

TERCO

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

Applied Research 2013/1/9

Inception Report | Version **30/08/2010**



This report presents a more detailed overview of the analytical approach to be applied by the project. This Applied Research Project is conducted within the framework of the ESPON 2013 Programme, partly financed by the European Regional Development Fund.

The partnership behind the ESPON Programme consists of the EU Commission and the Member States of the EU27, plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. Each partner is represented in the ESPON Monitoring Committee.

This report does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the members of the Monitoring Committee.

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List of authors

Editor: Grzegorz GORZELAK

Javier ALFONSO

John BACHTLER

Antonio Vazquez BARQUER

Valerie BIOT

Heikki ESKELINEN

Matti FRITSCH

Marek KOZAK

Irene McMASTER

Mark PENMAN

George PETRAKOS

Adam PŁOSZAJ

Katja SARMIENTO-MIRWALDT

Maciej SMĘTKOWSKI

Lefteris TOPALAGLOU

Katarzyna ZAWALIŃSKA

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Table of contents

Introduction.....	6
1 Research objectives and analytical approach.....	7
1.1 Key objectives and research questions	7
1.2 Conceptual framework of TERCO	8
2 Methodology and hypothesis	10
2.2 Desk Research: meta-evaluation	11
2.3 Multivariate statistical analysis	12
2.4 Network analysis	15
2.5 Case studies	17
2.6 Construction of typologies	20
3 Review of the main literature and data sources	21
3.1 Definitions and types of territorial cooperation	21
3.2 Main theories of territorial cooperation	22
3.3 Determinants of territorial cooperation	24
3.4 Gaps in literature.....	25
3.5 Recognized data sources and types of indicators	25
3.6 Data in the EU Candidate Countries	28
4 Use of existing ESPON results.....	28
4.1 Existing ESPON experience relevant for Transnational Territorial Cooperation	28
5 Research activities	33
5.1 Distribution of research activities among partners	34
5.2 Budget by individual partners and budget lines	36
6 Addressing content related issues of Annex III of Subsidy Contract.....	37
7 Envisaged outputs.....	40
8 Methodological barriers and challenges.....	41
9 Preparation of the Interim Report	42

References	44
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10 Annexes.....	46
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10.1 Inventory of INTERREG III and IV programmes	46
10.2 General Template of Case Studies.....	48
10.3 Literature reviewed on TTC	50
10.4 Data from ESPON projects	55
10.5 Examples of Transatlantic Inter-regional co-operation projects ...	81

Annex to the Inception Report	88
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Please also consult this Annex which contains further information, clarifying and complementing the information given in the Inception Report

List of Figures

Figure 1 Conceptual framework of the project.....	9
Figure 2 Examples of Factor and Cluster Analysis in TERCO.....	13
Figure 3 Example of SEM graphical presentation	14
Figure 4 Structure of all activities.....	33

List of Tables

Table 1 Methods applied to each type of TTC	10
Table 2 Proposition of the Case Studies	18
Table 3 Case Studies by types of TTC	20
Table 4 Research Activities within WP2	34
Table 5 Workload by Partners.....	36
Table 6 Breakdown of Project Partner budget per budget line	37
Table 7 Deliverables with division of responsibility among PPs	40
Table 8 Time schedule for meetings and Reports in TERCO Project.....	42

List of Maps

Map 1 Example of network visualisation: Network of cooperation in ESPON 2006 projects (institutions mutually cooperating in at least two projects)	16
Map 2 Example of network visualisation: Publication potential of the subregions and directions of cooperation in 2001-2006.....	16

Introduction



This project is entitled "European Territorial Cooperation as a Factor of Growth, Jobs and Quality of Life" (TERCO) and is an ESPON applied research project under Priority 1 (2013/1/9). The project commenced on 16th of February 2010 and ends on 31st of March 2013.

The project involves 6 Project Partners from the Northern, Southern, Western, Eastern and Central parts of Europe. The Lead Partner is EUROREG - Centre for European Regional and Local Studies, University of Warsaw (Poland). Other partners are: European Policies Research Centre, University of Strathclyde (Scotland); Free University of Brussels (Belgium); Karelian Institute, University of Eastern Finland (Finland); University of Thessaly, DPRD (Greece) and Autonomous University of Madrid (Spain).



This Inception Report fulfils the requirements of TERCO Subsidy Contract 063/2010. The Report expands on the project proposal and presents a more in-depth conceptual and methodological framework for the project. The report includes: a review of the main literature and data sources, with special reference to data situation in the EU Candidate Countries; a detailed description of the methodology and hypotheses under investigation; insights into the selection of case studies; a description of how the project builds upon and benefits from previous ESPON projects; more detailed overviews of the project's outputs and deliverables; and a dissemination plan. The report ends by setting out a clear direction for the next project deliverable, an Interim Report.

1 Research objectives and analytical approach

1.1 Key objectives and research questions

The main objective of the project is to assess the relationship between transnational territorial cooperation (TTC) and the development paths of EU and neighbouring regions.

Supporting and adding depth to this objective are 5 subordinate objectives:

1. to identify factors explaining types of TTC;
2. to validate current theoretical concepts on TTC;
3. draw lessons on effectiveness of TTC types;
4. to establish good practices for TTC; and
5. to draw conclusions on the types of TTC, and their corresponding results.

More specifically, the project addresses several research and policy questions, which originate both from theoretical and practical examples of TTC. The main questions are:

- How valid are current theoretical concepts for understanding the relationship between transnational territorial cooperation and development at different spatial scales?
- What factors can explain the general and specific interrelationships between TTC and regional development (for example, location, level and structure of development, governance system and performance and types of TTC in which they are active)?
- How successful is current TTC and what are the key driving forces that affect their success? More specifically, what roles are played by the inter-organisational or inter-personal relationships underlying TTC, and to what extent are high-quality or sustainable TTC relationships important for TTC success?
- What lessons can be drawn on the effectiveness of different types of TTC for specific types of territories and their development paths?
- What forms and structures of governance of TTC constitute 'good practice', in terms of their effectiveness in contributing to sustainable development in different types of territorial situation?
- What is the relationship between different territorial scales and forms, as well as domains of cooperation? Which forms and domains of cooperation are most suitable for developing and implementing shared strategies at different scales?

Based on the structure outlined and questions set out, the project team will assess current developments and formulate recommendations on the following issues:

- the adequacy of existing territorial cooperation areas for meeting the current challenges for territorial development (e.g. global competitiveness, cohesion, climate change,

demographic change). If challenges are not being met, why is this the case? Are there new areas of cooperation at transnational, interregional as well as cross-border (internal and external) levels? Is it possible to facilitate more European strategies, such as the Baltic Sea Strategy, by means of territorial cooperation and cohesion?

- the appropriate scales for different domains of transnational territorial cooperation. Which themes are most appropriately dealt with through territorial cooperation, and at which scale?
- the most favourable framework conditions, driving forces and good governance models (at different scales) for territorial cooperation. How can cooperation be supported by policy-makers? What are the current experiences of the governance (both positive and negative) of territorial cooperation in Europe and what can be learnt from them? Will better TTC relationships contribute to TTC success? Can cases of good/best practice be translated applied in other cooperation areas?
- the role of infrastructural investment in cooperation programmes. What kind of infrastructure is needed (and where) to enable fruitful cooperation arrangements? Is a different approach required in this respect regarding old and new EU Member States?

1.2 Conceptual framework of TERCO

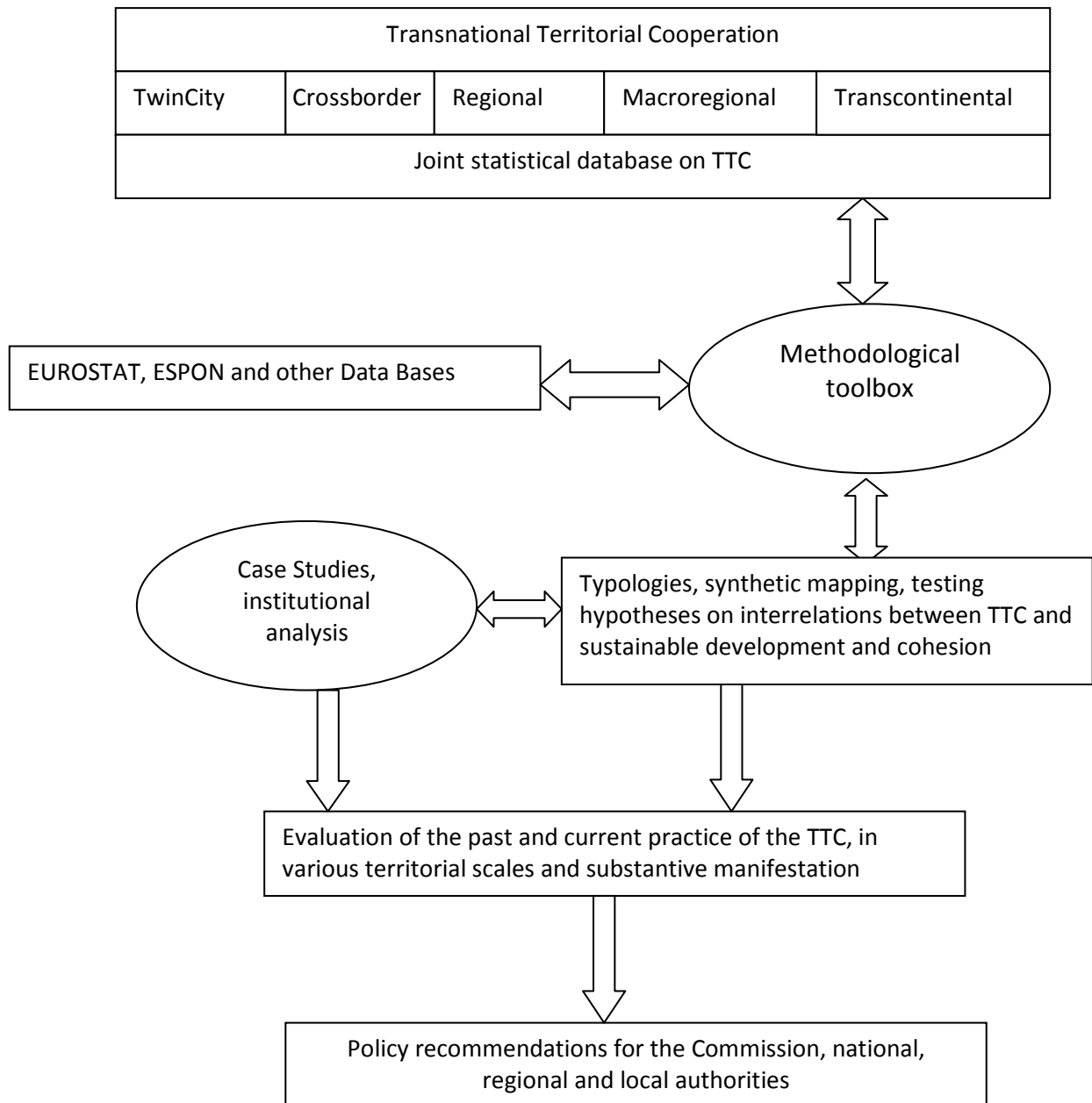
The conceptual framework of the project was designed in the way that addresses the issues in the most complete and comprehensive manner possible, as illustrated in Figure 1. The project's framework starts with the identification of 5 main types of TTC based on different levels of cooperation:

- 1) Urban cooperation (i.e. TwinCity type of cooperation),
- 2) Crossborder,
- 3) Regional,
- 4) Macroregional, and
- 5) Transcontinental cooperation.

Data is collected both from primary sources (surveys, interviews, etc.) and secondary sources (databases as e.g. EUROSTAT, ESPON; projects evaluation, official documents and reports, policy papers, etc.). The data will be compiled and entered into data bases containing indicators, which according to the findings of the project's literature review, have the highest explanatory power. The data gathered will be analysed, through a range appropriate methodologies, ranging from desk research to advanced multivariate statistical analyses (which are described in more detail in the following chapter).

The analyses will: 1) test the project’s hypotheses, 2) develop typologies of TTC cooperation based on meaningful criteria, and 3) identify most interesting case studies, in terms of good and bad practice (effective vs. non-effective, efficient vs. non-efficient). The project will conclude with policy recommendations for the European Commission, national, regional and local levels.

Figure 1 Conceptual framework of the project



2 Methodology and hypothesis

The main hypothesis for the study is that:

transnational territorial co-operation (TTC) is one of the factors underpinning the sustainable development of territorial units, since it allows for the exchange of experience, lesson-learning, common problem-solving and joint policy formulation.

Quantitative and qualitative methods will be applied, not only to test the hypothesis, but to explore and explain in-depth the mechanisms and links between TTC and the regional development.

The qualitative methods applied in the project are: desk research (including a meta-evaluation, literature review, analysis of data bases, review of policy documentation), case studies (including in-depth Interviews (IDI), focus groups (FG), surveys based on standardised questionnaires, experts brainstorming and/or other participatory methods). Quantitative data analysis and depiction methods include: multivariate statistical analysis (including Factor Analysis, Cluster Analysis, ANOVA and potentially Structural Equation Modelling), network analysis, TTC typologies.

Table 1 summarises the methods applied to different types of TTC.

Table 1 Methods applied to each type of TTC

Methodology / TTC	Twin-Cities	Cross-Border	Regional	Macroregional	TransContinental
Desk research:					
Literature and data review	x	x	x	x	x
Meta-evaluation		x	x	x	
Multivariate statistical analysis	x	x	x		
Network Analysis	x		x		x
Case Study methods	x	x	x	x	x
TTC Typologies		x			

Each group of methods is briefly described below. The type of data required and rationale for the approach used is also outlined.

2.2 Desk Research: meta-evaluation

Short description

Desk Research involves gathering data that already exists. The project team will analyse the following groups of data: 1) theories and accounts from academic and policy literature on the determinants and obstacles to TTC, form and benefit of territorial cooperation. This review involves classical economic geography, new economic geography, behavioural geography, humanistic school, and other approaches; 2) data bases (such as EUROSTAT, ESPON 2013, Human Development Indicators, etc); 3) legal and administrative documents in place to operationalise territorial cooperation; 4) policy documents relating to territorial cooperation; 5) project documentation (INTERREGs, DG REGIO's Initiatives and Council of Europe activities); and 6) evaluations of TTC projects. The literature and database review is described in greater details in Chapter 3.

Rationale

The main reason to analyse existing literature and evaluations and develop 'meta-evaluations' of territorial cooperation projects is to identify the practical aspects of the territorial cooperation under existing policy frameworks. In particular, the project is interested in the barriers to TTC that may stem from differences in levels of decentralization and obstacles created by the EU regulations. In this context, multilevel governance is also studied from a 'top-down' perspective, this will be complemented by a 'bottom-up perspective' based on interview data.

Data

As part of this work, the project team carried out an inventory of all INTERREG III and INTERREG IV programs (see Annex 1). In addition, programs and evaluations of Council of Europe (CoE) and DG REGIO's initiatives will be analysed. For example, regional programs of Council of Europe include: the Regional Programme for Black Sea and South Caucasus: Kyiv Initiative (which involves five countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, and promote culture, tourism and democracy); Regional Programme on Cultural and Natural Heritage in South East Europe (RPSEE) (which involves Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, FYROM and Kosovo and involves institutional capacity building, heritage rehabilitation and local development); Regional Program on Social Security Coordination and Social Security Reforms in South-East Europe, and alike.

2.3 Multivariate statistical analysis

The main statistical methods applied will be Factor Analysis, ANOVA and Cluster Analysis. Conditional on data obtained from surveys, Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) will be also be applied, which allows for the analysis of causal links between latent (not-directly observable) variables. In addition, 'descriptive' statistics will be calculated to describe the data collected. The following sections describe Factor, ANOVA and Cluster Analysis, and Structural Equation Modelling (SEM).

2.3.1. Short description of Factor Analysis, ANOVA and Cluster Analysis

Factor Analysis (FA), and more precisely Principal Component Analysis (PCA), is a data reduction method. The approach will allow for the reduction of many related variables into a few explanatory factors. So, the approach will allow the project to focus on a manageable, yet thorough set of explanatory variables for determining TTC. ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) method, compares 'within-group' variances (within factors in our case) with between-group variances (between factors) in order to see whether the differences are statistically significant. The approach will allow the project to test, whether the different determinants of TTC significantly differ in explaining the socio-economic developments of the regions in question. Cluster Analysis (CA) is a method that classifies objects so that each is similar to others in the cluster with respect to predetermined selection criteria. Then, each cluster (in our case profile of regions) is examined for its explanatory credibility, in terms of its regional socio-economic performance.

Rationale

The reason to use a sequence of PCA, ANOVA and Cluster Analysis is that the first method (PCA) allows the project to establish homogeneous groups of variables which are the most powerful in explaining the determinants of TTC. So, the project will identify a reasonable number of factors, which will cover all major explanatory variables influencing territorial cooperation. Then, applying ANOVA will allow the project to test to what extent each factor is important for socio-economic development of the regions involved and the significance of differences for all types of TTC. Finally, Cluster Analysis will allow the project to analyse differences in the socio-economic development of the cooperating regions, taking the full set of cooperation characteristics into account (so not based on one factor but combinations of all sets of factors). So, as an outcome, the project will identify profiles of cooperation (clusters of regions with significantly different characteristics between the clusters, but homogenous within the clusters), which vary in their effectiveness (or significance) in influencing regional socio-economic development. In that way, the project should be able to select the best profile of TTC (and the representative regions of fulfilling this profile), which is the most successful in boosting regional development in terms of growth, jobs and quality of life. A simplified outline of this approach is presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2 Examples of Factor and Cluster Analysis in TERCO

Examples of Factors:	Examples of Factors Determining TTC			
	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
EXAMPLES of Variables:				
Population	Size of the cooperating regions			
Area				
Regional GDP/Country GDP				
Population density				
NUTS levels, etc.				
Distance between the capitals of the regions		Proximity (physical and cultural) of the cooperating regions		
Types of physical / transports connections between the regions				
Language and cultural proximity				
Witin EU, non EU, other, etc.				
Along the border				Types of dependences between regions
Along the river				
Along the main trade way, etc.				
Strenght of central government				Governance structure of regions
Strenght of regional government				
Involvement of government in TTC				
etc.				

→

EXAMPLES of Clusters:	EXAMPLES of Regional Clusters		
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3
EXAMPLES of Variables:			
Population	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
Area			
Regional GDP/Country GDP			
Population density			
NUTS levels, etc.			
Distance between the capitals of the regions	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
Types of physical / transports connections between the regions			
Language and cultural proximity			
Witin EU, non EU, other, etc.			
Along the border			
Along the river			
Along the main trade way, etc.			
Strenght of central government	STRONG	MEDIUM	WEAK
Strenght of regional government			
Involvement of government in TTC			
	Socio-economic development of Clusters		
GDP growth	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
Employment indicators	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
Quality of Life indicators	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
SELECTIONS of profile	Best	Medium	Worst
Regions in EUROPE	<names of regions>	<names of regions>	<names of regions>

Data

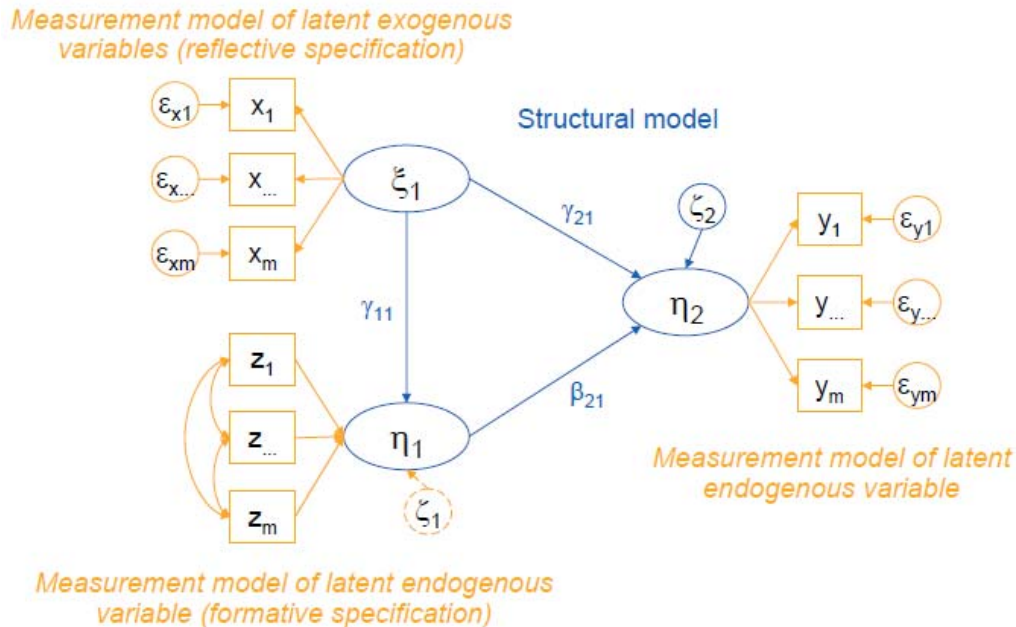
Data will gathered from different sources, therefore the project will have to ensure that the data used is consistent and comparable. Data describing characteristics of regions at NUTS2 and NUTS3 level will mainly be sourced from EUROSTAT. Variables with highest potential to be determinants of TTC will come partly from EUROTSTAT, and partly from the ESPON 2013 data base. For the case study regions, these sources will be supplemented by survey data.

2.3.2 Description of SEM

Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) is a powerful statistical technique for testing and estimating causal relations between latent (not-directly observable) variables, or ‘constructs’. SEM allows both confirmatory and exploratory modelling, meaning they are suited to both theory testing and theory development. A hypothesised model is tested using the obtained data to determine how well a model fits the data. The causal assumptions embedded in the model often have ‘falsifiable’ implications, which can be tested against the data. Technically, SEM estimates a series of separate, but interdependent, multiple regression equations simultaneously as specified in the structural model. SEM is distinguished by two

characteristics: 1) the scope to estimate multiple and interrelated dependent relationships, 2) the ability to represent unobserved concepts in these relationships and account for measurement error in the estimation process (Hair, Anderson, Tatham, Black, 1998). SEM allows also for a graphical presentation of complex models which makes an analysis more transparent – see example in Figure 3.

Figure 3 Example of SEM graphical presentation



Rationale

The main reason for using SEM is to deal with important driving forces that, potentially, determine the success of TCC but are not directly observable. One such driving force may be inter-organisational or inter-personal relationships underlying a TCC. Using constructs, such as the quality or sustainability of a TCC relationship and other latent variables, SEM will allow the project to get closer to the complex reality of what determines TTC success. For better clarity, we illustrate the rationale using a general SEM depiction as in Figure 3 above. Assuming that the construct η_2 represents ‘success of TTC’, ξ_1 represents ‘quality or sustainability of the underlying TTC relationship’ and η_1 represents some other, not directly observable TTC determinant. The arrows show the causal links, which have been specified based on theoretical grounds. The estimation of model parameters can show which of the assumed causalities are in fact significant and which are not on the basis of the existing data. The statistical information that is compiled during the process of structural model verification allows a researcher to improve the model – to modify the causality structure and to test the hypotheses repeatedly, as long as a satisfactory explanatory power of the model is achieved.

Data

The most appropriate type of data for this type of analysis is survey data. Thus, questionnaires will be designed in a way that allows for the collection of data useful for verification of the specific hypotheses. The verification of existing theories a good starting point for constructing a SEM, as the model is improved by 'falsifying' some relations and replacing them with new ones, thus improving overall model fit.

2.4 Network analysis

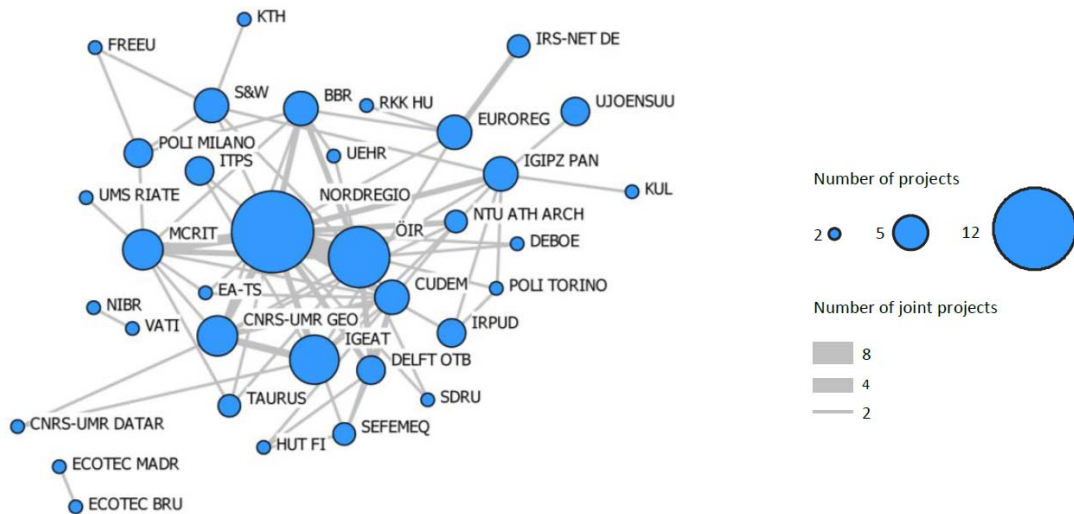
Short description

Network analysis is an approach that is applied increasingly frequently in analyses of various fields of cooperation, such as Internet, communications, economic cooperation, as well as scientific cooperation. The network analysis tool gives a new perspective to studies on the nature of cooperation, and goes beyond the classical variables of, e.g. statistical analysis. Moreover, compared to classical measurements, the network analysis allows assessments to identify the structure of connections, flows and interdependencies.

Every network consists of nodes and the relationships between them. The nodes may be people, organizations, their organizational units, events, projects, etc. The nodes have their attributes, (e.g. for people they may include age, education level, sex, etc.). The relationships may take the form of exchange of information, cooperation, participation in the same projects, friendship, but also mutual competition. Between the nodes, the 'relationships' involve flows (they may include flows of funds, information, knowledge, employees, etc.).

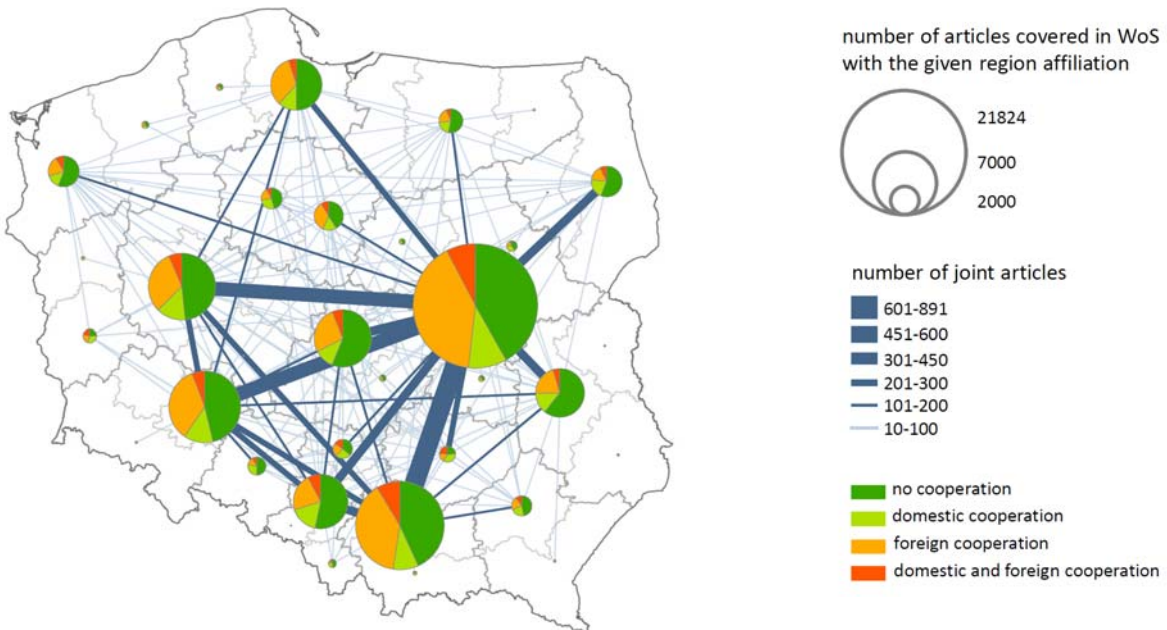
Network analysis allows assessments to capture even very complicated and multifaceted relationships between numerous elements in an accurate and quantified manner. It has a solid theoretical base, detailed and well-grounded research methods and procedures (see e.g. Wasserman, Faust, 2007; Ploszaj, 2010). The fact that network research can integrate qualitative, quantitative and graphical data is also invaluable, as it, allows more thorough and in-depth analysis (Kilduff, Tsai 2003; p. 19). Moreover, various methods of visualising networks (using suitable software, both specialized network visualisation software and standard graphics applications and GIS software) allow for the effective presentation of the research results (for examples see Map 1 and Map 2).

Map 1 Example of network visualisation: Network of cooperation in ESPON 2006 projects (institutions mutually cooperating in at least two projects)



Source: Ploszaj A., Wojnar K. (2009). Analiza sieci współpracy ośrodków naukowo-badawczych – przykład programu ESPON, Studia Regionalne i Lokalne, nr. 4(38)/2009.

Map 2 Example of network visualisation: Publication potential of the subregions and directions of cooperation in 2001-2006



Source: Olechnicka A., Ploszaj, A. (2008). Polska nauka w sieci. Przestrzeń nauki i innowacyjności. Raport z badań. Warszawa 2008.

Rationale

Methods of network analysis will be used for examining TTC networks. This method allows for detailed analysis of twin cities (sister cities, partnership towns, partner towns, friendship towns – all forms of cooperative agreements between cities in geographically distinct or adjacent areas to promote cooperation) and networks, as well as project partners cooperation networks (INTERREG IIIB, IIIC, IVB, IVC projects).

Data

There is no Europe-wide database on twin cities. The main challenge will be to create such database. Data will be mainly gathered from internet sources. To ensure reliability and quality of the data, a careful examination of the data will be carried out. Data on INTERREG partnerships will be collected from INTERREG's secretariats. Network data will be presented on maps and graphs. Furthermore network analysis will produce indicators (e.g. measures of centrality such as degree, closeness, or "betweenness") that could be used for other statistical analysis.

2.5 Case studies

Case studies in TERCO project will involve several methods, mainly: sociological surveys with policy-makers at different governmental levels and questionnaires in selected localities, interactive and participative methods, such as expert brainstorming and mind-mapping. Some supplementary methods will also be applied, e.g. desk-research, mapping, statistical analysis. In order to ensure comparability, standardised questionnaires will be applied.

The project proposes two types of Case Studies (CSs), which are main parts of two separate Work Packages: WP2.5 and WP 2.6.

Work Package 2.5 focuses on CSs in order to identify the relevance of domains and territorial structures for cooperation and analyse specific border situations. In this context, the project proposes a typology for the EU internal and external border regions, interpreting the socioeconomic dynamics occurring within and across the EU space (EU-15 countries, new EU Member-States, Candidate EU Member-States, European Neighbourhood Policy countries). The examination of territorial cross-border cooperation will involve 8 case studies, including 6 external EU borders (including 3 transcontinental borders), and 2 internal EU borders as shown in Table 2). Further details on the Case Studies are provided in Annex 10.2.

Table 2 Proposition of the Case Studies

Case Studies				
	CROSS BORDER AREA	BORDER STATUS	MACRO-REGION	PARTNER IN CHARGE
1	Finland-Russia	External	EU-Russia	University of Eastern Finland, Karelian Institute
2	Poland-Ukraine	External	EU-Eastern Borders	University of Warsaw, EUROREG
3	Greece-Turkey	External	Southeastern Europe	University of Thessaly, DPRD
4	Spain-Morocco	Transcontinental	Maghreb Area	Autonomous University of Madrid
5	Spain-Latin America	Transcontinental	Peru, Cuba	Autonomous University of Madrid
6	EU – Canada	Transcontinental	e.g. Newfoundland, Ontario, other	EPRC, Strathclyde University
7	Poland-Germany	Internal	EU New Member States	University of Warsaw, EUROREG
8	Belgium-France	Internal	EU-15	Free University of Brussels

As the data on transcontinental cooperation is in general less widely available, more attention is paid to this in the Case Studies. In particular, so far the project has identified the following interesting area for potential study:

1. Territorial Cooperation between Andalusia and the North of Morocco

- Cooperation between the region of **Meknes in Morocco** and the **Province of Jaen, in Spain**, involving the exchange of information and technical knowledge on olive oil production and markets.
- Cooperation between the **Province of Malaga** and the **region Tangier-Tetouan**, for development of tourism, diffusion of new technologies, and the improvement of social services.
- Agreement for the creation of a new space for University Cooperation between the municipalities of **Tetouan (Morocco) and Algeciras (Spain)**
- A cooperation agreement for the creation of an Intercontinental Biosphere Reserve (**North of Morocco and Southern Andalusia**).

2. Territorial Cooperation between European Union and Latin American cities and regions

- Cooperation agreement between the **Municipality of Rosario** and the government of the **Basque Country** for transfer of technology and cultural exchange.
- Cooperation agreement between the **city of Rosario** and the **city of Barcelona** for the transfer of technology and knowledge related to urban development.
- Cooperation agreement between **the Department of Canelones, in Uruguay**, and the **Canary Islands** for the improvement of social services and cultural exchange.
- Cooperation agreement between the **Department of Canelones, in Uruguay, and the Province of Barcelona**, for the institutional strengthening of MERCOSUR cities, and local governance.
- Cooperation between the **Region of Galicia in Spain** and the city of **Santiago de Cuba** for the improvement of social overhead capital and urban environment.
- Cooperation between the **Region of Galicia** in Spain and the **region of Chipillico in Peru** for rural development.

3. Inter-regional territorial cooperation between Europe and Canada

- Various inter-regional cooperation agreements between **European and Canadian regions**: e.g. Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario, and British Columbia, as exemplified in Annex 10.5.

Work Package 2.6 focuses on case studies in order to identify the driving forces of and governance structures for territorial cooperation. The overall aim of this Work Package can be subdivided into three broad objectives: 1) identify the driving forces behind, and the determinants, of cooperation; 2) identify the roles that institutional framework, legal instruments and governance structures conditions play in cooperation, and how appropriate they are for territorial cooperation; and 3) identify models of cooperation that work in practice.

This Work Package will develop a methodology to investigate a large number of case studies, with a view to developing a general picture/map of territorial cooperation driving forces and governance structure. It will also propose criteria for 'working' cooperation.

Work Package 2.6 will start by using the results from the WP 2.5 Case Studies and focus on the governance structures within the analysed regions. Subsequently, further Case Studies will be identified for each of the categories identified in the analysis. WP 2.6 will complement WP 2.5 studies, with a broader coverage of the ESPON territory and more internal EU cases will be added.

Data

Overall the project will ensure that the geographic and typology coverage of all Case Studies (within WP 2.5 and WP 2.6 together) is as comprehensive and relevant as possible for all types of TTC - see the summary in Table 3.

Table 3 Case Studies by types of TTC

Geography coverage	TwinCities	Cross-Border	Regional	Macroregional	TransContinental
EU	X	X	X	X	X
Internal EU borders: Poland-Germany, Belgium-France		X	X	X	
External EU borders within continent: with Turkey, Ukraine, Russia		X	X	X	
External EU borders, other continents: Morocco, Uruguay, Peru, Canary Islands, Cuba, Canada		X			X

2.6 Construction of typologies

The development of typologies is an approach to studying 'types'. The approach used will be mainly based on existing methods such as Clusters and Case Studies. In addition, the project may use taxonomy methods to show the relative differences among the regions in terms of the impacts of TTC on their development. The project proposal already sets out two types of Typology:

- 1) EU NUTS2 regions from the point of view of patterns of cooperation (D.2.4-2) and,
- 2) cross-border areas with suggestions for further policy encouraging cross-border cooperation (D.2.5-3)

However, it is anticipated that further typologies will be developed, based on the results of the project. All the typologies, as well as many individual indicators, will be set out in cartographic form. Project results will be prepared according to the standards set by ESPON. Innovative ways to present the results can be explored and used. The project proposal already outlines the following outputs:

D.2.4-4 Maps of networks of TTC on various territorial levels.

D.2.4-5 Maps of indices of TTC and of established types of this cooperation, on the level of NUTS2.

D.2.6-4 Map of the ways in which different cooperation areas have responded to varying framework conditions.

3 Review of the main literature and data sources

Following a description of the project's methodology, the following sections of the Inception Report focus on the literature review. The literature review has four main goals. Firstly, a working definition of territorial cooperation is developed. Secondly, theoretical approaches that provide insights into territorial cooperation are discussed. Third, based on evaluations of INTERREG programs from two periods (2000-2006 and 2007-2013), key determinants of territorial cooperation are considered. Finally, gaps in the existing literature and the challenges that these pose for the project are reviewed.

3.1 Definitions and types of territorial cooperation

There is a large volume of literature on territorial cooperation (as presented below), covering a range of activities and processes. Be that as it may, a clear definition of exactly what is meant by territorial cooperation is commonly lacking. For the purposes of this study, it is important to work with a clear working definition. Based on the literature review the following definition is proposed:

***territorial cooperation** is the association of administrative bodies and/or political actors representing territories at different spatial scales. It involves knowledge exchange and collaborative action to improve territorial development (through programmes, projects, agreements and institutions).*

In other words, this definition excludes cooperation between private actors as a whole, or public bodies that represent no territorial level, as well as INTERREG IIIC and IVC.

Territorial cooperation initiatives vary in terms of size, regulatory span, fields of action and institutionalization. They range from sporadic information exchanges and consultation or selective cooperation to extensive, wide-ranging programmes and the creation of common institutions. Territorial cooperation can also be categorised according to judicial status, distinguishing between associations with or without legal personality.

Following from the above definition, it is possible to differentiate between five levels of cooperation:

1) Cross-border cooperation: the most common form of cooperation has been and still is funded through strand A of the INTERREG / Objective 3. Cross-border cooperation usually takes the shape of so-called 'Euroregions', i.e. voluntary associations of municipalities that are located adjacent to one or more state borders. Examples include the original Dutch-German 'Euregio' but also the 'Transmanche' region that stretches across the English Channel. Euroregions can but need not have legal personality. They differ in terms of institutions, institutional relations, competences and action areas, budgets and size.

2) Regional cooperation: this involves cooperation mostly between NUTS 2 units. Transnational cooperation between national, regional and local authorities as funded through strand B of Objective 3 in larger cooperating areas is also covered. Examples include the

North Sea region as well as the 'Central Europe' programme. Larger associations also include working communities that tend to involve regional rather than local actors such as ARGE ALP or the Lake Constance Conference (Bodenseekonferenz) (Engl, 2009, Assembly of European Regions, 1992). This is quite a loose form of coordination and mainly devoted to information exchange. And finally, there are loose cooperation networks such as the Four Motors for Europe.

3) City twinning: community- or town-twinning involves agreements between towns and cities of different countries. They can either be geographically close (e.g. the Polish and German twin towns Zgorzelec and Görlitz) or more distant (Birmingham and Lyon). Eurodistricts, as areas that connect urban agglomerations across borders, are also included in this definition.

4) Macro-regions: a macro-region is defined as 'an area including territory from a number of different countries or regions associated with one or more common features or challenges.' (DG Regio, 2009). In Europe, these include the Baltic Sea region as well as the Danube region.

5) Transcontinental: Regions and cities undertaking transcontinental territorial cooperation with North and Latin America. Examples include the sister city agreements between Chicago and, for example, Warsaw, Paris and Gothenburg, or Toronto's agreements with Frankfurt or Milan.

3.2 Main theories of territorial cooperation

This section introduces a number of theoretical perspectives that seem especially relevant to our study, as they cast regions and other subnational units as international actors. Hence, below we discuss: 1) a strand in the literature on borders that focuses on cross-border cooperation (van Houtum 2000); 2) the concept of 'paradiplomacy' that is closely related to the 'new regionalism' and 3) the notion of territorial 'governance'.

Henk van Houtum (2000) has identified three approaches to border studies in Europe that can also be used to examine territorial cooperation more generally: the flow approach, the people approach and the cross-border cooperation approach. The third is most important for present purposes, as it analyses EU-funded and independent forms of cooperation across borders. Numerous case studies have demonstrated how borders are being overcome. In this view, Euroregions and other such cooperation areas are seen as 'laboratories of European integration' (Kirchner, 2003). The cross-border cooperation approach to the study of borders analyses processes of networking and integration with a particular emphasis on Europe (Perkmann, 2003, Anderson et al., 2003, O'Dowd, 2002, Scott, 2002). There is a broad consensus that territorial cooperation is potentially very beneficial in promoting trade, knowledge exchange and synergies (Hansen, 1983, Hanson, 1996). Cross-border cooperation is alternatively seen as a means of improving joint problem-solving (Perkmann,

2003), social capital (Grix and Knowles, 2002), and even a notion of democracy that transcends the borders of the state (O'Dowd, 2002).

Contact, networking and integration between cities and regions of different countries have led scholars to coin the term 'paradiplomacy' – the involvement of subnational governments in international politics (Keating, 1999, Keating and Hooghe, 1996). The argument reads that European integration has provided subnational actors with many opportunities to pursue their political or economic agendas independently of national channels. A similar phenomenon has been captured by conceptualisations of the so-called 'new regionalism' and of the 'Europe of the regions' (Jeffery, 2000, Keating, 1998, Jeffery, 1997). These concepts refer to the continued relevance of territorial units for development, political interest articulation and expressions of regional identity. A core question of the new regionalist approach to territorial cooperation is how regions achieve their particular ends by making use of national and supranational opportunity structures. The new regionalism was initially applied only to Western European regions. However, during the process of EU enlargement, several Central and East European states devolved significant powers to newly-created administrative regions, enabling these to develop and pursue their own agendas (Brusis, 2002, Jordan, 2001).

The concepts of paradiplomacy and the new regionalism commonly assume that regional politicians are autonomous actors with their own agendas and channels of influence. The introduction of the 'partnership principle' in 1988 has been an important step in the empowerment of regions. This principle also played a major part in the development of the multi-level governance model (Hooghe and Marks, 2001, Keating and Hooghe, 1996, Marks and Hooghe, 1996). This ties in with the notion of 'governance', with a focus on the act of governing rather than formally accountable government. There is an assumption that the trend is towards more flexible and less hierarchical modes of governance, though there is also some evidence to the contrary (University of Valencia et al, 2006). Thus, one can draw a distinction between three forms of association that vary in terms of their formality and flexibility. First, there is a difference between networks and partnerships. In general, networks between individuals, public bodies or other organisations are governed informally rather than through formal agreements. They have fluid memberships and no fixed – or changeable – formal goals. In contrast, partnerships are much more formalised. They are established by formal agreements that lay down guiding objectives, and their membership tends to be fixed (Cameron and Danson, 1999, McCabe et al., 1997). One might add a third form of association, namely organisations. Organisations are most formalised. Similar to partnerships, they are generally based on formal agreements, fixed membership and well-defined goals. But in addition, they feature common and permanent institutions and enshrined forms of interaction. The degree of association between territorial units - partnerships, networks and organisations – is an important feature of territorial cooperation in the context of governance. In particular, given variable local contexts, some modes of governance may be more suitable for certain forms of cooperation than others. Two key questions have yet to be answered empirically: what lessons can be drawn regarding the

effectiveness of different types of territorial cooperation for specific types of territorial units? What forms of association (network, partnership, organisation) are most suitable at which levels of cooperation?

3.3 Determinants of territorial cooperation

Based on policy evaluations of numerous programs (the list of them is presented in Annex 10.1), 7 primary conditions have been identified as crucial determinants of territorial cooperation:

- 1) **Culture:** language competence is a boosting factor in the success of territorial cooperation, whereas language differences are often identified as one of the most important barriers. It also has been argued that cooperation is most likely to be successful between partners that share a similar administrative culture (Bachtler et al., 2005).
- 2) **Regional and local self-government:** it has been hypothesised that 'experienced and dynamic regional and local actors, provide good conditions for successful programming and create pressure, on administrations, to progress the programme' while weaker sub-national government makes successful territorial cooperation more difficult to achieve (Bachtler et al., 2005).
- 3) **Funding:** insufficient financial resources or a lack of genuinely common resources are a major obstacle to territorial cooperation (Assembly of European Regions, 1992). Cooperation with partners from non-EU member states are funded by different financial instruments that can have radically divergent parameters, as for example in 2000-2006 period, INTERREG and its mirror fund PHARE CBC.
- 4) **History:** in general, the longer the experience with territorial cooperation, the more smoothly cooperative initiatives tend to run (Bachtler et al., 2005). There are many positive examples of Western European partnerships with their long history of post-war reconciliation and cooperation. In Central and Eastern Europe, the Iron Curtain largely put a brake on such endeavours.
- 5) **Legal background:** As most cooperation initiatives have no legal personality and no public law status, they sometimes lack the legal instruments to implement decisions (Assembly of European Regions, 1992). However, the European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation (EGTC), introduced in 2007, is particularly important in putting territorial cooperation on a legal footing by giving an EGTC legal personality.
- 6) **Socio-economic background:** the socio-economic background includes the level of development, discrepancies as well as competition between participating regions. In cross-border regions, asymmetries in development tend to make programmes more dynamic (Bachtler et al., 2005) but they can also give rise to mutual suspicions between the populations and drawbacks such as smuggling or prostitution.

7) **Geographical conditions.** Apart from physical distance, geographical obstacles include barriers such as rivers or mountain ranges. Lacking communications and transport infrastructure can also be problematic. A further problem at the external borders of the EU includes the bottlenecks caused by the Schengen border and the border of the European customs union.

3.4 Gaps in literature

The literature review has highlighted a number of important gaps, which set a framework for this study. In particular, four main questions that have been identified in the literature review remain to be answered:

1. To what extent are cooperative links part of a territorial unit's territorial capital? What factors can explain the relationship between territorial cooperation and regional development?
2. What lessons can be drawn regarding the effectiveness of different types of territorial cooperation for specific types of territorial units? What forms of association (network, partnership, organisation) are most suitable at which levels of cooperation?
3. What forms and structures of governance of territorial cooperation constitute good practice in terms of their effectiveness in contributing to sustainable development in different territorial situations?
4. What is the relationship between different territorial scales and domains of cooperation? Which domains are most suitable for developing and implementing shared strategies at different scales?

3.5 Recognized data sources and types of indicators

As the main objective of the project is to assess the relationship between transnational territorial co-operation (TTC) and the development paths of the EU and neighbouring regions, hence the data collected and analysed will represent two major dimensions: characteristics of cooperating regions and indicators of development of the regions. Besides, the secondary data collected have to serve as input to our methods, mainly multivariate statistical analyses and network analysis but also as contextual data for case studies.

Firstly, various socio-economic indicators will be included that describe the development paths of the regions concerned. Among these will be variables related to governance as well as aspects of culture and history, which inevitably have a significant impact on the conditions of territorial co-operation. Secondly, indicators on the forms, domains, intensity and quality of territorial co-operation have to be obtained. Quantitative analysis will be mostly limited to twin-cities, cross-border, and regional levels.

Database overview

There have been several attempts to gather the territorial cooperation data in detailed and systematic way. One such attempt was a database that was maintained by the Association of European Border Regions in the early 1990s. However, this 'LACE' database (Linkage, assistance and cooperation for the European Border Regions) has long been discontinued. Another attempt was an INTERREG database which was developed by the German Bundesamt für Bauwesen und Raumordnung and which contains information on all IIIB projects that German regions were involved in. While this permitted analyses of cooperation at the project level, it does not shed any light on the connection between territorial cooperation and regional development.

An ESPON-Interact study has been carried out with the aim to analyse how the experience of INTERREG programs could contribute to better future actions at cross-border regional areas, identify gaps, and stimulate synergies to increase territorial cohesion and regional competition. The study has produced a typology of borders in NUTS3 regions participating in INTERREG IIIA Programmes and has also examined intensity of co-operation in terms of numbers of projects. In addition, the German Bundesamt für Bauwesen und Raumordnung has carried out analyses of INTERREG IIIB programmes as part of the ESPON 2006 programme.

The ESPON 2013 programme features a project entitled 'ESPO 2013 Database', which has recently been made available on the ESPON website. It collects territorial indicators in order to 'create, improve and manage a geo-referenced information system' in the areas of territorial cooperation, territorial cohesion and development more generally (Europa Press Release 2009 and permits analysis of a whole range of relevant indicators. The regional information provided by the ESPON 2013 Database concerns NUTS 3, NUTS 2, NUTS 1 and NUTS 0 levels.

EUROSTAT also provides a wide range of complementary indicators, notably on population, growth and employment at NUTS 0, NUTS 1, NUTS 2 and, to a more limited extent, NUTS 3 levels. Some additional measures that gauge 'softer' aspects of regional background conditions have been collected as part of EUROSTAT's Eurobarometer surveys (people's trust in government, trust in other nations, etc.) available at the regional level.

Selection of data sources

With regard to socio-economic data, EUROSTAT and the existing information in the ESPON 2013 database will be the main sources. TERCO research group has already established contact with the Database Manager responsible for the ESPON 2013 database and made inventory of the most relevant data (see Annex 10.4). Both EUROSTAT and the ESPON database provide information about the territory of the European Union, as well as

Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein (i.e. the ESPON space). However, there are some difficulties that in the regional database of EUROSTAT data is generally available only on the national and NUTS 2 levels; and only a few indicators (and only for the 27 Member States) exist at the NUTS 3 level (such as area, demography, gross domestic product and labour market data). OECD.stat also maintains a database that includes a wide range of relevant indicators. However, data is generally available only on OECD members, which reduces its usefulness for this project. The general thematic areas to be included in terms of socio-economic data are the following:

- demographic indicators
- education and innovation indicators
- economic indicators
- employment indicators
- accessibility indicators
- composite indicators on socio-economic development of European regions

In addition, governance aspects as well as culture, history will be studied through desk research using literature related to these topics, including findings of the ESPON Project 1.3.3 (Impacts of cultural heritage and identity), 2.3.2 (Governance of territorial and urban policies), and partly information from Eurobarometer and the Human Development Index. Also, all data from Council of Europe projects with cultural background will be collected where possible.

In terms of the forms, domains, intensity and the quality of territorial co-operation, the procurement of data is more challenging. As shown in the literature review, there has not yet been any large-scale comparative analysis of the preconditions of and obstacles to territorial cooperation. In order to do this, it is necessary to assess the quality or 'maturity' of cooperation. The analysis will be based on evaluations of projects, documentations, reports, policy papers concerning various forms of territorial co-operation. Particular emphasis is to be placed on the INTERREG programmes. Features of "quality" and "maturity" can be assessed such as the extent to which a territorial cooperation is good/successful/productive or, conversely, inefficient/wasting resources. Besides, quality can be measured relative to certain requirements posed by the European Union in the calls for proposals, i.e. guidelines and selection criteria, such as complementariness to and suitable integration with other projects/programmes ongoing or completed in the same region, which requirement is linked to resource concentration and efficiency. In addition, ex-post evaluations of INTERREG programmes between 2000 and 2006 carried out by the Commission provide valuable information input into the quality indicators (the list of the programs is presented in Annex 10.1). In addition to existing evaluations and policy documents, primary data collected by the research group from surveys will be used. Issues to be addressed are:

- Longevity of cooperation

- Existence of joint or separate funds or institutions
- Formality of relations and rules
- Frequency/intensity of co-operation
- Personal relations
- Number of projects conducted
- Evaluators' conclusions
- Concrete project achievements

3.6 Data in the EU Candidate Countries

An integral element of this project is that it takes the analysis beyond the currently existing external border of the EU. This obviously poses difficulties in terms of the procurement of harmonized data for the Candidate Countries, the Potential Candidate Countries and the ENP countries; as well as Russia, which co-operates with the EU within the framework of the 'Common Spaces'. Nevertheless, there are some available sources: EUROSTAT maintains a database about the Candidate Countries, as well as the Potential Candidate countries (mainly the Western Balkans) and the Mediterranean countries. Also, some of the data in the ESPON 2013 database extends to the Candidate Countries and, as regards very basic indicators such as population and area, into the Neighborhood. However, very little regionalized information is available. In order to avoid problems related to the completeness of the data sets, a limited amount of necessary core indicators as regards non-ESPON space countries will, therefore, have to be identified during the research process and additional data sought from national statistics offices and regional information systems. The quality of this data and comparability with intra-EU data has to be ensured.

4 Use of existing ESPON results

4.1 Existing ESPON experience relevant for Transnational Territorial Cooperation

Territorial cooperation has been a major focus of the ESPON programme, which has resulted in a rich data source, the development of indicators and the construction of typologies. This section of the report highlights results from existing ESPON projects that are of particular interest to the TERCO project, in particular the results of ESPON 2006 projects 1.1.1, 1.4.3, 1.4.4, 2.3.2, 2.4.2., and 3.4.1. This section also identifies potential ESPON 2013 projects, which could also provide useful information (FOCI and TIGER applied research, 'METROBORDER' targeted analysis, 2013 DATABASE project). This section also provides an overview of available territorial indicators that can be used in this project.

ESPON projects

To date, the most relevant study for this project is the **ESPON 2006 project 2.4.2** 'Integrated analysis of transnational and national territories'. This project analysed territorial weaknesses and development opportunities at different territorial scales. In particular, the project analysed the meso-level in order to identify spatial patterns with a high potential for value to be added through transnational co-operation, and to point out imbalances, bottlenecks and barriers hampering territorial co-operation.

In terms of methodology, firstly, cluster and discriminant analyses were applied to identify transnational spatially-connected and unconnected areas with specific common characteristics. This analysis revealed a North-South and an East-West division of the ESPON space. The study also showed that nearly all identified clusters contain regions from more than one country. The regions of several countries belonged to just one or two clusters rather than being spread across a larger number of types of regions. This finding highlights the importance of national specifics in a cross-thematic analysis.

Secondly, the project studied patterns of transnational co-operation under INTERREG IIIB with regard to spatial locations of project partners, territorial allocation of co-operation budgets and with respect to different thematic fields of co-operation. The aim was to identify: 1) the most important fields of co-operation, and 2) territories that have a lot of potential for cooperation in general or in certain thematic areas. The project highlighted those regions that show above-average co-operation intensity in certain thematic fields, so-called 'high-intensity-co-operation-nodes'. It also identified bottlenecks and imbalances as well as areas of low participation in transnational co-operation. Additionally, patterns of co-operation intensity were detected, both overall and in specific fields: joint planning, demography, polycentrism, competitive towns and regions, rural areas, urban-rural relations, transport and infrastructure, energy, knowledge, cultural heritage, nature and environment.

The analysis delivered the first assessment of 838 transnational co-operation projects with more than 8,100 partners, the domains of cooperation and budgets. Generally, for some thematic fields, homogeneity of co-operating regions appears to be more important than for other fields. For example, while cooperation is intense in the environmental field, gaps and potentials for more regions to participate were identified in the fields of demography, polycentric development and cultural heritage. Activities in the areas of rural development and transport are concentrated in certain types or regions, notably in regions with extensive agricultural production and peripheral as well as poorly accessible regions respectively.

Another project closely related to TERCO topic was the **ESPON project 2.3.2** on the 'Governance of territorial and urban policies from EU to Local Level' which analysed, described and evaluated territorial governance. It defined governance as a process of organization and co-ordination between different actors to develop territorial capital in a constructive way in order to improve territorial cohesion at different levels. Territorial governance actions (TGA) were distinguished along three dimensions:

- 1) using contextual indicators to describe the general structural conditions, features and dynamics of the territory and the territorial preconditions of defining and implementing TGAs (institutional thickness, innovative milieu, territorial capital);
- 2) using indicators of territorial policies, instruments and procedures for governance;
- 3) using indicators of TGAs to evaluate the results of governance processes at different levels, considering both process criteria and results criteria as well as their interaction. The project investigated important questions like: does a good process always correspond to a good result?

The key challenge for territorial governance was identified as creating the conditions that allow for collective action. Those conditions are linked to the concept of territorial capital. The notion of territorial capital, which was extended from a first approach in ESPON 1.1.1, 'refers to the potential of a territory and is the summation of six other forms of capital: 1) Intellectual capital (socially constructed knowledge resources), 2) Social capital (nature of relations among actors), 3) Political capital (power relations and the capacity to mobilise other resources to take action), 4) Material capital (financial and other tangible resources, including fixed assets and infrastructure), 5) Cultural capital (material and immaterial heritage), 6) Geographical capital (natural features, constraints/opportunities)'.

The project was based on a first set of 29 national overviews of institutional structures and governance forms. From this, and based on expert proposals, roughly 50 case studies were identified at different territorial levels (transnational and cross-border, national, urban/rural, regional polycentric/urban network, FUA/metropolitan regions, intra-city). An exhaustive questionnaire on territorial governance was implemented in each case. On this basis, the project found that there are trends towards multi-level modes of governance and towards the increasing involvement of non-governmental actors from the private sector, the voluntary sector and social movements. The project also contradicted an assumption frequently encountered in the literature, namely that territorial governance is moving towards more flexible and less hierarchical modes of governance. The project showed that national, regional and local governments still play an important role and that hierarchical relations determine many of the preconditions and parameters for decision-making, problem-solving, management and conflict resolution.

These conclusions indicate that there are several key dimensions that pose challenges for closer integration and more successful territorial governance: national regulative and institutional frameworks; political will; capacity of local authorities; funding; identification of final beneficiaries and citizen involvement, stakeholders and interested parties; consensus building; and cross-sector co-ordination (e.g. between local authorities and working groups). They also raised several new questions which have to be considered 'starting points or starting hypotheses for future research in the field'.

The abovementioned **ESPON Project 1.1.1** 'Potentials for polycentric development in Europe' produced an exhaustive list of the Functional Urban Areas (FUAs) for 29 European

countries and built new concept such as 'PUSH' (Potential Urban Strategic Horizons) and 'PIA' (Potential Polycentric Integration Areas). Indicators were linked to population size and economy, knowledge, position in the transport system, attractiveness and position in private and public decision systems. Three concepts were used for the typology, (1) Metropolitan European Growth Areas (MEGAs), (2) Transnational/national FUAs and (3) Regional/Local FUAs. The aim was to identify FUAs that can complement the Pentagon functionally.

The project has also developed an important body of theory and research on cooperation and partnership in spatial policies. It postulated that 'The benefits of partnership are described as synergy creation, transformation and consensus construction, budget enlargement, place promotion, co-ordination, and the legitimisation of pro-growth policies. In the literature, the rise of partnerships is mainly described as an approach to tackling urban problems.' Two questionnaire surveys of existing partnerships were undertaken to provide an overview of institutional networking and partnership arrangements around 1) spatial strategic issues, 2) inter-municipal co-operation at the level of FUAs (21 countries responded), and 3) inter-regional and trans-national co-operation at the European level.

Cooperation was identified as being 'institutional' (voluntary cooperation, joint projects and strategies) or 'structural' (more spontaneous). It was found that functional complementarity is not a pre-condition for cooperation. What is important here is that 'two or more cities develop common projects in order to build thematic and joint projects, actions and strategies, to exchange knowledge, best practices etc. and to share equipment and upgrade infrastructure (cultural, social, transport, etc.).' Several main fields of cooperation were identified: economic strategy, spatial strategy, transport strategy, overall strategic plans and many more. Another strong distinction was underlined, between 'connections' over large distances and 'connections' based on proximity. Nevertheless, strong criticisms were raised regarding the results of FUAs and of polycentricity mapping.¹ Thus, it was decided that an 'ESPON study'² should deepen and enhance the 1.1.1 results.

ESPON study 1.4.3 'Urban functions' was not intended to establish a new exhaustive list of FUAs but to improve the methodology, mainly by incorporating Morphological Urban Areas (MUAs) of cities in the definition of the FUAs. This was necessary because 'the FUA, which corresponds to the employment pools, is of course an essential concept in functional terms and imposes itself more and more in a context of suburbanisation and growing mobility of active populations, however, the MUA, as a dense and coherent morphological whole, remains an essential concept. With identical populations, it clearly appears that FUAs which have better opportunities are those having a strong MUA in their centre...'

The list and the delimitations of the MUAs were examined systematically. In order to stay close to the European perspective, the same homogenous criteria for every country were

¹ Cf. ECp comments on ESPON 1.1.1 report, coordinated report, IGEAT, 2005.

² ESPON studies projects mainly serve the purpose of deepening results already achieved by previous ESPON projects.

used, which had not been the case in ESPON 1.1.1, relying on national experts using distinct methodologies. ESPON 1.4.3 listed European cities on a morphological base by selecting FUAs (from the Espo 1.1.1 list) with more than 50,000 inhabitants and by characterizing them at the NUTS-5 level, using the NUTS-5 database developed by NORDREGIO and IRPUD for the European Commission. From this database the number of inhabitants was extracted for each NUTS-5 unit and put on a map of Europe. Creating this list of all the NUTS 5-units contained in each European MUA and in the FUAs of some countries was a main contribution to the study of the European urban network. Due to a lack of data at the time of the project, it was not possible to define the FUA areas in NUTS-5 units for a majority of countries. This is currently being done as part of the ESPON 2013 DATABASE project. The identification of the MUAs also provided a comprehensive list of transborder FUAs, as well as a typology which is in strict keeping with the European dimension and for which the FUA approach is not sufficient (list, typology and maps are presented in the Final Report of the ESPON 1.4.3 study).

ESPON project 1.4.4 'Preparatory Study on Feasibility of Flows Analysis' was designed as a feasibility and pilot study. Its main objectives were, 'building on existing work in ESPON, to give an overview on existing research, analytical concepts, indicators and data sets which are relevant for flows analysis in ESPON, to demonstrate suitable research methods for flows analysis and to elaborate proposals for future applied spatial research covering the theme of flows analysis'. The project identifies the first set of 9 fundamental types of flows relevant for ESPON matters: 1) trade flows, 2) financial flows, 3) migration flows, 4) transport flows, 5) commuter flows, 6) tourist flows, 7) cultural exchange, 8) information flows and 9) environmental flows. The argument reads that 'these types of flows are indispensable ingredients of a holistic analysis of spatial development and of direct relevance for EU policies, such as economic policy, regional policy, transport policy, agricultural policy, technology policy and environmental policy'. The project provides a first list of data sources for such a holistic analysis. Nevertheless, the aforementioned flows suffer from gaps and incoherence in time and/or between countries and/or in their spatial coverage.

The **ESPON 2006 project 3.4.1** 'ESPON in the world' should be taken into account when considering international flows and cooperation with transcontinental and neighbouring countries. Being one of the last projects of ESPON 2006, 'the most important challenge for the TPG of project 3.4.1 was the introduction of the 4th dimension (the World) into the actual framework of the 3-level approach which has been the main output of previous ESPON research. More precisely, the introduction of this 4th dimension meant to propose a joint analysis of the influence of Europe on the rest of the World ("Europe in the World") and of the reciprocal influence of the World on the internal differentiation of European territory ("The World in Europe")' (Final Report, 2007). The three volumes of the Final Report examine scientifically the relations between the ESPON 29 and the rest of the world, which is 'divided' into 7 Macro Regions (WUTS2). Data on finance, economy, air and demographic flows were collected and translated into maps (Air flow, trade, Openness rate of the trade of European countries with non-ESPON countries, 1996-2000, Classification of countries in respect of the

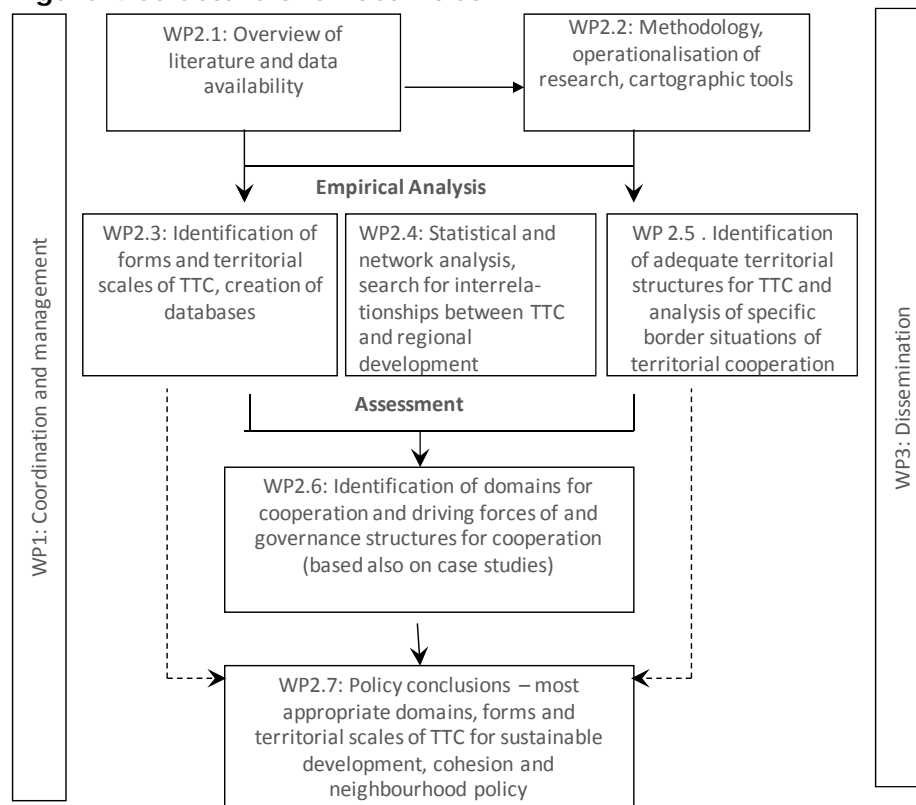
geographical orientation of their extra-European trade, 1996-2000 etc.). Several thematic maps with historical, cultural or sociological subjects (cultural networks, colonial heritage, etc.) were also drawn up. A strategic typology of ESPON 29 relations with the World was presented. Border targeted case studies were investigated (see vol. 3 of the Final Report). In vol. 2 of the Report, integrated tools to analyse the EU in the world are demonstrated, and thematic analyses are presented on the economy, demography environment, accessibility and the ESPON 29 neighbourhood.

Other important ongoing projects include: ESPON 2013 targeted analysis, 'METROBORDER' which has been building on the 1.4.3 results on transborder FUAs and which investigates certain targeted ones further; ESPON 2013 'FOCI' project, which focuses on future urban functions and on inter-city cooperation; and finally the new ESPON project 'TIGER' (territorial impact of globalisation on Europe and its regions), which has just begun, and may be valuable in providing contextual data on globalisation for the ESPON 29 countries.

5 Research activities

Research activities in theTERCO project are structured around 7 Work Packages, (WP2.1 to WP2.7), see Figure 4. A coordination Work Package (WP1) and a dissemination Work Package (WP3) are also involved.

Figure 4 Structure of all activities



5.1 Distribution of research activities among partners

The Work Packages of the TERCO project are described in detail in the Project Proposal, which has already been approved. As a result, for the Inception Report the focus is on: the tasks, timing, and division of Partners' work within each of the WP2 Research Activities. All deliverables from WPs are also listed in Chapter 7.

Table 4 Research Activities within WP2

Research Activity 1	Overview of literature and data availability
Duration:	February 2010 - July 2010*
Partner responsible Other partners	PP2 LP, PP3, PP4, PP5, PP6
Key tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overview of the literature and identify relevant sources concerning territorial cooperation ▪ Compile a review of theories relevant to territorial cooperation, previous findings and major debates in the literature ▪ Compile a list of available data sources and identify gaps ▪ Propose an operational definition of territorial cooperation for the project 	
Research Activity 2	Methodology
Duration:	February 2010 – December 2011*
Partner responsible: Other partners:	LP PP2, PP3, PP4, PP5, PP6
Key tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elaborate the methodological approaches for statistical analyses, mapping and graphic presentations. ▪ Elaborate appropriate methods for network analysis. ▪ Elaborate methodology for case studies, with special reference of questionnaire building and statistical analyses of surveys results. 	
Research Activity 3	Identification of forms, domains and territorial scales of TTC, creation of databases
Duration:	February 2010 – December 2011*
Partner responsible: Other partners:	PP4 PP2, PP3, PP6
Key tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gathering of data in relation to territorial co-operation at a variety of territorial scales ▪ Analysis of co-operation at cross-border and transnational scales in terms of levels of activity against the socio-economic institutional and geographical characteristics of territorial units 	

Research Activity 4	Statistical and network analysis, search for interrelationships between TTC and regional development
Duration:	June 2010 – December 2011*
Partner responsible: Other partners:	LP PP4
Key tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statistical analysis of the database on transnational territorial cooperation using several statistical methods: correlation and factor analysis, regression, discriminant analysis, multivariate comparative methods (taxonomy), network analysis. ▪ Establishing statistical relationships between variables on transnational territorial cooperation and socio-economic data on NUTS2 regions of the European Union, with the uses of a wide array of statistical tools. ▪ Mapping synthetic indicators, typologies and results of network analysis. 	

Research Activity 5	Identification of adequate domains and territorial structures for TTC and analysis of specific border situations in territorial cooperation
Duration:	June 2010 - December 2011*
Partner responsible: Other partners:	PP5 LP, PP2, PP3, PP4, PP6
Key tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Typology for the EU internal and external border regions. ▪ Case studies of selected crossborder cooperation initiatives. ▪ Identification of adequate domains for cooperation, with indication of appropriate territorial structures. ▪ Examination of the role of infrastructure as a factor facilitating interregional cooperation. 	

Research Activity 6	Identification of driving forces of and governance structures for territorial cooperation
Duration:	October 2010 – December 2011*
Partner responsible: Other partners:	PP2 PP3
Key tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review strategic documentation, programme-related documents and evaluations and conduct in-depth interviews with stake holders from selected case studies. ▪ Identify the relative importance of specific contextual factors as facilitators of, or constraints on, territorial cooperation. 	

- Draw up a list of the ways in which different cooperation areas have responded to varying framework conditions and determine whether specific legal instruments and governance structures (including institutional framework) are more appropriate for territorial cooperation than others.
- - Identify fundamentals of good practice in the design, implementation and sustainability of different cooperation approaches.

Research Activity 7	Research conclusions, Policy recommendations
Duration:	October 2010 – July 2012*
Partner responsible:	LP
Other partners:	PP2, PP3, PP4, PP5
Key tasks:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ formulation of recommendations on most appropriate domains of transnational territorial cooperation (TTC) ▪ formulation of recommendations on most appropriate forms of TTC ▪ formulation of recommendations on most appropriate territorial scales of TTC 	

*the date is slightly adjusted compared to Application Form. More specifically May 2010 is changed into July 2010; October 2011 is changed into December 2011 and May 2012 is changed into July 2012. The first alteration is justified by kick-off meeting which held on 2 June, so there was work needed after May. The two latter alterations are justified by the actual project deadlines for Reports, which are by two months later than those assumed in Application Form.

Partner workloads, expressed in terms of person months, are calculated taking into account the activities and tasks for each Partner, see Table 5.

Table 5 Workload by Partners

	Partner	Number of person months	Cost of person months	Hours per month	Total hours
LP	EUROREG (Poland)	38	3 000	156	5 928
P1	EPRC (Scotland)	34	5 000	176	5 984
P2	IGEAT (Belgium)	13	5 650	176	2 288
P3	JOENSUU (Finland)	20	5 200	176	3 520
P4	DPRD (Greece)	20	4 025	176	3 520
P5	UAM (Spain)	13	4 154	176	2 288

5.2 Budget by individual partners and budget lines

The division of project budget by individual PPs is an integral part of the Partnership Agreement - Annex III, signed by all partners and submitted to the CU. A summary of the budget is set out in Table 6.

Table 6 Breakdown of Project Partner budget per budget line

		Staff	Administration	Travel and accomodation	External exercise and services	TOTAL
LP	EUROREG (Poland)	114 000	5 700	27 220	115 900	262 820
P1	EPRC (Scotland)	170 000	8 500	11 550	-	190 050
P2	IGEAT (Belgium)	73 450	14 690	11 550	-	99 690
P3	JOENSUU (Finland)	104 000	5 200	11 550	-	120 750
P4	DPRD (Greece)	80 500	16 100	11 550	-	108 150
P5	UAM (Spain)	54 000	2 700	11 550	-	68 250
	TOTAL	595 950	52 890	84 970	115 900	849 710

6 Addressing content related issues of Annex III of Subsidy Contract

In line with Annex III to the Subsidy Contract 063/2010, the TERCO project has adjusted the proposal submitted on 11 November 2009 taking into account seven main points:

1. Consideration of “culture” and “historical aspects”

In respect to the cultural and historical aspects of transnational territorial co-operation, the project will test the hypothesis that long-standing cooperation, understanding, and cultural similarities are factors making the transnational contacts easier and more effective. It is possible that this hypothesis will be questioned. For example, the German-Polish and Russian-Finnish relations are commonly regarded as fruitful and subject to the historical burdens that might be expected taking into account the complex history between these countries. However, in contrast, Russian-Lithuanian or Russian-Latvian, as well as Polish-Ukrainian relations so seem to be affected by the historical heritage. Finally, at this stage, the question remains open whether the transcontinental relations (Europe vis-à-vis North America and Africa) will reveal any similar patterns.

2. Clarification of “twin cities”

TwinCity type cooperation is one of five types of TTC that the project will analyse. As explained in the literature review, TwinCity cooperation (also known as SisterCity or TwinTown) refers to agreements between towns/cities/municipalities of different countries. The partners can either be geographically close or more distant. Both forms of TwinCity cooperation are taken into account in the study (see Chapter 3.1).

3. Cooperation across internal EU borders and marine barriers

In respect to border cooperation, the analysis will cover internal EU borders as well as external EU borders, including marine barriers. More specifically, Case Studies include cooperation over:

- 1) Internal EU borders: Poland-Germany, Belgium-France;
- 2) External EU borders within Europe: Finland-Russia, Poland-Ukraine and Greece-Turkey;
- 3) Transcontinental (marine) barriers: Spain-Morocco, Spain-Latin America, and EU-Canada.

4. Levels of analysis, including coverage of NUTS 3 regions

As much as possible, the TERCO project will rely on data at NUTS3 level. NUTS 2 level data will only be used when appropriate NUTS3 data is not available. This relates to EUROSTAT and ESPON regional data. Also, data on cooperation among municipalities (NUTS 4 and NUTS 5) will be aggregated to NUTS3 level (where appropriate), which will allow the project to build a new data base on urban of networks.

5. Consideration of flow and interdependency indicators

Flows and interdependencies determined by territorial cooperation are one of the most interesting aspects of cooperation. However, they are particularly difficult to assess. The TERCO project will develop 'indicators' of flows and interdependencies, mainly through network analysis and case studies (see Chapter 2.4 and 2.5). Based on network analyses, the project will aim to show the intensity of cooperation and the directions of 'flows'. Case studies will consider the types of interdependences between the regions. In addition, the project can use some 'flow' data from previous ESPON projects (e.g. DEMIFER – Demographic and migratory flows affecting European Regions and Cities), such as regional demographic and migration flows. This existing data can be correlated with data on territorial cooperation in order to build new indicators.

6. Consideration of broader range of TTC activities

In order to more fully consider the full range of TTC activities undertaken, e.g. by DG REGIO and Council of Europe. A meeting with DG REGIO officials from the Territorial Cohesion Unit was arranged by the project leaders to discuss the key issues and activities in the field. The project has also analysed the outputs of the recent conferences and reports, e.g. "Territorial Cooperation and Territorial Cohesion" (Brussels on 25th September 2009). The outputs of this conference included a background paper, as well as presentations covering: cross-border cooperation, transnational cooperation, interregional cooperation (INTERACT and INTERREG IVC). Also relevant is the DG REGIO background paper "Territorial cohesion: unleashing the territorial potential" from the conference "Cohesion Policy and Territorial Development: Make Use of the Territorial Potential", (Kiruna in Sweden, December 2009). The project has also analysed the ex-post evaluation of INTERREG III and look forward to Midterm evaluation of INTERREG IV. The project monitors the websites of the two main EU organizations dealing with cross border cooperation: AEBR (<http://www.aebr.net>) and MOT (<http://www.espaces-transfrontaliers.org>).

In relation to Council of Europe activities, the project identified four Regional Programmes: 1) Regional Programme for South East Europe, 2) EU/Coe Support to the promotion of cultural diversity in Kosovo, 3) Regional Programme for the Kyiv Initiative: Black Sea and South Caucasus Kyiv Initiative, and 4) PIAG: Post-Conflict Immediate Actions for the Social and Economic Revitalisation of the Communities and the Cultural Environment in the Municipality of Gori (Georgia). Having identified the Programmes, the project will go on to investigate each one in further detail, in terms of their approach to cooperation and its results.

As the project progresses, it will continue to refer to the sources listed and will follow the activities of DG REGIO (e.g. in terms of conferences, seminars, consultations, evaluations). CoE programs are also of particular interest as they differ from INTERREG programmes and could provide useful comparisons and comparisons.

7. Dissemination activities of the TPG

TERCO dissemination activities should be closely related to objectives of Priority 4: Capitalisation, Ownership and Participation. The main objective of this priority is to assure a participatory approach in support of policy development, strategies and plans, which is perceived as fundamental to ensuring the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of policies. With this in mind, the project proposed the following forms of dissemination for the project results.:

- A **project website** will be created, where project aims, its progress and results will be presented to the general public. The website will be created at the beginning of the project, and will be maintained and updated throughout the life of the project.
- A **mailing list** will ensure relevant organisations and individuals will get regular information on progress. To ensure stakeholder groups aware of the project and its website, information will be disseminated using a variety of channels, including DG REGIO, ESPON, parliamentary commissions, Committee of the Regions, Association of European Border Regions, other professional associations etc.
- Written outputs will be presented, either as **data/indicator sheet collections**, or as working papers on the project web site. These sources will be available for download (as **working papers** not as official ESPON reports). Wherever scientifically relevant, an adapted form of these working papers will also be submitted to scientific and academic journals for publication.
- Results of the study and its elements shall be presented at scientific and academic conferences and **seminars**.
- All results will be presented at **ESPON seminars** and **ECP events** and scientifically innovative work at relevant **academic events** (such as conferences of the European Regional Studies Association, etc).
- Printed copies of the Executive Summary (up to 15 pages, 3,000 copies) will be distributed at events to present the project results. This will enable a wide audience to be informed of the project results.
- A **mailing list** will be activated where interested persons can register to receive regular updates about the projects results. Information about this mailing list will be disseminated via different channels, via the ESPON ECP network and MC members, but also to stakeholders at European level (Commission, Parliament, Committee of the Regions, regional representations, etc.).

A general timeline for the remaining main dissemination outputs is as follows:

- 2 March 2011 - Interim report
- 2 March 2012 - Draft Final report
- 1 July 2012 - Final report

7 Envisaged outputs

TERCO project expects to deliver about 30 outputs, linked to the various work packages. Table 7 sets out the planned outputs and the partner responsibilities.

Table 7 Deliverables with division of responsibility among PPs

Work Packages	Deliverables:	LP	PP2	PP3	PP4	PP5	PP6
		EUROREG	EPRC	IGEAT	KARELIAN	DPRD	UAM
WP1. Coordination and Management	D1-1 Inception, Interim and Final Reports	R					
	D1-2 Progress Reports and financial Reports	R					
	D1-3 Five Project meetings	R					
WP2.1: Overview of literature and data availability	D.2.1-1 Review of topic relevant literature, with particular stress on factors, trends, flows	x	R, k	x	x	x	x
	D.2.1-2 List of available data	x	R	x	k	x	x
WP2.2: Methodology, operationalization of research, cartographic tools	D.2.2-1 A description of the statistical toolbox with discussion of potential choices of methods of comparative statistical analysis.	R	x	x	k	x	x
	D.2.2-2 A description and discussion of methods of network analysis.	R, k			x		
	D.2.2-3 A description of innovative mapping techniques and graphic presentations.	R			k		
	D.2.2.4 Questionnaires for surveys conducted during the case studies.	R	x	x	x	k	x
WP2.3: Identification of forms and territorial scales of TTC, creation of databases	D.2.3-1 Database on transnational territorial cooperation.		k	k	R		k
	D.2.3-2 Quantitative and qualitative analysis of levels of activity in territorial co-operation.		k	k	R		k
WP2.4: Statistical & network analysis, search for interrelationships between TTC and development and cohesion	D.2.4-1 Synthetic and subsynthetic indices of TTC in various breakdowns and aggregations, according to contents and institutional form of cooperation	R			k		
	D.2.4-2 Typologies of EU NUTS2 regions from the point of view of patterns of cooperation.	R			k		
	D.2.4-3 General and specific patterns of interrelationships between TTC and regional development	R			k		
	D.2.4-4 Maps of networks of TTC on various territorial levels.	R			k		
	D.2.4-5 Maps of indices of TTC and of established types of this cooperation, on the level of NUTS2.	R			k		
WP2.5: Identification of adequate territorial structures for TTC and analysis of specific border situations territorial cooperation	D.2.5-1 Five case-studies reports on cross-border cooperation.	k	k	k	k	R	k
	D.2.5-2 A report on identification of appropriate cross-border cooperation structures (good/best practices and (if encountered) bad/worst practices)					R	
	D.2.5-3 A report on typologies of cross-border areas with suggestions for further policy encouraging cross-border cooperation					R	

Work Packages	Deliverables:	LP	PP2	PP3	PP4	PP5	PP6
		EUROREG	EPRC	IGEAT	KARELIAN	DPRD	UAM
WP2.6: Identification of driving forces of and governance structures for cooperation (based also on case studies)	D.2.6-1 Case study analysis and qualitative data analysis of interviews with key policy-makers.		R	k			
	D.2.6-2 General frame for assessment /classification of territorial cooperation		R	k			
	D.2.6-3 Grid that ranks factors facilitating or hindering cooperation and the inter-relationships between the factors.		R	k			
	D.2.6-4 Map of the ways in which different cooperation areas have responded to varying framework conditions.		R	k			
	D.2.6-5 Comparison of different governance structures and legal instruments at different scales of cooperation.			R	k		
WP2.7: Policy conclusions – most appropriate domains, forms and territorial scales of TTC for sustainable development, cohesion and neighbourhood policy	D.2.7-1 Draft Final Report	R	x	x	x	x	x
	D.2.7-2 Final Report	R	x	x	x	x	x
WP3: Dissemination activities - including project website, mailing list, conferences and seminars, working papers and other publications, etc.	as in approved Application Form and with accordance to ESPON requirements	R	k	k	k	k	k
Person Months	TOTAL	38	34	13	20	20	13
R - responsible parter, k - key partner, x - participating partner							

Source: TERCO Partnership Agreement

8 Methodological barriers and challenges

We expect to face two main methodological challenges: the availability of reliable, comparative data and ensuring accuracy in assessing TTC quality. Particular issues are likely to be:

- the small amount of data available on ‘flows’ and ‘interdependencies’ between the regions;
- limited access to data on transcontinental cooperation (EU vs South America, etc.);
- particular challenges in creating a database on Twin Cities: due to the need to gather data from dispersed internet sources and questions over the reliability and validity of the data gathered. Specific challenges are the different languages, asymmetries in the information available and the large number of TwinCity networks; and
- the lack of data at NUTS3 level for all EU 27 and Candidate Countries on TTC.

In relation to the particular challenges in measuring the quality of TTC, it is important to recognise that relationships between the cooperation and development can be wrongly interpreted, if the quality aspects are not properly assessed. Assessments based only on measures of the intensity of cooperation are not sufficient. For example, the correlation between the TTC and development may appear to be negative, if the quality of cooperation is not assessed. Small-scale, but high-quality, cooperation is likely to produce better results than extensive, low quality cooperation.

The challenges outlined above will be addressed in the following ways:

- A network analysis approach is used to develop a new data base on 'flows' of territorial cooperation for Twin Cities.
- Where possible, gaps in the existing data will be filled as part of the project through surveys and case studies.
- An IT specialist will be involved in advanced domain extraction methods. A pilot study will also be used to check the balance of information and, depending on the results, further measures will be applied.
- If data on NUTS3 is not available through EUROSTAT, national statistical sources may be used.
- Methods will be applied which allow 'latent variables' (unobservable variables) to be included, in order to better reflect the 'quality' of TTC. Such methods include, for example, Structural Equation Modelling (described in more details in Chapter 2.3).

9 Preparation of the Interim Report

Before the submission of the Interim Report, which is due on 2nd March 2011, we plan one TPG meeting with the 'Sounding Board' and CU, which will discuss the merits of this Inception Report and orientation of the Interim Report – see the schedule of Reports and Meetings in Table 8.

Table 8 Time schedule for meetings and Reports in TERCO Project

2010		2011		2012	
1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half
June - Kick-off	Sept - Inception Report	March-Interim Report	Dec-3rd Workshop	March- Draft Final R	July -Final Report
June -1st Workshop	Oct/Nov- TPG1& SB	June-2nd Workshop		April/May TPG2&SB	July-Dec- Fin Conference
Beginning and End	Our Internal meetings	TPG& SB meetings	Reports' deadlines		

As for activities, the following steps in the preparation for the Interim Report are planned:

WP1: Coordination

- Preparing 1st Progress Report
- Preparing TPG project meeting with SB and CU

WP2.1: Overview of literature and data availability

- Linking the appropriate literature and data sources with our methods

WP 2.2: Methodology

- Detailed description of each method which will be applied
- Testing the methods
- First runs with data available up to that point

WP 2.3: Identification of forms, domains and territorial scales of TTC

- Gathering data, including an overview of statistical and geographical data collected by EUROSTAT and national Statistical Institutes etc.
- Drafting European maps of (1) a typology of different (possible) cooperation areas, (2) the current territorial state of possible cooperation areas (characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses), (3) territorial potentials and challenges of possible cooperation areas.
- Proposing initial classifications of territorial cooperation

WP2.4: Statistical and network analysis, search for interrelationships between TTC and regional development

- Writing algorithms for extracting data on TwinCities from the internet
- Pilot study, testing whether data on TwinCities are complete and credible
- Designing first draft of database on TwinCities
- Running first network analysis for INTERREG programmes
- Preparing database for factor and cluster analysis
- Running first factor and cluster analysis
- Designing the first graphical presentation of the structural equation model for future estimation

WP 2.5: Identification of adequate domains and territorial structures for TTC and analysis of specific border situations in territorial cooperation

- Precise definitions of the case study areas, bearing in mind the recommendation of the Sounding Board that the preferable level of analysis is principally NUTS III and NUTS II as an alternative.
- Supporting data gathering in relation to geography, morphology, demography, economy, technical and social infrastructures, administration, society, welfare, political structures etc. The data should be organised following a comparative spatial structure and providing information at local/national/EU level.
- Mapping of potential interviewees (key stakeholders) per case study.
- Mapping of potential questionnaire respondents (experts: firms, administration, NGOs) per case study
- Record of regional/national/EU policies in the area of our focus.
- Record of official territorial cooperation across the case study border areas.

- Record of TTC domains, legal status, types of governance.
- Analytical empirical templates (standardized questionnaire and in-depth interview)

WP 2.6: Identification of driving forces of and governance structures for territorial cooperation.

- Reviewing strategic documentation on governance structure
- Defining the range of the Case Studies
- Identifying the relative importance of specific contextual factors as facilitators of, or constraints on, territorial cooperation
- Selecting the target group of policy makers and stakeholders
- Designing semi-structured questionnaires for in-depth interviews
- Carrying out pilot interviews

WP 2.7: Research conclusions and policy recommendations

- Specifying initial conclusions and policy-relevant inferences.

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10 Annexes

10.1 Inventory of INTERREG III and IV programmes

2000-2006 Name	Strand
Interreg III - Italy/Albania	A
INTERREG III A - "GREECE - TURKEY"	A
INTERREG III A - Alpenrhein-Bodensee-Hochrhein (A-D-CH-LI)	A
INTERREG III A - Austria / Hungary	A
INTERREG III A - Austria / Slovak Republic	A
INTERREG III A - Austria / Slovenia	A
INTERREG III A - Austria- Germany/Bavaria	A
INTERREG III A - Bavaria (D) / Czech Republic	A
INTERREG III A - Belgium / France / Luxembourg	A
INTERREG III A - Belgium / The Netherlands	A
INTERREG III A - Brandenburg (D) / Woiwodschaft Lubuskie (PL)	A
INTERREG III A - Ems-Dollart Region (D-NL)	A
INTERREG III A - Euregio Meuse-Rhine	A
INTERREG III A - Finland / Sweden / Norway / Russia	A
INTERREG III A - France / Switzerland	A
INTERREG III A - France / United Kingdom	A
INTERREG III A - France-Wallonia-Flanders	A
INTERREG III A - Fyns Amt and K.E.R.N.	A
INTERREG III A - Germany - Luxembourg - German-speaking Community of Belgium	A
INTERREG III A - Gibraltar (United Kingdom) and Morocco	A
INTERREG III A - Greece / Albania	A
INTERREG III A - Greece / Cyprus	A
INTERREG III A - Greece / FYROM	A
INTERREG III A - Ireland and Northern Ireland	A
INTERREG III A - Italy / Austria	A
INTERREG III A - Italy / France (ALCOTRA)	A
INTERREG III A - Italy / Switzerland	A
INTERREG III A - Italy/Balkan	A
Interreg III A - Italy/French Islands	A
INTERREG III A - Italy/Greece	A
Interreg III A - Italy/Slovenia	A
INTERREG III A - Kvarken-MittSkandia (FIN-S-N)	A
INTERREG III A - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern/Brandenburg (DE) / Voivodship Zachodniopomorskie (PL)	A
INTERREG III A - Öresund	A
INTERREG III A - PAMINA	A
INTERREG III A - Saarland-Moselle-Lorraine-Western Palatinate	A
INTERREG III A - Saxony (DE) / Czech Republic	A
INTERREG III A - Saxony (DE) / Lower Silesia (PL)	A
INTERREG III A - Skårgården (FIN-S)	A
INTERREG III A - Sønderjylland and Schleswig	A
INTERREG III A - Spain / Marrocco	A
INTERREG III A - Spain-France	A
INTERREG III A - Spain-Portugal	A
INTERREG III A - Storstrøms Amt and Ostholstein-Lübeck	A
INTERREG III A - Sweden/ Norway	A
INTERREG III A Oberrhein-Mitte-Süd	A
INTERREG IIIA - Austria / Czech Republic	A
INTERREG IIIA - Greece / Bulgaria	A
INTERREG IIIA "Southern Finland - Estonia" programme	A
INTERREG IIIA Ireland / Wales programme	A
INTERREG IIIA Neighbourhood Programme Slovenia - Hungary - Croatia	A
INTERREG IIIA Programme Czech Republic - Poland	A
INTERREG IIIA Programme Hungary - Romania and Hungary - Serbia & Montenegro	A
INTERREG IIIA Programme Italy - Malta	A
INTERREG IIIA Programme Poland - Slovakia	A
INTERREG IIIA Programme Slovak Republic - Czech Republic	A
Interreg III B - Alpine Space	B
INTERREG III B - Atlantic Rim	B
INTERREG III B - Azores-Madeira-Canary Islands	B
INTERREG III B - Baltic Sea Region (PL-EE-LV-LT-DE-DK-FI-SE-Third countries)	B
Interreg III B - CADSES	B
INTERREG III B - Caribbean Area	B
INTERREG III B - ESPON	B
INTERREG III B - Indian Ocean / Réunion Island	B
INTERREG III B - North Sea Region	B
INTERREG III B - North West Europe	B
INTERREG III B - Northern Periphery	B
INTERREG III B - South West Europe (E-F-P-UK)	B
Interreg III B - Western Mediterranean	B
INTERREG III B ARCHI-MED	B
INTERREG III C - East Zone	B
INTERREG IIIB - Baltic Sea Region (INTERREG IIIA Priority Estonia-Latvia-Russia)	B
INTERREG III - INTERACT	C
INTERREG III C - North Zone	C
INTERREG III C - South Zone	C
INTERREG III C - West Zone	C
Euregio Karelia Neighbourhood programme	
INTERREG III Neighbourhood Programme Hungary - Slovak Republic - Ukraine	
INTERREG III Neighbourhood Programme Lithuania - Poland - Kaliningrad	
INTERREG III Neighbourhood Programme Poland - Belarus - Ukraine	
South-East Finland / Russia Neighbourhood programme	

2007-2013	Strand
Name	
Cross-Border Operational Programme 'Slovenia - Hungary'	A
Operational Programme 'Amazonia'	A
Operational Programme 'Austria - Czech Republic'	A
Operational Programme 'Austria - Hungary'	A
Operational Programme 'Austria - Slovakia'	A
Operational Programme 'Belgium - France'	A
Operational Programme 'Belgium - Netherlands'	A
Operational Programme 'Botnia - Atlantica'	A
Operational Programme 'Central Baltic'	A
Operational Programme 'Czech Republic - Germany'	A
Operational Programme 'Denmark - Germany'	A
Operational Programme 'Estonia - Latvia'	A
Operational Programme 'Euregio Maas-Rhein'	A
Operational Programme 'France - Spain - Andorra'	A
Operational Programme 'France (Channel) – England'	A
Operational Programme 'France-Switzerland INTERREG IVA'	A
Operational Programme 'Germany (Bavaria) - Austria'	A
Operational Programme 'Germany (Saxony) - Czech Republic'	A
Operational Programme 'Grande Région'	A
Operational Programme 'Greece - Bulgaria'	A
Operational Programme 'Greece - Cyprus'	A
Operational Programme 'Hungary - Romania'	A
Operational Programme 'Hungary - Slovak Republic'	A
Operational Programme 'INTERREG IV Upper Rhine'	A
Operational Programme 'Ireland - Wales'	A
Operational Programme 'Italy - Austria'	A
Operational programme 'Italy - France (Alps - ALCOTRA)'	A
Operational Programme 'Italy – Maritime France'	A
Operational Programme 'Italy - Slovenia'	A
Operational Programme 'Italy-Malta'	A
Operational programme 'Italy-Switzerland'	A
Operational Programme 'Latvia - Lithuania'	A
Operational Programme 'Lithuania - Poland'	A
Operational Programme 'Netherlands - Germany'	A
Operational Programme 'North'	A
Operational Programme 'Northern Ireland, the Border Region of Ireland and We	A
Operational Programme 'Öresund - Kattegatt - Skagerrak'	A
Operational Programme 'Poland - Czech Republic'	A
Operational Programme 'Poland - Germany (Saxony)'	A
Operational Programme 'Poland - Germany'	A
Operational Programme 'Poland - Slovakia'	A
Operational Programme 'Romania-Bulgaria'	A
Operational Programme 'Slovakia - Czech Republic'	A
Operational Programme 'Slovenia - Austria'	A
Operational Programme 'South Baltic'	A
Operational Programme 'Spain - Portugal'	A
Operational Programme 'Sweden - Norway'	A
Operational Programme 'Syddanmark - Schleswig-K.E.R.N.'	A
Operational Programme 'Two Seas'	A
Operational Programme 'United Kingdom - Ireland'	A
Programme opérationnel 'Grèce - Italie'	A
Baltic Sea Region Programme 2007-2013	B
Operational Programme 'Alpine Space'	B
Operational Programme 'Atlantic Area'	B
Operational Programme 'Central Europe'	B
Operational Programme 'Indian Ocean'	B
Operational Programme 'Madeira - Açores - Canarias'	B
Operational Programme 'Mediterranean Programme'	B
Operational Programme 'North Sea Region'	B
Operational Programme 'North West Europe (NWE)'	B
Operational Programme 'Northern Periphery'	B
Operational Programme 'South East Europe (SEE)'	B
Operational Programme 'South West Europe'	B
Interregional co-operation programme: 'INTERREG IVC'	C
Operational Programme 'Alpenrhein - Bodensee - Hochrhein'	C
Operational Programme 'INTERACT'	C
Operational Programme 'ESPON'	C
Operational Programme 'URBACT II'	C
Operational Programme 'Caribbean'	

10.2 General Template of Case Studies

Critical Questions to be addressed	
<input type="checkbox"/>	What domains and structures of TTC partnership can be found? Which of them succeed or fail and why?
<input type="checkbox"/>	What are the drivers of TTC?
<input type="checkbox"/>	What is the role of different actors in TTC?
<input type="checkbox"/>	What factors contribute to promote or obstruct TTC?
<input type="checkbox"/>	What typologies for territorial cooperation across the EU internal and external border regions can be developed?
<input type="checkbox"/>	To what extent does infrastructure facilitate TTC?
<input type="checkbox"/>	What should be the appropriate mix of policies in TTC?

Case Studies				
	CROSS BORDER AREA	BORDER STATUS	MACRO-REGION	PARTNER IN CHARGE
1	Finland-Russia	External	EU-Russia	University of Eastern Finland, Karelian Institute
2	Poland-Ukraine	External	EU-Eastern Borders	University of Warsaw, EUROREG
3	Greece-Turkey	External	Southeastern Europe	University of Thessaly, DPRD
4	Spain-Morocco	Transcontinental	Maghreb Area	Autonomous University of Madrid
5	Spain-Latin America	Transcontinental	Peru, Cuba	Autonomous University of Madrid
6	EU - Canada	Transcontinental	e.g. Newfoundland	EPRC, Strathclyde University
7	Poland-Germany	Internal	EU New Member States	University of Warsaw, EUROREG
8	Belgium-France	Internal	EU-15	Free University of Brussels

Overall Aims	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Identification of the adequate domains and territorial structures for TTC
<input type="checkbox"/>	Typology interpreting the socioeconomic dynamics occurring within and across the EU space
<input type="checkbox"/>	Identification of relationships between TTC and Growth, Jobs and Quality of Life
<input type="checkbox"/>	Investigation of the role of infrastructures as facilitators of cooperation

Deliverables	
<input type="checkbox"/>	In-depth regionalized information at NUTS II and NUTS III level
<input type="checkbox"/>	Index of different domains at different levels of TTC
<input type="checkbox"/>	Analysis of territorial structures and their adequacy to the needs of effective TTC
<input type="checkbox"/>	Assessment of policy domains in terms of best/worst practices
<input type="checkbox"/>	Flows determined by territorial cooperation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Typology of different border situations across external and internal EU borders
<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy recommendations on the design and implementation of TTC initiatives

Methodology

1. Inter-disciplinary approach

Regional Economics
 Geography
 Planning
 Political Science

2. Methods

Applied research on Territorial structures
 Targeted analysis based on different types of territorial structures
 Collection of primary and secondary (quantitative and qualitative) data
 Construction of territorial indicators
 Creation of 'border regions' typologies
 Mapping of institutional frameworks and policy regimes

3. Tools

Documentary Analysis
 In-depth Interviews
 Standardized questionnaires
 Information matrix
 Advanced statistic and econometric techniques
 Maps and graphic presentations and visualizations

4. Territorial level of analysis

At NUTS III in principle in relation to the national and EU level
 At NUTS II alternatively in relation to the national and EU level

1st Draft of the field research scope in WP 2.5

1. In-depth interviews

Approximately 10 in-depth interviews per each border zone (20 per case study, TERCO total 120)

Respondents: Key Stakeholders

2. Standardized Questionnaires

Approximately 50 standardized questionnaires per each border zone (ca 100 per case study, TERCO total ca 600)

Respondents: Experts in administration, local authorities, Chambers, social networks etc.

3. Comparative Regional Profiles per Case Study

Aim: Comparison of the actual area with European and national average, metropolitan regions and other border zones.

Data Required: Geography, Morphology, Demography, Labor Force, Economy, Administration, Society, Welfare, Technical and Social Infrastructures, Political Structures etc.

The final outputs should take into consideration:

- Findings of other ESPON applied research projects
- Different types of regions and cities
- Existing typologies for the river and maritime basins, Euro Corridors, urban system, rural areas, mountain areas, and outermost regions

10.3 Literature reviewed on TTC

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10.4 Data from ESPON projects

PROJECT	Provider				
		Indicators	Year of reference	Geographical object	Geographical coverage
DEMOGRAPHY AND MIGRATION (P3)	Territorial Observation No.1	Total population	1995, 1999, 2000, 2005	Mix of NUTS2/NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	Territorial Observation No.1	Total Population change	1995-1999; 2000-2005	Mix of NUTS2/NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	Territorial Observation No.1	Natural population change	1996-1999; 2001-2005	Mix of NUTS2/NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	Territorial Observation No.1	Migratory population change	1996-1999; 2001-2005	Mix of NUTS2/NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	Territorial Observation No.1	Core Indicator 1: Annual population growth rate	1995-1999; 2000-2005	Mix of NUTS2/NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	Territorial Observation No.1	Core Indicator 2: Annual net migration development	1996-1999; 2001-2005	Mix of NUTS2/NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	Territorial Observation No.1	Core Indicator 3: Annual natural population development	1996-1999; 2001-2005	Mix of NUTS2/NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	Territorial Observation No.1	Core Indicator 4: Annual natural population development	1996-1999; 2001-2005	Mix of NUTS2/NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
ACCESSIBILITY (P3)	Territorial Observation No.2	Multimodal potential accessibility, absolute level	2001,2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	Territorial Observation No.2	Multimodal potential accessibility, standardised	2001,2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	Territorial Observation No.2	Multimodal potential accessibility, change of standardised	2001-2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	Territorial Observation No.2	Multimodal potential accessibility, relative change	2001-2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)

Territorial Observation No.2	Multimodal potential accessibility, absolute change	2001-2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
Territorial Observation No.2	Potential accessibility by air, absolute level	2001,2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
Territorial Observation No.2	Potential accessibility by air, standardised	2001,2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
Territorial Observation No.2	Potential accessibility by air, change of standardised	2001-2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
Territorial Observation No.2	Potential accessibility by air, relative change	2001-2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
Territorial Observation No.2	Potential accessibility by air, absolute change	2001-2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
Territorial Observation No.2	Total population	2001,2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
Territorial Observation No.2	Potential accessibility road, standardised	2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
Territorial Observation No.2	Potential accessibility road, relative change	2001-2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
Territorial Observation No.2	Potential accessibility road, absolute change	2001-2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
Territorial Observation No.2	Potential accessibility road, index change	2001-2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
Territorial Observation No.2	Potential accessibility rail, 2006, EU27 = 100	2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
Territorial Observation No.2	Potential accessibility rail, relative change	2001-2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)

	Territorial Observation No.2	Potential accessibility rail, absolute change	2001-2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	Territorial Observation No.2	Potential accessibility road, index change	2001-2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
DEMIFER_1 (P1)	DEMIFER Interim report data	Total population	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Population aged 20-39 years	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Population aged 20-64 years	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Population aged 65 years and over	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Population aged 75 years and over	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Annual average population change	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Annual average population change, 20-39 years	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Annual average population change, 20-39 years	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Share of 20-39 years	2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Share of population aged 65 years and over	2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Average share of population aged 65 years and over	2000-2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Life expectancy at birth	2002-2004	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Total population	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim	Natural population change	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) +

	report data				Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Net migration change	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Annual average natural population change	2000-2006	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Annual average migration population change	2000-2006	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Annual average population change	2000-2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Total fertility rate	2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Internal net migration between the NUTS2 regions	2000-2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Interim report data	Basic typology of the demographic status 2005	2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
ESPON DB JUNE 2009 (P3)	ESPON 2013 Database Project - June 2009	Age pyramid by 5 years age-group	2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	ESPON 2013 Database Project - June 2009	Unemployed persons	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS2/3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	ESPON 2013 Database Project - June 2009	Active population	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS2/3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	ESPON 2013 Database Project - June 2009	Total population	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	ESPON 2013 Database Project - June 2009	GDP in euros	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	ESPON 2013 Database Project - June 2009	GDP in PPS	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
TIPT AP (P1)	TIPTAP	Productivity of inland transport infrastructure	2005,2030	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27

	TIPTAP	Productivity of airports	2005,2030	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	Economic growth	2005,2030	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	Congestion costs	2005,2030	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	Traffic freight passing through	2005,2030	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	CO2 emissions by road traffic	2005,2030	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	Safety of roads	2005,2030	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	Market opportunities	2005,2030	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	Landscape fragmentation	2005,2030	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	Exposure to external visitors	2005,2030	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	Regional integration	2005,2030	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	Economic growth, available for 6 scenarios (PIM, PIM_norm, TIM, D, V, S)	2000-2002	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	Unemployment, available for 6 scenarios (PIM, PIM_norm, TIM, D, V, S)	2004	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	Tourism diversification, available for 6 scenarios (PIM, PIM_norm, TIM, D, V, S)	2004	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	Environmental quality, available for 6 scenarios (PIM, PIM_norm, TIM, D, V, S)	/	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	Community viability, available for 6 scenarios (PIM, PIM_norm, TIM, D, V, S)	/	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	CO2 emissions, available for 6 scenarios (PIM, PIM_norm, TIM, D, V, S)	/	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	Risk of soil erosion, available for 6 scenarios (PIM, PIM_norm, TIM, D, V, S)	2004	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	Landscape diversity, available for 6 scenarios (PIM, PIM_norm, TIM, D, V, S)	/	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	Community identity, available for 6 scenarios (PIM, PIM_norm, TIM, D, V, S)	/	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
	TIPTAP	Heritage products, available for 6 scenarios (PIM, PIM_norm, TIM, D, V, S)	/	NUTS3 (version 2006)	EU27
TeDi_1 (P2)	TeDi	Land use	1978-2008 (depending of data availability)	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
	TeDi	Number of farm holders by age (24-75+)	2003-2007 (depending of data availability)	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
	TeDi	Number of farm holdings	1991-2007 (depending of data availability)	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte

TeDi	Number of persons working in the agricultural sector	2003-2007 (depending of data availability)	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Number of passengers at airport	2006-2007 (depending of data availability)	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Freights handled by airports	2006-2007 (depending of data availability)	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Number of passengers at maritime ports	2006-2007 (depending of data availability)	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Freights handled by maritime ports	2006-2007 (depending of data availability)	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Total population	1981-2007 (depending of data availability)	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Total population, males	1981-2007 (depending of data availability)	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Total population, females	1981-2007 (depending of data availability)	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Population by age group	1990-2007 (depending of data availability)	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Number of births	1981-2008 (depending of data availability)	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Number of deaths	1981-2008 (depending of data availability)	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Number of in-migrants	1981-2008 (depending of data availability)	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Number of out-migrants	1981-2008 (depending of data availability)	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Number of persons born abroad	2000-2007 (depending of data availability)	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Number of unemployed persons, total	2007	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Number of unemployed persons, males	2007	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Number of unemployed persons, females	2007	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Active population, total	2007	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Active population, males	2007	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Active population, females	2007	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
TeDi	Number of employed persons by economic branch	2005	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte

	TeDi	Unemployed persons by age	2007	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
	TeDi	Long term unemployment	2007	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
	TeDi	Part-time unemployment	2007	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
	TeDi	Number of companies created and closed	2007	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
	TeDi	Number of employees by size of the company	2007	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
	TeDi	Number of persons by level of education (secondary, tertiary, higher)	2007	LAU2 (version 2006)	CH23, CH26, MT, CY, IS, RO11, RO46, North Calotte
Lisbon Strategy Performance (P3)	Update on maps and related data on economic Lisbon indicators	Composit Lisbon performance benchmark	2000,2006	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	Update on maps and related data on economic Lisbon indicators	Change of Composit Lisbon performance benchmark	2000-2006	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	Update on maps and related data on economic Lisbon indicators	GDP per capita PPS in percentage of the EU27 average	1999,2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	Update on maps and related data on economic Lisbon indicators	GDP per persons employed in percentage of the EU27 average	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	Update on maps and related data on economic Lisbon indicators	Employment rate of 15-64	1999,2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	Update on maps and related data on economic Lisbon indicators	Employment rate of elderly population	1999,2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)

	Update on maps and related data on economic Lisbon indicators	Total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD), percentage of GDP	1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	Update on maps and related data on economic Lisbon indicators	Dispersion of regional (NUTS3) unemployment rates	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	Update on maps and related data on economic Lisbon indicators	Long term unemployed persons	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
ESPON 2013 DB DECEMBER 2009 (P3)	ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Total population	2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2003)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Land use in three classifications: CLC level1 (5 indicators); level 2 (15 indicators), level3 (43 indicators)	2000	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries)
	ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Total area	2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	Candidate countries + Albania, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Bosnia-Herzegovina
	ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Total population	2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007		Candidate countries + Albania, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Bosnia-Herzegovina
	ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Identification of the NUTS version/level	/	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
	ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	GDP (Purchasing Power Parities) per capita, EU15=100	1987, 1997, 1996-98 (average)	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27

ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Share of employed persons in agriculture	1999	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Share of employed persons in industry	1999	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Share of employed persons in services	1999	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	European patent applications	1996-1998 (average)	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Unemployment rate	1989, 1999	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Long-term unemployment rate	1999	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Unemployment rate, females	1999	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Youth unemployment rate	1999	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Employment rate, 15-64	1999	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Employment rate, 15-64, females	1999	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Employment rate, 15-64, males	1999	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27

December 2009					
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Total population	1997		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population density	1997		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population under 15 years	1997		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population from 15 to 64 years	1997		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population above 65 years	1997		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population with a low education level, 15-59 years	1999		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population with a medium education level, 15-59 years	1999		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population with a high education level, 15-59 years	1999		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Identification of the NUTS version/level	/		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	GDP (Purchasing Power Parities) per capita, EU15=100	2001, 2000-01 (average)		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27

ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	GDP (Purchasing Power Parities) per capita, EU25=100	2001	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	GDP per capita growth	1995-2001	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Share of employed persons in agriculture	2002	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Share of employed persons in industry	2002	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Share of employed persons in services	2002	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	European patent applications	1999-2001 (average)	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Unemployment rate	1992, 2002	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Long-term unemployment rate	2002	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Unemployment rate, females	2002	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Youth unemployment rate	2002	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of	Employment rate, 15-64	2002	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27

December 2009					
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Employment rate, 15-64, females	2002		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Employment rate, 15-64, males	2002		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Total population	2001		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population density	2001		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population under 15 years	2000		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population from 15 to 64 years	2000		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population above 65 years	2000		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population with a low education level, 15-59 years	2002		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population with a medium education level, 15-59 years	2002		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population with a high education level, 15-59 years	2002		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 1999/2003/2006	EU27

ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Identification of the NUTS version/level	/		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	GDP (Purchasing Power Parities) per capita, EU27=100	2004		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	GDP per employed persons, EU27=100	2004		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	GDP per capita growth	1995-2004		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Share of employed persons in agriculture	2005		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Share of employed persons in industry	2005		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Share of employed persons in services	2005		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Unemployment rate	2005		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Long-term unemployment rate	2005		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Unemployment rate, females	2005		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Youth unemployment rate	2005		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27

December 2009					
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Employment rate, 15-64	2005		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Employment rate, 15-64, females	2005		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Employment rate, 55-64	2005		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Total population	2004		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population density	2004		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population growth	1995-2004		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population under 15 years	2004		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population from 15 to 64 years	2004		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population above 65 years	2004		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
ESPO 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population with a low education level, 15-59 years	2005		Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27

ESPON 2013 Database Project - Delivery of December 2009	Population with a medium education level, 15-59 years	2005	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
	Population with a high education level, 15-59 years	2005	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
	Expenditure on research and development	2004	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
	Expenditure in research and development in share of the GDP	2004	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
	Economic Lisbon Indicator	2004-2005	Mix of NUTS0/1/2, version 2003/2006	EU27
	Total population	2001	UMZ	EU27
	Centroid position	2001	UMZ	EU27
	Area	2001	UMZ	EU27
	Perimeter	2001	UMZ	EU27
ESPON Typology Compilation (P3)	Typology on border regions	2009	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	Typology on costal regions	2009	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	Typology on island regions	2009	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries

	ESPON Typology Compilation	Typology on mountainous regions	2009	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	ESPON Typology Compilation	Typology on sparsely populated regions	2009	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	ESPON Typology Compilation	Typology on urban and metropolitan regions	2009	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	ESPON Typology Compilation	Typology on rural regions	2009	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
	ESPON Typology Compilation	Typology on regions in industrial transition	2009	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON AREA (31 countries) + Candidate Countries
ESPON CLIMATE (P1)	ESPON Climate	Change in annual mean temperature	Model outputs (1961-1990;2071-2100)	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	ESPON Climate	Change in annual mean number of frost days	Model outputs (1961-1990;2071-2100)	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	ESPON Climate	Change in annual mean number of summer days	Model outputs (1961-1990;2071-2100)	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	ESPON Climate	Change in annual mean precipitation in winter months	Model outputs (1961-1990;2071-2100)	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	ESPON Climate	Change in annual mean precipitation in summer months	Model outputs (1961-1990;2071-2100)	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	ESPON Climate	Change in annual mean number of days with heavy rainfall	Model outputs (1961-1990;2071-2100)	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	ESPON Climate	Change in annual mean evaporation	Model outputs (1961-1990;2071-2100)	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	ESPON Climate	Change in annual mean number of days with snow cover	Model outputs (1961-1990;2071-2100)	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
RERISK (P1)	ReRisk, first draft	Area	1990-2007	NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	ReRisk, first draft	Total population	2005-2007	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	ReRisk, first draft	Age pyramid by 5 years age-group	2005-2006	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	ReRisk, first draft	Age dependency ratio	2005-2006	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	ReRisk, first draft	Disposable income (total and per inhabitant)	2004,2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	ReRisk, first draft	Economic activity rate	2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	ReRisk, first draft	Share of persons working in the same/another region (commuting)	2005	NUTS0, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	ReRisk, first draft	Long term unemployment rate	2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area (31 countries)
	ReRisk, first draft	Mean temperature by month	1994-2008	NUTS2 (version 2006)	EU27
	ReRisk, first draft	Maximum temperature by month	1994-2008	NUTS2 (version 2006)	EU27

	ReRisk, first draft	Minimum temperature by month	1994-2008	NUTS2 (version 2006)	EU27
DEMIFER_1 (P1)	DEMIFER Final report data	Sex ratio at age 20-29 years	2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Share of population aged 20-39	2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Share of population aged 20-64	2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Share of population aged 50-64	2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Share of population aged 65+	2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Share of population aged 75+	2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Share of population aged 80+	2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Average share of population aged 65 years and over	2000-2007	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Change of population aged 20-39 years	2001-2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Change of population aged 20-64 years	2001-2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Change of population aged 50-64 years	2001-2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Change of population aged 65+	2001-2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Change of population aged 75+	2001-2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Change of population aged 80+	2001-2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Dependency ratio	2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Young dependency ratio	2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Old dependency ratio	2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Change in old dependency ratio	2001-2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Labour force replacement ratio	2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Parent support ratio	2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate

report data				Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Cluster analysis of demographic growth	2000-2007	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Crude birth rate	2001-2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Crude death rate	2001-2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Total fertility rate	2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Life expectancy at birth	2002-2004	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Life expectancy at birth, males	2002-2004	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Life expectancy at birth, females	2002-2004	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Life expectancy, trend scenario	2005-2010	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Life expectancy, trend scenario, males	2005-2010	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Life expectancy, trend scenario, females	2005-2010	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Standardised mortality ratios	1992, 2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Standardised mortality ratios, males	1992, 2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Standardised mortality ratios, females	1992, 2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Life expectancy and standardised mortality, trend scenario	2005-2010	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Life expectancy at birth and standardised according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE'	2045-2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Cluster analysis of demographic indicators	2000-2006	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Total population	2007	Mix of NUTS0-1-2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	GDP (euros)	2005	Mix of NUTS0-1-2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	GDP (PPS)	2005	Mix of NUTS0-1-2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries

DEMIFER Final report data	GDP per inhabitant (euros, EU27=100)	2005	Mix of NUTS0-1-2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	GDP per inhabitant (PPS, EU27=100)	2005	Mix of NUTS0-1-2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	GDP per inhabitant change (euro)	2001-2005	Mix of NUTS0-1-2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	GDP per inhabitant change (PPS)	2001-2005	Mix of NUTS0-1-2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Foreign population	2007	Mix of NUTS0-1-2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Foreign population from EU27	2007	Mix of NUTS0-1-2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Foreign population from non EU27 countries	2007	Mix of NUTS0-1-2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Tertiary educated persons	2007	Mix of NUTS0-1-2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Unemployment rate	2007	Mix of NUTS0-1-2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Long term unemployment rate	2007	Mix of NUTS0-1-2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Labour force participation	2007	Mix of NUTS0-1-2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	"Real" dependency ratio	2007	Mix of NUTS0-1-2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Average bilateral internal brutto migration flows	2007	Matrix (NUTS2*NUTS2) and (NUTS0*NUTS0), version 2006	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Average bilateral international brutto migration flows	2006-2007	Matrix (NUTS2*NUTS2) and (NUTS0*NUTS0), version 2006	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Population change according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE'	2005-2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Young population (0-14) change according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE' & STQ	2005-2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Working age population (15-64) change according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE' & STQ	2005-2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Older ages population (65+) change according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE' & STQ	2005-2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Births change according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE' & STQ	2005-2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area

DEMIFER Final report data	Deaths change according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE' & STQ	2005-2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Net migration rates according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE' & STQ	2005-2050, 2045-2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Net inter-countries migration rates according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE' & STQ	2005-2050, 2045-2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Net extra Europe migration rates according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE' & STQ	2005-2050, 2045-2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Old dependency rate change according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE'	2005-2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Very old dependency rate change according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE'	2005-2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Total fertility rate according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE'	2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Emigration rate, males aged 30-34	2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Emigration rate, females aged 30-34	2005	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Emigration from non european countries according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE'	2005, 2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Labour force participation of males aged 20-24 according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE'	2005, 2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Labour force participation of females aged 40-44 according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE'	2005, 2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Labour force participation of males aged 55-59 according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE'	2005, 2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Change in labour force participation according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE'	2005-2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Change in labour force participation, females according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE'	2005-2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Change in labour force participation, males, according to scenarios CME, GME, EME, LSE'	2005-2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area

DEMIFER Final report data	Old age dependency rate according to scenarios STQ, NMI, NEM	2005, 2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Economic old age dependency rate according to scenarios STQ, NMI, NEM	2005, 2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Labour market dependency rate according to scenarios STQ, NMI, NEM	2005, 2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Very old age dependency rate according to scenarios STQ, NMI, NEM	2005, 2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Impact of migration on population	2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Impact of migration on very old age dependency rate	2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Impact of migration on labour force	2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Population according to scenarios STQ, NMI, NEM	2005, 2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Population change according to scenarios STQ, NMI, NEM	2005-2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Total labour force according to scenarios STQ, NMI, NEM	2005, 2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Labour force change according to scenarios STQ, NMI, NEM	2005-2050	NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
DEMIFER Final report data	Total population	2007, 2008	NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Population change	2001-2006, 2000-2007, 2000-2008	NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Population change by main components	2001-2006, 2000-2008	NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Natural population change	2001-2005, 2000-2007	NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Total population	2007, 2008	NUTS0, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Change in net migration	2001-2006, 2000-2006, 2000-2007	NUTS0, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Change in internal net migration	2000-2007	NUTS0, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Change in international net migration	2000-2007	NUTS0, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
DEMIFER Final report data	Typology on migration changes	2000-2007	NUTS0, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries

	DEMIFER Final report data	Emigration to ESPON and non ESPON Countries	2007	NUTS0, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Immigration from ESPON and non ESPON Countries	2007	NUTS0, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Total immigration and emigration	2007	NUTS0, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Share of emigrants going to ESPON and non ESPON countries	2007	NUTS0, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Share of immigrants coming from ESPON and non ESPON countries	2007	NUTS0, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Typology on migrations	2007	NUTS0, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Share of main migration origin/destination in % of all migration	2006-2007	NUTS0, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	DEMIFER Final report data	Typology of the demographic status	2005	Mix of NUTS1 & NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
	DEMIFER Final report data	Sub-components of the typology on demographic status	2005	Mix of NUTS1 & NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
	DEMIFER Final report data	LFS Typology of the demographic status	2005	Mix of NUTS1 & NUTS2 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA (P1)	EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	OECD extended Urban-Rural typology	2006	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Total population	2001, 2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Population aged 0-14	2001, 2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Population aged 15-64	2001, 2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Population aged 65+	2001, 2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Dependency rate	2001, 2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Population change	2001-2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Natural population increase	2001, 2006	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Natural population change	2001-2006	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Net migration	2001, 2006	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
	EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Net migration change	2001-2006	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries

EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Number of students by level of education	2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Life long learning in rural areas	2000	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Number of firms by sectors	2006	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Employed persons by sectors	2006	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Employed persons in primary sector	2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Employed persons in secondary sector	2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Employed persons in tertiary sector	2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Employment rate	2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Empkloyment rate, males	2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Employment rate, females	2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Employment rate of persons aged 15-24	2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Employment rate of persons aged 45+	2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Employment rate of persons aged 45-54	2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Employment rate of persons aged 55-64	2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Employment in high/medium tech media	2004	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Unemployed persons	2002, 2006-2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Unemployment rate	2006-2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Unemployment rate of persons aged 15+, 15-24, 25+	2006-2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Unemployment rate, males	2006-2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Unemployment rate, females	2006-2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Unemployment change (total, 15+, 15-24, 25+, males)	2002-2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries

EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Long term unemployment rate	2002, 2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Evolution of long term unemployment rate	2002-2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Firms with own website	2002	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Area	2000	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Density	2006-2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Daily population accessible by car	1999	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Broadband access	2008	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Households with internet at home	2008	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Beds in hospital	2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Total number of holdings	2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Number of hodings under 2 ESU	2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Number of holdings 2-100 ESU	2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Number of holdings 100+ ESU	2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Change of holdings <2ESU, 2-100 ESU, 100+ ESU	2000-2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Holders working at full time	2000, 2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Change of holders working at full time	2000-2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Economic farm size	2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Farmers with other gainful activity	2003	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Holders aged under 35 years	2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Holders aged above 55 years	2007	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Change of holders aged under 35 years and above 55 years	2000-2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries

EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Agricultural education	2000	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	GDP in Euros (EU27=100)	2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	GDP in PPS (EU27=100)	2005	NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area + Candidate Countries
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Typology on rural economies	2009	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Population density	2007	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Net migration rate	2001-2005	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Natural increase rate	2001-2005	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Share of population over 65 years	2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Young dependency ratio	2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Old dependency ratio	2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Dependency ratio	2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	GDP per capita	2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Economic activity rate	2008	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Employment rate	2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Unemployment rate	2008	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Share of employment in primary sector	2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Share of GVA in primary sector	2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Share of secondary sector employment in private sector	2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Share of secondary sector GVA in private sector	2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Average farm holding size	2005	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Share of holdings under 2 ESU	2005	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area

EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Share of holdings above 100 ESU	2005	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Access to natural areas	2008	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Bed places per capita	2006-2008	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Share of primary sector employment in total private sector	2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Share of primary sector GVA in private sector	2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	AWU as a share of total private employment	2007	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Share of employed persons in hotels and catering	2007	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Bed places per capita	2006-2008	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Nights spent by residents per capita	2008	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Nights spent by non residents per capita	2008	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Nights spent per capita	2008	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Access to natural areas	2008	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Share of holdings with other gainful activity	2008	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Share of holdings with less than 4 ESU	2005	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Share of GVA from NACE CE to GK	2007	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Share of GVA from NACE CE to GP	2007	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Share of GVA from NACE CF to GP	2007	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Share of employment from NACE CE to GK	2007	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Share of employment from NACE CE to GKP	2007	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Net migration rate	2001-2005	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	GDP per capita	2007	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area

EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	GDP change	1995-2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Employment change	1995-2006	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area
EDORA_FIRST DRAFT	Unemployment rate	2008	NUTS3 (version 2006)	ESPON Area

10.5 Examples of Transatlantic Inter-regional co-operation projects

Territory / Province	Inter-Regional Co-operation Project	Form of Inter-Regional Co-operation	Description of Inter-Regional Co-operation	Duration of Co-operation	Financial Information
<i>Ontario</i>	OBW - Baden-Wuerttemberg (Germany)	Student exchange, R&D and cultural ties, promoting the development and design of lightweight materials for the automobile industry	Memorandum of Understanding signed March 2010	1989 - formal relations began	Initial joint funding by ministries of higher education in both regions
		Over 1000 students have been involved in exchange projects		1990 - Partnership agreed, formal letter of intent signed	2000 - Funding on the Ontario side taken over exclusively by consortium of universities
				2010 - Memorandum of Opportunity signed (March)	2007 - Ontario ministry resumed funding
	ORA - Rhone Alpes (France)	Student exchange, R&D, environmental and cultural ties			
	Similar Programmes with Lombardy (Italy) and Catalunya (Spain)				

British Columbia	United Kingdom	Working relationship to maximise the benefits of Olympic hosting, including hosting trade missions, facilitating networking events and create matching opportunities	Memorandum of Understanding signed February 2008	2008 - Memorandum of Understanding signed (February)	
	Trento (Italy)	Environment and Sustainable Technologies	Memorandum of Understanding signed November 2007		
	North Rhine-Westfalia (Germany)	Advancing the Fuel Cell and Hydrogen Economy	Memorandum of Understanding signed November 2004		
	Sweden	Joint statement strengthening a partnership of information exchange and best practices for the development and use of bioenergy and biorefining technologies	Memorandum of Understanding signed November 2007		
Newfoundland and Labrador	Ireland Business Partnership (IBP)	Public / Private partnership between private sector and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador	Memorandum of Understanding signed 1996	1996 - Memorandum of Understanding signed	2004 - budget of \$100,000 (Can)
	Partner organisation - Ireland Newfoundland Partnership (INP)	Mandate to identify, foster and promote trade and partnership opportunities in business, education and culture		1997 - IBP established	2005-06 - budget of \$400,000
				2005-06 - Last available IBP annual report	2006-07 - budget of \$500,000
				2007-08 - Last available INP annual report	

				2006 (Sept) - Last press release on IBP website	
				2010 (May) - Latest update of IBP homepage	
	City of St John's - World Energy Cities Partnership	Collaboration of 16 'energy cities' around the world in order to share knowledge and infrastructure development strategies, provide industry support services and facilitates trade missions		No information	No information
Manitoba	Memorandum of Understanding with the Conseil General du Bas-Rin (France)	Promote and facilitate economic ties, shared linguistic and cultural heritage, share experience and inter-cultural exchange		2009 - MOU signed (June)	
	Memorandum of Understanding with the Departement du Bas-Rin (France)	Promote closer relations in the priority areas of health and biotechnology, economic and tourism development, rural and regional development, culture and youth		2002 - MOU signed (September)	

	Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Education and Youth of the Province of Manitoba and the Culture of the State of Lower Saxony (Germany)	Student language exchanges		2003 - MOU signed (September)	
	Letter of Intent between Manitoba and NPZ Lembke (Germany)	Establishment of an agricultural development plant in Manitoba		2002 - Letter of Intent signed (February)	
	Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Social Security of the Province of the Government of Iceland and the Department of Labour and Immigration of the Government of Manitoba	Facilitate the easier and more effective employment of Icelandic workers in Manitoba		2009 - MOU signed (March)	

	Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Iceland and the Government of Manitoba	MOU concerns issues surrounding hydrogen development		2003 - MOUS signed (September)	
	Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Education, Citizenship and Youth of the Province of Manitoba and the Ministry of Education, Social Policy and Sports of the Kingdom of Spain	Encouraging Spanish language programming in Manitoba's high schools		2008 - MOU signed (July)	
	Memorandum of Understanding between the Orkney Islands Council and the Government of Manitoba	MOU on friendship and cooperation promoting tourism, shared cultural heritage and exchange of knowledge and experience regarding remote communities		2005 - MOU signed (August)	

Nova Scotia	Aerospace Wales Forum	Informal, reciprocal participation in a series of sectoral conferences and events (e.g. DEFSEC Canada, to be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 5-10th September 2010)			
	North West Aerospace Alliance	Informal links with the NWAA (a flagship trade body which represents companies active in the aerospace cluster in the North West of England)			

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ISBN

TERCO

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

Applied Research 2013/1/9

ANNEX to the Inception Report
Version 17.02.2011

Authors

Based on all Partners' contributions

Table of contents

Introduction	3
1. Definition of territorial cooperation clarified.....	3
2. Project's objectives vs. research and policy questions.....	7
3. Main hypothesis in the context of new cooperation areas	9
4. Types of transnational territorial cooperation (TTCs)	10
4.1 Definitions.....	10
4.2 Overlapping issue.....	11
5. Justification of the Case Studies	13
6. Other issues.....	15
6.1 Definition of good and bad practices	15
6.2 References within the report vs final list of bibliography.....	16
6.3 INTERREG III and IV C.....	16
6.4 Use of INTERACT resources and their KEEP tool	16
6.5 Concerning the possibility of including HDI.....	16
7. References.....	17

Introduction

This Annex is written in order to comply with requirements of CU and to addresses the comments expressed by Sounding Board in relation to the TERCO Inception Report. The Annex covers the topics explicitly listed in the CU response as those which need to be discussed in the Annex. However all issues mentioned in the CU document will be explained in more details in the Interim Report, which is due to 2nd of April.

The TERCO team is grateful for all the comments since they are helping us to increase the research quality and policy applicability of the project.

1. Definition of territorial cooperation clarified

We reconsidered our definition of territorial cooperation in order to allow a broader range of programs of cooperation to be included. According to our new definitions we investigate all strands of INTERREG programs as well as other cooperative programs within and outside of the Europe (e.g. Council of Europe Initiatives, European Neighbourhood Policy Instrument, EGTC, transcontinental agreements, etc.) as long as they are institutionalized (i.e. formally agreed between cooperating units which are public actors and/or bodies).

So the current proposition is as follows:

territorial cooperation is the cooperation of administrative bodies, and/or political actors representing their respective territories and cooperation of other public stakeholders involved in institutionalized European territorial cooperation

Transnational territorial cooperation (TTC) is subject to the same definition but refers to cooperation “going beyond national boundaries”, in accordance to the typical dictionary definition of the word “transnational”. So it has to be stressed that as such, transnational cooperation in our project includes all our five types of TTCs we identified (TwinningCity, Cross-border, Interregional, Macro-regional, and Transcontinental). So the concept of transnational cooperation has here a broader sense than just INTERREG strand B type of cooperation. We believe that this naming is closer to the common understanding of people and that is why we depart from its narrow policy meaning.

(a) How this definition is superior comparing to other definitions existing in literature?

This definition was set out after a wide literature review, which has brought us to few important conclusions. Firstly, we noticed that the widespread adoption of the specific term ‘territorial cooperation’ is a

rather European phenomenon and in international arenas, other descriptions are applied, e.g. trans-border cooperation (OECD, 2010). Secondly, the majority of the definitions are tied to descriptions of specific territorial cooperation programmes. But for our research those kinds of definitions were insufficient, since we want to be open to new types of cooperation (i.e. the projects needs to look beyond INTERREG). That was the reason for us to search much wider definitions and, beyond EU policy documents and definitions, some of the most useful accounts include the following.

- *“territorial cooperation is a considerably diverse phenomenon characterized by a multitude of different forms and structures.”* It can adopt *“various forms and structures, depending on the concrete needs of the involved local and regional entities, on the one hand, and on the room of manoeuvre and the respective competences of the involved regional and local actors ... on the other hand. The forms of territorial cooperation, (which include, for instance, Euroregions, Eurodistricts, Working Communities or town twinning) differ in terms of size, regulatory span, fields of action and consolidation or institutionalization”*(Engle, 2009)
- *“territorial cooperation is therefore a horizontal cooperation, aligned to functionality and problem solution by serving concrete pragmatic purposes”* (Engle, 2009)
- *“territorial cooperation is an interaction between local and regional authorities across state borders”* (Engle, 2009)
- *“transfrontier cooperation produces functional spheres of action (Handlungsräume), which are reconstructed through the competences of the involved actors”* (Schmitt-Egner, 2005, pp. 22)

So in our perception, the definition proposed in TERCO project has the following advantages: it is broad enough to grasps various types of cooperation yet is still operational, it is well rooted in the literature, and last but not least, its focus on formalized cooperation does not exclude private actors being involved under the public umbrella.

As for the applicability of literature in our project indeed we stressed that particularly interesting approach is the one proposed by Henk van Houtum (2000). He has identified three approaches to border studies in Europe: flow, people, and cross-border cooperation. First two approaches have something to say about how borders mediate or hinder relationships between people, regions and organisations. These approaches focus more on borders, while the third approach relates more to cooperation. This approach is thus the most relevant for current purposes because it is focused explicitly on territorial cooperation: the cross-border cooperation

approach to the study of borders analyses processes of networking and integration with a particular emphasis on Europe (Perkmann, 2003, Anderson et al., 2003, O'Dowd, 2002, Scott, 2002).

In the flow approach borders are seen as severe barriers to economic integration, and this approach relates more to economic activity, economic development and transport costs rather than transnational cooperation of institutions. The people approach – both in its socio-psychological and sociological aspect – put emphasis on the mental creation and symbolic shaping of borders by individual human beings - their thoughts, emotional reactions, mind-sets and feelings. Of course this issues have great influence on transnational cooperation, but aren't directly related to the institutional cooperation investigated in our research.

Hence, in our project we decided to focus on the third approach (cross-border cooperation) because it covers in the broadest extent our research areas: networks, clusters, learning, different types of distance (not only economic, but also administrative, social, cultural) etc. in European context. This approach not only state that borders exist – as physical barriers (flow approach) and in people's minds (people approach) – but also try to find ways (also in political terms) to overcome this barriers in the seemingly 'borderless' space of the European Union and stimulate cross-border development. Since cross-border cooperation approach sees borders as barriers to success or a prosperous integration and harmonization process and searches for theories to understand the importance of cooperation between organizations and institutions in border regions, it is more useful for formulating conclusions for territorial EU policy (van Houtum, 2000).

Saying all that, we do not completely reject the other two approaches and we will be using some aspects of flow and people approaches in our research e.g. in our questionnaire we include questions about personal attitude to cooperation, etc.

Besides we extensively draw on approach elaborated by Colomb (2007). In our questionnaires we are including 5 levels of cooperation scope suggested by her, i.e. (i) exchange of experience, (ii) testing or transferring different approaches to tackle a common problem, (iii) sharing resources to tackle a common problem, (iv) jointly acting/investing, and (v) jointly producing and implementing strategic documents. Those five scopes of cooperation will be crossed with types, drives, domains, and outcomes of TTCs in question.

More detailed description on how the literature is applied in our project in formal way will be explained in our Inception Report in section on Structural Equation Modelling.

(b) Business networks as part of the cooperation process

For our research the key point was the central role of administratively bounded territorial units in mobilising, managing and implementing territorial cooperation - hence the focus of the on administrative bodies, as opposed to private or public enterprises more generally. Private companies and public enterprises may be involved as partners within territorial cooperation programmes and contribute to the mobilisation of territorial cooperation, so the definition set out does not ignore their important role.

Certainly business networks are important but they are investigated only indirectly. The public interviewees in our project will have opportunity to assess the role of private actors.

(c) Territorial integration as a specific added value of cooperation activities

One of the most desirable value added of territorial cooperation is to bring **territorial integration**. In other words, there are problems which can be solved exclusively thanks to cooperation, and this way the territories integrate in: economic sense (e.g. develop better, offer more jobs, etc.), in social way (e.g. the cooperation increase their quality of life, knowledge exchange, the way of thinking, peoples mobility, and even increases culture proximity), political way (cooperating territories understand each other better and are eager to come to political consensus) and last but not least also in environmental sense (e.g. pollution problem even cannot be solved other way than by cooperation).

Hence we analyse the institutionalized cooperation in order to assess to what extent, and under which circumstances such **cooperation is successful** and brings **value added**. So in our project, a **TTC is defined as good/successful** if it brings the cooperating units the development in terms of higher economic growth, more jobs, and a better quality of life. In other words, the cooperation is expected to bring value added, and allow to achieve the goals would not have been achieved without it (at least not at the same scale, in the same time, same form as with cooperation). So successful cooperation would certainly lead to higher **territorial integration**.

(d) How new areas of cooperation will be investigated under the adopted definition of TTC?

Although we take as a starting point only 5 types of TTCs and only of public/institutionalised character, it does not mean that we exclude the exploration of other kinds and areas of TTC. First, in our questionnaires and interviews we will ask about other existing types and domains of

cooperation; second, we will ask about the gaps in the cooperation so far in terms of missing domains, territories, etc. and the reason for those gaps.

(e) Usefulness of Network Analysis under the current definition?

Network analysis is particularly interesting and new in relation to TwinningCity cooperation. There are no comprehensive databases existing to show this phenomena in the quantitative way. Our contribution in this respect is first, that thanks to the Network Analysis we will show the cooperation links (intensification and range of cooperation for the whole Europe and beyond); second, thanks to qualitative case studies we will be able to show in which regions these types of cooperation has more substance and why. Base on this mixed approach we can investigate the relationship between quality of cooperation vs. its intensification, distance of cooperating units, range and number of cooperating partners, etc. Network analysis is also used for INTERREG C and B in order to show similar relationships as the one described above.

2. Project's objectives vs. research and policy questions

The main objective of the project is **to assess the relationship between transnational territorial cooperation (TTC) and the socio-economic development of EU and neighbouring regions.**

The main objective as such has not been changed comparing to the Inception Report, however its formulation was edited. The difference is that we replaced "development paths" with "socio-economic development" notion in order to avoid confusion how to express "development paths". Socio-economic development is more commonly understood and measured straightforward by socio-economic indicators, such as GDP growth, unemployment rate, net migration, and many other. However, we expect that we still might be able to identify some "development paths" (understood as regularities of development-related cooperation) after identification of cooperation typologies.

There are also 4 subordinate objectives which quite much altered for the sake of better clarity, internal coherence and policy relevance. They are presented together with research/policy questions in the Table below.

SUBORDINATE OBJECTIVES are:	RESEARCH AND POLICY QUESTIONS
<p>1. To assess the adequacy of existing TTC <u>types</u> and <u>areas</u></p>	<p>1.1. To what extent the existing types of TTC address the real needs and challenges of the cooperating units?</p> <p>1.2 What is needed to assure that territorial cooperation better address the needs of cooperating units?</p> <p>1.3 Which areas and domains of cooperation are desirable but missing under currently supported programs?</p>
<p>2. To draw conclusions on impact that TTC has on socio-economic development (including economic growth, jobs and quality of life)</p>	<p>2.1 Which types of TTC proved most appropriate in boosting economic growth, creating new jobs, or improving the quality of life?</p> <p>2.2 Which type of TTC brings the highest value added? In other words, without which TTC type certain goals would not have been achieved at all, or at least not at the same scale, time, or quality?</p> <p>2.3 What factors can explain the general and specific interrelationships between TTC and regional development (for example, location, level and structure of development, governance system and performance and types of TTC in which they are active)?</p>
<p>3. To identify key determinants of successful TTC¹</p>	<p>3.1 What are key determinants of cooperation which brings development and value added at the same time?</p> <p>3.2 Which types and domains of TTC have the highest potential for cooperation in form of developing and implementing shared strategies and hence bring the territorial integration?</p> <p>3.3 What is the relationship between different territorial TTCs and their intensity, scope and domains?</p> <p>3.4 What are the differences in successful cooperation with regards to New Member States vs Old Member States, supporting hard investments (e.g. infrastructure) vs soft measures (e.g. cultural exchange)?</p>
<p>4. To establish good practices of governance for successful TTC</p>	<p>4.1 What forms and structures of governance of TTC constitute 'good practice', in terms of their contribution to socio-economic development in different types of</p>

¹ Successful TTC is defined as the one which bring socio-economic development

	<p>territorial situation?</p> <p>4.2 To what extent governance structures and institutional frameworks vs routines and day to day practices influence the cooperation at different TTC levels?</p> <p>4.3 How different are governance structures (models) in INTERREG programs vs other cooperation programs?</p> <p>4.4 How to achieve/increase synergies between different types of TTC?</p>
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In order to answer those questions all methods proposed in Inception Report will be applied. The detailed mapping of questions and methodologies is the subject of Interim Report therefore is not discussed here.

3. Main hypothesis in the context of new cooperation areas

The projects' main hypothesis is very much in line with the title of the project and is formulated as follows:

Main Hypothesis: transnational territorial cooperation (TTC) is one of the factors underpinning the socio-economic development of territorial units.

Comparing to the hypothesis presented in Inception Report, two amendments were introduced. First, the word "sustainable" development is now replaced by "socio-economic" development. Second, we removed the examples of the scope of cooperation, i.e. "the exchange of experience, lesson-learning, common problem-solving and joint policy formulation". Although they were chosen based on literature review (Colomb, 2007) they may not exhaust all scopes of cooperation that exist, so we prefer to keep our hypothesis simple. However, we are still using the Colomb's five-step scale in our questionnaires to cross the scope or intensity of cooperation with all kinds of other factors (e.g. domains of cooperation, drivers, outcomes, etc.).

In order to verify our main hypothesis conceptual/theoretical model is being created. It will be verified empirically based on the data gathered through questionnaires in our case study regions. This is a structural equation model called "TERCO-SEM", which is based on literature review and which gives a consistent framework for analysing the relationships between determinants of TTC on the one side, and their outcomes on the other. The model will be presented in the Interim Report and then it will be easier to explain in more details all the relationships that will tested.

4. Types of Transnational Territorial Cooperation (TTCs)

4.1 Definitions

Hence all types of territorial cooperation that we investigate go beyond national boundaries, we call them Transnational Territorial Cooperations (TTCs). We distinguish five main types of TTCs where each type is distinguished mainly by two criteria: level of territorial units which cooperate and relative location of the cooperating units. Below we analyse each type according to those criteria proposing the names for them.

The first type of TTC we investigate is called a **TwinningCity**² cooperation. As for level of cooperation units, they are either towns/cities or communes and their location is usually geographically distant. What is important, this type of cooperation is based on twinning agreements. We understand that there is a difference between the cross-border cities such as Zgorzelec (Poland) and Görlitz (Germany) which are basically one city divided in two by political boundary, and such cities as London and Berlin which signed mutual twinning agreement.

The second type of cooperation we investigate is **cross-border cooperation**. It requires involvement of larger administrative units such as NUTS 3 regions and which are neighbouring across the border. This type of cooperation is for example supported by INTERREG A, however, we want to go further and investigate other types of agreements/policies or other formal support which is existing between NUTS 3 regions sharing the same border. So we keep the name as in INTERREG A in order to avoid confusion but we do not restrict ourselves to this program only.

The third type of cooperation is named by us **interregional cooperation**. According to our approach it requires involvement of NUTS 2 regions located in different countries, and which are not neighbouring across the border. One example of such cooperation is the one supported by strand C of INTERREG program, however we want to investigate also other examples of cooperation between the regions, based on other programs and agreements, beyond the European Territorial Cooperation umbrella.

The next category of cooperation we call **macro-regional cooperation**. By this we mean NUTS 2 regions cooperating within close proximity to each other within boundaries of some larger geographical macro-region. Hence, under this type of cooperation falls also "transnational co-operation programmes" of INTERREG B, which cover larger areas of co-operation such as the Baltic Sea, Alpine and Mediterranean regions. However we purposely avoided giving this type of cooperation the name "transnational co-operation" as in INTERREG B, because for us it is highly misleading name. According to common understanding and typical dictionary definition "transnational" is any cooperation which goes beyond

² We replaced the name TwinCity with TwinningCity to avoid misinterpretations.

national boundaries. So we proposed the name closer to the actual meaning of this cooperation, which is “macro-regional cooperation” - because it is closer to definition of macro-region which is an “area including territory from a number of different countries or regions associated with one or more common features or challenges” (DG Regio, 2009).

Last but not least there is **transcontinental cooperation**. By this we mean to investigate regions and/or cities (NUTS 5, 3, 2 or equivalent) undertaking cooperation with units located at other continents. In our project it includes in particular cooperation of EU with North Africa and Latin America.

4.2 Overlapping issue

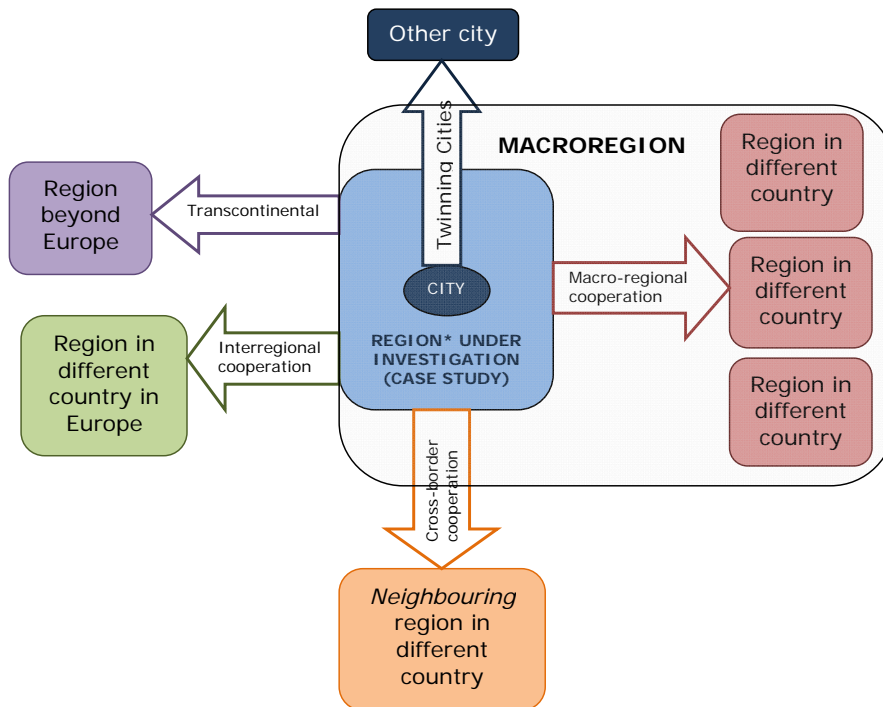
There is not so much overlapping between our TTCs, contrary to what intuitively can be thought. This is because in our investigation each combination of territorial units and proximity between cooperating units is quite distinctive (unique). It is better understood with reference to the table and figure presented below.

Each of five TTCs represent different levels of cooperating units and different location/proximity to cooperation units. The INTERREG programs fall in three types of our TTCs however they are not exclusive types of cooperation within those categories. For example cross-border regions may have (or they had) additional or other types of programs. We will ask in interviews about the past cooperation, to see if INTERREGS have not crowded out previously well established ways of cooperation. Similarly, despite existing programs for Baltic, Danube, Alpine, etc. macro-regions we may find out in our interviews that there are some other ways of cooperation solving problems of certain territories involving regions from different countries. We will be also investigating EGTCs.

Table: Five types of TTCs with reference to territorial level and distance of cooperating units

Type of TTC	Units (NUTS or equivalent)	Proximity			Coverage
		Close (neighbouring)	Distant in Europe	Distant out of Europe	
TwiningCity	Cities or coummunes (always with twinning agreement)	-	Yes	-	Europe
Cross-border (e.g. Interreg A)	NUTS 3	Yes	-	-	Internal and external European borders
Interregional (e.g. Interreg C)	NUTS 2	-	Yes	-	Europe
Macro-regional (e.g. Interreg B)	NUTS 2	Yes, i.e. within macro-region			Europe
Trans-continental	Respective units (NUTS 2,3,5)			Yes	North Africa, South and America

Figure 1: Relationship between different types of TTC



* The object of the research is cooperation of institutions from the investigated region (see also: definition of territorial cooperation).

5. Justification of the Case Studies

After examining the arguments of CU and making the preliminary typology, our choices of case studies were reconsidered and revised. The proposed scope of the CS will cover regions in the following countries: Poland (PL), Czech Republic (CZ), Slovakia (SK), Germany (DE), Bulgaria (BUL), Greece (GR), United Kingdom (UK), Sweden (SWE), Belgium (BE), France (FR), Ukraine (UA), Turkey (TUR), Norway (NO), Finland (FIN), Russia (RUS), Spain (SP), Morocco (MOR) and selected areas in Latin America (LAT.A.). For more details please see below.

The following set of territorial units (NUTS2 for standardise questionnaires, NUTS 3 for in-depth interviews) will be conducted within the TERCO project:

BORDER/ MEMBER STATE	New- New	New-Old	Old-Old
INTERNAL	PL-CZ PL-SK	PL-DE CZ-DE BUL-GR	UK-SWE BE-FR
EXTERNAL	PL-UA SK-UA BUL-TUR		GR-TUR UK-NO FIN-RUS SP-LAT. A. SP-MOR
	New		Old

These case studies capture all possible situations of the mix of “new” (EU12) and “old” (EU25) Member States, as well as cooperation between the Member States and the external neighbours. The case studies also allow for investigating the cooperation over land and sea European borders, and the transcontinental cooperation.

Such a set of case studies will enable to assess the role of the EU membership in territorial transnational cooperation. We shall examine if a fact of entering the EU and introduction of Schengen agreement has intensified this cooperation in comparison to the pre-accession period. If yes – has this cooperation become more similar to the traditionally established patterns between that had existed between the “old” members rates? Or maybe this cooperation has been hampered by the enlargements, as it could have been the case after embracing Poland and Slovakia by Schengen agreement and the contacts of these two countries with Ukraine? Additionally, the role of transport connectivity across the borders will be examined, for which the Greek-Bulgarian case will be of special interest.

The three sets of case studies are of special interest – the “triangles” embracing Polish-Czech and German regions, Polish-Slovak and Ukrainian regions, and Greek-Bulgarian and Turkish regions. These “triangles” will allow for capturing cooperation across two borders for each of the region, and for comparing its intensity in these both so institutionally, economically and culturally different directions.

The standardised questionnaire will be run in the entire relatively large NUTS 2 regions embraced by the case studies. This will allow for an estimate of geographical penetration of cross-border contacts (with a hypothesis that it is limited to a relatively narrow belt along the borders). The in-depth interviews will be conducted mainly in the localities of respective NUTS 3 regions and with other actors most active in other forms of transnational territorial cooperation other than just cross-border forms of this cooperation.

It has to be stressed that the cases studies – although located on the EU external and internal borders - will not be examined only from the point of view of the cross-border cooperation. Both questionnaires and in-depth interviews will embrace all other forms of transnational territorial cooperation as well.

It is also envisaged that the standardised questionnaires will be run in other territories involved in such cooperation, besides the regions involved in the abovementioned case studies.

In addition it is worth mentioning that the current choice of case studies has favourable features in terms of geographical coverage, choice of interesting cases, and much better balances the number of internal vs external border case studies, including maritime ones.

First, selected regions come from all geographical directions of the European Union – South, West, North, East and Central. Such diversity allows different context of the cooperation, i.e. social, economic, cultural, historical, political.

Second, the cases were picked up based on some particularly interesting and specific features of the countries in question. For example Russian-Finnish border is specific due to low population density in that area. Polish-Ukrainian border is a new EU border while Polish-German border is the old EU border. Cooperation of UK with Sweden is interesting comparing to cooperation with Norway, because the distance is similar but the former is an EU country while the latter is not. Another particularly interesting case is Turkey-Greece. Despite the fact that there is not yet any type of formal territorial cross-border cooperation between the two countries of INTERREG A type, the following make the actual case study particularly challenging and interesting: (i) existence of strong cultural connections between the two specific areas, (ii) completion of major transport infrastructures (e.g. Egnatia odos) connecting the two countries, over the last years, (iii) the increasing volume in trade, investment and touristic flows and (iv) existence of a substantial Muslim minority on the Greek side. Besides, the choice of the countries allows analysing in

greater detail not only bilateral cooperation but also multilateral ones, especially in case of “triples” mentioned above.

The new selection of the Case Studies offers a better balance between the number of internal EU borders (7) vs external ones (8). The cases which were added to the initial selection are: PL-CZ, CZ-DE, PL-SK, UA-SK, GR-BUL, UK-SE, UK-NO, BUL-GR, BU-TK, while the case which was dropped is the UK-Canada. New maritime borders include UK-SE and UK-NO.

Furthermore, since TERCO project is moving beyond the structural policy, it examines also other formal agreements for cooperation which were concluded by EU members. Spain-Morocco and Spain-Latin America case studies enables to compare some cooperation within the framework of EU policy versus other transnational initiatives. First of them concerns countries with different culture; there is also matter of legal and illegal migration from Africa to Europe which is forcing additional cooperation between authorities. Connections between Spain and Latin America countries goes back for hundred years and it is an opportunity to study how this situation influenced cooperation structures.

Case studies are developed within two work packages. In WP 2.5 we focus on what TTC does, what it targets, what are the main drivers and outcomes of various types of TTC. At the same time, WP 2.6 focuses on how territorial cooperation is operationalized, how does it work and how is it managed. Since they are two sides of the same token, WP 2.5 and WP 2.6 case studies have the same core selection of the Case Study areas, and they will start with joined questionnaires followed by in-depth interviews in above defined WP 2.5 CS areas. However, after analyzing preliminary results of questionnaires and interviews (combined with analyzing different types of governance from documents and literature) additional subjects for conducting interviews for WP 2.6 CS will be identified, possibly in other countries and regions. Hence CS range will have to be extended for in-depth interviews in WP 2.6 case if necessary, in order to cover all types of governance and point out which (and if) types of governance and managing are improving the results of cooperation. Hence, under WP 2.6 case studies four EGTC cooperation cases are planned to be examined.

6. Other issues

6.1 Definition of good and bad practices

In our project we adopt the definition of “good and bad practices” which can be operationalized in context of territorial cooperation and especially with reference to governance. Hence it is as follows:

A good practice is 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. As such a good practice is the one which leads in effective way to delivering a positive outcome from territorial cooperation. Contrarily, “bad practice” is a method/process/activity/technique which hinders positive effect or even lead to negative effects of TTC.

As rightly pointed by SB, results of ESPON 2.3.2 show that as far as governance is concerned, structures are not always key points for good practices since it depends more on routines very often. So in process of searching for good practices we will keep it in mind, that it can be also true for territorial cooperation, and even if the structure is good the routine brings unwanted results. Still, whatever works the most effectively in governing territorial cooperation, it will be identified as a good practice, and then classified, either as part of the systematic solution or informal practice.

6.2 References within the report vs final list of bibliography

The reason for including into Inception Report 2 list of literature was the following. References included the list of only those positions from literature which we directly quoted in the Inception Report. Bibliography, on the other hand, was a list of all reviewed papers which gave the ground for our full “Literature Review” document, which due to its size (27p) was not included into the Report. Instead, it was summarized in Chapter 3 and its bibliography was given as an Annex in our report.

6.3 INTERREG III and IV C

After changing our definition of territorial cooperation we covered all strands of INTERREG programs, including strand B and C. Even if the actors involved in those programs are not always public bodies representing their territories, they are included now because our definition is extended also to “*cooperation of other public stakeholders involved in institutionalized European territorial cooperation*”.

6.4 Use of INTERACT resources and their KEEP tool

We have found out that indeed, it could be a good sources of information and ideas for TERCO. However, the tool was not ready in December, when contacted INTERACT and asked further information about its completion and content.

6.5 Concerning the possibility of including HDI

Human Development Index is of course a wide spread measure of development and would be a perfect choice, however as a complex indicator of levels of development in our database, the problem we see is that unfortunately, the data for this indicator does not exist on regions below the national level (with a few exceptions). Since the formula (both

the earlier version and the most recent one) of HDI requires the inclusion of a wide range of not-so-basic statistics (i.e. a combination of life expectancy, education and income indices), the efforts necessary to create this data for the ESPON31 space on the sub-national level (not to mention, for the neighbourhood countries in the TERCO case studies) would be far more extensive than the resources of TERCO project would allow – if this undertaking is at all, achievable. So we will be using the basic indicators and where it is possible, create indicators from those, or rather, employ existing or new typologies that contain more than one socio-economic dimension. This later may pose limitation as to what statistical analytical method can be used to process these data in TERCO but would still contribute to the research findings.

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