

Framework Contract

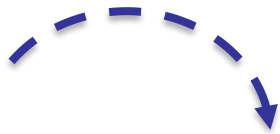
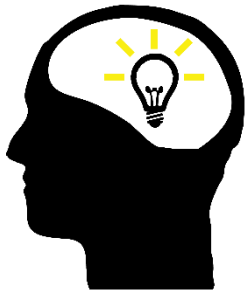
Collecting solid evidence to assess the needs to be addressed by Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes

Alessandro Valenza (Sweco Consortium)

Brussels, 18th October

Overview of the presentation

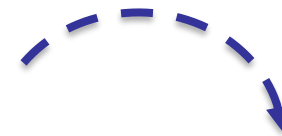
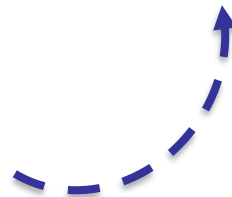
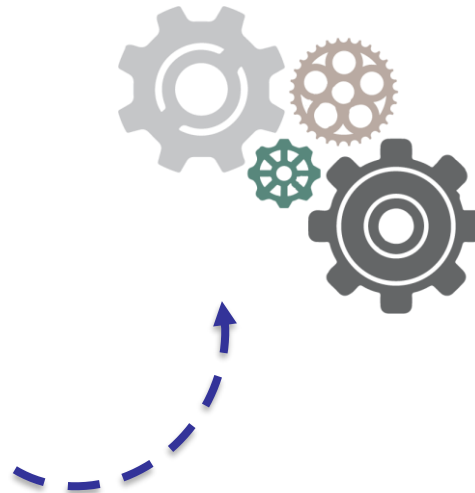
Methodology



Product



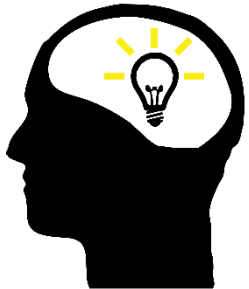
Possible use



What next



Methodology

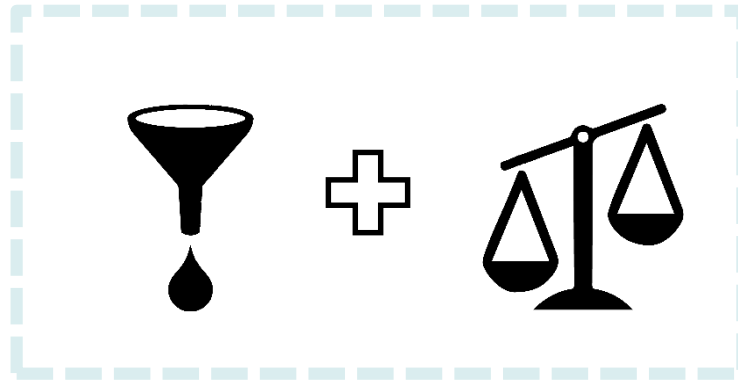


Overview of the methodology

*Identification
of the needs*



*Suitability and Affordability
for CBC programmes*



Indicators



*Geographical
dimension*



What do we mean by needs?

- **We retain as needs** *for the scope of the study:*

Obstacles: barriers hindering growth & development of border regions

Ex: Languages barriers

Potentials: untapped resources for growth & development

Ex: Shared natural and protected areas

- **How did we identify these needs?**

Literature
review



Interviews



Identification of the needs: inventory of 37 needs

Cultural obstacles

Renewable energy potential (wind)

Vulnerability to climate change

Competitiveness potential

Difficulty in recognition of foreign diplomas

Market integration potential

Low awareness of cross-border health services

Lack of harmonisation of public transport services by bus, rail, light rail and metro

Low capacity in environmental risks management

Potential from shared management of natural resources

of cross-border health rights

Social and human capital

Socio-economic disparities

Differences in social insurance rights

Difficulty in physical accessibility

Potential of maritime activities

Potential of integrated services for CB functional urban areas

Normative and institutional obstacles

Low awareness of cross-border health rights

Difficulties in cooperation

Difficulty with rights to pension

Internet access level

Re-nationalization attitudes

Renewable energy potential (photovoltaic panel)

Differences in tax systems

Institutional capacity in cooperation



Filtering the “suitable” obstacles for CBC programmes

Cultural obstacles

Renewable energy potential (wind)

Vulnerability to climate change

Differences in tax systems

Difficulty in recognition of foreign diplomas

Low awareness of cross-border health services

Lack of harmonisation of public transport services by bus, rail, light rail and metro

Normative and institutional obstacles

Low capacity in environmental risks management

Low awareness of cross-border health rights

Socio-economic disparities

Differences in social insurance rights

Difficulty in physical accessibility

Potential of maritime activities

Renewable energy potential (photovoltaic panel)

Institutional capacity in cooperation

Difficulty with rights to pension

Internet access level
Re-nationalization attitudes



Filtering the “suitable” potentials for CBC programmes

Cultural obstacles

Renewable energy potential (wind)

Potential from shared management of natural resources

Vulnerability to climate change

Competitiveness potential

Difficulty in recognition of foreign diplomas

Market integration potential

Low awareness of cross-border health services

Potential of integrated services for CB functional urban areas

Lack of harmonisation of public transport services by bus, rail, light rail and metro

Normative and institutional obstacles

Low capacity in environmental risks management

Social and human capital

Socio-economic disparities

Differences in social insurance rights

Difficulty in physical accessibility

Potential of maritime activities

Differences in tax systems

Renewable energy potential (photovoltaic panel)

Low awareness of cross-border health rights

Institutional capacity in cooperation

Difficulty with rights to pension

Internet access level

Re-nationalization attitudes



Ranking the needs in terms of “affordability” for cross-border programmes

Cultural obstacles ■■■■

Normative and institutional obstacles ■■■■

Potential from shared management of natural resources ■■■■

Competitiveness potential ■■

Social and human capital ■■■■

Socio-economic disparities ■■

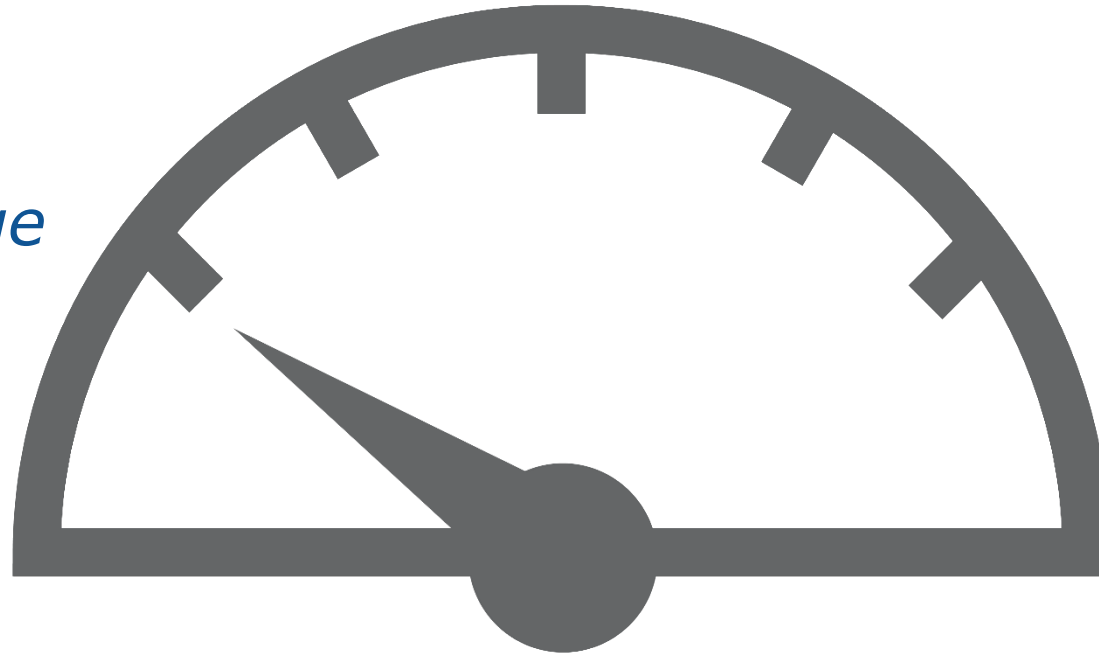
Difficulty in physical accessibility ■■

Market integration potential ■

Potential of integrated services for CB functional urban areas ■

Set of indicators

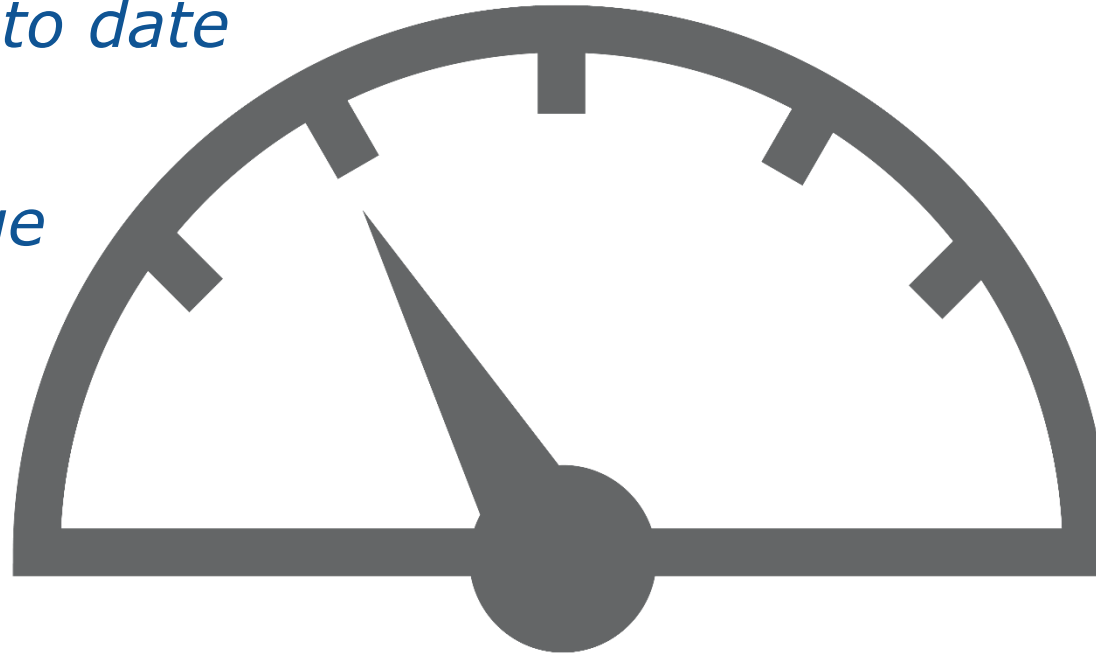
EU-wide coverage



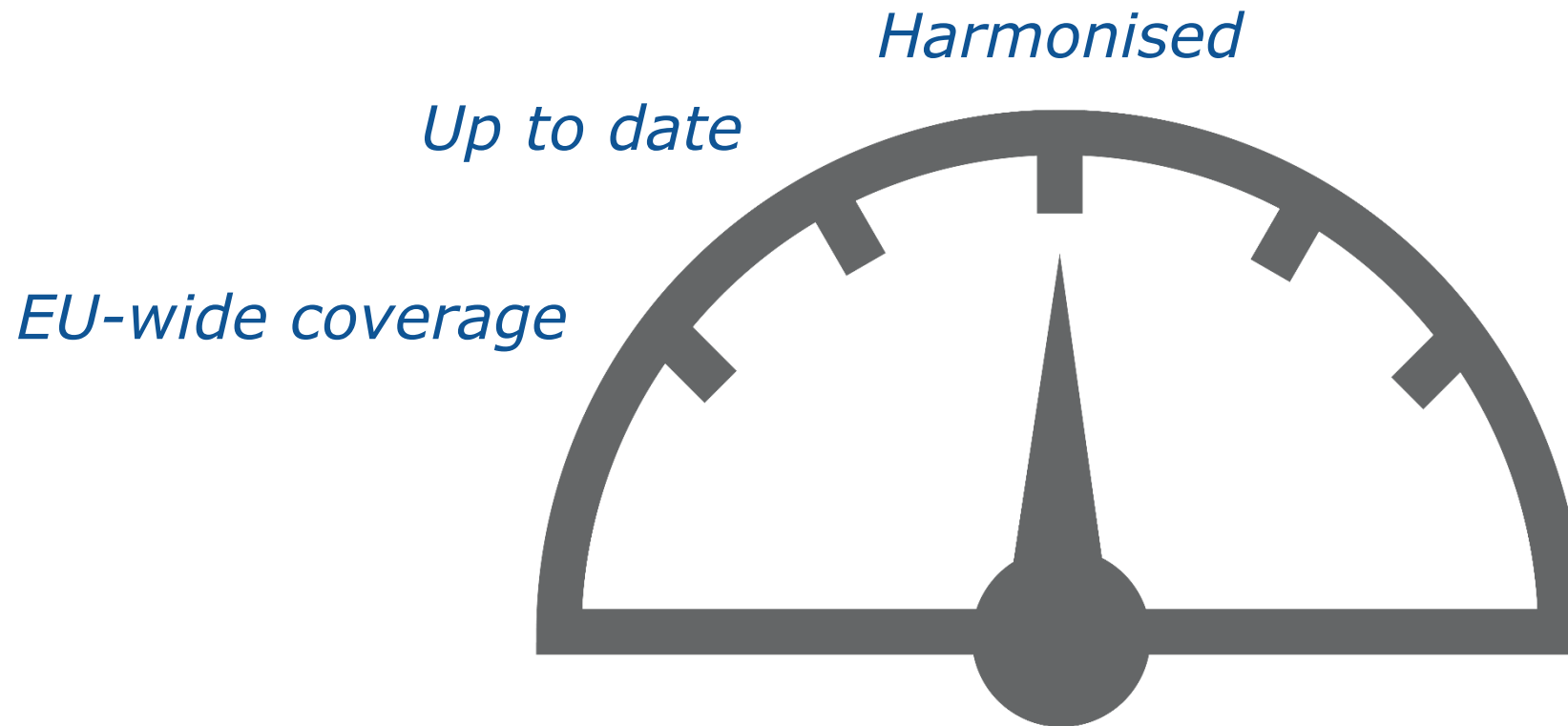
Set of indicators

Up to date

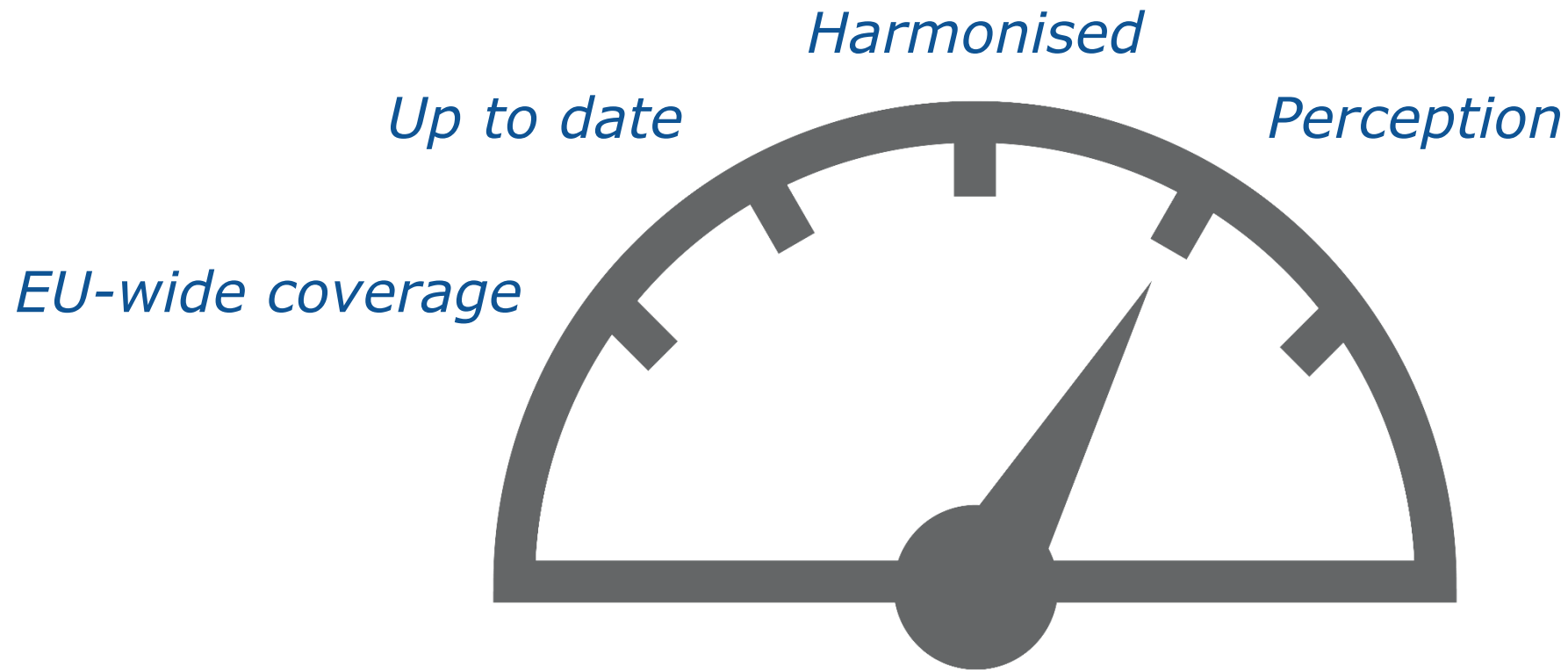
EU-wide coverage



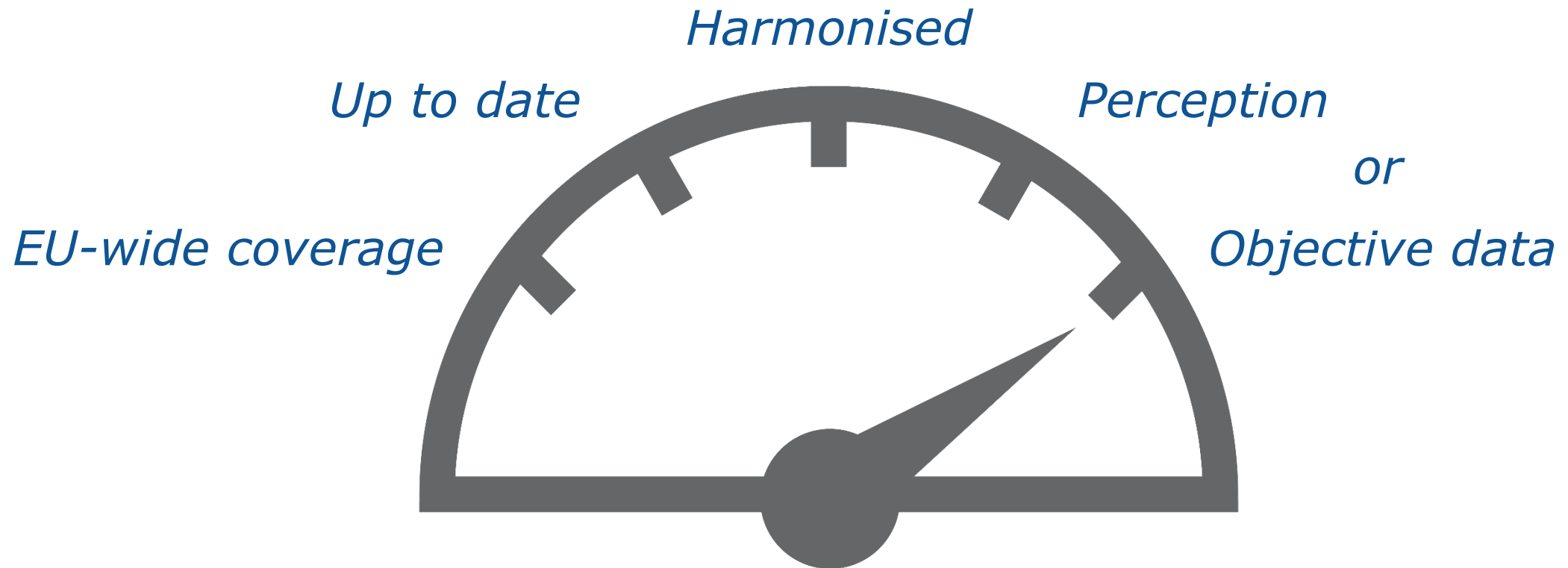
Set of indicators



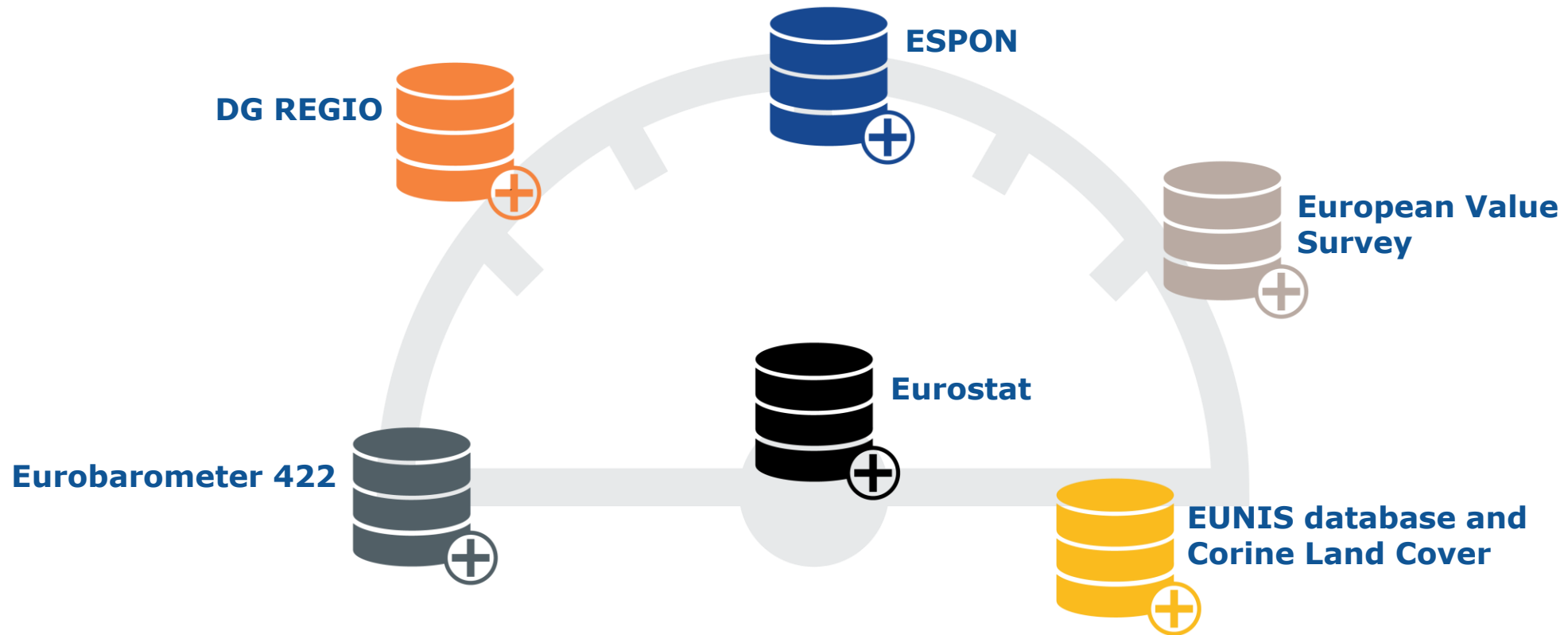
Set of indicators



Set of indicators

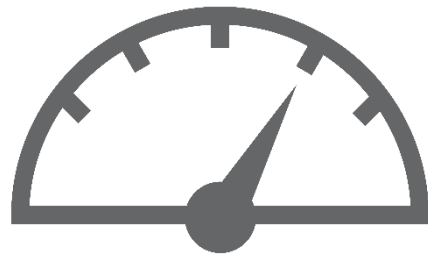


Data sources for the indicators



Example: Physical obstacles

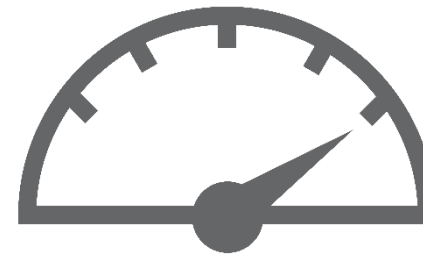
Perception



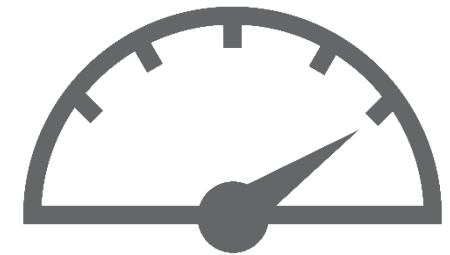
*Difficulty in physical
accessibility perceived
as an obstacle to cross-border*

Eurobarometer survey 422 (2015)

Objective data



Rivers



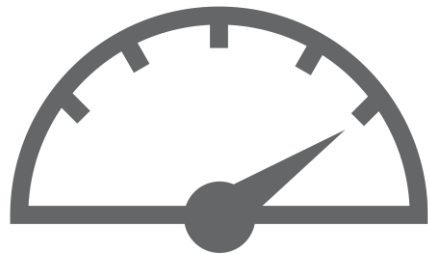
Mountains

***GIS elaborations based on
DG REGIO 2008 data***



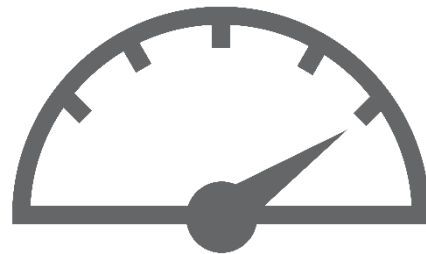
Example: Human and social capital potential

Objective data



Internal trust index

***EVS survey
(2008-2009)***



Volunteerism index

***EVS survey
(2008-2009)***



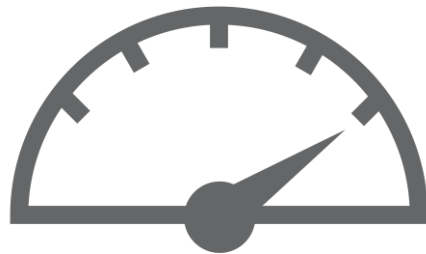
Human capital index

***Elaborations on
Eurostat data (2011)***



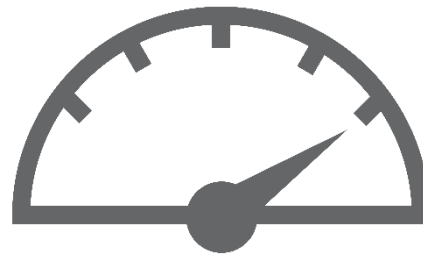
Example: Competitiveness potential

Objective data



*Patent applications
index*

Eurostat (2012)



*Trade marks
applications index*

Eurostat (2012)



*Industrial activity
index*

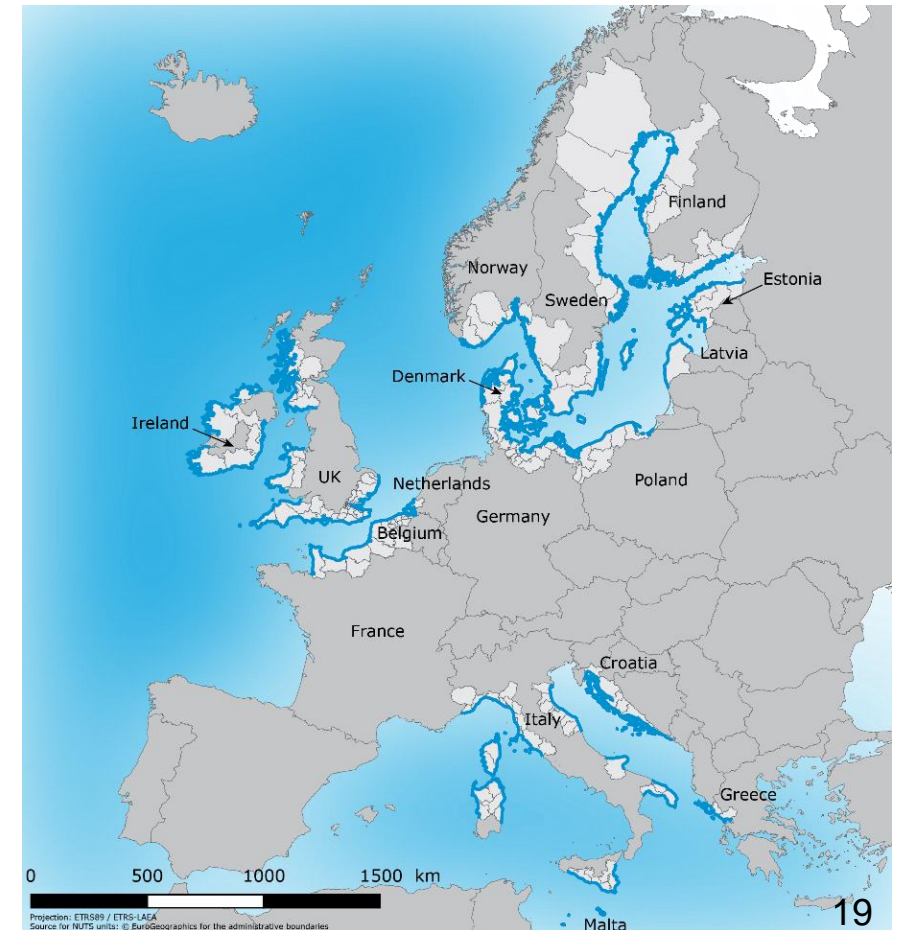
***Elaborations on
Eurostat data (2015)***



Geographical dimension: 62 border regions



45 land border regions

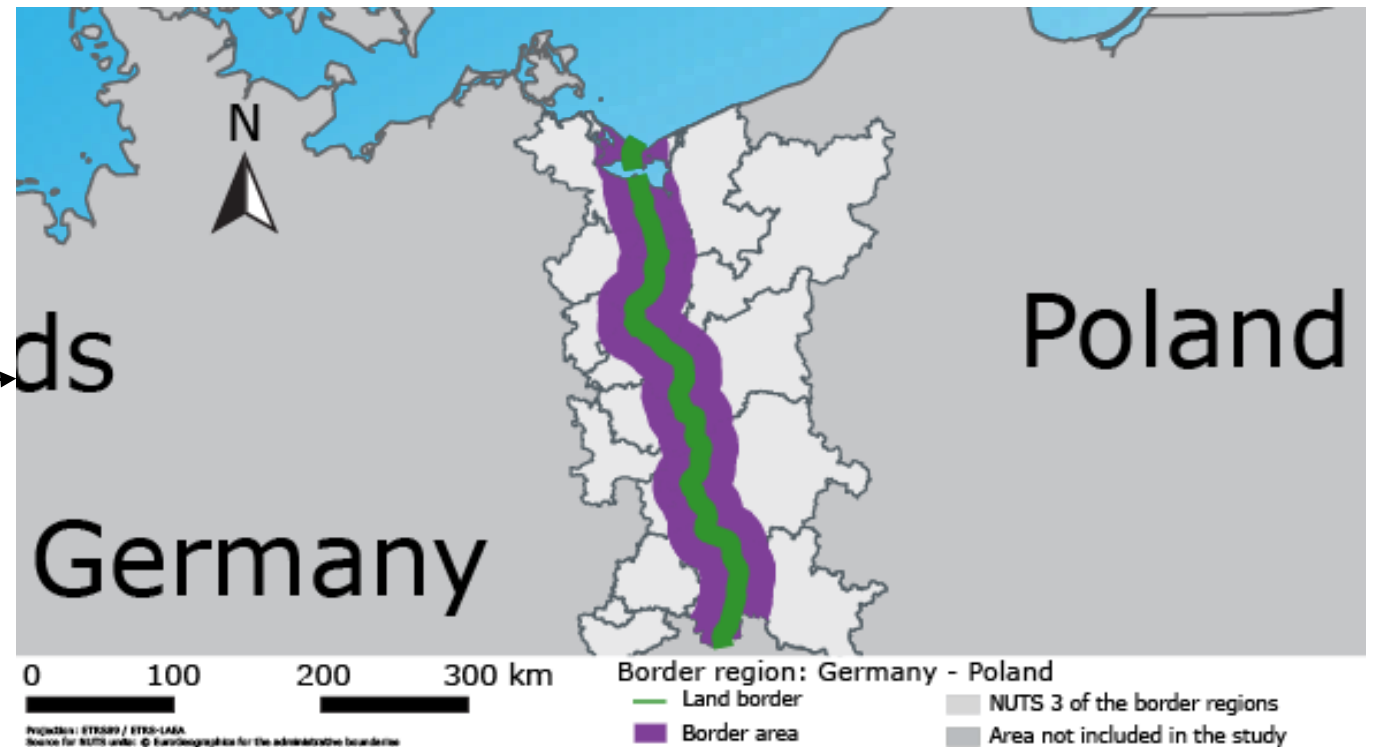


17 maritime border regions

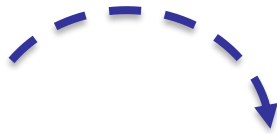
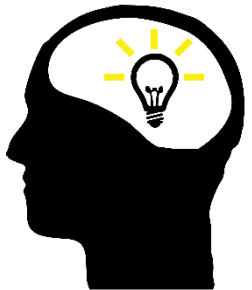
Geographical dimension: 62 border regions



45 land border regions



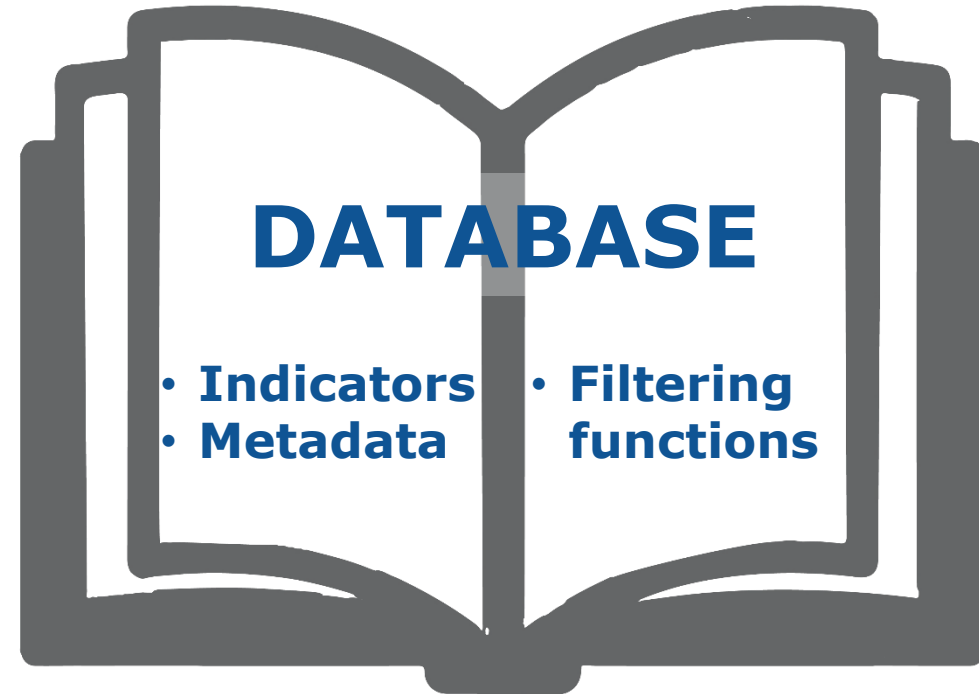
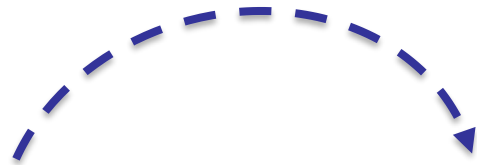
Methodology



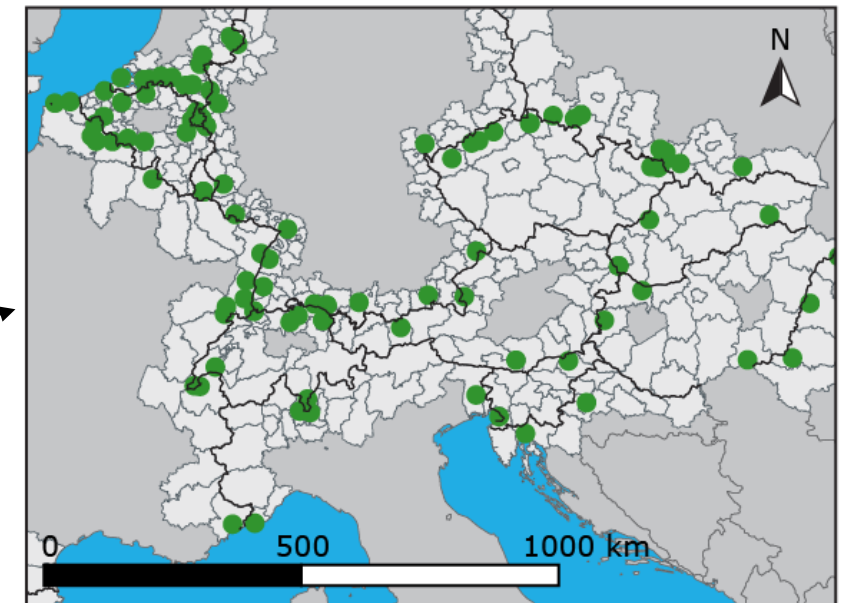
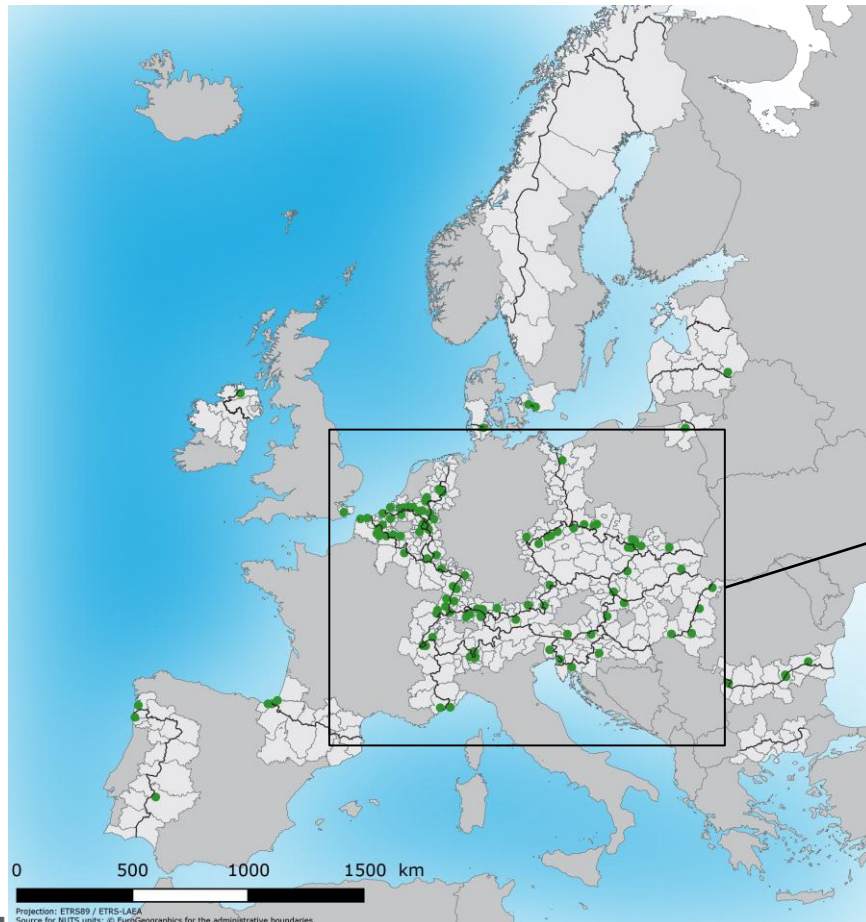
Product



Database



Maps: Number of cities in land borders

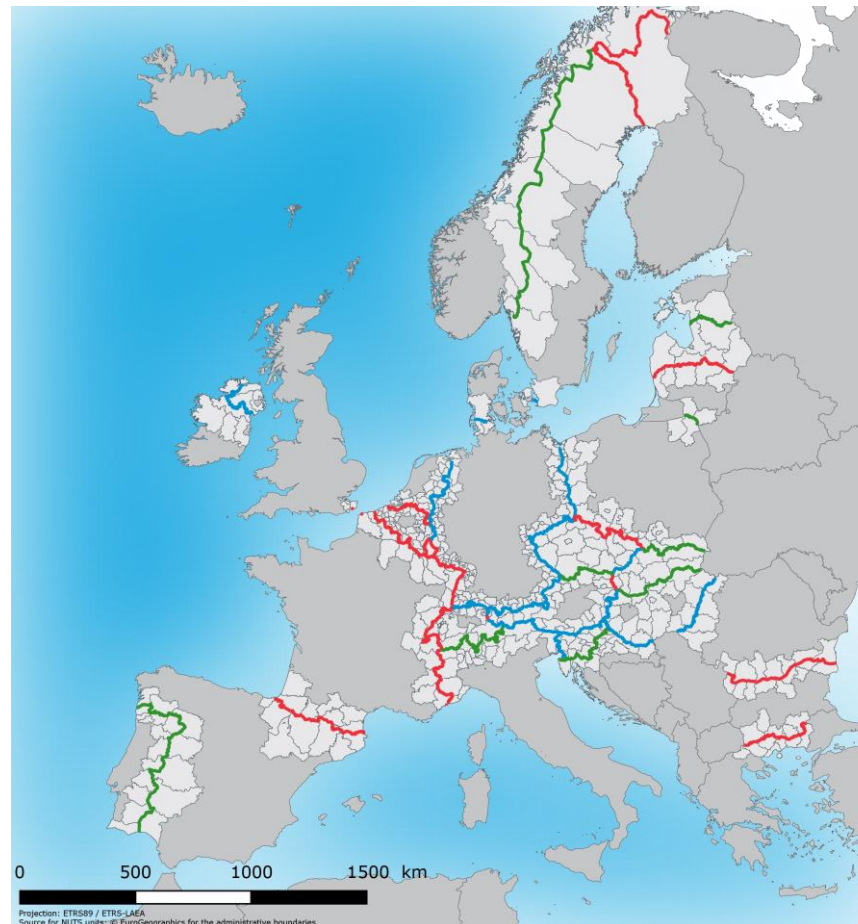


Cities within the buffer 25km of the border lines

- Maritime cities
- Land cities
- NUTS 3 of the border regions
- Area not included in the study
- Borders

Land border regions

Maps: Employment rate differences



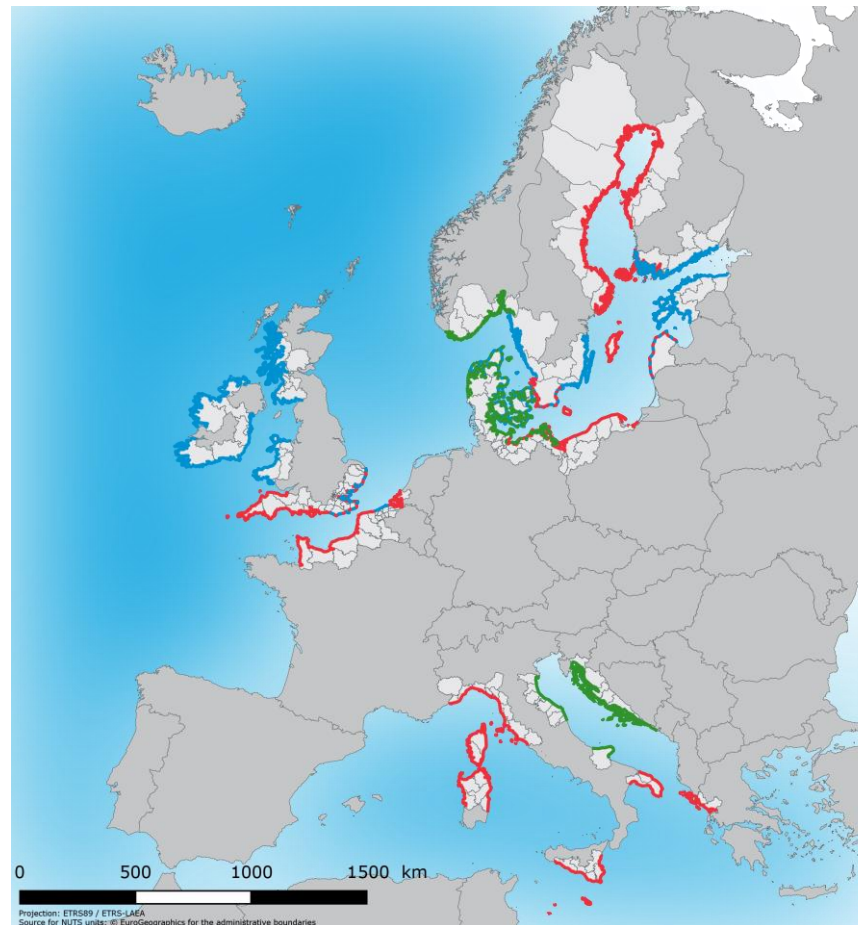
Land border regions

Relevant position of the border region compared to EU border region average

- Less potential
- Average
- More potential

- NUTS 3 of the border regions
- Area not included in the study

Maps: Difficulty in physical accessibility (perceived)



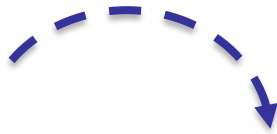
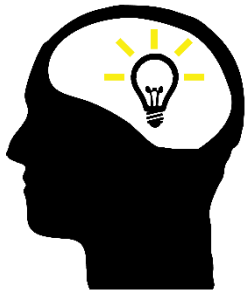
Maritime border regions

Relevant position of the border region compared to EU border region average

- Less obstacle
- Average
- More obstacle
- N.A.

- NUTS 3 of the border regions
- Area not included in the study

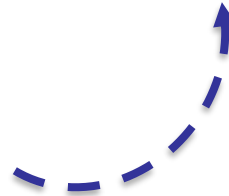
Methodology



Product

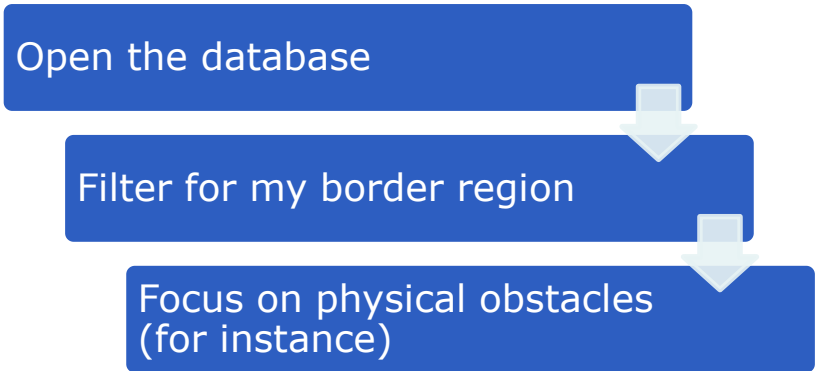


Possible use



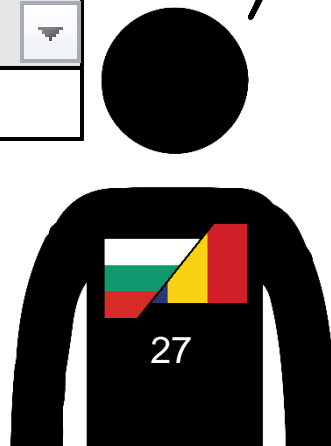
Focus on a specific land region

As a decision maker of the Bulgaria-Romania border, what are my obstacles and my potentials?



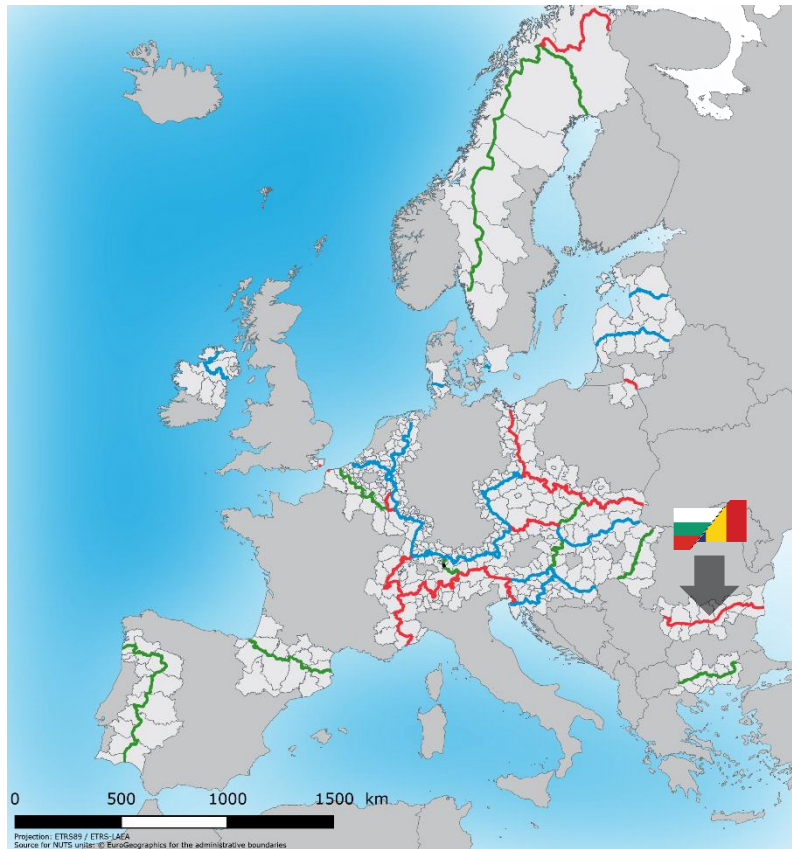
			Physical obstacles		
Border region	Label	Type of border	Difficulty in physical accessibility perceived as an obstacle to cross-border cooperation	River barriers	Mountain barriers
			I_4_value	I_5_value	I_6_value
			Value	Value	Value
L_BG_RO	Bulgaria- Romania	Land	32%	1	0

32% of population living in the area say accessibility is a barrier to cross-border cooperation. What does it mean? What is my position compared to other border regions?

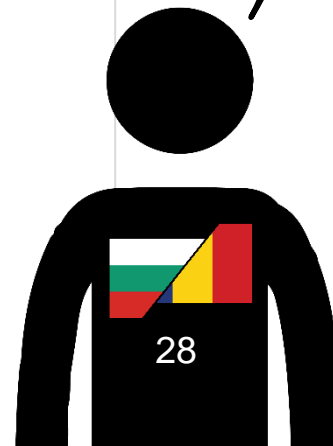
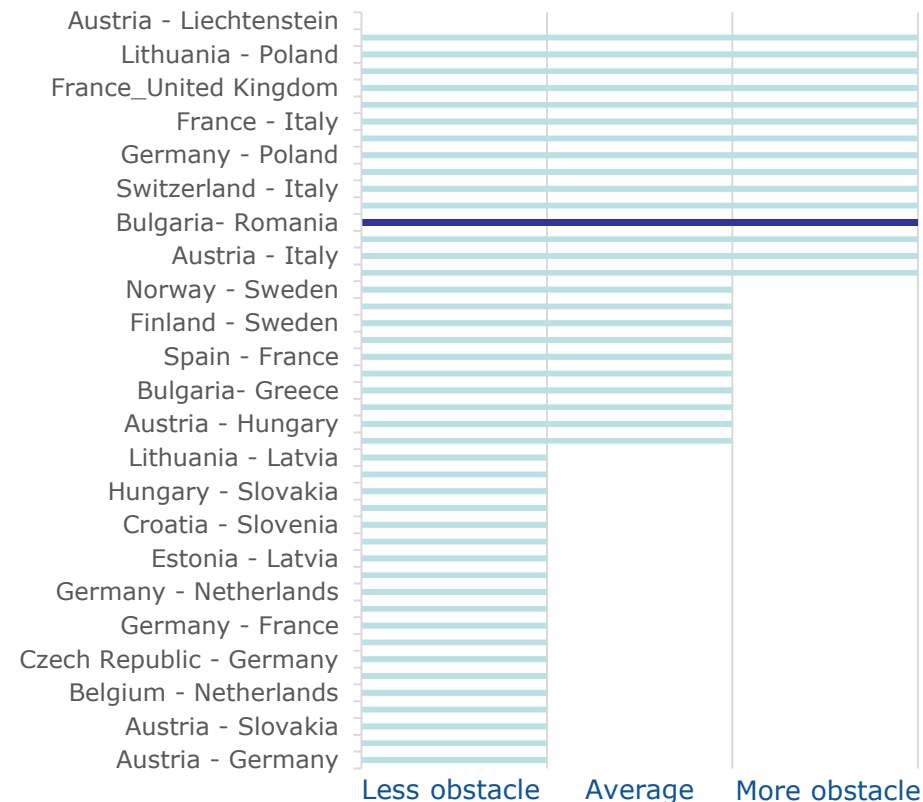


Focus on a specific land region

As a decision maker of the Bulgaria-Romania border, what is my position compared to other land borders in terms of physical accessibility?

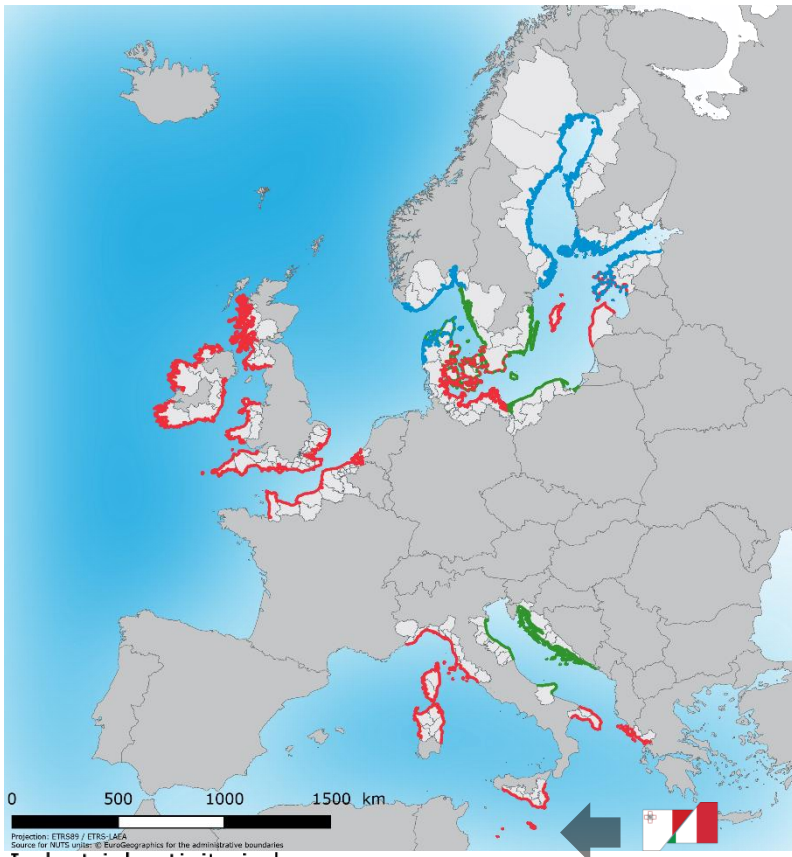


Relative position compared to other BR

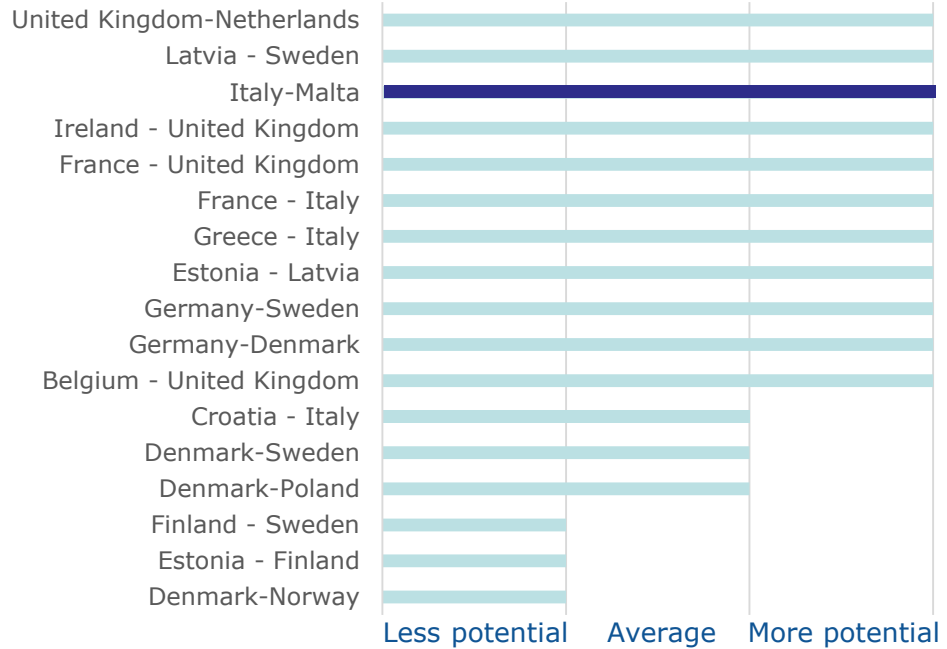


Focus on the industrial activity potential

From a European perspective, what is the potential of the maritime borders in terms of COOPERATION for industrial activity ?



Relative position compared to other BR



Focus on a specific maritime region

From a European perspective, what are the obstacles and the potentials of the Italy-Malta border?

Border region	Label	Type of border	Physical obstacles	Cultural obstacles	Normative and institutional obstacles	Competitiveness potential	Human and social capital	Shared management of natural resources	
			Difficulty in physical accessibility perceived as an obstacle to cross-border cooperation	Language barriers perceived as an obstacle to cross-border cooperation	Legal and administrative barriers perceived as an obstacle to CBC	Industrial activity index	Volunteerism index	Index of natural and protected areas in the border region	Natura 2000 sites in the 25 km buffer
			I_4_value	I_7_value	I_10_value	I_14_value	I_20_value	I_23_value	I_24_value
			Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
M_IT_MT	Italy-Malta	Maritime	41%	54%	49%	87.34	28.32	78.73	n.a.

Analysis of the relevance of the needs

As a policy maker, what are the first needs to be addressed through CBC to better reach the Treaty objective of economic, social and territorial cohesion?



Relevance of the needs

- + Number of potentials "limited" by the obstacle
- ↓
- + Relevant obstacle

Analysis of the relevance of the needs

As a policy maker, what are the first needs to be addressed through CBC to better reach the Treaty objective of economic, social and territorial cohesion?



Relevance of the needs

+ Impact of the potential



+ Relevant potential

More relevant obstacles

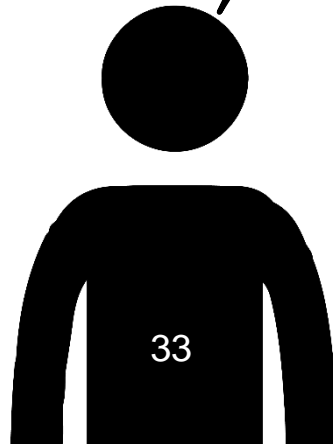
*Obstacles with **high relevance** are*

- **legal and normative obstacles**
- **cultural and language barriers**



Overcoming these obstacles has an high impact on economic, social and territorial cohesion

As a policy maker, what are the first needs to be addressed through CBC to better reach the Treaty objective of economic, social and territorial cohesion?



More relevant potentials

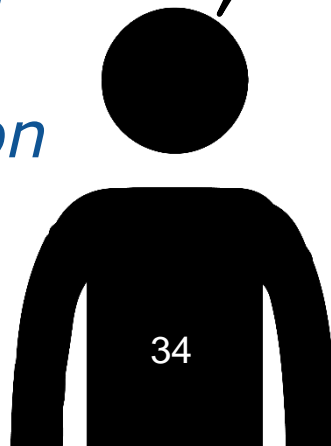
*Potentials with **high relevance** are*

- **Competitiveness** (product innovation, development of industrial and cultural activities)
- **Social and human capital** (education level, training activities and level of social capital)



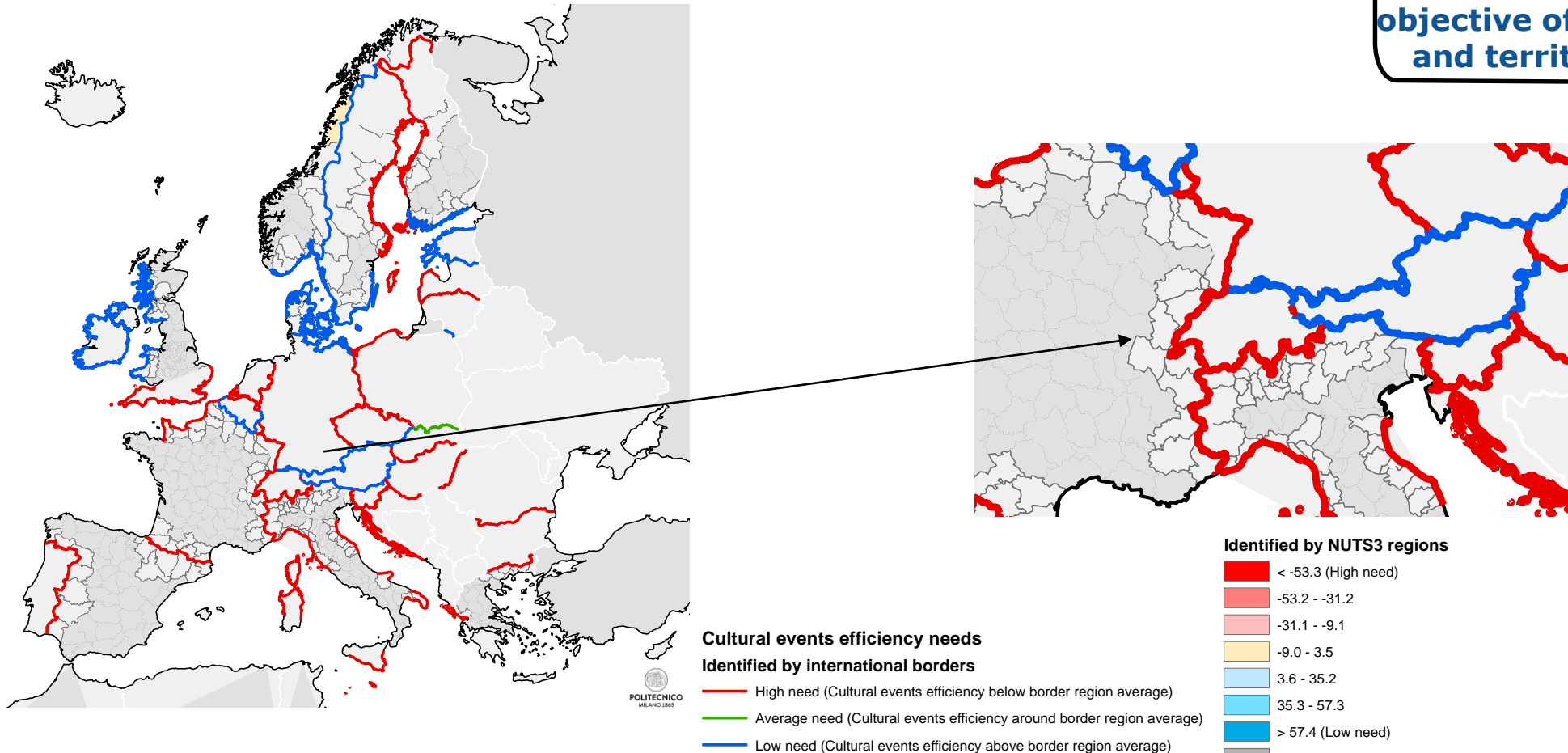
Investing in these potentials is expected to have a high impact on economic, social and territorial cohesion of border regions

As a policy maker, what are the first needs to be addressed through CBC to better reach the Treaty objective of economic, social and territorial cohesion?

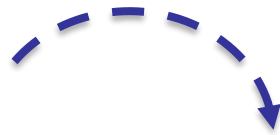
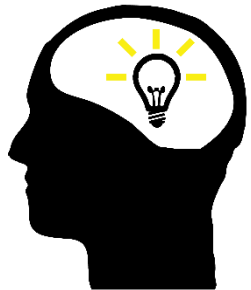


Growth expected once borders are removed – Example: Cultural activities

As a policy maker, what are the first needs to be addressed through CBC to better reach the Treaty objective of economic, social and territorial cohesion?



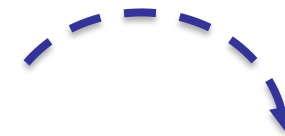
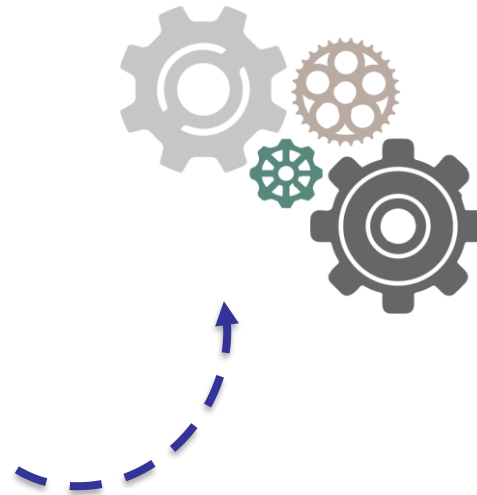
Methodology



Product



Possible use



What next



How to improve the tool?



Update the indicators



Extend/Adapt the existing indicators to all border regions



Define new indicators to quantify the needs



How to improve the tool?

Needs

Physical obstacles

Normative and institutional obstacles

Market integration potential (labour market)

Potential of integration services for cross border functional urban areas

Example of new indicators



Number and types of roads crossing the border, using road network data



Traffic bottlenecks in public transport along the border



Number of cross-border agreements between institutions



Number of searches for job offers across the border using data from web search engines



Location of urban service with open source map software or commercial alternatives



Thank you for your attention

Alessandro Valenza