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EUROPEAN CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

Guidelines

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The publication outlines the thematic structure of the lecture materials, presents questions for seminar classes and test tasks for self-assessment, and a list of recommended references.

It is recommended for students of 4th year for the bachelor's degree preparation, specialty 291 «International Relations, Public Communication and Regional Studies», educational and professional program «International Relations»

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1. DESCRIPTION OF ACADEMIC COMPONENT

Indicator Name	Field of knowledge, specialty, educational and professional programme, education level	Characteristics of academic component
Full-time form of education	29 «International Relations» 291 «International Relations, Public Communication and Regional Studies» «International Relations» bachelor	Normative
Number of hours / credits 120/4		Year of study 4
		Semester 7
		Lectures 28 hours
		Seminars 32 hours
Individual Student's Work: <u>no</u>		Independent work 52 hours
	Consultations 8 hours	
	Form of control: exam	
Language of study	English	

Ukraine and Volyn region are involved in cross-border cooperation, so it is interesting to know its results. There is important for Ukraine to participate in the writing and implementation of CBC projects, implement in practice a variety of interregional cooperation.

2. GOAL AND TASKS OF THE ACADEMIC COMPONENT

The aim of the course is to examine the basic processes and phenomena of economic life of the cross border community, to cover the question of functioning of international cooperation between the border regions of the different states at the present stage of the development. An important place in the course structure is the analysis of historical preconditions, structural parts of state economy, peculiarities of trade and economic cooperation between regions.

The main objectives of the course are:

- to determine of the preconditions and historical stages of the cross-border cooperation formation;
- to give the estimation of the current development of the euroregions in Ukraine;
- to analyze the current state of trade and economic cross-border cooperation;
- to characterize the basic components of cultural and humanitarian cross-border cooperation;
- to identify the peculiarities of scientific and technical cross-border cooperation;
- to analyze the role of the Ukrainian Diaspora in the development of cross-border cooperation;
- to understand the euroregions positions in the European economy development;
- to argue own views on prospects for further cross-border cooperation.

3. LEARNING OUTCOMES (COMPETENCIES)

General competencies	Effects	The corresponding criterion code
	The ability to learn and master modern knowledge.	<i>GC3</i>
	Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.	<i>GC4</i>
	The ability to work in an international context	<i>GC5</i>
	The ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.	<i>GC7</i>
	The ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis	<i>GC8</i>
	The ability to communicate the national language both orally and in writing form	<i>GC10</i>
Special (professional) competencies	Effects	The corresponding criterion code
	The ability to analyze international processes in various contexts, including political, security, legal, economic, social, cultural and informational ones	<i>SC2</i>
	The ability to solve complex specialized tasks and practical problems in the field of interstate relations, states foreign policy, public communications, regional studies.	<i>SC4</i>
	The ability to analyze international integration processes in the world and on the European continent, and the Ukraine place in them	<i>SC7</i>
	Awareness of the national interests of Ukraine in the international arena	<i>SC8</i>
	The ability to apply knowledge of the characteristics of the development of countries and regions features and regularities of global processes and the place of individual states in them to solve complex specialized tasks and problems	<i>SC9</i>
	The ability to analyze the activities of international non-state actors and transnational relations	<i>SC13</i>
Learning outcomes	Effects	The corresponding criterion code
	To know the nature of international cooperation, the nature of interaction between international actors, the ratio of state and non-state actors in world politics.	<i>LO03</i>
	To know the nature and character of interactions of individual countries and regions at the global, regional and local levels	<i>LO06</i>
	To research the problems of international relations, regional development, foreign policy, international communications using modern political, economic and legal theories and concepts, scientific methods and interdisciplinary approaches, present the results of research	<i>LO09</i>
	To conduct a professional discussion on issues of international relations, international communications, regional studies, foreign policy activities, argue one's position, respect opponents and their points of view	<i>LO13</i>

4. STRUCTURE OF THE ACADEMIC COMPONENT

Name of the content module and topic	Total	Lectures	Seminars	Independent student's work	Consultations		
Content Module 1. Theoretical basis of cross-border cooperation. Euroregions in Western Europe							
Topic 1. Theoretical foundations of cross-border cooperation research	8	2	2	4	–	DS/2	
Topic 2. Association of European Border Regions – the regulator of Cross-Border Cooperation	7	2	2	3	–	DS/2	
Topic 3. The Euroregion Šumava – Bayerischer Wald/Unterer Inn – Mühlviertel	7	2	2	3	–	DS/2	
Topic 4. The Baltic Euroregion	7	2	2	3	–	DS/2	
Topic 5. The SaarLorLux Euroregion	8	2	2	3	1	DS/3	
Topic 6. The Euroregio	8	2	2	3	1	DS/3	
Topic 7. The Euroregion Alpes-Mediterranee	8	2	2	4	–	DS/3	
Topic 8. The EURORegion Elbe-Labe	8	–	2	5	1	DS/3	
Total for Module 1	61	14	16	28	3	20	
Content Module 2. Development of euroregions in Central Eastern Europe.							
Topic 9. The Adriatic Ionian Euroregion	7	2	2	3	–	DS/3	
Topic 10. The Euroregion Eurobalkans	7	2	2	3	–	DS/3	
Topic 11. The Euroregion Danube–Cris–Mures–Tisa	7	2	2	3	–	DS/3	
Topic 12. Siret-Prut-Nistru Euroregion Association	8	2	2	3	1	DS/3	
Topic 13. The Euroregion Dniester	8	2	2	3	1	DS/2	
Topic 14. The Euroregion Carpathian	8	2	2	3	1	DS/2	
Topic 15. The Euroregion Bug	7	–	2	4	1	DS/2	
Topic 16. Twins-cities development in Europe	7	2	2	2	1	DS/2	
Total for Module 2	59	14	16	24	5	20	
Final works						Grades	
Module Test Paper						MTP/60	
Total hours / Grades		120	28	32	52	8	100

Control methods: DS – discussion, DB – debate, T – tests, TR – training, PM/CM – problems/cases management, IST/ISW – individual task/individual work of the student, SGW – work in small groups, MTP/TP – module test paper/test paper, Ab – abstract, analytical note, analytical essay, analysis of the work.

5. SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT INFORMATION

Content Module 1. Theoretical basis of cross-border cooperation. Euroregions in Western Europe

Topic 1. Theoretical foundations of cross-border cooperation research.

One of the hallmarks of modern Europe is the rapid development of international cooperation between the regions, one of the particularly effective drivers of European integration and unification of people. Cooperation between regions in Europe makes an important contribution to enhancing democratic and political stability in EU Member States, their economic, environmental, cultural and social development. There are significant achievements of such cooperation, especially in the areas of social cohesion, environment, culture and education. "Regions are the main pillars of democracy; they are the pillars of cultural diversity in Europe, the main partners in social and cultural development. International cooperation of regions. The role of cross-border cooperation in regional development and integration processes. Modern theories of economic development and inter-territorial cooperation: the theory of production placement; the theory of central places; regional markets and spatial price theory; theories of regional specialization and inter-regional trade; the general theory of placement; formation of regional science; modern directions of development of theories of regional economy; spatial organization of the economy; the theory of cross-border cooperation. Institutional theories and international cooperation of regions. Major trends in spatial development and their impact on the development of border areas. Basic trends in spatial development and their impact on the development of border areas.

Topic 2. Association of European Border Regions – the regulator of Cross-Border Cooperation.

The **Association of European Border Regions (AEBR)** is the oldest independent association of regions in Europe, founded in 1971, and the only one dealing with Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC). With one hundred members (European border and cross-border regions), the AEBR is a forum for cross-border cooperation and makes the voice of the border and cross-border regions heard at European level. Membership. Full members with voting rights. The members without voting rights (observers, associated and honorary members). Rights and obligations of members. Networking / Information. AEBR is currently establishing networks that deal with specific cross-border issues, amongst others: external borders, health, cross-border cooperation of Universities & innovation, spatial planning (ESPON). Advisory functions. AEBR acts as a service platform, thus facilitating the exchange of know-how all across Europe. Projects and Programmes. Projects implemented in the past: LACE - TAP (1996-2001); LACE Phare CBC (1999-2000); LACE TACIS CBC (2000-2001); RFO 'Change on Borders' (2003-2007); EUREGIO II (2008-2011); PLATFORMA; Study for the European Commission on Cross-Border Cooperation in Latin America (2009-2010); ULYSSES (2010-2012); ERS - Euregioschool (2011-2012); SCULTBORD (2010-2012); Interreg Volunteers Initiative; Representation of Interest. Representation of Interest at European Level. European Union. Committee of the Regions. Economic and Social Committee. Regional Organisations. Nordic Council of Ministers.

Topic 3. The Euroregion Šumava–Bayerischer Wald/Unterer Inn–Mühlviertel.

The Czech-Bavarian-Austrian border went through three different regimes and functions of the border during the last 25 years. To be specific, it moved from the function of a barrier (before 1990), through the function of contact (1990-2004) and it gradually reached a practical liquidation of the border, namely the introduction of the "Schengen regime" in the Czech Republic (and other nine "new" EU Member States), which happened in December 2007. The Šumava-Bayerischer Wald/Unterer Inn-Mühlviertel is located in Central Europe, on the border between the Czech Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany (Bavaria) and Austria (Upper Austria). On the Czech side, the Euroregion is part of the Southwest Cohesion Region. In Bavaria, it contains the German administrative regions Oberpfalz and Niederbayern. In Austria,

the territory of this Euroregion is part of the state of Upper Austria, more specifically that of the Mühlviertel. In the northwest the Šumava-Bayerischer Wald/Unterer Inn-Mühlviertel Euroregion borders the Egrensis Euroregion, and in the southeast the Silva Nortica Euroregion. The Šumava-Bayerischer Wald/Unterer Inn-Mühlviertel Euroregion lies on the linguistic border between the Czech and German-speaking population. The development of the Euroregion Šumava-Bayerischer Wald/Unterer Inn-Mühlviertel. The relevant events in brief. Geographical characteristics of the area. Organisational and institutional structures, activities. The most important activities of the Euroregion. Topical orientation of the presented activities of Euroregion. Composition of the working group. Main activity fields. Management (revenues/expenses). The financial management is an integral part of the activities of the Euroregion. SWOT analysis: strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats. Future plans and cooperation aims. Active interaction in building European Region Danube-Vltava/Donau-Moldau. The position of the Euroregion Šumava-Bayerischer Wald/Unterer Inn-Mühlviertel among other Czech euroregions.

Topic 4. The Baltic Euroregion.

Euroregion Baltic (ERB) is an institutionalised form of cross-border cooperation in the south-east of the Baltic Sea Region, consisting of eight regions of Denmark, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, and Sweden. The ERB was the first Euroregion to have formally included a partner from the Russian Federation. Comprising the regions from both old and new EU Member States, and the Russian Kaliningrad Oblast, the Euroregion Baltic involves both local and regional authorities, private and public sectors, and NGOs. History. Member regions. Organisational structure. Executive Board. President. International Permanent Secretariat (IPS) and Regional Secretariats. Main focus areas. The Projects in which Euroregion Baltic is a major actor are: CaSYPoT, INTERCONNECT and UMBRELLA. Lobbying activities. Strategic actions. Interreg South Baltic. EU strategy for Baltic Sea. Exchange activities. In 2015, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, met at the United Nations Headquarters in New York and decided on new global Sustainable Development Goals. Never before have world leaders pledged common action and effort across such a broad and universal policy agenda. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. The Goals interconnect and in order to leave no one behind, the aim is to achieve each Goal and target by 2030.

Topic 5. The SaarLorLux Euroregion.

SaarLorLux or Saar-Lor-Lux (also *SarLorLux* in French), a portmanteau of Saarland, Lorraine and Luxembourg, is a euroregion of five regional authorities located in four European states. The term has also been applied to cooperations of several of these authorities or of their subdivisions, administrations, organisations, clubs and people. Member regions: shared history; Luxembourg; Saarland and Rhineland-Palatinate; Lorraine; Wallonia. Development of cooperation. The beginnings of SaarLorLux. Enlargement of the membership. The treaties and agreements of SaarLorLux. Organization of SaarLorLux. Governmental Cooperations. Summit Conferences. The Regional Commission. Interregional Parliamentary Council. Administrative cooperation. The University Charter. European cultural capital 2007. The House of the Greater Region. Private cooperations. The SaarLorLux region and the European Union. Council of European Municipalities and Regions. Interreg. Problems of cooperation. The Future of SaarLorLux. Political plans. Actual progress. Byproducts of European unity. Private initiatives. All members of SaarLorLux are also members of the European Community. The Greater Region is the central area of this community. Luxembourg, one of the three towns which house central institutions of the European Community (the court of justice of the European Communities) is situated in the center of the Greater Region while the other two (Brussels and Strasbourg) are situated just some miles across the borders, close to SaarLorLux.

In terms of the European Union SaarLorLux is defined as a European Border Region (short form: *Euroregion* or *Euregio*), which means a single European transboundary region that is an

"amalgamation of regional and local authorities from both sides of the national border, sometimes with a parliamentary assembly" with "cross-border organisations with a permanent secretariat and experts and administrative staff", basing on national foundations or international treaties, and a Greater Region (also macroregion), a territory that consists of multiple regions or subareas within different states of the European Union.

Topic 6. The Euroregio.

Cross-border region between the Netherlands and Germany and the first Euroregion. The origins of the EUREGIO date back to 1958 when municipal associations on both sides of the border organised the first cross-border conference. An association on the German side, the 'Interessensgemeinschaft Rhein-Ems' had been founded as an intermunicipal interest association in 1954 by representatives of local business and local authority politicians of the Westmünsterland and the Grafschaft Bentheim and Lingen Kreise. Among its objectives were the improvement of the local and regional infrastructures, which, in the eyes of the local elites, deserved more attention on the part of the Land and federal governments. On the Dutch side, this was followed by the establishment of an inter-municipal association. History and members. The EUREGIO and Interreg. The objectives of EUREGIO. Organisational structure. Meeting of the EUREGIO Council . Working Fields. The main prerogatives. Fields of activity. Strategic plan. External links. Main problems. The exchange of ideas and experiences with other border regions has a long tradition in the EUREGIO. EUREGIO is one of the charter members of the Association of European Border Regions (AEBR) whose secretariat general is still located at the EUREGIO-house in Gronau/Enschede. Every year representatives and employees of border regions from all over Europe visit the EUREGIO headquarters to learn more about cross-border cooperation.

Topic 7. The Euroregion Alpes-Mediterranee

The Alps–Mediterranean Euroregion (transnational co-operation structure) was created on 10 July 2007 between three Italian regions (Piedmont, Liguria and Aosta Valley) and two French regions (Rhône-Alpes and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur). It has more than 17 million inhabitants. The largest Italian cities are Turin and Genoa and the largest French cities are Lyon, Marseille and Nice near Monaco. With around 17 million inhabitants, the Alps–Mediterranean Euroregion brings together two French regions and three Italian regions: "Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur", "Rhône-Alpes", "Liguria", "Piemonte" and "Valle d'Aosta". It benefits from great potential in economic and tourism terms thanks to its position between the Alps and the Mediterranean Sea. Flows of border workers are however rather minimal. Established in 2006, the Euroregion represents: a space for recognition at the European level for its five partner regions, a means to promote efficient cooperation, to encourage territorial and cultural cohesion across the border, a framework for bolstering cross-border relations between socio-economic actors in the territory. The euroregion is now inactive and cross-border governance at the Franco-Italian border is provided by the Interreg program.

Topic 8. The EURORegion Elbe-Labe

The Euroregion Elbe/Labe is one of the Euroregions with German and Czech participation. The purpose of the community of municipal interests is cross-border cooperation on a supranational level. The term is used to refer to both the organization and the geographical area of its operation. It is named after the river Elbe (Czech: *Labe*). Characteristic natural areas are the Osterzgebirge, the Saxon Switzerland, the Saxon Elbeland with the Dresden Elbtalkessel, the North Bohemian Basin and the České Středohoří. In addition, North Bohemia and the Dresden conurbation form significant economic areas. Cross-border transport axes in the region are the A17 / D8 freeway, the Dresden-Prague railroad line, and the Inland Waterway Elbe. The largest cities in the region are Dresden and Ústí nad Labem. The Euroregion Elbe/Labe as an organization is itself not a legal entity, but a cross-border community of interests, consisting of the Municipal association Euroregion Upper Elbe Valley-Eastern Erzgebirge and the Voluntary Association of Municipalities Euroregion Labe. Bodies of the Euroregion Elbe/Labe are the joint

Council and the Presidium. The Council consists of 15 representatives from both sides and serves mainly the exchange between the political levels and the coordination of the strategic focus of the Euroregion. The Presidium consists of the presidents and vice-presidents of both organizations as well as their managing directors. It discusses the long-term development of the Euroregion as well as short-term decisions. The Euroregion Elbe/Labe is represented by two co-presidents, usually the two presidents of the sub-organizations.

Content Module 2. Development of euroregions in Central Eastern Europe.

Topic 9. The Adriatic Ionian Euroregion.

International association established for the promotion of trans-national and inter-regional cooperation between regions and local authorities of the Adriatic and Ionian basin. The Euroregion members. The association counts 33 members (Regional and Local authorities from Italy, Croatia, Greece, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Albania). All members are units of territorial self-governments and most of them are NUTS2 (the first level below State, in conformity with the European Community nomenclature NUTS, and with the administrative organization of each country). The total extension of the involved territories is about 200.000 square kilometers with an estimated population of around 20 Millions of inhabitants. The AIE represents a model for cross-border and interregional co-operation aimed to promote the coordinated and integrated development between regions of the area. Objective and history. Main events of association. Statute of the Adriatic Ionian Euroregion. Secretariat and Staff. Cooperation projects. AI-NURECC. BLEUTOURMED_C3. E-CITIJENS. BLUE KEP. CREATE. PROADAS. SWEEP. The European Union strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian region.

Topic 10. The Euroregion Eurobalkans.

A new Euroregions in the border area between countries in the South East Europe. Municipality. Main motives for intensified cross-border co-operation at Central and Eastern European borders can be described through the main challenges, which border regions were and still are facing: the transformation of the border from a line of separation into a place of communication and co-operation between neighbours; the overcoming of mutual animosities and prejudices between peoples of border regions which result from historical heritage; the strengthening of democracy and the development of operational regional/local administrative structures; the overcoming of national peripherality and isolation; the promotion of economic growth and the development and improvement of living standards; the rapid approach towards and integrated Europe, just to mention a few of them. Strategic and development-oriented cooperation requires a long-term approach. Regional economic development. The participants on the basis of the common priorities of the Euroregion EuroBalkans identified the Thematic Sub group. "Steel Commitee". Committee for Civil Engineering. Information technology. Culture and Education. Universities. Environment. Definition of future common projects: G region - GIS Geographic Information System of the Region, development and pilot implementation of core Municipal Information System for GIS and geo-data based government (G-Government) as well as the tools for providing GIS and geo-referenced data services (G-services) to public; Tourist info station - Tourist info kiosk, station or other facilities implementation focused on best services for visitors; WEB Portal of the Region - WEB Portal about activities, strategies, projects, important events and other information in EU Region Nish - Skopje - Sofia Triangle; IT Support Center (Local Self Government Agency) - IT Training, know how and best practice in the region - implementation of the IT Support Center (Local Self Government Agency) for IT development, training, best practice and know how focus on implementing new technology

Topic 11. The Euroregion Danube–Cris–Mures–Tisa.

As the four rivers flow into each other absorbing the rays of the sun and the gifts dissolved from the mountains and the plains, the wishes of the Hungarian, Romanian and Serbian people living in the area embraced by these rivers become unanimous as well so that they form a future here, on the edge of the Carpathians and the Great Plain, in the eastern gate of Europe by

cooperating after so many years of conflicts and sufferings. The organisation was established on 21 November 1997 in Szeged. Its commonly known name is: DKMT Euroregion Members: Bács-Kiskun, Békés and Csongrád County (Hungary); Arad, Hunedoara, Caras-Severin and Timis County (Romania), Autonomous Province of the Vojvodina (Serbia). The project Borderless routes and adventures in the DKMT Euroregion is implemented under the Hungary-Romania Cross-Border Co-operation Programme. The General Assembly is the main decision making body of the DKMT Regional Cooperation. The General Assembly consists of the leaders of the regional public administration institutions. The full power members of the General Assembly (founding members and associated members) and other participants (permanent and case-by-case guests). The DKMT Euroregion has 10 workgroups at present. Member regions. The Secretariat carries out the main prerogatives. Strategic plan.

Topic 12. The Siret-Prut-Nistru Euroregion Association.

In Europe, the Euroregions are one of the most common instruments responsible for development of border regions and cross-border cooperation. The Euroregions should be “magnets” for the social, economic and cultural development of the areas and populations concerned, in full synergy with the territorial authorities. The legal statute of Euroregions can be: a community group without a legal personality, a nongovernmental organization, or a public entity. Euroregions does not create new type of government at cross-border level. Their work, competencies and power are defined by the local and regional authorities that constitute them. Expanding and improving relations between local communities and authorities, economic, cultural, scientific and civic, in order to ensure sustainable and balanced territorial development of the Euroregion. Respect, protect and guarantee the rights and interests of members of the administrative-territorial units of Siret-Prut-Dniester Euroregion. Romania members. Republic of Moldova members. Main aims. Fields of activity. Realized projects. The ENPI will be implemented via 3 types of programs. The public administration authorities from both sides of the Prut river understood that Ungheni - Iasi cross border area includes a geographical space which belongs to South East Europe and is confronted with a low level of life quality. That’s one of the reasons which Siret Prut Nistru Euroregion founding is based on. There are also other strong arguments for developing the cross-border cooperation in this border area: the common historical roots, language, civilization and common interests.

Topic 13. The Euroregion Dniester.

The Structure of the Council of the Euroregion “Dniester”. Statute of the Euroregion “Dniester”. Regulation of organization and activities of the Council and Coordination Center of the Euroregion “Dniester”. The main purpose of the creation and activity of the Euroregion “Dniester”. The Parties will cooperate, within their competence, to implement the main objectives. The organization of activities of the Coordinating Center and the branch office. The main fields of activity. Future plan.

Topic 14. The Euroregion Carpathian.

At this time, there are 9 Euroregions in Ukraine involving all of Ukraine’s neighbors. The first was created the Carpathian Euroregion, which included the territory of Ukraine, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Poland in 1993. Then in 1995 was created “Bug”, 1998 – “Lower Danube”, 2000 – “Upper Prut”, 2003 – “Slobzhanshyna”, “Dnipro”, 2007 – “Yaroslavna”, 2008 – “Black Sea”, 2010 – “Donbass”. The Carpathian Euroregion comprises 19 administrative units of five countries from Central and East Europe, which are Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Ukraine and Romania. The Carpathian Euroregion is an international association. International Carpathian Foundation Network is a network of four independent foundations serving the Carpathian Euroregion. The Euroregion consists of these highlighted border regions in Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine, Hungary and Romania. Carpathian Foundations support development of their diverse and multi-ethnic communities, encourage local partnerships, and assist grassroots not-for-profit organizations and local governments. Constituent regions. The Structure of the Council of the Euroregion. The history of formation. Main activity and problems.

Topic 15. The Euroregion Bug.

The Bug Euroregion covers an area of about 80,000 sq km and is inhabited by over 5 million people. The most important goals of the Bug Euroregion are: taking advantage of the potential existing owing to the geographical location; supporting social and economic development; common action aimed at building agreement among the nations of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus; protection of the environment. At present there are seven groups in the Bug Euroregion for: land development, communications and transport; protection and monitoring of the environment; promotion, information and data bases; economic and industrial cooperation; education, health, culture, sport, tourism and youth; contacts between local governments and towns; safety and hazardsEuroregion that encompasses cross-border areas of belarus, Poland and Ukraine. The main aim of the agreement. The history and members. Location and natural environment. Communication routes. Genesis and the idea of cross-border cooperation. Administration alterations. Basic objectives and financing. Small Projects Fund PHARE. INTERREG IIIA/TACIS CBC. Priorities of Neighborhood Program Poland-Ukraine. Microprojects Fund. The problems of functioning.

Topic 16. Twins-cities development in Europe

The practice of municipal twinning was developed in Europe in the wake of the Second World War as a means for promoting understanding between citizens and supporting cross-border contacts. It remains to this day one of the most popular concepts for European cooperation. Over time it has spread to other continents and has sometimes produced very interesting partnerships. An example in Trnava was cooperation with Nicaragua in the years 1992 to 2000. Since 1989 the European Union has also promoted the idea of twinning partnerships in Europe.

6. TASKS FOR INDEPENDENT WORK

Elements of the independent student's work	Number of hours
reading literature for classes	10
constant review of the press and other media	10
designing a research tool	5
data collection	5
data analysis and interpretation	5
preparation for IT classes	5
doing assignments and doing homework	10
final test	1
Total number of hours	52

7. EVALUATION POLICY

The instructor's evaluation policy related to the student. The answers to the questions should be based on the student's own vision of the problem, if the results of other people's researches are used, its' authors and sources should be indicated. Communication during classes should be based solely on respect for respondents, regardless of age, gender, religion, race, political views. If on-line learning is held, students must use with the video mode.

Academic integrity policy. Zero write-off tolerance threshold.

Deadlines and retaking policy. Delays can occur if they are not regular and do not interfere with the lesson. Omissions of seminars with the possibility of working off are allowed in case of a student's illness. Maximum number of spaces allowed without justification causes – 3 testing are possible in a team discipline platform Microsoft Teams in the form of photos, videos, presentations.

8. FINAL CONTROL

While performing the tasks of the current assessment, the student is able to get 40 points, and, having written appropriate modular tests, – another 60 points. The total amount of points a student can receive during the study of this discipline is 100 points.

If the final semester score is not less than 75 points, then, with the consent of the student, it can be counted as the final score of the discipline. In the opposite case the student passes the exam. At the same time, the points scored on the results of modular control works are canceled. The examination score is determined in scores (from 0 to 60) based on the results of the examination tasks. Modul test: 45 minutes, 30 questions.

The questions for the exam

1. International cooperation of regions.
2. The role of cross-border cooperation in regional development and integration processes.
3. Modern theories of economic development and inter-territorial cooperation.
4. Institutional theories and international cooperation of regions.
5. Major trends in spatial development and their impact on the development of border areas.
6. Basic trends in spatial development and their impact on the development of border areas.
7. Association of European Border Regions: membership, full members with voting rights.
8. AEBR functions.
9. AEBR as a service platform.
10. Projects and Programmes.
11. European Union in CBC.
12. Committee of the Regions.
13. Economic and Social Committee.
14. Regional Organisations.
15. Nordic Council of Ministers.
16. The Euroregion Šumava–Bayerischer Wald/Unterer Inn–Mühlviertel
17. The Baltic Euroregion
18. The SaarLorLux Euroregion
19. The Euroregionio
20. The Euroregion Alpes-Mediterranee
21. The EURORegion Elbe-Labe
22. The Adriatic Ionian Euroregion.
23. The Euroregion Eurobalkans.
24. The Euroregion Danube–Cris–Mures–Tisa.
25. The Siret-Prut-Nistru Euroregion Association.
26. The Euroregion Dniester.
27. The Euroregion Carpathian
28. The Euroregion Bug
29. Twins-cities development in Europe

9. GRADING SCALE

Scores	Linguistic Grade	ECTS Grading Scale	
		Grade	Definition
90-100	Excellent	A	outstanding performance
82-89	Very good	B	above the average standard
75-81	Good	C	generally sound work
67-74	Satisfactory	D	not bad
60-66	Sufficiently	E	performance meets the minimum criteria
1-59	Fail	Fx	needed to retake

10. TESTS FOR SELF-CONTROL

1. Euroregions in Ukraine are

- the Carpathian Euroregion
- Bug
- the Crimean Euroregion
- Black Sea

2. Sometimes instead of SaarLorLux, there is used the term

- First Region
- Biggest Region
- Greater Region

3. Southern euroregions

- Galicia–North Portugal
- Pyrenees–Mediterranean
- Lower Danube
- Adriatic Ionian

4. Regional science (or regionalism or regionalology) was formed in the West in the 1950s (Regional Science) by an ideologist and organized by

- A. Smith
- C. Marx
- U. Aizard

5. The stages of integration (from the lowest to the highest)

Economic and Monetary Union

full economic integration

common market

Customs Union

free trade area

6. EUREGIO is a cross-border region between

- France
- Poland
- the Netherlands
- Germany

7. This term began to be used in the 1970s to refer to cultural relations and political actions between neighboring regions on both sides of the border and to identify frontier trade that was developed in 1973-75 on the basis of direct agreements between regional unions.

- frontier cooperation
- interstate cooperation
- regional cooperation
- cross-border cooperation

8. The Projects in which Euroregion Baltic is a major actor are

- UMBRELLA
- INTERCONNECT
- CaSYPoT
- WOMEN

10. Euroregion Baltic operates in various of fields

- tourism
- cohesion policy
- transport
- maritime policy
- environmental protection

11. International cooperation of the regions is carried out as

- regional
- cross-border
- inter-regional
- inter-territorial

12. The cooperation of neighboring territories of neighboring states is named

- interstate cooperation
- regional cooperation
- cross-border cooperation

13. SaarLorLux or Saar-Lor-Lux is a euroregion of five regional authorities located in European states:

- Belgium
- France
- Netherlands
- Luxembourg
- Germany

14. The ideologist of the theory of absolute advantages is

- D. Ricardo
- B. Ohlin
- E. Hecksher
- A. Smith

15. The oldest independent association of regions in Europe is

- The European Union
- The Association of European Border Regions

- The Association of European Cross Border Regions
 - The Union of European Border Regions
16. The Šumava-Bayerischer Wald/Unterer Inn-Mühlviertel is located in Central Europe, on the border between
- Austria
 - the Czech Republic
 - Slovakia
 - the Federal Republic of Germany
17. The ideologist of the theory of comparative advantages is
- A. Smith
 - E. Hecksher
 - B. Ohlin
 - D. Ricardo
18. International cooperation of the regions is carried out as
- regional
 - inter-territorial
 - cross-border
 - inter-regional
19. Northern euroregions
- North Calotte
 - Neman
 - Neisse / Nisa / Nysa
 - Mesta / Nestos
20. Tomasz Komornicki notes that, in a broad sense, borders have the main functions:
- ecological
 - economic
 - civilian
 - military
21. International cooperation of the regions is carried out as
- cross-border
 - regional
 - inter-territorial
 - inter-regional
22. According to Ratti R. typologization, borders play the role of:
(балів: 2)
- close border
 - open border
 - barrier
 - filter
23. Euroregion Baltic is an institutionalised form of cross-border cooperation in the south-east of the Baltic Sea Region, consisting of eight regions of
- russia

- Iceland
- Lithuania
- Finland
- Poland
- Sweden
- Ukraine
- Denmark

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