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Marginality as a problem and opportunity

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Post-positivism: marginality theory (political geography/political science)

Parker (2000), Browning and Joenniemi (2003):

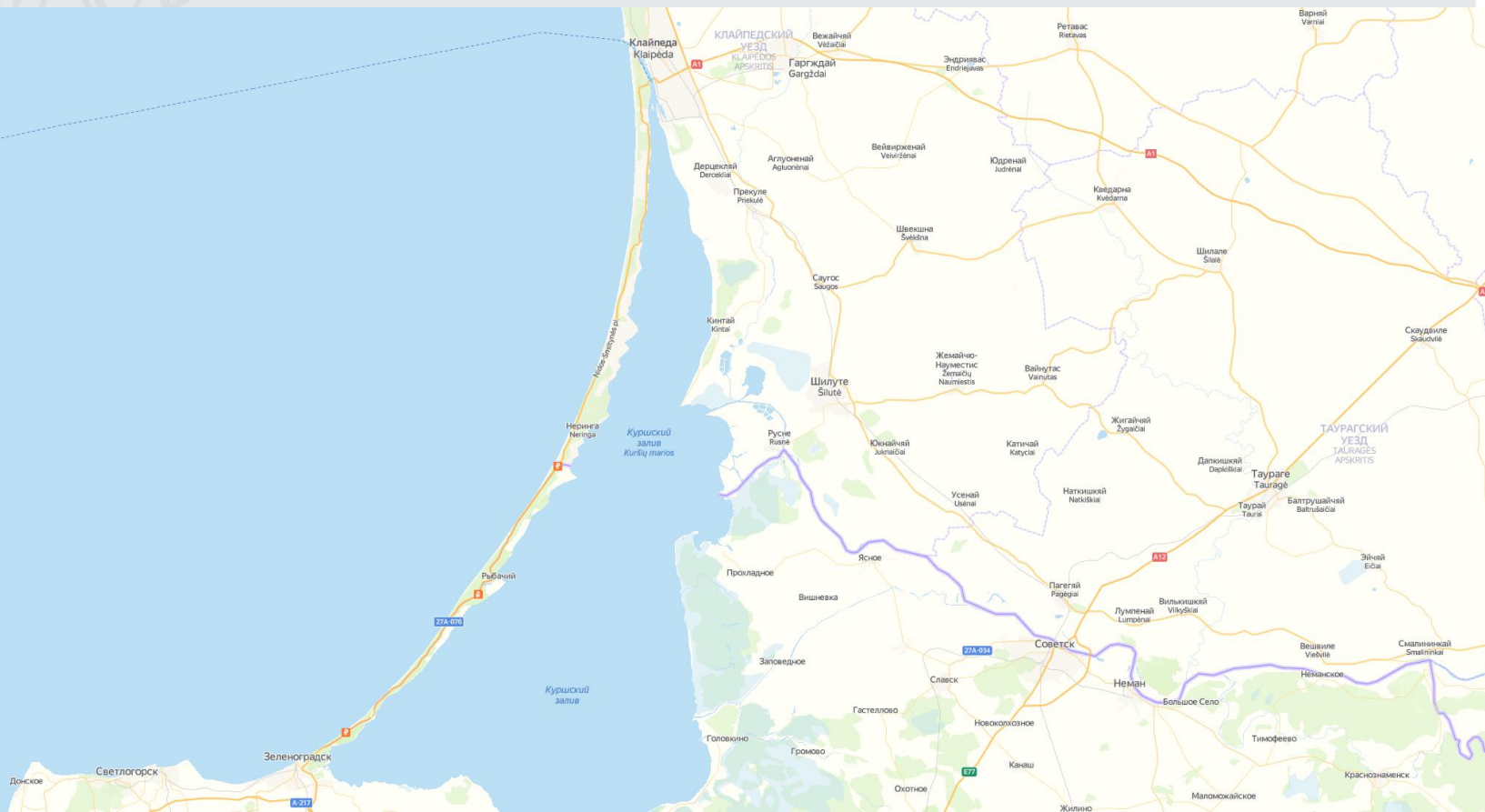
The marginal actors can make use of their geographic location acquiring, for instance, the roles of mediator or 'bridge' between different countries. They also can turn the marginality from disadvantage to a resource and transform themselves from remote and provincial territories to attractive places hosting intense international flows of goods, services, capital, technologies and people.

On a more general plane, CBC contributes to the processes of de-bordering and de-sovereignisation in a globalising world.



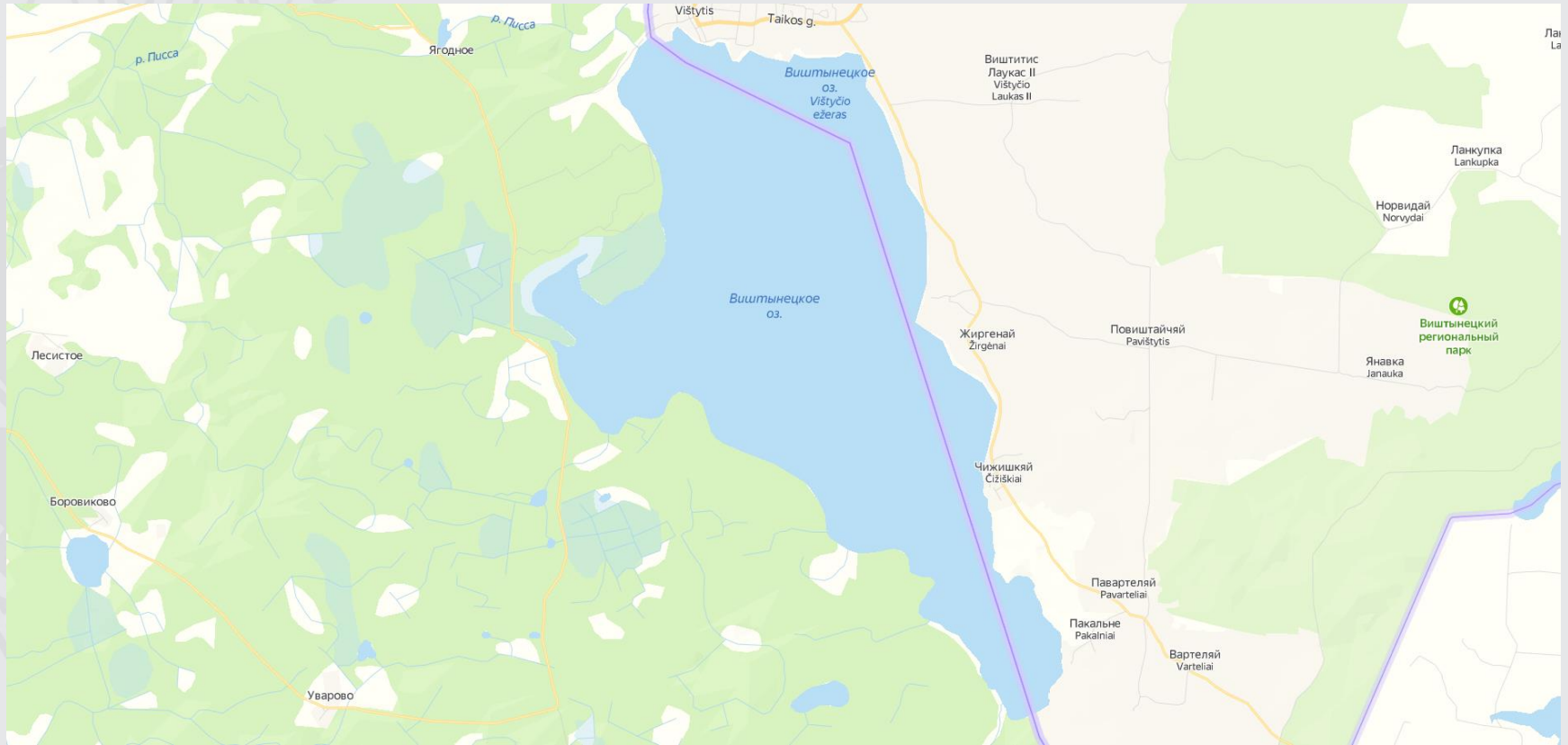
Каковы ресурсы маргинальности?

- Развитие торгово-экономических связей приграничных регионов
- Развитие приграничной инфраструктуры: дороги, погранпереходы
- Развитие туристической индустрии: рекреационный, экологический, историко-культурный, промышленный туризм
- Создание интегрированных систем экологического менеджмента (Куршская коса, Виштынецкое озеро, озёрно-речная система Вуоксы)





Виштынецкое озеро





Вуокса





Каковы ресурсы маргинальности?

- Содействие в решение территориальных споров: Калининградская область, Карелия
- Судьба разделённых народов: сету, лаппы/саамы, карелы, вепсы, ингерманландцы
- Мобилизация ресурсов гражданского общества
- Неиерархичный/горизонтальный/сетевой принцип отношений между приграничными регионами позволяет им сохранять рабочие отношения, несмотря на турбулентность “большой” политики



Questions on marginality theory:

- What are advantages and disadvantages of the marginality theory as compared to other borderlands theories?
- Is the marginality theory applicable to non-European regions (South Caucasus, Central Asia, Sino-Russian cross-border relations)?
- Which of the marginality resources do you think is most effective?



Questions on paradiplomacy:

- What are the basic motives laying behind the sub-national and non-state actors' international activities?
- What strategies, instruments and institutions are available for them to implement their foreign policies?
- Is paradiplomacy a challenge or compliment to/enrichment of Russia's national sovereignty?



Baltic Sea Region programme

The area cooperation covers 11 countries: eight EU member states and three partner countries. The EU member states taking part are Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany (the *Lander* of Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Schleswig-Holstein and Niedersachsen (Luneburg region)), Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden.

Partner-country participants are Belarus, Norway and Russia (St Petersburg, Arkhangelsk, Kaliningrad, Leningrad, Murmansk, Novgorod, Pskov and Vologda Regions, Republic of Karelia, Komi Republic and Nenetsky Autonomous District).



Programme area





Baltic Sea Region programme

The overall objective of the programme is to strengthen integrated territorial development and cooperation for a more innovative, better accessible and sustainable BSR. The programme's priorities include the development of innovation infrastructure, efficient management of natural resources, regional transport systems, maritime safety, environmentally friendly shipping and urban mobility. Projects must involve at least three partners from three different countries within the programme area. Funds available for the programme come from the ERDF (EUR 263.8 million), ENI (EUR 8.8 million), Russia (EUR 4.4 million) and Norway (EUR 6.0 million).



Kolarctic programme

- Russia: Murmansk and Arkhangelsk regions, Nenets Autonomous District
- Finland: Lapland
- Norway: Finnmark, Troms, Nordland
- Sweden: Norrbotten
- Adjoining areas: Pohjois-Pohjanmaa (Finland), Vasterbotten (Sweden), Republic of Karelia, Leningrad Region and St. Petersburg (Russia).



Kolarctic programme





Kolarctic programme

The overall aim of this programme is to promote a viable economy and the attractiveness of the region, where inhabitants and visitors come to enjoy the Arctic flora and fauna and where natural resources are used in a sustainable way.

The programme has the following thematic objectives: business and SME (small and medium enterprises) development; environmental protection, climate change mitigation and adaptation; improvement of accessibility to the regions, development of sustainable and climate-proof transport and communication networks and systems; and promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management.



Kolarctic programme

The indicative allocation of EU funding for the Kolarctic CBC programme 2014–20 is EUR 24.718 million. Availability of an additional ERDF allocation of EUR 10.355 million for years 2018–20 is subject to a mid-term review by the EU and the availability of matching ENI funds. Norwegian equivalent funding totals EUR 7 million. National co-financing from EU member states (Sweden and Finland) is a total of EUR 12.359 million; Russia is to provide the same amount. The programme requests all individual projects to allocate their own contribution of a minimum of 10% of the total project budget.



Karelia CBC programme

Core area:

- Finland: Pohjois-Pohjanmaa (Northern Ostrobothnia), Pohjois-Karjala (North Karelia) and Kainuu
- Russia: Republic of Karelia

The adjoining areas:

- Finland: Lapland, Pohjois-Savo, North Savo, South Savo and South Karelia
- Russia: the Murmansk, Arkhangelsk and Leningrad regions and St Petersburg



Karelia CBC programme





Karelia CBC programme

The overall objective of the programme: to make the programme area attractive for the people to live and work and businesses to locate and operate.

The programme's thematic objectives are similar to the previous one with one addition: promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage.



Karelia CBC programme

The programme is co-funded by the EU out of the ENI and ERDF allocations, and by Russia and Finland, with each source providing EUR 10.75 million. Forty joint projects were selected for funding by the stakeholders.



South-East Finland–Russia CBC programme

Core area:

- Finland: Etela-Karjala (South Karelia), Etela Savo (South Savo) and Kymenlaakso
- Russia: Leningrad Region and St. Petersburg

Adjoining areas:

- Finland: Uusimaa, Paijat-Hame, Pohjois-Savo, North Karelia
- Russia: Republic of Karelia



South-East Finland–Russia CBC programme





South-East Finland–Russia CBC programme

The programme's overall objective will be achieved through “improved competitiveness, increased economic activity, a knowledge-based economy, skilled labour force, high-level cultural events and tourism, pure nature and waters, easy mobility, good transport corridors, and smooth and modern border crossing points”.

The programme's total funding is EUR 72.294 million, of which the EU will provide 50% and Finland and Russia the other half (divided between them on a 50–50 basis).



Estonia–Russia programme

Core area:

- Estonia: Kirde-Eesti, Louna-Eesti, Kesk-Eesti
- Russia: Leningrad, Pskov regions and St. Petersburg

Adjoining areas:

- Estonia: Pohja-Eesti



Estonia–Russia programme





Estonia–Russia programme

Strategic objectives: (a) promote economic and social development in regions on both sides of the common borders; (b) address common challenges in the environment, public health, safety and security; and (c) promotion of better conditions and modalities for the mobility of people, goods and capital.

Funding: The EU's financial contribution to the programme is EUR 16.808 million, while Estonia and Russia will contribute EUR 9.013 million and EUR 8.404 million respectively.



Latvia–Russia programme

Core area:

- Latvia: Vidzeme and Latgale regions
- Russia: the Pskov region in Russia

The adjoining area:

- Latvia: the Pieriga and Zemgale regions
- Russia: the Leningrad Region



Latvia–Russia programme





Latvia–Russia programme

- *The strategic goal* is to support joint efforts to address cross-border development challenges and promote sustainable use of the existing potential of the area across the border between Latvia and Russia.
- *Funding:* The EU contribution is EUR 16.055 million (EUR 17.554 million together with co-financing partners), while Latvia will contribute EUR 1.035 million and Russia will give EUR 7.938 million (EUR 8.743 million together with partners' co-financing).



Lithuania–Russia programme

Core area:

- Russia: the Kaliningrad Region
- Lithuania: the Klaipeda, Marijampole and Taurage counties



The adjoining regions:

- Lithuania: the Alytus, Kaunas, Telsiai and Siauliai counties



Lithuania–Russia programme



-  Core regions
-  Adjoining regions
-  Regions outside the Programme area



Lithuania–Russia programme

Thematic objectives: (a) promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage; (b) promotion of social inclusion and the fight against poverty; (c) support for local and regional good governance; (d) promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management.

Funding: The EU and Russia together with co-financing partners will contribute EUR 18.71 million and EUR 8.5 million respectively.



Poland–Russia CBC programme

Core area:

- Russia: the Kaliningrad Region
- Poland: Gdański, Trojmiejski and Starogardzki sub-regions (all in Pomorskie region); Elbląski, Olsztyński and Ełcki sub-regions (all in Warmińsko-Mazurskie region); and Suwalski sub-region (in Podlaskie region)

Adjoining areas:

- Poland: the subregions of Słupski (Pomorskie region) and Białostocki (Podlaskie region)



Poland–Russia CBC programme

 Kaliningrad Region, Russia

 Warmińsko-Mazurskie Region, Poland

 Podlaskie Region, Poland

 Pomorskie Region, Poland





Poland–Russia CBC programme

Specific priorities: (1) cooperating on historical, natural and cultural heritage for their preservation and cross-border development; (2) cooperation for a clean natural environment in the cross-border area; (3) accessible regions and sustainable cross-border transport and communication; and (4) joint actions for border efficiency and security.



Poland–Russia CBC programme

Funding: The financial allocations of the EU are 41.645,86 million, while the Russian contribution to the programme is EUR 20.652,617 million and minimum co-financing is EUR 5.713,532 million



EU-Russia CBC programme's funding for 2014-2020, million EUR.

Programme	ERDF	ENI	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Russia	Total
Baltic Sea Region	263.8	8.8	–	–	6.0	4.4	283.0
Kolarctic	24.718		12.359		7.0	12.359	56.436
Karelia	10.75	10.75	10.75	–	–	10.75	43.0
South-East Finland–Russia	36.147		18.0735	–	–	18.0735	72.294
Estonia– Russia	16.808 (EU) + 9.013 (Estonia)		–	–	–	8.404	34.225
Latvia–Russia	17.554 (EU) 1.035 (Latvia)		–	–	–	8.743	27.332
Lithuania–Russia	18.71		–	–	–	8.5	27.21
Poland–Russia	20.653	20.992	–	–	–	20.653	62.298
Total	459.73		34.7535	6.18	13.0	91.8825	605.546

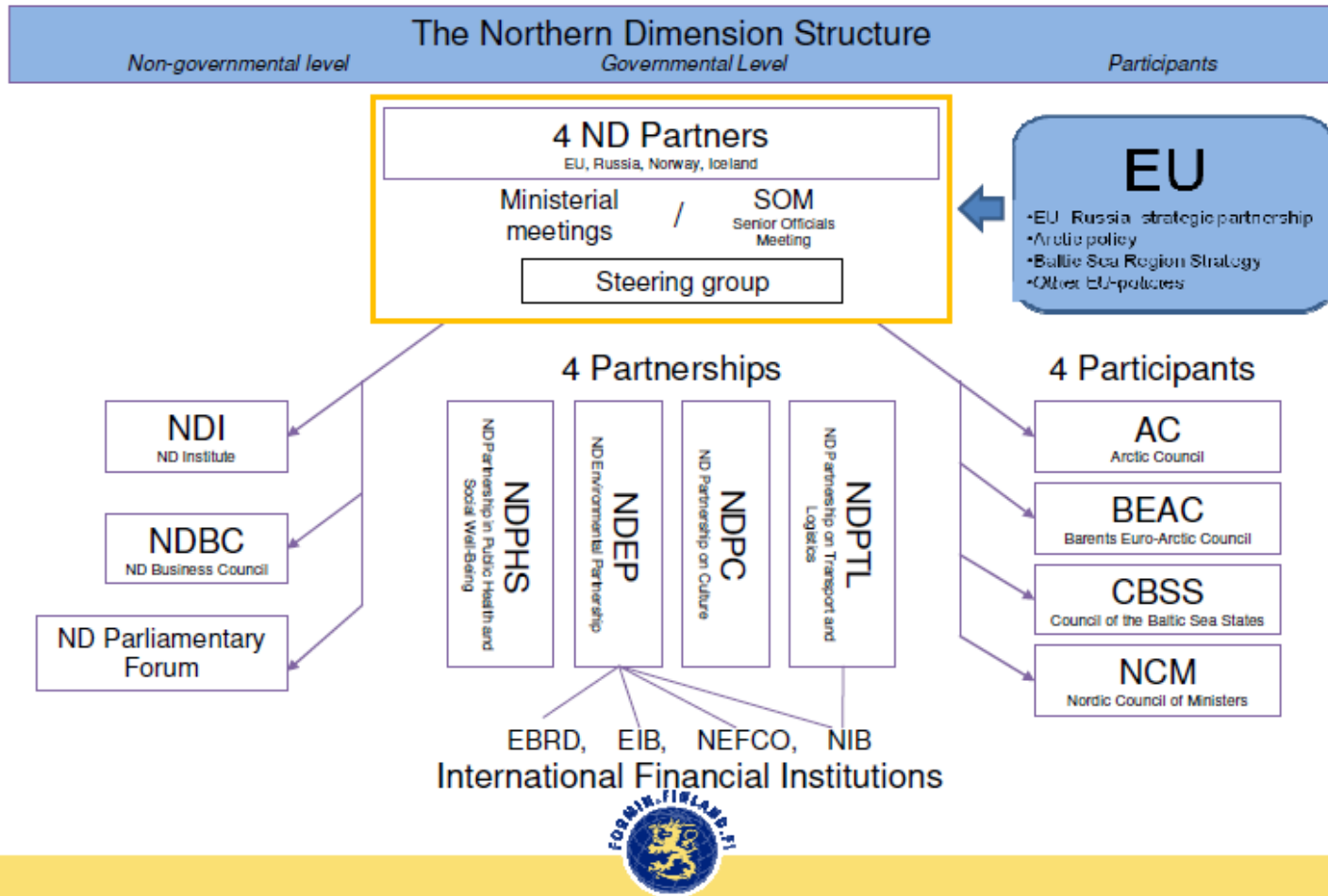


Northern Dimension

- Paavo Lipponen's initiative (1997)
- Formally approved by the EU in 2000. The first Action Plan 2000-2003.
- ND's reform in late 2006.
- four partnerships: the Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership (NDEP), and the Northern Dimension Partnerships in Public Health and Social Well-being (NDPHS), on Transport and Logistics (NDPTL) and on Culture (NDPC). The structure, nature and tasks of partnerships vary from project-centred financing to expert-oriented cooperation.



ND institutions





Northern Dimension 2007-2013

The ND covered a wide range of sectors, such as the environment, nuclear safety, health, energy, transport, logistics, promotion of trade and investment, research, education and culture.



Northern Dimension 2007-2013

NDEP: dozens of wastewater treatment plants were built or rehabilitated in Arkhangelsk, Kaliningrad, Leningrad Region, Novgorod, Komi Republic, Petrozavodsk, Pskov and St. Petersburg. Heating systems were modernised in Kaliningrad and Vologda. A solid-waste management project was implemented in Petrozavodsk. The NDEP participated in the construction of the St. Petersburg Flood Protection Barrier.



Northern Dimension 2007-2013

The NDEP's nuclear “window”: nuclear waste management in north-west Russia. Its focus was on the Arkhangelsk and Murmansk regions, which constituted the largest repository of nuclear waste in the world. The NDEP coordinated its work with the Contact Experts Group of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

NDEP nuclear safety projects included the construction of facilities for the storage of spent nuclear fuel, defueling of nuclear submarines and modernisation of transportation systems for spent nuclear fuel on the Kola Peninsula.



Northern Dimension 2007-2013

The specific aims of the NDPTL included:

- Facilitating improvements in the major transnational transport connections between the partner countries with the view of stimulating sustainable economic growth at the local/regional and global levels.
- Accelerating the implementation of transport and logistics infrastructure projects along the major transnational connections, and facilitating the approval of projects of mutual interest.
- Accelerating the removal of non-infrastructure related bottlenecks, affecting the flow of transport in and across the region, and facilitating the improvement of logistics in international supply chains.
- Providing effective structures to monitor the implementation of the proposed projects and measures.



Northern Dimension 2007-2013

The key problems that have been confronting the NDPTL in 2008-2014 were:

- Lack of (agreed) strategic framework/vision.
- Lack of shared focus and approach among partners.
- Organisational issues (problems with establishing the secretariat and support fund).
- Lack of funding.
- Lack of co-operation with other funding possibilities.



Northern Dimension 2007-2013

Only by the end of 2012, the secretariat was fully operational. At the end of 2012, following lengthy preparations and negotiations, an NDPTL support fund was established and first projects could be funded.

It turned out, however, that Russia was not a high priority for the NDPTL partnership: in 2013, the secretariat selected only one (road from “Brusnichnoye” border-crossing point to Vyborg bypass) of 12 projects submitted in the first call.



Northern Dimension 2007-2013

NDPHS had two priority areas:

- Reducing major communicable diseases and prevention of lifestyle related non-communicable diseases. The main focus was on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases and antibiotics resistance. Concerning non-communicable diseases, special attention was paid to the determinants of cardiovascular diseases, including excessive use of alcohol and smoking as well as the use of, and the risk factors associated with excessive consumption of alcohol and illicit drug use.



Northern Dimension 2007-2013

- Enhancing and promoting healthy and socially rewarding lifestyles. Under this objective, the partnership focused on nutrition, the enhancement of physical activity, creating smoke-, alcohol-, and drug-free environments, the practice of safe sexual behaviours, and supportive social and work environment and constructive social skills. Children and young people were the main target groups.



Northern Dimension 2007-2013

The EU started to fund the NDPHS projects rather late - since 2011. In 2011-2014, there were only three projects financially supported by Brussels: “Providing support to meetings aimed to develop NDPHS projects”; “Alcohol and drug prevention among young people in Baltic Sea region communities; situation analysis for evidence based policies”; “Building capacity in prevention of HIV and associated infections among youth at risk in the Northern Dimension area”. The second and third projects were specifically aimed at the Kaliningrad Region and north-western Russia.



Northern Dimension 2007-2013

Despite the EU's modest participation in the NDPHS projects, Russia was rather supportive of this partnership. Russia has become increasingly involved in the NDPHS, considering it a politically important partnership that could play a significant role in the regional co-operation. Russia actively participated in the work of expert and task groups, being the co-lead partner in two expert groups and one task group, and was engaged in the running of NDPHS projects. It also contributed financially although its contribution was limited to the secretariat budget, but it promised to increase its financial participation in the forthcoming years.



Northern Dimension 2007-2013

Established in 2010, the NDPC is the youngest of the four partnerships in the ND Policy. From the very beginning, the aim of the NDPC was to contribute to the social and economic development in the ND area by focusing on culture-based creativity co-operation, promoting the operating conditions for cultural and creative industries (CCI), by bridging the gap between public and private funding and strengthening co-operation between the cultural and creative industries and the business community throughout the entire ND area. Furthermore, culture was seen as the driving force in regional and international development and an important part of co-operation in all other sectors across the ND area.



Northern Dimension 2007-2013

The NDPC's strategy document for 2012-2016 defined three focus areas:

- Serve as a focal point for networks, projects and other cultural activities in the ND area: exchange of best practices, dialogue between public and private actors, as well as cultural and business sectors, facilitating co-operation in the field of culture among Council of the Baltic Sea States, Barents-Euro-Arctic Council, Arctic Council and Nordic Council of Ministers to promote synergies, act as a point of information on plans and activities.



Northern Dimension 2007-2013

- Support priority projects that highlight the goals of the partnership: present ND cultural products and services to internal and external audiences, develop tailor-made cultural tourism products, promote cultural activities with a people-to-people focus, strengthen capacity in the field of marketing and business for cultural actors.
- Facilitate access to financing, including public-private funding for collaboration projects.



Northern Dimension 2007-2013

The EU financial contribution to the NDPC was quite modest. Brussels funded four projects with Russia's participation in 2011-2014:

- A study on the Viking route heritage sites in Russia.
- Mapping study of music industry operators in North West Russia.
- Presentation of the results of the studies on Viking route heritage sites and music industry in Russia.
- Northern Dimension co-operation for cultural and creative industries' development.

The EU's total contribution was as little as EUR 572.498.



Northern Dimension 2007-2013

Fundamental conceptual differences between the EU and Russian partners: While CCI was a fast developing sector in Europe, it was not the case in Russia. Only recently Russia has taken an interest in this sector and its contribution to economic development. It should be mentioned that many EU stakeholders were unconvinced that the CCI belongs to the cultural area and therefore questioned the focus of the NDPC. The fact that it was the ministries of culture that participated in the NDPC was also questioned, as some countries saw CCI as part of economic development. + additional funding is needed.



The ND in the post-Ukrainian era

In contrast with the ENI CBC programmes, the ND developed rather sluggishly after 2014: some projects were cancelled or suspended; only projects approved in the pre-crisis period were continued and no new projects were launched. For example, the NDEP did not initiate any new projects with Russia in the 2014-2020 EU budget cycle, but, at the same time, turned its attention to co-operation with Belarus. Some modest activities and progress can be observed only in the cases of NDPHS and NDPC.



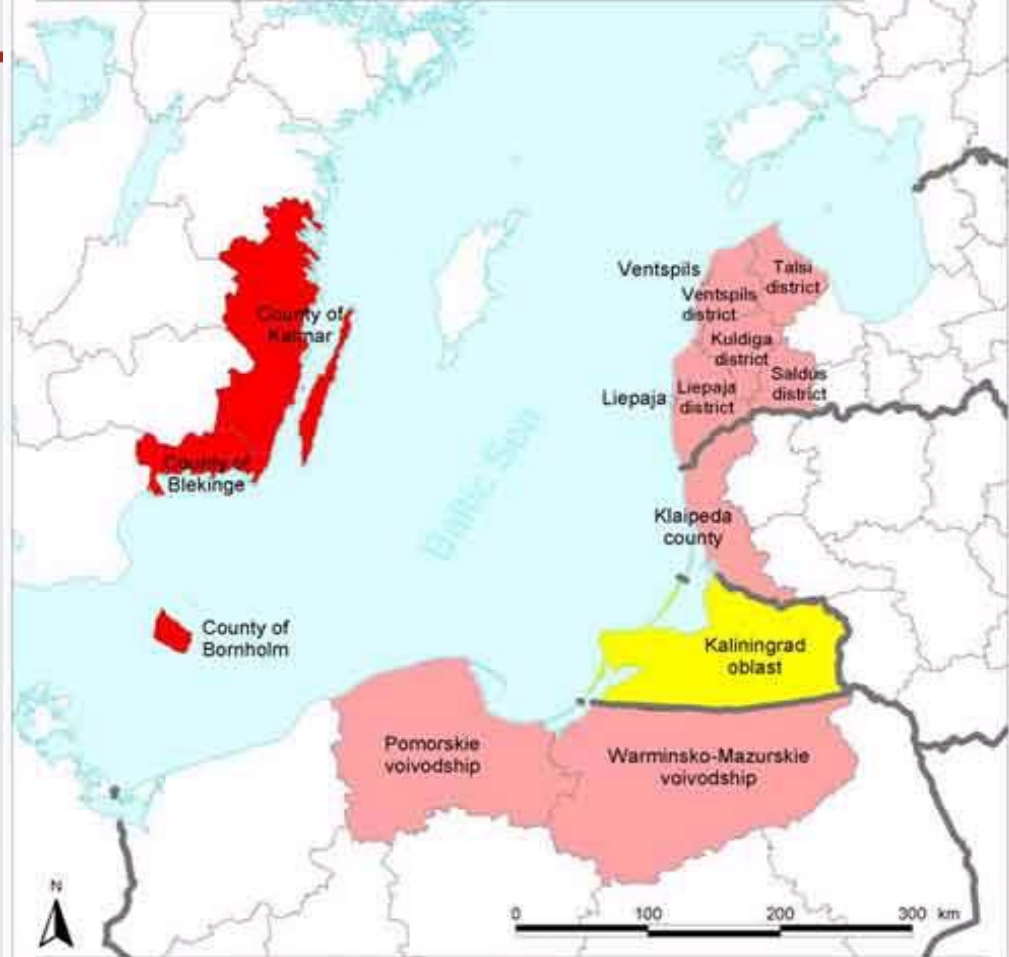
Euroregions

Euroregions are administrative-territorial units designed to promote CBC between neighbouring local or regional authorities in countries that share land or maritime borders. In fact, they constitute well-known mechanisms for cooperation between regions and municipalities. The projects implemented under Euroregions auspices aimed to develop regional transportation, energy and border-crossing infrastructure; monitor environmental risks; train municipal officials; and establish cultural, educational, youth and other people-to-people contacts. In this respect, the Euroregions foster Europeanisation, de-bordering, de-marginalisation, increased awareness and familiarisation.



Euroregion “Baltic”

CBC regions in the Baltic States and North-West Russia
Euroregion Baltic



- Members:
- County of Bornholm (DK)
 - Regional council of Kalmar, Kronoberg County
 - Association of Local Authorities and Blekinge region (SE)
 - Kurzeme Planning Region (LV)
 - Klaipeda county (LT)
 - Pomorskie and Warminsko-Mazurskie voivodships, Association of communes of Poland (PL)
 - Association of municipalities in Kaliningrad region, Kaliningrad oblast (RU)

- European Union
- EU accession countries
- Non-EU countries
- National boundary
- Boundary of region



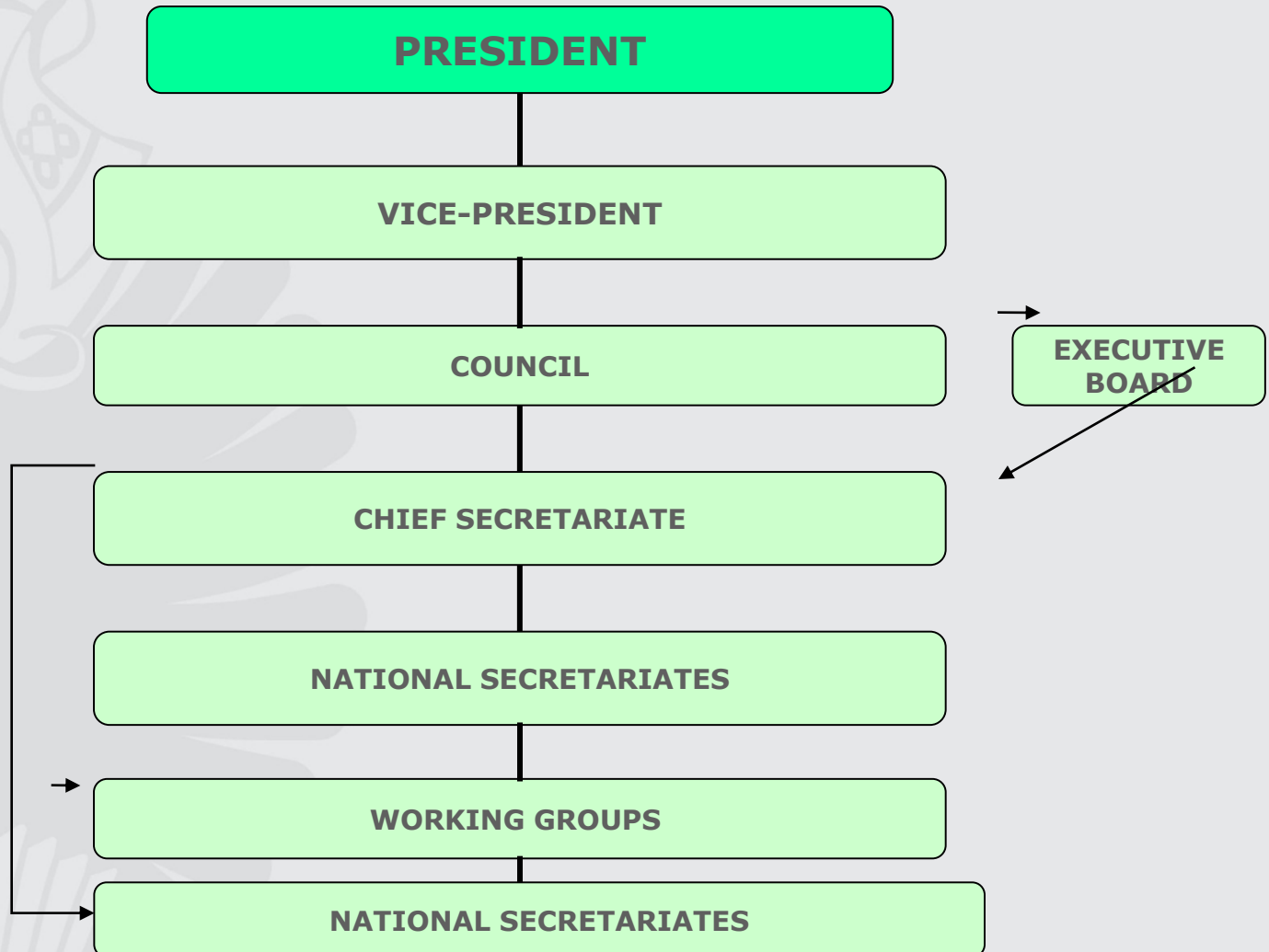


PRIORITIES FOR THE BALTIC EUROREGION

- Development of a comprehensive and long-term strategy for the Euroregion.
- Water resources: monitoring of the current situation and further reduction of water pollution.
- Establishing of innovation centers to support small and medium-size businesses.
- Development of rural areas, including introduction of new technologies and development of the transport infrastructure.
- Introduction of information technologies and improvement of communication systems. Under this subproject TACIS provides the local authorities with equipment, software and expert assistance. For example, with the TACIS help a new website was developed for the Baltiysk national secretariat.

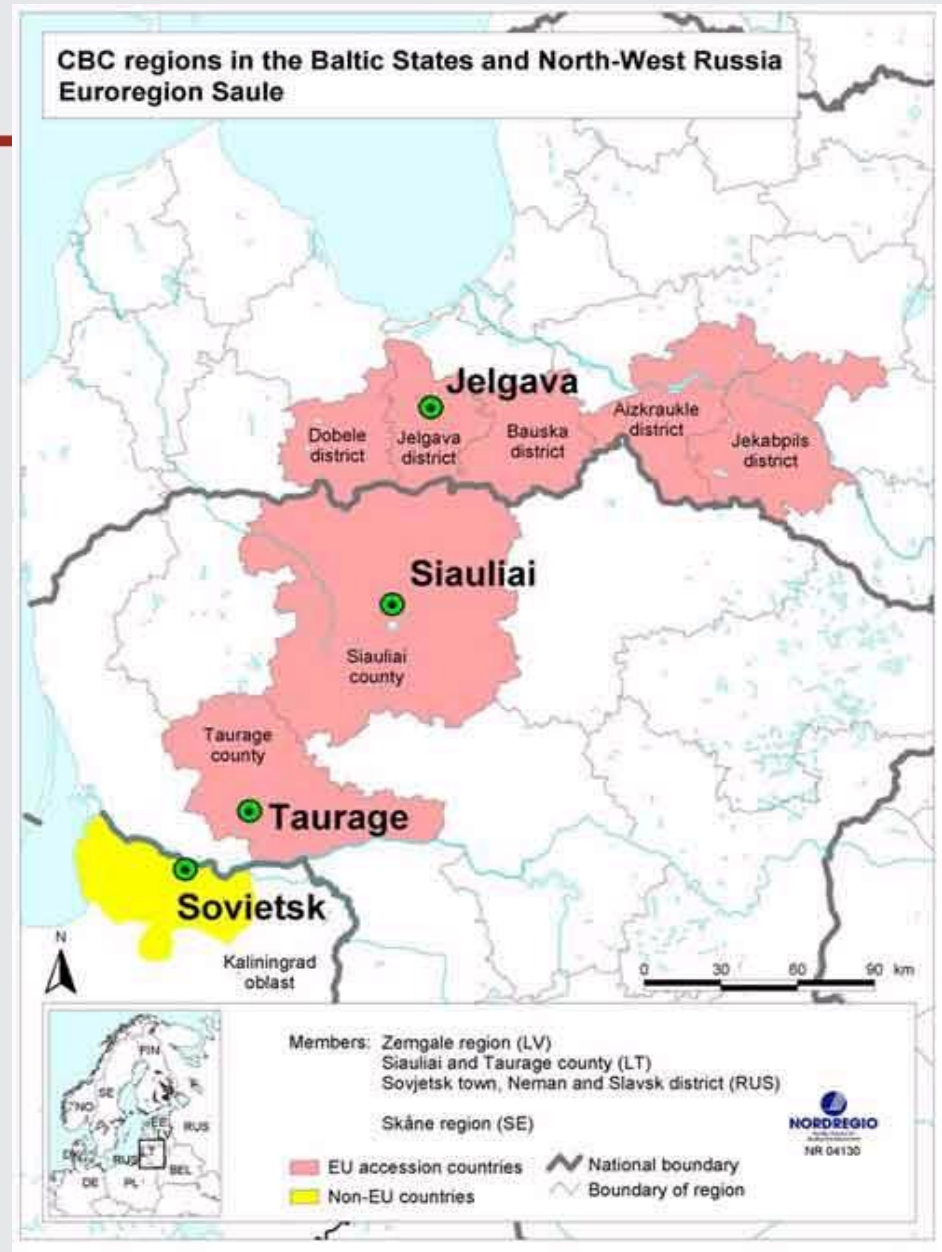


The administrative structure of the Baltic Euroregion



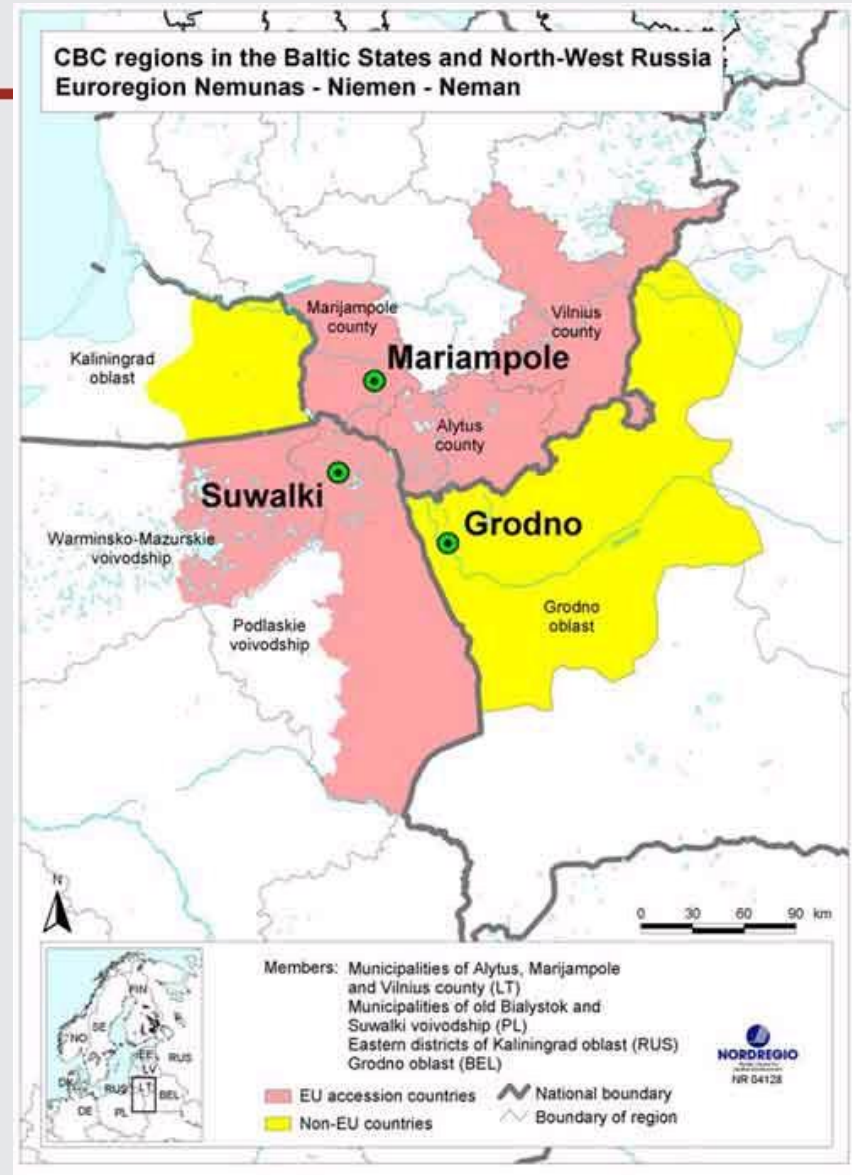


Euroregion “SAULE”



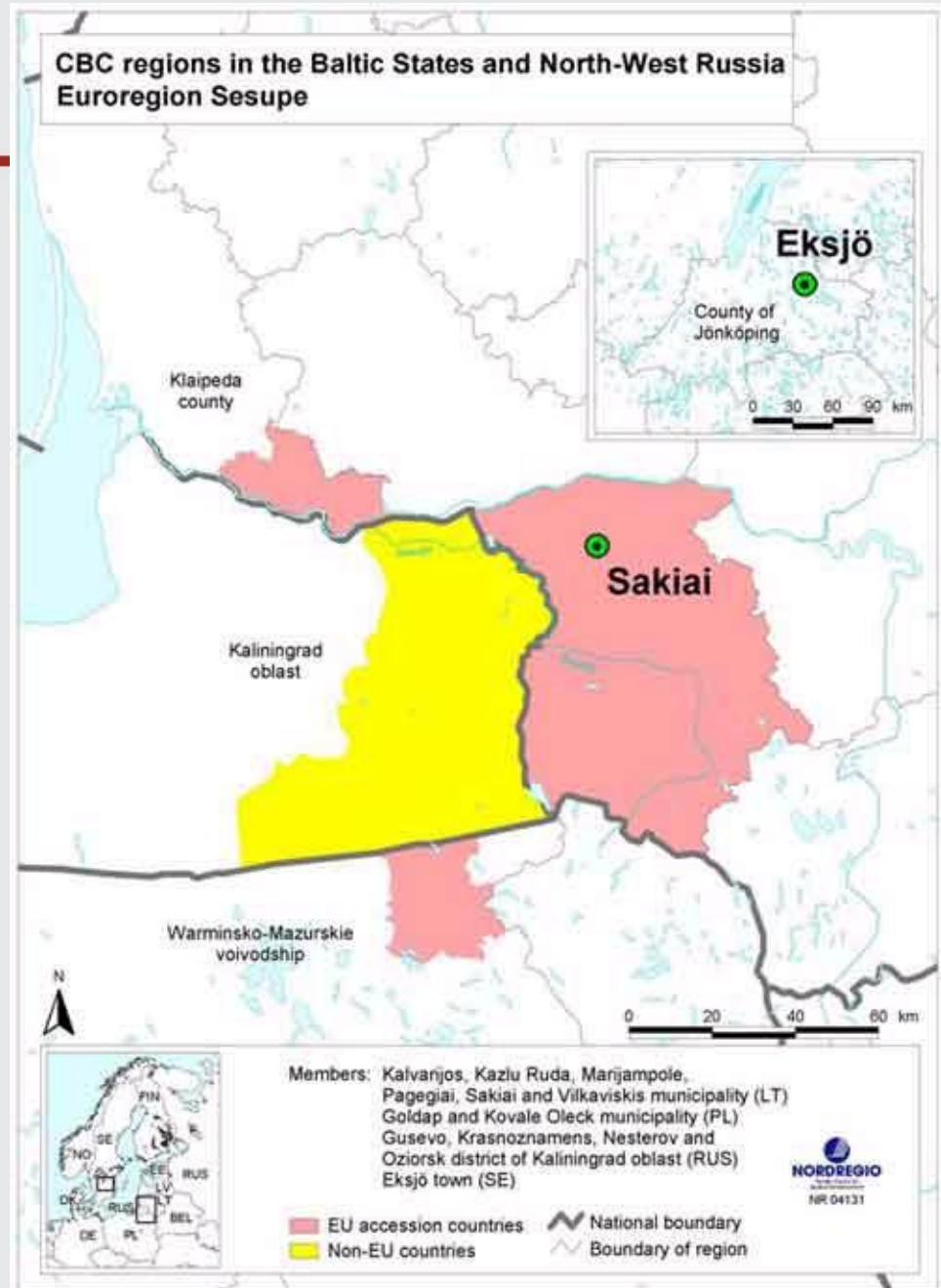


Euroregion “NEMAN”



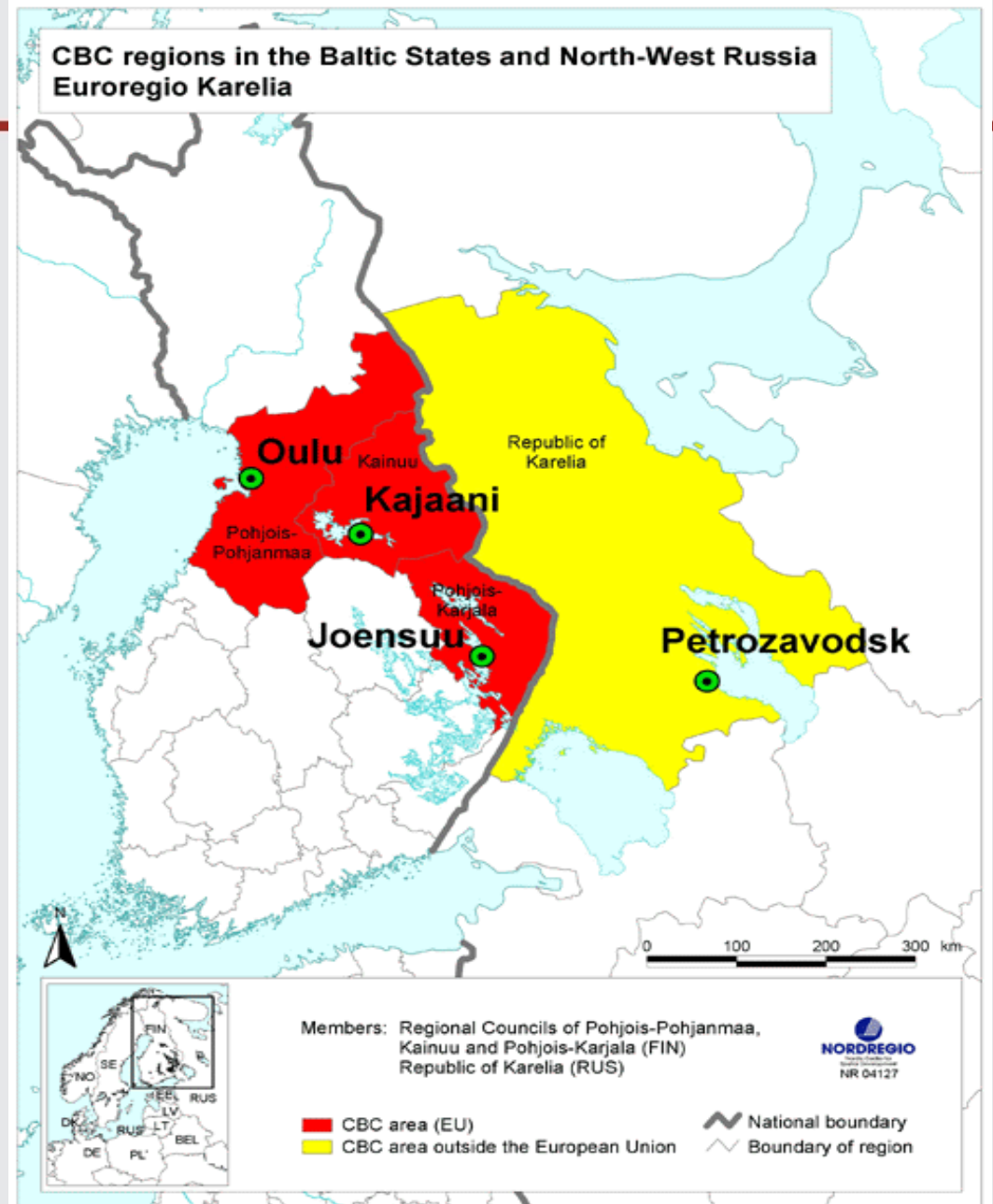


Euroregion “Šešupė”





EUROREGION “Karelia”





Euroregion Pskov-Livonia (2003)





City twinning

City-twinning has become a widespread phenomenon elsewhere in Europe, including in former socialist countries like Russia. The Russian and European municipal actors believe that border-related resources can be utilized more effectively with cooperation extended beyond state borders, although the efficiency and scale of twinning projects vary across Russia's border municipalities to a considerable degree.



Geographical scope

Three city pairs are chosen for case studies: Narva-Ivangorod, Imatra-Svetogorsk and Kirkenes-Nickel which are located on Russia's borders with Estonia, Finland and Norway, respectively.



City-twinning: a conceptual dimension

Related concepts:

- ‘connected cities’
- ‘border-crossing cities’
- ‘trans-border cities’
- ‘partnership cities’
- ‘bi-national cities’
- ‘sister cities’
- ‘sputnik-cities’



Defining the concept of ‘twinning’:

Twin-cities: city-pairs that do not just aim at bridging and intensified international cooperation as ‘border cities’ or ‘connected cities’ but also at creating – in varying degrees – communality and joint space



Typical characteristics of twin-cities

- They should harbor a joint history as cities that have existed as administrative units in the past, prior to national borders separating them.
- Although previously separated by borders, this delimiting should have been traded for open borders.
- A preferable case consists of cities where a river both separates and connects the cities facing each other across the river (and, for this reason, they are called *bridge towns*).



Typical characteristics of twin-cities

- There should be connecting factors and features conducive to cooperation such as ethnic minorities as well as command of the neighbor's language.
- There should be a certain level of institutionalization of cooperation between the twins in terms of unified administrative structures and common urban planning.
- The most advanced twin towns purport themselves as 'Euro-cities' in emphasizing their European rather than national identity.



City Twins Association (2006):

- Imatra-Svetogorsk
- Narva-Ivangorod
- Frankfurt (Oder)-Slubice
- Görlitz-Zgorzelec
- Tornio-Haparanda
- Valga-Valka
- Cieszyn-Cesky Tiesin
- Candidates: Kirkenes-Nickel



Imatra-Svetogorsk



Imatra hydroelectric plant



Svetogorsk Paper Combine



Imatra-Svetogorsk cooperative projects

- «Air quality in the Imatra-Svetogorsk region»
- «Development of fisheries in the Vuoksi River, Svetogorsk» (Phare/Tacis CBC TSP 36/97)
- «Program for the development of the Svetogorsk energy system and cooperation with Imatra» (CBC TSP 29/97)
- «Developing tourism in Svetogorsk (Russia) and Imatra (Finland)» (CBC TSP/RL/9803/037).
- «Centre for Business Partnership in Svetogorsk»
- «Twin-Cities Day»



Narva-Ivangorod





Narva-Ivangorod cooperative projects:

- Monitoring of fish stocks
- Ecotourism: Narva River Water Routes (water tourism)
- Cleaning of the Narva riverside with the aim to create a historical promenade on the both sides of the river



Polar 'city-pair'



Kirkenes



Nickel



The areas of cooperation:

- Support for small and medium-size business
- Establishment of a joint Business Cooperation Centre in Nickel
- Environment protection
- Health care (including direct cooperative schemes between municipal hospitals)
- Education (direct links between elementary and secondary schools)
- Training programs for municipal officials
- Tourism
- Cultural festivals and exhibitions
- Library and museum cooperation
- Mass media cooperation
- Women and youth cooperation
- Sports