“Euroregions in South Eastern Europe: how to define a good model for the development of the area”

by Gianfranco Brusaporci

PhD candidate at Université Catholique de Louvain BE and New Bulgarian University BG

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What is a Cross Border Region?

- 4 characteristics (Otočan 2010)
- 3 tipologies; centre-periphery (Gasperini 2003, 2007)
- CBC, CBR, EGTC

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Why to link CBR with minorities?

a) A large part of minorities in Europe are living in transborder areas. There are 330 different European ethnic groups, 75 million people, around 10.29% of total population (Pat and Pfeil 2003);

b) Minorities and CBC could be seen as Achilles’ heel of the States → potential claims, the growing of “Europeization” (Hettne 1994; Joenniemi 1997);

c) CBC represents a priority economic instrument to harmonize the socio-economic living standards in the European policies → Regional policy (Interreg since 1990; today Operational CBC programmes); Enlargement and Foreign policy (IPA and ENPI programmes);

d) the CBC fits its roots in the current global rescaling and in the regionalism progression (Scott 2001; Perkmann and Sum 2002);

e) Minorities ally of the EU through the CBC;

f) Minorities are capacity builders in cross border cooperation (Malloy 2010).

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Research aim

RQ: Which are the key elements for defining a successful euroregion model in South-Eastern Europe?

Perkmann (2007) defines as “policy entrepreneurship” a euroregion with an autonomous organisation capable to attract policy tasks and resources.

→ euroregions have to maximize their advantages, orienteering their organisation choices on the base of their opportunities and contexts
→ successful bottom-up mobilisation of local actors

a) CBC organization; b) Resource base; c) CBC appropriation

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High policy entrepreneurship

High ability to exploit local opportunities & build organizational competence in cross border policy

CBC organization
Resource base
CBC appropriation
Div.Management
Id.Compatibility

Higher socio-economic development

Higher efficiency of governance & autonomous organization

Higher efficiency of governance to implement a larger n. of project

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Methodology

Qualitative Comparative Analysis (Ragin 1987, 1991; De Meur and Rihoux 2002) – Multiple cases, Most Similar System Design

Homogeneous area: South Eastern Europe, AL - BG - MK (18 cases) share similar dynamics as: ethnic issues, new trend towards a global market economics, increasing of the emigration flows to the Western countries, urbanization trends, crisis of the political legitimation and an ongoing democracy consolidation process, corruptions of the system, etc.

➔ in South-Eastern Europe CBRs could foster a new crucial prospective on ethnic minorities bridging together a long term socio-economic development with a jointly stability process in marginal territories.

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«The last century was ended with the French Revolution, it was intended to emancipate the man, the individual, winning the gifts of freedom, equality, fraternity. The new century is likely to constitute humanity ... It is intended to organize a Europe of peoples, independent on their internal mission, each associated with a common purpose»
(G. Mazzini)

«The European Federation is not intended to color in this way or that an existing power. It was the sober proposal to create a democratic power in Europe»
(A. Spinelli)

«Nous devons nous demander non seulement ce que l'Europe, ses financements, ses délibérations peuvent et doivent faire pour nous et pour nos pays respectifs, mais ce que nous et nos pays, nos sociétés, nos pouvoirs locaux et régionaux doivent faire pour une Europe et un monde plus libres, plus justes, plus pacifiques, plus démocratiques, plus vivables, au service de l'homme, de tous les hommes»
(G. Martini)

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Gianfranco Brusaporci
Thank you for the attention

gianfranco.brusaporci@yahoo.com
gianfranco.brusaporci@student.ucl.it
+359.876666359
+39.3406424772