



TERRITORIAL COOPERATION: NEEDS AND PERSPECTIVES

Structure

- a] Core issues – methodology
 - a.a] Core issues – dilemmas
- b] Territorial cooperation – Croatia
- c] Focusing on territorial approach – benefits
- d] Conclusions

a] Core issues - methodology

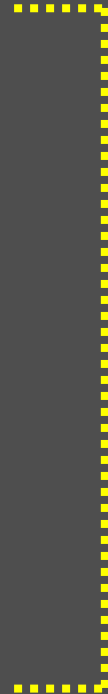
| NEEDS |

| PERSPECTIVES |

| REALITIES |

| ASSESSMENTS |

| STRATEGIES |



Common methodological
steps (EU and non-EU
territories)



Common knowledge
through different/variety of
(territorial) experiences

a] Core issues - methodology

| NEEDS |

- Who-how-when-defines/assesses?
- Individual needs (citizen)
- Needs of a group (citizens)
- Institutional/governance needs (State)
- Around specific object(s) or theme(s)
- Drivers?

a] Core issues - methodology

| NEEDS |

- Who-how-when-defines/assesses?
- Individual needs (citizen)
- Needs of a group (citizens)
- Institutional/governance needs (State)
- Around specific object(s) or theme(s)
- Drivers?

| PERSPECTIVES |

- National, regional (intra-regional), local
- Macro-regional (i.e. Adriatic, Danube), cross-border, trans-national
- Wider region (SEE)-EU and non-EU
 - EU
- Wider Europe (Continent +)
 - Global, inter-continental

[a] Core issues - methodology]

| NEEDS |

- Basically indefinite,
but conditioned (constraints)

| PERSPECTIVES |

| REALITIES |

[a] Core issues - methodology]

| NEEDS |

- Basically indefinite,
but conditioned (constraints)

| PERSPECTIVES |

| REALITIES |

- Human
- Economic
- Political
- Territorial / spatial /
geographical...

a] Core issues - methodology

| NEEDS |

- Basically indefinite,
but conditioned (constraints)

| PERSPECTIVES |

- Good- better-the best
- Bad-worse-the worst

| REALITIES |

- Human
- Economic
- Political
- Territorial / spatial /
geographical...

[a] Core issues - methodology]

| NEEDS |

| PERSPECTIVES |

| ASSESSMENTS |

| REALITIES |

- Evidence-based
- Up-to date
- Relevant
- Targeted
- Comparable

[a] Core issues - methodology]

| NEEDS |

| PERSPECTIVES |

| ASSESSMENTS |

| REALITIES |

| STRATEGIES |

- Evidence-based
- Up-to date
- Relevant
- Targeted
- Comparable

- Short-term, medium-term, long-term
- Flexible but structured
- Reachable, realizable, realistic

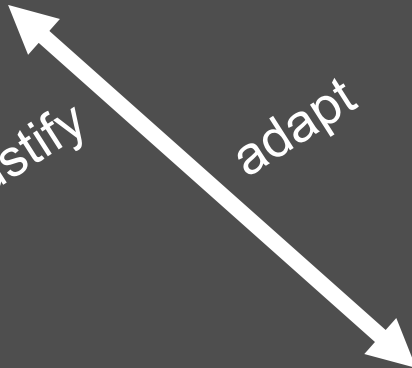
a] Core issues - methodology

| NEEDS |

| PERSPECTIVES |



modify or justify



adapt



adapt



influence



| ASSESSMENTS |



| REALITIES |

shape



| STRATEGIES |



shape



integrated approach

a.a] Core issues – dilemmas

| TERRITORY |

- Same thematic questions for different territories/geographies?
- Same questions for different scales?
- Destiny of specific European geographies?
- ‘Semi-European’ and/or ‘seemingly-European’ territories: opportunities and threats?
- Where is Europe?

| GOVERNANCE |

- Sectors ‘kidnapping’ policy coordination-who benefits?
- Which sectors should ‘reinvent’ themselves? Towards what? Why?

...

b] Territorial cooperation – Croatia



b) Territorial cooperation – Croatia



b] Territorial cooperation – Croatia

| PARTICIPATION OF CROATIA IN EU OBJECTIVE 3: EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION (2012-2013) |

| CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMS – WITH EU |

- Adriatic
- Hungary-Croatia
- Slovenia-Croatia

| CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMS – WITH NON-EU |

- Serbia-Croatia
- Bosnia & Herzegovina-Croatia
- Montenegro-Croatia

b] Territorial cooperation – Croatia

| TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION PROGRAMS |

- Southeast Europe (SEE)
- Mediterranean (MED)
- All Programs (cross-border and transnational) **currently** financed under **IPA**, but more potential for interregional programs with own funds
 - INTERREG IV C
 - INTERACT
 - URBACT
 - ESPON

b] Territorial cooperation – Croatia

- After Croatia's accession to EU, likely financing distribution:

| ERDF |

- Cross-border Slovenia-Croatia
- Cross-border Hungary-Slovenia
- Transnational program SEE
- Transnational program MED
- INTERREG IV C
- INTERACT
- URBACT
- ESPON

| IPA |

- IPA Adriatic
- IPA cross-border Bosnia & Herzegovina-Croatia
- IPA cross-border Serbia-Croatia
- IPA cross-border Montenegro-Croatia

b] Territorial cooperation – Croatia

- Role of territorial approach in current cooperation programs so far?
Insufficient.
- ‘Territorial knowledge’ exists, but territorial/spatial often perceived as
 - too complex
 - too time-consuming
 - too knowledge-demanding
 - too slow
 - too ‘old-fashioned’
 - too discretionary
 - too strict/rigid
 - blocking...

c] Focusing on territorial approach – benefits

- Raising profile of ‘territorial knowledge’
 - relevant territorial data and indicators
 - information on territorial sustainability
 - role of regional, national and EU networks (i.e. ESPON, URBACT)
 - accessible publications carrying that information-becoming more ‘visible’

| BENEFITS |

- Sound strategies, actions, decision-making
- Better focusing on ‘territorial targets’

c] Focusing on territorial approach – benefits

- Setting ‘territorial targets’
 - limited in number
 - measurable
 - time-related
 - mutually interrelated (no target is an island!)
 - reinforce each other
 - cross-sectorally linked (horizontally)
 - relevant for EU and non-EU despite differences
 - ‘scalable’ (local-regional-national-EU and beyond)

| BENEFITS |

- (Governance) compatibility across sectors, scales and layers

[c] Focusing on territorial approach – benefits]

- Networking
 - smart grids
 - interconnections
 - supergrids?

| BENEFITS |

- Knowledge exchange
- Releasing 'soft forces'
- Flexibility
- Range of active stakeholders

[c] Focusing on territorial approach – benefits]

- ‘Territorial solidarity’
 - accessibility of territories (and people within them)
 - accessibility of functions/services
 - living conditions
 - creating equal or similar opportunities for people
 - raising awareness that someone has to pay for it-consensus is needed

| BENEFITS |

- Full use of regional and local / endogenous potentials
- Creation of opportunities
- Geographic peripheries – potential of becoming drivers of economic and innovation (societal) dynamism

d] Conclusions

- In terms of **methodology**, different places can apply same methodological steps (how issues are approached)
- What is being considered within a territory depends on geographical (and political) **specificities**
- This is called **territorial approach**: territory matters, but not solely
- Territorial approach is **intrinsically integrating**: needs, realities, perspectives, assessments and strategies are all on the same table
- Territorial cooperation is usually not an improvisation-requires an in-depth knowledge about spots; targets; supporting structures and more
- Territorial cooperation is a process-**cooperation options are numerous** and **on different levels**: in terms of governance, resources, adjustment of policy goals and priorities, application of methodologies, desired commensurability
- Two core areas for cooperation: **knowledge for territories** and **creation of networks**

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Thank you!

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