

Inspire policy making by territorial evidence

Cross-border Public Services (CPS)

Targeted Analysis

Final Report

**Scientific Report – Annex V
Case study report - Galicia – Norte de Portugal**



Version 14/01/2019

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Cover photo:

Cross-border bridge Valença-Tui.

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Scientific Report – Annex V
Case study report - Galicia – Norte de
Portugal

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Abbreviations

AEBR	Association of European Border Regions
CCDR	Regional Coordination and Development Commission
CEER	Fundación Centro de Estudos Eurorrexionais
CESCI	Central European Service for Cross-Border Initiatives
CoR	European Committee of the Regions
CPS	Cross-border public services
CPSP	Cross-border public service provision
EC	European Commission
EGTC	European grouping of territorial cooperation
EEA	European Economic Area
ESPN	European Territorial Observatory Network
EGTC	European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
EU	European Union
GNP	Galicia – Norte de Portugal
GNP-EGTC	Galicia-Norte de Portugal European Grouping Territorial Cooperation
IEFP	Instituto de Emprego e Formação Profissional – Employment and Learning Institute
MOT	Mission Opérationnelle Transfrontalière
PNPG	National Park Peneda - Gerês
PT	Portugal
SP	Spain
SPA	Special Protection Area

1 Summary

The GNP-EGTC comprises 6.4 million inhabitants in an area of 51.000 km², distributed across the 'Galicia' Autonomous Community and the 'Norte de Portugal' region. The region, is demographically and socio-economically heterogeneous; the metropolisation of coastal territory contrasts with a low density occupation of an inland territory rich in environmental resources. One of the main characteristics of cross-border cooperation between Spain and Portugal is related to the distinct political-administrative framework. On the Spanish side, the Autonomous Communities consist of provinces (with municipalities), with their own sectorial and territorial policies. In the case of Portugal, organisation is on two levels: the local and the national. The national level related to sectors (health, education, culture and other) is implemented on a regional scale by regional bodies and also by the Regional Coordination and Development Commissions, with competences in the fields of environment, spatial planning and cohesion policy implementation.

The Galicia-Norte of Portugal border is the most active in the SP-PT border context. Besides the long tradition linked to business flows, both areas are themselves the most densely populated and economically active of the SP-PT cross-border territories. This puts the border dynamics in a prominent position in the regional development strategies of both territories despite obstacles related to distinct political-administrative forms of organization. Current CPS cover the following types:

- Services based on hard infrastructure in the transportation field, where the domestic service is provided under international tourist rules. This represents an adaptation of service providers operating provisions;
- Services based on soft infrastructure in strategic planning, tourism and cultural fields, developed by local entities with defined common strategies, nevertheless implemented by separate management and financial bodies; these CPS occur in a context of cross-border coordination of existing domestic public service provision both sides of the border;
- Services based on soft infrastructure in services of general interest fields, namely sport facilities, that are frequently provided on one side of the border, but accessed by the populations of both sides, ensuring the financial and technical efficiency of the services and promoting equity of access to them;
- Services based on soft infrastructures in emergency management fields, namely civil protection and fire services under a common public emergency management platform, which occurs in a context of adaptation of operating provisions on each side of the border;
- Services based on green infrastructure in environmental and natural protection fields, that also occurs in a context of cross-border coordination of existing domestic public service provision on both sides of the border;
- Services based on system interface infrastructure in the employment field, with a common base (Eures EU initiative).

Future CPS cover distinct fields. Transportation (recovering a cross border train service), higher education mobility and joint spatial planning strategies under the Eurocity concept, will be important for future policy development in the region. Their implementation has to face challenges in overcoming distinct juridical and legal obstacles.

From GNP-EGTC we can outline some good lessons. Despite all the legal framework constraints, local cross-border authorities develop an intensive socio-cultural agenda and a diversity of solutions in the provision of services of general interest, answering the population's real needs. The examples of Tui-Valença, Tomiño-Vila Nova de Cerveira, represent more than a CPS; they represent an informal solution to improve economic efficiency of local public services and, at the same time, they improve popular access to services, contributing to building an EU citizen spirit.

2 Methodology

The study was supported by distinct data and methods:

- Indirect information collection: statistical data and desk review of strategic and operational documents to characterise the region of study. Some information is collected at NUTS III level, and other at NUTS II level for both sides of the border. The analysis is developed in 3.1 to 3.2;
- Direct information collection by:
 - a survey, where the objective was to identify the current CPS in the region (the analysis is developed in 3.4). The survey was sent to local and regional/national entities in the Galicia and Norte de Portugal Region. The analysis is developed in 3.4;
 - two workshops and a detailed survey, involving significant stakeholders from the region to discuss constraints, best practices and future projects. The analysis will be developed in 4. and 5.

The case study analysed three CPS in detail which are: the employment and labour orientation service EURES Transfronteirizo Galicia-Norte de Portugal, emergency service ARIEM 112 and the transboundary Biosphere Reserve Gerês-Xurés. Those three services have different fields and functional orientations and highlight the role of cross-border public services in Galicia-Norte de Portugal.

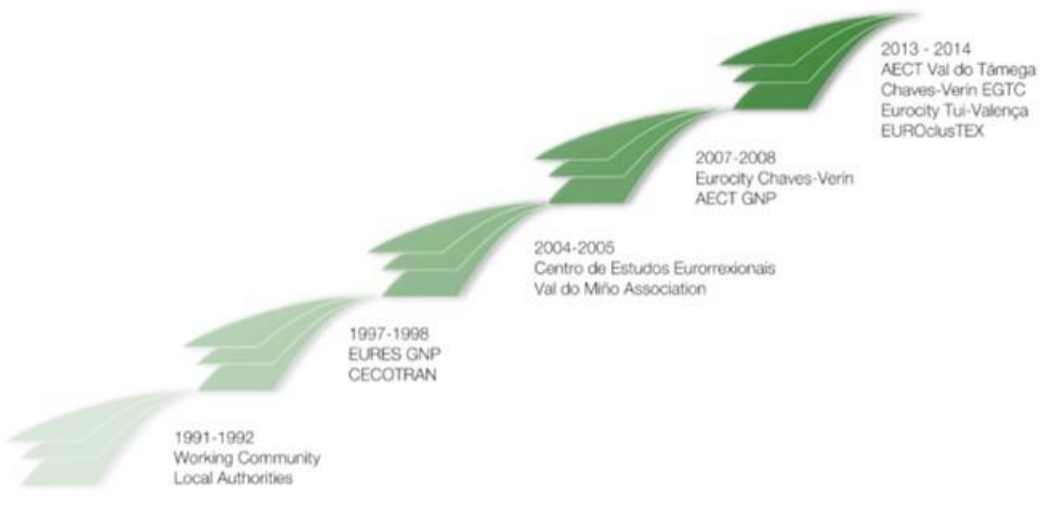
3 The case study region at a glance

There is a long tradition of cross-border exchange flows in the Galicia-Norte de Portugal regions. This cooperation has intensified in the last 40 years after changes in the political regimes of both countries. With integration in the EC, the cooperation programmes led to the creation of new formal organizations. The present case study comprises the European Grouping Territorial Cooperation Galicia-Norte de Portugal (GNP-EGTC), created in 2008, of which aims is the promotion of regional cooperation among Xunta de Galicia and the Norte de Portugal Regional Coordination and Development Commission (Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional do Norte de

Portugal - CCDR Norte), for the following topics: economic competitiveness, knowledge and innovation, and basic public and private social services for cohesion.

In geographical terms, the case study of Galicia-Norte de Portugal corresponds to the NUTS II level units with the same designation.

Figure 3.1 Evolution of Galicia-Norte de Portugal cooperation



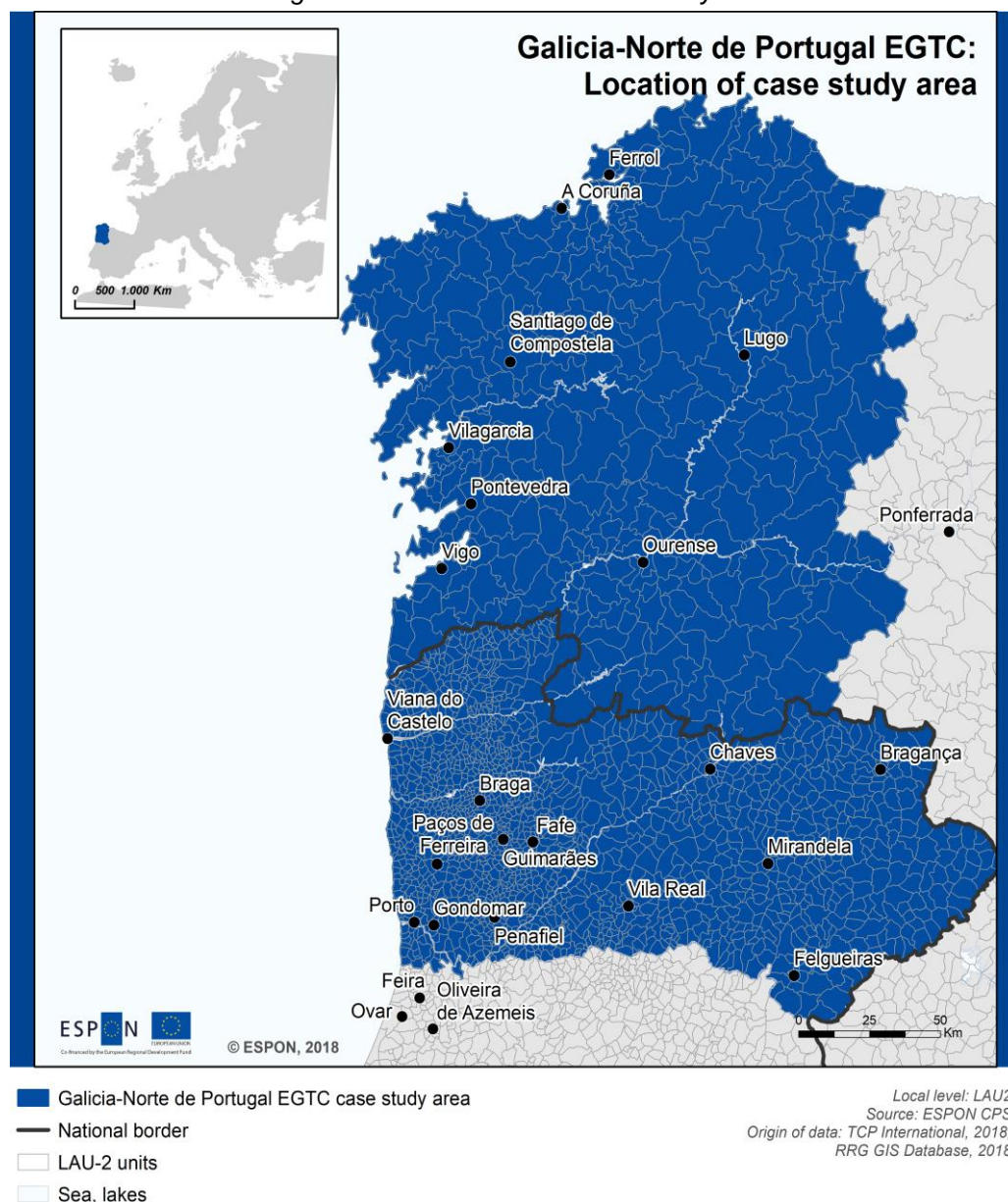
Source: Galician Innovation Agency & Regional Coordination and Development Commission of the North (2015), pp. 31

3.1 Geographical and politic-administrative context

The GNP-EGTC covers an area of 6.4 million inhabitants and 51.000 km². 2.762.198 inhabitants live in the Galicia Autonomous Community, across four provinces: Coruña (93 municipalities), Lugo (67 municipalities), Ourense (92 municipalities) and Pontevedra (62 municipalities). The political capital of Xunta de Galicia is Santiago de Compostela, in the province of A Coruña, while Vigo, located in the province of Pontevedra, is the most populous municipality, with 292.817 inhabitants (2016). On the Portuguese side, the northern region (Norte de Portugal), is the second most populated region in the Portuguese territory with 3.584.575 inhabitants in 2017, distributed across 7 intermunicipal associations and one metropolitan region (Porto Metropolitan Region) (Map 3-1).

Looking at both sides of the border, we find distinct political-administrative forms of organization. On the Spanish side, the Autonomous Communities which consists of Provinces (with municipalities), with their own sectorial and territorial policies. In the Portuguese case, organisation is at two levels: the local and the national. The national level has decision-making power in relevant policy fields like health, education, culture, economy and other, and develops the main guidelines for action. These policies are implemented at a regional scale by regional bodies mainly the Regional Coordination and Development Commissions that have competences in the fields of environment, spatial planning and cohesion policy implementation.

Map 3.1 Galicia-Norte de Portugal EGTC: delimitation of case study area



3.2 Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the border region

The region of Galicia-Norte de Portugal is demographically and socio-economically heterogeneous. The NUTS III in the coastal territory are characterised by a relevant urban network, with two leading metropolitan areas (the Metropolitan Area of Porto and the metropolitan axis from A Coruña to Vigo, including Pontevedra and Santiago de Compostela), while the hinterland areas are less urbanised and less economically developed.

In ESPON Geospecs (ESPON, 2012) the Galicia-Norte de Portugal territory is classified as “inner periphery”, of which the main drivers of the process are the poor centres and services and the lack of access to them that occurs in a large part of the inland territory (ESPON, 2012).

Table 3.1 Demographic indicators in Galicia-Norte de Portugal

NUTSII/NUTS III	Population 2017	Population density 2016	Aging Index 2016	% Population >75 years 2016	PIB/Capita 2016
Galicia	2 710 216	92,4	241,15	17,24	20 597,11
A Coruña	1 121 771	142,3	228,18	16,19	21 650,69
Lugo	333 610	34,1	349,75	22,91	20 857,37
Ourense	311 578	43,5	377,38	23,79	19 376,35
Pontevedra	943 257	211,6	192,48	14,32	19 660,40
Norte de Portugal	3 584 575	170,2	164,56	11,62	14 561,88
Alto Minho	233 813	107,5	238,87	16,97	13 000,16
Cávado	404 664	329,2	129,65	9,57	13 892,30
Ave	415 671	288,4	141,54	9,69	14 656,07
Área Metropolitana do Porto	1 719 021	849,2	157,39	10,73	16 273,97
Alto Tâmega	87 941	30,6	347,38	21,34	11 317,91
Tâmega e Sousa	420 854	233,0	124,82	9,25	10 872,02
Douro	193 202	48,7	245,26	16,82	12 479,08
Terras de Trás-os-Montes	109 409	19,9	335,98	21,29	13 799,37
European Union (current composition)	511 522 671	117,5	130,60	9,31	29 215,20

Source: Eurostat, 2016, 2017

The economic structure of both regions is internally very diversified; the economic and social services stand out in the biggest coastal cities and industrial activities are not less important in these territories, which are highly specialized in textiles, clothing and shoe cluster, food and woodcraft, shipbuilding and automobile industry, sectors which are very significant in the regional and national exports of Spain and Portugal. In opposition, the regional economy of the inland territory maintains a high share of agricultural activity and a high weight of public services.

Table 3.2 Level of Qualification and Unemployment of Population, 2016

	Population with			Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Long-term Unemployment (%)
	Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2) (%)	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4) (%)	Tertiary education (levels 5-8) (%)			
Galicia	25,9	25,9	44,3	12,4	17,2	51,81
Norte de Portugal	32,4	32,4	31,5	11,1	12,2	59,32
European Union (current composition)	17,2	43,7	39,1	11,6	8,6	46,60

Source: Eurostat, 2016, 2017

Qualifications are lower than the EU average, especially on the Portuguese side of the border. The share of young people (15-24 years old) not in employment, education or training (NEET) presents figures similar to the European average (around 11-13%), but unemployment rates are considerably higher, portraying the effects of the international crises of the last decade on southern economies.

Concerning transport and mobility, there are also differences between the coast and inland territories. While the coastline is served by rail and a dense road network that supports public transportation services, in inland municipalities, the supply of public transport is reduced, inducing a strong dependence on car ownership.

In terms of natural and heritage resources, the cross-border territories have a large number of resources linked to forestry, natural parks, seaside and also a wealth of historical heritage.

3.3 A summary overview on all CPS currently provided in the case study area

The border of Galicia-Norte de Portugal is the most active in the context of SP-PT border cooperation. Besides the long tradition linked to business flows, both areas are themselves the most densely populated and economically active of the SP-PT cross-border territories.

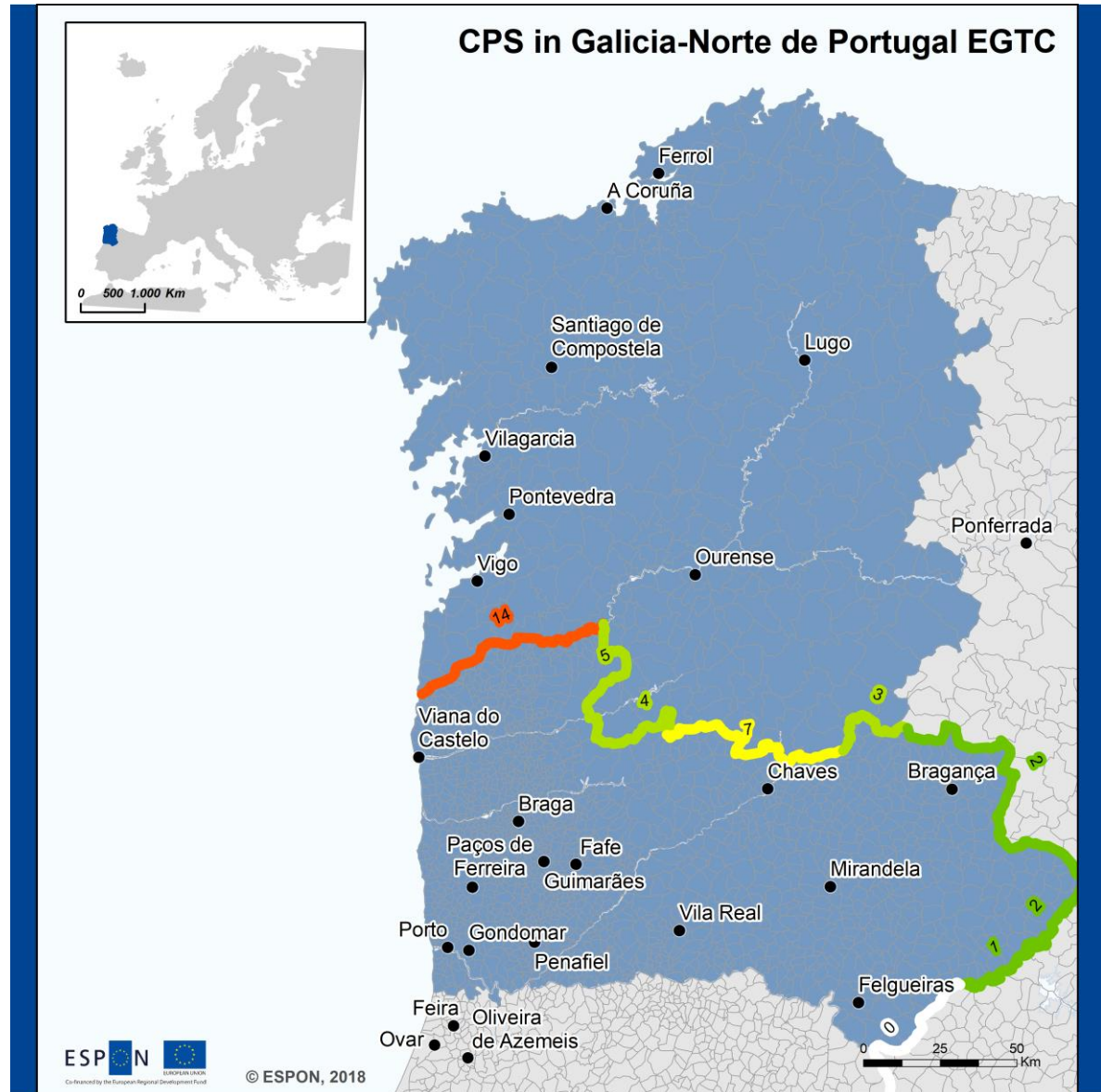
This context promotes the establishment of CPS in diversified domains that includes public facilities and administrative services, public transport and services linked to sport and culture, among others.

The following map shows the cross-border continuity along the border of the Portuguese northern region border, more intense in Galicia and Alto Minho, connecting Santiago Compostela and Vigo, on the Spanish side, and Valença, Vila Nova de Cerveira, Melgaço and Monção, on the Portuguese side. This portrays the intensive flows of population and activities that occur in that territory extending to the city of Porto.

Less intense flows occur between Ourense (SP) and Alto Tâmega (where we find Chaves) and Terras de Trás-os-Montes, both Portuguese NUTSIII in the border territory. Nevertheless, despite having less CPS, they are relevant, as they operate in an area with low density (of population and activities). The case of the well-known Eurocity Chaves-Verin, is an emblematic example of the eastern part of the Norte de Portugal dynamic.

In the “transport and mobility” field, two CPS could be identified. A regular ferry between A Guarda (SP) and Caminha (PT) (1174) guarantees the connection between the two municipalities, that depend on this service, as they are the only municipalities on the Minho river that are not connected by bridge. The second CPS corresponds to the bus service between Verin (SP) and Chaves (PT) (1184), currently provided by two private transport operators that ensure the route based on international/tourist service rules and not the rules of a domestic regular service. For the connection between Verin-Chaves, the solution provided by the two private transport operators is limited: the schedules are not diverse and the prices are high. So, the plan to create a regular domestic bus service, managed by both municipalities becomes more and more pertinent and essential to the Eurocity identity.

Map 3.2 CPS in the Galicia-Norte de Portugal EGTC




Number of CPS per border segment

- no CPS
- 1 - 2
- 3 - 5
- 6 - 7
- 8 - 10
- 11 - 15
- 16 - 23
- Case study area
- LAU-2 units
- Sea, lakes

In the “Communication, broadcasting and information society” field, Tui and Valença have established a memorandum (6301) where exchange of information with a view to the interoperability of municipal registers and data in the Eurocity is the main objective.

Figure 3.2 Ferry connection between A Guarda (SP) and Caminha (PT)



HORÁRIO DE 31 A 5 AGOSTO 2018

DIA SEMANA		PORTUGAL / ESPANHA								
terça-feira	09:00					15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00
quarta-feira	09:00	10:00				15:30	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00
quinta-feira	09:00	10:00					16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00
sexta-feira	09:00	10:00	11:00					17:00	18:00	19:00
sábado		10:00	11:00	12:00					18:00	19:00
domingo		10:00	11:00	12:00					18:30	19:00

(Hora Portuguesa) SEMPRE QUE O TRÁFEGO O JUSTIFIQUE, FUNCIONARÁ ININTERROMPIDAMENTE / (SEGUNDA FEIRA - 5/ TRAVESSIAS)

DIA SEMANA		ESPANHA / PORTUGAL								
terça-feira	09:00					15:30	16:30	17:30	18:30	19:15
quarta-feira	09:30	10:30				15:45	16:30	17:30	18:30	19:15
quinta-feira	09:30	10:30					16:30	17:30	18:15	19:15
sexta-feira	09:30	10:30	11:30					17:30	18:30	19:15
sábado		10:30	11:30	12:30					18:30	19:15
domingo		10:30	11:30	12:30					18:45	19:15

Obs: (?) Travessias a confirmar na hora

As travessias estão condicionadas às condições de navegabilidade do ferry, por força do assoreamento do canal balneado

Telefone: 258 092 564 A Câmara Municipal de Caminha

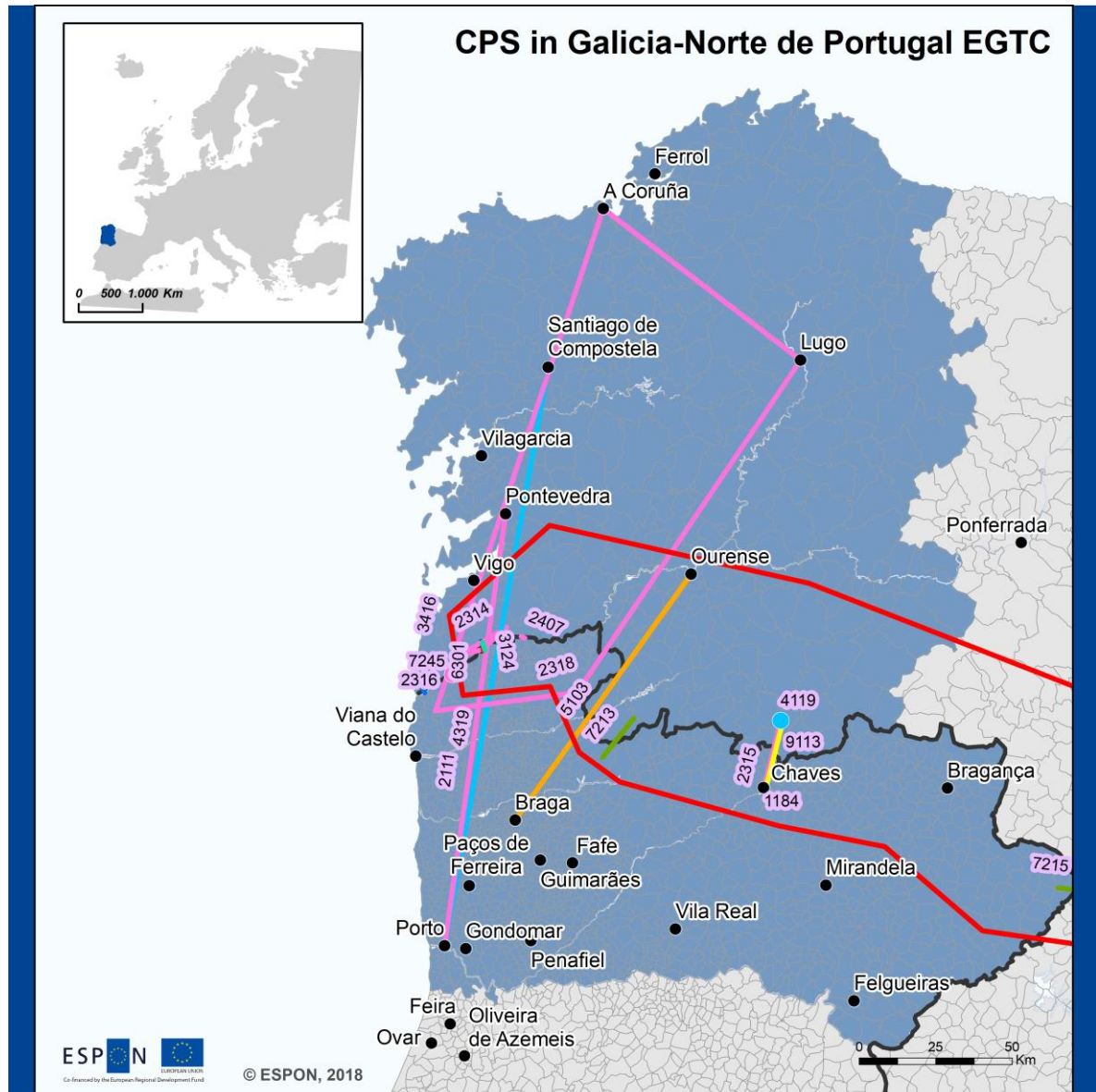
Source: <https://www.cm-caminha.pt/pages/1079>

In the field of “Spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture” there are diverse soft infrastructure services (see Map. 3.2):

- in the tourism sector - namely the development of tourist routes by small trains, financed by both municipalities (2406 and 2407);
- in sport activities – the public swimming pools of Vila Nova de Cerveira and Valença, both in the Portuguese territory are oriented to users of both sides of the border. 60% of the users are Galician’s, coming from Tomiño and Tui. Despite not having a common management structure, there is a common understanding that no competitive pools would be built in the neighbouring Spanish territory and that Galician users (private, clubs and school children) contribute to the economic efficiency of the facility (2314, 2316);
- also Arbo, A Cañiza and Melgaço, share their sports facilities (2317), as Melgaço (PT) has an international sport internship centre which has been open since 2001. A protocol established between municipalities, facilitates the Spanish citizens attendance. The sport facilities improve quality and affordability of service provision as well as improving territorial accessibility to the service;
- in the cultural field - the Cultural Agenda (2315) integrated in the Eurocity Verin-Chaves project is organised by both municipalities and financed by separate budgets. In that case, the agenda ensures the affordability and adequate fast accessibility to cultural activities in inland aging territories;
- in strategic planning and data/information systems – here we find: the Strategic Friendship Agenda presented by Vila Nova de Cerveira (PT) and Tomiño (SP), a strategic document implemented within the framework of the Strategic Management Committee (CGE). Another CPS is the Oceanic Observatory (2111), previously an Interreg project and currently a structure that provides information about specific oceanographic and meteorological events. The Digital Wall (2318), a POCTEP project finished in 2015,

encouraged joint management in order to develop historical and archaeological heritage among a large number of cities.

Map 3.3 CPS in the Galicia - Norte de Portugal EGTC by Theme/fields of application of CPS



Themes / fields of application of CPS services

- Citizenship, justice and public security
 - Civil protection and disaster management
 - Communication, broadband and information society
 - Education and training
 - Environment protection
 - Healthcare and social inclusion
 - Labour market and employment
 - Spatial planning, tourism and culture
 - Transport
- Case study area
 - National border
 - LAU-2 units
 - Sea, lakes

Local level: LAU2
 Source: ESPON CPS
 Origin of data: TCP International, 2018;
 Eureconsult, 2018; RRG GIS Database, 2018

Figure 3.3 Touristic train Valença-Tui



Source: ESPON CPS Workshop – Visit 7th June 2018

In the “Healthcare, social inclusion” field, Tui and Valença share health care facilities (3124), offering services to the population on both sides of the border. The distance from Valença to Monção (around 17km), Ponte de Lima (about 40km) and Viana de Castelo (65km) is greater than the distance to Tui (7km). Under the Agreement between Portugal and Spain on border Health Cooperation, signed in Zamora on 22nd January 2009, people from Valença share the service located in Tui, improving equity in access to health services.

In the “education and learning field”, the music and traditional dance school (4119) located in Verin, improves accessibility to this service by diverse target groups.

In “labour market and employment”, there is the employment service EURES cross-border Galicia-Norte de Portugal (6301). It provides information about working and living working conditions for cross-border workers and unemployment.

In the field of “Environmental protection, natural resources management and climate change action” the Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Gerês-Xurés (7213) appears as an opportunity to protect and valorise a common patrimony with a particular management model.

Also, in the field of Civil protection and disaster management, the ARIEM 112 (8147) established a mechanism for collaboration between the emergency management and the mobilization of resources.

Table 3.3 CPS in the Galicia - Norte de Portugal EGTC by Theme/fields of application of CPS fields

Code	Place	Name CPS	Policy field	Year establishment	Description
1174	A Guarda (SP)-Caminha (PT)	Ferry connection	Transport	1993	Regular connection between Galicia (A Guarda) and Norte de Portugal (Caminha). They are the single municipalities that are not connected by hard infrastructure
1184	Verin (SP) and Chaves	Intercity bus services	Transport	Old services	There is intercity bus service between Verin and Chaves provided by a private operator in a context

Code	Place	Name CPS	Policy field	Year establishment	Description
	(PT)				of international/touristic service. Two private enterprises are providing the service.
2111	Pontevedra (SP) and Porto (PT)	Oceanic Observatory	Spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture	2009	The Oceanic Observatory, started as a project of INTERREG, 2009-2012. Actually, is working, providing services
2314	Valença (PT) and Tui;(SP)	Municipal Pool of Valença (PT)	Spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture	2004	Annual attendance 100 000 people of which 46 000 belongs to Galicia. 1700 users per month, of with more than 60% belong to Galicia. The pool has common use but management and maintenance is done by Valença municipality.
2315	Verin (SP) and Chaves (PT)	Cultural Agenda (PT)	Spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture	2008	The agenda is made by both sides, but financially managed by each side of the border.
2316	Vila Nova de Cerveira (PT) and Tomiño (PT)	Municipal pool of V. N. Cerveira	Spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture	1995 Renovated in 2015	Initially opened in 1995, the pool re-opened in 2015. Around 60% of users come from Spanish side. The pool has common use, but the management and maintenance is done by Vila Nova de Cerveira.
2318	Lugo, A Coruña (SP) and Minho-Lima (PT)	Digital Wall	Spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture	2011-2015	Applying ICT to joint management of historical and archaeological heritage among a large number of cities. Interreg project developed between 2011 and 2015.
2406	Tui (SP) & Valenca (PT)	Tourist train	Spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture	2013	Touristic train, with the purpose of transporting citizens, making both regions know each other.
2407	Salvaterra (SP) – Monção (PT)	Tourist train	Spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture	2015	This one, unites the two regions, in order to promote not only nature, but also culture, art and landscape. This tourist train is the result of a business partnership of two tour operators, one from each country. This service comes after the constitution of Eurocity in december of 2014.
9113	Verin (SP) and Chaves (PT)	Citizenship, justice and public security	Verin and Chaves	2013	The Eurociudades is established in 2013 - date of constitution 17/07/213 (registration) CoR website
3124	Tui (SP) & Valenca (PT)	Sharing health care	Healthcare, social inclusion	2009	Share services based on the border health cooperation agreement, signed in Zamora on 22 January 2009.
3416	Galicia (SP) -Norte de Portugal (PT)	Sharing health care	Healthcare, social inclusion	2009	Zamora Agreement
4119	Verin (SP) and Chaves (PT)	Musical and Traditional Dance School	Education and training	2014	In the context of Eurocity of Verin-Chaves, there was the creation of a musical and traditional dance school located in Verin.
4319	Galicia (SP) and Norte de Portugal (PT)	IACOBUS	Education and training	2014	IACOBUS program facilitates the mobility and exchange of teachers, researchers and administrative staff between higher education institutions in GNP-EGTC. The programme is managed and financed by the GNP-EGTC, therefore, having a cross-border joint budget.
5103	Galicia (SP) and Norte de Portugal (PT)	EURES cross-border Galicia/Norte	Labour market and employment	1997	The main objective is cross-border placement of employment and information on living and working conditions for cross-border workers, employers and unemployed.
6301	Tui (SP) & Valenca (PT)	Cross-border integrated digital file system (e-	Communication, broadcasting and information society	2015	Memorandum of Understanding signed by the municipalities of Valença and Tui. The signatories undertake to facilitate the exchange of information with a view to the interoperability of municipal registers in Eurocity.

Code	Place	Name CPS	Policy field	Year establishment	Description
		government)			This memorandum is the result of the "ARPAD" (POCTEP).
7213	Surface area (terrestrial): 259,496.00 ha; Core area(s): 34,43431 ha	Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Gerês-Xurés	Environmental protection, natural resources management and climate change action	2009	Founded in 1993 in the Portuguese side, in 1997 they tried to create an European park. But only in 2007, they decided to present a project to UNESCO., approved in 2009
7215	Norte de Portugal (PT) and Castilla y León (SP)	Biosphere Reserve Meseta Ibérica*	Environmental protection, natural resources management and climate change action	2010	The Biosphere Reserve Meseta Ibérica is a common space for which the ZASNET EGTC promote cross-border relations on behalf of its members. Focus is on traditional fields of cooperation: environment, tourism, culture and business development, promoting the concentration of efforts in these thematic and priority areas and in which EGTC members have a tradition of cooperation.
7245	Tomíño (SP) and Vila Nova de Cerveira (PT)	Transfrontier eco-park	Environmental protection, natural resources management and climate change action	Not yet working	This has the purpose of promoting the two municipalities, named "Castelinho (part of V. N. Cerveira) municipality - Fortaleza Space" (part of Tomíño ayuntamiento), because it is the junction of the same parks, and intends to correspond to an area of about 15 hectares. It is built through a pedestrian bridge over the Rio Minho.
8147	Galicia, (SP) Norte de Portugal (PT) and Castilla y León (SP)	ARIEM 112	Civil protection and disaster management	2011	The ARIEM 112 (international mutual assistance in emergencies) established a mechanism for collaboration between the emergency management and the mobilization of resources. It started in 2011 supported by Interreg Programme and involves the Civil Protection Agency of Castilla y León, the Galician Emergency Agency of Galicia and the Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional do Norte of Portugal.

* CPS located only on one side of the border in the case study territory.

Results from the Online survey for ESPON CPS (2018, Annex 2) show that the target groups of existing CPS are diverse: general public (the most important target), pupils and students, cross-border workers and stakeholders.

The CPS addresses the diverse needs of the target groups on both sides of the border:

- improve the quality of the services and promote adequate affordability – the examples of Eurocities sharing cultural and sporting facilities improve the equity and quality of access to these services;
- guarantee physical and cultural accessibility – joint initiatives in the fields of culture and sport facilities, promote intercultural exchanges and also guarantee more frequent physical accessibility;
- decrease access times – with the possibility to use services present only on one side of the border.

There is a general consensus between the regional stakeholders, that CPS of Galicia-Norte de Portugal contributed to increased employment, reinforced tourism development, improving the provision of universal access to services and promoting cooperation between the two cultures.

Nevertheless, some obstacles when developing and setting-up the CPS were pointed out by the stakeholders. These obstacles are related to the legal and administrative framework, more precisely differing domestic legislation, reinforced by asymmetric or unclear competences/responsibilities of policy actors. Furthermore, there are obstacles related to missing transport infrastructure or services to support mobility and scarce budgetary resources (Annex 2).

To overcome these obstacles, some solutions have been proposed by the stakeholders. A small number of stakeholders argue the need to adapt the legal framework, with solutions like: elaboration of new conventions between regional and local authorities, cooperation agreements between the competent public service organising entities or the adaptation of an already existing regional or local convention.

Also necessary governance adaptations to implement CPS are needed. Due to the distinct legal and administrative organization between Portugal and Spain, the solutions include the establishment of an intergovernmental cross-border body or by adaptation of existing cross-border structure/body or by the establishment of a new public law for cross-border bodies using existing interstate agreements and considering the experience of the current cross-border governance body (GNP-EGTC).

4 CPS provided in the region

From many CPS and Cooperation services that could be found in Galicia-Norte de Portugal, three can be highlighted: EURES Transfronteirizo Galicia-Norte de Portugal, ARIEM 112 and Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Gerês-Xurés. Those three services operate in different fields and visualise the role of cross-border public services in Galicia-Norte de Portugal.

4.1 EURES Transfronteiriço Galicia-Norte de Portugal

The European Employment service EURES Transfronteirizo Galicia-Norte de Portugal is a CPS acting in the field of the labour market and employment, the objective of which is to provide services in order to facilitate cross-border mobility of workers and unemployed people in the Galicia-Norte de Portugal region.

4.1.1 Need to build a transparent cross-border employment market

This CPS is linked to the need to build a transparent employment market in the Euroregion Galicia-Norte de Portugal. This CPS addresses the need to support the growing number of cross-border movements in a region that historically has always had intense cross-border flows linked to employment in the industrial and building construction sectors. These sectors often use non-permanent employees. This situation increases the difficulties of workers in finding a job with full fiscal and social rights. Information about contracting conditions, fiscal and social conditions that are different on each side of the border, provided in the mother language of the workers, become fundamental to formal and just working conditions.

Bringing together jobseekers and enterprises, the CPS offers information, contributing to adjust the job market and, at same time, empower it.

4.1.2 Employment services under EURES framework

This CPS started in 1998 based on the existence of strong integration across the border, complementarity needs in the labour market and to empower a cross-border job market. This service facilitates information about employment demand in cross-border areas and also information about the social and fiscal framework for job-seekers and companies. Furthermore, it provides information about living and work conditions and about training opportunities and practices on both sides of the border.

This service is part of the European Employment Services (EURES). The service is an information network for unemployed people and those seeking work.

4.1.3 A new service based on domestic existing service

EURES Transfronteirizo Galicia-Norte de Portugal is a soft interface infrastructure to provide information on business opportunities and working conditions within the cross-border employment market, facilitating the workers cross-border mobility. The CPS was established on the basis of the cooperation of existing domestic services and an existing institutional framework.

In detail, the services provided by EURES are:

- production of documentation and information specifically related to cross-border mobility (social security, taxes, unemployment, recognition of qualifications, setting up one's own business);
- running of cross-border vocational-training courses for the unemployed;
- analysis of cross-border labour market needs, cross-border flows of workers, and obstacles to mobility;
- setting up permanent working groups, made up of executives and specialists from bodies such as Social Security, the Labour Inspectorate and the Treasury of Galicia and Portugal, to spot obstacles to mobility and implement the measures needed to overcome them;
- creation of a network of 'Conselleiros EURES' - EURES Advisers - specialists in cross-border and transnational mobility from the various partner organisations.

The service is constituted of a Directive Board, a Coordinator, an Executive Committee, the EURES advisers and working groups.

The Directive Board has the function of defining the cross-border strategy, ensuring internal cohesion and approving the annual action plan. The Coordinator supports the Board, controls and implements the action plan, promotes the EURES Transfronteirizo Galicia-Norte de Portugal, supports all partner institutions in their implementation and prepares the action plan. It is the responsibility of the Executive Committee to propose the activities to develop and support the Coordinator in the elaboration of the budget and all the intermediate and final reports. The EURES advisers cooperate in the definition of the action plan and guarantee its implementation at local level. Besides the advisers are responsible for attending the public. The working groups develop the

analysis of specific constraints to the cross-border work mobility, namely in the fields of fiscal taxation, social security and labour legislation, among others.

The framework of support have a general action plan agreed by all the partners.

An additional activity is the elaboration of an annual overview on cross-border labour market indicators that serves as a base for the Working Groups for their work and also can be presented to regional and national authorities. Problems and weaknesses in the cross-border territory are analysed and reported.

This CPS took two years to be established.

4.1.4 A CPS based on an active territory

EURES Transfronteirizo Galicia-Norte de Portugal was established by the European Commission and it is composed of both national public employment services of Portugal (Instituto do Emprego e da Formação Profissional) and Spain (Servicio Publico de Empleo Estatal), the regional employment service of Galicia (Xunta de Galicia. Conselleria de Economía, Emprego e Industria), the Working Community Galicia – Norte de Portugal, entrepreneurs associations, trade unions, the municipalities on both sides of the border (namely through Federación Galega de Municipios e Provincias, in Galicia, and Comunidade Intermunicipal do Alto Minho, in Portugal), universities (University of Vigo and University of Minho) and other stakeholders.

The main obstacles were linked to the time and efforts to agree on a common solution for the cooperation on this service.

4.1.5 Conclusions and elements of good practice

This CPS organization fits into the administrative cross-border framework and is in line with the EURES cooperative network across the EU. The EURES in Galicia-Norte de Portugal is a stable structure that has involved new partners coming from distinct fields (public services, trade unions, universities) improving the capacity to produce more information. The EURES also enables language barrier issues to be overcome for jobseekers and companies.

One of the good practices is the elaboration of an annual overview on cross-border labour market indicators that serves as a base for the Working Groups and also influences the work of the regional and national authorities. Problems and weaknesses in the cross-border territory are highlighted, facilitating lobbying for a specific support to the border regions.

4.2 ARIEM – 112 – Asistencia Reciproca Interrexional en Emerxencias

ARIEM – 112, Cross-Border Reciprocal Assistance in Emergency, is a soft infrastructure that provides a framework for fast and efficient cross-border cooperation in emergency resources involving the regions of Galicia, Castilla y León and Norte de Portugal.

4.2.1 An emergency service to a vulnerable territory

The geographical context of GNP–EGTC presents a high vulnerability to climate change effects, especially linked to wildfires in the summer season. That problem is particularly important in the inland territory where agriculture and forestry occupies a large part of the territory. In coastal areas,

emergency associated to sea rescue and recovery and flood control operations with large impacts in urban areas, are also factors that demonstrate the relevance of the CPS. Also, emergency rescue services are required to attend emergencies in the border Minho river.

The original problem is related to the absence of shared institutional information and communications channels between the emergency services. The development of the application that controls the coordination and mobilization of resources provides the necessary information and a stable communication network in real-time.

Another concrete need is related to joint training activities to enable staff adaptation to a new shared resource mobilizing framework. It was necessary to enable this new operational skill and strengthen cohesion and collaboration among the emergency staff.

In this context, the ARIEM-112 Project developed a protocol of action and mutual help for Spanish and Portuguese emergency and rescue services and a common space for emergency management and the establishment of a mechanism for collaboration with emergency resources in the border areas increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of emergency response.

4.2.2 Voluntary action to share and improve emergency responses

The ARIEM-112 project introduced a centralised framework to facilitate collaboration between regional emergency teams that benefits Spanish citizens from Galicia and Castilla y León regions and Portuguese citizens from the Norte de Portugal region.

ARIEM-112 results from a voluntary action under an ERDF project through the “Spain-Portugal” Cross-border Cooperation Programme for the 2007-2013 programming period, approved in March 2011.

The project's objectives were:

- development of a common program for the allocation of materials, computer and communications resources;
- development of a common program of specific training to all professionals in the emergency area;
- establish mechanisms to exchange regional mobile resources;
- development of two applications; RemoteManager and RemoteMobile;
- development of common activities that promote cohesion, cooperation and exchange of experiences;
- the reduction of territorial disparities in the availability of emergency and rescue resources;
- implementation of intervention and mutual aid protocols.

The project was organized in four phases. The first phase of the project, from January 2011 until April 2011, carried out the analysis of the methods and models of emergency management by the different partners. In the second phase, from January 2012 until September 2012, the protocols for

action and mutual aid pacts were drawn up. During the third phase, from December 2011 until August 2012, common resources were deployed and endowed. Common training and conducting of drills were implemented. In the fourth phase, at the end of 2012, from September until December, the final report and objectives achievement evaluation was carried out.

A follow up project is being developed since 2014.

A video of a joint rescue drill at the Minho river on YouTube¹ shows the roll-out of the new joint protocol for mutual help.

4.2.3 A soft infrastructure to joining emergency services

This CPS used a soft infrastructure, joining emergency services in a cross-border context. The ARIEM-112 created a framework for fast and efficient cross-border cooperation to ensure mutual assistance, that rationalized the use of resources, reduced response time, increased efficiency in emergency management and increased service quality.

The CPS works based on a legal framework for cooperation and mutual assistance and a common typology for joint interventions. The protocol establishes the conditions for resource mobilization and joint actions procedures, considering the directorate of operations, the procedures for communication and information and the expenses for assistance. Under this CPS a combined training program and joint drills are also part of the agreement.

ARIEM-112 provide a remote manager terminal system that is an application for emergency incident management, offering real-time information to all participants in the intervention. This platform allows access to all participants to the same georeferenced information on mobile devices and information and communication channel.

4.2.4 Legal, administrative and technical challenges

This CPS is the result of a partnership between Xunta de Galicia (Axencia Galega de Emerxencias), Junta de Castilla y León (Agencia de Protección Civil) and CCDR Norte (Norte de Portugal Regional Coordination and Development Commission - Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional do Norte).

Two difficulties were identified in the setup of this CPS. A first one was related to the legal and administrative framework that made border permeability to the emergency cross-border assistance difficult. The mutual agreement and join actions protocols with adaptation of domestic laws, provided the legal framework that facilitates the mobilization and involvement of the resources of one side of the border, to be in action on both sides of it, with suitable legal protection under joint coordinated actions.

Second, there are different materials and equipment on both sides, which represents an obstacle to common action. Standardizing materials and equipment to facilitate the joint work of the various emergency services on both sides of the border, became a need. For example, there were

¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LzbIX6O4LNo> ARIEM 112 International Recue Drill on the Minho river.

problems associated with the different types of hoses and different mounting system and clamp. Faced with the current prevailing systems, the possibility of seeking a solution to make systems compatible used in Galicia and Castilla y León and those used in Portugal was explored by providing adapters to cross-border emergency service providers.

4.2.5 Conclusions and elements of good practice

Promote a training program, joint drills and a joint program to increase mutual knowledge and exchange experiences were fundamental to improve emergency action capacity. The joint action of these training activities will enable the pooling of effort, experience and knowledge, and will also support formal and informal communication, strengthening unity and cooperation between the various emergency and rescue services, aspects that could be highlighted as good practice.

Also a good outcome was the common communication channel for cross-border emergency management. This communication system will facilitate coordination and minimize costs.

Another relevant aspect is the learning process during the Interreg project. The current CPS is a good example of facing serious problems of different natures to set up as a common service, requiring intervention at three different levels: administrative and/or legal; operational and technical.

The constraints of an administrative and legal nature were overcome by the establishment of mutual aid protocols between the three regions allowing the intervention and the use of resources on both sides of the border. At an operational level, the establishment of a common intervention protocol and the set-up of training and drills allowed operational capacity building. At a technical level, interoperability between equipment from the different emergency and rescue units was made possible by the adoption of adapters allowing the use of different equipment for all units in the field.

ARIEM 112 was recognized as an example of good practice in the provision of emergency services in cross-border areas. In 2016, European Emergency Number Association (EENA) recognized ARIEM 112 as an Outstanding International Cooperation Award in the 112 Award 2016, which took place in Prague.

Figure 4.1 ARIEM 112 Prize in European Emergency Number Association Awards Ceremony 2016



Source: Jan Kruml for the 112 Awards Ceremony 2016

4.3 Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Gerês-Xurés

The Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Gerês-Xurés is a nature reserve located in the cross-border area encompassing the Galician Autonomous Community and the Norte de Portugal regions. The natural site was declared a Biosphere reserve by UNESCO on May, 27th in 2009.

4.3.1 A natural common service

There is a geographical continuity of physical and natural resources along the SP-PT border, which means preservation is a fundamental issue. Both countries created their National Parks and other Protection categories, but the idea of one unique territory, with the same intervention approaches and a common action strategy became a challenge for the management authorities on the Portuguese and Spanish sides. The proposal of a cross-border Biosphere Reserve that protects biodiversity and simultaneously promotes tourism potential, as well as combating unemployment and depopulation in the territory covered by the project, proved to be a successful solution.

The continuity of this reserve across the border explains the natural development of a cross-border cooperation in order to manage and preserve this natural heritage site with a common rationale and benefiting the local populations on both sides of the border.

4.3.2 A long way to achieve a common desire

The Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Gerês-Xurés is a nature reserve located in the cross-border area encompassing the Galician Autonomous Community and the Norte de Portugal regions. The natural site was declared a biosphere reserve by UNESCO in 2009.

On the Portuguese side, the reserve includes the “National Park Peneda – Gerês” (PNPG), classified as a “Site of Community Importance (SCI) Gerês” (PTCON 0001), created under the Habitats Directive on the conservation of natural habitats of wild flora and fauna, as well as being classified as a “Special Protection Area (SPA) of the Serra do Gerês” (PTZPE0002, created under the Birds Directive, on the conservation of bird species. The area also covers the “Biogenetic Reserve Palheiros – Albergaria” (PT 930003), included in the “Network of Biogenetic Reserves” of the Council of Europe. Since 2008, the PNPG is part of the PAN Parks Foundation network.

4.3.3 Sharing Natural heritage protection

The function of this CPS is oriented towards protecting natural heritage. The reserve is managed by: a cross-border directive board; a cross-border cooperation board; and a cooperation advisory council.

The directive board is composed of the Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas, Portuguese national entity, the Conselleria de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio de Xunta de Galicia and the Dirección Xeral de Relacións Exteriores com la Unión Europea, both regional Spanish entities, the Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional do Norte (CCDR Norte), Portuguese regional entity, one member of each of eleven municipalities (six in Spain and

five in Portugal), and the representative of the International Council of the Biosphere Program, UNESCO.

There is an Action Plan developed around four axes; corporate identity; social development; preservation of natural and cultural heritage; and participation and training.

The first axis concerns all corporate identity, signalization and the definition of manual procedures. The second one is centred in one of the main obligations of the reserve, the promotion and valorisation of local products, promotion of visiting and local development, namely supporting tourist activities and contributing to local development. The third, concerns natural and cultural conservation, including a set of actions related to the conservation and restoration of natural habitats, wildfire prevention and the development of actions concerning territorial valorisation and territorial cohesion. Finally, the fourth axis is related to the participation, training, networking development and communication.

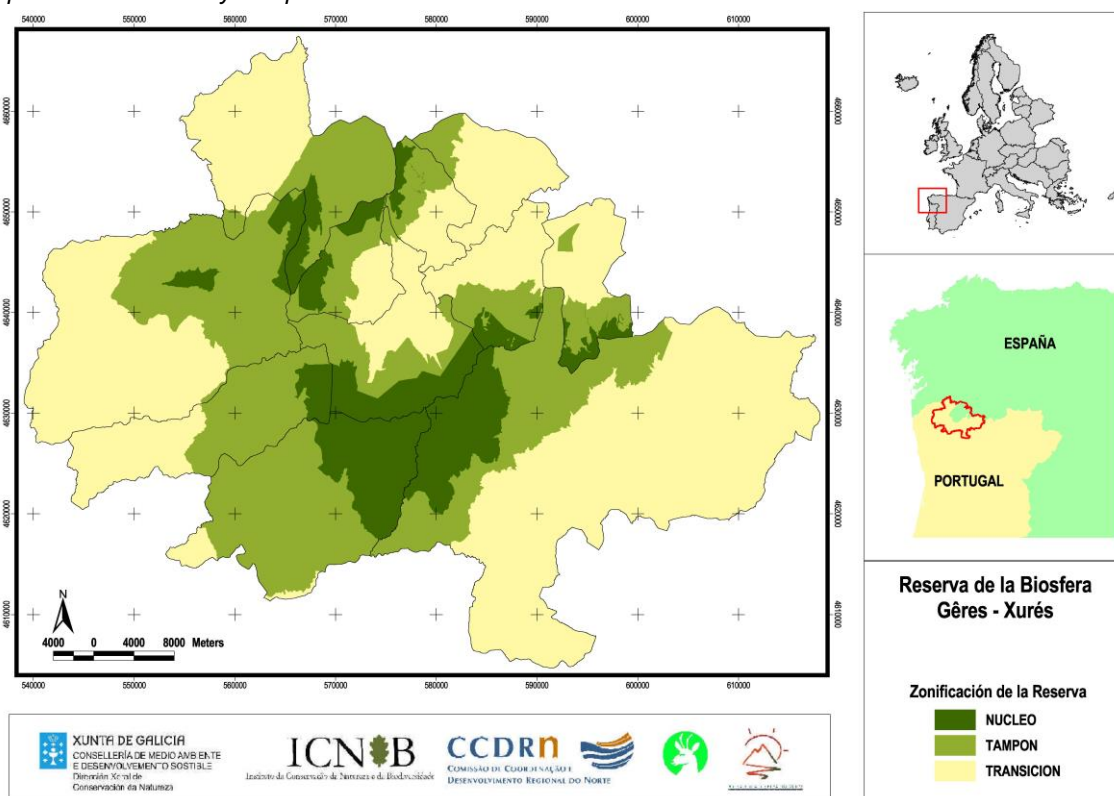
The service will be funded by POCTEP until 2019 and all the technician costs are paid by their original entities.

On the Spanish side, the area includes the “Natural Park Baixa Limia - Serra do Xurés”, classified as a “Site of Community Importance Limia Baixa” (ES1130001) in the list of Sites of Community Importance for Atlantic Biogeographic Region (Official Journal of the European Union 29/12/2004: L 387/1) and the list of Sites of Community Importance for the Mediterranean biogeographical region (Official Journal of the European Union 21.09.2006: L 259/1). According to the DC 79/409/EEC, this area is also under the declaration of “Special Protection Area for Birds (SPAs)” with the designation of Baixa Limia - Serra do Xurés (ES0000376). This territory is also a member of Network Natura 2000.

The area of the reserve is divided into three zones according to territorial biodiversity and human activities characteristics. The first one, the “core area”, covers a total of 33,284 hectares (12.9% of all Biosphere Reserve territory) with very high levels of protection. The second, corresponds to a “buffer zone” (89,243ha, 34.6%), that includes the area of the Biosphere Reserve where traditional land uses and environmental tourism are considered compatible with the conservation of natural values. The third area of the reserve, designated “transition zone”, is where most of the human settlements are located (135,407ha, 52,5%). This corresponds to a heavily populated area where most of the services are located. This is the area that has the most favourable conditions for promoting adequate policies for sustainable development and local development.

The creation of this CPS results from a voluntary action initiated by the two states when, in 2009, they proposed the creation of a cross-border biosphere reserve to UNESCO. This decision resulted from a long process started with the creation of the Natural Park Peneda - Gerês in 1971 by the Portuguese government. In 1993 the Natural Park of Baixa Limia - Serra do Xurés was established, on the Spanish side, and since then, several joint initiatives have been developed under the Interreg programs. In 1997, an attempt to create a European Cross-Border Park was made, but without success due to the lack of European legislation for it.

Map 4.1 Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Gerês-Xurés



Source: <http://www.reservabiosferageresxures.com/data/zonificacion.pdf>

One of the key factors of the identity of the park is related with the tradition of cooperation and management of common cross-border land by local inhabitants, that contributes to the preservation and sustainable use of the land in a voluntary way. The process was finally concluded with the approval of the project by UNESCO.

4.3.4 A CPS under UNESCO umbrella

It took two years to be created, mainly due to legal and administrative obstacles, and it was only possible after UNESCO approval. It was necessary to establish an intergovernmental cross-border committee and establish a new public-law based cross-border body for the CPS by making use of specific provisions in existing interstate agreements. It was also necessary to set-up a new administrative structure (the directive board) that includes different levels of administration.

4.3.5 Conclusions and elements of good practice

The concept of cross-border biosphere reserve based in the action plan that defines a sustainable integrated strategy seems to be a good example for cross-border natural spaces. This organization is under UNESCO conditions. So, in the present case, the UNESCO certification obliges the public entities on both sides to provide a joint plan. Nevertheless, there are struggles to overcome. The administrative framework is joint, but very dependent on the entities of each of the countries. The Reserve does not have a legal body and the technicians are dependent on their original entities. On the other hand, there are some problems related to mobility and activities carried out by technicians

which should be highlighted (e.g. procedures/authorisations when they use official vehicles to cross the border).

5 The future of CPS in the region

For the future, there are many other areas for cooperation areas where the stakeholders and the Galicia – Norte Portugal EGCT want to develop new CPS. Some of them, are already in a pilot phase or in the initial phases of implementation.

5.1 IACOBUS

5.1.1 University network to international affirmation

IACOBUS is a current programme of academic, scientific and pedagogical cooperation the objective of which is to promote cooperation and exchange of human resources (teachers, researchers and administrative staff), facilitating the exchange of training, research and dissemination of activities among universities.

The main challenge facing the university community of the Euroregion Galicia Norte de Portugal is the decline in the number of students, mainly due to demographic factors. In relation to this decrease there is competition among universities for attracting more students. This challenge implies economic tensions for the future sustainability of the university system as it is currently structured. The obvious opportunity is to advance cooperation in the Euroregion to take advantage of synergies, economies of scale, to share resources and facilitate specialisation, for teachers and researchers.

In this context, the IACOBUS is a way of guaranteeing coordination and connection between the various mobility systems of the participating universities. In addition, it would entail higher economic costs even than those which can be supported by the IACOBUS program, which currently finances GNP-EGTC exclusively through Community funds. This common vision is accepted by all university centres, who are also aware of the problems (and potential) to further expand the programme.

The potential of IACOBUS is based on the promotion of innovation pointed out in “Cross-border smart specialisation strategy of Galicia-Northern Portugal -RIS3t” (Cross-border Galician Innovation Agency & Regional Coordination and Development Commission of the North, 2015) and the “Joint investment Plan for Euroregion Galicia-Norte de Portugal 2014-2020” (CCDR Norte-Dirección Xeral de Relacións Exteriores/Xunta da Galicia, 2014). There, IACOBUS is the vehicle to promote the innovation transference by the implementation of *Project/Action 1.2.2. – IACOBUS mobility programme of students and researchers including training in high technologic enterprises and the creation of entrepreneurial PhD* (with integration of enterprises in learning system), Project/action integrated in *Axe 1 – An Innovative Euroregion based in research and transference, Priority 2 Promote transference to the productive sector* (pp. 42).

The project, is led by GNP-EGTC and integrates the Galician universities of Vigo, Santiago de Compostela and Coruña with the Portuguese universities of Porto, Minho and Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro, the Catholic University of Porto, as well as the polytechnic institutes of Porto, Viana do

Castelo, Bragança, and Cávado-Ave. It also includes the Fundación Centro de Estudos Eurorrexionais (CEER) Galiza-Norte de Portugal, the Xunta de Galicia and the CCDR Norte.

Table 5.1 Joint investment Plan for Euroregion Galicia-Norte de Portugal 2014-2020

Axe	Priority	Projects/Actions
Axe 1 – An Innovative Euroregion based in research and transference	Priority 1 – Consolidation and Promotion of research poles of Euroregion RIS3, there are objectives to create international poles of excellence linked to regional clusters: mobility (automobile, energy efficiency and mechanics), health, agro-food, natural and cultural resources to tourism orientation. In parallel there is the objective to obtain joint graduation, masters and PhD	Project/Action 1.1.1. to 1.1.6. – Promotion of poles of excellence linked to clusters of sea, health, agro-food, natural and cultural resources applied to tourism, mobility (including automobile, energy efficiency and mechanics). Action 1.1.7. – Joint graduation, master and PhD courses
	Priority 2 - Promote transference to the productive sector	Action 1.2.2. – IACOBUS mobility programme of students and researchers including training in high technologic enterprises and the creation of entrepreneurial PhD (with integration of enterprises in learning system

Source: elaborated from PLANO DE INVESTIMENTOS CONJUNTOS DA EUROREGIÃO GALICIA-NORTE DE PORTUGAL (2014-2020) (CCDR Norte-Dirección Xeral de Relacións Exteriores/Xunta da Galicia, 2014)

The first step of IACOBUS was established in 2014, with the signing of a collaboration protocol between all participating higher education institutions. Currently, the access to the mobility programme results from a competitive procedure of individual applications. These applications are evaluated, ranked and the candidates for mobility are selected.

5.1.2 Administrative and economic constrains

In the near future, IACOBUS wants to improve the relationship between the scientific and technological research made by all higher education research centres and the business environment.

Currently, the main obstacles to IACOBUS development are:

- Economic, as the economic resources for mobility are very dependent on economic crises/cycles in the countries/regions and dependent on university budget efforts;
- Administrative and legal obstacles linked to the mobility of human resources and the recognition of training in companies integrated in curricula.

For the moment, IACOBUS is running with two separate financial and administrative structures. Frequently, they pursue the same solutions as Erasmus+ or Public administration mobility. But those solutions are not enough to framework:

- Integration of training in the curricula;
- Extend the period of the stay;
- Mobility payments solutions for teachers;
- Lead and joint management of research projects;

- Rights of author, knowledge and patents,
- And other.

Some solutions are under discussion:

- The extended stay period for staff will depend on agreement between higher education institutions across the border. One way could be the enlargement of the protocol of understanding supported by the EGTC and signed by all the participant institutions;
- To improve exchange and mobility it is desirable that the exchange period be extended to a longer stay for a deeper integration process. Although, this would imply the development of a much more complex and expensive system of coordination for the exchange between all the higher education institutions.

5.1.3 Potential next steps

IACOBUS could provide other services to the cross-border academic community. At the same time, the extension of the programme to other institutions, namely technology centres, will be a next step. Another development is related to publishing promotion of academic research work on cross-border cooperation. At same time, another hypothesis is to extend the program to other high education institutions namely those of the Southwest European Deans (CRUSOE) region. No clear schedule has been defined.

In order to overcome the obstacles an internal university work group was established to define possible solutions and present them to the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC) Galicia - Norte de Portugal.

One future objective is the creation of a foundation as a new joint structure that will involve all members.

5.2 CPS under EUROCITIES agreement- future developments in the cases of Valença – Tui, Vila Nova da Cerveira-Tomiño

5.2.1 Two countries, three languages one city

In 2003 the Valencia Treaty signed by the two states, Spain and Portugal, intended to promote cross-border cooperation between the territorial authorities of both sides of the border. At the same time, the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC) Galicia-Norte de Portugal has been promoting cross-border cooperation, namely contributing to a closer relationship between cross-border cities.

Demonstrating the vast tradition of cooperation in the GNP-EGTC, some Eurocities could be found. The most well-known is Chaves-Verin, constituted in 2007, but there are other cases, at different stages of formation.

The **Eurocity Tui-Valença**: started with the twin cities agreement on 25th March 2011, followed by the Eurocity convention signed on 12th February 2012, and finally in 2017, the “unicity” agreement was signed. The Eurocity Tui –Valença slogan said a lot about the case: “Two cities, three

languages and two nations”. The three languages, Portuguese, Castilian and Galician, in particular the similarity between the Portuguese and the Galician language are a key element for the cross-border identity.

The objectives of **Eurocity Tui-Valença** are: to increase and strengthen the ties between these two border cities, with a view to developing cooperation to:

- facilitate prosperous development and improved quality of life for its inhabitants; promote economic, social, cultural, environmental and institutional convergence to overcome the barrier imposed by the border and facilitate territorial and socio-economic development through common services;
- foster convergence between people from both cities, enhancing cooperation with the aim of matching resources and efforts to jointly manage the municipal services and facilities of the two cities;
- promote the establishment of private companies in both cities, thus facilitating economic growth and a greater degree of industrialization and commercialization of products, resulting in the personal and social well-being of the respective inhabitants;
- promote the development of joint projects in areas of common interest.

For a long time, the two cities, separated by 3 km accessible by a cross-bridge over the Minho river, have been sharing knowledge, tools and equipment between the population and public entities (Municipal Pool, Municipal Library, among others). Both municipalities launch new services to improve population and economic conditions. The tourist train, is another example.

Figure 5. 1 Settlement organization in cross-border Tui-Valença - a view from Tui



Source: ESPON CPS – Workshop and visit 7th June 2018

In the case of **Salvaterra de Miño-Monção**, the inauguration of the international bridge in 1995 over the Minho river, contributed to the reinforcement of flows of people between the two sides of

the border embodied in the recent Eurocity constitution in 2017. The main areas of common interest are:

- economic and leisure activities linked to Minho river;
- joint potentiation of oenology and local gastronomy;
- the promotion and development of tourism through the dissemination of natural heritage, and the valorisation/creation of tourist and pedestrian routes.

Finally, the case of **Tomiño-Vila Nova de Cerveira**, not yet a formal Eurocity, but almost in the finishing stages of the process to get it (in 2018, both municipal assemblies approved the authorization to sign the Eurocity **Tomiño-Vila Nova de Cerveira** constitution). The physical proximity has promoted flows of people and goods across the border. The process to formalise this interchange started with the signature of the Carta da Amizade (Friendship Letter) in 2014, that resulted in the subsequent Cross-border Strategic Agenda in 2015, that defined four strategic axes:

- Minho River as a common resource for potential development;
- cross-border mobility and sustainable territorial development;
- shared management of local public services and equipment;
- and the economic development supported in an smart cooperation.

With the signing of the Strategic Agenda Strategic Management Committee (CGE) was constituted with the leaders being the local presidents (President of CMVNC and the Alcaide of Tomiño), who meet once a month. Currently, they are developing the following initiatives:

- Cross-border Participatory Budgeting;
- Providing cross-border citizenship;
- Sport for all;
- Shared services, like the swimming pool in Vila Nova da Cerveira or the Music House in Tomiño;
- Actions to boost the local economy.

The dematerialization of municipal procedures and the improvement of a common municipal service desk that Tui and Valença citizens can deal with municipal matters in any one of the municipalities, regardless of the one of their address. The release of the Eurocity Card that will allow citizens of both sides of the border, access to services of the Eurocity and paid those services in any electronic kiosk is another future CPS. Those two are an on-going services to be achieved by 2019 and 2021.

5.2.2 Legal adaptation to a common interest

Currently, presented initiatives are supported by separate budgets, nevertheless, with a common calendar, common objectives and common target groups. The diversity of CPS within the “Eurocity

philosophy” are implemented in a context of adaptation of domestic legislation. Nevertheless, the services provided are under local authorities competences (spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture), for both sides of the border, which has made exchange action possible.

Nevertheless, what challenges for the future provision of cross-border services are there in these municipalities? What challenges to enlarging the fields of intervention to transportation and mobility, to health, to civil protection or to environmental protection?

The workshops and the interviews brought to the table the same obstacles: in a local context, the informal local agreements improve access to services for the population but in an incomplete way. For example: it is consensual that sport facilities could be used by citizens from both sides of the border. Nevertheless, this is valid for the general public with their own mobility, but in actual fact, it is not valid for all target groups. This is the case in Vila Nova da Cerveira-Tomiño where the difficulty to transport young students has been pointed out. In fact, the transport of minors across the border raises problems of an administrative nature that cannot be overcome by the local authorities. As an example, the school transport of students from Tomiño to the swimming pool in Vila Nova da Cerveira or, in the other direction, students from Vila Nova da Cerveira to the Music School in Tomiño. A greater legal compatibility between the two states in cross-border territories would be useful and that could be promoted by the European Union.

That is valid also for other cross-border territories like **Salvaterra de Miño-Monção** or **Tui-Valença**, where cooperation between the municipalities of Valença and Tui has been close and fruitful. With regard to the sharing of services under the direct jurisdiction of the two municipalities no special change in the governance framework will be required. Nevertheless, the desire to share and ensure equal access for citizens on both sides of the border to services provided by national or regional entities, like the health services, will also require a cooperation protocol between those entities, considering the forms of service provision and the allocation of the costs of their provision.

5.2.3 Potential next steps

Transport, labour market and civil protection services are areas where there is a common interest in their development. Sharing health equipment and services is another common goal of Eurocity municipalities, as corroborated by the entities participating in the workshops and the answers to the interviews. Also everyone recognises that it will be necessary to establish new governance arrangements.

Nevertheless, looking at the historical evolution of CPS, financial constraints, although little mentioned by the partners, are a determining factor in the development of new arrangements for the provision of services of general interest: on the one hand, the service provider must find a mechanism of financial compensation resulting from the sharing of this service; on the other, in a context in which municipalities have a very wide range of competences, but a very limited budget, selection of priorities is required in the provision of services to the population according to criteria of equity and coverage of a greater number of possible target groups. These two elements combined,

push the municipalities to service partnerships that are financially controlled by them, leaving a void in services that are controlled by other levels of administration.

In case of health, despite the Zamora agreement of 2009 ("Framework Agreement between the Portuguese Republic and the Kingdom of Spain on Transfrontier Health Cooperation"), the barriers are linked to an non-definition related to article 5.º "Protocols of cross-border cooperation in health, especially" in "g) Billing, payment and reimbursement mechanisms between competent institutions, to define, in accordance with cross-border cooperation protocols, to be concluded, and Community regulations on safety coordination to apply".

For transport or in civil protection and emergency there are also particular obstacles linked to insurance, competition rules and others that are equally relevant compared to the political-administrative competences organization. In the case of sharing fire services, despite all local/municipal efforts, there are blocks linked to insurance of fireman and equipment. Insurance is only valide on the side of the border from which it originates.

5.3 Cross-border railroad service

5.3.1 Rail service to cross-border integration

The Minho rail line is a single rail line that connects Porto to Valença and, through the international rail branch and the international bridge of Tui-Valença, connects to the Spanish railway network system, accessing the city of Vigo and, further, Santiago de Compostela and A Coruña. The line goes north from Porto to Nine, Viana do Castelo and Caminha, at the mouth of the Minho river. From there to Valença, the line runs parallel to the Minho River, which defines the northwest Portuguese-Spanish border.

Map 5.1 Norte de Portugal rail network



Source: IP (2017) 2019 *Directório da rede*

Currently, the line from Nine until Valença is not electrified, implying a train change in Nine as the rail service from Porto is run by electric units. The investment plan Ferrovias 2020 (Investment Rail Plan), framed in national plan PETI3+ (Infrastructure and Transport Strategic Plan), approved by the Portuguese Government in 2015, identified a number of priorities, namely the assumption of

their international commitment of development of the Atlantic corridor, the promotion of rail freight transport and ensuring the connection between Portuguese maritime ports and the Portuguese land borders.

The project of modernization of the rail line between Nine and Valença of 97km, started in 2017 and comprised the electrification and requalification of the line, the modernisation of the control, signalisation and communication systems and the extension of the passing sidings, allowing the circulation of freight trains up to 750 meters long. Currently, from Porto to Nine freight trains are limited to 520 meters, between Nine and Viana do Castelo to 405 meters and between Viana do Castelo and Valença to 300 meters.²

This intervention, supported by POCI (Competitiveness and Internationalisation OP), aims to improve the rail link between the Atlantic axis of Portugal and Europe, with the main objective of engendering the conditions to increase the share of rail passengers and freight transport along the Porto-Vigo axis. At the same time, on the Spanish side, the line will be completely electrified until 2019, allowing the connection between Oporto and Vigo.

This will contribute to making rail transport more competitive in the connection between Galicia and the North of Portugal and to improve inter-regional connections along this cross-border area. The reduction of trip time is one direct effect, a reduction of 1h10m, but it is also important for the local and overall environment. The use of electric powered trains will reduce CO₂ global emissions and will reduce local air and noise pollution.

At the same time, the change from diesel to electric powered operation and the improvement of rail infrastructure will reduce operational costs, will improve punctuality and reliability of rail services and increase operational security level.

5.3.2 New opportunities to rail service improvement

At this time, a regular rail connection between Porto and Vigo-Guixar exists and is operated by CP, the Portuguese rail operator, and RENFE, the Spanish rail operator, the Celta Train. The operation runs twice a day in each direction, and is a 2h30m trip.

From Vigo or other intermediate stations (O Porriño or Redondela) it is possible to transfer passengers to other RENFE regional rail service to Santiago de Compostela, Ourense or other Galician city served by rail. Nevertheless, due to the conditions of the line and the quality of service, this connection has had strong competition from road transport.

After the modernization of the Minho line, it will be expected that transport offer conditions will change and new cross-border rail services will be able to be provided.

The rail operation across the border does not need any specific change in the governance framework. However, the liberalisation of the access to the rail infrastructure by any established

² Infraestruturas de Portugal (2017) 2019 Diretório da Rede, IP, Lisboa.

railway company has been discussed, both by current³ will introduce changes to the provision of this CPS, namely some market competition.

5.3.3 Potential next steps

It is expected that the project for the modernisation of the Minho rail line will be concluded by 2019. The opportunities to develop new passenger services has been discussed, both by current operators, CP and RENFE, and by new operators that, in accordance with the EU Directive, intend to operate in the Galicia Norte de Portugal market.

5.4 Assessment of future CPS development in general

The three future CPS are illustrative of the degree of integration that the cross-border territory of Galicia-Norte de Portugal has and its potential for further development.

The first example, IACOBUS, is a cultural, scientific and pedagogical cooperation project that promotes cooperation and staff mobility among Galician and northern Portuguese higher education institutions. This project will allow the development of a knowledgeable and innovative region, taking advantage of synergies and generating economies of scale. This innovative project could contribute to the development of an international reference university regional network with the potential to attract students from around the world and, with this, tackle a major problem that is the decrease of the regional and national potential student population due to demographic changes.

The second example of future CPS, the Eurocity projects of the Valença-Tui Eurocity and Vila Nova da Cerveira-Tomiño, covers local projects supported by the strong relationships between populations from both sides of the border, with a strong territorial identity. The cooperation will facilitate development and improve quality of life for its inhabitants, through the optimization of common services by the shared use of infrastructures on a basis of parity between the citizens of the two cities.

At the same time, especially in the case of Valença-Tui, the cooperation will increase scale in regional context which will be a factor in attracting investment and carrying out future tenders, namely in the European regional policy framework.

The third example, the cross-border rail service, is supported by the Portuguese side rail line modernization. It will allow a change in the rail services that will be provide to the Galician and north Portuguese population and companies, from a cross-border point of view. The requalification of the line will contribute to the reinforcement and consolidation of the Spanish and Portuguese Atlantic axis and a deeper regional integration between the Galician and North of Portugal region. A result of this on-going project and the new legal conditions to access the rail market is the expressed interest of new rail companies to operate in this new infrastructure and operational context.

³ Directive 2012/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012, establishing a single European railway area and its transposition to the Portuguese legal framework by the Decreto-Lei n.º 217/2015, 7th October.

6 Lessons learned, recommendations & transferability

The two regions have some relevant particularities for understanding cross-border cooperation and the development of CPS's across the Galicia – Norte de Portugal border. With very similar languages, Portuguese and Galician, a high degree of interrelationships in social, cultural and economic terms, strong commercial and labour exchanges, both regions are, at the same time, peripheral in Europe and in their own countries. These factors framed an intense cooperation between the populations of both sides, that is deeply rooted, as a result of an ancient cross-border mobility and identity that overcomes the effect of the border.

In 1977, before EEC accession, the two states, Portugal and Spain, recently emerged from dictatorial governments, signed a Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. The integration of the two countries in the former EEC in 1986, framed the conditions for the maintenance and increase of cross-border cooperation, accepted and desired by the population. In 1991, the Constitutive Agreement of the Galicia-Norte de Portugal Working Community was signed and in 2004, the Cross-Border Cooperation Treaty between Spain and Portugal, the Treaty of Valencia. In 2006, the Cross Border Cooperation Agreement between CCDR-Norte and Xunta de Galicia was signed and, finally, in 2008 the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Galicia-Norte de Portugal (GNP-EGTC) was established.

Since then, the GNP- EGTC has been a positive factor in the development of CPS and for future ones. The three CPS presented in this case study are different regarding the theme of intervention and also in the type of intervention.

The CPS EURES is a soft infrastructure that provides support to jobseekers and companies. The service intends to build a transparent cross-border employment market supported in the partnership of existing domestic services on both sides of the border. EURES is an example of how a CPS could be developed framed by a European service and based on existing domestic services. EURES Transfronteirizo Galicia-Norte de Portugal have a common action plan, a defined cross-border strategy and their own organizational framework body supported by the budget of each domestic institution, however, they do not have a legal personality.

The CPS Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Gerês-Xerês is a green infrastructure, oriented towards protecting natural heritage. The desire to cooperate between the two natural parks on each side of the border dates back from 1993 when, on the Spanish side, Natural Park of Baixa Limia - Serra do Xurés was established and twenty one years later the establishment of Natural Park Peneda – Gerês, on the Portuguese side. After the approval by UNESCO, a directive board was established composed of national, regional and local entities plus a UNESCO representative. A common Action Plan defined the common activities developed by the reserve. Costs are supported for each entity, namely the technicians labour costs, and the use of transport equipment, that generate some constraints when cross-border travel is required. Under POCTEP 2014-2020, the project 0220_GERES_XU-RES_DINAMICO_1_-E was approved in 2015 aiming to promote and consolidate the Biosphere reserve entity through the active participation of stakeholders and improving natural protection and sustainable management of the reserve. The common interest and

the traditional cross-border cooperation between the institutions from both sides of the border made the application to UNESCO successful and made the Gerês-Xurés reserve one of the twenty transboundary biosphere reserves in the world.

The CPS ARIEM 112 provides cross-border reciprocal assistance in emergency through a soft infrastructure. This CPS joins Galicia and Castilla y León, from the Spanish side of the border, and Região Norte de Portugal, on the Portuguese side. This service was established in four phases, overcoming administrative, legal, operational and technical difficulties. The establishment of a mutual aid agreement and action protocols between the three regional institutions allowed the legal and administrative constraints to be overcome. At an operational level, the action protocol, common training and joint drills contribute to better joint intervention. The development of a common program for the allocation of materials, mobilization mechanisms, computer applications, Remote Manager and Remote Mobile, and communications resources allowed the reduction of territorial disparities in the availability of emergency and rescue resources and improved the quality of services in the cross-border area. At a technical level, some other constraints, mainly associated to the interoperability of materials/equipment, were also solved.

Cross-border relationships are well-established in the Galicia-Norte de Portugal region. The development of CPS are deeply associated with a bottom-up process, a result of the needs and desires of border populations which local politicians have been providing political and administrative answers to.

In many of the situations the development of CPS does not require a new structure, taking advantage of the existing infrastructures and administrative and technical support. In many cases the costs of CPS provision are assumed by one of the partners, for example swimming pools or art schools. In other cases, the cost of the service are taken on by each partner entity, as a normal operating cost, as for example EURES or the Biosphere reserve. However, the natural development of the CPS may lead to the need for a new entity with its own legal personality and its own budget to operate it to be established.

As has been seen, the services provided under local authorities competences (spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture), works with adaptation of domestic rules, contributing to maximizing interchanging. The obstacles emerge when there are “mixed” levels and competences.

According to a previous study elaborated to CCDR Norte (2010), the competences of Portuguese municipalities are greater than those of Spanish local authorities. On the contrary, the autonomous communities have more flexibility to implement a territorialised sectorial policy than the Portuguese bodies. As indicated in the study:

“From the analysis of Law no. 159/99 of 14 September, we will conclude that, with regard to Portugal, it will not be possible to establish a framework of unequivocal and permanent shareable competences, and it is advisable to identify the large areas of shareable competences, even if they are subject to confirmation on a case-by-case basis in the case studies to be carried out. This option does not, however, condition that a sharing solution be systematized in the areas identified” ...However, at least as far as Portugal is concerned,

and whenever there is a lack of such competences at the outset by the local administration, this does not mean that their sharing cannot be carried out, since it can always be considered an act of delegation or transfer of powers carried out to an authority expressly for that purpose and only with the limit established by Decree-Law no. 159/99 of 14 September.” (CCDR Norte 2010, pp. 22)

These differences introduce difficulties in CPS development above local level, particularly important when the CPS arises from a bottom-up process and needs the intervention of national or regional deconcentrated services for its implementation. The optimization of GNP-EGTC potential to adjust legal frameworks should be maximized in this regional context.

Annex 1: List of CPS

Policy field	Code	Place	Name CPS	Year establishment	Source
Transport	1174	A Guarda (SP)- Caminha (PT)	Ferry connection	1993	A-Guarda (SP) is a small municipality (around 10000 inhabitants) in Pontevedra Provincia with a fishing port in a small peninsula surrounded by the Miño river and the Atlantic Ocean. There is a diary connection by ferry supported by Caminha a northern Portuguese municipality to A-Guarda. Caminha is the only municipality in the Minho valley that depends on river transport to ensure regular connection to Galicia, while the remaining four municipalities in the region have international bridges. https://www.cm-caminha.pt/pages/1079
Transport	1184	Verin and Chaves	Intercity bus services	Old services	There is intercity bus service between Verin and Chaves provided by a private operator in a context of international/touristic service. In next future there is the need to have a regular bus transport implemented. http://www.laregion.es/articulo/monterrei/verin-y-chaves-urgente-linea-autobuses-interurbanos/20130420074007003637.html
Spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture	2111	Pontevedra and Porto	Oceanic Observatory	2009	The Oceanic Observatory, started as a project of INTERREG, approved for the period of 2009-2012. The Project was coordinated by the Dirección Xeral de Desenvolvemento Sostible (MeteoGalicia) - Consellería de Medio Ambiente e Desenvolvemento Sostible (Xunta de Galicia), and it aims was to develop a model for management of the transboundary observatory of the oceans, as well as something that manages and distributes data, contributing to good cross-border operability. A large number of other partners, from regional level in Spanish case and regional and national level in Portuguese case were involved (INTECMAR - Instituto Tecnológico para o Control do Medio Mariño de Galicia, Instituto Español de Oceanografía (IEO) - Instituto Español de Oceanografía, Instituto de Investigaciones Mariñas (IIM-CSIC), Centro Tecnológico do Mar-Fundación CETMAR, Universidad de Vigo, CIIMAR - Centro Interdisciplinar de Investigación Marinha e Ambiental Porto, INESC Porto - Instituto de Engenharia de Sistemas e Computadores do Porto, INEGI - Instituto de Engenharia Mecânica e Gestão Industrial, Faculdade de Engenharia - Universidade do Porto, Instituto Hidrográfico (IH, Universidade de Aveiro, Faculdade de Ciências - Universidade do Porto). Actually, the oceanic Observatory, is working, providing services like: specific oceanographic and meteorological forecasts for the shellfish sector in Galicia; prediction of the state of the sea for ports and fishing; oceanographic sensor calibration service (measuring the main physical-chemical parameters of oceanography are calibrated: Temperature, Conductivity / salinity, Pressure, oxygen); the outcrop index (rise of deeper levels of water, cooler and richer in nutrients to the surface). In this portal you can obtain data from the north and west of the Iberian Peninsula; weather forecast to kite surfing and quality of the waves for surfing. Poctep project: http://www.poctep.eu/pt-pt/node/1996 . Present: http://www.marnaraia.org/
Spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture	2314	Valença e Tui;	Piscina Municipal de Valença	2004	Referring to the pool, this one accounts for about 100 000 people annually, which 46 000 belongs to Galicia. 1700 users per month, of with more than 60% belonging to Galicia. Each year, the maintenance costs reach 450 000 euros that are provided by the municipality of Valença. The pool has common use but management and maintenance is done by Valença municipality.
Spatial planning, economic development, tourism	2315	Verin and Chaves	Cultural Agenda	2008	The cultural agenda is a joint initiative linked to the eurocity Chaves-Verin project officially created in 2008. The agenda is made by both sides, but financially managed by each side of the border. Its objective is to enrich and strengthen the culture, attracting population and preserve cultural assets of both municipalities.

Policy field	Code	Place	Name CPS	Year establishment	Source
and culture					This project has also the purpose of developing the social and economic sector, due to the activities implemented related to the mobilization of culture, including activities like: theater for everyone; atelier theater; finding the world of books, "story time"; restoration and conservation workshop (in this case, all of them in Chaves); gastronomic route; museums, photography; festivals for young people; young art exhibition (belonging to the municipality of Chaves), among many others. http://www.eurocidadechavesverin.eu/cultura/agenda-cultural
Spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture	2316	Vila Nova de Cerveira	Municipal pool	1995 Renovated in 2015	Initially opened in 1995, the pool re-opened after revitalization works (designed by energy efficiency and accessibility for all principles) in 2015. Around 60% of users come from Spanish side. The pool has common use but the management and maintenance is done by Vila Nova de Cerveira. http://www.cm-vncerveira.pt/frontoffice/pages/348?news_id=291 and https://telemarinas.com/reabren-a-piscina-de-vila-nova-de-serveira-que-usaran-vecinos-de-Tomiño/
Spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture	2317	Arbo, A Cañiza and Melgaço	Sport facilities	2011	No formal cooperation. There are sport equipment's in both side of the border. Melgaço has a Sport Internship Center (2001) of international level and a close swimming pool. In A Cañiza there are also sport equipment's including a swimming pool. They have some agreement or protocol to use their facilities with same prices for all their inhabitants.
Spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture	2318	Lugo, A Coruña and Minho-Lima	Digital Wall	2011-2015	Digital Wall is a Poctep project entitled "Muralla digital: Aplicación de las TIC a la puesta en valor del patrimonio cultural e histórico". The purpose of this project is to encourage joint management in order to develop historical and archaeological heritage among a large number of cities, by applying ICT to improve this heritage. Its training leads to strong employability, becoming also an attribute to the tourism sector. Project developed between 2011 and 2015. (http://www.poctep.eu/pt-pt/node/1891)
Spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture	2406	Tui & Valença	Touristic train	2013	Eurocity of Tui and Valença, created a touristic train, with the purpose of transporting citizens, making both regions know each other. Since 2013-2017, at the beginning it was just running during summer and Christmas time. Since 2017), Valença and Tui were hiring the service. It is a private service, managed directly by the private company http://cadenaser.com/emisora/2017/04/12/radio_vigo/1492001162_026843.html
Spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture	2407	Salvaterra de Miño and Monção	Touristic train	2015	This one, unites the two regions, in order to promote not only nature, but also culture, art and landscape. This tourist train is the result of a business partnership of two tour operators, one from each country. This service comes after the constitution of Eurocity in december of 2014. http://www.galiciaenteira.com/ocio/tren-da-eurocidade-salvaterra-moncao/#1493832024762-71d794fe-47d0
Spatial planning, economic development, tourism and culture		Tomiño and Vila Nova de Cerveira	Strategic Friendship Agenda – Cerveira-Tomiño	2014	Strategic document with 4 priority axes: 1. The Minho River is a common resource to be explored 2. Cross-border mobility and sustainable territorial development 3. Shared management of local public services and facilities 4. Economic development from smart cooperation Governance is based on the political-institutional leadership of the city councils, within the framework of the Strategic Management Committee (CGE), while other institutional actors are needed. In addition, other social actors will be involved in order to guarantee the positive social impact of the actions developed. It also has a technical and management level that formalizes and monitors the activities, in the design, monitoring and evaluation phases.

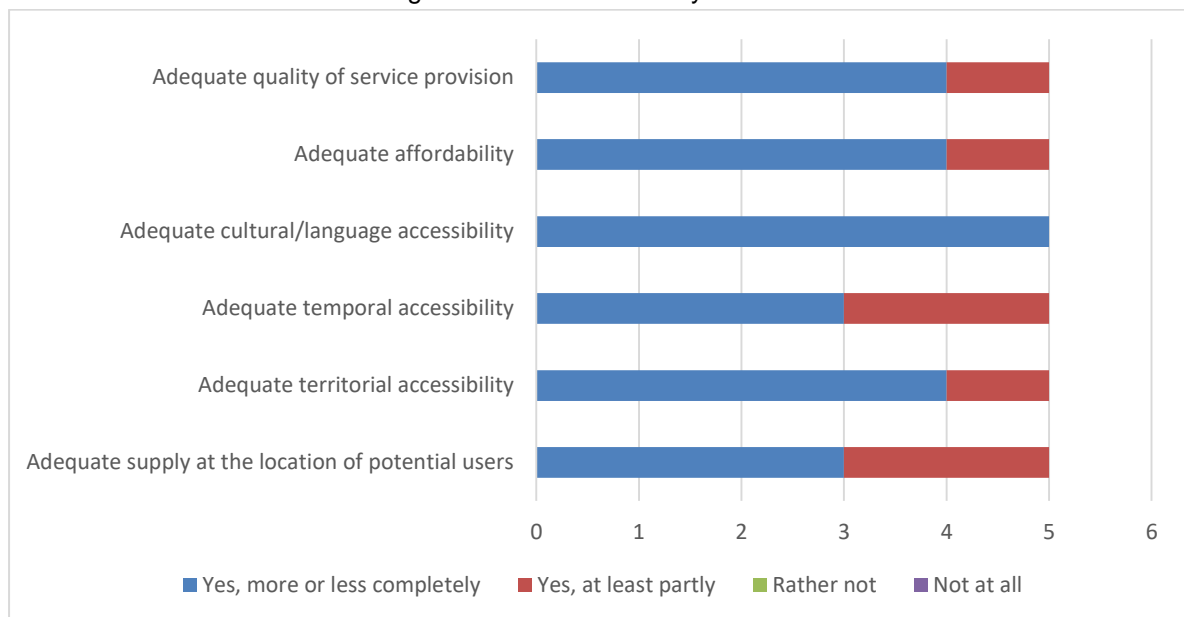
Policy field	Code	Place	Name CPS	Year establishment	Source
Healthcare, social inclusion	3124	Tui & Valença	sharing of health care equipment between the two municipalities	2009	Currently, the Emergency Service of Alto Minho in Portuguese side, consists of 2 Basic Urgency Services (Ponte de Lima and Monção) and 1 Emergency Medical-Surgical Service (Viana do Castelo). The distance of Valença to Monção (around 17km), Ponte de Lima (about 40km) and Viana do Castelo (65km) is higher than the distance to Tui (7km). Under the Agreement between the Portugal and Spain on border Health Cooperation, signed in Zamora on 22 January 2009, the citizens of Valença and Caminha, in the Portuguese side of the border, go to the urgency Spanish health services. http://www.cm-valenca.pt/portal/page/valenca/portal_municipal/orgaos_autarquicos/EUROCIDADE
Education and training	4119	Verin and Chaves, located in Verin)	Musical and Traditional Dance School	2014	In the context of Eurocity of Verin-Chaves, there was the creation of a musical and traditional dance school located in Verin. It aims to promote local traditions among students, facilitating the possibility that they develop the knowledge acquired in actions aimed at the public. For who benefits of the eurocitizen card, there is a discount on tuition and monthly fees for official courses. http://es.eurocidadechavesverin.eu/tarjeta/ventajas/escuela-de-musica-y-danza-tradicional-de-verin
Education and training	4319	Galicia (ES11) y Norte de Portugal (PT11)	Programa IACOBUS	2014	IACOBUS program facilitates the mobility and exchange of teachers, researchers and administrative staff between higher education institutions in the Northern Portugal Euroregion of Portugal. Through these exchanges and nobilities, common initiatives such as seminars, conferences, meetings and exchange of information and documentation are developed. Joint scientific research and innovation projects and educational cooperation are also developed. Managed and financed by the GNP, EGTC, therefore, having a cross-border joint budget and management
Labour market and employment	5103	Covered locations: ES (Galicia) PT (Norte)	EURES cross-border partnership Galicia/Região Norte	1997	The main objective of the project is cross-border placement of employment and information on living and working conditions for cross-border workers, employers and unemployed. Through EURES Transfronteirizo G-NP is possible to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> disclose business offers to Eurorrexión; consult offers of employment of Galicia e or Norte de Portugal ; get information on legislation of the two countries in labor, fiscal and social, applied to cross-border mobility; explore cross-border training opportunities and practices. https://ec.europa.eu/eures/main.jsp?lang=en&acro=eures&catId=486&langChanged=true , http://www.eures-norteportugal-galicia.org
Communication, broadcasting and information society	6301	Tui & Valença	Cross-border integrated digital file system (e-government)	2015	There is a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the municipalities of Valença and Tui. The signatories undertake to facilitate the exchange of information with a view to the interoperability of municipal registers in Eurocity. This memorandum is the result of the "ARPAD" project, funded by the Spanish-Portuguese Cross-Border Cooperation Program (POCTEP), launched to implement the Integrated Digital Archive System. This one, pretends to serve as a way to interconnect the municipal registers of both municipalities, making the cooperation to become stronger, due the fact that technology and knowledge to be transferred, as technological interoperability and inter-administrative collaboration. Thus, it becomes evident that citizens can be able to enjoy the facilities that cover the municipality, enrolment in courses and licenses of activities in public lands. http://www.ccdr-n.pt/servicos/cooperacao/434/eurocidade-valenca-tui-aposta-na-administracao-publica-eletronica
Environmental protection, natural	7213	Surface area (terrestrial): 259,496.00 ha; Core	Transboundary Biosphere Reserve	2009	Founded in 1993 in the Portuguese side, in 1997 they tried to create an European park. But only in 2007, they decided to present a project to UNESCO. In 2009, it starts with one management structure, with people from both sides of the

Policy field	Code	Place	Name CPS	Year establishment	Source
resources management and climate change action		area(s): 34,43431 ha	Gerês-Xurés		frontier. The Transboundary (or CB) Biosphere Reserve Gerês-Xurés intended as recognition of the need for a common and coordinated effort to safeguard the values of the flora, fauna and landscape, which share the two protected areas, promoting sustainable economic development and an active participation of stakeholders in the territory, demonstrating a balanced relationship between people and nature. It has an administrative Authority, the Comisión de Acompañamiento del Parque Transfronteiriço Gerês-Xurés, with a common programme of action, but with separated budget. http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/europe-north-america/portugalspain/Gerês-Xurés/ , http://www.reservabiosferageresxures.com//en/rb1.html , Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas (2016)
Environmental protection, natural resources management and climate change action	7245	Tomiño and Vila Nova de Cerveira	Transfrontier eco-park	Not yet working	This has the purpose of promoting the two municipalities, named "Castelinho (part of V. N. Cerveira) municipality - Fortaleza Space" (part of Tomiño ayuntamiento), because it is the junction of the same parks, and intends to correspond to an area of about 15 hectares. It is built through a pedestrian bridge over the Rio Minho. Being two different countries, they end up being promoted to each one, with this Park, since it attracts a great population, dynamizes the nature sector and showing what both municipalities has best, providing to the leisure. By having this great mobility between both, it automatically provides a greater relationship and interaction. Thus, being on the Rio Minho, it also ends up qualifying other areas, complementing them, as well as river tourism, as regards the improvement of the Fishing Pier and the Cerveira Recreational Dock, as well as the ferry dock of Goián. These will serve to encourage fishing and water sports. http://bloguedominho.blogs.sapo.pt/cerveira-e-Tomiño-galiza-criam-3653675
Civil protection and disaster management	8147	Galicia, Norte de Portugal and Castilla y León	ARIEM 112	2011	The ARIEM 112 (international mutual assistance in emergencies) established a mechanism for collaboration between the emergency management and the mobilization of resources. It started in 2011 supported by Interreg Programme and involves the Civil Protection Agency of Castilla y León, the Galician Emergency Agency of Galicia and the Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional do Norte of Portugal. The project had 3 dimensions: 1. Mutual Aid Agreements and Protocols for Joint Action - They set the Legal Framework for Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and they establish the Activation Mode of Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and also the communication mechanisms to be used (a specific computer application and head phone numbers). Besides, they draw out a Common Typology for Joint Interventions. After they established Protocols for mobilization of resources and Joint Action Procedures (considering aspects such as the Directorate of Operations, procedures for Communication and Information, expenses for assistance) and the implementation is done by a Single Command Network that responds to emergency situations, such as fires or accidents, in border areas; 2. Communication systems and equipment for applying for aid and offering help; 3. Joint Training and Drills. ARIEM 112, covers all border municipalities, including the district of Guarda, Galiza and Castela and Leon, connected by pacts of mutual aid. They provide a service 24 hours a day. The initiative was distinguished as the best plan European Coordination on Emergencies by the European Association of the Single Emergency Number (EENA). The ARIEM 112 had continuity in ARIEM 112+, started in 2017, until 2019.

Policy field	Code	Place	Name CPS	Year establishment	Source
					The Poctep project was the start for a formal cooperation between emergency services. http://www.ariem112.eu/Paxinas/Objetivos.cshtml
Civil protection and disaster management		Tui & Valença	Cooperation between fire fighters and sharing of equipment	2011	Started during 2011. Budgets is mostly financed by Valença, although, from Tui there are isolated payments and in-kind contributions (such as an ambulance) to the fire fighters brigade of Valença. Integrated in ARIEM. http://www.cm-valenca.pt/portal/page/valenca/portal_municipal/orgaos_autarquicos/EUROCIDADE
Civil protection and disaster management	8148	Arbo, A Cañiza and Melgaço	Fire department	na	

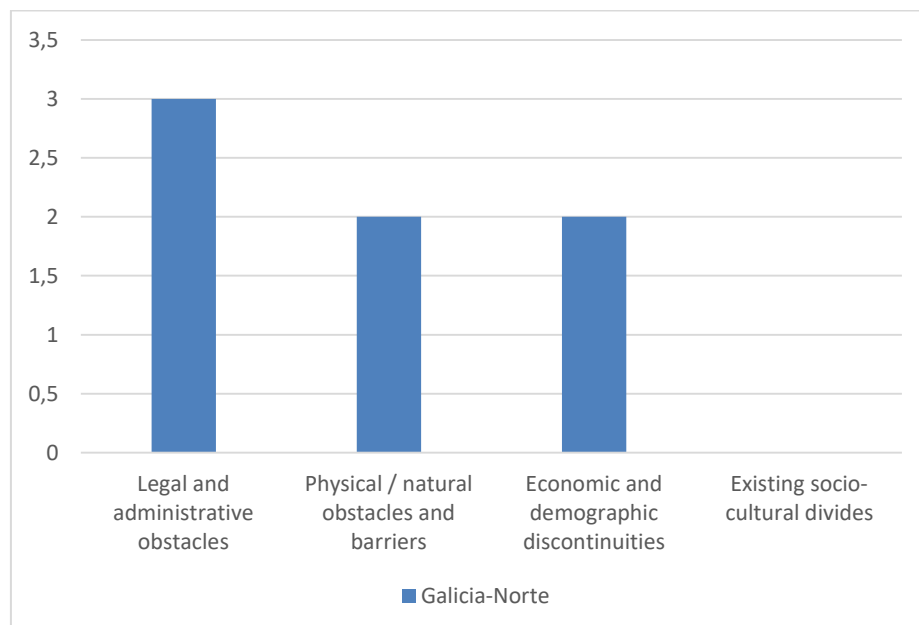
Annex 2: Results from Online survey ESPON CPS 2018

Fig. 1 Needs addressed by the CPS



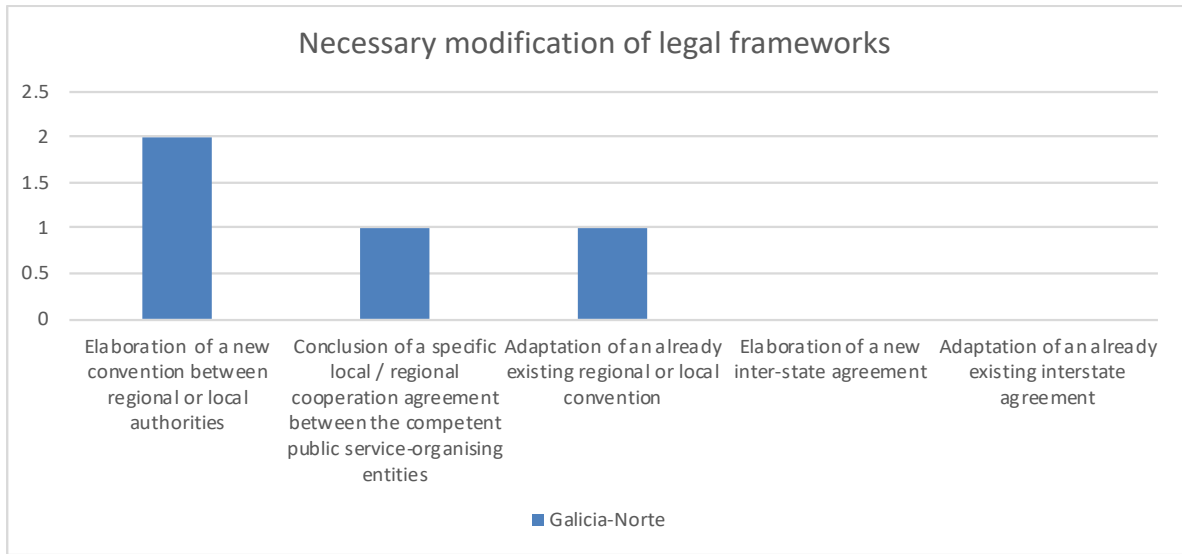
Source: On line survey ESPON CPS 2018

Fig. 2 – Obstacles encountered when setting up the CPS



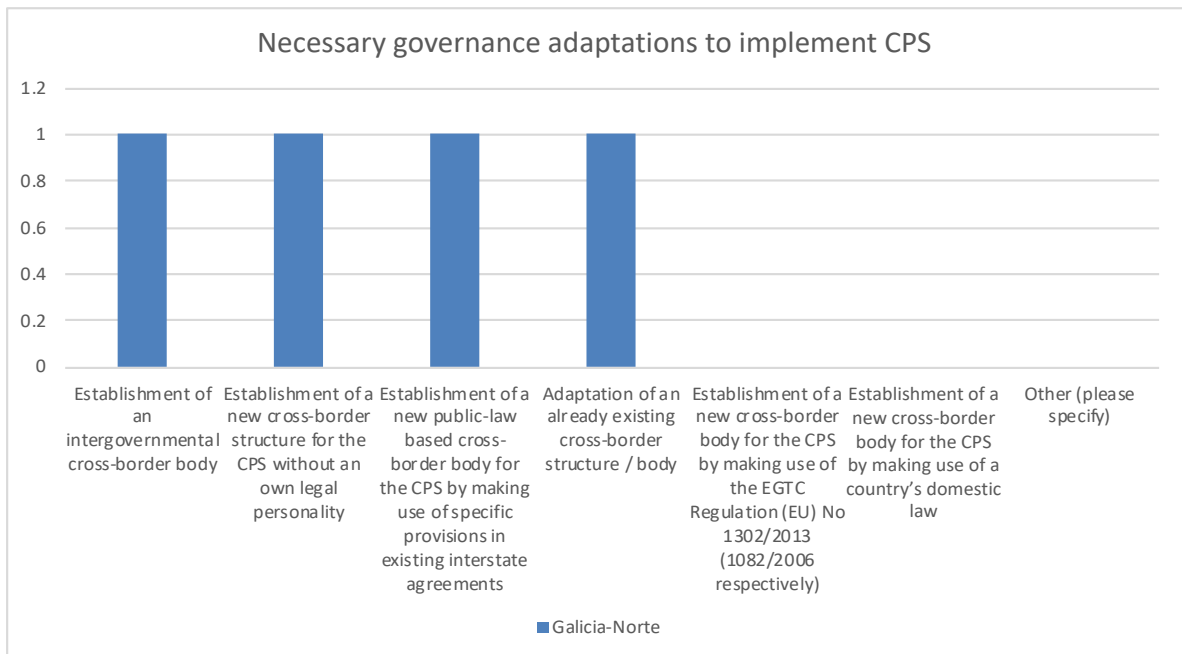
Source: On line survey ESPON CPS 2018

Fig. 4 – Necessary modification of legal frameworks



Source: On line survey ESPON CPS 2018

Fig. 5 – Necessary governance adaptations to implement CPS



Source: On line survey ESPON CPS 2018

Annex 3: Workshop Programme

Programa ESPON Cross-border Public Services
Prestación de servicios públicos transfronterizos



ESPON CPS WORKSHOP PROGRAMME Vigo, 7 and 8 June 2018

Eurorregión Galicia-Norte de Portugal
Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial
CETMAR, Rúa Eduardo Cabello, s/n – 36208 Vigo (Pontevedra)

7 de junio 2018

09h15 – Recepción a los participantes

09h30 – **Presentación GNP, AECT - Eurorregión Galicia Norte de Portugal**

Director - Xosé Lago

Sub-directora - Graça Fonseca

10h00 – **Cooperación Local para la prestación de servicios públicos municipales transfronterizos**

Moderador: GNP, AECT

Expertos en CPS: Eduarda Marques da Costa – Nuno Costa: Representantes de Consortium Spatial Foresight / IGOT (Univ. Lisboa)

- Eurociudad Tui – Valença
- Eurociudad Tomiño – Vn Cerveira
- Eures Transfronterizo
- Fundación CEER
- Universidad Santiago de Compostela

Temática: Deporte; Cultura; Compartir equipamientos públicos locales; Turismo; Mercado laboral y cooperación empresarial; Cooperación universitaria: Otras vías de cooperación en la administración local (Presupuestos participativos, Valedor del Ciudadano, transporte público local, registros interconectados...)

Debate

A las 11h30 se realizará una pausa café

13h45 – **Fin de las presentaciones / debate**

14h00 – **Visita en autobús a la Eurociudad Tui – Valença y Tomiño – VN Cerveira**

14:30 Tomiño – Vn Cerveira

- Comida en el Mercado de Tomiño.
- Recepción en el Concello de Tomiño. Alcaldesa, Sandra González.
- Entrevista con las Valedoras de la ciudadanía transfronteriza.
- Recepción CM Vila Nova de Cerveira. Visita a la Piscina y a la Exposición sobre el nuevo puente peatonal sobre el río Miño.

17:15 (pt) Valença - Tui

- Recepción CM Valença.
- Visita Albergue / piscina / Eures T / otros.
- Tren turístico transfronterizo Valença hasta Tui.
- Recepción en el Concello de Tui.

19h00 (pt) – Fin de la visita y viaje de vuelta a Vigo – Bouzas



8 de junio 2018

09h15 – Recepción a los participantes

09h30 – Mesa Redonda y debate sobre el desarrollo y futuras alternativas en la prestación de servicios públicos a nivel transfronterizo:

Moderador: GNP, AECT: Equipo Directivo

Expertos en CPS: Eduarda Marques da Costa – Nuno Costa: Representantes de Consortium Spatial Foresight / IGOT (Univ. Lisboa)

Fundación Centro Estudios EuroRegionales Galicia Norte de Portugal
Xunta de Galicia

12:00 – Cierre del Seminario

Annex 4: Workshop Participants

ESPON CPS WORKSHOP

Participants, 7th June 2018

Participants	Entity
Presidente CM Valença	Eurociudad Tui - Valença
Fernando Barros - Técnico CM Valença	Eurociudad Tui - Valença
Diana Pereira - Técnico - CM Valença	Eurociudad Tui - Valença
Andres Urseira - Vereador Concello de Tui	Eurociudad Tui - Valença
Sandra González - Alcaldesa Tomiño	Eurociudad Tomiño - Vila Nova de Cerveira
Fernando Nogueira - Presidente CM V. N. Cerveira	Eurociudad Tomiño - Vila Nova de Cerveira
Xabier Macias - Técnico del Ayuntamiento Tomiño	Eurociudad Tomiño - Vila Nova de Cerveira
Elisabet De Santiago	Concello Tomiño
Karina Bouzada González	Concello Tomiño
Sónia Antunes - Técnica CM V. N. Cerveira	Eurociudad Tomiño - Vila Nova de Cerveira
Jose Antonio Amoeiro Mosquera	Reserva Transfronteriza Gerês Xurés
Margarida Fernández González - Concello Salvaterra	Eurociudad Salvaterra - Monção
Mª Fátima Abreu - CM Monção	Eurociudad Salvaterra - Monção
Carine Cardoso Fernandes Esteves - CM Monção	Eurociudad Salvaterra - Monção
Benjamín Augusto López Rodríguez	Diputación de Pontevedra
Lois Pérez Castrillo	Diputación de Pontevedra
Marina Piñeiro Novo	Diputación de Pontevedra
Lucía Vázquez Salinas	Diputación de Pontevedra
F. Javier Feijoo Méndez	Diputación de Ourense
Silke Haarich	Spatial Foresight GmbH
Blanco Eire, Manuel	Xunta de Galicia
Carmen Juliani Aguado	Xunta de Galicia
Mª Luisa Pena Babío	Xunta de Galicia
Amparo Castaño Aguado	Xunta de Galicia
Elvira Abollo	CETMAR
Teresa Ventín - Coordinadora	Eures Transfronterizo
Valerià Pül - Director	Fundación CEER
Juan Manuel Trillo - Profesor	Un. Santiago Compostela
Jorge Cebreiros Arce - Presidente	Confederación Empresarios Pontevedra
Eduarda Marques da Costa	IGOT - Univ. Lisboa
Nuno M. Sessarego M. da Costa	IGOT - Univ. Lisboa
Xosé Lago	GNP, AECT
Graça Fonseca	GNP, AECT
Martín Alonso	GNP, AECT
Isabel Esteves	GNP, AECT
André Rodrigues	GNP, AECT
Borja Navarro	GNP, AECT

**ESPOH CPS Workshop
Vigo, 7th June,
Headquarter of Euroregión Galicia-Norte de Portugal**



**ESPOH CPS Workshop
Vila Nova de Cerveira, 7th June,**



**ESPON CPS
WORKSHOP 8th June 2018**

Participants 8th June 2018

Participants	Entity
Jose Antonio Amoeiro Mosquera	Reserva Transfronteriza Gerês Xurés
Xabier Macias - Técnico del Ayto Tomiño	Eurociudad Tomiño - Vila Nova de Cerveira
Benjamín Augusto López Rodríguez	La Asociación de Cooperación Transfronteriza Río Miño
Lois Pérez Castrillo	La Asociación de Cooperación Transfronteriza Río Miño
Eduarda Marques da Costa	IGOT - Univ. Lisboa
Nuno M. Sessarego M. da Costa	IGOT - Univ. Lisboa
Xosé Lago	GNP, AECT
Graça Fonseca	GNP, AECT
Borja Navarro	GNP, AECT

ESPON CPS Workshop
Vigo, 8th June,
Headquarter of Euroregión Galicia-Norte de Portugal



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existentes en el proceso de implementación de un régimen de cooperación transfronteriza en las áreas objeto de estudio."

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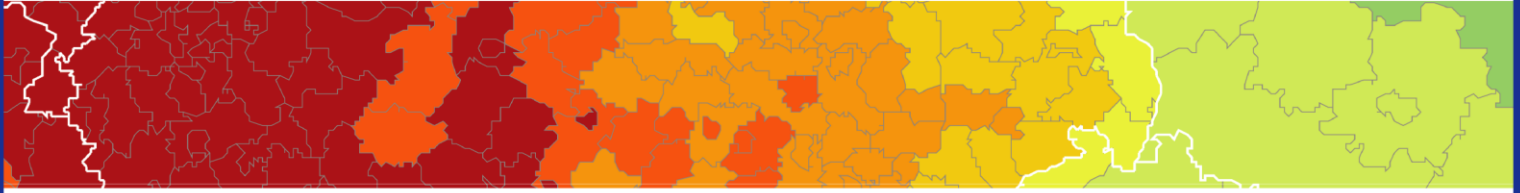
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ESPON 2020 – More information

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