

↘ **The example of the TTR-ELAt region** (Top Technology Region – Eindhoven-Leuven-Aachen triangle), an informal cooperation area coordinated by local private and semi-public economic players, which is dedicated to the development of cross-border economic relations and differs from the Meuse-Rhine Euregio¹²⁴ in terms of its geographical scope, clearly shows the need to adapt cross-border cooperation to the economic realities of the situation. Be that as it may, public action does demonstrate a real awareness of such specificities and the need to rethink its organisational arrangements in relation with the design, implementation and monitoring of its strategic approaches in a given territory.

.....

BEYOND ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE: TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE

However, governance of economic development must also be considered from the perspective of the governance of territories and their planning and development, which is an important framework condition for economic development and falls largely to the public sector. Here, too, the framework for this introductory guide is the place-based approach, which it explores in the particular case of cross-border territories.

There is a certain degree of consensus¹²⁵ regarding the relevance of three levels of public action in the area of planning and development:

↘ **The local level – everyday residential and employment areas –** which can be metropolitan areas, conurbations, rural areas, etc. This is the logical level at which to implement urban transport policies, housing policies and everyday public services. **In cross-border terms, this level corresponds to Eurodistricts, Eurometropolises, cross-border natural parks.**



Basel

© Eurodistrict Trinationnel de Bâle

¹²⁴ A Euroregional cross-border cooperation entity comprising parts of Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany.

¹²⁵ See P. Veltz, *La grande transition*, Seuil, 2008, and J. Levy and M. Lussault, *Dictionnaire de la géographie et de l'espace des sociétés*, Belin, 2003.