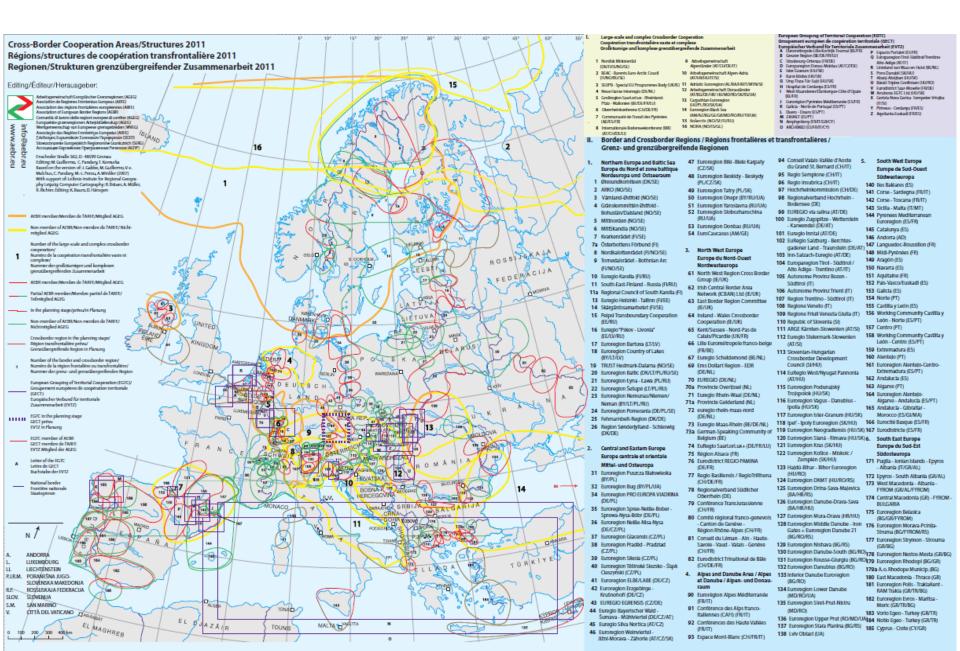


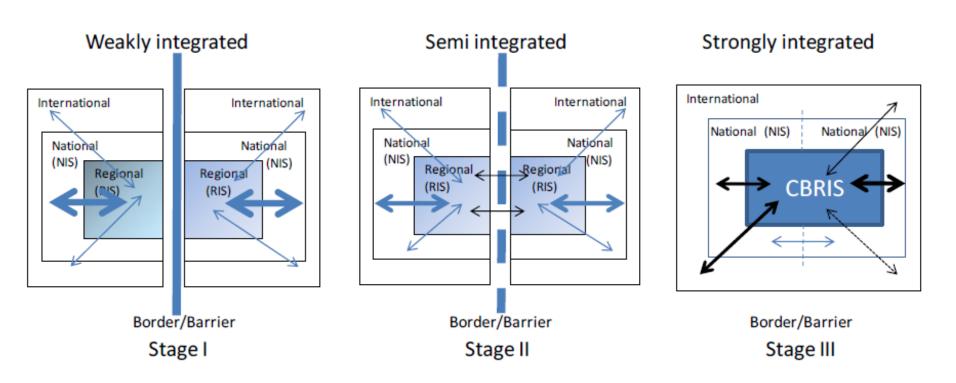
Prospects for cross-border cooperation in Europe

Prof. Dr. Joachim Beck

Cross-border cooperation (CBC) as a horizontal European integration dimension... (Beck 2022)



Towards territorial innovation: ideal types of crossborder territories (Lundquist and Trippl, 2009)



RIS= Regional innovation system
CBRIS= Cross-border regional innovation system

Survey of horizontal institutional capacity at territorial level (Beck 2019a)

A. Number of transnational institutional arrangements

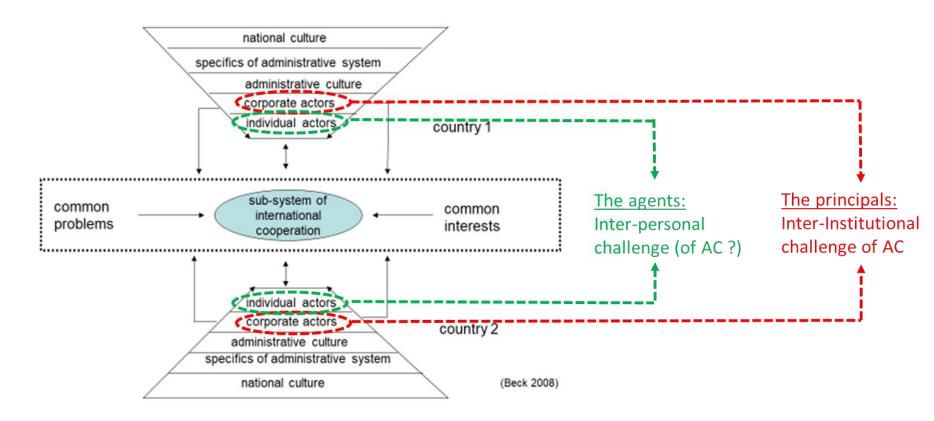
- From Interreg I to INTERREG V: 31->107 programmes, of which currently 60 A programmes (specifically geared towards cross-border cooperation); each programme has its own steering and management structures
- Ex. Interreg IV A: 14.965 projects/agreements, 50.179 new partnerships between participating actors -> permanent average annual capacity of 6.413 projects and 21.505 inter-institutional partnerships
- 364 official institutional arrangements beyond INTERREG (Euregios, government commissions, committees etc.) at local, regional and macroregional level) (Wassenberg/Reitel 2015),
- Over 50 EGTCs (European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation)

B. Permanent full-time staff capacity in the context of ETC (INTERREG A)

- 600 FTE programme management level (assumption peers DG Regio: 10 FTE/programme)
- 12.826 FTE project level (assumption peers DG Regio: min. 2 FTE/project)
- Extrapolation study (Beck 2018/2021): Assumption peers TEIN network: administrative overhead of 55 FTEs per 1 million inhabitants of a border area (GÜZ institutions plus internal effort of the participating partners in the home context, usually only shares of the main task).
- About 150 million inhabitants live in the European border regions (=30% of the EU population)-> Direct horizontal capacity of 8,250 FTEs+ 12.826 FTE project level+ 600 FTE programme management level
- => 21.676 FTE permanent horizontal staff capacity But: 10.765.424
 public servants work in border regions WITHOUT ETC work reference

2 Levels of administrative culture in crossborder cooperation

International Cooperation: Inter- institutional and inter-personal dimension

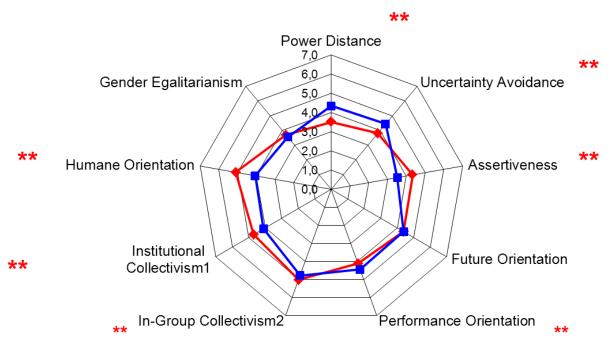


Vergleichende Beschreibung der Kultur der grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit und der Kultur der Zusammenarbeit in den Heimatverwaltungen - aus Sicht aller Akteure der grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit (N=131)

Description comparative de la culture de la coopération transfrontalière et de la culture de coopération dans les administrations nationales respectives à l'aide des standards culturels du project international GLOBE - du point de vue de tous les acteurs (N=131)

Unterschiede zwischen grenzüberschreitender Zusammenarbeit und Heimatverwaltung bei

- Power Distance
- Uncertainty Avoidance
- Assertiveness
- Institutional Collectivism1 und
- Humane Orientation sind konsensuell zwischen deutschen und französischen Akteuren. → gemeinsame Wahrnehmung der Kultur der grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit!



Signifikanzprüfung (t-Test)):

*: p<.05 **: p<.01

→ Grenzüberschreitende Zusammenarbeit / coopération transfrontalière

Zusammenarbeit in Heimatverwaltungen / coopération dans les administrations nationales

(Beck/Becker-Beck 2015, S. 83)

EU study from 2017

- Legal-administrative obstacles in border regions lead to a loss of 3% of European GDP (in some cases up to 20% in border municipalities).
- If these obstacles are completely dismantled:
 - -> Growth boost of 485 billion euros
 - -> 8 million new jobs in European border regions



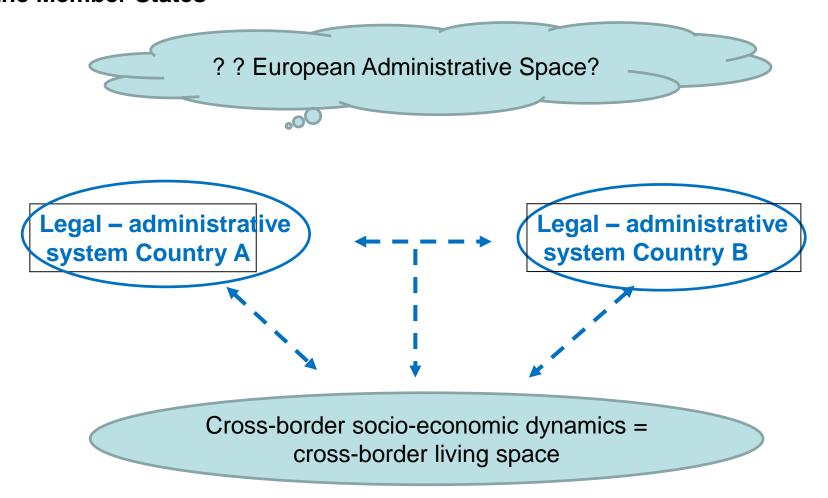
Quantification of the effects of legal and administrative border obstacles in land border regions

Expert contract number 2016CE160AT09
Final Report



Roberto Camagni, Roberta Capello, Andrea Caragliu, Alessandro Toppeta ABC Department, Politecnico di Milano

Quantification of the effects of legal and administrative border obstacles in land border regions; Roberto Camagni, Roberta Capello, Andrea Caragliu, Alessandro ToppetaABC Department, Politecnico di Milano, Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy, Expert contract number 2016CE160AT09 Central cause: divergence between the cross-border interconnected space and the legal-administrative space of action, which is still dominated by the Member States



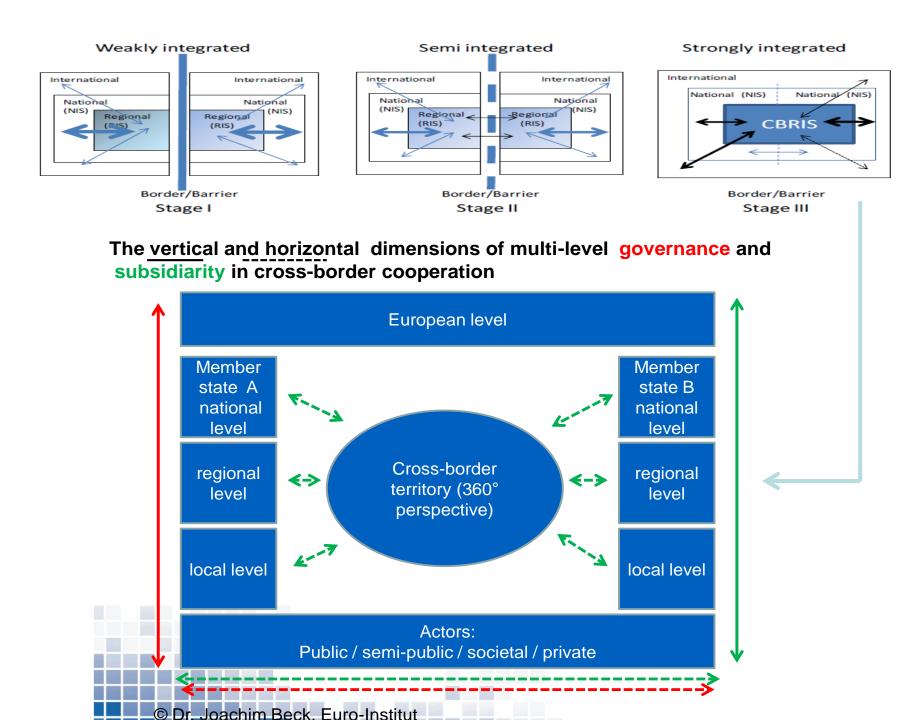
-> Legal-administrative borders = obstacles both to mobility and the development of cross-border institutional potential

The Treaty of Aachen

Article 13(2) of the Treaty offers the possibility, if "no other instrument so permits", for the partners to provide for "adapted laws, regulations and administrative provisions, including derogations". -> Cross-border opening clauses and mutual recognition of legal norms are possible from the outset.

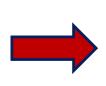
Challenges to be overcome:

- -Establishing functional equivalence between the different legal systems (e.g. experimentation clause in the constitution, but millefeuille administratif on the French side principle of connexity and idea of a separate field of action per administrative level in the Länder constitution on the German side...).
- -The legal protection of "decentralised divergent measures" requires a crossborder de minimis rule in national law.
- -Overcoming the primary project orientation: "Shared Services" as a new cross-border paradigm, transfer of material competences for action to cross-border institutions.
- -Training and mentoring of a new generation of actors with key cross-border competences (languages, interculturality, management)
- -New (functional) division of labour between cross-border territories and member states as well as public, private and social actors: "horizontal subsidiarity" (Beck 2022; 2013)



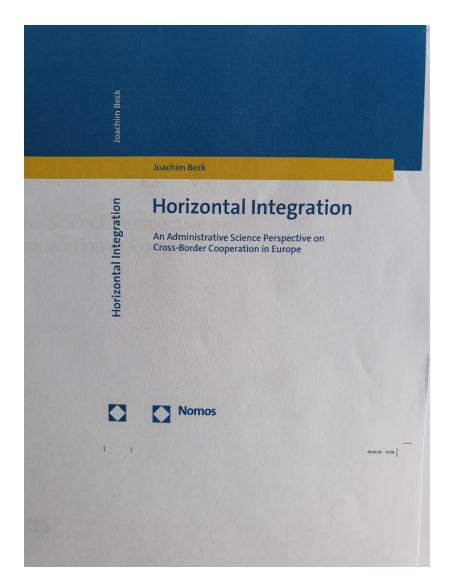
Conclusion

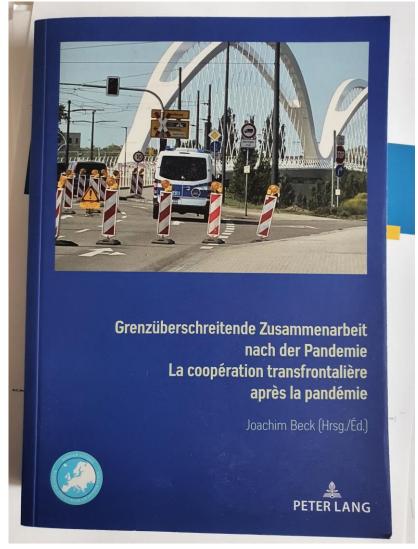
- Border region are areas with great potential for horizontal European integration (Beck 2022).
- Aachen Treaty (ECBM) as a framework condition: More initiatives from the border regions themselves
 - ->more reference to real territorial problems
 - ->more political courage to work concretely for flexibilization
 - ->more shifting of community tasks and competences for action to crossborder institutions.



From cross-border <u>governance</u> ("soft", selective and informal approach) to a real horizontal cross-border (supra-local) <u>government</u> (institutional correspondence between the space of socio-economic interdependence and the space of administrative action).

Further reading...





Thank you!

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