Cross-border regions towards a multiform cooperation

History, economy, cultures and local communities in three Alpine contexts

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• Cross-border cooperation
  – Prerequisites
  – Problems of integration
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• The European strategy for cross-border cooperation
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  – European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation: what is? Some examples
• The Alpine context as a model for cross-border cooperation
• Trentino-Süd Tirol-Tirol
  - Morphology and land use
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  - The Autonomous status
  - Political and ethnic conflicts
  - Economic structure
  - SWOT Analysis
economic region

a territorial component of a country’s national economy. It is characterized by:

• a specific economic-geographical status,
• an economic unity,
• distinctive natural and economic conditions,
• a production specialization

BUT AN ECONOMIC REGION COULD ALSO OVERCOME COUNTRY’S BORDERS…
cross-border region

What is a CBR?

• a potential region, inherent in geography, history, ecology, ethnic groups, economic possibilities and so on, but disrupted by the sovereignty of the governments ruling on each side of the frontier.

• intermediate unit of “natural” economic development cutting through state borders.

• territorial unit characterised by a high density of internal interactions compared to the level of interactions outside (indicated by certain quantitative indicators such as transport volumes, direction of telephone calls...).

• regions that straddle state borders can be understood as territorial units for which regional unity may derive from the use of the border to exploit, legally and illegally, funding opportunities or differentials in wages, prices and institutional norms on either side of the border.
cross-border cooperation

What is CBC?

• any concerted action designed to reinforce and foster neighbourly relations between territorial communities and authorities.

• cross-border interaction between neighbouring regions for the preservation, governance and development of their common living space, without the involvement of their central authorities.

• overcoming of national borders that prevent a complete cooperation in terms of economic, cultural and social activities, and also as regards infrastructures, technology and environment.
cross-border cooperation

Prerequisites:

• Geographical proximity near a border
• Mobile and “soft” administrative borders
• Similar historical and linguistic framework
• New institutional framework: collaboration between subnational authorities (actors that are normally not legal subjects according to international law, not allowed to conclude international treaties with foreign authorities)
• Sectorial interdependencies among public administrations, services, production activities, local communities
• No self-sufficiency of local economies
• Research of strategic relationships in order to solve common problems (practical problem-solving approach)
• Common objectives, new market possibilities
cross-border cooperation

Problems of harmonization and integration:

- **Border-Workers mobility** differences in wages
- **Institutional problems**, communication, education, welfare
- **Central states’ resistances to changes**
- **Macroeconomics problems**, different fiscal and monetary assets
- **Cultural and social aspects**
cross-border cooperation

why? what added value?

POLITICAL & INSTITUTIONAL POINT OF VIEW

SOCIO-CULTURAL POINT OF VIEW

ECONOMIC POINT OF VIEW

ENVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW
cross-border cooperation
why? what added value?

POLITICAL & INSTITUTIONAL POINT OF VIEW

• Implementation of subsidiarity & partnership
• Exchange of best practices
• Active involvement of citizens, authorities, political and social groups on both sides of borders
• Long-term cross-border cooperation in structures that are capable of working efficiently together
• Weakening of national borders & improving of a regional approach in the EU integration process
• Preparing for the accession of new members
cross-border cooperation

why? what added value?

ECONOMIC POINT OF VIEW

• Mobilisation of endogenous potential by strengthening the regional and local levels as partners for CBC
• Participation of actors from economic and social sectors as well as public and private sector
• Opening up of the labour market and harmonisation of professional qualifications
• Additional development (exchange between small and medium enterprises, joint promotion of local products)
• Coherent territorial planning against infrastructural discontinuity
• Improvement of cross-border transport infrastructure
cross-border cooperation

why? what added value?

ENVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW

• Lasting improvements in the planning of spatial development and regional policy
• Assuring territorial and administrative continuity to homogeneous environmental contexts
• Natural / Regional protected areas
cross-border cooperation
why? what added value?

SOCIO-CULTURAL POINT OF VIEW

• Dissemination of knowledge about the geographical, structural, economic, socio-cultural, historical and linguistic situation of a CBR, also in the educational system
• Development of a circle of committed experts (schools, churches, educational institutions, cultural associations, libraries, universities, museums, hospitals…)
• Equal opportunities and extensive knowledge of the language of the neighbouring country as a component of cross-border regional development
Euroregions: a first step towards cross-border cooperation

• 70 Euroregions established from 1958 to 2006
• Promoted by the Council of Europe
Historical cross-border cooperation projects

The first Euroregion, called EUREGIO, was born in the 50’s and involved Dutch and German regions.
Historical Euroregions

EUREGIO involved 130 municipalities and counties, with 13,000 square kilometres square and 3,400,000 inhabitants.
Historical Euroregions

EUREGIO, a successful story:

- common problems
- common feelings of marginality
- decentralised structure of the state
- reconstruction after Second World War
- political agreement and concrete actions
- involvement of local communities
Historical Euroregions

**EUREGIO**, issues:

- network of health-care services
- relationships among enterprises
- artistic, cultural and sport policies
- commuters policies
- cooperation among voluntary sector
Established in 1963, situated around the Northern side of the river Rhin. It involved Switzerland, Germany and France.
Euroregions in Italy

EUROREGION ALPS-MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Italy, France
16.100.000 inhabitants

Issues: development, innovation, culture, tourism, transport systems, universities.
Euroregions in Italy

**ADRIATIC EUROREGION**

Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Montenegro, Albania

24.500.000 inhabitants

**Issues:** fishing, transports, environment, food processing sector, tourism.
From Euroregions to EGTC

European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation: a tool to facilitate cross-border, trans-national or inter-regional cooperation

EGTCs were established in 2006 by the European Parliament and the Council with the political support of the Committee of the Regions. They enable **regional and local authorities** from different member states to cooperate more effectively, for example by allowing them to directly apply for and manage European funds.
From Euroregions to EGTC

Role of EGTCs
To organise and manage cross-border, trans-national or interregional cooperation measures with or without EU financial support.

Who can set up an EGTC?
EGTCs must include partners from at least two EU member states, including:

• Regional or local authorities
• Central governments
• Bodies governed by public law
• Associations
From Euroregions to EGTC

What an EGTC can do

• Running cross-border transport or health services
• Managing cross-border or inter-regional sustainable development projects (innovation and technology, environmental protection, etc.)
• Strengthening economic and social cohesion across borders
cross-border cooperation: the EU strategy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Seat, Partners</th>
<th>Constitution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abaúj - Abaújban</td>
<td>Hungary and Slovakia</td>
<td>2010/06/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphictyony</td>
<td>Greece, Cyprus, Italy and France</td>
<td>2008/12/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ArchiMed</td>
<td>Italy, Spain and Cyprus</td>
<td>2011/03/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrabona</td>
<td>Hungary and Slovakia</td>
<td>2011/06/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bánát - Triplex Confinium</td>
<td>Hungary, Romania, Serbia</td>
<td>2011/01/05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital de La Cerdanya</td>
<td>Spain and France</td>
<td>2010/04/26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duero - Douro</td>
<td>Spain and Portugal</td>
<td>2009/03/21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eurodistrict Saar Moselle</td>
<td>France and Germany</td>
<td>2010/05/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eurodistrict Strasbourg - Ortenau</td>
<td>France and Germany</td>
<td>2010/01/25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euregio Tirolo - Alto Adige - Trentino</td>
<td>Italy and Austria</td>
<td>2011/09/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galicia - Norte Portugal</td>
<td>Spain and Portugal</td>
<td>2008/10/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Grande Région</td>
<td>France, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg</td>
<td>2010/03/29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ister-Granum</td>
<td>Hungary and the Slovak Republic</td>
<td>2008/11/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karst-Bodva</td>
<td>Slovak Republic and Hungary</td>
<td>2009/02/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai</td>
<td>France and Belgium</td>
<td>2008/01/22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linieland van Waas en Hulst</td>
<td>Belgium and the Netherlands</td>
<td>2011/06/15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pirineus - Cerdanya</td>
<td>France and Spain</td>
<td>2011/09/22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pons Danubii</td>
<td>Slovak Republic and Hungary</td>
<td>2010/12/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West-Vlaanderen/Flandre-Dunkerque-Côte d’Opale</td>
<td>France and Belgium</td>
<td>2009/03/25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorio dei comuni: Comune di Gorizia, Mestna Občina Nova Gorica e Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba</td>
<td>Italy and Slovenia</td>
<td>2011/09/15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ung - Tisza - Túr - Sajó (UTTS)</td>
<td>Hungary and Slovak Republic</td>
<td>2009/01/15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZASNET</td>
<td>Portugal and Spain</td>
<td>2010/03/19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the Alpine context
Population & Surface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface</th>
<th>Inhabitants</th>
<th>Density</th>
<th>Main City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.648 km²</td>
<td>706.873</td>
<td>56 in. X km²</td>
<td>Innsbruck 118.902 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.400 km²</td>
<td>504.111</td>
<td>68 in. X km²</td>
<td>Bolzano 103.810 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.207 km²</td>
<td>524.826</td>
<td>84 in. X km²</td>
<td>Trento 116.184 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26.255 km²</td>
<td>1.735.810 inhabitants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Austria</th>
<th>Innsbruck</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56 in. X km²</td>
<td>118.902 in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Bolzano</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68 in. X km²</td>
<td>103.810 in.</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Trento</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84 in. X km²</td>
<td>116.184 in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Morphology
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Trentino</th>
<th>Süd Tirol</th>
<th>Tirol</th>
<th>Italy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woods/Forests</td>
<td>63,0%</td>
<td>50,0%</td>
<td>43,0%</td>
<td>39,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes, rivers, glaciers</td>
<td>1,2%</td>
<td>2,2%</td>
<td>2,9%</td>
<td>1,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>20,0%</td>
<td>27,0%</td>
<td>25,6%</td>
<td>42,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>2,8%</td>
<td>1,6%</td>
<td>1,8%</td>
<td>4,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>13,0%</td>
<td>19,2%</td>
<td>26,7%</td>
<td>13,0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Demographic trends

Demographic increase and decrease of Italian municipalities 1991 – 2001
ISTAT
Demographic trends

Demographic increase and decrease in Tirol, Süd Tirol and Trentino

Tirol Atlas
Demographic trends

Demographic forecast for 2021 in Tirol, Süd Tirol and Trentino

Tirol Atlas
Values and traditions

- Autonomy and self-government
- Preservation of multilingual systems and minorities
- Cooperative Enterprises
- Civic use of territories
- Environmental sensitiveness
- Associations
- Catholic tradition
- Innovation
Multilingualism and minorities

Trentino:

- Mocheni *around* 2,300
- Cimbri *around* 900
- Ladins *around* 7,600
Multilingualism and minorities

Süd Tirol:

- Italians 26.5%
- Germans 69%
- Ladins 4.5%
## Social Capital

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participation TOTAL</th>
<th>Political parties</th>
<th>Trade Unions</th>
<th>Voluntary sector</th>
<th>Cultural associations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ITALIA</td>
<td>22,5</td>
<td>ITALIA 4,3</td>
<td>ITALIA 8,3</td>
<td>ITALIA 9,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trentino A.A.</td>
<td>41,5</td>
<td>Basilicata 6,9</td>
<td>Emilia-R. 12,8</td>
<td>Trentino A.A. 24,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veneto</td>
<td>29,8</td>
<td>Trentino A.A. 6,2</td>
<td>Toscana 10,3</td>
<td>Veneto 14,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emilia-R.</td>
<td>28,4</td>
<td>Calabria 5,6</td>
<td>Emilia-R. 12,8</td>
<td>Friuli V.G. 14,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friuli V.G.</td>
<td>27,9</td>
<td>Molise 5,3</td>
<td>Friuli V.G. 9,3</td>
<td>Friuli V.G. 12,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lombardia</td>
<td>25,4</td>
<td>Emilia-R. 5,2</td>
<td>Trentino A.A. 9,8</td>
<td>Veneto 13,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toscana</td>
<td>25,4</td>
<td>Abruzzo 5,1</td>
<td>Basilicata 9,1</td>
<td>Emilia-R. 10,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardegna</td>
<td>23,9</td>
<td>Puglia 5,1</td>
<td>Sardegna 9,8</td>
<td>Lombardia 10,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piemonte</td>
<td>23,2</td>
<td>Sardegna 4,9</td>
<td>Umbria 8,4</td>
<td>Piemonte 9,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbria</td>
<td>21,5</td>
<td>Campania 4,6</td>
<td>Lombardia 8,4</td>
<td>Sardegna 9,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marche</td>
<td>21,3</td>
<td>Sicilia 4,6</td>
<td>Puglia 8,1</td>
<td>Toscana 9,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basilicata</td>
<td>20,7</td>
<td>Toscana 4,3</td>
<td>Marche 8,0</td>
<td>Umbria 8,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puglia</td>
<td>19,9</td>
<td>Veneto 4,2</td>
<td>Piemonte 7,9</td>
<td>Marche 8,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molise</td>
<td>19,5</td>
<td>Umbria 4,2</td>
<td>Liguria 7,5</td>
<td>Ligure 8,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liguria</td>
<td>19,3</td>
<td>Marche 3,9</td>
<td>Abruzzo 7,3</td>
<td>Puglia 6,8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abruzzo</td>
<td>18,6</td>
<td>Lombardia 3,8</td>
<td>Molise 7,1</td>
<td>Basilicata 7,6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calabria</td>
<td>17,4</td>
<td>Lazio 3,7</td>
<td>Calabria 6,0</td>
<td>Puglia 7,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lazio</td>
<td>17,3</td>
<td>Friuli V.G. 3,3</td>
<td>Lazio 5,8</td>
<td>Basilicata 7,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campania</td>
<td>16,8</td>
<td>Liguria 3,0</td>
<td>Sicilia 6,5</td>
<td>Sicilia 6,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicilia</td>
<td>16,3</td>
<td>Piemonte 2,9</td>
<td>Campania 6,2</td>
<td>Campania 6,1</td>
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</table>
## Economic data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Trentino</th>
<th>Süd Tirol</th>
<th>Tirol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP in mln €</td>
<td>14.947</td>
<td>15.864</td>
<td>21.382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP pro capite €</td>
<td>29.612</td>
<td>32.698</td>
<td>30.592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Italy 23.500)</td>
<td>(Italy 23.500)</td>
<td>(Austria 28.350)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports in mln €</td>
<td>2.812</td>
<td>2.874</td>
<td>9.222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate</td>
<td>66,6%</td>
<td>70,5%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Italia 57,5%)</td>
<td>(Italia 57,5%)</td>
<td>(Austria 71,4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agr.</td>
<td>4.9% (I 3.8%)</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ind.</td>
<td>28.3% (I 29.1%)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serv.</td>
<td>66.8% (I 67.1%)</td>
<td>69.4%</td>
<td>67.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Italy 7.7%)</td>
<td>(Italy 7.7%)</td>
<td>(Austria 4.8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Primary Sector

“Masi” (family farms) in Süd Tirol
Primary Sector

Landscape management:
Primary Sector

Vineyards in Trentino

Vineyards in Süd Tirol
Primary Sector

Trentino products:
Primary Sector

Süd Tirol products:
Primary Sector

Tirol products:
Secondary Sector

- Estrazione minerali
- Produzione/distribuzione energia
- Edilizia
- Attività manifatturiera
Secondary Sector
Secondary Sector
Secondary Sector
Secondary Sector
Tertiary Sector

Job in the Tertiary Sector in 1991 and 2001
## Tourism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Trentino</th>
<th>Süd Tirol</th>
<th>Tirol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accommodation facilities</strong></td>
<td>2,662</td>
<td>10,285</td>
<td>23,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Private houses</em></td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hotels</em></td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Others</em></td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arrivals (in thousands)</strong></td>
<td>2,969</td>
<td>5,240</td>
<td>8,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>In Summer</em></td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average stay</strong></td>
<td>4,9 days</td>
<td>5,2 days</td>
<td>4,8 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tourism
Tourism

DOLOMITI
UNESCO WORLD
NATURAL HERITAGE
“SPENDING YOUR VACATION IN AN AGRITURISMO IN TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE MEANS VISITING AN INFINITE LANDSCAPED, HISTORICAL AND ARTISTIC LEGACY WITH VAST TOURIST RESOURCES.

AGRITURISMO.IT HAS CHOSEN 113 AGRITOURISMS IN TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE, WHICH GUARANTEE A VACATION CLOSE TO NATURE WITH THE UTMOST SATISFACTION AND COMFORT.

TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE: A VACATION IN CONTACT WITH NATURE THAT DOES NOT GIVE UP ANY COMFORTS, IN ACCOMMODATIONS MADE EVEN MORE WELCOMING DUE TO THE POSSIBILITY OF RELAXING IN THE POOL OR WELLNESS CENTRE, THE NUMEROUS SPORTS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND THE GASTRONOMIC SPECIALITIES TO TASTE AT FESTIVALS AND IN RESTAURANTS. ALL ELEMENTS ARE IN PLACE FOR AN UNFORGETTABLE VACATION.”

da: www.gallorosso.it
Tourism

Territorial marketing
Research and Innovation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strength</th>
<th>Weakness</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Environment, habitat, landscape** | • High quality landscape  
  • Natural reserves  
  • Biodiversity | • Glaciers retreatment  
  • Sky resort  
  • Difficult accessibility  
  • Monocultures | • Nature preservation  
  • Scientific/High quality tourism  
  • Sustainable mobility | • Water exploitation  
  • Infrastructures with high environmental impact  
  • Hydrogeological risks  
  • Forest increase  
  • Sprawl |
| **Local communities, local ethos** | • Strong cohesion  
  • Self-government tradition  
  • Solidarity  
  • Environmental sensitiveness | • Parochialism  
  • Political use of ethnic and linguistic minorities  
  • Low school qualification in the valleys | • Common history  
  • Immigrants integration  
  • Sustainable life-styles | • Ethnic segregation  
  • Folklore  
  • Divided history  
  • Neo-nazism |
| **Institutions** | • Strong investments  
  • Policy learning  
  • Attention to peripheral areas | • Intrusion in the social life  
  • Control | • Community involvement  
  • Exchange of good practices | • Decision-making tendency  
  • Non-collaboration among different institutions |
| **Economic structure** | • Cooperative enterprises  
  • Small scale enterprises  
  • Investments in innovation and in green economy | • Excessive territorial concentration  
  • Commuter  
  • Excessive public economic aid to private sector | • Hi-tech specialisations  
  • High quality tourism  
  • Bio food processing | • Transport system  
  • Decrease of primary sector |
## SWOT Analysis - 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strength</th>
<th>Weakness</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>What is homogeneous among the three contexts?</strong></td>
<td><strong>What is non homogeneous?</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • High level of production capacity  
  • High quality services  
  • Homogeneous environment  
  • Common traditions  
  • Attraction of foreign investments  
  • Self-government traditions  
  • Tourism well developed  
  • Investments in research and innovation  
  • Demographic increase  
  • Territorial marketing  
  • Joint lobbying at the European level  
  • Gender equality in the job market  
  • Environmental sensitiveness  
  • Economic diversification | • Languages  
  • History  
  • Ethnic identities  
  • Welfare and health-care systems  
  • Mountain agriculture  
  • Territorial planning and landscape management  
  • Transport system  
  • Immigrant integration  
  • Communication systems  
  • Education systems | • Exchange of good practices  
  • Establishment of high quality industrial districts  
  • Place-brand strategy  
  • Joint management of protected areas  
  • Exchange of students and employees  
  • Trans-border tourism | • Imbalances towards external areas  
  • Conflicts with national state systems  
  • Establishment of new bureaucratic and administrative structures  
  • Ethnic division |
Internal/External Potentialities

A possible future development for the three territories in the context of Euroregion depend on internal and external factors:

**internal**
- Multi-functionality of mountain and rural contexts
- Social capital
- Reciprocal acknowledgment
- Investments in competitive sectors
- Education

**external**
- Special commissioning of the states
- Equal distribution of development centres
- Environmental sensitiveness at the national level