Contents	Team in charge	Other involved teams	Secondary partici-pation	External experts
WP0 Networking and support			**LP-CIST**	**all**		
	WP 0.1.	administrative & financial coordination	LP-CIST	all		
	WP 0.2.	scientific coordination and support	LP-CIST	all		
	WP 0.3.	reporting	LP-CIST	all		
	WP 0.4.	communication and dissemination	LP-CIST	all		
WP1 Data base & overall analysis			**IGEAT**	**LP-CIST**		
	WP 1.1.	data harmonization	IGEAT	all		all experts
	WP 1.2.	data on territorial structures	IGEAT	all		
	WP 1.3.	data on flows	IGEAT	all		
	WP 1.4.	data on cooperation	IGEAT	all		
	WP 1.5.	mapping and overall analysis	IGEAT	all		
WP2 Networks, transports & accessibility			**MCRIT**			
	WP 2.1.	networks infrastructures & mapping	MCRIT	LP-CIST	all	all experts
	WP 2.2.	accessibility and connexity	MCRIT	LP-CIST		
WP3 Northern Neighbourhood			**Nordregio**			
	WP 3.1.	territorial structures	Nordregio	IGEAT	LP-CIST	
	WP 3.2.	flows	Nordregio	IGEAT	LP-CIST	
	WP 3.3.	territorial cooperation	Nordregio	IGEAT		
	WP 3.4.	case study - European Arctic	Nordregio			Eastern Neighbourhood Expert
	WP 3.5.	recommendations	Nordregio			
WP4 Eastern Neighbourhood (Ukraine incl.)			**Nordregio**			
	WP 3.1.	territorial structures	Nordregio	IGEAT	LP-CIST	Eastern Neighbourhood expert
	WP 3.2.	flows	Nordregio	IGEAT	LP-CIST	Eastern Neighbourhood expert
	WP 3.3.	territorial cooperation	Nordregio	IGEAT		Eastern Neighbourhood expert
	WP 3.4.	case study - Baltic Sea	Nordregio			Eastern Neighbourhood expert
	WP 3.5.	recommendations	Nordregio			
WP5 South-Eastern Neighbourhood (incl. Albania)			**LP-EVS**			
	WP 4.1.	territorial structures	LP-EVS	IGEAT	LP-CIST	
	WP 4.2.	flows	LP-EVS	IGEAT	LP-CIST	
	WP 4.3.	territorial cooperation	LP-EVS	IGEAT		
	WP 4.4.	1) case study - Western Balkans	LP-EVS			Western Balkans expert
	WP 4.5.	2) transversal case study - Black Sea*	LP-EVS	Nordregio	LP-CIST	Eastern Neighbourhood expert
	WP 4.6.	recommendations	LP-EVS			

WP6 Mediterranean Neighbourhood (incl. Turkey)			**LP-CIST**			
	WP 5.1.	territorial structures	LP-CIST	IGEAT		Mediterranean countries experts
	WP 5.2.	flows	LP-CIST	IGEAT		Mediterranean countries experts
	WP 5.3.	territorial cooperation	LP-CIST	IGEAT		Mediterranean countries experts
	WP 5.4.	case study - Gibraltar	MCRIT	LP-CIST		Mediterranean countries experts
	WP 5.5.	recommendations	LP-CIST			
WP7 Synthesis LP-A 4,2						
	WP 7.1.	synthesis of WP1-2, Neighbourhoods' analysis & case studies	LP-CIST	all		
	WP 7.2.	policy recommendation (all Neighbourhoods)	LP-CIST	all		
	WP 7.3.	towards a "Neighbourhood SPD"	LP-CIST	all		

***** This case study will be coordinated by LP-EVS, involving the Eastern, Mediterranean and South-Eastern Neighbourhoods' teams.

1.3. ITAN Glossary (draft, first steps)

This section sums up the available definition of the main notions used in ITAN. It is not an academic discussion on the various meaning mobilised by the authors, but a simple description of the sense in which we use the term in the project to make it clear for the reader.

Region

In the social sciences, a REGION is a cohesive area that is homogeneous in selected criteria, and is a part of a greater set (a part of the Earth, in geography). A region is distinguished from an area, which is usually a broader concept designating a portion of the surface of the Earth: area boundaries are arbitrary, established for convenience, whereas regional boundaries are determined by the cohesiveness of the section. The criteria can be related to the actual set and interaction of activities ("functional region"), or to the institutional boundaries ("institutional region") or a mix. Defining functional region is controversial: how establishing where a region ends or what criteria (cultural, commercial, historical…) forms a region? For instance Samuel Huntington's work dramatically divides Europe and the Arab-Muslim word, whereas many researches including former ESPON projects consider that the two sides of the Mediterranean belong to the same word region. In ITAN's sense, a region is a grouping of countries sharing common stakes and projects in the same geographically specified area. The question raised is to know up to what neighbouring territories the "European region" goes.

Regionalism

REGIONALISM has several meanings in social sciences. It can be the system of dividing a city, a state or another territory into separate administrative regions. It can be the expression peculiar to a area, or even a devotion to the interests of one's own region. In political science it means a political ideology that focuses on the interests of a particular region. The ITAN project uses it in the meaning of international relations, where it means a common purpose combined with the implementation of institutions that express a particular identity and shape collective action within a geographical region. In particular, we consider it through the Regional Trade Agreements that shape the word regions since the 1990s when there has been an surge of new and reinvigorated existing regional organisations (EU, Nafta, Mercosur, the Arab League, Asean, many groupings within Africa and so on).

Regionalisation

Globalisation and REGIONALISATION are two key defining features of the contemporary world geography. They are not completely new processes, but it can be said there was a (re)emergence of both processes in relevance and intensity since the 1980s and especially during the 1990s after the end of the Cold War. Regionalisation is the tendency to form regions, due to the specific advantages of proximity. It is often used in opposition to globalisation, and then means a world that is less widely connected and homogenous, with a stronger regional focus.

Regional integration

REGIONAL INTEGRATION is a twofold process: (i) the process by which several countries get relatively more and more linked (culturally, commercially, financially…) to one another, compared to their relation with the rest of the world, that is to say the regionalisation process; (ii) the process in which States enter into a regional agreement in order to enhance regional cooperation through regional institutions and rules, that is to say regionalism. The key issue is to measure such integration, and to qualify it as a "shallow" or as a "deep" integration.

SHALLOW REGIONAL INTEGRATION is the reduction or elimination of tariffs, quotas and other barriers to trade in goods and services at the border, such as trade-limiting customs procedures. It contrasts with deep integration.

DEEP REGIONAL INTEGRATION refers to economic integration that goes well beyond removal of formal barriers to trade, and includes various ways of reducing the international burden of differing national regulations, such as mutual recognition and standards harmonization.

Neighbourhoods

In social sciences and in geography in particular, a NEIGHBOURHOOD is the area or region around some place, often with an idea of making an actual or potential community since neighbourhoods are often territories or social communities with considerable face-to-face interaction among members. The term has been highly enhanced since the rise of the regionalisation, generally speaking in the sense of the periphery of the prominent poles of the Triad (USA, Western Europe, Japan). In each of these regions, the geographical definition of the region, thus of the neighbourhoods, is at stake; for instance in what is called the East Asian project, should Australia and New Zealand be considered as exterior to the region, as neighbours, or as a part of the industrialised pole along with Japan (and Korea, Taiwan and Singapore) surrounded by developing neighbour countries? The "Asean plus Five" process (that is, plus China, Korea, Japan, and now New Zealand and Australia) substantiate the last option.

Launched in 2007, the EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY (ENP) seeks to tie developing surrounding countries who seek to become more closely integrated with the economy of the European Union. The official list of the European Neighbour Countries (from Russia to Morocco, Caucasian States included but Turkey excluded since it became officially a candidate country in 2005) is given on the European commission's web site (http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/index_en.htm).

ITAN PROJECT'S NEIGHBOUR COUNTRIES differ slightly from the ENP's list. The Caucasian countries are not included (yet Georgia is taken into account in the Black Sea case study), Northern countries such as Faroe Islands are included (yet not analysed in the same way as Russia or South Mediterranean neighbour countries), Turkey is a part of the Mediterranean Neighbourhood, Western Balkans countries make up the South-Eastern Neighbourhood (yet they are actual or potential candidate countries). In the project we write Neighbourhood with a capital "N" when we consider ITAN's geographical breakdown between Northern, Eastern, South-Eastern, and Southern (or Mediterranean) Neighbourhoods (see Appendix 3), and when we refer to the European Neighbourhood Policy; in all the other cases, we write the word without a capital letter.

To be continued in the further steps of the project, for the following categories:

- ***Local territories*** of the ITAN project: overall definition of the main local institutional catchments: Wilayas, Gouvernorat, Oblast, Raion…

- ***Indicators***: a technical description has to be given of ITAN's approach of accessibility, discontinuity etc. ITAN might propose indexes such as a "level of territorial development" index, a "territorial dynamics" index, an "international openness" index of the European neighbour regions (ENRs) which will have to be defined.

- ***Cooperation***: inter-governmental (public aid, trade agreements …), local (twin cities, decentralized cooperation, cross-border cooperation…), private or professional (professional networks, exchanges of experience, joint-ventures…).

- ***Regional strategies***: inter-governmental (Vasab, Union for the Mediterranean, Union du Maghreb Arabe, Gulf Cooperation Council…), and Macro region strategies (Black Sea Strategy…)

- ***EU policies and instruments with territorial impact on the Neighbourhoods***: ENP, and thematic policies (CAP, TEN, Integrated maritime policy, Energy, Migration and visa issue, Trade…).

1.4. What do other ESPON projects tell us about the Neighbourhoods?

ET 2050 (Territorial scenarios and visions for Europe) formulates a long-term vision for the development of the EU territory, including the interaction (migration, access to and investment in new markets…) between the EU territory and the neighbouring countries as well as other parts of the world. It analyses the future of the EU foreign policy and neighbourhood policy with a focus on its territorial dimension as well.

TIGER (Territorial impact of globalisation for Europe and its regions) has led to several meaningful conclusions for the ITAN project. First, functional relations of Europe largely go beyond the EU borders to include European Union non-members (Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, and Western Balkans) but also the Eastern, South-Eastern and Southern neighbourhood. All these areas have intense functional relations – though dissymmetrical – with the EU in terms of human flows, air connections, FDI, trade of goods (namely energy of course) and services. Second, relations with the neighbours are geographically unequal within the EU. Third, analyses of the political cooperation between the EU and the rest of the world highlight the growing importance of neighbourhood (though above all with Norway, Switzerland and Iceland) in the number and proportion of agreements signed between the EU and countries around the world; agreements with Eastern and Southern neighbours largely restrict to energy and immigration. Fourth, the report underlines that despite the official discourse on the importance of the ENRs, EU has been rather unilateralist, without any shared development strategy.

ARTS (Assessment of regional and territorial sensitivity) analyses regional exposure and sensitivity to EU directives and policies. Taking into account such impacts of EU legislation on the EU neighbourhood could be considered in the ENP.

TERCO (European territorial cooperation as a factor of growth, jobs and quality of life) assesses the territorial co-operation in transnational areas and across European internal/external borders for the specific purpose of territorial development, with case studies relating to Russia, Ukraine, Turkey and Morocco. A lot of data have been gathered and new indicators created. Transnational and transcontinental co-operation have also been studied and are of great interest for the ITAN project especially for macro regional co-operation in the Mediterranean and the Baltic Sea Region.

BSR-TeMo (Territorial monitoring for the Baltic Sea region) has developed an indicator based tool for monitoring the territorial development in the region, namely the relations growing between the EU territory and the neighbouring countries.

ESaTDOR (European seas territorial development opportunity and risks) promotes a more collaborative integrative approach of these fragmented maritime territories, in the vein of the Blue Book on an Integrated maritime policy (IMP). The project analyses challenges and opportunities of crucial areas for ITAN: the Mediterranean Sea, the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea regions.

FP7 European projects bring important information on the neighbourhoods. *ENVIROGRIDS* assesses the sustainability and environmental vulnerability of the Black Sea catchment through a large timescale and a GIS based methodology. *EU4SEAS* project is an international study conducted by a large scale consortium of EU and non-EU research centres, analysing the development of the sub-regional cooperation held in four seas basins: Mediterranean, Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas. *EUROBROADMAP* project provides the searchers with the main representations of Europe seen from outside, namely by students of a large number of countries – some of them being ENCs – which will contribute to the work on representation that ITAN will carry out through the media data.

2. Data and geometries

2.1. ITAN data

ESPON ITAN Project

Data Collection Manual

for

External Experts

CIST
Collège International des Sciences du Territoire
International College of Territorial Sciences

ESPON

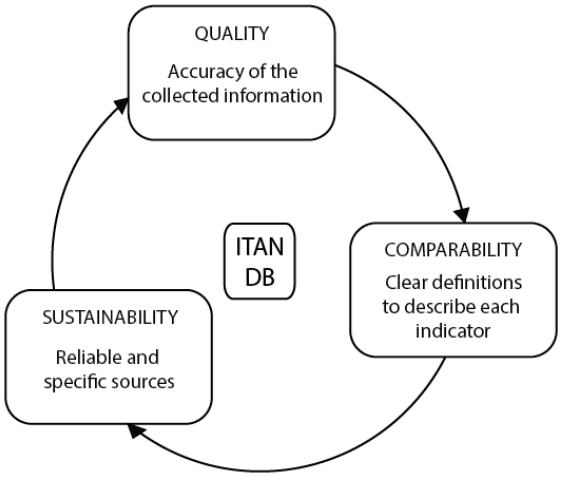
Summary

Introduction

This guide aims to help you filling the files to be delivered within the ESPON ITAN project. This project is dealing with countries bordering the ESPON space (EU members + Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) and is gathering a lot of data to build a very comprehensive database.

Targeted countries of the ITAN project are: *Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Israel, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo, Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greenland and the Faroe Islands.*

To achieve such a challenge, **we need all the data to be collected following the same rules and to be delivered within the same data and metadata model**. Three keywords rule the ITAN database: **quality**, **comparability**, and **sustainability**.



The ITAN project's database

The information about the collected data (metadata) is of great importance. It will allow anyone who uses the database to get very specific information about the data, and it will be possible to perform updates in the years to come so the database is built to be sustainable.

The following chapters explain the details of the modified DAT (Data Assessment Table) you received, as well as the data and metadata model and how it has to be filled in.

If you have any question this guide does not clearly answer, do not hesitate to contact us, we will be replying as soon as possible so the files you create will meet the general expectations of the project.

1. The main rules to follow

There are several main rules that will be valid for all your files and data to enter. It is essential to respect this collection rules, in all countries covered, for that ITAN data collect is a success.

- **Rule 1:** Every task, terms, wording must be written in English**.**

- **Rule 2:** When you fill in a column in the Data worksheet, please make sure to immediately fill in each related field in the Indicator and Source worksheets.

- **Rule 3:** List all the sources you use to create your dataset. If a data has no source label, it will be considered void. Please note that several sources can be used for one data (column) and one source can be listed for more than one data.

- **Rule 4:** The same data cannot be entered twice. Each indicator has to be unique. If you perform aggregations (such as 'male population' + 'female population' = 'total population'), make sure to specify this action in the Indicator worksheet. Please also check you deliver your Excel file with no formula in the Data worksheet.

- **Rule 5:** Please respect the "coding structure" of data codes, source labels, and data files; and indicate all the data codes and source labels you used in the "ITAN_XX_DAT_codes.xls" document.

- **Rule 6:** The filling rate for metadata information has to equal 100%.

- **Rule 7:** Please provide us with the modified "ITAN_XX_DAT_codes.xls", including all the data, data codes, source labels and data files.

- **Rules 8:** If you have a question, a doubt, or any problem to fill in the files. Please: Contact us!

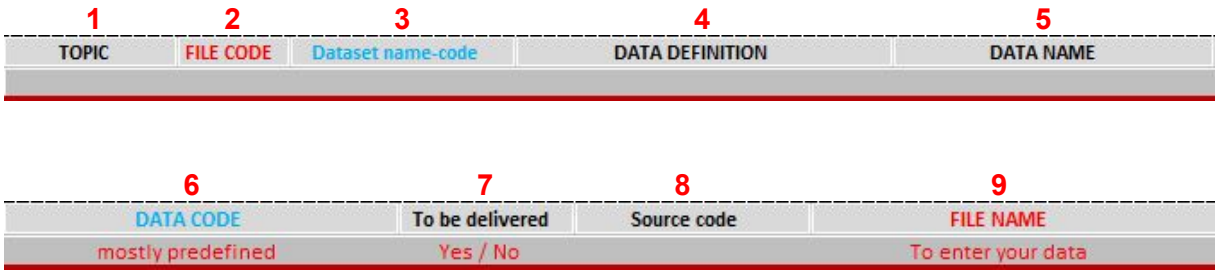
2. Presentation of the Data Assessment Table (DAT), version 2.0

A Data Assessment Table (DAT) version 2.0 is provided to the external expert. This document is called: "**ITAN_XX_DAT_codes**". It explains the rules for creating:

- **The data file name**
- **The data code (ID)**
- **The data source label**

2.1 Presentation of the ITAN_XX_DAT_codes" document

Explanation of the different columns:



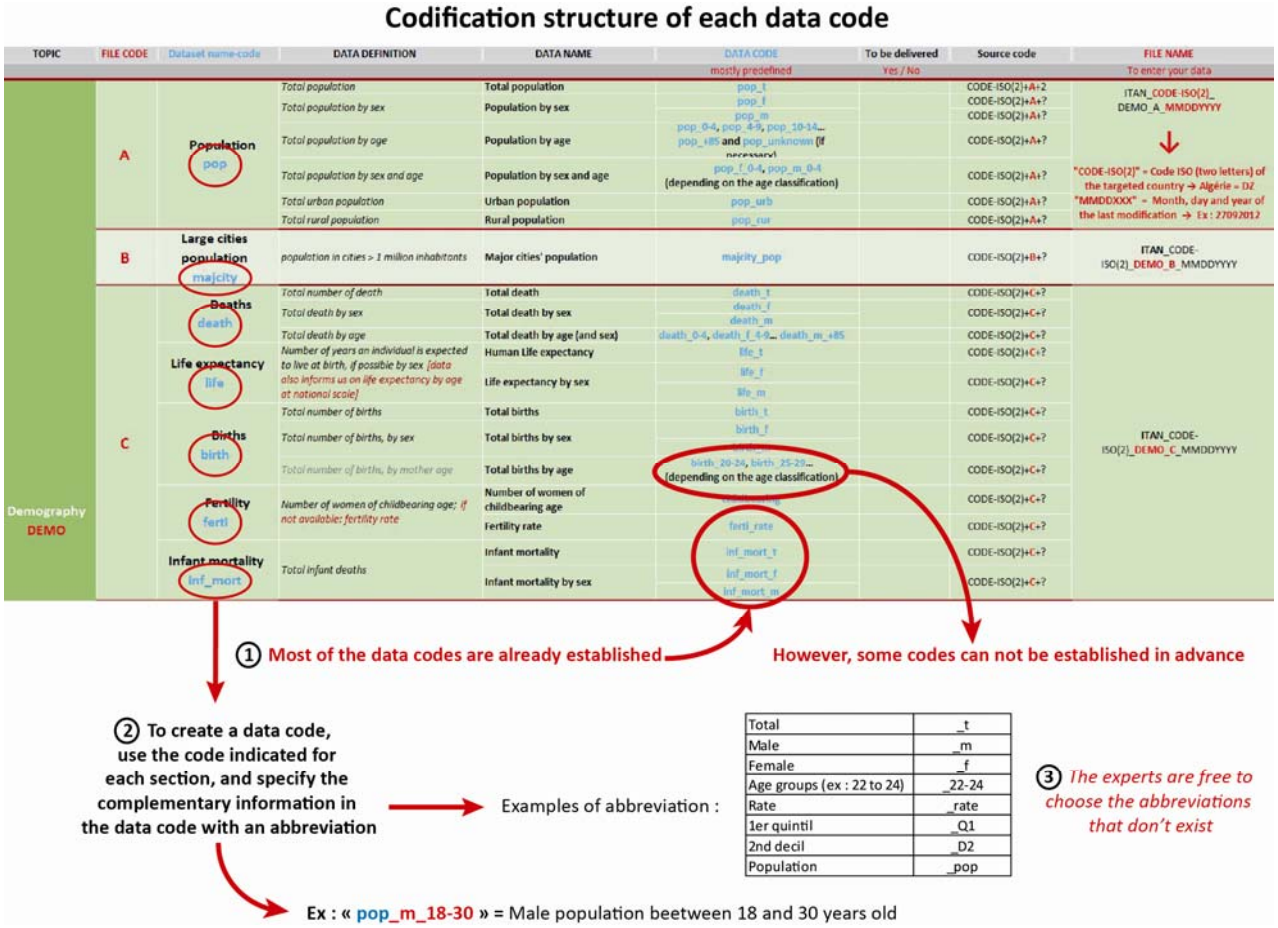
1. The **Topic** presents the different "indicators' sections**"** of the core data (demography, society and economy). And the code used to name the data files (DEMO, SOC, ECO)
2. The **File code** indicates the code (one letter) allocated to each sub section of the 3 indicators' sections. It is necessary to code the source labels and name the data files.
3. The **Dataset name-code** indicates the name allocated to each sub section of the 3 indicators' sections.
4. The **Data Definition** is a short definition of the expected data to be collected in this dataset.
5. The **Data Name** is the current name used for each data.
6. The **Data Code** has been created for almost all the core data. It will be the data code used in the ESPON database. If you are delivering a data that is not included in this table, you will need to create a sole code for it. (To know how to create a code, please see part 1.2. of this manual). **The expert must fill in this column with all the data codes he had used and created.**

7. Will this dataset **be delivered**? If you deliver the data file, choose 'yes'. If you don't, please explain why. **This column must be filled by the experts and delivered with the data files.**

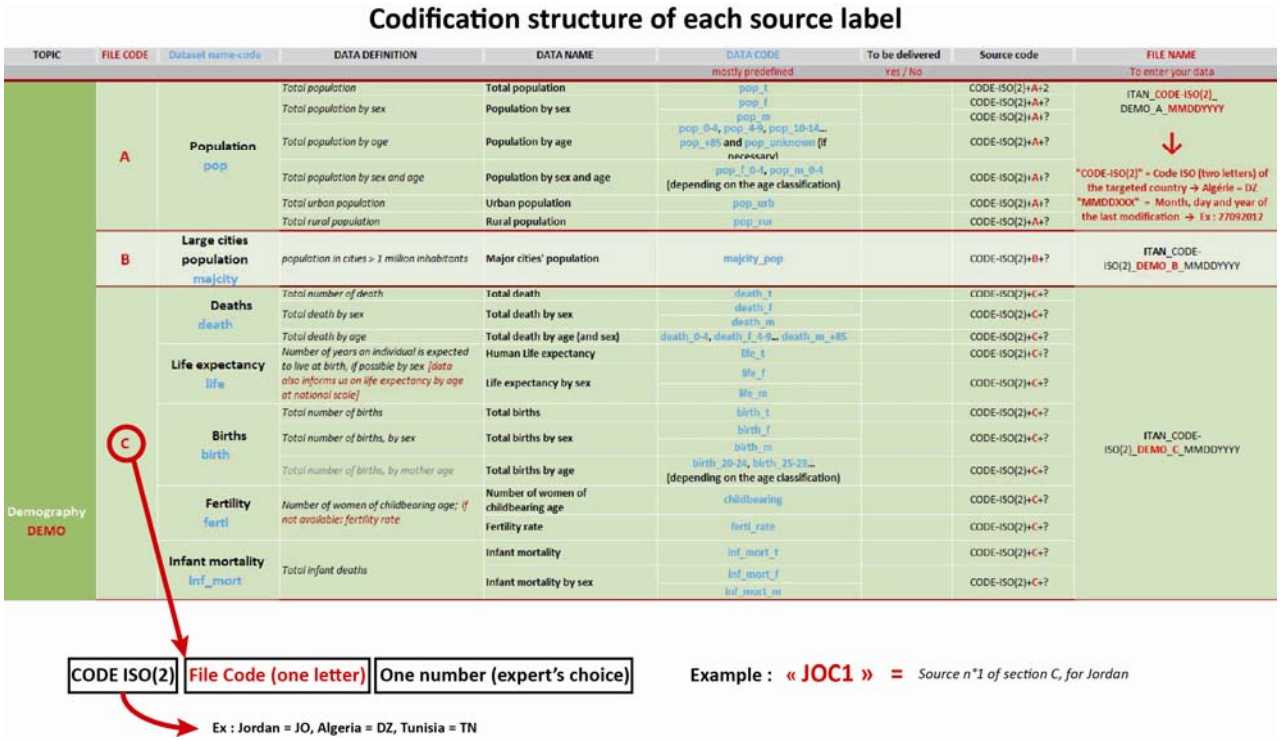
8. The **Source Code (or source label)** is the code which refers to the source of the data. You must use a one code by one source. So, one data can have several sources (several source codes) and/or several data can have one source (one source code). **This column must be filled in by the expert and delivered with the data files.** To see how to build a source code, please go to part 2.3. of this manual.

9. The **File Name** column. The expert must deliver the core data in specific data files. This column indicates which data have to be collected in which data file. **So, the experts have to deliver the received data files that have already been entitled (*Please, contact us if you did not received these files*).** These data files we created have also been prefilled (see 3.2.). **To understand how we named the data files, please see part 2.3. of this manual.**

2.2. How to name a data code



2.3. How to create a source label



2.4 How to name a data file

The name covers important information to recall what is in the file. The names have been created as follow:

" ITAN_ DZ_DEMO_A_09202012 "

In this example, the file contains data for:

- ITAN: All the files name must start by "**ITAN**"
- DZ: ISO Country code (2 letters) (DZ=Algeria in this example)
- DEMO_A: is the code of the indicators' section and the code of the sub-section.

  Here, this file contains the demographic data of the A section.
- 09202012: is the date of the last update (MMDDYYYY).

  In this example = September 20th 2012

Please, use the same principles to create new files if needed:

Codification structure of each data file

TOPIC	FILE CODE	Dataset name-code	DATA DEFINITION	DATA NAME	DATA CODE mostly predefined	To be delivered Yes / No	Source code	FILE NAME To enter your data
Demography DEMO	A	Population pop	*Total population*	Total population	pop_t		CODE-ISO(2)+A+2	ITAN_CODE-ISO(2)_ DEMO_A_MMDDYYYY ↓ "CODE-ISO(2)" = Code ISO (two letters) of the targeted country → Algérie = DZ "MMDDXXX" = Month, day and year of the last modification → Ex : 27092012
			Total population by sex	Population by sex	pop_f pop_m		CODE-ISO(2)+A+? CODE-ISO(2)+A+?	
			Total population by age	Population by age	pop_0-4, pop_4-9, pop_10-14... pop_+85 and pop_unknown (if necessary)		CODE-ISO(2)+A+?	
			Total population by sex and age	Population by sex and age	pop_f_0-4, pop_m_0-4 (depending on the age classification)		CODE-ISO(2)+A+?	
			Total urban population	Urban population	pop_urb		CODE-ISO(2)+A+?	
			Total rural population	Rural population	pop_rur		CODE-ISO(2)+A+?	
	B	Large cities population majcity	*population in cities > 1 million inhabitants*	Major cities' population	majcity_pop		CODE-ISO(2)+B+?	ITAN_CODE-ISO(2)_DEMO_B_MMDDYYYY
	C	Deaths death	*Total number of death*	Total death	death_t		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	ITAN_CODE-ISO(2)_DEMO_C_MMDDYYYY
			Total death by sex	Total death by sex	death_f death_m		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
			Total death by age	Total death by age [and sex]	death_0-4, death_f_4-9... death_m_+85		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
		Life expectancy life	*Number of years an individual is expected to live at birth, if possible by sex (data also informs us on life expectancy by age at national scale)*	Human Life expectancy	life_t		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
				Life expectancy by sex	life_f life_m		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
		Births birth	*Total number of births*	Total births	birth_t		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
			Total number of births, by sex	Total births by sex	birth_f birth_m		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
			Total number of births, by mother age	Total births by age	birth_20-24, birth_25-29... (depending on the age classification)		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
		Fertility ferti	*Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate*	Number of women of childbearing age	childbearing		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
				Fertility rate	ferti_rate		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
		Infant mortality inf_mort	*Total infant deaths*	Infant mortality	inf_mort_t		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
				Infant mortality by sex	inf_mort_f inf_mort_m		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	

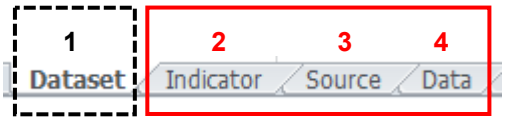
ITAN _ CODE ISO(2) _ abbreviation of topic name (3 ou 4 letters) _ File Code (one letter) _ MMDDYYYY (date of the last modification)

Ex : Jordan = JO, Algeria = DZ, Tunisia = TN

Example : « ITAN_JO_DEMO_C_09272012 » = *Data file of Jordan, about demography (section C) and last modification performed on Septembre 27th 2012*

3. Presentation of the data and metadata files to be delivered

There are four works sheets in every file you received (see image below). They are entitled Dataset, Indicator, Source and Data. **The experts must fill in only 3 worksheets out of 4.**



This manual will help you to fill in the worksheets: Indicator, Source, and Data**. If you need more specific information, please see the reference document entitled "MetadataSpecifications**". This document has been written by the M4D team who is in charge of the ESPON database. We also provide this document to every person collecting data within the ESPON ITAN project.

3.1 The "Dataset" worksheet

It gathers information to define the dataset. **You do not have to fill in this worksheet**. **The CIST team will take care of it once all the datasets are delivered.**

3.2. The "Indicator" worksheet

To fill in this worksheet, you must use the "Metadata Specifications" document in which all the information to input in the metadata has been defined. You must add information about each variable you enter in the data file.

Below, you still find a short presentation of the metadata to input in the Indicator worksheet:

- **Code:** A short acronym that reflects the meaning of the indicator (Refer to part 2.2)
- **Name:** A short expression that reflects the meaning of the indicator
- **Abstract:** The abstract of the indicator. This property must describe the indicator in a more extended way than it is done by the Name property. The abstract must not repeat only the name of the indicator, but propose more information about it, that is not given by the Name.
- **Core:** Write "*True*" for all the core data and "*false*" for all the other desired data
- **NAT Type:** Which one is the "indicator Values Nature Type"? (see Table 1, to check all the possible "Nature Types")
- **Theme:** In which theme can you classified the indicator? (see Table 2, The ESPON Thematic Classification")
- **Keyword:** Groups a list of keywords and/or keyword expressions related to the indicators. These keywords must refer to the GEMET Thesaurus (see figure 1, screen shot from the GEMET web site : http://www.eionet.europa.eu/gemet/

Table 1: Indicator Values Nature Types

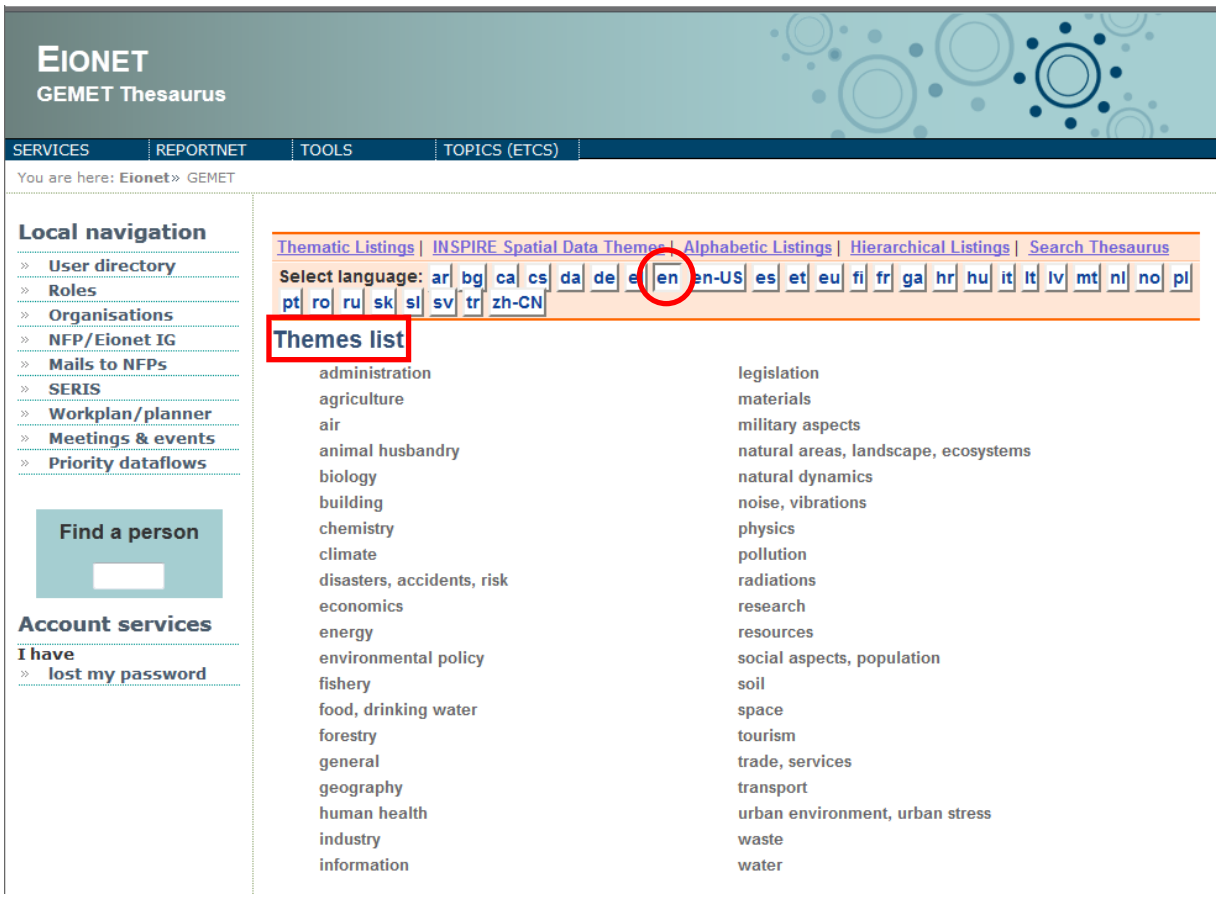
Code	Name	Description	Sub-type Code	Sub-type Name	Description
A	Absolute	The values represent absolute count numbers.	AF	Absolute flows	The values represent absolute count numbers of flow phenomena.
			AS	Absolute stocks	The values represent absolute count numbers characterizing the objects of study.
R	Relative	The values represent relative characteristics of the objects of study.	RA	Rank	The values represent rankings of the objects of study among comparable objects.
			RC	Relative Composite	The values are relative calculated composite indexes.
			RR	Relative Ratios	The values are relative calculated ratios.
T	Typology	The values represent a typology of the objects of study.	TC	Territory Classification	The values represent a typology of spatial/territorial objects.
			TS	Specific Territories (geography)	The values represent a specific geographical typology of spatial objects.
			U	Undefined	The nature of the values cannot be defined. This value is not considered as a valid metadata value and, if used temporarily, will be replaced for data integration by another value in this list.

Table 2: The ESPON Thematic Classification

Code	Theme	Literal
01	Economy, finance and trade	economyFinanceAndTrade
02	Population and living conditions	populationAndLivingConditions
03	Labor Market	laborMarket
04	Education	education
05	Health and Safety	healthAndSafety
06	Information Society	informationSociety
07	Agriculture and fisheries	agricultureAndFisheries
08	Transport and Accessibility	transportAndAccessibility
09	Environment and Energy	environmentAndEnergy
10	Science and Technology	scienceAndTechnology
11	Governance	governance
12	Territorial Structure	territorialStructure

In the metadata, either the code, title or literal of the theme may be used to specify the value.

Figure 1: screen shot of the GEMET web site: http://www.eionet.europa.eu/gemet/



- **Methodology description (optional):** Describes the methodology used to produce indicator values. This methodology can concern a particular indicator independently of data sources or be specific to a particular source that provided indicator values (e.g. when a typology is produced, explain the cluster method used and the meaning of values shown in the data file – 1 for decreasing; 2 for increasing).
- **Formula (optional):** describe which calculation had been realised to produce the data.
- **Methodology URI (optional):** Reference to the resource where a detailed description of the methodology is made. This may be a reference to an online/paper publication or to the name of a file attached to the dataset. If this property specifies a file name, it must be present in the package delivered to the data processors; otherwise the data provider will be requested to supply this file.
- **Temporal extent:** groups temporal references for each period covered by the values of an indicator in the dataset.
- **Data type, type Identifier:** Float, integer, text, enum, Boolean, flagged or other? **Others metadata must be filled according to the type identifier selected.** Refer to the Prefilled Dataset Template, in the tab “indicator”.

3.3 The “source” worksheet

To fill in this worksheet, you must use the “Metadata Specifications” document in which all the information to input in the metadata has been defined. You must add information about each variable you enter in the data file.

You will create source labels for each source you used to collect the data. All the data providers (structured in column) are listed below the indicator description. A source may be described as follows:

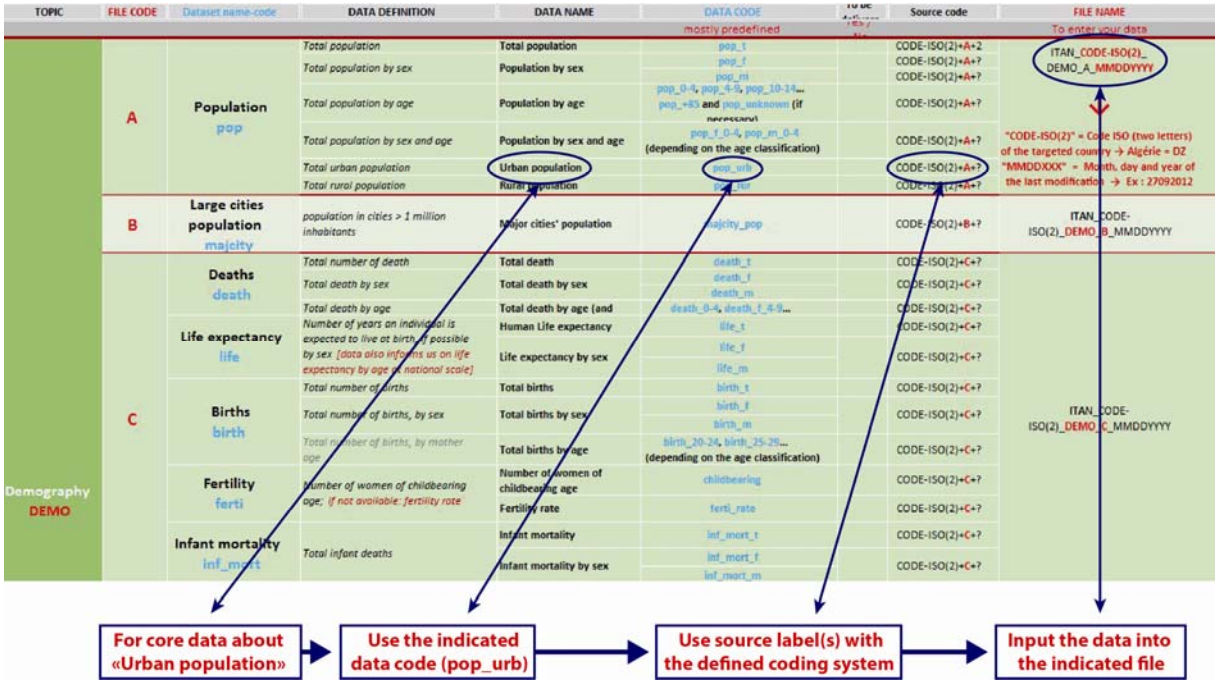
- **Label:** Refer to. part 2.3.
- **Date:** Date of the publication of the document referenced by the Publication property. It may be the same as the date of the dataset, if the metadata creator references its own resource not yet published.
- **Copyright:** Text describing the copyright rules and/or restrictions applied to the data associated with this source.
- **Provider Name:** Refers to the data provider of the indicator value. The provider may be an institution or even a person who is the originator of the data. This property should not be confused with the reference to the publication source: the data provider is the actor who contributed to the data production or publication.
- **Provider URI (optional):** Official Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) of the data provider. In most cases, this is the URL (Internet address) of the data provider's site. This property must not represent a reference to the publication, but to the organization or the person who provided the data. For example, this property can take the value "http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat", which refers to the home page of Eurostat.
- **Publication title:** Title of the publication or name of the source where data were taken from, if it exists (for instance "Switzerland Statistics Public Database")
- **Publication URI (optional):** Official Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) of the publication. In most cases, this is the URL (Internet address) where the data is available online or can be accessed or obtained. This can also be an ISBN if the source is a paper publication.
- **Publication Reference (optional):** Official Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) of the data provider. In most cases, this is the URL (Internet address) of the data provider's site. For example, this property can take the value "http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat", which refers to the home page of Eurostat.
- **Methodology description (optional):** Describes the methodology used to produce indicator values. This methodology can concern a particular indicator independently of data sources or be specific to a particular source that provided indicator values.
- **Methodology Formula (optional):** Formula used to calculate the indicator values.
- **Methodology URI (optional):** Reference to the resource where a detailed description of the methodology is made. This may be a reference to an online/ paper publication or to the name of a file attached to the dataset. If this property specifies a file name, it must be present in the package delivered to the data processors; otherwise the data provider will be requested to supply this file.
- **Access Rule:** can be ‘true’ (the source information is public) or ‘false’ (not public)

- **Estimation:** Shows if the data coming from this source represents estimation (approximation), but not an original statistical indicator value. By default, all indicator values are supposed to be original, so the initial value of this property is false.
- **Quality level:** high, medium, low or no opinion.

3.4 The "Data" worksheet

You have to input all the data in this worksheet. **The "ITAN_XX_DAT_codes" document helps you to know**

1. **which data code and source label to use and**
2. **In which data file you have to input the data.**



In the "data" worksheet, we have already prefilled some data concerning the territorial units:

The administrative divisions used for the ITAN project in the neighbourhood countries are “similar” to the European NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics). This spatial division had been created by the ESPON M4D project. So:

1. The code (ID) of each territorial unit has the same principles of construction than the European NUTS code.

2. We call these territorials units: “SNUTS”, an abbreviation of “Similar to NUTS”

3. This column indicates the version of the proposed territorial division (1.0. since it is the very first one). The experts can comment on these spatial divisions that may evolve. There may be several versions of the territorial divisions.

4. The official name of the territorial unit, in Latin alphabet.

We consider all the reviews and comments about territorial divisions from the experts. You can propose a new territorial division. In this case, CONTACT US!
Most of the time, three other data are already prefilled:

⑤		⑥		⑦	
name_official		admin		area_t	
2012	source	2012	source	2012	source
لبنان	LBB1	Country	LBB1	10199,73	LBB2
لبنان	LBB1	Country	LBB1	10199,73	LBB2
لبنان	LBB1	Country	LBB1	10199,73	LBB2
بيروت	LBB1	City	LBB1	20,3	LBB2
لبنان الجنوبي	LBB1	Governorate	LBB1	1061,31	LBB2
البقاع	LBB1	Governorate	LBB1	4252,15	LBB2
لبنان الشمالي	LBB1	Governorate	LBB1	1973,58	LBB2
جبل لبنان	LBB1	Governorate	LBB1	1968,89	LBB2
لبنان الجنوبي	LBB1	Governorate	LBB1	923,5	LBB2

5. It’s the official name of the territorial unit, in the language of origin.

6. Indicates the name of the administrative division.

7. Indicates the surface of the territorial unit.

You have to input the new variables (here called indicators even if they are raw data) in the same way:

- **Each variable have to be clearly, concisely and accurately defined in the Indicator sheet.** It is very important to pay attention to this task mainly because the definition of one variable can be very different from one country to another and sometimes even between two censuses (If there is any methodology difference between two censuses, you need to document the Indicator sheet with two Indicator Identifications).

- **Each data have to be linked to a source label.** There may be several source labels for one data or one label source for several data.

- **Don't forget to enter a date** in the worksheet. A variable can be entered several times. **The same data code has to be used**. You only have to indicate the time period coverage below the data code.

pop_t		pop_t	
1990		2000	
1990	source	2000	source
56473035	TRA1	67803927	TRA1
7195773	TRA1a	10018735	TRA1a
2589490	TRA1a	2895980	TRA1a
7594977	TRA1a	8938781	TRA1a

- **Don't forget to input the data codes and the source labels used in the document: "ITAN_XX_DAT_codes".** You have to deliver this document with all the data files (please add your ISO country code 2 in this document name before sending it back).

4. List of supports and documents to be delivered

4.1 List of supports

- **This manual**: to know how to fill in the data and metadata templates, and how to create the data codes and the data source labels.

- **ITAN_XX_DAT_codes.xls. This document can help the expert to know:**

  - Which data belong to which file?
  - Predefined code for each data
  - Predefined label for each sources

- **10 prefilled files (.xls):**

DEMOGRAPHY section
- ITAN_XX_DEMO_A_XXXXXXX.xls
- ITAN_XX_DEMO_B_XXXXXXX.xls
- ITAN_XX_DEMO_C_XXXXXXX.xls
- ITAN_XX_DEMO_D_XXXXXXX.xls

SOCIETY section
- ITAN_XX_SOC_E_XXXXXXX.xls
- ITAN_XX_SOC_F_XXXXXXX.xls
- ITAN_XX_SOC_G_XXXXXXX.xls

ECONOMY section
- ITAN_XX_ECO_H_XXXXXXX.xls
- ITAN_XX_ECO_I_XXXXXXX.xls
- ITAN_XX_ECO_J_XXXXXXX.xls

- **An example data file (.xls)** concerning Turkey, to see how population data have been entered:

- ITAN_TR_DEMO_A_26092012(example).xls

- The "**Metadata Specifications" document. A very important document**, created by the M4D team, it might help you answering questions while filling in all the worksheets. (In this document, if you click on an item, you will be driven to the chosen section)

4.2. Documents to deliver

Each expert has to deliver 11 files:

- **The 10 data files (minimum) well named**. For example, the Jordan expert have to deliver all this files :

DEMOGRAPHY section
- ITAN_JO_DEMO_A_10022012.xls
- ITAN_JO_DEMO_B_10022012.xls
- ITAN_JO_DEMO_C_09272012.xls
- ITAN_JO_DEMO_D_10032012.xls

SOCIETY section
- ITAN_JO_SOC_E_10012012.xls
- ITAN_JO_SOC_F_10012012.xls
- ITAN_JO_SOC_G_10012012.xls

ECONOMY section
- ITAN_JO_ECO_H_09302012.xls
- ITAN_JO_ECO_I_09302012.xls
- ITAN_JO_ECO_J_09272012.xls

- **One file that summarizes the data collection performed by the expert**. It's the **"ITAN_XX_DAT_codes.xls"** document **including all the new data codes and source codes used by the expert. The experts also have to specify which data have been collected or not. Please rename this file using your ISO country code (2 letters)**: e.g. "ITAN_JO_DAT_codes.xls" for all data codes used for Jordan.

Contact information

Please, do not hesitate to contact us if you have any question regarding the data collection and the data and metadata filling!

- **Phone number:** + 33 (0)1 57 27 68 58
- **E-mail:** manager@espon-itan.eu

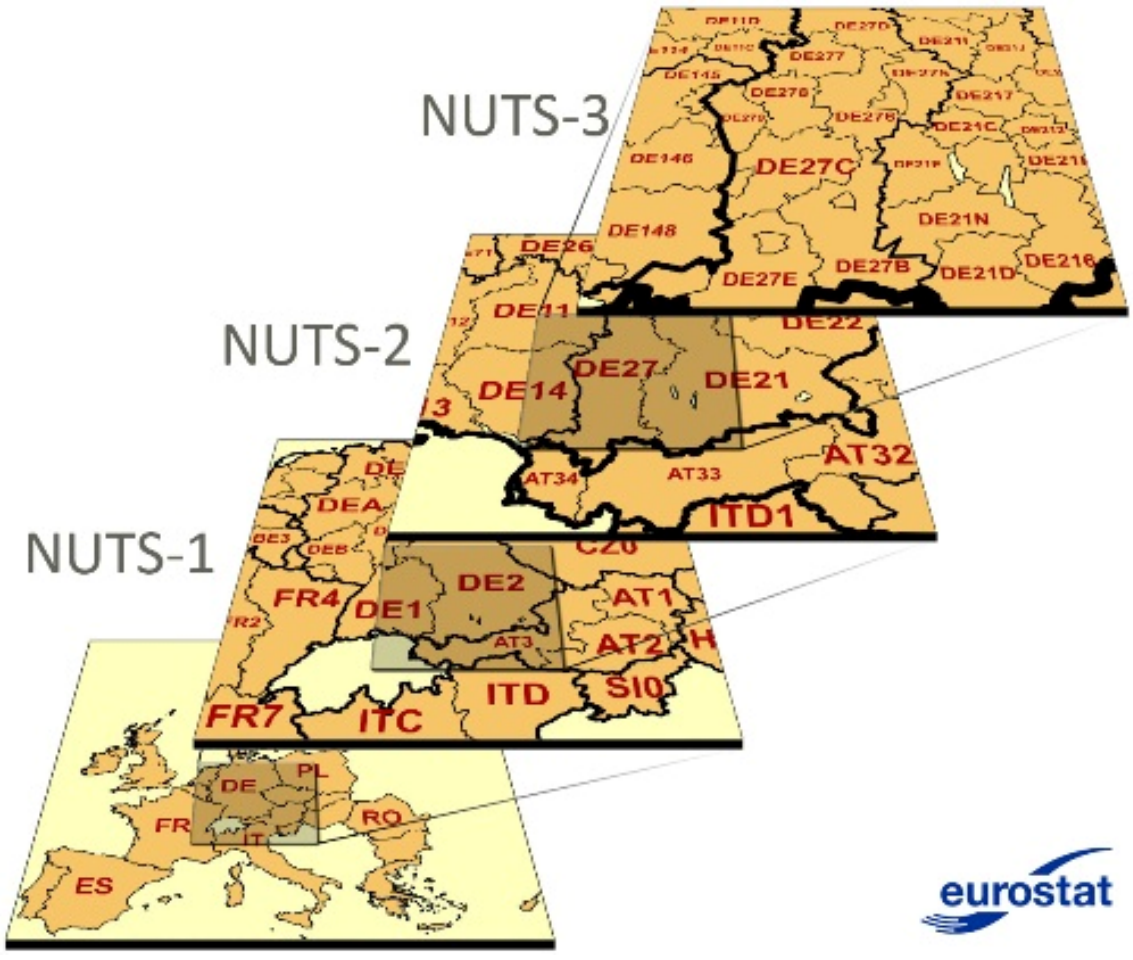
Appendix

The NUTS classification and codification, applied to the "SNUTS"

From the NUTS…

The NUTS classification (**Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics**) is a hierarchical system for dividing up the economic territory of the EU for the purpose of:

- The collection, development and harmonization of EU regional statistics.
- Socio-economic analyses of the regions.
    - NUTS 1: major socio-economic regions
    - NUTS 2: basic regions for the application of regional policies
    - NUTS 3: small regions for specific diagnoses
- Framing of EU regional policies.



The current NUTS classification (valid from 1 January 2012 until 31 December 2014) lists 97 regions at NUTS 1, 270 regions at NUTS 2 and 1294 regions at NUTS 3 level.

…To the SNUTS!

In the framework of the ESPON M4D project, a territorial division had been created for the European Neighbouring Countries (ENCs), using the same classification criteria than the NUTS one (see next section). This SUTS subdivision "Similar to NUTS") allows the comparison between the EU space and the ENCs.

1. Classification criteria of the NUTS

The NUTS classification follows a hierarchical subdivision method. Each EU Member State is divided into three levels: NUTS 1, 2 and 3. The second and third levels respectively are subdivisions of the first and second levels. Member States may decide to go further in terms of hierarchical levels by subdividing the NUTS 3 level.

Classification criteria :

- **Territorial units are defined in terms of the existing administrative units in the Member States**.

- **The NUTS level to which an administrative unit belongs is determined on the basis of population thresholds as follows:**

Level	Minimum population	Maximum population
NUTS 1	*3 million*	*7 million*
NUTS 2	*800 000*	*3 million*
NUTS 3	*150 000*	*800 000*

Where the population of a Member State as a whole is below the minimum threshold for a given NUTS level, the Member State itself constitutes a NUTS territorial unit of that level.

If, for a given level in the classification, there are no administrative units of an adequate size in a Member State, that level is to be established by aggregating an adequate number of smaller neighbouring administrative units. The resulting aggregated units are to be known as "non-administrative units".

2. Codification system of different NUTS levels

2 letters (ISO-3166 2-alpha country codes) ---------- = Code **NUTS 0** (2 characters)
Code **NUTS0 + 1 figure** ---------- = Code **NUTS 1** (3 characters)
Code **NUTS1 + 1 figure** ---------- = Code **NUTS 2** (4 characters)
Code **NUTS2 + 1 figure** ---------- = Code **NUTS 3** (5 characters)

Ex :

NUTS code	NUTS level	NUTS name
FR	NUTS 0	France
FR**2**	NUTS 1	Bassin Parisien
FR2**1**	NUTS 2	Champagne-Ardenne
FR21**1**	NUTS 3	Ardennes

For each NUTS level, the only difference seen in the code is the very last figure.

Some exceptions…

If the number of entities for one level exceeds 9, letters have to be used to codify the different NUTS.

Ex : The **NUTS 1 of United Kingdom**

SNUT 0	SNUTS 1	Name SNUTS 1
UK	**UK C**	NORTH EAST (ENGLAND)
UK	**UK D**	NORTH WEST (ENGLAND)
UK	**UK E**	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER
UK	**UK F**	EAST MIDLANDS (ENGLAND)
UK	**UK G**	WEST MIDLANDS (ENGLAND)
UK	**UK H**	EAST OF ENGLAND
UK	**UK I**	LONDON
UK	**UK J**	SOUTH EAST (ENGLAND)
UK	**UK K**	SOUTH WEST (ENGLAND)
UK	**UK L**	WALES
UK	**UK M**	SCOTLAND
UK	**UK N**	NORTHERN IRELAND

→

SNUTS 2	Name SNUTS 2
UK E 1	East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire
UK E 2	North Yorkshire
UK E 3	South Yorkshire
UK E 4	West Yorkshire

We can also code one NUTS with a letter if it's an atypical area of the country.

If an intermediary NUTS level doesn't exist in a country, the figure 0 will be automatically attributed to codify the non-existent NUTS level prior to the code for the lower NUTS level.

Ex : **NUTS1 in Denmark**

SNUTS 0	Name
DK	DANMARK
SNUTS 1	**Name**
DK 0	DANMARK

→

SNUTS 2	Name
DK 0 1	Hovedstaden
DK 0 2	Sjælland
DK 0 3	Syddanmark
DK 0 4	Midtjylland
DK 0 5	Nordjylland

→

SNUTS 3	Name
DK011	Byen København
DK012	Københavns omegn
DK013	Nordsjælland
DK014	Bornholm

Same codification system for the SNUTS

The M4D team had use the same system to code the SNUTS in the ENCs.

Ex: The first SNUTS division in Jordan

SNUTS code	SNUTS level	Version	NAME	Administrative level
JO	**SNUTS0**	1.0	Hashemite Kingdom	**Country**
JO0	**SNUTS1**	1.0	Hashemite Kingdom	**Country**
JO01	**SNUTS2**	1.0	Middle Region	**Region***
JO02	**SNUTS2**	1.0	North Region	**Region***
JO03	**SNUTS2**	1.0	South Region	**Region***
JO011	**SNUTS3**	1.0	Amman	**Governorate**
JO012	**SNUTS3**	1.0	Balqa	**Governorate**
JO013	**SNUTS3**	1.0	Zarqa	**Governorate**
JO014	**SNUTS3**	1.0	Madaba	**Governorate**
JO021	**SNUTS3**	1.0	Irbid	**Governorate**
JO022	**SNUTS3**	1.0	Jarash	**Governorate**
JO023	**SNUTS3**	1.0	Ajlloun	**Governorate**
JO024	**SNUTS3**	1.0	Mafraq	**Governorate**
JO031	**SNUTS3**	1.0	Karak	**Governorate**
JO032	**SNUTS3**	1.0	Tafileh	**Governorate**
JO033	**SNUTS3**	1.0	Ma'an	**Governorate**
JO034	**SNUTS3**	1.0	Aqaba	**Governorate**

E.g. this is the first SNUTS division performed for Jordan. It may evolve, and a 2.0. version can be proposed by the external expert of the ITAN project.

*Like the NUTS, It is also possible to be established by aggregating an adequate number of smaller neighbouring administrative units. The resulting aggregated units are to be known as "non-administrative units".

2.3. ITAN predefined codes

TOPIC	FILE CODE	Dataset name-code	DATA DEFINITION	DATA NAME	DATA CODE	To be delivered	Source code	FILE NAME
					mostly predefined	Yes / No		To enter your data
Demography DEMO	A	Population pop	*Total population*	**Total population**	pop_t		CODE-ISO(2)+A+2	ITAN_CODE-ISO(2)_ DEMO_A_MMDDYYYY ↓ "CODE-ISO(2)" = Code ISO (two letters) of the targeted country → Algérie = DZ "MMDDXXX" = Month, day and year of the last modification → Ex : 27092012
			Total population by sex	**Population by sex**	pop_f		CODE-ISO(2)+A+?	
					pop_m		CODE-ISO(2)+A+?	
			Total population by age	**Population by age**	pop_0-4, pop_4-9, pop_10-14... pop_+85 and pop_unknown (if necessary)		CODE-ISO(2)+A+?	
			Total population by sex and age	**Population by sex and age**	pop_f_0-4, pop_m_0-4 (depending on the age classification)		CODE-ISO(2)+A+?	
			Total urban population	**Urban population**	pop_urb		CODE-ISO(2)+A+?	
			Total rural population	**Rural population**	pop_rur		CODE-ISO(2)+A+?	
	B	Large cities population majcity	*population in cities > 1 million inhabitants*	**Major cities' population**	majcity_pop		CODE-ISO(2)+B+?	ITAN_CODE-ISO(2)_DEMO_B_MMDDYYYY
	C	Deaths death	*Total number of death*	**Total death**	death_t		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	ITAN_CODE-ISO(2)_DEMO_C_MMDDYYYY
			Total death by sex	**Total death by sex**	death_f		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
					death_m		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
			Total death by age	**Total death by age (and sex)**	death_0-4, death_f_4-9... death_m_+85		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
		Life expectancy life	*Number of years an individual is expected to live at birth, if possible by sex [data also informs us on life expectancy by age at national scale]*	**Human Life expectancy**	life_t		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
				Life expectancy by sex	life_f		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
					life_m		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
		Births birth	*Total number of births*	**Total births**	birth_t		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
			Total number of births, by sex	**Total births by sex**	birth_f		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
					birth_m		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
			Total number of births, by mother age	**Total births by age**	birth_20-24, birth_25-29... (depending on the age classification)		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
		Fertility ferti	*Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate*	**Number of women of childbearing age**	childbearing		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
				Fertility rate	ferti_rate		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
		Infant mortality inf_mort	*Total infant deaths*	**Infant mortality**	inf_mort_t		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
				Infant mortality by sex	inf_mort_f		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
					inf_mort_m		CODE-ISO(2)+C+?	
	D	Domestic migration mig_dom	*Change of place of residence within the country, if possible by sex, age, education level, cause*	**Total number of domestic migrants**	mig_dom_t		CODE-ISO(2)+D+?	ITAN_CODE-ISO(2)_DEMO_D_MMDDYYYY
				Domestic migration by sex	mig_dom_f		CODE-ISO(2)+D+?	
					mig_dom_m		CODE-ISO(2)+D+?	
				Domestic migration by age	mig_dom_20-24, mig_dom_25-29... (depending on the age classification)		CODE-ISO(2)+D+?	
				Domestic migration by education level	mig_dom_(...) (...) = depending on the education level, it's an expert choice		CODE-ISO(2)+D+?	
				Domestic migration by cause	mig_dom_(...) (...) = depending on the cause, it's an expert choice		CODE-ISO(2)+D+?	
		International migration mig_int	*People going in and going out the country, if possible by sex, age, education level, cause*	**Total number of international migrants**	mig_int_t		CODE-ISO(2)+D+?	
				International migration by sex	mig_int_f		CODE-ISO(2)+D+?	
					mig_int_m		CODE-ISO(2)+D+?	
				International migration by age	mig_int_20-24, mig_int_25-29... (depending on the age classification)		CODE-ISO(2)+D+?	
				International migration by education level	mig_int_(...) (...) = depending on the education level, it's an expert choice		CODE-ISO(2)+D+?	
				International migration by cause	mig_int_(...) (...) = depending on the migration cause, it's an expert choice		CODE-ISO(2)+D+?	
Society SOC	E	Education edu	*Education level reached by the population, if possible by sex and age*	**Education level reached by total population**	edu_lvl_(...) (...) = depending on the education level, it's an expert choice		CODE-ISO(2)+E+?	ITAN_CODE-ISO(2)_SOC_E_MMDDYYYY
				Education level by sex	edu_lvl_(...)_f, edu_lvl_(...)_m		CODE-ISO(2)+E+?	
				Education level by age	edu_lvl_(...)_30-39, edu_lvl_(...)_40-45... (depending on the age classification)		CODE-ISO(2)+E+?	
		School enrolment school_enrol	*Attending school, pursuing a degree (any level, pupils in primary and secondary scools, students in universities), if possible by sex and age*	**School enrolment total**	School_enrol_t		CODE-ISO(2)+E+?	
				School enrolment by sex	School_enrol_f		CODE-ISO(2)+E+?	
					School_enrol_m		CODE-ISO(2)+E+?	
				School enrolment by age	School_enrol_5-9, School_enrol_10-14...		CODE-ISO(2)+E+?	
	F	Unemployed population unemp	Population with no activity, not even in the underground economy [data on unemployed population by marital status is also available]	**Total number of unemployed**	unemp_t		CODE-ISO(2)+F+?	ITAN_CODE-ISO(2)_SOC_F_MMDDYYYY
				Unemployed population by sex	unemp_f		CODE-ISO(2)+F+?	
					unemp_m		CODE-ISO(2)+F+?	
				Unemployed population by age	unemp_20-24, unemp_25-29... (depending on the age classification)		CODE-ISO(2)+F+?	
				Unemployed population by education level	unemp_(...) (...) = depending on the education level, it's an expert choice.		CODE-ISO(2)+F+?	
		Income inc	Or salary, or indirect estimation of income (retail trade turnover, number of cars by household...) if there is no regional income data. If not available, breakdown of population by social categories [we interprets "income" as household income. Data on household budget covers income distribution by quintiles ordered by income, Income distribution by deciles ordered by income , gini coefficient and income distribution by NUTS1 are available]	**household income (by quintiles or deciles...)**	income_t... OR income_Q1, income_Q2... OR income_D1, income_D2...		CODE-ISO(2)+F+?	
				Gross or net salary by (quintiles or deciles...)	inc_gross_sal_t... OR inc_net_sal_t... OR inc_gross_sal_Q1, inc_gross_sal_Q2... OR inc_net_sal_Q1, inc_net_sal_Q2... OR inc_gross_sal_D1, inc_gross_sal_D2... OR inc_net_sal_D1, inc_net_sal_D2...		CODE-ISO(2)+F+?	
				Population by social category	soc_cat_(...) (...) = depending on the socials categories, it's an expert choice.		CODE-ISO(2)+F+?	
				Number of cars by household	nb_car		CODE-ISO(2)+F+?	
				retail trade turnover (total and by categories)	ret_trade_t... OR ret_trade_(...) (...) = depending on the categories, it's an expert choice.		CODE-ISO(2)+F+?	
	G	Minorities mino	What minorities, how they are defined (in the National census, ...)	**Total number of minority groups' population (for each minority)**	unemp_(...) (...) = depending on minorities classification, it's an expert choice.		CODE-ISO(2)+G+?	ITAN_CODE-ISO(2)_SOC_G_DDMMYYYY
Economy ECO	H	Active population active	Population with one current paid job or searching for one [active population by education level and marital status]	**Total number of active population**	active_pop_t		CODE-ISO(2)+H+?	ITAN_CODE-ISO(2)_ECO_H_MMDDYYYY
				Active population by sex	active_pop_f		CODE-ISO(2)+H+?	
					active_pop_m		CODE-ISO(2)+H+?	
				Active population by age	active_pop_20-24, active_pop_25-29... (depending on the age classification)		CODE-ISO(2)+H+?	
				Active population by education level	active_pop_(...), (...) = depending on the education level, it's an expert choice.		CODE-ISO(2)+H+?	
	I	Employment emp	Population working, by economic sectors [quid underground economy? Please comment in "Observations") [by age, sex, education level and marital status]	**Total number of working population**	work_pop_t		CODE-ISO(2)+I+?	ITAN_CODE-ISO(2)_ECO_I_MMDDYYYY
				Total number of working population by economic sector	work_pop_(...), (...) = depending on the economic sector, it's an expert choice.		CODE-ISO(2)+I+?	
				Total number of working population by place of work	work_pop_(...), (...) = depending on the place of work, it's an expert choice.		CODE-ISO(2)+I+?	
				Total number of working population by age	work_pop_20-24, work_pop_25-29... (depending on the age classification)		CODE-ISO(2)+I+?	
				Total number of working population by sex	work_pop_f		CODE-ISO(2)+I+?	
					work_pop_m		CODE-ISO(2)+I+?	
				Total number of working population by education level	work_pop_(...), (...) = depending on the education level, it's an expert choice.		CODE-ISO(2)+I+?	
				Total number of working population by place of living	work_pop_(...), (...) = depending on the place of living, it's an expert choice.		CODE-ISO(2)+I+?	
	J	GDP gdp	Data on production, added value... (quid underground economy? Please coment in "Observations") [GDP by economic activity, by production method, by earning method, cost components]	**GDP total**	gdp_t		CODE-ISO(2)+J+?	ITAN_CODE-ISO(2)_ECO_J_MMDDYYYY
				GDP by economic activity	gdp_(...), (...) = depending on the economic sector, production methode, earning method..., it's an expert choice.		CODE-ISO(2)+J+?	
				GDP by production method				
				GDP by earning method				
				GDP by cost component				
				Added Value	gdp_va		CODE-ISO(2)+J+?	
				...	free		CODE-ISO(2)+J+?	

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Topic	Dataset name	Included data		Definition	TO BE FILLED BY THE EXPERT					MOT TO BE FILLED BY THE EXPERT	
		cf. subcontract proposal project		for the dataset's objectives	Availability	Time period coverage	Scale	Sources	Observations	What we (CIST) found on the data producers' websites	
					yes or no	year, years (for periods, ...)	regions, provinces, ...	institution, reliability –	comment on the dataset	comment on the dataset	
Demography	Population	Census	Total by sex	Total population, by sex, age; urban and rural population	yes	1994, 2002	NUTS 3	State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia (SSO)	Census 2011 has been suspended for political reasons	No more/other data	
			Total by sex & age		yes	1994, 2002	NUTS 3	SSO			
			Total by sex (urban & rural)		yes	1994, 2002	NUTS 3	SSO			
			Total by sex & age (urban & rural)		yes	1994, 2002	NUTS 3	SSO			
		Estimates	Total by sex		yes	2006-2011	NUTS 3	SSO	Intercensal population estimates - medium quality because a low coverage of emigration		
			Total by sex & age		yes	2006-2011	NUTS 3	SSO			
			Total by sex (urban & rural)		no						
			Total by sex & age (urban & rural)		no						
	Large cities population	Census	Total	population in cities > 1 million inhabitants	-					No city less than 1 million	
			Total by sex		-						
			Total by sex & age		-						
		Estimates	Total		-						
			Total by sex		-						
			Total by sex & age		-						
	Deaths	Total		Total deaths, if possible by sex and age	yes	2000-2011	NUTS 3	SSO		No more/other data	
		Total by sex			yes	2000-2011	NUTS 3	SSO			
		Total by age			yes	2000-2011	NUTS 3	SSO			
		Total by sex & age			no						
	Life expectancy	Both sexes		Number of years an individual is expected to live at birth, if possible by sex	no					No more/other data	
		By sex			yes	1994-2011	NUTS 0	SSO			
	Births	Total live births		Total number of births	yes	2000-2011	NUTS 3	SSO		No more/other data	
		Total live births by age of mother			yes	2000-2011	NUTS 3	SSO			
	Fertility	Number of women of childbearing age		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate	yes	2006-2011	NUTS 3	SSO		Fertility rate	
		TFR		Number of children per woman	yes	2000-2011	NUTS 3	SSO			
	Infant mortality	Total infant deaths		Total infant deaths	yes	2000-2011	NUTS 3	SSO		No more/other data	
	Domestic migration	Inflow (Destination) derived from censuses	Total	Change of place of residence within the country, if possible by sex, age, educational level, cause.	yes	2002	Municipalites (Lower scale than NUTS 3)	SSO			
			Total by sex		yes	2002	Municipalites (Lower scale than NUTS 3)	SSO			
			Total by sex & age		no						
			Total by educational level		no						
			Total by sex & educational level		no						
			Total by sex, age & educational level		no						
			Total by cause		no						
			Total by sex & cause		no						
			Total by sex, age & cause		no						
			Total by educational level & cause		no						
			Total by sex, educational level & cause		no						
			Total by sex, age, educational level & cause		no						
		Total			yes	2002	Municipalites (Lower scale than NUTS 3)	SSO			
		Total by sex			yes	2002	Municipalites (Lower scale than NUTS 3)	SSO			
		Total by sex & age			no						
		Total by educational level			no						

Serbia

Topic	Dataset name	Included data	Definition	Availability	Time period coverage	Scale	Sources	Observations	NOT TO BE FILLED BY THE EXPERT	
cf. subcontract proposal project			for the dataset's objectives	yes or no	year, years (for periods, ...-...)	regions, provinces,...	institution, reliability ...	comment on the dataset, the methodology.	What we (CIST) found on the data producers' websites	comment on the dataset
Demography	Population	Census	Total by sex	yes	1991, 2002, 2011	NUTS 3-Districts	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) - boycott by ethnic albanian population in 1991, 2011. Different definition of total population in all three concuses			No data for urban and rural population
			Total by sex & age	yes	1991, 2002, 2011	NUTS 3-Districts	SORS			
			Total by sex (urban & rural)	yes	1991, 2002, 2011	NUTS 3-Districts	SORS			
			Total by sex & age (urban & rural)	yes	1991, 2002, 2011	NUTS 3-Districts (settlements)	SORS			
		Estimates	Total by sex	yes	2001-2010	NUTS 3-Districts (municipalities)	SORS			
			Total by sex & age	yes	2001-2010	NUTS 3-Districts (municipalities)	SORS			
			Total by sex (urban & rural)	yes	2003-2010	NUTS 3-Districts (municipalities)	SORS			
			Total by sex & age (urban & rural)	yes	2003-2010	NUTS 3-Districts (municipalities)	SORS			
	Large cities population (not relevant, only for Belgrade)	Census	Total	yes	1991, 2002, 2011		SORS			Data must be recalculated
			Total by sex	yes	1991, 2002, 2011		SORS			
			Total by sex & age	yes	1991, 2002, 2011		SORS			
		Estimates	Total	yes	1930-2011		City of Belgrade - Institute for Informatics and Statistics (IISB)			
			Total by sex	no						
			Total by sex & age	no						
	Deaths	Total		yes	1930-2011	NUTS 3-Districts	SORS			No more/other data
		Total by sex	Total deaths, if possible by sex and age	yes	1930-2011	NUTS 3-Districts	SORS			
		Total by age		yes	1930-2011	NUTS 3-Districts	SORS			
		Total by sex & age		yes	1930-2011	NUTS 3-Districts (municipalities)	SORS			
	Life expectancy	Both sexes	Number of years an individual is expected to live at birth, if possible by sex	no						No more/other data
		By sex		yes	1930-2010 (2009-11)	NUTS 0 (1930-2010); NUTS 3 (1930-32, 1993-01, 2001-03, 2005-07, 2007-09, 2009-11)	SORS			
	Births	Total live births	Total number of births	yes	1930-2011	NUTS 3-Districts	SORS			No more/other data
		Total live births by age of mother		yes	1930-2011	NUTS 0 (1930-2010); NUTS 3 (1930-1932, 1993-2011)	SORS			
	Fertility	Number of women of childbearing age	Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate	yes	1991, 2002, 2011, 2001-2010 (estimates)	NUTS 3-Districts	SORS			Fertility rate
		TFR	Number of children per woman	yes	1930-2010	NUTS 0 (1930-2010); NUTS 3 (1930-1932, 2001-2010)	SORS			
	Infant mortality	Total infant deaths	Total infant deaths	yes	1930-2011	NUTS 3 (1930-2011)	SORS			No more/other data
		Inflow (Destination) derived from censuses	Total	yes	1991, 2002, 2011*	NUTS 3-Districts	SORS			
			Total by sex	yes	1991, 2002, 2011*	NUTS 3-Districts	SORS			
			Total by sex & age	yes	1991, 2002, 2011*	NUTS 3-Districts	SORS			
			Total by educational level	no						
			Total by sex & educational level	no						
			Total by sex, age & educational level	no						
			Total by cause	no						
			Total by sex & cause	no						
			Total by sex, age & cause	no						
			Total by educational level & cause	no						
			Total by sex, educational level & cause	no						
	Domestic migration		Total by sex, age, educational level & cause	no						
			Total	yes	1991, 2002, 2011*	NUTS 3-Districts	SORS			

				TO BE FILLED BY THE EXPERT					NOT TO BE FILLED BY THE EXPERT
Topic	Dataset name	Included data		Definition	Availability	Time period coverage	Scale	Sources	What we (CIST) found on the data producers' websites
cf. subcontract proposal project				*for the dataset's objectives*	*yes or no*	*year (C), years (for periods,*	*regions, province*	*institution, reliability …*	*comment on the dataset*
Demography	Population	Census	Total by sex	Total population, by sex, age; urban and rural population	yes	C: 1989, C: 2001, C: 2011	12 Prefectures (SNUTS level: 3)	INSTAT (Instituti I Statistikave - Institute of Statistics) - LDSA Database. Good quality.	No more/other data
			Total by sex & age						
			Total by sex (urban & rural)						
			Total by sex & age (urban & rural)						
		Estimates	Total by sex		yes	2001-2010	12 Prefectures (SNUTS level: 3)	INSTAT. Medium quality. Data for period 1990-2000, are also available except for urban/rural population but quality is questionable due to mass population mobility and issues of coverage and completeness regarding deaths & births.	
			Total by sex & age						
			Total by sex (urban & rural)						
			Total by sex & age (urban & rural)						
	Large cities population (not relevant, only for Belgrade)	Census	Total	population in cities > 1 million inhabitants	Not applicable for Albania				No city less than 1 million
			Total by sex						
			Total by sex & age						
		Estimates	Total						
			Total by sex						
			Total by sex & age						
	Deaths	Total		Total deaths, if possible by sex and age	yes	2001-2010	Country Level	INSTAT. Data prior to 2001 are of medium quality.	No more/other data
		Total by sex			yes				
		Total by age			yes				
		Total by sex & age			yes				
	Life expectancy	Both sexes		Number of years an individual is expected to live at birth, if possible by sex	yes	2001-2010	Country Level	INSTAT.	Based on population projections
		By sex			yes				
	Births	Total live births		Total number of births	yes	2001-2010	12 Prefectures (SNUTS level: 3)	INSTAT. Medium quality. Data for period 1993-2000, are also available but quality is questionable due to issues of	By sex.. Based on population projections ?
		Total live births by age of mother			yes				
	Fertility	Number of women of childbearing age		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate	yes	2001-2010	12 Prefectures (SNUTS level: 3)	INSTAT.	Number of childbearing age women
		TFR (Total Fertility Rate)		Number of children per woman	yes				
	Infant mortality	Total infant deaths		Total infant deaths	yes	2001-2011*	Country Level	INSTAT.	By sex. Based on population projections ?
	Domestic migration (Census)	Inflow (Destination) derived from censuses	Total	Change of place of residence within the country, if possible by sex, age, educational level, cause.	yes	C: 1989-C: 2001, C: 2001- C:2011*	12 Prefectures (SNUTS level: 3)		No more/other data
			Total by sex						
			Total by sex & age						
			Total by educational level						
			Total by sex & educational level						
			Total by sex, age & educational level						
			Total by cause		yes	C: 2001- C:2011*			
			Total by sex & cause						
			Total by sex, age & cause						
			Total by educational level & cause						
			Total by sex, educational level & cause						
			Total by sex, age, educational level & cause						
			Total		yes	C: 1989-C: 2001, C: 2001- C:2011*			
			Total by sex						
			Total by sex & age						
			Total by educational level						

					TO BE FILLED BY THE EXPERT					NOT TO BE FILLED BY THE EXPERT
Topic	Dataset name	Included data		Definition	Availability	Time period coverage	Scale	Sources	Observations	What we (CIST) found on the data producers' websites
cf.subcontract proposal project				*for the dataset's objectives*	*yes or no*	*years*	*regions, provinces,..*	*institution, reliability*	*comment on the dataset, the methodology, ..*	*comment on the dataset*
Demography	Population	Census	Total by sex	Total population, by sex, age; urban and rural population	no	1991	Bosnia & Herzegovina (whole Country)	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Federal Office of Statistics	Not available for SNUTS 3 because change of territory of the settlements.	Total, by sex and age, 2007. Households by settlement type urban/semi urban-rural, 2007. *Source : EHAS*
			Total by sex & age		no	1991	Bosnia & Herzegovina (whole Country)	FBiH FSO		
			Total by sex (urban & rural)		no	1991	Bosnia & Herzegovina (whole Country)	FBiH FSO		
			Total by sex & age (urban & rural)		no	1991	Bosnia & Herzegovina (whole Country)	FBiH FSO		
		Estimates	Total by sex		yes	2008-2011	Cantons (SNUTS)	FBiH FSO		
			Total by sex & age		yes	2008-2011	Cantons (SNUTS)	FBiH FSO		
			Total by sex (urban & rural)		no					
			Total by sex & age (urban & rural)		no					
	Large cities population (not relevant, only for Belgrade)	Census	Total	population in cities > 1 million inhabitants	-					No city less than 1 million
			Total by sex		-					
			Total by sex & age		-					
		Estimates	Total		-					
			Total by sex		-					
			Total by sex & age		-					
	Deaths	Total		Total deaths, if possible by sex and age	yes	1996-2011	1996 (FBiH), 1997-2011 (cantons, SNUTS)	*FBiH FSO*		No more/other data
		Total by sex			yes	1996-2011	1996-2000 (FBiH), 2001-2011 (cantons, SNUTS)	*FBiH FSO*		
		Total by age			yes	1996-2011	Federation BiH	*FBiH FSO*		
		Total by sex & age			yes	1996-2011	Federation BiH	*FBiH FSO*		
	Life expectancy	Both sexes		Number of years an individual is expected to live at birth, if possible by sex	no					No more/other data
		By sex			no					
	Births	Total live births		Total number of births	yes	1996-2011	1996 (FBiH), 1997-2011 (cantons, SNUTS)	*FBiH FSO*		No more/other data
		Total live births by age of mother			yes	1996-2011	Federation BiH	*FBiH FSO*		
	Fertility	Number of women of childbearing age		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate	no	*1991*	*Settlements*	*FBiH FSO*	*Not available for SNUTS 3 because change of territory*	Fertility rate (SNUTS0, SNUTS1), 1996 to 2010. *Source : EHAS*
		TFR		Number of children per woman	no					
	Infant mortality	Total infant deaths		Total infant deaths	yes	1997-2011	Cantons (SNUTS)	*FBiH FSO*		No more/other data
	Domestic migration	Inflow (Destination) derived from other sources	Total	Change of place of residence within the country, if possible by sex, age, educational level, cause.	yes	10.feb2003-27.oct.2005	Cantons (SNUTS)	FBiH FSO	No data from censuses	
			Total by sex		yes	10.feb2003-27.oct.2005	Cantons (SNUTS)	FBiH FSO		
			Total by sex & age		yes	10.feb2003-27.oct.2005	Cantons (SNUTS)	FBiH FSO		
			Total by educational level		no					
			Total by sex & educational level		no					
			Total by sex, age & educational level		no					
			Total by cause		no					
			Total by sex & cause		no					
			Total by sex, age & cause		no					
			Total by educational level & cause		no					
			Total by sex, educational level & cause		no					
			Total by sex, age, educational level & cause		no					
		Outflow (Origin) derived from other sources	Total		yes	10.feb2003-27.oct.2005	Cantons (SNUTS)	FBiH FSO		
			Total by sex		yes	10.feb2003-27.oct.2005	Cantons (SNUTS)	FBiH FSO		
			Total by sex & age		yes	10.feb2003-27.oct.2005	Cantons (SNUTS)	FBiH FSO		
			Total by educational level		no					
			Total by sex & educational level		no					
			Total by sex, age & educational level		no					
			Total by cause		no					
			Total by sex & cause		no					
			Total by sex, age & cause		no					

Croatia

Topic	Dataset	Included data cf. subcontract proposal project		Definition for the dataset's objectives	Availability yes or no	Time period year (C), years	Scale regions, provinces,...	Sources institution, reliability...	Observation comment on the ...	NOT TO BE FILLED BY THE EXPERT What we found on comment on the dataset
Demography	Population	Census	Total by sex	Total population, by sex, age; urban and rural population	YES	C:1991/C:2001/C:2011	21Zupanija (NUTS 3)	Croatian Bureau of Stat		No more/other data
			Total by sex & age		YES	C:1991/C:2001/C:2011	21Zupanija (NUTS 3)	CBS		
			Total by sex (urban & rural)		YES	C:1991/C:2001/C:2011	Country level:1991; 21Zupanija (NUTS 3): C:2001, C:2011	CBS		
			Total by sex & age (urban & rural)		YES	C:1991/C:2001/C:2011	(CRO):1991; 21Zupanija (NUTS 3): C:2001, C:2011	CBS		
		Estimates	Total by sex		YES	1990-2000; 2001-2010	(CRO): 1990-2000; 21Zupanija (NUTS 3): 2001-2010	CBS		
			Total by sex & age		YES	1990-2000; 2001-2010	(CRO): 1990-2000; 21Zupanija (NUTS 3):2001-2010	CBS		
			Total by sex (urban & rural)		NO					
			Total by sex & age (urban & rural)		NO					
	Large cities population (not relevant, only for Belgrade)	Census	Total	population in cities > 1 million inhabitants			Not applicable for Croatia			No city less than 1 million
			Total by sex							
			Total by sex & age							
		Estimates	Total							
			Total by sex							
			Total by sex & age							
	Deaths	Total		Total deaths, if possible by sex and age	YES	1990-1997; 1998-2011	(CRO): 1990-1997; 21Zupanija (NUTS 3): 1998-2011	CBS		No more/other data
		Total by sex			YES			CBS		
		Total by age			YES			CBS		
		Total by sex & age			YES			CBS		
	Life expectancy	Both sexes		Number of years an individual is expected to live at birth, if possible by sex	YES	1990-2000; 2001-2010	(CRO): 1990-2000; 21Zupanija (NUTS 3): 2001-2011	CBS		No more/other data
		By sex			YES	1990-2000; 2001-2011	(CRO): 1990-1997; 21Zupanija (NUTS 3): 1998-2011	CBS		
	Births	Total live births		Total number of births	YES	1990-1997; 1998-2011	(CRO): 1990-1997; 21Zupanija (NUTS 3): 1998-2011	CBS		No more/other data
		Total live births by age of mother			YES			CBS		
	Fertility	Number of women of childbearing age		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate	YES	1990-2000; 2001-2011	(CRO): 1990-2000; 21Zupanija (NUTS 3): 2001-2011	CBS		Fertility rate
		TFR		Number of children per woman	YES	1990-2000; 2001-2010	(CRO): 1990-2000; 21Zupanija (NUTS 3): 2001-2010	CBS		
	Infant mortality	Total infant deaths		Total infant deaths	YES	1990-2011	21Zupanija (NUTS 3)	CBS		No more/other data
	Domestic migration	Inflow (Destination) derived from censuses & registries	Total	Change of place of residence within the country, if possible by sex, age, educational level, cause.	YES	C:2001/C:2011*; 1998-C:2001/C:2011* 2002-2011	21Zupanija (NUTS 3) 21Zupanija (NUTS 3) (CRO)			No more/other data
			Total by sex		YES					
			Total by sex & age		YES					
			Total by educational level		YES					
			Total by sex & educational level		NO					
			Total by sex, age & educational level		NO					
			Total by cause		NO					
			Total by sex & cause		NO					
			Total by sex, age & cause		NO					
			Total by educational level & cause		NO					
			Total by sex, educational level & cause		NO					
			Total		YES					
		Outflow (Origin) derived from censuses & registries	Total by sex		YES					
			Total by sex & age		YES					
			Total by educational level		YES					
			Total by sex & educational level		NO					
			Total by sex, age & educational level		NO					
			Total by cause		NO					
			Total by sex & cause		NO					
			Total by sex, age & cause		NO					
			Total by educational level & cause		NO					
			Total by sex, educational level & cause		NO					

					TO BE FILLED BY THE EXPERT					NOT TO BE FILLED BY THE EXPERT
Topic	Dataset name	Included data		Definition	Availability	Time period coverage	Scale	Sources	Observations	What we found on the data producers' websites
cf.subcontract proposal project				*for the dataset's objectives*	*yes or no*	*year, years (for periods, ...-....)*	*regions, provinces*	*institution, reliability*	*comment on the dataset, the methodology, ...*	*comment on the dataset*
Demography	Population	Census	Total by sex	Total population, by sex, age; urban and rural population	yes	1991, 2003, 2011	NUTS 3	MonStat	Different definition of total population in all three cencuses	No more/other data
			Total by sex & age		yes	1991, 2003, 2011	NUTS 3	MonStat		
			Total by sex (urban & rural)		yes	1991, 2003, 2011	NUTS 3	MonStat		
			Total by sex & age (urban & rural)		yes	1991, 2003, 2011	NUTS 3	MonStat		
		Estimates	Total by sex		yes	1990-2001, 2003-2009, 2010-2011	NUTS 3	FSO, MonStat, EuroStat		
			Total by sex & age		yes	1990-2001, 2003-2009, 2010-2011	NUTS 3	FSO, MonStat		
			Total by sex (urban & rural)		No					
			Total by sex & age (urban & rural)		No					
	Large cities population (not relevant, only for Belgrade)	Census	Total	population in cities > 1 million inhabitants	-	-	-			No city less than 1 million
			Total by sex		-	-	-			
			Total by sex & age		-	-	-			
		Estimates	Total		-	-	-			
			Total by sex		-	-	-			
			Total by sex & age		-	-	-			
	Deaths	Total		Total deaths, if possible by sex and age	yes	1990-2011	NUTS 3	MonStat		No more/other data
		Total by sex			yes	1990-2011	NUTS 3	MonStat		
		Total by age			yes	1990-2011	NUTS 3	MonStat		
		Total by sex & age			yes	1990-2011	NUTS 3	MonStat		
	Life expectancy	Both sexes		Number of years an individual is expected to	yes	2005-2010	NUTS 3	MonStat, EuroStat		No more/other data
		By sex			yes	1990-2001, 2005-2010	NUTS 3	FSO, MonStat, EuroStat		
	Births	Total live births		Total number of births	yes					No more/other data
		Total live births by age of mother			yes					
	Fertility	Number of women of childbearing age		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate	yes	1990-2001, 2003-2009, 2010-2011	NUTS 3	FSO, MonStat		Fertility rate
		TFR		Number of children per woman	yes	1990-2011	NUTS 3	FSO, MonStat		
	Infant mortality	Total infant deaths		Total infant deaths	yes	1990-2011	NUTS 3	MonStat		No more/other data
	Domestic migration	Inflow (Destination) derived from censuses	Total	Change of place of residence within the country, if possible by sex, age, educational level, cause.	yes	1991, 2003, 2011	NUTS 3	FSO, MonStat		
			Total by sex		yes	1991, 2003, 2011	NUTS 3	FSO, MonStat		
			Total by sex & age		yes	1991, 2003, 2011	NUTS 3	FSO, MonStat		
			Total by educational level		no					
			Total by sex & educational level		no					
			Total by sex, age & educational level		no					
			Total by cause		no					
			Total by sex & cause		no					
			Total by sex, age & cause		no					
			Total by educational level & cause		no					
			Total by sex, educational level & cause		no					
			Total by sex, age, educational level & cause		no					
		Outflow (Origin) derived from censuses	Total		yes	1991, 2003, 2011	NUTS 3	FSO, MonStat		
			Total by sex		yes	1991, 2003, 2011	NUTS 3	FSO, MonStat		
			Total by sex & age		yes	1991, 2003, 2011	NUTS 3	FSO, MonStat		
			Total by educational level		no					
			Total by sex & educational level		no					
			Total by sex, age & educational level		no					
			Total by cause		no					

Kosovo under UN Security Council resolution 1244/99

Topic	Dataset name	Included data		Definition	Availability	Time period coverage	Scale	Sources	Observations	NOT TO BE FILLED BY THE EXPERT What we (CIST) found on the data producers' websites
		cf. subcontract proposal project		for the dataset's objectives	yes or no	year (for census), years (for periods)	regions, provinces	institution, reliability	comment on the dataset, the methodology…	comment on the dataset
Demography	Population	Census	Total by sex	Total population, by sex, age; urban and rural population	yes	1991 (census - official estimates), 2011	municipalities	Yugoslav Federal Statitistical Office (FSO), Kosovo Agency od Statistics (KAS)	Different definition of total population in both cencuses. Census 1991 was boycotted by ethnic albanien population, and Census 2011 by ethnic serbs.	No more/other data
			Total by sex & age		yes	1991, 2011	municipalities	FSO; KAS		
			Total by sex (urban & rural)		yes	1991, 2011	municipalities	FSO; KAS		
			Total by sex & age (urban & rural)		yes	1991, 2011	municipalities	FSO; KAS		
		Estimates	Total by sex		yes	1991-1997 (municipalities), 2002-2010 (country)	1991-1997 (municipalities), 2002-2010 (country)	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS); KAS	both sexes (1991-1997)	
			Total by sex & age		no					
			Total by sex (urban & rural)		no					
			Total by sex & age (urban & rural)		no					
	Large cities population (not relevant, only for Belgrade)	Census	Total	population in cities > 1 million inhabitants	-					No city less than 1 million
			Total by sex		-					
			Total by sex & age		-					
		Estimates	Total		-					
			Total by sex		-					
			Total by sex & age		-					
	Deaths	Total		Total deaths, if possible by sex and age	yes	1991-1997, 2005-2011	municipalities (1991-97, 2005-2010) country (2002-2004)	SORS, KAS		No more/other data
		Total by sex			yes	1991-1997, 2005-2011	municipalities (1991-97, 2005-2010) country (2002-2004)	SORS, KAS		
		Total by age			yes	1991-1997, 2002-2011	municipalities (1991-97, 2005-2010) country (2002-2004)	SORS, KAS		
		Total by sex & age			yes	1991-1997	municipalities	SORS		
	Life expectancy	Both sexes		Number of years an individual is expected to live at birth, if possible by sex	yes	2003	country	UNFPA (KDSHS)		No more/other data
		By sex			yes	1991-1997, 2003	country	SORS; UNFPA (KDSHS)		
	Births	Total live births		Total number of births	yes	1991-1997, 2005-2010	municipalities			No more/other data
		Total live births by age of mother			yes	2005-2011	municipalities			
	Fertility	Number of women of childbearing age		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate	no					Fertility rate (SNUTS0, SNUTS1, SNUTS2), 2003, 2009. Source : http://esk.rks-gov.net/ENG/publikimet/doc_download/979-women-and-men-in-kosovo-2010
		TFR		Number of children per woman	yes	1991-1997, 2003, 2009	country	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS), UNFPA (KDSH)		
	Infant mortality	Total infant deaths		Total infant deaths	yes	1991-1997, 2002-2011	municipalities (1991-97, 2005-2010) country (2002-2004)	SORS; KAS		Infant mortality by sex (SNUTS0, SNUTS1, SNUTS2), 2002, 2011. Source : http://esk.rks-gov.net/ENG/publikimet/doc_download/979-women-and-men-in-kosovo-2010

Topic	Dataset name	Included data	Definition	Availability	Time period coverage	Scale	Sources	Observations
cf.subcontract proposal project			*of the dataset's objectives*	*yes or no*	*years*	*regions, provinces,...*	*institution, methodology, ...*	*comment on the dataset*
Demography	Population	sex, age, urban vs. non-urban	Total population, by sex, age, urban and rural areas	yes	1989-2011	regions, rayon	http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/data.do?id=31517&referrerType=0&referrerId=1292840, Regions of Russia, 2003-2011 http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat/rosstatsite/main/publishing/catalog/statisticCollections/doc_1138623506156	
	Deaths	sex, age	Total deaths by sex and age	partly	1990, 1995-2010	regions, rayon	Regions of Russia, 2003-2011 http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat/rosstatsite/main/publishing/catalog/statisticCollections/doc_1138623506156	Crude death rate (1990, 1995-2010). By age (1990-2010). No data by sex.
	Births		Total number of births by sex	partly	1990, 1995-2010	regions, rayon	Regions of Russia, 2003-2011 http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat/rosstatsite/main/publishing/catalog/statisticCollections/doc_1138623506156	Crude fertility rate (1990, 1995-2010). By age by regions (1990-2009).
	Fertility		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate.	partly	1990-2009	regions	http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/data.do?id=31517&referrerType=0&referrerId=1292840	Only fertility rate
	Infant mortality		Total infant deaths	yes	1998-2010	regions	Regions of Russia, 2003-2011 http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat/rosstatsite/main/publishing/catalog/statisticCollections/doc_1138623506156	Infant mortality rates
	Domestic migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	Change of place of residence within the country	partly	1990, 1995-2010	regions	Regions of Russia, 2003-2011 http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat/rosstatsite/main/publishing/catalog/statisticCollections/doc_1138623506156	Migration growth rates (1995, 2000-2010), Number of migrants by destinations (1997, 2001-2010). By age (2000-2010). No data on educational level, etc.
	International migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	People going in and going out the country	partly	1990, 1995-2010	regions	Regions of Russia, 2003-2011 http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat/rosstatsite/main/publishing/catalog/statisticCollections/doc_1138623506156	Migration growth rates (1995, 2000-2010), Number of migration by movements directions (1997, 2001-2010). By age (2000-2010). No data by educational level, cause.
Society	Education	sex, age, level	Educational level reached by the population	partly	1989, 2002, 2010	regions	General census of the population http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/perepis2010/croc/perepis_itog1612.htm	No data by age and sex
	School enrolment	sex, age, level	Attending school, pursuing a degree (any level)	partly	1990, 1995-2010	regions, rayon	Regions of Russia, 2003-2011 http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat/rosstatsite/main/publishing/catalog/statisticCollections/doc_1138623506156	Enrolment in public day-time general education schools (1990, 1995-2010) Enrolment in public secondary special establishments, Enrolment in public higher education institutions (1990, 1995-2010) No data by age and sex
	Unemployed population	sex, age, educational level	Population with no activity, no even in the underground economy	partly	1992, 1995-2010	regions, rayon	Regions of Russia, 2003-2011 http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat/rosstatsite/main/publishing/catalog/statisticCollections/doc_1138623506156	Composition of unemployed (1990, 1995-2010), by education, age and sex, by regions 2002-2010
	Income		Or salary, or indirect estimation of income - if regional income data is not available	partly	1995, 2000-2010	regions, rayon	Regions of Russia, 2003-2011 http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat/rosstatsite/main/publishing/catalog/statisticCollections/doc_1138623506156	Average per capita monetary income Average monthly nominal accrued wage of employed in the economy
	Minorities		What minorities, how they are defined (in the National census, ...)	partly	1989, 2002, 2010	regions, rayon	General census of the population http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/perepis2010/croc/perepis_itog1612.htm	Share of Russians and other ethnic groups
Economy	Active population	sex, age	Population with at least one current paid job or searching for one (**quid underground economy?**)	partly	1992, 1995-2010	regions	Regions of Russia, 2003-2011 http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat/rosstatsite/main/publishing/catalog/statisticCollections/doc_1138623506156	Economic activity rate of population by sex and type of settlements (2002-2010). By age (2001, 2005, 2007, 2009)
	Employment	by economic sector, place of residence and	Population working, by economic sectors	partly	1990, 1995-2010	regions	Regions of Russia, 2003-2011 http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat/rosstatsite/main/publishing/catalog/statisticCollections/doc_1138623506156	Employment by sector (1995, 2002 - 2010) No data by place of residence and place of work. By education (2001, 2005, 2007, 2009)
	GDP (or any		Data on production, added				Regions of Russia, 2003-2011	

Belarus

Topic	Dataset name	Included data	Definition	Availbility	Time period coverage	Scale	Sources	Observations
cf.subcontract proposal project			*of the dataset's objectives*	*yes or no*	*years*	*regions, provinces,...*	*institution, methodology, ...*	*comment on the dataset*
Demography	Population	sex, age, urban vs. non-urban	Total population, by sex, age, urban and rural areas	yes	1979, 1989, 1996, 1999, 2000-2011	regions, rayons	http://belstat.gov.by/homep/ru/perepic/2009/itogi1.php http://belstat.gov.by/homep/ru/indicators/regions/1.php	By sex (1979, 1989, 1996, 1999, 2001-2011), by age: by 5 years age-class (85 and over) (1996, 2001-2011), by urban/rural (1979, 1989, 1999, 2000, 2005-2010)
	Deaths	sex, age	Total deaths by sex and age	partly	1995, 2000-2010	regions, rayons	http://belstat.gov.by/homep/ru/indicators/regions/1.php	Deaths by sex, age group by regions (2010)
	Births		Total number of births by sex	partly	1995, 2000-2010	regions, rayons	http://belstat.gov.by/homep/ru/indicators/regions/1.php	by mother`s age (2009 - General census of the population
	Fertility		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate.	no	2010	regions	POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF Belarus, Minsk, 2011	Only Live births by age of mother and birth order by regions (2010) . No data by fertility rate by regions (only by state)
	Infant mortality		Total infant deaths	yes	1995, 2000-2010	regions	Regions of Byelorussia, 2011, 2010	
	Domestic migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	Change of place of residence within the country	partly	1989, 1999, 2000, 2005-2010	regions	http://belstat.gov.by/homep/ru/perepic/2009/itogi1.php	by sex (1989, 1999, 2009) by regions, by age (0-14, 15-64 and 65+) (1999, 2009) by education level (2009) by regions
	International migration	sex, age, educational level,	People going in and going out the country		1989, 1999, 2000, 2005-2010	regions	http://belstat.gov.by/homep/ru/perepic/2009/itogi1.php	by sex (1989, 1999, 2009) by regions, by age (0-14, 15-64 and 65+) (1999, 2009) by regions,
Society	Education	sex, age, level	Educational level reached by the population	partly	1979, 1989, 1999, 2009	regions	http://belstat.gov.by/homep/ru/perepic/2009/itogi1.php	15 YEARS OLD AND OVER by sex (general primary, secondary specialized, vocationaltechnical, general secondary, and general basic, higher); by 5 years age-class (15-19,...60 and over); working, over working, 16-30 years; 2009 for rayons (by 5 yars age-class)
	School enrolment	sex, age, level	Attending school, pursuing a degree (any level)	partly	1995, 2000-2011	regions	http://belstat.gov.by/homep/ru/indicators/regions/5.php, http://belstat.gov.by/homep/ru/indicators/regions/6.php, http://belstat.gov.by/homep/ru/indicators/regions/7.php	Enrolment in public day-time general education schools, Enrolment in public secondary special establishments, Enrolment in public higher education institutions (1995, 2000-2011). No data by age and by sex
	Unemployed population	sex, age, educational level	Population with no activity, no even in the underground economy	partly	1999, 2000, 2005-2010	regions, rayons	http://belstat.gov.by/homep/ru/indicators/regions/11.php http://belstat.gov.by/homep/ru/indicators/regions_annual_data/1_Brest/09.pdf	By sex and by age by regions (1999, 2009), by 5 yars age-class (15-19,...60 and over); working, over working, 16-30 years (2009 for rayons); by sex (2009 for rayons), by education level by regions 2009
	Income		Or salary, or indirect estimation of income - if regional income data is not available	partly	2000, 2005-2010	regions	http://belstat.gov.by/homep/ru/indicators/regions_annual_data/1_Brest/09.pdf http://belstat.gov.by/homep/ru/indicators/regions/4.php	Average monthly nominal wage by regions and rayons in current prices (1995, 2000-2010), Real incomes in % to the previous year by regions (1995, 2000-2009), Average per capita money incomes (1995, 2000-2010)

Topic	Dataset name	Included data	Definition	Availbility	Time period coverage	Scale	Sources	Observations
cf.subcontract proposal project			*of the dataset's objectives*	*yes or no*	*years*	*regions, provinces*	*institution, methodology, ...*	*comment on the dataset*
Demography	Population	sex, age, urban vs. non-urban	Total population, by sex, age, urban and rural areas	yes	1959-2012	rayons, municipalities	http://www.statistica.md/, http://www.mepmr.org/gosudarstvennava-statistika/informacziva	
	Deaths	sex, age	Total deaths by sex and age	yes	1980-2011			
	Births		Total number of births by sex	yes	1980-2010			
	Fertility		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate.	yes	1980-2011			
	Infant mortality		Total infant deaths	yes	1980-2011			
	Domestic migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	Change of place of residence within the country	yes	1993-2011			
	International migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	People going in and going out the country	yes	1993-2011			
Society	Education	sex, age, level	Educational level reached by the population	yes	2000/01-2011/12			
	School enrolment	sex, age, level	Attending school, pursuing a degree (any level)	yes	2000/01-2011/12			
	Unemployed population	sex, age, educational level	Population with no activity, no even in the underground economy	yes	2000-2012			
	Income		Or salary, or indirect estimation of income - if regional income data is not available	yes	1960-2012			
	Minorities		What minorities, how they are defined (in the National census, ...)	yes	1959, 1970, 1979, 1989, 2004			Ethnic minorities
Economy	Active population	sex, age	Population with at least one current paid job or searching for one **(quid underground economy?)**	yes	2000-2012			
	Employment	by economic sector, place of residence and place of work	Population working, by economic sectors	yes	2000-2012			
	GDP (or any equivalent data)		Data on production, added value...	yes	1980-2011			
	Connexion to foreign territories	international trade, investment flows, tourists, ...	Economic flows that connect the targeted territories with other countries and what countries or continents	yes	1994-2011			
Environment	Waste managment	any available data at local scale?	Collection, transport, processing or disposal of waste materials.	yes	2001-2010			
	Arable land		Land that can be used for growing crops	yes	1996, 2002-2010			
	Water	resources, access to drinkable water, access to sanitation/to the sewage system		yes	2001-2011			
	Climate change	any available data at local scale?		yes	2002-2011			

Topic	Dataset name	Included data	Definition	Availbility	Time period coverage	Scale	Sources	Observations
cf.subcontract proposal project			*of the dataset's objectives*	*yes or no*	*years*	*regions, provinces,...*	*institution, methodology, ...*	*comment on the dataset*
Demography	Population	sex, age, urban vs. non-urban	Total population, by sex, age, urban and rural areas	yes	1959, 1970, 1979, 1989-2011	Total population: regions (1959, 1970, 1979, 1989-2011), provinces (1989-2011), settlements (2001); By sex & age: regions (1989-2011), provinces (2004-2010); By urban/rural areas: regions (1989-2011), provinces (2004-2010)	http://ukrstat.org	*Actual and resident population*
	Deaths	sex, age	Total deaths by sex and age	yes	1989-2009	regions	http://ukrstat.org	
	Life expectancy	sex	Number of years an individual is expected to live at birth, if possible by sex					
	Births		Total number of births by sex	yes	2001-2010	regions (2001-2010); provinces (2003-2009)	http://ukrstat.org	
	Fertility		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate.	yes	1988/89-2009/2010	regions	http://database.ukrcensus.gov.ua/ukrcensus/Dialog/statfile1_c.asp	Only total fertility rate
	Infant mortality		Total infant deaths	yes	2002-2011	regions	http://ukrstat.org	
	Domestic migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	Change of place of residence within the country	yes	2003-2011	regions	http://ukrstat.org	Only the number of migrants
	International migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	People going in and going out the country	yes	2003-2012	regions	http://ukrstat.org	Only the number of migrants
Society	Education	sex, age, level	Educational level reached by the population	yes	2001	regions	http://2001.ukrcensus.gov.ua/eng/results/education_population/	This section contains All-Ukrainian census data about the level of education
	School enrolment	sex, age, level	Attending school, pursuing a degree (any level)	yes	2000/1, 2005/6-2009/10	regions	http://ukrstat.org	The number of children in the institutions of secondary education
	Unemployed population	sex, age, educational level	Population with no activity, no even in the underground economy	yes	2008-2011	regions	http://ukrstat.org	Only the total ILO unemployment in the age 15-70
	Income		Or salary, or indirect estimation of income - if regional income data is not available	yes	2002-2011	regions	http://ukrstat.org	Only population income
	Minorities		What minorities, how they are defined (in the National census, ...)	yes	2001	regions	http://2001.ukrcensus.gov.ua/results/nationality_population/nationality_popul1/	The distribution of population by nationality and mother tongue
Economy	Active population	sex, age	Population with at least one current paid job or searching for one **(quid underground economy?)**	yes	2008-2011	regions	http://ukrstat.org	Only *economically active population in the age of 15-70*
	Employment	by economic sector, place of residence and place of work	Population working, by economic sectors	yes	2008-2012	regions	http://ukrstat.org	Only economically active population in the age of 15-70
	GDP (or any equivalent data)		Data on production, added value...	yes	2004-2010	regions	http://ukrstat.org	Only gross regional product (mln. UAH)

Topic	Dataset name	Included data	Definition	Availbility	Time period coverage	Scale*	Sources	Observations
cf.subcontract proposal project			*of the dataset's objectives*	*yes or no*	*years*	*regions, provinces*	*institution, methodology*	*comment on the dataset*
Demography	Population	sex, age, urban vs. non-urban	Total population, by sex, age, urban and rural areas	yes	1985-2012, annual	settlements	Statistics Faroe Isl.	-One year age-groups '-No urban-rural definition exists.
	Deaths	sex, age	Total deaths by sex and age	yes	1985-2011, annual	settlements	Statistics Faroe Isl.	One year age-groups
	Births		Total number of births by sex	yes	1985-2011, annual	settlements	Statistics Faroe Isl.	
	Fertility		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate.	yes	1985-2011, annual	settlements	Statistics Faroe Isl.	
	Infant mortality		Total infant deaths	yes	1985-2011, annual		Statistics Faroe Isl.	As total deaths by one-year age is available, can be calculated
	Domestic migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	Change of place of residence within the country	partly	1985-2011, annual	settlements	Statistics Faroe Isl.	- migration after sex available on settlement level - migration after age not available - Migration after education level and cause not available
	International migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	People going in and going out the country	partly	1985-2011, annual	settlements	Statistics Faroe Isl.	- migration to/from Denmark classified also as international migration' - migration after sex available on settlement level - migration after age, education level and cause not available
Society	Education	sex, age, level	Educational level reached by the population	no				
	School enrolment	sex, age, level	Attending school, pursuing a degree (any level)	yes	2000-2010	on school level	Statistics Faroe Isl.	Number of students and graduates in every school (from primarily to university)
	Unemployed population	sex, age, educational level	Population with no activity, no even in the underground economy	partly	1995-2012	regions	Statistics Faroe Isl.	- unemployment after sex and 10-years age groups available
	Income		Or salary, or indirect estimation of income - if regional income data is not available	yes	1900-2009	national	Statistics Faroe Isl.	- Income distribution for personal tax payers (A and B) after income groups
	Minorities		What minorities, how they are defined (in the National census, ...)	no			Statistics Faroe Isl.	No national minorities. Statistics after citizenship available
Economy	Active population	sex, age	Population with at least one current paid job or searching for one **(quid underground economy?)**	partly	2005-2010	regional/national	Statistics Faroe Isl.	- National data by sex and age, regional data only by sex
	Employment	by economic sector, place of residence and place of work	Population working, by economic sectors	partly	2004-2010	regional	Statistics Faroe Isl.	- 24 economic sectors - Only by place of work
	GDP (or any equivalent data)		Data on production, added value...	yes	1989-	national	Statistics Faroe Isl.	
	Connexion to foreign territories	international trade, investment flows, tourists, ...	Economic flows that connect the targeted territories with other countries and what countries or continents	partly	2000	national	Statistics Faroe Isl.	Total value of imports/exports
Environment	Waste managment	any available data at local scale?	Collection, transport, processing or disposal of waste materials.					
	Arable land		Land that can be used for growing crops					
	Water	resources, access to drinkable water, access to sanitation/to the sewage						
	Climate change	any available data at local scale?		yes			Danish meteorologic institute	Danish meteorologic institute has long term information about monthly average temperatures in their 3 weather stations

ITAN - Greenland - Data assessment table

Topic	Dataset name	Included data	Definition	Availbility	Time period coverage	Scale*	Sources	Observations
cf.subcontract proposal project			*of the dataset's objectives*	*yes or no*	*years*	*regions, ...*	*institution, methodology, ...*	*comment on the dataset*
Demography	Population	sex, age, urban vs. non-urban	Total population, by sex, age, urban and rural areas	yes	1977-2012, annual	settlements/ localities	Statistics Greenland	-One year age-groups '-The "main" settlement of each district is administrately defined as "city" and all the other settlements are classified as rural. The size of the settlement is thus not included to UR definition
	Deaths	sex, age	Total deaths by sex and age	yes	1977-2012, annual	settlements/ localities	Statistics Greenland	One year age-groups
	Life expectancy	sex	Number of years an individual is expected to live at birth, if possible by sex					
	Births		Total number of births by sex	yes	1977-2012, annual	settlements/ localities	Statistics Greenland	
	Fertility		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate.	yes	1977-2012, annual	settlements/ localities	Statistics Greenland	
	Infant mortality		Total infant deaths	yes			Statistics Greenland	As total deaths by one-year age is available, can be calculated
	Domestic migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	Change of place of residence within the country	yes	1993-2011, annual 2008-2010 survey	settlements/ localities	Statistics Greenland Greenland government	- migration after sex available on settlement level - migration after age available on district level - Migration after education level and cause included only to "Mobility in Greenland 2008-2010" - survey; varying scale
	International migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	People going in and going out the country	yes	1993-2011, annual 2008-2010 survey	settlements/ localities	Statistics Greenland Greenland government	- migration to/from Denmark classified also as international migration' - migration after sex available on settlement level - migration after age available on district level - Migration after education level and cause included only to "Mobility in Greenland 2008-2010" - survey; varying scale
Society	Education	sex, age, level	Educational level reached by the population	yes	2010	municipality	Statistics Greenland	- 10-years age groups - ISCED classification used
	School enrolment	sex, age, level	Attending school, pursuing a degree (any level)	yes			Greenland government	
	Unemployed population	sex, age, educational level	Population with no activity, no even in the underground	partly	1996-2012	cities only	Statistics Greenland	- unemployment after sex and 5-years age groups available
	Income		Or salary, or indirect estimation of income - if regional income data is not available	yes	2002-2010	districts	Statistics Greenland	- Average person incomes, brutto (before taxes)
	Minorities		What minorities, how they are defined (in the National census, ...)	yes	1977-2012	settlements/ localities	Statistics Greenland	Statistically the difference between Inuits and others is done after the place of birth. Born in Greenland - born outside Greenland
Economy	Active population	sex, age	Population with at least one current paid job or searching for one **(quid underground economy?)**	no				Could be estimated based on population after age & employment
	Employment	by economic sector, place of residence and place of work	Population working, by economic sectors	partly	2007-2010	national	Statistics Greenland	- 31 economic sectors - Estimates based on income statistics
	GDP (or any equivalent data)		Data on production, added value...	yes	1979-	national	Statistics Greenland	

* Scale = in Greenland there are 98 settlements (= all inhabited places/build-up areas), 18 districs and 4 municipalities. All these levels follow the 'same structure' - data for districts/municipalities can be summarized from settlement data. Cities refer to 'main' settlement in each district (total 18 cities). After the national administrative structure municipalities are the only local administrative level that exists in Greenland

Topic	Dataset name	Included data	Definition	Availbility	Time period coverage	Scale	Sources	Observations	What we (CIST) found on the data producers' websites
cf.subcontract proposal project			*for the dataset's objectives*	*yes or no*	*years*	*regions, provinces,...*	*institution, reliability ...*	*comment on the dataset, the methodology, ...*	*comment on the dataset*
Demography	Population	sex, age, urban vs. non-urban	Total population, by sex, age; urban and rural population						total, by sex and age group, for 2008 census, national scale. By urban-rural localities and sex, for 2008 census in districts.
	Large cities population		population in cities > 1 million inhabitants						
	Deaths	sex, age	Total deaths, if possible by sex and age						Deaths and Mortality rates by cause, sex and age, for 2008 census, national scale.
	Life expectancy	sex	Number of years an individual is expected to live at birth, if possible by sex						by sex, religion and population group, from 1970 to 2009, national scale.
	Births		Total number of births						total, for 2009 in districts and sub-districts. No info about the gender of the newborns.
	Fertility		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate						Women >15 y.o. in age groups, nbr of children born, for 2008 census, national scale. I urban-rural localities, for 2008 census, naional scale. [rate bu age ad religion, from 1960 to 2009, national scale]
	Infant mortality		Total infant deaths						total, from 1998 to 2009, national scale.
	Domestic migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	Change of place of residence within the country, if possible by sex etc.						Internal migration between districts (+ pop group) fro m1991 to 2009 in districts. Internal migration between localities, in 2009 by localities.
	International migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	People going in and going out the country, if possible by sex etc.						By sex, age (15 and over) and period of immigration, from 1990to 1998, national scale. Immigration by category of visa, from 1948 to 2009, national scale.
Society	Education	sex, age, level	Educational level reached by the population, if possible by sex and age						NOT FOUND
	School enrolment	sex, age, level	Attending school, pursuing a degree (any level), if possible by sex and age						Total, by sex, age group. In urban and rural localities available, in census 2008, national scale.
	Unemployed population	sex, age, educational level	Population with no activity, not even in the underground economy						Duration and mode of seeking work, 2007-2009, national scale. Total, by education status, age and sex: NOT FOUND.
	Income		Or salary, or indirect estimation of income (retail trade turnover, number of cars by household...) if there is no regional income data. If not available, breakdown of population by social categories						income deciles and median wage for emplyeed and self-employed who worked in 2008 (+ religion), for 2008 census, Localities over 2000 inhab.
	Minorities		What minorities, how they are defined (in the National census, ...)						NOT FOUND
Economy	Active population	sex, age	Population with one current paid job or searching for one (**quid underground economy? Please comment in "Observations"**)						Total, by sex and age: NOT FOUND. By work location compared to residence location, for 2008 census, in districts and sub-districts.
	Employment	by economic sector, if possible by place of work rather than of living	Population working, by economic sectors (**quid underground economy? Please comment in "Observations"**)						by industry and age group (+ sex available) AND by status in the workplace (+ sex available), for 2008 census, national scale.
	GDP		Data on production, added value... (**quid underground economy? Please coment in "Observations"**)						NOT FOUND

Jordan

Topic	Dataset name	Included data	Definition	Availability	Time period coverage	Scale	Sources	Observations	What we (CIST) found on the Department of Statistics (DOS) website
cf.subcontract proposal project			*for the dataset's objectives*	*yes or no*	*years*	*regions, provinces,...*	*institution, methodology, ...*	*comment on the dataset*	*comment on the dataset*
Demography	Population	sex, age, urban vs. non-urban	Total population, by sex, age, urban and rural areas	yes	Census 1994. For urban and rural: esimation in 2009	governorates, districts and sub-districts	Department of Statistics (via IFPO)		Available for the 12 governorates, 1994 and 2004 censuses.
	Deaths	sex, age	Total deaths by sex and age	partly	2006-2010	governorates and districts	Department of Statistics (via IFPO)	total, by sex. I can obtain it for 2010 at the subdistrict level	
	Births		Total number of births by sex	yes	2006-2010	governorates, districts and sub-districts	Department of Statistics (via IFPO)		Available for the 12 governorates, from 2006 to 2010.
	Fertility		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate.	yes	2009	governorates	Population an Family Health Survey 2009 (DOS , UNDP, USAID)		
	Infant mortality		Total infant deaths	yes	2009	governorates	Population an Family Health Survey 2009 (DOS , UNDP, USAID)		
	Domestic migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	Change of place of residence within the country					I will have to search for these data	
	Internationa l migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	People going in and going out the country					I have only data for all the country (700 000 Jordanians abroad in 2008; 900 000 foreign workers, on 6,5 millions total pop in 2012)	
Society	Education	sex, age, level	Educational level reached by the population	yes	2008	governorates and subdistricts	Department of Statistics (via IFPO)	Census 2004 and Survey 2008 (maybe 2010). Also survey 2011 for illiteracy (male and female) for the 12 governorates (source: Human Development Report 2011)	Available for the 12 governorates, only for the 2004 census.
	School enrolment	sex, age, level	Attending school, pursuing a degree (any	yes	2004	governorates	Department of Statistics		Available for the 12 governorates, only for the 2004 census.
	Unemployed population	sex, age, educational level	Population with no activity, no even in the underground economy	yes	2009	governorates	DOS (Governorates Indicators 2009)	I will check for 2010	Available for the 12 governorates, only for the 2004 census.
	Income		Or salary, or indirect estimation of income - if regional income data is not available	yes	2008	governorates and subdistricts	Household Income and Expenditure Survey DOS via IFPO	I can get 2010. Number of Cars per household for 2008 in governorates and subdistricts (source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey DOS via IFPO)	
	Minorities		What minorities, how they are defined (in the National census, ...)						
Economy	Active population	sex, age	Population with at least one current paid job or searching for one (**quid undergrouund economy?**)	partly	2009	governorates	DOS (Governorates Indicators 2009) I will check for 2010	by main economic activity, by current occupation, by current emploment status and by sector (private or public)	Available for the 12 governorates, only for the 2004 census.
	Employment	by economic sector, place of residence and place of work	Population working, by economic sectors	yes	2004	governorates			Available for the 12 governorates, only for the 2004 census (sex and age, by current occupation and main economic activity).
	GDP		Data on production, added value...					I will have to search for these data	

				TO BE FILLED BY THE EXPERT				
Topic	Dataset name	Included data	Definition	Availbility	Time period coverage	Scale	Sources	Observations
cf.subcontract proposal project			*for the dataset's objectives*	*yes or no*	*years*	*regions, provinces,...*	*institution, reliability ...*	*comment on the dataset, the methodology, ...*
Demography	Population	sex, age, urban vs. non-urban	Total population, by sex, age; urban and rural population	yes	2004, 2007 and (2004-2010), 1996	Mohafaza, Caza	CAS, MOPH, MSA	National survey based on 13000 families in 2004 and 7000 families in 2007. Data from MOPH is based on the estimation of population of CAS and the estimation done by the ministry of social affair in 1996.
	Large cities population		population in cities > 1 million inhabitants	yes	2004, 2007		CAS	
	Deaths	sex, age	Total deaths, if possible by sex and age	yes	2004, 2008 and 2010	Caza	MOPH	Data based on the Ministry of Interior
	Life expectancy	sex	Number of years an individual is expected to live at birth, if possible by sex	yes	2009	Lebanon	MOPH	Data based on the Ministry of Interior
	Births		Total number of births	yes	2004, 2008 and 2010	Caza	MOPH	Data based on the Ministry of Interior
	Fertility		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate	yes	2000-2011	Lebanon	to be checked	
	Infant mortality		Total infant deaths	yes	2004, 2008 and 2010	Caza	MOPH	Data based on the Ministry of Interior
	Domestic migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	Change of place of residence within the country, if possible by sex etc.	yes	2007	Mohafaza, Caza	MOPH, Atlas du Liban	Data based on the Ministry of Interior and SDATL
	International migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	People going in and going out the country, if possible by sex etc.	yes				
Society	Education	sex, age, level	Educational level reached by the population, if possible by sex and age	yes	2009	Mohafaza and possible Caza	CAS, Ministry of education	
	School enrolment	sex, age, level	Attending school, pursuing a degree (any level), if possible by sex and age	yes	2009	Mohafaza and possible Caza	CAS, Ministry of education	
	Unemployed population	sex, age, educational level	Population with no activity, not even in the underground economy	yes	2009	Mohafaza and possible Caza	CAS, Ministry of education	
	Income		Or salary, or indirect estimation of income (retail trade turnover, number of cars by household...) if there is no regional income data. If not available, breakdown of population by social categories	yes	2005	Mohafaza	CAS	
	Minorities		What minorities, how they are defined (in the National census, ...)	yes			Atlas de Liban	
Economy	Active population	sex, age	Population with one current paid job or searching for one (**quid underground economy? Please comment in "Observations"**)	yes	2004-2007	Mohafaza	CAS	active population comprising the employed and the unemployed persons
	Employment	by economic sector, if possible by place of work rather than of living	Population working, by economic sectors (**quid underground economy? Please comment in "Observations"**)	yes	2004-2007	Mohafaza	CAS	we usually use 15 years and above for employment statistics
	GDP		Data on production, added value... (**quid underground economy? Please coment in "Observations"**)	yes	yearly	Lebanon	Ministry of finance	

Topic	Dataset name	Included data	Definition	Availbility	Time period	Scale	Sources	Observations	What we (CIST) found on the data producers' websites
	cf. subcontract proposal project		for the dataset's objectives	yes or no	years	regions, provinces	institution, reliability ...	comment on the dataset, the methodology...	comment on the dataset
Demography	Population	sex, age, urban vs. non-urban	Total population, by sex, age; urban and rural population	Yes	1997 and 2007 and also the projected data are available	locality ,Governorate and national	PCBS		Total population, by sex and age group in 1997 in 2 Regions. By sex and governorate in 1997. By localities within the 16 governorates, in 1997 and 2007 (localities, Jerusalem is missing). Natives, and foreign-born Palestinians in 2007 in Regions. Characteristics of Urban and Rural Areas in the Palestinian Territory (July 2003, Khalil Motaw'e Amro, Dr. Othman Sharkas, published by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics).
	Large cities population		population in cities > 1 million inhabitants	no				there is no cities in the oPt with this number of population	Not found
	Deaths	sex, age	Total deaths, if possible by sex and age	yes	yearly Based	Governorate	Ministry of Health and Arij		Not found
	Life expectancy	sex	Number of years an individual is expected to live at birth, if possible by sex	yes	yearly Based	Governorate	Ministry of Health and Arij		Not found
	Births		Total number of births	Yes	yearly Based	Governorate	Ministry of Health and Arij		Only found for births in 12 months preceding the 2007 census, in 2 Regions.
	Fertility		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate	Yes	yearly Based	Governorate	Ministry of Health and Arij		Age-specific fertility rates ad total fertility rates by region (1995), age groups from 15-19 to 45-49, for WB and GS
	Infant mortality		Total infant deaths	Yes	Yearly Based	Governorate	Ministry of Health and Arij		Infant and child mortality rates for the five years preceding the Demographic Survey in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (1995)
	Domestic migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	Change of place of residence within the country, if possible by sex etc.	No					Not found
	International migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	People going in and going out the country, if possible by sex etc.					we need to Check if this data is available	Not found
Society	Education	sex, age, level	Educational level reached by the population, if possible by sex and age	Yes	Yearly Based	locality ,Governorate and national	Ministry of Education and PCBS and ARIJ		by sex and educational attainment (10 years and older), in 1997 in Regions and in 2007 ONLY for the Gaza Strip.
	School enrolment	sex, age, level	Attending school, pursuing a degree (any level), if possible by sex and age	Yes	Yearly Based	locality ,Governorate and national	Ministry of Education and PCBS and ARIJ		total, by age in years (5 to 30) and sex, in 1997 in 2 Regions.
	Unemployed population	sex, age, educational level	Population with no activity, not even in the underground economy	Yes	Yearly Based	locality ,Governorate and national	Ministry of Education and PCBS and ARIJ		total, by sex, age group, type of locality AND by educational attainment, age group, sex and type of locality - in 2007 ONLY for the Gaza Strip.
	Income		Or salary, or indirect estimation of income (retail trade turnover, number of cars by household...) if there is no regional income data. If not available, breakdown of population by social categories	Yes	2007	Governorate	PCBS		
	Minorities		What minorities, how they are defined (in the National census, ...)					We need to Check if this data is available	
Economy	Active population	sex, age	Population with one current paid job or searching for one (**quid underground economy? Please comment in "Observations"**)	Yes	2007	locality ,Governorate and national	PCBS		Total in 1997 in 2 Regions. By sex, age and educational attainment AND by age groups, sex, main occupation and type of locality in 2007 ONLY for the Gaza Strip.
	Employment	by economic sector, if possible by place of work rather than of living	Population working, by economic sectors (**quid underground economy? Please comment in "Observations"**)	Yes	2007	locality ,Governorate and national	PCBS		Employed population: total, by economic activity and sex in 1997, National scale. By eco activity, sex and employment status / main occupation / sector - in 2007 ONLY for the Gaza Strip.
	GDP		Data on production, added value... (**quid underground economy? Please coment in "Observations"**)	Yes	Yearly Based	National level and also by Sector	PCBS		Not found

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					Scale	Sources	Observations		What we (CIST) found on the data producers' websites
Topic	Dataset name	Included data	Definition	Availability	Time period coverage	regions, provinces	institution, reliability	comment on the dataset, the methodology....	comment on the dataset
cf subcontract proposal project			for the dataset's objectives	yes or no	years				
Demography	Population	sex, age, urban vs. non-urban	Total population, by sex, age, urban and rural population	Yes	1990 -2011	Governorates	National Institute of Statistics (INS)	Informations on population, by sex and governorate are available on annual basis. However, age structure population by governorate is available only for some years of the decade 1990-200 (1994 and 1999) and basically all the year over the following decade	Total population in the country (July 1st) from 1990 to 2010 (including part of female population). 2004 Census: total population by sex in governorates and population by age groups in governorates.
	Large cities population		population in cities > 1 million inhabitants	No					Not found
	Deaths	sex, age	Total deaths, if possible by sex and age	yes	1990 till 2011	Governorates	INS, data sources : register of births, marriages and deaths	Informations on annual deaths by age are still unpublished. Nevertheless we will try to send a data request to the INS in order to get at least two point of serie.	No found (only a national mortality rate/1000 inhabitants from 1990 to 2010)
	Life expectancy	sex	Number of years an individual is expected to live at birth, if possible by sex					Available only on annual basis	National scale, by sex from 1990 to 2010.
	Births		Total number of births	Yes	1990 - 2011	Governorates	INS, data sources : register of births, marriages and deaths	Total annual Deaths and Gross death rate are available by governorates and sex	Not found (only birth RATE/1000 inhabitants from 1990 to 2010, national scale)
	Fertility		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate	Yes	1990 - 2011	Governorates	INS, data sources : register of births, marriages and deaths	Births by maternal group age and governorate and the fertility rate also by maternal age group	Total fertility rate fro m1990 to 2010, national scale.
	Infant mortality		Total infant deaths	yes	2002 and 2010	Governorates	Ministry of public health, MICS Survey. The results of the last MICS (2011) are going to be published in the coming weeks.	Under 1 and 5 years infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births) are available only for some years but not published But would be accessible upon request.	Not found (only infant mortality RATE/1000 births from 1990 to 2010, national scale)
	Domestic migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	Change of place of residance within the country, if possible by sex etc.	Yes	1994 and 2004	Governorates	Population Census	Net migration, entrance and exit in and out of the governorates	2004 census, total of migrants by sex and cause in and out the governorates
	International migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	People going in and going out the country, if possible by sex etc.	No					Not found
Society	Education	sex, age, level	Educational level reached by the population, if possible by sex and age	Yes	1994, 1999, 2004, 2008, 2009 and 2010	Governnorates	Population Census and Annual Household Employment Surveys		Census 2004: Number of illiterate, by sex, aged 10 and older in governorates. (also RATE for education level by sex for pop aged 10 and older in governorates, 2004 census)
	School enrolment	sex, age, level	Attending school, pursuing a degree (any level), if possible by sex and age	Yes	1994, 1999, 2004, 2008, 2010	Governorates	Population Census, Annual Household Employment Surveys and the Ministry of planning	School Enrollment for number of age groups are available (6 years, 6-14 years and 6-18 Years) by governorates	Not found (only Data for primary schools, secondary and universities in the country, including number of schools, pupils/students and teachers from 1990 to 2010 or from 2000 to 2010)
	Unemployed population	sex, age, educational level	Population with no activity, not even in the underground economy	Yes	1994, 1994, 2004, 2008 and 2010	Governorates and sometimes at the delegation's level notably for the unemployment rate	Population Census and the Annual Household Employment Surveys	We have to cope with problems pertaining to the incomparability of employment agregates over years in the extent that definitions has been changed twice since 2004 and no retroplated statistics series are foreseen to be published.	2004 census in governorates: Jobless population, by sex aged 15 and older; Jobless population, by educational status, age and sex
	Income		Or salary, or indirect estimation of income (retail trade turnover, number of cars by household....) if there is no regional income data. If not available, breakdown of population by social categories	Yes	It depends on the indicator	National Scale for Salary and Governorats scale for some indirect proxies of Income	Population Census, Annual Statistics of the INS and the Expenditure Household Survey (2005, 2010)	Since statistics on income are missing, the only way is to retain Household expenditrure as the best estimate of Income. Futhermore, the Household Expenditure Survey (2010) that will be published inceasingly compute the expenditure by main economic regions and governorates. By the way, through this last survey we would be able to constitute poverty rate serie by regions and governorats from 2005 to 2010.	Minimum wages from 1990 to 2010, national scale.
	Minorities		What minorities, how they are defined (in the National	No					Not found

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Topic	Dataset name	Included data	Definition	Availability	Time period coverage	Scale	Sources	Observations	What we (CIST) found on the data producers' websites
cf. subcontract proposal project			*for the dataset's objectives*	*yes or no*	*years*	*regions, provinces,...*	*institution, methodology*	*comment on the dataset*	*comment on the dataset*
Demography	Population	sex, age, urban vs. non-urban	Total population, by sex, age; urban and rural population	yes	2004 projection 2010	regions and nahiyas (département)	general census		Population by sex, age groups and rural/urban areas in 2004 (General Census), for 14 governorates
	Large cities population		population in cities > 1million inhabitants	yes	2004 projection 2010	cities	general census + studies		
	Deaths	sex, age	Total deaths, if possible by sex and age	to check	2004 projection 2010	to check	general census + studies		Registered deaths by sex and governorates from 2002 to 2010
	Life expectancy	sex	Number of years an individual is expected to live at birth, if possible by sex						
	Births		Total number of births	yes	2004 projection 2010	regions and nahiyas (département)	general census		Registered births by sex and governorates from 2002 to 2010
	Fertility		Number of women of childbearing age; if not available: fertility rate	yes	2004 projection 2010	regions and nahiyas (département)	general census		Fertility rate by age group and urban/rural areas from 2002 to 2010 for 14 governorates
	Infant mortality		Total infant deaths	yes	2004 projection 2010	regions and nahiyas (département)	general census		
	Domestic migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	Change of place of residence within the country, if possible by sex etc.	no				some studies	
	International migration	sex, age, educational level, cause	People going in and going out the country, if possible by sex etc.					some studies	
Society	Education	sex, age, level	Educational level reached by the population, if possible by sex and age	yes	2004 projection 2010	regions and nahiyas (département)	general census		
	School enrolment	sex, age, level	Attending school, pursuing a degree (any level), if possible by sex and age	to check					by sex and ownership (UNRWA, state and private) for primary and secondary schools, fro m2002 to 2010 for 14 governorates
	Unemployed population	sex, age, educational level	Population with no activity, not even in the underground economy	yes	2004 projection 2010	regions and nahiyas (département)	general census		General Census 2004: unemployed population by educational status, age, sex and urban/rural areas, by governorate. From 2002 to 2010 by sex and governorate
	Income		Or salary, or indirect estimation of income (retail trade turnover, number of cars by household...) if there is no regional income data. If not available, breakdown of population by social categories	to check				some studies	
	Minorities		What minorities, how they are defined (in the National census, ...)	to check				some studies	For Palestinian population (schools and jobs)
Economy	Active population	sex, age	Population with one current paid job or searching for one (**quid underground economy? Please comment in "Observations"**)	yes	2004 projection 2010	regions and nahiyas (département)	general census	chiffres très générales, peuvent être corrigées par quelques études	by age group and sex from 2002 to 2010 for 14 governorates
	Employment	by economic sector, if possible by place of work rather than of living	Population working, by economic sectors (**quid underground economy? Please comment in "Observations"**)	yes	2004 projection 2010	regions and nahiyas (département)	general census	some studies	Employed population by sex, employement status (main job) from 2002 to 2010, national scale
	GDP		Data on production, added value... (**quid underground economy? Please coment in "Observations"**)					chiffres très générales, peuvent être corrigées par quelques études	

2.5. Level of territorial divisions for each ITAN country

Country	SNUTS level	Name	Subdivision Type	Number of entities	Neighbourhood
Canada	0, 1 2 & 3	13 (10 provinces & 3 territories)	Administrative	1	Northern
Faroe Islands	0, 1 2 & 3	Country	Administrative	1	
Greenland	0, 1 2 & 3	Country	Administrative	1	
Belarus	1	Region's aggregation (Central region (Minsk) & Border region) (created by M4D)	Non administrative	2	North Eastern
	2	Regions (6 voblast +1city)	Administrative	7	
	SNUTS not existing at this level				
Moldova	0, 1 & 2	Country	Administrative	1	
	3	Republic of Moldova, "mainland" (Besarabia) and Gagauzia & Transdniesterian Moldavian Republic	Admin & Historic	2	
Russian Federation	1	Okrug (Modification in progress)	Administrative	7	
	2	Republic (21) +Oblast (47) +Krais (9) +Autonomous Okrug (4) + Federal cities (2) (Modification in progress)	Administrative	83	
	SNUTS not existing at this level				
Ukraine	1	Geographical regions	Geographic	4	
	2	Administrative regions (1autonomous republic +2 cities - 24 oblasts)	Administrative	27	
	SNUTS not existing at this level				
Albania	0, 1 & 2	Country	Administrative	1	Eastern
	3	Prefectures (qarku)	Administrative	12	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0 & 1	Country	Territorial	1	
	2	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina +Republika Srpska + Brčko District (Modification in progress)	Territorial	3	
	3	10 Cantons (FBIH) +7 Regions (RS) +1District	Administrative	18	
Croatia	1	Country (Officials NUTS)	Administrative	1	
	2	Regions (Continental Croatia +Adriatic Croatia) (Officials NUTS)	Non-administrative	2	
	3	Counties (Županije) (Officials NUTS)	Administrative	21	
F. Y. Rep. of Macedonia	0, 1 & 2	Country (Officials NUTS)	Administrative	1	
	3	Statistical regions (Officials NUTS)	Statistic	8	
Kosovo under UN Resolution 1244/99	0, 1 & 2	Country	Administrative	1	
	3	Districts	Administrative	7	
Montenegro	0, 1 2 & 3	Country (Officials NUTS)	Administrative	1	
Serbia	1	Regions (North - South) (created by M4D)	Non administrative	2	
	2	statistical regions	Statistic	4	
	3	Districts	Administrative	24	
Morocco	1	Region aggregation perfomed by M4D		3	Mediterranean
	2	Economic regions	Administrative	16	
	3	Prefectures (urban) and Provinces (Rural)	Administrative	61	
Algeria	1	Sanitary regions	Sanitary	5	
	SNUTS not existing at this level				
	3	Governorates (wilaya)	Administrative	48	
Egypt	1	Regions	Statistic ?	4	
	2	Governorates (Muhafazah)	Administrative	27	
	SNUTS not existing at this level				
Israel	0 & 1	Country	Administrative	1	
	2	districts (Mehozot)	Administrative	6	
	3	suddistricts (Nafot)	Administrative	14	
Jordan	0 & 1	Country	Administrative	1	
	2	Governorate aggregation perfomed by M4D		3	
	3	Governorates (muhafazah)	Administrative	12	
Lebanon	0, 1 & 2	Country	Administrative	1	
		Country	Administrative	1	
	3	Governorates (muhafazah)	Administrative	6	
Libya	0 & 1	Country	Administrative	1	
	2	Provinces	Historic	3	
	3	Shabiya (2007)	Administrative	22	
Occupied Palestinian territiries	0 & 1	West Bank +Gaza Strip	Administrative	1	
	2	West Bank and Gaza Strip	Administrative	2	
	3	Governorates	Administrative	16	
Syria	0 & 1	Country	Administrative	1	
	2	Governorates (muhafazah)	Administrative	14	
	3	Districts (Manatiqat)	Administrative	64	
Tunisia	1	Region aggregation perfomed by M4D		3	
	2	Planning regions	Administrative	6	
	3	Governorates (wilaya)	Administrative	24	
	-4	Delegations (Created by ITAN team)	Administrative	264	
Turkey	1	Economic regions (bölgeler) (Officials NUTS)	Statistic	12	
	2	Economic sub regions (alt bölgeler) (Officials NUTS)	Statistic	26	
	3	Provinces (iller) (Officials NUTS)	Administrative	81	

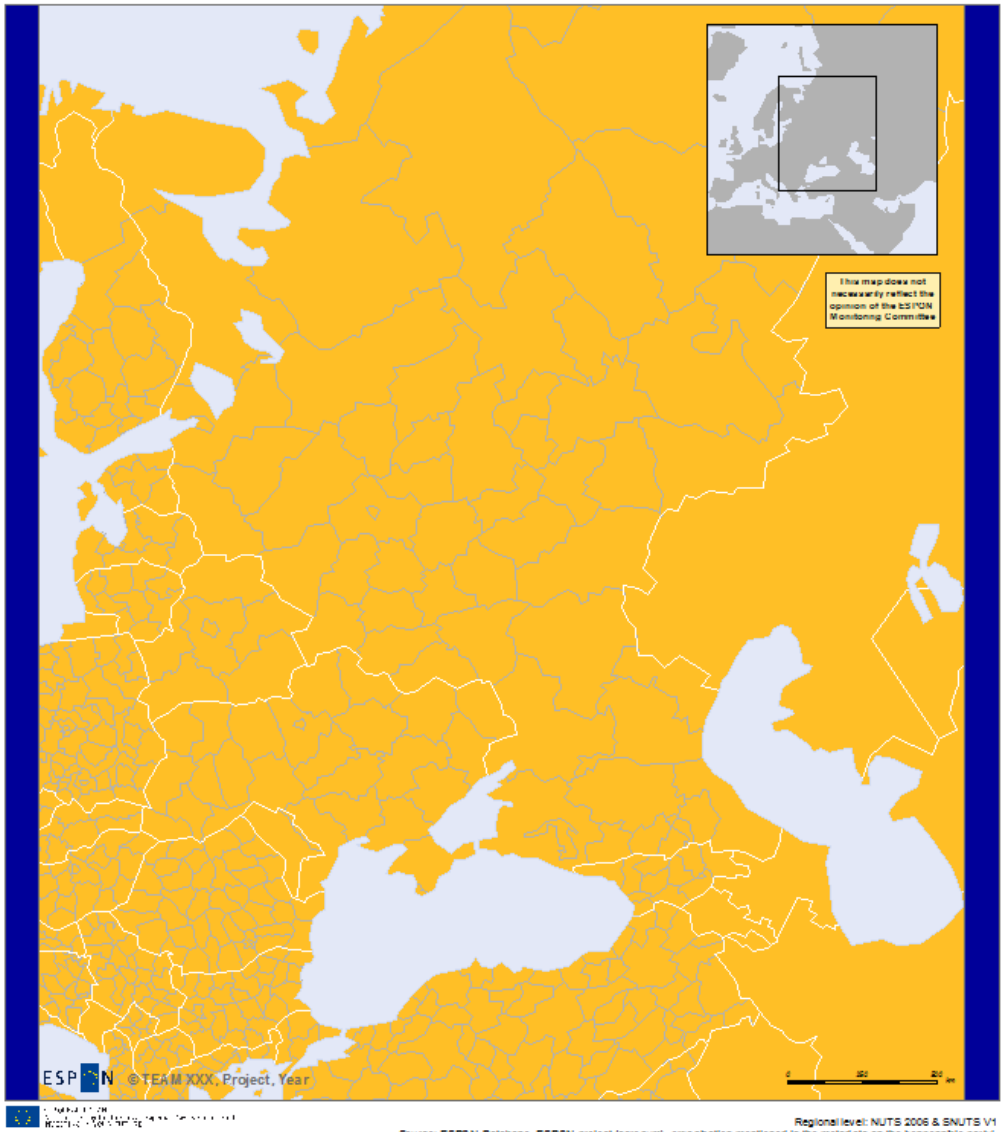
2.6. Territorial units in the Balkan countries

This chart shows the administrative and territorial division of the Western Balkans countries and correspondence with NUTS classification (up to NUTS or SNUTS 3 level, first draft)

COUNTRY	territorial unit		legal status		data collection status			
	Name (english)	Nb of entities (2012)	adminis-trative unit	date of creation	statistical unit	official NUTS level	Similar to NUTS level	date of creation
CROATIA	country	1	✓		✓	0		
	country	1	✓		✓	1		
	regions	2			✓	2		2007
	counties	21	✓	1992	✓	3		
FYROM	Country	1	✓		✓	0		
	Country	1	✓		✓	1		
	Country	1	✓		✓	2		
	statistical regions	8			✓	3		2009
SERBIA	Country	1	✓		✓	0		
	regions	2			✓	1		2009
	statistical regions	4			✓	2		2009
	Districts	24	✓	1992	✓	3		
MONTENEGRO	country	1	✓	2006	✓	0		
	country	1	✓		✓	1		
	country	1	✓		✓	2		
	country	1	✓		✓	3		
KOSOVO Under UN resolution 1244/99	country	1	✓	1999	✓		0	
	country	1	✓		✓		1	
	country	1	✓		✓		2	
	regions	7			✓		3	
ALBANIA	country	1	✓		✓		0	
	country	1	✓		✓		1	
	Statistical regions	3			✓		2	2011
	counties	12	✓	1993	✓		3	
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	country	1	✓	1995	✓		0	
	country	1	✓	1995	✓		1	
Federation of B. and H.	political entity	1	✓	1995	✓		2	
	cantons	10	✓	1995	✓		3	
Republika Srpska	political entity	1	✓	1995	✓		2	
	regions	7		1996	✓		3	
Brčko district	district	1	✓	1999	✓		2	

W.P.3. The Northern Neighbourhood

Title


This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee
ESPON ©TEAM XXX, Project, Year
Regional level: NUTS 2006 & SNUTS V1
Source: ESPON Database, ESPON project (acronym), organization mentioned in the metadata as the 'responsible party'.
Origin of data: xxx, year
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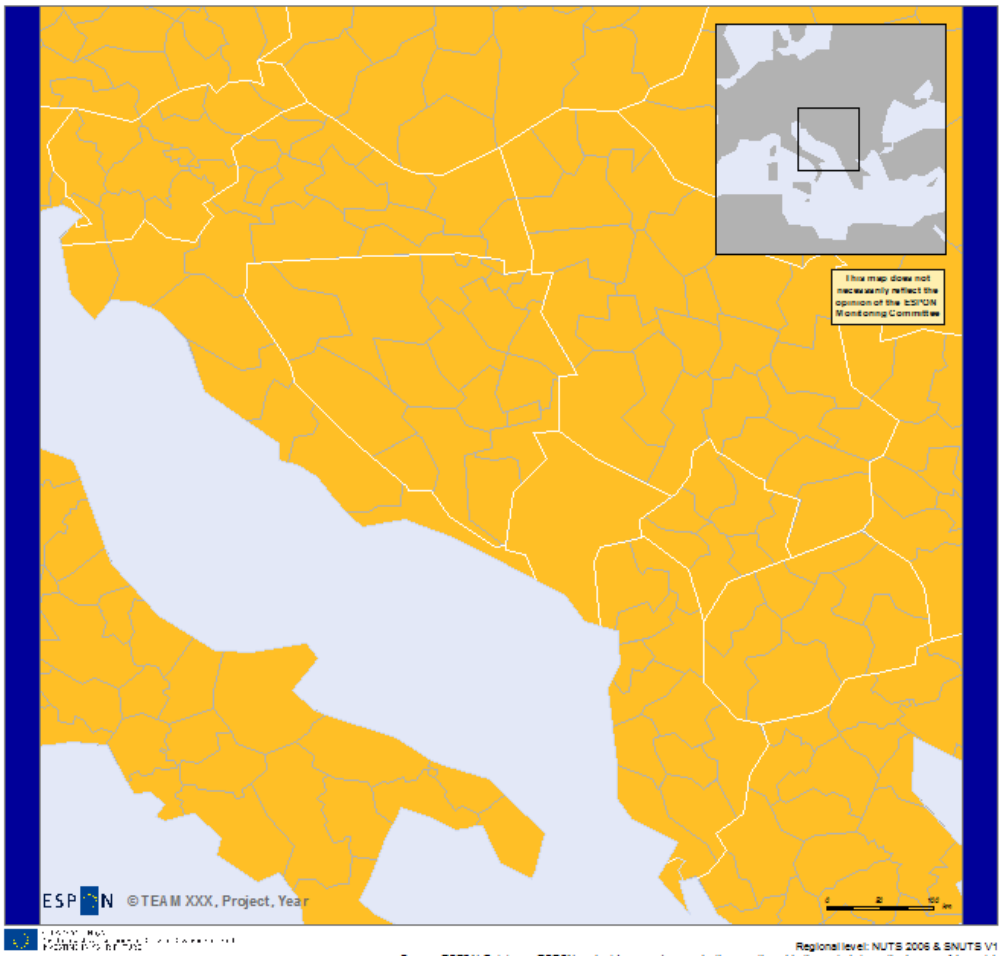
Title


This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee
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Origin of data : xxx, year
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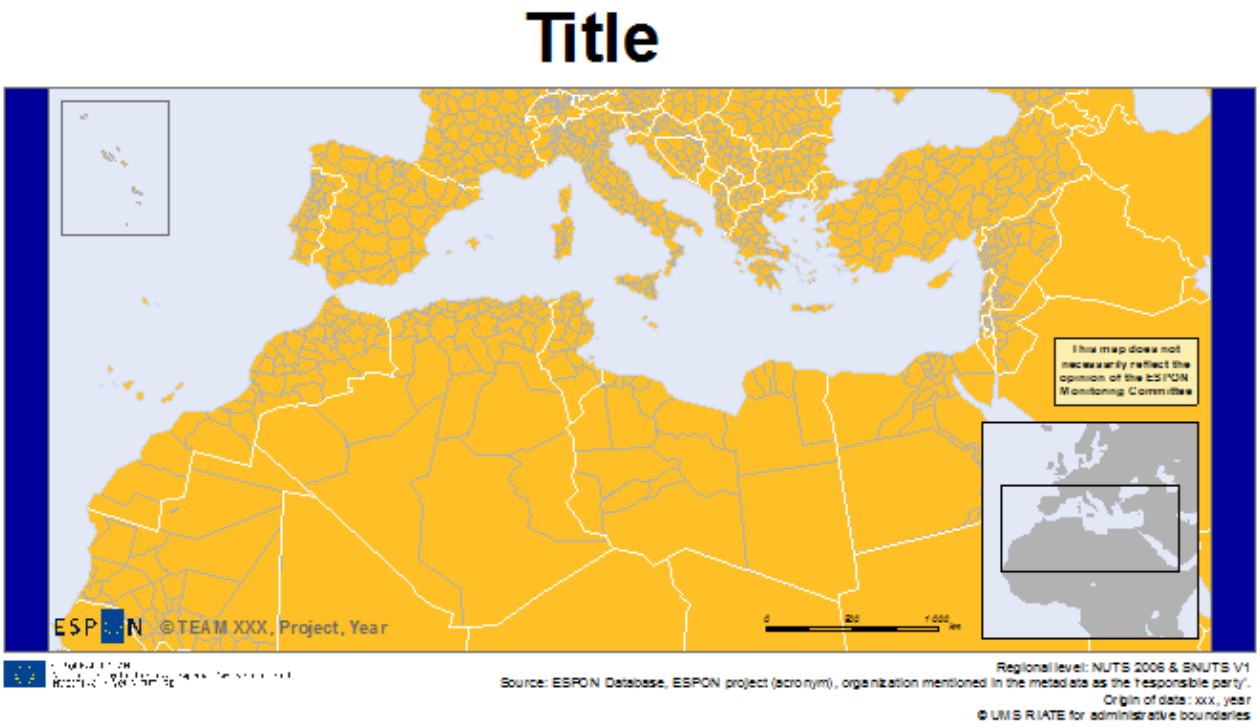
- Reference map-kit



- Additional map-kit

EU and its neighbourhood in globalisation and regionalisation processes

List of authors

Medina Lockhart Pablo, Peeters Didier, Van Hamme Gilles,

IGEAT- Université Libre de Bruxelles

Ducruet César

Géographie-cités, CNRS

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Introduction

In contrast to fears expressed during the nineties, globalisation and regionalisation have been two faces of the same coin (Van Hamme et al., 2012; Poon, 1997; Poon et al., 2000; Richard, Zanin, 2009). In the last two decades, internal flows in large coherent economic ensembles such as the EU or NAFTA have developed at very high rates, as well as between them. For example in the EU, the ratio between domestic trade and GDP raises from 27% to 42% from 1986 to 2007, while the openness rate (ratio between external trade of the EU and GDP) increases from 15% to 21%. Overall, the share of internal trade remains dominant around two third of the EU trade but with increasing domestic and external exchanges. Looking to other types of flows (air connections, human mobility, flows of capital, etc.) leads to the same conclusion: regional integration – that is growing flows within large regional areas – and global exchanges develop simultaneously.

We call this process of regional integration through the development of increasing internal flows and networks "regionalisation". This "regionalisation" should probably be understood as one important aspect – though generally ignored – of globalisation. In particular, it is very important to notice the decisive role of political decisions in both processes: the liberalization of trade and capital at global level went hand in hand with the creation of integrated regional markets where goods, capital and people can circulate freely. This is so true than liberal economists as well as liberal world institutions such as the World Bank (in their famous 2009 World Development Report on "Spatial disparities and Development Policy") clearly plead now in favour of regional integration. As the Espon Tiger report states "if the final aim is economic integration at a world scale, notably for so-called "third world" countries, regional integration is now widely perceived as a good way to achieve this objective. This is because regional integration can reinforce economic development by promoting higher agglomeration economies and also because liberalization is better accepted politically in a limited regional framework. In brief, regional integration is now generally perceived as a positive process because it favours trade and globalisation, and favouring trade is expected to boost territorial economic development" (tiger draft final report, p.11).

We refer to the politically-driven process of regional integration as "regionalism", as opposed to regionalisation which describes the emergence of large integrated areas in which flows of different nature are intense, that is functional regions. As underlined above, these processes mutually reinforce each other. However, they do not necessarily fit geographically. While politically-driven regional integration has relatively clear boundaries, corresponding to free trade areas, the functionally integrated regional areas have in general more fuzzy limits.

In the case of Europe, there is no doubt that the limits of the functional region goes beyond the limits of the politically-driven integrated area. Moreover, the functional region has fuzzy limits, with the level of integration decreasing with the distance to Europe, all other things equal, but also depending on the types of flows and exchanges we look at. Briefly said, we can consider the neighbourhood as this part of functional Europe which does not make part of the EU process of integration, including the quasi members of the EU such as Norway or Switzerland. In concrete terms, it includes most of former USSR, Northern Africa, former Yugoslavian republics, Turkey and the near east which all have intense and deep exchange with the EU/European territories.

Undoubtedly, there has been an increasing consciousness of the importance of neighbourhood by EU institutions leading to the implementation of an official neighbourhood policy (ENC).

In this chapter, we describe in depth this process of integration between the EU/European territory and its neighbourhoods by answering three core questions:

1. starting from the EU perspective, we first assess the importance of neighbourhoods for the EU, in comparison to other world regions;

2. taking the reverse perspective, we assess whether the EU and close associates (Switzerland, Norway, Iceland etc.) is important for neighbouring countries and, moreover, how this importance has evolved across time;

3. finally, changing the scale of analysis to the country level, we assess the geographical diversity of relations between European and neighbouring countries, showing that neighbouring countries have privileged relations with specific European countries rather than with the European space as a whole.

In the rest of the chapter, we explore successively these three major issues of the EU/neighbourhood(s) relationships.

1. Data on flows

The present study on flows is based on the use of detailed data from different sources, as indicated in the table 1 below. So far, not all the databases foreseen in the inception report have been used for some are incomplete (tourism - especially in South Mediterranean countries- , or migratory flows), or redundantly based on others (like the remittances data that is actually inferred from the migration stocks). Nevertheless, further work will be done to try to update the available databases with other sources. All the databases have been harmonised as to have the same country codification everywhere.

All the databases listed below have a basic structure of the type: "origin * destination * time * value", and have been harmonised as to have the same country codification everywhere. In addition, information about the membership to the EU, a dummy for EU neighbouring countries as well as world regions according to the WUTS[7] classification has been added in each data file.

The following main treatments have been achieved for the different types of flows:

1) The database on the **trade of goods** is based on the IMF data. It has been standardised with Chelem DB because the latter, although covering less countries, fluctuates less through the years. Chelem data were also used to estimate missing data, especially trade between old communist countries before 1990;

2) The Chelem DB is a very detailed DB providing values for 147 categories of goods. We have used it for the different **energy** products (Coals, Coke, Crude oil, Refined petroleum products, Natural gas and electricity). All the countries of the study are present in the DB but not all of them are energy sellers of course.

3) The World Bank provides on **migratory stocks** for all countries between 1960 and 2010 on a decennial base.

4) **Foreign Direct Investments** data comes from UNCTAD. Data have been completed by national sources for several countries missing in the database. When this is the case, we always keep the total FDI from the UNCTAD database. Because FDI have important variations from one year to another, our data are averages for 5- or 3-years period of time;

5) **Development Aid** is a combination of different transfer accounting (loan cancellation, direct aid, …), and we have used the Net Aid transfer (NAT) which is a net result. Because of this, some annual values of NAT are negative and we simply set them to zero.

6) OAG DB provides all the **Air traffic connection** (offer) between the airports planned in January for the year. Air traffic is very sensitive to the demand and hence we can consider the offer as a significant indicator of real flows. We have summed all the seats offered on any airport connection at the country level.

[7] WUTS is a nomenclature for grouping the countries in a hierarchic structure. On one end WUTS-0 stands for the world and on the other end WUTS-5's stand for the countries, intermediate levels represent regional ensembles.

Table 1: Data sources used in the flow study

Flow	Provider	Time covering	Geographical covering	Note
Goods trade	IMF	Yearly, 1967 – 2011	Country level, 213 x 218	standardised with Chelem
Energy trade	Chelem (Cepii)	Yearly, 1967 – 2010	Country level, 100 x 100	6 types of energy
Migration stocks	WorldBank	1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010	Country level, 238 x 237	Stocks instead of flows, for better geographical covering
FDI	Unctad + Igeat	Periodically, 1998 – 2008	Country level, 230 x 121	Only 2 periods : 1998/2002 and 2006/2008
Development aid	OECD + CGD	Yearly, 1960 - 2010	Country level, 165 x 44	Net Aid Transfer
Air traffic	OAG	Yearly, 1991 – 2012	Airport level, countries : 234 x 234	Based on seats number in January

2. The (relative) importance of neighbourhood(s) for Europe

As demonstrated in other studies, Europe's influence around the world has dramatically declined over the years (Van Hamme et al., Tiger, 2012). As a result, European influence is more and more limited to its immediate neighbourhood.

However, it does not mean that the neighbourhood(s) are the most important partners for the EU. In this section, we assess the importance of neighbourhood(s) in global EU relations: economic flows, human and migratory flows, energy supply, security.

From the economic point view, we first assess the growth potential for the EU in the next decade (2010-20) on the base of a simple model.

In a first step, we extend the average growth rate of the years 2000-2010 to the next, both in current US $ and PPS[8]. As a result, we have the share of each part of the world in the global economic growth (Columns 1 and 3 of table 2). Not surprisingly, the EU, Northern America and China account for most of the growth. Despite the limited growth in the last decade for the EU and the US, its growth potential remains important at global level because of its weight in the global economy. However, there is a deep contrast between the potential market growth in current $ and in PPS for the EU, notably due to the strength of the Euro. In contrast the low cost of the Yuan results in much higher figures in PPS than in current $ in the case of China.

In a second step, we assess what it means for the EU, considering the current geography of its trade. The basic idea is that EU will benefit more from growth in areas where the EU currently has more

[8] Purchasing Power Standard

market shares. The result is given in columns 2 and 4 respectively in current $ and PPS. The main point is that by far, the EU is the major source of potential growth for itself in the next decade. Following the internal market growth, we have three major market growth potentials: the US, around 11% of the growth potential of the EU, China, with 9% in current $ and 19% in PPS, and finally, the neighbourhoods, with very similar shares to the US. However, more than half of this potential growth is toward the East (Russia, plus Belarus, the Ukraine, and Moldavia), Turkey also plays a significant role, while the other neighbourhoods remain marginal for the EU growth potential, because of their marginal economic weight as well as their limited economic growth. Hence, two important conclusions can be drawn:

- on the one hand, considering the high market share of the EU, the neighbourhoods represent a significant share of the potential market growth for the EU;
- on the other hand, this potential is spread geographically and politically.

In table 3, we show the importance of the different parts of the world in different kinds of flows.

In trade and FDI, the importance of neighbourhood(s) is limited. The reason is that most trade and FDI are internal in Europe, resulting in intense transnational trade and investments within Europe. When these internal flows are excluded, the neighbourhood(s) appear as the main trade partner of the EU, though remain very marginal in investment flows. Indeed, 7.5% of EU trade takes place with the neighbourhoods, while the US only accounts for 6.2 and China for 2.2 of the European trade. On the long run, from 1968 to 2011, the importance of neighbourhood(s) has been remarkably stable (table 4). We must note that half of the trade toward the neighbourhood is with Russia and other European former Soviet Republics, while the rest is quite dispersed among the different neighbourhoods.

Human flows can be tackled in two different perspectives: airflows, which mainly take into account short-term mobility for medium and long distances, and migrations toward Europe. Short-term mobility is mainly intra-European, since 80% of all movements are within European countries. Flows with neighbourhoods, equally toward Turkey, former Soviet republics and Maghreb, account for more than 7% of the flows, more than any other part of the world. It indicates a distance effect, related to touristic, migratory and other types of flows. Regarding migrations, neighbourhoods account for 30% of the stocks of migrants in Europe, while European themselves only account for about 38%. Hence, Europe and its neighbourhoods account for most of the migrants which are present in Europe.

Finally, neighbourhoods also play a major role for energy supply in Europe. Europe provides 42% of its energy while neighbourhoods provide 32.5%, two thirds from Russia and the rest from Maghreb, mostly Algeria and Libya. Oil and gas producers of the Middle East play a limited role in comparison, with 9% of energy supply of Europe.

What results from the figures is that neighbourhoods play an important role in two domains: migrations and energy supply. The analysis from the Tiger project clearly highlights that neighbourhood policies tend to focus on these aspects as well as in security matters (Richard, 2012). In contrast, neighbourhoods are not considered as strategic economic partners, as well as in many other domains, such as scientific cooperation.

Figure 1. Growth markets potential for the EU, 2010-2020

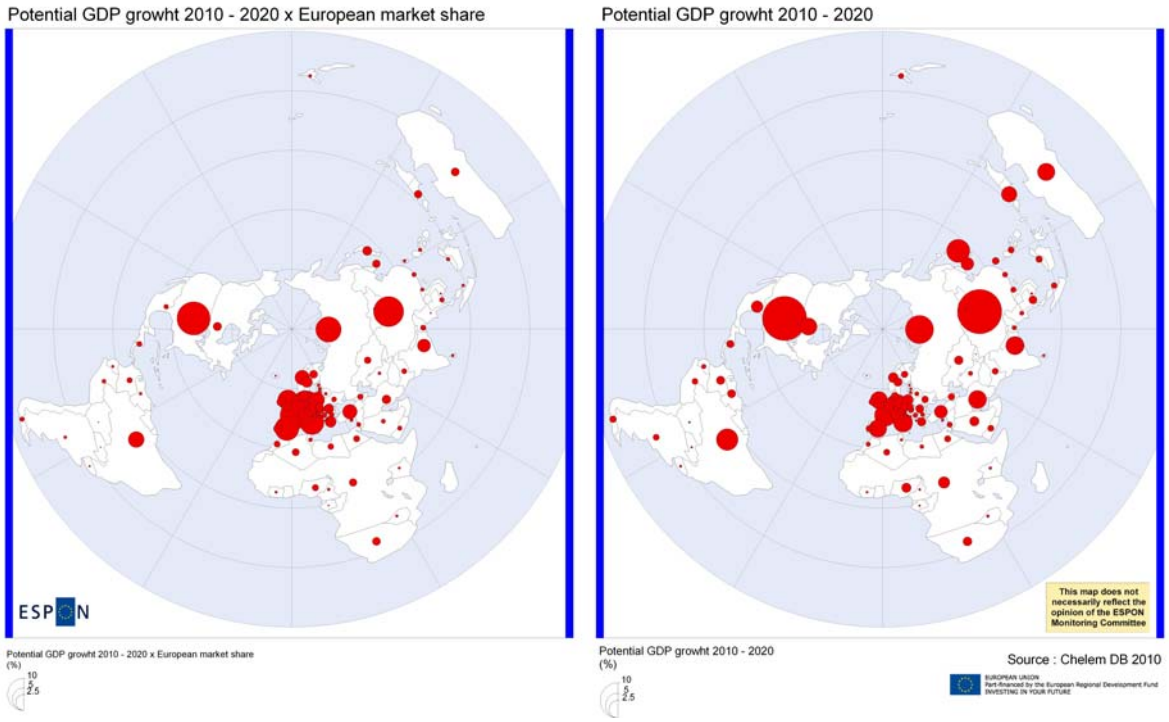


Table 2. Share of the world main economic powers in the growth market potential for 2010-2020.

	Absolute growth potential 2010-20, current $	growth potential for the EU, in current $	Absolute growth potential 2010-20, PPS	growth potential for the EU, PPS
EU27 +	25.4	54.3	16.3	37.8
Western Balkans	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6
Turkey	1.4	2.1	1.3	2.1
Near East	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.3
Russia +	6.9	6.7	3.8	6.3
Maghreb	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.2
Neighbourhoods	9.9	11.1	7.2	11.5
North America	18.0	11.5	16.3	11.1
India	2.7	1.7	7.4	5.2
Japan	4.3	0.8	4.1	1.9
China	15.7	8.9	23.9	19.3
rest of the world	23.7	11.3	24.8	13.2

Table 3. Share of neighbourhoods and other parts of the world in EU relations and flows

	Trade of goods : exports plus imports (2011)	FDI in and out (2006-08)	Cooperation (2010)	Air flows (2012)	(Im)igrations (2010)	Energy supply
EU27 + (1)	70.0	71.8	0.0	80.4	37.9	42.4
Western Balkans	0.5	0.2	3.5	0.7	6.1	0.3
Turkey	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.7	7.9	0.1
Near East	0.4	0.0	3.3	0.8	1.2	0.7
Israel	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0
Russia + (2)	3.8	2.2	1.8	1.9	5.7	21.1
Maghreb	1.1	0.2	4.6	1.5	8.7	10.3
Neighbourhoods	7.5	3.4	14.8	7.1	29.8	32.5
North America	6.2	17.8	1.0	4.2	1.9	2.5
Southern Asia	1.9	1.7	13.4	0.7	8.6	1.6
Japan, Korea, Taiwan	1.2	0.4	14.8	0.5	5.6	0.6
China	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.8
Rest of Asia and Oceania	5.1	0.8	3.7	1.1	1.9	0.1
Latin America	2.8	1.9	6.8	1.4	3.8	3.4
Subsaharan Africa	1.6	0.8	44.0	1.3	7.7	5.5
Middle-East	1.7	0.5	1.5	2.0	1.7	8.6
Rest of the world				0.4	0.3	1.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) includes Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and other micro European states(2) includes Belarus, Moldavia and the Ukraine

Table 4. Share of neighbourhoods and other parts of the world in European trade flows, 1968-2011

	1968	1986	1996	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU27 +	60.3	69.0	71.5	71.5	71.7	70.6	71.1	70.4	70.0
Western Balkans	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Turkey	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Near East	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Israel	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Russia +	3.3	3.2	2.1	3.6	3.7	4.4	3.0	3.5	3.8
Maghreb	2.3	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1
Neighbourhoods	8.2	7.2	5.5	7.1	7.2	8.3	6.9	7.4	7.5
North America	12.3	9.6	8.1	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.2
Latin America	4.2	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9
Southern Asia	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
Japan, Korea, Taiwan	1.4	3.5	3.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
China	1.0	1.5	2.3	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.1
Rest of Asia and Oceania	3.1	1.9	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Subsaharan Africa	5.1	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Middle-East	3.1	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
rest of the world									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

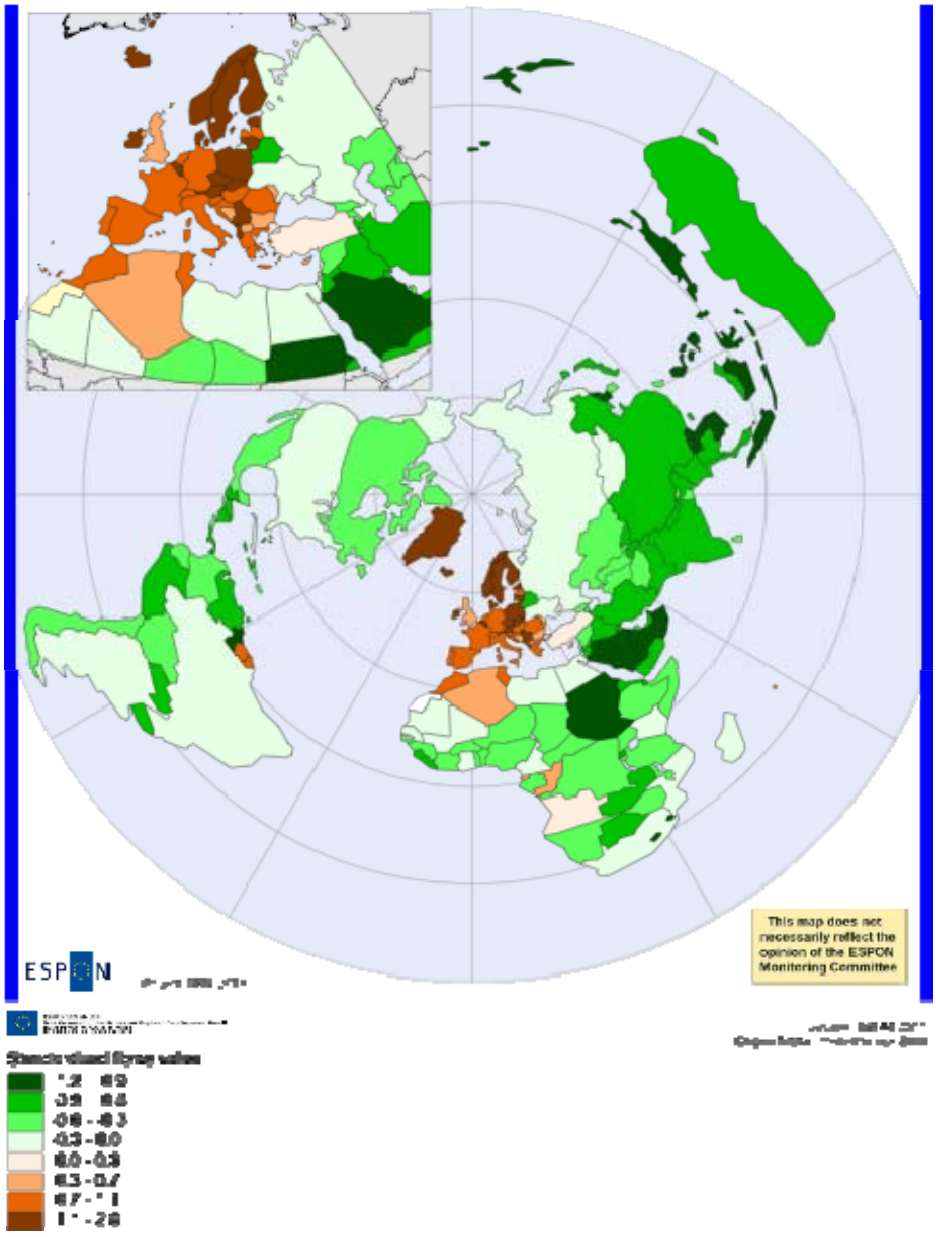
3. The neighbourhoods in globalisation

We now take the reverse perspective by interrogating the importance of Europe in the whole set of relations and flows of neighbouring countries.

3.1. The unequal importance of Europe in neighbouring countries

Figure 2 synthesise the importance of Europe for neighbouring countries taking into account migratory stocks, trade, foreign direct investments and airflows. It shows the dominance of Europe in most of these countries' external flows.

Figure 2 : The importance of EU and close associates for other countries, around 2010



However, it also illustrates the unequal importance of Europe in the different neighbourhoods.

First, in the Western Balkans and in Maghreb, Europe is by far the main, if not hegemonic partner. We illustrate this by the geography of relations of Morocco (Figure 3). In all types of flows, (Western) Europe is the first partner; only, in migratory stocks, we observe another important destination, mainly the close countries. This illustrates that not only, Europe is the main partner of Morocco, but also that Morocco does not have another important partner and that, except for migrations, relations with other Maghreb countries are very weak. The situation is similar for Tunisia, and, to a lesser extent Libya and Algeria. In the latter case, the lower importance of Europe is the result of a political choice to sell oil resources not only to Europe but also to the US. The dominance is similar for Croatia, though in a completely different political context, because of the likely adhesion to the EU (Figure 4). However, in contrast to the Maghreb, Croatia keeps important relations with the neighbouring Balkan, notably through trade and flight connections.

Figure 3. The geography of global relations of Morocco, around 2010

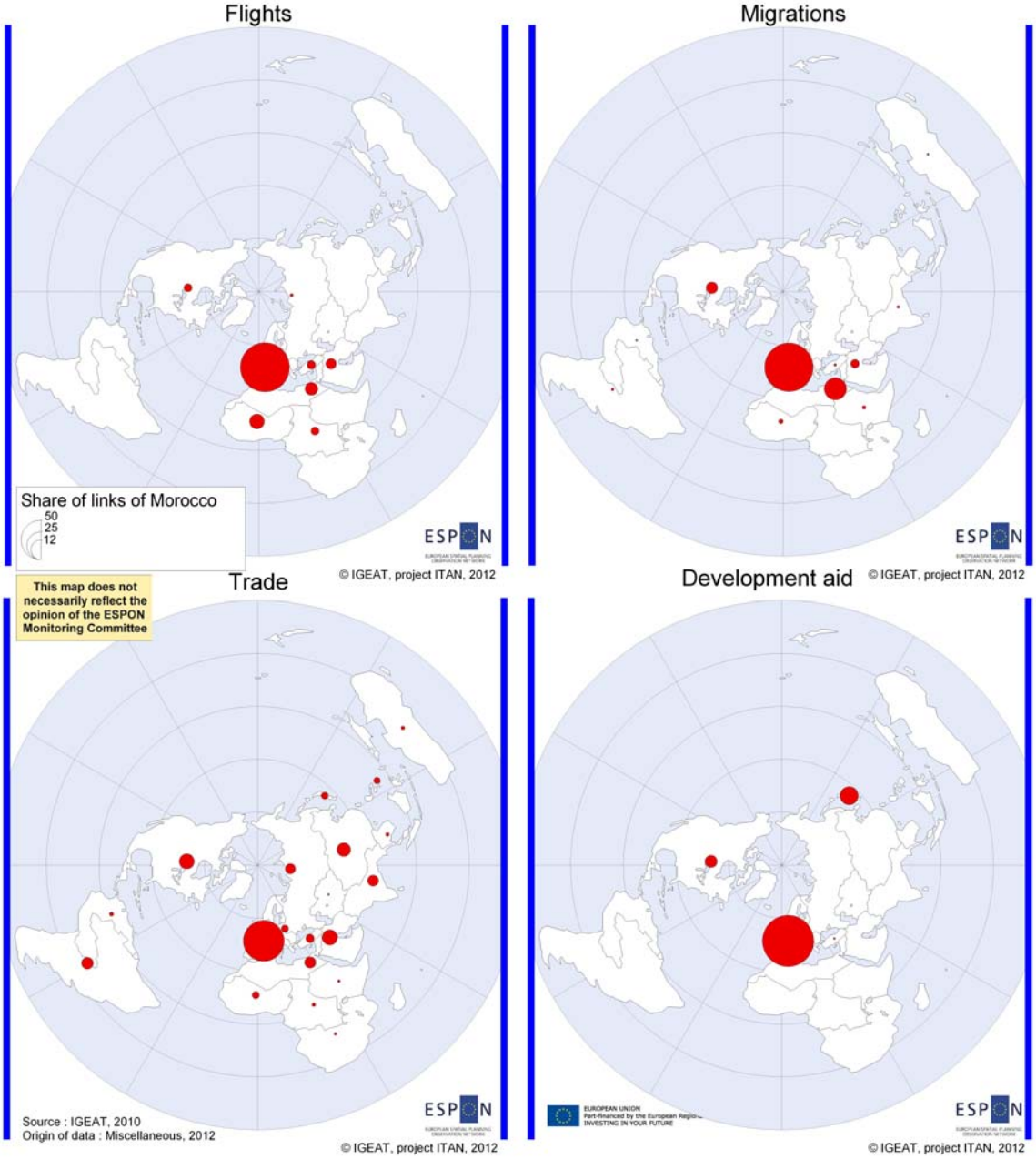
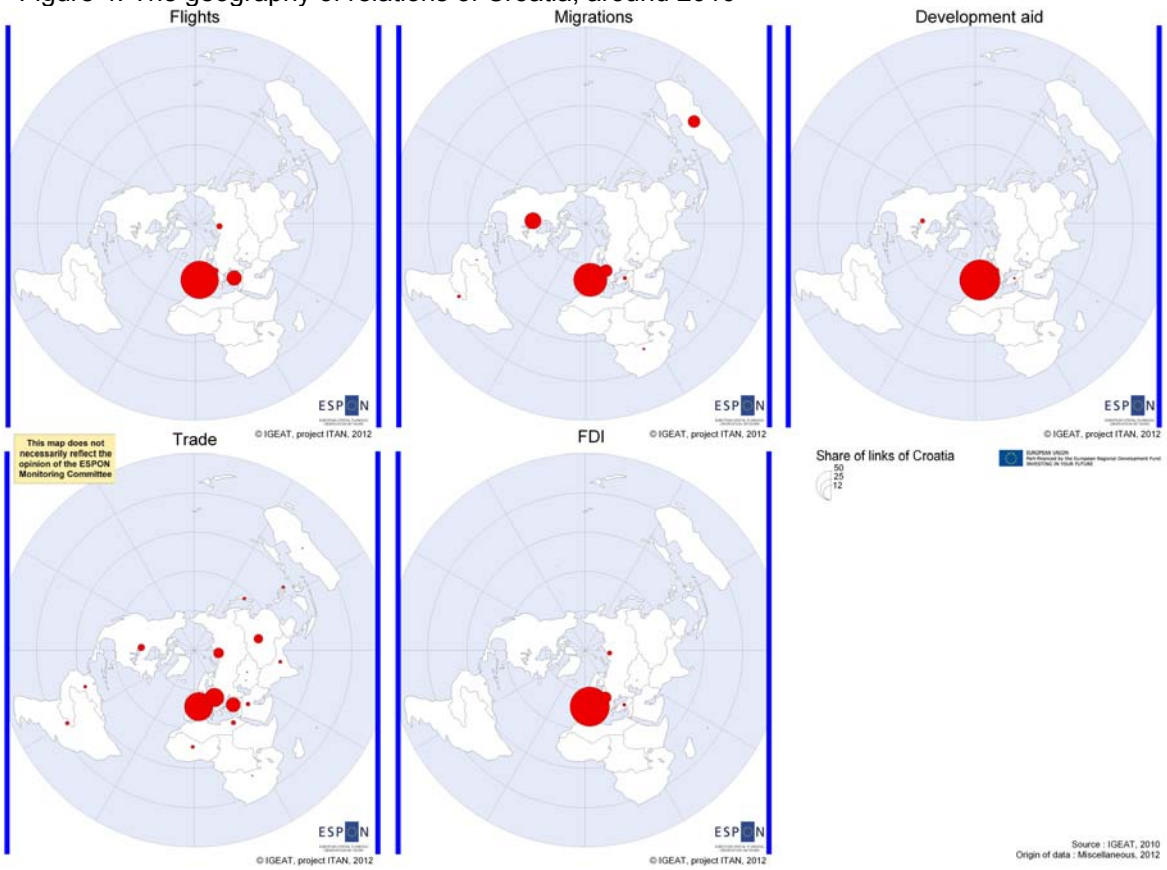


Figure 4. The geography of relations of Croatia, around 2010



In contrast to the previous areas, the situation is a bit different in former USSR, where the persistence of flows between former USSR republics explains the lower importance of Europe. Figure 5 illustrates this situation for the Ukraine for which relations are balanced between Western and Central-Eastern Europe, on the one hand, and Russia, on the other. The case of Russia itself is a bit different because its partners from former USSR has much lower weight than Russia itself, making the polarisation toward Western Europe more intense, except for migratory stocks because of the presence of Russian in all former USSR republics (Figure 6).

Figure 5. The geography of relations of the Ukraine, around 2010

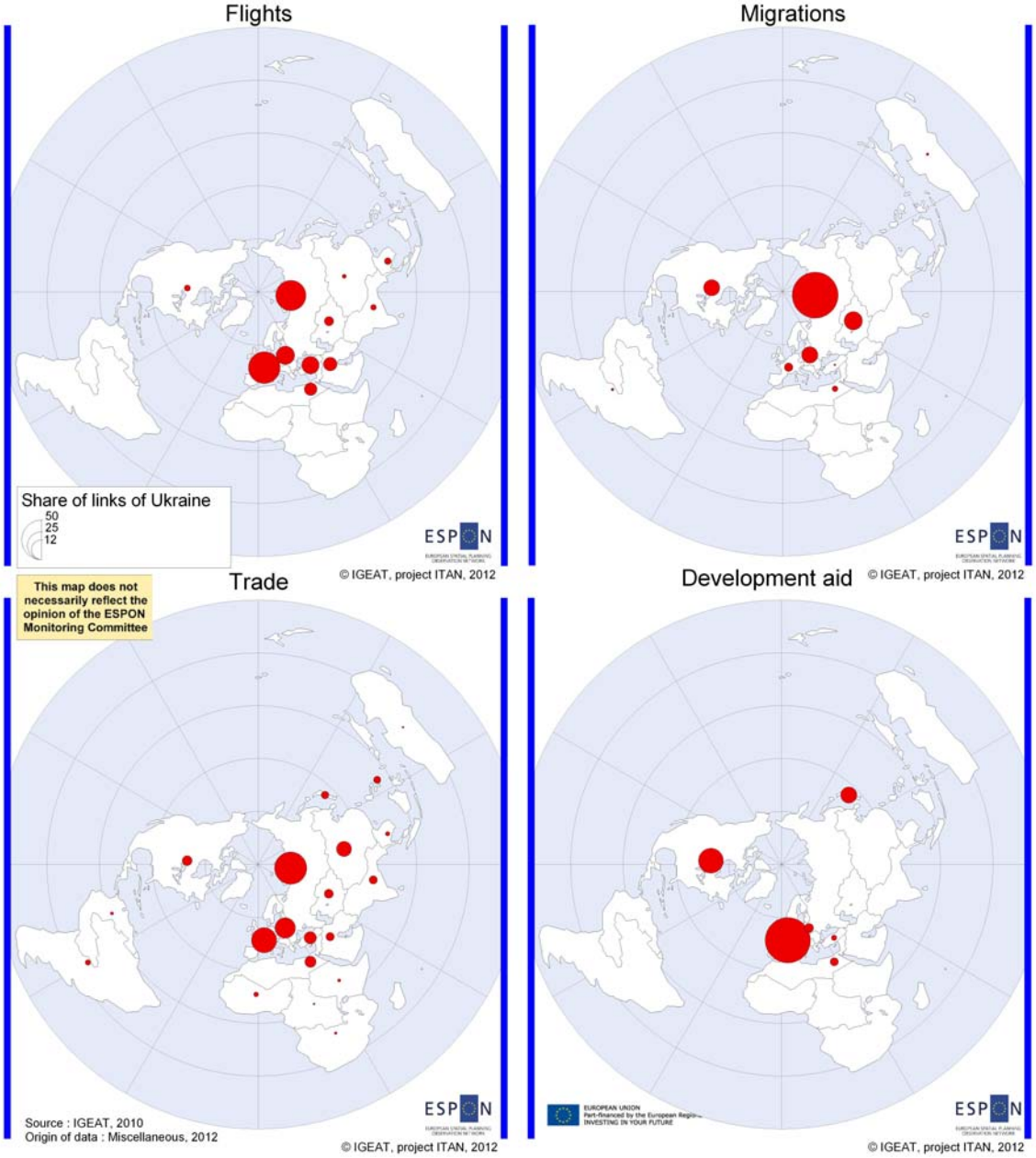
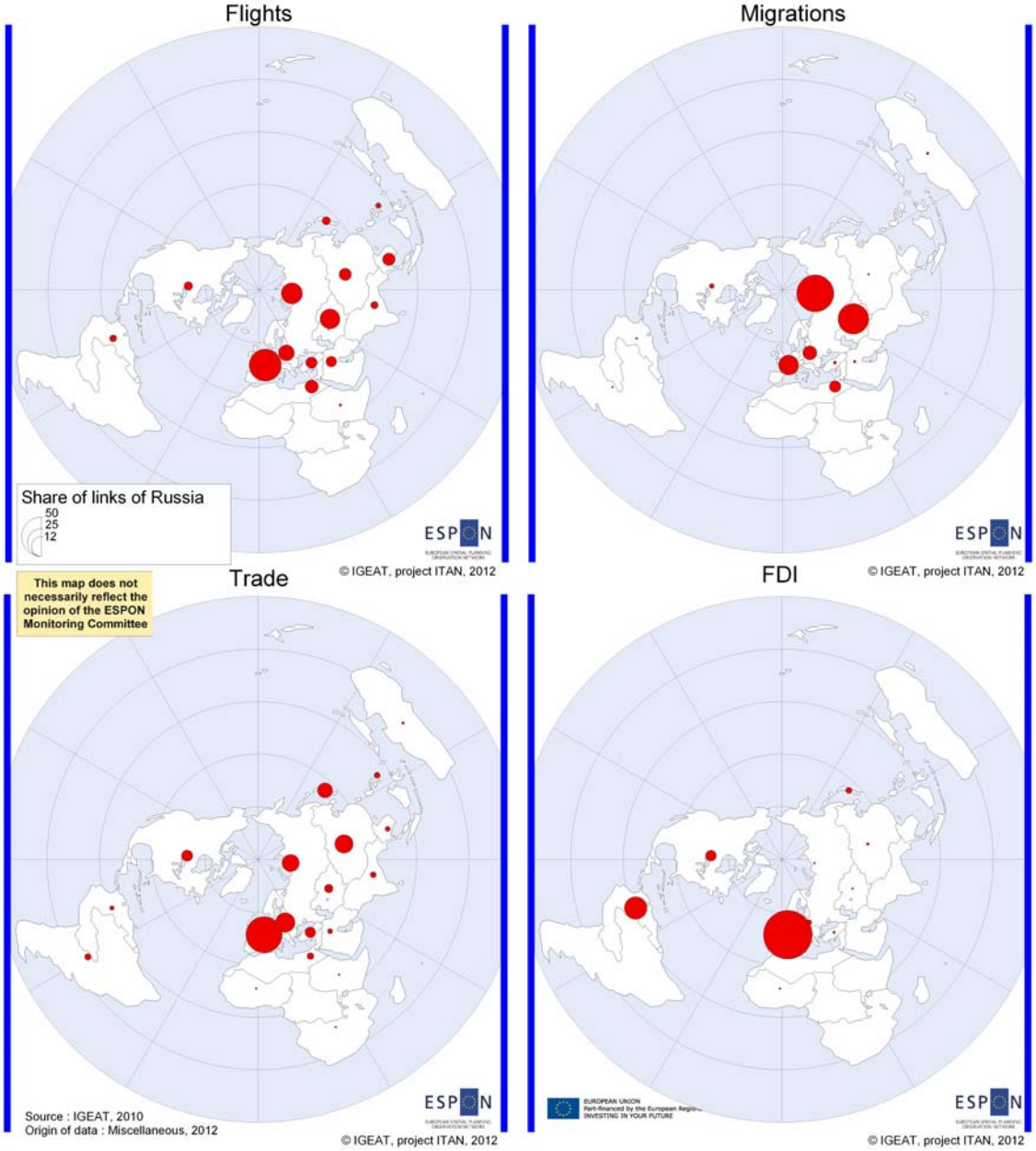


Figure 6. The geography of relations of Russia, around 2010



In the near east, as we will develop below, the low share of Europe in global flows is the result of the European decline versus the increasing importance of the oil powers of the Gulf in this region. The Jordan case illustrates this importance of Gulf countries (Figure 7). However, the EU remains an important partner for trade, and as the second donator in development aid, behind the US. The case of Egypt is more complex, since economic flows are still dominated by Europe (Figure 8). However, in terms of flight connections and migrations, the relations with the Middle East have become central.

Figure 7. The geography of relations of Jordan, around 2010

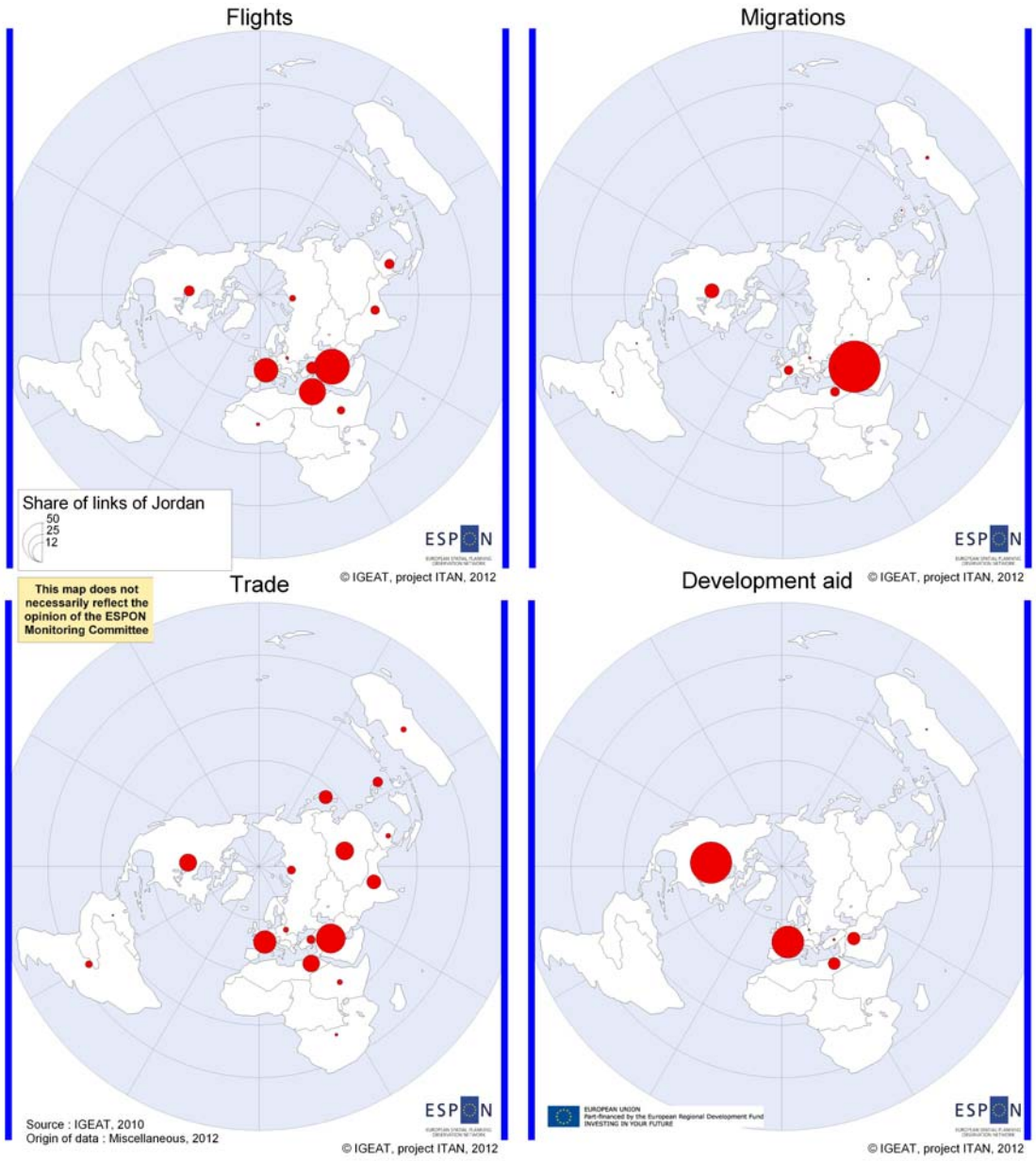
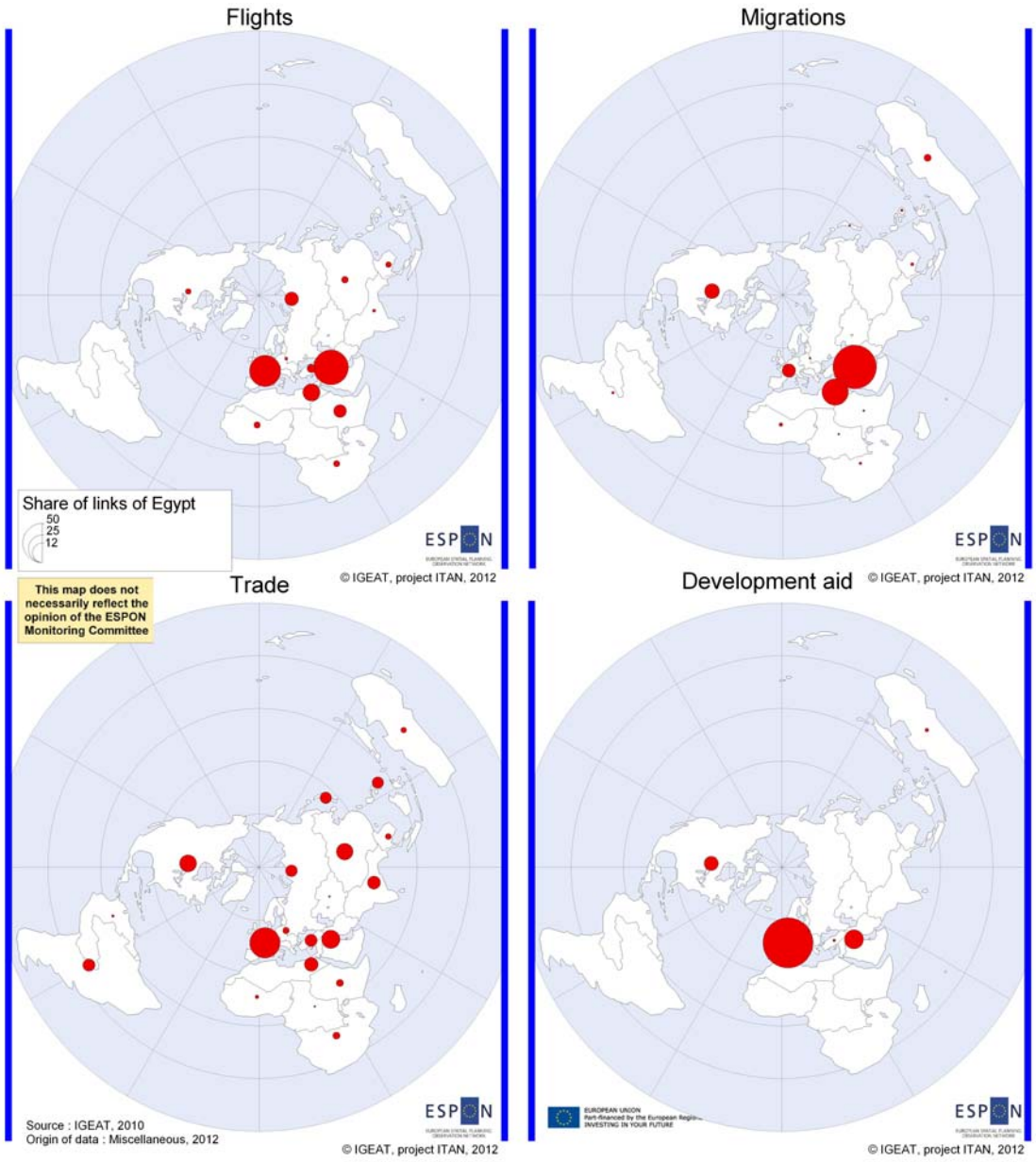
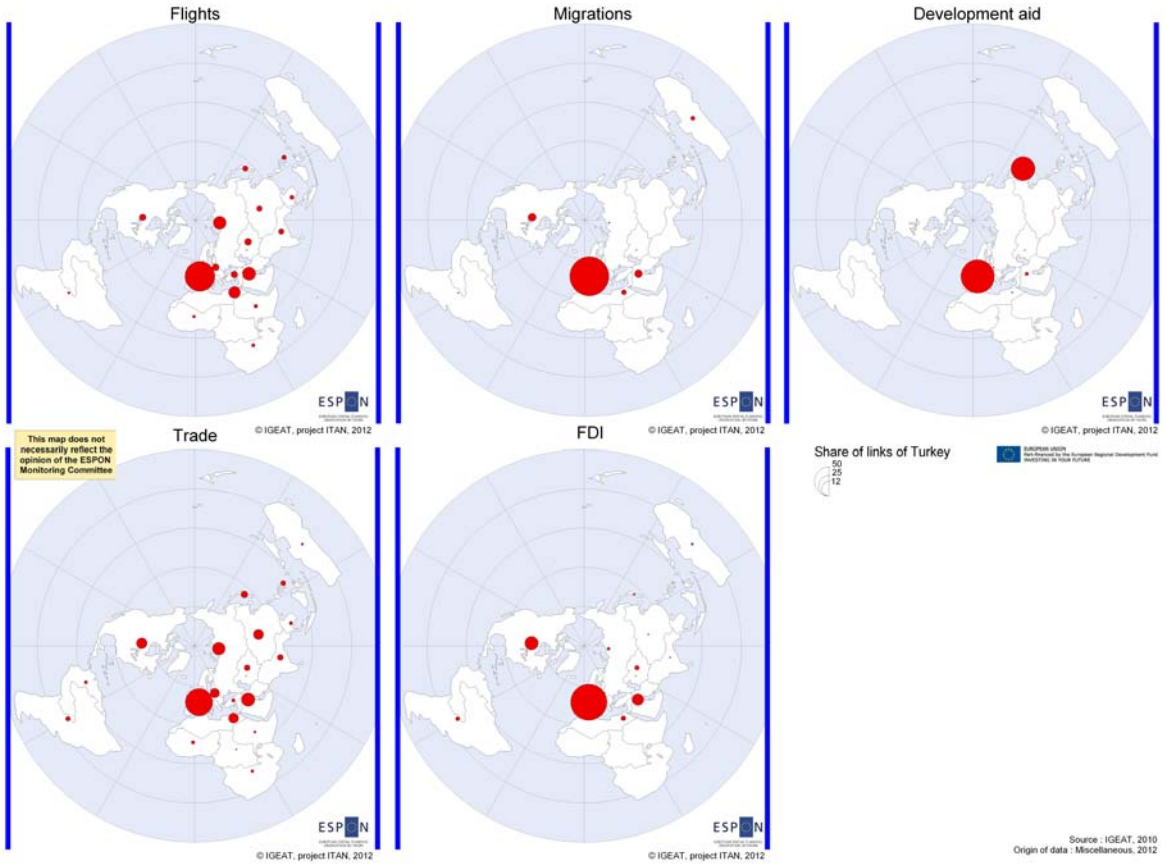


Figure 8. The geography of relations of Egypt, around 2010



The Israeli position is somewhat different because of close links with the US. Finally, Turkey is strongly polarised toward Europe though, as we will develop, a bit less than before (Figure 9).

Figure 9. The geography of relations of Turkey, around 2010

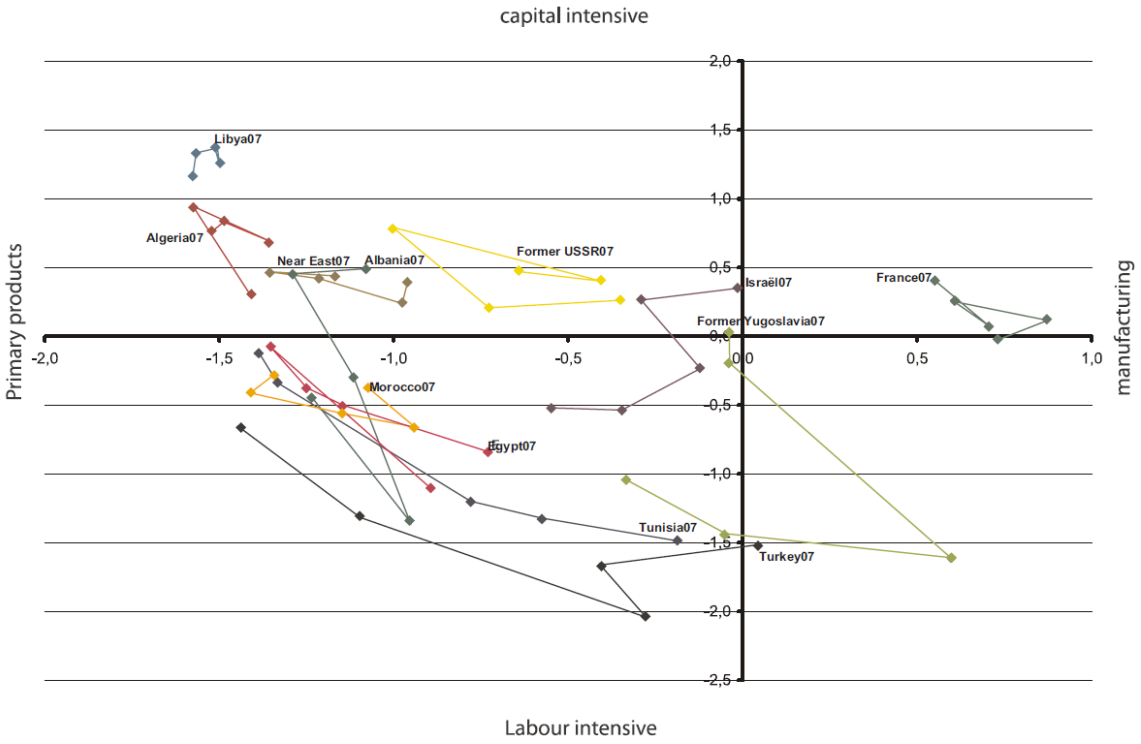


3.2. The changing patterns of trade in EU neighbouring countries

Most EU neighbours can be considered as semi-peripheral or peripheral countries (Van Hamme, Pion, 2012). It reflects the dependence to Europe in qualitative and quantitative terms. On the one hand, Europe is more important to its neighbours than the neighbours are for Europe. On the other hand, the exchanges are unequal in their nature: the EU buys primary or low added value manufactured products while selling products with medium and high technological content. Moreover, qualified labour force is attracted to Western Europe while tourist flows take the reverse direction (Grasland, Van Hamme, 2011; Van Hamme et al., Tiger project, 2012).

Figure 10 describes the evolution of EU neighbouring countries in the international division of labour (for methodological precisions, see Grasland, Van Hamme, 2011). This graph allows roughly distinguishing between three positions: on the top right quarter, countries standing high in the division of labour with positive balances in technological manufacturing goods; on the left, countries mainly selling primary goods; on the bottom, countries mainly specialized in labour intensive manufacturing goods. Among neighbour countries, Libya and Algeria keep their exclusive specialization in primary goods, mainly oil and gas. The same is true for former USSR – dominated by Russian trade -, though the position nearer to the centre indicates a higher share of manufacturing goods in their trade than in the Libyan case for instance. In contrast, some countries move from a pure peripheral position, mainly selling primary goods, toward specialization in low added value manufacturing goods: Turkey and Tunisia are the best examples, Egypt being less clearly engaged in this path while Morocco is still highly specialized in mining and agricultural products.

Figure 10. The position of the neighbours of the EU in the international division of labour, 1967-2007



Source of data: Chelem, CEPII
Source: IGEAT for Eurobroadmap project, revised for ITAN.
"Near East" includes only Non OPEC countries of the region (Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Yemen etc.)

Graphs in annex 1 show for all neighbour countries the evolution of the geography of trade since 1967. Trends are not similar across EU neighbour countries. By no doubt, the EU remains the first partner for nearly all its neighbours, and by far. The only exceptions are countries of the Near East (Jordan and Syria) as well as Russian neighbours (Belarus, The Ukraine and Georgia). In most countries, the importance of Europe has been declining in the last two decades, with the exceptions of former USS republics. Concerning the former Soviet republics, we must point the contrast between Russia, whose trade is mainly oriented toward Europe, and the other republics mainly oriented toward Russia. It illustrates the strong regional position of Russia, still polarising flows from its direct neighbours, though the share of European partner has been growing to the detriment of Russia in most countries (Belarus, the Ukraine etc.). However, in all cases, this decline is weak and has not hindered the hegemonic trade position of the European partner. Only in the near east has this hegemonic position really been challenged, with the sharp decrease of the share of the trade with Western Europe to the benefit of oil powers of the Gulf. In Israel also, the decline is rapid, to the benefit of the US partner. A significant decline is also visible for Algeria as a consequence of a state policy aiming at balancing the European hegemony by exporting significant share of oil resources to the US, for geo-economic and geo-political motives. However, this geographical rebalancing toward the US has not been observed for imports, indicating the strong embeddedness of Algeria in the European economy.

The positions in the International Division of Labour of EU neighbours hide in most cases their intermediate – semi-peripheral – position visible when considering both the geography and the product specialisation of their trade. Let us take some examples of this.

Tunisia and Turkey are typical examples. When disaggregating its trade by world region, we clearly observe two contrasting types of trade: with Western Europe, by far their main partner, both countries show negative balance in all sophisticated products (chemical, mechanical industry etc.) and positive balance in agro-food and textile goods; with more peripheral countries (north African neighbours of Tunisia or Gulf countries for Turkey), the situation is different, both countries showing positive balances in all types of products but primary goods. A similar pattern is observed for the Ukraine, buying sophisticated goods to Western and central-Eastern Europe, while having positive balance in these goods with Russia, their first trade partner. More peripheral positions are also observed as in the case of Morocco: the country has positive trade balance in textile and primary goods and negative balances in other types of products, whatever the region Morocco is trading with. Russian position is more complex, showing positive balances with all partners in primary goods, but also in heavy industry, and negative balances in sophisticated goods

3.3. The changing geographical pattern of migratory relations, flight connections, maritime connections and energy exports in neighbouring countries

Graphs in annex 2 well illustrate the diversity of migratory geographies in the different parts of the neighbourhood, which is only partly polarised toward Europe. The dominance of the European destination for migrations concerns most “inner” neighbour countries from the north and the Balkans. It also concerns Turkey and the Maghreb since the sixties, when massive migrations toward North West Europe initiates.

The pattern is different in the former USS Republics which clearly form an integrated region with massive cross migratory movements. In the near east, situations differ from one country to another: Israeli and Lebanese have strong diaspora spread nearly all over the world for the latter, more specifically in Western developed countries for the former. Egypt is a major source of foreigner labour for Gulf countries for the last three decades; the same is true for Jordan, though the migratory stocks have dramatically increased in the US during the last

decade. For Syria, we observe in the last decade a dramatic decline of the share of Gulf countries in emigrants in favour of nearby destinations.

In maritime connections, there is a relative stability in the distribution of Europe-related (ESPON-related) maritime flows across neighboring regions during recent years. The spatial pattern resembles in many ways other ones on migrations for instance. In the case of container flows by global vessel movements in 1996 and 2006, North Africa (as a whole) and the Black Sea/Russian Baltic areas realized rather moderate volumes in absolute terms but the share of Europe in their total traffic is the highest compared with other world regions, followed by Western Africa and Southern America (cf. WUTS regions). It has, however, reduced from over 50% to between 30-50% between 1996 and 2006 thereby suggesting important shifts mainly caused by the import of manufactured goods from Asian countries rather than from Europe itself, which is a general tendency of many world regions. A similar pattern was obtained when considering all commodity flows (containers, bulks, vehicles, general cargo) for the year 2004: more than 50% of North Africa and the Black Sea/Russian Baltic areas' traffics was with European countries, but this time with higher absolute volumes due to the high importance of liquid bulk traffics such as natural gas, crude oil, and refined oil, the rest of such traffics being imported by Europe through pipelines and therefore not being counted in maritime flows. Data for 2011 (containers and bulks) confirmed the drastic shrink of Europe's external influence globally but with a maintained dominance of the nearest regions (south, east).

On the level of port cities and for containers in 1996, ports having the highest proportion of Europe-related flows concentrate all around Africa and the (southern) Mediterranean basin in terms of both volumes and shares, followed by noticeable concentrations outside the neighborhood (Quebec, Mexico, Madagascar/Reunion). The pattern in 2006 is highly similar, notwithstanding a drastic shrink of this estimated European influence around North/West Africa and the Mediterranean basin for the aforementioned reason of trade reorientation towards Asian countries. Europe's global influence is indeed dominantly concentrated at its neighborhood when considering all commodities (Russian Baltic, Black Sea, Eastern and Southern Mediterranean). More details can be provided later on about the precise port cities concerned.

Looking only to the last two decades (1990 to 2012), we observe some similarities between the evolutions of flight connections and those observed for migrations. We focus only on the most spectacular changes, which mainly take place in the near East: in the last two decades, we observe a reorientation of flows toward the Middle East mainly at the disadvantage of Western Europe for Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. The decline of Western Europe for flight connections with Israel and Turkey is also rapid though it leads here to diversification rather than the emergence of a new polarisation.

If we look to the main energy suppliers in the neighbourhood, we observe different patterns. In the case of Russia, the main external supplier of energy for Europe, the share of Europe in the energy exports has been increasing as to reach more than half of Russian energy exports. In the Libyan case, nearly all the energy is exported toward Europe, despite the decrease in the most recent years. In Algeria, the situation is quite different since the Algerian state has deliberately diversified the geography of its energy exports, Europe and the US accounting each for around 40% of Algerian energy exports in the recent years.

4. Internal divides and preferential relations in the Euro-Mediterranean space

Looking at the EU/neighbour relations, we conclude on the importance of neighbourhoods for Europe as well as the polarisation of EU neighbouring countries toward Europe. Until now, we've considered EU and associates as a block. This is legitimate for previous studies have shown the strong internal coherence and the dominance of internal flows in the European space. However, EU/neighbour relations hide strong preferential links between neighbours and specific European countries. We now look at these links at national level and test whether the different European neighbourhoods specified above emerge from these analyses (Western Balkans, former USSR, near East and Egypt, Turkey and Maghreb)

In the maps shown, countries are classified according to the relative intensity of their relations. More precisely, countries of Europe and neighbours are grouped together if their relations are more intense than expected on the base of their respective size. We must underline that only internal relations within the Euro-Mediterranean space are considered in this iteration, no relation with the rest of the world has been taken into account. Hence, we illustrate divisions within a territory which at global scale has been considered as a relatively and, to a certain extent, increasingly coherent space. In the iteration process, countries are grouped together until no preferential relations can be found between the groups of countries.

The results are shown in figure 11 for air connections, development aid, migratory stocks and trade around 2010.

These maps illustrate a complex picture in detail but show the existence of coherent areas within the Euro-Mediterranean space:

1) The first coherent area includes south-western Europe and the Maghreb; the precise limits of this group vary according to the flows considered but it always includes France, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. It confirms the strong polarisation of the Maghreb toward this part of Europe since previous analyses have demonstrated the weakness of interrelations between countries of the Maghreb.

2) Former USS republics are always grouped together forming a second coherent area.

3) Germany also forms a third coherent area with Central Eastern European countries. In the case of air and cooperation flows, this area is grouped together with former USSR.

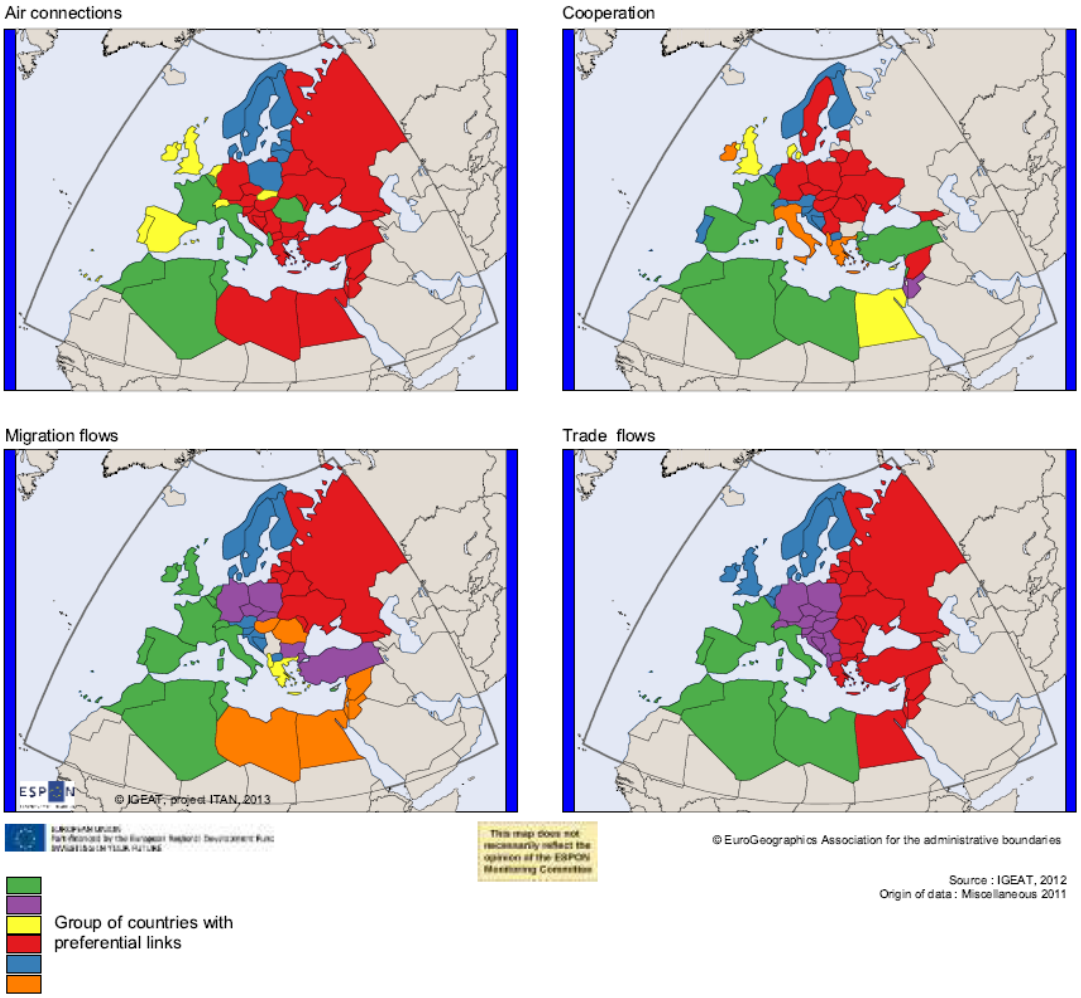
4) Finally, Nordic countries are always grouped together, except in cooperation flows since no cooperation exists between European countries, and are grouped with Western Balkans in cooperation and migration flows.

Taking another perspective, we may ask to which parts of Europe neighbouring countries are linked. First, neighbours do not constitute independent coherent groups, except in the case of the former USSR. Second, Maghreb countries – except Libya – are always linked South-western Europe. Third, Western Balkans seem to belong to different groups according to the types of flows: linked to Germany and Central-eastern Europe for trade and air connections, it is linked to Nordic Europe in cooperation and migration flows. Fourth, Turkey and the near east are grouped with former USSR in air and trade flows. In contrast, Turkey is grouped to the German group in migrations while the near east forms a coherent area in migratory flows.

To conclude, these maps perfectly illustrate the existence of several distinct neighbourhoods (former USSR, Maghreb, and Western Balkans) linked to different parts of Europe.

The following figures (Figures 12 to 14) show the evolution of the preferential links within the Euro-Mediterranean space for migratory stocks, trade flows and air connections. We observe quite stable preferential links trough the time. One of the main evolutions is to be seen in trade flows, where the East/West divide during the cold war has disappeared. In place, we find a central-eastern European group centred to Germany, including Western Balkans, and an eastern, from the former USSR to the near east, including Turkey and South-Eastern Balkans.

Figure 11. The space of privileged relations within the Euro-Mediterranean space



The map groups together all countries which have more links than expected according to their respective size in the flows considered.

Figure 12

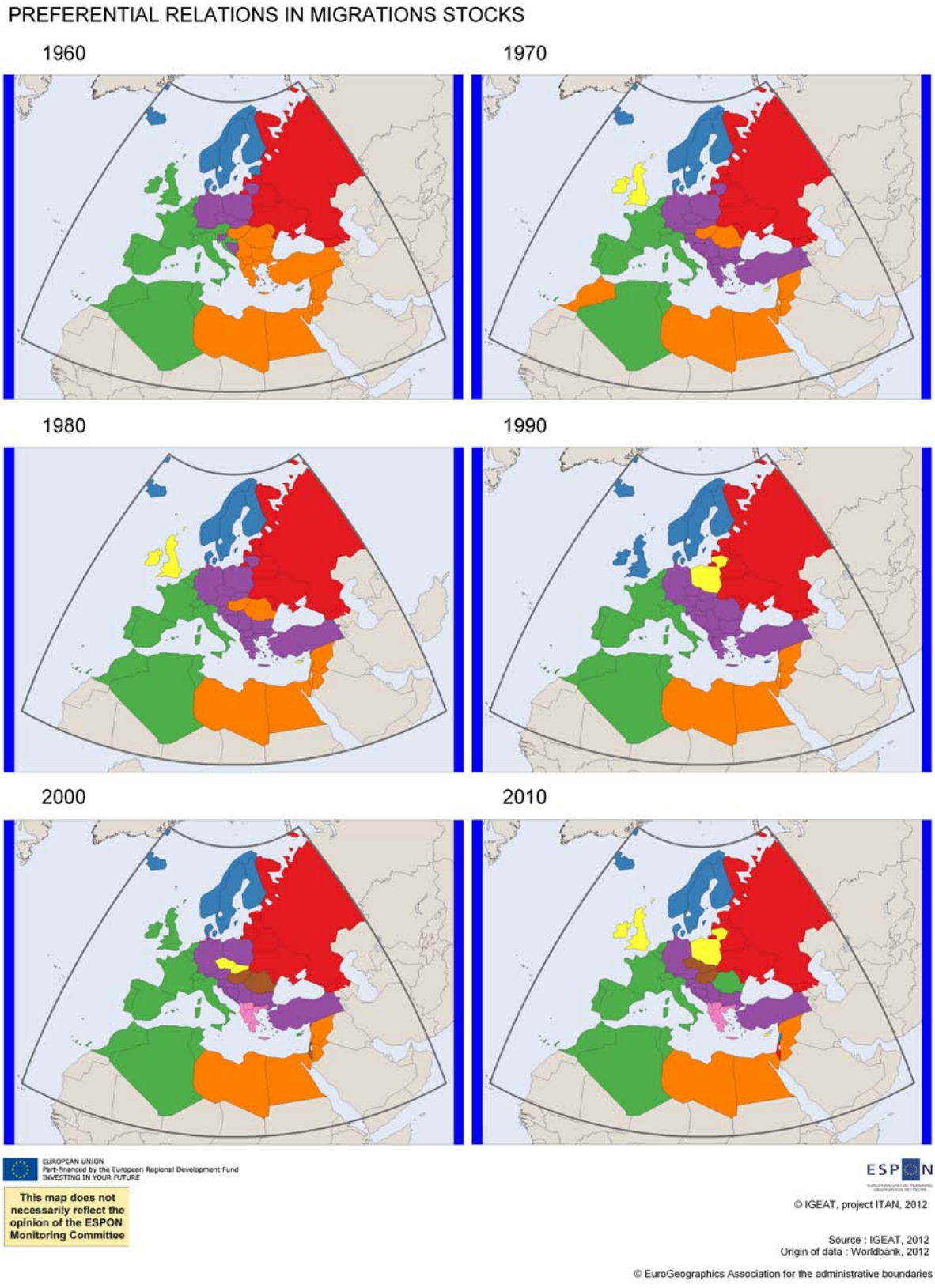

PREFERENTIAL RELATIONS IN MIGRATIONS STOCKS
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
EUROPEAN UNION
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE
This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee
ESPON
© IGEAT, project ITAN, 2012
Source : IGEAT, 2012
Origin of data : Worldbank, 2012
© EuroGeographics Association for the administrative boundaries

Figure 13

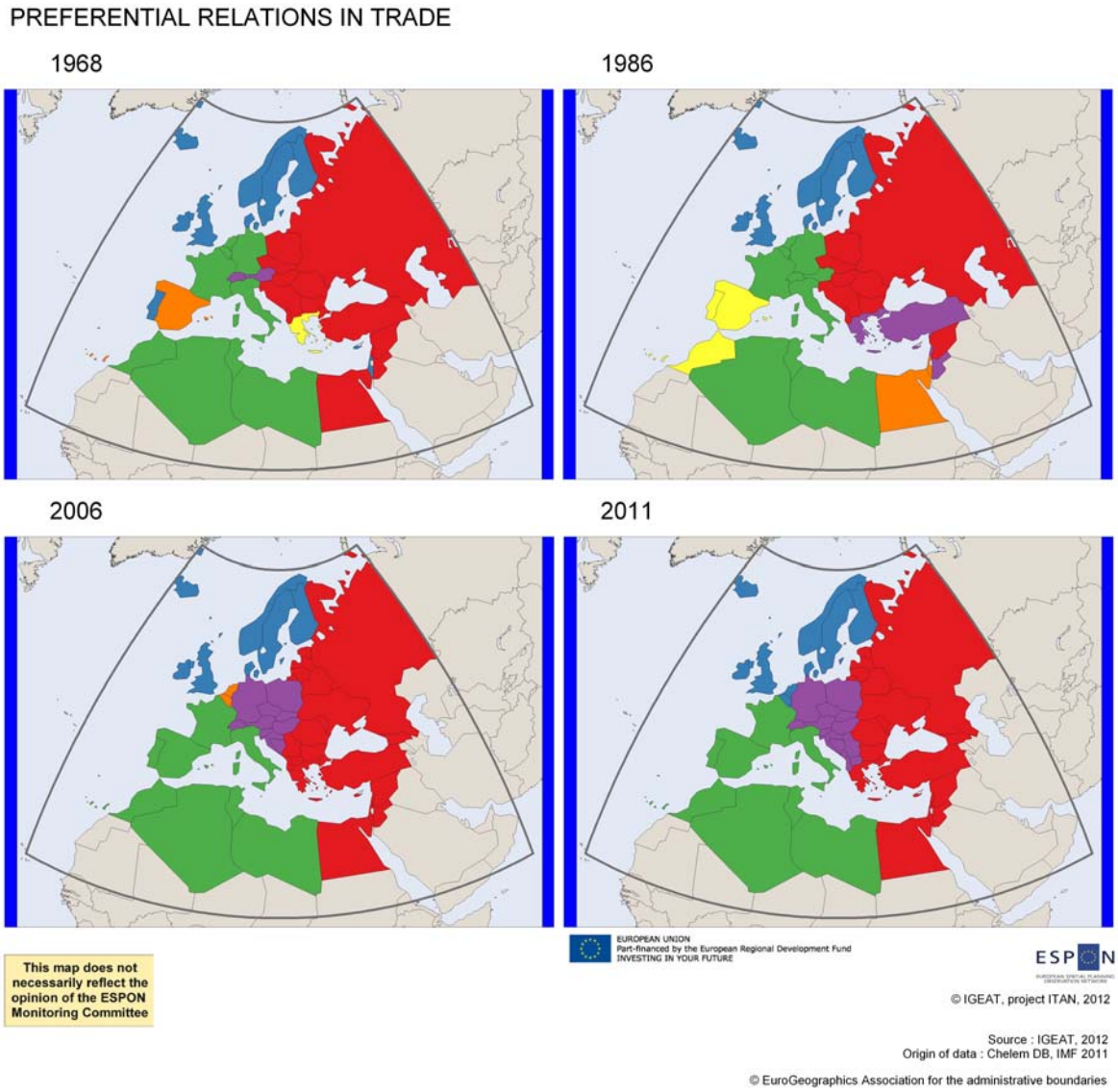
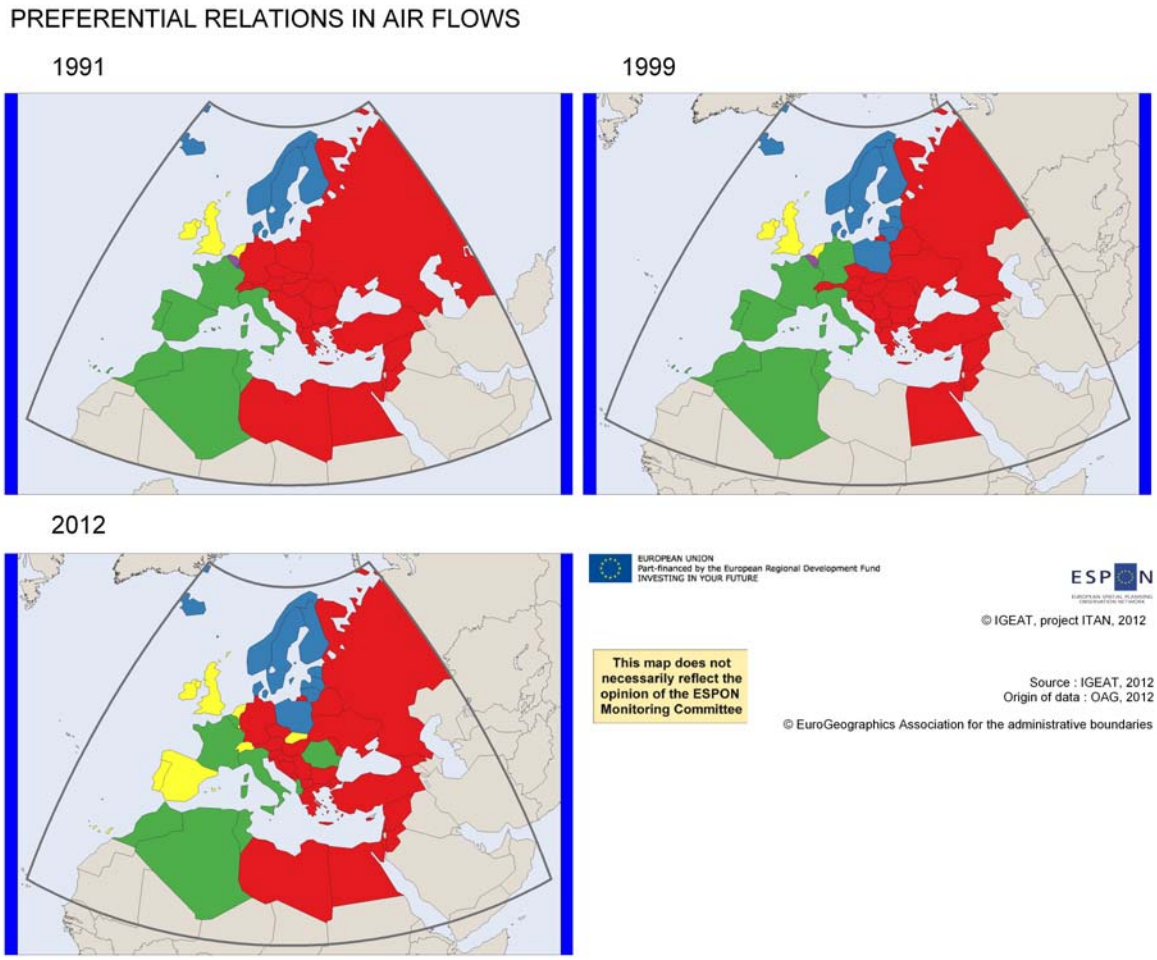

PREFERENTIAL RELATIONS IN TRADE
1968
1986
2006
2011
This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee
EUROPEAN UNION
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE
ESPON
© IGEAT, project ITAN, 2012
Source : IGEAT, 2012
Origin of data : Chelem DB, IMF 2011
© EuroGeographics Association for the administrative boundaries

Figure 14



Concerning maritime flows, the application of single linkage at port city level allowed identifying a number of subsystems and their dominant hub, each subsystem including both European and neighboring nodes. For containers, a part of Europe was actually part of the largest subsystem centered upon Hong Kong, which ranges (both in 1996 and 2006) from Western Europe to the West Coast of North America (as well as all around Africa in 2006 only). In 1996, Most of Northwestern Europe and the Scandinavia/Baltic area are indeed included in the Asian subsystem. Few and much smaller subsystems remain independent: those internal to Europe (i.e. Kemi in Finland, Trieste in North Adriatic, Barcelona for the West Mediterranean range) and those including both European and neighboring ports (i.e. Liverpool/Quebec, Las Palmas and parts of Morocco and Spain, Piraeus-Athens being the largest capturing the whole East Mediterranean / Black Sea region). In 2006 the pattern is much more complex geographically as many small subsystems remain independent from the large Asian one. They again can be distinguished among those internal to Europe (i.e. Rostock/Iceland, Bergen/Norway, Lisbon/Portugal/Azores, Trieste/North Adriatic) and those including external/neighboring ports (i.e. Hamburg/Baltic/Russia, Antwerp/Quebec, Barcelona/Canary/Morocco, Constantza/Ukraine/Russia, Izmir/Russia, Mersin/Egypt). Other large European ports such as Rotterdam, Algeciras, Gioia Tauro, and Piraeus are thus included in the Asian subsystem. The picture in 2006 is thus more fragmented than in 1996 and this can be explained by the increased role of transshipment (transit) hub ports that

directly connect distant core regions through major trunk lines while smaller ports became bound to local services (i.e. short-sea shipping and feeder links). Can we talk of an atomization of Europe? It seems more the effect of logistical arrangements (ocean carriers' network design) than local/territorial factors (performance and demand side).

When considering all commodities together through same methods in 2004, a large Asian subsystem again appeared reaching across Europe but this time restrained to southern hub ports (Algeciras, Gioia Tauro). European subsystems thus appeared larger, such as the one polarized by Rotterdam covering most of Northern Europe and reaching up to Montreal (Quebec), except from the smaller and very local subsystems of London and Belfast. Barcelona "dominated" most of Southern Europe (including parts of Morocco, Algeria, Ukraine and Russia) except the Lisbon/Madeira, Venice/Piraeus/Black Sea, and Las Palmas/Canary smaller subsystems. Rotterdam and Barcelona thus appeared as the two dominant hubs of Europe. The pattern differed according to the main commodity type and such results can be summarized as follows:

- liquid bulks: Marseilles as hub of North Africa (Maghreb), Izmir hub of a Black Sea/Libya subsystem, Alexandria (Egypt) dominating the rest of the Eastern Mediterranean (including southern Italy), Lisbon/Portugal/Madeira, Palma/Baleares, London/Goteborg, Oslo/Norway, and Helsinki/Finland; Rotterdam being the main hub of the large subsystem including the rest of North Europe (including Russian Baltic);
- solid bulks: a large Asian subsystem polarized by Singapore including a large part of Northern Europe (of which Saint Petersburg, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Atlantic Spain and France), the rest of Europe and its neighborhood being split among many small other subsystems such as Helsinki/Finland, Bergen/Norway, Amsterdam/Norway, Belfast/UK, London/UK, Barcelona/Spain/Morocco, Venice/North Adriatic, Valletta/Southern Italy, Piraeus/Greece, Volos/Greece, Istanbul/Black Sea, but also Mariupol/Ukraine/Romania;
- general cargo: scattered distribution of small subsystems due to the nature of this commodity group (a mix of various goods, from scrap metal to auto parts), revealing a diversity of local circuits that is not useful to detail fully. The subsystems comprising both European and neighboring ports are St. Petersburg/Finland/Baltic, Valencia/Algeria/France, Naples/Tunisia/Libya, and Istanbul/Black Sea.

In 2011, Southern Europe is split among the two large subsystems of Valencia and Istanbul (followed by Venice/North Adriatic and Alexandria/Mersin) while Rotterdam remains dominant all over Northern Europe.

5. Conclusion

European neighbourhoods can certainly be considered as peripheries of Europe. Indeed, relation between Europe and its neighbourhoods are characterised by imbalances in many aspects. Indeed, Europe is more important for neighbourhoods than the reverse. In other terms the European Union and close associates appear as a very cohesive area, with intense internal relations, and neighbouring countries, except Turkey and Russia play a minor and dominated role in these relations. Eurobroadmap (Grasland, Van Hamme, 2012) present Europe as a series of circle around a North Western core which includes Germany, France, Benelux and the UK; Eastern, Northern and southern Europe form a first circle around this core, while the different neighbourhoods constitute a second circle strongly linked to Europe but less integrated to this very cohesive area. Second, the relations between neighbourhoods and Europe is imbalanced in its nature: high level services and products vs primary or low added value manufacturing goods; tourist flows vs migratory flows including highly qualified labour; etc.

That being said, grouped together, neighbourhoods are important partners for Europe, reaching 7.5% in the trade of goods, 7% of European air connections, absorbing 15% of the European aid of development, providing 30% of immigration toward Europe and providing 32.5% of energy supply of the European market. Moreover, we assess to 11% the share of neighbourhoods in the potential growth market of Europe in the next decade. These figures nevertheless pointed to the importance of neighbourhoods for energy supply and as a source of labour force (or migratory threat depending on the perspective adopted) for Europe rather than a major economic partner. And political relations tend to focus on these matters as well as on security issues.

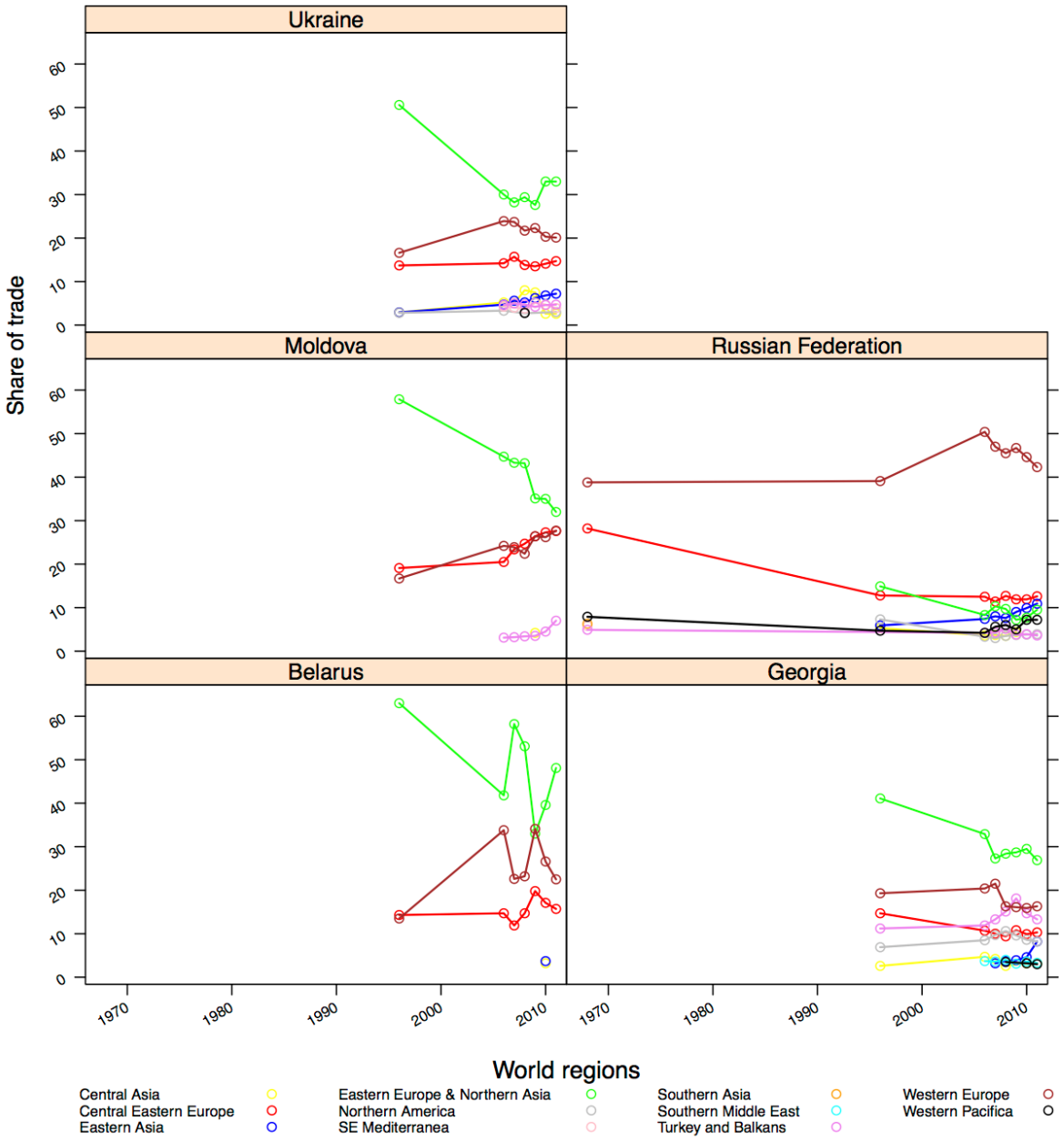
In reverse, the European Union is the main partner by far for nearly all neighbouring countries, except Russian neighbour and some near East countries, whatever the flows considered. Also, though European Union remains a major actor at global scale, its influence has been shrinking in the last decades and its dominance has been more and more reduced to its neighbourhood (Van Hamme et al., 2012). However, even in the neighbourhoods, our analyses highlight the declining influence of Europe in most countries, especially the Near East.

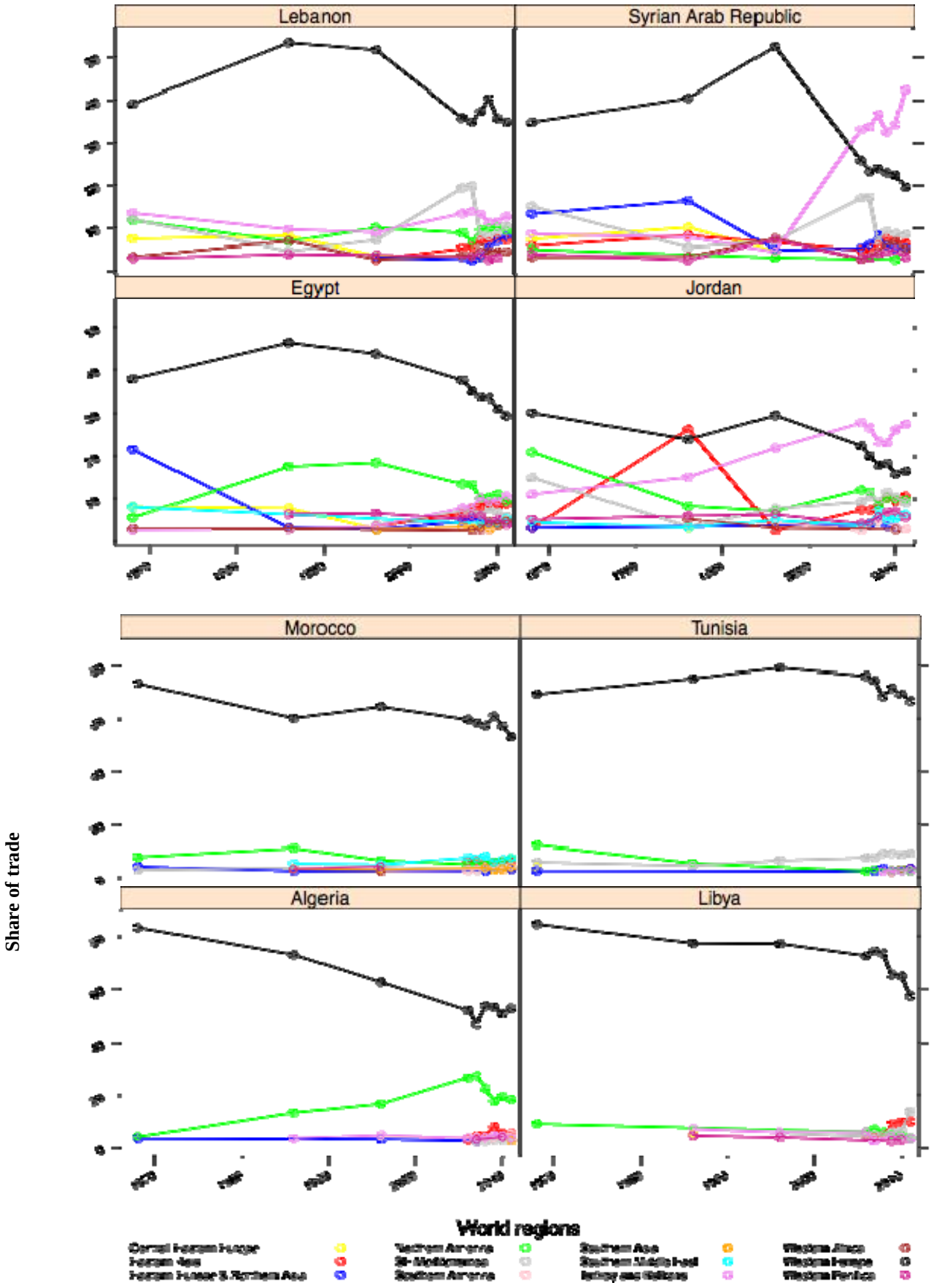
Finally, our analyses of neighbourhoods have highlighted the diversity in terms of relations to the world. Several neighbourhoods can thus be identified:

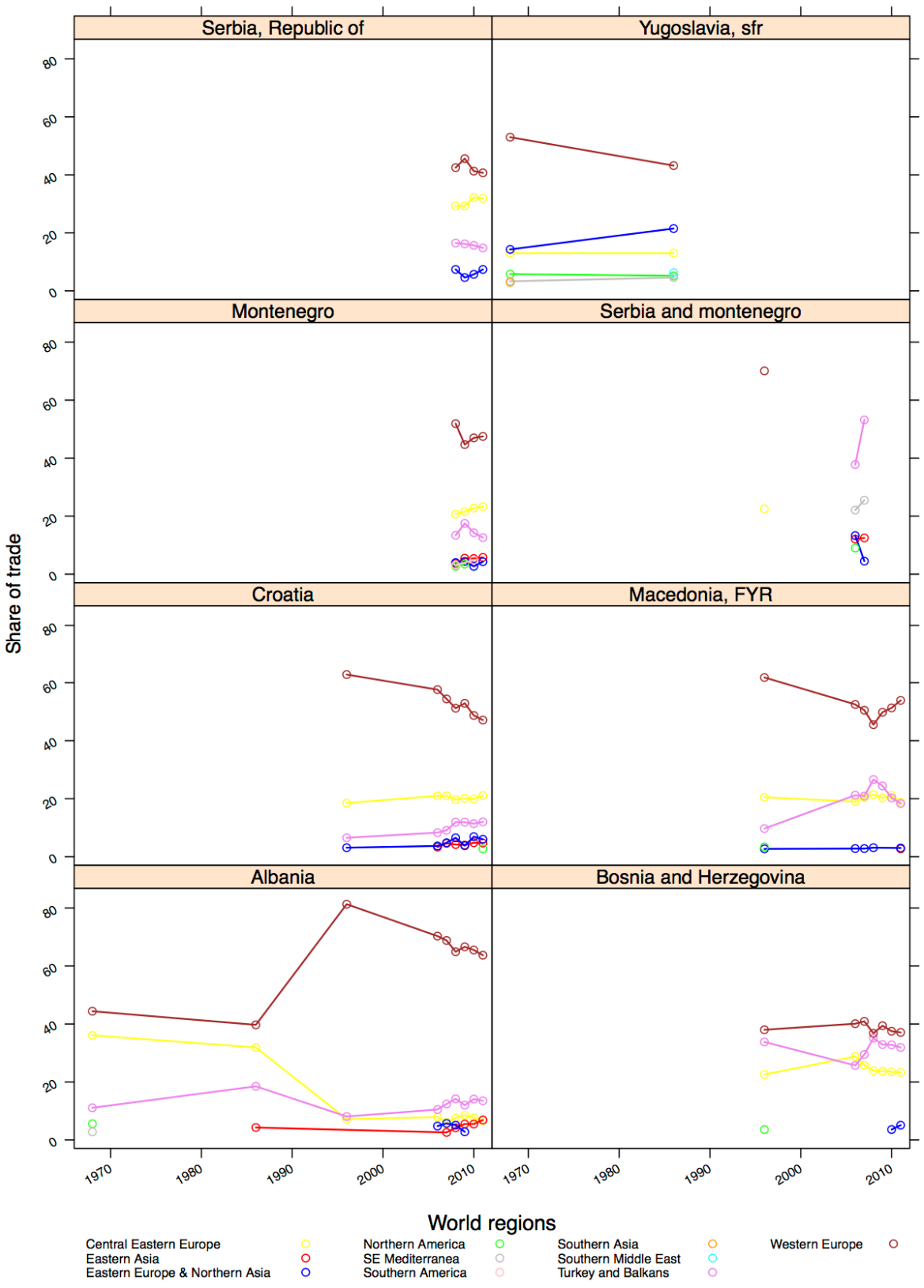
- former USSR is the only part of the neighbourhood which forms a cohesive area, with declining though important interrelations. As a result, Russian neighbours such as the Ukraine, Moldavia or Belarus are equally polarised toward Russia and the European Union;
- Western Balkans, though keeping important internal relations, is nearly exclusively turned toward Europe, mainly Central Eastern Europe but also, in relative terms, toward Nordic countries;
- The Maghreb remains highly polarised toward Europe, mainly south-western Europe. Unlike the former USSR, countries of the Maghreb have poor internal relations, each country being strongly polarised toward Europe;
- Turkey is strongly though decreasingly oriented toward Europe in its external relations but does not belong to any cohesive regional area;
- The near east, including Egypt, is less and less oriented toward Europe and has seen the influence of the gulf oil powers increased in the last decade.

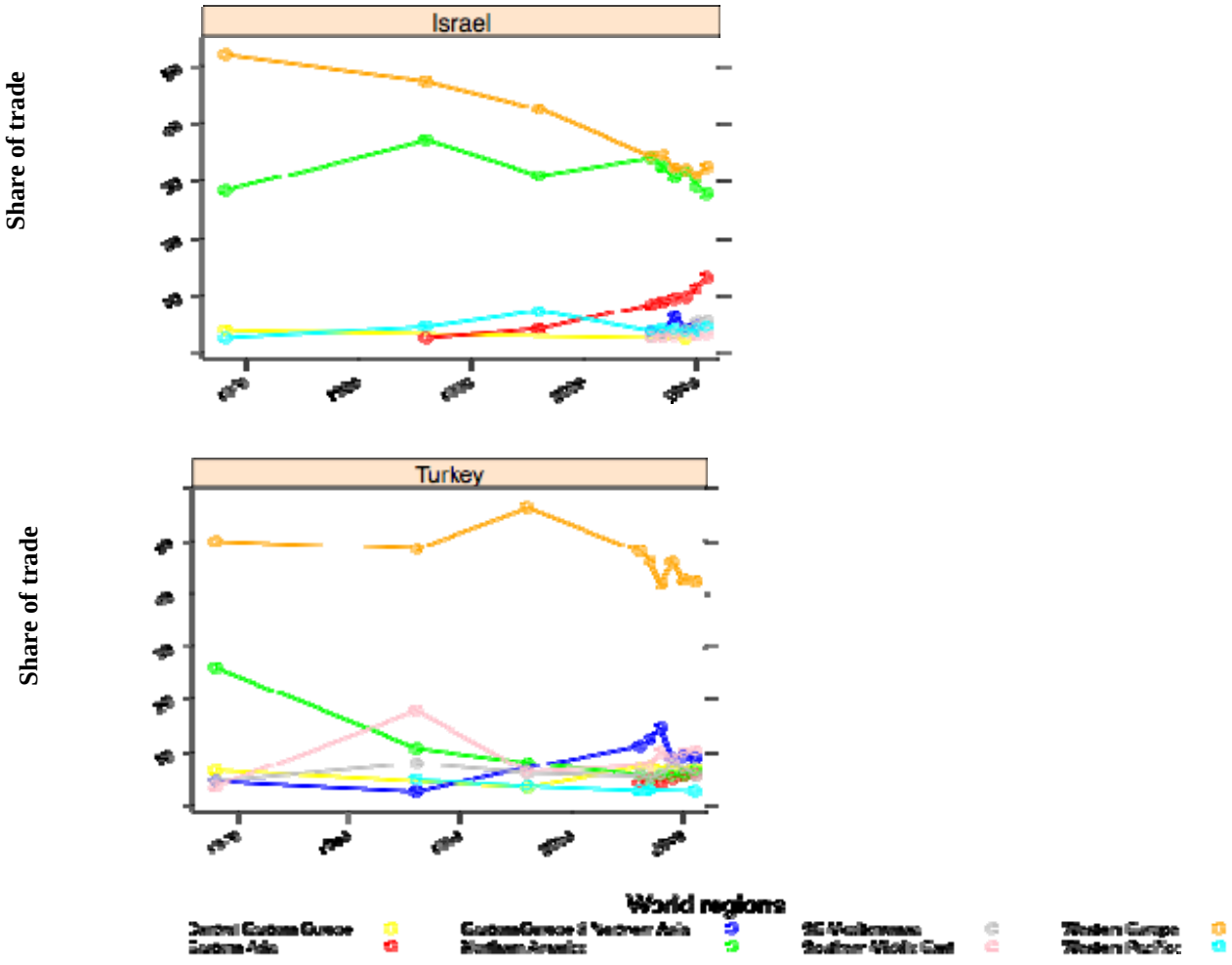
Annex 1: Trade of goods

Geography of trade of the countries neighbouring EU, by world regions, 1967 − 2011.



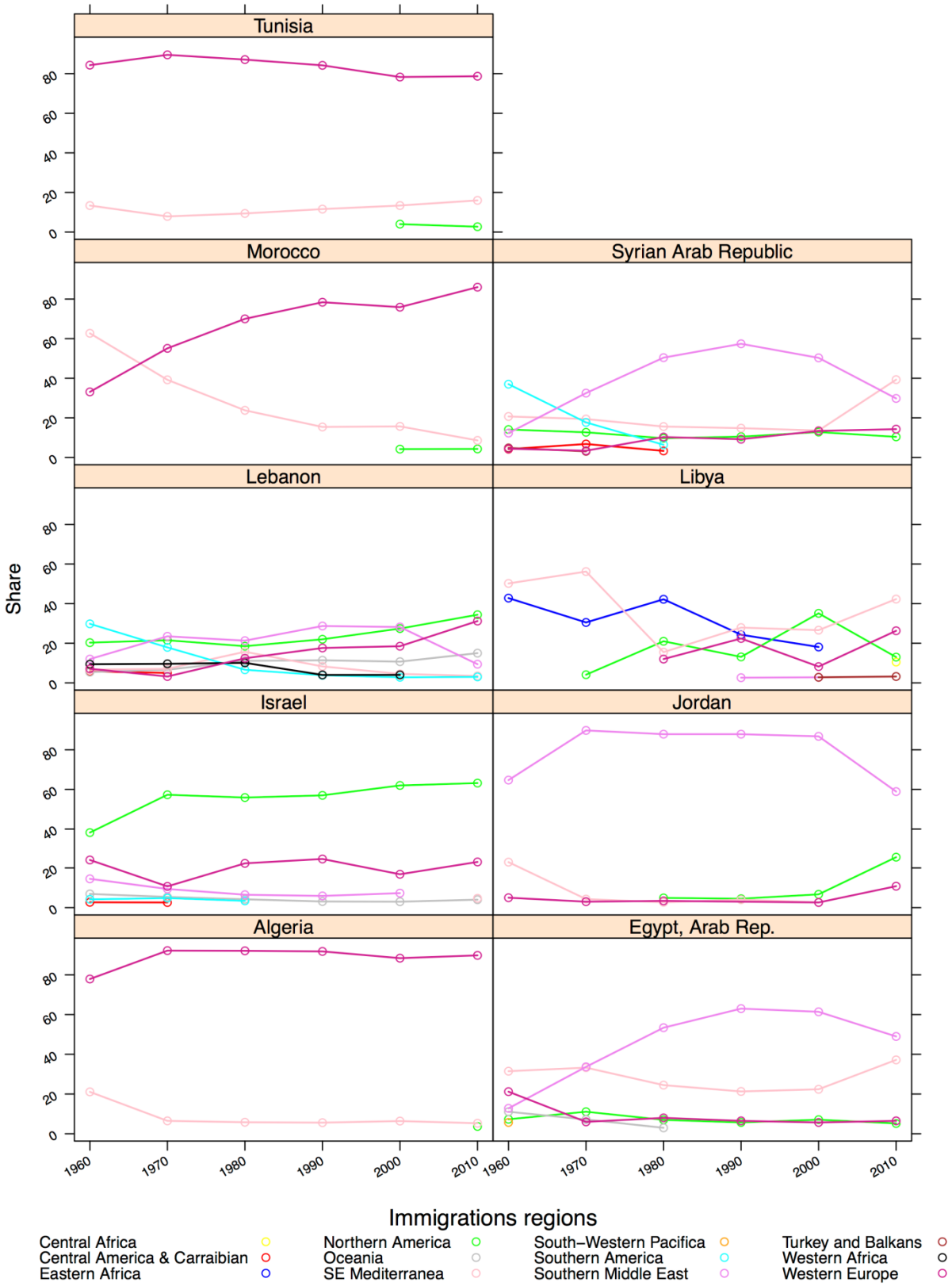

Lebanon
Syrian Arab Republic
Egypt
Jordan
Morocco
Tunisia
Algeria
Libya
Share of trade
World regions

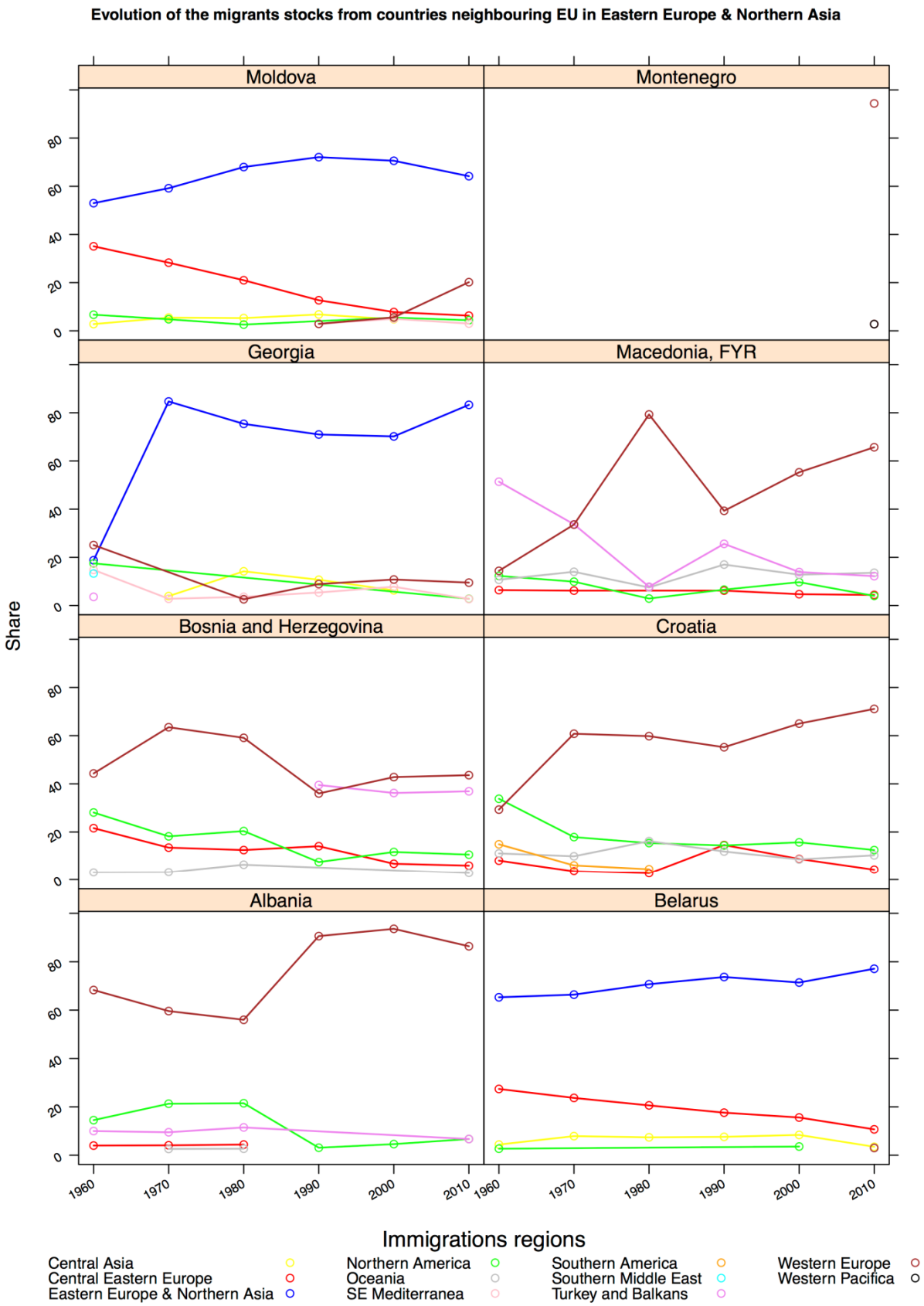

Serbia, Republic of
Yugoslavia, sfr
Montenegro
Serbia and montenegro
Croatia
Macedonia, FYR
Albania
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Share of trade
0
20
40
60
80
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
World regions
Central Eastern Europe
Eastern Asia
Eastern Europe & Northern Asia
Northern America
SE Mediterranea
Southern America
Southern Asia
Southern Middle East
Turkey and Balkans
Western Europe

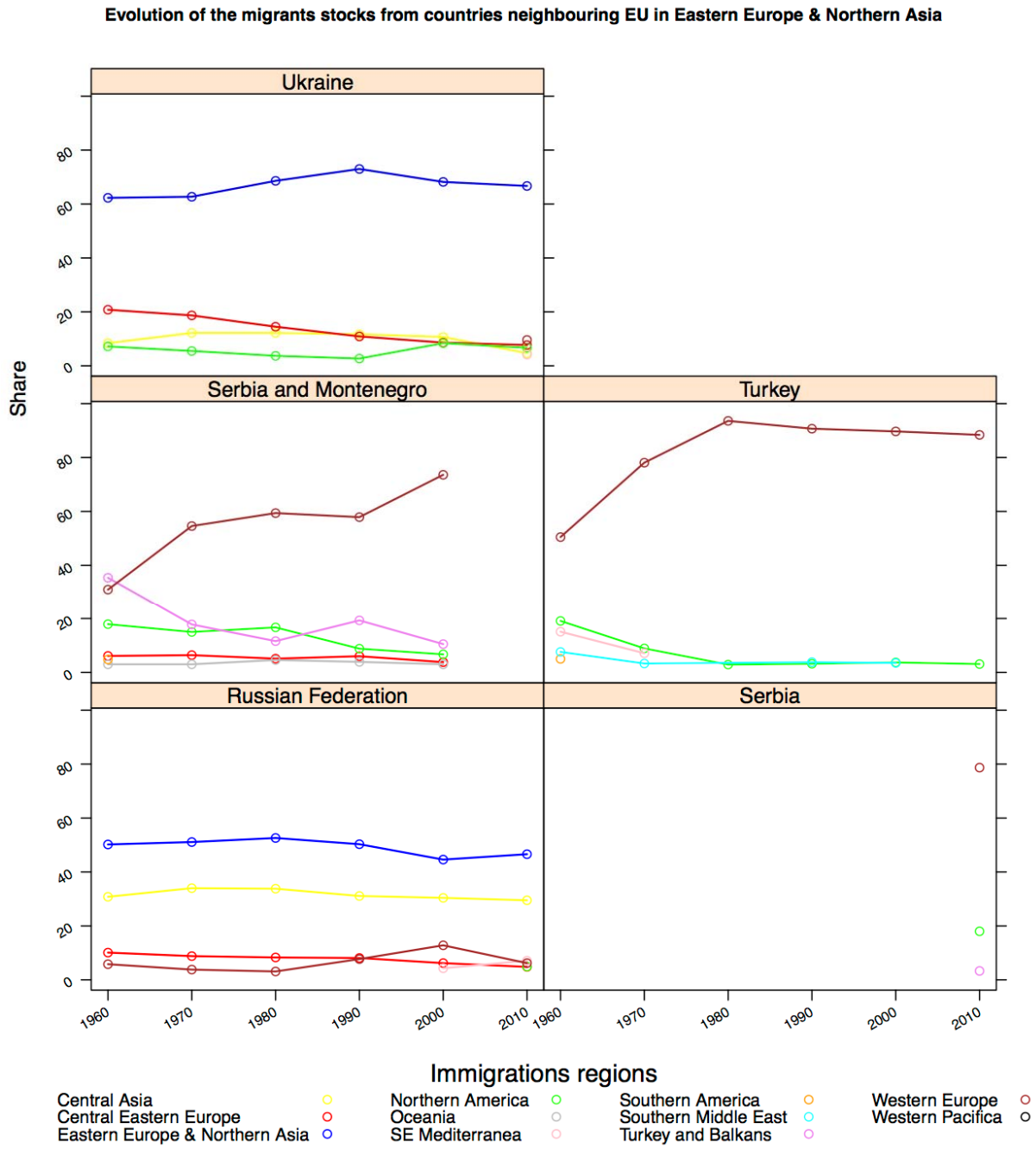

Israel
Share of trade
Turkey
Share of trade
World regions

Annex 2: Migration stocks

Evolution of the migrants stocks from countries neighbouring EU in SE Mediterranea

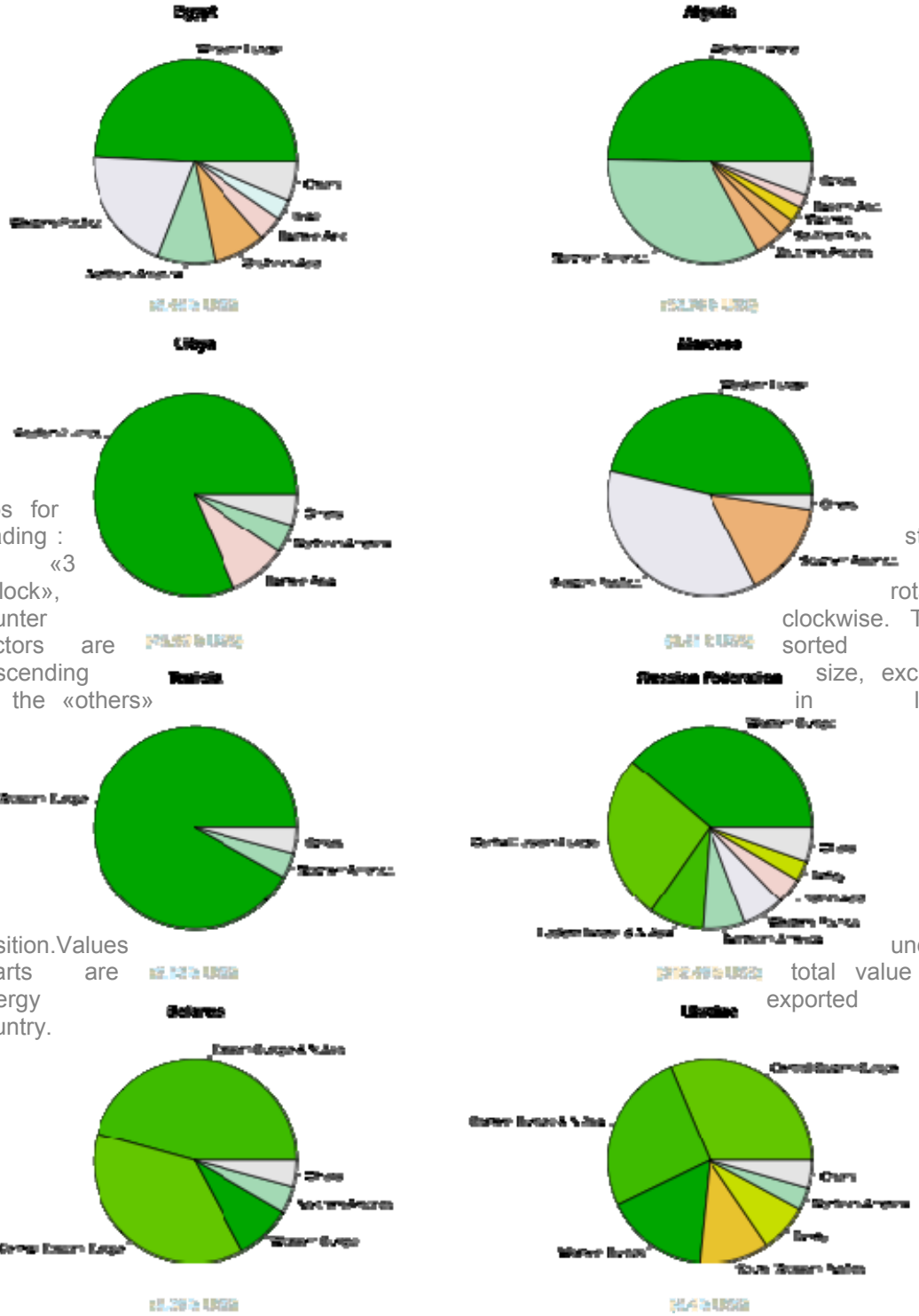



Evolution of the migrants stocks from countries neighbouring EU in Eastern Europe & Northern Asia
Moldova
Montenegro
Georgia
Macedonia, FYR
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Croatia
Albania
Belarus
Share
0
20
40
60
80
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
Immigrations regions
Central Asia
Central Eastern Europe
Eastern Europe & Northern Asia
Northern America
Oceania
SE Mediterranea
Southern America
Southern Middle East
Turkey and Balkans
Western Europe
Western Pacifica

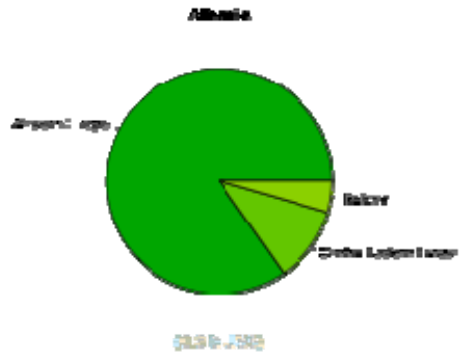

Evolution of the migrants stocks from countries neighbouring EU in Eastern Europe & Northern Asia
Ukraine
Serbia and Montenegro
Turkey
Russian Federation
Serbia
Share
0
20
40
60
80
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
Immigrations regions
Central Asia
Central Eastern Europe
Eastern Europe & Northern Asia
Northern America
Oceania
SE Mediterranea
Southern America
Southern Middle East
Turkey and Balkans
Western Europe
Western Pacifica

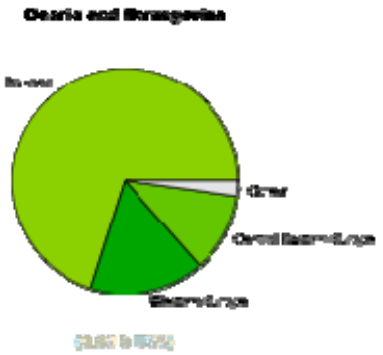
Annex 3: Energy

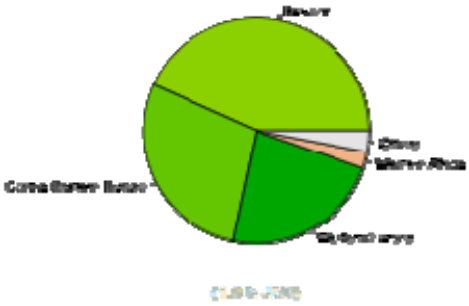
Geography of energy export from the neighbours of EU, by world regions, 2010.

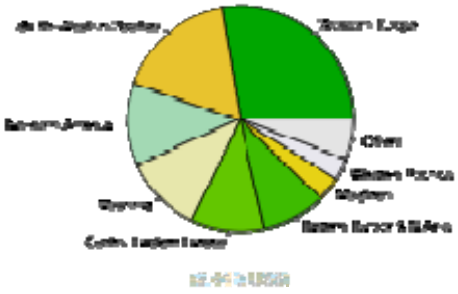


Tips for reading : start at «3 o'clock», rotate counter clockwise. The sectors are sorted by descending size, except for the «others» in last position.Values under charts are total value of energy exported by country.



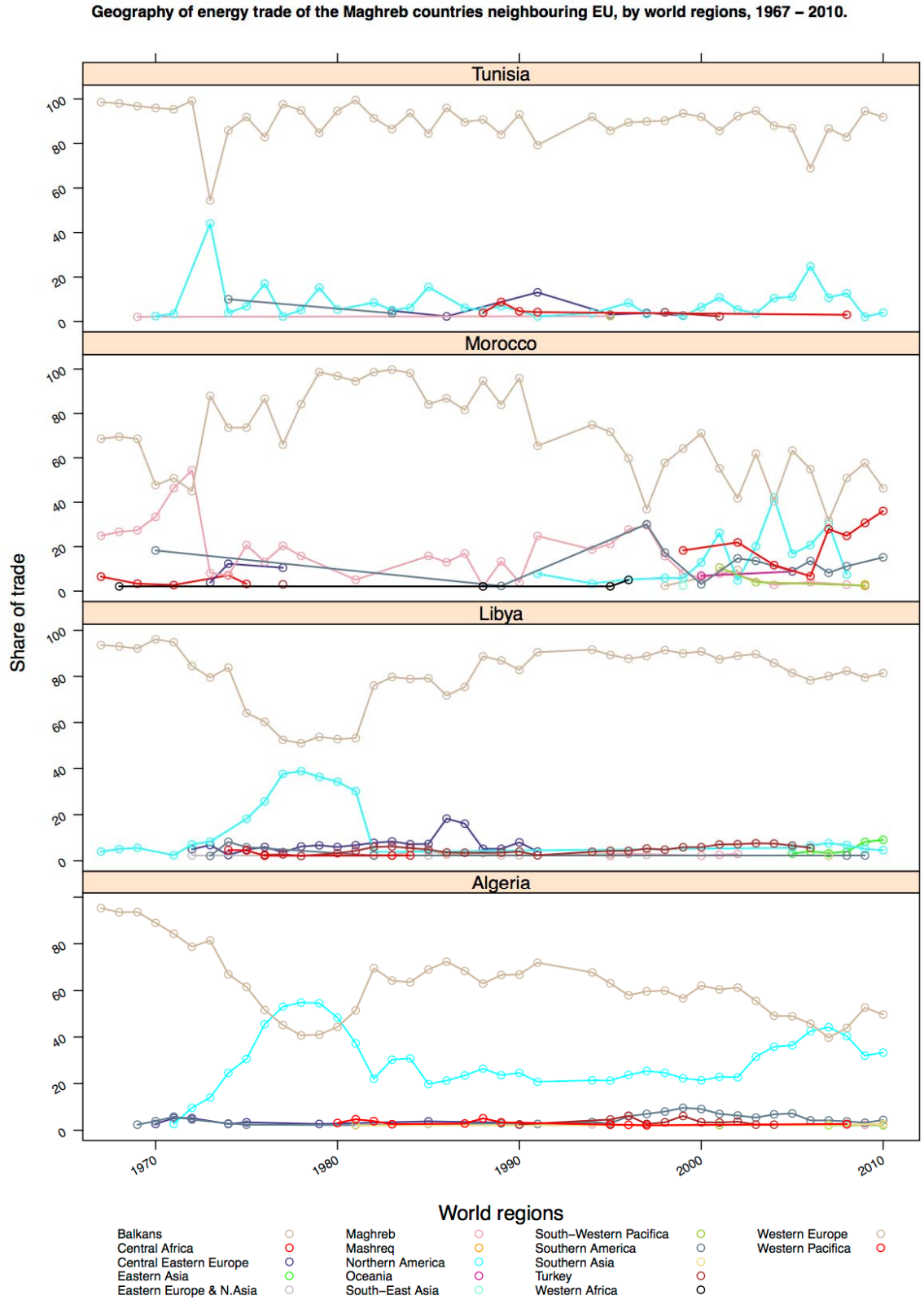


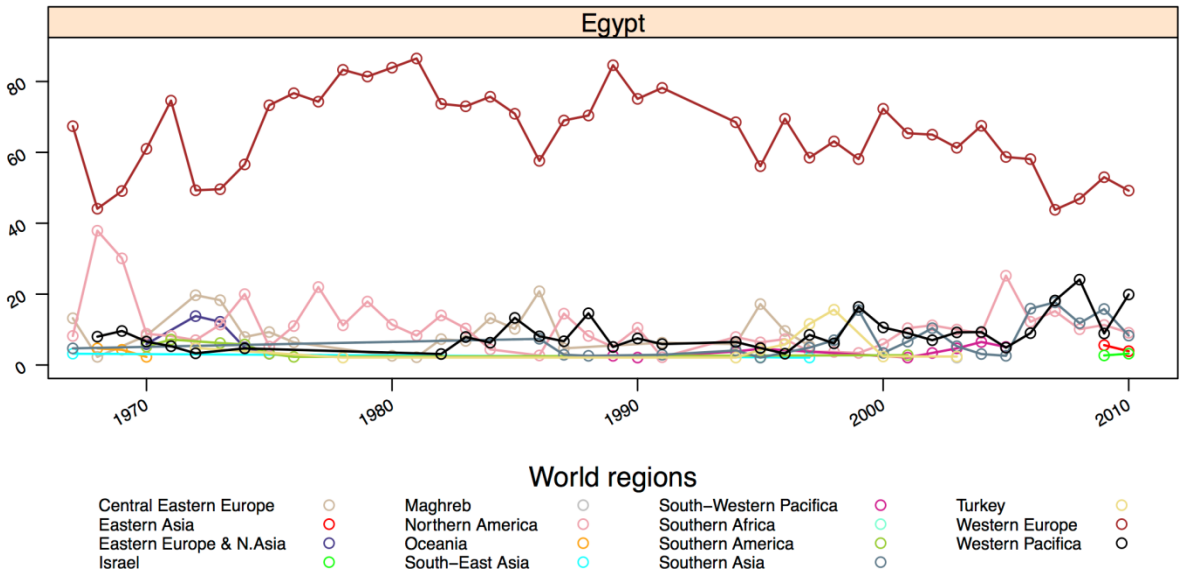




Tips for reading : start at «3 o'clock», rotate counter clockwise. The sectors are sorted by descending size, except for the «others» in last position.Values under charts are total value of energy exported by country.

Evolution of energy trade from the neighbours of EU, by world regions, 1967- 2010

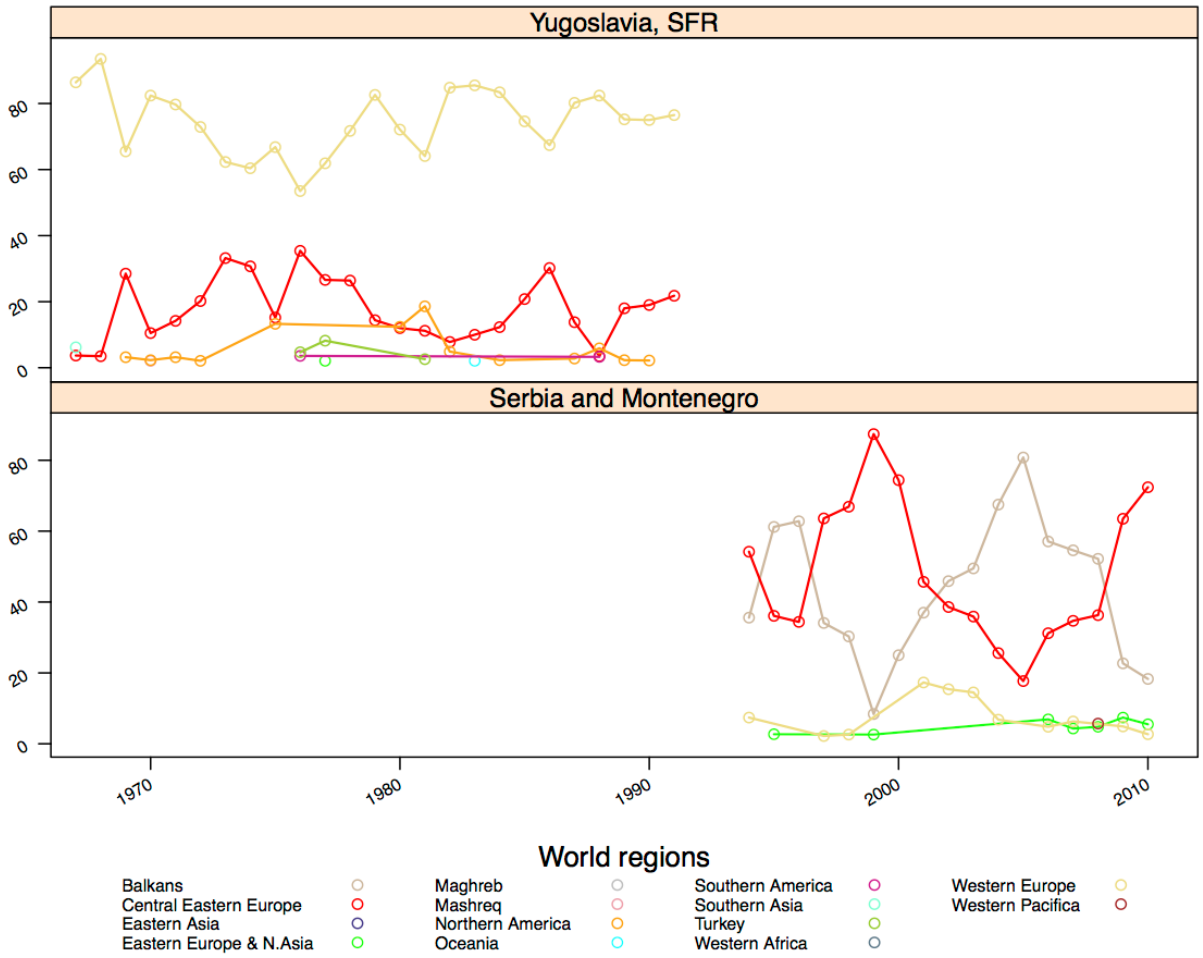




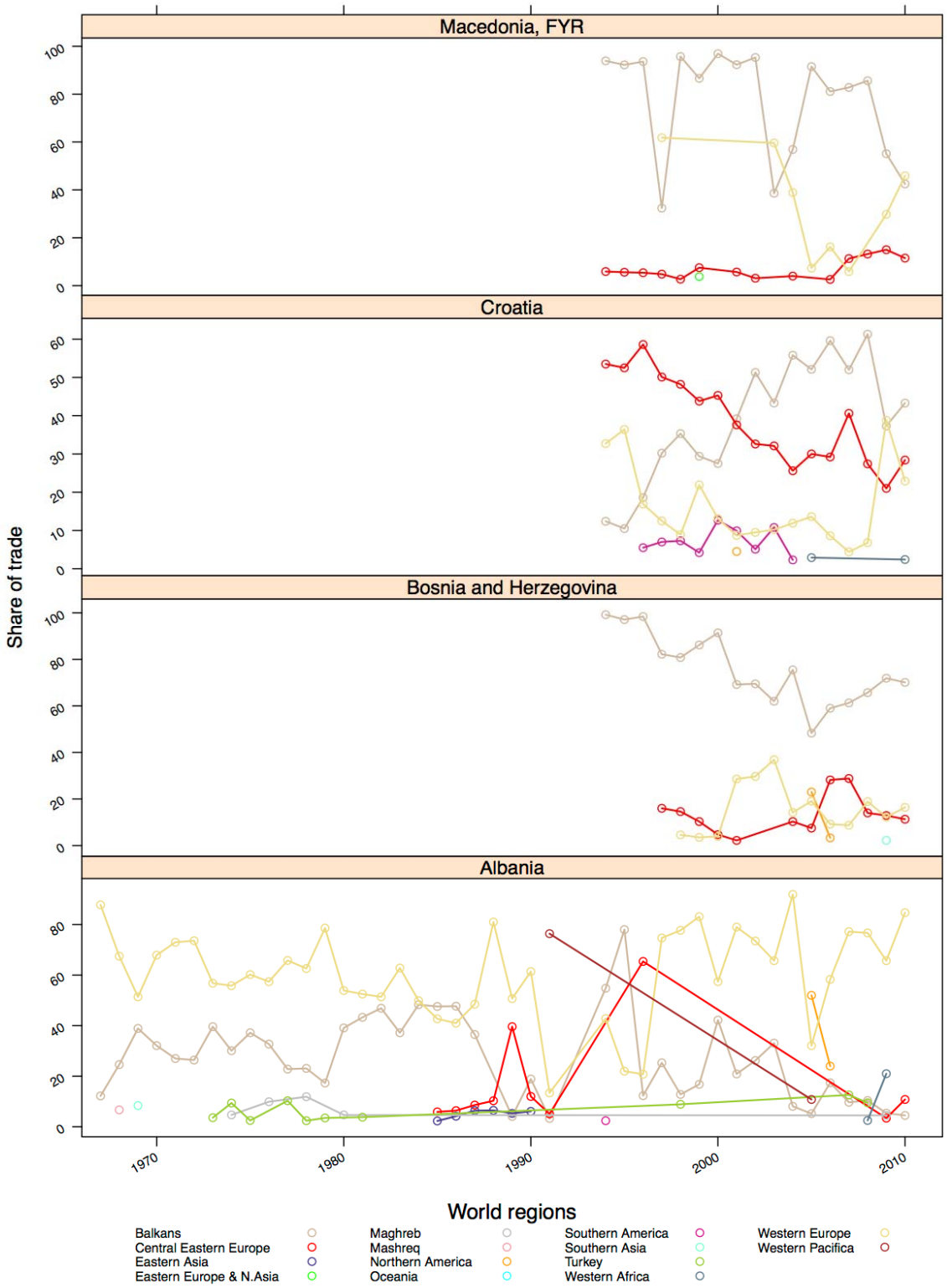
World regions

Central Eastern Europe	Maghreb	South–Western Pacifica	Turkey
Eastern Asia	Northern America	Southern Africa	Western Europe
Eastern Europe & N.Asia	Oceania	Southern America	Western Pacifica
Israel	South–East Asia	Southern Asia	

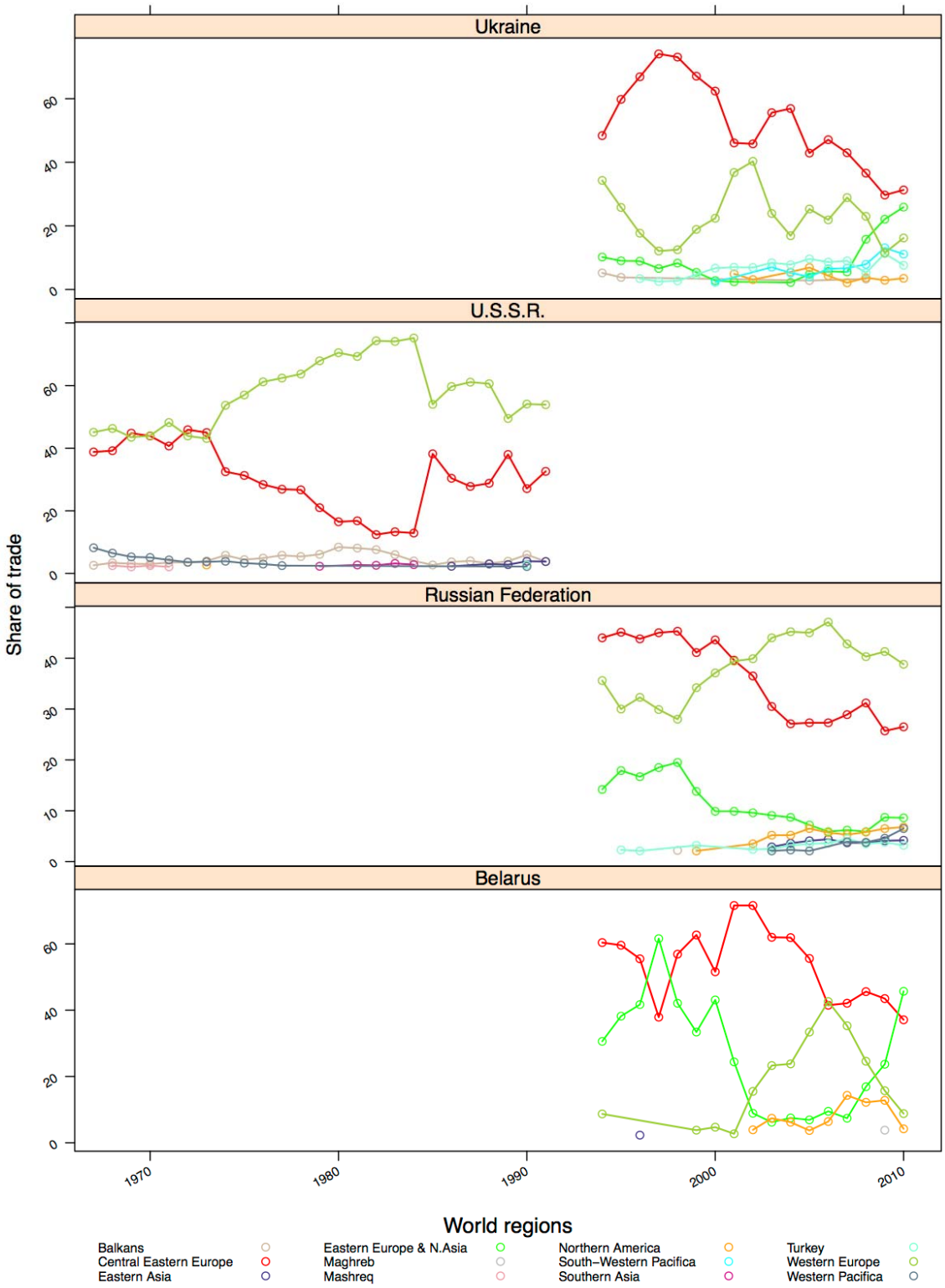
Geography of energy trade of the Balkans countries neighbouring EU, by world regions, 1967 − 2010.



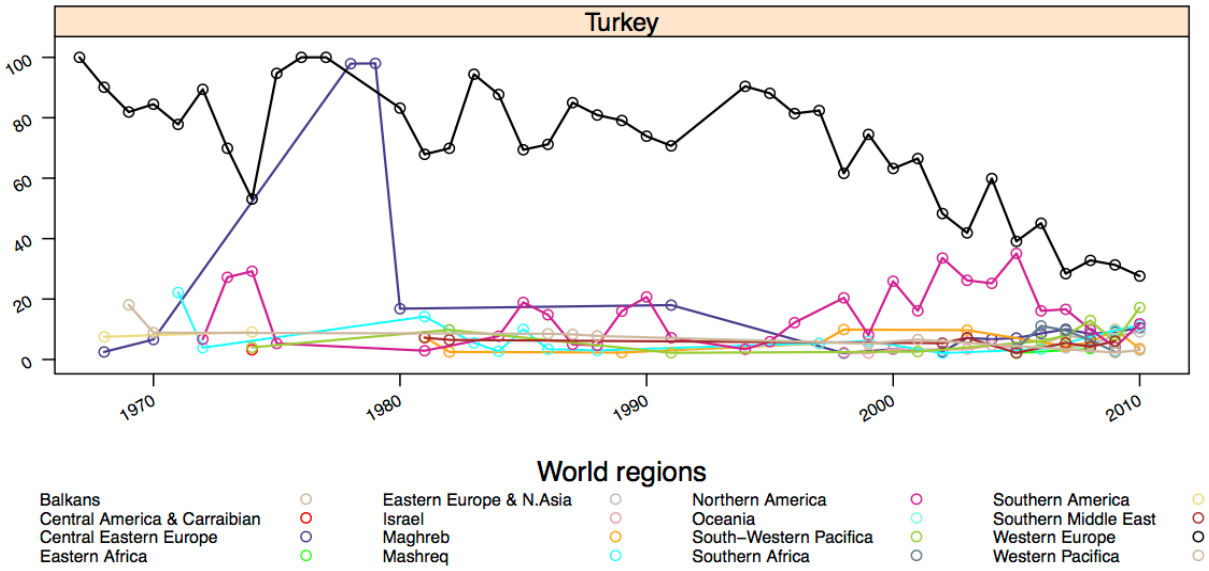
Geography of energy trade of the Balkans countries neighbouring EU, by world regions, 1967 – 2010.



Geography of energy trade of the Eastern Europe & N.Asia countries neighbouring EU, by world regions, 1967 – 2010.



Geography of energy trade of the Turkey countries neighbouring EU, by world regions, 1967 − 2010



World regions

Balkans	Eastern Europe & N.Asia	Northern America	Southern America
Central America & Carraibian	Israel	Oceania	Southern Middle East
Central Eastern Europe	Maghreb	South−Western Pacifica	Western Europe
Eastern Africa	Mashreq	Southern Africa	Western Pacifica

5. Towards the Final Report: scientific appendix contents (draft)

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1. CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

1.1. Scientific and political background; ITAN key notions and hypothesis

1.1.1. The rise of the neighbourhoods in the regionalisation context…
1.1.2. … and in the EU political framework
1.1.3. The territorial approach of the neighbourhoods is crucial but data are lacking
1.1.4. ITAN's key notions (glossary)
1.1.5. How the Neighbourhoods issue is addressed in the international scientific literature
    1.1.5.1. Neighbourhoods and regionalisation issues in the academic literature
    1.1.5.2. What do other ESPON projects tell us about the Neighbourhoods?
1.1.6. ITAN hypotheses
    1.1.6.1. The ESPON territory and its Neighbourhoods are one "region" (Regionalisation of globalisation; Regionalism: rise of RTAs (far beyond trade) since 1990s – a scattered view (e.g. assessment of the Barcelona Process)
    1.1.6.2. This region shows bigger opportunities than threats.

1.2. ITAN key objectives

1.2.1. Bringing to European stakeholders a COMPREHENSIVE VIEW:
→ Knowledge necessary for a representation of this "**region**" (vs. ignorance and fantasy)
    1.2.1.1. Comprehensive view of ENCs territories (multi Neighbourhoods, multi-level approach)
    1.2.1.2. Comprehensive view of the large array of European policies, tools and programmes in this area (territorial); lack of political vision, need for geographical vision of the ENCs.

1.2.2. Assessing the TERRITORIAL INTEGRATION (relations ENRs / ESPON territory):
→ **more and more** speak of **"one region"?** rather convergence or divergence? (varied answers!)
    1.2.2.1. Measuring discontinuities between ESPON territory and the ENRs
    1.2.2.2. Measuring flows with the ESPON territory

1.2.3. In order to fulfil these two objectives, ITAN aims at building a SUSTAINABLE DB
    1.2.3.1. Importance of metadata
    1.2.3.2. Rather a small number of data ("core data") than an extensive collection

1.2.4. Recommendations
→ **Reduce risks, foster opportunities**
    1.2.4.1. Promote the leading role of territorial approaches in political recommendation on the Neighbourhood issue
    1.2.4.2. Highlighting what the cooperation could be: ENP (territorial), CBC, and sectoral EU policies (CAP, Regional policy, environment, TEN)
    1.2.4.3. A NSDP as a synthesis for further Regional integration ESPON/ENRs (not only energy supply and migration control: "superficial integration").

1.3. ITAN database methodology

1.3.1. Geometries (SNUTS, ITAN scales of analyses, ENCs Geometries' inventory) (**WP 1.1**)
1.3.2. Data collection (integration of several sets of different data collection, territorial data, flow data, cooperation data) (**WP 1.3**)
1.3.3. Mapping (ENR coverage, projections, map-kits) (**WP 1.6**)

1.4. The barriers for the project's implementation

1.4.1. Geometries changes
1.4.2. Data difficulties

2. PRESENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN NEIGHBOUR REGIONS
[*Nb 1 objective: comprehensive view*]

2.1. Overall presentation of the Neighbourhoods

2.1.1. Place of the ENCs in the flows between Europe and the rest of the world, and related stakes (**WP 1.2**)
- 2.1.1.1. The (relative) importance of Neighbourhoods for Europe
- 2.1.1.2. The Neighbourhoods in globalisation (importance of Europe for ENCs, geography of trade, geography of migration, flight connections)
- 2.1.1.3. Internal divides and privileged relations between ESPON space and the ENCs

2.1.2. Transport and energy networks in the region (**WP 2**)
2.1.3. Opportunities (labour force, raw material, markets…) and risks (environmental threats, poverty, instability…)

2.2. Presentation of each Neighbourhood (infra-national scale)

2.2.1. Northern Neighbourhood (**WP3**)
- 2.2.1.1. Presentation of each country's territorial system (administrative division and its evolution, competencies…)
- 2.2.1.2. The national statistical system, regional and local data availability
- 2.2.1.3. Demography (presentation of the occupation of space, urbanisation according to each country's statistical definitions, demographic dynamics)
- 2.2.1.4. The transportation networks (travellers, merchandises, energy)

2.2.2. Eastern Neighbourhood (**WP4**)
- 2.2.2.1. Presentation of each country's territorial system (administrative division and its evolution, competencies…)
- 2.2.2.2. The national statistical system, regional and local data availability
- 2.2.2.3. Demography (presentation of the urban network, according to each country's statistical definitions; demographic dynamics)
- 2.2.2.4. The transportation networks (travellers, merchandises, energy)

2.2.3. South-Eastern Neighbourhood (**WP5**)
- 2.2.3.1. Presentation of each country's territorial system (administrative division and its evolution, competencies…)
- 2.2.3.2. The national statistical system, regional and local data availability
- 2.2.3.3. Demography (presentation of the occupation of space, urbanisation according to each country's statistical definitions, demographic dynamics)
- 2.2.3.4. The transportation networks (travellers, merchandises, energy)

2.2.4. Southern Neighbourhood (**WP6**)
- 2.2.4.1. Presentation of each country's territorial system (administrative division and its evolution, competencies…)
- 2.2.4.2. The national statistical system, regional and local data availability
- 2.2.4.3. Demography (presentation of the occupation of space, urbanisation according to each country's statistical definitions, demographic dynamics)
- 2.2.4.4. The transportation networks (travellers, merchandises, energy)

3. STAKES, OPPORTUNITIES AND RELATIONS OF EACH NEIGHBOURHOOD WITH THE ESPON TERRITORY
[*Nb 1 objective: comprehensive view; Nb 2 objective: assessing the territorial integration*]

3.1. Northern Neighbourhood (**WP3**)

3.1.1. Territorial stakes and opportunities [*Nb 1 objective: comprehensive view*]
- 3.1.1.1. Economy
- 3.1.1.2. Social
- 3.1.1.3. Environment
- 3.1.1.4. Networks, internal flows and polarisation of space
- 3.1.1.5. Typology of the cohesion and of the territorial development

3.1.2. Which relations with the ESPON territory? [*Nb 2 objective: territorial integration*]
- 3.1.2.1. Continuities and discontinuities between the ENRs and the ESPON territory
- 3.1.2.2. The functional relations (men; trade; financial flows: investments, remittances, public aid and granted loans)
- 3.1.2.3. The current political cooperation
- 3.1.2.4. Typology of the Neighbourhood territories' relations with the ESPON territory

3.2. Eastern Neighbourhood (**WP4**)

3.2.1. Territorial stakes and opportunities [*Nb 1 objective: comprehensive view*]
- 3.2.2.1. Economy
- 3.2.2.2. Social
- 3.2.2.3. Environment
- 3.2.2.4. Networks, internal flows and polarisation of space
- 3.2.2.5. Typology of the cohesion and of the territorial development

3.2.2. Which relations with the ESPON territory? [*Nb 2 objective: territorial integration*]
- 3.2.2.1. Continuities and discontinuities between the ENRs and the ESPON territory
- 3.2.2.2. The functional relations (men; trade; financial flows: investments, remittances, public aid and granted loans)
- 3.2.2.3. The current political cooperation
- 3.2.2.4. Typology of the Neighbourhood territories' relations with the ESPON territory

3.3. South-Eastern Neighbourhood (**WP5**)

3.3.1. Territorial stakes and opportunities [*Nb 1 objective: comprehensive view*]
- 3.3.2.1. Economy
- 3.3.2.2. Social
- 3.3.2.3. Environment
- 3.3.2.4. Networks, internal flows and polarisation of space
- 3.3.2.5. Typology of the cohesion and of the territorial development

3.3.2. Which relations with the ESPON territory? [*Nb 2 objective: territorial integration*]
- 3.3.2.1. Continuities and discontinuities between the ENRs and the ESPON territory
- 3.3.2.2. The functional relations (men; trade; financial flows: investments, remittances, public aid and granted loans)
- 3.3.2.3. The current political cooperation
- 3.3.2.4. Typology of the Neighbourhood territories' relations with the ESPON territory

3.4. Southern Neighbourhood (**WP6**)

3.4.1. Territorial stakes and opportunities [*Nb 1 objective: comprehensive view*]
- 3.4.2.1. Economy
- 3.4.2.2. Social
- 3.4.2.3. Environment
- 3.4.2.4. Networks, internal flows and polarisation of space
- 3.4.2.5. Typology of the cohesion and of the territorial development

3.4.2. Which relations with the ESPON territory? [*Nb 2 objective: territorial integration*]
- 3.4.2.1. Continuities and discontinuities between the ENRs and the ESPON territory
- 3.4.2.2. The functional relations (men; trade; financial flows: investments, remittances, public aid and granted loans)
- 3.4.2.3. The current political cooperation
- 3.4.2.4. Typology of the Neighbourhood territories' relations with the ESPON territory

4. SYNTHESIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
[*Nb 3 objective: recommendations*] (**WP7**)

4.1. Synthesis of the relations between the ESPON territory and the whole ENR

4.1.1. Main synthetic features stemming from the study of each Neighbourhood
4.1.2. Transport and energy flows prospective
4.1.3. The actual and potential territorial component of the ENP

4.2. Recommendations for the cross-border territorial cooperation

4.2.1. Cross-border cooperation: how to bring coherence between numerous tools and types of countries?
4.2.2. Motorways of the Seas, etc.

4.3. Recommendations for the sectorial cooperation and its territorial dimension

4.3.1. The Common Agricultural Policy
4.3.2. Regional policy
4.3.3. Migration policy
4.3.4. Trans-European Networks
4.3.5. Energy policy
4.3.6. Environment (UE Emission Trading System, European Water Framework Directive...)

4.4. Overall recommendation: towards a Neighbourhood Territorial Agenda 2020

4.4.1. Why a NSDP?
4.4.2. Potential contents

6. Complementary information: networks, transports and accessibility data

ITAN will produce a comprehensive GIS with transport networks based on TRANSTOOLS and other different sources for the countries in the ITAN area.

The transport networks consist of road and rail links, airports and ports, with data on the type of infrastructure, number of lanes/tracks or speed, among others. The integration of the transport networks has already been finished.

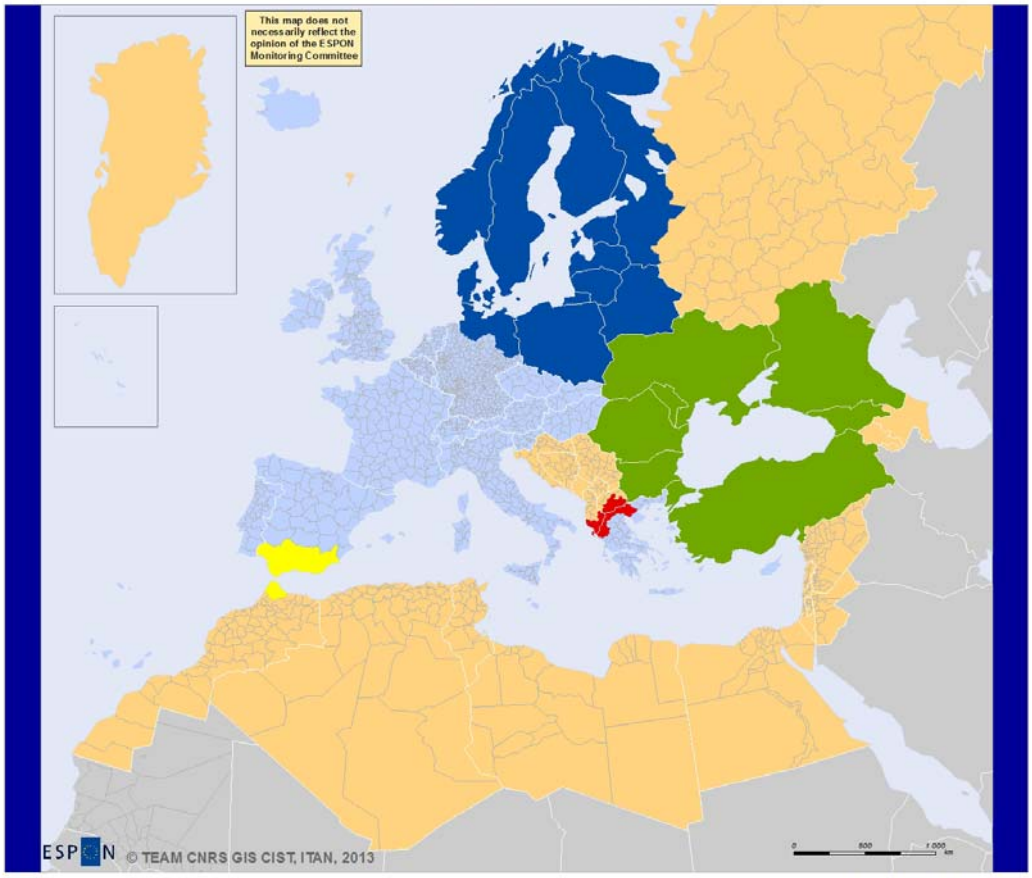
The GIS will also contain information on energy networks, with data on main power lines, oil and gas pipelines, oil and gas fields, nuclear power plants and LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) facilities. Most of the work has already been done, with a review still pending to incorporate more data from the OME (Observatoire Méditerranéen de l'Energie).

The transport network will be used in conjunction with the regional SNUTS zonification to calculate indicators of territorial connexity and accessibility. The results will be presented as a continuous grid.

Connexity is calculated by determining the time needed to access a major transport infrastructure from any point in the territory, hence the need to present it as a grid. It can be computed for individual modes (road, rail, air) or considering a multimodal network. Preliminary results have been produced, but final calculations are not ready yet.

Accessibility will be measured in number of people that can be reached from each region in a given amount of time. Results can be presented as a vectorial regional map or a continuous grid. Again accessibility can be computed for individual modes or the whole multimodal network. First analyses have already been made in the Mediterranean Neighbourhood for the rail mode and a sensibility of results to the travelling time limit is completed.

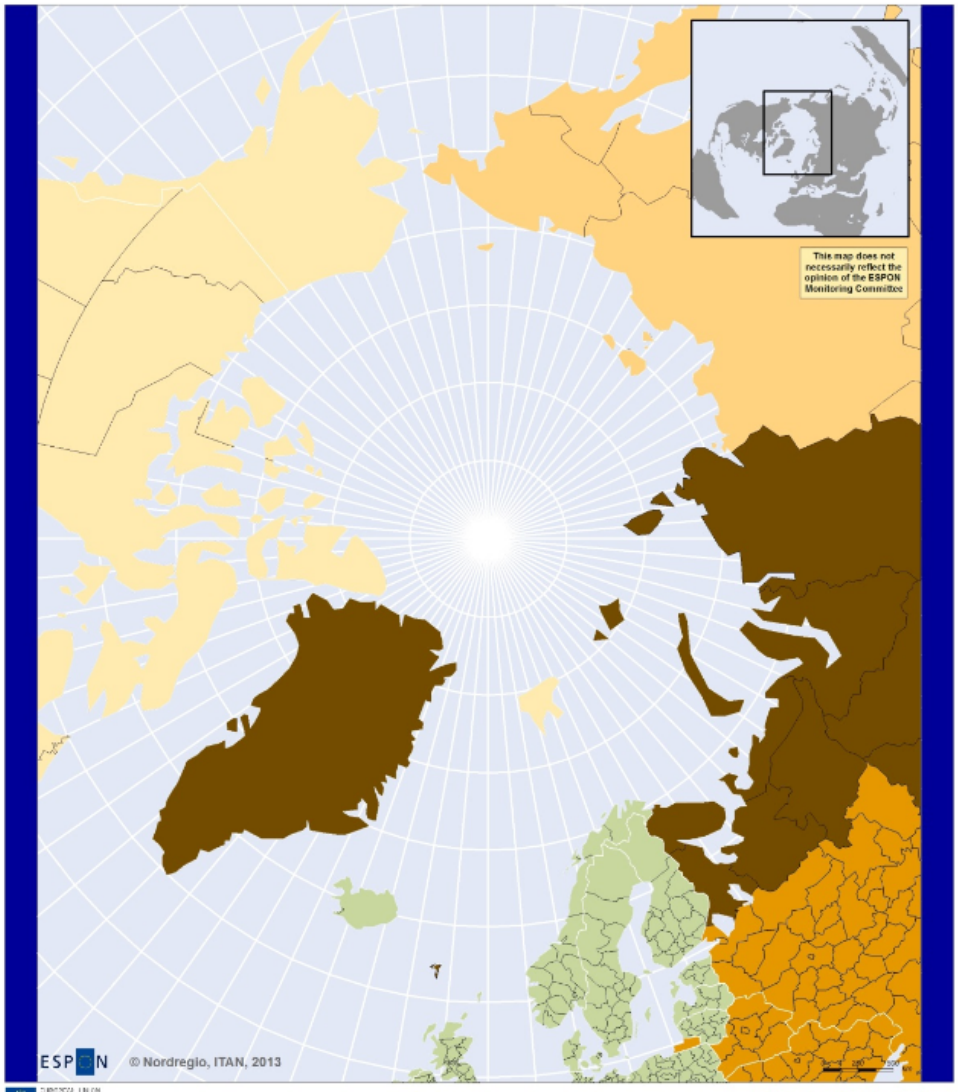
ITAN Case Studies



Case studies extents

- Balkan
- Baltic Sea
- Black Sea
- Gibraltar
- Countries in ITAN project
- EU 27, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland

ITAN & Northern Neighbourhood



Regional level: NUTS 2006 & SNUTS V1
Source: ESPON Database, ITAN, Nordregio
Origin of data: National statistical institutes 2013, Eurostat 2013
© UMS RIATE for administrative boundaries

- Regions in ESPON programme
- Regions outside ESPON primarilily included to Arctic case study and to overall ITAN
- Regions included to ITAN but not to Arctic case study
- Regions included to overall ITAN data collection and to Arctic case study but not to overall ITAN analysis
- Regions included ONLY to Arctic case study (with limited data collection)

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Acronyms

ADB	Asian development bank
AEARU	Association of East Asian research universities
AfDB	African development bank
ARTS	Assessment of regional and territorial sensitivity
Asean-ISIS	Asean Institutes of strategic and International studies network
BSNCs	Black Sea neighbouring countries
BSR	Baltic sea region
BSR-TEMO	Territorial monitoring for the Baltic Sea region
CAP	Common agriculture policy
CETMO	Centre d'études des transports pour la Méditerranée occidentale
CIHEAM	Centre des hautes études agronomiques méditerranéennes
CNRS	Centre national pour la recherche scientifique
GIS	Groupement d'intérêt scientifique
CST	Collège international des sciences du territoire
EVS	Environnement, ville, société
CS	Case study
DB	Data base
DAT	Data Assessment Table
EARN	Europe Africa research network
EIB	European investment bank
ENCs	European neighbour country
ENP	European neighbourhood policy
ENPI	European neighbourhood and partnership instrument
ENPARD	European neighbourhood programme for agriculture & rural development
ENRs	European neighbour regions
ERIA	Economic research institute for Asean and East Asia
ESATDOR	European seas territorial development opportunity and risks
ESDP	European spatial development perspective
ESPON CU	ESPON coordination unit
ET 2050	Territorial scenarios and visions for Europe
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign direct investment
FYROM	Former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia
IDB	Inter-American development bank
IGEAT	Institut de gestion de l'environnement et d'aménagement du territoire
IMF	International monetary fund
INTAL	Institute for the integration of Latin America and the Caribbean
IPCC	International panel on climate change
MCRIT	Multicriteria S.L.
NAT	Net aid transfer
LAU	Local administrative units
LP	Lead partner
M4D	Multi-dimensional data design and development
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MIP	Maritime integrated policy
MPCs	Mediterranean partner countries
NTA	Neighbourhood Territorial Agenda 2020
OAG	Official airline guide
OECD	Organisation for economic co-operation and development
OME	Observatoire méditerranéen de l'énergie
PPS	Purchasing power standard
RIATE	Réseau interdisciplinaire pour l'aménagement du territoire européen
RTA	Regional trade agreement
SNUTS	Similar to NUTS (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics)
TEU	Twenty-foot equivalent unit
TEN	Trans European networks

TERCO	European territorial cooperation
TIGER	Territorial impact of globalisation for Europe and its regions
TPG	Transnational project group
UNCTAD	United Nations conference on trade and development
UNDP	United Nations development programme
UNECA	UN economic commission for Africa
VASAB	Vision and strategies around the Baltic Sea
WP	Work package
WUTS	World territorial units for statistics

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