



The ESPON 2013 Programme

CES Meeting 14 October 2011



The ESPON 2013 Programme

Role in Structural Funds 2007-2013:

- Support EU Cohesion Policy development with pan-European, comparable facts and evidence on Territorial Structures, Trends, Perspectives and Policy Impacts, focusing on European Regions and Cities, and revealing territorial capital, potentials and challenges.

Organisation:

- Managing Authority (Autorité de Gestion) Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures, Département de l'Aménagement du territoire, LU
- Participation of 27 EU countries and four Partner countries (CH, LI, NO, IS)
- Joint Secretariat – Coordination Unit in Luxembourg

Budget 2007-13:

- 47 mill Euro (ERDF 34 mill. Euro, plus 13 mill. Euro from participating countries)

5 Priorities of the ESPON 2013 Programme

Priority 1: Applied research on territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion

Priority 2: Targeted analysis based on user demands/
European perspective to different types of territories

Priority 3: Scientific platform and tools/ Territorial indicators, data, analytical tools and scientific support

Priority 4: Capitalisation, ownership and participation/
Capacity building, dialogue and networking

(Priority 5: Technical assistance, analytical support and communication plan)

Selected Themes of ESPON Actions

Territorial Impact
Assessment

Urban Agglomerations

Climate Change

Rural Areas

Growth poles

Migratory Flows

EU Directives

Attractiveness

Green Economy

Demography

Specific Types of
Territories

Regions

Innovation

Territorial cooperation

Accessibility

Continental
flows

Services of General
Interest

Cities

Land use

European Seas

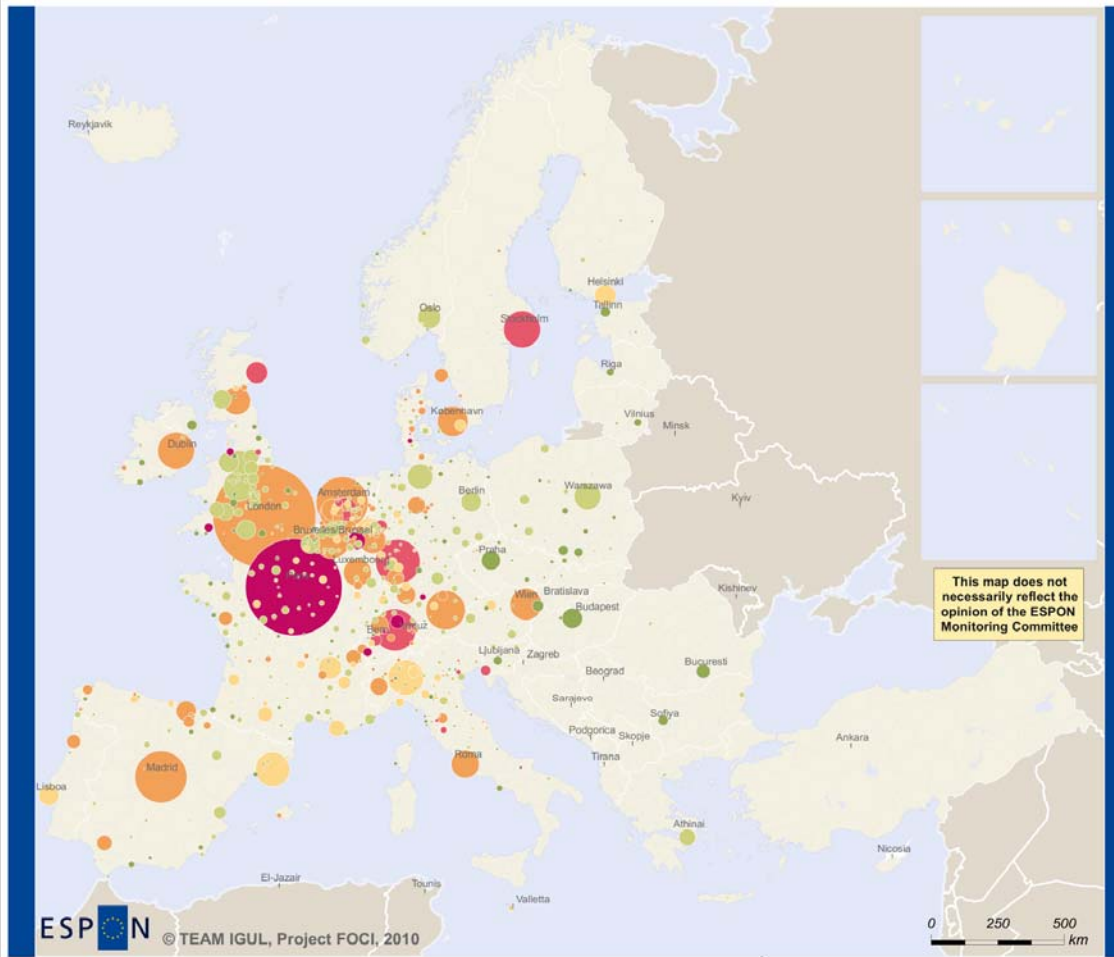
Economy

Governance

Energy

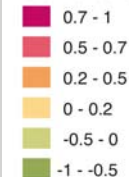
Territorial
Scenarios

Command and control of companies

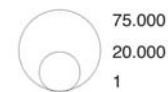


- Who makes strategic decisions ?
- Who controls capital ?

Controlled subs. - subs. from outside
Controlled subs. + subs. from outside



Controlled subs. + subs. from outside*
by FUA (except local links)



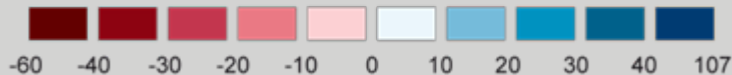
Level: FUA
Source: IGUL-LAUSANNE, Rozenblat, 2010
Origin of data: ORBIS, BVD, 2010
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Expected territorial migration effects 2050

Most regions gain population due to immigration.
 In 24% of the regions the 2050 population would be higher by 30% or more compared to a non-migration scenario.

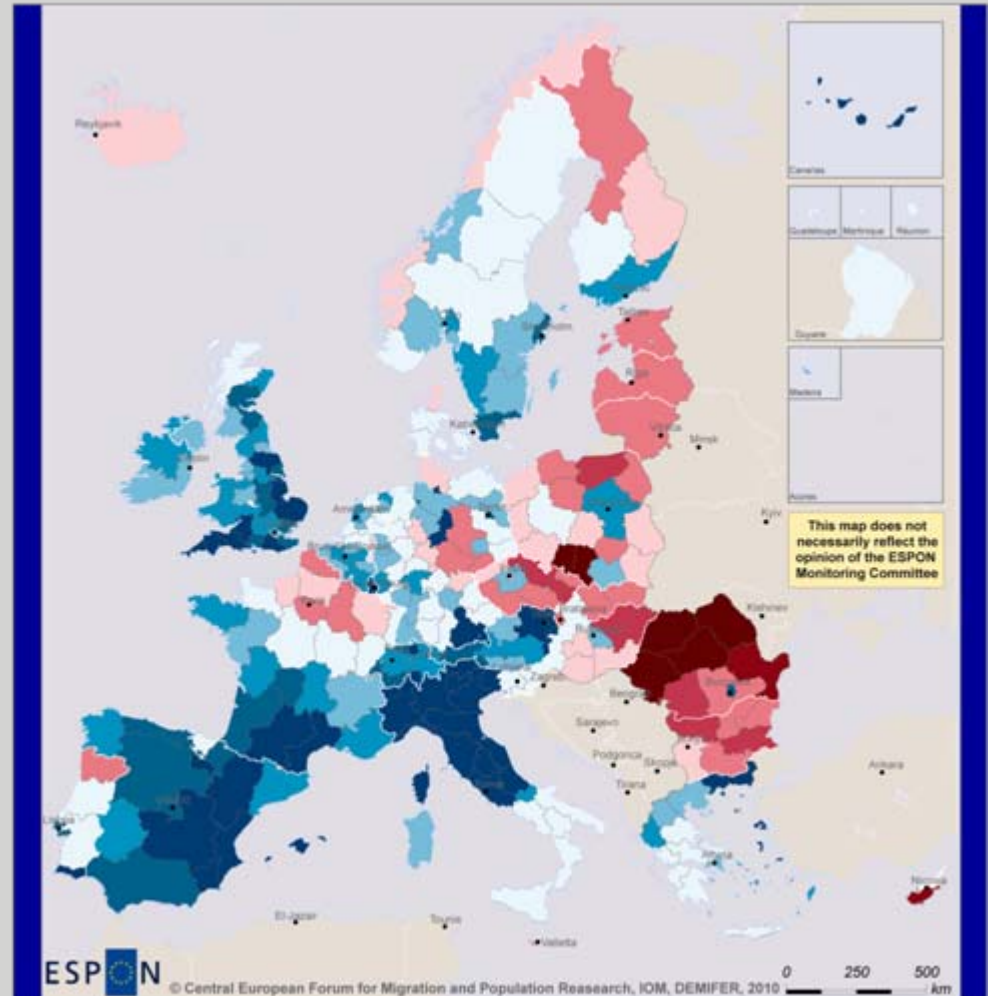
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Impact of migration on population in 2050* Difference in population in %



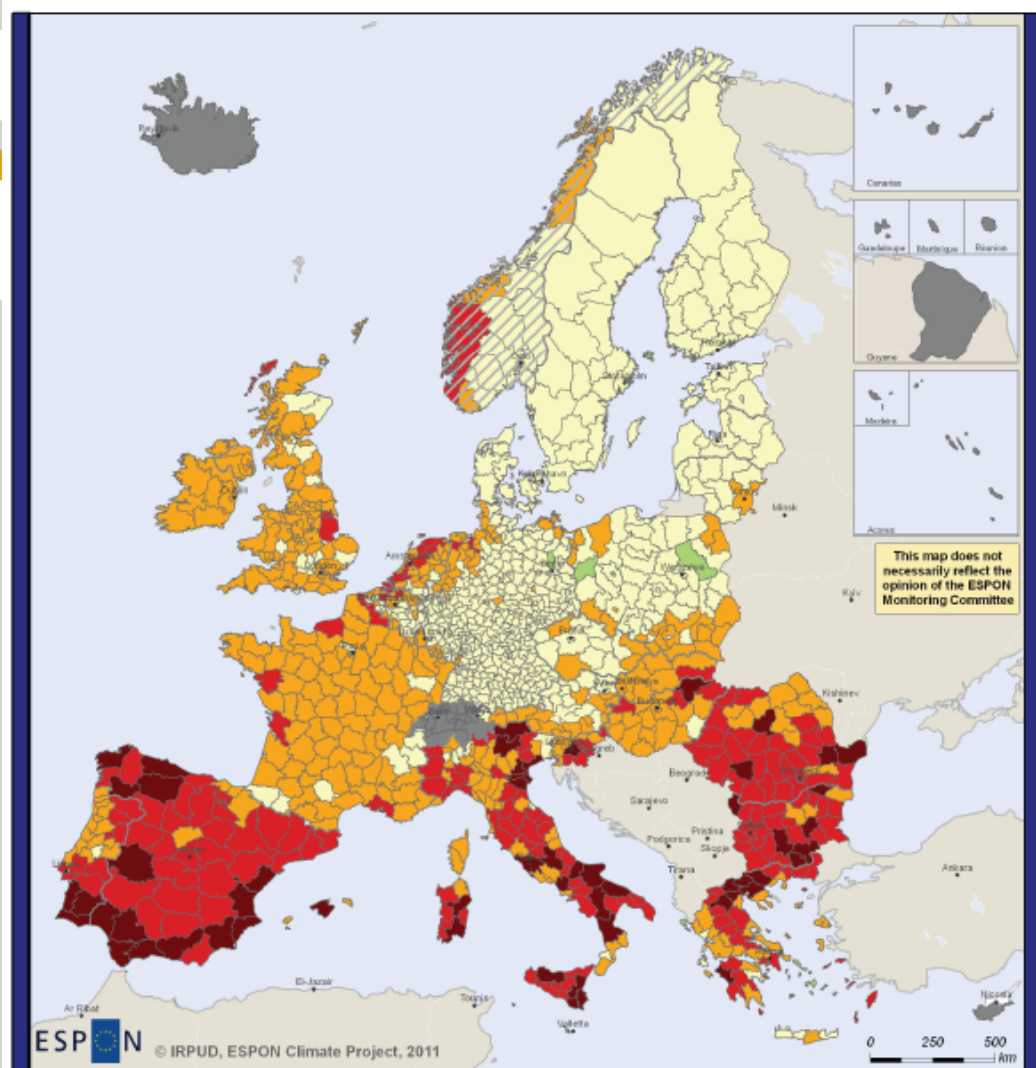
*Impact of migration on population in 2050. Calculated as the difference in population in the Status Quo and No Migration scenarios in % of the population in the No Migration scenario

Regional level: NUTS 2
 Source: ESPON 2013 Database, 2010
 Origin of data: Eurostat, NISs, estimations, 2010
 © EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries



Vulnerability of European regions to climate change

- Relatively high impact in South and South-Eastern Europe is combined with higher adaptive capacity of Scandinavia and Western Europe countries
- Climate change may deepen the existing socio-economic imbalances between the core of Europe and its periphery.



ESPON © IRPUD, ESPON Climate Project, 2011
 EUROPEAN UNION Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE Origin of data : own calculations based on aggregated impact and adaptive capacity data.

Potential vulnerability to climate change

- highest vulnerability (0.5 - 1.0)
- medium vulnerability (0.3 - <0.5)
- low vulnerability (0.1 - <0.3)
- no/marginal effects (>-0.1 -<0.1)
- low positive effects (-0.1 - -0.25)
- no data*
- reduced data*

Vulnerability calculated as the combination of regional potential impacts of climate change and regional capacity to adapt to climate change.

The potential impacts were calculated as a combination of regional exposure to climate change (difference between 1961-1990 and 2071-2100 climate projections of eight climatic variables of the CCLM model as well as inundation height changes according to the LISFLOOD river flooding model, both for the IPCC SRES A1B scenario, and projections of the DIVA model regarding coastal storm surge heights of a 100 year return event adjusted by one metre of sea level rise) and most recent data on the weighted dimensions of physical, economic, social, environmental and cultural sensitivity to climate change. Adaptive capacity was calculated as a weighted combination of most recent data on economic, infrastructural, technological and institutional capacity as well as knowledge and awareness of climate change.

* For details on reduced or no data availability see Annex 9.

Regional level: NUTS 2
 Source: ESPON 2013 Database, 2010
 Origin of data: Eurostat, 2010
 © EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

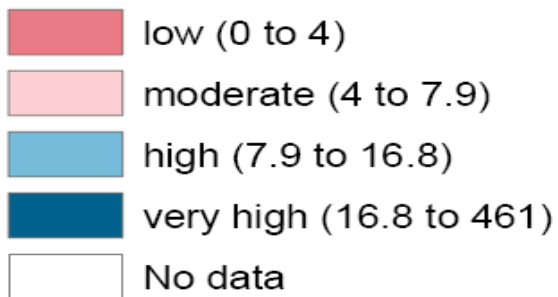


EUR
Part-
INVE

Social challenges, vulnerable groups

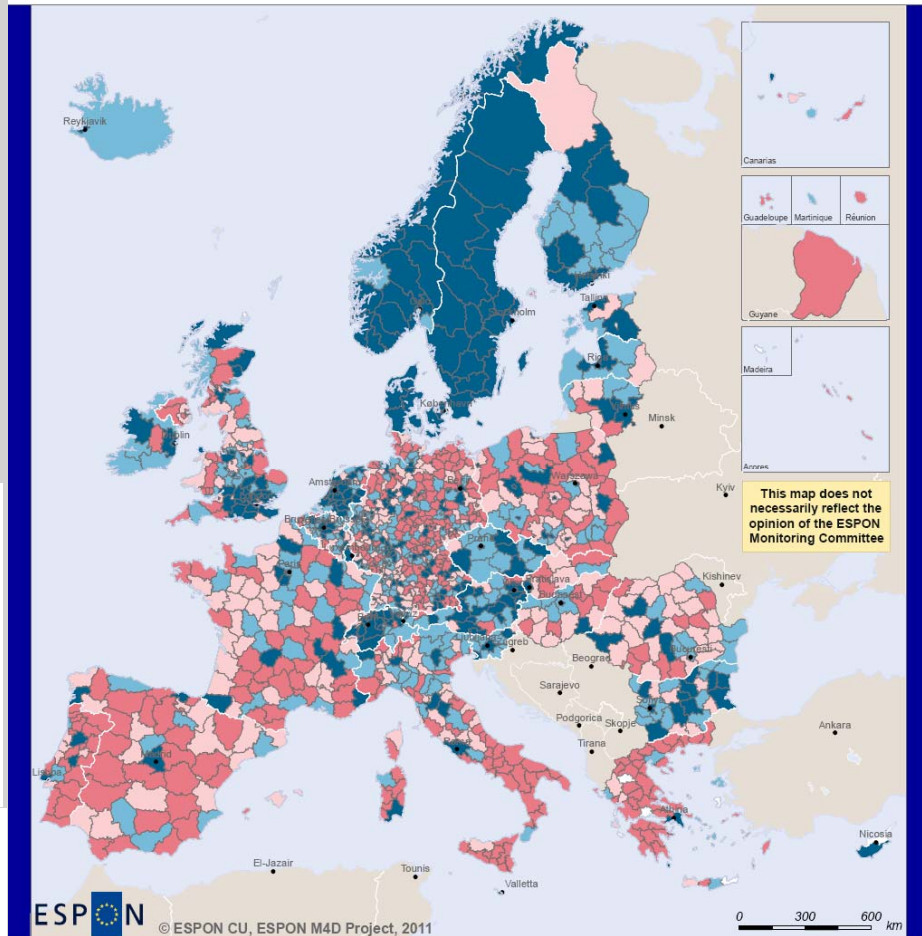
heading towards information based society:

The «e- connected»
Versus the «e – excluded»
Population



Number of IP addresses per 1000 inhabitants in 2009
(ESPON median = 7.9, ESPON mean = 16.8)

IP addresses per capita, 2009



Commuting in European cross-border regions



2000 2006

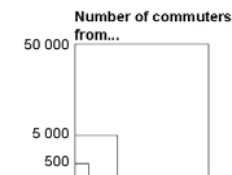


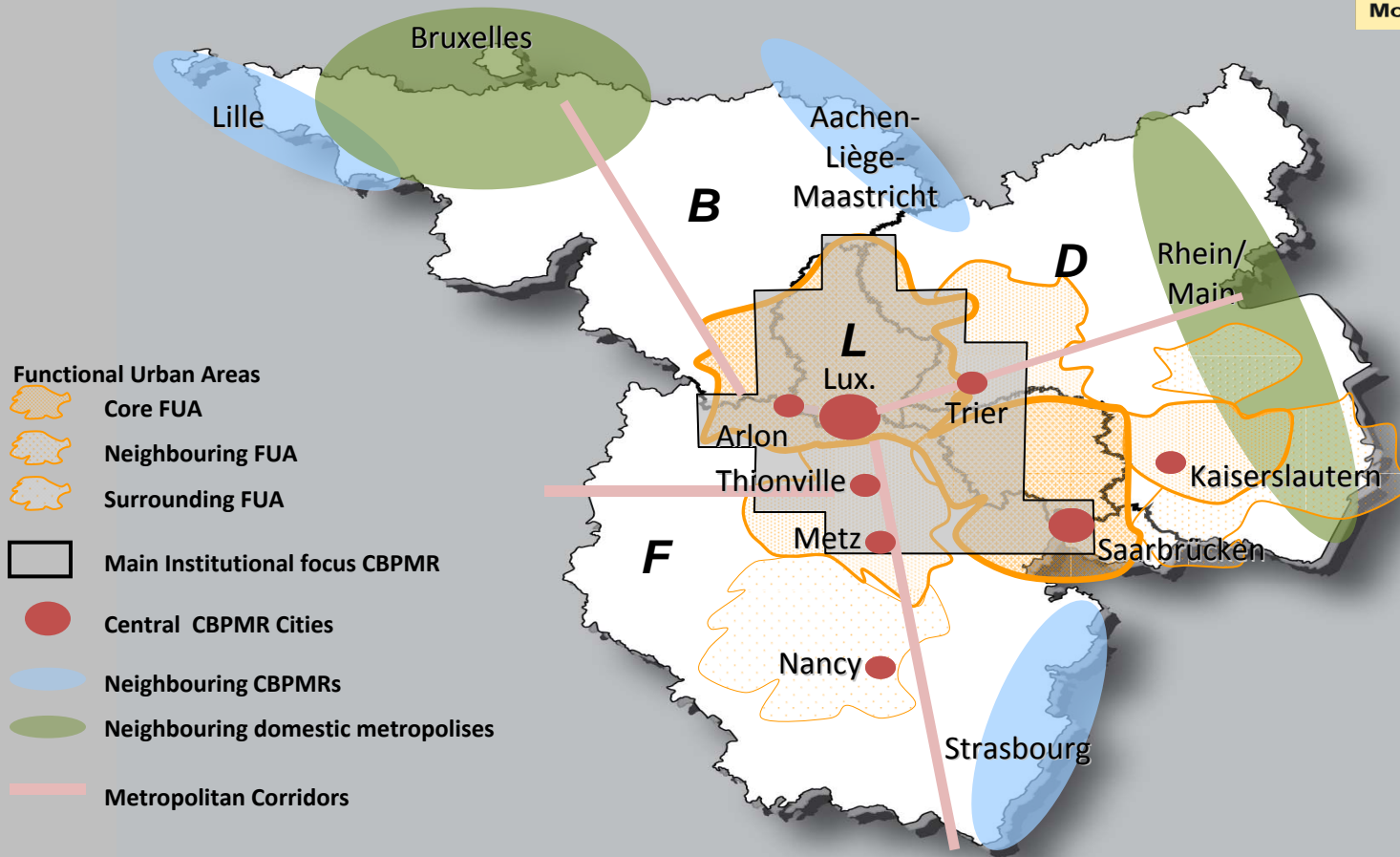
Fig. 3 (p. 38): Cross-border commuters in metropolitan areas, 2000 and 2006 (sources and spatial units: see appendix, chapter 9)

The potential for a Cross-border polycentric metropolitan region for the "Grande Région"



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This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee



ESPON post 2013

Progress towards ESPON post 2013:

Ministers conclusion during Hungarian EU Presidency in 19/05/2011:

“Recognized that the ESPON (European Observation Network for Territorial Development and cohesion) Programme has demonstrated its ability to create useful pan-European territorial knowledge, and thus encourage the ongoing process to prepare the continuation of ESPON post-2013 conducted by Luxembourg..”

“Encourage Luxembourg, in close cooperation with the European Commission, all ESPON participating countries and the EU institutions, to continue the efforts concerning the future of ESPON in line with the above mentioned principles and to present a proposal for ESPON post 2013 during the Polish EU Presidency.”

More Information

Thank you for your attention

Please visit

www.espon.eu