

Europeanization of territorial policies

Cross-Border Twin-City, Territorial or Relational?

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Context

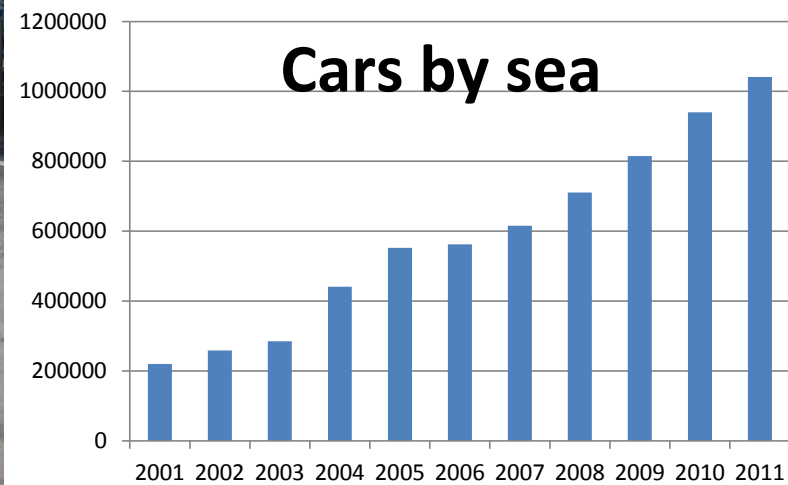
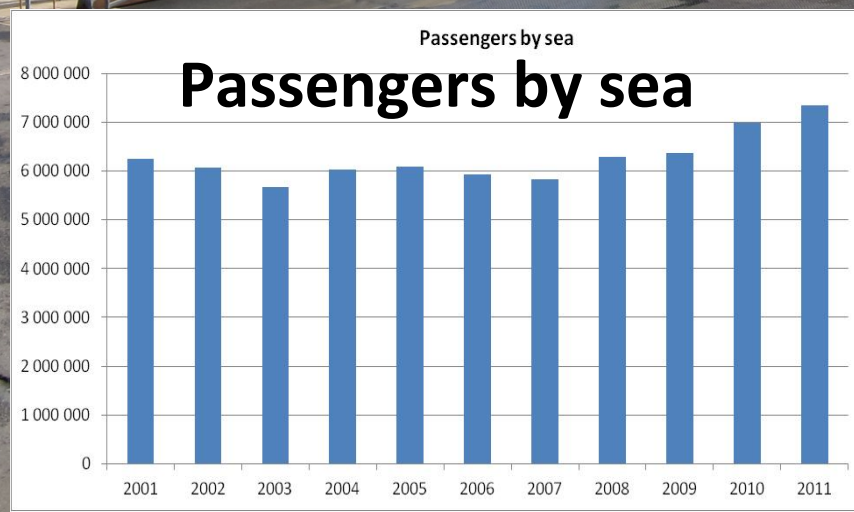
Harju County
including capital
Tallinn
556 600 (43%
nation's)

Uusimaa region
including capital
Helsinki 1 566 800
(29%)



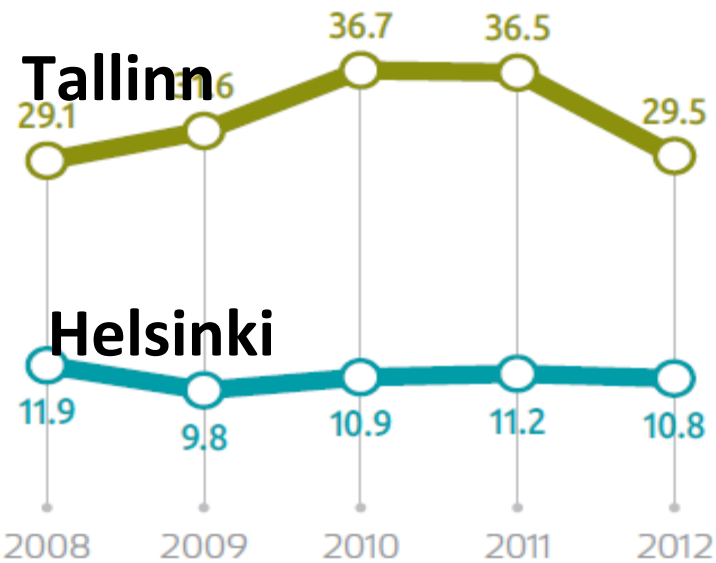
TS-3 and NUTS-2 levels in the BSR







FREIGHT TURNOVER (thousands of tonnes)



Territorial national performance – GDP

GDP per capita (EUR)

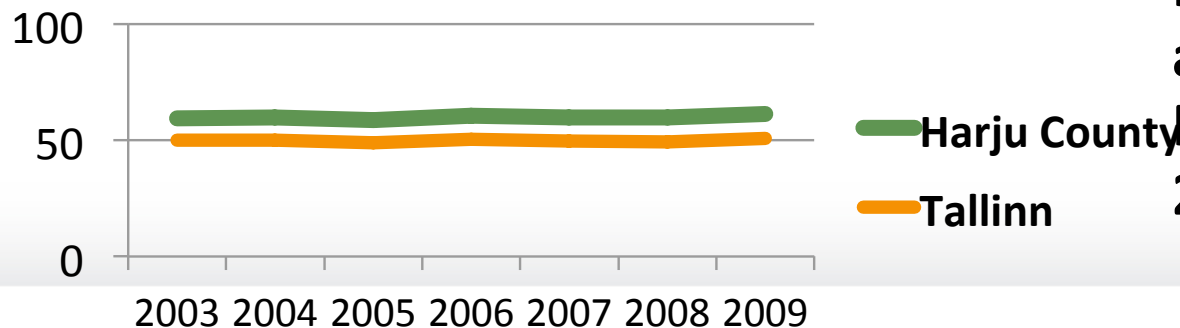


- GDP per capita in Tallinn is 1.7 times higher than national average, 2.2 times lower than Helsinki.

- Harju County/Tallinn metro accounted for 62%, Tallinn 51% of Estonia's total GDP in 2009.

- Helsinki metro accounted for 57% of Finland's total GDP in 2011.

The relative importance of regional GDP in the national GDP (%)



Goal

- Analyse the europeanization of territorial policies by exploring the evolution of strategic spatial planning in Estonian-Finnish context
- Analyse the urban development potential of the emerging Helsinki-Tallinn twin-city region in the context of territoriality and functional tiers



Theoretical Framework

- Europeanization and strategic planning (Olsen 2002, Lenschow 2006, Metzger and Schmitt, 2012)
- Cross-border governance, regionalization (Scott 2002, Paasi 2012; Böhme and Waterhout 2008; Bachtler et al 2014)

Governance in borderlands/seas:

The case of Estonia-Finland

- O'Dowd (2002) identifies four different functions of borders
 - (a) as barriers to interaction
 - (b) as bridges connecting partners transfer of goods, capital, people and labour, but also knowledge, ideas, policies and planning approaches
 - (c) they can be utilised as resources
 - (d) they are symbols of identity (despite globalisation).
- Martinez' (1994) classification of border interaction:
 - Co-existent borderlands
 - Interdependent borderlands
 - Integrated borderlands
- “Deep” regional integration (De Lombaerde et al. 2008)



Research methods

- Europeanization of Estonian spatial planning via Finnish know-how, mobility patterns and socioeconomic asymmetries serves as the empirical case.
- ‘Flows’ in national spatial plan Estonia 2030+
- Evidence of ‘soft’ planning: the territorial cooperation programme, project “Helsinki-Tallinn Transport and Planning scenarios” (HTTransplan, 2011-2013)

Results

- Neo-liberal discourse determines economic as well as public policies in the framework of increasing globalization, macro-regional functional relations, metropolization and of widening the regional divides and internal peripherization.
- Growth trajectories of Helsinki-Tallinn twin-city region: one of the implications of europeanization of Estonian spatial development policies



Spatial planning

- 1990s- laissez faire non-planning
- 2000s Europeanization, ad hoc planning:
 - the shortage of human capital;
 - the institutional settings of spatial planning in terms of planning levels are loosely integrated or not integrated at all;
 - Estonian spatial development policy is closely related to regional policy which is directly linked to EU policies
- 2012 national spatial plan Estonia 2030+





Asymmetries of twins

Urban region data



	Tallinn metro-Harjumaa	Helsinki metro - Uusimaa
Population	556 600 (43% nation's)	1 566 800 (29%)
GDP per capita (EUR, PPS)	21 599 (63% nation's)	48 682 (57%)
Tertiary employment	73%	82%
Academic degree	33%	43%
Uni-students	25 000	50 000
Air passengers	2. 2 mln	14.9 mln
Fright turnover	29.5 mln	10.8 mln
Life expectancy M/F	73/82 years	78/84 years
Finns/Estonians	2 800 Finns	26 000 Estonians
Nat. Goods export	€1 880 mln (15% total)	€1 700 mln (3% total)
Services	€1 100 (26%)	1 500 (1%)



External conditions: favorable

Local motivation and capability for cooperation:
existing, but concentrated on
transport-related projects mainly

**Partners in
transportation scenario**

External conditions: favorable

Local motivation and capability for cooperation:
strong, focus on creating
efficient twin-city

Twin-city scenario

POSSIBLE FUTURES

Failed opportunities scenario

**External conditions: favorable in general,
but include risks**
local motivation and capability
for cooperation: Weak

**Alliance for
new beginning scenario**

External conditions: unfavorable
local motivation and capability
for cooperation: Strong

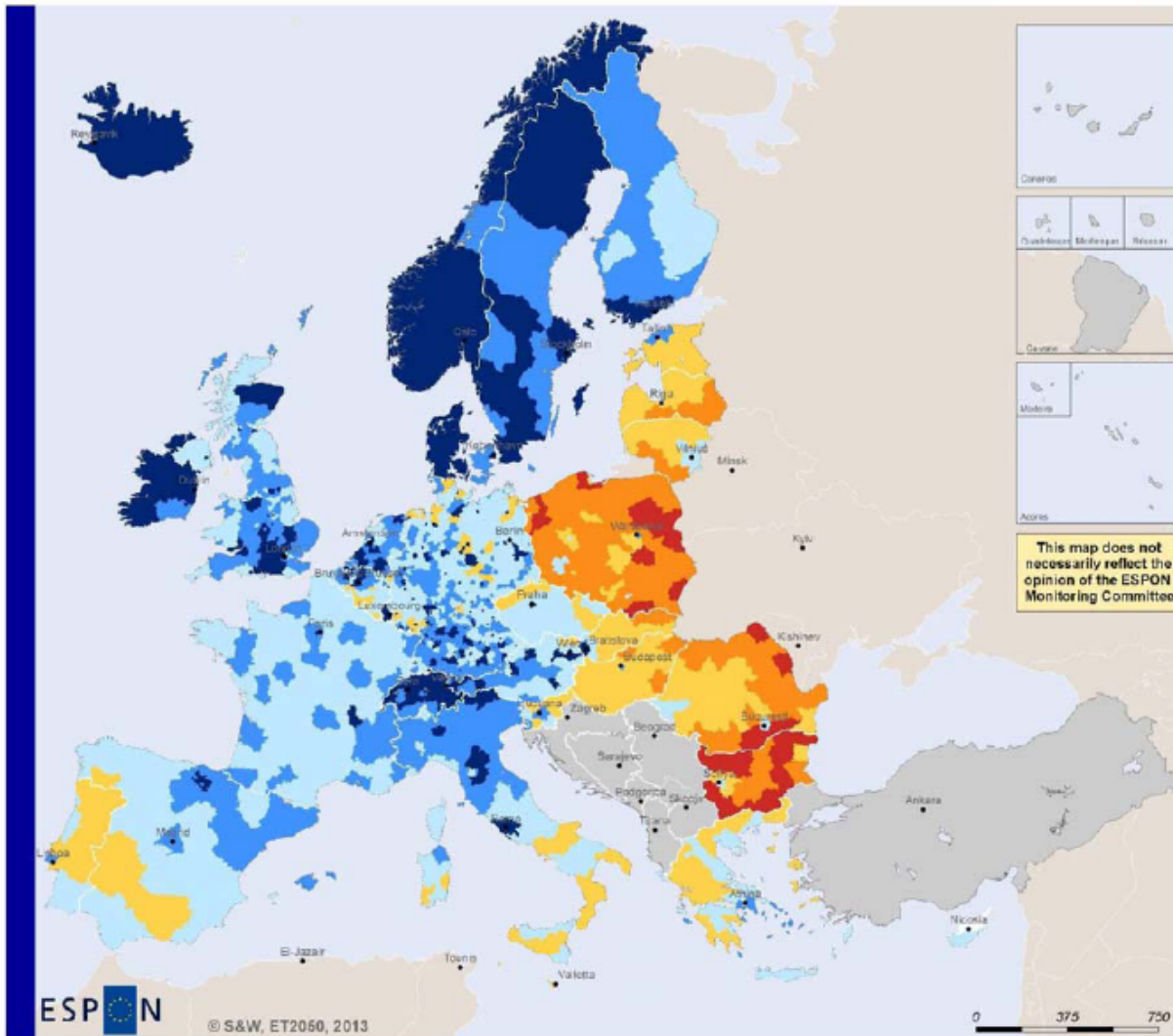
GDP per capita 2050

Scenario mapping
2050

Base-scenario

Cross-gulf spill-
over

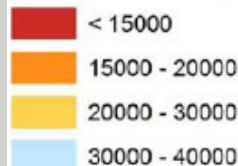
Growing disparities



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GDP per capita (Units: € of 2010)

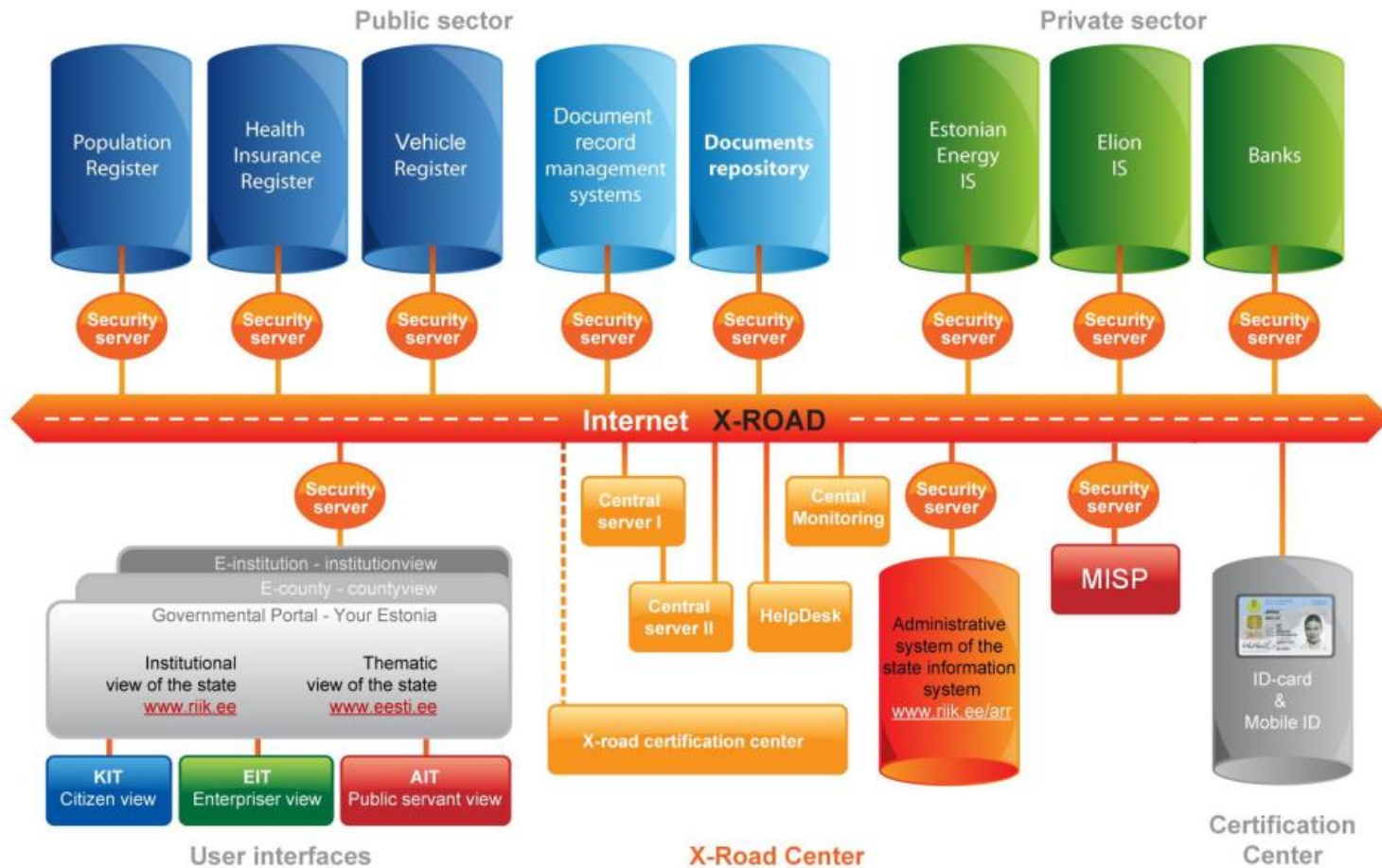
Results obtained by SASI forecast model



Regional level
Source: Spielmann and
Urban and Regional Research (SIR)
Origin of data: SASI Model
© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

E-stonia

Estonian information system



The data exchange layer X-road, Estonia's technical and organisational environment, enables secure Internet-based data exchange between the state's information systems. ¹⁵



No legacy – digital prescription



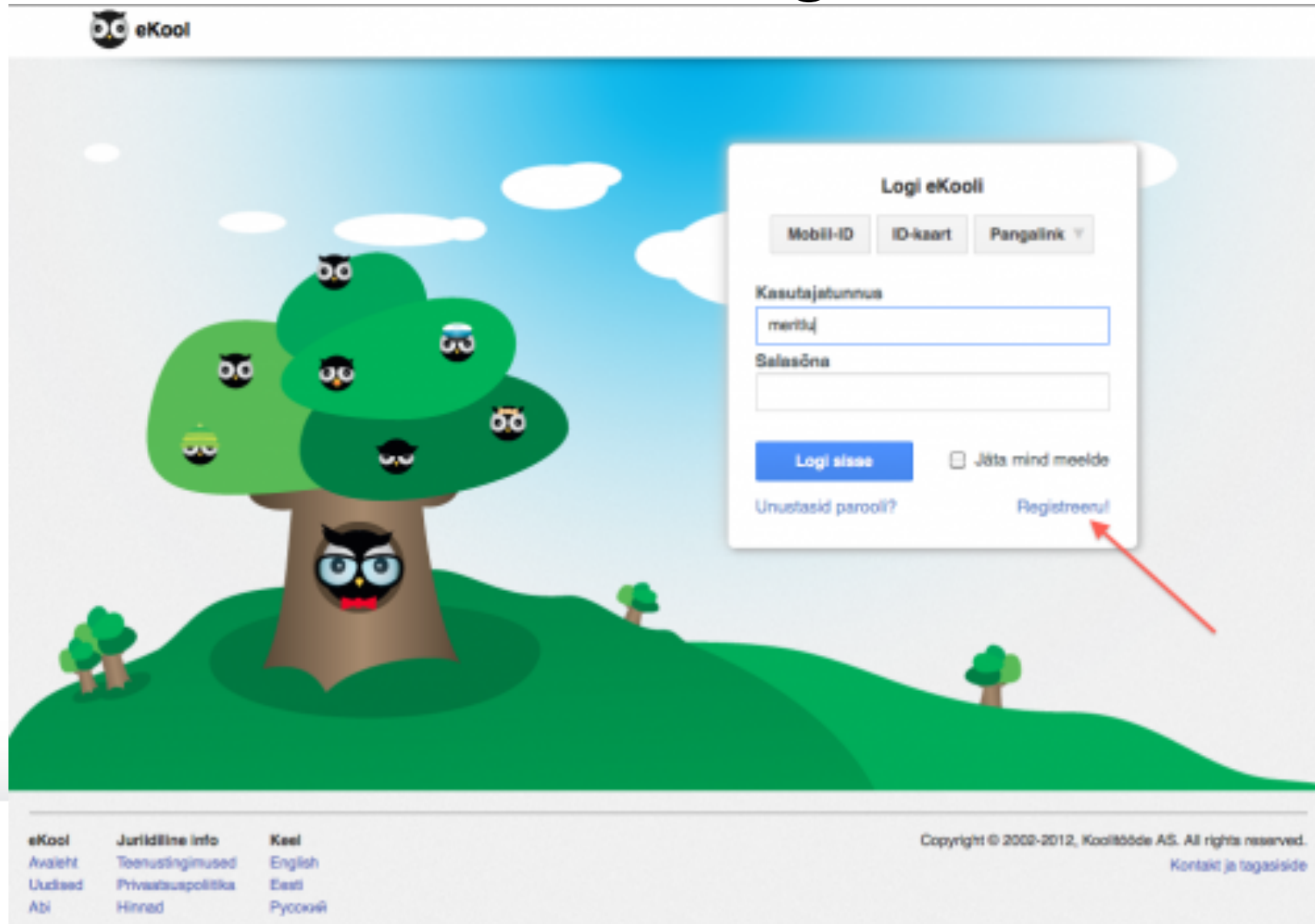
99,6% banking transactions are electronic



TALLINNA ÜLIKOOL

Source: Estonian Development Fund

95% of schools use digital eSchool



The image shows the eKool login page. On the left is a cartoon illustration of a large tree with several owl faces in its foliage and a larger owl face on its trunk. The background is a light blue sky with white clouds and green rolling hills. On the right is a white login box titled 'Logi eKooli'. It contains three buttons at the top: 'Mobiil-ID', 'ID-kaart', and 'Pangalink'. Below these are two input fields: 'Kasutajanimetus' (Username) with the text 'meitlu' entered, and 'Salasõna' (Password). A blue 'Logi sisse' button is below the password field. To its right is a checkbox labeled 'Jäta mind meelde'. Below the login button is a link 'Unustasid parooli?'. To the right of the login box is a blue link 'Registreeru!' with a red arrow pointing to it. At the bottom of the page is a footer with three columns of links: 'eKool' (Avaleht, Uudised, Abi), 'Juriidiline info' (Toetusingimused, Privatsuspoliitika, Hinnad), and 'Keel' (English, Eesti, Pysoovi). On the right side of the footer is the copyright notice 'Copyright © 2002-2012, Koolisõde AS. All rights reserved.' and a link 'Kontakt ja tagasiside'.

Logi eKooli

Mobiil-ID ID-kaart Pangalink ▼

Kasutajanimetus
meitlu

Salasõna

Logi sisse ☐ Jäta mind meelde

[Unustasid parooli?](#) [Registreeru!](#)

eKool
Avaleht
Uudised
Abi

Juriidiline info
Toetusingimused
Privatsuspoliitika
Hinnad

Keel
English
Eesti
Pysoovi

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[Kontakt ja tagasiside](#)

Source: Estonian Development Fund

95% of private tax reports are filed online



Source: Estonian Development Fund

75% of citizens have digital ID



TALLINNA ÜLIKOOL

Source: Estonian Development Fund

E-residency



- An e-resident is a physical person who has received the e-resident's digital identity (smart ID-card) from Estonia.
- E-residency gives secure access to Estonia's digital services and an opportunity to give digital signatures in an electronic environment.

Conclusions

- **Europeanization** as a framework for strategic spatial planning in Estonia: the impact of Finland on Estonian (strategic) spatial planning: 'translating, not harmonising', 'culture'
- **Globalization**: evidence of the asymmetric domains of the Helsinki-Tallinn twin-city region, pros and cons.
- **Territorial cross-border governance remains on project level** instead of programming knowledge-based urban development.



Conclusions

Resilience appears to be enhanced where:

- public authorities work together with neighbouring authorities;
- different levels of government work together towards shared objectives,
- and where there is a collaborative approach to working with economic and social partners.

Thank you!

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