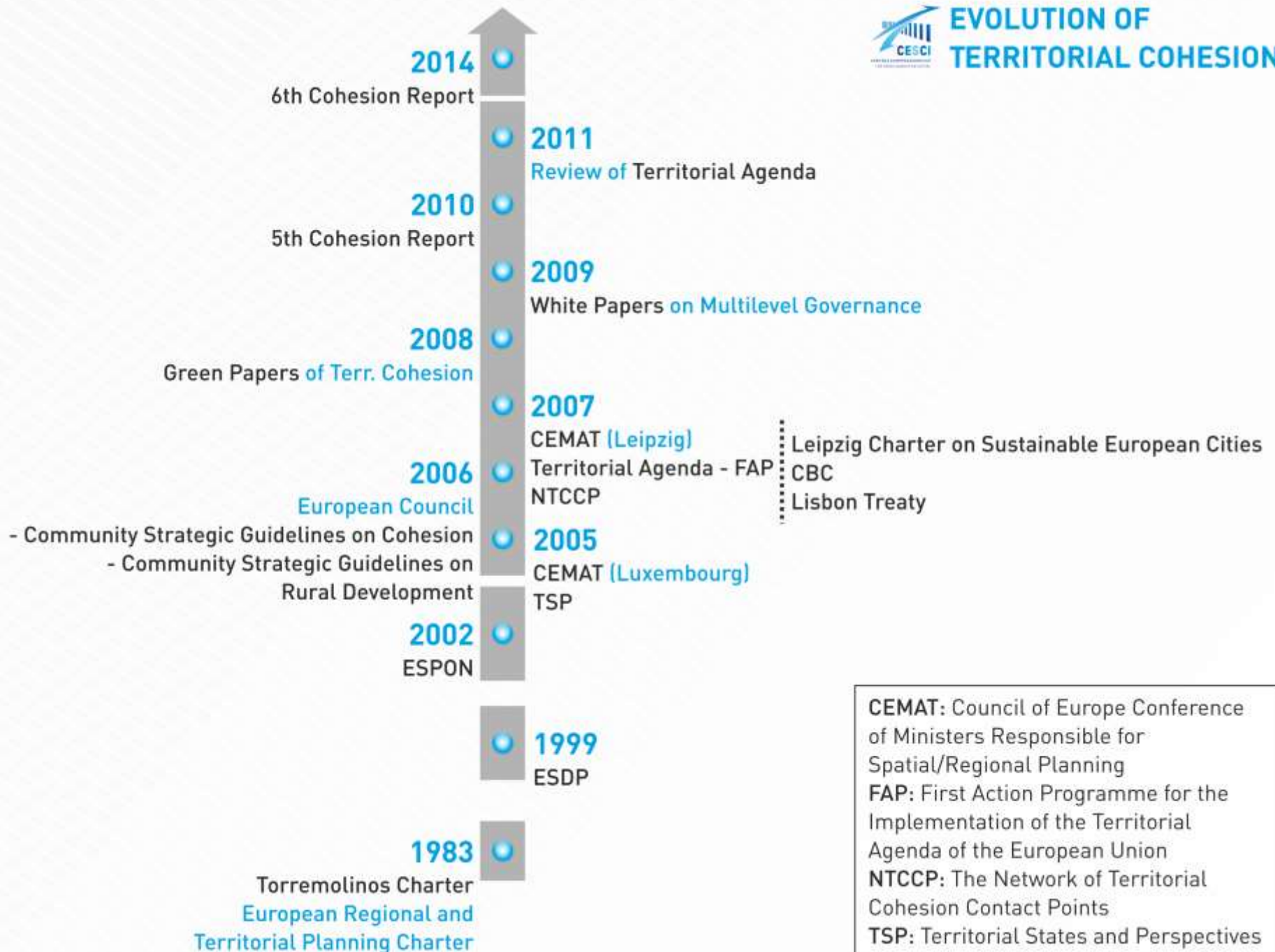


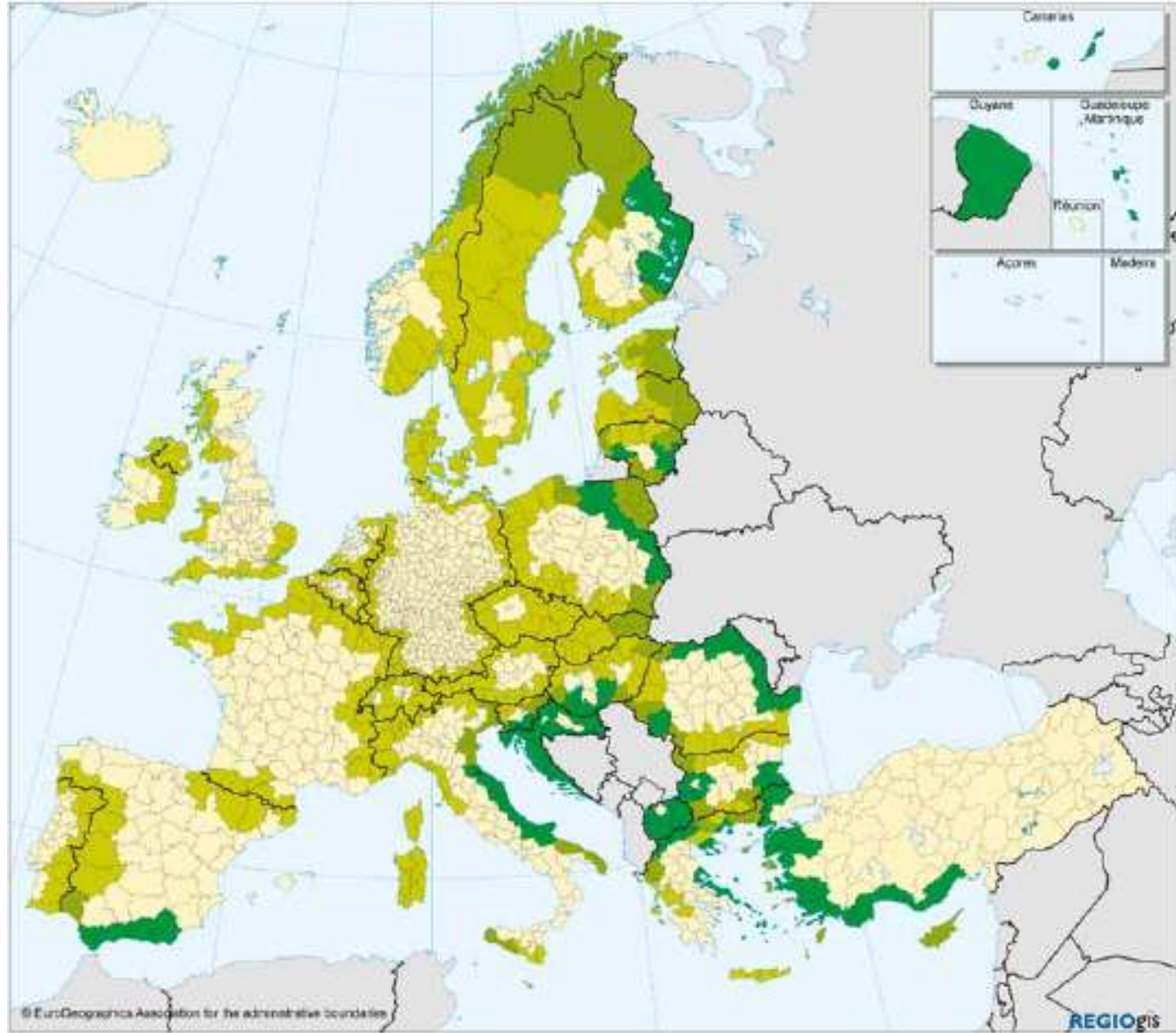
Territorial Observation in Borderlands

Spatial Planning Aspect





CEMAT: Council of Europe Conference of Ministers Responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning
FAP: First Action Programme for the Implementation of the Territorial Agenda of the European Union
NTCCP: The Network of Territorial Cohesion Contact Points
TSP: Territorial States and Perspectives



NUTS3 regions

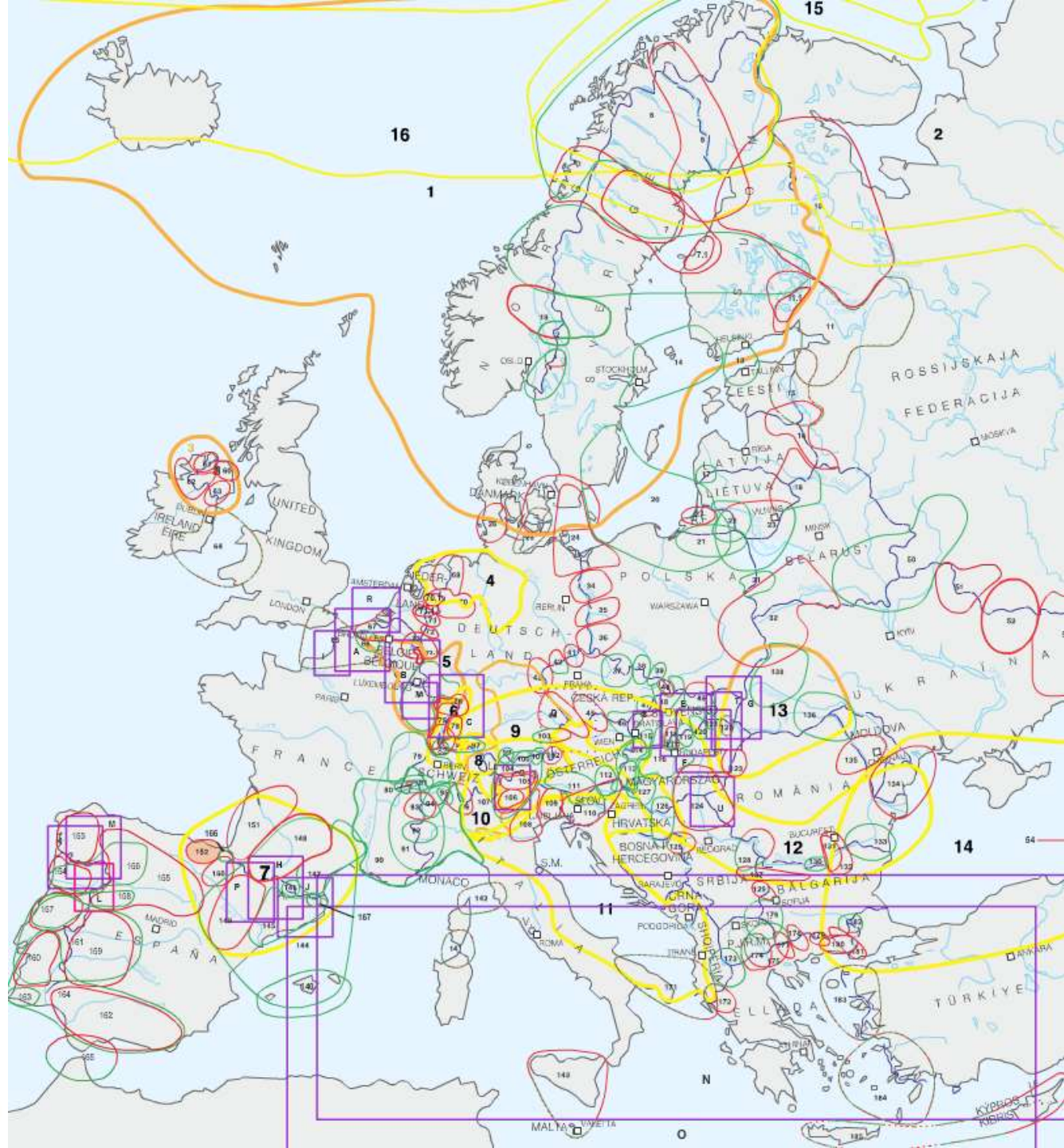
- internal border programmes (and assimilated)
- external border programmes
- internal and external border programmes
- other regions

Excluding adjacent regions
 Source: DG REGIO, DG ELARG, DG RELEX



NEED FOR CROSS-BORDER PLANNING

- ▶ Concept of Territorial Cohesion
- ▶ Inner EU-borders are one of the main barriers of cohesion
- ▶ New territorial structure is evolving: cross-border cooperation



NEED FOR CROSS-BORDER PLANNING

- ▶ Concept of Territorial Cohesion
- ▶ Inner EU-borders are one of the main barriers of cohesion
- ▶ New territorial structure evolving: cross-border cooperation
- ▶ This planning margin requires special approach

LOGIC OF INTEGRATED CROSS-BORDER PLANNING

- ▶ It should consider standard EU documents, and main studies around planning methodology
- ▶ It should learn from all former intentions to achieve integrated planning
- ▶ It should be a cohesion-focused approach, with the stressing of territorial context
- ▶ Besides the implementation of territorial and thematic integration, it should take into consideration the specialities of cross-border planning



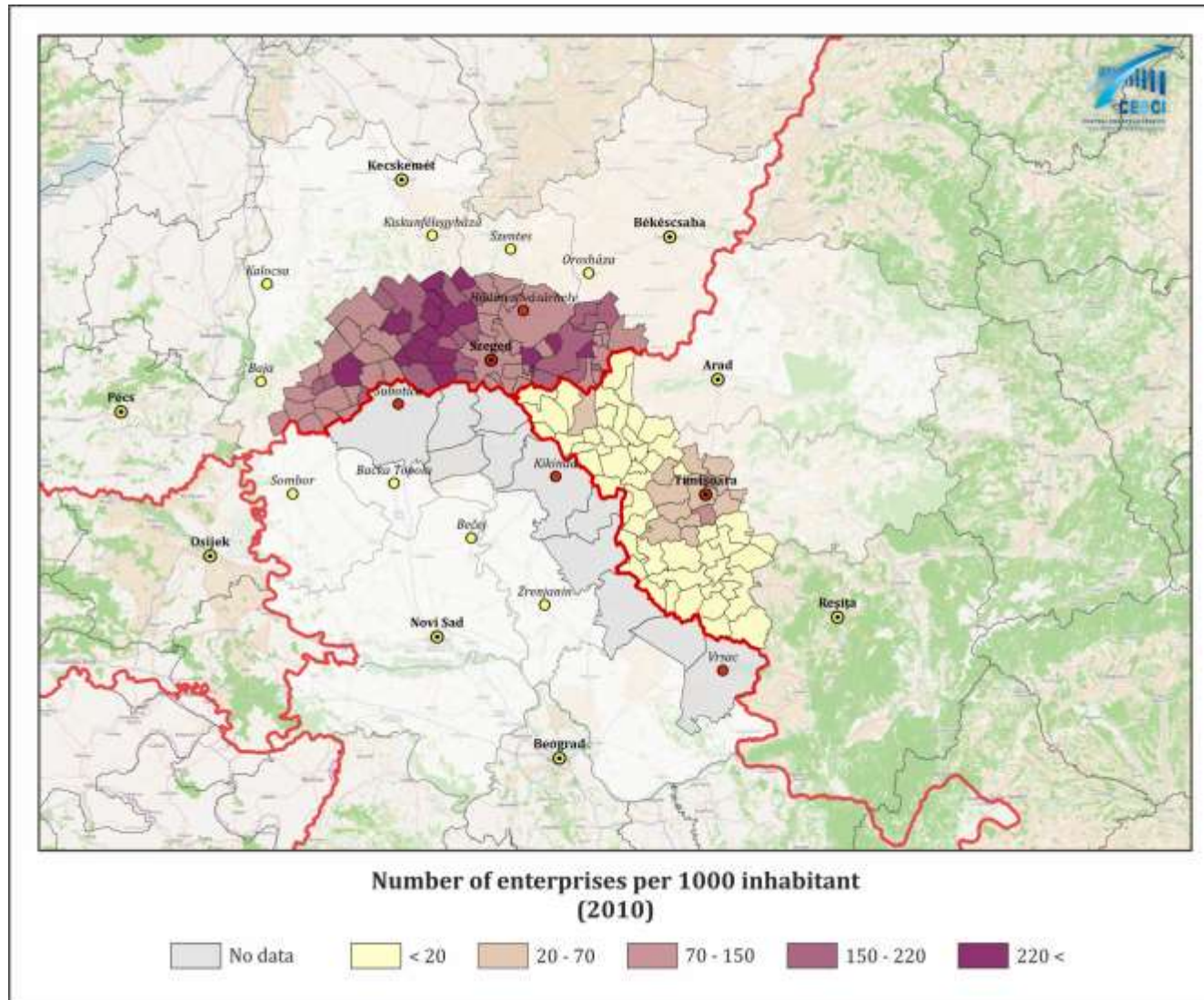
Need for proper territorial evidence



PROBLEMS

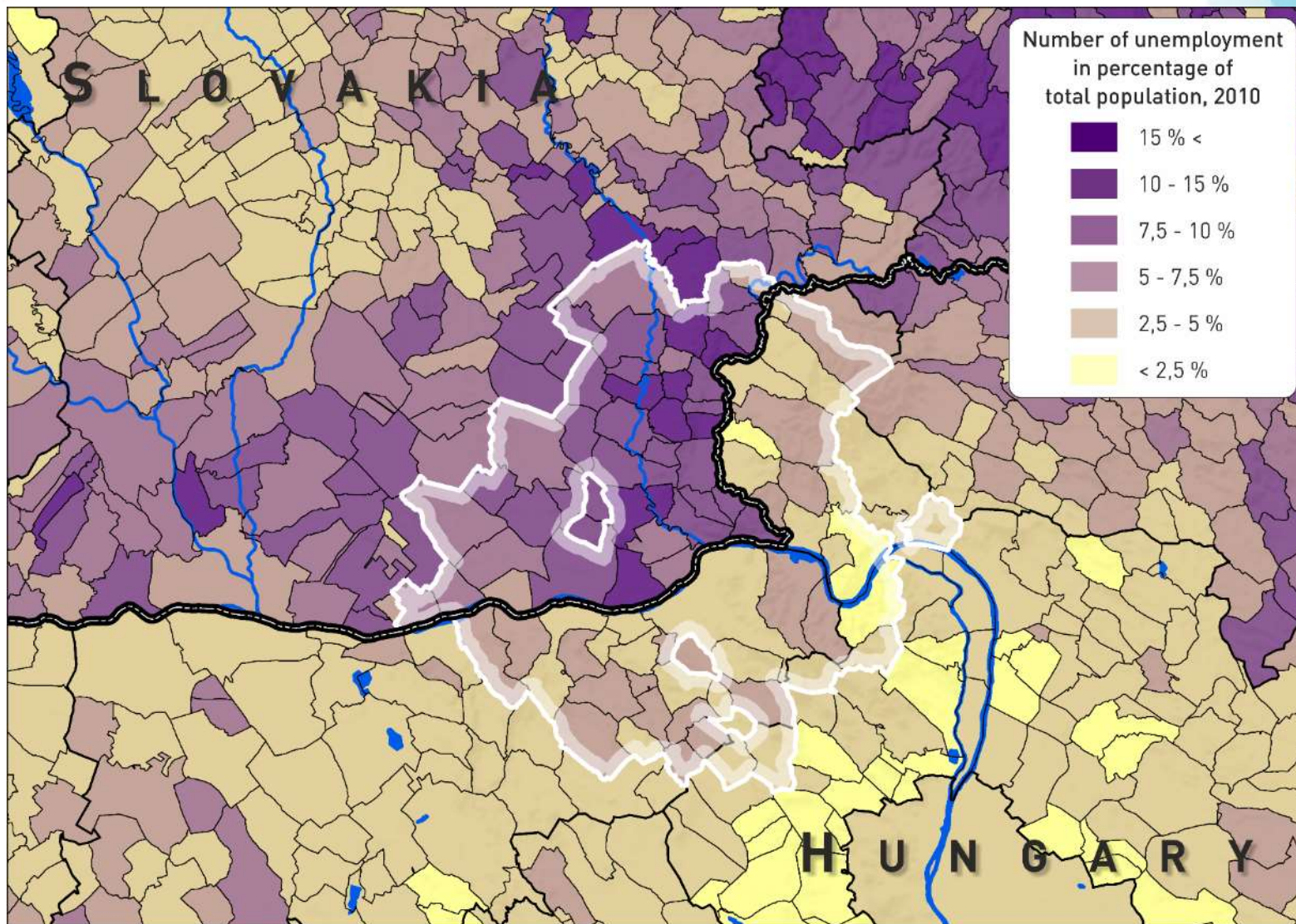
- ▶ Territorial evidence is mainly collected by national institutions with national logic (administrative zones only)
- ▶ National data series are often different, incomparable (territorial levels, years, indicators)
- ▶ Much less comparable data, than in the case of an inland planning process
- ▶ There is almost nothing for cross-border or transnational flows
- ▶ National institutions are usually not interested in direct cross-border data collecting

DATA GAPS, DIFFERENT LOCAL LEVEL, DIFFERENT YEAR, DIFFERENT INDICATORS



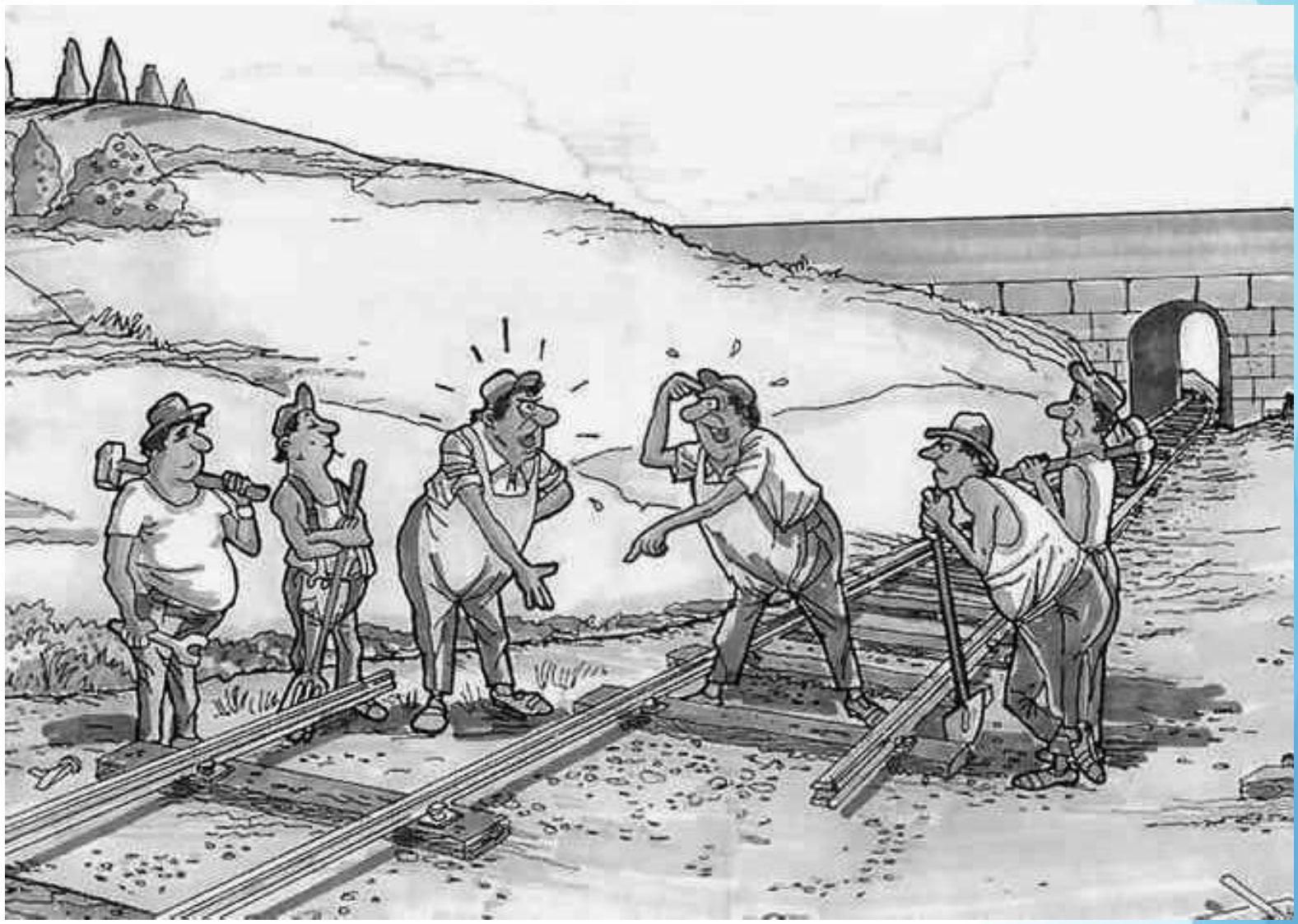
SOLUTIONS

- ▶ Standardizing of different national databases
- ▶ New harmonized databases
- ▶ New cross-border databases
- ▶ Policy making
- ▶ Fieldwork
- ▶ Methodological innovation



CONCLUSIONS

- ▶ A new geography is evolving in the border areas of Europe due to the EU policy, funds and instruments
- ▶ This new geography need new approaches in planning as well
- ▶ Cross-border planning needs special databases:
 - ▶ Existing ones should be harmonized
 - ▶ There is a need for non-existing datasets
- ▶ For the sake of assuring these needs in the long run, we should reconsider the current administrative – border adjusting – practice of territorial observation



THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION!

Mátyás Jaschitz

matyas.jaschitz@cesci-net.eu

For further information please visit

www.cesci-net.eu