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Tender

3.1

"Integrated Tools for the European Spatial Development"

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**Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning
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Annex II

1. Summary presentation of the tenderer, his team, the consortium and its subcontractors (referring to 15.2°, ToR)

1.1 Philosophy of the project

The philosophy of the project takes account of the main elements and functions requested in the Terms of Reference (ToR) and puts these elements in a common structure (please refer to the figure at the end of this chapter).

The approach recognises two levels of the project which need to be considered:

Level A

The level of transforming the interaction between project 3.1 and the project environment (other TPGs, European Agencies, Experts from Accession Countries etc.) into an output and deliverables is described by the set of rings around the core of the output. The figure indicates the input by the outer ring, namely:

- policy impact projects
- thematic spatial projects
- Data navigator and data bases
- Accession Countries and neighbouring countries advisory
- other policy advisory

The output is indicated by the “Forum of Tools” (“Exploitation and Spatial Tools”) in the centre of the figure:

- spatial tools
- integrated data bases
- indicators
- typologies
- territorial concepts
- maps

These core outputs in the centre are complemented by the deduction of policy recommendations, indicated by the flow from the core towards the users and applicants in the narrow sense (Coordination Unit, Monitoring Committee, European Commission, Committee on Spatial Development). These outputs represent the main bulk of outputs and deliverables for external use which will be provided by the project.

Between these input and output layers, as the “input-output-transformation”, the reference points of the tasks of the projects are listed by the different partitions:

- Thematic structures and reference points deriving from the inputs provided by other projects and by own additional efforts (such as urban systems, rural areas, networks and infrastructures etc.)
- Territorial structures reference points such as countries, spatial integration zones (i.e. INTERREG) etc. (Every territory will dispose of an “agent” in the Transnational Project Group (TPG) who will take care of a special kind of territory, please see below in detail.)
- Data base development and cartography
- Policy impact methodologies
- Policy development

Level B

The Terms of Reference are more explicit on the functions, which need to be covered by the TPG in the process of the preparation of the project. These functions lead partly to project internal deliveries but also to the external results and products:

- Frame-setting and coordination to other project under priority 1 and 2: including

- Technical and analytical support and coordination for indicators, data and mapping and the reporting
 - Support for the integration of the European spatial databases
 - The provision of territorial concepts and typologies as an input into other projects
 - Clarification of spatial concepts and territory as a common framework for all ESPON projects
 - The provision of a coordinated approach for the thematic projects under priority one
 - The provision of a coordinated approach for the thematic projects under priority two
- Exploitation, integration and recommendations
 - Exploitation in terms of cross analysis and comparison
 - Spatial integrated tools (which builds a major point according the expected results)
 - Compilation and structuring of recommendations on further policy development
 - The compilation of questions of further research
- Assistance in the promotion of the networking
 - ESPON website management
 - Briefings and conferences
 - Technical preparation of working papers and synthesis reports
 - Communication of the tools developed

Project 3.1 will gain added values for the ESPON programme by deliver products which support the programme on different levels

- Added values (1): final products for the Coordination Unit

The main products will be delivered for the use by the Coordination Unit (and via the Coordination Unit by the European Commission and the Committee on Spatial Development). These are, e.g.: common database and indicator system, papers on concepts and policy recommendations, contributions for European documents (3rd Cohesion Report etc.).

- Added values (2): frame-setting for other TPGs / projects

Another type of product will be used internally, i.e. within the ESPON programme. These internal products will be addressed to other TPGs and include, for instance, the setting up and delivery of standards and guidelines (referring to data collection, cartography, concepts etc.) which can be used by other TPGs for their work and help the Coordination Unit in its coordination task.

- Added values (3): exploiting results gained by other TPGs / projects

In the other direction, TPG 3.1 makes use of results and recommendations of the other TPGs, e.g. by cross-checking and evaluating results for the purpose of integration and for contributions to synthetic reports.

- Added values (4): genuine contributions by project 3.1

Besides the networking aspect, an important part of added value of project 3.1 is based on genuine contributions that are not covered by the single projects of themes 1 and 2, i.e. building a common data set and a joint system of indicators and tools, and defining and operationalizing concepts and tools. The activities and outcomes of the project 3.1 should be balanced with respect to giving room for “innovative” methods and thinking without losing sight of meeting the demand of policy decisions based on EU-wide data and analysis that is currently available.

- Added values (5): promotion strategy / publications / networking

Finally, TPG 3.1 will have the task in supporting the CU in its task for internal and external networking and cooperation and by implementing a promotion strategy.

1.2 Conclusions for the composition of the team and working methods

The central aim of project 3.1 is to strengthen the ESPON programme level and by this support the Coordination Unit in its task to secure integrated approaches and results of the whole EPSON programme. This can be reached by several elements:

➤ Reaching a common understanding

The formulation and implementation of European Spatial Development Policies is very much a task of cooperating in a multi-lateral policy field with the European Commission and the EU Member States with its cities and regions as main players. The task of a scientific consultancy institution like the ESPON network is very closely related to reach a common understanding of the spatial structures and development trends of the European territory to prepare the political search for new policy approaches. In project 3.1 the team reflects the European range of different perspectives (geographical, methodological, political, etc.). Based on the representation of heterogeneity the project team should search for a consensus and a common understanding – or should make clear the differences where a common view is not feasible, but the main goal still will be to come to joint results and conclusions and policy recommendations that are consensual in the working team wherever possible. In this sense, the working method will be based on good internal communication and networking and the search for common results rather than a strict division of labour.

➤ Shared responsibilities through thematic "agents"

Despite of this central aim of reaching consensual views on European spatial development trends, for reasons of being effective, a certain division of work load and responsibilities for tasks has to be implemented. Besides good internal networking there is a strong need for external networking and close communication with the other ESPON partners. For this reason, thematic agents will be installed with each project partner being assigned responsibility for establishing a link and close cooperation with the other thematic and impact themes of the ESPON programme, with INTERREG III B cooperation areas, with European agencies and other actors in the field of European spatial development.

➤ Inclusion of Accession Countries and neighbouring countries

For a thorough analysis of European spatial development it will be important to include non-EU-Member States in all considerations. This is especially true for the EU Accession Countries, but it also applies to other neighbouring countries. For this reason, additional external experts, especially from the Accession Countries, will be integrated in the project structure (for example, by inviting them for joint meetings and discussions of intermediate results).

The partners involved in the project team reflect the above mentioned criteria of geographical scope, methodological knowledge in a wide range of fields, a good mixture of policy and science related experience, a strong connection with the respective national spatial planning ministers, experience in European networking including participation in the Study Programme on European Spatial Planning (SPESP), which was launched by the European Commission under Art. 10 ERDF as a test phase of ESPON, and other European research and study activities.

Lead Partner

Bundesamt für Bauwesen und Raumordnung (BBR)
Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning
[ESPON Contact Point of Germany]

Name of responsible person with regard to tender:
Dr. Karl Peter Schön / Volker Schmidt-Seiwert

Partners

- Mcrit

Name of responsible person with regard to tender:
Dr. Andreu Ulied

- Nordregio

Name of responsible person with regard to tender:
Hallgeir Aalbu

- Österreichisches Institut für Raumplanung (ÖIR)
Austrian Institute for Regional Studies and Spatial Planning

Name of responsible person with regard to tender:
Dr. Friedrich Schindegger

- Philippe De Boe Consultant

Name of responsible person with regard to tender:
Philippe De Boe

- TAURUS Institut an der Universität Trier
TAURUS-Institute at the University of Trier
[ESPON Contact Point of Luxembourg]

Name of responsible person with regard to tender:
Dr. Thiemo W. Eser

- CNRS Regional Delegation Paris B / UMS 2414 RIATE
[ESPON Contact Point of France]

Name of responsible person with regard to tender:
Pierre Doucelance (director of CNRS Regional Delegation Paris B)
Professor Claude Grasland (director of UMS 2414 RIATE)

- Research University Institute of Urban Environment and Human Resources (UEHR)
[ESPON Contact Point of Greece in cooperation with the Spatial Development Research Unit of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (SDRU) and the Laboratory of Spatial and Urban Planning and regional Development in Volos / Thessaly (LSUPRD)]

Name of responsible person with regard to tender:
Professor Panagiotis Getimis (UEHR)

1.3 Description of how the tenderer intends to control and coordinate the work carried out by other research bodies and / or subcontractors, including the role of the ESPON Contact Point involved

To fulfil the tasks of project 3.1, as described in detail in the Terms of Reference and pinpointed in the above chapters, the project shall be implemented through the following 15 work packages which can be grouped into 4 WP packets:

<p>A Management and Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 1 Management and Coordination➤ 2 Reports (intermediate and final reports)➤ 3 Networking & Promotion Strategy <p>B Frame Setting & Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 4 Thematic coordination with TPGs➤ 5 Networking with the INTERREG III B➤ 6 accession & neighbouring countries

<p>C Exploitation and spatial tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7 data collection & indicators ➤ 8 Interactive web based cartography ➤ 9 GIS & Hyperatlas ➤ 10 concepts & typologies ➤ 11 spatial analysis models <p>D Results & policy recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 12 Europe in the world ➤ 13 cross-sectoral analysis (SWOT analysis) ➤ 14 recommendations for policy formulation ➤ 15 preparation for the future policy scenarios

The Work Packages are described in more detail in chapter 2.

This structure of work packages reflects the need for a very close communication and cooperation both within the TPG 3.1 and with the other TPGs of the ESPON programme, as well as with the “ESPO Programme Management” level, represented through the Coordination Unit (and including the Monitoring Committee, the European Commission and the Committee of Spatial Development) and, last but not least, also with the outer world of scientific and political debate (“promotion strategy”). Furthermore, special emphasis is laid upon a good acknowledgement and linkage to the Accession Countries and the neighbouring countries. Whenever possible, views, results and recommendations should be formulated consensual and should be supported by all members of TPG 3.1.

Besides this integrative and cooperative aspect as one of the central features of this proposal, this work packages structure on the other hand also reflects the need for a good and efficient sharing of work load and division of labour, allocating the best experts to clearly defined tasks, defining clear responsibilities, and avoiding inefficient doubling of work.

The proposed structure tries to meet and combine both aims, being efficient on base of clear responsibilities and division of labour on the one side, and on the other side allocating time, money and resources to communication and consensus building.

Packet A Management and Coordination reflects this double aim. Going far beyond pure project management and coordination (A1), this packet gives space for internal cooperation and consensus building when writing the main reports (A2) as well as for external networking and promotion of the ESPON results (A3).

Packet B Frame Setting & Coordination is organising and implementing the interaction between TPG 3.1 and other projects and experts within ESPON and beyond. The main emphasis is laid on the cooperation and coordination with the other TPGs of ESPON; in this work package (B4) each thematic and impact project of the ESPON programme is accompanied by one partner of TPG 3.1 who as a kind of “agent” is responsible for a good link between the single ESPON project and the cross-sectoral project 3.1. Additional linkages, using the same “agent” approach, are implemented for cooperation with Interreg III B projects and areas (B5). A special emphasis is laid on the interaction and cooperation with the Accession Countries (also regarding further neighbouring countries); to secure this link and the adequate inclusion of AC situations and perspectives in the whole ESPON programme, one partner is assigned the specific role to play an “agent” for questions of the Accession Countries (B6). Additionally, Accession Countries shall not be handled only from the outside, e.g. by empirical or thematic analyses performed by EU-15 expert, but it is envisaged to include experts from those countries directly, through special events (like joint workshops – following the model the BBR has launched in Stockholm in 2001) or limited sub-contracts for special deliverables.

Packet C Exploitation and spatial tools deals with one second central aim of this project, the creation of integrated tools for spatial analysis. This task comprises (B7) the building up of an ESPON data base and indicator system (including the identification of gaps that have to be filled from a spatial observatory point of view), (B8) the elaboration and implementation of an interactive web based cartography tool, (B9) the establishing a GIS system and explore innovative tools (also for use in the frame of the future spatial development scenarios). These data, mapping and GIS tools cannot be seen as a pure technical exercise only. The spatial indicator system must be theoretically and methodologically founded in a sound understanding and operationalisation of spatial development

concepts (like the concept of “territorial cohesion”), and the linkage for analysis and policy tasks have to make use of solid spatial typologies (B10). The creation of tools (including those formerly dealt with in the SPESP programme) will be documented in an inventory of spatial analysis models (B11).

Packet D Results & policy recommendations prepares for some of the central outputs and results of the project. A first study will provide insight into the situation and position of Europe in the World (D12). Cross-sectoral analyses will synthesise knowledge and scientific findings about strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for the spatial development trends of the European regions (D13). Another central task of TPG 3.1 is to formulate recommendations for future EU policy formulation (D14) in the field of spatial development policies (incl., for instance, the upcoming reform of the Structural funds, etc.). And the last working packages is to secure results and build a bridge towards the next cross-sectoral project in the second phase of the ESPON programme, which will focus on scenarios on European spatial development in an enlarged European Union (D15).

General description of the 15 Work Packages

As described in the previous chapter, it is suggested to organise the work of TPG 3.1 in 15 work packages that are grouped in four bigger packets. As described in the “project philosophy” part of the previous chapter, these four packets are grouped around major aims and tasks of the project (see also the figure at the end of the previous chapter). They do not represent a strict chronological order but some of them will be running simultaneously.

Packet A is centred around project management, esp. with reference to the internal communication and cooperation that is needed to produce joint, consensual results. Therefore, (intermediate and final) reports are placed here, as well as networking and promotion strategy, although the bulk of substantial work that is precondition for reporting is assigned to packets B to D.

Packet B focuses on frame setting and coordination towards the other TPGs, and also includes thematic networking with regions (INTERREG III B) and, most important, with the Accession Countries.

Packet C provides the main spatial tools that are necessary to conduct sound spatial studies. This packet includes data, indicators, mapping and GIS, but also the clarification of concepts, definition of regional typologies, and an inventory of spatial analysis models.

Packet D focuses on results and policy recommendations. This packet includes some data analyse in a cross-sectoral and world-wide perspective. Conclusions (based on the work done in all packets) will be drawn with respect to policy recommendations and the preparation of policy scenarios (project 3.1).

2. Description of Work Packages

A. PACKET OF WORK PACKAGES: MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

**Work package 1: Management and Coordination and
Work package 3: Networking and Promotion Strategy**

RESPONSIBLE WP1 and WP3 PARTNER: BBR as Lead Partner

AIMS AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK:

Organisational and financial management of the overall research project, coordination and networking with other ESPON research projects, particularly horizontal themes under Priority 1 and 2.

This work package will include the organisation of project group meetings, some of them including external experts, both academics and practitioners. The first of these working group meetings will be held at inception stage and will enable the Transnational Project Group to:

- clarify aims and objectives
- agree shared definitions and terminology
- confirm allocation of roles and responsibilities and agree to deadlines and timescales:

As lead partner, BBR will ensure that the partners with main responsibility for taking forward each work package will be kept up to date with progress on other ESPON research projects. This will be facilitated by the development of a virtual network with a series of key experts working on relevant ESPON projects. An additional network will also be set up with interested institutions in the candidate countries to facilitate dissemination of research findings to these institutions.

KEY TASKS:

TASKS	PARTNERS INVOLVED
1. Inception phase – including: Initial meeting with ESPON Coordination Unit	BBR
2. Coordination of project group a. Preparation for meetings b. Attending meetings (including travel)	BBR All partners (based on one member of staff per partner)
3. Coordination of reports sent to ESPON Coordination Unit Including see work package 2	BBR
4. Development of virtual network of institutions from candidate countries who will be interested in the research results	BBR, ÖIR
5. Development of virtual network of experts from other ESPON research projects who will be interested in the research results)	BBR, UMS

<p>6. Organisation of a one-day seminar for the whole TPG, including involving partners from candidate and neighbouring countries, and researchers involved in other projects within the ESPON programme, in order to discuss the whole approach.</p> <p>Consisting of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Preparation for seminar b. Attending seminars 	<p>BBR All partners</p>
<p>7. Management of partnership including asking for reports, managing financial procedures a.s.o.</p>	<p>BBR</p>

Work package 2: Networking and Promotion Strategy

RESPONSIBLE WP2 PARTNER: BBR

PARTICIPATING PARTNERS: All partners

AIMS AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK :

Following the Terms of References, three Interim Reports and one Final Report have to be delivered. As each of these four reports again includes several partial reports with different and mutually independent topics and contents a total number of 14 sub-reports have to be delivered. The sub-reports relate to work having been done in work packages B, C and D; but the reason to include them here is that, besides one responsible partner, every partner should in principle contribute to those reports, because every partner will be "agent" for themes, concepts, data, indicators and geographic regions and thus have to contribute or at least comment on the draft reports.

KEY TASKS:

TASKS	PARTNERS INVOLVED
FIR: First Intermediate Report	
FIR a) report on the standards of data & structure of the ESPON database	BBR
FIR b) consensus with TPGs on availability and comparability of data, based on SPESP, TPGs etc.	UMS RIATE
FIR c) support of networking of TPGs through an inventory of data, typologies, results, mapping	PhDB
SIR: Second Intermediate Report	
SIR d) concepts and methodology (first overview)	PhDB
SIR e) ESPON database & GIS incl. Indicators and maps (so far)	UMS RIATE
SIR f) revised & extended request for further data & indicators (Eurostat etc)	BBR
SIR g) scientific report on creating tools (SWOT) covering results of other TPG	Taurus
TIR: Third Intermediate Report	
TIR h) report: implementation of territorial objectives	PhDB

TIR i) report on trends and impact of policies	Taurus
TIR j) working document on (tentative) policy recommendations towards ESDP & Structural Funds	Nordregio
TIR k) working document ref. to methodologies for prospective scenarios	UMS RIATE
FR: Final Report	
FR l) finalising ESPON (i) database, (ii) GIS and (iii) mapmaking facility & co-ordinated approach to (iv) concepts and (v) typologies	BBR (i) BBR, (ii) UMS RIATE (iii) UEHR, MCRIT (iv) PhDB (v) Taurus
FR m) summary of reports by other TPGs & policy conclusions	Nordregio
FR n) (i) final report incl. (ii) scientific and technical recommendations for policy scenarios	BBR (i) BBR. (ii) UMS RIATE
all reports: checking adequate AC coverage	

B PACKET OF WORK PACKAGES: FRAME SETTING AND COORDINATION

Work package 4: Thematic and territorial orientations

Work package 5: Networking with the INTERREG III B

RESPONSIBLE WP4 and WP 5 PARTNER: BBR

PARTICIPATING PARTNERS: all Partners

AIMS AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK:

The task formulated in the Terms of Reference reads as follows: “a) Coordinated approach for the thematic projects under priority 1: The project should ensure that typologies and approaches taken in the different projects under priority 1 are mutually considered for the project to be able to carry out the meta studies. The project should also support the coordination of projects under priority 1 with projects under priority 2.” That means in practice to ask for example: are the territorial typologies on polycentrism or for infrastructure networks useful and applicable for the evaluation of the territorial effects of Structural Funds or the territorial effects of R & D policy?

Furthermore b) a “coordinated approach on the territorial impact assessment of sectoral policies under priority 2: Projects under priority 2 develop methods for the territorial analysis and assessment of sectoral policies at the EU level. The methodology should take account of the spatial concepts developed under priority 1 and prepare for priority 3. The methodology should also allow indicating different levels of policy in order to identify the relevant actors allowing for a better territorially coordinated policy. The cross-thematic project supervises the technical and scientific coordination between these project in the process of the development of an appropriate assessment methodology.”¹ As a result of these efforts a general common and co-coordinated approach for assessment of the territorial impacts of each sector should be developed by the cross-thematic project, which can be applied to other sectoral policies and to other levels.”

All projects of the ESPON programme have to develop and apply spatial typologies considering certain groups of regions and territories at risk such as e.g. the outermost regions of the EU, coastal areas, islands, mountain areas as well as areas with low population density or specific spatial potentials and advantages, such as the central urban areas. Typologies are prepared for descriptive and normative reasons, which means to simply describe spatial phenomena and their effects or to indicate potential political action. Both types of typologies are necessary for the deduction of proposals for policy development. The cross-thematic project has the important task to identify the most

¹ The methodology can benefit from the Commission’s internal study: The impact of Community sectoral policies and the costs of non-coordination

prominent determinants of each thematic project, to combine these determinants for more thematically complex typologies and to report these typologies for the further use in the thematic projects. projects lies in applying this approach.

The ESDP includes, apart from adopted policy guidelines and aims for the development of the European territory, 4 basic elements relevant for territorial development:

cohesion (economic and social)
competitiveness (of different territories)
co-operation (within larger territories, between cities and between rural and urban areas)
preservation and development (of natural and cultural assets)

Furthermore the *Clarification of the concepts and definition of the indicators to measure spatial and social integration* is required: The research carried out under the Study Programme (SPESP) built the base for the creation of unambiguous concepts of:

"spatial integration",
"spatial or territorial cohesion",
"social integration",
"territorial impact"
"r-urban"

These concepts are in a general way already behind the ESDP and the Structural Fund regulation. However, the concepts need to be clarified and detailed and territorial indicators defined for the measurement of progress achieved towards European integration at various geographical scales. Furthermore the concepts and indicators for the measurement of the following concepts need to be elaborated:

"accessibility", not only in terms of the various means of transport (air, water, road and rail), but also in terms of information and communications technology;
"polycentric development" with reference to potentials and dynamics, particular in urban poles, which can be explored individually or through strategic cooperation with neighbouring cities or rural territories, and which is relevant at all geographical scales;
"environment" in terms of the identification of sensitive sites and areas of natural and technological hazards, as well as areas being assets for spatial development;
"urban areas" on the basis of a joint definition of "urban-ness" and the role played by urban areas in the territorial structure;
"landscape" in terms of identification of sensitive structures and areas and the role played in a territorial and cultural development context;
"territorial impact assessment" in terms of defining a concept, which can be used for the measurement of impacts of Community and national sectoral policies and of major infrastructure projects.

Accordingly technical and scientific coordination for the territorial and thematic approach belong to the core tasks of the project. The *technical approach* dwells on the production of synopses about all projects in preparation which clearly indicate for each project the:

- thematic range
- territorial coverage and typologies
- data evaluated
- methodologies employed
- analysis carried out
- evaluation methods used
- cartography developed
- policy conclusions deduced

in order to provide a clear picture for all project partners on what is going on in the other projects. The synopsis will allow detecting gaps and complementarities between projects and will allow consulting all TPG to contribute to a common approach. That means in practical terms that the 3.1. TPG will produce these kinds of synopses on the base of all main reports prepared by the TPG and will be provided to the TPG when readjusting the work plan towards the common results.

Organizational structure

The TPG on 3.1. foresees the employment of the “agent” principle in order to fulfil the complex task:

- Territory and “INTERREG area agents” (defined in B) take care that analysis fit and are coherent with the typologies used in all countries investigated,
- “Thematic agents” take care of the projects thematically linked which each other (see C)

Of course all those considerations have to be linked in the cross coordination of the ESPON 2006 Programme. By the contribution of all partners in this kind of agent approach we will reach the necessary networking between the persons and the knowledge necessary to conduct the TPG and to receive the integrated results demanded.

Scientific approach towards the territorial and thematic coordination

The consultation of TPG must be sustained by the own (3.1. TPG) *evaluation of theories on spatial development* with a particular focus on the integration of the range of factors taken into account by all projects. That also comprises to investigate how each project relates the sectoral and thematic approaches to the fundamental spatial and regional development theories.

For example: aiming at the provision of comprehensive *territorial typologies as diagnostic tools* for the spatial development the 3.1. project tests how far the typologies generated in the projects lead to results which are consistent for each particular territory of Europe. Inconsistencies will be reported back to the TPG in order to allow the re-investigation of inconsistent results.

The reporting function and consulting tasks is an important feature of the monitoring of the whole programme. It is also important to guide TPG towards applicable results in the respect that models are well explained, transparent and accessible for the potential users of the results.

Another example: Impact assessment methods for the investigation of territorial effects belong to the main objective of Priority 2. How far are the methods developed by the priority 2 TPGs compatible, how far are similar spatial typologies used for the investigation the spatial effects and which kind of common recommendations can be draw.

For the thematic coordination the following groups of projects could be envisaged:

Urban Areas / Urban-Rural Relations

1.1.1 The Role, Specific Situation and Potentials of Urban Areas as Nodes of a Polycentric Development

1.1.2 Urban-Rural Relations in Europe

1.1.4 The Spatial Effects of demographic Trends and Migration

2.2.3 The Effects of Structural Funds in Urban Areas

Lagging Regions

2.1.3 The Territorial Impact of CAP and Rural Development Policy

2.2.1 The Territorial Effects of the Structural Funds

Enlargement / Accession Countries

1.1.3 Particular Effects of Enlargement and beyond for the Polycentric Spatial Tissue with Special Reference to the Spatial Discontinuities and Barriers

2.2.2 The Territorial Effects of Pre-Accession Aid and PHARE / TACIS / MEDA

C. 4 Transport / Infrastructure / Telecommunication

1.2.1 Transport Services and Networks: Territorial Trends and Basic Supply of Infrastructure for Territorial Cohesion

1.2.2 (Tele)Communication and Energy Services and Networks: Territorial Trends and Basic Supply of Infrastructure for Territorial Cohesion

2.1.1 Territorial Impact of the Transport and TEN Policy

Research and Development / Information Society

1.2.3 Identification of Spatially Relevant Aspects of the Information Society

2.1.2 Territorial Impact of EU Research and Development Policy

Natural and Cultural Heritage

1.3.1 The Spatial Effects and Management of Natural and Technological Hazards in General and in Relation to Climate Change

1.3.2 Management of the Natural Heritage

1.3.3 The Role and Spatial Effects of Cultural Heritage and Identity

Note: Projects 2.3.1 (The Application and Effects of the ESDP in Member States) and 2.3.2 (The Governance of Territorial and Urban Oriented Policies from the EU to the Local Level) are not considered here; their proceedings should be observed in carrying out upcoming project 3.2.

Communication channels

In practical terms the results are communicated via the communication channels mention in the TOR iv)C will be used to make the provisions for all TPG on:
ESPON Website managed by the Coordination Unit

The Coordination Unit will provide information to a specific and a wider public on progress made in the ESPON 2006 Programme. As example, in principle, the maintenance of the ESPON web site and the production of newsletters and briefing are the tasks of the Coordination Unit. All projects are requested to contribute to the periodic information via the ESPON web site of the CU. As the tenderer of project 3.1. has to provide inputs by synthesising information provided by the other projects and contribute in general to the content of those two media.

ESPON briefings and conferences, preparation of working papers and a final synthesis report

The cross-thematic project plays a key role in the thematic preparation of the ESPON briefings for ESPON Contact Points and the ESPON conferences (2 per year). Both are key elements for the coordination of the ESPON 2006 Programme. The 3.1. TPG will provide the synopsis and consultation reports as described above in addition to the "agents keeping contact with the projects. One medium will be the Internet. As no particular printing costs are foreseen yet. The Lead Partner disposes of professional facilities to prepare and process the printing key documents, in particular aimed at informing the political process.

Communication and tools for presentation

The ESPON has to be effective in presenting operational results to politicians, administrators, scientists and a wider public. In this respect, the 3.1. TPG allocates resources for presentation of the (intermediate) results to all this groups and will prepare commonly accessible presentation tools such as interactive maps and power point presentations (please refer also to V.2.4). As mentioned in the ToR these presentations will be thoroughly co-ordinated with the Coordination Unit in order to obtain mutual benefits. The employment of new communication tools will be only launched with the approval of the Monitoring committee

KEY TASKS:

Tasks	Key Partners involved
<p>1. Co-ordination of the thematic and thematic and territorial coordination</p> <p>Coordination of four (six monthly) working groups involving all both academics and practitioners</p> <p>Preparation for meetings</p> <p>Attending meetings (including travel)</p>	<p>BBR ??</p>
<p>3. Thematic coordination and framesetting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a frame for other projects on the territorial specific issues • Skimming projects on territorial specific issues and preparation of short info notes on the territorial issues • Contact point to projects with specific questions and issues • Providing input for the reports on the issue • Providing inputs for the communication channels <p>Responsible Partners</p> <p>Urban Areas, urban rural</p> <p>Lagging Regions</p> <p>Enlargement / Accession Countries</p> <p>Transport / Infrastructure / Telecommunication</p> <p>Research and Development / Information Society</p> <p>Natural and Cultural Heritage</p> <p>ESDP</p> <p>Coordination of reports sent to ESPON Coordination Unit including</p>	<p>Nordregio</p> <p>UMS 2414 RIATE</p> <p>ÖIR</p> <p>Mcrit</p> <p>Taurus</p> <p>UEHR</p> <p>PhDB</p>

<p>2. Territorial coordination Regional and INTERREG representatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a frame for other projects on the territorial specific issues • Skimming projects on territorial specific issues and preparation of short info notes on the territorial issues • Contact point to projects with specific questions and issues • Providing input for the reports on the issue • Providing inputs for the communication channels <p>Responsible partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alpin Space • Archimed • Atlantic Area • Baltic Sea • Cadses • North Sea • North West Europe • Northern Periphery • South West Europe • Western Mediterranean • Most remote regions 	<p>ÖIR UEHR MCRIT Nordregio ÖIR PhDB UMS RIATE Nordregio MCRIT MCRIT UMS RIATE</p>
<p>3. Thematic coordination and framesetting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a frame for other projects on the territorial specific issues • Skimming projects on territorial specific issues and preparation of short info notes on the territorial issues • Contact point to projects with specific questions and issues • Providing input for the reports on the issue • Providing inputs for the communication channels <p>Responsible Partners</p> <p>Urban Areas, urban rural</p> <p>Lagging Regions</p> <p>Enlargement / Accession Countries</p> <p>Transport / Infrastructure / Telecommunication</p> <p>Research and Development / Information Society</p> <p>Natural and Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Coordination of reports sent to ESPON Coordination Unit including</p>	<p>Nordregio</p> <p>UMS 2414 RIATE</p> <p>ÖIR</p> <p>Mcrit</p> <p>Taurus</p> <p>LSPRD / LUSP / UEHR</p>

6. Organisation of a one-day seminar for the whole TPG, including involving partners from candidate and neighbouring countries, and researchers involved in other projects within the ESPON programme, in order to discuss the whole approach. Consisting of	
c. Preparation for seminar	BBR
d. Attending seminars	All partners

Work package 6: Accession and neighbouring countries

RESPONSIBLE WP6 PARTNER: ÖIR

PARTICIPATING PARTNERS: BBR

CONTRIBUTION TO REPORT: Report and Sub-Reports

AIMS AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK:

As the sub-title of the programme very clearly expresses, one central aim of the ESPON programme is to get more knowledge and common views on the spatial development trends in an enlarging European Union. For this reason the accession countries should be considered in all analyses as far as possible. Besides those countries Switzerland and Norway have been invited to co-operate in the ESPON programme; furthermore, for some of the ESPON projects, it will be necessary to include other neighbouring countries.

For the inclusion of the Accession Countries it will not be sufficient to include them only in a technical sense (enlarged area for data analyses and GIS), but also to invite experts to an 'advisory board', bringing the knowledge and specific views of AC into the ESPON results. Depending on whether the AC will name scientific institutes as "ECPs" for their respective country, either these ECPs or other interested spatial development experts will be invited to at least two exchange seminars during the project period. Additionally, there will be one 'agent' within the TPG 3.1 who is responsible for the adequate inclusion of the AC's views in all documents

KEY TASKS:

A/a	TASKS	PARTNERS INVOLVED
6.1	Checking all tasks and reports for adequate inclusion of AC perspectives	ÖIR
6.2	Organising network and meetings of experts of the ACs	ÖIR
6.3	Establishing and Financing an advisory board with experts from the ACs	BBR

C PACKET OF WORK PACKAGES: Exploitation and Spatial tools

In this working package the coordinated expertise of the ESPON projects will find its empirical uptake using the instruments of the tools of spatial analysis in combination with the complexity of the thematic approaches. The research carried out under the Study Programme (SPESP) built the base

for the identification and the further elaboration of spatial concepts and typologies to identify fields of actions concerning the economic, social and territorial cohesion, of those related to environmental and cultural asset and the global integration as well. All projects of the ESPON participate and will gain experiences in this process (see WP 10)

These concepts needs to be clarified and detailed with the help of territorial indicators. To do this a joint measure within the projects will be the creation of the ESPON-Database. The implementation and maintenance of the necessary database will be coordinated and managed in this packet. Technical and statistical standards will be elaborated and provided to ensure an open and evaluative database and the workflow within ESPON.(see WP 7)

Spatial analysis is attended by maps as the adequate mean of visual communication. Maps easily ensure the cognition of spatial phenomena. The provision of standards, design and the production of harmonised and synthetic maps will be a major task of the project. Maps will be provided in the classical meaning, but also in interactive web-based model. Both will be provided in a short range of time but elaborated during the project to enable opportunity of interactive mapmaking on-line within the project and the interested public. Additionally interactive tools for the elaboration of spatial trends in form of an ESPON-Hyper-Atlas will prepare ground to scenarios of spatial development of the later project 3.2. To provide information off-line, a CD-ROM with indicators and map-making facilities will transport the result of ESPON possible to be physically handed to the interested public and politicians (see WP 8 and 9).

Spatial analysis and spatial tools will be accompanied and supported by the production of an dictionary of spatial tools and models. By this a pragmatic selection of the in case most suitable models in the context of spatial planning will be supported. Again all project of the ESPON will contribute and gain advantage and will be accessible to all members in the ESPON network (see WP 11).

WORK PACKAGE 7 : Data collection and indicators

RESPONSIBLE WP7 PARTNER: BBR

PARTICIPATING PARTNERS: UEHR, UMS RIATE, NORDREGIO

CONTRIBUTION TO REPORT: First Interim Report

AIMS AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK:

The general aim of the project is to provide a common scientific and technical structure of indicators within the project and for all projects of the ESPON 2006 Programme. The main basis will be statistical series and geographical datasets held by European Institutions and the European Commission indicated for example in the annex III of the tender. Being aware of the difficulties handling with a regional database on European level and the fact that most of the socio-economic statistical series indicated in the annex mentioned above lack regional and temporal completeness, a great work has to be done to provide database in the ESPON related fields. To do this the following works have to be completed:

- Evaluation of the existing EU-related data with respect of relevance, temporal and regional completeness
- Formulation and definition of standards of the data management, considering documentation (precise identification), structure, technical aspect and migration of data
- Formulation of the suitable (analytical appropriate) territorial levels and the aggregation procedure for possible territorial harmonisation
- Provision of a practical common architecture for the collection, integration and exchange of data to ensure an open and evaluative database within the ESPON (actualisation of time series in past and future, adding of new countries, a.s.o)
- Pooling of data and coordination of data collection for the program
- Canvassing of data and supply with data of Non-Commission institutions and national institutions in and outside the EU
- Coordination of data supply
- Technical support and data management, GIS transfer and integration

The addition of data out of national sources where necessary and appropriate, will be achieved partly through co-operation with institutions elaborating data-navigator projects.

Concerning the harmonisation of data the experiences of European and national actors in this field like the EU Working Party on Statistics will be considered.

Experiences in the harmonisation of data in special ESPON related analysis might be introduced in further discussions on EU-wide comparable statistical and geographical data.

The workpackage requires the co-ordination action between involved project partners, other TPG's, ESPON Contact points, in most cases responsible for data-navigators, EU member States and 12 accession countries National statistical Institutions, and accession countries expert network as well. It also has to ensure necessary links and flows of information with existing data. Initial source for the elaboration of the ESPON data base structure and common standards will certainly be the Study Program for European Spatial Planning. (SPESP). A reflection will also be introduced on the articulation between European regional database and world database elaborated in Work Package "Europe in the world".

KEY TASKS:

A/a	Tasks	Key Partners involved
7.1	Evaluation of the existing EU-related data	BBR, UEHR
7.2	Formulation and definition of standards for the collection of data.	BBR, UEHR, UMS RIATE, NORDREGIO
7.3	Formulation of the suitable geographical levels	BBR, UEHR, UMS RIATE, NORDREGIO
7.4	Provision of a practical common architecture	BBR, UEHR, UMS RIATE; NORDREGIO
7.5	Pooling of data and coordination of data collection for the programme.	BBR, UEHR
7.6	Canvassing of data and supply with Non-Commission data	BBR, UEHR
7.7	Coordination of data supply	BBR
7.8	Technical support and data management, GIS transfer and integration	BBR, UEHR, UMS RIATE; NORDREGIO

PRODUCTS (Internal/External) and Deliverables:

- Internal Sub-Report 1(part of FIR) on “Structure of ESPON data base and common standards”
- Internal Sub-report 2(part of FIR) “Analysis of availability and comparability of data at Community level”
- Internal Sub-report 12 (part of Second Interim Report)

WORK PACKAGE 8 : Interactive Web-based cartography

RESPONSIBLE WP 8 PARTNER : UEHR

PARTICIPATING PARTNERS : MCRIT

CONTRIBUTION TO REPORT: First Interim Report

AIMS AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK:

This Work-Package satisfies the specific needs of the inter-project visual communication and the transport of the result of spatial analysis, concept and tools via the media of the internet. In interactive way, persons interested may visualise the results of the project itself as well of the other projects of ESPON. By this, it will be the central focus for the web-based networking inside the ESPON and on-line promotion of the results of ESPON. The use of this media will join and multiply the internal knowledge and serves as a multiplier to the public as well.

The basic functionality of the interactive GIS will be to produce customised thematic maps (by regions and countries) based on the statistical data once it has been validated and properly documented. The interactive GIS will also provide for graphics, and reference maps with geographic features and networks (Trans-european transport networks, cities, rivers and channels, mountains etc). The user will be able to use basic mapping functionalities (zooming, selection of colors and groups, get data by clicking in a particular object in the map, etc).

Maps and graphics, once produced, can be easily cut and pasted to text editors to be included in reports or to graphic design or multimedia applications for presentations.

User friendliness and easy interactivity will be the basic design criteria, the initial materials (data, indicators and maps) used for SPESP will be the starting point.

KEY TASKS:

A:a	TASKS	PARTNERS INVOLVED
8.1	Web Atlas for the interactive diffusion of indicators of the SPESP Program	MCRIT
8.2	Adaptation and customisation of the Java GIS tecnologia to the needs of ESPON	MCRIT
8.3	Adaptation of the basic reference information concerning regional and national boundaries, cities from national capitals to NUTSIII capitals and other cities	UEHR, MCRIT
8.4	Organisation of statistical and geographical data to be included	UEHR, MCRIT
8.5	Design of the user-interface considering its integration with the Hyper-Atlas and ESPOINMA	UEHR, MCRIT
8.6	Web Atlas for the interactive diffusion of indicators of the ESPON Program	UEHR

PRODUCTS (Internal/External) and Deliverables:

- Website for the diffusion of previous SPESP results
- Website for the interactive diffusion of map realised in ESPON (network access)

WORK PACKAGE 9 : GIS and Hyper-Atlas

RESPONSIBLE WP 9 PARTNER : BBR

PARTICIPATING PARTNERS :CNRS-RIATE, NORDREGIO

AIMS AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK :

The production of harmonised and synthetic maps is a major task of the TPG 3.1. According to the Terms of Reference, those maps will support different aims (illustration of reports, contribution to the 3rd cohesion report, networking inside the ESPON, promotion of the results of ESPON, ...) and it is thus necessary to propose various technical solutions in order to insure an optimal satisfaction of all requests. In order to avoid duplication of work and lack of coherency in the delivered outputs, we propose to distinguish very clearly between (1) the general rules of cartographic specification

(common to all the ESPON program) and (2) the specific technical solutions used for the compilation and dissemination of the maps on various media (paper, CD-ROM, Internet). In a limited number of cases, (3) experimental mapping based on new spatial analysis models and tools developed in Working Package 11 - Hyper-Atlas- will be introduced in the outputs (smoothing methods, animation, multiscalar approaches, ...) . If those innovative forms of mapping appears to be more efficient than classical ones for political decision, they will be proposed for a more systematic use in the second step of the ESPON program and tested for the elaboration of political scenarios (see Work Package 14). By this, a first step to visualisation of spatial pheonema will be undertaken, laying ground of tools for the interpretation and discussion of future spatial development trends and scenarios (project 3.2)

KEY TASKS:

A:a	TASKS	PARTNERS INVOLVED
9.1	General cartographical rules and GIS technical specification for map realisation in ESPON	BBR, UMS RIATE, NORDREGIO
9.2	Synthesis and compilation of maps and indicators produced in the ESPON Program 2002-2004 on a CD-ROM	BBR
9.3	Experiment on innovative mapping for the realisation of political scenarios	UMS RIATE, NORDREGIO

PRODUCTS (Internal/External) and Deliverables:

- Report on general cartographic rules and GIS technical specifications to be applied for the realisation of maps in the ESPON program
- CD-ROM for the diffusion of a synthesis of ESPON results 2002-2004 (maps and indicators)
- Report on innovative forms mapping which could be applied to political decision (Hyper-Atlas).

RESPONSIBLE WP10 PARTNER: PhDB

PARTICIPATING PARTNERS: MCRIT, Nordregio, ÖIR, Taurus

AIMS AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK :

The research carried out under the Study Programme (SPESP) built the base for the creation of unambiguous concepts of spatial integration, spatial or territorial cohesion, social integration, territorial impact and r-urban. However, the concepts need to be clarified and detailed and territorial indicators defined for the measurement of progress achieved towards European integration at various geographical scales. Furthermore the concepts and indicators for the measurement of the following concepts need to be elaborated: accessibility, polycentric development, environment in terms of the identification of sensitive sites and areas of natural and technological hazards, as well as areas being assets for spatial development; urban areas on the basis of a joint definition of "urban-ness" and the role played by urban areas in the territorial structure, landscape in terms of identification of sensitive structures and areas and the role played in a territorial and cultural development context, territorial impact assessment in terms of defining a concept, which can be used for the measurement of impacts of Community and national sectoral policies and of major infrastructure projects." (ToR)

Besides the external outputs described above, the WP on concepts should provide a cornerstone for an integrated approach, aimed at producing politically relevant recommendations, inside the TPG 3.1 in a first phase, with the other TPGs' in a second phase. By the way, those other TPGs will provide material as well.

"All projects of the ESPON programme have to develop and apply spatial typologies considering certain groups of regions and territories at risk such as e.g. the outermost regions of the EU, coastal areas, islands, mountain areas as well as areas with low population density or specific spatial potentials and advantages, such as the central urban areas. Typologies are prepared for descriptive and normative reasons, which means to simply describe spatial phenomena and their effects or to

indicate potential political action. Both types of typologies are necessary for the deduction of proposals for policy development. The project has to identify the most prominent determinants of each thematic project, to combine these determinants for more thematically complex typologies and to report these typologies for the further use in the thematic projects." (ToR)

KEY TASKS:

A/a	TASKS	PARTNERS INVOLVED
10.1	spatial integration	PhDB
10.2	spatial / territorial cohesion	PhDB
10.3	social integration	UEHR
10.4	territorial impact (assessment)	ÖIR
10.5	"r-urban"	Nordregio
10.6	accessibility	MCRIT
10.7	polycentric development	ÖIR
10.8	environment	Taurus
10.9	urban areas	Nordregio
10.10	landscape	Taurus
10.11	zones of global economic integration	Taurus

PRODUCTS (Internal/External) and Deliverables:

- Hypertext (internal)
- Second interim report: first overview on concepts and methodology and possible results
- Contribution to the 3rd Cohesion Report

WORK PACKAGE 11 : SPATIAL ANALYSIS MODELS.

RESPONSIBLE WP10 PARTNER: CNRS-RIATE

PARTICIPATING PARTNERS: MCRIT, UEHR, and all others for external linkages with TPG's

AIMS AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK :

The aim of this workpackage is to produce a dictionary of the most useful spatial analysis models and tools which can be applied to political decision and spatial planning. This dictionary of models will be initially based on an inventory and classification of existing models and spatial analysis tools used in the Study Program on European Spatial Planning, and will be further completed by the contributions received from the various TPG's of the ESPON Program. This dictionary of models will be classified by keywords and organised as an open database (accessible for all members of the ESPON Network). A particular attention will be made, in the final step of ESPON 3.1, on the establishment of connection between this dictionary of tools and the workpackage 11 on concept and typologies. Indeed, the aim of the dictionary is not to propose a theoretical inventory of scientific models but a pragmatic selection of the most useful in the particular framework of spatial planning and political decision

KEY TASKS:

A/a	TASKS	PARTNERS INVOLVED
11.1	Definition of the structure of the dictionary of concepts and spatial analysis tools	CNRS-RIATE MCRIT UEHR

11.2	Initial dictionary based on the previous models and tools used in the SPESP (1998-1999)	CNRS-RIATE MCRIT UEHR
11.3	Internet implementation of the initial dictionary on a website for all TPG's access.	CNRS-RIATE MCRIT UEHR
11.4	Collection of new models and spatial analysis tools produced by TPG's of the ESPON	All partners of 3.1
11.5	Connection between dictionary of models and dictionary of concepts.	All partners of 3.1

PRODUCTS (Internal/External) and Deliverables:

- Dictionary of spatial analysis tools and models implemented on website
- Inventory of spatial analysis tools and models used in the SPESP
- Ongoing Inventory of spatial analysis tools and models used in the ESPON

D PACKET OF WORK PACKAGES: Results and Policy Recommendations

The European Union is currently facing the biggest challenge of its history: the accession of up to twelve new Member States which will have a share of population as well as of area of about 25% of the enlarged EU-27 population and area, but which will only contribute about 4% of the economic power (GDP per inhabitant). This will bring tremendous new spatial imbalances into the EU and cause new challenges for economic, social and territorial cohesion. It has to be seen very clear that the accession of those 12 countries to the European Union does not *create* those inequalities but it only *internalises* regional economic gaps in Europe which before were external to the EU. This very process of internalising European regional inequalities offers a great chance to find new solutions for these structures.

One way of new thinking and preparing for new ideas has been presented through the ESDP.

„The ESDP is the first European effort on policy orientation for the development of the EU territory. It consists of overall guidelines as well as a number of policy aims relevant for the ESPON Programme. In pursuing integration and a horizontal approach, four basic elements are present: cohesion (economic and social), preservation and development (of natural and cultural assets), competitiveness (of different territories), and co-operation (within larger territories, between cities and between rural and urban areas). These basic elements are supposed to be applied in support of sustainable development and thereby transcend all programmes, projects and research related to spatial development.“

The ESPON will further explore which are the most relevant and promising spatial concepts in the future. It will contribute to the discussion which has been started with the second cohesion report, and it will contribute to the upcoming third cohesion report. The reform of the structural funds for the next SF period after 2006 is one major topic for the discussions and negotiations of the coming months. The ESPON, and the TPG 3.1 in particular, are aware of the great challenge also and especially for the scientific policy advise that the preparation of these upcoming political decisions will bring about.

Packet D prepares for some of the central outputs and results of the project towards *Results & policy recommendations*. It will provide insight into the situation and position of Europe in the World. It will add cross-sectoral analyses about strengths, weaknesses, opportunities,

and threats for the spatial development trends of the European regions. As the most central task it will contribute to the development of future EU policy formulation in the field of spatial development policies . And with its last working package it will secure results and build a bridge towards the next cross-sectoral project in the second phase of the ESPON programme, which will focus on scenarios on European spatial development in an enlarged European Union.

WORK PACKAGE 12 : Europe in the World

RESPONSIBLE WP7 PARTNER: CNRS-UMS RIATE

PARTICIPATING PARTNERS: all others for general discussion of results. ÖIR and MCRIT for specific contributions on West-East and North-South relations

CONTRIBUTION TO REPORT: Report and Sub-Reports

AIMS AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK:

The Monitoring Committee of the ESPON Project has introduced in the final terms of reference a special request for a cross sectional analysis of the position of Europe in the World. Indeed, it appears difficult to examine the trends related to economic, social, demographic, ... inequalities inside the European Union, without taking into account the distributions of the equivalent indexes in neighbouring countries, without limitation to accessing countries.

Our proposal is not to realise an exhaustive inventory of research report about regional inequalities at world scale but to focus (1) on the clarification of concepts & methods which should be introduced for the evaluation of European position in the world , (2) to propose precise example of applications of those concepts and methods and (3) to propose the basis of an interactive atlas about European world position which could be used for prognosis and scenarios

KEY TASKS:

A/a	TASKS	PARTNERS INVOLVED
12.1	Databases elaboration	CNRS-UMS RIATE
12.2	Clarification of concepts & proposals of innovative cartographic solutions	CNRS-UMS RIATE
12.3	Empirical studies on selected political questions with related cartographic illustration.	CNRS-UMS RIATE
12.4	Interactive web atlas with innovative concepts and cartographic tools "Europe in the World"	CNRS-UMS RIATE

PRODUCTS (Internal/External) and Deliverables:

- Report on "Europe in the World"
- Proposal of original and innovative maps for the cohesion report
- Interactive web atlas about world situation of Europe

WORK PACKAGE 13 : Cross-sectoral analysis**RESPONSIBLE WP13 PARTNER:** Taurus**PARTICIPATING PARTNERS:** BBR, Nordregio**AIMS AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK:**

The analysis of territorial structures, developments and trends within Europe needs a solid comparative evaluation of specific spatially relevant criteria. In the Study Programme first steps were made to operationalize the three fundamental criteria for spatial differentiation of the ESDP. This will be one base to improve the knowledge of territorial strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats (SWOT). Regional competitiveness and sustainable development are two main key concepts of the ESDP. The application of these political concepts to empirical analysis therefore is of major interest. A first attempt to conduct synthetic cross-sectoral analyses by combining selected indicators of different thematic projects has been made already in the context of the SPESP study programme; studies of this kind, improved and refined, will be needed for the ESPON, too.

KEY TASKS:

A/a	TASKS	PARTNERS INVOLVED
13.1	Regional competitiveness	Taurus, BBR
13.2	Indicators and analysis of regional sustainable development	Taurus, BBR
13.3	Synthetic cross-sectoral analysis	Nordregio, BBR
13.4	SWOT analysis	Taurus

PRODUCTS (Internal/External) and Deliverables:

- Contribution to reports and sub-reports"

WORK PACKAGE 14: Recommendations for future policy formulation in support of territorial cohesion and the ESDP**RESPONSIBLE WP14 PARTNER:** Nordregio**PARTICIPATING PARTNERS:** Taurus, BBR**AIMS AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK:**

Analytical work done in the frame of previous work packages will result mainly via spatial analysis tools and cross-sectoral approaches to territorial trends and impact of different policies. Work package 13 will furthermore translate those trends to feasible and realistic policy measures and recommendations to be included in future ESDP and territorial cohesion report as well as to structural funds 2006 revision.

The work to be done will include strategic planning and territorial policy analysis issues, perspective evaluation of territorial trends and policy impact assessment.

It concerns two main phases : the pre-third interim report phase during which *tentative recommendations* will be produced and pre-final report phase during which *final recommendations* will be elaborated

KEY TASKS:

a/a	TASKS	PARTNERS INVOLVED
14.1	Overall assessment of intermediate results on territorial trends and impact of policies based on the variety of studies and themes covered by the ongoing projects	Nordregio, BBR and all partners involved in concepts, typologies, trends and policy
14.2	Elaboration of tentative recommendations (towards ESDP, Structural funds after 2006 and cohesion report)	Taurus and all partners involved in concepts, typologies, trends and policy
14.3	Overall assessment of common approach to concepts and typologies elaborated so far and valorisation of conclusions based on the reports submitted by the first round of projects	Nordregio and all partners involved in concepts, typologies, trends and policy issues
14.4	Elaboration of final European policy recommendations towards territorial cohesion.	Nordregio, Taurus, BBR and all partners involved in concepts, typologies, trends and policy

PRODUCTS (Internal/External) and Deliverables:

- Contribution to reports and sub-reports"

WORK PACKAGE 15 : From integrated tools toward political scenarios

RESPONSIBLE WP15 PARTNER: UMS RIATE

PARTICIPATING PARTNERS: all others

AIMS AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK:

The elaboration of political scenarios is the final goal of the ESPON Program and the TPG 3.2 which will start in 2004 should absolutely take benefit for this task of the results obtained by the TPG 3.1 on "Integrated tools" in the previous period 2002-2004. In complement of the final report of the TPG 3.1, it appears necessary to established a specific working package which will be responsible from the continuity of work between the TPG's 3.1 and 3.2, especially if the research teams involved in both TPG's are not the same. A specific task of this working package 14 will be the proposal of complements in the future terms of reference of the call for tender ESPON 3.2, taking into account the results obtained in the first stage of the ESPON program and the possible discovery of lacks or new interesting research fields for the elaboration of political scenarios. It would be also important, according to the ToF of ESPON 3.1, to propose first preliminary scenarios which could be starting points for the future work of ESPON 3.2.. Those preliminary proposals of political scenarios will be part of the final report of ESPON 3.1 and take benefit of all the work yet realised in all TPG's the

framework of the ESPON program and will be based on harmonised tools, concepts, databases or models established by the TPG 3.1 during the period 2002-2004

KEY TASKS:

A:a	TASKS	PARTNERS INVOLVED
15.1	Transmission of useful results established in the ESPON Network for the elaboration of political scenarios	All partners
15.2	Synthesis of useful results of ESPON 2002-2004 for the elaboration of political scenarios. Proposals of complements for the Terms of Reference of ESPON 3.2	CNRS-RIATE All partners
15.3	Preliminary experiments on the realisation of political scenarios.	UMS RIATE

PRODUCTS (Internal/External) and Deliverables:

- Contribution to the final report of ESPON 3.1
- Proposals at the CSD and the C.U. for the Terms of Reference of ESPON 3.2