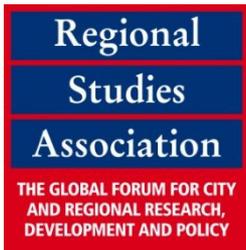


# Cross-Border Cooperation and Territorial Impact Assessment. An exploratory discussion

*RSA workshop on the evaluations of the EU Cohesion  
Policy in 2014+*



10 June 2014

EDUARDO MEDEIROS 2014

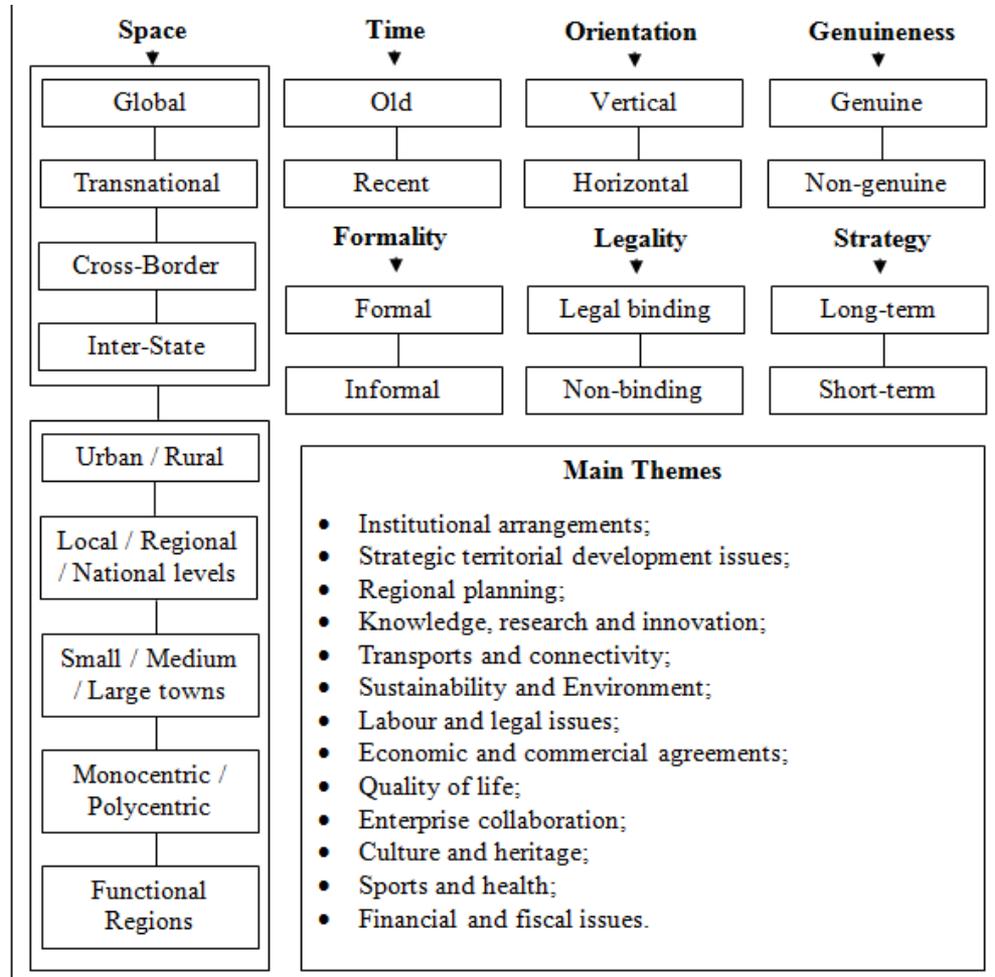
## TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

### Scales of Collaboration

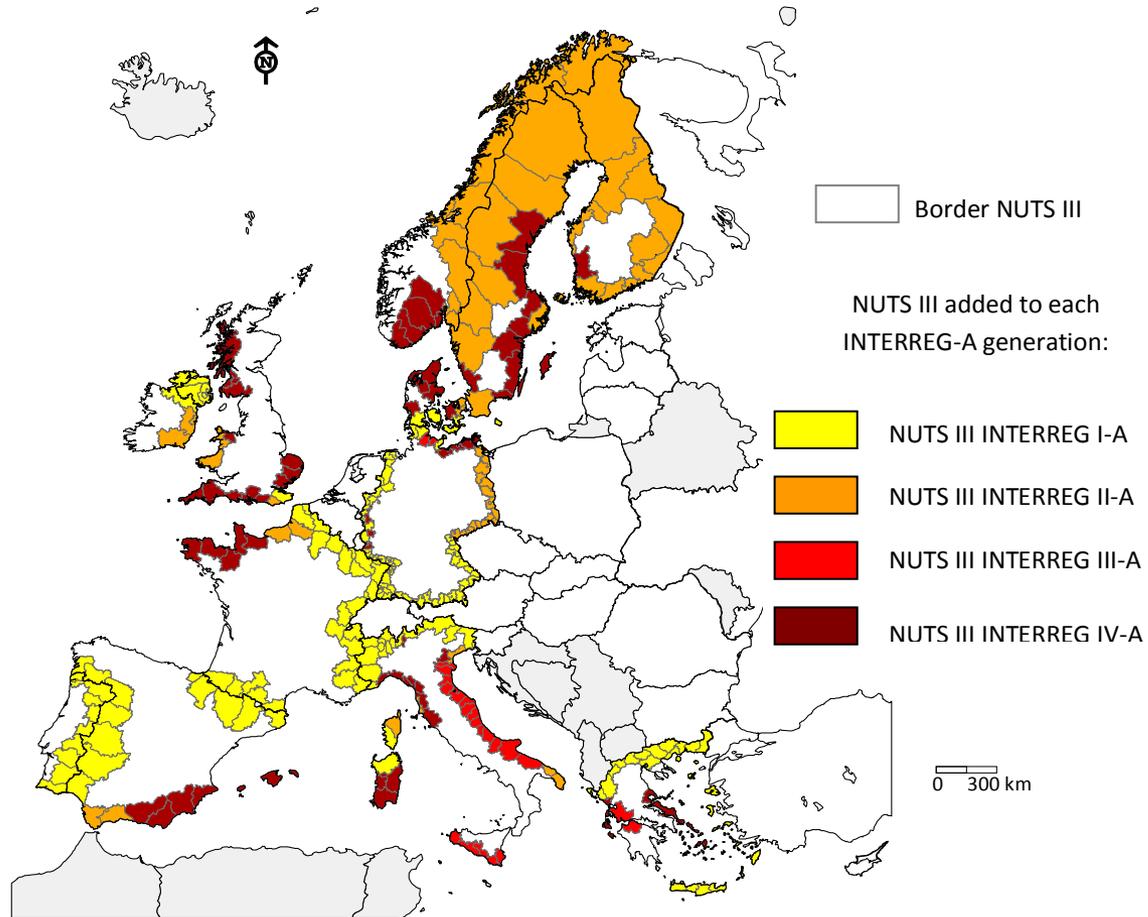
- Global: collaboration between places located in different continents. Usually involves associations between several entities/countries. Example: OECD, G20.
- Transnational: collaboration between places located in different countries in the same continent. It usually involves spatial continuity. Example: EU, NAFTA, ASEAN, Baltic Sea and Danube Macro-Regions.
- Cross-Border: collaboration between border areas, located in two or more countries. It could be included in the transnational type of territorial cooperation. Example: Euroregions, Interreg Partnerships, etc.
- Interstate: collaboration between places/entities located in the same country. It usually involves collaboration between regions (metropolitan areas), municipalities (intermunicipal agreements), and cities (city networks).

## TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

### Main Dimensions and Themes



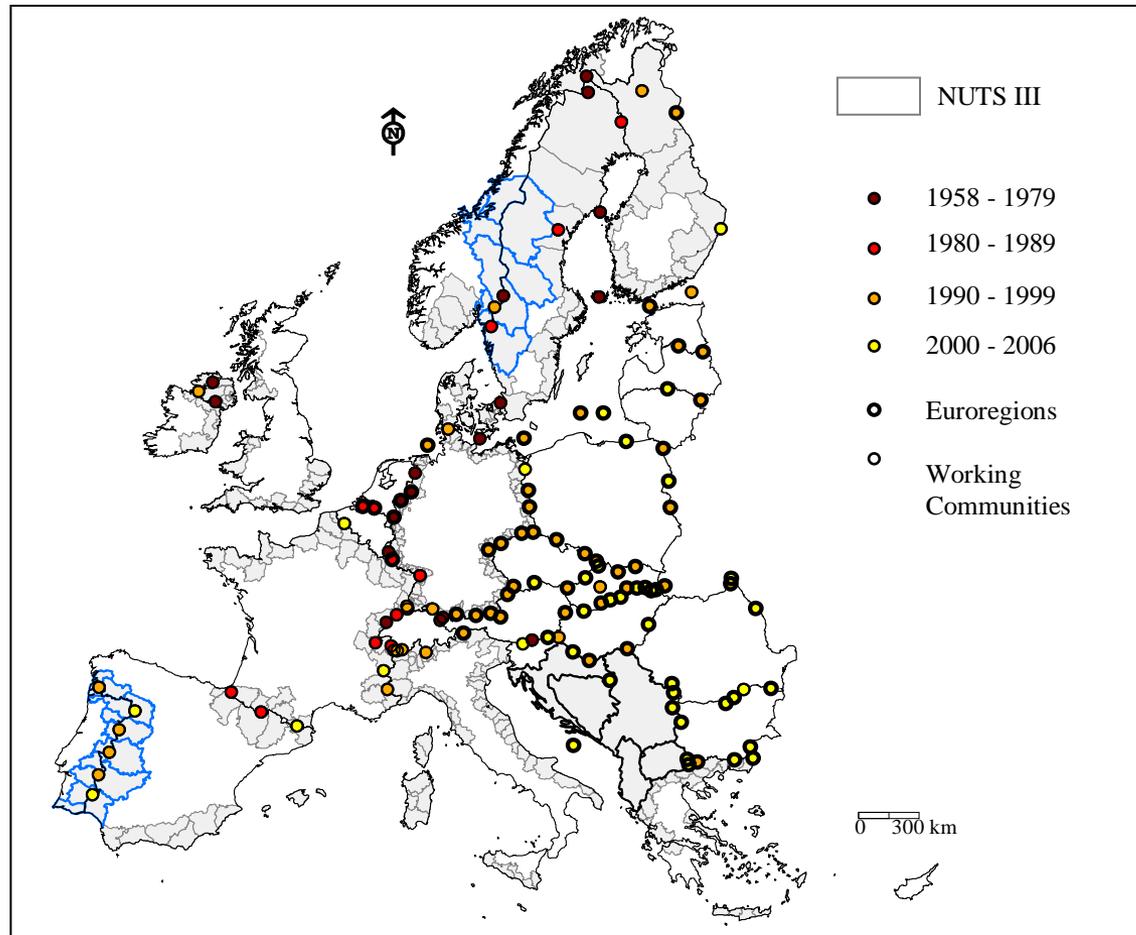
## CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION



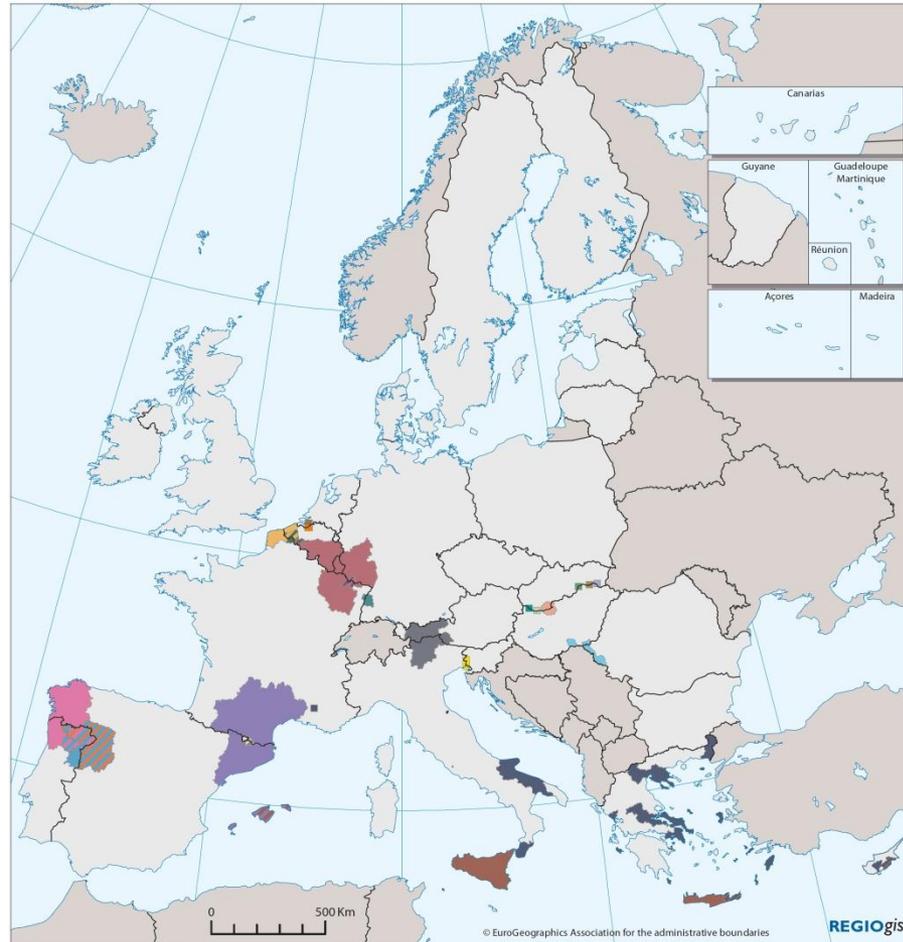
## CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

INTERREG-A	1989-1993	1994-1999	2000-2006	2007-2013	EU-27
Area (1000 km <sup>2</sup> )	559	1.283	1.925	2.495	4.234
Area (% EU 27)	13.2	30.3	45.5	58.9	100
GNP - (€ per capita) - 2006	24.400	25.038	20.764	20.581	25.900
Population (millions) - 2006	64	95	156	204	493
Population (% EU 27) - 2006	13.0	19.3	31.6	41.4	100
Pop. Density (inhab/km <sup>2</sup> ) - 2003	260	235	230	276	113
Crude Death Rate (‰) - 2003	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.5	9.6
Crude Birth Rate (‰) - 2003	10.1	9.6	9.2	9.3	10.3
Allocation funds (million €)	1034	2617	3998	8723	
Allocation funds (% EU Structural Funds)	0.7	1.3	1.8	1.8	
Programmes	31	59	64	52	

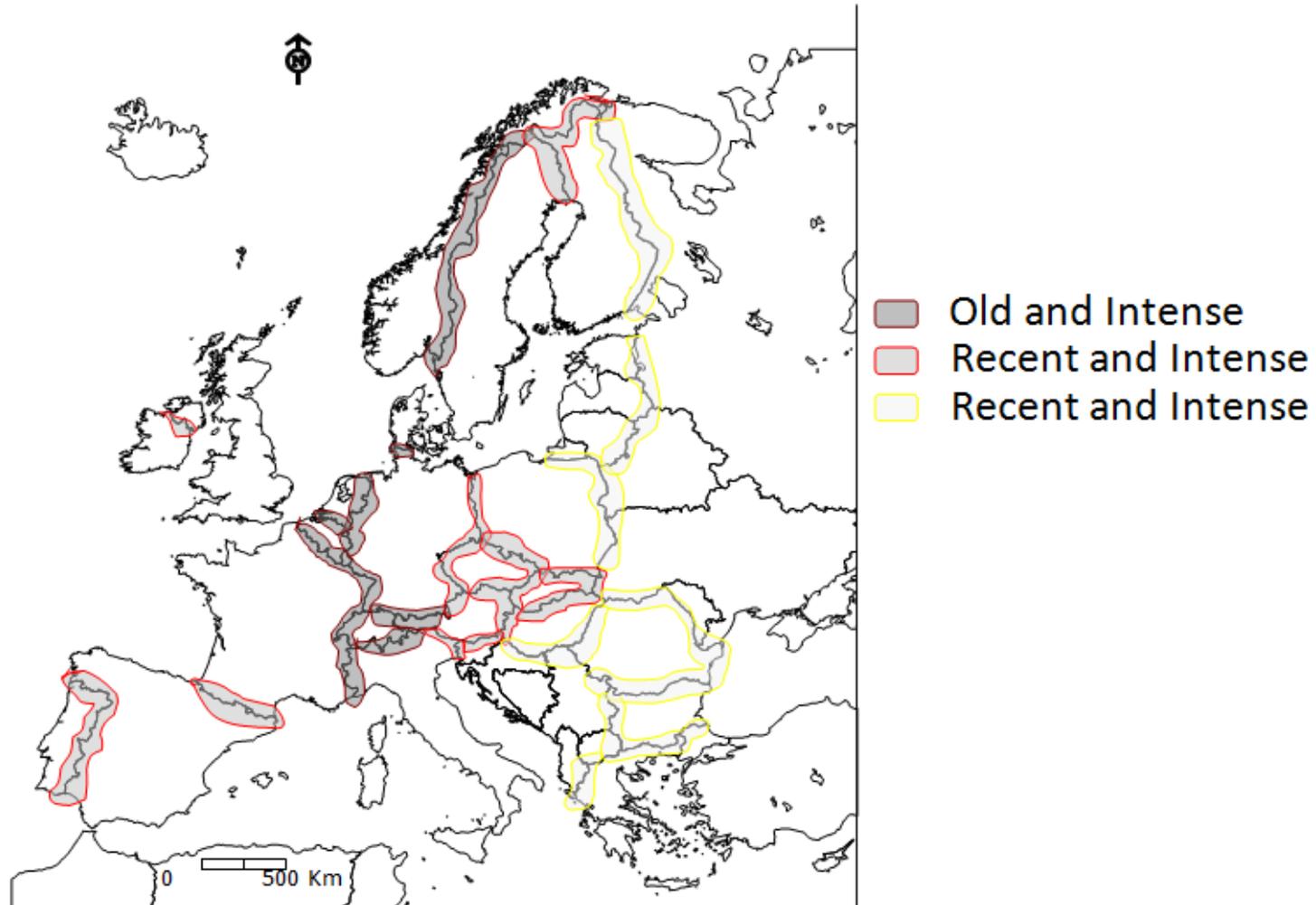
## CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION



## CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION - EGTC



## CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION - LEVELS



## Cross Border Planning

What is it?

- A systematic preparation and implementation of a spatial-oriented policy or plan, in a border region, with a view to anticipate spatial changes, and in order to have direct or indirect positive effects on spatial activities, with the ultimate goal of reducing the barrier effect and enhancing territorial capital’;

## Cross Border Planning

Why is it relevant and necessary?

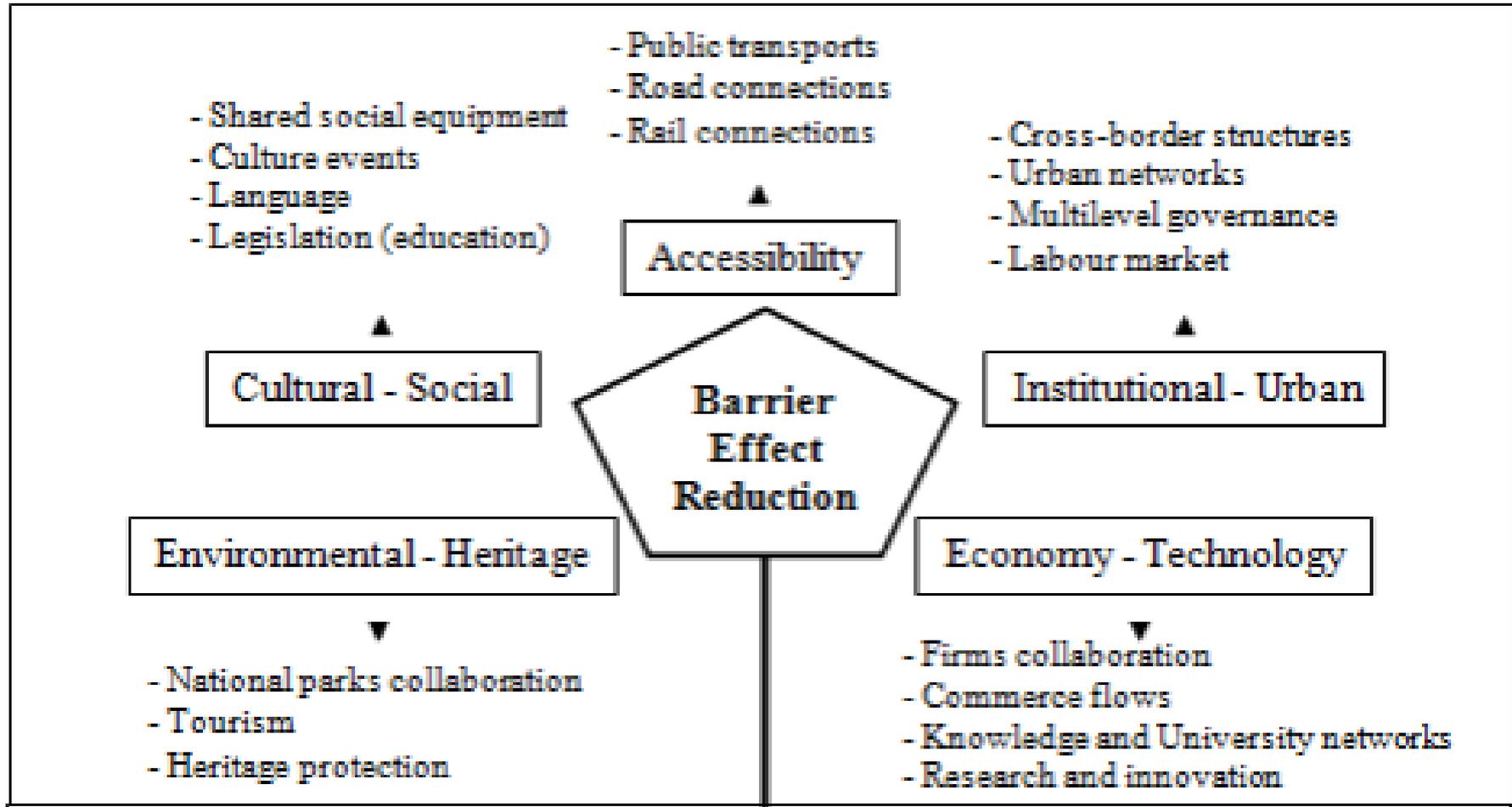
- ▶ Cross-border planning goes beyond the goals expressed in the regional development strategies approved for each side of the border;
- ▶ Cross-border planning should not be viewed as a melting process of existing regional plans;
- ▶ Should be a specific and tailor-made document focusing in boosting the process of cross-border collaboration in several dimensions, by reducing the barrier effect, and by exploring the cross-border region territorial capital;

## Cross Border Planning

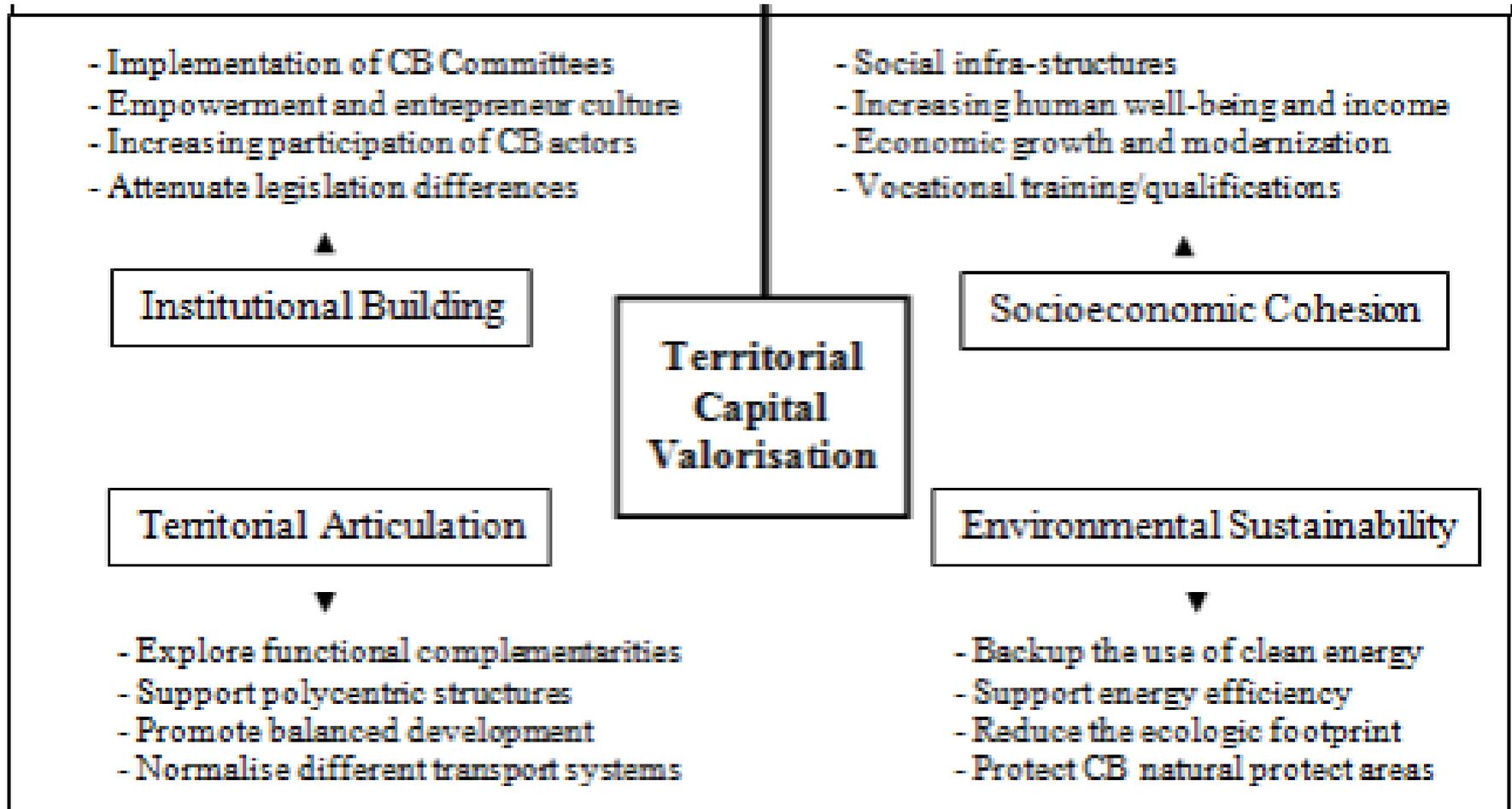
Why is it relevant and necessary (2)?

- To bring a longer-term view than the INTERREG-A strategies;
- To support the design of the INTERREG-A strategies, giving them strategic guidance and continuation, and a coherent spatial planning perspective;
- To make the territorial interventions more effective and efficient: project selection, wider regional analysis and perspective;
- To better integrate the INTERREG-A programmes with other transnational programmes (like the Baltic-Sea Strategy) and development strategies (like the Europe 2020 strategy).

## Cross Border Planning



## Cross Border Planning



## Territorial Impact Assessment

What is it ?

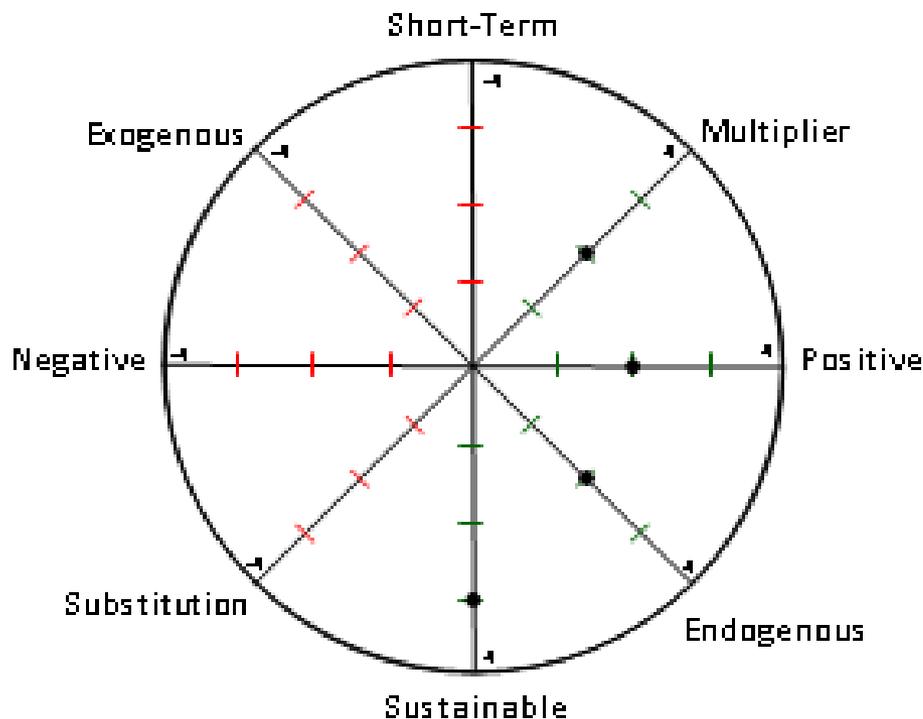
- A tool to assess the main territorial impacts of projects, policies and programmes. It evaluates de ex-ante and ex-post effect oof these projects, policies and programmes in several components of the main dimensions of territorial cohesion;

What is it relevant ?

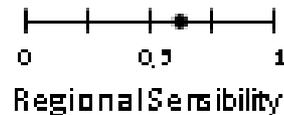
- It goes beyond the sectorial impact assessment tools: socioeconomic impact assessment, risk impact assessment, environmental impact assessment, transports impact assessment.

## Territorial Impact Assessment – The TARGET\_TIA

### ESTIMATED IMPACTS - VECTORS



- 4 = Very significant positive impacts
- 3 = Significant positive impacts
- 2 = Moderate positive impacts
- 1 = Low positive impacts
- 0 = Null impacts
- 1 = Low negative impacts
- 2 = Moderate negative impacts
- 3 = Significant negative impacts
- 4 = Very significant negative impacts



## Territorial Impact Assessment – The TARGET\_TIA

$$\text{EX POST: } \text{TIM}_r = (\text{EIM}_p \cdot I_p) \cdot S_p$$

$$\text{EX ANTE: } \text{TIM}_r = (\text{EIM}_{ql} \cdot \text{El}_p) \cdot S_p$$

TIM = Territorial Impacts of 'p'

EIM =  $[(\text{EIM}_{ql} + \text{EIM}_{qt})/2]$  (for each 'd')

EIM<sub>ql</sub> = Estimated Qualitative Impacts (for each 'd')

$$-4 \leq \text{EIM} \leq +4$$

EIM<sub>qt</sub> = Estimated Quantitative Impacts (for each 'd')

$$[(\text{QSI}_{in} - \text{QSI}_{fi}) * 4] / \text{QSI}_{max}$$

El = Estimated Intensity

$$0 \leq I \leq +1$$

S = Regional Sensibility of 'p' (for each 'd')

$$0 \leq I \leq +1$$

I = Policy Intensity of 'p' (for each 'd')

$$0 \leq I \leq +1$$

QSI = Quantitative Synthetic Index (or statistic indicator)

d = Dimension

p = Policy/Programme/Project

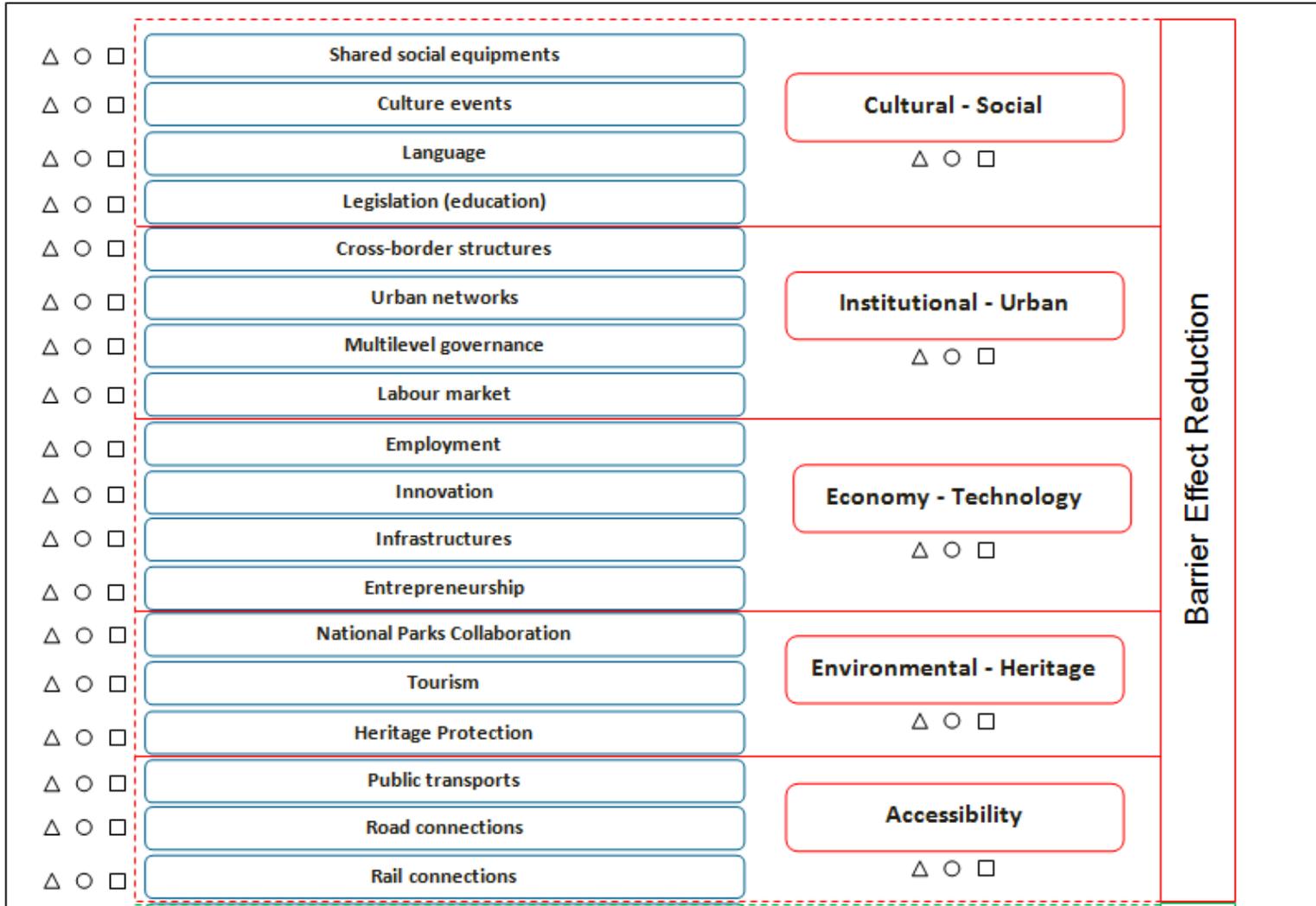
r = Region

in = Initial

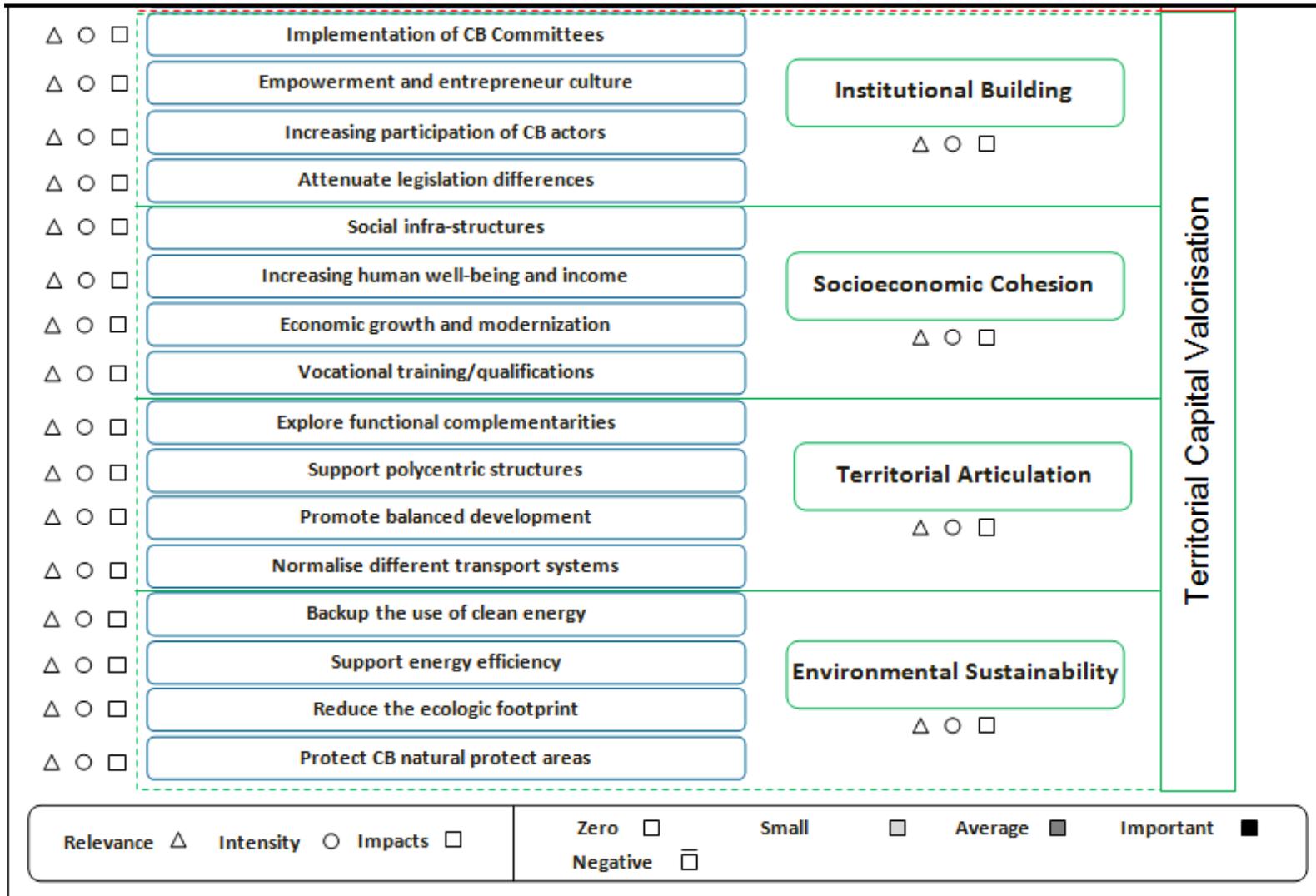
fi = Final

max = maximum

## Territorial Impacts – Cross-Border Coop.



## Territorial Impacts – Cross-Border Coop.





**THANKS FOR WATCHING**