

Multilevel governance for balanced development between core and peripheral spaces: Research outline

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JAN EVANGELISTA PURKYNĚ UNIVERSITY IN ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM



In cooperation with the Czech Technical University Prague



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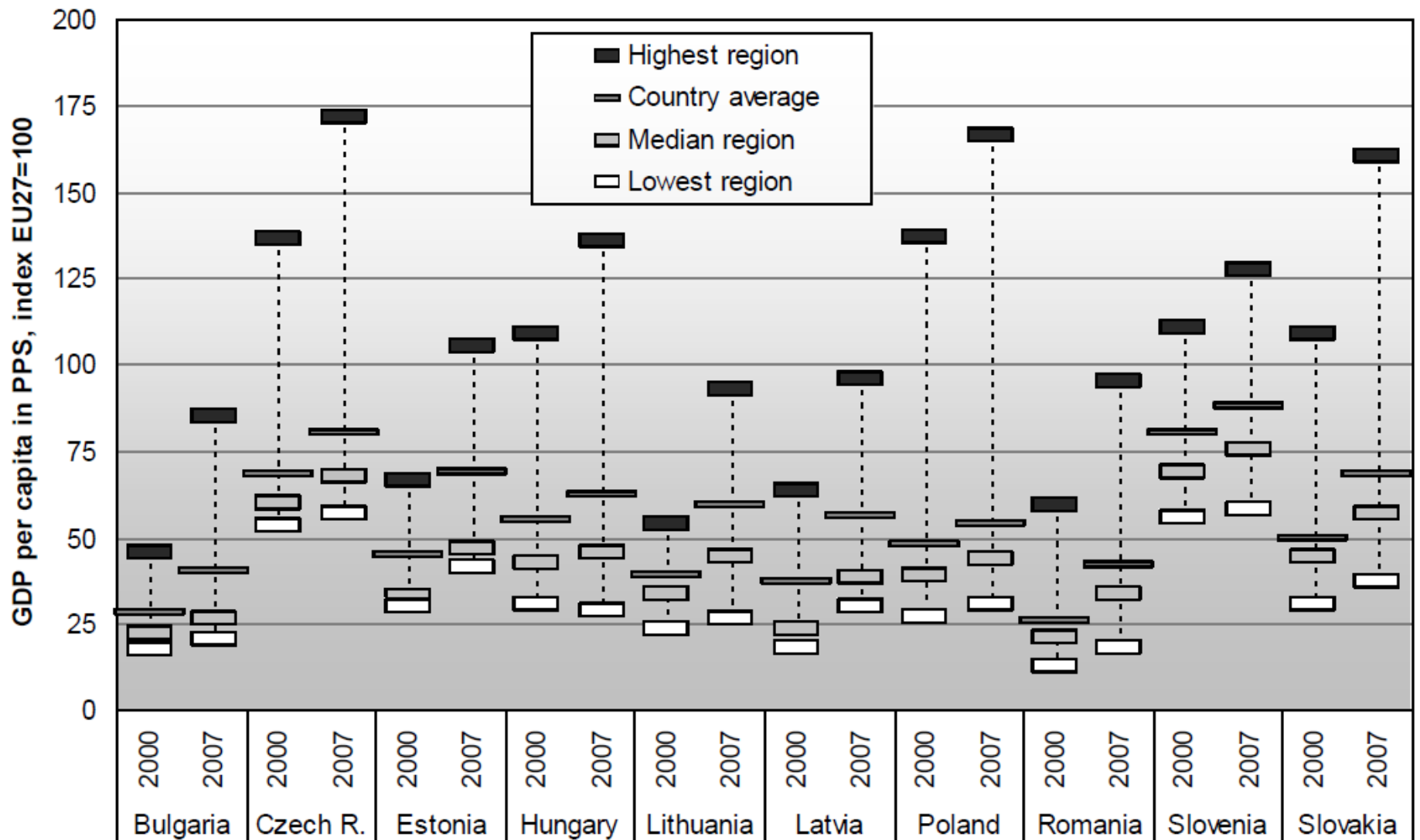
Content of the presentation

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Peripheralization

- **ITN RegPol²** – *Socio-economic and Political Responses to Regional Polarisation in Central and Eastern Europe* (www.regpol2.eu)
 - The process of the peripheralization in Central and Eastern Europe – differences at national level are decreasing but at regional disparities within CEE countries increase
 - Increasing differences between core metropolitan regions and peripheries
 - demographical and economic decline
 - geographical isolation + different dimensions (economic, social, demographic, communicative and political consequences)
- (Lang, 2012 , Fischer-Tahir, Naumann, 2013, Kuhn, 2014).

GDP per capita in CEE countries 2000 and 2007, NUTS level 3



Source: Lang, 2011, p. 2

Evolution of governance

- Increase in complexity of decision making → involvement of non-state actors
- Changing role of traditional states as main governmental bodies responsible for a decision making (upwards/downwards/outwards)
- The interactions „characterised more by dialogue and negotiation than command and control”
- As a result interests and powers in spatial planning development are diversifying and responsibility of decision making become fuzzier → numerous conflicts among sectoral policies

(e.g. Marks, 1993; Rhodes, 1996; Brereton and Temple, 1999; Peters and Pierre, 2001; Hooghe and Marks, 2003; Bache and Flinders, 2004; Kooiman, 1993).

Cross border cooperation

- Subsidiarity of EU regional policy and increased importance of cross-border relations.
- Usually there is no formal authority or jurisdiction over the cross-border territory (*Faludi, 2012*)
 - Multilevel governance type II (*Hooghe, Marks, 2010*)
 - Functional governance = networks and polycentricity (*Blatter, 2004*)
- Polycentric organisation of cross-border regions facing hierarchical governance arrangements (at national and regional levels)
- Different perceptions of borders
 - Borders could be seen as economic opportunities as well as threats
 - Cross-border cooperation or competition?

EU Multilevel governance

- Allows to gain knowledge from subnational actors and better targeting of policies (*Bache, 2010*) and increases effectiveness within policy process and organisational learning (*Leonardi, 2006*)
- Destabilizes existing system, tensions and conflicting situations, questionable accountability (*Peters, Pierre 2001; Scharpf, 2007, Geissel, 2009*)
- Is seen as a fundamental tool for a balanced spatial development of the European Union (*First Action Programme, 2007*)
 - based on many optimistic preconditions: suitable institutional settings, willing of politicians or their experience, sufficient capacities, decentralization of the state, collaborative culture, ... (*Dabrowski, Bachtler, Bafoil, 2014*)
- more common in EU countries but its enforcing is problematic within the new EU member states
- In practise EU Cohesion policy under multilevel governance results in different outcomes due to differentiated national institutional arrangements

Challenges of Multilevel Governance

- Key challenges of multilevel governance are to identify appropriate mechanisms to coordinate actors and their interest that emerge at multi scale and diversified space.
- Core concept:
Purposeful institutional change following evolution of polycentric regional relations is seen essential for coordination of actors and power of EU policies for cross-border regions

Institutional changes

- Institutions “are the rules of the game in society or, more formally, are devised constraints that shape human interaction” and institutions “reduce uncertainty by providing a structure to everyday life” (*North, 1990, p. 3*)
- Formal X informal
- Fast moving X slow moving (*Roland, 2008*)
- Different approaches to institutional change:
 - as results from political or collective-action process (*Ostrom, 1994; Alston, 1996*)
 - evolutionary theories placing institutional change into the context of the Darwinian evolutionary principles (*Lewis and Steinmo, 2012*)
 - is not explained as a change of rules but rather as a change of expectations (*Aoki, 2001*)

Research Objectives

- **The main objective:**
 - To identify novel mechanisms which enable successful cooperation between actors from the core region and peripheries from Usti nad Labem – Dresden region (cross-border region), Bratislava – Brno – Wien region (cross-border region) and Central German Metropolitan Region.
- **Additional objectives :**
 - To assess potential of cross border peripheral regions for co-evolution of institutional and technological innovations.
 - To identify promising governance innovation to promote such co-evolution (e.g. low carbon energy) in model regions.

Research Questions

- What elements of multilevel governance are present in model regions in relation to the successful cooperation between cores and peripheries?
 - What are key factors for successful cooperation?
 - Who are the key players to be involved for successful cooperation?
 - What conditions should be fulfilled for successful cooperation?
- How can (eco-)innovations under the multilevel governance of the EU contribute to regional development and regional competitiveness in the pilot regions?

Model Regions

Location of the research: the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic and Germany



The Usti nad Labem – Dresden Region



The Bratislava-
Brno- Wien
Region

Data

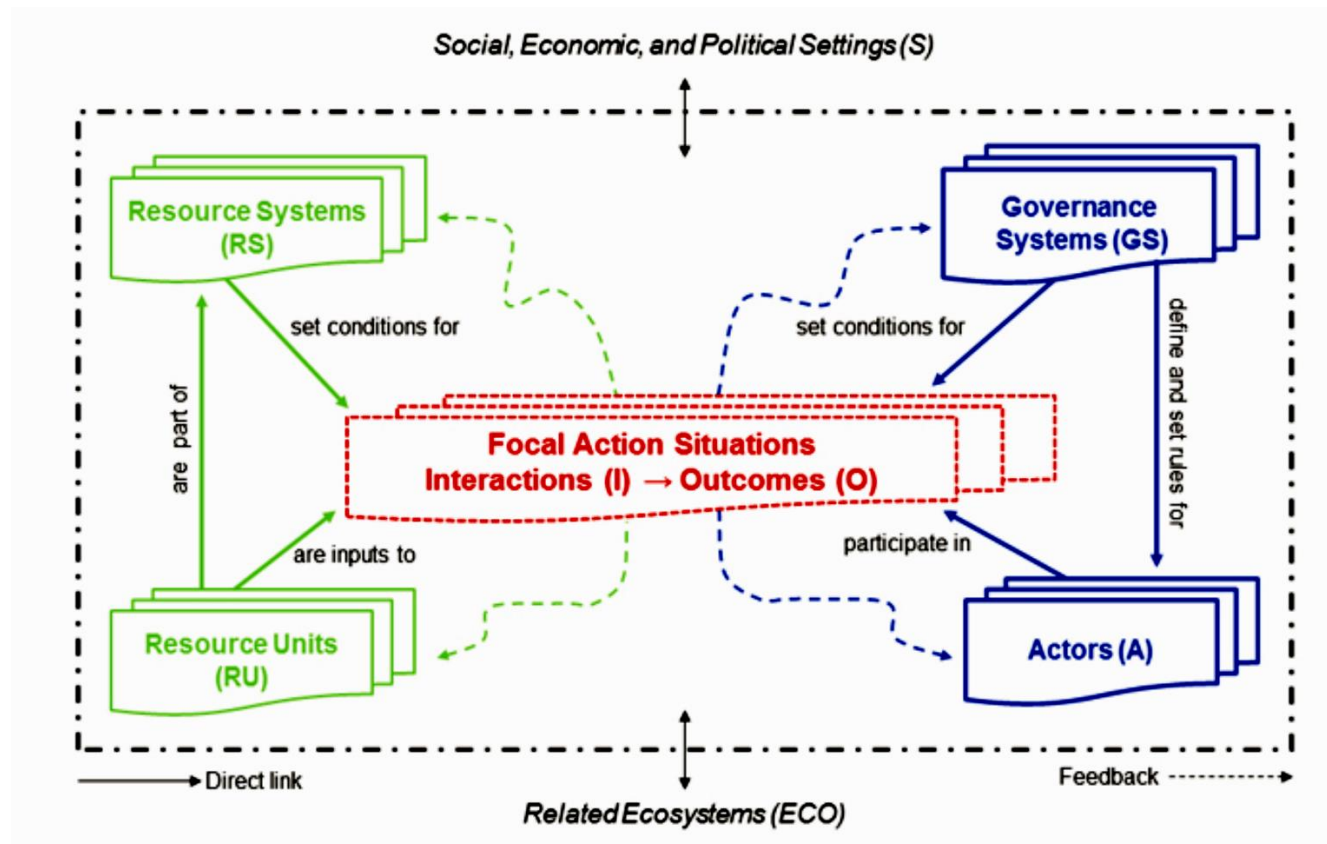
- Data sources:
 - Secondary data:
 - the ESPON,
 - the Czech Statistical Office,
 - the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic,
 - the Federal Statistical Office of Germany and Eurostat,
 - strategic development documents of border regions, districts, municipalities and informal associations or institutions
 - Primary data:
 - Questioner survey
 - semi-structured interviews
 - Role-playing game

Methodology: Case Study Approach

- A case study approach = the main methodological tool for analysing the situation in three model regions.
- The institutional analysis:
 - Institutional Analysis and Development Framework
 - Framework for analysing sustainability of social-ecological systems

(Ostrom, 2005; Ostrom, 2009; Ostrom, McGinnis, 2010; McGinnis, Ostrom, 2012)
- both quantitative and qualitative approaches
 - data from surveys and interviews
 - regional secondary data

Multitier Framework For Analysing a SES



Source: McGinnis, Ostrom, 2012, p. 26

Methodology: Experiments and role playing

- Experiments

- enable simulation of decision making under controlled conditions
- allow study decision making process under different institutional arrangements (*Ostrom, 1998*)
- cooperation leading to better common outputs occurs more often than it is predicted by the game theory (*Ostrom, 1998*)
- level of cooperation increases by 34-40 p.p. thanks enabling communication among actors (*Sally, 1995; Zelmer, 2003*)

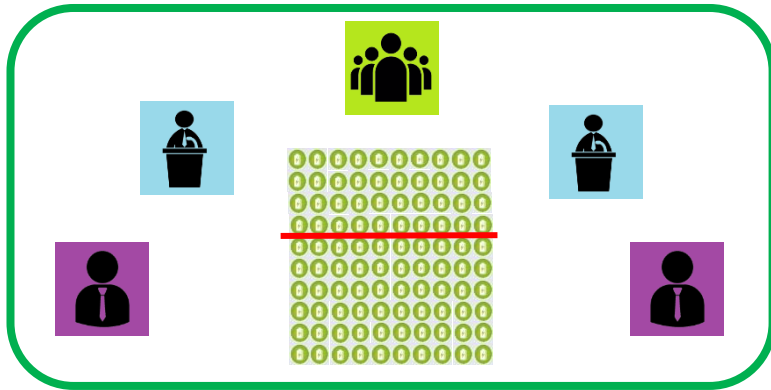
- Role playing

- incorporates complexity and emotion into simulation (*Bolton, 2002*)
- not all conditions can be controlled
- appropriate tool for forecasting decision making in conflicting situations (*Green, 2002, 2005*)

Role playing game – Green Energy

- Simulation of decision making process under the uncertainty and multiple interests
- Common pool resource – 100 units of renewable energy
- Common governance of the cross-border Different roles (5+1) with different goals
- Cooperation and solidarity dilemmas

Green Energy



BLIS

Roční	1. - 3. leto	4. - 6. leto															
Head 1																	
Head 2																	
Head 3																	
Head 4																	
Head 5																	
Političari																	
Man. provedení vlády																	
Skutečná vláda	1.kolo	2.kolo	3.kolo	4.kolo	5.kolo	6.kolo											
Na začátku kola	100	100	100	100	100	100											
Head 1	0	0	0	0	0	0											
Head 2	0	0	0	0	0	0											
Head 3	0	0	0	0	0	0											
Head 4	0	0	0	0	0	0											
Head 5	0	0	0	0	0	0											
Na konci kola	100	100	100	100	100	100											
Oblíbená stránka	10	10	10	10	10	10											
Finanční	1.kolo	2.kolo	3.kolo	4.kolo	5.kolo	6.kolo											
Head 1	0	0	0	0	0	0											
Head 2	0	0	0	0	0	0											



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Thank you for your attention

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