

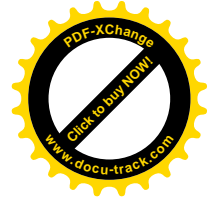


Bundesamt
für Bauwesen und
Raumordnung

"Mobility and Transport" in the INTERREG IV B Central Europe Programme

Jens Kurnol
Federal Office for Building and Regional
Planning (BBR), Bonn, Germany

© BBR Bonn 2003



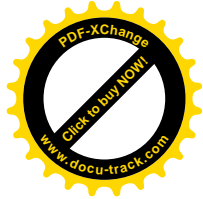
Bundesamt
für Bauwesen und
Raumordnung

Role of BBR in INTERREG IV B

- > Information and dissemination
- > Organising national exchange
- > Representing the Federation in programme committees
- > Supporting selected projects via the "Federal Programme for Transnational Cooperation"

www.interreg.de

interreg@bbr.bund.de



Bundesamt
für Bauwesen und
Raumordnung

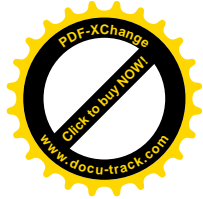
Transnational Co-operation

What is it? What are the benefits?

- > Multi-country collaboration between European countries, regions and cities
- > Transnational programmes, joint implementation and decision, transnational teams and projects

Benefits:

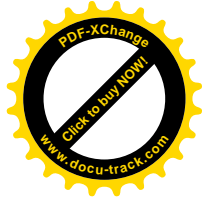
- > Transmits the "European idea" in the regions
- > Creates opportunities to develop and try hands-on strategies and actions to solve transnational challenges
- > Provides incentives for innovation and experimentation and later implementation



Bundesamt
für Bauwesen und
Raumordnung

Transnational co-operation: the roots

- > Interreg II C (1996 – 1999)
 - > Pilot phase: Community Initiative to try transnational collaboration
 - > Establishing joint management structures
 - > Exchange of experience, analyses, studies
- > Interreg III B (2000 – 2006)
 - > Community Initiative that has proven its benefits, based on European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP)
 - > More concrete projects, ready for implementation
 - > i.e. pilot projects, development and marketing strategies, tourist promotion, regional development agencies, preparation of investment
- > European Territorial Co-operation / Interreg IV B (2007 – 2013)
 - > Mainstreaming, i.e. fully included in EU Structural Funds
 - > Stronger focus on transnational results



Central Europe Programme - Objective of Priority 2



Bundesamt
für Bauwesen und
Raumordnung

- > Strengthening through innovative solutions the **internal cohesion** of countries in Central Europe by improving the **accessibility of and within the Central Europe** area, fully taking into account the principles of sustainable development

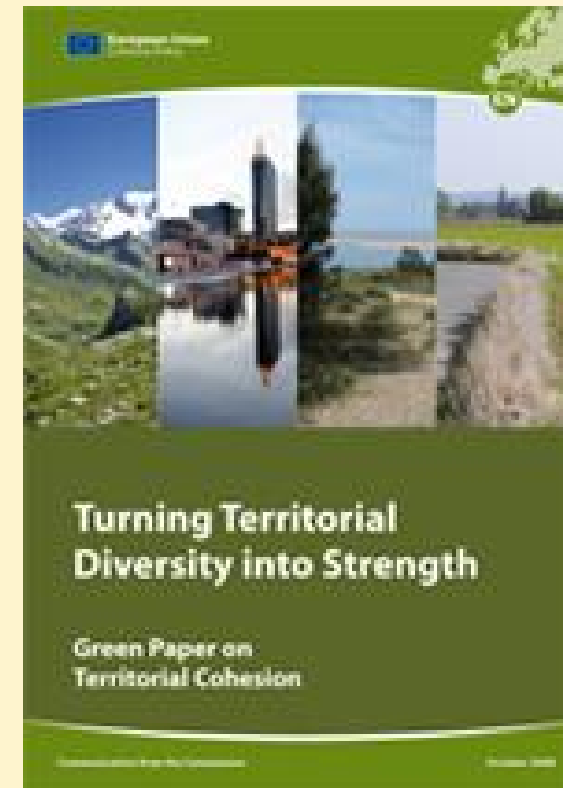


Bundesamt
für Bauwesen und
Raumordnung

Territorial Cohesion

- > Securing and using cities' and region's diversity
- > Taking into account spatial impacts of sectoral policies
- > Improving collaboration across administrative borders

=> „Green Book“, published by European Commission on 6 October 2008, public consultation until 28 February 2009





Bundesamt
für Bauwesen und
Raumordnung

Territorial Agenda of the EU

- > Adopted in May 2007 by EU ministers responsible for spatial development
- > Long process, intensive participation of stakeholders
- > Action Programme
- > Six themes:
 - > Polycentric development and innovation through networking of city regions and cities;
 - > New forms of partnership and territorial governance between rural and urban areas;
 - > Regional clusters of competition and innovation;
 - > Trans-European networks;
 - > Trans-European risk management including the impacts of climate change;
 - > Ecological structures and cultural resources as added value for development





Bundesamt
für Bauwesen und
Raumordnung

Project examples

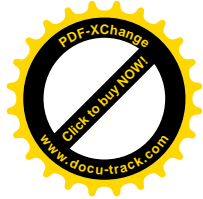


Improving transport flows (AlpFRail) and supporting regional development along transport axes in Central Europe (sic!, COINCO, PlaNetCenSE, Via Regia)

e.g. AlpFRail: Modal shift from road to rail in alpine transit
→ 5 new regular trains

Topic is highly relevant for German *Länder* and Federation and a clearly transnational issue:

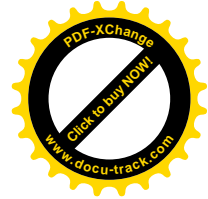
→ SoNorA, SCANDRIA, Via Regia



Bundesamt
für Bauwesen und
Raumordnung

The particular „niche“ for transnational programmes

- Focus on integrated territorial development = different from sector programmes such as Framework Programme, LIFE+, Marco Polo, ...
- Focus on transnational dimension = different from national, regional, interregional and cross-border programmes
- It is necessary
 - to consider territorial conditions and effects (economic, social, ecological, cultural),
 - to deliver results contributing to a harmonious territorial development,
 - To foster territorial cohesion
 - To consider related national and EU policies



Bundesamt
für Bauwesen und
Raumordnung

Thank you

Concentration on issues where transnational co-operation can add value and where it is the key to success

Jens.Kurnol@bbr.bund.de

www.bbr.bund.de



© BBR B01