

the ones who are left "outside the wall". Since 2014 we research the effects of GGNs to its own residents and the inhabitants of the neighbourhoods they are located. This research is the one part of the project "Growing urban regions and spatial segregation of their residents in Lithuania" (funded by the grant No. MIP-086/2014 received from the Research Council of Lithuania). The main method that is being used in our GGN research is interviews with local authorities and residents. As the supporting method, in the research is used the analysis of previous studies, statistical and cartographic data. In our research that is going to be presented, we raise the questions that might provide deep and long discussions: "does the emergence of gated and guarded neighbourhoods influence the segregation in the cities/city regions? How do the GGNs affect these settlements' residents and the society that is left "beyond the wall"?" Apart from these key questions in our presentation we give short general introduction for the audience of the GGN phenomenon in Lithuania and briefly present the results of the surveys about these settlements that have been carried out in the last decade.

Local and Regional Economic Development and Planning

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Our study deals with the non-market relational resources, which is closely related to social networks. In the institutional economics the role of social relationships is important in the economics too. The local implantation of the economic activities, the enterprises has become an important research area. The economic activities, the decisions are not independent of the interpersonal relational networks. The configurations of this networks, the situation in the networks has an influence on the possibilities of the economic actors. Lot of formal (laws, organisations) and informal (customs, norms, values) institutions both have effects economic actors and their decisions. This kind of concept (emphasizing the social relations) of the economic development is more and more strongly in France (Pecquer, Zimmermann): in the local economic development the focus is on the institutional and social resources.

The experiences of the LEADER programs and the results of the ALDETEC research programme shows: in a territorial development program is very important we analyse and test a time-varying, multidimensional living entities. One of the most important objective of the LEADER program is to establish and to consolidate a 'project-area' in long-term, which has an unified identity, to focus on the importance of the complexity, to force the local resources, activate the local actors and the cooperation among stakeholders, and to establish a successful cooperation in organizational structures.

But what is the possibilities for rural areas? In other approaching: how might be formed the vision or a development project planned by the stakeholders on the base of situation analyses. In this solution the stakeholders are more active, the local actors are more than executives in an top-down process. What are the key elements of the development identified by local actors are able to base a long term development strategy? The concept of territorial capital can help us to find the answers. In the concept of territorial capital the development is a social process, complex, has not only economic nature. The endogenous resources are determinants. These are the base of the development and growth. In a special region — such as our research target area too — several form of capital exist and „work" at same time, and these elements of capital are on the borders of social and spatial sciences.

The territorial capital depends on our vision too. What are our goals? What kind of region-specific strategy we need? What kind of region-specific strategy we can prepare and realise? The point of view of territorial capital the region's external relations are also important. The relationships of local actors are significant, and are linked the town (jobs, markets, services) and the town is also connected with this region (recreational functions, local food).

In the process of the preparation of a local development strategy, we should examine the interactions among the elements of territorial capital. These identification and analyses are the most important element of our

research. Some additional issues are also important in our concept, for example: What are the most important local resources? How we can realise the territorial specificities, how we can create new specificities, new resources?

Special Session: Critical Studies of Urban and Regional Development

FINANCE GOVERNMENTALITY IN REGIONAL AND URBAN SPACES IN SPAIN: A CRITICAL APPROACH

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In recent years many regions have emerged as significant arenas for public policy and have developed their own policy communities (Keating, 2015, 2013; Keating et al., 2009). And, in spite of the presence of central authorities, there are greatly divergent regional policy models within many European states (Dolowitz, 2012). For instance, Spain encourages territorial policy diversity within fairly strong structures devised by central government. Here, the autonomous communities have become salient governance and policy-making arenas—despite their policy capacity being limited by circumscribed competences in some areas and by deficient tax-rising power (Gallego and Subirats, 2012). Whilst issues of devolution of powers to the regions and multi-level governance have been object of many analyses, less attention has been paid to understanding how policy modes impinge in regions' capacities. More specifically, I am interested in examining how the most salient trait in policy-making since the 1980s—the impact of neoliberalism and the shift from government to governance— influence how (and whether) regions exercise their competences, shaping regional policy communities' mentalities and practices. How have the neoliberal and financialized transformations in policy processes remodelling the state public policy-making and service provision impacted on the regions' own policy capacities?

To answer these questions this paper examines and compares finance governance and the management of the financial crisis in two Spanish regions, Catalonia and Galicia. Regional finance and its governance have become salient recently in countries such as Spain or Germany because it was regional financial institutions—over which regions had oversight powers—that were at the core of the recent financial crisis. Drawing on critical approaches and interpretive methodologies—a Foucauldian governmentality framework and an ethnographic sensibility—the paper analyses regional financial governmentalities; it deconstructs policies to reveal patterns and processes of power and governance and to provide an understanding of the impact of neoliberal rationalities in regional finance policy-making. The paper aims are twofold. On the one hand, it aims to provide a theoretical contribution to debates on the financialized and depoliticised character of contemporary governance as it affects regional and urban spaces. On the other hand, it provides an empirical look into regional governance and policy-making practices in the case of the Spanish regions.

Special Session: Cohesion Policy for European Regions and Cities: Between Economic and Political Challenges

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Polluted air is causing health problems of humans. Thus, it is a reason to set up programmes to increase air quality, like is the Operational Programme Environment 2007-2013 in the Czech Republic. We conducted a counterfactual impact evaluation of interventions in a cross-border region to investigate whether the programme has decreased air pollution.

We did our research on pollutants PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ as their impact on human health has been already proved (Arraz et al, 2014, Garshick, 2014, Lagravinese, 2014, Raun et al, 2014, Yorifuji et al, 2014, or Esposito et al, 2014). This article aims to evaluate impacts of the priority axis 2 of the Operational Programme Environment. Specifically, the objective is to answer the research question whether the investment in this priority axis has effects on decrease of air pollution in the Ostrava region (part of the Moravia-Silesia region) a region neighbouring to Poland. This region has the greatest problems with air pollution not only in the Czech Republic,