

TERCO

European Territorial Cooperation as a Factor of Growth, Jobs and Quality of Life

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Final Report- **Abbreviations and glossary** | Version **31/12/2012**

Abbreviations

AAP	Atlantic Area Programme
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development
AGR	Greater Rosario Metropolitan Area
AGUR	Agence d'urbanisme et de développement de la région Flandre-Dunkerque
ANII	National Agency for Research and Innovation
AR	Argentina
ARKO	Arvika and Kongsvinger
AUCI	Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation
BE	Belgium
BE-FR	Case study on Belgium – France
BEAC	Barents Euro Arctic Council
BG	Bulgaria
BID	Inter-American Development Bank
BM	World Bank
BSP	Baltic Sea Programme
BSR	Baltic Sea Region
BSS	Baltic Sea Strategy
CADSES	Central Adriatic Danubian South-Eastern European Space
CAWI	Computer Assisted Web Interviewing or 'on-line survey'
CBC	Cross-border co-operation
CEDOCAM	Documentation Center for the Canary Islands and America
Ch	Chapter
COPIT	Conférence Permanente Intercommunale Transfrontalière
CoR	Committee of the Regions
CS	Case Study
CSA	Case Study Area
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations

CUD	Communauté urbaine de Dunkerke
CUTI	Uruguayan Chamber of Information Technologies
CZ	Czech Republic
DCFTA	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement
DE	Germany
DG	Directorate General
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
EEC	European Economic Community
EGTC	European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation
EL	Greece
EL-TR-BG	Case study on Greece – Turkey – Bulgaria
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
EPH	Permanent Home Survey
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ERSV	Erkend Regionaal Samenwerkingsverband
ES-ARG	Case study on Spain – Argentina
ES-MO	Case study on Spain – Morocco
ES-UY	Case study on Spain – Uruguay
ESPON	European Spatial Planning Observation Network
ETC	European Territorial Cooperation
EU	European Union
Euroregion	A cross-border grouping of public authorities
EU2020	Europe 2020
EUSBSR	European Union Strategy for Baltic Sea Region
ExS	Executive Summary
FAMSI	Fondo Andaluz de Solidaridad Internacional (Andalusian Fund for International Solidarity)
FEDER	European Regional Development Fund

FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FI	Finland
FI-RU	Case study on Finland – Russia
FMI	Fondo Monetario Internacional (ang. International Monetary Fund)
FP7	Framework Programme 7
FR	France
FR-BE	France-Belgium
FUA	Functional Urban Area
GB-NO-SE	Case study on Scotland – Norway – Sweden
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	German Agency for International Development
GR	Greece
GRP	Gross Regional Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
HCP	Haut Commissariat au Plan (High Planning Commission)
HEI	Higher Educational Institution
HSR	High-Speed Rail
HU-SL-RO-UA	ENPI CBC Programme Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine
IDETA	Agence Intercommunale de Développement
IC	International Cooperation
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDE	Inversión Directa Extranjera (Foreign Direct Investment)
IDH	Índice de Desarrollo Humano (Human Development Index)
IDI	In-depth Interview
IEDT	Instituto de Empleo y Desarrollo Socioeconómico y Tecnológico (Institute of Employment and Socio-economic and Technological Development)
IEG	Intercommunale d'Etude et de Gestion
INDEC	National Institute of Statistics and the Census
INE	National Institute of Statistics
IPA	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance

IPEC	Provincial Institute of Statistics and the Census
ITC	International Territorial Cooperation
JTS	Joint Technical Secretariat
LA	Local Authority
LAU	Local administrative units (LAU 1 – district; LAU 2 – municipality). Formerly called NUTS 4 and NUTS 5
LDA	Local Development Agency
LG	Local Government
LIKOTO	Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai
LMCU	Lille Métropole Communauté urbaine
MA	Managing Authority
MA	Morocco
MEDT	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine
MERCOSUR	Common Southern Market
MLG	Multilevel Governance
MOVTMA	Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and Environment
MR	Main Report
MS	Member States
MUA	Morphological Urban Area
NAC	Neighbouring Area Cooperation (Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland)
NCP	National Contact Point
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NMC	Northern Maritime Corridor
NMS	New Member States
NO	Norway
non-MS	non-Member States
NPP	Northern Periphery Programme
NSC	North Sea Commission
NSP	North Sea Programme
NSRP	North Sea Region Programme
NWE	North-West Europe

NWEP	North West Europe Programme
NUTS	Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (three levels plus 2 local levels called LAU 1&2)
ONGs	Organizaciones No Gubernamentales (Non-governmental Organizations)
OMS	Old Member States
ONU	Organización de las Naciones Unidas (Organization of the United Nations)
OP	Operational Programme
OPP	Planning and Budget Office (Presidency of the Republic)
OSA	Oblast State Administration
OSC	Civil Society Organizations
PENCTI	National Strategic Plan for Science and Technology and Innovation
PHARE	Poland and Hungary: Assistance for Reconstructing their Economies
PIB	Producto Interior Bruto (Gross Domestic Product)
PL	Poland
PL-SK-UA	Case study on Poland – Slovakia – Ukraine
PL-CZ-DE	Case study on Poland – Germany – Czech Republic
PL-UA-BL	ENPI CBC Programme Poland-Ukraine-Belarus
PL-SK	CBC Programme Poland-Slovakia
PNUD	Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (United Nations Development Program)
POCTEFEX	Programa de Cooperación Transfronteriza España-Fronteras Exteriores
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RCP	Regional Contact Point
RDA	Regional Development Agency
RESOC	Regionaal Sociaaleconomisch Overlegcomité
RGPH	General Census of the Population and Housing
ROP	Regional Operational Programme
RU	Russian Federation

ScR	Scientific Report
SE	Sweden
SEM	Structural Equation Model
SK	Slovakia
SME	Small and medium-size enterprise
SN	Saxony
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats analysis
TA	Technical Assistance
TA2020	Territorial Agenda 2020
TACIS	Technical Assistance to the Community of Independent States
TC	Territorial Co-operation
TR	Turkey
TTC	Transcontinental Territorial Co-operation
UDELAR	University of the Republic
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNR	National University of Rosario
URB-AL	European Union Regional Cooperation Program with Latin America
URB-ALEU	Regional Cooperation Program for Latin America
URBACT	European sustainable urban development programme
UA	Ukraine
UK	United Kingdom
UY	Uruguay
VAB	Gross Value Added
WVI	West-Vlaamse Intercommunale
WWI	World War I

Glossary

Co-operation nodes - main centers of co-operation, depicted in network analyses as circles of different sizes depending on the number of cooperating regions. They indicate a degree of co-operation.

Degree of co-operation – is measured in through a network approach by the number of regions cooperating with each other. A region becomes a large node if it cooperates with many regions and is considered to have a high level of co-operation. Again, it has to be stressed that ‘degree of co-operation’ does not necessarily solely determine the intensity of co-operation, e.g. the degree of co-operation may be high, but its intensity low or high.

Good practice - an initiative (including methods, processes, activities, techniques, etc.) which has already proved successful and which has the potential to be transferred to a different geographic area.

Governance – in territorial co-operation it is institutional framework for the management and implementation of TC programmes. Key variables when differentiating between forms of territorial cooperation governance structures are: the degree of administrative centralisation or decentralisation; the levels of formality/institutionalisation involved; the level of ‘openness’ and intensity of partner involvement; and the extent to which joint or parallel structures are in place to support.

Intensity of co-operation - is measured through a network type of analysis by the number of common projects between the partners - (the greater the number of projects the higher the intensity of co-operation of the region). It has to be mentioned that ‘intensity’ measured in this way does not determine the scope of co-operation (as defined in Colomb, 2007). In other words, the co-operation can be very intensive (involving many projects), but its scope can be limited to, for example, only exchanging of experience.

INTERREG IV A, B, C – officially, since 2007 the INTERREG III A, B, and C programs are not called INTERREGS anymore but have names: cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation programmes, respectively. However, unofficially used names of those programs are INTERREG IV A, B, C as these programs are basically a continuation of the previous ones. So we also used those names for simplicity and abbreviation.

Scope of co-operation – published in Colomb (2007) a five grade scale describing scope of co-operation. The stages are as follows: 1) exchange of experience, 2) testing or transferring different approaches to tackle a common problem, 3) sharing or pooling tools and resources to tackle a common problem, 4) jointly realizing a transnational action/investment, 5) jointly producing and implementing a transnational spatial strategy. In our project we added one more level of the scope, i.e. 6) Solving cross-border (transnational or transcontinental) problems which require co-operation.

Socio-economic development – is measured in TERCO project by most common indicators such as economic growth, new jobs, quality of life. In addition the indicators such as services provision and quality of natural environment were used, as they are also affect welfare and quality of life.

Successful TC (territorial co-operation) – it is defined in TERCO project as the one which brings the highest joint socio-economic development to the co-operating territorial units (MR, Ch 2.1). Success of territorial co-operation depends (based on statistics reported in ScR, Part I, Ch.3) primarily on factors related to the scope of co-operation, current domains of TC projects, and resources engaged in TC in terms of staff and funds.

Territorial co-operation - in TERCO project it is defined as collaboration between administrative bodies and/or political actors in Europe and beyond, representing their respective territories, which can also engage other stakeholders as long as their involvement is within the same institutionalised framework.

Territorial integration – in TERCO project it is defined as jointly solving cross-border problems on both sides of the border by means of co-operation

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