

IL PROGRAMMA ESPON 2030 QUALI OPPORTUNITÀ PER I TERRITORI

"Perspective For All People and Places"

Quale futuro per i mercati del lavoro regionali?

Sala Polifunzionale Palazzo della Regione
Fondamenta Santa Lucia Cannaregio 23, Venezia

Giovedì 5 giugno 2025



Camilla Perrone,
Università degli Studi di Firenze

ESPON legacy.
**Opportunità per i territori
e per i gruppi di ricerca.**
Le specificità del
programma ESPON 2030
nel panorama Interreg.

Obiettivi della presentazione:

1. Presentare il contributo del programma ESPON alla **governance multifaceted** per affrontare le sfide
2. Ripartire dalle questioni: **‘spazi’ strategici di politiche territoriali** integrate e sostenibili [ESPON-ITALIA]
3. Riconoscere in **ESPON e ECP** un ruolo cruciale verso post'27

09:30 AM
25 MARCH 2025
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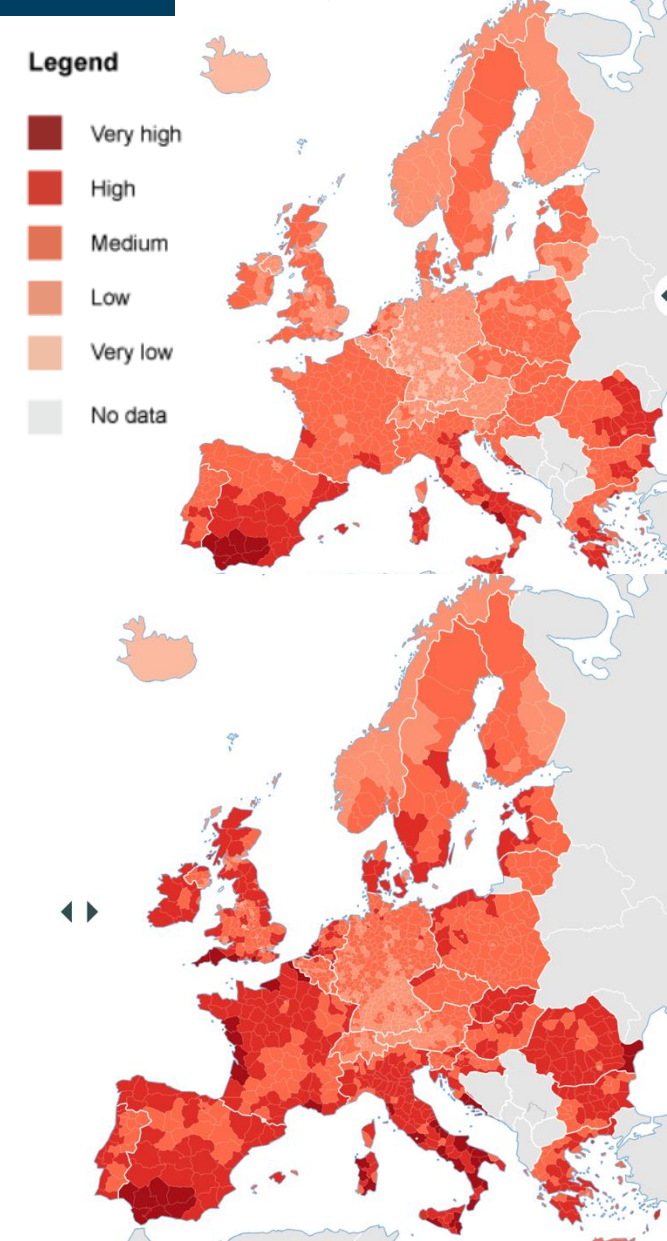


Thematic Action Plans



Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

- Le sfide globali come il cambiamento climatico, la crisi energetica e le disuguaglianze socio-territoriali impongono nuovi modelli di resilienza e sostenibilità territoriale
- Queste sfide richiedono strumenti conoscitivi e decisionali avanzati come quelli offerti da ESPON



TAP1. Climate neutral territories



[READAPT] - Re-Naturing Territorial Development for Climate Risk Adaptation

Adapting to the Impacts of Climate Change · **Projects**

Lifetime
27 January 2025 – 29 May 2026

Budget
EUR 769,358.00

[Home](#) / [Projects](#) / TA2030 – Stocktaking Review of The Territorial Agenda



TA2030 – Stocktaking Review of the Territorial Agenda

Projects

Evaluating the implementation of TA2030

Lifetime
6 December 2024 – 5 March 2025

Budget
EUR 149.70

TERRITORIALL.
the ESPON magazine

Ensuring quality services:
a territorial perspective





Tibor Navracsics



Loig Chesnais-Girard

ESPON

Co-funded by
the European Union

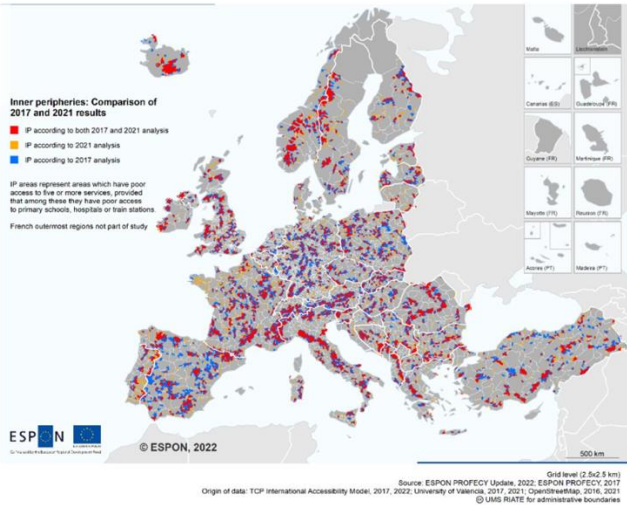
Issue 13 - July 2024 - Budapest, Hungary

Inner peripherality: the case of European areas of poor access to SGIs and their socio-economic challenges



Core-periphery relations and theories of peripheralisation are often used to explain spatial patterns of socio-economic inequalities. However, the role of distance as a limiting geographical factor in social and economic life is being reassessed. Today's information and communication technologies mitigate the impact of distance, placing the role of geography into a different perspective. The concept of proximity is undergoing a transformation, with a shift from physical proximity to legal or institutional proximity, emphasising the role of social, economic, and political links.

The necessity for research on inner peripheries (IPs)



Investigating roles beyond size: small towns in the European Alps



Providing equitable access to services of general interest (SGI) is an explicit objective of the EU Territorial Agenda 2021. This aim is particularly challenging for territories with geographical specificities, such as mountain regions and islands that are sparsely populated as well as coastal areas. In these regions, the density of SGI is mostly lower than elsewhere. Especially in mountain regions, ensuring fair accessibility to SGI is a significant challenge due to low population density and topographical barriers.

Addressing mountain specificities

The ESPON Alp2020 project shows that the provision of services in the Alpine region is complex. The maps show travel times to doctors, primary schools, and railway stations. There is a significant difference in accessibility across the Alpine region, with a variation of factor of approximately ten between the highest and lowest values. From a policy perspective, it is important to note that hampered accessibility in mountain regions leads either to longer travel times or, more optimally, to a higher density of services in small places.

In areas where demand is low and dispersed, conventional public transport services such as rail and bus systems are mostly inefficient. As a result, peripheral mountain areas are often highly dependent on individuals without car access, often due to age, economic, or cultural barriers, who are most affected by limited accessibility.

Many studies show that it is challenging to achieve the same level of service provision in territories with geographical specificities compared to metropolitan areas. However, a balanced polycentric settlement system, an adequate and acceptable standard of service can be attained.

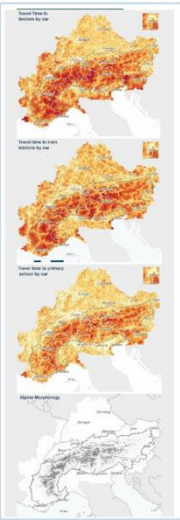
On the one hand, due to international borders, often do not take into account actual and potential

the cross-border sharing of central functions could significantly improve the quality of life of people living on both sides of Hungary's borders, and at the same time lead to economies of scale that are more favourable for all sides.

settlement connections, the inhabitants of rural and peripheral border areas, which have lost their natural centre, simply live too far away from the nearest functionally rich centres within the country. On the other hand, on the other side of the border, they would find settlement functions of a higher level of hierarchy within a reasonable distance, if their use or availability were not hindered by the state border. Accessibility plays an important role here: extensive rural areas with fewer functional services could reach and benefit from urban functions that are not available in the settlements of the catchment area. Therefore, quality problems could be solved by better integration of the core towns and surrounding areas.

In another case, the urban centre near the border cannot economically maintain its central functions in adequate quality and quantity because it can only count on the service market of a truncated catchment area due to the state border.

Yet another related aspect of service provision is sustainability: the urban centres could better manage

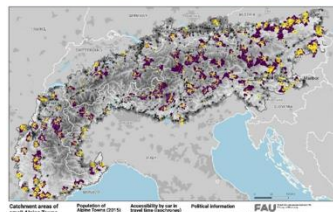


Against this background, the discussion on settlement systems and accessibility arguments is of high interest in mountain regions. A polycentric spatial organisation of SGI is a key objective for sustainable development. In this context, small towns have to provide key functions for their surrounding areas. The 15-minute catchment areas of small towns in the Alps as general central places. This paper examines the role of small towns in the Alpine Convention perimeter. It is noteworthy that half of the Alpine towns have less than 5,000 inhabitants.

The 15-minute catchment areas comprise about 1.6 million inhabitants living in even smaller towns. This indicates that about 17% of the Alpine population live in small centres and their surroundings.

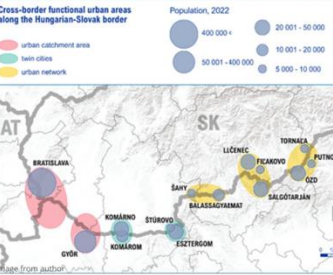
Potential roles beyond size: small towns in mountain areas

Mountain towns fulfil functions 'beyond size'. This means that settlements in mountain contexts tend to have functions that normally are provided by larger cities in non-mountainous regions. The concept of population catchment intensities (PCI) provides a helpful perspective for Alpine spatial development. This approach, as visualised in the map, combines demographic and accessibility analysis. Within the inner Alpine region, several small towns show extremely high PCI values. For example, a PCI



cross-border sharing of central functions could significantly improve the quality of life of people living on both sides of Hungary's borders, and at the same time lead to economies of scale that are more favourable for all sides.

The specific settlement network around Hungary's borders highlighted the need for new forms of territorial and governance cooperation. While in Western Europe, cross-border cooperation in the provision of services began as early as the 1950s and developed considerably in the 1980s (see Torino-Magadana on the Swedish-Finnish border), in Central and Eastern Europe, this type of functional cooperation did not spread until the 1990s. The series



value of 2 indicates a catchment area within a 15-minute drive with twice the number of inhabitants as the core settlement. In total, about 400,000 people live in small Alpine towns. The 15-minute catchment areas comprise about 1.6 million inhabitants living in even smaller towns. This indicates that about 17% of the Alpine population live in small centres and their surroundings. Most small towns provide essential functions for their neighbouring areas. Many of them are involved in global networks and have a high prominence, due to their relevance for tourism (e.g. Soldeu, Oberstdorf or Cortina d'Ampezzo), their political role (e.g. Garmisch-Partenkirchen), or as headquarters of global companies (e.g. Reutte, Schruns).

Policy implications

In the Alps, the size of a settlement does not determine its urban functions. Small mountain towns often have to provide more functions than peri-urban suburban areas. Future policies should address this Alpine specificity to unlock the full potential of a peri-urban settlement system. The key question is what type of settlement system and urbanisation is most appropriate and sustainable.

Particularly in sparsely populated mountain areas, focusing on small towns bears a high potential for spatial planning and development. In the long run, spatial development based on accessibility arguments can significantly reduce travel times by car and other means of transport. Amongst other things, a high efficiency of spatial organisation in the provision of SGI is an important factor of sustainable Alpine development.

Dominik Herrmann & Dr. Fabian Chle, Institute of Geography, University of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany

i are still quite recent (e.g. migration into the Schengen area). Increasing permeability of the Schengen area led to the emergence of a cross-border functional urban development of urban account common and complementary resources, and the management of the centres and their hinterland create a new situation in terms of regional and urban development and planning.

Focusing only on the Hungarian-Slovak CBC programme area (eligible area), nine FUAs have been formulated from Bratislava to Kolice, and Sárospatak. One sub-type is the urban catchment area (e.g. the cross-border agglomeration of the Slovak capital, Bratislava), the second is the twin cities (Komárno-Komárom, Esztergom-Súrbány), while the third is the network type, where small and medium-sized towns form the given FUA and share their services.

TOPICS & POLICY →

Publications



Integrated territorial development in lake regions in Europe

September 27, 2022

Article 174 of the TFEU states that: "the Union shall aim at reducing disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the least favoured regions."



Policy Brief: Les régions ultrapériphériques face aux conséquences du COVID

COVID

July 27, 2022

La plupart des études scientifiques réalisées depuis l'apparition du COVID-19 ont montré que les régions qui ont été le plus longtemps soumises à des mesures strictes de confinement ont été sociale

Case Studies



MSP-LSI in Estonia

October 14, 2022

This report contributes to the Maritime Spatial

Planning with two objectives: to undertake an analysis and characterization of the coastal and maritime planning and land-sea interactions from a mul



MSP-LSI-on demand service for Luxembourg

September 27, 2022

This project, emanating from the targeted analysis project Maritime Spatial Planning and Land Sea Interactions (MSP-LSI) explores the potential spatial tensions between the deployment of renewable sources of blue energy (energy derived from our seas and oceans), with a particular focus on offshore wind energy, and other (potential) utilisations of the European seas.

Country Fiches



Territorial patterns and relations in Spain

June 2, 2022



Territorial patterns and relations in Cyprus- country fiche

May 3, 2022



Handbooks

In order to make the content of ESPON more accessible and more comprehensive for anyone to use we developed through our projects a number of handbooks, aiming to support the use of the results of our research by policymakers. The complete list is available here and it will be updated regularly.

[more »](#)



Handbooks

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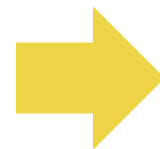
TERRITORIALL.

the ESPON magazine

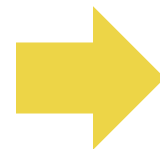
Visit the ESPON magazine for up-to-date territorial reports, case studies, articles and more...

LE SFIDE GLOBALI COME SFIDE TERRITORIALI: ESPON PERCHÉ?

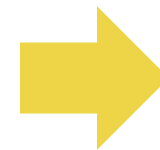
- la **struttura** di ESPON coinvolge: la Commissione Europea, gli Stati Membri, il Monitoring Committee e l'EGTC ESPON, che gestisce i progetti. I beneficiari sono autorità pubbliche, ricercatori e stakeholder territoriali
- è un programma di cooperazione **interregionale** (INTERREG) che coinvolge, oltre ai 27 paesi dell'Unione Europea, anche Islanda, Liechtenstein, Norvegia e Svizzera
- le attività di espon sono effettuate all'interno di **TAP** (thematic action plan) che individuano macro temi «ombrello»



- **Governance multilivello**



- **Cooperazione vs competizione**
(TA + Lisbon treaty >> territorial cohesion)



- **Timing dei temi / matching tra domande dai territori e ricerca applicata**

1. ESPON COME 'MULTIFACETED' GOVERNANCE

IN/OUT

ESPON creates evidence and knowledge.
We develop studies **based on the needs**
of European public authorities at all levels.
Any local, regional or national authority as
well as an EU institution can inform us
about **policy support needs** and become
an **ESPON stakeholder**.

IN/OUT

Le evidenze generate da ESPON, come
indicatori di accessibilità o vulnerabilità,
permettono ai **decisori** di adottare
politiche basate su dati concreti,
migliorando **efficacia e coerenza**
strategica.

IN/OUT

ESPON

Works as a MULTIfaceted governance TEASER

[TERRITORIALE, MULTILIVELLO, STRATEGICA]

AFFRONTARE LE SFIDE VUOL DIRE COSTRUIRE UNA
GOVERNANCE INTELLIGENTE E STRATEGICA,
PREPARARE I TERRITORI

GOVERNANCE TERRITORIALE

- La **governance territoriale** è l'insieme dei processi attraverso i quali le decisioni territoriali sono prese a diversi livelli (locale, regionale, nazionale, europeo), coinvolgendo attori pubblici e privati.
- ESPON come **ENABLER** e attivatore di **metabolismi** territoriali e istituzionali: supporta la creazione di un metabolismo istituzionale efficiente, dove la circolazione di conoscenza tra livelli istituzionali rafforza la capacità di risposta integrata e sostenibile alle sfide territoriali
- ESPON **IMPLEMENTA** la **dimensione territoriale** della politica di coesione

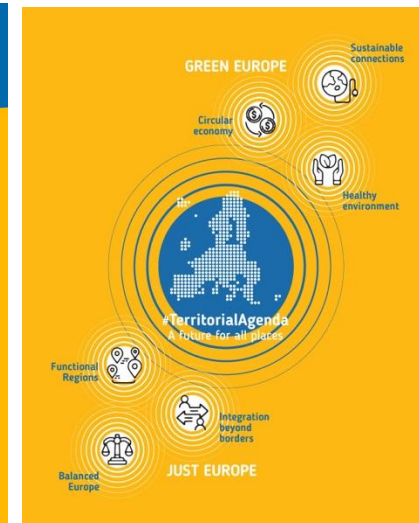
1. ESPON COME 'MULTIFACETED' GOVERNANCE

Stocktaking Review of the Territorial Agenda 2030

Preliminary findings

Kai Böhme, Maria Toptsidou (Spatial Foresight)
Martijn de Bruijn (UTD Consulting)
Jacek Zaucha (University of Gdansk)

- No one size fits all solutions - territorial, administrative and governance diversities
- Focus on principles which are stable for a long time, rather than short term policy aims.
- Improve communication and stakeholder understanding.
- Advocate a strengthening of the place-based approach in Cohesion Policy, incl. TIAs of programmes.



GOVERNANCE TERRITORIALE (IT)

3K POLITICA DI COESIONE '21-'27

La dimensione territoriale nella programmazione 2021-2027

GOVERNANCE TERRITORIALE DIVENTA STRATEGICA

- **Obiettivo di Policy 5**, riferito ad “un’Europa più vicina ai cittadini attraverso la promozione dello **sviluppo sostenibile e integrato** di tutti i tipi di territorio e delle iniziative locali”
- **riduzione delle disparità** territoriali in un’ottica di riequilibrio anche a livello regionale.
- costruire delle **STRATEGIE TERRITORIALI (ST) PR FSE FESR urbane e territoriali (are urbane e interne)**, molto diverse dalla semplice territorializzazione degli interventi.



Con quali strumenti?

- ✓ **ITI** (Investimenti Territoriali Integrati) – STRATEGIE DI SVILUPPO TERRITORIALE
- ✓ **SUD** (Strategies of Sustainable Urban Development) – STRATEGIE DI SVILUPPO URBANO
- ✓ **CLLD** (Community Led Local Development) – SVILUPPO LOCALE PARTRECIPATO
- ✓ **STRATEGIE TERRITORIALI** O “Altro tipo di strumento territoriale»: Piani e programmi strategici di area vasta
- ✓ **TIA** (Territorial Impact Assessment) - ESPON



Dalla Nuova Carta di Lipsia al Manifesto di Marsiglia: 2020 2022

Il “Manifesto di Marsiglia” dei leader locali e regionali:

“L’Europa comincia nelle regioni, nelle città e nei piccoli comuni”

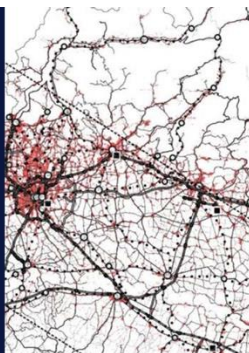


1.ESPO COME 'MULTIFACETED' GOVERNANCE

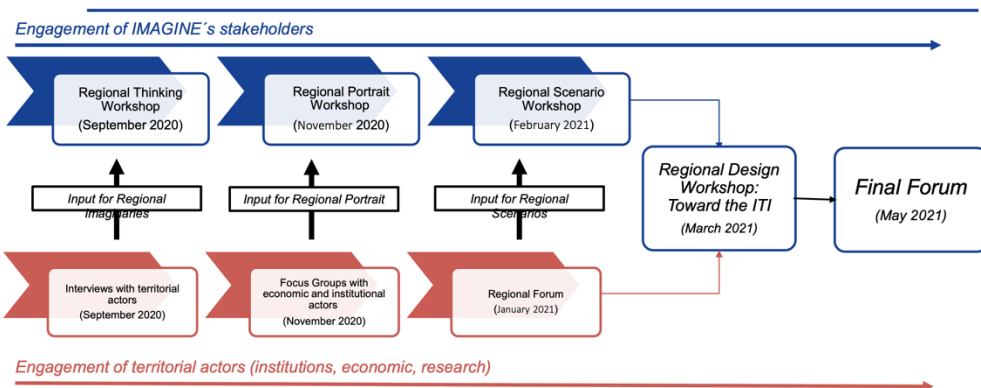
1

ESPO IMAGINE

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT



Stakeholder engagement path



SCENARIO 1: A unique interregional ITI

Delegation of operative functions to a single ad hoc agency/structure with legal personality, relieving the pressure on involved administrations and enhancing the efficiency of the process.

The compresence of such a cohesive actor, of a common imaginary and of a strategy focused on few central issues could be the cornerstone of this ITI. In an initial phase of the regionalisation process, the interregional ITI could have an explicit experimental attitude.

SCENARIO 2: ITI 2: Two separated regional ITIs

A strong political and administrative complementarity needed

An ITI office inside existing administrations for managing multiple funds and for inter-regional cooperation

The creation of forums and appointments for exchanging information

Identification of intermediate bodies to have a closer relation with the local authorities.

The office could be located in the two metropolitan cities involved.

SCENARIO 3: ITI 3: Multiple ITIs at local scale

Strict complementarity between policies in urban and non-urban territories, between more and less accessible areas, enhancing cohesion among any other attribute.
funding and decisional power to the territories which were less advantaged from the presence of the high-speed railway, redistributing the regional resources for development in an equal way.

TA coord. Valeria Fedeli (Polimi)

- «ALTRO TIPO DI STRUMENTO TERRITORIALE»
- Strumenti/formule/dispositivi della cooperazione interistituzionale di natura strategica ma anche amministrativo-giuridica, per risolvere lo scollamento tra geografie amministrative e geografie funzionali
- Co-programmazione, cofinanziamento, corresponsabilità e co-titolarità
- Governance&Government (match strategico)



Soluzioni disponibili per il coordinamento dell'Area Vasta



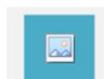
Meccanismo di Governance
Pianificazione Strategica



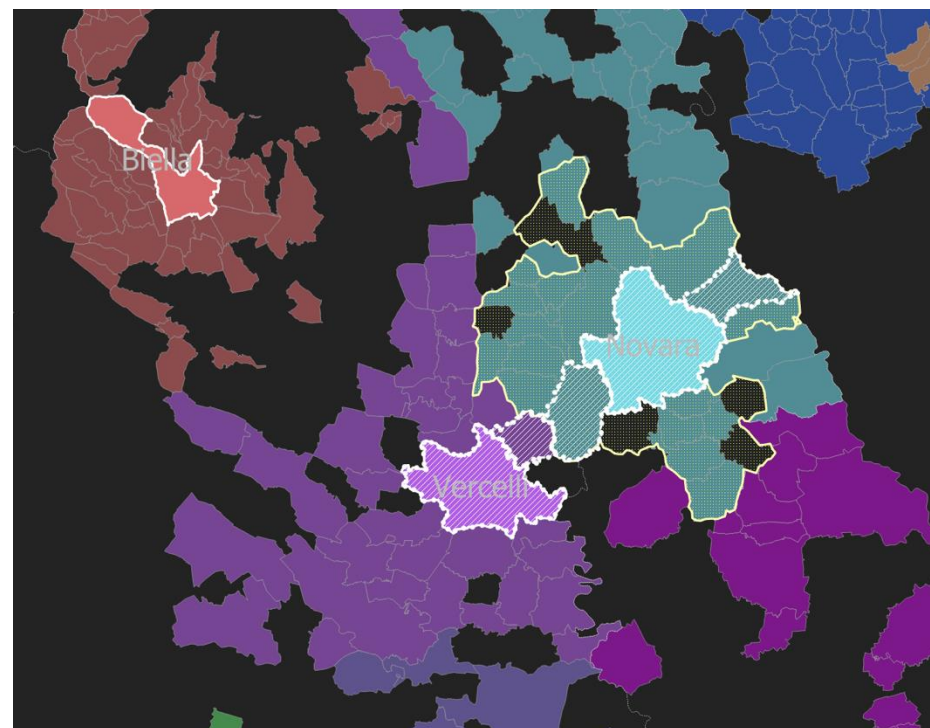
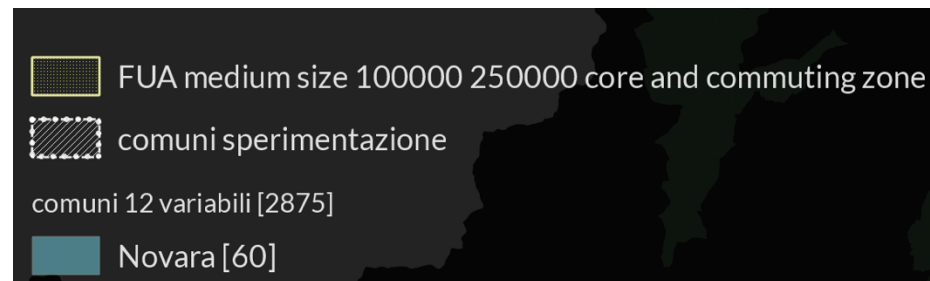
Meccanismo di Government
Dispositivo Istituzionale «La Grande Unione»



Strumento Operativo
La gestione associata



Strumento Territoriale
L'Area Urbana Funzionale (FUA)



Coord. R. FLORIO (ANCI),
Supporto scientifico Camilla Perrone (Unifi)

TIA - Territorial Impact Assessment: ESPON TOOL

The tool combines expert knowledge gathered in a workshop with a set of statistical data describing the characteristics of regions. The users are guided through the different steps of the impact analysis and receive assistance and guidance for preparing a territorial impact analysis.

Exposure field	General field	Thematic field	Impact direction
search by name	All	All	
☐ Annual total emissions of greenhouse gases			1 1
☐ Births rate			1 1
☐ Capacity of ecosystems to avoid soil erosion			1 1
☐ Corruption			1 1
☐ Crimes recorded by the police			1 1
☐ Days over 30°C			1 1
☐ Disposable income			1 1
☐ EAOP & EA/RO: Expenditure in share of GDP			1 1
☐ Early leavers from education and training			1 1
☐ Economic performance (GDP/capita)			1 1

Strong negative



Weak negative



Weak positive



Strong positive



Welcome to TIA Tool

The ESPON TIA Quick Check is an interactive tool assessing ex ante the territorial impact of legislations, policies and directives. It allows the user to make a "quick and dirty" ex-ante analysis of the potential impact of EU legislation, policies and directives on the development of regions, which might be unanticipated and undesirable.

The tool combines expert knowledge gathered in a workshop with a set of statistical data describing the characteristics of regions. The users are guided through the different steps of the impact analysis and receive assistance and guidance for preparing a territorial impact analysis.

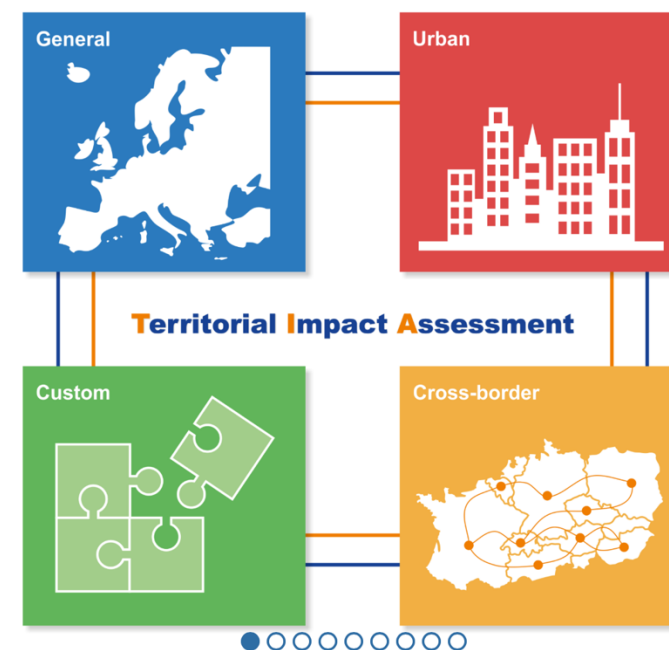
The ESPON TIA Tool is developed to help steering an expert discussion in a workshop setting on the territorial effects of an EU policy proposal by checking all relevant indicators. Detailed information on how to use the ESPON TIA Tool can be found in the documents below. Institutions that are interested in using the ESPON TIA Tool are welcome to contact the ESPON EGTC

You can check if a policy proposal would be suited for a Territorial Impact Assessment with the TIA necessity check functionality

TRY DEMO

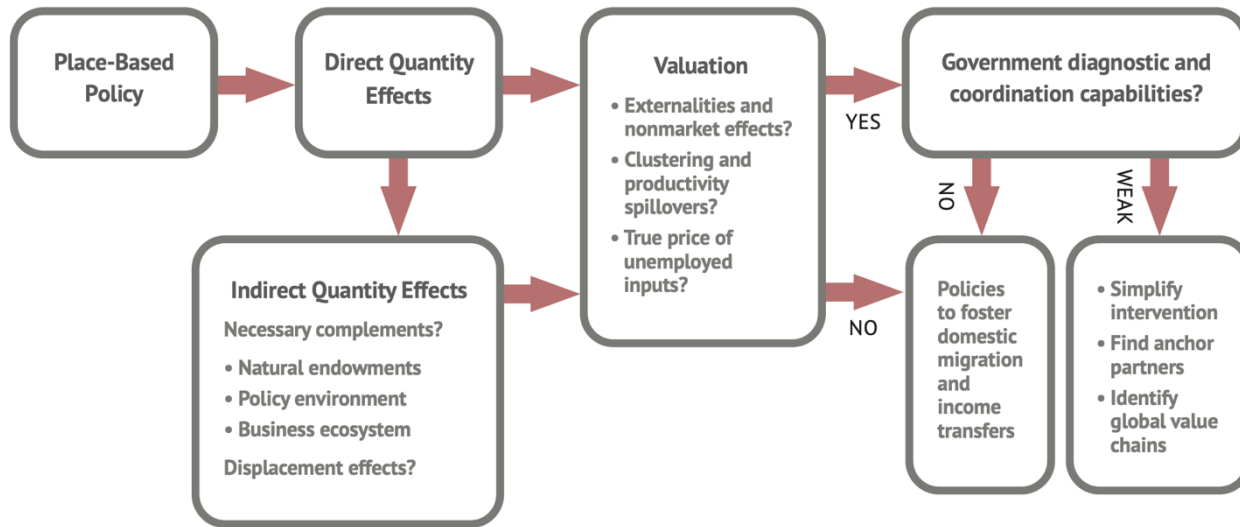
START

NECESSITY CHECK



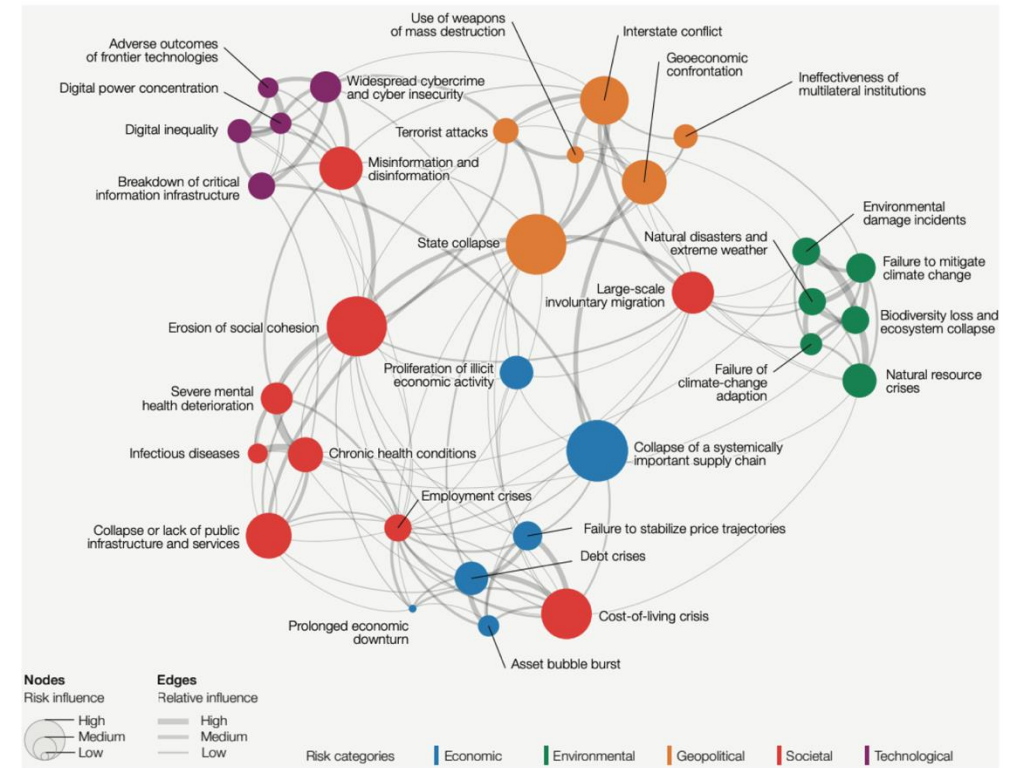
THE RELEVANCE OF TERRITORIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS TO ALL EU REGIONS

A FRAMEWORK FOR APPRAISING PLACE-BASED POLICIES



Source: Elaboration based on Duranton and Venables, 2018

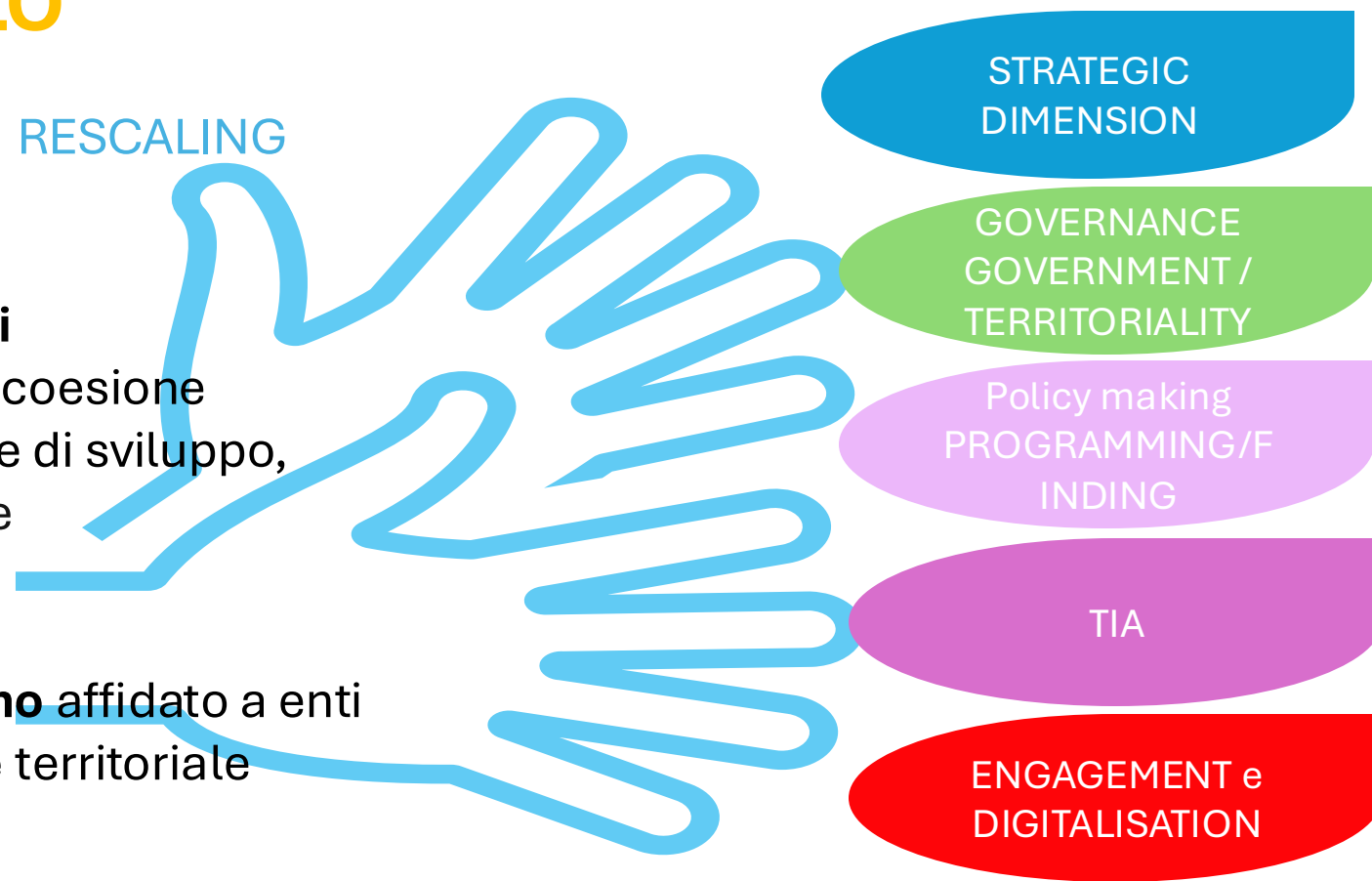
GLOBAL RISKS LANDSCAPE: AN INTERCONNECTIONS MAP



GOVERNANCE MULTILIVELLO

ESPON POTREBBE INNESCARE TERRITORIAL RESCALING

- **policy design/making (strumenti EU)**
- **messa in coerenza di politiche e progetti**
- **vision** e indirizzo strategico, governance e coesione
- **territori** come **catalizzatori** di nuove forme di sviluppo, patrimonio di risorse, bacini di innovazione
- **laboratori** di politiche di coesione
- **cantieri** istituzionali di buona spesa
- la complementarità tra le azioni di **governo** affidato a enti territoriali e quelle riferite alla **governance** territoriale



GOVERNANCE STRATEGICA

“ *una politica non più reattiva, ma **proattivamente trasformativa***

*ripensare la politica di coesione e il bilancio UE per affrontare le sfide globali e l'**innovazione***

GOVERNANCE STRATEGICA

ESPON COME CRUSCOTTO: PROBLEM-SETTING VS PROBLEM-SOLVING

- Quali **fattori** ed enti principali influenzano lo sviluppo del territorio?
- Come ridurre i **divari territoriali** (just transition)?
- Quali **scenari/immaginari** di sviluppo sostenibile si possono creare?
- Con quali **attori** e con quale preparazione a collaborare alle strategie territoriali?
- Quale **preparazione** delle macchine amministrative?
- Quale **capability** tecnologica
- Quale **tenuta** territoriale
- Quale **efficacia** delle politiche per quali ambiti
- Quale **impatto** delle policy (TIA)?

2. ESPON PER L'ITALIA: "SPAZI STRATEGICI PER UNA NUOVA GOVERNANCE DELLE QUESTIONI TERRITORIALI"

TAPs –

Governance of New Geographies /
Perspectives for All People and Places

5 ITALIE :
beyond borders and divide

Ripensare la logica
geografica/economica:

- metropoli/aree interne
- città medie/metropoli

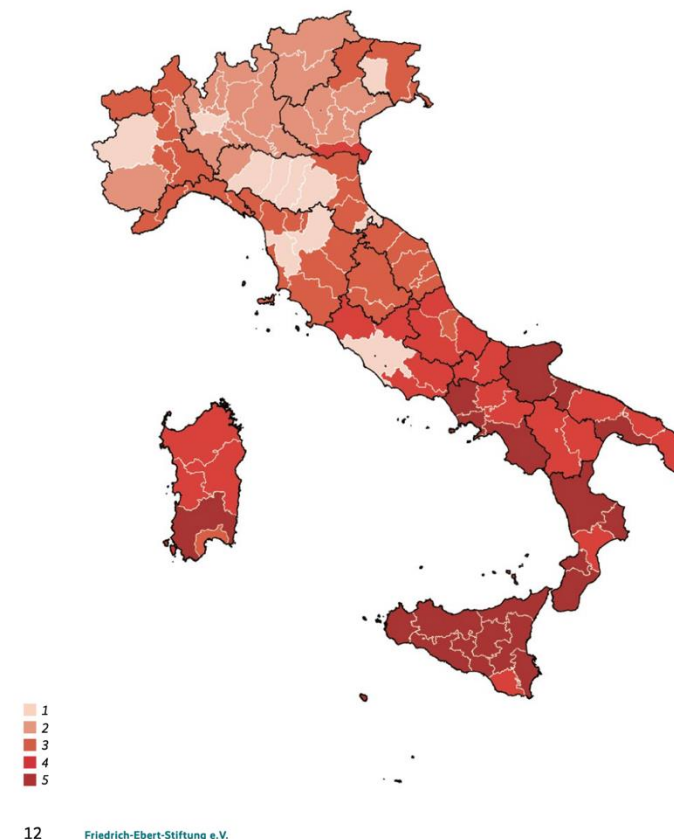
Questioni territoriali:

- Geografie della governance orientate da progetti di sviluppo territoriale integrato



Mapa delle disuguaglianze in Italia

Figura 1

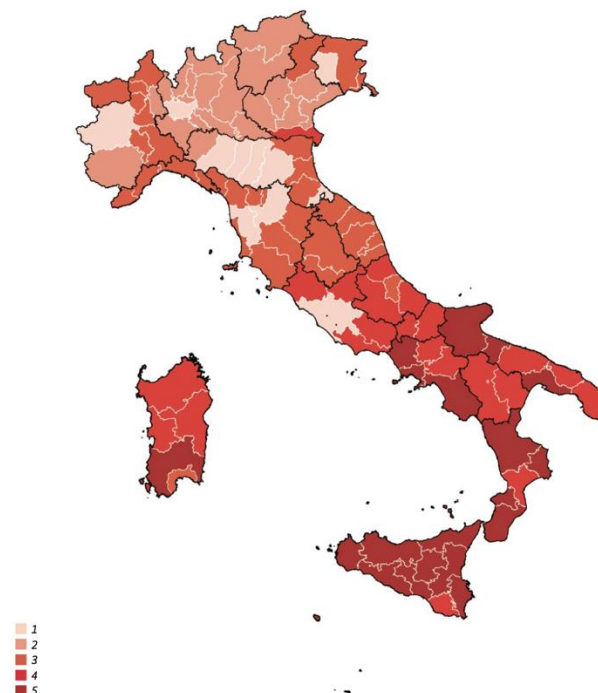


2. ESPON PER L'ITALIA: “SPAZI STRATEGICI PER UNA NUOVA GOVERNANCE DELLE QUESTIONI TERRITORIALI”



Mapa delle disuguaglianze in Italia

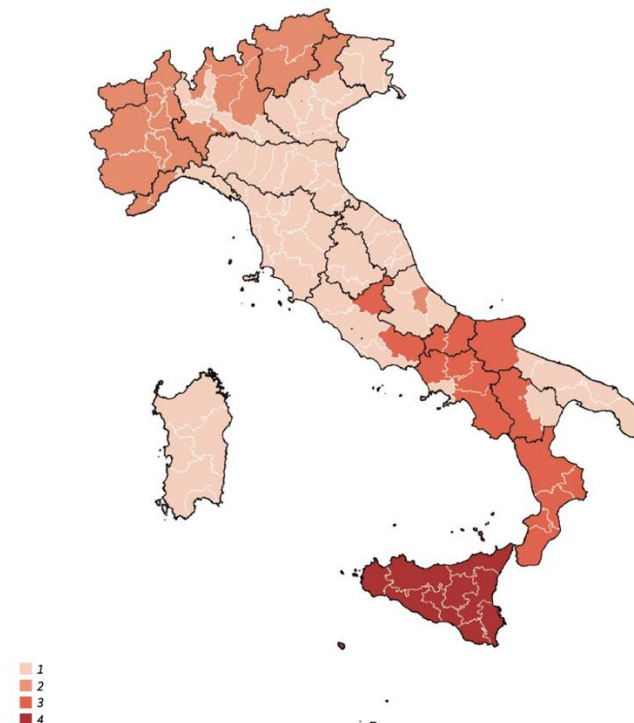
Figura 1



12 Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung e.V.

Mapa della capacità amministrativa

Figura 7



L'Italia oggi 21

2. ESPON PER L'ITALIA: "SPAZI STRATEGICI PER UNA NUOVA GOVERNANCE DELLE QUESTIONI TERRITORIALI"

Cluster 2: Strategic industrial location

Il secondo cluster include province Nord (principalmente in Lombardia, Veneto e Trentino-Alto Adige) a vocazione industriale e manifatturiera. In queste province il tasso di occupazione è molto alto, così come gli stipendi e l'innovatività della produzione. Tuttavia, a differenza del primo cluster, questa innovazione non sembra essere supportata da fondamenta particolarmente solide dal punto di vista del patrimonio culturale: il numero di librerie è il più basso tra tutti i cluster, il patrimonio museale e l'offerta culturale sono al di sotto della media nazionale. Il valore del differenziale di genere suggerisce una dinamica piuttosto conservatrice anche sul mercato del lavoro. Anche in questo cluster il saldo migratorio è decisamente positivo, e quindi anche qui si osserva una pressione sui prezzi delle case e sul numero di medici presenti sul territorio, (nonostante la variazione di quest'ultimo indicatore sia migliore della media nazionale) che suggerisce la necessità di una elevata attenzione sull'esclusione sociale, per di più accentuata da un approccio alla vita decisamente focalizzato sul lavoro. I

riore indizio di un rischio esclusivo a

Cluster 4: Struggling intersections

Il quarto cluster include le province di Lazio (Roma esclusa), Abruzzo (Pescara esclusa), Molise, Basilicata, e le province di Benevento, Avellino, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce, Catanzaro, Ragusa, Oristano, Nuoro e Sassari. Queste province sono collocate per lo più al Centro-Sud, in aree geografiche che potenzialmente fungono da “ponte” tra panorami socioeconomici diversi. Questo posizionamento rappresenta un’opportunità, che però non pare essere colta appieno a causa delle difficoltà di sviluppo economico delle province di questo cluster. Infatti, gli indicatori di performance economica sono al di sotto della media nazionale, con un basso tasso di occupazione e retribuzioni orarie molto basse. Proprio sul tasso di occupazione, le province di questo cluster mostrano una dinamica temporale diversificata: alcune province (ad esempio, Benevento, Sassari), nel 2019 hanno livelli di occupazione decisamente più bassi della media nazionale, ma vivono una dinamica di forte crescita negli anni recenti. Altre (ad esempio, Sassari), combinano bassi valori di partenza con una dinamica inferiore alla media nazionale. La quota di laureati è leggermente al di sotto della media nazionale, in tutti le provi-



Fondo sociale europeo
Fondo europeo di sviluppo regionale

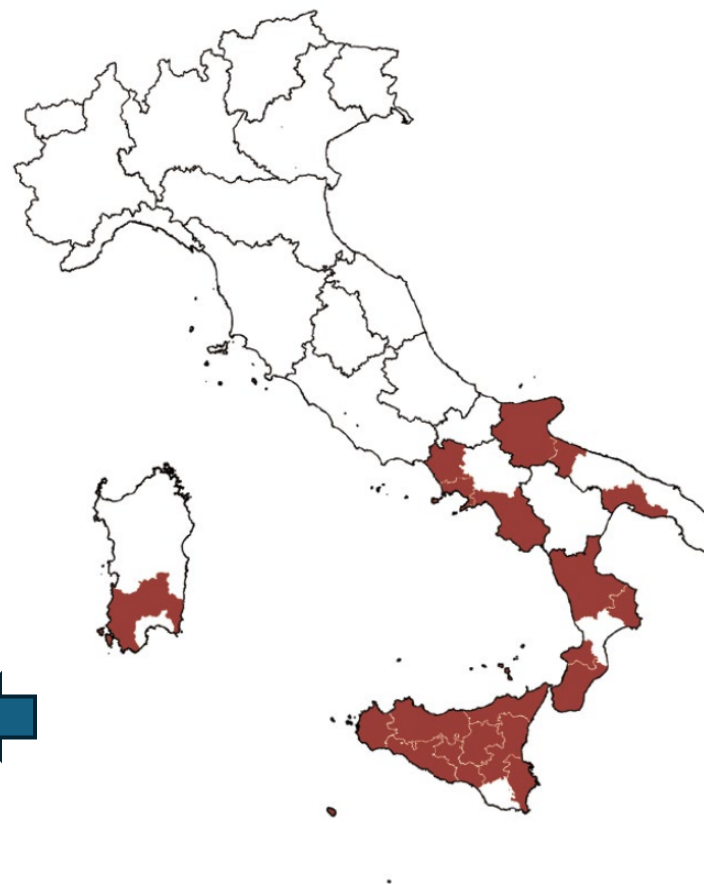
Cluster 4 – Struggling intersections

Figura 5



Cluster 5 – Structural challenges

Figura 6

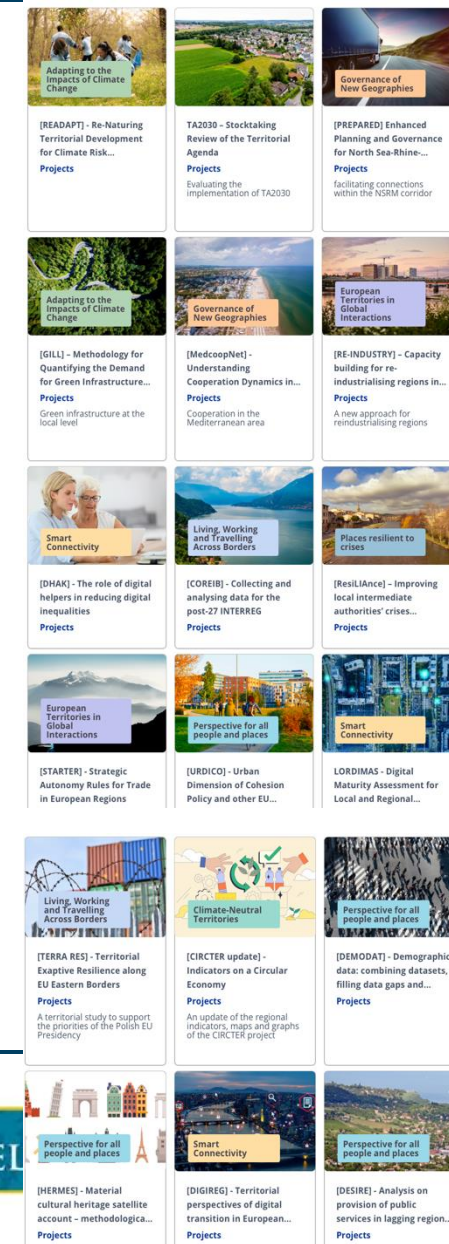


2. ESFON PER L'ITALIA: "SPAZI STRATEGICI PER UNA NUOVA GOVERNANCE DELLE QUESTIONI TERRITORIALI"

TAPs – Governance of New Geographies / Perspectives for All People and Places

Aree interne:

- ☐ Resilienza territoriale
- ☐ Servizi essenziali
- ☐ Politiche place-based
- ☐ Governance e pianificazione
- ☐ Coordinamento europeo



ESPON COME ENABLER/CATALIZZAZATORE DI GOVERNANCE STRATEGICA: ORIZZONTE POST-'27

- “
- **Attivatore di territori** (matching tra domande/risposte di policy e conoscenze)
 - **Facilitatore** per l'implementazione della politica di coesione nella sua dimensione strategica (delivery mechanisms + territorial impact + stakeholders engagement)
 - Laboratorio di “**usable knowledge**” per crescita e sviluppo del territorio (a. research)
 - Promotore/collettore di **Study on demand** e **Targeted Analyses**
 - **Enabling institutional building**
 - **Teaser per le strategie territoriali** (Key action della politica di coesione)
 - **Cooperazione** vs competizione: territori educanti / territori discenti (**Just transition**)
 - **Territorial Engagement** >> **social expert peer review processes per TIA**
 - **Snodo tra government e governance territoriale**

ESPON CP con quale modello di governance

- **Nucleo di government del programma** (co-presidenti, regione vicepresidente... MIT, Regione Lombardia, Presidenza del Consiglio, Comitato nazionale / delle Regioni, Monitoring Committee, Autorità di Gestione, Audit Authority, ...rapporti con l'Europa) radicato nelle istituzioni.
- **Actorship**: attivatore di governance dialogante con il territorio (rapporto con il mondo della conoscenza, rapporto con i territori, l'**engagement territoriale**...):
 - think tank di supporto (esperti, enti territoriali, stakeholders)
 - comitato scientifico
 - supporto tecnico-operativo di facilitazione
- **Governance: community** esperti + **community** stakeholders + **community** pratiche



CONCLUSIONI: UN'AGENDA PER ESPON NELLA TRANSIZIONE

1. **Strumento per PA:** rafforza la pianificazione strategica e la cooperazione tra istituzioni, supporta il GREEN DEAL Europeo con analisi spaziali integrate, la TA 2030 e agli SDGs
2. **ESPON come piattaforma conoscitiva (usable/interactive knowledge)** per politiche pubbliche: VA OLTRE i divide territoriali, ragiona per questioni (nuts?) e vede le aree interne/fragili come laboratori di innovazione territoriale [CONOSCENZE E PROGETTI evidenziano interdipendenze]
3. Promuove **politiche** coerenti con **i limiti ecologici**: uno strumento strategico per ripensare il territorio europeo in modo sostenibile, resiliente e cooperativo
4. ESPON opportunità strategica per **ripensare il territorio europeo** in chiave sostenibile, cooperativa e resiliente
5. ESPON COME ARENA DI DISCUSSIONE / **THINK TANK** dell'UE

GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE!

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