

Concise dictionary (January 2013)

Terms in the context of URMA	
Governance	<p>The self-organisation of independent actors involved in complex relations of mutual interdependence, based on continuing dialogue and resource-sharing to develop mutually beneficial joint projects and to manage the dilemmas involved in such situations (Jessop 2002, modified).</p> <p>Metropolitan governance means the competence to take and implement strategic decisions at the metropolitan level, whether by consensus or through statutory powers (METREX b, undated: 4).</p> <p>Territorial governance means an intensive and continuous dialogue between all stakeholders of territorial development: the public sector, the private sector, the scientific community, non-governmental organizations (TAEU 2007: 2, modified).</p>
Innovation	<p>Knowledge transfer based on the creation and dissemination of "novelty", new knowledge, or the introduction of existing knowledge in a new way (cf. Cooke: 2001: 33, Lamboy 2005: 1142, modified).</p>
Metropolitan region	<p>Metropolitan region is characterised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one or several core cities • less intensive urban/rural relationships • complementarity of functions (urban services/rural resources) • the foundation is socio-economic solidarity and rural resource use and development for mutual benefit <p>(METREX c, undated: 9)</p>
Peri-urban areas	<p>Areas in some form of transition from strictly rural to urban. These areas often form the immediate urban-rural interface and may eventually evolve into being fully urban. Peri-urban areas are places where people are key components: they are lived-in environments. The majority of peri-urban areas are on the fringe of established urban areas, but they may also be clusters of residential development within rural landscapes. Peri-urban areas are most frequently an output of the process of sub-urbanisation or urban sprawl (CEMAT 2007: 12).</p>
Regional innovation systems	<p>Linkages between external as well as internal sources of knowledge production (universities, research institutions and other organizations and institutions providing government and private innovation services) and firms. The relations are conditioned by trust, reliability, exchange and cooperative interaction (based on Cooke & Memedovic 2003: 10, Cooke et al. 1997: 490).</p> <p>Regional innovation systems are usually based on clusters in biotechnology, information and communication technologies (ICT) or new media.</p> <p>Clusters can be characterized as a dense network of economic actors,</p>

	<p>who work together very closely and who have intensive exchange relationships. All economic actors who directly contribute to the dominant production process of a region are partners in this network, including manufacturing companies as well as supply and marketing companies, financial institutions, research institutes and technology transfer agencies, economic associations and unions, training institutions, the regional government and even informal associations (Cooke & Memedovic 2003: 3).</p>
Regional/territorial solidarity	<p>Regional solidarity implies that (metropolitan) regions are responsible for local authorities located within their functional area in terms of strengthening their local decision-making structures, potentials and services (e.g. infrastructure, education, business, tourism, health). A centralization of decision-making structures and services at the metropolitan/regional level should be avoided (BBSR 2005: 188, modified).</p> <p>Territorial solidarity means securing better living conditions and quality of life with equal opportunities, oriented towards regional and local potentials, irrespective of where people live whether in the European core area or in the periphery (TAEU 2007: 1).</p>
Regional/territorial/ large-scale responsibility	<p>Responsibility means that strong regions help weaker ones. They should act as a kind of motor and create a climate of friendly responsibility, in which dialogue, learning from each other, and maintaining partnerships on equal terms will lead to large scale cooperation. Therefore, it is important that all regions should realize and connect their potentials and abilities for mutual benefit (based on METREX c, undated: 12).</p>
Rural areas	<p>The OECD (2005, CEC, 2005: 7) definition of rural areas goes back to the regional typology which is based on three criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The first criterion identifies rural communities according to population density. A community is defined as rural if its population density is below 150 inhabitants per square kilometer in a given NUTS III region. 2. The second criterion classifies regions according to the percentage of population living in rural communities. Thus, a region is classified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly rural (PR), if more than 50% of its population lives in rural communities. • Predominantly urban (PU), if less than 15% of the population lives in rural communities. • Intermediate (IN), if the share of population living in rural communities is between 15% and 50%. 3. The third criterion is based on the size of the urban centres. Accordingly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A region that would be classified as rural on the basis of the general rule is classified as intermediate if it has a urban centre of more than 200 000 inhabitants representing no less than 25% of the regional population. • A region that would be classified as intermediate on the basis of the general rule is classified as predominantly urban if it has a

	urban centre of more than 500 000 inhabitants representing no less than 25% of the regional population
Supra-regional cooperation	Cooperation at the level above regional governments (e.g. federal states, provinces, voivodships, etc.)(HCU).
Sustainable development	<p>Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the concept of 'needs', in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and • the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs <p>(UN 1987: 41)</p>
Territorial cohesion	<p>Permanent and cooperative process involving the various actors and stakeholders of territorial development at political, administrative and technical levels. Territorial cohesion is to be achieved by promoting a polycentric settlement development in Europe, better use of available resources in European regions, and territorial integration of places where people live making them culturally, economically, and environemtally sustainable (based on TAEU 2007: 1).</p> <p>The aim of territorial cohesion is balanced development throughout the EU, reducing structural disparities between regions and promoting equal opportunities for all (CEC 2012a).</p> <p>Progress towards greater social and economic equality of opportunity in Europe through the sustainable use of Europe's natural and urban resources and their sustainable connectivity (METREX 2012).</p>
Triple helix approach	Approach based on university-industry-government relations (Etzkowitz & Leydesdorff 1997).
Urban area	<p>An urban area is an area which physically forms part of a town or city and is characterised by an important share of built-up surfaces, high density of population and employment and significant amounts of transport and other infrastructure (as opposed to rural areas). Urban areas may also comprise non built-up, green areas generally used for recreational purposes by urban dwellers (CEMAT 2007: 20).</p> <p>A morphological urban area (MUA) has a minimum density of 650 inhabitants per square kilometre; a functional urban area (FUA) is a labour market area (travel-to-work-area)with more than 10 % of the economically active local residentscommute towards the employment centre (URBACT 2010: 2). The Functional Urban Area consists of the municipality in the core and municipalities surrounding this core (Antikainen 2005: 1-2).</p>
Urbanisation	In demographic dimension, urbanisation means increasing concentration of people in urban style settlements at densities that are higher than the areas surrounding them. A second notion of urbanisation is economic:

	<p>economic activities that are normally associated with cities. The third meaning of urbanisation is sociocultural and refers to participation in urban ways of life (Friedmann 2002, in Gregory et al. 2009: 792-793, modified).</p> <p>Counter-urbanisation is a process of population deconcentration away from large urban areas and their suburbs to small settlements which are well accessible for commuters, offer cheaper housing and less congested environment (Gregory et al. 2009, 119, modified)</p> <p>Suburbanisation is a process related to the development of suburbs around large cities and metropolitan areas. The process of suburbanisation is generated by the growth (increase of total population) as well as by internal re-structuring of cities. Many residents of larger cities no longer live and work in the same urban area, choosing instead to live in suburbs and commute to work in other areas. Suburbs are inhabited districts located either on the outer rim of a city or outside the official limits of a city or even the outer elements of a conurbation. The suburbanisation process is often assimilated to that of urban sprawl, especially when it comes to blame the growing traffic problems and the destruction of natural landscapes and resources (CEMAT 2007: 14).</p>
Urban-rural partnerships	<p>Project-oriented cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit. Urban-rural partnership can extend further than the actual metropolitan area of influence. They can create partnerships over a longer geographical distance than the neighbouring areas. Starting point is cooperation on equal footing, making instant functional coalitions for mutual benefit and thus enhancing cohesion between the urban metropolis and the rural regions regardless of their geography (METREX b, undated: 7-8, 12-14).</p> <p>Urban-rural partnerships "provide a way to combine growth and balancing policy and they enable peripheral and economically weak areas to participate in growth and innovation" (Kawka: 2009: 70). However, "[...] not every commuter flow or every provision of potable water, wind energy or food products is a partnership" (Kawka: 2009: 63).</p>
Networks/Initiatives dealing with urban-rural issues	
ESPON	<p>The European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion providing European observation and evidence on territorial development and cohesion. The activities are implemented as a programme under the Structural Funds 2007-2013 and the objective of European territorial cooperation. The mission is to enhance European knowledge, data and indicators on territorial structures, trends, perspectives and impacts of sector policies which can meet policy demand related to EU Cohesion Policy and be useful for policy makers and practitioners around Europe (ESPON 2012).</p>
EUROCITIES	<p>EUROCITIES is the network of major 140 European cities. The members are the elected local and municipal governments of major European</p>

	<p>cities. EUROCITIES was founded in 1986 by the mayors of six large cities: Barcelona, Birmingham, Frankfurt, Lyon, Milan and Rotterdam. The objective of EUROCITIES is to reinforce the important role that local governments should play in a multilevel governance structure, to shape the opinions of Brussels stakeholders and ultimately shift the focus of EU legislation in a way which allows city governments to tackle strategic challenges at local level (EUROCITIES 2012).</p>
METREX	<p>Founded in 1996, the Network of European Metropolitan Regions and Areas, provides a platform for the exchange of knowledge, expertise and experience on metropolitan affairs, and joint action on issues of common interest. METREX is a network of practitioners (politicians, officials, and their advisers) concerned with strategic spatial planning and development at the metropolitan level. The Network has members from some 50 metropolitan regions and areas in Europe (Metrex a, undated).</p>
PURPLE	<p>A platform of peri-urban areas in Europe. It was set up in 2004 and brings together regions from across the EU including: Catalunya, Dublin, Flanders, Frankfurt Rhein-Main, Île de France, Mazovia, MHAL (Province of Limburg), Nord Pas de Calais, Regio Randstad, Rhône-Alpes, Surrey in South East England, South Moravia, Stockholm, West Midlands, Wielkopolska and Zealand (Denmark).</p> <p>The overall aim of PURPLE is striving for sustainable rural and agricultural development in peri-urban regions.</p> <p>General objectives of PURPLE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote successful socio-economic transition in peri-urban rural areas and their agricultural sector • Influence European regional and rural policy making • Develop a distinctive role as the primary interlocutor with Brussels-based institutions, and with politicians and stakeholders across the EU on issues of special relevance to Europe's peri-urban regions • Act as a platform for peri-urban regions to share knowledge and good practice, allowing connections and productive cross-fertilisation between existing projects, as well as promoting new trans-European initiatives in the field. <p>(PURPLE 2012)</p>
RURBAN	<p>Partnership for sustainable urban-rural development is a preparatory action agreed by the European Parliament in 2010 and managed by the European Commission.</p> <p>It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyse territorial partnership practices for towns/cities and rural areas • achieve better cooperation between different actors in developing and implementing urban-rural initiatives • assess possible economic and social gains from enhanced rural-urban cooperation • identify the potential role of urban-rural partnership for improving regional competitiveness and regional governance <p>(CEC 2012c)</p>

Terms specific to the Project Partners' regions/countries ¹	
Supra-regional partnerships of responsibility ("Großräumige Verantwortungs-gemeinschaften") (Germany)	The main aim of this approach is to achieve growth and innovation as well as cohesion and balance on a regional level between these different types of regions: central and peripheral, urban and rural, economically strong and weak regions should contribute to growth and innovation according to their potentials. All regions should realize and connect their potentials and abilities. Supra-regional partnerships have been promoted at the federal level through demonstration projects ("Modellvorhaben der Raumordnung", in short MORO). Seven demonstration regions were subsequently selected in 2007, following a competitive call for expressions of interest. The regions received limited financial support for cooperation and project management from the Federal Ministry (€50,000 - €80,000 over two years) as well as practical professional assistance from the Federal Office for Building, Regional Planning and Urban Affairs (Kawka 2009: 60; BBSR 2011: 4).
Regiopolis (Germany)	The term "regiopolis" is a combination of the words region and polis (city) and is a city outside a metropolitan area that acts as economic, educational and cultural centre for surrounding rural areas. The population of a regiopolis exceeds 100.000 inhabitants. The City of Rostock in Northern Germany is an example of a regiopolis (Aring & Reuther 2008).
Terms in the context of INTERREG IV C ²	
Capitalisation projects	Interregional cooperation projects which focus specifically on the transfer of regional development good practices into mainstream EU Structural Funds programmes of the regions participating in the project or represented in the partnership. As such, projects submitted to this second type have already to be well aware of existing good practices in their field of cooperation.
Good practice	In the context of the INTERREG IVC programme, a good practice is defined as an initiative (e.g. methodologies, projects, processes, techniques) undertaken in one of the programme's thematic priorities which has already proved successful and which has the potential to be transferred to a different geographic area. Proved successful is where the good practice has already provided tangible and measurable results in achieving a specific objective.
Implementation plan	All projects approved in the fourth call have to elaborate 'implementation plans'. An implementation plan is defined as a document that specifies how each partner 'region' will work to integrate the lessons learnt from the cooperation into its local/regional or, if relevant, national policies.
Integrated approach	Cross-sectoral approach in which projects are linked to different programme subthemes.

¹ To be further completed by project partners

² Source: INTERREG IV C Glossary, if not stated otherwise; direct citation. Available at: <http://www.interreg4c.eu/afficheGlossaire.html> (16.08.2012)

Interregional cooperation	Cooperation among the European regions with the aim to promote exchange and transfer of knowledge and best practices.
Mainstreaming	The process of integrating new knowledge and good practices into the Convergence, Competitiveness & Employment and European Territorial Cooperation objectives, through interregional cooperation. Also called 'transfer process'.
Pilot action (projects)	An implementation carried out by one of the partners in order to test a new approach on its territory. It can be related to a completely new experimentation for the concerned partnership. A pilot action can also be related to a transfer of practice from one authority to another authority.
Stakeholder	Any person or organisation with an interest in or affected by EU legislation and policymaking is a 'stakeholder' in that process. The European Commission makes a point of consulting as wide a range of stakeholders as possible before proposing new legislation or new policy initiatives (CEC 2012 b).

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