



Cross border Spatial Data Infrastructures

Carpathian Euroregion

***Building data Infrastructure for common socio-economical space in
Central Europe***

Lisbon

Tuesday, 26 May 2015



1. Introduction
2. Carpathian Euroregion – description of the structure
3. Cooperation in the field of statistics in the CE

Localisation in Europe

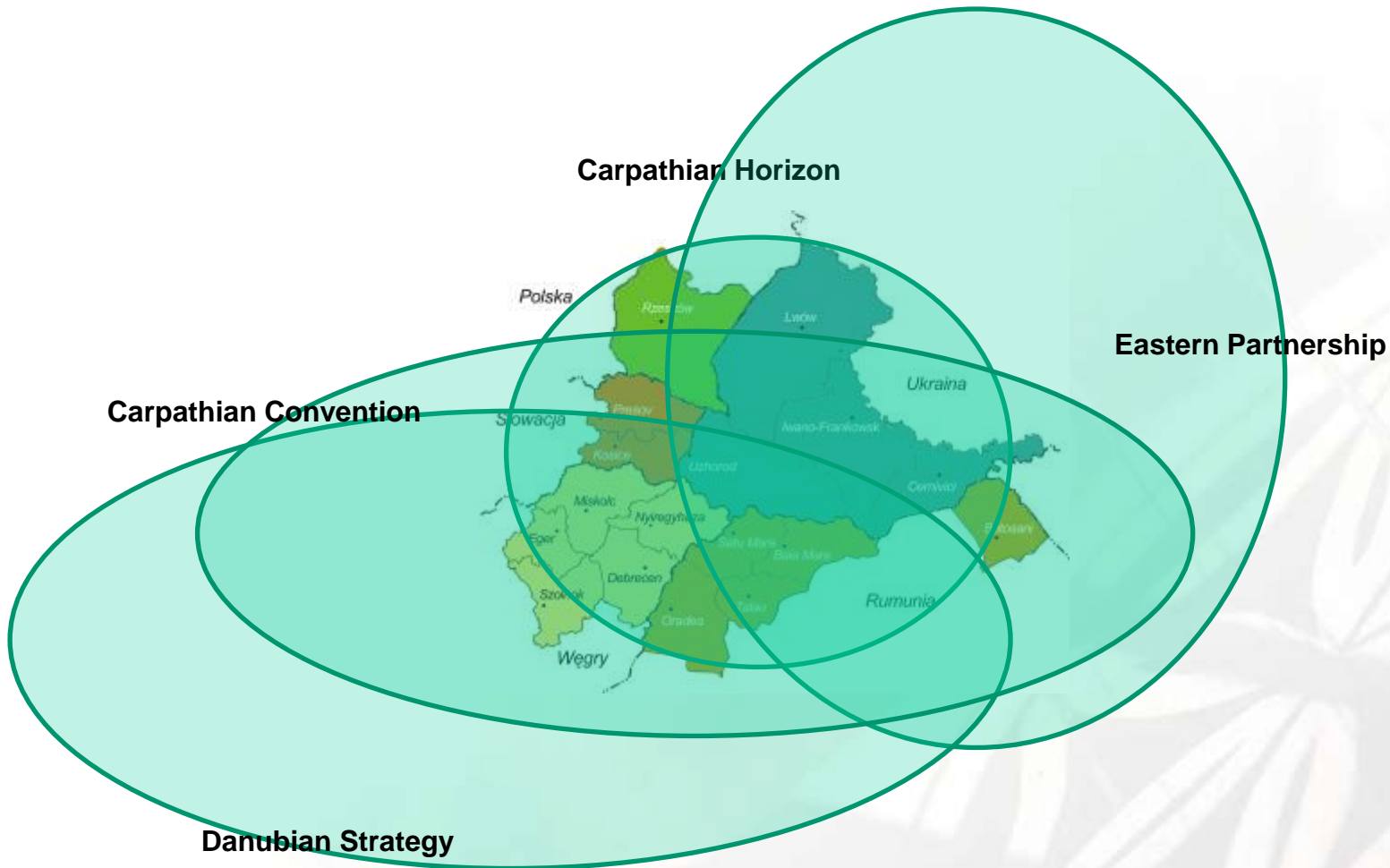




- There are no macro-regional strategy for the Carpathians**
- There are no operational program for the Carpathians**
- Low level of international cooperation**
- Competitive strategies and program for the Baltic and the Danube**



Links to political initiatives



Carpathian Euroregion – territory/ social-economic potential

Mission

Common social-economic sphere using internal Carpathian potentials and broad territorial partnership of public, private and non-governmental sector entities for international development cooperation for enhancement of life quality of their residents.



**156 000 sq km
about 15 000 000 residents
over 20 years experience
Conditions for cooperation:
geographic, economic, political**

Structure – national level



The Association of the Carpathian Euroregion Poland since 2001
60 territorial self-government entity (JST) members
Status as implementing institutions of the EU CBC programs
Over 400 co-founded projects
About 1000 institutional stakeholders
Networks – cbc institutions – strategies



1. Partnership reinforcement within Euroregion structures (specialization + Euroregion+ rule)
2. Updating of the strategy „Carpathian Horizon 2020” and its links to the other strategic documents
3. Creating virtual operational programme „Carpathian Horizon 2020”
4. Cost-effectiveness of Euroregional actions
5. Close cooperation as part of the Carpathian Convention
6. Support for the European and Global connections of the Carpathian region
7. Implementing of the Carpathian Brand CARPATHIA Strategy

Infrastructure conditioning the functioning of other systems and resources in the Carpathian Euroregion:

- **Energy infrastructure,**
- **Transport infrastructure,**
- **Municipal infrastructure,**
- **Social infrastructure,**
- **Telecommunications infrastructure,**
- **Information infrastructure.**





- **The condition for development and cooperation is the global social information governance;**
- **High volatility and correlation: processes of social, economic, political phenomena, ecological, etc.;**
- **The necessity of statistical monitoring global and local;**
- **Official statistics as a coordinator of information infrastructure.**



Variation and correlation between socio-economic phenomen.

INTEGRATION

(eg. The Schengen area in Europe)

Disintegration

(eg. to tighten the rules on crossing the external borders of the EU)

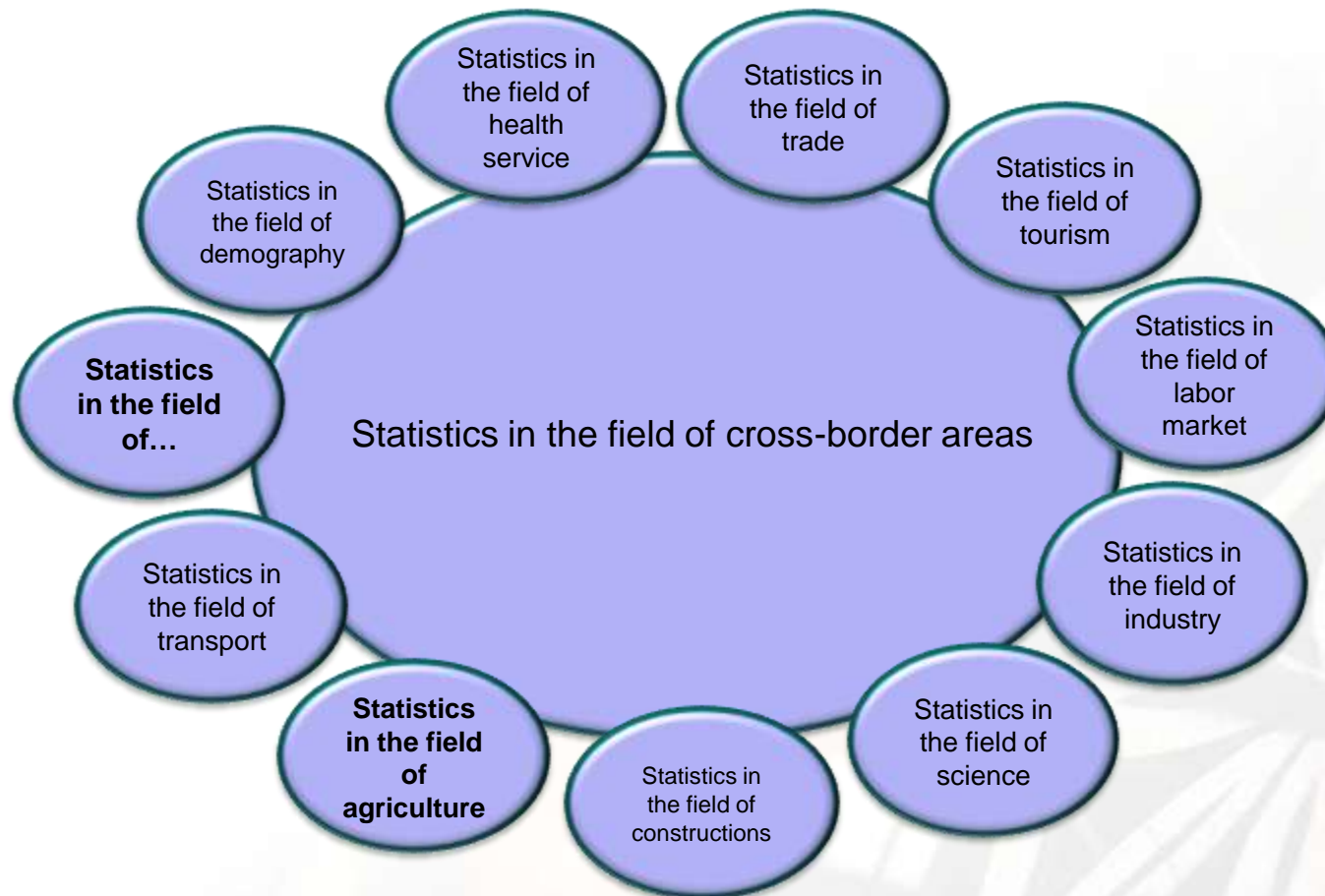


**MORE INTENSITY unreported
SOCIO-ECONOMIC EVENTS**



Cooperation in the field of statistics in the CE

Cross-border statistic sections in Poland



Cooperation in the field of statistics in the CE

IMPERFECTIONS IN THE INFORMATION IN THE SYSTEMS OF CROSS-BORDER AREAS



- **limited availability of data for areas on both sides of the border,**
- **lack of information on the level of aggregation in each country,**
- **low level of comparability of data, in particular those relating to economic issues.**

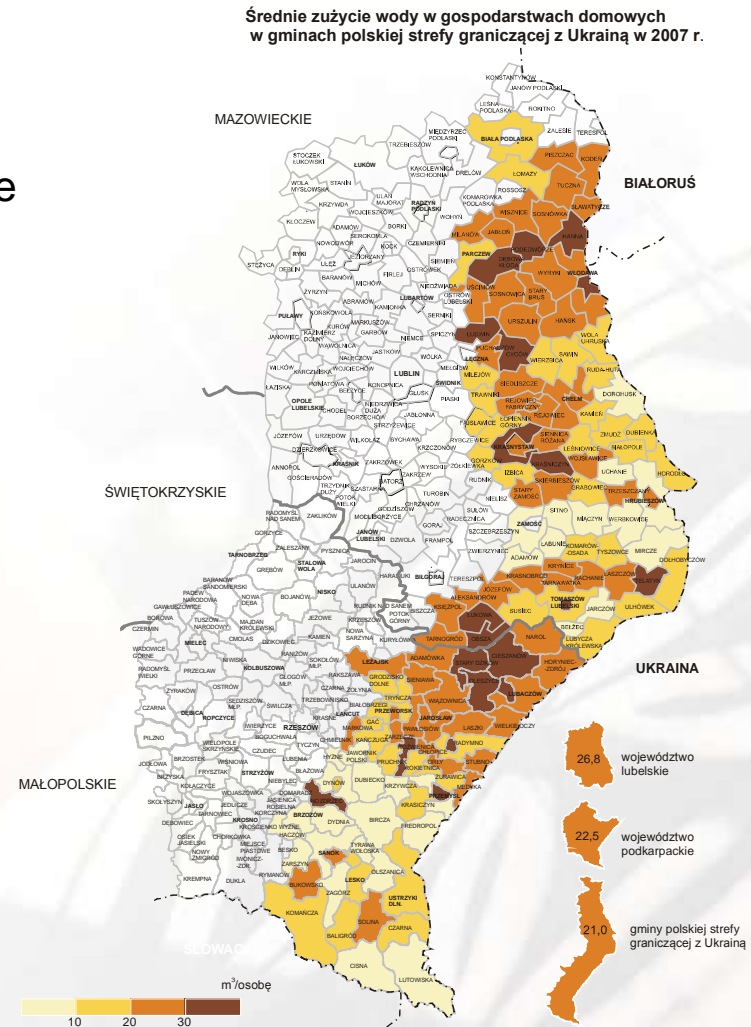


MONITORING social and economic phenomena in the external border area

- Characteristic of Polish-Ukrainian borderland
- Polish-Ukrainian borderland in numbers;
- Polish-Ukrainian borderland; podkarpackie and lubelskie Province - sub-regions, districts and municipalities.

Series: "Characteristics of Polish-Ukrainian border":

- State, vital statistics and migrations;
- Counties included in the Polish-Ukrainian border area;
- Entities of the national economy recorded in the podkarpackie and lubelskie voivodships registry code;
- Labor Market;
- Tourism;
- Health care;
- Protection of Environment;
- Commune budget.



Taxonomic MEASURE MONITORING OF DEVELOPMENT



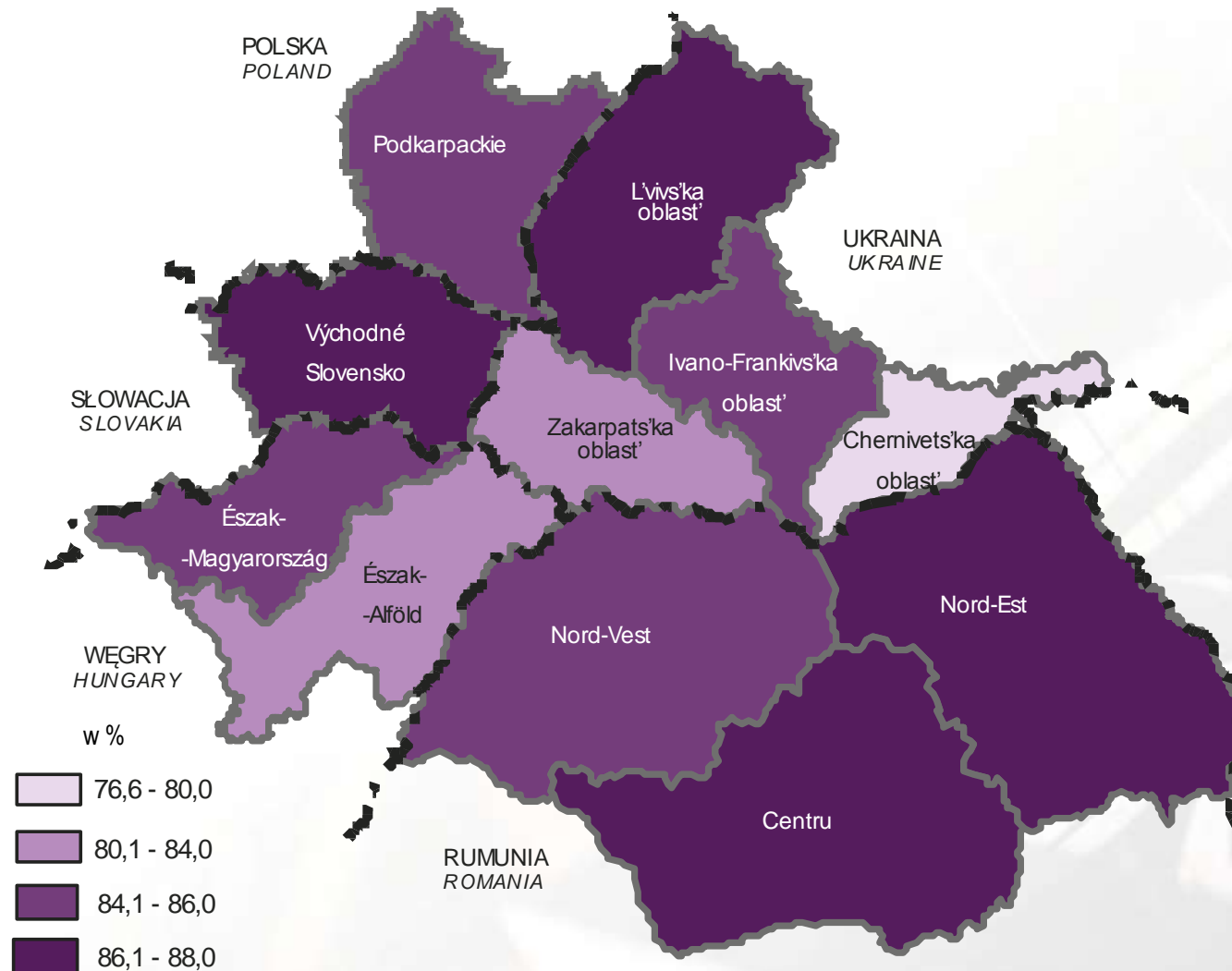
REGION	TMRi
PODKARPACKIE	0,447
VÝCHODNÉ SLOVENSKO	0,368
NORD-VEST	0,292
CENTRU	0,289
L'VIVS'KA OBLAST'	0,194
ÉSZAK-ALFÖLD	0,187
IVANO-FRANKIVS'KA OBLAST'	0,147
CHERNIVETS'KA OBLAST'	0,143
ÉSZAK-MAGYARORSZÁG	0,137
NORD-EST	0,135
ZAKARPATS'KA OBLAST'	0,073



PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY

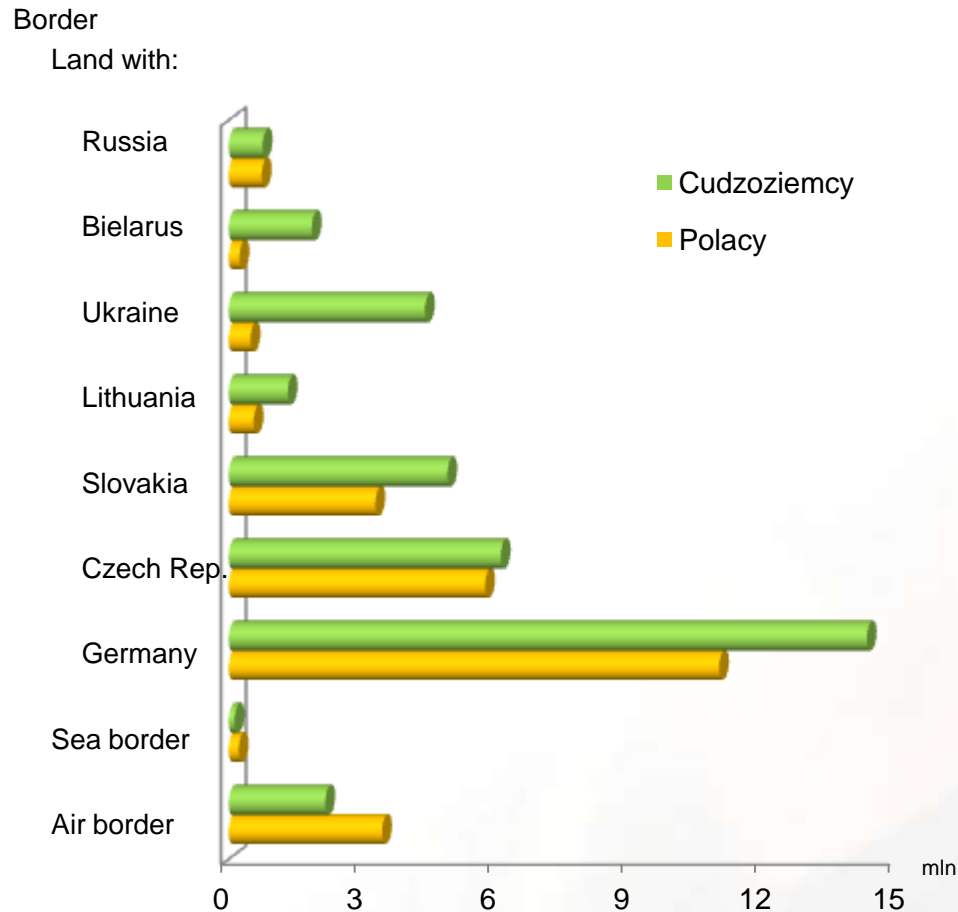


THE RATIO OF SALARIES TO THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

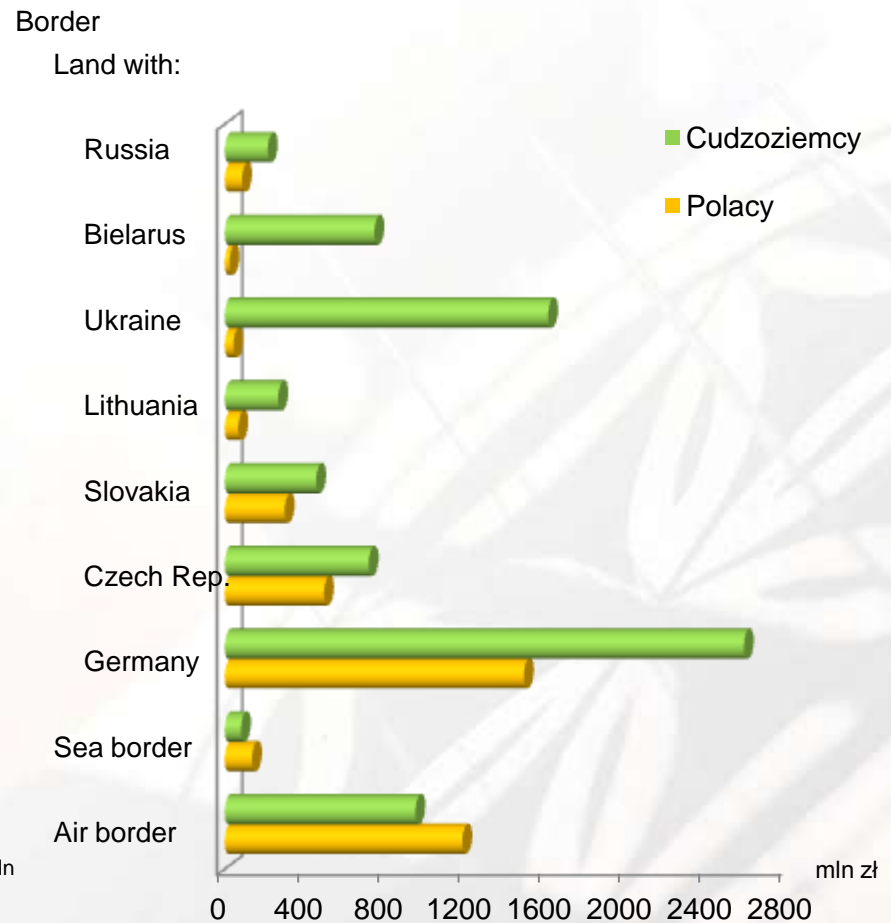


COMPLEX RESEARCH

Border movement of people in the fourth quarter of 2014.



Expenditures of foreigners in Poland and Poles living abroad in the fourth quarter of 2014



The transnational and multidimensional nature and scale of cross-border processes

- Improving the monitoring of socio-economic phenomena using statistical and database administration;
- Exploration and exploitation of complementary sources of non-statistical information (Big Data), for example. Data from the Mobile Network Operators, with automated road traffic measurement points, from bank information systems; combine information from administrative records and surveys;
- The use of "mirror statistics";

Development of cooperation between countries in terms of:

- designation of areas of research - taking into account the most important phenomena in border areas, taking into account the specificities and differences in the level of socio-economic development of regions,
- standardization of methods and forms of monitoring and research,
- conduct joint research on cross-border areas.
- To create a unified information infrastructure of cross-border areas - the knowledge base for cross-border areas and methodological reports.





Thank you!

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