

**ENECON Workshop**  
**Joensuu, 19.10.2012**

**Territorial Governance and Co-operation –  
Exploring Neighbouring Regions**

**What is**  
**territorial co-operation**  
**in the ESPON glossary?**

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ENECON – ESPON Evidence  
in a North European Context





## Importance of TC in the EU

The *Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion* (EC, 2008) emphasises the role of territorial co-operation in the 'long-term and sustainable growth performance of the EU as a whole'.

The co-operation of stakeholders **across national borders**, different **policy sectors** and **policy levels** is required in order to deal with environmental, economic and social challenges.

- ▶ TERCO (ESPON applied research project) definition:

(International ) **territorial co-operation** is defined as a collaboration between administrative bodies and/or political actors in Europe and beyond, representing their respective territories, which can also engage other stakeholders as long as their involvement is within the same institutionalised framework.

- ▶ Is (international) territorial cooperation even more than this?



The main objectives of EU territorial co-operation (TC) are

- ▶ to overcome the negative effects of **borders as barriers**,
- ▶ maximise potential **synergies**,
- ▶ promote **joint solutions** to common problems and, as a result,
- ▶ to promote further harmonious and balanced **integration of the EU territory** and
- ▶ enhance the **quality of life** for citizens.



TC is expected to contribute to ...

- ▶ **economic** development and competitiveness,
- ▶ improvement of **labour markets**,
- ▶ territorial **integration**,
- ▶ city **networking**,
- ▶ good **neighbourhood** relations, and
- ▶ unification of **natural ecosystems** divided by borders.

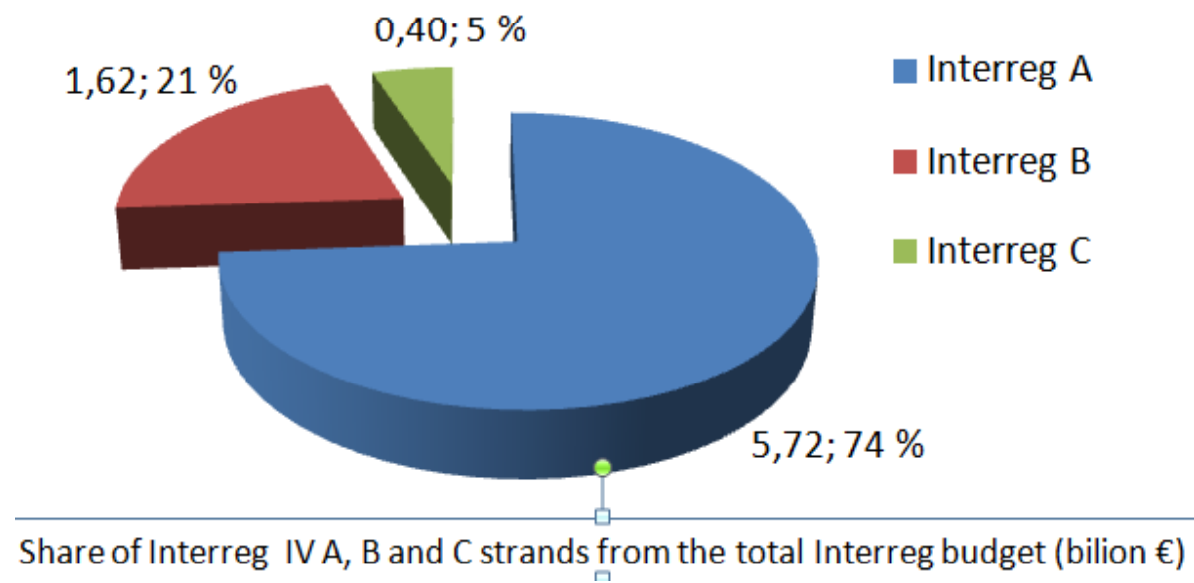
European Territorial Cooperation has now been introduced as a **fully-fledged objective of Cohesion Policy**.




2007-2013:

EUR 7.8 billion for **internal EU borders** (Interreg IV)

EUR 9.4 billion for **external EU borders**

- ▶ 75 **cross-border** programmes (Interreg IV A – 52; ENPI-CBC – 13; IPA-CBC - 10)
- ▶ 13 **transnational** programmes (Interreg IVB)
- ▶ 1 **interregional** programme (Interreg IVC)
- ▶ 3 **networking** programmes (ESPON, URBACT, INTERACT)



TC across national borders	between whom?	to achieve what?	by means of what?
<p>Cross-border TC:</p> 	neighbouring regions ...	to develop of cross-border social and economic centres (territorial cohesion?) ...	through common development strategies.
<p>Transnational TC:</p> 	national, regional and local authorities ...	to promote better integration ...	by way of forming large groups of European regions.
<p>Interregional TC:</p> 	local and regional actors anywhere in the EU ...	to improve the effectiveness of regional development policies and instruments (and Europeanization) ...	by way of networking, exchanging experience, good practices – „regions of Europe sharing solutions”.



## TERCO applied project of ESPON 2013 programme

- ▶ Intensity of TC
  - ▶ Spatial patterns of TC
  - ▶ Domains
  - ▶ Obstacles and drivers
  - ▶ Factors behind 'successful' TC
  - ▶ Actors / width of participation
  - ▶ Geographical areas / eligibility / spatial structures
  - ▶ Governance of TC
- 
- ▶ Method-mix used

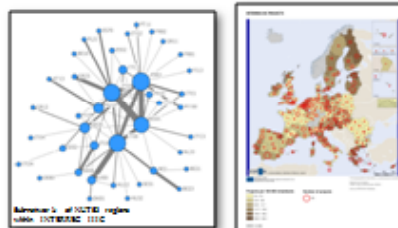


*European Territorial Cooperation as a Factor of Growth, Jobs and Quality of Life  
EC - ESPON 2013 programme, applied research project, 2010-2012*

The main objective of the project is to assess the relationship between transnational territorial cooperation (TTC) and the socio-economic development of EU and neighbouring regions.

The specific aims are:

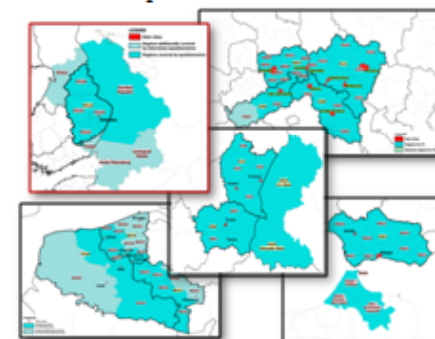
- to assess the adequacy of existing TTC types and areas;
- to estimate the impact that various TTC types have on socio-economic development;
- to identify key determinants of successful TTC;
- and to establish good practices of governance for successful TTC.



The main methods include studying policy papers and meta-evaluations of TTC programs, multivariate statistical analyses (factor and cluster analysis, structural equation modelling), network analysis, and several case studies from various parts of Europe.



The team at the Karelian Institute is responsible for the coordination of data collection and the completion of the case study including Eastern Finland and the neighbouring Russian Republic of Karelia.



*Lead partner:*

EUROREG – University of Warsaw

*Other partners:*

EPRC – University of Strathclyde

IGEAT- Free University of Brussels

Karelian Institute – UEF, Joensuu

DPRD – University of Thessaly

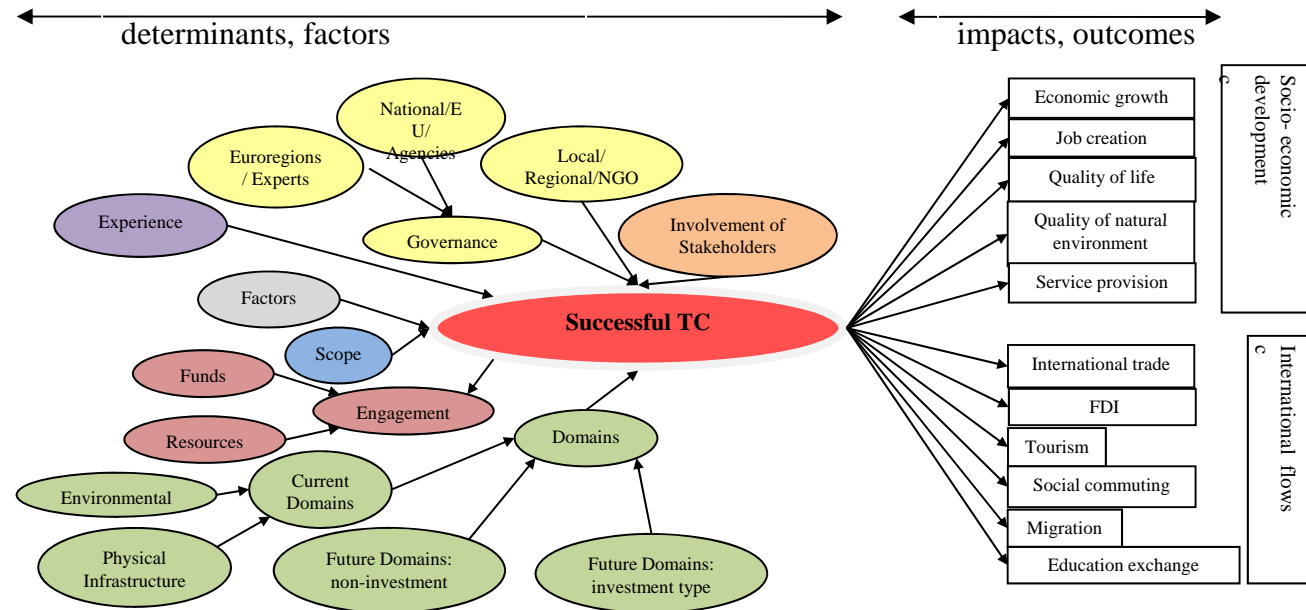
UAM – Autonomous University of Madrid



UNIVERSITY OF  
EASTERN FINLAND  
*Karelian Institute*

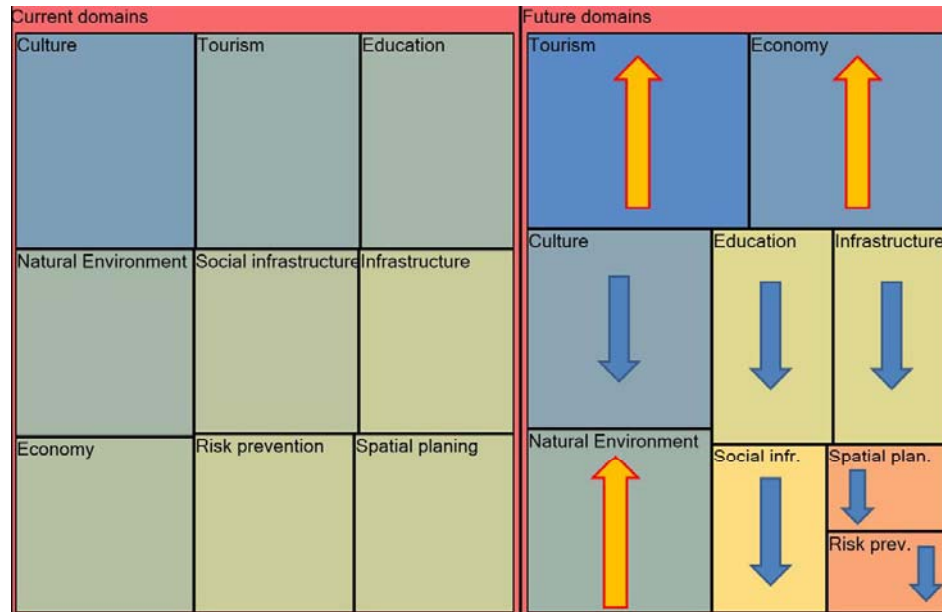


- *Empirical model of successful co-operation* (TERCO Final Report, 2012) - positively verifying the hypothesis that territorial co-operation underpins socio-economic development.



- Local/Regional/NGO – stakeholders initiating TC are NGOs, local and regional governments
- Governance: National/EU/Agencies – stakeholders initiating TC are national government, EU bodies, development agencies and chambers of commerce
- Governance: Euroregions / Experts – stakeholders initiating TC are Euroregions and other cross-border institutions, consultants, external experts
- Experience – length of experience in TC and changeability of TC partners
- Engagement: Funds – source of funding (*five types of sources*)
- Engagement: Resources – availability of funds and staff resources
- Future Domains: 'soft' – tourism, cultural events, educational exchange
- Future Domains: 'hard' – economy, natural environment, physical infrastructure
- Current Domains – economy, cultural events, educational exchange, social infrastructure, tourism, joint spatial (physical) planning
- Current Domains: Environmental – natural environment and risk prevention
- Current Domains: Physical infrastructure – roads and other physical infrastructure

## Domains of TC



Current domains of TC vs. domains desired in future (based on survey data)  
*(TERCO Final Report, 2012)*

Number of project partners  
in INTERREG IVB programmes



Legend  
Number of project partners in INTERREG IVB programmes (as of January 2011)



Spatial pattern  
and intensity  
of TC

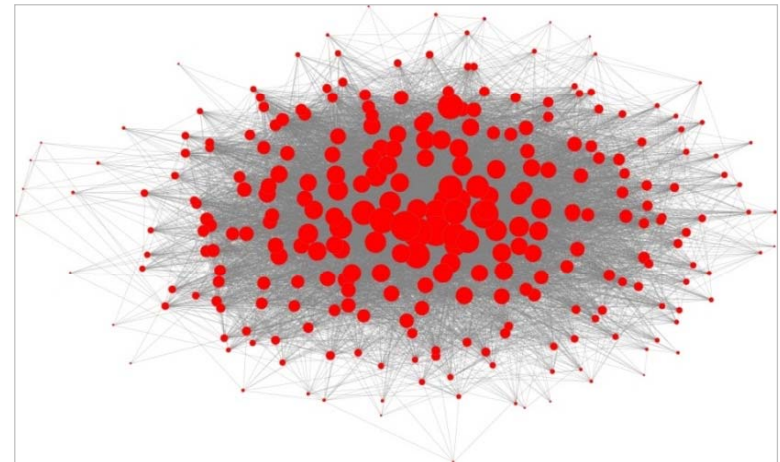
INTERREG IVB  
- lead partners in regions



Legend  
Number of leading partners



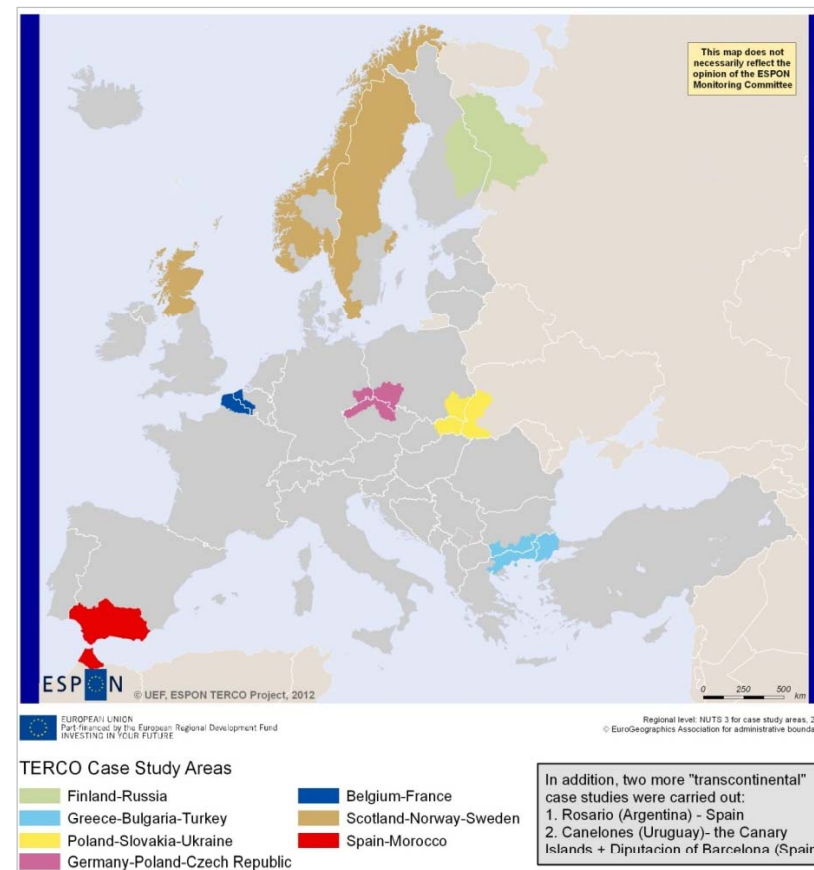
- A scale-free network, i.e. the distribution of the number of relations to other regions is *not* a natural distribution, but an **exponential** one: there is a large number of regions with small number of relations to other regions, and few regions with links to numerous other regions.



Regional network of cooperation within  
INTERREG IIIC and IVC (TERCO Final Report)

## Qualitative research - case studies

Location of CSAs	West	Central	East
Northern periphery	UK-NO-SE	-	<b>FI-RU</b>
Central Europe	BE-FR	DE-PL-CZ	PL-SK-UA
Southern periphery	ES-MO	-	GR-BU-TR



CSA size and density	UK-NO-SE	<b>FI-RU</b>	BE-FR	DE-PL-CZ	PL-SK-UA	ES-MO	GR-BU-TR
Area (1,000 km <sup>2</sup> )	708549	257572	19 315	50 000	68 182	100 980	58 933
Population (million)	15.91	1.30	6 491 000	7.15	7.47	11.00	4.32
Pop. density	23	<b>5</b>	336	143	110	109	73