



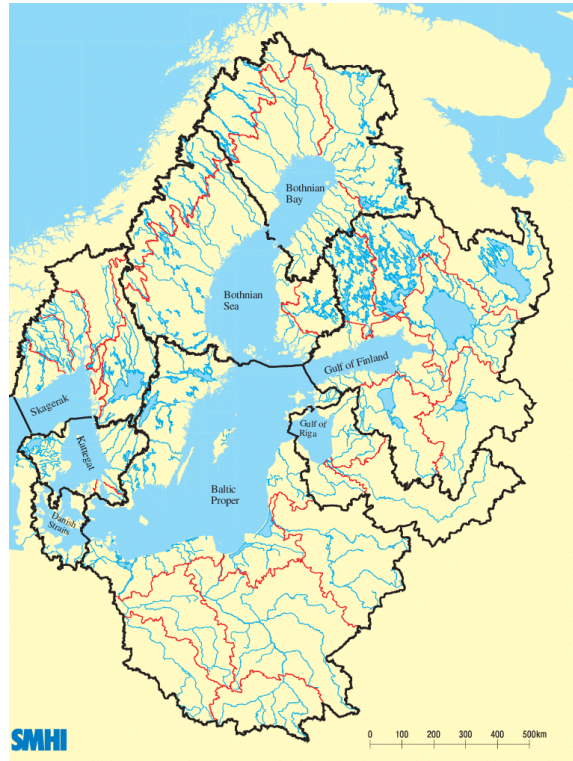
Interreg



(EUS)BSR and Interreg:
Thematic relevance and
potentials for closer coordination



1. Geography – functional territory and legitimacy



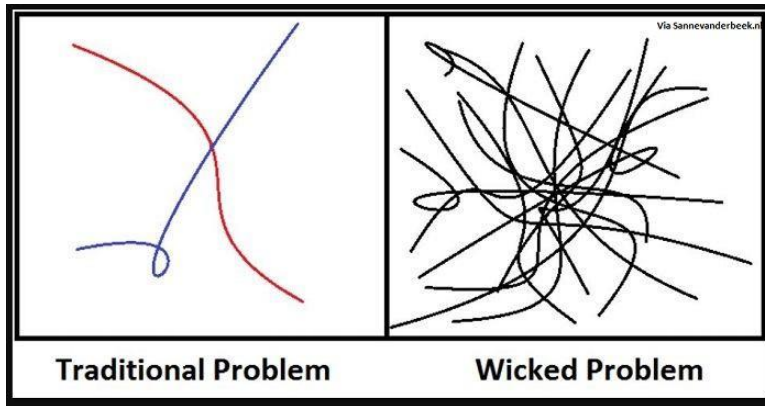
- Functional area for cooperation: Contribute to economic, social and territorial cohesion (Lisbon and Maastricht treaties): New governance architecture = Lisbonsation of Cohesion policy
- Network governance since 1950, well established actors, networks across the region (compared to other MRS), including well established regimes as regional expressions of EU policy = Helcom
- Cooperation with Russia and other non EU countries
- **No** INTERREG programme operates in isolation but are part of a larger complex framework of actors & strategies in BSR, which need to be taken into account during programme development

2. Shared wicked problems

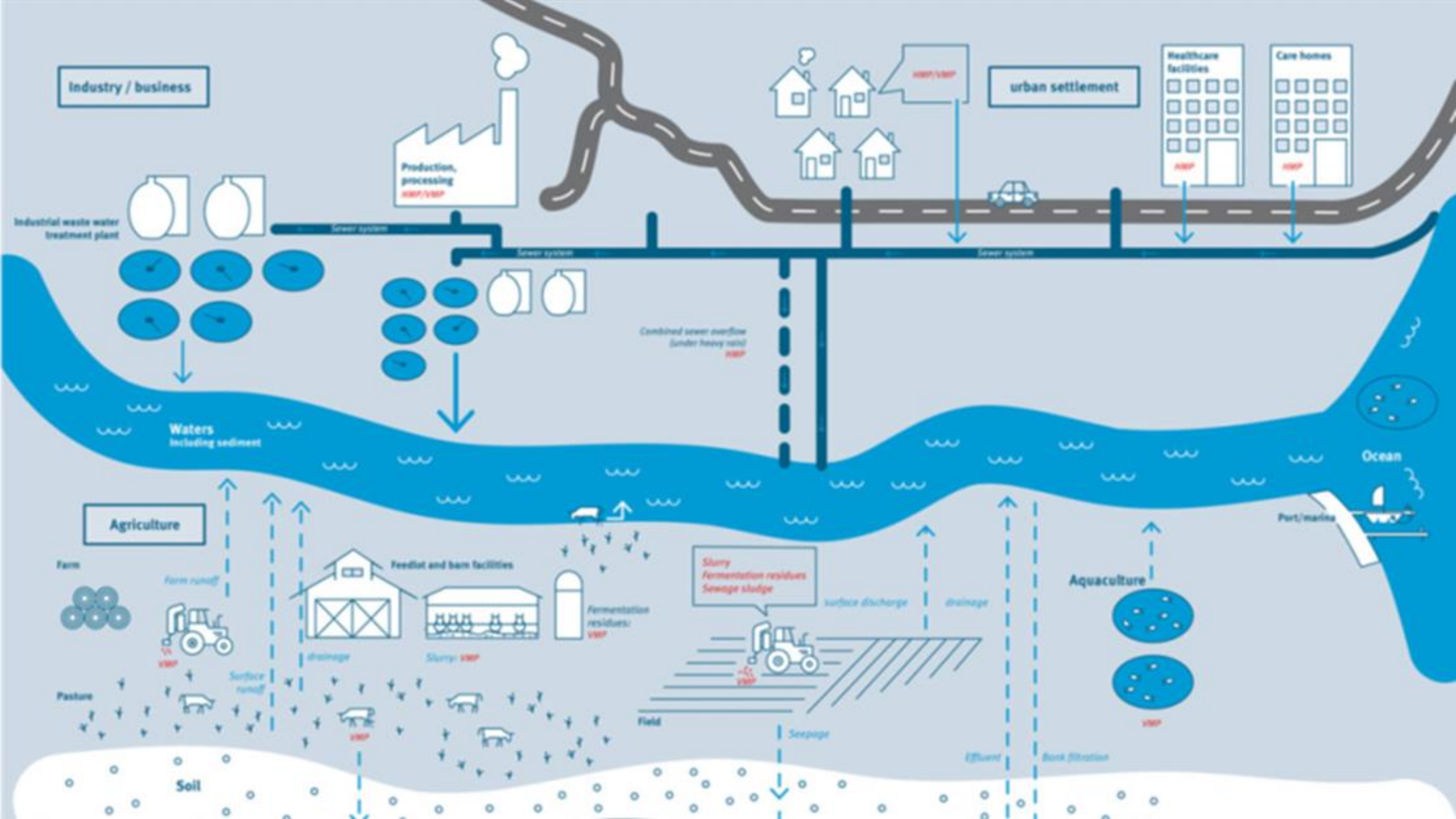


- In planning and policy, a problem that is difficult or impossible to solve because of incomplete, contradictory, and changing requirements that are often difficult to recognize
- Solving wicked problems requires a deep understanding of the stakeholders involved, and an innovative approach provided by design thinking

Shared wicked problems II



- Need a common understanding of challenges
- understand & decide what to fund –
 - types of partnerships
 - types of projects
 - themes – to make the right choices when it comes to thematic concentration for your programme area



Policies that need to be addressed



EU WATER FRAMEWORK
DIRECTIVE (WFD) AND
MARINE STRATEGY
FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE
(MSFD)



HELCOM BSAP



EU STRATEGIC APPROACH
TO PHARMACEUTICALS IN
THE ENVIRONMENT



GLOBAL ONE HEALTH
APPROACH



EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL
AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY
ACTION PLAN, INCLUDING
EU ZERO POLLUTION
AMBITION



EU FARM TO FORK
STRATEGY



HELCOM REGIONAL
NUTRIENT RECYCLING
STRATEGY

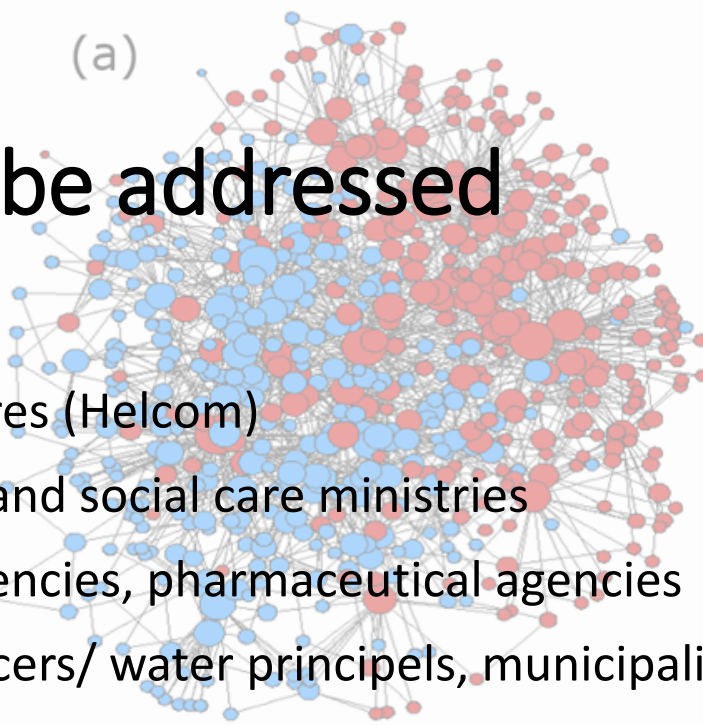


EU STRATEGY ON
BIOECONOMY

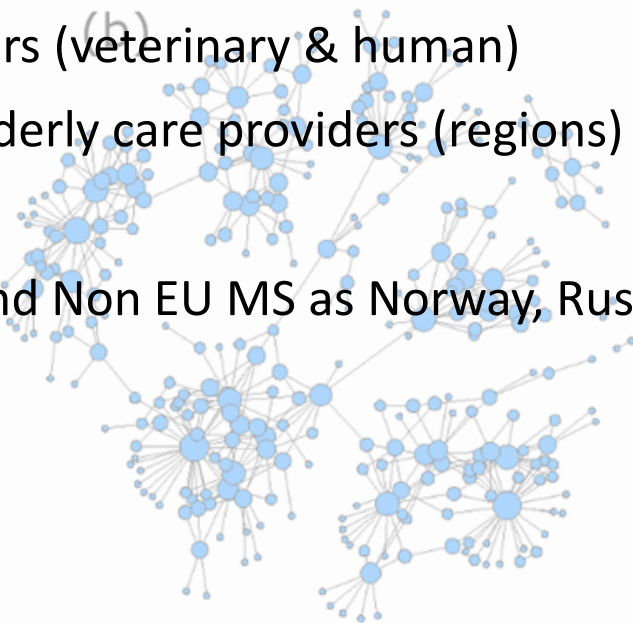
Actors that need to be addressed

- Pan Baltic Organisations structures (Helcom)
- National environmental, health and social care ministries
- Water agencies, EPAs, health agencies, pharmaceutical agencies
- Pharma producers, water producers/ water principals, municipalities
- Waste treatment operators (sludge)
- Health practitioners (veterinary & human)
- Health care and elderly care providers (regions)
- Consumers
- ...etc X 8 EU MS and Non EU MS as Norway, Russia & Belarus

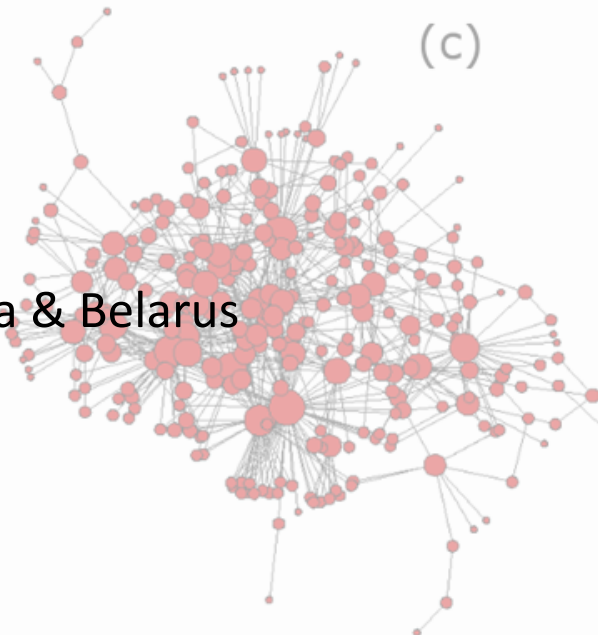
(a)




(b)



(c)





Europe 3.0 and macro-regional strategies

Macro-regional strategies are a tool in the development of territorial cooperation

Areas for better regulation as they are closer to the specific needs in the region (subsidiarity principle)

Networks of people of Europe – European integration on sub-regional/ local scale

No new institutions - supported by a multi-level and multi-actor governance approach - networks

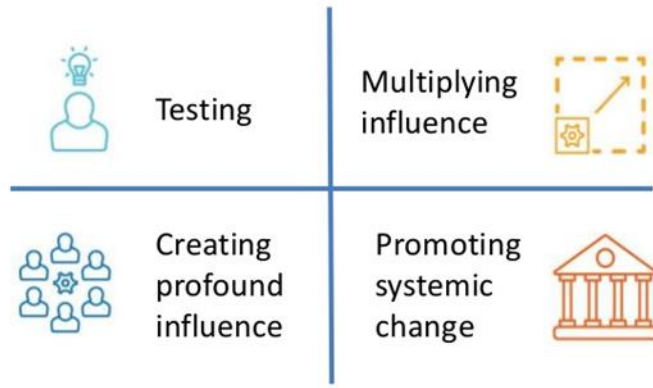
MRS do influence both the implementation of EU policies and legislation, and existing BSR institutions

Laboratories for experimenting with new modes of governance

Soft spaces & soft planning= arenas of experimentation for tackling policy issues that cut across the traditional administrative boundaries of the nation state

Experimental governance

4 Functions of Experiments

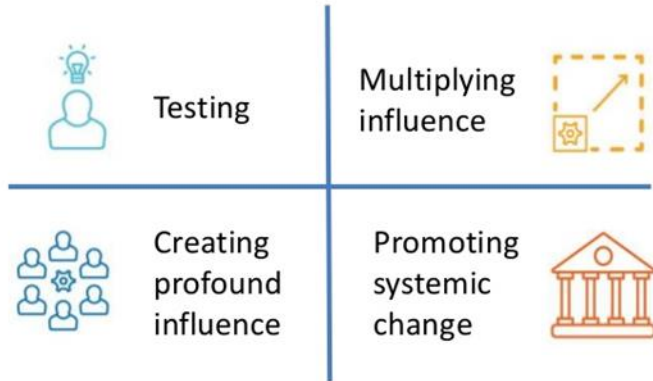


Laakso, Berg & Annala (2017) Dynamics of experimental governance: A meta-study of functions and uses of climate governance experiments

- Suitable in transnational domains of policy development
- Feedback loop between policy design, piloting implementation, pooling and sharing of experiences, reflexive learning
- Peer-review and performance comparison generate incentives to adopt best-practices allowing lower-level actors to search for *differentiated* solutions to shared problems

Experimental governance

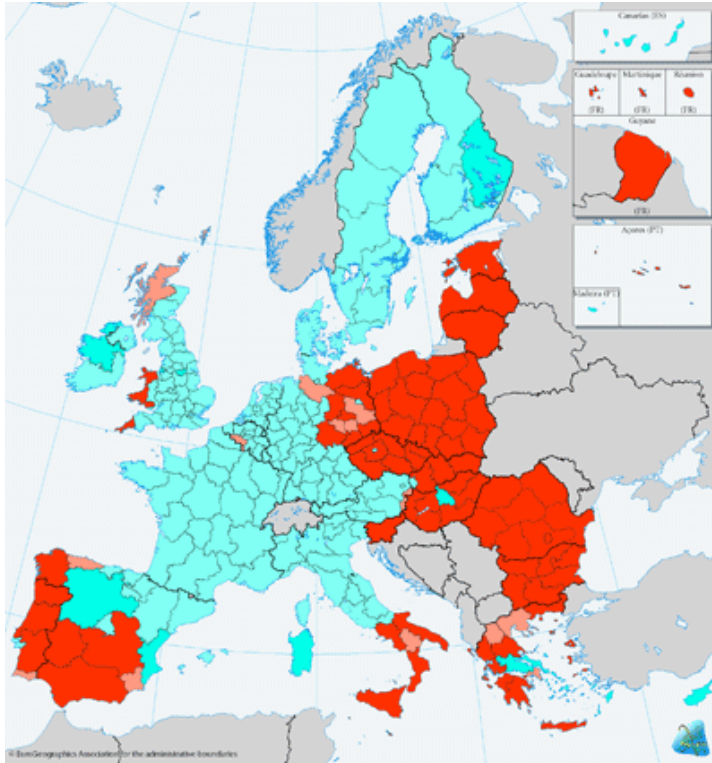
4 Functions of Experiments



Laakso, Berg & Annala (2017) Dynamics of experimental governance: A meta-study of functions and uses of climate governance experiments

- Outputs: new policy, implement existing policy better, regional development or investments plans, policy recommendations evidence-based decision-making
- Developing **placed based** strategies to overarching framework goals = differentiated solutions to sound problems = making policies both more inclusive and more efficient
- Pooling and sharing of experience = evidence based policy learning

EU MRS and cohesion policy



- EU MRS can be conceived as instances of experimentalist governance
- Governance through trials & learning = at the heart of European Cohesion policy since Lisbon treaties
- Cohesion policy as a key driver of mainstreaming innovative governance arrangements in the EU like MLG – following subsidiary principle
- Testbed for ‘intergovernmentalizing’ cohesion policy in a functional region
- EU = learning machine

Clustering& financial engineering

BSR pharma platform:

- Morpheus (SB), CWPharma(IBSR), NonHazCity, St Petersburg & Belarus (SI)

BSR Water platform

- IWAMA, Manure Standards, Village Waters, BEST, Reviving Baltic Resilience (SB), iWater (CB), CliPLivE (South-East Finland-Russia ENPI CBC)

PLATFORM
BSR WATER

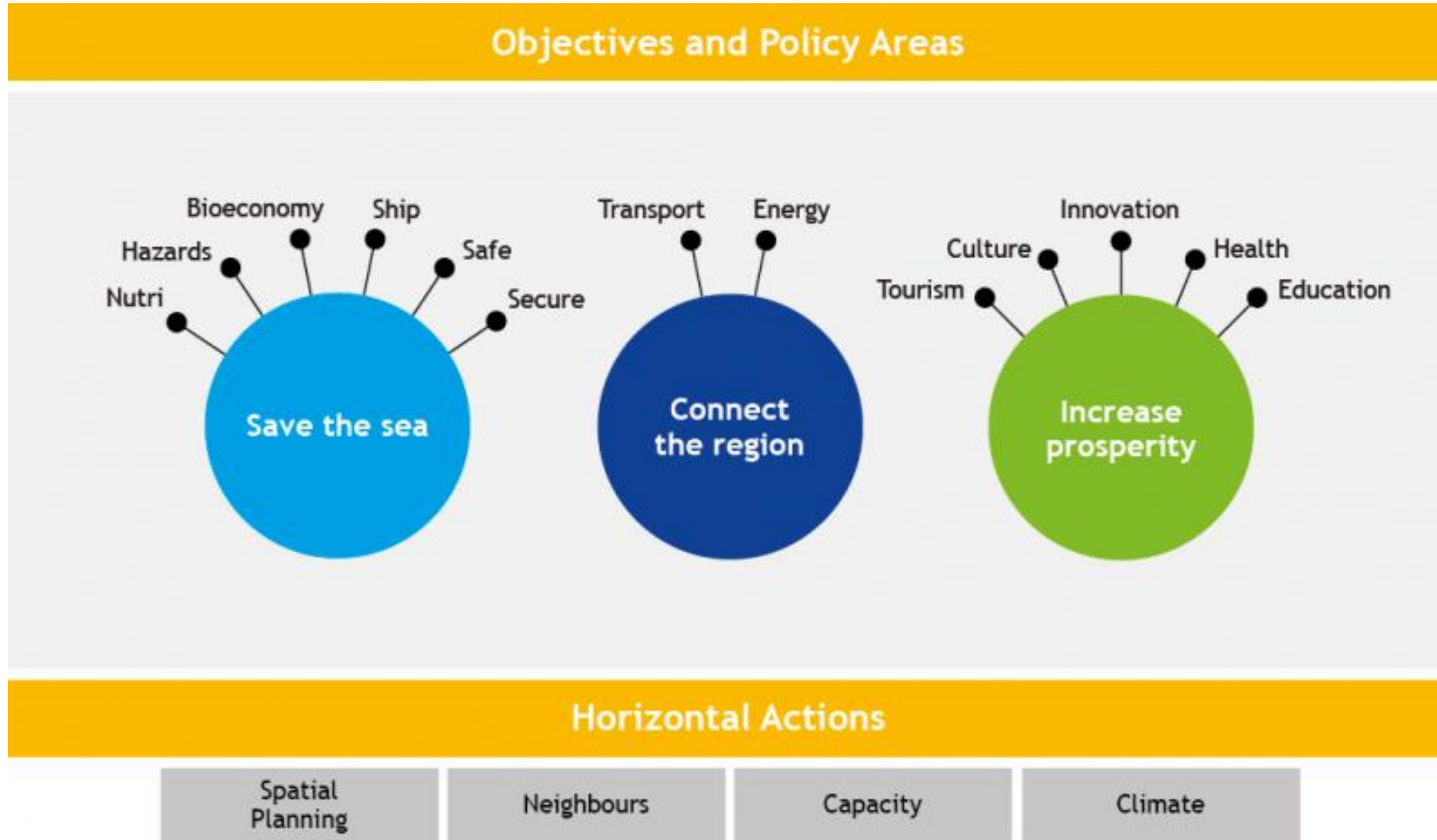


EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region

- Characterized as the overarching governance paradigm for the region
- Main agreed common challenges for the BSR, identified by member states and relevant stakeholders at all levels of governance
- Partly with the view to centralize BSR network governance activities, unveiled in 2009
- Aspires to coordinate policy activities and dialogue needed for governing the BSR challenges (i.e. polluted sea)
- Coordinator of policy initiatives, serving to expand the BSR system capacity for improving policy coherency and continuity
- Extension of the underlying principle of network & experimental governance

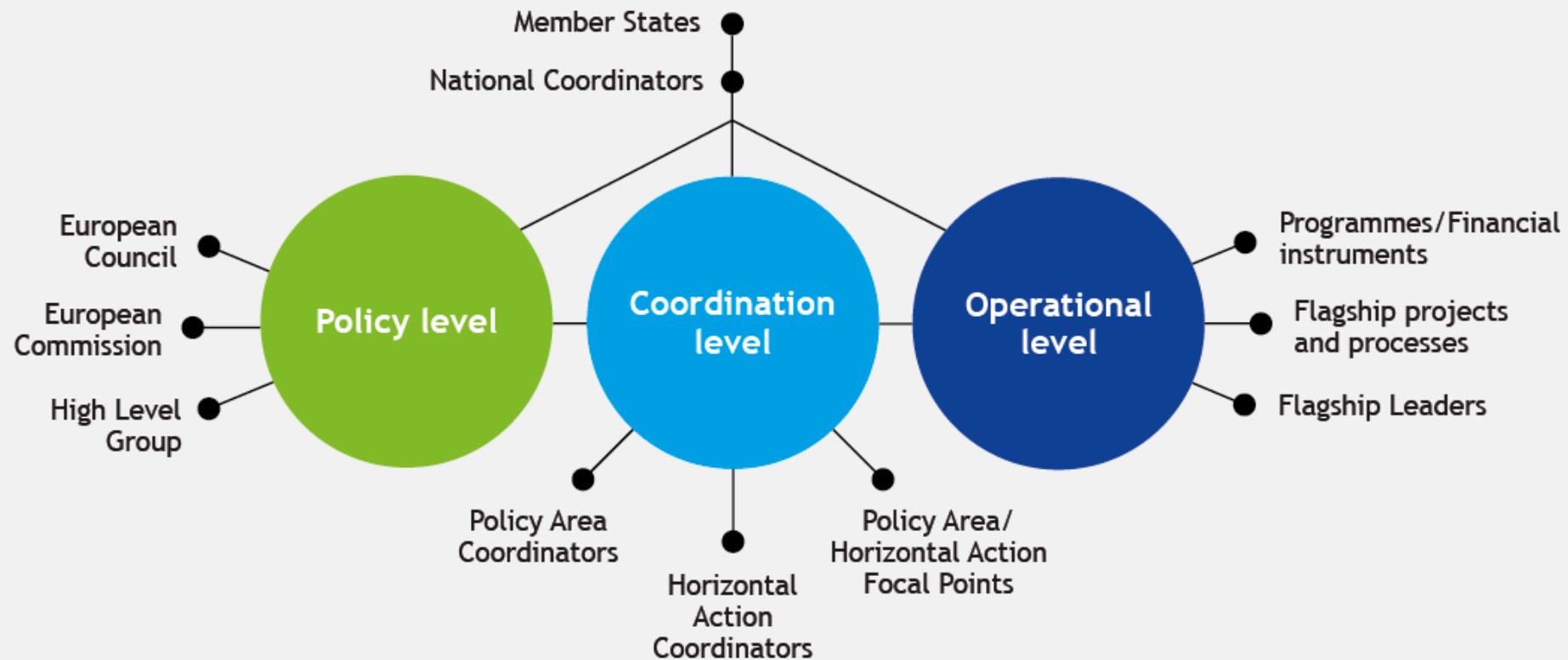


Agreed challenges for the BSR = EUSBSR

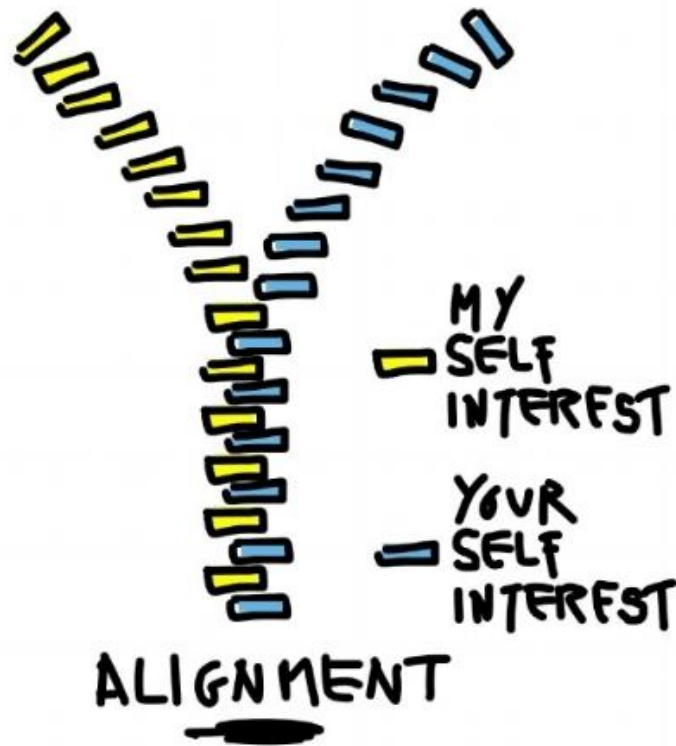


EUSBSR as an actors network

Governance system of the EUSBSR



Alignment with the EUSBSR?



- Makes cohesion policy more efficient – pooling of resources
- Bigger impact (on a wider territory)
- Good project pipeline (project ideas with a political support) & project experience
- Better visibility (by political leaders, decision-makers and citizens) & Communication (the story of value added)
- An improved situation in the macro-region – strategy actions will also improve the cross-border area
- Creating and controlling positive overlap, allowing for financial engineering, demand driven and place-based
- Support implementation of **Interreg 'Governance specific objective'**: access to networks, highly relevant actors, identifying key obstacles and priorities, solutions finding, multilevel governance, capitalisation
- Harmonized monitoring & evaluation

Why program coordination?



- No programme is an island: you are part of a bigger picture - one functional macro-region facing similar well defined challenges
- You are part of the experimental governance approach = part of the solution – Europe 3.0
- Coherent harmonised working approaches and joint understanding of concepts, themes, challenges, policies
- Pooling of resources/ upscaling of resources = same argument why organisation participate in EU projects
- Built on and further develop what has already been achieved



Thank you!

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EUSBSR
EU STRATEGY
FOR THE BALTIC
SEA REGION