

# Territorial competitiveness for territorial intelligence.

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# TERRITORIAL COMPETITIVENESS FOR TERRITORIAL INTELLIGENCE

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**Summary**
In this study I present the regional competitiveness factors for territorial intelligence. First, to this factors we must define the territorial units and the spatial indexes. Then we analize the factors of competitiveness which are on the one part quantitative indicators ont he other part qualitative indicators.

**Keywords**
Territorial intelligence, regional competitiveness, territorial units, quantitative indicators, qualitative indicators

# TERRITORIAL COMPETITIVENESS FOR TERRITORIAL INTELLIGENCE

## 1. Objectives

This is sub activity within workpackage 4 in the coordination action projects. Objectives of this action:

*The analysing of regional competitiveness, the interrelated development opportunities of cognitive society and economy shall be considered, and the multidimensional survey of society and economy should be its starting point.*

## 2. Territorial unit

But first we need define the territorial units.
The 21st century sees changes in modern society, social structure, territorial policy, public administration and other fields, generated by the European Union, which have a significant impact on the functioning and efficiency of society. For real competences to find their appropriate places and levels, a mature society is required as well as the investigation and improvement of the maturity of territorial levels prior to implementing any measures.

To be able to induce these improvements, we first need to define the territorial unit where the process is to be launched.

The broadest definition:
A territorial unit is a (socio)geographical integration marked by a huge internal cohesion, a fundamental entity of our days. It is a socio-economic geographical unit based on the close co-operation and shared interests of its constituting parts, which cannot, however, always be defined by geographical boundaries.

The resulting definition of the improvable unit (region):

A region is the functional connection and integration of geographically close urban areas, agglomerations, settlement units, and infrastructural networks characterized by the gradually growing importance of neighbourhood contacts. The basis of the creation of a region is the territorial blending of society and economy, and an awareness of close interrelatedness between local communities, based on historical grounds.
Of these, the smallest unit worthy of improvement is the 'micro-region'.
Definition: a territorial unit defined by the entirety of functional relation networks between settlements, the ensemble of neighbouring independent settlements keeping up intensive contact with one another.

To reveal the development potentials of a given territory, we need to determine the measurement units relating to the processes we are observing. This unit cannot be but the competitiveness of each area.

## 3. Factors of competitiveness

The most important work within workpackage 4C the diagnosis and analysing. We defined some questions in task:

- How shall we carry out this diagnosis?
- What shall be the scope of analysis and evaluation in a regional development project?
- How shall we avoid the obstacles of a simple technical approach so that we could find the real means of local mobilisation and animation?
- How shall we adjust the different times that influence the life of a project i.e. the long period thinking about the development of the region and the short time for decision making?

When we analys the regional competitiveness, the interrelated development opportunities of cognitive society and economy shall be considered, and the multidimensional survey of society and economy should be its starting point.

Therefore, in research and analysis we need indicators of training and qualification, and of social, health, mental hygienic and demographic status as well as microeconomic figures.
In addition, the role of civil organisations should be assessed; cultural indicators and figures related to telecommunication coverage, infrastructure and other indirect local indicators are also required.
It is need so that social activity or inactivity could be examined from different perspectives thus

obtaining information on the causes and development opportunities
The socioeconomic factors influencing economic competitiveness include significant human factors.

And after we conceived the main factors of territorial competitiveness:

- Economic structure (To what extent do local economic actors contribute to the sustainable development of the region and its potential to retain population?)
- Innovation (To what extent can local authorities and economic actors co-operate in shaping the future of the region?)
- Accessibility (The level of development of a region is greatly determined its physical-infrastructural, and ICT (info-communication technology) conditions.)
- Qualified human resources (The role of human resources has been upgraded during the expansion of cognitive society and globalization. Social factors therefore obviously correlate with development potentials in a given area, not so much in the number of active workers but in training, qualification and professional knowledge, which are indispensable conditions of competitiveness today.)
- Cultural and natural environment (how can influence the cultural and natural processes the development of regions)

In the Description of Work we defined the deliverables in this sub activity. This is the next:

- Inventory of indicators of territorial competitivness
- eBook about indicators of territorial competitivness

**4. Conclusion**

We need define the territory unit in the sustainable development. Then, we will collect the indicators of territorial competitiveness. Finally, we are going to make a report about factors of territorial competitiveness.

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