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
Violaine Jurie
Hugues Pecout

Other French team

Emmanuelle Boulineau (CNRS EVS)
Régis Darques (CNRS ART-DEV)
Pierre Sintès (CNRS TELEMME)
Olivier Givre (Lyon 2 University/CREA)

IGEAT – Free University of Brussels

Gilles Van Hamme
Pablo Medina Lockhart
Didier Peeters

MCRIT S.L.

Andreu Ullied
Oriol Biosca
Nati Franco
Marta Calvet
Rafa Rodrigo

NORDREGIO

Lisa Van Well
Johanna Roto
Asli Tepecik Dis

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1. Background and objectives

1.1. Scientific and political background

1.1.1. The territorial issue and the neighbourhood issue are linked

Europe is experiencing a turn in terms:

- of *model of development* (knowledge economy, innovation and connected society, sustainable development and energy transition);
- of *internal cohesion*: the European society confronts a widening inequality of incomes and capital, among social classes and age classes. The EU territory is getting larger, is now bordering new types of countries, and experiences a growing internal competition between high cost countries (core) and low cost countries (peripheral countries and future member States);
- of *connexion to the rest of the world*: rising competition in the multi-polar world (Grasland *et al.* 2010), more complex involvement in the international governance, rising connection to the rest of the world.

Such turns have much to do, in the same time, with *territorial issues* and with the *neighbouring area*. When it comes to the territorial issue, territorial policies can be of great help to tackle the need for:

- a stronger cohesion of the European space in a wide sense (EU, ESPON, future member States, neighbours),
- coordination of the varied European policies since they almost all have a territorial component,
- local response to the climate change challenges (more compact cities, short supply chains, promotion of clean transport, promotion and distribution of renewable energy…),
- mobilisation of local actors for innovation and
- for an efficient decentralised cooperation with the emerging countries.

When it comes to the neighbouring area, the connexion of the ESPON space to the Balkans, North Africa, the Near East or the Western NIS' territories is at stake for:

- the cohesion issue: neighbouring countries are at the same time a threat to some European territories (e.g. for fruits and vegetable production of Mediterranean member States, border management for illegal migrants) *and* a huge opportunity (complementary economies, cross-border business, international cooperation in territorial development);

- climate change and environmental hazard: the spatial contiguity with neighbouring areas means obvious common threats (air and sea pollution), need for cooperation (coordinated civil protection), and opportunities of common solutions (e.g. Mediterranean Solar Plan);

- innovation and competition: transport facilities with the neighbourhood can be of great help for peripheral areas of ESPON territory to gain business in rapidly growing markets (e.g. Arab countries, Russia, Ukraine…); professional mobility can be of great help for ESPON local labour markets tackling labour shortage (e.g. nurses, building sector, catering…); growing availability of skilled labour forces can be of great help for innovative Europe;

- international cooperation: the European aid is essential for all the countries in transition in all neighbourhoods (e.g. Ukraine, Tunisia and Egypt since the Arab spring), and could be much more visible and efficient if a territorial coordination of the varied European actions was to be set. This support to democratic change in both

Eastern and Southern neighbourhoods is expected to have a positive impact for peace but also for economy.

That is the reason why many EU policies have actual or potential neighbouring impacts (see Appendix 1) and why the European Neighbourhood Policy was launched in 2007. Besides, an increasing number of academic works begin to enlarge to the neighbourhoods the geographical scope of their European regional mapping (e.g. Beckouche & Richard 2008).

1.1.2. The rise of the neighbourhoods in the regionalisation context…

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.

Along with this new vision of regionalism, that is to say the rapid rise since the mid-1990s of regional trade agreements (which go much further than trade since they also deal with migration or environment), the *de facto* regionalisation of cultural and economic international exchanges appears as a deep trend: for decades the international trade increased more at the scale of large international regions than at the scale of the wide world. The "neighbour" gets a new status: it less and less depicts the historical enemy and becomes more and more the necessary partner – see for example the new Asian policy of China, which has turned in the 1990s its regional strategy from confrontation to partnership. The assets of the regional cooperation are particularly high when it associates countries of different level of development, due to the economic complementarity: know-how and technology on the one hand, rising markets and labour forces on the other.

1.1.3. … and in the EU political framework

EU 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 namely in 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 draws a favourable context for a renewal of the European actions dedicated to the Neighbouring territories, especially in territorial terms:

- The European Neighbourhood Policy brings the general framework for cooperation, security and common development with the neighbourhood, and provides a transversal financial instrument for a large set of actions (European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument). The ENP was first outlined in March 2003 in the Commission Communication on Wider Europe (European Commission 2003), with a major objective: build with the European neighbours a common space for free circulation of goods, services, capital and people. It was detailed one year later in a Strategy Paper (European Commission 2004). The ENP was officially launched in January 2007 when the ENPI came into force in the framework of EU's 2007-2013 budget. The ENP had a proceeding objective: to embrace, with a common strategy and common tools, countries that were hitherto involved in a varied set of partnerships (Tacis, Meda…); this objective was fulfilled for Mediterranean and East neighbours, which were associated in the same process, whereas the former Yugoslavian countries remained in a specific framework oriented toward membership perspective. The changes in the neighbouring countries and especially the Arab spring have led to a recent renewal of the ENP (European Commission 2011a) with higher involvement of the EU in the neighbouring issue.

- The Cohesion Policy promotes cross-border cooperation and macro-regions including neighbouring countries since it encourages economic activities across internal and external EU borders;

- Europe 2020 Strategy 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 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; moreover, 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).

- The Territorial Agenda insists on the need for a closer integration of Europe with its bordering regions. 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". The text explains that "*Extra efforts are necessary at new external EU borders. This needs to focus on accessibility improvement and the development of endogenous potentials (e.g. the creation of EU gateways on new EU external borders)*. *This emphasis is important not only for the EU itself but also to ensure the stability and prosperity of EU neighbours across Eastern Europe and the Southern and Eastern Mediterranea*n" (p.27).

Moreover, 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 dealing with budget support, subsidies for infrastructures, granted loans for sanitation devices, support to minorities, public aid to associations dedicated to a free press or women rights (Beckouche 2011). The 2007-2013 ENPI programme plays a role in almost all development areas: trade, environment, climate change, peace and security, agriculture, fishing, social aspects (health, education, professional training), employment and labour, migration, research and innovation, information society, sound governance, taxation – not to mention consideration of the gender balance, children's rights and defence of indigenous peoples! If we add the European programmes for the Western Balkans, the overall picture gets much closer to an impressionist painting than to a coherent representation of the region. Thus the difficulty we have to coordinate these various European actions toward accessing countries, potentially accessing countries and neighbouring countries through a consolidated vision.

Given the role of territorial knowledge and cooperative impact through cross-border networks, 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 Cohesion Policy provides an opportunity to improve its performance in the post-2013 period. The ITAN ESPON project drives at bringing a contribution (i) to promote the territorial approach for a consolidated picture of all the policies and programmes launched by the EU in the region, and (ii) to take into account all the neighbouring territories in a comprehensive way (Faludi 2008).

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

ITAN has to be considered as a first attempt to give such a comprehensive representation of these neighbouring territories, in a humble and modest perspective. What is at stake is to build the basement of a reliable database, in compliance with the ESPON database specification so as to favour integrated analysis of the ESPON space and its neighbourhoods, while the local data of the neighbouring countries are particularly lacking or difficult to collect, hardly comparable, and often questionable (underground economy, informal employment…).

European knowledge about neighbouring territories remains highly insufficient and can absolutely not be compared to that of ESPON territories. A diversity of local territorial analysis of the neighbouring countries (NCs) 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 prevents any capacity of in-depth sustainable cooperation with them. A first attempt of a possible integrated vision of Europe and its surrounding countries had been made in the Study Program of European Spatial Planning at the origin of ESPON.An overall approach of territorial stakes in the neighbourhoods has been initiated in the ESPON programme "Europe in the World" (ESPON 2007), from which the ESPON Synthesis report extracted a map showing discontinuities of GDP per capita at national scale.

The green paper on Territorial cohesion has made a very interesting attempt to show an analysis consolidating European and bordering territories at local scale (NUTS2 and equivalent). This innovation is to be highlighted. Nevertheless, (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 is, remains 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 many shortcomings in that concern (ESPON 2011).

1.2. ITAN key objectives and hypotheses

1.2.1. Support "ESPON five level approach" thanks to integrated data on ENCs

The problem is not to collect the maximum of data at one single level but to guarantee that all scales of interest are equally covered and make possible cross-scale analysis of results in order to help policy makers to develop multilevel governance approach (Plumejeaud 2011). The Key objective is to identify what basic regional data is available for which geographical level, and clarify on which territorial level actions can be taken to support a successful implementation of territorial neighbourhood policy.

1.2.2. Contribute to the macro-regional knowledge of each Neighbourhood

The key objective 2 is to carry out a territorial analysis (data, indicators and mapping) taking into account the historical and institutional differences between the different Neighbourhoods:

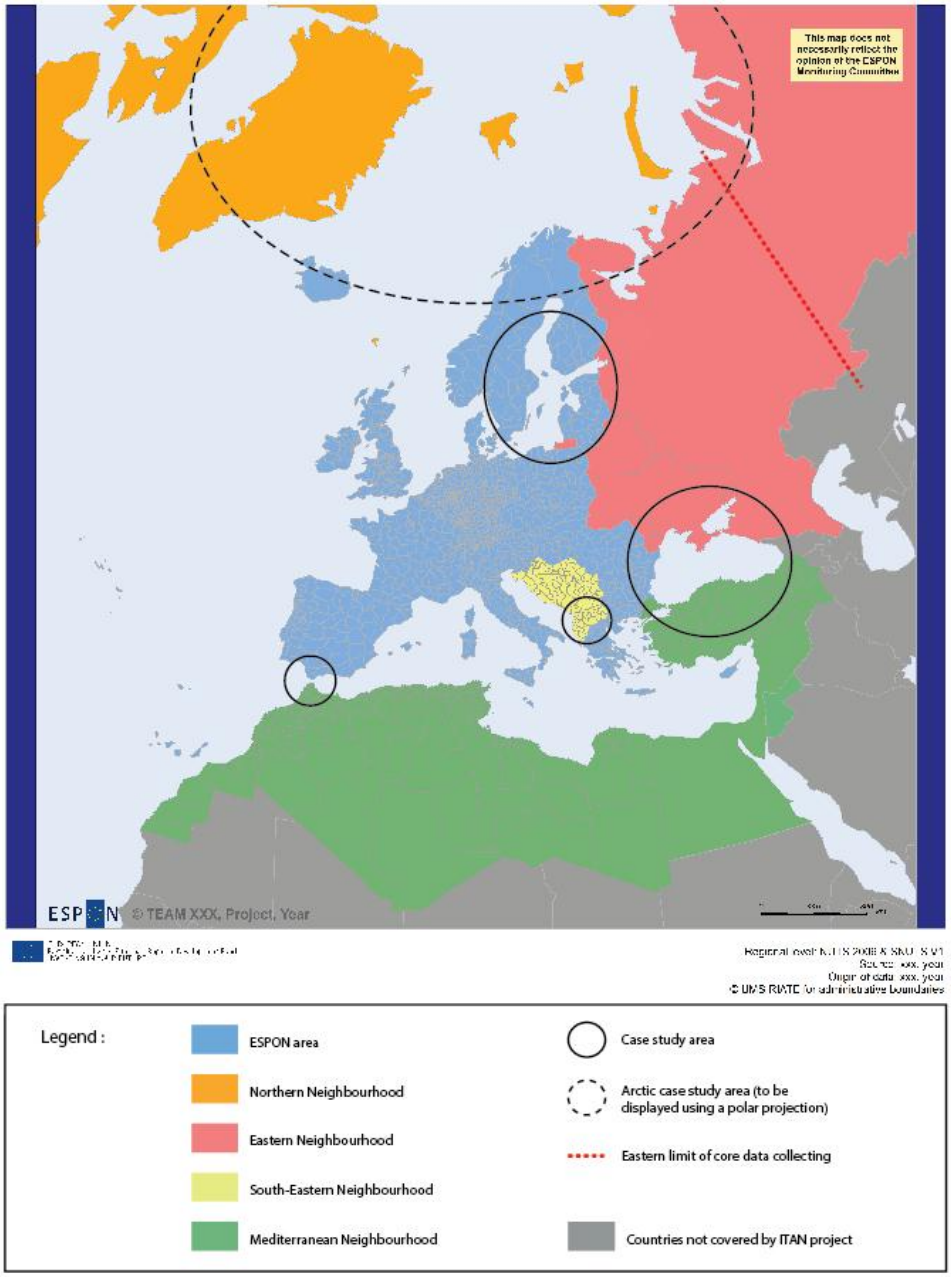
- the Mediterranean Neighbourhood, which is linked to ESPON space through deep historical links and ambitious contemporary policies (Barcelona process and Union for the Mediterranean), but is highly destabilised by many political bottleneck (lack of the rule of law, transparency, good governance, in some countries such as Morocco or Egypt heavy delay in education namely for women, etc.). The concerned countries go

from Morocco to Turkey including Jordan, and including Libya yet this latter country has not signed to-day any Neighbourhood Action Plan with the EU and has certainly very few reliable local data. Indeed the level of development and the membership process make Turkey a totally specific country in the area.

- the South-Eastern Neighbourhood, that is the Western Balkan countries (Albania and former Yugoslavia except Slovenia), that is countries that are or will be involved in an accessing process (Stabilisation and association process). Throughout the Black Sea case study (see below section 3.6) Moldavia and Ukraine will be taken into account in this South-Eastern context. All these countries are linked through initiatives such as the Danube region, they all face shared threats in terms of environment, transition to market economy and to EU-like regulation; and important energy infrastructures link the South-East (Ukraine) to the Western Balkans.

- the Eastern Neighbourhood, which encompasses the territories from the Baltic area (the Neighbourhood will follow the delineation of key policy strategies as the European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Union and the VASAB Long Term Perspective) to the Black Sea, that is Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldavia. Such a grouping is motivated by geographical reasons (various historical and cultural links between these countries, decisive issue of European energy supply security from Russia through Ukraine, etc.), by political reasons (the Eastern Partnership), and by practical reasons (the data system of these countries remain quite close due to their common soviet past). Russia is not a country of the ENP, but the EU-Russia Strategic Partnership is crucial for the territorial integration between the ESPON space and the surrounding countries, and is indeed an important player of the Baltic area.

- the Northern Neighbourhood, that is "Westnorden" part of the Northern periphery (Iceland, Faroe Islands and Greenland, excluding the British Isles), littoral Northern Russian that are included to the Kolarctic/Nord ENPI programme (Archangels, Komi, Murmansk and Nenets).In addition the Northern Neighbourhood is comparing some key indicators from circumpolar point of view, i.e. including the most Northern regions of Canada, Russian *oblasts* with coast line to Arctic Ocean and Alaska.



Map 1: ITAN studied Neighbourhoods and case studies' areas

1.2.3. Integrate analysis of territorial structures, flows and cross-border cooperation to understand each Neighbourhood

This complies with the terms of reference's key questions:

- What are the territorial structures and dynamics of regions neighbouring the ESPON territory? (in-depth understanding of economic, social and environmental territorial structures and stakes of the ENRs)?
- What are the flows and interaction between ESPON and neighbouring countries/regions and their changes over time? (accessibility, trade and services, migrations, transports infrastructures and flows, energy infrastructures and provision, tourism flows, common environmental stakes such as sea pollution, transnational water basins…; impact of the ESPON territories on the ENR, impact of the ENR on the ESPON territories)?

- What are the geography and the nature of the political cooperation between the EU and neighbouring regions? (action to foster economic growth on both side of the ESPON border, transnational spatial planning…)?

1.2.4. Promote the leading role of territorial approaches in political recommendation on the Neighbourhood issue

Given the variety of actions, subsidies, projects and policies launched by the European Union with a direct or indirect impact on the neighbourhoods, given the lack of comprehensive tools for gathering all this information, the territorial approach can be of great interest for such integrated vision and policy recommendation. Understanding transport accessibility and potential cross-border labour markets can do much more than promoting free-trade between ESPON countries and Arabic countries that fear too rough a confrontation with the European enterprises; drawing the extension of trans-border networks can do much more than putting on the table the difficult issue of the EU membership ; recommending cross-border accurate cooperation can do much more than recommending better coordination in foreign policies of neighbouring countries from both side of the EU external border. Of course these approaches are not contradictory but complementary; nevertheless the territorial approach might show particularly pragmatic and participative.

1.2.5. The main hypotheses of the project

The main hypotheses of the project are twofold:

- The first one is that the ENRs represent *bigger opportunities than threats* – be they environmental, economic or political.

- The second one is about *convergence v. divergence* between ENRs and the ESPON space. We assume that what territorial structures and flows with the ESPON space 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 situation according to each region and 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.

These driving questions are detailed below in section 3 which presents the expected output of each Neighbourhood's analysis.

1.2.6. The barriers that the project implementation might face

These barriers are threefold:

- The first main one is the discrepancy in the geometries in each national territory, in time and space. Some internal delineation are steady, which make data collection more feasible on a long run; but some countries have dramatically changed their institutional set of space such as Western Balkans countries in the mid-1990s which make the comparison in time more difficult. The discrepancy is sometimes a spatial one: in Jordan for example some territorial delimitation ("districts" and "localities") do not fit with one another since they do not vary according to the considered scale but they are different by nature. The 2.2.2.3 section and the Appendix 6 show precise examples of these difficulties.
- The second one is indeed the lack of data at local scale and/or the fact that local data might not be reliable. In some countries such as Libya local data are scarce; in Syria they exist but are of course very difficult to collect today. In most of the ENCs the data on employment and economy have to be cautiously taken into account due to the

importance of informal economy and employment. In most of the Mediterranean neighbour countries data on agricultural land, which is a key issue, are lacking, etc. Again, the section 2.2.2.3 gives some insights of these barriers. The hiring of local experts will lift a part of these barriers, but certainly not all of them.

- The last main barrier is about data harmonization. The 2.2.1. section below describes the difficult task that the ITAN project will be facing, due to the lack and variety of collected data in the different ENCs. This is the reason why we intend to stress on the metadata and why our main goal is rather to create a sound consistent database with a limited number of reliable data, rather than aggregating all the listed data we would like to gather if they happen to be insufficiently reliable.

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

1.3.1. ESPON BSR-TeMo - Territorial Monitoring for the Baltic Sea Region

BSR-TeMo project aims to support evidence informed territorial development and cohesion in the Baltic Sea Region (BSR) by developing an indicator-based monitoring system which shall comprehend a policy dimension related to the promotion of territorial cohesion in the BSR. A methodological dimension is the development of an indicator based tool for monitoring the territorial development in the region.

The TeMo project emphasizes the relations growing between the EU territory and the neighbouring countries as well as the other parts of the world. The project aims to study BSR as a practical demonstration area for the territorial dimension of EU Cohesion Policy and cooperation with the neighbouring countries participating in the Baltic Sea on spatial and regional development. There are synergies between ITAN and BSR-TeMo projects when it comes to the collection of indicators and indexes for each region and across time which draws upon a database material. This will be complementary for both projects as they will contribute to increased knowledge and understanding of territorial cohesion processes in the BSR and also provide a ground for a comparison and benchmarking with the ENRs.

1.3.2. ESPON ET 2050 (Territorial Scenarios and Visions for Europe)

ET2050 aims at supporting policy makers in formulating a long-term integrated and coherent vision for the development of the EU territory. The project emphasises the interaction between the EU territory and the neighbouring countries as well as other parts of the world. Interaction is becoming apparent by e.g. migration pressure on more developed countries, which are themselves confronted with population decline, and by access to and investment in new markets. The project utilises a participatory process during which it has been stressed that the EU needs are to be considered in its wider context by developing its territorial analysis (the integration of the “Euromed” space including Russia and Southern Mediterranean countries – especially after the Arab Spring) and carefully analysing the future of the EU foreign policy and neighbourhood policy with a focus on its territorial dimension as well. ITAN project can make use of the orientations given in the project on creating a territorial vision for Europe as well as the discussions that have taken place on the neighbourhood policy.

1.3.3. ESPON ARTS (Assessment of Regional and Territorial Sensitivity)

The ESPON ARTS project aims at developing a tool for analysing the impact of EU legislation against the background of the different sensitivity of regions. The analysis of regional sensitivity to EU directives and policies is to be based on a simplified procedure of Territorial Impact Assessment (TIA) which is described as “a tool for assessing the impact of spatial development against spatial policy objectives or prospects for an area”.

The project employs the concept of vulnerability from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in order to assess the impact of a policy by combining the exposure deriving from the

effect of a policy measure and the territorial sensitivity (of regions). Accordingly, three elements that are of relevance are emphasised; exposure, sensitivity, and potential impact.

The analysis made in the project focuses on the direct and indirect effects within a region of the EU27 where the EU policy directive is implemented. Nevertheless, each directive will also create spill over effect throughout the neighbouring countries. Even though TIA procedure within the project has not yet covered this aspect, it emphasises that analysing the impacts of EU legislation on the EU neighbourhood could be considered in the EU neighbourhood policy which would then support the neighbouring assessment to be better prepared.

ESPON ARTS can contribute to ITAN with its results on how to utilise the impact of EU directives on EU neighbourhood policy. Accordingly, ITAN can complement this project with its up-to-date data and analysis on the ENCs.

1.3.4. ESPON TIGER

Several conclusions can be drawn from the TIGER 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, respectively former USSR Republics, Turkey, the Near-East, and Northern Africa. All these areas have intense functional relations with the EU in terms of human flows, FDI, trade of goods and services, or air connections. However, the report also underlines that the neighbourhood is more important in certain areas mainly human flows, transportation and energy and to a lesser extent in the trade of goods, than others notably economic flows in most advanced areas such as high level services, knowledge flows or FDI and financial flows. Moreover, relations between the EU and its neighbours are not balanced and can be described as core/periphery relations: while core European countries mainly sell services and goods with medium and high technological content, they buy raw materials (Russia, Algeria, Libya etc.) notably energy, and low added value manufacturing goods (Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Turkey); human flows, notably students and qualified labour, are attracted toward West European countries, still perceived as lands of opportunities, while touristic flows take the reverse direction. As a result, Europe appears more important to its neighbourhoods than the reverse. Despite this assessment, Europe's neighbours are important partners for Europe in quantitative terms in many domains. "Overall, adopting a functional approach, the borders of the EU may generally be considered as fuzzy, in the way that the influence of Europe beyond its borders largely decreases with distance, but they are also asymmetrical in the way that human and economic flows across these borders are unbalanced" (see also Grasland and Van Hamme 2012).

Second, it has also been shown that the relations with the neighbours are geographically unequal within the EU. Without much surprise, Central and Eastern Europe keeps important relations with Eastern neighbours, especially the Baltic countries. In contrast, though some Southern areas and regions are specialised in their relations toward Northern Africa, proximity seems to be a bit less important in the relations with Southern Neighbourhood.

Third, from a political point of view, analyses of the political cooperation between the EU and the rest of the world highlights the growing importance of neighbourhood in the number and proportion of agreements signed between the EU and countries around the world. This reveals a regionalisation trend based on the intensification of external political relations. The report underlines that "the share of the neighbourhood in the total number of international bilateral treaties is pretty high: 46% in September 2011. However, without Norway, Switzerland and Iceland, the share of the neighbourhood falls to 25% of the total: 7% for the Mediterranean countries, 8% for the Western Balkans, 10% for the Eastern neighbours including Russia. Last, if one considers only the neighbour countries eligible to the neighbourhood policy (without Turkey, Russia and Western Balkans), the percentage is only 17%. Such a low percentage should make us cautious vis-à-vis the official European stances which present the neighbourhood as a priority for the EU". Moreover, looking at the nature of the agreements between the EU and its neighbours, it appears that it focuses on strategic issues for the EU, such as energy, security and immigration.

Fourth, in a more strategic perspective, the report underlines that despite the official discourse on the importance of the ENRs and the emergence of an official neighbourhood policy, we find that the EU has been rather unilateralist and "paternalistic" in the way it conceives its relations to the neighbourhood. This is illustrated in the EU 2020 strategy: "The Europe 2020 strategy is not only relevant inside the EU, it 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" (EC, 2010a, p.23). Hence, we do not find a full and shared development strategy for the neighbourhood though neighbouring countries do receive large shares of EU development aid. We find rather an increasing number of initiatives to respond one by one to specific challenges in the relations between the EU and the neighbourhood.

1.3.5. ESPON TERCO

The ESPON TERCO project aimed at assessing the territorial co-operation in transnational areas and across European internal/external borders for the specific purpose of territorial development. A lot of data have been gathered and new indicators created to perform analyses on specific territorial units, such as NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 regions within the ESPON space and « their non-EU equivalents » that could be immediate ESPON neighbours or farther located countries. Transnational and transcontinental co-operation have also been studied and will be of great interest for the ITAN project (especially for macro regional co-operation in the Mediterranean and the Baltic Sea Region).

Analyses within a case study framework have also been done for regions neighbouring the ESPON space:

- Finland/Russia: The Republic of Karelia in Western Russia (18 r*ayons*);
- Poland/Ukraine: 2 *oblast*s in Western Ukraine;
- Greece/Bulgaria/Turkey: 3 NUTS 3 in North-Western Turkey (26 LAU 1 regions);
- Spain/Morocco: 3 SNUTS 2 in Northern Morocco (10 SNUTS 3).

For the scientific coherence and overall achievements of the ITAN project, we will make sure to take into account the ESPON TERCO project results.

1.3.6. Other European research projects

Other research projects will be taken into account:

- ENVIROGRIDS (http://envirogrids.net/) FP7 program aims at assessing the sustainability and vulnerability of the Black Sea catchment through a large timescale and a GIS based methodology. This project will cover the landscape's changes.

- EU4SEAS (http://www.eu4seas.eu/) is an international study conducted by a large scale consortium of EU and non-EU research centres. It aims at providing a comprehensive analysis of the development of the sub-regional cooperation held in four seas basins: Mediterranean, Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas.

- A stronger cooperation with the ESPON program ESaTDOR (European seas territorial development opportunity and risks) will be engaged for the contribution to the ESPON database.

- The FP7 EUROBROADMAP project will give valuable inputs for ITAN since it provide the searchers with the main representations of Europe seen from outside, namely in students of a large number of countries. Some of these countries are ENCs, which will contribute to the work on representation that ITAN will carry out through the media data.

2. The ITAN database – WP1

Since the project focuses on outside ESPON area countries, it will have to deal with geometry building, data collecting, checking and harmonizing before producing maps. The ITAN team will closely work with the M4D team (in charge of the ESPON DATA BASE 2 project) for the geometries building and data collection phases, taking also into account what has been collected within the ESPON DB1 project (see in the Appendix 5 the complementary division of tasks between M4D and ITAN).

2.1. Geometries

The ITAN project will carry out statistics and mapping analyses using a scale similar to the frequently use done for statistical analysis of the European territory: the NUTS - Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics. Within the framework of the M4D project, the UMS RIATE (M4D project's lead partner) is currently building seamless all-embracing geometries for the ENCs using a "similar to NUTS" methodology ("SNUTS"). A nomenclature will be created in collaboration with M4D for each level of administrative division in each ENC. This "SNUTS" delineation in all the ENRs is of utmost importance because it will facilitate comparing analyses between the European countries and the ENCs and regarding the whole as one large world region; and because it could later on facilitate extending some European policies, for instance the regional policy, in the ENRs (one of the objectives of the NUTS system being the framing of EU policies).

2.1.1. The "SNUTS" building and use will be made in close cooperation with M4D

M4D is in charge with harmonising the SNUTS definition. However, it has been decided to create and collect data for *existing* administrative levels in the ENCs and then to set up the correspondence between these existing administrative levels and the NUTS levels. In consequence, exception aside, the delivered geometries will only be ones that already exist in the ENCs. There are three reasons for this choice:

(i) it is hardly possible to collect data at levels that would be artificially created for the project;

(ii) It is possible to create statistical entities by *aggregating* existing entities, when it is absolutely necessary to the purpose of ITAN's project: in contrast to EU member States, there is no way – and indeed no political advantage for Europe – to force non EU countries to create NUTS levels and collect data at new levels they would not agree on, as it has been done for example in Eastern and Central European countries where NUTS2 were artificially created in some countries. Besides, NUTS favours administrative divisions and is based on the administrative divisions applied in the member State;

(iii) It is very important for the long-term sustainability of the database since it ensures its further updating phases as of 2014 (censuses, surveys etc.).

The UMS RIATE will provide the ITAN project with the SNUTS (1, 2/3) geometries for all the ENCs by June 2013. There will be two map templates of SNUTS geometries, with names and SNUTS codes: one generalised for mapping and another one less generalised for GIS calculations. A profile will be made for each country, with the historic and existing administrative units and the SNUTS division built for the M4D project (see Appendix 4). The ITAN project's team will check the nomenclatures created by M4D prior to the datasets delivery, and will work closely with the UMS RIATE to optimise the delivery date and ensure the perfect consistency between statistical data collected within the ITAN project and SNUTS building performed within the M4D project.

2.1.2. The scales of the territorial analyses in ITAN

ITAN project plans to perform any general statistical/mapping analyses on the SNUTS 2/3 scale. Some analysis will be made at the SNUTS0 scale when this national scale is relevant for the analysis (see below section 2.2.1). And it is possible that some analyses will be only made at a large SNUTS level (SNUTS 0 or 1) if we could not collect data for SNUTS 2 or 3 levels.

Regarding Neighbourhoods' analyses (Northern, Eastern, South-Eastern and Southern Neighbourhoods), each ITAN team will work at more local scale in the case studies. Last, it 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 its additional geographic layers.

2.1.3. Geometries' inventory in the ENCs

One of ITAN's products will be a commented inventory of the existing geometries in the ENCs. Table 1 shows for each country the existing administrative (and statistical) delimitations, their creation date and possible changes over times, the mean population as well as the NUTS level to which they correspond using the official Eurostat rules. We will also provide the codification of each level in each country using the basic principle of the NUTS codification: two-letter code for the country together with 1 (SNUTS 1), 2 (SNUTS 2) or 3 (SNUTS 3) numbers, respecting the embeddedness of each unity in the larger NUTS entity.

In addition, we will try to provide further administrative information such as the competencies of the territorial level, if available an estimation of the allocated budget and of the existing representative system. We acknowledge that the final result will certainly be heterogeneous, but it will give interesting inputs for a long term work on the ENRs analyses.

Country	Name (original language)	Number of entities	Mean population	SNUTS level	Codification*	Type	Date of creation	Stability	Main competencies
Greenland	country	1	56615	0	GL	adm			
Faroe Islands	country	1	49267	0	FO	adm			
Moldova	32 *rayons* (districts) - 3 municipalities - 1 autonomous territorial unit - 1 territorial unit (Transnistria)	37	96203	3	MD00x	adm		Stable but *de facto* separate entities	
Ukraine	1 autonomous Republics - 24 *oblasts* - 2 cities with special status	27	1699556	2	UA0x	adm		Stable	
Russian Federation (Europe)	16 Republics - 34 oblasts - 3 *krais* - 1 autonomous *okrug* - 2 federal cities	56	2020428	2	RU0x	adm		Stable	
Belarus	*oblast*	7	1381700	2	BY0x	adm		Stable	
Georgia	regions	12	366225	3	GE00x	adm		Stable but *de facto* separate entities	
Croatia	*regija*	3	1479437	2	HR0x	adm	1995		
Croatia	*Zupanija*	21	211348	3	HR0xx	adm	1995		
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	*statisticki regioni*	8	254629	3	MK00x	stat			

Repubic of Serbia	great regions	2	3692913	1	RSx	adm	2009		
Repubic of Serbia	statistical regions (*)	4	1846457	2	RSxx	stat	2009		
Repubic of Serbia	Districts (*)	24	307743	3	RSxxx	adm	2009		
Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99	Country			0	XK				
Albania	12 administrative counties (Albanian: *qark* or *prefekturë*)	12	265111	3	AL00x	adm			
Republic of Montenegro	country	1	600265	0	ME	adm			
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	cantons	10	232720	2	BA0x	adm	1995		
Republika Srpska	regions	7	205668	2	?	adm	1996		
Turkey	*bölgeler*	12	6157311	1	TRx	adm		Stable	
Turkey	*alt bölgeler*	26	2841836	2	TRxx	stat			
Turkey	*iller*	81	912194	3	TRxxx	adm	1927	Stable	
Syrian Arab Republic	fourteen governorates, or *muhafazat*	14	1420756	2	SY0x	adm		Stable	
Israel	districts	6	1195383	2	IL0x	adm		Stable	
Israel	suddistricts	14	512307	3	IL0xx	stat		Stable	
Lebanon	6 governorates (*muhafazat*, singular - *muhafazah*)	6	682846	3	LB00x	adm		Stable	
Jordan	12 governorates (*muhafazat*, singular - *muhafazah*)	12	476571	3	JO00x	adm		Stable	
Occupied Palestinian Territories	West Bank and Gaza Strip	2	2689184	1	PSx	adm			
Occupied Palestinian Territories	governorates	16	336148	3	PSx0x	adm			
Egypt	27 governorates	27	2795057	2	EG0x	adm		Stable	
Egypt	232 regions (*markazes*, cities,…	232	325287	3	EG0xx	adm		Stable	
Libya	three governorates (*muhafazah*)	3	2052163	2	LY0x	adm			
Libya	22 *shabiya* (2007)	22	279840	3	LY0xx	adm			
Algeria	48 *wilaya* (province)	48	705264	3	DZ00x	adm		Stable	
Morocco	16 regions	16	1928787	2	MA0x	adm		Stable	
Morocco	61 second-level administrative subdivisions are 13 prefectures and 48 provinces	61	505911	3	MA0xx	adm		Stable	
Tunisia	24 governorates (*wilaya*)	24	427007	3	TN00x	adm		Stable	

Table 1: Existing administrative divisions and their correspondence to the NUTS system (first draft)

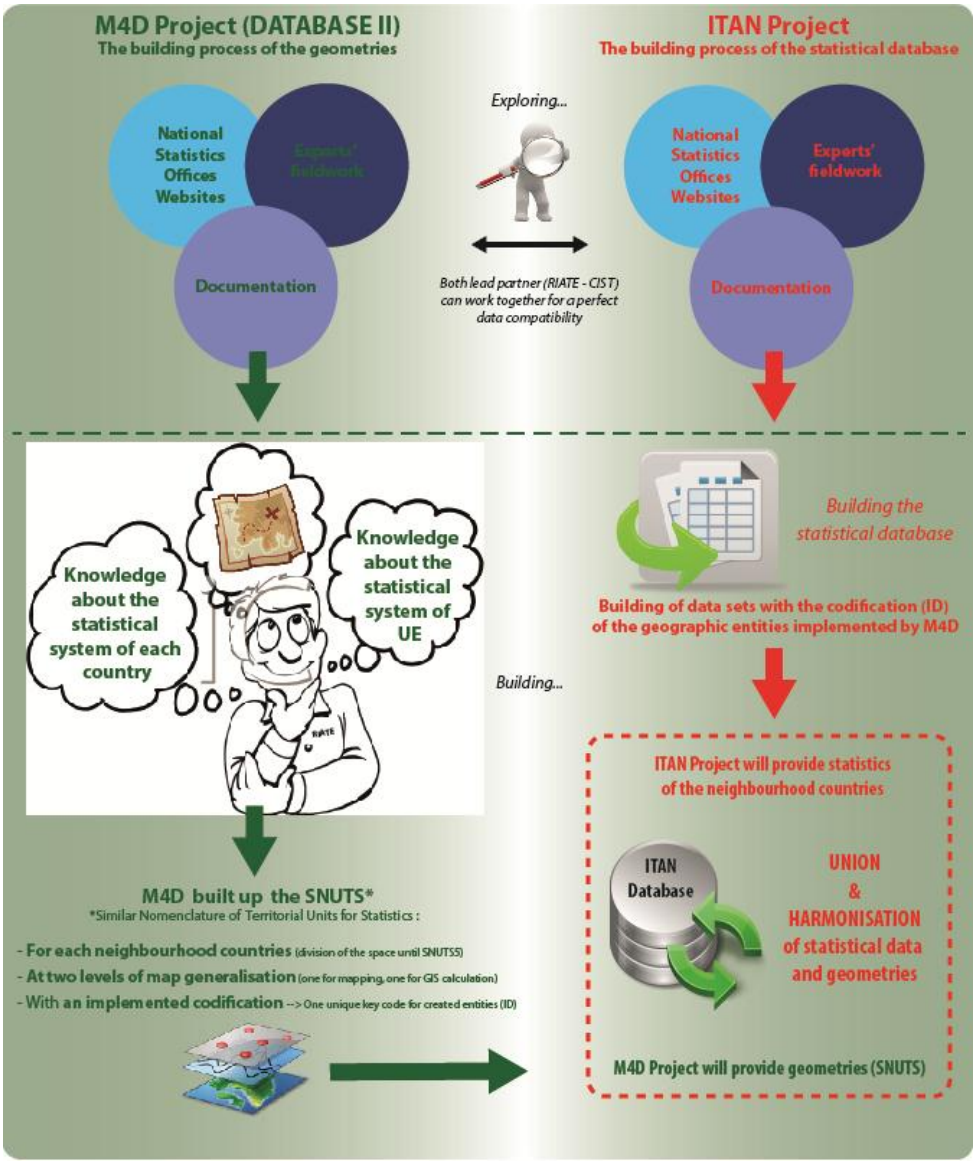


Chart 1: The building process of the ESPON ITAN DB

2.2. Data collection

The main objective is to gather data that (i) will provide relevant information on territories and (ii) could be comparable with the already collected data for ESPON countries (within the ESPON DB in compliance with the INSPIRE directive). The ITAN project also aims to deliver relevant and reliable data that could be updated in further projects and offer a better understanding of the territorial dynamics occurring in these neighbouring countries. The database will take advantage of the work of Eurostat on acceding countries' data and of the Medstat programme for ENCS – unfortunately only available at national and not regional scale (see Appendix 8).

2.2.1. Integration of several sets of different data collection

2.2.1.1. The variety of the collected data

ITAN will collect multilevel hierarchical territorial data:

- *National data* (NUTS0) are sometimes the only possible scale of data collection, especially when it comes to flows that are not available at lower scales. This level is therefore sometimes a statistical obligation but it can also be considered as a relevant choice when the State is the main level of political decision as in the case of migratory flows;

- *Regional data* (NUTS1/NUTS2/NUTS3 or their equivalent in the ENCs): as has been said, the main geometries of ITAN will be at a similar to NUTS2 or 3 level because this scale should provide available data for the majority of the ENCs;

- *Local data* (NUTS3/LAU1) will be collected whenever possible especially in the case studies.

ITAN will envisage other sets of data collection which could lead to a cross-territorial analysis based on different geographical objects linked to different thematic fields and policy options:

- *Grid data and related continuous information*, such as Land cover data and world grid population;

- *Network and accessibility data*, which are the complement of grid data and are crucial for any analysis of transnational exchanges. They offer a visualisation of nodes and links that can be projected on the continuous surfaces defines by gridded and smoothed data. The idea is to enlarge the transportation network of ESPON toward East and South (air, rail, road), and to advance in the difficult task to draw the energy network in the Neighbourhoods;

- *Sample data on innovative topics*, which are a wide category of information, such as sample on income households, which might valuably compensate for the lacking data on income in most of the ENRs; or media data (flows of media information between cities and countries out of a sample of newspaper located in the EU and the Neighbourhoods).

2.2.1.2. The role of the external experts

These data will be collected with the support of external experts we are currently in the process of hiring. We need this collaboration with specialists from the targeted countries to get a better understanding of the existing geometries, of the statistical methods in use and the reliability of the published results in surveys, censuses and data of other administrative sources. Without working with external experts, we would expose the ITAN project to misinterpretations that could affect the project's results and related policy recommendations. Finding a person or an institution with a great knowledge in statistics as well as in territorial divisions and in the thematic focuses of the project is not easy. That is the reason why all the experts have not been identified yet. However we had preliminary talks with potential experts in Morocco, Algeria, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Turkey. In the South Mediterranean countries, another difficulty is to identify and have a valuable official contact with the department of the national statistical offices in charge of the data we are looking for. What could appear as an easy task in any European country needs caution and time in those countries.

With regard to collection of the core data for the Russian Federation, Nordregio as project partner 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 will most likely be signed at the end of August. The person will be responsible for official data on territorial trends for selected *oblasts* in Russia and the *rayon*/NUTS3 level for the *oblasts* bordering the ESPON space, as well as Belarus, Ukraine and Moldavia.

2.2.1.3. Data types' interoperability, data check and harmonisation

The very first step in the building process of the ITAN DB is to make sure the data collection will have to be made within the ESPON DB metadata model framework so the datasets are well documented using the geographical divisions defined in the previous section.

The goal here is to supervise the data collection made by all the Partners and experts, the dataset shape and how the metadata are filled in order to optimise the data comparability. Each dataset structure and each variable name will be predefined: each variable has a specific name, code and definition. The metadata structure will also be predefined so the sustainability of the database is ensured. The metadata information is crucial for the long-term perspective of the database, so the data provider will have to be well aware of his obligation to fill in the proper information (such as the calculation method for the variable, the key-words to outline the datasets, the unit of measure…).

Additional information will be requested from the national expert, including a detailed definition of the variables that could be extremely difficult to compare with other countries' supposed-to-be same variable. For instance: we don't know if official statistics in Morocco take into account the nomad population. We then need the expert to get this information and add it in the metadata, otherwise it will be lost and the automatic check performed on the dataset prior to its integration within the ESPON DB will not underline the missing information there.

A data collection guide based on the ESPON DB technical reports will be delivered to the national experts to fully explain these constraints.

When it comes to the harmonisation phase, the lead partner and IGEAT teams will go through each partners' datasets to ensure the comparability of the data from one country to another. We will make sure that data:

- are compliant with the ESPON DB structure;
- are comparable from one country to another. To harmonize and make the data comparable, the following procedure will be implemented:
    (i) using national figures from international institutes and data providers to ensure comparability between countries;
    (ii) breaking down the national figures collected in (i) with regional data collected from national sources.

The ITAN data (with no constraints or use restrictions) will be fully compliant with the ESPON DB and will be delivered to the ESPON CU through the online ESPON DB upload interface.

2.2.2. Which territorial data?

We distinguish between two types of data: "core data" and what we identify as "other desired data". The former are the basic variables we should gather for all ENCs, the latter are more specific to relevant themes and probably do not exist in all countries – and certainly not in an easily harmonised form.

2.2.2.1. Core data

These data are key information to build an integrated analysis of the ENRs. Collected with very detailed metadata, they will help to shape comparable indicators for every country. The following basic data should be gathered for all countries (at the smallest possible level, at least at SNUTS 2/3 level). These data are gathered in three main themes of territorial analysis:

Demography	**Society**	**Economy**
population (sex, age, urban/rural)	education	active population
deaths	school enrolment	employment
births	unemployed population	GDP
fertility	income	
infant mortality	“minorities” (*)	
life expectancy		
migrations		

(*) the “minority” item is complex but necessary if we want to address the social differentiation issue. It will certainly vary from one ENC to another, religious in one, linguistic in another, according to nationalities in a third one, not available at all in a fourth one. Of all core data, this one is likely to be the less harmonised one, but still the try is worth to make.

The land area (surface) is also included in the core data list but it will be collected by M4D since they are dealing with geometries (see Appendix 5 on ITAN / M4D division of tasks).

2.2.2.2. “Other desired data”

Table 2 displays the list of these “other desired data” (as well as the core data, blue-coloured). 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 that kind of data are hardly available, even in European countries!

Environment

- *Land cover*. The Global Land Cover is not sufficiently precise to allow a good analysis of the land use. In some ENCs, data could be available to add valuable inputs to the database.
- The *waste management* (collection, transport, disposal and processing) is an important issue. The question is to know whether such data are available at a local scale (they might be available at the scale of some large metropolitan areas).
- The same question is raised for *water resources*, access to drinkable water, and access to the sewage system.
- The *arable land* is of utmost importance in the Mediterranean neighbouring countries.
- Last, local data on the *climate change* could be available in some ENCs.

Health

- Data on main *diseases* and *medical staff* could be of great interest for our social analysis of the territorial inequalities.

Economy

- Several sectors of activity are important in the ENCs, such as *tourism* and *agriculture*. The detail of the available data will certainly very different from one ENC to another.
- *Investment* at local scale is a significant variable of development. Unfortunately such a data is likely to be available in a few countries, especially if we want to distinguish between domestic and non-domestic investment in local places. This is the same for other indicators of economy such as *mean salaries*, *R&D* or *patents*.
- The use of *Internet* or *computer* equipment of households could be a relevant synthetic indicator of the level of economic development of local territories.

Flows

- *Domestic* flows are an interesting component of the territorial analysis to identify hubs, central places and peripheral ones. They might be available for internal *migration* and *tourism*.
- *International flows (business, finance, goods, and people)* are of utmost importance for ITAN project because it deals with the interaction between ENRs and the ESPON space. We consider them only as “other desired data” due to the probable lack of local data on international flows in these countries.

Table 2: Targeted data (core and other desired data) within the ESPON ITAN project

I. TERRITORY	II. SOCIETY	III. ECONOMY	IV. MOBILITY	V. ENVIRONMENT
Surface	**Demographics**	**Active population**	**Domestic**	**Waste management**
1. Useful denominator for further indexes 2. Will be given at bird's-eyes and not according to the real land (namely in mountainous areas)	1. Population, by sex and age (a basic denominator) 2. Deaths and births (not always easy to collect!). Data by sex and age could help us calculating local life expectancy	1. By age and sex (at living place) 2. At working place (if possible)	1. Population flows (transports; commuters data available?)	1. Any available data at local scale? (maybe for large cities)
Altitude	**Health**	**Employment**	2. Internal migration	**Arable land**
(slopes, submersion risks..) and economic issues (difficulty for infrastructures) 2. Only a methodological try; could be collected for some NUTS2 areas	1. Life expectancy, by sex 2. Infant mortality (a synthetic data on the level of development) 3. Fertility 4. Main diseases 5. Number of medical staff	1. Employment (at working place if possible) 2. Unemployment (pb of international definitions and comparison; pb of illegal jobs, very high in the ENRs)	3. Domestic tourism (a good indicator of the national space integration and mobility) 4. Trade (inter-regional trade matrixes available? reliable?)	1. Critical in the Mediterranean area, gorgeous in Ukraine and South Russia (possible complementarities)
Infrastructures	**Education**	**Production**	**International**	**Water issue**
1. Asphalted roads (is it really relevant?) 2. Structure of networks' data (transports, energy)	1. Breakdown of the population by level of education, by sex and age 2. School enrolment by sex and age	1. Turnover (GDP – data hardly reliable and available at local scale) 2. Employment by sectors 3. Agriculture output by sub-sector (a major stake of ENCs from Georgia to Morocco, and a key issue for the rural depopulation and a sustainable urban growth) 4. Tourism as an economic sector (important in the Medit. ENCs): employment, beds, number of nights,	1. Passengers flows (network flows data; ports data; airports data - seats and if possible actual flows) 2. International tourism (number of international tourists, if possible by country of origin) 3. International trade (merchandises ; services ?), total, and by partner country (export and import) 4. International transport flows of merchandises (network flows data)	1. Resources (rainfall..; a major stake of the region; actual and potential high conflicts; possible cooperation) 2. Access to drinkable water 3. Access to sanitation / to the sewage system
Urbanisation	**Social categories**	**Quality**	5. International migration	**Climate**
1. Density (fbetter to calculate it ourselves out of population and surface) 2. Cites over 1million inhabitants (we will try to build a specific data base on such cities) 3. "Urban" / "rural" population* (administrative definition of the census)	1. Breakdown of the population by social classes or categories 2. "Minorities" (can be reported in very differents way in the various national census)	1. Productivity (better to calculate it ourselves out of production data and number of workers); by sector (agriculture..) 2. Mean salary by sector (available in Russia, where else?)	6. Energy, by source of energy (gas – liquefied and pipes; oil ; electricity), origin / destination 7. Foreigners or foreign born people (depend on available data!), by nationalities and/or place of birth 8. Remittances (origin / destination) 9. FDI, by country of origin (an available data base for the Mediterranean ENCs) 10. International congresses and fairs (for large cities only?) 11. Decentralised cooperation (with foreign local authorities)	1. Climate change (scenarios available in the Black sea region out of "Envirogrid" FP7 project: 50 km cells in the Danube basin and Black sea) 2. Other item and sources?
Land	**Income**	**Innovation**		
1. Land cover and use (wide categories: urban, rural, infrastructures..)	1. Income (data hardly available at local scale); at international prices, and at PPP prices 2. Salaries (available for Russia) 3. Indirect estimation of incomes: retail trade turnover, number of cars by	1. R&D expenditure (available local scale?) 2. Patents		
		Investment		
		1. Domestic investment (total amount, and if possible breakdown by sector) 2. Foreign Direct Investment (total amount, and if possible breakdown by sector)		

--> Core data

--> Others data

2.2.2.3. Data availability: countries' examples ("DAT" first versions)

One of the first main occupations for the ITAN team is to assess the data availability and reliability for the targeted scales of analysis. We here present the first results for some of the covered countries, derived from the investigations of the consortium and from the experts that it plans to hire. For five of them the Data Assessment Table ("DAT") is available (see Appendix 6).

The Russian Federation

Core data are mostly available at the *oblast* level (similar to NUTS 2). Some of the core data are also available at the *rayon* level (similar to LAU 1, since there is nothing equivalent to NUTS 3).

We aim to collect the core data for the past two decades (from 1990 to 2010). According to the DAT file that we elaborated and sent to the experts (see table 3 for Russia), it seems that such time period is covered and could be delivered. Mainly, the core data are available for one year in the early 1990s and for every year from 1995 or 2000 up to 2010. In Russia, the core data availability seems highly satisfactory, but we need to answer two important questions prior to any final assessment of these data:

- How good is the data quality (for instance which census method is used)?
- How specific the variable definitions are (to assess the comparability with other countries)?

Demography:

- The core demographic data are all available for the regional scale. Death, birth, fertility and infant mortality data seems to only be available not as raw data but as rates.
- Unlike the other countries, migration data (external and internal) are available at the regional level. But migrant are just registered by sex and age and not by education level or cause for moving. The final destination seems to be known for domestic migrants; for international migrations the precision of destination is lower.

Society:

- The data are available at the *rayon* level, except for education. However, some of the requested included data (such as sex and age) are not available.
- Income might be very difficult to get in many countries at a regional scale; nevertheless it is available in Russia (the *average per capita* that will allow us to map the wealth repartition in Russian regions).

Economy:

- These data are available at the regional level. Except for the active population (economic activity rate), all the data seem to be in absolute figures.

ITAN - Russia - Data assessment table for subcontract proposal

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	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.
	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	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_itogi1612.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_itogi1612.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 place of work	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 equivalent data)		Data on production, added value...	yes	1995-2010	regions	Regions of Russia, 2003-2011 http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat/rosstatsite/main/publishing/catalog/statisticCollections/doc_1138623506156	Gross Regional Product

Table 3: Russia Data Assessment Table, first version (July 2012)

Moldavia

We think we will not encounter major difficulties with Moldavia. All the expected core data are available at the *rayon* level and at the municipalities level (similar to LAU ones) for the targeted time period. Most data are available from 1980 to 2011, except for education, school enrolment, unemployed population, active population and employment that seem to be available only from 2000 to 2012.

Ukraine

Most of the core data are available at the *oblast* level (similar to NUTS 2). Only data for population and birth are available at r*ayon* level. According to the DAT (see Appendix 6 for the first version of this country DAT), the data are mostly available from the early 2000s to 2010/11. Data for education and minorities are only available in 2001. Only data for population, deaths and fertility (fertility as a rate) are available from late 1980s to late 2000s. The migration data is available but it doesn't seem to cover information about the migrants' origin and destination, only the total number of migrants is known.

Belarus

Two-thirds of the expected core data are available at the *oblast* level (similar to NUTS 2), mostly for 1995 and from 2000 to 2010. The other third (especially demographic data) can be collected at local scale (r*ayon*). Population, migration (domestic and international) and education data are available for 1989. Apart from the fertility data which is not available, all the targeted core data are available but most of them are partly informed (for example the data are not informed by age and by sex in the same file.)

Albania

Demography data are mostly available for the last ten years and even the last twenty year for several data. But they are mainly available at the national scale. The data published by prefecture (similar to NUTS 3) sometimes exist but just for the last census (2011). For the demography data, only three variables have not been found online: fertility, national and international migrations. The society core data are available (except for minorities and education) however the scale of collection and the time coverage are different. Unemployment and school enrolment are well informed but only available at the national scale. The income data is only available through a survey conducted in 2007, but at the prefecture scale. The economy core data seem to be well informed but only at the national level and, at best, only for the last fifteen years.

Serbia

Among the states that went out from Federative Yugoslavia, Serbia is certainly the country where access, quality assessment, production continuity and reliability of statistical data are best ensured. To cover the past twenty years, three population censuses have to be studied: 1991, 2002 and 2011. All of them are submitted to reliability restrictions: (i) the 1991 population census was performed on the eve of war – it might be considered the last official "Yugoslav" census before the general breakdown. Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99 and Montenegro are included. Yet, the general context that prevailed hinders its final quality. Numerous municipalities escaped the survey; Roma and Albanian populations were called to boycott the operation. Thus, many observers consider the 1981 census as the latest one to be performed under good conditions, with reliable results. (ii) The 2002 is reversely an immediate post-war census. Montenegro is still included, Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99 is not covered. A new methodology was applied following international recommendations; it refers to permanent residents, unlike previous federative surveys based on the *de jure* concept. Issued data are not strictly comparable to older exercises; ethnic Albanians and Bosniaks were called to boycott the survey. (iii) The 2011 census shall certainly be considered the best one; preliminary results are available. Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99 is not covered; Montenegro neither. A diachronic use of the censuses' databases at an equivalent NUTS3 level has to overcome one more difficulty: attention has to be paid to administrative territorial changes. Concerning other thematic data in Serbia, the availability can be considered good; however, all data issued during the 1990s until the end of the Kosovo War are of low reliability. A last point shall be noticed: the metadata that are needed to fill in the database are randomly available. Getting access to this information certainly implies to search unpublished documents.

Greenland

The data collection for Greenland seems to not be the most complex one. Almost all the core data are available at a local scale and for all the targeted time period. Only four core data seem to be not very well covered: for education only data for 2010 is available; for school enrolment the years available range from 2003 to 2009; the unemployed population is only listed in cities; employment is only available for the whole country from 2007 to 2012. But it seems the time period coverage for core data at a regional scale is quite good.

Faroe Islands

The demography core data for the Faroe Islands seem to be very well informed. These data are available at a local scale (in the 120 settlements) from 1985 to 2011, on an annual basis.The core data for the society theme are less well informed. There is no data for education and "minorities" but the other targeted society data are available at a regional or national scale. The collection of economic core data might be a little problematic since the data are more complete at the national level (the regional level will only gather selected information, for example the active population is listed by sex and age for the whole country but the age information is not covered for the regional scale); nevertheless the very small dimension of these Islands allows to consider only the national data for our analysis of the ENRs.

Jordan

Core data are mostly available at the *governorate* level (more or less similar to the NUTS 3 level). Some core data are also available at the *district* and even *sub-district* level (more or less similar to LAU[1]). But we may face some difficulties for data collection within this country because the only census data available are almost exclusively recent data (from 2004 to 2010). The 1994 general census provides only information for population; nevertheless the expert could have an access to 1990s data. We will encounter a second issue for the collection of some core data like migration, minorities and local GDP that have not yet been found even for the 2000s.

Syria

The last general census has been conducted in 2004. It seems that data prior this last census 2004 is not available, and that most recent data have been calculated (projections).However, the available data has been collected at the regional level (*governorates*). Due to the current situation in the country and difficulties for the soon-to-be hired expert to access the data, it might be difficult to get all the data we are aiming for, but we will at least be able to use the 2004 general census data.

Lebanon

It seems possible to collect all the targeted core data for Lebanon. But we encountered limitations about the time coverage. Indeed, the oldest core data that seem to be available come from a national survey from 2004 (the last national census has been conducted in 1932 because of the political and religious issues' sensitiveness). All the core data are available at the m*ohafazah* level (more or less similar to NUTS 3), and sometimes even at the *caza* level (more or less a district, similar to the LAU level). However, three core data are only available at the national scale: fertility, life expectancy, and GDP.

Tunisia

The results for the last general census (2004) have been published in 2005 and data seem to be mainly available for the 2000-2010 decade. The main scale for collecting the data is the *governorate* (24 in the country) which is a similar level to the NUTS 3. SNUTS 4 (*delegation*) is also available for most of the core data. The only core data that seems not to be available is the income. Infant mortality and life expectancy have only been found for the whole country, we will need to seek for regional data. The school enrolment for *governorates* is only published as a rate and covers population from 6 to 14 years old and from 18 to 24 years old.

[1]These correspondences have not been officially performed; they will be checked with the support of the soon-to-be hired external expert.

Algeria

The national statistics system has some difficulties to develop local data. The project of a national survey at the scale of the *wilayat* has long been under way but never completed; the Algerian "*Base de données communales*" (municipalities database) has not really been updated since the 1990s. Data are available at local scale (and even at the municipalities' one) for demography, but they hardly are for economy: income, employment… Data on unemployment rely on individuals' declaration, thus they are not in line with the International Labour Organization's standards. Stemming from the 2008 census and a national survey on employment, a work for meliorating data on employment and unemployment has been launched by the Algerian statistics authorities but the results at the *wilaya*'s level are not official. Such a try does not exist for 1998. If it can be obtained from Sonelgaz (the national public body in charge with energy distribution) local data on electricity consumption could give a good proxy for local incomes and territorial level of development. When it comes to environment data, some of them (wastes, water and agricultural land) seem to be available in the ministry of Agriculture's data department. The problem is that the cooperation between the different ministries' data departments is not good. An inter-ministerial committee has just been launched in June 2012 in the field of sustainable development and planning in order to try to fill this gap. A project of national planning observatory is been figured out.

2.2.3. The flow data

2.2.3.1. Flows between the ESPON and ENCs

Table 4 describes the main thematic areas for which we collect and analyse flow data between the ESPON space (and its national components) and ENCs. The table gives precision about the sources and availability of the data. Some of the data have been gathered from other projects, notably TIGER, other data have been collected for the ITAN project such as tourism, migratory stocks and flows, trade of services and development aid. All these data have been collected and are therefore already available for the project, allowing starting the analyses from now on.

In addition, we will propose to get some data at regional levels where available, notably for FDI and tourism in some countries.

For all these data, it is very important to notice the timeframe which allows describing the major trends in the relations between ESPON space and its Neighbourhoods, and to analyse whether these trends are similar in the different fields.

Area	Matrix	Scale and spatial extent	Source	Collected	Timeframe	Possible indicators
Human flows	Migratory flows	OECD States *x* all states	OECD	Yes	annual data 1975-2010	Share of migrants going to the ESPON (and ESPON countries) space; Share of highly skilled migrants to the ESPON space.
	Migratory stock	States *x* States	University of Sussex	Yes	2001	Share of migrants going to the ESPON (and ESPON countries) space; typologies of "privileged" bilateral relations
			World Bank	Yes	1960-1970-1980-1990-2000-2010	
	Tourism	State level, with regional data in some countries (Turkey, Tunisia)	UNWTO	available for 600 €	annual data 1995-2010	Share of ESPON (and ESPON countries) residents in national overnight stays;

Economic flows	Trade of goods	States *x* States	Chelem database, including detailed desegregation by product (around 150)	Yes	annual data 1967-2007	Share of the ESPON space (and ESPON countries) in total national trade; share of 82 products in the trade toward ESPON; trade balance with ESPON
	Trade of services	OECD States *x* all states	EBOPS matrix from OECD, including detailed desegregation of services	Yes		Share of ESPON (and ESPON countries) in the national trade of services; balance of trade services with ESPON; share of the different types of services in the trade of services
	Foreign direct investment	72 states *x* 222 states	IGEAT database from UNCTAD and other sources	Yes	1998-2002; 2006-2008	Share of ESPON (and ESPON countries) in FDI sent and received
	Remittances	States *x* States	World Bank	Yes	2010	The share of the ESPON space in remittances in neighbouring countries
	Development aid	States *x* States	OECD, David Roodman	Yes	annual data 1990-2008	Share of the ESPON space (and ESPON countries) in the total aid received + trends
Political flows	Diplomatic flows	States *x* States	UN	Yes	annual data 1980-2010	Index of similarity in voting at the UN assembly
Energy	Gas, coal and coke, petroleum (refined and crude), electricity	Trade data States *x* States, infrastructure	Trade data from Chelem	Yes		Share of ESPON in the trade of Gas and petroleum
Transport	Accessibility	local, regional	multiple (see WP2)			Indicator of accessibility between the ESPON space and the neighbouring regions
	Airflows	City *x* city	OAG, Dobruszkes	Yes	annual data 1990-2008	Geography of airflows of main cities neighbouring the ESPON space
	Maritime flows	Ports *x* ports	Lloyds, Ducruet César	Yes	1994 and 2004	Geography of maritime flows of main port cities neighbouring the ESPON space

Table 4: Source, scale and availability of the data on flows between the ESPON space and its Neighbourhoods

2.2.3.2. Transports and energy networks data – WP2

Network-related databases require specific data models, based on particular objects (e.g. nodes, links, boundaries) and relationships among them (e.g. two nodes attached to each link). The network data model is composed by a large number of entities such as NUTS3 "centroids", "connectors", "road segments", "road junctions", "rail stations", etc. each one represented by a particular object and relationships. For instance, the city capital of a NUTS3 will be represented as a node with "centroid" attributes, meaning it will be connected to each transport or energy network through a particular type of link, or "connector", that represents the network interior to the NUTS3, and therefore has as attached attributes length, speed, or cost, that represents the weighted average of all cities in the NUTS3 to get access to the exterior network. These data models are standard on the network extensions of advanced GIS.

The work on WP2 is mostly focused on the production of accessibility analysis for ESPON space and ENCs by combining three key territorial dimensions: transport and energy endowment, and distribution of population and economic activities.

The accessibility indicators to be produced will be based on connectivity (access from each place of EU and ENCs to the transport and/or energy networks) and potential accessibility (access to activities at a given time). Other indicators (e.g. densities and infrastructure endowment, traffics and flows originated in different zones…) will also be computed as a basis for the calculation of the more complex accessibility indicators.

The exercise will take 2010 and 2030 (optionally 2050) as time horizons.

The paramount goal is producing homogeneous maps covering ESPON space and ENCs helping to better understand Europe in its geographic context, according to different indicators. A comprehensive large DINA0 map will be produced as a synthesis of the exercise.

All indicators produced and the structure of the database will be documented and transferred to become part of the ITAN Information System, and ESPON. The database of the exercise will be structured as a raster cell 5km *x* 5km, and indicators will also be aggregated at higher administrative levels.

2.2.4. A database on cooperation

The Neighbourhoods have an increasing importance in the external relations of the EU, as shown by the number of treaties signed with ENCs in all fields and by the concentration of development aid of the EU in these countries (Van Hamme 2011).

The objective here is to have a general overview of the political cooperation between EU and its Neighbourhood. This knowledge is a necessary base to understand the political vision of the EU on its Neighbourhood but moreover to implementing policy recommendations for cooperation.

We can identify several scales of cooperation between the EU and its Neighbourhoods:

(i) Along with the macro-regional strategies (BSR, Danube region), at the macro-regional scale the ENP is the main instrument of cooperation between the EU and its Neighbourhoods;

(ii) At local scale, we observe large number of trans-border cooperation between the localities and regions at the margins of the EU and neighbouring regions or localities;

(iii) In addition, there is a thematic cooperation between the EU and ENCs in specific areas such as environment, energy, or trade.

To provide a general overview of the political cooperation between EU and its Neighbourhoods, we propose to build a database that includes all types of cooperation between the EU and the ENCs (excluding cooperation between each EU State member and neighbouring countries). 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.

In addition, we will propose a mapping and a descriptive analysis of the spatial configuration of EU cooperation with its Neighbourhoods. This work will also build on TIGER (macro-scale) and TERCO (micro-scale) results and experiences on cooperation between EU and its Neighbourhoods.

2.3. Mapping

Within the framework of the ESPON ITAN project, the working teams need a macro-regional map-kit displaying both Europe and it ENRs as well as regional map-kits for each of the Neighbourhood areas (four) and for each case study (five).

2.3.1. The ENR coverage

The chosen coverage for the ITAN project includes the following countries (from West to East): Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Israel, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99, Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia.

NB: The Russian Federation will not be entirely included within ITAN's analyses. The covered regions are the one bordering an EU member or a ENC. The inland coverage will include every *oblast* from the Western boundaries to the Ural mountains.

For each Neighbourhood study, countries neighbouring the ENRs will be dealt with. For instance, the Northern Neighbourhood analyses will include the most Northern regions of America for some key indicators.

2.3.2. Projections

We have been working with the UMS-RIATE team in charge of map-kit building within the ESPON Programme, to choose the appropriate projection to display the targeted territories. Since the ESPON countries are also displayed on the macro-regional map-kit (ENR), we have chosen to build it centred around the ESPON space using the EPSG projection 3035[2].

For each Neighbourhood (Eastern, Northern, South and South-Eastern), each team will create specific map-kits with the agreement of the lead partner, with the technical assistance from UMS-RIATE and according to inputs from experts to delineate the displayed area. Except for the Northern Neighbourhood, all the regional map-kits will be built from the macro-regional one. It means the projection will remain the same in order to keep each Neighbourhood's layout easily readable by any European stakeholder. However, the scale will be adjusted to improve the readability of each regional map. Due to its arctic location, the Northern Neighbourhood will be built using a polar projection to be properly displayed; Canada, Alaska and the Russian Federation's Northern areas will be shown there (see the proposals for Neighbourhoods' map-kits in Appendix 9).

2.3.3. Map-kits

For the purposes of the ITAN project, we will need several map-kits to cover the European Neighbour Regions and the ESPON area, but also each Neighbourhood and the five case studies.

Additional map-kits for countries will be created whenever needed.

Neighbour countries of the ENCs can be seen on the map-kit; whenever data will be available, those countries will be included within the overall analyses.

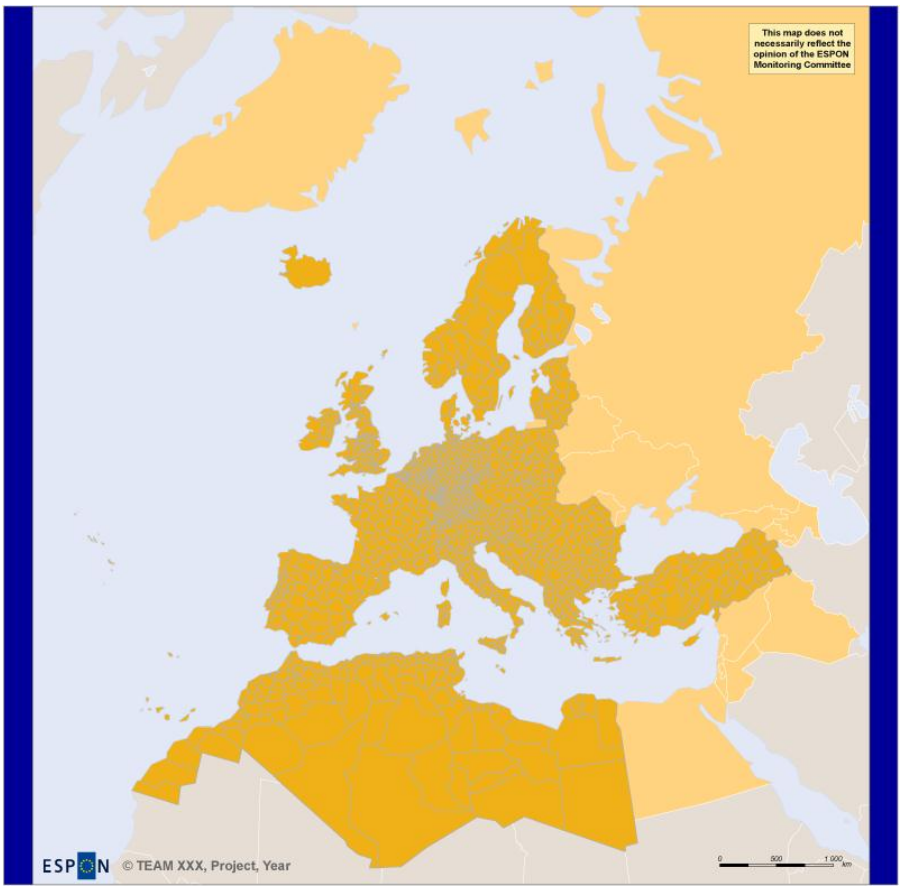
To make sure the maps of each Neighbouring will be comparable, the ITAN team will agree upon mapping rules for shared analyses (e.g. the same phenomenon has to be display with a same colour for the four Neighbourhoods).

[2] 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.

Map-kit type	Map-kit name	Status	Projection
Macro-regional	ENRs	Draft version	ESPG89
Regional	Eastern Neighbourhood	In progress	ESPG89
Regional	Mediterranean N.	In progress	ESPG89
Regional	Northern N.	In progress	Polar TBD
Regional	South-Eastern N.	In progress	ESPG89
Case study	The European Arctic	TBD	TBD
Case study	The Baltic Sea	TBD	TBD
Case study	The Black Sea	TBD	TBD
Case study	Western Balkans*	TBD	TBD
Case study	Gibraltar	TBD	TBD

* a map-kit for the Western Balkans case study might not be needed, due to the relatively small area already displayed in the South-Eastern Neighbourhood map-kit. “TBD”: to be determined.

Table 5: The expected map-kits



Map 2: Main ENRs map-kit, with the SNUTS2 divisions available in July 2012

3. Analysis of the ENRs

3.1. Methodology

3.1.1. Key indicators and methods

3.1.1.1. Guidelines for key indicators of territorial structures

Given that the main issue of ITAN is about data availability and reliability (section 1), it is difficult at this stage to define the indicators that the consortium will set up. Still, a few guidelines can be given.

1) Since the database will integrate data of various and heterogeneous nature (territorial data, grid data, network data and sample data), we will develop tool for their computation and cross-analysis. For instance, collected territorial data will be computed so as to provide a local grid dataset that will be crossed with network data (the goal being to calculate accessibility of territories in terms of number of people and of dynamism of the territories).

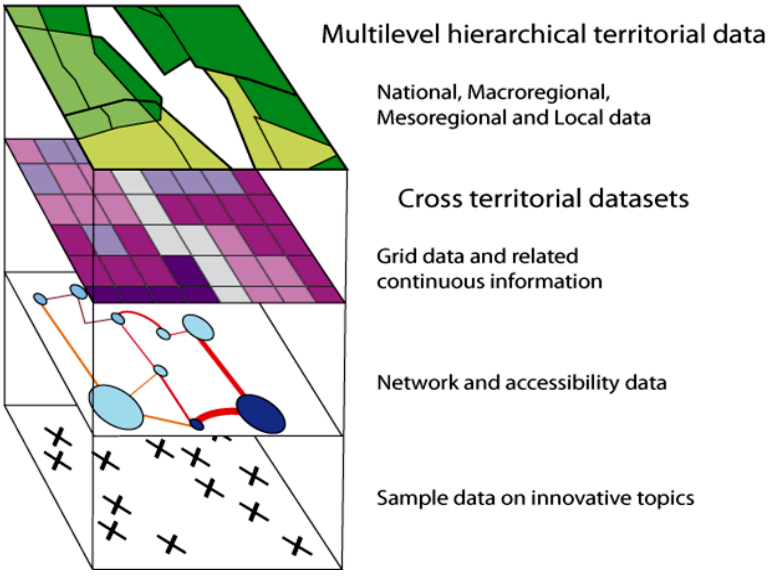


Chart 2: An integrated data collection

NB: Due to this mix of data of various natures, the consortium will certainly use mapping methods of smoothing, in order to represent values on a territorial base that could fit to these different variables. Such maps based on potential could typically be applied to grid data for all the territory covering EU and Neighbourhoods, as it had early been done in the Study Program of European Spatial Planning (SPESP 1999).

2) A strong attention to the data collection will be paid in order to distinguish numerators and denominators. M4D will provide the database with surface and global population data, which are two of the most useful variables for further *denominators* (e.g. indicators of wealth or of access to resources which are calculated per inhabitant, indicators related to environment which are often calculated per surface). ITAN will add basic variables for further denominators such as production (yet a local amount of GDP is all too often difficult to get) and young population (in order for instance to calculate indicators or education level). That is to say that ITAN will strive to collect *raw data* rather than ratios – since it is always feasible to derive ratios from raw data and not the reverse way. As an example, the database will provide the number of deaths and the total population rather death rate which is easily calculated from both indicators. Ratios will only be collected when no other data is available.

3) The indicators will pertain to the general fields of the territorial analysis:

- occupation of space, namely urban issue but not at a very precise scale since ITAN will focus on the SNUTS 3 level; we will not address too much in detail the actual delimitation of urban areas, which is terribly complex and time consuming, and should constitute the objective of a whole project per se. Still, the density and its evolution, along with the approximation of city areas (SNUTS 3 and 4 in the case of Russian *rayon* or South Mediterranean "subdistricts" will be documented in some countries), and along with data on "urban" and "non-urban" population as they derive form the administrative data of some neighbouring countries, will allow to give quite a precise picture of the occupation of space;

- social division of space, that is the issue of inequality. The indicators will depend on the available data – sometimes the income are available and reliable but most of the time they are not, and other variables will have to be mobilised (number of cars per household, unemployment, level of diplomas…) with possible hierarchical classification to rank the social level of a local population;

- economic division of labour, that is the spatial location of production (amounts, sectors) and its qualitative components (innovation, R&D…);

- environmental territorial stakes, which will be different according to the type of Neighbourhood (importance of water resources and agricultural available land in the Mediterranean area, importance of water-floods in the Eastern Neighbourhood…), and will depend on the data availability;

- polarisation of space by transports hubs and first rank cities and services.

4) Typologies of the territorial structures

They will derive from the previous indicators and analysis. The consortium will strive to build the same typologies for all the countries and Neighbourhoods, but some differences could be imposed due to the variety of the national data collected.

3.1.1.2. Flows data processing

1) The analysis of transport data will be twofold:

(i) it can help characterising the territorial structure of a Neighbourhood, either thanks to the analysis of how important international flows are or are not in a local territory (e.g. easy access to major transport infrastructures, local amount of foreign investments…), or thanks to the analysis of intra-national flows (e.g. internal migration);

(ii) it is indispensable to understand the connections between the ENRs and the ESPON territories (e.g. trade flows, investment flows, migration, European public subsidies, sea or air cross-border pollution…). Here the obstacle is that the data are often available only at a national scale.

The computation of the international flows data will be made so as to answer to a driving question: how much are the neighbouring territories linked to ESPON territories? Related questions are: are these ENRs important for ESPON territories (in terms of market share, tourism destination etc.)? Are they more and more or less and less linked to Europe? Are other countries developing their own area of influence upon them (e.g. Russia towards the former NIS, Turkey vis-à-vis the Near-East)?

The analysis of the transport system will provide valuable information on the two sides: (i)a description of the network (presence of infrastructure, connexity) in the ENRs, which will contribute to the analysis of the territorial structures, weakness and strength; (ii) cross-border potential accessibility and traffic evolution for passengers and freight in cross-border flows, namely vis-à-vis ESPON territories.

The same attempt will be made for energy networks but with a much lower chance of success, because it is much less geographically defined than the transport network and will require integrating heterogeneous information from various sources.

2) Information flows: the case of media data

Media data are a new type of flows in the territorial analysis that could be relevant for the Neighbourhoods issue (how are those territories represented by European media, how are they represented between them for instance between South Mediterranean countries, does territorial cross-border cooperation have any echo into the media…).

For such a first coupling experience of geographic data and media, daily newspapers have emerged as the best sample, by considering their social weight and the historical role in defining the international agenda. Yet, the very general and commercial nature of newspaper databases (such as Factiva) makes difficult to build a corpus of media data. Considering this, ITAN will build a database storing RSS feeds associated with articles published in a sample of newspapers of different countries of the Neighbourhoods.

Among the published articles, ITAN will focus on international news (news related to events occurring outside the country borders). According to this perspective, any article of a newspaper of the country A citing the country B is considered as a flow of information between the two countries. By aggregating the articles, we can identify the international flows of information for a time period and for a theme. The geographical analysis will be completed by several media-oriented exploitations of the database. By considering every newspaper as a sensor and by retrieving in the articles the events that occur (disaster, war, crisis...), we can try to measure their distribution in space and time, distinguishing international, regional or local events. Moreover, ITAN will analyse the information flows from a historical viewpoint, by studying phenomena of spatial and temporal distribution.

Thanks to the interactions between computer sciences and medias studies teams, we hope to provide an innovative database for future research on territories, far beyond databases provided by geography or media studies. Storing volatile (RSS feeds enriched with spatial attributes) and royalty free (unlike newspaper articles) information, the database will be an archive useful both to decision makers of present time and future generations of researchers.

3.1.1.3. Network data methodology

Existing transport and energy networks and databases, as well as existing forecast models (e.g. MOSAIC and TRANSTOOLS for EU27, CETMO/ACTION18 for Mediterranean countries, see Appendix 7) will be used for their own sectorial and geographic coverage, complemented by additional datasets mostly for Eastern European NC. The use of some of pre-existing datasets and models will require explicit permission from different European institutions.

The territory of EU and NC will be structured at cells 5 km x 5 km to overcome the problem of heterogeneous administrative boundaries, and data will be transferred from the various sources to it. Particularly, land-use information (e.g. from CORINE, as well as University of Maryland, available at 1 km x 1 km at global level) and population (based on combining and cross-checking multiple datasets, e.g. location and population of cities by ESRI, land occupation, population at provincial and regional level, etc.). Other information (e.g. transport infrastructure, energy facilities, will also be attached to the raster cell). The analysis may require finding specific solutions for specific regions and countries.

Preliminary analysis will be related to analyse the density of activities (population, GDP) in the 2010 and 2030 horizons. To study the 2030 horizons, official forecasts will be collected from various international sources and data transferred to the raster cell. Maps covering the whole EU and NC will be designed and produced overlapping activities densities with transport and energy networks.

Accessibility analysis (in terms of connectivity and accessibility) will be carried out for 2010 and 2030. For 2030, infrastructure projects will be reviewed based on already existing datasets and models. Results obtained for all nodes in the networks will be transferred to the raster cell (where nodes are attached) and diffused to the whole raster cell according to the conditions of land (e.g. periurban areas with relatively large local roads and transport systems, or deserts, mountains areas, rivers and lakes).

Information on trips and traffic flows will be available from the various sources mentioned, 2010 and 2030. This information will be assembled and harmonised, since there is no single dataset covering EU and NC homogeneously. Depending on the quality of the harmonisation process, specific runs of the MOSAIC and/or ACTION18 model maybe carried out.

The datasets that will be used are many; from ACTION18 transport network, from MOSAIC traffic flows, from land-use the Eastern European zone, ESRI cities database at global level part of the Western Mediterranean zone…

3.1.1.4. The driving political question for recommendations

Our driving question in the statistical processing of data and of our territorial analysis will be the convergence and the divergence between the Neighbourhoods and the ESPON space. Understanding the territorial structures and dynamics of the ENR is interesting as such, but it is indeed above all important for the actual and future links (markets, culture, environment etc.) between Europe and its neighbours. The analysis of ENRs' structures and dynamics will thus be made throughout this driving question: do they show more and more, or less and less alike ESPON territories that are located on the other side of the border? How high are the discontinuities, do they increase or decrease in the different external borders of the ESPON space?

Do the flows between ENRs and ESPON space confirm the analysis of convergence or divergence? Does the cross-border cooperation fit with this diagnose, is it a part of the overall diagnose (e.g. strong discontinuities, low exchanges between ESPON space and ENRs, and little cross-border cooperation) or on the contrary does cooperation somehow compensate the week exchanges in order to build a better territorial interaction?

This driving question will ease the section on recommendations for territorial policies and regional cross-border integration. Recommendations will be based on this overall analysis: what are the main features of the organisation of space and of relations to ESPON space, what main stakes, threats and opportunities, what existing cooperation, what desirable policies to tackle the stakes? This will be made for each Neighbourhood and for the Neighbourhoods as a whole (see below 2.7.1.).

3.1.2. Case studies

3.1.2.1. Goals of the case study

Each case study has two goals:

(i) one is directly linked to the concerned Neighbourhood. The case study is a way of deepening the analysis, of highlighting the region specific circumstances better, of mobilising more local data of innovative data that are not available for

the whole Neighbourhood, or of identifying cooperation that could be extended to other parts of this Neighbourhood;

(ii) one is more directly linked to the whole ITAN project: giving a detailed insight, on a concrete case, of the issue of territorial integration i.e. convergence vs. divergence between ESPON space and neighbouring territories. Of course the content will depend on the case study, either in terms of territorial structures, or of flows, or of environment, or of norms and policies, or a mix of all these items.

3.1.2.2. The choice of the five case studies (see Appendix 10)

The case studies have been chosen on a territorial base (so as to shed light on the Neighbourhoods territories), and not according to the governance issue because this issue is rather dealt with by the TERCO and TANGO projects.

The choice avoids case studies already taken in charge in the TERCO project: Finland–Russian Federation, Poland–Slovakia–Ukraine, Greece–Bulgaria–Turkey. We acknowledge that TERCO deals with Spain–Morocco, but the Gibraltar case will be much more complementary than redundant.

- The Gibraltar case study is very directly devoted to the convergence vs. divergence issue, because it reaches here a paroxysmal height: huge economic discontinuity between the two shores of the Mediterranean, terrible barrier for migration, growing competition in tourism and between Tangier-Med 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 a global node for transport and logistics.

- The Western Balkans case study will give to ITAN the opportunity to address thematic issues that are not developed in the rest of the project: cultural heritage protection, preservation of nature and biodiversity. Moreover, this case study will give an in-depth analysis of the migration issue which is a key question of the South-Eastern Neighbourhood as a whole.

- The Black Sea region case study is designed as “methodological”, given the complexity of the case and given the scale of this territory: the Black Sea transnational area encompasses eight countries of varied status, and implies a complex data collection on territorial structures and flows (migration, trade, energy…). For the consortium, it represents an interesting link between South-Eastern, Eastern and even Mediterranean Neighbourhoods to be addressed collectively.

- The European Arctic case study will focus on climate change related future challenges and opportunities (what will happen when the ice melts), and on the use of natural resources. It is a way to highlight the environment issue and also to raise an emerging geopolitical and geo-economical issue in the European region. A third motivation is to take into account Canada, which is a European neighbour but will not be studied in the rest of the ITAN project since we agreed on not considering America as a priority in this first project dedicated to the neighbourhoods.

- The Baltic case study is a way of analysing more in depth the relationship between ESPON space and Russian territories. The case study will be an opportunity to address the main stakes of this area (sustainability, prosperity, attractiveness, security…) on a European point of view and on a Russian point of view namely focused on the Kaliningrad enclave – the Baltic region as a possible “territorial laboratory” for better relationship between EU and Russia.

	Differences in/decreasing	Policies in action	Available data	Possible observatory / follow-up structure	Partner in charge
Gibraltar	✓	✓	✓	✓	Mcrit
West. Balkans	✓	✓	✓		CNRS
Black Sea	✓	✓	✓	✓	CNRS
Baltic Sea	✓	✓	✓		Nordregio
European Arctic		✓	✓		Nordregio

Table 6: Profile of the five case studies

3.2. Output for the Northern Neighbourhood – WP3

ESPON Coordination Unit was asking a stronger focus on the North-Eastern side in ITAN project. In order to answer for that point, we have decided to split the former very large "North-East Neighbourhood" which spread from the Arctic to the Black Sea, in two parts: a specific WP will be dedicated to the Northern Neighbourhood, with a case study on the Arctic area; the other WP will be dedicated to the Eastern Neighbourhood but with a case study on the Baltic Sea region (see below 3.3.).

3.2.1. Territorial structures and dynamics

In order to show the structures and dynamics of the Northern Neighbourhood's regions it is crucial to highlight the sparse settlement structure and long distances in the North ENR.

For the regional analysis will use circumpolar comparison when relevant. For that we recommend using 'national' territories or regions as a starting point and main level of analysis. This means the territorial level of "Subject" (*Oblast*, Republic etc.) for Russia and 'state'/'territory for Canada. Due to limited number of population in the Faroe Islands and Greenland (later referred to as Westnorden) we propose using those at national level. For circumpolar comparison also Alaska, on state level, could be shown.

In Canada and Russia the most comprehensive statistical data are provided by censuses. The availability and quality of data estimates between the censuses is limited. For the Westnorden countries the availability and quality of the local and regional register data is good but due to low number of people in Faroe Islands and Greenland we will select the best suitable territorial level on indicator basis to (i) give the best comparability to the other regions in the Neighbourhood and ESPON space and (ii) highlight specific territorial structures. One of the territory specific issues is related to urbanization. Even the Northern ENRs are one of the sparsest populated areas in the world; the population is extremely concentrated to a few settlements. Thus some city – rest of the region comparison can be of interest.

3.2.2. Territorial flows and their changes

The territorial flows in the Northern Neighbourhood could be analysed both on national and regional transnational level related to the project targets and data availability. The specific characteristics of the territory (sparse population, geographic barriers, and long distances) are vital to understanding the territorial flows in this Neighbourhood. On the one hand, there is the question of analysing the accessibility aspect of the existing infrastructure on which many of the flows are dependent in the region and changes in with regard to various cross-border infrastructures like transport and energy. On the other hand, there is the question of large distances and maritime connections in harsh climatic conditions.

Mobility of the people in the North Neighbourhood is high. People are moving towards the regional centres and larger urban nodes within the region but also abroad, to the more populated areas in the West, East and South of the North Neighbourhood. A remarkable share of the migration is related to the limited labour possibilities in the home regions and in the case of more rural and peripheral regions, in relation to education possibilities. Also fly in – fly out – phenomenon is common in some settlements, especially on those where the economic structure is heavily concentrated on natural resource exploitation. With this we mean those employees who are flown to the work site where they are working usually long shifts for a number of continuous days and are then flown back to their home town for a number of days of rest as the working towns might have a temporal status (e.g. the mine will close once the minerals have been extracted) or the settlements are not otherwise offering sufficient quality to attract families to live locally.

3.2.3. Territorial impact of the potential changes in cooperation

Territorial interactions with neighbouring areas and potential joint development opportunities for cooperation differ between the parts of the Northern Neighbourhood. On the one hand, the region includes countries like Iceland with ongoing 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 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 North 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.

With regard to territorial institutional structures, the Northern Partnership is one of the primary initiatives in the area to address common challenges with regard to cross-border cooperation and external policies among the Nordic Countries, the Baltic States and Russia. The goal is to promote development and security in a number of areas – economic, social, environmental, judicial and regional development. Several different types of partnership agreements were created: the NDEP (environmental issues), the NDPHS (public health and social wellbeing), the NDPC (culture) and the NDPTL (transport and logistics). The ND Institute (NDI) and ND Business Council (NDBC) were been created, along with an ‘Arctic Window’ to focus attention on the Arctic region. The Northern Dimension forms an important venue for dialogue with the Russian neighbourhood.

3.3. Output for the Eastern Neighbourhood – WP4

3.3.1. Territorial structures and dynamics

In order to show the structures and dynamics of the Eastern Neighbourhood regions we will use the territorial level of “Subject” (*oblast*, Republic etc.) for Russia and Belarus as a comparative starting point for NUTS resemblance as that will give the best data availability. In Belarus, Russia, Moldova and Ukraine the most comprehensive statistical data are provided by censuses. The availability and quality of data estimates between the censuses is limited. In all countries two post-Soviet censuses have been already held, which allows time comparisons. Moreover, for the first time the Eastern Neighbourhood including cross-border

territories in Russia, Ukraine and Belarus will be analysed and mapped at the level of several hundred districts (r*ayons*). Although this involves some uneasy problems of data compatibility, at this territorial level it is now possible to find a number of relevant statistical indicators, which will make the results much more fine and detailed. *Oblasts* and Republics (in Russia) are larger than NUTS in neighbouring countries, and only some parts of them are really concerned by the cross-boundary flows. It makes an analysis at a more detailed territorial level not only desirable but really necessary for the purposes of eventual joint territorial planning and projects (r*ayons* for the cross-border areas, o*blast* for the other parts of theses Eastern ENCs).

In terms of territorial institutional structures, the Eastern Neighbourhood is represented 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).

3.3.2. Territorial flows and their changes

The territorial flows in the Eastern Neighbourhood could be analysed both on state and regional level related to the project targets and data availability. As with the Northern Neighbourhood, on the one hand 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 attractiveness.

Mobility of the people in the Eastern Neighbourhood in most of the regions is related to out-migration. People are moving towards the regional centres and larger urban nodes within the region but also abroad, towards the ESPON space. When talking about the economic flows of the region, time series are of great importance. Especially the Eastern Neighbourhood was developing rapidly at the beginning of this century but the region was also heavily hit by the economic crisis. One issue is to measure the geographical reorientation of economic flows towards Europe, and the geo-economic importance of flows such as energy flows from Russia in this Neighbourhood.

3.3.3. Territorial impact of the potential changes in cooperation

Territorial interactions with neighbouring areas and potential joint development opportunities for cooperation differ between the countries of this Neighbourhood and EU. On the one hand, the region includes countries like Ukraine which is a priority partner country within the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) with ongoing negotiations on an EU-Ukraine Association Agreement. On the other hand, there are negotiations on a New EU-Russia Agreement.

This Neighbourhood is a part of various European territorial cooperation programmes. Cross Border Cooperation (CBC) is a key priority of the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). There are fifteen Programmes that have been established under the ENPI Cross Border Cooperation (ENPI CBC) for the period 2007-2013 and seven of those are highly relevant for the Baltic Sea Region - namely the land-border programmes of Kolarctic-Russia, Karelia-Russia, South-East Finland-Russia, Estonia-Latvia-Russia, Latvia-Lithuania-Belarus, Lithuania-Poland-Russia and Poland-Belarus-Ukraine. Under the Structural Funds 2007-2013, Transnational Cooperation Areas of the Baltic Sea Region is an important programme area. With the focus on the better integration of the region, the main questions are related to better economic integration and deepening of political cooperation, especially with Ukraine. Sectors' issues like trade, energy and security, not least related to visa issues, are high on the agenda.

In 2008-2009 Sweden and Poland started the Eastern Partnership initiative as a type of "fast track" for those neighbours that wanted to be further and more quickly integrated into EU issues. The idea was that mainly extra money for projects that help to build up institutional capacity, primarily in Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, Moldavia, Albania and Azerbaijan would be

funded. In this way the “Eastern” integration would have the possibilities to move at a faster pace than the whole ENI, but much of the momentum behind the Eastern Partnership has been stymied as the result of the debt crisis.

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. As the EU´s first macro-region in 2009, the Baltic Sea Region (BSR) region strives for closer cooperation between the Member States. The EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region provides an Action Plan for the BSR addressing issues concerning the marine environment, prosperity, transport and energy and safety and security. As the strategy makes no provisions for new institutions, funding, instruments or regulations, its role is rather as an integrated framework by which to utilize existing structures, institutions and actions – many of these in the form of projects funded by the Baltic Sea Region Programme 2007-2013. The strategy stresses the need for coordinated joint actions in the BSR on a "macro-regional" level including discussions with external partners, especially Russia.

Russia is not on board the EUSBSR but the idea is that Russia will be integrated into the implementation of the EUSBSR once it is well-functioning. Russia itself became more interested with the EUSBSR as became more linked to the Northern Dimension and with the CBSS as a key player in the EUSBSR.

The European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (COM 2009, p.2) sites that the Baltic Sea Region (BSR) is a highly heterogeneous area in economic, environmental and cultural terms, yet the countries concerned share many common resources and demonstrates considerable interdependence. The VASAB Long Term Perspective (LTP), which, among other things, addresses integrating Northwest Russia into the BSR, also identified three main territorial cohesion challenges. First the East-West divide reflects the differences in several socio-economic development aspects. Second the North-South divide results from diversified differences in (i) climate and environmental conditions and (ii) settlement pattern highlighting the importance of accessibility. Thirdly, the urban-rural and the centre-periphery divides are seen as the major challenge for the BSR cohesion, particularly with regard to demographic and economic development prospects. This same threefold can be found also in the expanded Eastern Neighbourhood context. The data gathering and analysis will be related to (i) these territorial challenges and (ii) commonly agreed data gathering and analysis between the WPs.

The Danube Macro-regional strategy (EUSDR) is the EU’s second macro-regional strategy endorsed by the European Council in June 2011. Stretching from the Black Forest to the Black Sea, the EUSDR encompasses fourteen countries, including the ENCs 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. Within the four pillars of the EUSDR – Connecting the region, Protecting the Environment, Building Prosperity and Strengthening the region the challenges of the region identified include missing mobility links, ensuring energy security and efficiency, water quality and quantity, differences in innovation, gaps in the Single Market, social exclusion, differing governance capacities and illegal migration and human trafficking. In most of these areas, the role that the ENCs and regions can play is quite significant for ensuring cohesion of the region as a whole.

3.4. Output for the South-Eastern Neighbourhood – WP5

Many South-Eastern neighbouring countries present common stakes, yet they developed different strategies and answers (i) regarding their economical internationalisation and integration into worldwide and European flows, (ii) regarding their increasing internal disparities which stresses the diversity of national profiles, (iii) regarding the process of changes after the collapse of the Iron Curtain (Bellier 2000, Bjelic 2002, Cattaruzza and Sintès 2012, Driessen 2002, Green 2005, Kaplan 2002, Marushiakova 2008).

3.4.1. Structures and trends

The analysis of territorial structures and trends of the South-Eastern Neighbourhood will focus on the following tasks.

- an identification of territorial axis, settlement corridors and nodes which is a relevant issue for post-war territories under reconstruction and countries where international migrations and trans-European flows are increasing;
- an overview of the demographical stakes and their impacts for territorial cooperation with ESPON space, in particular the question of a young and very mobile population in Western Balkans compared to that of Western Europe. These specific features concern population growth and incentives for mobility as well as consequences for the structure of the labour force. The availability and reliability of data stemming from last censuses is limited (see above section 1.2.1.3 precision on Serbia for example) and data from ESPON database I need to be checked;
- an overview of main socio-economical discontinuities and disparities in the field of labour force, economic indicators (investments, growth) to better understand the integration with ESPON space.

3.4.2. Flows with ESPON territories

The South-Eastern Neighbourhood is expected to be connected to Europe through the Danube River and infrastructures corridors (European TEN-T). But it is not yet a functional area and synergies have to be enhanced to overcome strong discontinuities and fragmentation between countries of the Neighbourhood on the one hand, and between Western Balkans and the rest of Europe.

Measuring these discontinuities requires a dataset of flows, which will be partially provided in the framework of WP1 and 2 at national level and which are under construction at regional level in the ESPON project database. The availability of data has to be checked, especially as far as NUTS 2 and 3 levels are concerned. The information is still fragmented and rather heterogeneous to draw comparisons between territories documented thanks to different national statistical institutions. Main stakes are accessibility, energy transport, economic development (attraction of foreign investment and degree of openness to European investments), and outmigration towards ESPON countries. Time series are of great importance but in this Neighbourhood particularly difficult to obtain in order to study the impacts of recent (Slovenia), ongoing enlargements (Croatia) and expected enlargements (FYROM, Montenegro) on infrastructures.

3.4.3. Territorial impact of the cooperation processes

The ESPON Coordination Unit was asking for a stronger focus on the impacts of the macro-regional strategies held in the EU neighbourhoods regarding the priorities and questions addressed in the ESPON Interim report 2013, the 5th Cohesion report (2010) and, the Territorial agenda (2011). This Neighbourhood is concerned by two macro-regional strategies. The EU strategy for the Danube region (2010) encompasses fourteen countries (totally or partially), of which four are included in the South-Eastern Neighbourhood (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia) and stretches from the Danube origins to the Black Sea. The project of an Adratic-Ionian macro-regional strategy (launched in 2011 by the CoR and expected in 2014) encompasses three EU member states (Greece, Italy and Slovenia), two candidate countries (Croatia and Montenegro) and three potential candidate countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia). In both cases, the macro-regional strategies seek to reduce territorial discontinuities and socio-economical discrepancies inside the area and to enhance territorial cooperation between European neighbourhood and ESPON territories. We will study the territorial impacts of such new cooperation processes and complete the critical inventory of territorial cooperation initiatives conducted in the TERCO and TIGER ESPON programmes.

Regarding the inner South-Eastern Neighbourhood, data collection concerning the territorial cooperation at regional and local levels has to be done. Hence, we aim at mapping the cooperation into this Neighbourhood, and identifying types of cooperation according to the nature and the intensity of cooperation. The diversity of such cooperation refers to traditions of cooperation, differences of political systems and capacity for the local actors to appropriate them. These questions will be addressed through the Western Balkans case study, focusing on the territorial cooperation between NUTS 2 or 3 regions of Greece, FYROM and, Albania.

3.4.5. Towards recommendations for territorial policies

The project team will assess current developments and formulate recommendations on the following issues:

- Adequacy of territorial cooperation initiatives between ESPON countries and South-Eastern neighbouring countries for challenging disparities and discontinuities;
- Role of financial instruments to warrant development and stability of the South-Eastern Neighbourhood;
- Reflection of the most relevant action level for implementing territorial cooperation.

3.5. Output for the Southern Neighbourhood – WP6

The objective is to give a comprehensive view of the Euro-Mediterranean territorial stakes. This area has hitherto been analysed throughout general macroeconomic statements (trade tariffs, national GDP…), thematic approaches (water issue in the one hand, energy on the other, urbanization etc.) or throughout scattered geographical scopes (Maghreb countries, Turkey, Balkans, Eastern Mediterranean). The Mediterranean Neighbourhood lacks a comprehensive vision; ITAN will make an integrated territorial analysis of the Neighbourhood from Morocco to Turkey (see section XXX for the reason why Turkey is part of this Neighbourhood).

3.5.1. The driving questions on territorial structures and flows

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 inequities in these ENRs – given the key importance given to the fight again regional inequalities since the Arab spring?

When it comes to the flow data, the report will answer to two main questions: (i) do the flows between Mediterranean partner countries (MPCs) and ESPON space show an absolute and relative 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 by growing cross-border exchanges between their territories? The difficulty here will be to analyse the *local* impact of such international flows. Here we face the data issue, which are particularly difficult in the Mediterranean partner countries.

3.5.2. The data issue: mobilising the various database existing on the Mediterranean area

In this Neighbourhood, the data issue is about (i) quality, (ii) availability of data in countries hardily open to scientific cooperation such as Libya for a long time and Syria today, and (iii) harmonization between varied statistical systems, since the MPCs are eleven (including the

Palestinian Territories) – hence the importance of national experts who will help the TPG analysing the genuine quality of each national data.

On the other hand, ITAN will benefit from specific database set up in the framework of the Barcelona process. The stake is to actually get these data, and to set an integrating methodology so as to make cross-cutting analysis and provide a territorial based comprehensive analysis that has never been made hitherto. As well as the national statistical offices, several Euro-Mediterranean bodies deliver data or studies of great interest for ITAN. This is the case of:

- the *Observatoire Méditerranéen de l'Energie* (Energy Mediterranean Observatory) which provides data on networks, demand and supply of all types of energy of the Euro-Mediterranean region;
- the Centre for Applied Research on International Migration (CARIM, European University Institute) which is the best centre for data collection – derived from the census of each country – on the trans-Mediterranean migrations and policies analysis, and which is now developing also a database on migration of the Eastern Neighbourhood;
- 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 could provide ITAN with interesting data on pollution and on water resource in particular;
- the International Centre of Higher Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM), which is settled in half a dozen sites in the Mediterranean region and provides data and studies of the rural territory and the agricultural issue;
- Anima, which provides data on Foreign Direct Investment in the MPCs, especially from Europe, with a valuable detailed database that gives information at a local scale;
- the varied EU bodies in charge with one of the thematic programmes of the Barcelona process, namely the Euromed Transport Forum and the research centres linked to it (the CETMO located in Barcelona should be an important partner for ITAN's flow data issue).

The contacts have been established with all these bodies; ITAN is working at an open collaboration with them that could drive to the first Mediterranean territorial analysis multi-thematic and at the scale of the whole Neighbourhood.

3.5.3. The mapping issue

One part of the success of the Barcelona process relies on the capacity of laying out an integrated vision, thus mapping, of a regional area usually seen throughout scattered approaches. The problem is that several territories of this Neighbourhood are politically disputed:

- the Palestinian territories 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 Cyprus issue is apparently simpler: Cyprus should be represented as one territorial entity according to ESPON mandatory requirements[3]. It will be done by ITAN of course, whenever the national scale will be mapped, and the name will duly be "Cyprus". But at a more local scale, the problem is that Cyprus is not a "Neighbouring country", which would drive ITAN not to map the Island at all. A solution could be to map the local territories of Cyprus through the LAU1 division (six local entities) indicated by Eurostat, the differentiation between the Republic of Cyprus' Government controlled areas and the areas not under the effective control of the Government being *not* drawn like a national border.

3.5.4. The cooperation issue

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 real impact in the Mediterranean, as we have stated before (see 1.3.4). The goal here is to measure the territorial impact of all these cooperation, 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 the regional de-concentration in the MPCs).

3.6. Case studies: the case of the Black Sea case study

The description of the case studies is made in the Appendix 10. Here we give some insights of the Black Sea region case study because it is one of the most relevant to explore the multiples dimensions of neighbourhood in Europe. The region encompasses New Member states, namely Bulgaria and Romania, one Candidate Country (Turkey), ENP countries, namely Ukraine and Moldova, and a country linked to Europe throughout a strategic partnership, which is Russia. Hence, the Black Sea case study will be considered as an across TPG case study with a strong methodological relevance, associating experts and partners of the ITAN project. It aims at mapping the dynamics of integration –or on the contrary those of fragmentation – between the ESPON space and the neighbouring countries and regions surrounding the Black Sea. Three main themes will be tackled: (i) security as major geopolitical stake in an unstable region; (ii) energy transportation and corridors as major flows; (iii) integration within the Black Sea sub-regional space and with the EU. We will conduct a twofold spatial approach based on maps.

3.6.1. Assessing spatial convergence vs. divergence, integration vs. fragmentation

On the basis of the ITAN database we will construct:

(i) a set of maps of economic development indicators, demographical dynamics and main flows. The analysis will focus on discontinuities between countries and regions (NUTS 2 level, NUTS 3 if possible) in order to measure the degree of spatial integration or fragmentation within the Black Sea region and between the region and the ESPON territory all along the external border of the EU. Energy transportation and trade flows will be the basis for a centre-periphery analysis of spatial polarization;

(ii) A multilevel analysis, which will help to assess whether differences between the Black sea region and the EU are increasing or decreasing depending on the level of observation. The central hypothesis of a convergence at the national level but stronger disparities at the infra-national levels will be explored;

[3]"Representation of Cyprus in ESPON reports, publications and maps, Version 6 October 2010", in ESPON, March 2012: "Guidance paper, Scientific Platform and Tools".

(iii) Typologies of spatial discontinuities, which will be obtained in order to understand the depth of fragmentation and to provide recommendations.

3.6.2. Analysis of cooperation

Policies will be another important approach for this case study. A thematic approach will be drawn up from an increasing set of agreements concerning the Black Sea region since 1991 and the collapse of USSR. The specific role of the EU and the actions which are stemming from will be analysed among other cooperation agreements. On the basis of TERCO and TIGER ESPON programs, the database will be completed with the help of intergovernmental organisations and EU supported programs, and the academic research and literature (Andreev 2008, Aydin 2004 and 2005, Alexandrova-Arbatova, 2008, Bölükbaşı 2012, TAD 2000, Lesser 2007, Pangiota, 2010). We will address the question whether the EU is a driver for the regionalisation of the Black Sea.

Several organisations deliver data or studies of great interest for the case study purpose, especially bodies that associate stakeholders of the European side and of the Black Sea side. We present here briefly those of main interest for our purpose with a focus on energy transportation:

- The Black Sea economic cooperation http://www.bsec-organization.org) as a multilateral political and economic initiative has established a coordination Centre unit within the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) to collect data;
- The Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (http://www.bstdb.org) is the financial pillar of BSEC and publishes online database of funded projects for each member country;
- The Black Sea regional Energy centre (http://www.bsrec.bg) based in Sofia provides data on energy market in the Black Sea region;
- TRACECA (http://www.traceca-org.org/en/home/) is the EU technical assistance programme for the development of the transport corridor between Europe and Asia across the Black Sea, the countries of the South Caucasus, the Caspian Sea and the Central Asian countries launched in 1993;
- The INOGATE Programme (http://www.inogate.org/) launched in 1996 supports energy policy cooperation between the EU and the INOGATE Partner Countries. Seven neighbouring countries are concerned around the Black Sea by the programme and the Baku Initiative.

3.7. Synthesis – WP7

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

In the WP 7, 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 the European Neighbourhood Policy.

This synthesis will drive to policy recommendations to ESPON CU (about programmes concerning the Neighbourhoods), to EU stakeholders (namely for the ENP but also TEN, Agriculture policy…), 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 perspective.

3.7.2. Towards a future "Neighbourhood Spatial Development Perspective"?

The EU has hitherto financed a great amount of studies and programmes in its NCs, but an overall vision of all these actions is lacking. Such a territorial integrated perspective could take advantage of these scattered initiatives on trade, energy, transport, environment etc. It could be a relevant tool for cooperation, driving to a common vision that would be shared by ESPON and neighbouring countries.

The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) is more than a decade 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, the Mediterranean 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, a "Neighbourhood Spatial Development Perspective" could be a very useful complement to an updated ESDP. Such a NSDP could promote (i) the infrastructural linkage of the vast territory encompassing the ESPON space and the ENR, in order to facilitate economic and cultural exchanges and to secure the energy procurements; (ii) territorial policies in the ENR, derived – but locally adapted – from the EU policies such as the Regional Policy or the rural development side of the CAP's second pillar; (iii) common governance of common goods' such as the Mediterranean waters or a coordinated civil protection confronted to natural and industrial hazards.

A NSDP could be the operational tool of a shared vision of this vast territory that encompasses the ESPON space and its Neighbourhoods, and is comparable to the East Asian on-going integration. Its success would rely on the previous constitution of integrated database and mapping tools likely to provide the policymakers with the indispensable means for a common representation of stakes and prospects.

4. Dissemination and timeline

4.1. 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, so as to mobilise especially the policy makers;
- one will take place in Stockholm (possibly along with a BSR-TeMo project's dissemination event), 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).

4.2. Timeline

The next steps towards the Interim Report are:

- the recruiting of the external experts of the ENCs. Their identification if completed for a half of the countries for the time being, the contract process should be over in early October;
- the mapping and territorial overall analysis at NUTS 0 scale;
- the core data collection for the three quarters of the ENCs.

2012

July

- 31st: Inception Report (LP)
- End of experts recruiting – phase 1 (identification)

October

- End of experts recruiting – phase 2 (contracts)
- 4-5th: TPG2 / SB + CU project officer meeting (Paris)
- WP1.5 (see Appendix 2) – basic mapping and overall analysis: *NUTS 0*

December

- Geometries SNUTS 2/3 (M4D inputs)
- 5-6th: ESPON Seminar in Cyprus
- End of core data collection (*NUTS 2/3*) for the three quarters of the ENCs

2013

January

- 31st: Interim Report
- WP1.6 – basic mapping and analysis: *NUTS 2*

April

- End of core data collection (*NUTS 2/3*)

June

- Final data collection ("other required data")
- ESPON seminar in Ireland + TPG3
- Case studies results
- WP2 results

September

- around mid-September: TPG4 (Paris)
- Neighbourhoods Reports (WP3 to 6)
- WP7 (synthesis) first results

- First Dissemination event (in Sweden with the BSR-TeMo project)? with TPG4?

December

- WP7 (synthesis) final results
- 31st: Draft Final Report
- ESPON seminar

2014

February

- 6-7th: (to be confirmed) TPG5 / SB + CU project officer meeting (Paris)

May

- 31st: Final Report

June

- ESPON seminar: presentation of ITAN's 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

Table of the Appendices

Appendix 1: Neighbourhood stakes, EU policies and ESPON knowledge

Strategic fields	*Espon space evidence*	*EU policies and instruments*	*Espon projects*	*Neighbourhood regions and countries' stakes*
Cohesion	Rise of territorial imbalance within Espon countries	Regional policy; Territorial Agenda; 2nd pillar of CAP…	Territorial effects of structural funds (2006) TIPTAP - Territorial Impact Package for Transport and Agricultural Policies (2013) SeGI - Services of General Interest (2013) INTERCO - Indicators of Territorial Cohesion (2013)	Rise of territorial imbalance within Neighbourhood countries and need for European exchange of experience in regional policies
	rise of territorial imbalance between Espon countries and difficulty for EU peripheral countries	Cohesion policy; Interreg UE / Neighbouring countries; Pre Adhesion policy and Instrument	Territorial effects of the Pre-Accession Aid (2006) Enlargement of the EU and its polycentric spatial structure (2006)	Need for stronger cohesion between neighbouring countries and for stronger links with Espon territories; Acquis communautaire in Candidate countries (Western Balkans and Turkey)
	Instability of neighbourhoods, contrast of development compared to EU and migration pressure	ENP, Frontex, Union for the Mediterranean (UfM)	Europe in the World (2006) TIGER - Territorial Impact of Globalization for Europe and its Regions (2013) Spatial effects of demographic trends and migration (2006) DEMIFER - Demographic and Migratory Flows Affecting European Regions and Cities (2013)	political stabilization, economic development, social participation and territorial modernization
Response to climate change and environmental hazards	Need for a new European energy mix	20-20-20 Climate-energy Directive; Mediterranean Solar Plan (UfM)	ReRISK - Regions at Risk of Energy Poverty (2013)	Hydrocarbon resources, energetic supply, huge solar resources in the Mediterranean partner countries, need of neighbouring countries for European like energy transition objectives
	Shortage in water resources (Mediterranean and South-Eastern Europe)	Directive "Water"		Common threat on water resources in Mediterranean neighbouring countries
	Risks of air and water pollution	Nuclear plants safety (Nuclear Safety Instr.), Mediterranean de-pollution (EIB "Horizon 2020"), Black Sea strategy	ESaTDOR - European Seas and Territorial Development, Opportunities and Risks (2013)	Safety of nuclear plants (Eastern Neighbourhood); sanitation improvement (Eastern Neighbourhood, Black Sea, Mediterranean)
	Civil protection	Euromed of civil protection	Spatial effects of natural and technological hazards (2006)	Need for transnational cooperation concerning tsunami alerts (Mediterranean), earthquake (Mediterranean and Turkey), floods (namely North-East and South-East) and fires (all neighbouring countries)
Innovation and competition	Global competition for innovation	Lisbon strategy	KIT - Knowledge, Innovation, Territory	Skilled labour force international out-migration, need for international partnership in higher education and R&D
	Potential higher growth of peripheral Espon countries and regions	Interreg with third countries; sea and land connexion (TEN, Motorways of the Seas)		Driving role of regions located close to the EU border (Black sea and Mediterranean ports and capital cities, Western part of Russia and Ukraine…)

	Need for new markets	Trade agreements, Association Agreements	TIGER - Territorial Impact of Globalization for Europe and its Regions (2013)	Acquis communautaire in Candidate countries (Western Balkans and Turkey); opening to international trade and direct investment flows (all neighbours); rise of new partnership with BRIC emerging countries

Cooperation	Aid of Europe for the developing world	International cooperation and official aid (EuropeAid, European Development Fund, European Development Cooperation Instrument)	Europe in the World (2006)	Need of all neighbouring countries (except Russia, Algeria and Turkey) for financial aid, especially Arab countries in political transition (Arab spring)
	Role of Europe in the developing world	Thematic Transversal Programmes (natural resources, aid to civil society and local authorities, food safety, asylum policy)		Need for civil society rise (all countries), decentralization (Arab countries), food safety (Arab countries), human rights protection (Algeria, Libya, Syria, Moldova, Ukraine, Russia)
	Humanitarian aid	European Humanitarian Aid Instrument		Punctual needs (all neighbouring countries)
	European facilities of investment and lending, economic partnership with developing countries; but shortage of European public available subsidies	Femip (EIB's instrument for the Mediterranean), EIB and EBRD's loans		Need for investment capital (except Russia) and granted loans
	Rise of cross-border cooperation with third countries		TERCO - European Territorial Cooperation as a Factor of Growth, Jobs and Quality of Life (2013) POLYCE - Metropolisation and Polycentric Development in Central Europe (2013) TANGO - Territorial Governance, best Practices for New Perspectives	Win-win connexion to Espon space

Coordination of European policies	Need for overall visibility of European policies' territorial impact on European space	ESDP	Territorial impact of CAP and Rural Development Policy (2006) Spatial scenarios in relation to the ESDP and EU Cohesion Policy (2006) TIPTAP - Territorial Impact Package for Transport and Agricultural Policies (2013) ARTS - Assessment of Regional and Territorial Sensitivity (2013)	Need for overall sub-regional territorial development schemes (e.g. Mediterranean transport and energy infrastructures, South-East energy facilities…)
	Need for better coordination of European policies, especially in the external relations	Territorial Agenda; TAIEX; coordination between ENP and other European policies (TEN, Energy, CAP…)		Better visibility and efficiency of EU action (all countries); need for an overall Neighbourhood spatial development perspective

Appendix 2: Participation of the consortium's teams in the Work Packages

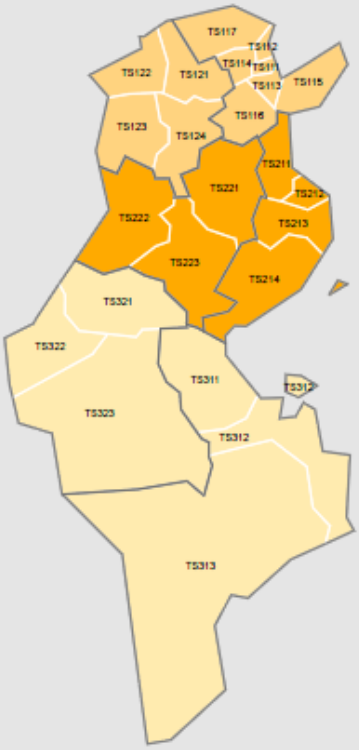
Work Packages		Contents	Team in charge	Other involved teams	Secondary partici-pation	External experts
WP0 Networking and support			**LP-CIST**	**all**		
	WP 0.1.	administrative & financial coordination	LP-CIST	all		
	WP 0.2.	scientific coordination and support	LP-CIST	all		
	WP 0.3.	reporting	LP-CIST	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.

Appendix 3: Geometries – a country profile example (provided by M4D)

TUNISIA - TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS



Territorial Units (T.U.) listing

SNUTS3	NOM	pop 2004
TS111	Tunis	984
TS112	Ariana	422
TS113	Ben Arous (Tunis Sud)	505
TS114	Manubah	336
TS115	Nabeul	694
TS116	Zaghouan	161
TS117	Bizerte	524
TS121	Béja	305
TS122	Jendouba	417
TS123	Le Kef	259
TS124	Siliana	234
TS211	Sousse	544
TS212	Monastir	456
TS213	Mahdia	378
TS214	Sfax	855
TS221	Kairouan	546
TS222	Kasserine	412
TS223	Sidi Bou Zid	396
TS311	Gabès	343
TS312	Médénine	433
TS313	Tataouine	144
TS321	Gafsa	324
TS322	Tozeur	98
TS323	Kebili	143

SNUTS2	NAME	pop 2004
TS11	Nord-est	3627
TS12	Nord-ouest	1214
TS21	Centre-est	2233
TS22	Centre-ouest	1354
TS31	Sud-est	919
TS32	Sud-ouest	564

SNUTS1	NAME	pop 2004
TS1	Nord	4841
TS2	Centre	3587
TS3	Sud	1483

Territorial history

Before 1881: 70 caïdats (tribal division)
1881-1956: French protectorate - 36 caïdats
1956: 14 governorates
1970's: The governorates of Sidi Bou Zid (1973), Siliana (1974), Sousse, Monastir, Mahdia (1974, split of the governorate of Sousse) and Zaghouan (1976) are created
1981: The governorates of Kebili, Tozeur and Tataouine are created (split of the governorates of Gabès, Gafsa and Medenine)
1984: The governorates of Tunis, Ben Arous and Ariana are created (split of the governorate of Tunis)
2000: Creation of the governorate of Manubah (split of the governorate of Ariana)

Other territorial divisions known

Delegations: 263 territorial units (geometries available, codified in the SNUTS delineation)
Municipalities: Approx. 270 territorial units
Secteurs: More than 2000 territorial units

Specific notes

At SNUTS4 level, the delegation of Douz has recently been split in two governorates: Douz Nord and Douz Sud. Data exists, but no official geographical delineations of these territories has been published at the moment. Consequently, these territorial units have been split in an aleatory way.

Source (map)

GADM database (http://www.gadm.org/)

	NAME	UNITS	AREA	POP	STATUS
SNUTS1	Macro regions	3	49 784	3 304	Creation
SNUTS2	Planning regions	6	23 100	1 652	Official
SNUTS3	Governorate	24	6 222	413	Official
SNUTS4	Delegation	264	568	38	Official
SNUTS5	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖

Date of the report: 03/05/2011

Appendix 4: SNUTS codification

➔ **Codification system of 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)

Example:

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.

➔ **Exceptions**

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

Example : The **United Kingdom – NUTS1**

NUTS 0	NUTS 1	NUTS 1 name
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

→

NUTS 2	NUTS 2 name
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 codify 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.

Example : The **NUTS 1 of Denmark**

NUTS 0	Name
DK	DENMARK
NUTS 1	**Name**
DK 0	DENMARK

→

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

→

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

In our case of ENRs:

- in Albania, only the SNUTS3 level is available: codification is thus as follows: AL00x where AL is the ISO-2 international codification; 00 means there is no SNUTS 1 and SNUTS 2 and x indicates a code is given for SNUTS 3
- in Morocco, SNUTS 2 and 3 are available, codification is thus as follows: MO0xx, meaning that SNUTS 1 is non-existent while SNUTS 2 and SNUTS 3 are available. We recall that, according to the NUTS system, SNUTS 3 is embedded in the SNUTS 2 codification. In the case of Morocco, MO045 would correspond to the province 5 of SNUTS 3 level located in region 4 of the SNUTS 2 level.

Appendix 5: Division of tasks between ITAN and M4D

		Albania	Algeria	Belarus	Bosnia-Herzeg.	Croatia	Egypt	Georgia	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Libya	Macedonia	Moldova	Montenegro	Morocco	Occ. Pal. Terr.	Russia	Serbia	Syria	Tunisia	Turkey	Ukraine
CREATION OF NOMENCLATURES	GEOMETRIES	***M4D team's work***																					
	CORE DATA	**Infant mortality added to the core data list** (cf. M4D country profile)																					
	DESIRED DATA	For all desired data, the **ITAN team will use the same nomenclature than the core data's.**																					
CREATION OF GEOMETRIES	SNUTS0 to SNUTS2/3	***M4D team's work***																					
	Lower scale geometries	The **ITAN team will provide lower scale geometries**, including those **used in the specific case studies**																					
	Geometries of cities	**No geometries will be built but the M4D project team will deliver an exploratory report dealing with the urban and cities' delimitation issues**																					
DATA COLLECTION	Geometry-related DATA	To deliver geometries for all ITAN countries faster, t**he M4D team will provide less data than originally planned**. M4D only provides the following data : - The total of population, for two census dates - The land area (for each geometry provided) - Rural/urban population according to the targeted country's administrative definition																					
	CORE DATA	*Work now handled by ITAN**	*Work now handled by ITAN*	*ITAN performs necessary updates*	*Work now handled by ITAN*	*Work now handled by ITAN**	*Work now handled by ITAN**	*Work now handled by ITAN*	*Work now handled by ITAN*	*Work now handled by ITAN*	*Work now handled by ITAN*	*Work now handled by ITAN*	*Work now handled by ITAN*	*Work now handled by ITAN**	*Work now handled by ITAN*	*Work now handled by ITAN**	*Work now handled by ITAN*	*TAN performs necessary updates*	*Work now handled by ITAN*	*Work now handled by ITAN*	*Work now handled by ITAN**	*Work now handled by ITAN*	*Work now handled by ITAN*	*ITAN performs necessary updates*	*Work done by M4D – ITAN performs necessary updates*	*Work now handled by ITAN*
		**** The data for Western Balkans and Turkey will be collected accordingly to the first collection performed by the ESPON Database project Phase 1 that needs further investigation.***																					
	DESIRED DATA	***ITAN team's work***																					
MAPKIT	MAPKIT	**All the mapkits** (for M4D and ITAN projects) **will be built by the M4D team**. **ITAN project mapkitswill be created with the collaboration of the ITAN team.**																					

M4D team's work	ITAN team's work

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, municipalities*	*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 administratively 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

ITAN - JORDAN - Data assessment table

Topic	Dataset name	Included data	Definition	Availbility	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	
	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	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	
	International 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 level)	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 (Govemorates 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 governoraes 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 underground economy?)**	partly	2009	governorates	DOS (Govemorates 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 (or any equivalent data)		Data on production, added value...					I will have to search for these data	

ITAN - UKRAINE - 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, 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 e*conomically 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)

ITAN - LEBANON - Data assessment table

				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	

Appendix 7: Data – Transport database

Data will be structured in Microsoft EXCEL or ACCESS according to ESPON CU metadata standards, to be included in ESPON database. NUTS2 level will be used as the geographic reference for most indicators, but also NUTS3 and even more detailed references (e.g. 5x5 km raster cells) will be used whenever needed. The main databases of interest identified are the following ones:

By geographic scope:

- TRANSTOOLS (Europe)
- ACTION18 (Mediterranean)
- ESCWA (Western Asia)
- TRACECA (Caucasus and Central Asian Countries)

By sector:

- WTO (Passengers, tourism worldwide)
- SIMPORT (Freight maritime flows world-wide)
- IATA (Carrier traffic)
- ANNA.AERO (Airport traffic)
- COMEXT (European external trade)

Other quantitative databases on sectoral trends at World level are also relevant. These datasets are large in number, but a selected number of sources have already been identified, and briefly presented in the next table.

Acronym	Name of institution or corporation	Database website
EUROSTAT	Eurostat	Epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu
EU DGs	EU Directorate Generals	*Various sites*
EEA	European Environmental Agency	http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps
EIB	European Bank of Investment	http://www.eib.com
ECB	European Central Bank	http://www.ecb.int/stats/html/index.en.html
UN/NU STATS	United Nations Statistics Division	http://unstats.un.org/
OCDE/OECD	OCDE	www.oecd.org/
WB/BM	World Bank	http://www.worldbank.org/
IMF/FMI	International Monetary Fund	www.imf.org/
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency	https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook
UCB IDS	US Census Bureau International Data Base	http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/
UNDP	UN Development Programme	http://www.undp.org/
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	http://www.unicef.org
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	http://www.unctad.org
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	http://www.unido.org/
UNDESA	United Nations Department Of Economic And Social Affairs	http://www.un.org/esa/
WHO	World Health Organization	http://www.who.int/en/
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	http://www.fao.org/
UNWTO / OMT	UN World Tourism Organisation	http://www.unwto.org/
ILO/OIT	International Labour Organisation	http://www.ilo.org/stat/index.htm
WHO/OMS	World Health Organisation	www.who.int
WTO/OMC	World Trade Organisation	http://www.wto.org/
WIPO/OMPI	World Intellectual Property Organisation	http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/
WTTC	World Travel & Tourism Council	http://www.wttc.travel/
BIS	Bank For International Settlements	http://www.bis.org/
GGDC	Groningen Growth And Development Centre	http://www.ggdc.net/
EU KLEMS	Eu Klems Growth And Productivity Accounts	http://www.euklems.net/
IEA	International Energy Agency	http://www.iea.org/
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	http://www.ipcc.ch/

Acronym	Name of institution or corporation	Database website
BP	BP Statistical Services	http://www.bp.com
CEPII	Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales	www.cepii.fr/
CSP	Center for Systemic Peace	http://www.systemicpeace.org/
MAR	Minorities at Risk	http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/
SAFEMED	Maritime safety and security in the Mediterranean	http://www.safemedproject.org

Next they are briefly introduced.

TRANSTOOLS (Europe and NC)

TRANSTOOLS (http://energy.jrc.ec.europa.eu/transtools/) is DG-MOVE official transport model. It mostly contains detailed and updated databases related to transport infrastructure and passenger and freight flows.

- GIS with transport infrastructure for EU-27, EFTA countries and neighbouring countries: road, rail, inland waterways, ferries. Data on infrastructure characteristics: typology, speed, capacity, number of lanes/tracks
- Flows of passengers between NUTS3 by purpose of travel (commuter, business, private, holiday). Matrix from ETIS+ project.
- Freight flows between NUTS2 by type of commodity (11 product by NSTR1)
- Base year: 2005

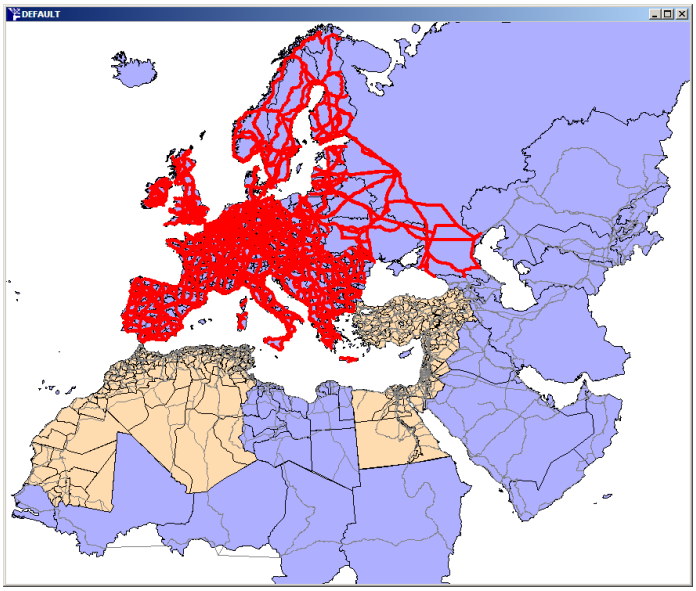


Image 1 TRANSTOOLS transport networks

The main sources of TRANSTOOLS are National database sets, as well as international institutions (e.g. IATA, UIC, EUROSTAT...)

ACTION18 (Mediterranean)

Database and transport model for the MEDA area (11 countries in southern and eastern Mediterranean) developed by CETMO, with the technical support of MCRIT, for the European Commission.

- GIS with transport infrastructure for MEDA countries: road, rail, regular maritime services for freight.
- Data on infrastructure: typology, speed, number of lanes/tracks
- Freight flows between NUTS3-like zones by type of commodity (18 products). Flows intraMEDA, MEDA-EU, MEDA-rest of the world.
- Base year: 2005

Sources of ACTION18 database and GIS:

	Population (country and region)	Economic activity	General data on transport
Mauritania	Office National Statistique	Office National Statistique	*Not available*
Morocco	Haut Commissariat du Plan	MEDSTAT	MinistereEquipement et Transport
Algeria	Office national statistique	MEDSTAT	Office national statistique
Tunisia	Institute National Statistique	MEDSTAT	Institute National Statistique
Egypt	CAMPAS	MEDSTAT	*Not available*
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics	MEDSTAT	Central Bureau of Statistics
Palestine	Central Bureau of Statistics	MEDSTAT	Central Bureau of Statistics
Jordan	Department of Statistics	MEDSTAT	Ministry of Transport
Lebanon	Central Administration of Statistics	MEDSTAT	MEDSTAT
Syria	Central Bureau of Statistics	MEDSTAT	Central Bureau of Statistics
Turkey	Turkish Statistics Institute	Turkish Statistics Institute	Turkish Statistics Institute

Image 2 ACTION 18 Sources from MEDA countries (CETMO, 2012)

	SOURCE	NOMENCLATURE	WEIGHT	COUNTRY - COUNTRY DATA EXPLOTATION	LAST YEAR OF PUBLICATION
MOROCCO	Office des Changes	NC8	YES	CD	2008
ALGERIE	Douanes Algériennes	NC2	YES	Via WEB -Optimised	2008
TUNISIA	Institut National de la Statistique	HS2	YES	Via WEB -Optimised	2008
EGYPT	Ministry of trade and industry	HS10	NOT	Via WEB -Optimised	2008
ISRAEL	Central Bureau of Statistics	HS2	NOT	Via WEB -Optimised	2008
PALESTINE	Palestinian central bureau of statistics	SITC	NOT	No	2007
SIRYA	Central Bureau of Statistics	HS8. With wide aggregations	YES	Tables with groups of products and countries	2008
LEBANON	-	-	-	-	-
JORDAN	Department of Statistics	HS2	YES	Via WEB –Non Optimised	2008
TURKEY	Turkish Statistical Institute	HS6, CN, BEC, ISIC	NOT	Via WEB -Optimised	2009
MAURITANIA	-	-	-	-	-

Image 3 Sources ACTION 18 on trade from MEDA countries

Other foreign trade sources of international scope were used:

COMTRADE

International trade statistics data detailed by commodities and partner countries.
It is applied as a standard format for processing information coming from countries.
Data by SITC, HS and BEC. Value expressed in $ and weight.

COMEXT

External trade statistics by the EU Member States, with all partner countries.
Data by CN8, HS, SITC, BEC, NSTR. By mode of transport. Figures expressed in value and weight.

Complementary documents from MEDSTAT II program

Asymmetry in foreign trade statistics in Mediterranean partner countries (2009)
Rapport final Statistiques du commerce extérieur de biens et services (2009)

Sources of geographic and tabular data for infrastructure networks, Rail, road, ports and airports:

Euromed Infrastructure project database: Geographic base and tabular data for transport infrastructure of MEDA countries.

GTMO 5+5 database: Geographic base and tabular data for transport infrastructure of GTMO 5+5 countries (Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia)

Sources of data for maritime regular services
No specific database on maritime regular services exists. One is constructed based on information provided by:

Port authorities: public information on regular services provided by some ports.

Ship companies: public information on regular services provided by shipping companies.

SAFEMED GIS – REMPEC: database considering vessel movements between ports classified by type of charge and size of vessel.

TRACECA (Caucasus and Central Asian)

TRACECA is a GIS with data on corridors linking EU, Caucasus and Central Asian Countries, developed by the European Commission in the framework of the TRACECA program (Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia), an international transport programme involving the European Union and 14 member States of the Eastern European, Caucasian and Central Asian region. The project is headquartered in Baku, Azerbaijan

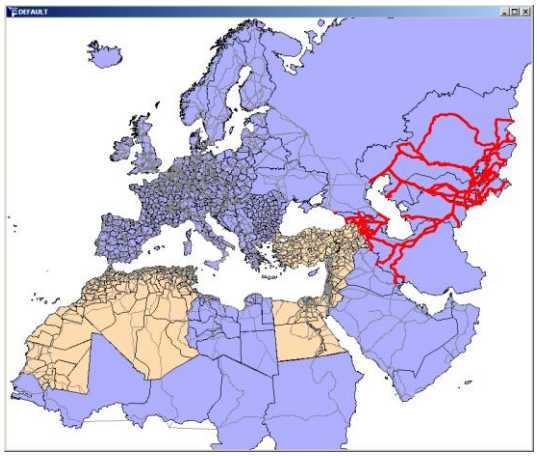


Image 4 TRACECA

ESCWA (Western Asia)

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA) is one of the five regional commissions under the administrative direction of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. UN-ESCWA devises, promotes, and executes development assistance activities and projects in tune with the needs and priorities of the region of Western Asia. The program is headquartered in Beirut, Lebanon.

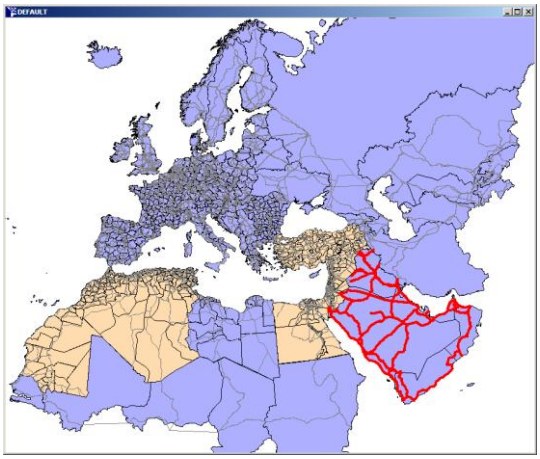


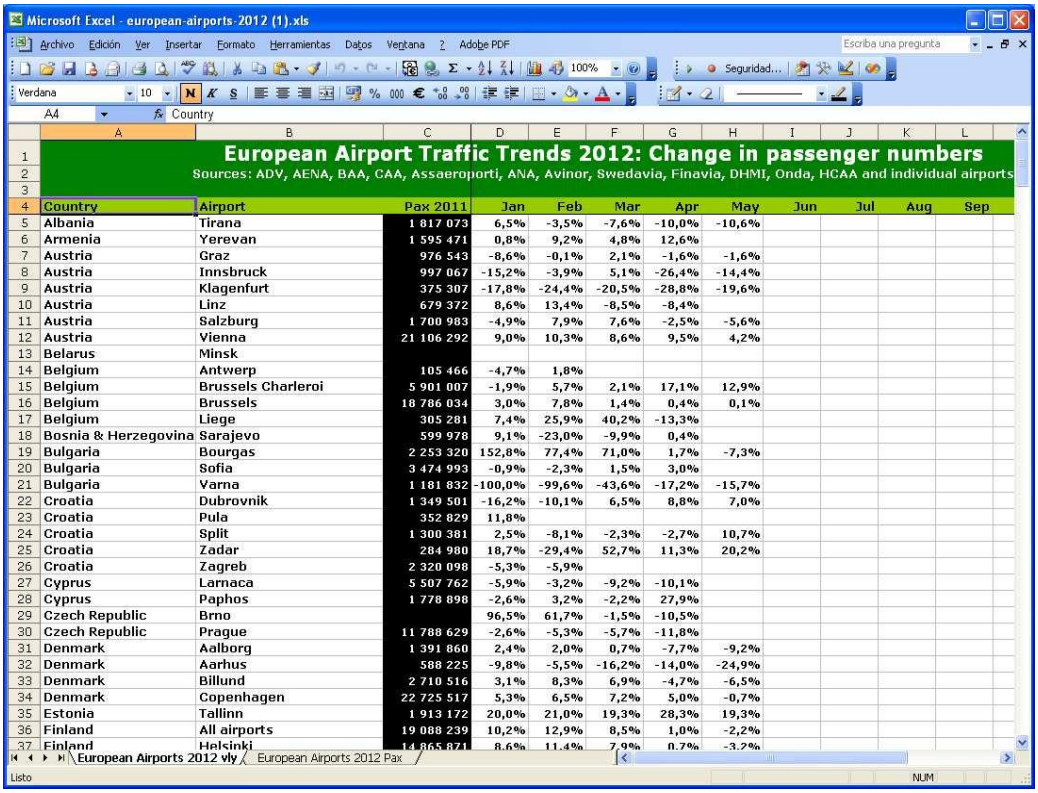
Image 5 ESCWA

IATA

Carrier tracker is commercial product by IATA providing air data at World level, based on air carriers. It contains monthly Industry, Regional, and Airline Traffic Statistics for passenger and cargo markets (RPK, ASK, FTK, AFTK, load factors…). IATA collects the information first-hand from the airlines.

ANNA.AERO

Anna.aero (http://www.anna.aero) is free of charge dataset on airport traffic in Europe and the Americas, and airline traffic in Europe. Data is available on a per month basis since 2008 for European airports, since 2009 for America Airports, since 2010 for European carriers. The European airport traffic trends database provides monthly traffic for over 300 European airports (including the Balkans, Eastern Europe and Russia) and Moroccan airports, as they have an 'open-skies' agreement with the EU. The American traffic database focuses on airport traffic data in North, South and Central America for over 230 airports in Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecudaor, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and the US. The European airline traffic trends database tracks passenger numbers and load factors for European airlines for 2010 as well as year-to-date data for 2011.



Microsoft Excel - european-airports-2012 (1).xls

European Airport Traffic Trends 2012: Change in passenger numbers

Sources: ADV, AENA, BAA, CAA, Assaeroporti, ANA, Avinor, Swedavia, Finavia, DHMI, Onda, HCAA and individual airports

Country	Airport	Pax 2011	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Albania	Tirana	1 817 073	6,5%	-3,5%	-7,6%	-10,0%	-10,6%				
Armenia	Yerevan	1 595 471	0,8%	9,2%	4,8%	12,6%					
Austria	Graz	976 543	-8,6%	-0,1%	2,1%	-1,6%	-1,6%				
Austria	Innsbruck	997 067	-15,2%	-3,9%	5,1%	-26,4%	-14,4%				
Austria	Klagenfurt	375 307	-17,8%	-24,4%	-20,5%	-28,8%	-19,6%				
Austria	Linz	679 372	8,6%	13,4%	-8,5%	-8,4%					
Austria	Salzburg	1 700 983	-4,9%	7,9%	7,6%	-2,5%	-5,6%				
Austria	Vienna	21 106 292	9,0%	10,3%	8,6%	9,5%	4,2%				
Belarus	Minsk										
Belgium	Antwerp	105 466	-4,7%	1,8%							
Belgium	Brussels Charleroi	5 901 007	-1,9%	5,7%	2,1%	17,1%	12,9%				
Belgium	Brussels	18 786 034	3,0%	7,8%	1,4%	0,4%	0,1%				
Belgium	Liege	305 281	7,4%	25,9%	40,2%	-13,3%					
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Sarajevo	599 978	9,1%	-23,0%	-9,9%	0,4%					
Bulgaria	Bourgas	2 253 320	152,8%	77,4%	71,0%	1,7%	-7,3%				
Bulgaria	Sofia	3 474 993	-0,9%	-2,3%	1,5%	3,0%					
Bulgaria	Varna	1 181 832	-100,0%	-99,6%	-43,6%	-17,2%	-15,7%				
Croatia	Dubrovnik	1 349 501	-16,2%	-10,1%	6,5%	8,8%	7,0%				
Croatia	Pula	352 829	11,8%								
Croatia	Split	1 300 381	2,5%	-8,1%	-2,3%	-2,7%	10,7%				
Croatia	Zadar	284 980	18,7%	-29,4%	52,7%	11,3%	20,2%				
Croatia	Zagreb	2 320 098	-5,3%	-5,9%							
Cyprus	Larnaca	5 507 762	-5,9%	-3,2%	-9,2%	-10,1%					
Cyprus	Paphos	1 778 898	-2,6%	3,2%	-2,2%	27,9%					
Czech Republic	Brno		96,5%	61,7%	-1,5%	-10,5%					
Czech Republic	Prague	11 788 629	-2,6%	-5,3%	-5,7%	-11,8%					
Denmark	Aalborg	1 391 860	2,4%	2,0%	0,7%	-7,7%	-9,2%				
Denmark	Aarhus	588 225	-9,8%	-5,5%	-16,2%	-14,0%	-24,9%				
Denmark	Billund	2 710 516	3,1%	8,3%	6,9%	-4,7%	-6,5%				
Denmark	Copenhagen	22 725 517	5,3%	6,5%	7,2%	5,0%	-0,7%				
Estonia	Tallinn	1 913 172	20,0%	21,0%	19,3%	28,3%	19,3%				
Finland	All airports	19 088 239	10,2%	12,9%	8,5%	1,0%	-2,2%				
Finland	Helsinki	14 865 871	8,6%	11,4%	7,9%	0,7%	-3,2%				

European Airports 2012 vly | European Airports 2012 Pax

Listo NUM

Image 6 anna.aero

WTO

The World Tourism Organization, UNWTO is a specialized agency of the United Nations and the international organization's main tourism industry, which operates as a global forum to discuss issues and policies related to tourism.
WTO compiles on a regular base all kind of statistics related to tourism for all countries in the world http://statistics.unwto.org
Data is organized by geographic scope, purpose of trip, organisation of the trip, accommodation type and expenditure. It differentiates inbound, outbound and domestic trips.
Complementary to the tourism data are some indicators on the economic impact of tourism as well as on the employment directly or indirectly related to it.

Appendix 8: Data – Eurostat and Medstat data collection, what use for ITAN?

EUROSTAT

Eurostat's main role is to process and publish comparable statistical information at European level. Eurostat tries to arrive at a common statistical 'language' that embraces concepts, methods, structures and technical standards.

Eurostat does not collect data. This is done in Member States by their statistical authorities. They verify and analyse national data and send them to Eurostat. Eurostat's role is to consolidate the data and ensure they are comparable, using harmonized methodology. Eurostat is actually the only provider of statistics at European level and the issued data are harmonized as far as possible.

An International cooperation the ITAN project can be interested in…

As a key stakeholder of the European Statistical System (ESS), Eurostat is ideally placed to provide support to non-EU countries and non-EU institutions that are looking to approximate their official statistics to EU and International statistical standards. As comparable, reliable and comprehensive data series are developed, they enable evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and progress measurement.

- **Candidate and Potential Candidates Countries**

Eurostat's role in the enlargement policy is to support the European Commission's Directorate-General for Enlargement in monitoring the national statistical systems of the candidate countries and potential candidates. It provides technical assistance in the production and dissemination of harmonised and high-quality data, and verifies that national statistics comply with the acquis in the fields of statistics.

So, Eurostat publishes data for candidate and potential candidate countries that are included in the ESPON ITAN project:

- **Croatia and Turkey** already got a NUTS division so it should be easier to collect good quality data for these countries.
- Some core data are published for other countries (**Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, the FYROM, Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99 and Serbia**), generally at the national scale. But, we can be confident in the quality and comparability of these data because it is one of EUROSTAT's major objectives.

- **European Neighbourhood Policy countries**

Eurostat's role in the **European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)** is to support the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid, and the Commission delegations in their activities regarding the EU's neighbours, many of whom aim to approximate their statistics to those of the EU in order to produce more and better data and increase the use and dissemination of improved and comparable statistics. (***See next appendix: 'MEDSTAT'***)

MEDSTAT

Statistical cooperation between the EU and Mediterranean partner countries

The Mediterranean-European Development Agreement (MEDA) was launched with the Barcelona Declaration (1995), part of the Barcelona Process[4]. Its aim is to further relationships between the EU and the partner countries. Connections between Mediterranean countries are extended at the same time.

The **27 EU member states** and the **10 Mediterranean countries of Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Palestinian Territories, the Syrian Arabic Republic, Tunisia** and **Turkey** are involved in the programme (data 2008).
The partners have been extending their cooperation in the field of statistics since 1996. Financed by the EU programme MEDA, the regional statistical cooperation programme MEDSTAT draws the activities together and aims to improve harmonisation and comparability in different statistical sectors.

The EuropeAid Co-operation Office of the European Commission, as the Contracting Authority, has the overall responsibility of the programme and is entirely responsible for implementation of the management system and of internal controls established in its service.

The Statistical Office of the European Commission (Eurostat) is the Directorate General with the competence in statistical matters. It supports the Contracting Authority, EuropeAid, in the technical tasks related to the implementation of the programme. These tasks also include participation in programming and evaluation phases.

Similarity between MEDSTAT and ITAN objectives

MEDSTAT's overall objective is to contribute to the Association Agreements between the EU and the Mediterranean partner countries by helping to improve the quality of statistical services and data in order:

- To meet the economic and social information requirements as stated in the Barcelona Declaration. One of the objectives will be, in particular, to facilitate the supply of specific data required within the framework of the implementation and monitoring of the Association Agreement;
- To provide users with updated, timely, reliable and relevant high-quality statistical data necessary for political decision making and to ensure good governance.

MEDSTAT's **specific objectives** are to contribute to:

- The harmonisation of statistical data in line with international standards in order to improve the comparability of figures with those from European Member States and EFTA countries;
- The constitution of databases and to the exchange of relevant data between the Euro-Mediterranean Statistical Institutes and Eurostat in particular;

This work of coherence, harmonisation and dissemination concern all the data, which are very numerous. MEDSTAT organize the data targeted into nine major sectors: **trade in goods and services, transport, migration, tourism, environment, national accounts, social statistics, energy and agriculture.**

[1] Barcelona Conference (November 1995) : The Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Barcelona led to the establishment of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership (Barcelona Process), a wide framework of political, economic and social relations between participating countries.

MEDSTAT: a 'reference' rather than a partner for the ITAN project

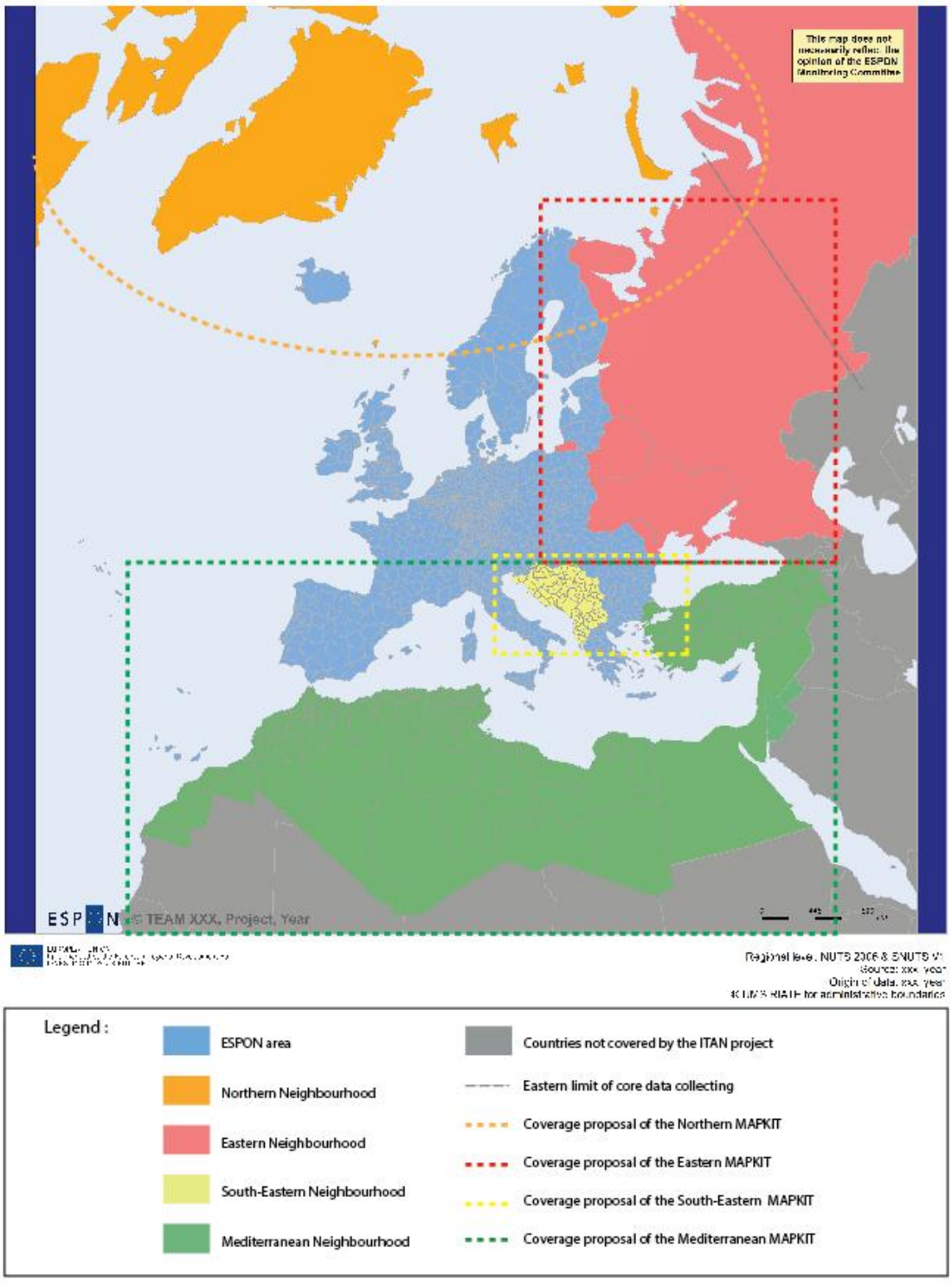
Through the MEDSTAT programme, EUROSTAT tries to build in the Mediterranean countries similar to what exists for the candidate and potential candidate countries. However, MEDSTAT currently:

- Does not receive statistics in a defined SNUTS subdivision;
- Only receives data at national scale (no regional level coverage);
- Only supervises the method of data collecting, the indicator definition… etc. But remains dependent the statistical offices' work, and therefore, the quality of data and their comparability is not assured by MEDSTAT.

The ITAN team aims to collect data for regions, so we will not collect data from the MEDSTAT programme since it only publishes data for national scale. Whenever needed, we could use the national data from MEDSTAT along with other international organizations data to harmonize regional data we will gather.

The interest in the MEDSTAT programme is not only about statistics. This programme is above all a 'network creation' between all the national statistical offices of the Mediterranean countries and EUROSTAT.

Appendix 9: Regional map-kits' proposals



Appendix 10: Case studies

European 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.

In addition the case study will zoom in to the Barents region where a number of larger megaprojects in relation to both mining and energy production have taken place. The Fennoscandian shield is one of the mineral-richest areas in Europe. Due to changes in the demand and market prices, a number of new mines have been opened and existing ones have expanded or reopened. Norway and Russia have used a lot of effort to utilise oil and gas reserves in the Barents Sea.

Baltic case study

Many scenarios for the future territorial development of the Baltic Sea Region, including the ESPON Territorial Scenarios and Visions for Europe (ET2050), highlight the importance of better integration of Russia into the region. This is particularly true in the background alternative scenarios by economist Christian Ketels (2008) shown in ET2050 which build largely upon the future of how Russia will address competitiveness (vs. economic nationalism).The Baltic case study will also employ a parallel approach; seen from both the EU side and the Russian side, particularly with regard to the focus on Kaliningrad.

The Baltic case study will explore the macro regional strategy through four functions: sustainability, prosperity, attractiveness, safety and security. What are the barriers, challenges and possibilities towards a regional integration? What are the funding opportunities for cooperation? What are the cross border linkages – and what bottlenecks exist? The case study will thus include the environmental state of the region and focus on how territorial cohesion of the region including the neighbours can be ensured through various channels such as the EUSBSR and pan-Baltic organisations like VASAB and CBSS.

In addition of this general Baltic Sea Region approach, the cases study will focus on Kaliningrad. 700 000 inhabitants live in this Russian enclave and 400 000 of them in the city of Kaliningrad. The region used to be a military base camp and a fishing centre but both activities disappeared after 1991. Today the region can be understood as poor countryside region with economic reorientation. During the last decades the industrial production rose up but suffered from the last crisis and collapsed in 2008. In terms of cooperation new connections between the EU and this enclave exist: e.g. agreement between Gdańsk and Kaliningrad cities (January 1st, 2012) for their citizens to freely travel from one city to another (for 90 days every 6 months). This special focus will tackle with two parallel approaches: the EU's and the Russians'.

Trans-border cooperation and territorial integration in the Western Balkans

The example of the peripheral borderland of the Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia (NUTS 2), Greece (Dytiki Makedonia, NUTS 2) and Albania (county of Korçë, NUTS 3) can give us some indications about the influence of European regional policy, in particular through Objective three, i.e. territorial cooperation. Seeking for territorial cohesion through economic interdependency, the EU aims at building up new spatial synergies. The institutionalization of these new territories for European action is being performed through European programmes for cross-border cooperation and through transnational cooperation (IPA CBC, CARDS, INTERREG programs…). By analysing specific operations in the field of preservation of

nature and biodiversity, and cultural heritage protection which are taking place in the framework of cross-border cooperation programs, our scope is to show the way these development projects have transformed spaces and society in the borderland, introducing new skills and new abilities to be mastered by social actors. By examining the way they are conducted but also the strategies and the actions of participants, the study will explore their capacity to build a space of European neighbourhood in this region, which is one of the three main purposes of the case studies in ITAN program.

Taking these points into consideration, we will analyse how local practices towards cross-border cooperation are representative of renewed relations in a context of multi-ethnic borderlands and recent open borders where local identities are putting forwards. Policies, practises and perceptions will be considered as the main focal point of the research framework. Regarding the minority question which concerns all the European Neighbourhoods, and especially the Western Balkans, we will:

- measure the impacts of informal cross-border trade and interpersonal relations on the territorial development through in-depth interviews. Compared to the socio-economic trends and flows gathered for the ITAN database, it will help us to measure the degree of integration of the Neighbourhood to the ESPON territory through migrations and economic connections;

- analyse the territorial impacts of the cooperation programs supported by the EU. Comparing a candidate country (FYROM), a potential candidate country (Albania) and a member State (Greece) will give us the opportunity to study which experiences and practices take place and the way they are understood by both populations and local authorities. Other ESPON Programs (TERCO and DEMIFER) present case studies in Greece but in other regions and for other purposes. Our goal is to go further into a comprehensive approach of both social and spatial changes and to assess the potential of cooperation of such programs for the Neighbourhoods both at regional and local level.

The Gibraltar case study

The shores of the Gibraltar Strait are beginning to experience economic synergies today, for instance in terms of tourism or companies being installed 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. A progressively more integrated tourism activity is expected between both shores of the Gibraltar Strait. The two shores also share an important part of their cultural history and heritage, and this is also an asset that is increasingly being valued.

Even when shores are only 16km far from each other, the economic gap between both banks of the Strait remains very high, 1 to 7 in terms of GDP per capita. This difference, however, could sharply fall in the next 25 years if the area of Gibraltar became an integrated space for further territorial cooperation. The project of a rail tunnel under the Strait, being studied by the Moroccan and the Spanish governments since two decades, is an example of the will by both countries to promote a Euro-Mediterranean economic space in the region consolidating and favouring the exchanges between Europe and Africa. The Gibraltar Strait area has the potential to become a key global node for maritime transport and logistics for traffic from/to Europe and Asia, as well as to emerging Latino American countries.

Taking into consideration these geostrategic elements, two scenarios have been discussed for the area around the Strait of Gibraltar. These scenarios where defined in the framework of a study carried out by MCRIT S.L. for the Governments of Morocco and Spain in 2008 (MCRIT 2008), and will be revisited and updated in depth in ESPON ITAN, taking into account the current economic crisis.

- The OSMOSIS scenario considers Business As Usual advances of interregional collaboration between Morocco and Spain, even if the Strait of Gibraltar remains a

transit space and relations between Andalusia and Tangiers are still regarded marginal;

- the SIMBIOSIS scenario considers the area around the Strait of Gibraltar as a regional development platform, putting in relation Africa and Europe, Tangiers and Andalusia. Under this assumption there is a dramatic development of the Southern shore, and a steep increase in transversal relationships.

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. The competition or the cooperation between the Tangier-Med 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).

In the frame of ESPON ITAN the study, developed in a pre-crisis situation, will be updated taking into account most recent events:

- the trends on demography and migrations, economic relations (tourism, logistic, investments and agriculture), transport and communications and territorial development will be reviewed and updated in light of the actual crisis;
- the two scenarios will be redefined;
- the role of European policies assessed;
- the territorial strategies in both sides of the Strait, reviewed;
- the analysis of the ENRs carried out in ITAN will be confronted with the precise information obtained in the Gibraltar case study.

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Acronyms

BSEC	Black Sea Trade and Development Bank
BSR	Baltic Sea Region
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CARDS	Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation
CARIM	Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration
CETMO	Centre d'Etudes des Transports pour la Méditerranée Occidentale
CIHEAM	International Centre of Higher Mediterranean Agronomic Studies
CIST	Collège International des Sciences du Territoire
CNRS	Centre National pour la Recherche Scientifique
CoR	Committee of the Regions
CU	Coordination Unit
DAT	Data Assessment Table
DB	database
DEMIFER	Demographic and Migratory Flows Affecting European Regions and Cities (ESPON project)
ENCs	European Neighbour Countries (ITAN project)
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
ENPI CBC	ENPI Cross Border Cooperation
ENRs	European Neighbour Regions (ITAN project)
ESDP	European Spatial Development Perspective
ESPON	European Observation Network, Territorial Development and Cohesion
EUSBSR	EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region
EUSDR	EU Strategy for the Danube Region
EVS	Environnement, Ville, Société
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investments
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
IEMed	European Institute of the Mediterranean
IGEAT	Institut de Gestion de l'Environnement et d'Aménagement du Territoire
INOGATE	INterstate Oil and GAs Transportation to Europe
INTERREG	interregional co-operation programme (financed by the European Regional Development Fund)
IPA CBC	Instrument of Pre-accession Assistance Cross-Border Cooperation programme
M4D	Multi-Dimensional Database Design and Development (ESPON project)
MCRIT	Multicriteria S.L. (ITAN project partner)
MOSAIC	MOdal Split and Assignment Integrated Computation
MPCs	Mediterranean Partner Countries
NDBC	Northern Dimension Business Council
NDEP	Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership
NDI	Northern Dimension Institute
NDPC	Northern Dimension Partnership on Culture
NDPHS	Northern Dimension Partnership in Public Health and Social Well-being
NDPTL	Northern Dimension Partnership on Transport and Logistics
NORDREGIO	Nordic Center for Spatial Development
NSDP	Neighbourhoods Spatial Development Perspective (ITAN project)
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
RIATE	Réseau Interdisciplinaire pour l'Aménagement du Territoire Européen
SNUTS	Similar to NUTS
SPESP	Study Program of European Spatial Planning
TANGO	Territorial Approaches for New Governance (ESPON project)
TEN	Trans-European Networks
TERCO	European Territorial Cooperation as a Factor of Growth, Jobs and Quality of Life (ESPON)
TIGER	Territorial Impact of Globalization for Europe and its Regions (ESPON project)
TRACECA	Transport Corridor Europe Caucasus Asia
TRANSTOOLS	TOOLS for TRansport Forecasting ANd Scenario testing
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WP	Work Package

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