Building smart cities: the role of cross-border and inter-regional urban cooperation
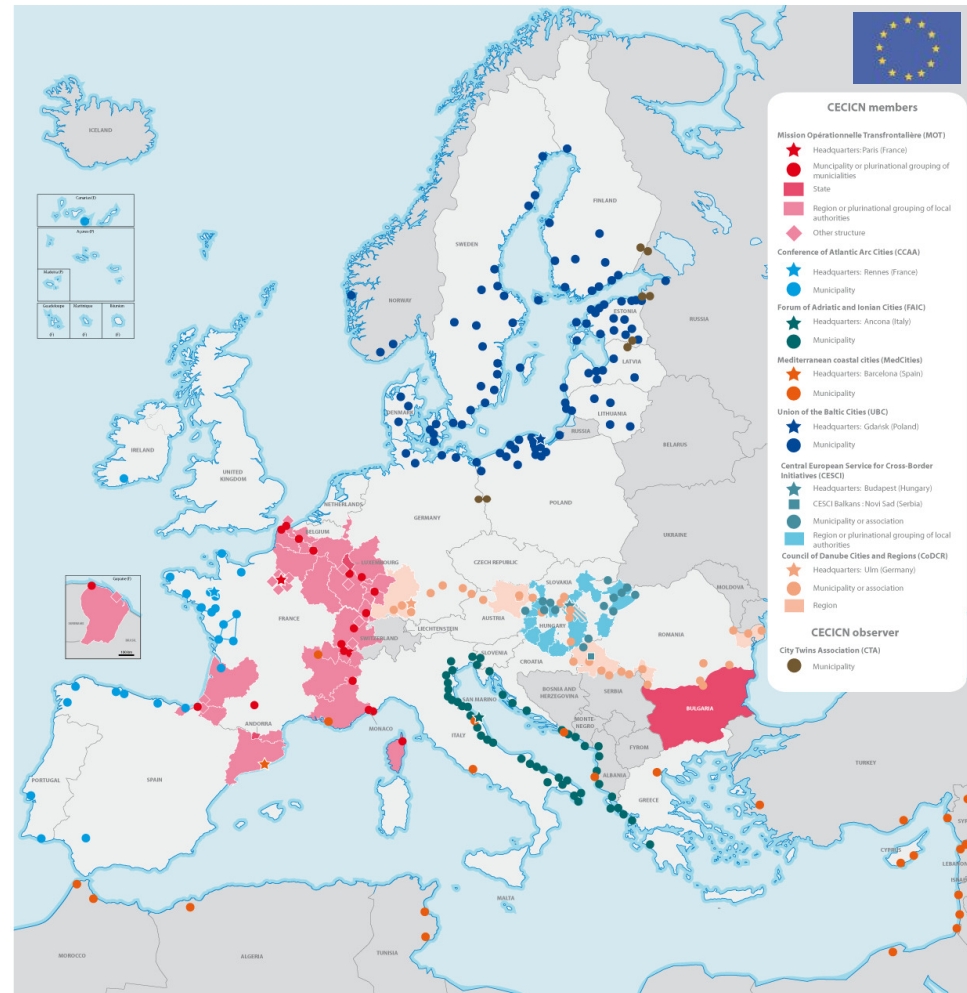
Some messages from CECICN

UBC, Gdynia, 28 October 2015

cecicn
conference
of european
cross-border and
interregional
city networks

Jean PEYRONY
Director General of MOT
Executive Director of CECICN

CECICN = city networks involved in cooperation
(cross-border and macro-regions)

CECICN | What are our goals?

**CECICN: cities involved in Territorial Cooperation,
within cross-border and macro-regions**

What we have in common
➢ **We are on borders, in various urban, rural, maritime contexts; but we want to be opened at 360°**
➢ **We are spaces of flows, functional territories or networks**
➢ **We want to solve the crisis through more cross-border and EU integration**

Main aims
➢ **Put European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) at the core of EU policies**
➢ **Proposals on how this goal can be implemented within the political context of Urban and Territorial Agenda 2020**
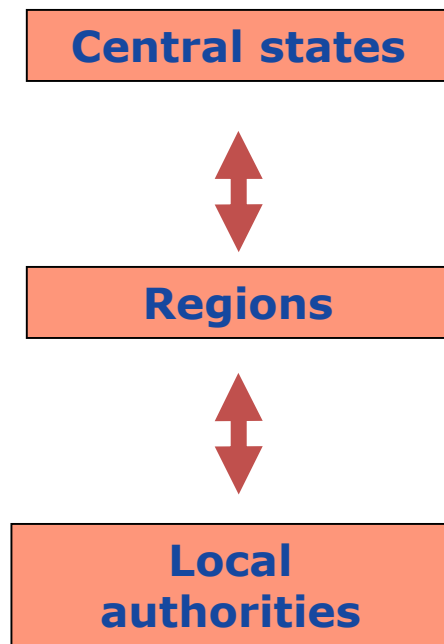
CECICN | Where we start from

Territorial Agenda 2020 (2011):

➢ www.eu2011.hu/files/bveu/documents/TA2020.pdf
➢ **Polycentric development, cooperation between territories with complementary potentials**
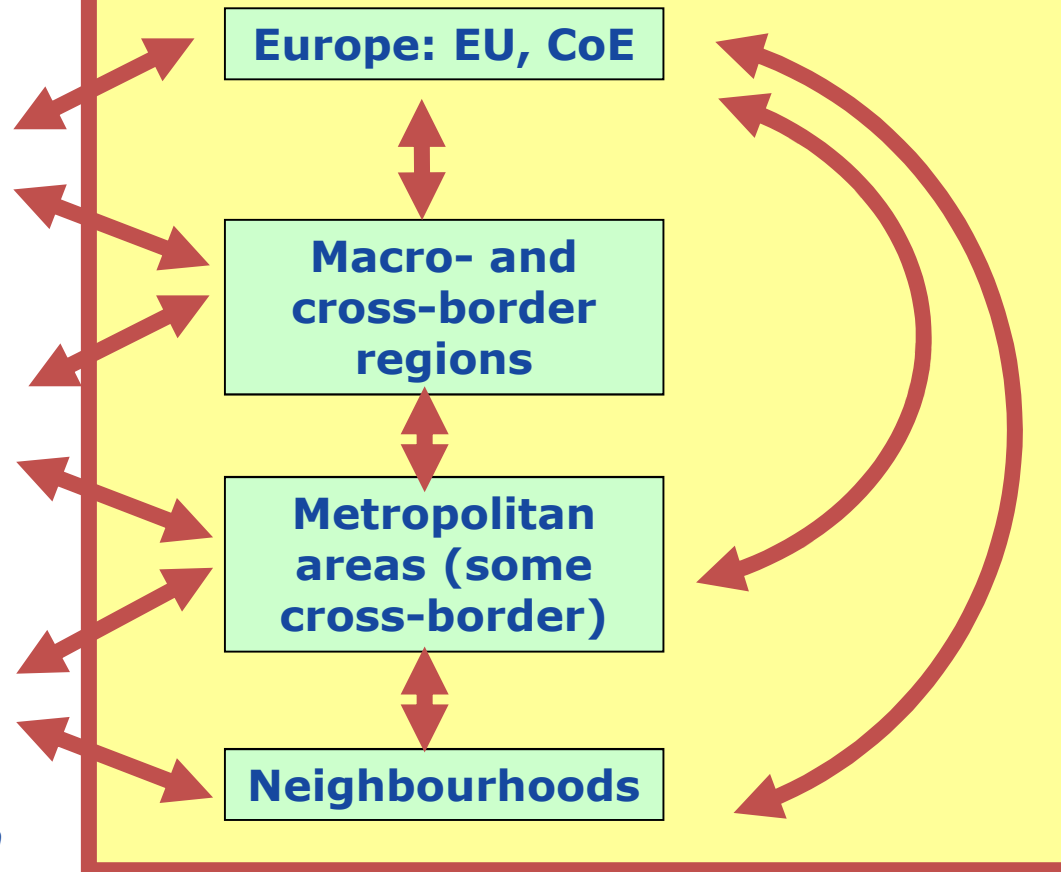➢ **Long term territorial strategies across borders, with support of the EC where necessary**

"Cities of tomorrow" (2011):

➢ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/conferences/citiesoftomorrow/index_en.cfm
➢ **Cities at the core of EU 2020**
➢ **Cooperation between cities**

CECICN

From government to flexible multi-level governance

Old fixed action space (hard policies: government)

New flexible action space (soft policies: governance)

Europe: EU, CoE

Central states

Macro- and cross-border regions

Regions

Metropolitan areas (some cross-border)

Local authorities

Neighbourhoods

Adapted from Jacquier, 2010

CECICN

Since 1990, 25 years of INTERREG and ETC
➢ **Local initiatives taken within functional cross-border territories and macro-regions**
➢ **Integration already happens**

But results still not sufficient: impediments hampering cross-border development; unleashed potential in border areas
➢ **Macro-regional strategies**
  => awareness that EU legislation + funding is not enough
➢ **Lack of interoperability across borders**
  => vertical and horizontal coordination is needed

The European Commission has launched a public consultation: "Overcoming obstacles in border regions", until 21/12/2015
➢ **A common contribution from CECICN**
➢ https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/overcoming-obstacles-border-regions

Urban agenda (Declaration of Ministers, Riga, June 2015)
➢ Among cross-cutting issues: governance across administrative boundaries and inter-municipal cooperation: urban-rural; urban-urban and cross-border cooperation

LU presidency of the EU wants to promote
➢ Territorial cohesion through a new EU legal tool 2020 +
➢ Small and medium cities in cross-border polycentric regions
➢ www.dat.public.lu/eu-presidency/Events/Workshop-3/Opportunities-of-cross-border-cooperation-between-small-and-medium-cities-in-Europe-_LISER_.pdf
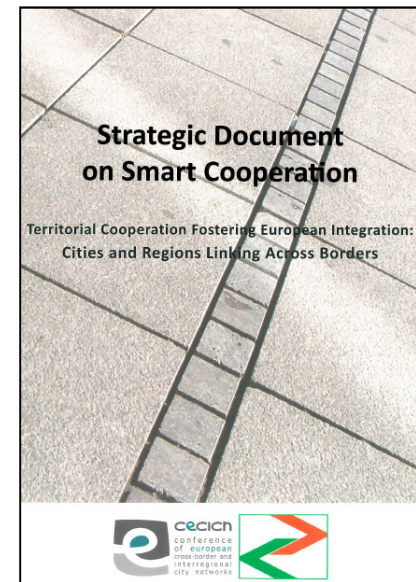
Ministerial meeting on 26/11/2015

5th Key idea: Contributing to the Single Market

The current crisis requires a strategic approach for the new programming period, aimed to overcome the economic situation and to contribute to the creation of growth and jobs.

ETC at the core of EU policies, including sectoral ones:
- ➤ Free movement of people, goods, capital, services
- ➤ Smart, inclusive, sustainable growth

Strategic Document on Smart Cooperation

Territorial Cooperation Fostering European Integration: Cities and Regions Linking Across Borders

CECICN and AEBR document on Smart Cooperation

Cooperation contributing to Single Market and EU 2020

	Free movement of people	Free movement of goods/capital	Freedom of services
Smart Growth	-Student mobility -Cooperation between universities -Joint smart specialization -…	-CB and transnational clusters -Development of CB/ transnational trading links -…	-Development of services within CB metropolitan regions -Shared use of ICT -…
Sustainable Growth	-CB public transport -Coherent planning and management of infrastructure -…	-Inter-operable sustainable transport modes -…	-CB waste water treatment, energy networks -Joint management of natural ressource -…
Inclusive Growth	-CB EURES -Mutual recognition of diplomas -CB hospital -…	-CB venture capital funds -…	-CB health and social services -Joint education and training -…

CECICN

What next for CECICN?

CECICN, with AEBR and EU stakeholders willing so, wishes to act:

➢ **At EU level: with sectoral DGs concerned within the European Commission; Urban and Territorial Cohesion Inter-service Group?**

➢ **As partner of CoR and EP inter-groups on ETC**

➢ **With MS: Territorial and Urban Agenda processes**

➢ **Within the strategic follow up of Cohesion Policy**

CECICN | What next for CECICN?

A « Europe for Citizens project » in early 2016

Possible theme: Cities cooperating for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (EU 2020)

➢ **Smart: joint innovation strategies, attractiveness …**
➢ **Sustainable: joint management of ressource …**
➢ **Inclusive: human mobility, issue of migrants …**

Partners: the members of CECICN

4 conferences: 1 hosted by each of them

Thank you for your attention

www.cecicn.eu

www.espaces-transfrontaliers.eu

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1. Political context

Crisis… but:

the EU 2020 strategy & the Lisbon Treaty strengthening Subsidiarity & Territorial cohesion

➢ **Subsidiarity**
EU 2020 requires involvement of European citizens, first players and beneficiaries; sub-national authorities, closest to the citizens; support of other levels (MS; EU)

➢ **Territorial cohesion**
Acknowledging the specificity of each territory:
- Specific geographic and demographic features, deserving particular attention and support, include "cross-border regions"
- "Territorial capital" to be tapped through cooperation

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1. Political context

European Territorial Cooperation objectives

➢ **Help regions and cities**
   to tackle cross-border and transnational challenges
   to tap their potential linked to cooperation on internal and external borders

➢ **More EU integration, deeper cooperation**
   between regions, as well, well-off and lagging behind

Territorial cooperation is dependent on the progress made by European integration.
It also contributes very effectively to its achievement.

Main stakes

➢ The border, source of imbalances due to little or non regulated flows; but also **untapped potential**.

➢ Baltic Sea and Danube strategies made apparent the flaws of European and national legislation concerning free movement and integration.

➢ Legal, political, administrative and fiscal frameworks at national or even European level: not always adjust to the cross-border, transnational or interregional reality; lack of interoperability.

➢ **Weak coherence and coordination** of ETC programs with the mainstream EU programs, and other EU or national instruments.

➢ **Weak participation** of local authorities, NGO organisations, civil society, businesses, in the definition of the program strategy and implementation.

Tackle these stakes is a condition for European Territorial Cooperation to fully develop its added value.

1st Key idea: Financing Territorial Cooperation in Cohesion Policy

2nd Key idea: Improving the strategic dimension of cooperation

ETC: flagship instrument of territorial cohesion: more integrated and strategic approach; should be included into all strategic documents.

For macro-regions and cross-border regions:
➤ Member States to coordinate strategies, legislation, financing and institutions, across borders; with the support of EU.
➤ All OPs, and national/regional programs, may contribute to ETC; ETC OPs=catalyst.
➤ Vertical coordination through the multi level process of Cohesion Policy.

3rd Key idea: Reinforcing governance

Cooperation requires **multilevel governance**:

➢ More place based approach in policies at different levels
➢ Strengthened **partnership** with cities (level of proximity, daily life, also in the context of cross-border and macro-regions)

Coordination mechanisms between all CP programs (including ETC) and national sectoral/territorial policies.

External borders (also outermost regions): synergies between ETC and other EU tools: IPA, ENPI-CBC, EDF.

4th Key idea: Developing the tools

Territorial Cooperation requires:

➢ Support of cross-border territories and networks through integrated development approach in ETC programs (ITI, local development…).

➢ Sound basis for governance of cross-border projects and territories, with appropriate legal tools such as EGTCs, etc.

➢ Evidence base on cross-border regions, with the support of OPs, EU/Member States statistical offices, ESPON, JRC.

➢ Guidance for thematic/territorial projects:
- at the border level
- at national level
- at EU level, through EU network programs (Urbact, Interact, ESPON, INTERREG Europe)

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Cross-border agglomerations in Europe

Haparanda-Tornio

- ● Cross-border agglomeration
- ● Cross-border agglomeration with an EGTC

Imatra-Svetorgorsk

Narva-Ivangorod

Valka-Valga

Copenhagen-Malmö

Newry-Dundalk

Szczecin

Frankfurt-Slubice

Enschede-Gronau

Baarle

Guben-Gubin

Dunkerque-Flandre occidentale

Görlitz-Zgorzelec

Kerkrade-Herzogenrath

Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai

Ceský Tesin-Cieszyn

Alzette-Belval

Longwy

SaarMoselle

Sturovo-Esztergom

Strasbourg-Ortenau

Debrecen-Oradea

Basel

Konstanz-Kreuzlingen

Komarno-Komarom

Morteau-La Chaux de Fonds

Geneva

Gorizia-Nova Gorica

Ruse-Giurgiu

Chiasso-Como

Bayonne-San Sebastián

Calafat-Vidin

Valença-Tui

Menton-Vintimille

Chaves-Verin

Badajoz-Elvas

Vila Real de Santo Antonio-Ayamonte