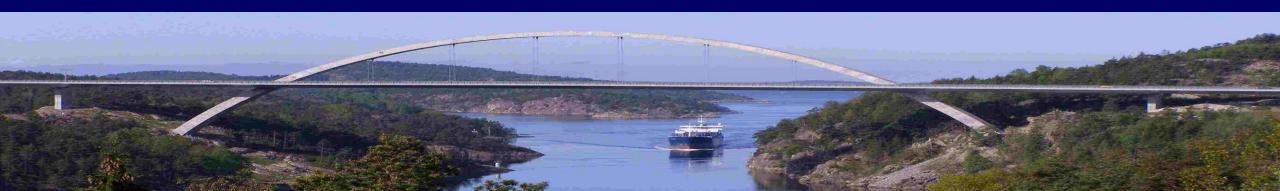


CESCI 10th Anniversary Conference Budapest, 25-26 April 2019

Institutional cooperation across borders: Obstacles and Opportunities

The Association of European Border Regions (AEBR – AGEG – ARFE)



Border Regions and Cross-Border Regions



Border regions are usually considered peripheral, away from decision-making centres, with less infrastructures, low populated, rural, with less access to public services, worst mobility possibilities/conditions, ...

But, if they are considered in their cross-border reality, together with their neighbouring regions, they might become central (within supranational integration processes, or not).

CBC: Cross-Border Cooperation



- CB regions are a small-scale Europe
- Many obstacles to overcome, but also many little daily stories in positive (CBC belongs to Europe's Positive Agenda, like the Erasmus Programme)
- Main challenges:
 - Effects of "re-nationalization" and scepticism (Brexit, anti-European movements); migration phenomena; and then strengthened border controls
 - Unemployment and lack of opportunities
 - Brain-drain and demographic change
 - Access to ICTs, (CB) Smart Specialization Strategies (RIS3), innovation practices, etc.
 - Response to the exigence of welfare and prosperity for all territories of the EU



CBC in Europe is a story of Multi-Level Governance and asymmetries



- 60 years of "formal" CBC in the EU; centuries of "informal" and "abnormal" CBC
- Laboratories for European Integration
- Central Europe (Rhine basin), Northern Europe, Mediterranean regions, Eastern Europe up to the Caucasus, ...
- Global CBC for Global Challenges: the Americas, Africa, Near East and Asia



Long European Tradition



- 1960: 20 border regions in Scandinavia, NW Europe and the Rhine basin
- 1980: 40 (Iberian Peninsula, the Alps, the Pyrenees and Ireland)
- 2000: 120 border regions in Europe
- 2016: 200 structures (regions, euroregions, EGTCs)
- **2019:** more than 300

- Euroregions
- Working Communities
- CB Initiatives Cabinets (GIT)
- EGTCs ECGs
- Macroregional Strategies
- Metropolitan CBC





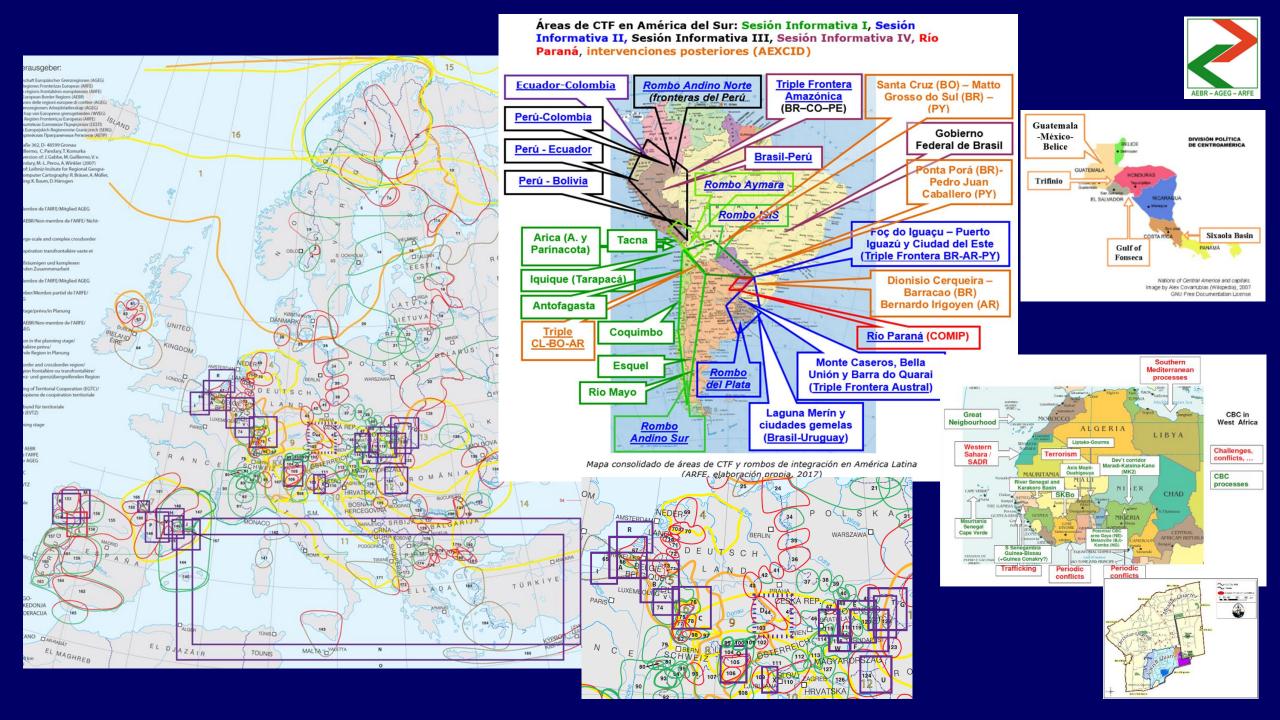
Phases in CBC:

- Information: common knowledge and trust generation across the border
- Consultation: before starting measures with potential impact on the other side of the border
- <u>Harmonization</u>: of laws, regulations, procedures, uses, culture (also political), etc.
- Integration: of territories (single areas)

CBC, EU and Globalisation: Globalisation has placed everyone in its place: Economy vs. Politics



- Europe: long institutional, intelectual history, etc., but very few row materials, energy sources, ... (we are a huge thematic park)
- Only strengthening integration we can save the current situation (upwards and downwards): Territorial Cohesion
- Knowledge Triangle: EDUC, RESEARCH, INNOV
- Triple Helix: Academia-Private Sector- Gov't
- Bet for TALENT: "give a bonus to risk"









- Part of the ESC
- Started March 2017
- 1-year pilot action
- Co-funded DG Regio
- Managed by AEBR

- Target: EU citizens 10-30 years old
- Hosts: Interreg Programmes and Projects
- Duration: 2 6 months
- All volunteers are supported (also financially), insured and mentored







Objective:

identify and **promote** sustainable methods of resolving border obstacles of a legal and/or administrative nature along EU internal land borders

Working fields: employment, health, transport, multi-lingualism and institutional cooperation

https://www.b-solutionsproject.com/

Specific objectives:

- specific solutions addressing concrete legal and administrative obstacles
- innovative proposals to inform innovative approaches
- increased exchange of information and mutual engagement
- raised awareness of key stakeholders at local/regional/national/EU level

Background information

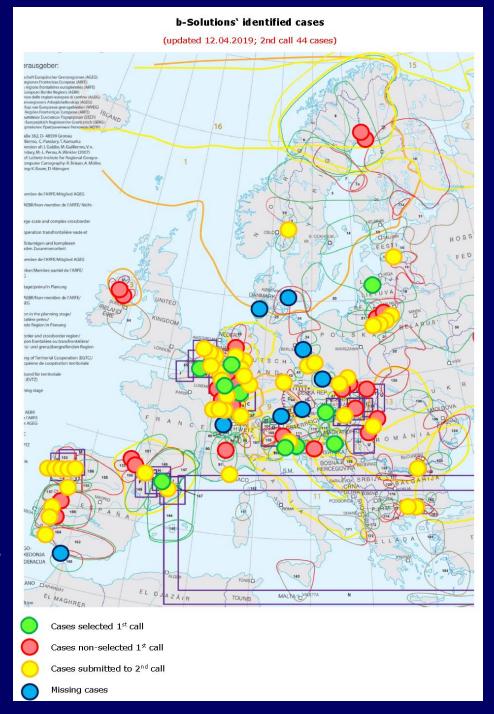
- 40 land borders between the 28 EU Member States and EFTA countries
- 448 regions (NUTS3 level) located alongside at least one border;
- 30% of Europeans live in these regions

These regions and their citizens suffer from lack of infrastructures and persist in facing challenges

> obstacles are a clear brake to the development of the endogenous growth potential of border regions

Timeline and results of the project

- Call for Proposals: 01 February 30 April 2018
 - > 36 applications received
- Screening of the applications received: May June 2018
 - ≥31 applications passed eligibility check
 - ≥10 cases won the grant
- Implementation of the actions: August 2018 September 2019
- Analysis and reporting of the initiative: October
 - December 2019
- 2nd Call on Feb-Apr 2019: 44 proposals





Main Tasks of the AEBR

- Lobby towards European institutions
- Support to CB Structures
- Information to players
- Studies on CB Themes
- Preparation, implementation and evaluation of projects
- Training in CBC (capacity building)
- Design of CB Strategies



European Institutions

- **EU Parliament**: Committee on Regional Development
- **EU Commission** REGIO, SANTE, GROW, MOVE, NEAR, ...
- **Committee of the Regions:** annual work agreement since 2005
- **European Economic and Social Committee**: opinion on Euregios
- Council of Europe: "Congress of Local and Regional Authorities", "the Committee of Experts on Border Issues", Madrid Outline Convention, 3rd Draft Protocol; regional aspects (Black Sea, Mediterranean, others)



AEBR Task Forces

- External Borders (TFEB)
- Cross-Border Health
- Languages, Multilingualism, Minorities
- Cross-Border Culture (T4CBC)
- CB Labour Market
- CB (Interreg) Projects' Management
- (Future of) Schengen
- CB Data and Innovation
- CB Gender issues
- AEBR Global Initiative
- Scientific Committee (Beirat)
- Project partnerships



Annual Priorities

- 2019, Dresden (Elbe-Labe DE-CZ): CB Culture
- 2018, Oulu (Bothnian Arc): Youth, capacities and employment
- 2017, Badajoz-Elvas (EuroACE): Periphery-in the centre of Cohesion
- 2016, Görtlitz-Liberec (DE-CZ): 7th Cohesion Report
- 2015, Brussels (BE): Future CBC
- 2014, Rzeszów (PL): Innovation and SMEs
- 2013, Liège (BE): Urban-Rural Interaction in CBC
- 2012, Berlin: CB Labour Market
- 2011, Kursk (Euroregion Yaroslavna, Russian Federation): Pan-European CBC
- 2010, Dundalk-Newry (IE-UK): Territorial Cohesion in a Post-Crisis Scenario
- 2009, Ghent (Euregio Scheldemond, Belgium): CBC after 2013
- 2008, Plauen (Euregio Egrensis, Germany): CBC in Higher Education
- 2007, Lappeenranta (South Karelia, Finland): CBC in the Neighbourhood Policy





- Different identities, feelings, systems, etc... will collide at the borders in the years to come (diversity)
- Difficulties to normalize relationship across borders: mental borders
- Economic, management, administrative differences

OPPORTUNITIES

- Common objective of the EU (and far beyond): from an economical alliance to a political entity
- CBC closes gaps in integration processes: there is no way back

Day-to-day at border areas: Preliminary conclusions



- The work made by CB structures can only be successful if supported by citizens and regional/local politicians from both sides of the border, generating trust
- At the borders, the citizens deal with practical aspects of Europe every day (Laboratories for European Integration)
- There will be no regulation compatible with all countries (except EGTC / ECG) ...ECBM?



Diversity

from being an obstacle to create opportunities

Various:

- Cultures and social systems
- Administrative structures and powers
- Fiscal and social legislations
- Many other political activities

... meet at the borders

- Citizens have grown up in very different environments
- They will not sacrifice aspects of everyday lives for the European ideal
- No State will alter its tried and trusted structures

Conclusions: 1st step: REMOVAL of OBSTACLES



- Stronger participation of the sub-national level and civil society
- **CB solutions to handle main problems**
- Potential for integration still underestimated
- Examples of fields in need of a CB approach: CB services of public interest, natural resources, trade networks, control of illegal activities, business development, emergency teams, touristic routes, etc.
- But also huge transnational projects remain infra-supported: delimitation and demarcation of borders, transport networks, normalize and extend CBC
- Stronger participation of this approach within other EU Policies, including EU Neighbourhood Policy, other EU and bilateral policies, the European Development Fund, etc.

Recommendations



- The following steps and frame conditions are needed:
 - Political will of affected countries
 - Bottom-up approach, where local/regional players have the main role in collaboration with national governments (external partnerships, avoiding conflicts of competence)
 - Involvement of politicians at all levels in both sides of the border, to build up a lobby in favour of CBC
 - Participation of all players in both sides of the border (public/private and equivalents, NGOs, etc.) to create a solid basement for CBC using existing knowledge in both sides of the border
 - Conscience of socio-cultural cooperation: so important as economic cooperation (and often a pre-condition for successful CBC)
- First phase: informal cooperation based in private law
- Afterwards: creation of permanent CB structures based in public law

Importance of Cohesion Policy for the future of the EU and CBC



- European Cohesion is the cornerstone for a community of political values, bringing the Union closer to the citizens
- It should involve all regions and citizens
- Fighting disparities between and within MSs
- Balanced, harmonious and sustainable development of the territory
- Polycentric development balancing urban and rural areas
- CBC as cement of this European House

Cohesion and Regional Policy as European Strategy



- After 2020 all regions should be involved in these policies, and all essential EU policies should be taken into account (well coordinated and polycentric)
 - ...promoting and anticipating regional change
 - ...responding to territorial characteristics
- Concentrating only on growth is dangerous:
 - Political consensus would be uncertain
 - Nationalism would grow

Cohesion, Regional Policy and CBC



- Growing together across borders through CBC is a precondition for European integration
 - ...taking into account geographical diversity (they are not handicaps but potentials)
 - …increasing CB "critical mass" through CB projects
- The regional/local level is the most appropriate to implement many EU policies:
 - Subsidiarity and partnership remain indispensable
 - CBC always add value to integration (1+1=4), therefore it should be a European priority and a political objective of the EU

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THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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