**ESPON YoungStars Seminar
„Create Europe"
30 & 31st of May, Ljubljana**

**Border Stories:
Symmetries and Asymmetries in the
Enlargement Area**

Gabriele **Tatzberger**, ÖIR - Work report from the ESPON
project 1.1.3 (Enlargement and Polycentrism)

ÖR

Overview

- The 1.1.3 project
- Why border regions
- Coming to a border typology
- Components of border characteristics
- Mapping the typologies
- Next steps

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Frame – 1.1.3 project

"Enlargement of the EU and the wider European Perspective as regards its polycentric spatial structure"

- thematic project

- Lead Partner: Swedish Institute of Technology (KTH),

- 9 project partners

Project duration: Jan. 2003 – Dec. 2005

Why border regions

- Increasing importance of border regions with enlargement 2004
- 30000 km European land border more than 16500 (more than 50%) can be found in the new member states.
- The length of internal land borders increased by 174% from EU 15 to EU 25

Coming to a border typology

- First attempt to deal with different situations in border regions in the enlargement area and to come to a typology
- There are many shortcomings (problems with data gathering,…) but it is a valuable exercise
- Results are a first attempt and not suitable to be used in a consequent way = appetizer
- Role of the typology is to show, how – with justifiable costs – a border regions typology could be developed
- Results show how different the border regions are

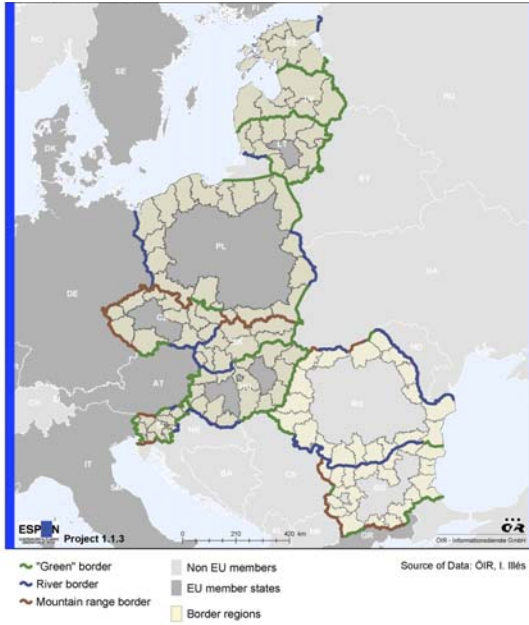## Components in border characteristics

Area concerned:
„Enlargement area" – new EU member states of 2004, RO and BG
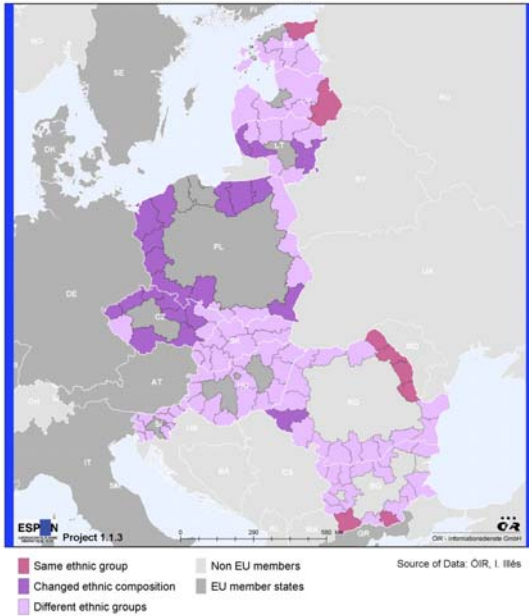118 border regions – NUTS 3 areas in enlargement area

Components:
- Geographic type of borders
- Ethnic-historical types of border regions
- Density of border crossing points
- Dimension of economic disparities
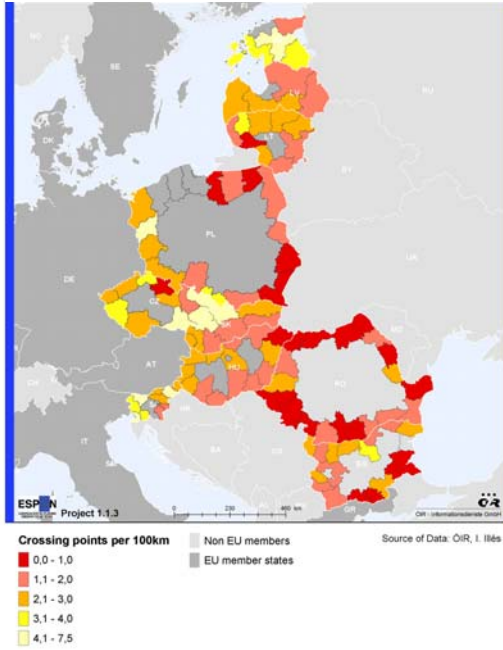- Intensity in transnational activities
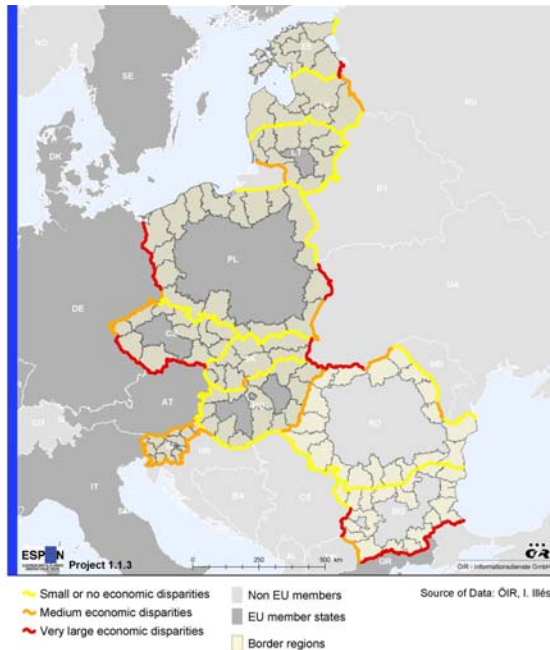
Component 1: Geographic type of borders

"Green" border
River border
Mountain range border

Non EU members
EU member states
Border regions

ESPON Project 1.1.3

Source of Data: ÖIR, I. Illés

Component 2: Ethnic-historical types of border regions

Same ethnic group
Changed ethnic composition
Different ethnic groups

Non EU members
EU member states

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Source of Data: ÖIR, I. Illés

Component 3: Density of border crossing points

Crossing points per 100km
- 0,0 - 1,0
- 1,1 - 2,0
- 2,1 - 3,0
- 3,1 - 4,0
- 4,1 - 7,5

Non EU members
EU member states

Source of Data: ÖIR, I. Illés

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Component 4: Dimension of economic disparities

Small or no economic disparities
Medium economic disparities
Very large economic disparities

Non EU members
EU member states
Border regions

Source of Data: ÖIR, I. Illés

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**Component 5: Intensity of transnational activities
- Members of Working Communities**
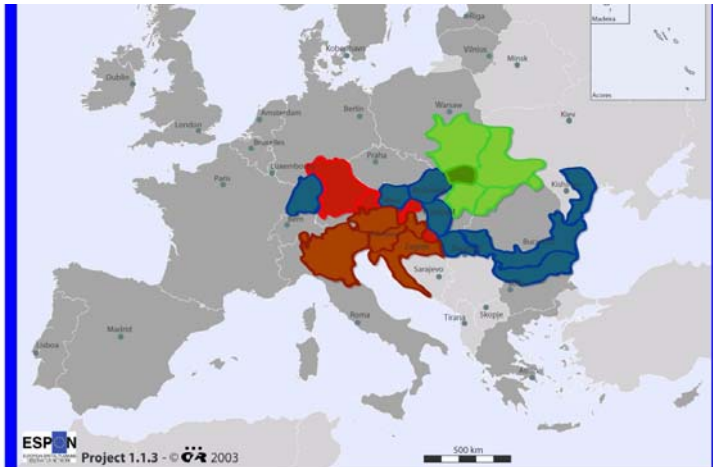
Member regions of transnational working communities

Geographical Base: Eurostat GISCO
Source of Data: ÖIR, I. Illés

- Danubian regions (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Donauländer)
- Alpine-Adriatic regions (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Alpen-Adria)
- Carpathian regions
- Danubian and Alpine-Adriatic regions
- Danubian and Carpathian regions

**Component 5: Intensity of transnational activities
- Euregios in Central Europe**

Geographical Base: Eurostat GISCO
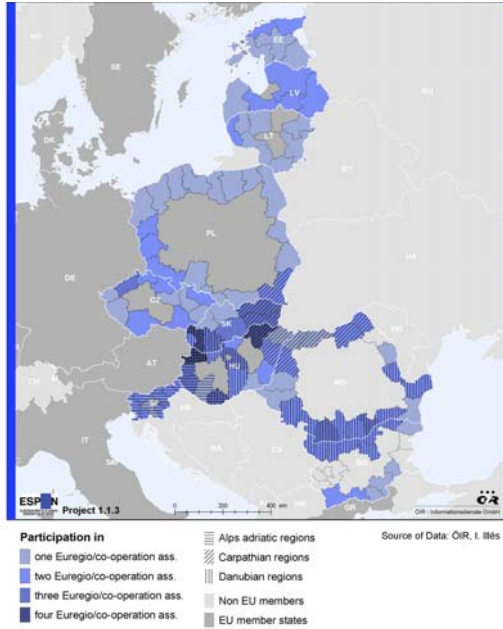Source of Data: ÖIR, I. Illés
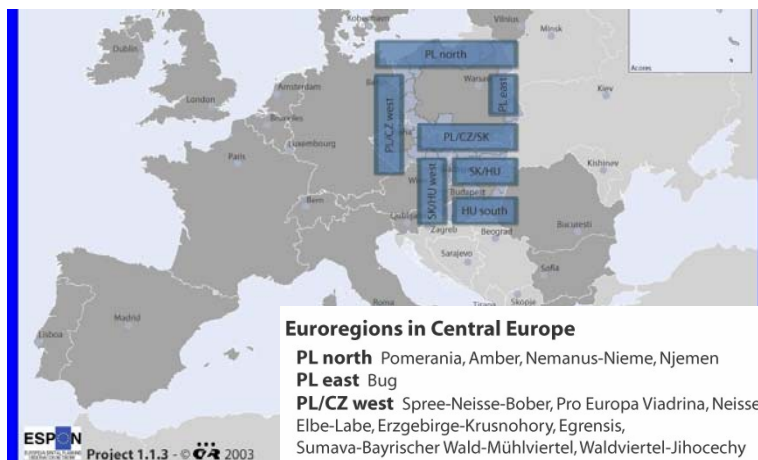
Euroregions in Central Europe

PL north Pomerania, Amber, Nemanus-Nieme, Njemen
PL east Bug
PL/CZ west Spree-Neisse-Bober, Pro Europa Viadrina, Neisse-Nysa-Nisa, Elbe-Labe, Erzgebirge-Krusnohory, Egrensis, Sumava-Bayrischer Wald-Mühlviertel, Waldviertel-Jihocechy
PL/CZ/SK Glacensis, Praded-Pradziad, Silesia, Tesin-Cieszyn, Beskidy, Tatry, Bilé-Biele Karpaty
SK/HU west Bratislava-Wien-Györ Sopron, Waldviertel-Pomoravie, West Pannonia, Drava-Mura
SK/HU Váh-Danube-Ipel, Ipoly-Ipel, Neogradiensis, Sajó-Rima-Slaná-Rimava, Kras-Karszt, Kosice-Miskolc
HU south Danube-Drava-Sava, Danube-Maros-Tisa, Bihar-Bihor

Component 5: Intensity of transnational activities

Participation in
- one Euregio/co-operation ass.
- two Euregio/co-operation ass.
- three Euregio/co-operation ass.
- four Euregio/co-operation ass.
- Alps adriatic regions
- Carpathian regions
- Danubian regions
- Non EU members
- EU member states

ESPON Project 1.1.3

Source of Data: ÖIR, I. Illés

Mapping the typologies: Dimensions and criteria

Dimensions	Criteria	
Starting Position	Density of border crossing points	Intensity of transnational activities
Potential Change	Geographic type of border	Economic disparities
	… applied in version 1	… applied in version 2

Border typology for integration potential
Version 1: geographical-physical typology

Potential change Starting Position	High: Green border	Low: Mountain / river border
Good: High density of border crossing points	Forerunners of integration	Hardworkers of integration
Bad: Low density of border crossing points	Candidates of integration	Handicapped for integration

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Map 6: Version 1 (draft) border typology for integration potential - geographical-physical typology
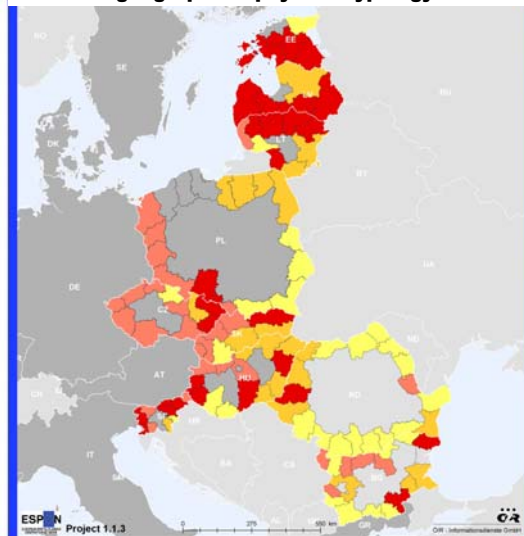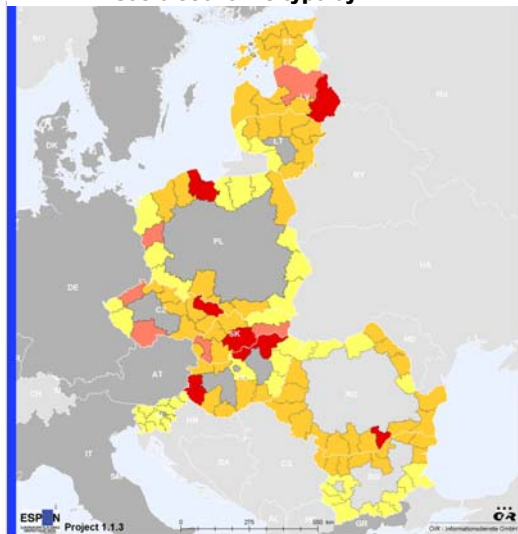

- Forerunners of integration
- Hardworkers of integration
- Candidates of integration
- Handicapped for integration
- Non EU members
- EU member states

Source of Data: ÖIR, I. Illés

ESPON Project 1.1.3

Border typology for integration potential
Version 2: socio-economic typology

Potential change Starting Position	High: High economic disparities	Low: Low economic disparities
Good: High number of transnational activities	**Forerunners of integration**	**Hardworkers of integration**
Bad: Low number of transnational activities	**Candidates of integration**	**Handicapped for integration**

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Map 7: Version 2 (draft) border typology for integration potential - socio-economic typoloy

Next steps

- Analysis and summary of gathered data and designed maps
- Interpretation of the two typologies (with case studies)
- Deduction of future research questions – would like to give hints on how in an efficient way research should proceed in order to be useable for policy makers
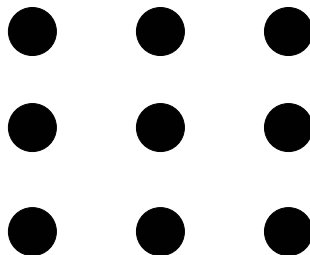
Thank you for your attention!

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