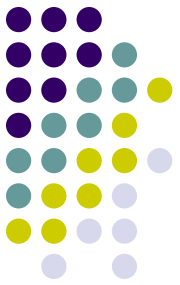


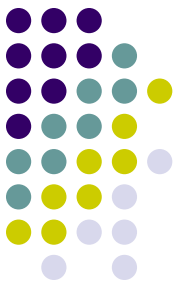
Setting Framework of Discussion

- Why this meeting is organised ?
- Why the context of the meeting is defined as from planning to practice ?



In recent years,
there are increasing motivations and pressures to reorganise the administrative system/administrative reform which is closely connected to the planning systems (especially at the regional scale)

External Pressures/ Motivations



1.1 To comply the EU Framework and Regulations

The Turkey National Strategy and Plan has several commitments on regional issues

1. 2. How to use existing EU funds
institutionalisation new organisations at the regional level

1.3. The reform processes in the different countries to be used as the model

Endogeneous Motivations



- 2.1.** Increasing inequalities enforcing the need for not only policies but practical outcomes
- 2.2.** Local demand for a new administrative system (especially ethnic groups)
- 2.3.** Problems and inconsistencies in decision making and planning



The recent changes that have been accomplished in recent years

- 1.1. Definition of NUTS II Regions
- 1.2. Law on Regional Development Agencies
- 1.3. SPO is working on a reform project on Regional Planning



2.1. New economic packages for less development regions

2.2. Discussions on reorganising state functions

- Attempts for devolution
- New legislation since year 2000 for reorganising the administrative system

e.g. Law on Provincial Administration, Law on Greater Municipalities, Law on Municipalities, Law on Regional Development Agencies

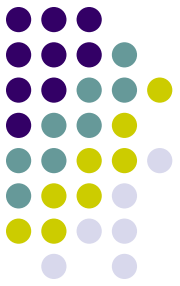
2.3. Inconsistencies are continuing although there are new attempts even complicating the picture

- New planning rights, new scalar levels of planning

Although there are several attempts, still;

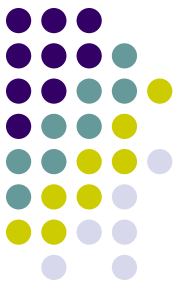


- There are important gaps, overlappings, confusions on rights and responsibilities related to planning system/planning practice and administrative structure/governance.



Specifically,

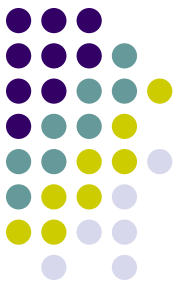
- How and by whom the existing plans are going to be put into practice- the actors and the role of the actors
The planning- implementation relations are not clear
- The context of the plans are not clear yet
The connections between socio-economic plans and spatial plans are not clear
- We don't know well the potential and weaknesses of our regions.
- **Regional dynamics need to be continuously evaluated and the policies and plans should consider changing dynamics**



Since the early 1980s, important changes have been taking place in the world in the wake of the collapse of Fordist production systems and Keynesian welfare state institutions.

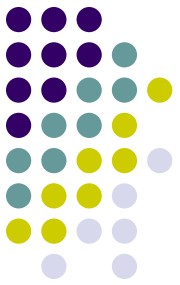
The new system is shaped by the neo-liberalism, which induced a new economic structure shaped by the global competitiveness and new territorial structures.

Adaptation to globalisation and re-scaling or reordering of the international and national urban hierarchies became the focus of the debates



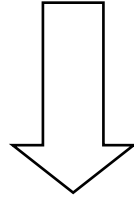
However, there has been change in the nature of the neo-liberalism in recent years

*** A shift from the pattern of deregulation and dismantlement so dominant during the 1980s, which might be characterised as ‘roll back neoliberalism’ to an emergent patterns phase of active state building and regulatory reform- an ascendant moment of ‘roll-out neoliberalism’”**



- **The 1990s roll-out neoliberalism is a form of governance with an extended neoliberal policy repertoire, which finds state intervention and public spending acceptable, so long as it addresses the broader governance and regulatory aims of macroeconomic management (Peck and Tickell, 2002)**

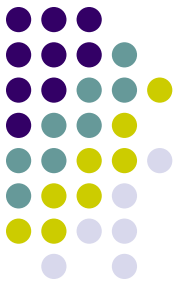
The change in the nature of neo-liberalism initiated new reforms beginning from 1990s



Devolution together with increasing role of central government

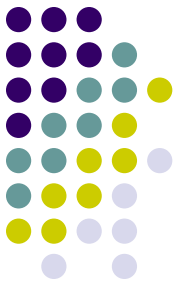
- Regions as the new scale of harmonising national and local priorities
- Reforms on metropolitan governance
- New scales of governance and planning: city regions

Dynamics of Change: GLOBALISATION PROCESS

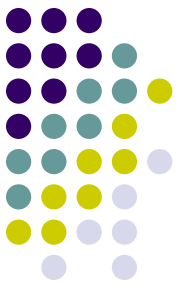


- **Places with competitiveness in the global economy**
- **New scalar levels: Rescaling and the territorial reorganisation of the statehood**
- **Functional polynuclear spatial entities**
- **The spaces of new governance practices and policy networking**

ENDOGENOUS DYNAMICS



- **Places of social reproduction**
- **New scalar levels defined by the local dynamics and social interest groups**
- **Spaces of new practices of democracy**
- **Regions that enhance the power of the national economy**



Does the different dynamics of changes define alternative planning and the implementation processes?

or

Do we have to consider both exogenous and also endogenous dynamics?

