**European integration and competitive city regions**

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'The new territorial politics is focused less on territorial management and national integration, and more on territorial competition, within national arenas but also within Europe and the wider market' (Keating, 1998, P. 185)

The distinctiveness of the European region lies in the international institutions of the European union. compared to our other tow global regions there is an additional scale of strategic thinking, and this level of governance has had a special impact on the changing economy of European cities and regions. over the last twenty year European integration has substantially changed the prospects of cities. The enlargement of the EU, affected the city. In Europe, I found in the process of switching the globalization of this part. The following describes the clear meaning of the concept of the system of Europe, and European space European Union to expand the population, the subject of the city, is a city in Western Europe successfully. Spatial situation is changing along with the important regional economy following in Europe that border undergoes changes. European integration, are preferred core city may be different from the people around a round the economic destiny. However, the role of the major cities within the country a key transnational challenges and the development of a European policy. European Economic regulation is limited to national economic policy as well as domestic and international financial institutions in economic development foundation that raises questions about the role of the city as well as the growth of the European policy of the European world cities can act as a constraint on the extent checked.

**European cities: history, competition and a new urban hierarchy**

Each of our global regions has a distinctive pattern of relationships between its cities. urban pattern reflects the impact of globalization and intercity competition but based upon a very strong historical influence. We will outline this historical background, explore more recent analysis of changes in the pattern of cities since the establishment of the EU, and then outline some of the impacts of globalization through a discussion of intercity linkages and competition using some examples of major cities. In this part of Europe, globalization can be seen in the course of the transition. The following describes the clear meaning of the concept of the system of Europe, and European space European Union to expand the population, the subject of the city, is a city in Western Europe successfully. European cities will change the role during the 20th century, but the heritage of international connections such remains, for example, many of the immigrants from many colonies has increased. However, cities of Europe in general, and has a long history, the connection to the trade city of the Middle Ages, the transfer of influence and strength of capital and imperialism country gradually. Industrial city has refused to add the complexity of the pattern is increased. Is still important in the small and medium-sized cities of these, many people, recovered well to economic stagnation in the 1970s. Will include major cities of their farmland is often a function of the economy and government they. It shows the rise and fall of the impact of additional European economic integration and the recent fate of the city of small and medium cities network and the complexity of the map of European cities. For example, it is intended to extend the pattern of age link gradual integration smaller cities between Eastern European EU. For example, is to extend the pattern of the age group of link progressive integration of small and medium-sized cities of Eastern Europe in the EU. It is a major feature of the analysis of Europe for many years to point to the uneven development. Catholic Protestant and southern region of the north sometimes took the form of a north-south division. It points out that in many cases, tend to be able to reflect the pattern of military power and trade between the past millennium, found in northwest Europe of the city economically strong it. Industrialization, emphasize this sector. However, depending on the other characteristics of the city from the communist system and capitalism, the same pattern of uneven development, - by the Soviet Union split, are nested. And talking about around the center, another way of imbalance is the dominant approach in the new situation of the European single market this. Another way of imbalance is in the story and the surrounding center. And this is the dominant approach in the new situation of the European single market. Analysts began map the network of urban medical office that defines the core of the new economy in Europe. Impact of European economic integration, we believe that both of the hierarchical structure of urban space and of our economy. Is applied to the development of the region broadly, the concept of peripheral and central, has a insurance business space policy in Europe. The core competitiveness of the Pentagon city or region is very important to the success of the European economy. However, in this core, to find the city of the world some, just the obvious candidates are Paris and London we. Randstad multi-axis was confirmed by how the cities of the world in the 1960s, but it does not look yourself in the first rank of European cities now. To pursue in order to promote themselves in the world in terms of creativity and urban research and development of the historic university. Shift hierarchy Paris and London, to the bottom, is built around the city an important regional country, and medium-sized. The idea of ​​multi-axis system of a very big difference between the city mask urban economy that we propose. However, we are referred to in the next section. The policy inhalation, you can set, you can maintain, multi-axis system of the city, has created a dilemma pursuing city the role of globalization across Europe.

European cities: the framework of governance

The focus on the expansion of the city in the country of Europe , there is a need to see and interact only at the level of this completely different . The interpretation of the role of cities in Europe , country and city is a competitive process . New functionalist theory places the focus of the importance of the organization on a scale of Europe . Idea of Europe in the early 1990s , attracted interest in the sub- national scale . Level , has to buy some to help you understand the complexity of the decision-making of the city . If you do not explain how to governance , to perform the processing of considerations contribute to the strategy town our overall point at least , forces of international community , and country . In Europe , another attempt to summarize the decision-making at the sub- national scale , uses the concept of switching governance , from the government . It is a process of Europeanization in lobby European institutions in order to correspond to the policy and business of governance , refers to the importance of leadership and the role of the business of scale .

**The European Scale**

Enlargement of the EU has a significant impact on how to continue supporting the town the European Union (EU), 1970's and later, investment in the economy and other infrastructure of the Member States complexity of support to particularly weak local economy in I have developed a large-scale system. The EU was not able to secure the binding rules of all the international partners in the Johannesburg Summit. EU and severe impact, have a way to continue to support the urban expansion of EU. European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) is investing in economic development and infrastructure of the old industrial area. The first step in the experiment with the update of city policy, that contains the city of hundred. The city is the change in the direction of solving urban problems and characterized the policies of the European Union. In response to the support on specific issues of metropolitan areas in their own, at the time since the 1970s, the European Union was the case, the policy in the region, funds a substantial disappeared most of these industries is the local economy I focused mine large more than 30 years, is assigned to the conversion, the problem of steel production. However, priority is moved towards the city in the 1990s. It has developed a close relationship with the committee and lobby role in the increase of the Regional Committee. City of end of 1990 also played a role that is politics Protocol of Europe. Movement in the direction you are planning in Europe scale, can be developed with potential influence more comprehensive. Treaty of Amsterdam (1997), introduced the concept of aggregation in the area of ​​European policy for the first time.

**The national scale**

According to Brenner, actively, people of European countries has mobilized economic assets related to a particular area . Is seen as an asset of national assets competition by people and many other Poter economic advantage of the space in particular, (Gordon, 2002). Therefore , as a response to the competitive national scale, a change of national policy in Denmark in the promotion of re- distribution of the Copenhagen area, we can the French government to see the remodeling plan of Marseille. There is a considerable difference in the distribution of powers and responsibilities between the country and lower. I conclude with a machine at the national level responsibility for urban policy . The role of the state, may vary by from one city in Europe. Nation-state - in order to provide a context of administrative and other laws for the urban planning of some of Germany both single and , to make a law is a self-governing city-states continued federal taxes to the intervention of a small federal government set . In some countries , it refers to the intervention of regional scale between the central government and city. Change in the constitution of such forms the ability of the city that manages the fate regardless of the nature of the relationship of a plurality, it is clearly important

**The subnational scale**

The study of the city, revival of recent cities in Europe, is associated with an increased of strong local government day and research institutional beyond the Sword of the station and economic factors under the auspices of the success of the European Commission in the early 1990s some . (Parkinson, 1992) company city, contributed to the fate relative of the city through the implementation of strong leadership. In addition, it does not work leader independently was observed. The elements that make up the government of European cities, public intergovernmental and strong leadership - in the political culture of the local political parties and private partnership. Important messages, attitudes and corporate institutions, was able to be successful in competition in the cities of Europe. May vary with national circumstances between the form of the relationship between the private sector - an important public in the government of a new city. The political impact of the class structure of the middle class, considerable influence can be used to mitigate the sometimes polarized cities of most of Europe. Some cities, became a reference point of participation style of many of the city government and environmental policy and poverty progressive. Other people, choice is seen to be determined their future. Idea of ​​territory combination and balance multi-axis development, it is possible to challenge the development team of the city of big world can be the basis for policy a variety of economic benefits of the city, but the policy of the scale of this degree is weak. Nation-state in Europe plays an important role still, the success of the assets of their city, a variety of reform projects in the metropolitan area and decentralization, in many cases, received a decisive influence, elite regional state I have a new interest in ensuring should not on a scale. There is a widespread image of autonomy still companies urban governance of powerful municipal scale of cities allied with the interests of the company. From complex political reasons of European cities many, this does not agree with this difference. There is a relationship between the urban planning of all the tension of party politics and social structure that changes