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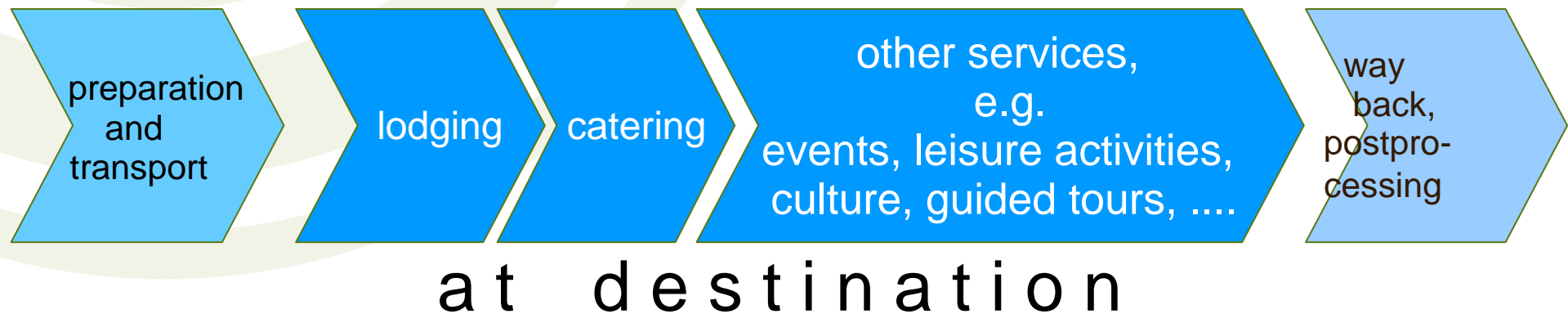
Developing the BalticSeaRegion into the world's first EcoRegion

Territorialisation of Sectoral Policy: the example “tourism”

Wilhelm Steingrube

Territorial Cohesion (TC) and Tourism (1)

A journey (trip) consists of a chain of several goods and services:



tourism is used to work cross-sectorally

➔ Tourism can support TC well in gaining its objectives !

(due to the cross-sectoral approach of TC)

Territorial Cohesion (TC) and Tourism (2)

**Tourism lures guests to destinations
by natural or cultural attractions**



**One principle of TC is
„... built on territorial specificities and characteristics ..“**

Tourism acts on all geographical levels

- **on international level, e.g. Baltic Sea Area**
- **... national ..**
- **.. regional ..**
- **.. on local level, in particular in rural areas**

for source markets far away

- to gain visibility and
- promote territory as a common tourism destination

Tourism

- a) is good as „additional“ business (e.g. for farmers)
- b) needs strong cross-sectoral support
- c) is often the only (or last) „idea to help“ villages
- d) can lead to a „corporate feeling“

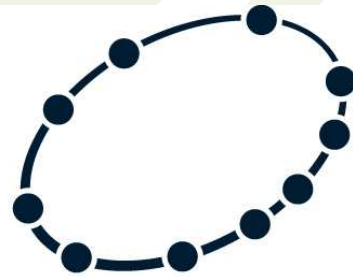
The Competence of Networking

But:

The successful networks in tourism

- **are conducted
on a high geographical level**
- **are focussing on (very) specific subjects
(„thematic network“)**

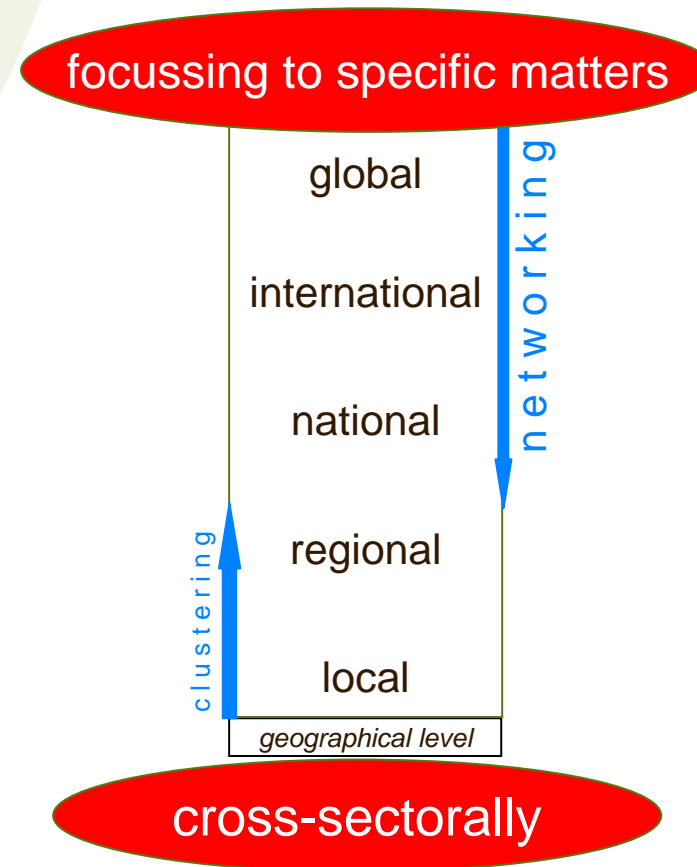
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CRUISE BALTIC
Northern Europe



Tourism acts different



Conclusion:

- **Tourism and TC both follow the idea of territories to make the best use of their assets.**
- **„Thematic networking“ has proven to be a very successful tool that also contributes to the harmonious development of the entire BSR.**



**Thanks a lot
for your kind attention.**