

Guidelines for the dissemination of ESPON results in different spatial contexts

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1. Introduction

From September 2010 to April 2013, the ESPON Contact Points (ECPs) from Austria, Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg and Switzerland/Liechtenstein worked together on the ESPON project "Breakdown and capitalisation of ESPON results on different scales/ SCALES". In this project, the ECPs jointly developed strategies to facilitate the application of the ESPON results on various territorial levels.

SCALES concentrated on politicians and planners as target groups. Other possible addresses (scientist, teaching etc.) were not considered as main target group; however, they were interested in the results of the project.

The project consisted of two main work packages: First of all, the ESPON results were reflected via five thematic clusters in the context of the participating countries. The topics were defined from the Territorial Agenda. They cover the main fields of European territorial development policy-making: (1) cities, regional development and planning, (2) urban-rural relations, (3) accessibility, innovation and economy, (4) transport and mobility and (5) risk management, climate change and culture.

Secondly, a strategy for facilitating "scales-sensible dissemination" was developed, the Co-Zi-Co strategy. It was used to break down the ESPON results within the five thematic clusters related to the participating countries. During four thematic seminars and one final seminar they were used to present the ESPON results and discuss them with stakeholders, practitioners and the scientific community.

To help other ECPs in using the results gained in the SCALES project, the SCALES project partners condensed the experiences made and developed the following "Guidelines for the dissemination of ESPON results in different spatial contexts".

2. SCALES-related problems in disseminating ESPON results

ESPON constitutes an important source of information for politicians and planners who are looking more and more for reliable, interesting and easy to use information on their own territory.

At a first glance, ESPON maps give the impression that territorial levels can easily be compared from one state or region to another. But the information provided raises very fast questions about the important territorial discrepancies in terms of size and function of the territorial units

at different levels which become obvious as soon as stakeholders confront their knowledge of a specific region with its cartographic representation on EU level.

Therefore, ESPON contact points (ECPs) are key actors to place back the ESPON results into the local, regional and national contexts and debates. Against this backdrop, the main question for the SCALES project is: Which strategies can ECPs develop to make the best use of ESPON results in front of very different audiences, taking into account the local, regional and national contexts?

The project SCALES roughly based on three aspects of scales:

- *Territorial scales* (NUTS) as the most important basis on which ESPON relies to provide information
- *Policy scales* related to the territorial competence in different member states
- *Most relevant scale for the target group*, related to the territorial specificities of the individual topic.

The project aimed at assessing the relevance of these aspects. To do so, a specific methodology was developed. The different challenges that have to be dealt with are explained in the following.

Distinct territorial discrepancy – Size and form of statistical units

Each level of NUTS regions serves a specific need for information: on the higher level, NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 - the more European perspective which does not allow inner regional comparison, NUTS 3 which already allows differentiations for example in urban-suburban context, but unfortunately not in all countries. Below NUTS, on the local level, you have a distinct inside view in the regions, but you must be aware that this is also connected to information losses on the broader territorial context. None of the regional level is better related to the informational value; the choice of the level is topic related.

This problem is that the regions on the same NUTS level show differences in size, both related to the area and the population and between the countries, which limits the comparability of ESPON results.

This results in the basic idea of NUTS to take existing administrative units within the Member States at the first criterion for the definition of territorial units. The NUTS regulation introduced thresholds for the NUTS regions related to population size, but these have only a limited effect enhancing comparability in practice.

Non-congruence of statistical and administrative/political units

The same NUTS level represents different political responsibilities in different countries on one hand. On the other hand, NUTS regions do not correspond with administrative responsibilities and power or the regional settings of the planning system.

The highest regional level of the federal states of Austria, Germany and Switzerland (Land, Kanton) refer to different NUTS levels which are respectively NUTS 2, NUTS 1 and NUTS 3 regions. In small countries like Luxembourg and Liechtenstein, the same unit is used for different NUTS categories and in countries without intermediate regional governance level, groups of regions have been aggregated and considered as acting for NUTS 2 level sometimes for EU structural funds purposes only and without national embeddedness.

Limited availability of data at NUTS 3 level

The NUTS 3 level being the most important political and administrative territorial unit in most of the countries is not properly covered by data. Most of the ESPON maps are available at NUTS 2 level only.

This level is a major challenge for ESPON projects, and EUROSTAT as the first source for the analytical work of the projects can not provide all relevant data for the ESPON exercises.

Non-existence of statistical NUTS-units on sub-national level

Small countries which are organised on communal and national level mainly, like Luxembourg and Liechtenstein heavily depend on information below NUTS 3 (i.e. LAU) addressing local stakeholders directly. ESPON results in these cases are mostly interesting for stakeholders in positioning their country in a wider transnational perspective.

The scales dimension of sectoral policies

Depending on the topic and the sectoral policy addressed, the relevant scale to approach the question both from a research and from a dissemination point of view might differ.

Dissemination strategies should take into account the level at which these policies are concretely decided and implemented in each member state. Depending on the constitutional setting of each country (federal or centralised/decentralised state), target groups can be considered at different territorial level.

For example, to address metropolitan developments, NUTS regions are rather insufficient; the scale addressed i.e. in functional urban areas is then local or regional rather than national or European. However, questions related to climate change obviously better fit to national climate zones than to NUTS only.

The following table gives an overview of the most relevant level for the topics discussed at the SCALES seminars. There is no level given for transnational cooperation, since this covers a lot of different thematic topics for which the right level has to be identified individually. The table also provides information where non-administrative units are the best choice.

	Local	Regional / Transnational	National
Polycen- tricity	LAU Functional Urban Areas		
Urban-rural relations		NUTS 3	
Economy / innovation		NUTS 2	NUTS 1
Accessibility		NUTS 3	
Climate change		bio-geographic climatic regions	

Scales challenges relating to the target group

Civil servants, political representatives, researchers and planners are the most important audiences for ESPON in all member states. Presumably each of these user groups has different expectations with regard to ESPON results. At the same time, except for researchers, all the other target groups may have specific interest depending on the territorial level of their work. Local and regional stakeholders will be interested mainly in local and regional comparison, the European comparison being a supplementary perspective. Ministries might be interested in regional and national findings and increasingly important in decision-making processes on the transnational and cross-border perspective.

When disseminating ESPON results to politicians and planners, ECPs face a double challenge. After having identified the most relevant information for their national context, ECPs have to find the most relevant political addresses to receive it. Therefore, developing targeted dissemination strategies implies taking into account the following considerations:

- Where is the decision being taken?
- What is the thematic relevant administrative level?
- What information do stakeholders need?
- What is the topic-determined target groups?
- How to approach the sub-regional or sub-national level?
- Could the transnational perspective enhance comparison?

3. What can ECPs do?

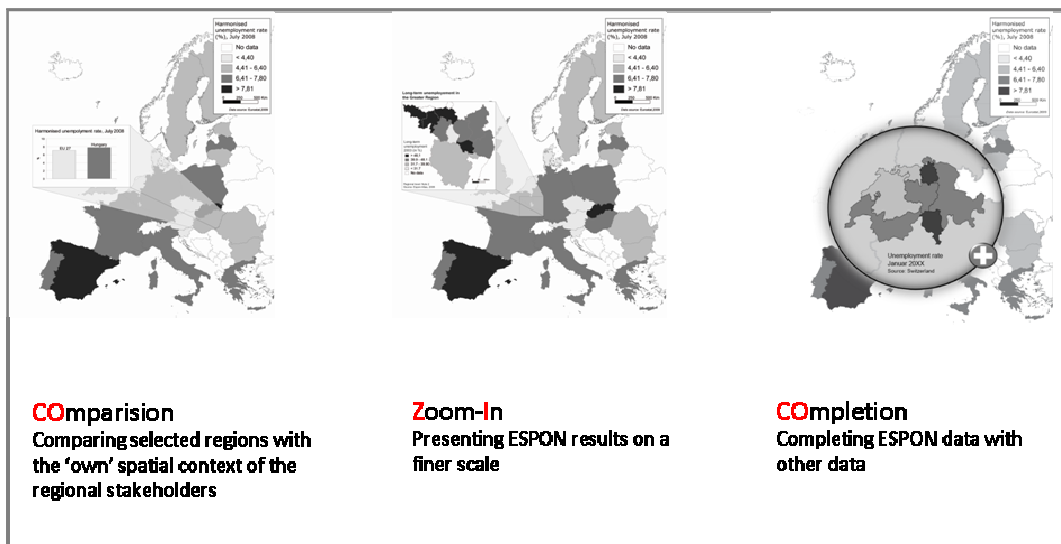
ECPs are responsible for developing targeted dissemination strategies at their own national level. Having in mind the scales problematic mentioned earlier, an easy-to-use method has been developed and assessed by the five ECPs of the SCALES project, the Co-Zi-Co approach.

Chapter 3.1 describe this method and provides some examples of how to implement it. For further reading, the Annex provides a list of background material (project reports, seminar reports, seminar programmes) and information where to find them.

Chapter 3.2 gives additional advice what ECPs can do to improve the dissemination of ESPON results, based on the experiences gathered in the SCALES project and especially in the seminars.

3.1. How to solve scales-specific dissemination problems: the Co-Zi-Co approach

To deal with the main scales challenge relating to the NUTS problematic, the CoZiCo approach can be useful. Depending on the dissemination context (target group and most relevant scale to address), ESPON results certainly provide interesting information while at the same time presenting specific challenges (lack of data, small territorial unit considered). To address these challenges, Comparing, Zooming-in, Completing might be useful strategies (see following figure).



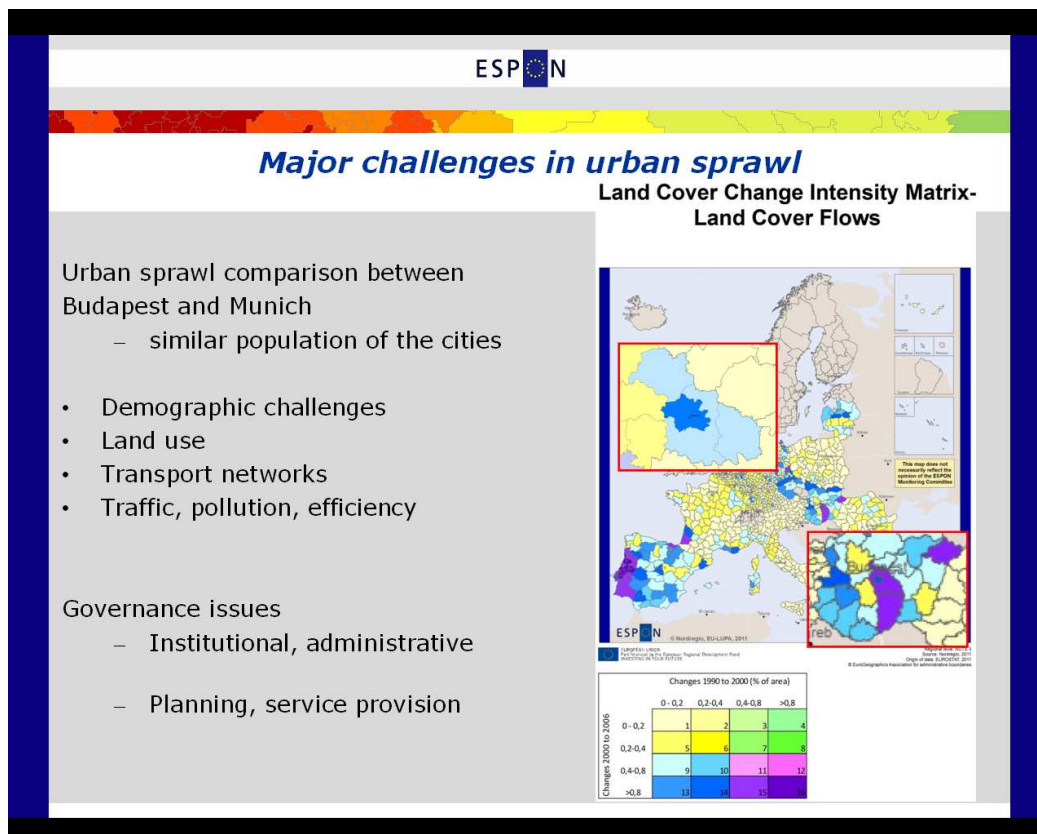
The CoZiCo approach

Comparison

This is a very palpable strategy that is spontaneously used by most of the ECPs and other users of ESPON results. It is about comparing the situation of another region with the region back home in order to illustrate parallel or diverging trends. The users however have to keep in mind the scales-related problems outlined in chapter 2 that affect the comparability of ESPON results.

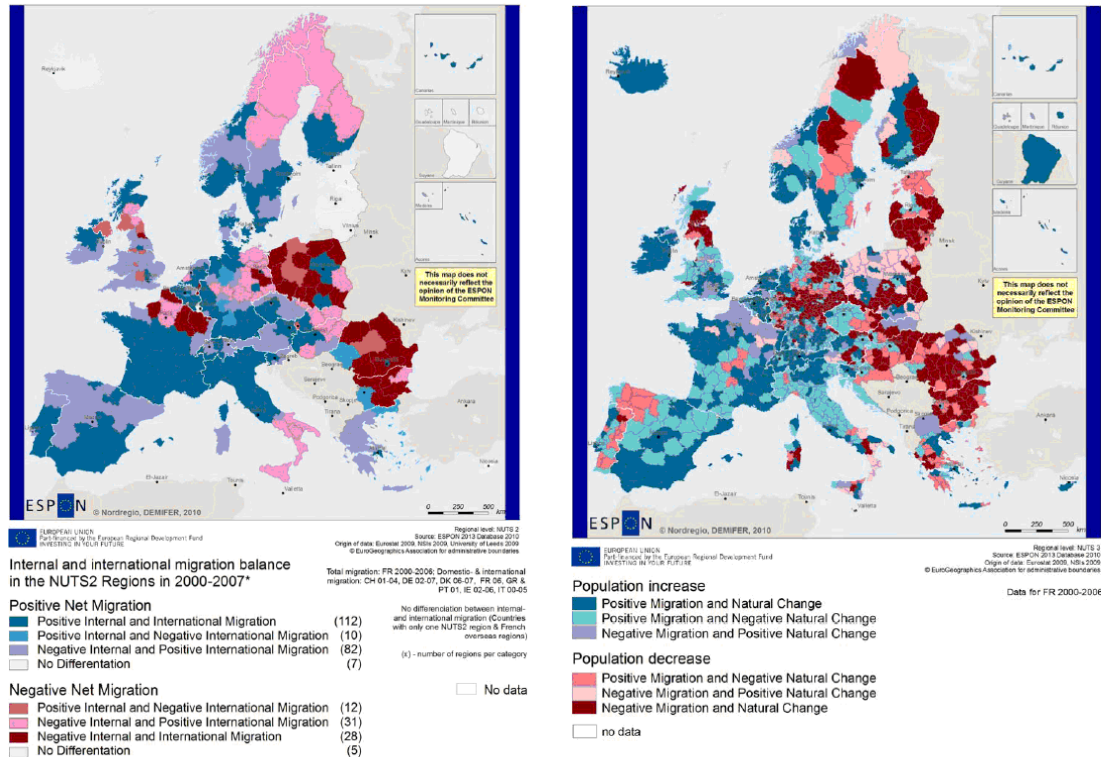
Comparison is also an important element to take into account when policy makers develop their own territorial policies. Local stakeholders can compare the situation of their region with other EU regions having similar patterns of development. They can analyse the policy actions that are taken in other areas and use them as a basis for developing their own actions.

The following picture shows how in one of the SCALES seminars a comparison between Budapest and Munich was made. The Comparison approach was in this case combined with Zooming-in, which is described later.

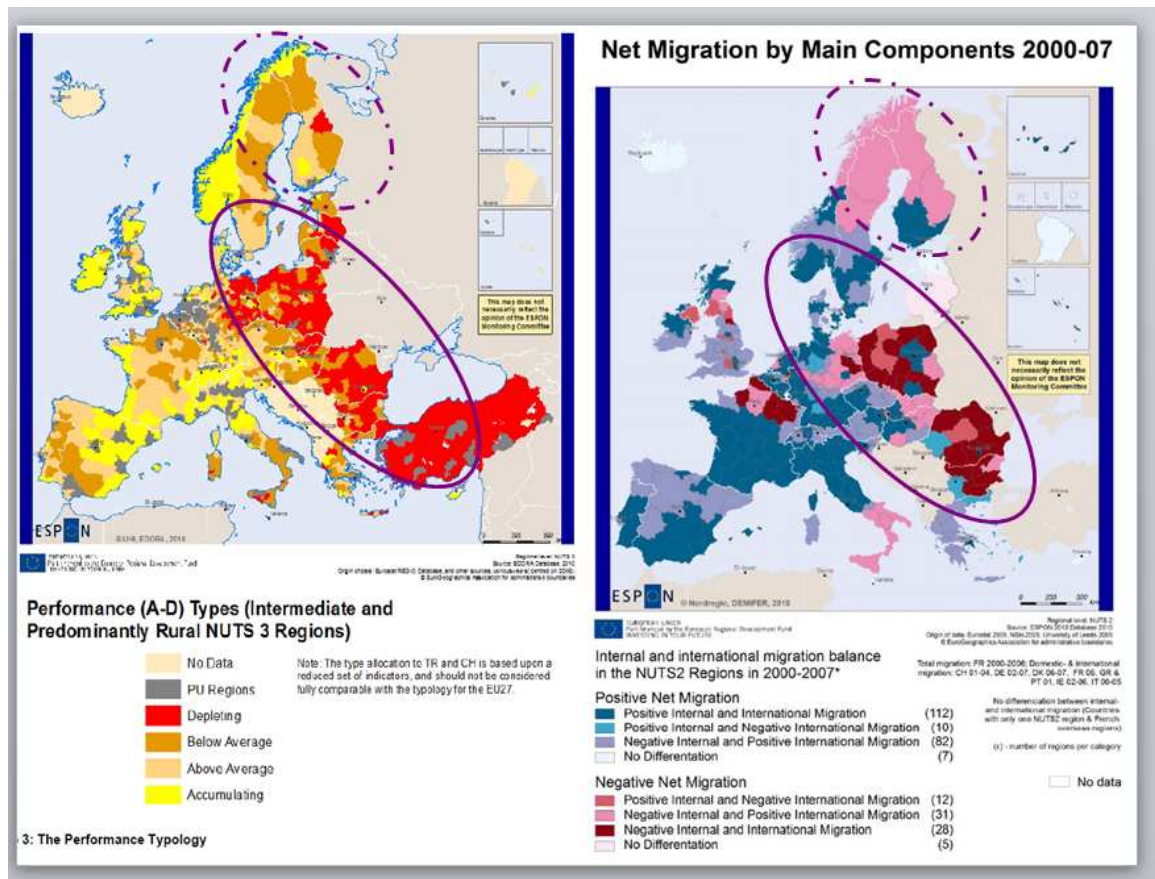


CoZiCo example: Comparison between Munich and Budapest

Comparison activities have to take into mind the right scale. This is very well illustrated by the two following maps from the DEMIFER project. They show the same content in different spatial resolutions: on NUTS 2 level (left) and on NUTS 3 level (right). If a comparison is done on a very small scale, it might be more helpful to use the higher resolution, whereas for a comparison on a bigger scale the more aggregated version provides better help.



Another way of comparison which was tested in the SCALES project is to compare the results of different ESPON projects. The following figure shows how this was done at the Budapest seminar. The speaker compared how specific types of rural areas – identified in the EDORA project – were influenced by migration, which had been analysed in the DEMIFER project.



CoZiCo example: Comparison between DEMIFER and EDORA maps (Budapest Seminar, for more information: see Budapest seminar report)

The following picture shows a summary of the comparison done for the INTERREG IV B areas and their individual impact from climate change; the comparison was not done in the way of a map, but summarised in words. This is also a good example how the presentation of ESPON results was adapted to the needs of a specific target group, since not a map with administrative units was shown, but the results were aggregated into target group-specific areas.

Connections to INTERREG IVB program areas

- Territorially differentiated adaptation strategies seem to be important primarily for tourist resorts in the Alps.
- The BSR is almost optimally prepared (low impact, high adaptive capacity)
- the East of Europe is affected by demographic changes, which lead to an increase in sensitivity. At the same time these changes decrease eastern Europe's adaptive capacity
- Agglomerations are vulnerable for several reasons, of which urban heat might be the most relevant one.
- The regions which border to the North Sea can expect an impact from sea level rise and storm surges

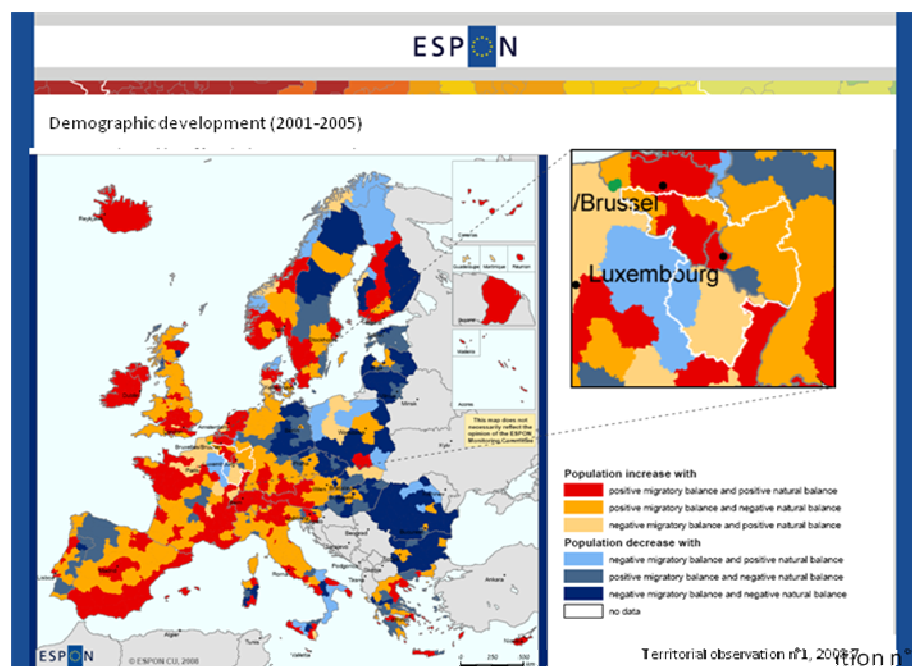


CoZiCo example: Comparison of the impact of climate change on the INTERREG IV B areas

Zoom-in

Zooming-in may be used by simply increasing the size of the map; it is often automatically used together with the Completion approach, which means that data or an analysis are delivered at a finer scale. This last option might be implemented through the ESPON Hyperatlas.

This strategy may help either small states or regions having strong functional interdependencies at transregional level or across borders to take into account more specific debates. An example of this approach is given in the following picture.



CoZiCo example: Zooming-in the demographic challenges of the Greater Region and Luxembourg

Zooming-in can also be used together with the Comparison approach. Instead of looking at the whole map, the Zooming-in approach proposes to take a limited number of regions on the map, increase their size and compare them (while using the precautions described in the Comparison chapter above). This can be particularly interesting for the analysis of geographical specificities or regions that share similarities in relation to a specific topic.

Completion

Experience has shown that a considerable number of ESPON maps lack data for regions or complete countries. The reasons are various, e.g. that the data was not available at the time of the respective ESPON project. Especially in this case, if the data is available later, completing the information by adding this new data is a possibility of better using ESPON information in the national context.

Evidently, when applying this strategy, one has to pay attention to make sure that the data are comparable and to let the audience or the readers know about the different data sets.

If data are missing in an ESPON report, illustrating the situation with comparable national information might be a good strategy to avoid showing a region as a white patch.

The experience from the SCALES project and the seminars shows that completing can also be used to launch a discussion with stakeholders and to take into account a very specific situation that ESPON might not have studied in a targeted analysis. Comparing general ESPON information with more specific additional data can be helpful. The following two pictures show how this was done at the Luxembourg seminar; in addition to the information from an ESPON project (METROBORDER), data was shown from the national ministry that deals with the same topic.

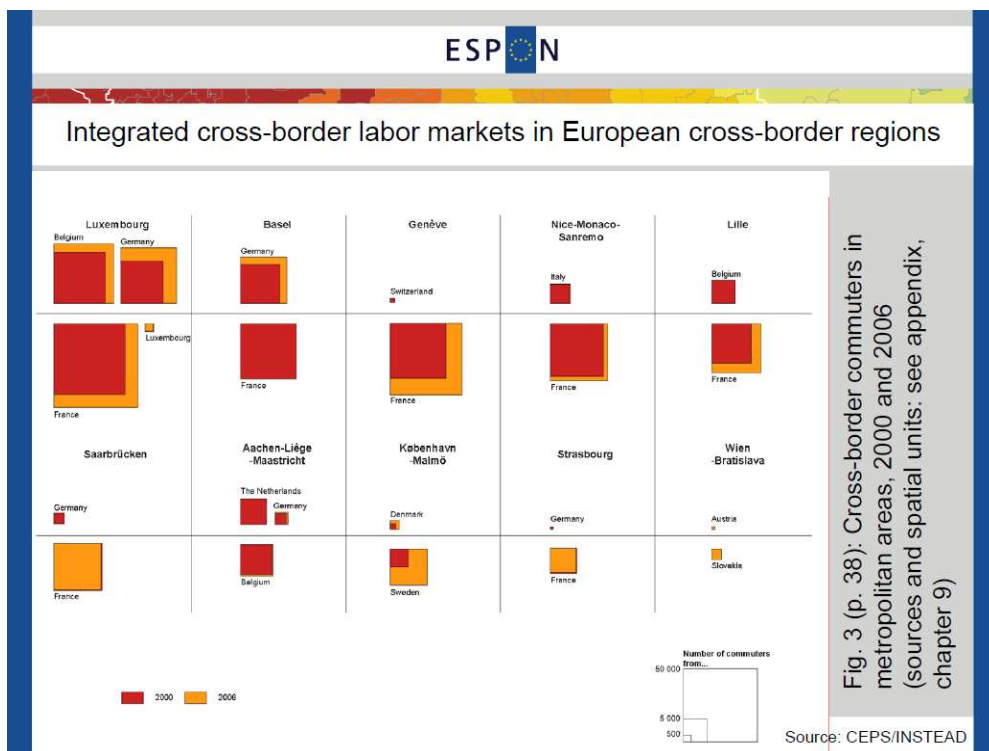
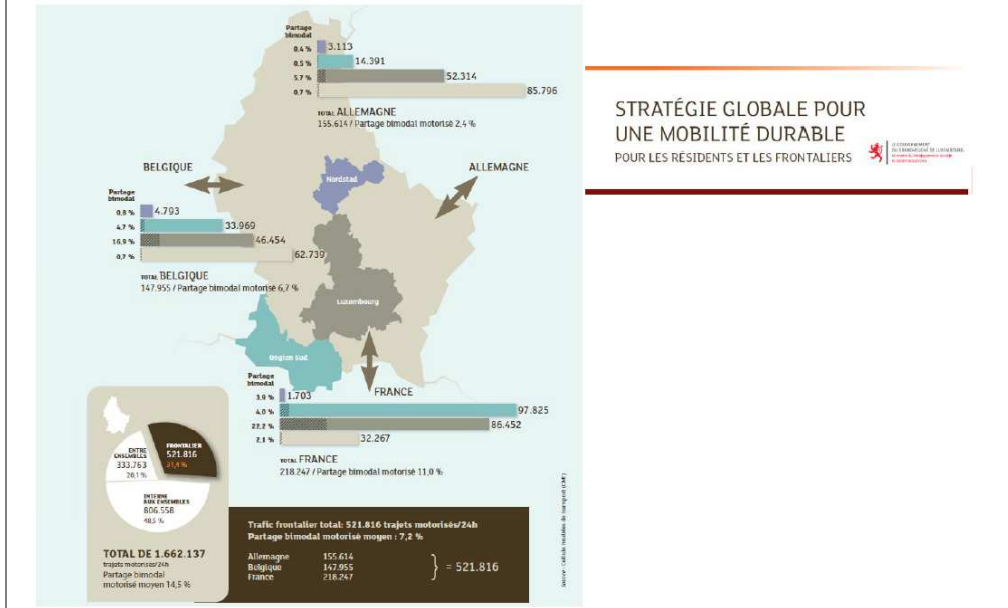


Fig. 3 (p. 38): Cross-border commuters in metropolitan areas, 2000 and 2006 (sources and spatial units: see appendix, chapter 9)

National strategy for sustainable mobility (launched May 2012)

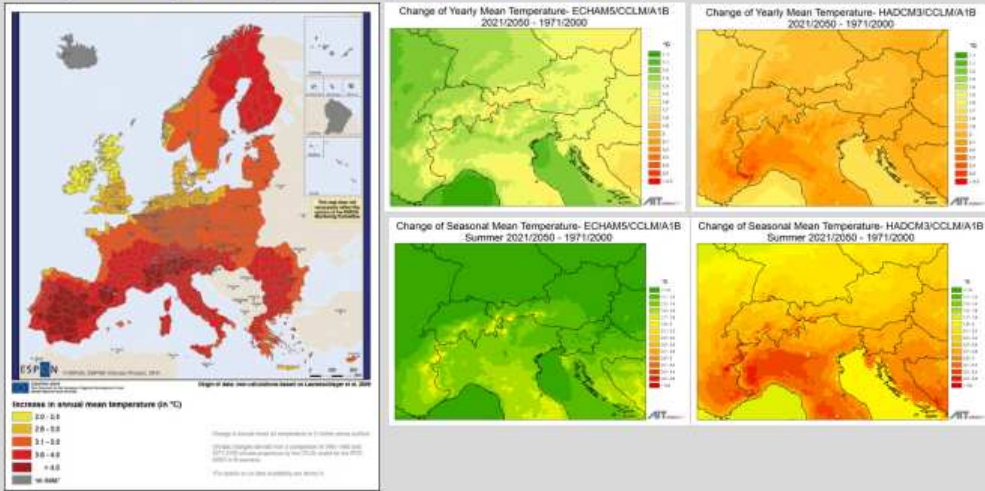


Completion example from the Luxembourg seminar: adding other sources to ESPON information

Another way of completing information is to add more relevant data to the existing one. The following figure shows an example from the seminar in Vienna. The ESPON map (left), which shows information about temperature change on NUTS 3 level, was supplemented with additional data. This example is also interesting because when including more detailed data, the speaker did not take a smaller administrative level, but the information was displayed as a raster graphic, without administrative borders. This is a very clear example how specific target groups have specific information needs in terms of spatial resolution of the information, something that has to be taken into consideration by ECPs when designing dissemination activities.

Temperature Change

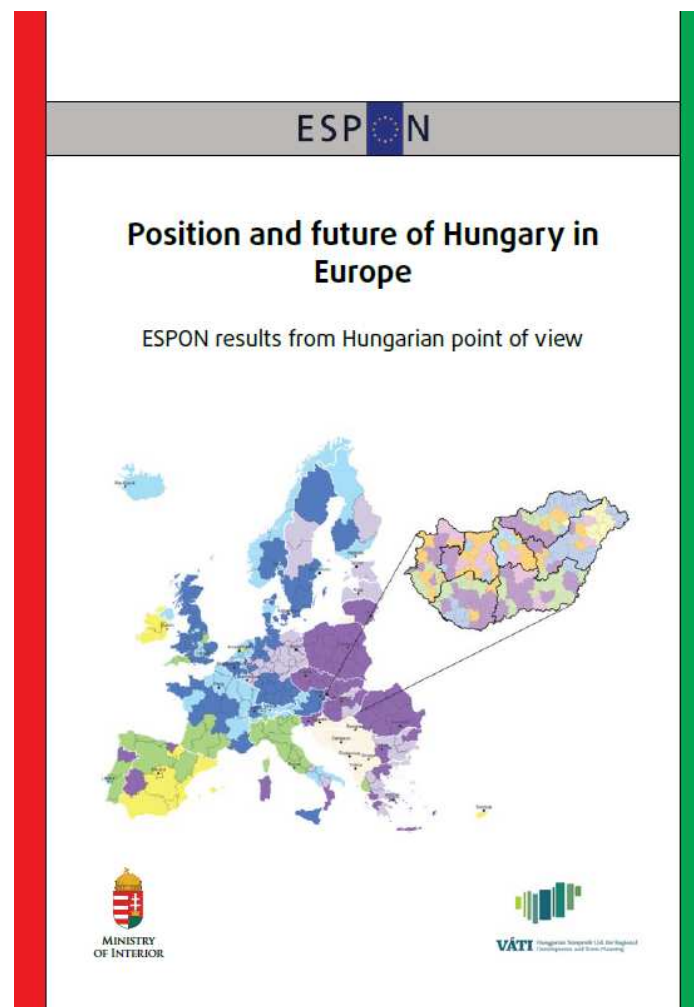
grobe Skala liefert nur grobe Mittelwerte ESPON (2100 >4°K) vs. reclip:century (2050, ECHAM5, HadCM3: > 2,5 °K)



CoZiCo example: Completing European wide information (ESPON/Climate project) with more detailed regional data

Another way of using the Completion approach is to use the methodology provided by a project and redo the analysis on lower levels. The Hungarian ECP did this in an ECP publication about ESPON results for Hungary.¹ The following figure shows the cover page of this publication that features a map where in addition to the ESPON results on NUTS 2 level, an analysis was made on LAU 1 level.

The contents of this publication were stimulated by the SCALES project; however it had to be produced outside of the project and with national resources.



Cover page of Hungarian ESPON publication with a “Completion” example

¹ Available online at http://www.espon.hu/Docs/ESPON_Publication_EN_Sum.pdf (Full version in Hungarian at http://www.espon.hu/Docs/ESPON_kiadvany_20111222.pdf)

3.2. Other possible ECP actions

Develop a scales-related strategy

As outlined in chapter 2, the most adequate NUTS level considerably varies between Member States as well as between the topics. ECPs have a crucial function to understand this complexity behind ESPON maps in order to translate them properly into their very specific national context.

To improve the dissemination activities, ECPs should develop a country-specific scales-related strategy. The principles and the analysis outlined in chapter 2 can be taken as basis. The Co-Zi-Co approach as describe in chapter 3.1 could help in designing dissemination methods, be it publications, seminars, or workshops.

Keep the different target groups in mind and take care of topic-related scales questions

When designing dissemination activities like seminars and publications, the ECPs have to take into consideration the target groups and the respective topic. Since the political systems of the ESPON countries are very diverse, this general concept has to be adapted to the country of the ECP, which should be done in the framework of the scales-related dissemination strategy proposed above.

Seminars and publications also have to have the right timing. This shows the example of the Berlin seminar which dealt with the interlinkages between ESPON and INTERREG: the seminar was organised at a time when the new programmes for both initiatives were under development, so the information provided came just in time before the new operational programmes were started. The seminar would have needed a different approach if it had been organised months later.

Questionnaire feedback from the seminars showed that scientists prefer very in-depth knowledge; in the case of indicators for example they are not satisfied with the mere provision of the indicators, but want to know how they are calculated, why they have been used in that particular way or how plausible the depicted situation is. This wish for in-depth background knowledge includes the wish for a broad or even full access to the underlying data. ECPs can provide this additional information in seminars by inviting additional speakers, but also through publications or by informing potential users about the ways how to get this additional information.

The feedback from the seminars also showed that publications are valued highest from the ESPON deliveries by all groups; the participants from the more scientific seminars however favoured them more than those from

the more political seminars, who had a preference for direct and interactive disseminations means like workshops and seminars.

The regional level to be addressed depends on the size of the country and the number of stakeholders

Smaller countries like Luxembourg can much easier address local stakeholders than countries with more inhabitants like Germany, since the interlinkages are much closer and the number of stakeholders to address is considerably smaller. Countries with more inhabitants therefore have to focus on the next sub-national level and to rely more on indirect forms of information dissemination like (national) publications to reach the local level. The funding made available for the national dissemination work of the ECPs has to take these different necessary dissemination means into account.

ECPs in Member States with more inhabitants and very high numbers of (potential) ESPON users could try to use existing ESPON means for addressing and including local stakeholders, e.g. by supporting local and regional stakeholders in initiating Priority 2 projects, which cover selected regions in a more detailed way than Priority 1 projects.

The usability of ESPON deliveries has to be improved to foster the use of ESPON results

The SCALES seminars clearly showed that different target groups are interested not only in different topics, but also in different dissemination means. ESPON deliveries should therefore provide more details; for example, as outlined above, scientists are interested in the details of how indicators were calculated and also in the underlying data.

At the same time, the sheer amount of ESPON deliveries is overwhelming and seems to contribute to information overload. Potential users need an easier access to the information. It was highlighted that basically ESPON delivers either very specific project reports or highly synthetic reports. It would make sense to create intermediate publications, for example by "grouping" thematically related topics; the Territorial Observations are going into this direction. Another form could be short thematic newsletters or special thematic seminars that could be organised on a European level in addition to the yearly open ESPON seminar. These publications and seminars can also be produced respectively organised on national level by the ECPs.

National dissemination capacities have to be strengthened to promote the use of ESPON results

The first experience made already in the preparation phase of the SCALES seminars was that the thematic focus matters. It also showed that the ESPON results and current EU policy developments (e.g. TA 2020) are relevant and important, but both can be very abstract for regional and local stakeholders. To transport the ESPON results, a balanced national and European perspective is needed – ESPON only does not work always.

ECPs can translate this by showing the added-value of ESPON in their specific context and by contributing to the national debates.

The seminars made clear that the language barrier is remarkable; while four of the seminars took place in the national language(s), partly with interpretation, the Hungarian seminar, as the first in the seminar series, was fully organised in English. This was seen as a reason why merely scientists from different universities and research institutes attended the seminar and why other target groups were not reached. English is the language of scientists, but not of regional and local actors.

Another language barrier that has to be overcome for a better use of ESPON results seems to be the different topic-related languages that spatial planners and sectoral planners speak, even if they share the same national language.

To overcome the language barriers, more seminars could be organised in the national language(s) to both literally and figuratively translate the ESPON deliveries into national language and national thinking and knowledge. Another way is to comprise ESPON information into national publications, which would serve at the same time the aims of translation, of simplification and of completion of ESPON data with national information. If seminars and publications concentrate on special thematic subjects, they might contribute to reaching more sectoral planners and not only the spatial planning community. The use of ESPON maps works better with national “cut-out” that include neighbouring regions. In general, printed materials in national languages enhance visibility

4. The necessary framework to support ECPs

The activities of ECPs, especially regarding dissemination of ESPON results, heavily depend on these very results. If they do not fit and meet national policy and planning discussions, if they are not of highest possible quality representing the 'state of the art', if projects do not consider adequately the 'scales' problematic and other traps of European analysis, then there is hardly anything that would enable ECPs to repair such deficits. Therefore, the SCALES project not only asked what ECPs can do; it also discussed how the ESPON programme as such could support ECPs better to fulfil their role as a link between ESPON results and national and regional debates. Some ideas are listed in the following.

The ESPON programme should take the NUTS problematic into account

The NUTS problematic has to be tackled by the ESPON programme itself. The political system of the Member States has to be better taken into account by the research. This means especially that analyses should go beyond NUTS 2 level, e.g. by going to NUTS 3 level, either for the whole ESPON area or only for those Member States that most severely need ESPON information on a smaller level. Priority 2 projects could also be used to gather more detailed data for countries that, due to their size and NUTS structure, do not get enough detailed information through the current way of ESPON analysis.

The SCALES seminars showed that the relevant level of policy action also depends on the topic; the relevant level of analysis should take this into account and focus on those levels which – for the specific theme to be discussed – are covered by relevant actors.

The policy relevance of ESPON results will be fostered with focused project orientation and the ad-hoc analytical competence

Within the project orientation a stronger and deeper focus of Priority 1 projects on territorial political discussion (e.g. innovation) might enhance the relevance and visibility in the political scene. In general, the ESPON programme needs a clarification of the Priority 1 project philosophy. The replies from the seminar participants showed that policy recommendations are the least favoured ESPON deliveries, also from the more politically oriented seminars. ESPON projects should therefore provide less direct advice and concentrate on providing a territorial knowledge base.

Within the Priority 2, a thematic clustering of projects on a “top-down” approach would open the view on territorial specificities, but also enhance a more systematic model character; at the moment the creation of projects on a pure bottom-up approach is a bit random.

ESPON has to close certain thematic gaps to provide a full view on European spatial development

The thematic focus of the seminars revealed some important thematic gaps in the ESPON analyses. The seminar on urban-rural relations showed that at that time (October 2011) there was not enough information about topics of small and medium sized towns. The project TOWN, which started in February 2012, can close these gaps and be a starting point for additional research in this area. The innovation-centred seminar made clear that innovation in the territorial context is considered very important and ESPON could deliver highly relevant new insights.

The seminar on climate change and risk management showed that these topics are handled best when understood as global phenomenon with consequences that do not stop at administrative boundaries. Information has to be provided also on a more detailed geographic resolution.

The seminars in Luxembourg (on polycentricity) and Berlin (on the use of ESPON in the INTERREG framework) revealed the importance of interregional and cross-border data for a wide range of policy-makers and practitioners.

Right now, because of largely concentrating on NUTS 2/3 levels, ESPON analyses mainly focus on questions that can be answered with the available data on NUTS level. Especially social topics have not been treated fully yet by ESPON, but have to be covered, since the growth which Europe aims for should not only be smart and sustainable, but also inclusive. The recent launch of the TIPSE project, which deals with poverty and exclusion, is encouraging; the new ESPON programme should provide for more projects in this area.

Even if priority 2 and 3 projects have been developed in this direction, efforts could be further strengthened to improve datasets, data availability and the flow data. ESPON analysis should not only be oriented towards trends within an (often data-driven) time frame, but should also include structural breaks and policy relevant points of interventions. At the same time, the background information has to be deepened, especially regarding the provision of (long) time series and the calculation of flows. ESPON should thus move towards a continuous spatial observation.

The usability of ESPON deliveries has to be improved to foster the use of ESPON results

The ESPON tools, first and foremost the ESPON database, but also the ESPON Hyperatlas, seem very interesting for stakeholders, but difficult to be used by those who do not work with it regularly. However, users do not demand simplicity of the contents, but a better usability and/or help in using these tools. Here again, even more complex (or rather dynamic) contents and usage possibilities are wanted as well; this includes the further development towards a real web GIS where users can individually choose the thematic scope of the displayed maps and can customise the maps by changing classes and their limitations or weights of combined indicators.

The Capitalisation of ESPON results strongly depends on a timely provision of maps and data from the projects. In general the publication strategy should emphasise a thematic grouping of publications to improve knowledge on causalities. Concerning the maps a reduction and verbal interpretation of map legend complexity will improve the communicability. More details about the calculation of indexes would also help to understand the numbers presented in some maps. In a broader oriented communication strategy, the dissemination of ESPON results needs special teaching relating media formats.

The focus of the SCALES project on scale issues and the resulting development of the CoZiCo approach showed that the quality of the ESPON deliveries has to be higher if the ECPs want to take into account scale issues. For example, the Zooming-in method only works if maps are given in a high resolution, which is usually not the case when maps are provided only in the context of a report; they would have to be provided as individual files in high resolution for this approach. At the moment, maps can be obtained from the ESPON CU, if they are available. With the newly launched ESPON MapFinder, hopefully a direct, quicker, 24/7 download access will be offered. The completeness of information will of course depend on the willingness of the ESPON projects to provide all maps.

The ESPON programme has to be aware that the dissemination problems of the ECPs are not solved by the provision of maps and reports; the information in the maps has to be translated and completed by the ECPs. For a better dissemination of ESPON results, the ECPs therefore need more support.

There are also some improvements that have to be made by the individual ESPON projects. Concerning the project work and regional analysis, the

range of investigation should be improved including the national and regional interpretations of results and the stronger orientation not only on European but also on national regional political relevance. There should also be a stronger focus on functional cross-border relations and the transnational perspective.

The need of a close integration of actors and stakeholders into ESPON projects and research was emphasised in several seminars and could help in finding the adequate level of analysis. This would help in better matching stakeholders' information needs and ESPON deliveries, but also to better anticipate how to implement, or deal with, the empirically identified potentials within a region or at the national level.

To be able to provide all data and all maps to potential users of ESPON results, the projects will have to make sure to deliver all materials to the ESPON CU and to feed them into the diverse tools, especially the ESPON database and the MapFinder.

A large number of the proposals mentioned above will result in a considerable increase of work. The organisation of more seminars on European level will need additional resources, as well as the creation of additional thematic publications. This work cannot be done by projects, since it has to be done on a continuous basis.

The ESPON Coordination Unit already has experience with these activities and would therefore be the best player to carry out these activities. Some elements could be outsourced, and also the ECPs could partly play a greater role. To be able to deal with these additional activities, more financial resources would be needed at the CU.

Annex: Additional background material

Project information

About the whole project:

http://www.bbsr.bund.de/cln_032/nn_1250386/BBSR/EN/RP/ESPON/Scalcs/scalcs_node.html?nnn=true

Project reports

Once that the Final Report is accepted, it can be found on the project page of the ESPON homepage at

http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Projects/Menu_TransnationalNet_workingActivities/scalcs.html

The Final Report includes an evaluation of the seminar feedback which was given through questionnaires on a number of dissemination-related issues.

Seminar information

Please note: several of the presentations are available in the national language(s) only

Overall information about all events:

http://www.bbsr.bund.de/cln_032/nn_1250386/BBSR/EN/RP/ESPON/Scalcs/06_Events.html#doc1081556bodyText3

Luxembourg:

http://www.espon.public.lu/fr/actualites/2011/11/25_RetourSurDv_mptTerPoly/index.html (French)

Budapest:

http://www.espon.hu/espon_scales_hungarian_seminar.html
(Hungarian)

Vienna: <http://www.oerok.gv.at/contact-point/espon/espon-scales-projekt.html> (German)

Bern:

<http://www.are.admin.ch/themen/international/00860/02529/index.html?lang=en> (English)

Berlin:

http://www.bbsr.bund.de/cln_032/nn_1250386/BBSR/EN/RP/ESPON/Scalcs/Event_FinalSeminar5_Oct2012Berlin.html (in English with a link to the presentations on the German site)

The partners made reports for each of the seminars. They are available as annexes to the Final Report.

www.espon.eu

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