

Congress on smart cooperation

Cities and regions cooperating across borders: an opportunity to overcome crisis

Parallel session 1: Multilevel governance of cross-border cooperation

26 June 2012

**Parallel session 1:
Multilevel governance
of cross-border cooperation**

Opening by the chairman

Rudolf Bauer

Vice-President of the Central European Service for
Cross-Border Initiatives (CESCI)

**Parallel session 1:
Multilevel governance
of cross-border cooperation**

**Introduction and presentation
of the session**

Gyula Ocskay

Director of CESCO

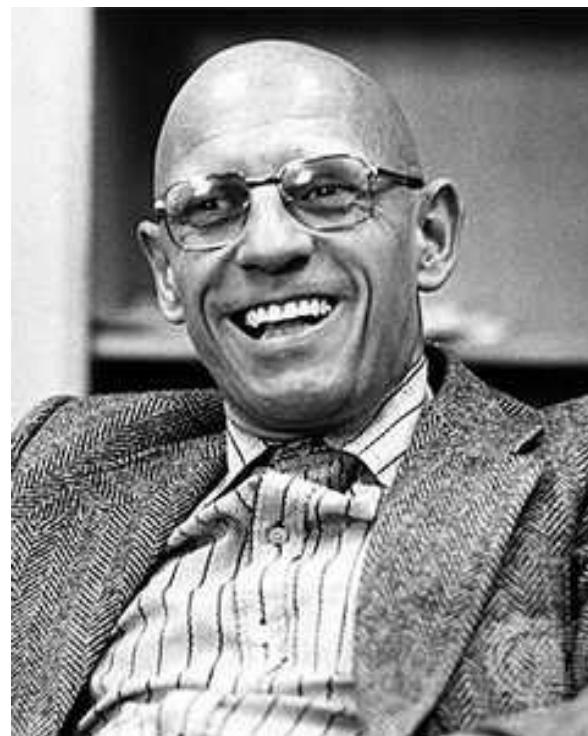
Power and governance

Michel Foucault (1926-84):

L'ordre du discours (1970)

La gouvernementalité (1978)

Omnes et singulatim (1979)



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Introduction and presentation
of the session

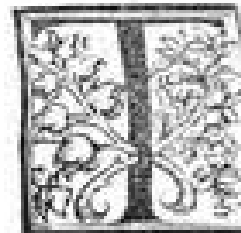


Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527):

Il Principe (1532)

IL PRINCIPE DI
Nicolò Machiavelli secre-
tario, & cittadino
Fiorentino.

Quante siano le spetie de prins-
cipati, & con quali modi si
acquittino. Cap. primo.



VTTI Li stati, Tanti De-
minii che hanno habito, et han-
no Imperio sopra gli huomini
sono stati, et sono à Repu- à
Principati. I Principati sono à
hereditarii, de quali il sangue
del loro Signore ne fa stato lun-
go tempo Principe à suo nato, et noni, à suo ma-
ni nato, come fu Milano à Francesco Sforza, à fine
come sembra aggiunti alle stati hereditarii del Prin-
cipe che li acquista, come è il Regno di Napoli al Re
de Spagna, sono questi dominii così acquistati à con-
fetti à vivere sotto un Principe, et non ad essere liberi, et
acquistansi à con l'armi d'altri, à con proprie, à per
Fortuna, et per Virtù.

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Guillaume de la Perrière (1499?-1565):

Le miroir politique (1567)

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GOVERNMENT

MENTALITY

1. Prince vs. People
2. Sovereignty of one vs. Happiness of the multitude
3. Territory vs. Complexity of things and human beings
4. Power vs. *L'art de gouverner*

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European level

tools

National level

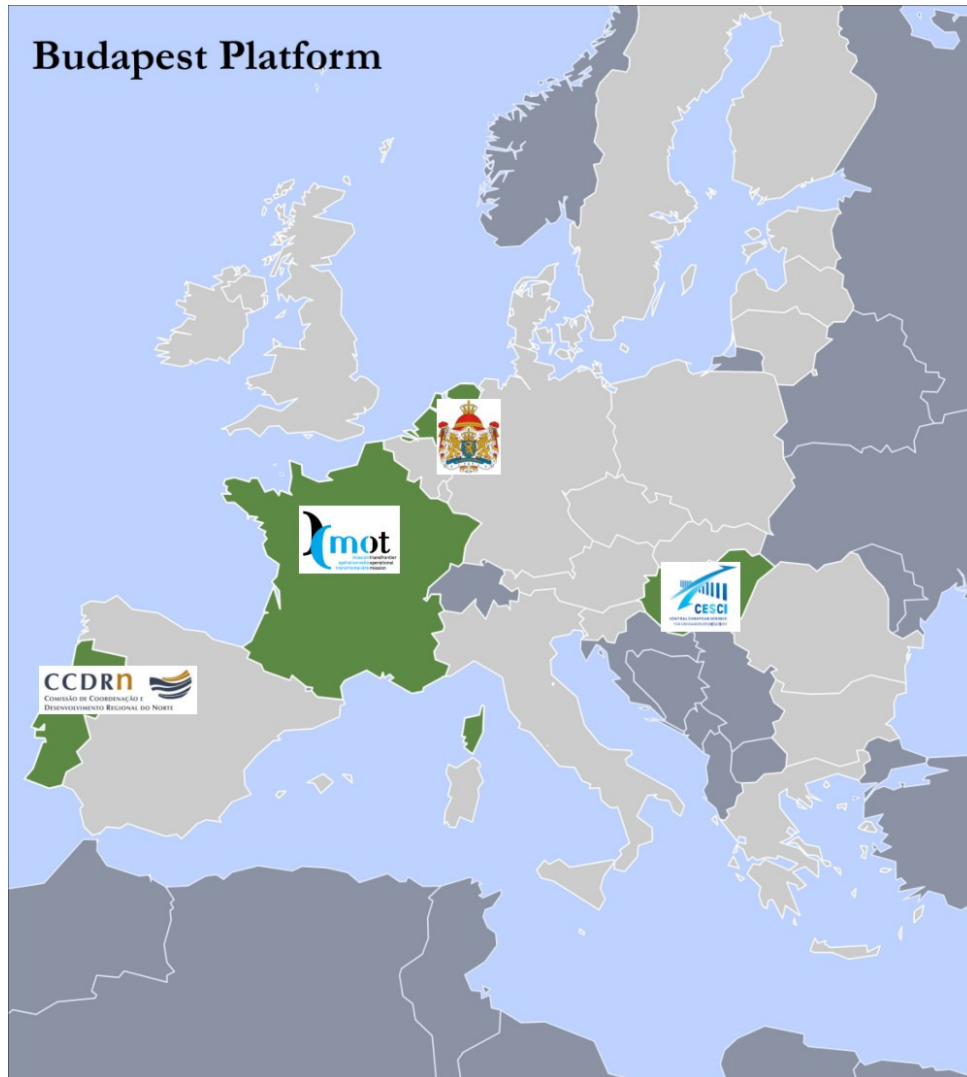
competences
(legitimacy)

Local level

needs

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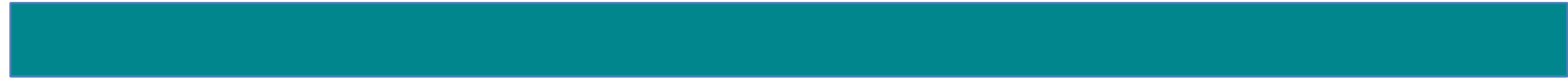
**Introduction and presentation
of the session**



The Budapest Platform



Parallel session 1:
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Panel: significant examples

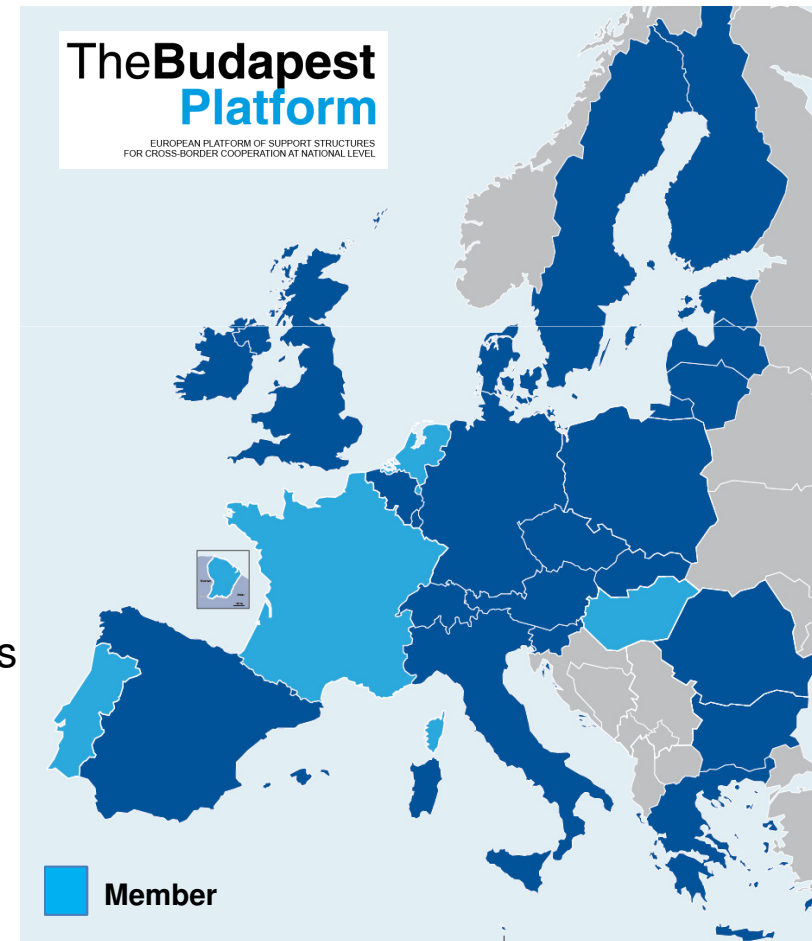
National approach for cross-border cooperation

The Budapest Platform



4 Members:

- France: MOT
- Hungary: CESCO
- Netherlands: Ministry of Home Affairs
- Portugal: Working Communities Galicia-Norte Portugal and Norte Portugal/Castilla y León



The Hungarian example



Katalin Fekete

Head of Department,
Ministry of Public Administration and Justice (HU)



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MINISZTERIUM

Multi-level governance and the EGTCs

dr. Katalin FEKETE

**Ministry of Public Administration and Justice of Hungary
Department of Cross-Border Cooperation for Territorial Public Administration
... June, 2012, La Coruña (Spain)**



Achievements in Hungary

Handling gaps of different national and bilateral sector regulations

- **Revision of the Act on the state border in order to simplify the development of cross-border infrastructure**

Mediation

- **between the local and state level: the system of the intergovernmental joint commissions for cross-border cooperation** (the main topics are the following: infrastructure, cross-border transportation, tourism, environmental issues, labour market in the border area, etc.)



Sustenance of the institutions

- **Support of the EGTCs from the national budget**
- **Meeting of the approval authorities of neighbouring countries (February, 2012)**
- **Border-specific strategic planning for the 2014-2020 cross-border cooperation programmes**
- **EGTC website**



Types of EGTCs, sorted by their members

EGTCs, established by local governments

- Abaúj in Abaúj EGTC
- Arrabona EGTC
- Banat-Triplex Confinium EGTC
- Ister-Granum EGTC
- Novohrad-Nógrád EGTC
- Ung-Tisza-Túr-Sajó EGTC
- Karst-Bodva EGTC
- Pannon EGTC
- Pons Danubii EGTC
- Bodrogközi EGTC
- Európa-kapu (Europe-gate) EGTC)

EGTCs, established by counties

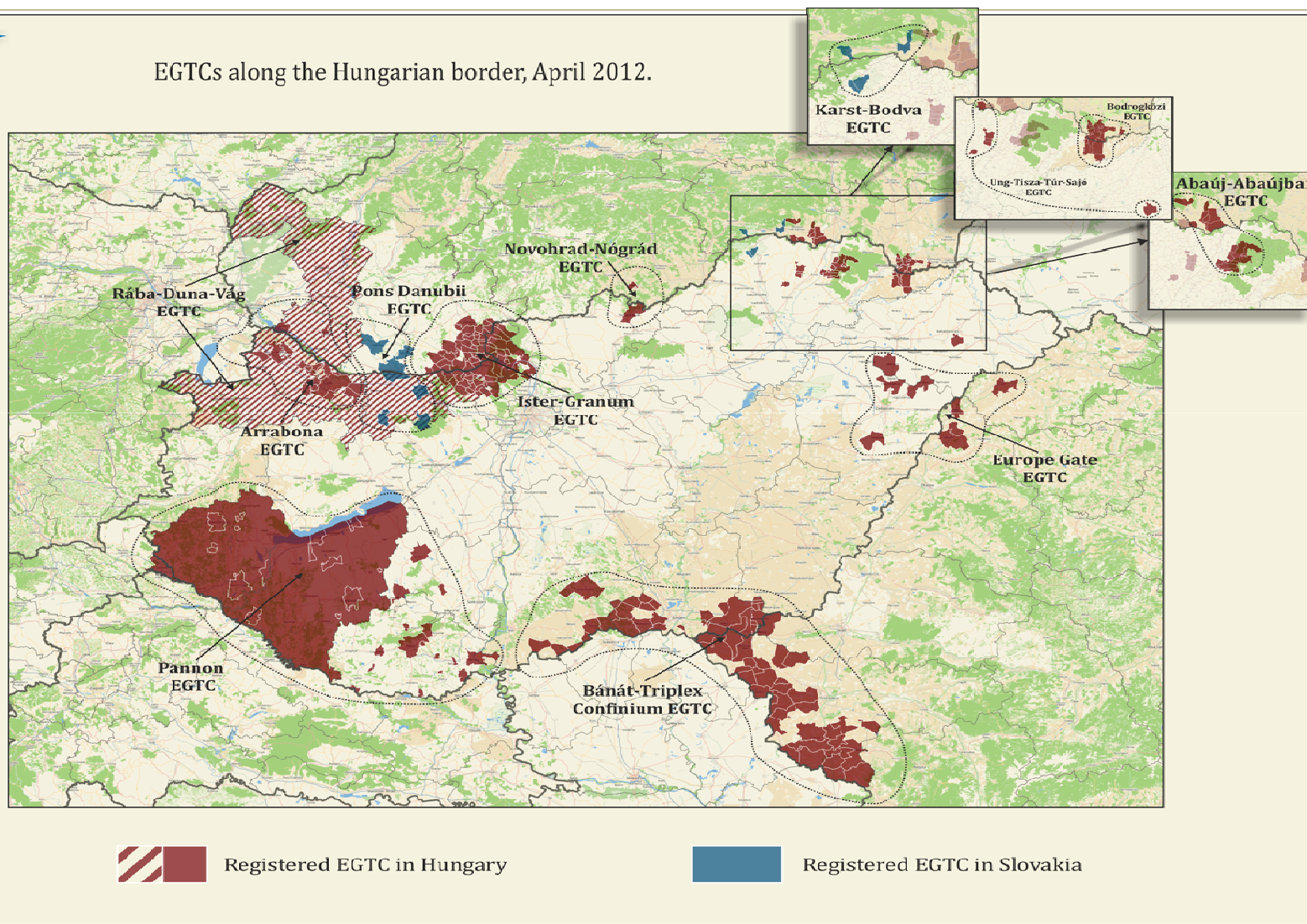
- Rába-Duna-Vág EGTC

EGTC under preparation, established by states

- European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN)



EGTCs along the Hungarian border, April 2012.





Multi-level governance

Participants:

- Local governments
- Regional governments
- State

The problem of *federal states*: different regulations can be in effect on regional and state level

For example: Austria

- ✓ Regulations on regional level
- ∅ Regulations on state level (e. g. infrastructure, water management)



- ∅ EGTCs for tasks like the above mentioned



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Macro regions

CETC EGTC: a north-south axis from the Baltic Sea to the Adriatic Sea, the members are representing

- Czech Republic
- Poland
- Slovakia
- Hungary
- Croatia
- Slovenia
- Sweden

Danube Macro Region Strategy: its aim to define a common European development and research area (Danube Region) by the help of a strategy of the states on the riverside of the Danube





Efforts of the European Union

Territorial cohesion: according to Treaty of Lisbon the third priority near the economical and social cohesion. The role of the territorial cooperations seems to be stronger in the field of the integration

Financing: the proportion of the European territorial cooperation in the cohesion policy is increasing: according to the proposal on the ETC programmes, their proportion is planned to be 3,48% (11,7 billion €)

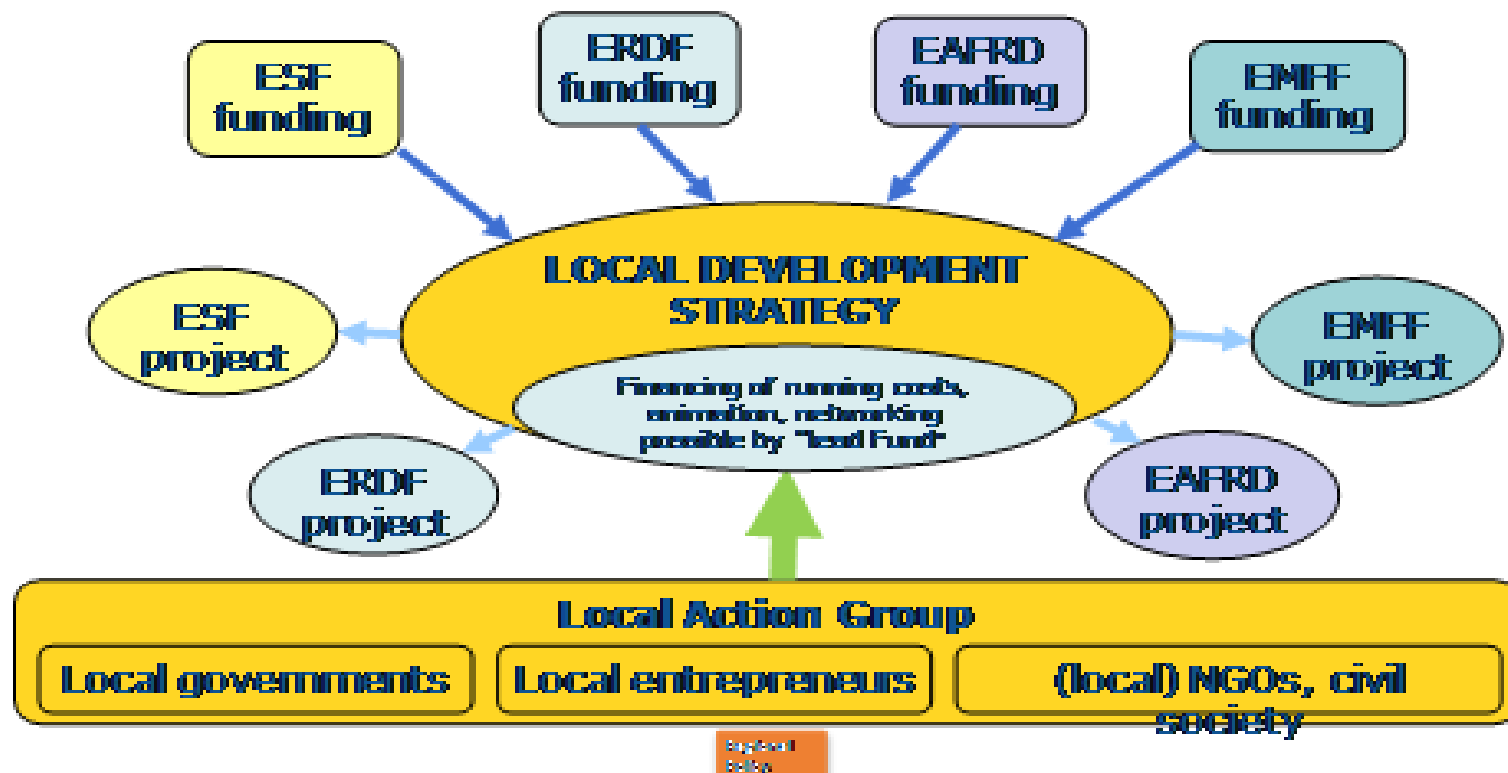


Future

- New dimensions in local planning: **ITI (integrated territorial development)** and **CLLD (community-led local development)** are the new approaches, appearing in the drafts of the ETC programs
- **ITI**
 - is an integrated approach
 - is a possibility to open up OPs in a cross-cutting way (drawing funding from several priority axes from one to several OPs)
- **CLLD**
 - the basis of the new approach: the experience of the LEADER programs
 - the aims of the new approach
 - to strengthen the effectiveness of the spatial planning
 - to involve the local public, private and non-governmental stakeholders in the process of decision-making



Multi-fund local development strategy





European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation

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HOME

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Dear Enquirer!

From 1 August 2007 non profit organisations that are aimed at the successful cooperation of the municipalities, local and regional authorities of two or more member states can be established in Hungary.

The European Union created an opportunity for members to establish EGTCs, bodies with legal personality in 2006 to facilitate the efficient use of Union resources and the success of the already existing or future cooperation.

EGTC is an abbreviation, it stands for European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation. Within the frame of this new instrument cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation can be implemented.

We believe that our homepage provides professional help and useful information to the municipalities and local authorities that seek cooperation.

The editors

PHOTOS



Conference on Multilevel
Governance and EGTC



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Thank you for your attention!

dr. Katalin FEKETE

Ministry of Public Administration and Justice of Hungary
Department of Cross-Border Cooperation for Territorial Public
Administration

+36 1 795 3336

katalin.fekete@kim.gov.hu

The Dutch example



Tom Leeuwestein

Dep. head of Unit, Europe and Local & Regional
Government, Ministry of Home Affairs and Kingdom
relations (NL)

The Portuguese example



Carlos Neves

Vice-president of CCDR-N (PT)

The French example

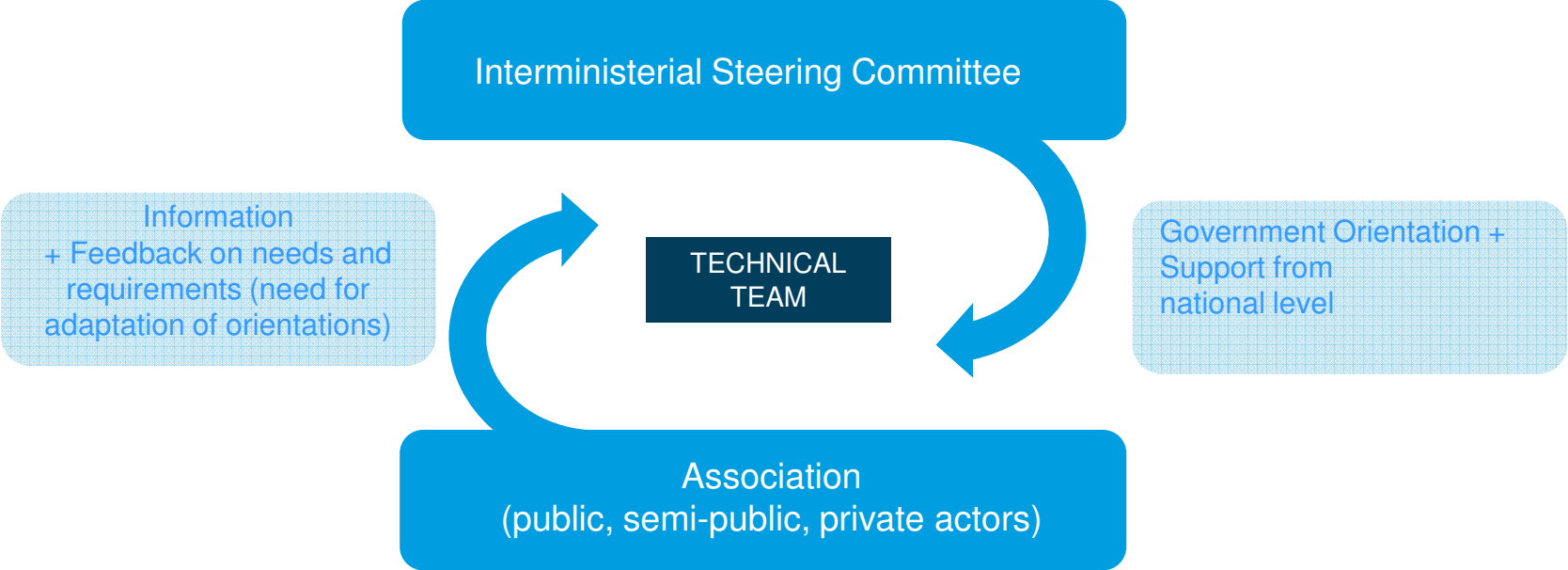


Jean Peyrony

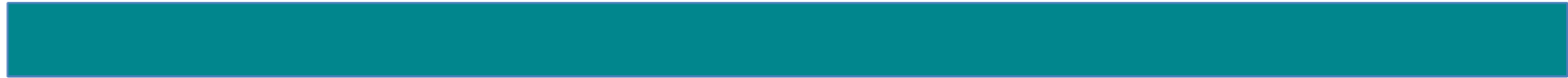
Director General of the Mission Opérationnelle
Transfrontalière, MOT (FR)

MOT : The structure

A unique structure to serve projects with a cross-border strategy



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Technical input from European Commission

DG REGIO

Zsolt Szokolai

Urban Development and Territorial Cohesion Unit,
DG REGIO, European Commission



Territorial dimension and the role of cities in the future cohesion policy 2014-2020

Zsolt SZOKOLAI

C.2 Urban development, territorial cohesion

European Commission

DG for Regional Policy



European vision of cities

- **There is no single vision of the European model city – cities must have their own vision based on their realities**
- Subsidiarity and territorial cohesion – Principles of urban development in the European territory: the Treaty, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, European Social Model, objectives of the Territorial Agenda
- Consensus among the ministers responsible for urban development on **more specific city objectives and values**, and how these objectives should be attained and the instrumental role cities can play in implementing Europe 2020: **Bristol Accord, the Leipzig Charter and the Toledo Declaration.**





European cities of tomorrow are places of

- **advanced social progress social cohesion**, low degree of spatial segregation and social marginalisation, socially-balanced housing, good education, vocational and continuing training opportunities
- **democracy, cultural dialogue and diversity**: social and intercultural dialogue, with good governance based on the principles of openness, participation, accountability, effectiveness, coherence and subsidiarity (Multi level-governance)
- **green, ecological or environmental regeneration**: high eco-efficiency and small ecological footprint, high energy efficiency and use of renewable energies, low carbon emissions, resilience to the effects of climate change, little urban sprawl and compact city planning, sustainable, non-pollutant, accessible, efficient and affordable transport
- **attraction and engines of economic growth**: high quality of life, heritage and architecture, high-quality architecture, creativity and innovation take place and knowledge is created, regenerated urban local economies, diversified local production systems, local labour market policies

European City of tomorrow is one where all dimensions of sustainable urban development are taken into account in an integrated way





The role of the EU

- Setting the framework
- Providing guiding principles
- Enable cities to shape their future by providing funding
- Bring about capacity building through technical assistance and cooperation
- Cooperation programmes should:
 - Promote thinking out of the box**
 - Avoid re-inventing the wheel**
 - Build knowledge based on learning and common experience**
 - Help evidence-based policy making**

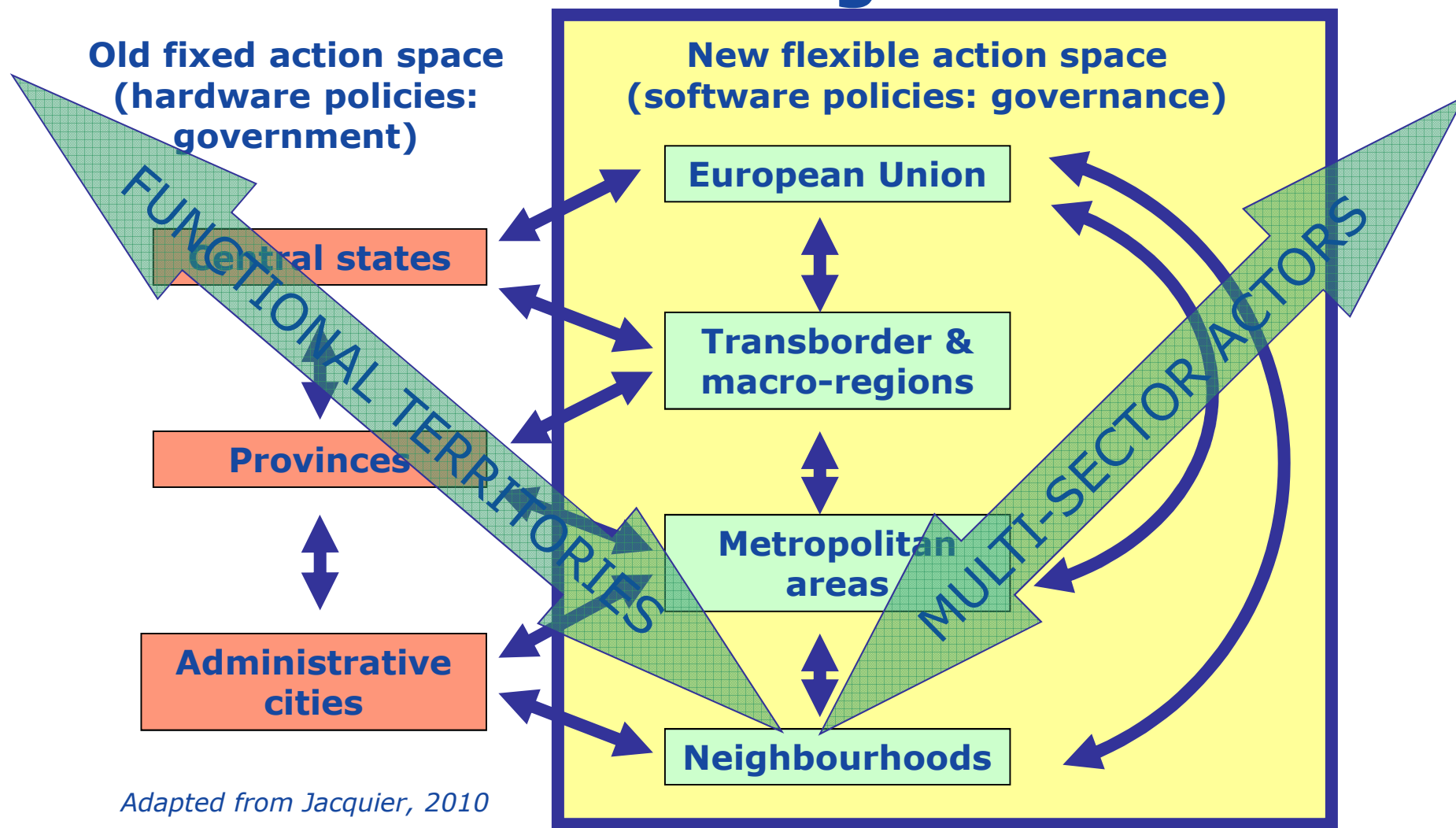
But successful implementation depend on effective horizontal and vertical cooperation – MS, regions





European Commission

From government to flexible multi-level governance



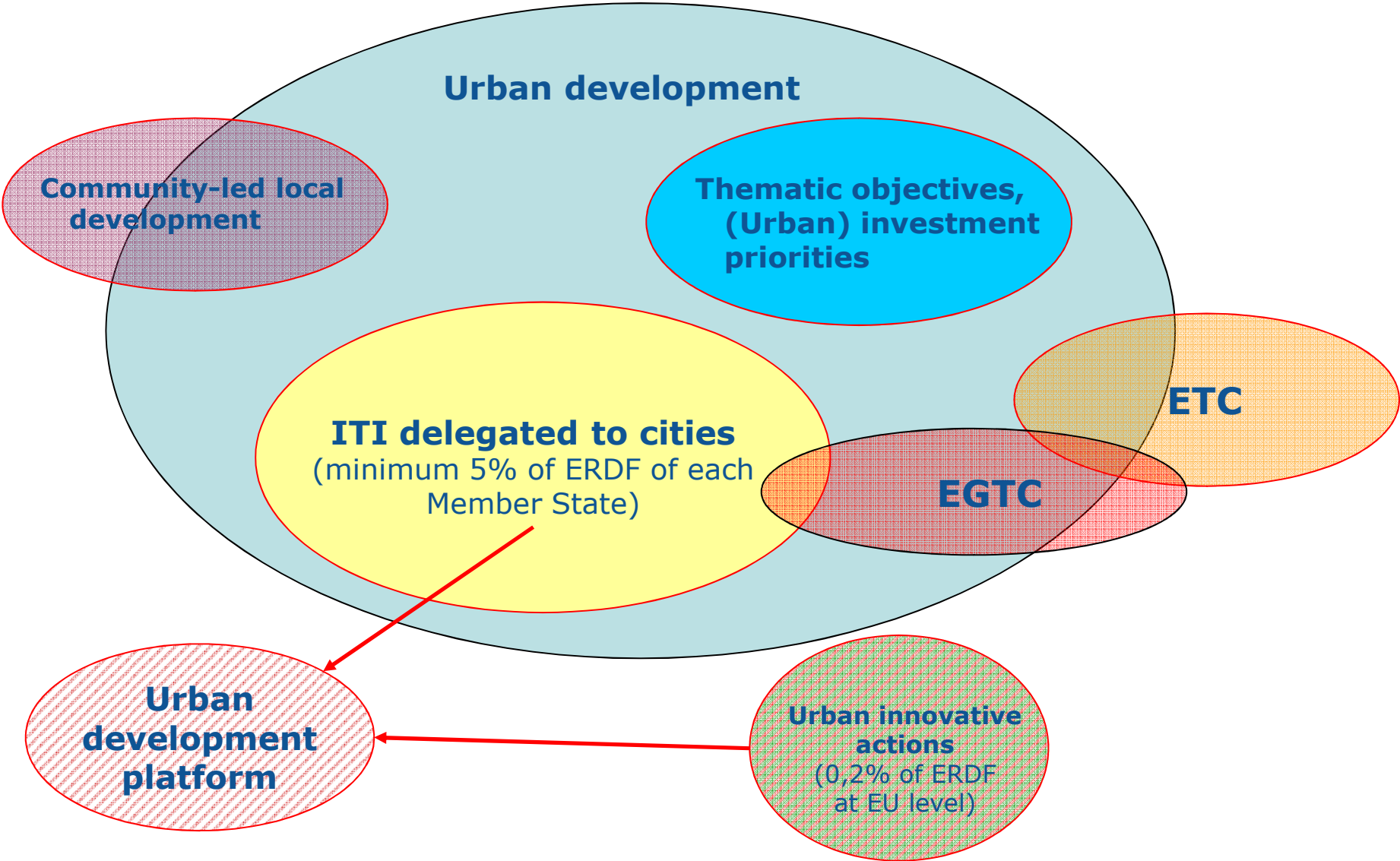
Adapted from Jacquier, 2010



A reinforced Territorial Approach

- **Common Strategic Framework (CSF) – for all 5 Funds**
 - Setting out key actions to be supported and coordination mechanisms
 - Priority areas for cooperation (macro-regional, sea-basin)
 - Setting out key territorial challenges (urban, rural, coastal, and areas with particular features)
- **Partnership Contracts – integrated approach to territorial dev't:**
 - **Coordination mechanisms on national and regional level**
 - The arrangements to ensure an integrated approach for the territorial development (in particular with reference to CLLD, ITI)
 - An integrated approach to address the specific needs of geographical areas most affected by poverty or of target groups at highest risk of discrimination or exclusion, with special regard to marginalised communities
- **Operational programmes**
 - The way OP contributes to the integrated territorial approach defined in PC
 - List of cities where integrated urban development is implemented
 - Identification of areas for CLLD
 - Arrangements for interregional and transnational actions
 - Contribution to macro-regional and sea-basin strategies

Cities and urban areas benefiting from cohesion policy investments and instruments





Integrated Territorial Investment

- For implementing integrated territorial/urban development strategy
- Sustainable urban development requires integrated measures – Bundling funding from different priority axes and programmes (ERDF and ESF, CF)
- For a specific target area at the **appropriate territorial scale**
 - e.g. neighbourhoods, cities, city-regions, metropolitan areas, functional areas, cross-border, inter-regional
- *Possible delegation of the management to intermediate bodies, including local authorities (≥5% of ERDF of each MS earmarked for integrated urban strategies implemented through ITIs with management (at least partly) **delegated to cities**)*
- ➔ „Mini-contract“ for integrated, multi-dimensional measures – shared vision for the future development of the territory





Community-led local development

- Focused on specific **sub-regional territories**;
- Support from all 5 Funds (ERDF, ESF, CF, EARDF, EMFF)
- Carried out through **integrated** and **multi-sectoral area-based** local development strategies
- **Community-led**, by local action groups composed of representatives of **public and private local socio-economic interests**, no majority partner.
 - *Tasks: capacity building, calls for proposals, transparent project selection, monitoring the implementation of the strategy*
- considering **local needs and potential**, include networking and (where relevant) cooperation





Territorial development in ETC

- **Art 10 ETC:** the intermediate body to carry out an ITI shall be an EGTC or other legal body
- ITI creates the possibility to combine actions financed from ETC and mainstream programmes (overcoming the 4 priority limitation)
- **Art 9 ETC: local development** group is composed of representatives of at least two countries, of which one is MS
- **URBACT III**
- **Art 6: Transnational programmes support** development and implementation of macro-regional strategies and sea-basin programmes





**Thank you very much
for your attention!**



EU funded tools: support for cross-border cooperation; coordination between themselves, and with EU networks (AEBR, CECICN,...)

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**EU funded tools: support for cross-border
cooperation; coordination between themselves,
and with EU networks (AEBR, CECICN,...)**

INTERACT

Amparo Montán

Coordinator Interact point Valencia (ES)



Sharing Expertise

1st Congress on Smart Cooperation The role of INTERACT

Multilevel Governance of Cross-Border Cooperation

Amparo Montán - INTERACT Point Valencia

26 June 2012 | A Coruña, Spain



INTERACT is co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) | European Territorial Cooperation



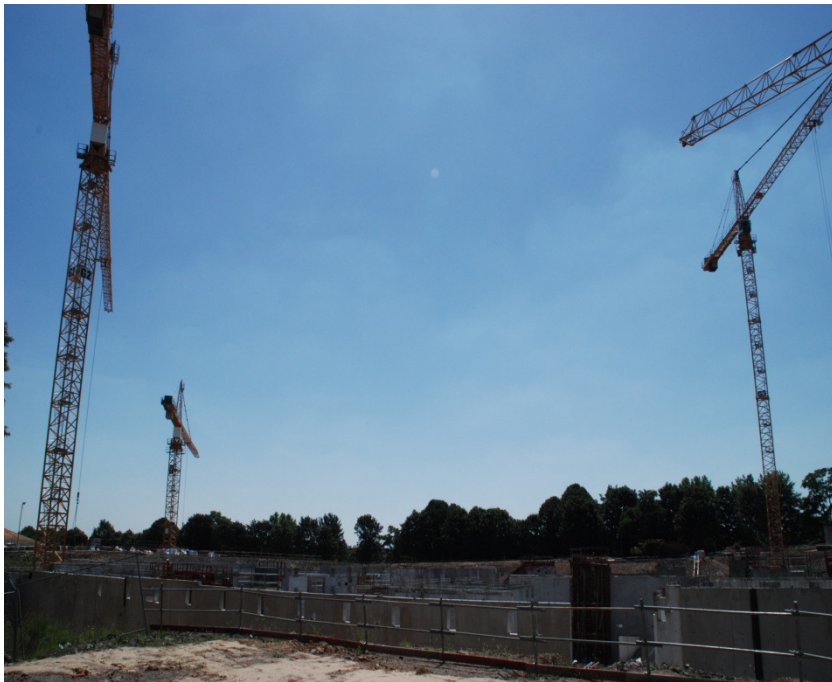
The INTERACT programme

- ✓ Overall support to ETC programmes
- ✓ 53 CBC programmes, almost 64% of ETC Objective





Current activities



Support to 2007-2013 programmes: not only programme and financial management, but also evaluation, capitalisation of results, communication and visibility

Support in 2014-2020
Programming process



Perspectives for the future

- ✓ New draft Regulations offer new governance tools and innovative approaches
- ✓ INTERACT to support there as well



Thank you for your attention

Please do not hesitate to contact us for any further information or visit www.interact-eu.net

EC Day, 21 September 2012: www.ecday.eu



Sharing Expertise



INTERACT Point Valencia
C/ Cronista Carreres, 11-4^ºA
46003 Valencia
Spain

t: +34 961 922 610

ip.valencia@interact-eu.net
www.interact-eu.net

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**EU funded tools: support for cross-border
cooperation; coordination between themselves,
and with EU networks (AEBR, CECICN,...)**

TEIN : EU network of Euro institutes

Ruth Taillon

Deputy Director,
Centre for Cross-Border Studies



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The importance of capacity building for a smart cross-border cooperation



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At European level

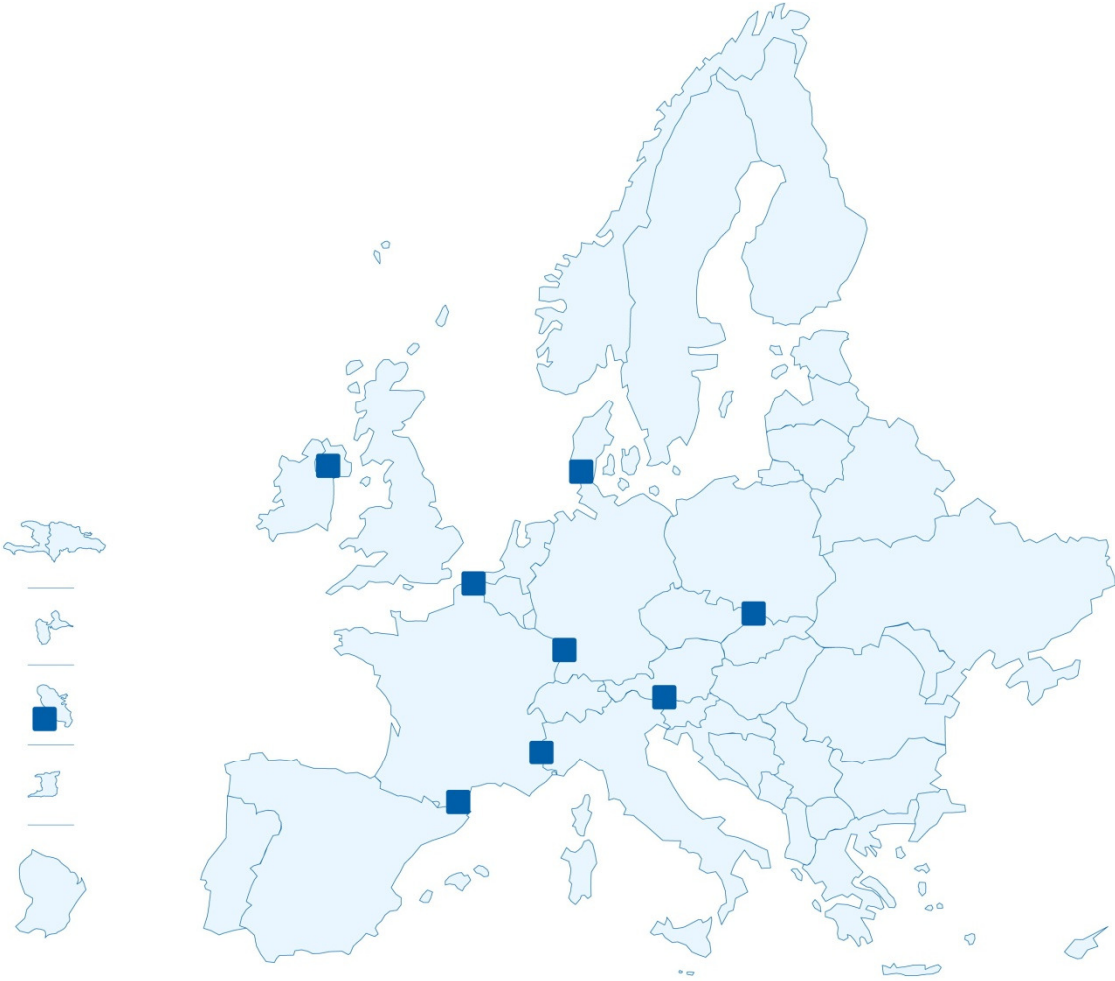
www.transfrontier.eu





1 Network 12
Partners
9 Borders

Tein is a network
of excellence in
transfrontier
training, research
and support
services
throughout
Europe





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@ At the Austrian-Slovene-Italian border:

- Carithia University of Applied Sciences ;
- University of Ljubljana Faculty of administration ;
- ForSer

@ At the Czech-Polish border:

- Olza Association ;
- Institut Euroscola

@ In the Caribbean Space:

- Euro-Institut Caribéen

@ At the Irish-Northern Irish border:

- Centre for Cross Border Studies

@ In Catalonia:

- ICRESS – Institut Catalan de Recherche en Sciences sociales

@ At the French-Italian border:

- Université de Nice

@ At the French-Belgium border:

- European Institut for Territorial Cooperation

@ At the German-Danish border:

- Department of Border Region Studies, University of Southern Denmark

@ At the French-German-Swiss border:

- Euro-Institut



Why those members?

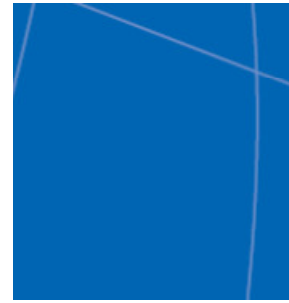
🌐 A sample of territorial specificities throughout Europe :

- “maritime borders”,
- “old European borders”,
- “new eastern borders”,
- “peace keeping borders”,
- “external borders”,
- “overseas borders”.



➔ Hereby, the partnership will be able to gain :

- a comprehensive overview of the need for the professionalization of actors in cross-border cooperation
- insight into the current situation regarding transfrontier cooperation.



Objectives of the network

- ④ Build capacities in cross-border and transfrontier contexts and this way strengthening the European integration
 - facilitate cross-border cooperation
 - give concrete answers to the need of Europe for professionalizing actors on transfrontier issues.



Therefore, the partners:

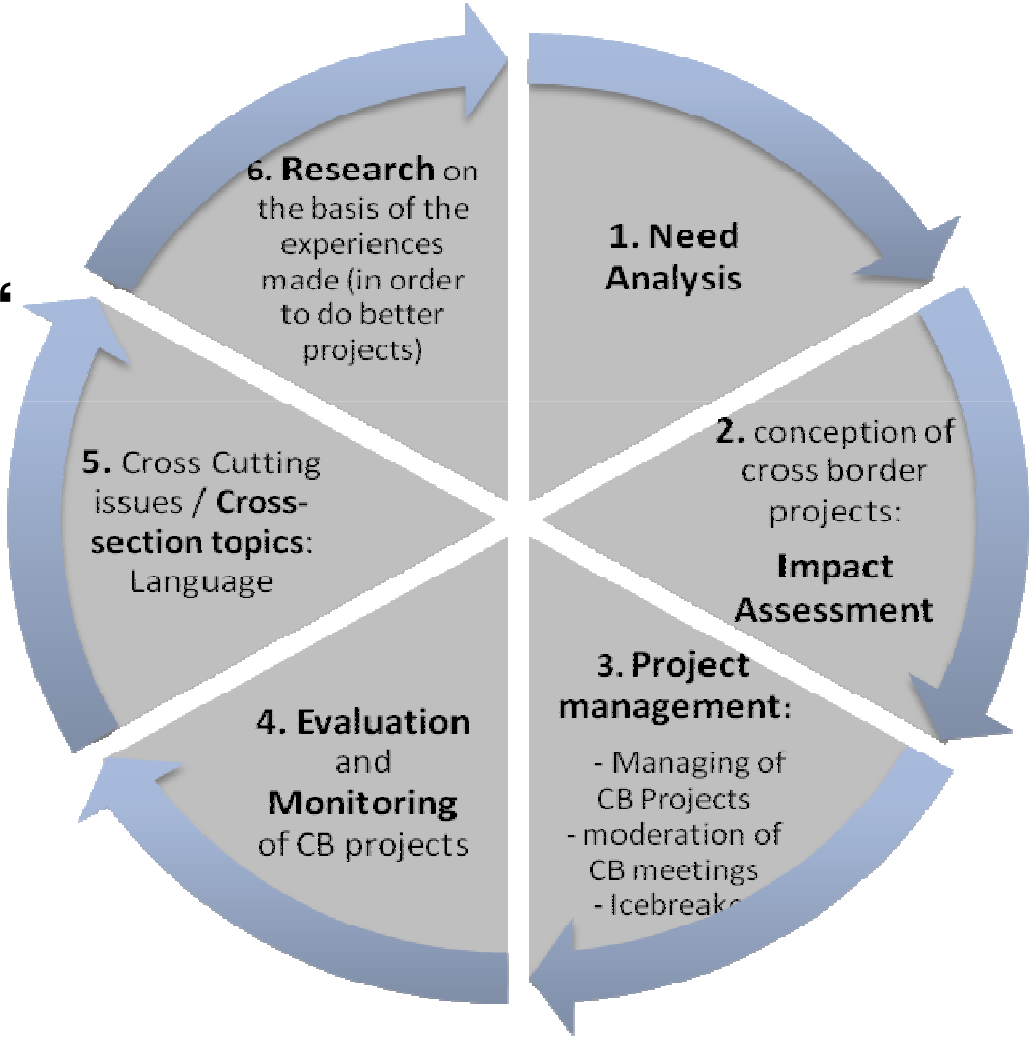
- ④ Exchange best practices, capitalize, draw synergies from the different local initiatives
- ④ Work on new products like
 - transferable training modules (training for cross-border project managers, etc.),
 - methods (need-analysis methods in cross-border regions, etc.),
 - tools (impact assessment toolkit, etc.),
- ④ Produce valuable research in this field and assure that newest research results within this field are disseminated to actors involved in transfrontier cooperations,
- ④ Reflect about a certification system.

The TEIN will also:

- ④ Facilitate bilateral projects in fields of common interest (exchange of learning units, of lecturers, common research programme, involvement in conferences, etc.)
- ④ Increase knowledge and awareness of cross border issues (at local, regional, national and European level) by producing higher quality work in this field.



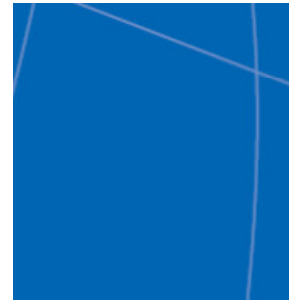
Next Steps: „Project life circle“





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Next steps (2)

@ 10. Juli 2012 – Brussels

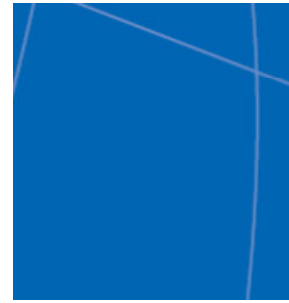
Symposium TEIN – MOT – AEBR

**„The future of European Territorial Cooperation:
Capacity Building in Cross-Border Territories”**



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Cooperation

- ④ Inheritance of Interform
- ④ Associated Partners: MOT, AEBR
 - Partner of TEIN could meet the needs for capacity building of MOT and AEBR members
 - Common and Complementary presentation/lobby towards Brussels
 - Cooperation on project of common interest: Ressource Centre/Research Database
- ④ Develop contacts with INTERACT (Programm level) and TEIN (Project level)
- ④ As a new Network, TEIN is open not only to new members but also to new partnership (with CECICIN for exemple)



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Many thanks for your attention!

With the support of



Education and Culture DG

Lifelong Learning Programme

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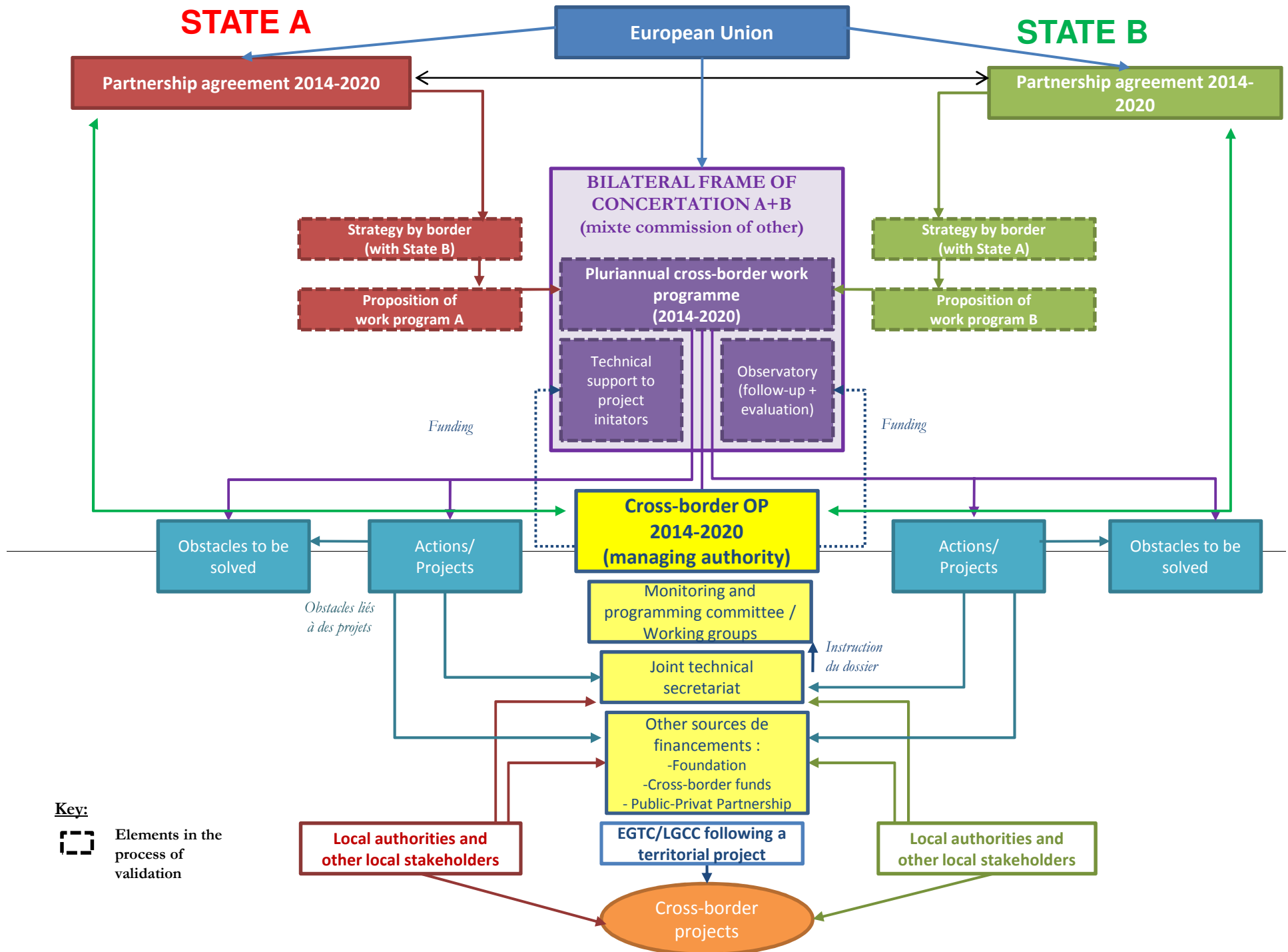
Presentation of a draft contribution Containing policy recommendations

Gyula Ocskay

Director of CESCO

ETC within strategic documents (CSF, PAs): all OPs, and national/regional programs, may contribute to ETC; **ETC OPs=catalyst**

- **Coordinate of PAs across each border**, so as to develop synergies between national policies, above OPs
- **Coordinate regional/local strategies/plans** across borders; **ETC OPs with other OPs and programs**
- **Support territorial approaches**, eg CB ITIs born by EGTCs
- **Develop support for CBC at different levels**: Euro-institutes on borders; national tools (Budapest platform: FR, HU, NL, PT,...); EU tools (Interact,...)



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Discussion with the audience

Gyula Ocskay

Director of CESCO