

## APPENDIX 1: CASE STUDY SELECTION CRITERIA

In Chap. 1, Germany, Belgium, France and the United Kingdom were highlighted by political scientists for being of particular interest to the study of regional European politics. The four countries, it was argued, provide a range of regional characteristics influential in determining the scope of regions' European engagement and levels of European identity. These regional characteristics include political elites' interests; participation in a European regional network; the government system; geographic location (proximity to a European border); duration of EU membership; and whether a region shares the same language or similar heritage with another European region. Which regions best showcase these characteristics and are thus more relevant to study than others?

Political scientists researching European regions' level of political authority, in order to determine the opportunity and constraints in engaging in European politics, have posited that the government system (federal vs. unitary) impacts the scope of regions' authority and activity. They have also emphasised the usefulness in further researching regions in Germany, Belgium, France and the United Kingdom, as these offer significant explanations of national governments' impact on regions' participation in European politics. Belgium was highlighted because of its on-going decentralisation process. The East German regions were set apart from others because they demonstrate the dichotomy between East and West in the post-WWII world era and they provides a unique window into fairly recent exposure and outlook changes among East Germans (being

formerly more oriented toward the East, and, more recently, being more integrated into West Germany and oriented toward the European Union). Furthermore, the German regions extent of decentralisation differs from that prevalent in Belgium, and it thus offers a further variation in the analysis of government systems. The French regions have also been identified as appropriate case studies as they have received generous national political support to engage in European politics through the country's regionalisation reforms. And British regions, particularly English ones operating within a currently re-centralising government system, have been described as deliberately isolated regions in terms of their European engagement. Hence, regions within these four countries offer valuable data about their respective national government systems' influence and impacts with regard to both objectives and scope of their European policies and programmes.

In addition to the regions' governmental and political characteristics, they also offer diversity in terms of geographic location. The literature review indicates that regions located alongside a European border should, in theory, have a higher extent of European engagement and a more natural and organic approach to fomenting a European identity. Assessing their diversity in geographic proximity to a European border, the four regions studied are expected to also yield a variety of explanations vis-à-vis the impact of their respective geographic locations on their European engagement and European identity levels.

The EU's Cohesion Policy provides all EU regions with opportunities to participate in European regional networks. The number of European regional networks in which regions participate, however, has not yet been studied. Therefore, more sophisticated selection criteria cannot be advanced at this point. However, because networks have been identified as important facilitators of regions' European engagement on the one hand, while very little empirical research has been conducted with regard to their respective range and depth, on the other hand, this book will present a two-fold study on a European regional network by providing an introductory review and illustrating how it is perceived within the context and confines of the chosen four case studies' European engagement.

Political science research has also drawn on the significance of the "time factor" when studying levels of European identity. It has been empirically demonstrated that levels of European identity increase with and over time. Identifying with Europe and feeling European simply takes time. Therefore, it can be expected that levels of European identity would be

higher in areas which have been members of the European Union and participated in European programmes for a longer period of time than the newer member states. A country comparison based on EU membership duration could help establish a clearer understanding on the variation in levels of European identity across the European Union. The four countries highlighted in the literature for providing appropriate variation, however, do not offer great variation in the duration of their EU membership—with the exception of the German region of Brandenburg, which only reunited with West Germany and thereby joined the European Union in 1990. Hence, the relationship between being an EU Member State and the respective levels of feeling a European identity must be further studied and compared in order to establish whether time, indeed, matters.

Findings would potentially reflect greater variety if case studies presented both founding EU Member States and newly joined EU Member States (from the 2004, 2007 and 2013 enlargement periods), with regions in newer EU Member States being less mature and therefore “in greater need” to be studied. Government systems in newer EU Member States are, in many cases, still transitioning into democracies with brand new sub-national structures. Secondly, regions in the new EU Member States are just starting to engage in European politics and most regions had not yet set up regional European offices or even regional websites during the duration of this research. Thirdly, as this book is covering new ground within the field of political science, a qualitative research design and approach promises to produce a new level of knowledge and understanding. Finally, the primary tool employed in this exploration is semi-structured interviewing. All interviews will be conducted in the interviewees’ mother tongue or regional language to ensure accuracy and to put the interviewee at ease. This path-breaking research will be conducted on regions that were EU members prior to the 2004 enlargement phases.

Additional impacts on the scope of regions’ European engagement and the level of European identity and whether political elites and civil servants foment a European identity is expected to be caused by both regional heritage and language. Do regions with a similar heritage work better together on a European scale? Do citizens identify more with citizens of regions who share a similar heritage? Do they work engage more naturally and identify more with each other if they speak the same language? The impact of heritage and language has not yet been studied and therefore these

initial findings ought to be captured as they, based on intuition, “naturally” influence how people work together and perceive themselves—and each other. The four countries offer and employ a variety in languages; in some cases the regional language is distinct from other European languages, and in other cases they are very commonly spoken languages across Europe. Also the four countries offer a variety of distinct and shared heritage backgrounds.

Drawing these multiple regional characteristics and features together, the case study selection criteria include: national government system; geographic proximity to a European border; European regional network participation; duration of EU membership; and regions’ language and heritage. Based on these, the regions presented in Table A.1 have been selected for the research of this book.

Firstly, these regions are located in the four countries identified by political scientists as being particularly useful to study as they harbour the characteristics anticipated to impact the scope and objectives of regions’ European engagement and level of European identity. Additionally, the selected regions within those four countries also offer unique evidence. Although Brandenburg and Wallonia are both in federal states, their respective government systems still offer variation in levels of regional political authority. Furthermore, even though they are now both located on a European border (very few regions in federal states are not on a European border as they are predominantly located in the core of the

**Table A.1** Regional case study selection criteria based on existing scholarly research and literature

<i>Region</i>	<i>Government system</i>	<i>Geographic border proximity</i>	<i>Network participation</i>	<i>EU membership since</i>	<i>Language</i>
Brandenburg, Germany	Federal – RAI 37.0	On a border now, previously not	Very regularly	1990	German (uncommon)
Wallonia, Belgium	Federal – RAI 33.1	On a border	Very regularly	Founder	French (common)
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France	Unitary – RAI 20.0	On a border	Regularly but very selectively	Founder	French (common)
South West of England, UK	Unitary – RAI 11.2	Not on a border	Marginally	1973	English (common)

European Union), Wallonia borders to regions of the founding states of the European Community, whereas Brandenburg was part of East Germany during the Community's founding years, and, upon joining the European Union in 1990, bordered to Poland, a non-EU Member State for 14 years. Therefore, Brandenburg has a unique history of European integration to unfold during this qualitative research project. And finally, Brandenburg and Wallonia can tell their respective stories on how language affects European engagement and identity building, as they offer variation on this criterion as well. For the two regions in unitary states, of course their respective government systems also significantly vary in the level of regional authority. And this makes them such useful case studies. French regions have had the benefit of regionalisation and gaining political authority to engage in European politics from the 1980s. English regions also benefitted from regionalisation, only much late in the late 1990s, and are very likely to lose them again under a Conservative government. In addition to the very important variation in the level of political authority of the regional "governments" in England and France, there is also significant variation on their geographic location as well as their membership duration. Therefore, these regions present valuable differences in their regional characteristics and history, and thus make for very unique and useful case studies. Regional European representatives of these four regions agreed to participate in semi-structured interviews and provide documentation and personal reflections on the scope and objectives of their regions' European policies and programmes. Details of this methodology will be further elaborated later in this Appendix, when presenting the methodology for Chaps. 5 and 6.

Before continuing with the methodological discussion of this book research, the definition of a "regional government" remains to be clarified. The European Commission's (Eurostat) definition of a region as outlined by the NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) level I has been selected and adopted as the level of analysis for the "region" (Source: European Commission Website: Eurostat on Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, NUTS). Its focus is the sub-national level, which has the authority to manage EU funding and, in some EU Member States, to design and implement European policies and programmes. This is the appropriate level of analysis for the four case studies. In Germany, the regional government is the "Landesregierung" and the institutionalised body in charge of its European politics is the Ministry for Economy and European Affairs. It manages EU funding allocated to the region,

applying for additional EU funding for public and private sector European cooperation projects, and it manages the region's own European policy and mandate. Brandenburg has a high level of operational capacity as it is in a federal, decentralised state. This is a NUTS 1 regional classification. In Belgium, the decentralisation has established three regions: Flanders, Brussels Capital and Wallonia. The Walloon region's European politics are managed by the WBI (Wallonia Bruxelles International). As Brandenburg's Ministry for Economy and European Affairs, Wallonia's WBI also has a high level of operational capacity and manages EU funding allocated to the region; applies for additional funding for European cooperation projects; and decides and implements its own European policy. This is also a NUTS 1 regional classification. In France, the regional reforms have established NUTS 1 regions, which manage the regions' European affairs, the "Conseil Régional." Similar to Brandenburg and Wallonia, Nord-Pas-de-Calais also has the operational capacity to manage EU funding allocated to the region and apply for additional funding for European cooperation projects. The region also has the political authority to design and implement a European policy. The extent of political authority to do this, however, is less than in Brandenburg and Wallonia. In the United Kingdom, the NUTS 1 regional classification has been implemented especially in order to manage EU funding to the region. Here, the NUTS 1 level of regional government is the Regional Development Agency (RDA), which does not carry the same institutionalised weight as the regional governments in the other three countries. As such, the RDA in the South West of England does not have the political authority to design and implement its own European policy. It merely exists to manage the EU funding allocated to the region under negotiation between the British central government and the European Union. The RDA also has the political authority to identify EU-funded projects relevant to the region and assist regional actors from the public and private sectors to in applying for these European cooperation projects. However, with changes in central government from Labour to Conservative Coalition, the English Regional Development Agencies are undergoing authority and funding cuts and are to be gradually shut down; with their competencies divided between the Local Enterprise Partnerships and central government. Before this transition is complete, however, the NUTS 1 level of analysis is the appropriate level to investigate the regions' European policies and programmes and also offers valuable variation.

## APPENDIX 2

**Table A.2** Interviewees from the European Commission’s Directorate General for Regional Policy (DG REGIO)

<i>Number</i>	<i>DG REGIO unit</i>	<i>Role of interviewee</i>	<i>Experience in this role</i>	<i>Interview duration</i>
1	Policy Development (Directorate B)	A senior representative	10–15 years	48 minutes
2	Territorial Cooperation (Directorate D.1)	A senior representative	5–10 years	65 minutes
3	Territorial Cooperation (Directorate D1)	Desk Officer, Brandenburg	2–5 years	12 minutes
4	Territorial Cooperation (Directorate D1)	Desk Officer, SWUK	5–10 years	13 minutes
5	Territorial Cooperation (Directorate D1)	Desk Officer, Wallonie	2–5 years	9 minutes
6	Programmes and Projects (Directorate F.2)	Desk Officer, Wallonie	2–5 years	18 minutes
7	Programmes and Projects (Directorate H.3)	Desk Officer, NPDC	5–10 years	12 minutes
8	Programmes and Projects (Directorate E.2)	Desk Officer, SWUK	5–10 years	22 minutes

## APPENDIX 3

Table A.3 shows the political elites from the four case study regions who participated in the semi-structured interviews; it also includes information about their approximate professional European experience, of working in that role or in the European division, as well as the interview duration.

**Table A.3** Interviewees—the political elites

<i>Number</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Position/role</i>	<i>Experience in this role/ division</i>	<i>Interview duration</i>
9	Nord-Pas-de-Calais	Deputy Director and General Director for European Projects	10–15 years	20 minutes
10	Nord-Pas-de-Calais	General Director for European Cooperation	15–20 years	45 minutes (30+15)
11	South West of England	Director of European Programmes	20–25 years	30 minutes
12	South West of England	Former Head of Policy incl. European Policy	15–20 years	25 minutes
13	Brandenburg	Deputy Director of European affairs and General Director of EU policy and legal coordination, European Ministerial Conference and European Communications	20–25 years	3 hours

(continued)



**Table A.3** (continued)

<i>Number</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Position/role</i>	<i>Experience in this role/ division</i>	<i>Interview duration</i>
14	Wallonia	General Director for European Territorial Cooperation	20–25 years	15 minutes
15	Wallonia	General Director for EU legal integration	15–20 years	56 minutes
16	Wallonia	General Director for European Bilateral Partnerships	20–25 years	38 minutes

## APPENDIX 4

Table A.4 provides information on the administrative civil servants interviewed in the four case study regions.

**Table A.4** Interviewees—the civil servants

<i>Number</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Position/role</i>	<i>Experience in this role/ division</i>	<i>Interview duration</i>
17	Nord-Pas-de- Calais	European Cooperation, Project Capitalisation Officer	4–5 years	35 minutes
18	Nord-Pas-de- Calais	European Cooperation, Training Officer	2–3 years	30 minutes
19	Nord-Pas-de- Calais	European Cooperation, Youth Mobility Officer	10–12 years	36 minutes
20	Nord-Pas-de- Calais	European Cooperation, Strategy Centre Officer	10 years	25 minutes
21	Nord-Pas-de- Calais	European Cooperation, Finance and Legal Officer	8–10 years	15 minutes
22	Nord-Pas-de- Calais	European Cooperation, Bilateral Partnerships Poland and Germany Officer	8–10 years	45 minutes
23	Nord-Pas-de- Calais	INTERREG IV A Programmes Officer	8–10 years	30 minutes
24	Nord-Pas-de- Calais	INTERREG IV A Programmes Officer	5–6 years	20 minutes

*(continued)*

**Table A.4** (continued)

<i>Number</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Position/role</i>	<i>Experience in this role/ division</i>	<i>Interview duration</i>
25	Nord-Pas-de- Calais	INTERREG Programmes Manager	8–10 years	20 minutes
26	Nord-Pas-de- Calais	INTERREG IV B and C Programmes National Authority	12–15 years	15 minutes
27	Nord-Pas-de- Calais	Structural Funds Assistant	8 years	15 minutes
28	Nord-Pas-de- Calais	Head of Projects Development	8–10 years	35 minutes
29	Nord-Pas-de- Calais	Projects Development Officer	5 years	15 minutes
30	South West of England	Policy Manager, Europe	5–8 years	60 minutes
31	South West of England	Policy Manager, Transnational Development	5 years	50 minutes
32	South West of England	Diversity & Equality Manager	4–5 years	15 minutes
33	South West of England	Head of Convergence	15 years	25 minutes
34	South West of England	European Programmes Business Manager	4–5 years	15 minutes
35	South West of England	Innovation & Enterprise Convergence Manager	8–10 years	30 minutes
36	South West of England	Head of Competitiveness	12–15 years	45 minutes
37	South West of England	Coordinator RDA – ESF (GOS)	5 years	15 minutes
38	South West of England	European Investment Manager	5 years	10 minutes
39	South West of England	RDPE Delivery Manager	5 years	15 minutes
40	Brandenburg	Head of INTERREG	10 years	20 minutes
41	Brandenburg	Communications Manager	10–12 years	30 minutes
42	Brandenburg	Head of International Partnerships	15 years	35 minutes
43	Brandenburg	International Partnerships Officer	5–8 years	40 minutes
44	Brandenburg	European and External Markets	8 years	10 minutes
45	Brandenburg	International Partnerships	3–5 years	10 minutes
46	Brandenburg	EU Structural Funds (Objectives 1 + 2)	8–10 years	25 minutes

*(continued)*

**Table A.4** (continued)

<i>Number</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Position/role</i>	<i>Experience in this role/division</i>	<i>Interview duration</i>
47	Brandenburg	Technology and Innovation (European cooperation)	5 years	35 minutes
48	Brandenburg	Objective 3: INTERREG	10–15 years	30 minutes
49	Brandenburg	Objective 3: INTERREG	8 years	30 minutes
50	Brandenburg	Objective 3: INTERREG	5 years	30 minutes
51	Wallonia	European Integration, Head of Legal Intergation	8–10 years	25 minutes
52	Wallonia	European Integration, Environment, Transport and Energy legislation	5 years	15 minutes
53	Wallonia	European Territorial Cooperation, Manager of Finances	8–10 years	20 minutes
54	Wallonia	European Territorial Cooperation, Finances	5–8 years	15 minutes
55	Wallonia	European Territorial Cooperation, INTERREG IVA and IVB Contact Officer	10–12 years	30 minutes
56	Wallonia	European Territorial Cooperation, Head of INTERREG IV A (Cross-Border) and IVB (Europe North-West)	8–10 years	45 minutes
57	Wallonia	European Territorial Cooperation, Head of INTERREG IVC, INTERACT, and URBACT	15 years	35 minutes
58	Wallonia	European Territorial Cooperation, Head of INTERREG IVA ‘Grande Region’	2–5 years	15 minutes

## APPENDIX 5: NETWORK SELECTION CRITERIA

A network was identified in which three of four selected regional case studies presented in this book actively participated. The chosen network was one of the first European regional networks to be established by a number of regions. At its inception, it received and was dependent on EU funding; it has further evolved over time and has become self-sustainable today through charged membership fees. The network chosen is a particularly suitable in the context of this book as it appears to have successfully addressed over an extended period of time the multiple and different needs of its varied membership and thus could be perceived as a successful network. The fact that the regions' membership pays the required fees to get access to the network's outputs and actively participates in its events is a testament to its usefulness. By presenting this network and conducting semi-structured interviews with its membership (including the three case study regions' representatives) this particular network complements the research conducted within the context of this book and further helps to develop its analysis.

**Table A.5** Interviewees—the regional network case

<i>No.</i>	<i>EU member since</i>	<i>Network member since</i>	<i>Function within ERRIN</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Gov't system</i>	<i>Geographic location</i>	<i>Language</i>
59	–	2006–2007	Former Director	–	–	–	
60	1995	ERRIN 1+2	Management Board	Sweden	Unitary (RAI 12.0)	Isolated	Non EU working language
61	1957	ERRIN 1+2	Management Board	Italy	Unitary (RAI 27.3)	Isolated	Non EU working language
62	1957	ERRIN 1 partly + 2	Working Group	Italy	Unitary (RAI 27.3)	Isolated	Non EU working language
63	1957	ERRIN 1 partly + 2	Management Board	Belgium	Federal (RAI 33.1)	EU border	Non EU working language
64	1957	ERRIN 1 partly + 2	Working Groups	France	Unitary (RAI 20.0)	Isolated	EU working language
65	1973	ERRIN 1 partly + 2	Working Groups	UK	Unitary (RAI 11.2)	Isolated	EU working language
66	1957	ERRIN 1+2	Working Groups	France	Unitary (RAI 20.0)	Isolated	EU working language
67	1973	ERRIN 1+2	Management Board	UK	Unitary (RAI 11.2)	Isolated	EU working language
68	2004	ERRIN 2	Working Group	Cyprus	Unitary (RAI 0)	Isolated	Non EU working language
69	1957	ERRIN 1+2	Management Board	Italy	Unitary (RAI 27.3)	EU Border	Non EU working language
70	1957	ERRIN 1 partly + 2	Management Board	France	Unitary (RAI 20.0)	Isolated	EU working language
71	1995	ERRIN 1+2	Management Board	France	Unitary (RAI 20.0)	Isolated	EU working language

## APPENDIX 6: NATIONAL DATA USED

### APPENDIX 6.1

<i>Country</i>	<i>National population 2010</i>	<i>Total EU regional policy funding 2007–2013 (EUR millions)</i>	<i>Government system (coded)</i>
Austria	8,375,290	1,461	2
Belgium	10,839,905	2,258	2
Bulgaria	4,563,710	6,853	1
Cyprus	803,147	640	1
Czech Republic	10,506,813	26,692	1
Germany	81,802,257	26,340	2
Denmark	5,534,738	613	1
Estonia	1,340,127	3,456	1
Spain	45,989,016	35,217	1
Finland	5,351,427	1,716	1
France	64,714,074	14,319	1
Greece	11,305,118	20,420	1
Hungary	10,014,324	25,307	1
Ireland	4,467,854	901	1
Italy	60,340,328	28,812	1
Lithuania	3,329,039	6,885	1
Luxembourg	502,066	65	1
Latvia	2,248,374	4,620	1
Malta	412,970	855	1
Netherlands	16,574,989	1,907	1

(continued)

**Appendix 6.1** (continued)

<i>Country</i>	<i>National population 2010</i>	<i>Total EU regional policy funding 2007–2013 (EUR millions)</i>	<i>Government system (coded)</i>
Poland	38,167,329	67,285	1
Portugal	10,637,713	21,511	1
Romania	21,462,186	19,668	1
Sweden	9,340,682	1,891	1
Slovenia	2,046,976	4,205	1
Slovakia	5,424,925	11,588	1
United Kingdom	62,008,048	10,613	1

Source: Population: Eurostat 2010; EU Regional Policy Funding 2007–2013: European Commission Directorate General for Regional Policy Website; Government system: governments' websites as in June 2012

## APPENDIX 6.2

<i>Country</i>	<i>1990 European identity "NO" (%)</i>	<i>1990 European identity "YES" (%)</i>	<i>2006 European identity "NO" (%)</i>	<i>2006 European identity "YES" (%)</i>	<i>2010 European identity "NO" (%)</i>	<i>2010 European identity "YES" (%)</i>
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	46	54	39	61	16	84
Bulgaria	0	0	43	57	46	54
Croatia	0	0	0	0	37	63
Cyprus	0	0	42	58	36	64
Czech Republic	0	0	45	55	40	60
Germany	58	42	42	58	32	68
Denmark	51	49	38	62	18	82
Estonia	0	0	46	54	39	61
Spain	49	51	42	58	32	68
Finland	0	0	32	68	21	79
France	42	58	45	55	48	52
Greece	42	58	28	72	42	58
Hungary	0	0	42	58	27	73
Ireland	67	33	46	54	36	64
Italy	43	57	40	60	24	76
Lithuania	0	0	46	54	39	61
Luxembourg	45	55	32	68	15	85
Latvia	0	0	48	52	39	61

(continued)



<i>Country</i>	<i>1990</i>		<i>2006</i>		<i>2010</i>	
	<i>European identity "NO" (%)</i>	<i>European identity "YES" (%)</i>	<i>European identity "NO" (%)</i>	<i>European identity "YES" (%)</i>	<i>European identity "NO" (%)</i>	<i>European identity "YES" (%)</i>
Malta	0	0	37	63	32	68
Netherlands	61	39	41	59	22	78
Poland	0	0	34	66	36	64
Portugal	49	51	38	62	34	66
Romania	0	0	40	60	31	69
Sweden	0	0	47	53	29	71
Slovenia	0	0	9	91	28	72
Slovakia	0	0	35	65	19	81
United Kingdom	72	28	68	32	46	54

Source: Eurostat News release Issue 25 / 2010, 18 February 2010

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