

**ESPON SCALES Seminar in Berlin  
(30 October 2012)**

**Seminar Report**



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# 1. Background and Focus

In the SCALES tender, the five partners in the SCALES TPG had agreed to organise five seminars throughout the project, one in each country and hosted by the respective TPG partner, each with a different focus on the topics and the question of scales.

The seminars were intended to provide an initial approach to enhance the usage of ESPON results and to give floor for discussion where the stakeholders from different levels can consider their experience and views on the related issues. They were supposed to bring together ESPON experts (from programme and project level), national and international experts for the specific topic of each event.

## 1.1. Thematic Scope of the Seminar

The SCALES seminar which was organised by the SCALES Lead Partner, the German ESPON Contact Point BBSR (Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung – Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Planning), was the last in a series of five national seminars. As the final seminar, it was planned to be more political than scientific and to provide a sort of summary from the other seminars.

While preparing the seminar, the German ECP and the German ESPON MC member had decided that the time of the seminar – end of October 2012 – would be ideal to discuss on a political level the benefits from ESPON and potential necessary adjustments of the ESPON programme, since at this time the Multiannual Framework 2014-2020 as well as the new ESPON Programme would be discussed. Important insights and results from the seminar could then directly be fed into the ongoing discussions and help improving the future ESPON programme.

As outlined in the SCALES tender, this final event was organised on a larger scale and with a more international focus. Although the majority of the invitees and participants was German, the seminar had a clear international focus through the focus on the relation between ESPON and transnational co-operation, in this case co-operation through INTERREG. The title of the seminar - “ESPON serving transnational co-operation: shaping transnational spatial development based on territorial knowledge”<sup>1</sup> – was chosen to reflect this focus.

It was decided to focus on INTERREG B regions since they have specific problems and tasks where ESPON findings could help; this potential of ESPON is however mostly not known to INTERREG stakeholders. Since currently the most important issues in the INTERREG B programmes are transport/accessibility, climate change and innovation, a seminar programme was developed that provided insights into these topics.

Guiding questions of the seminar were:

1. How can we use ESPON results for designing the INTERREG B programmes?
2. Which conclusions can be drawn for designing the ESPON 2020 programme?

The aim of the seminar was to foster the link between ESPON and INTERREG and to make ESPON known to persons and institutions which did not have many contacts with ESPON so far. This was done by bringing together stakeholders from the ESPON programme and ESPON projects and stakeholders from the INTERREG programme administration and INTERREG regions, but also experts from the regional government authorities that deal with European/transnational questions or with the topics transport/accessibility, innovation and/or climate change.

To achieve this aim, the seminar wanted to show the potential benefits of ESPON research through concrete examples, especially by illustrating the results for the German INTERREG areas and for the

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<sup>1</sup> German title: “ESPON im Dienste transnationaler Kooperation: Mit territorialem Wissen transnationale Raumentwicklung gestalten“

specific INTERREG spheres of activity.

By benefiting from the feedback from and the discussions with and among speakers and participants, the aim of the seminar was also to develop ideas and thoughts about the future of ESPON.

### 1.2. Seminar Outline and Dissemination Strategy

The seminar “ESPON serving transnational co-operation: shaping transnational spatial development based on territorial knowledge” took place on 30 October 2012 from 10:00 to 16:45 in Berlin at the Berlin premises of the BBSR. Berlin, being the heart of the political Germany, had been chosen instead of Bonn, where the BBSR is originally located, to make the seminar easily reachable and therefore more attractive especially (but not only) for political stakeholders. It addressed experts from ministries and administrations as well as interested persons from institutions, universities and research facilities that deal with ESPON and/or INTERREG or the key aspects transport, innovation and climate.

The seminar started with presentations from different ESPON projects that deal with the topics transport/accessibility, innovation and climate, which are of special interest for INTERREG B. In this session, titled “Territorial knowledge for spatial development”, insights from the ESPON projects TRACC, AMCER and ESPON Climate were presented, as well as an overall talk about the European landscape of innovation.

In the session “Transnational co-operation – users and providers of ideas” introductory presentations gave an insight into several ESPON projects that were started on the initiative of INTERREG cooperation areas and that are linked to German cooperation areas in terms of contents or territory. On this basis, several ESPON and INTERREG actors discussed in a panel discussion ideas with the audience how to use ESPON results for shaping the INTERREG B programmes.

The seminar ended with the session “Using transnational experience for the future of ESPON”. After an introductory presentation from the German ECP about the first experiences from the SCALES project, a panel with ESPON ECPs and MC members debated about experiences for ESPON in general and the design of the ESPON 2020 programme in detail.

The detailed seminar programme can be found in Annex I.

With 17 presenters or panel discussion members out of 52 seminar participants in total, the number of speakers was considerably high for a seminar of roughly five hours net length. They regrouped stakeholders and experts from ESPON projects dealing with the three seminar topics, from ESPON projects mainly or partly working for INTERREG areas, Head of INTERREG Secretariats, ESPON MC members and ESPON ECPs.<sup>2</sup> The speakers themselves already represented a wide area of experts from transnational co-operation; together with the equally well-represented participants, the seminar had a highly qualified audience which constituted a highly skilled think tank for transnational co-operation. (For more details about seminar participation see section 3.3.)

To foster the exchange and to ensure a lively and fruitful discussion, an external facilitator had been hired who was familiar both with ESPON and INTERREG.

Seminar languages were German and English. Main language used during the seminar was German, as were most of the participants as well as most of the speakers. Since some speakers had been invited that could not present in German, it was decided to have an interpretation German-English during the seminar. The German participants however mainly did not use interpretation services for listening to English, but some foreign participants used it for listening to the German presentations and

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<sup>2</sup> Unfortunately, it had not been possible to get a ESPON representative to participate in the panel discussion.

discussions.

## **2. SCALES Approach**

### **2.1. Main Dissemination Challenges**

Since the Berlin seminar as the final seminar in the SCALES seminar series was focussed on a more political discussion, the overall challenges of ESPON dissemination in Germany were not tackled, like the divergence between the ESPON-preferred NUTS 2 level, which is of no or very low political relevance in Germany, or the special situation of the city states.

In relation to transnational cooperation, a clear dissemination challenge was the availability of data on the appropriate scale, since transnational cooperation usually needs a much smaller scale than ESPON provides. Some ESPON tools seem to be difficult to be used by people from outside the core ESPON field, who naturally do not regularly work with them, e.g. the ESPON database.

There seems to be a communication gap between the ESPON world and the sectoral planning: The sectoral planning departments (transport, economy, etc.) usually do not know about ESPON, and even enthusiastic attempts from the spatial planner side to improve this knowledge were reported not to have worked; both sides seem to live in different worlds with differing languages.

### **2.2. Methodology: Addressing the Scales Problematic (Co-Zi-Co)**

The Berlin seminar was the last in the SCALES seminar series. In the course of the project, it had been decided that this final seminar should act as a sort of a summary of all projects and to be more politically oriented. This was done by allocating a large part of the seminar to discussions about potential improvements of ESPON in the future programming period; this approach however left less time for the dealing much with the Co-Zi-Co approach. Because of the focus of the seminar on transnational cooperation, scales issues were of less importance during the discussions and the Co-Zi-Co approach was therefore used much less than in the other seminars.

Elements of the Co-Zi-Co approach were nevertheless used during the seminar, especially in the session where ESPON projects presented results related to the topics accessibility, innovation and climate change. The element “comparison” was mainly used by comparing the situation and the future tasks of the five relevant INTERREG cooperation areas, but also for comparing Germany as a whole with the rest of Europe. “Zooming in” was used accordingly to have a closer look at the situation of the cooperation areas and by shortly presenting case studies.

The element “completion” was not used at all during the seminar; several speakers who deal both with ESPON and INTERREG however criticised that ESPON has mainly data on NUTS 3 level, while INTERREG needs data on LAU 2 level. This wish to have more small-scale data available directly from ESPON could be an indicator that completion is not a method which is appreciated by the potential ESPON users. Since the completion method was not discussed, this can however not be said for sure, but could be a topic for further investigation.

## 3. Outcomes

### 3.1. Content Related Results

**Accessibility** is referred to directly or indirectly both in the EU 2020 Strategy and in the Territorial Agenda 2020. It is a combination of opportunities or goals that people want to use or reach and the efforts they have to make to access them; accessibility indicators measure the benefit that households and companies by reaching them.

There is a clear correlation between accessibility and economic strength of a region; however there are many exemptions to this rule. Especially the Nordic countries show other factors that successfully boost the economic strength of rather poorly accessible regions, while at the same time other regions do not manage to convert their good accessibility potential into economic power.

Policies and policy actions to improve accessibility have to be more than pure transport planning, which was considered to be an important message to the INTERREG areas, who often deal with transport planning projects. Experience shows that it is often easier and more successful not to concentrate on bridging distances and overcoming spatial constraints, but to improve the choice of opportunities that are provided in a region.

**Innovation** is also referred to in the EU 2020 strategy, where economic growth is supposed to be based on knowledge and innovation. In a European comparison, Germany as a whole is leading on its way towards a knowledge economy, but parts of northern and eastern Germany are often only European average or even below. The polycentric urban system of Germany promotes economic strength and diversity of innovation; however compared to other European cities the individual German cities are often only in the second row behind London, Paris and other urban regions. Germany is specialized in high-tech industries and is rather average in the field of (public) services. Economy is characterized by growth of high technology industries which are regionally concentrated (especially in Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria, North-Rhine Westphalia and in parts of Lower Saxony). A high innovation intensity can be found especially in high technology industry (product innovation, process innovation and marketing innovation).

As to the European cooperation areas, East Germany faces improved prospects and economic stabilisation below the level of the leading innovation regions. Northwest Europe is economically highly developed with the leading European metropolitan areas and many specialized high-tech regions. The Alpine area is economically highly-developed as well and shows low income disparities and large economic and cultural diversity; it includes several leading European metropolitan areas. The North Sea area shows low income disparities but has very diverse economic structures. In Central Europe, big development differences can be found, with stronger economic growth in Central and Eastern European countries because of catch-up effects. The Baltic Sea Region has relatively small national markets (part from Germany and Poland) and faces the challenge for transnational networking in order to create critical mass. All areas have to deal with very different challenges and tasks.

ESPON case study analysis shows that it is difficult to establish a link between the participation of a region in EU R&D programmes and the economic performance; it is therefore difficult or even impossible to know how much investment is necessary for an economic improvement.

The ESPON **Climate** project provides a typology of similar climate change patterns (not a typology of the present climate.) Particularly those local economies are sensitive which are dependent on tourism, agriculture and forestry: the Mediterranean region, the Alps, large parts of Eastern Europe, but also Scandinavia (energy demand for heating). Hot spots are mostly in the South of Europe – i.e. the big agglomerations and summer tourist resorts at the coastline. Other specific types of regions (e.g. mountains) are particularly impacted, but partly for other reasons (sea level rise, economic dependency on summer and/or winter tourism). Particularly those countries which may expect a high increase in impact seem to be less able to adapt than others for which the problem is less visible - which is a scenario that runs counter to territorial cohesion. Climate change would trigger a deepening of the existing socio-economic imbalances between the core of Europe and its periphery.



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Looking at the Connections to INTERREG IVB program areas, the following can be stated: Territorially differentiated adaptation strategies seem to be important primarily for tourist resorts in the Alps. The Baltic Sea Region 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 on the North Sea can expect an impact from sea level rise and storm surges

The sessions "Transnational co-operation – users and providers of ideas" and "Using transnational experience for the future of ESPON" dealt with the guiding questions of the seminar:

- **How can we use ESPON results for designing the INTERREG B programmes?**
- **Which conclusions can be drawn for designing the ESPON 2020 programme?**

Both in the introductory presentations and in the panel discussions a number of important benefits were mentioned that ESPON can provide in general and for INTERREG in special, but also problems were mentioned and proposals for improvement were derived.

The potentials of ESPON for INTERREG cover the provision of data and indicators for INTERREG: as time series, by comparing INTERREG areas with the ESPON space, through raw data and through maps and visualisation. Tools and databases come in addition, e.g. GIS and other software tools, statistical tools, and recommendations for data analysis. Last but not least, the ESPON policy recommendations can support local policies in individual fields of action.

There are however a lot of constraints in putting these potentials into reality for INTERREG: data extraction from the ESPON database is very complicated; data availability usually stops at the NUTS 3 level; the number of projects and the amount of available reports makes it extremely difficult to find and access policy recommendations.

Regarding a further development and improvement of ESPON, the ESPON tools should be improved. It was proposed among others to include INTERREG areas as flag in the data tables of the ESPON database (as for the typologies), to include GIS layers of INTERREG areas in the ESPON GIS database, to include much more data on LAU 2 level, and to make an easy web GIS.

The use of the ESPON policy recommendations could be improved by making the access to them much easier, for example through short thematic newsletters and special thematic seminars, both in general and for individual INTERREG areas.

As to data collection and thematic research by ESPON, there are some thematic gaps that still have to be closed; 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. 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.

A closer link between the ESPON programme and the INTERREG stakeholders, as in the ESPON-INTERREG projects that were presented during the seminar, could help in better matching needs and deliveries. In addition, a closer relationship with DG Regio and the cohesion policy was considered to be needed. To be able to deal with these suggested improvements, a strengthening of the capacities of the ESPON Coordination Unit was deemed necessary.

### 3.2. Dissemination Related Results

Scale issues were of high importance throughout the seminar: One of the main problems in using ESPON data for transnational cooperation through INTERREG projects is the scale of the data, since ESPON uses mainly NUTS 3 as lowest scale, while the INTERREG stakeholders need data on LAU 2 level. On the other hand, ESPON provides too many information in very different ways, so the use of ESPON material has to be simplified and downscaled. The dissemination of ESPON results therefore has to master the task of summarising and condensing information while not providing too simple results on the local level.

The use of an external facilitator had proved to be very helpful for the seminar, especially since it had been a facilitator who knows both ESPON and INTERREG and who therefore presented some sort of a link between the two programmes. The speakers who presented ESPON-INTERREG projects and who also discussed the relation between the two programmes during a panel discussion also represented this link. Their assessment of ESPON benefits and their ideas for potential improvements were very supportive since - knowing and working for both programmes - they provided a rather unbiased view on ESPON.

The interpretation that was used during the seminar was very important, even if the majority of the seminar participants did not use it; several important stakeholders of transnational cooperation who made valuable contributions would otherwise not have been able to join the seminar and the discussions.

### 3.3. Seminar Participants and Feedback

52 experts participated in the seminar, 17 of them as speakers of panel discussion contributors. Figure 1 shows their background:

- 56% politics / administration (German federal ministries or authorities, German regional state ministries or authorities, foreign ministries or authorities, local communities)
- 37% research (universities and research institutes, consulting companies)
- 8% transnational co-operation support (INTERREG secretariats and ESPON CU)

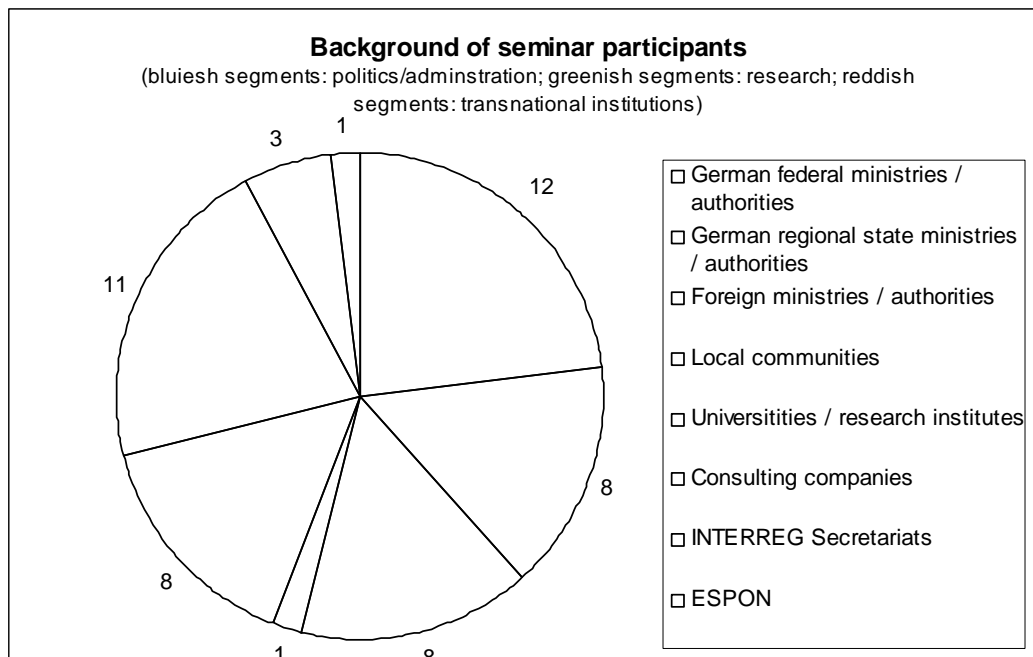
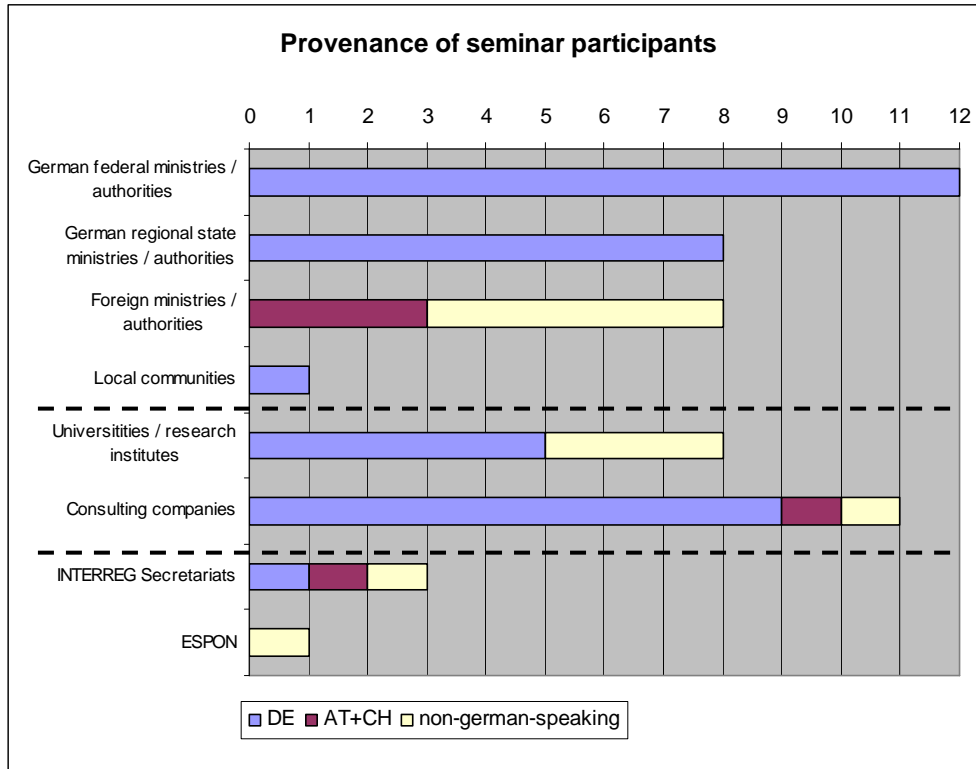


Figure 1: Background of seminar participants (speakers and audience)

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Only 21% of the participants came from non-German speaking countries, 69% from Germany and 10% from Austria or Switzerland. Figure 2 shows in more details the provenance and the background of the participants.

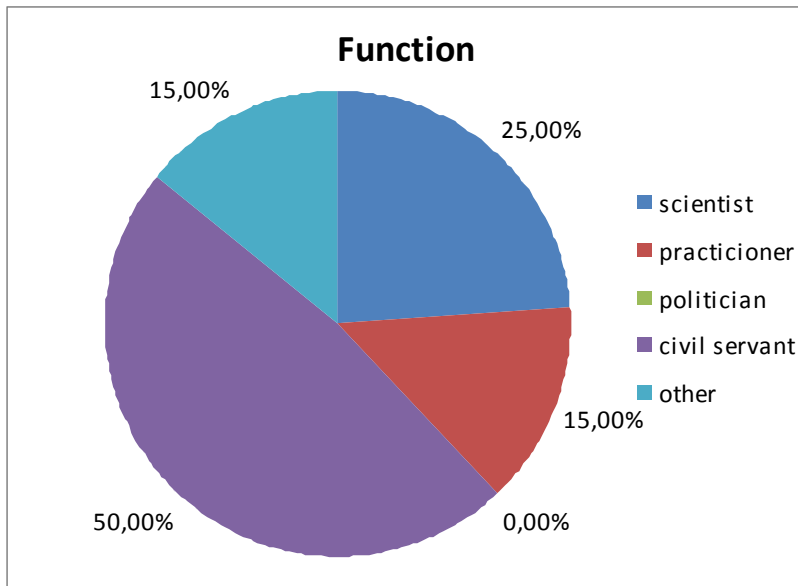
In terms of neighbourhood, which is very important for transnational co-operation, 21% of the participants came from neighbouring countries (AT, CH, BE, LU, DK, NL, PL) and 10% from non-neighbouring countries (HU, NO).



**Figure 2: Provenance of seminar participants (speakers and audience)**

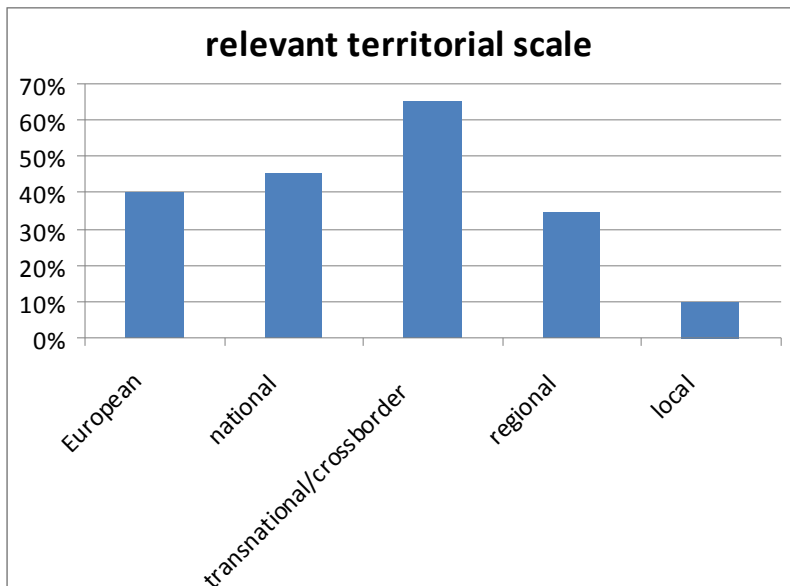
The following seminar feedback analysis is based on 20 questionnaires received after the seminar. As in each seminar, the SCALES members did not fill out the questionnaire. The questionnaire can be found in Annex II; the detailed representation of questions (as figures and diagrams) can be found in Annex III.

As Figure 3 shows, half of the respondents are civil servants; this goes very much in line with the majority of all participants coming from politics and/or administration.



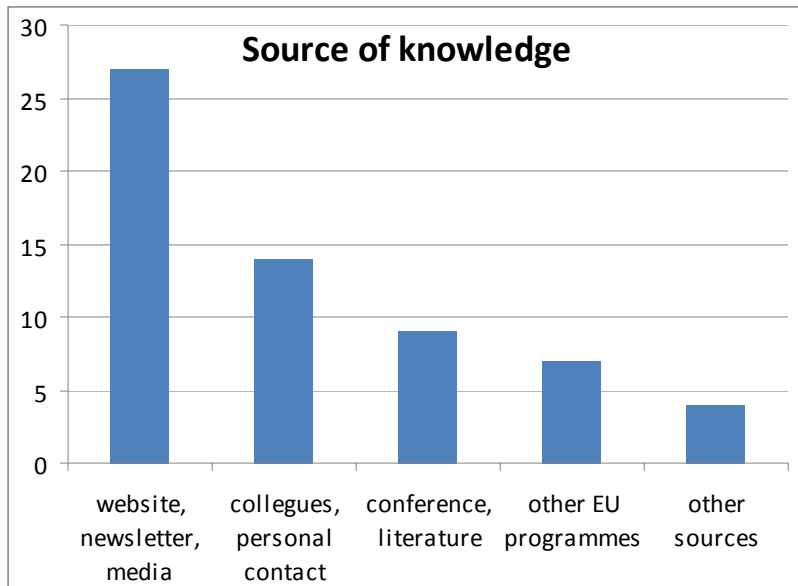
**Figure 3: Function of seminar participants**  
 (Questionnaire results; share of replies (n=21), multiple answers possible)

The territorial scale most relevant to the respondents was the transnational/crossborder scale.



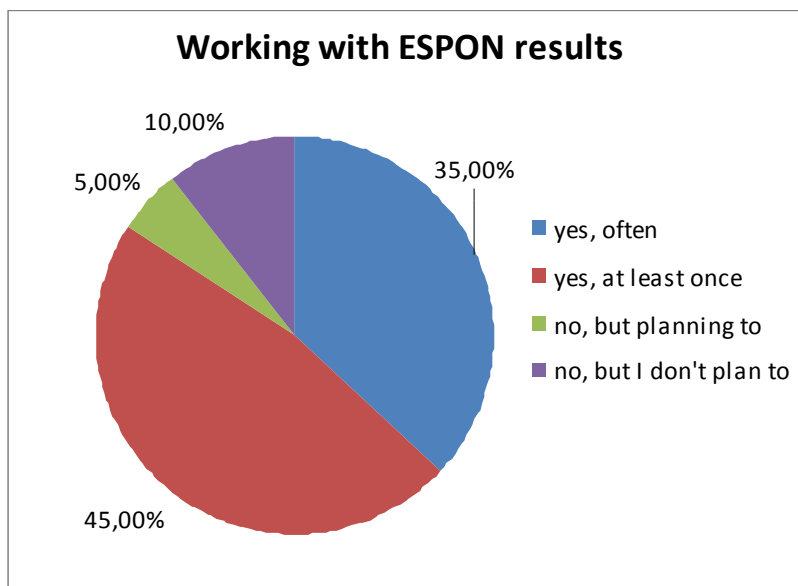
**Figure 4: Relevant territorial scale**  
 (Questionnaire results; share of replies (n=39), multiple answers possible)

90% of the respondents had already know about ESPON before the seminar, mainly through websites, newsletters and media (see Figure 5)



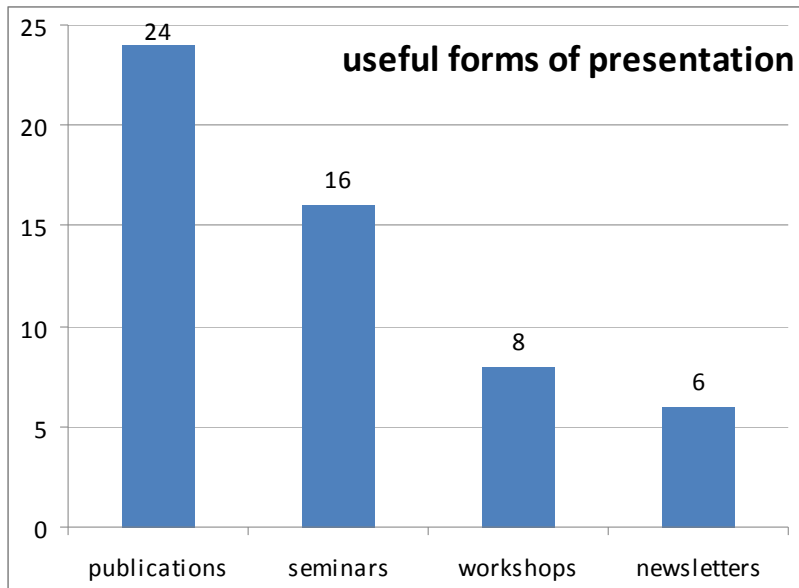
**Figure 5: Source of ESPON knowledge**  
 (Questionnaire results; total amount of replies (n=61), multiple answers possible)

The vast majority of respondents - 80% - has been working with ESPON results often or at least once (see Figure 6). Only 10% of the respondents do not plan to work with ESPON results.

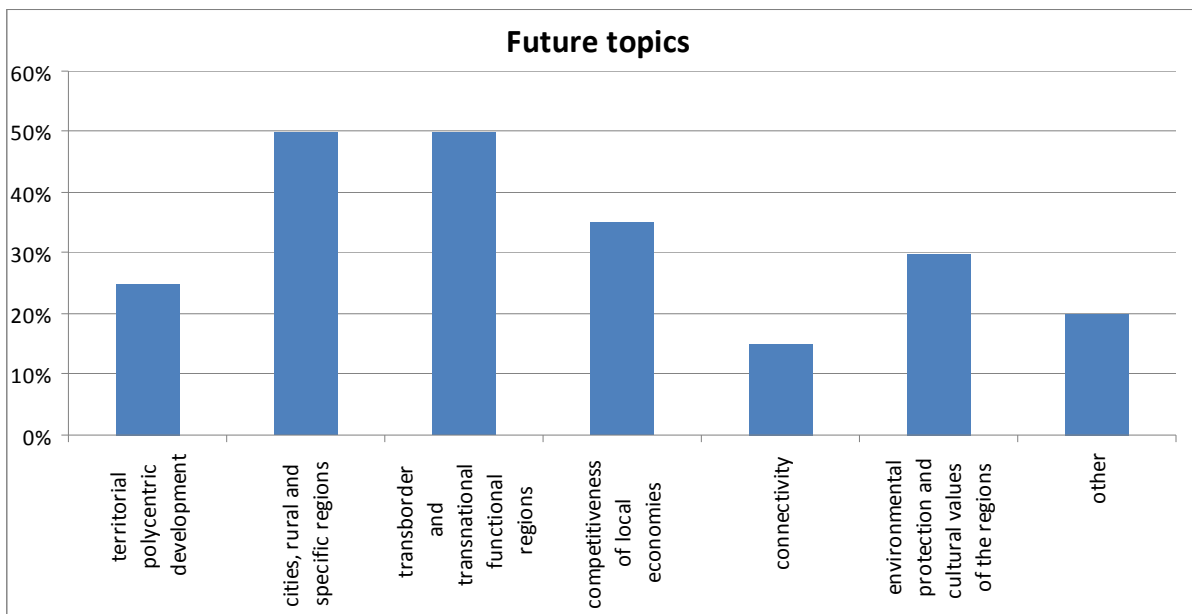


**Figure 6: Working with ESPON results**  
 (Questionnaire results; share of respondents (n=19), no multiple answers)

Regarding means of presentation of ESPON results, publications received the highest appreciation (24 of 54 replies =44%). If the responses for seminars and workshops are added, this shows however an equally high appreciation of direct ways for presenting ESPON results (24 replies). Newsletters were valued lowest.

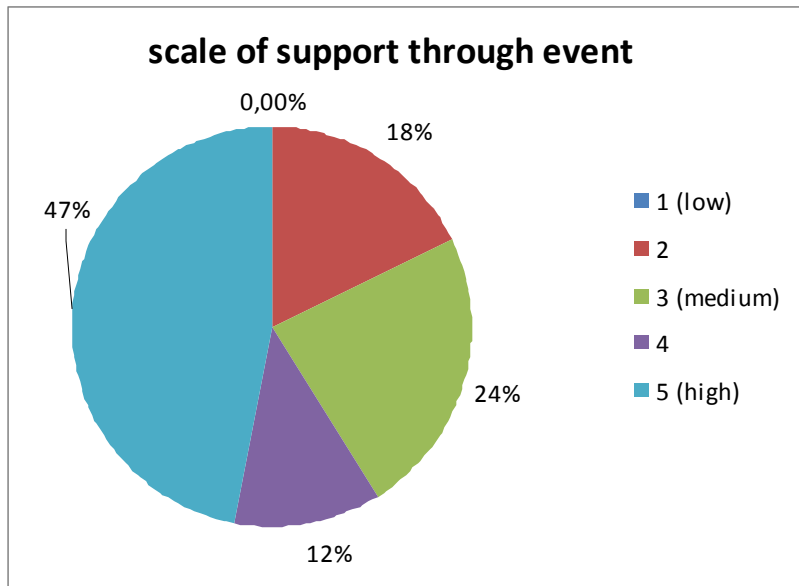


**Figure 7: Useful forms of presentation of ESPON results**  
 (Questionnaire results; total amount of replies (n=54), multiple answers possible)



**Figure 8: Future topics**  
 (Questionnaire results; share of replies (n=45), multiple answers possible)

Regarding the support that the event brought to the participants for using ESPON results, the questionnaire replies were extremely satisfying, since 59% of the replies showed a rather high or high support (see Figure 9).



**Figure 9: Scale of support through the event**  
(Questionnaire results; share of replies (n=17), no multiple answers)

## 4. Lessons learnt

The discussion and statements during the seminar revealed very soon that both the formulation of needs on ESPON from INTERREG and thinking on the future orientation of ESPON is thematically strongly related, and expectations and demands depends on the parties involved from both sides. The duty to inform from ESPON side and the need of actively looking and searching for information from INTERREG side outlines the requirements for both sides.

One intervention from INTERREG side brought this on the table. To some extent, the input from ESPON is more interesting than relevant for the projects in the INTERREG areas. A lot of inputs from maps could have benefitted the projects. It has not happened because either the stakeholders do not know about it, or they simply have failed to take them into account. But one statement of a person knowing the amount of pages produced by ESPON pretty well brought some communication specific to the point: "To be honest, often people die the slow death of information overload".

That ESPON results undoubtedly support decision processes and the development of transnational and cross-border initiatives has been underlined by a self-confessed ESPON map reader from INTERREG. The attempt however to advertise with colleagues from other departments made the existence of two different cultures obvious, and the attempt to transport ESPON ideas failed.

The linkage between the two worlds, ESPON and INTERREG, could be possible in the next programming period with a thematic strand on the EU2020 strategy and a focus on the placed-based approach to geography matters and more spatial reference.

Summing up the contributions and interventions related to potential fields to nourish the information base of ESPON and the information and communication process the following aspect might be worthwhile to consider.

### 4.1. Lessons Learnt for ESPON

In general ESPON needs building policy according to where policy is needed, which means to go from interesting project to relevant projects, relevant for the stakeholders. A kind of rolling policy agenda with a shorter lifetime of projects would increase the political relevance. This would mean to set up a high level policy committee. The ESPON MC has in fact already this function. In order to get more political, the MC must agree not to keep track on every project in administrative and organisational questions. The coordination body must relieve the MC in this respect and take over more own responsibilities. One should be aware that the coordination body by this needs a different understanding and functional orientation. The programme can only be better in this respect with a better team oriented on the new tasks. It is the people that make up the interlinkages, not the projects but the people of the coordinating body.

Related to the project orientation especially in priority 1 it is generally acknowledged that ESPON made many interesting research projects in relation to 'basic geographical issues' such as demography, transportation, economy, environment. But still some areas, especially social issues like social integration, smart, sustainable, inclusive societies are lacking a bit and remain underexposed.

The question is also if ESPON will tend to repeat the themes again and again. It is true that there are a few studies needed to compare developments; some of them should be replicated to achieve a cumulative knowledge.

In priority 2 the now exclusively bottom-up projects initiated by individual regions are in the overall picture random and uncontrolled. The question is if a more territorial policy targeted thematic framework 'from above' formulated by the program might enhance the results of projects realised together with regions in terms of experiments and pilot projects. The experiences with modeling



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approaches in the MS, if already existing, might be considered in this respect. The procedures in priority 2 with the submission of interest, the months of decision and the call for proposal for the actual projects does not fit in the life of policy makers, they are not used to these things. In the end they lose interest. In that sense improvement is necessary.

The interest in ESPON maps and data turned out to be very high. But the ESPON database and the tools are seen to be too complex, especially coming from outside ESPON. In the incredible selection of tools it is important that you get help through these sessions.

The reduction of information in this respect seems to be appropriate. But ESPON has proven that it can work on different levels of complexity. It is a fallacy to deal only with simple things, but scientific results need several switching stages to finally reach the practitioners.

The database as such was seen to be still too fragmentary and very dependent on the results and schedules of single projects. The database should be developed further for the purposes of a continuous monitoring and ongoing territorial observation. The question is who will make it, it should not be realised again in form of a project, it should be a service oriented undertaking led or done as such probably by the CU.

### 4.2. Lessons Learnt for National Dissemination

There was a general understanding that ESPON has a European dimension, the primary orientation is to be found however in the national context. The success of ESPON depends on its visibility in the Member States, not exclusively on European level.

The improved participation of the ECPs in the dissemination of results was mentioned in this respect. They are seen as mediator between ESPON and the researcher and decision makers in the country, also related to the policy issues they are knowledge broker knowing how to get access for the related people in the countries, depending on the context.

To translate the ESPON results, both content and language related, the ECPs need a specific profile. Up to now, the ECPs are often not close enough to the politics; in this case transmission elements are missing.

The ECPs should be able to translate ESPON results into the national context feeding and biasing the ESPON results with national information. Only by this it seems possible to raise awareness on regional and local level.

The question came up if ECPs should or can be involved in operations like the development of the common ESPON database, possibly in the sense of EEA Topic Center.

## Annexes

### Annex I: Seminar Programme

10:00	<b>Registration</b>
10:30	<b>Welcome and introduction</b>
	<b>Welcoming address and introduction</b> Harald Herrmann, Director and Professor of the BBSR Dietmar Horn, Director, Buidling Policies, Spatial Planning ,BMVBS
<b>Territorial knowledge for spatial development</b>	
10:50	<b>Scales of European spatial research: Europe, Germany, regions</b> Dr. Peter Schön, BBSR
11:00	<b>Accessibilities for reaching the EU 2020 goals (ESPON project TRACC)</b> Dr.-Ing. Klaus Spiekermann, Spiekermann & Wegener Urban and Regional Research
11:20	<b>Europe as a landscape of innovation – smart regions on a growth course</b> Prof. Dr. Hans-Joachim Kujath, Berlin University of Technology, Department of Urban and Regional Planning
11:40	<b>Strategic regional knowledge for supporting research and development (ESPON project AMCER)</b> Gavriel Avigdor, INNOVA Europe
12:00	<b>Lunch break</b>
13:30	<b>Climate change and regional development (ESPON project ESPON Climate)</b> Prof. Dr. Stefan Greiving, TU Dortmund
13:50	<b>Short discussion of ESPON results</b>
<b>Transnational co-operation – users and providers of ideas</b>	
<b>Introductory presentations</b>	
14:10	<b>Monitoring of spatial development – ESPON for the Baltic Sea Region - ESPON project BSR-TeMo</b> Carsten Schürmann, RRG Spatial Planning and Geoinformation
14:20	<b>ESPON as strategic support for INTERREG- ESPON project TranSMEC</b> Eva Lupprian, blue! advancing european projects
14:30	<b>Territorial co-operation as a criterion for spatial development - ESPON project TERCO</b> Prof. Dr. hab. Grzegorz Gorzelak, EUROREG
14:40	<b>ESPON knowledge supporting other Structural Funds programmes - ESPON project TerrEvi</b> Mag. Peter Schneidewind, metis GmbH
<b>Panel discussion</b>	
14:50	<b>How can we use ESPON results for designing the INTERREG B programmes?</b> Panel discussion participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr. Katharina Erdmenger, BMVBS</li> <li>• Carsten Schürmann, RRG Spatial Planning and Geoinformation</li> <li>• Eva Lupprian, blue! advancing european projects</li> <li>• Prof. Dr. hab. Grzegorz Gorzelak, EUROREG</li> <li>• Christian Byrith, North Sea Region Programme Secretariat</li> <li>• Dr. Luca Ferrarese, Central Europe Joint Technical Secretariat</li> <li>• Mag. Peter Schneidewind, metis GmbH</li> </ul>
15:45	<b>Coffee break</b>

<b>Using transnational experience for the future of ESPON</b>	
<b>Introductory presentation</b>	
16:00	<b>The future of ESPON – experiences from the SCALES project</b> Dr. Peter Schön, BBSR
<b>Panel discussion</b>	
16:10	<b>Which conclusions can be drawn for designing the ESPON 2020 programme?</b> Panel discussion participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dr. Katharina Erdmenger, BMVBS</li><li>• Silvia Jost, Federal Office for Spatial Development</li><li>• Mag. Andrés Peña, Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning</li><li>• Géza Salamin, Ministry for National Economy of Hungary</li><li>• David Evers, PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency</li></ul>
16:45	<b>End of seminar</b>

Annex II: Seminar Questionnaire

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Role in the seminar:  participant  speaker/panel discussion member

**1. Which country do you come from?**

- Germany
- Austria
- Switzerland
- Hungary
- other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**2. What is your function?**

- scientist
- practitioner
- politician
- civil servant
- other

**3. Which territorial level is your main concern?**

- European
- national
- transnational / crossborder
- regional
- local

**4. What is your profession?**

- geographer
- spatial planner
- sociologist
- economist
- architect
- other

**5. Have you ever met ESPON?**

- yes
- no

**If yes: how did you get to know the ESPON programme?**

- website, newsletter, media
- colleagues, personal contact
- conference, literature
- other EU programmes
- other sources

**6. Which ESPON project do you find the most useful?**

- no answer
- all of them
- TRACC
- AMCER
- CLIMATE
- BSR-TeMo
- TranSMEC
- TERCO
- TerrEvi

**7. Which ESPON project do you find the most interesting?**

- no answer
- all of them
- TRACC
- AMCER
- CLIMATE
- BSR-TeMo
- TranSMEC
- TERCO
- TerrEvi

**8. Have you ever used ESPON results in your work?**

- yes, often
- yes, at least once
- no, but planning to
- no, and I don't plan to

**9. What do you find the most useful from the ESPON Programme?**

- publications
- seminars
- workshops
- newsletters

**10. What do you find the most useful from ESPON deliveries?**

- analysis in reports
- maps
- databases
- scenarios
- policy recommendations

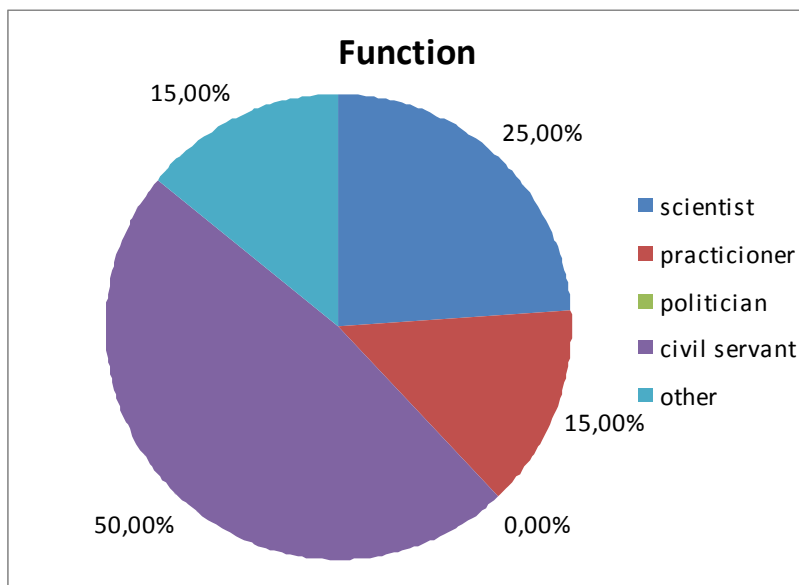
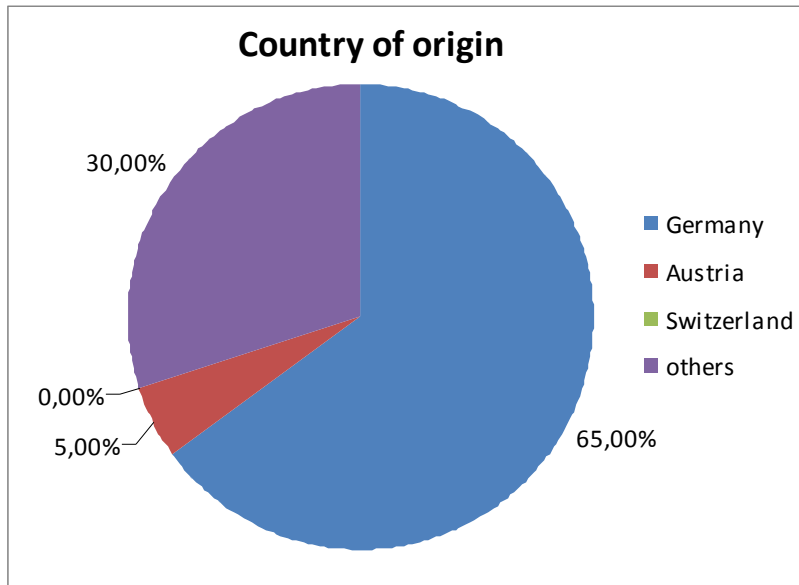
**Looking at the future: on which topics would you like to have more ESPON results?**

- territorial polycentric development
  - cities, rural and specific regions
  - transborder and transnational functional regions
  - competitiveness of local economies
  - connectivity
  - environmental protection and cultural values of the regions
  - other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- 

**11. Did the seminar support you in using ESPON results in the future?**

- no support
- 
- 
- 
- much support

Annex III: Detailed questionnaire results



# ESPON SCALES Seminar in Berlin (30 October 2012) – Seminar Report (Annexes)

