



Drop-in seminar

Transnationality

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Transnationality – formal requirements

General rules

- Art. 19 ERDF regulation (EC) 1080/2006;
 - OP chapter "selection of operations" (page 94)
1. Involve partners from at least 3 countries
 2. Meet at least 2 of the co-operation criteria:
 - Joint development
 - Joint implementation
 - Joint staffing
 - Joint financing



Transnationality – what is it then?

- Co-operation across national boundaries
- Cooperation across levels of government (e.g. local and regional), NGOs, research institutes etc.
- Co-operation across sectors and disciplines (integrate economic, social, environmental objectives)

integrative



Transnationality – what is it then?

- Based on territorial linkage in the NSR, i.e. mutual influence of actions
- Joint process: Shared between partners from different countries
- Joint solutions to common problems
- Transferable to other NSR regions
- Genuine added value: Transnational Results and Impact



Transnationality – example Energy

- Policy levels
 - EU e.g. Green Paper on Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy, SET-Plan, energy-efficiency standards, Intelligent Energy Europe Programme,
 - national policies and targets e.g. for share of renewables,
 - Energy is a determinant for regional competitiveness
- Institutional environment
 - IEA, EWEA, etc.
- Future actions: e.g.
 - functioning markets, transnational grid integration, regional energy self-sufficiency,
 - new technologies and standards,
 - transnational competence along value added and supply chains



Transnationality – example Maritime Policy

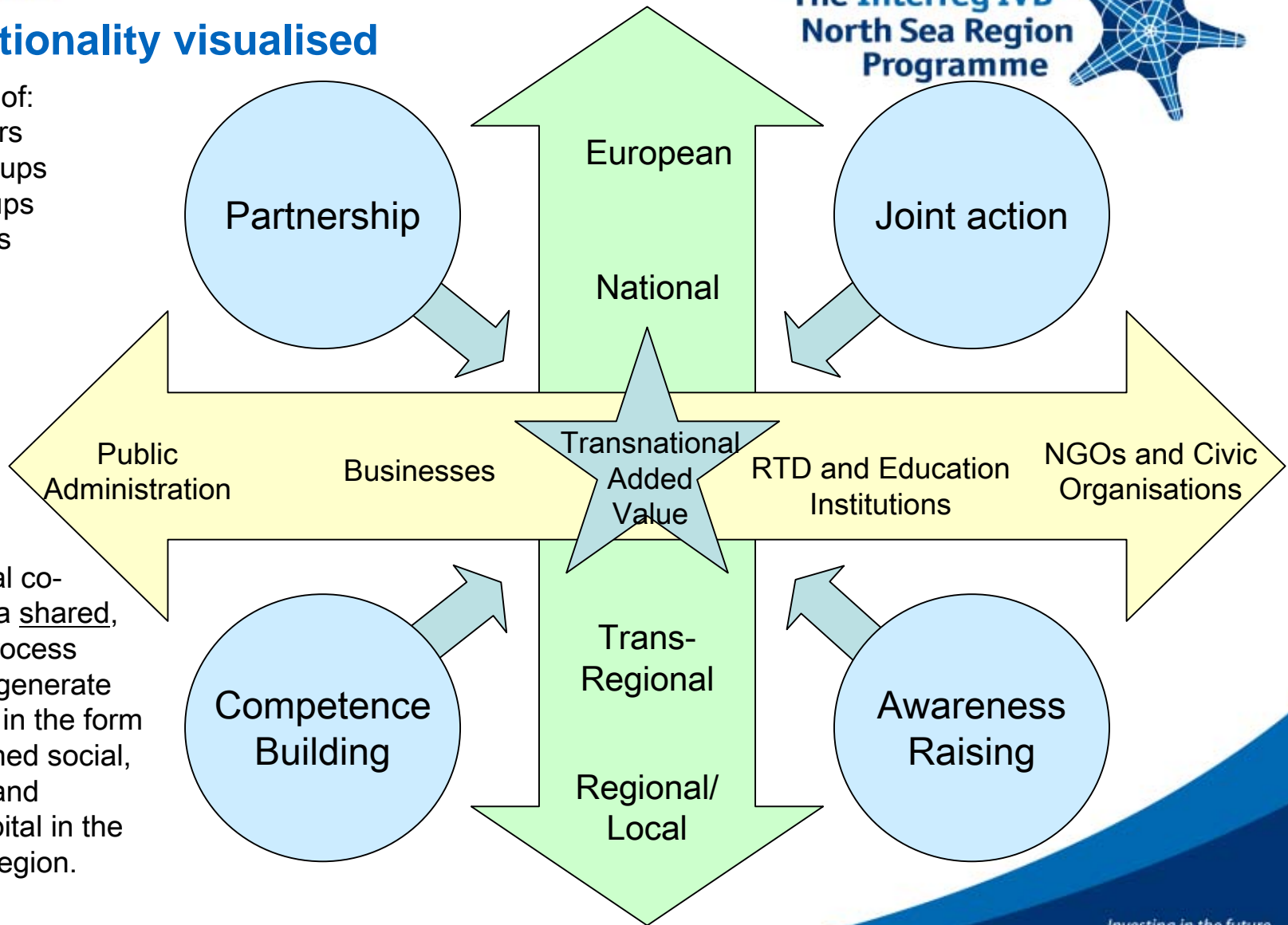
- Policy levels
 - EU e.g. EAP6 marine environment, maritime policy green Paper, maritime safety package,
 - national provisions e.g. ICZM, sea use etc.,
 - regional response e.g. places of refuge, harbours)
- Institutional environment
 - EMSA, IMO, MSUO etc.
- Future actions: e.g.
 - transnational intermodal land-sea accessibility concepts,
 - Transnational coordination of ICZM,
 - sea use planning



Transnationality visualised

Involvement of:

- Stakeholders
- Interest groups
- Target groups
- User groups



Transnational co-operation is a shared, integrated process designed to generate added value in the form of strengthened social, institutional and territorial capital in the North Sea Region.

3. Identifying added value

- Contribution to Community and national aims (e.g. through links to policies, programmes and initiatives)
- Political or 'European' added value (e.g. competence building, awareness raising)
- Institutional (e.g. capacity building)
- Organisational added value (e.g. social capital, joint learning)
- Policy added value (e.g. regulatory)
- Socio-economic added value (e.g. regional integration)
- Additionality of operations



4. Further guidance for project developers

- Operational Programme
- Fact Sheet on Transnationality (ready for the 1st call)
- Project Development Note 1
- NEW INSTRUMENT FOR PROJECT GENERATION!
- Application guide