



I.S.I.G.

Istituto di Sociologia Internazionale
Institute of International Sociology
Gorizia



MANUAL ON REMOVING OBSTACLES TO CROSS- BORDER COOPERATION

November

2013

It is with Europe's citizens in mind that the ministers responsible for local and regional government of the 47 member States of the Council of Europe launched in 2009 a major survey of difficulties and obstacles that hamper the cooperation across the borders and agreed in 2011 to further develop their cooperation with a view to reduce or remove those obstacles. This Manual is a compilation of both difficulties recorded across the frontiers and solutions found to overcome them. With the help of ISIG of Gorizia (Italy) the data collected through a questionnaire have been systematised and organised in such a way as to enable all actors of crossborder cooperation to find examples that correspond to their situation and solutions that may help them to adopt the response to their needs.

FOREWORD

Since its establishment in 1949, the Council of Europe, the first political Organisation of the European continent and the only truly pan-European organisation, with its 47 member states (at the time of writing in November 2013), has consistently worked for the development of a “Europe without dividing lines”, in the spheres of human rights, rule of law and democracy.

One of its fields of activity has been local and regional governance, with special attention being paid to the principles of local government, the promotion of effective local democracy and citizens’ participation and the facilitation of forms of cooperation between local and regional authorities across political boundaries.

Four conventions, several recommendations and a handful of practical tools (all available at: www.coe.int/local) embody this work aimed at making cooperation between neighbouring or non-adjacent territorial communities or authorities legally feasible and practically sustainable.

According to these texts, the main actors of crossborder cooperation are local authorities across member States – and non-member States, in the cases provided for in Protocol No 3 – but the beneficiaries are their citizens.

It is with Europe’s citizens in mind that the ministers responsible for local and regional government of the 47 member States of the Council of Europe launched in 2009 a major survey of difficulties and obstacles that hamper the cooperation across the borders and agreed in 2011 to further develop their cooperation with a view to reduce or remove those obstacles.

This Manual is a compilation of both difficulties recorded across the frontiers and solutions found to overcome them. With the help of ISIG of Gorizia (Italy) the data collected through a questionnaire have been systematised and organised in such a way as to enable all actors of crossborder cooperation to find examples that correspond to their situation and solutions that may help them to adopt the response to their needs.

The methodology for moving from the identification of a need to the implementation of the most suitable solution is also given.

The Manual is a snapshot of the situation at the end of 2013. The intention is to maintain it on an electronic platform that will be constantly updated with new data and experience. The platform would be hosted by ISIG (www.isig.it) as from 2014.

The Council of Europe is confident that this Manual will prove useful to all those involved in crossborder cooperation – central governments, local and regional authorities, associations and citizens – and encourages them to disseminate, to use and to enrich it.

ISIG - INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGY GORIZIA

ISIG is an independent research institute recognized by the Italian Ministry of Education and Research and has status as a special adviser to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). It aims to combine a rigorous scientific commitment to research with the engagement in international cooperation for development and peaceful coexistence.

In 1968, in Gorizia, a city on the border of two then-divided Europe, ISIG became an international center of excellence for research and a laboratory for the production of original responses to the needs of the local, national and international communities contributing to the scientific development of new methods and new theories.

Today, the originality of ISIG develops through its many research, consulting and planning activities, and conferences and training.

ISIG is an institution rooted in the regional context but also dynamically designed and included in the international framework and is recognized as a center of excellence in the study of international relations and of cross-border and ethnic relations and minority rights, peace and conflict resolution, the society and social policy, the economy and local development, democracy and civil society, land use and environmental risk management.

ISIG first established itself internationally through two innovative and groundbreaking international conferences which gathered the most prominent scholars and experts on border issues and studies from all over the world, in Gorizia, in 1972 (The problems and prospects of border regions) and 1979 (Borders, regions and trans-national integration). Since then, ISIG became a centre for the convergence of scholars, experts and students focusing on international relations, socio-economic and local development and on issues of integration and co-existence of two or more countries and ethnicities starting from a border perspective. In fact, Gorizia, now located on the (only-administrative) border between Italy and Slovenia, represented, through the scientific work of ISIG, a vivid example of regional co-operation and integration.

The research area "Borders and CBC" focuses its activity on (bottom-up) international relations in border areas, focusing on:

- evaluation of cross-border cooperation,
- design of institutions and cross-border services
- training of local authorities to cross-border cooperation,
- study and sustainable development of border towns and sister cities,
- study and impact assessment of the EU enlargement process (ETC, IPA, ENPI),
- EGTC and legal framework-specific financial
- study and design in the context of European regional policy.

Its mission is to identify key structural and relational dynamics that determine the effectiveness and efficiency of cross-border cooperation, institutional design, the evaluation of systems and subsystems, the development of future scenarios, processing and use of specific methods (SWOT CBC, Euroregional Analysis, Delphi ...).

I.S.I.G.
ISTITUTO DI SOCIOLOGIA INTERNAZIONALE
INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGY
GORIZIA

via Mazzini 13, 34170 Gorizia (Italy)

Tel. +39.0481.533632

www.isig.it - isig@isig.it

Follow us on:

FaceBook: I.S.I.G. - Istituto di Sociologia
Internazionale di Gorizia

Twitter: @ISIG_Go

INDEX

FOREWORD	2
ISIG - INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGY GORIZIA	3
INDEX	4
LIST OF TABLES	7
LIST OF FIGURES	8
LIST OF GUIDING QUESTIONS	8
INTRODUCTION	9
UNDERSTANDING CBC	15
Setting the basis for cooperation	15
Setting the pace for cooperation	16
Setting the goals for cooperation	17
Identifying a cross-border problem	17
Identifying appropriate goals	17
Identifying border opportunities	19
CBC ACTORS, COMPETENCIES AND LEGAL PROVISIONS	22
Identifying actors	22
Local Authorities	22
State/Regional Actors	23
Civil Society	26
Identifying competencies	26
Identifying the legal framework	27
Identifying appropriate CBC structures	29
Informal CBC arrangements	29
CBC agreement	29
CBC bodies governed by private law	29
CBC bodies governed by public law	30
AREAS FOR CBC	33
1. Mobility and transport	34
1.1 Cross-border public transport	35
1.2 Cross-border transport infrastructure	37
1.3 Border-crossing infrastructures	38
1.4 Institutional frameworks	38
1.5 Legal frameworks	39
1.6 Financial frameworks	39
2. Health-care	40
2.1 Mobility of patients	41
2.2 Mobility of staff	41
2.3 Cooperation between hospitals	42
2.4 Cooperation between Health Authorities	42
2.5 Emergency care	43
2.6 Rescue services	43
2.7 Legal frameworks	43
2.8 Financial frameworks	45
3. Education and training	46
3.1 Mobility of students	47
3.2 Mobility of teachers	48
3.3 Mobility of workers	49
3.4 Cross-border institutions	50
3.5 Legal frameworks	51
3.6 Financial frameworks	52
4. Labour market	53
4.1 Job matching	53
4.2 Cross-border mobility	54
4.3 Social security frameworks	54
4.4 Institutional frameworks	55
4.5 Legal frameworks	55
4.6 Financial frameworks	56
5. Crisis and disaster/emergency management	57
5.1 Preparedness	57

5.2	Emergency response	58
5.3	Cross-border Infrastructure.....	58
5.4	Institutional frameworks	58
5.5	Legal frameworks	58
5.6	Financial frameworks	59
6.	Crime prevention and criminal investigation	61
6.1	Investigation.....	61
6.2	Exchange of information	61
6.3	Infrastructure protection.....	62
6.4	Patrolling	62
6.5	Institutional frameworks	63
6.6	Legal frameworks	63
6.7	Financial frameworks	64
7.	Environment	65
7.1	Protection of natural heritage	66
7.2	Pollution prevention.....	66
7.3	Environmental management.....	67
7.4	Institutional frameworks	67
7.5	Legal frameworks	68
7.6	Financial frameworks	69
8.	Co-financing EU funds	70
8.1	Access to funding	71
8.2	Access to co-financing	71
8.3	Access to EU financing.....	71
HOW TO IDENTIFY OBSTACLES		74
Identifying obstacles in specific operational areas		74
Identifying factors contributing to obstacle persistence		77
Identifying the appropriate institutional level to address obstacles		80
1. Obstacles pertaining different CBC areas.....		81
1.1	Mobility and (public) transport	81
1.2	Health care	83
1.3	Education and Training	84
1.4	Access to labour market.....	85
1.5	Media and telecommunications	86
1.6	Crisis Management.....	86
1.7	Crime prevention/Security	88
1.8	Environment.....	88
1.9	Financing	89
2. Reasons for obstacles persistence		92
2.1	Institutional factors	92
2.2	Administrative factors	94
2.3	Economic factors	94
2.4	Expertise.....	94
2.5	Cultural factors	95
2.6	Propensity to cooperate.....	95
3. Obstacles to be removed by unilateral action (state/regional)		96
3.1	Institutional factors	96
3.2	Administrative factors	97
3.3	Economic factors	98
3.4	Expertise.....	98
3.5	Cultural factors	98
3.6	Propensity to cooperate.....	98
4. Obstacles to be removed by coordination between state and regional actors		99
4.1	Institutional factors	99
4.2	Administrative factors	100
4.3	Economic factors	100
4.4	Expertise.....	100
4.5	Cultural factors	100
4.6	Propensity to cooperate.....	101
5. Obstacles to be removed by international cooperation		102
5.1	Institutional factors	102
5.2	Administrative factors	103
5.3	Economic factors	103

5.4	Expertise.....	104
5.5	Cultural factors.....	104
5.6	Propensity to cooperate.....	104
IDENTIFYING SOLUTIONS.....		106
1.	Good cooperation practices pertaining different CBC areas.....	107
1.1	Mobility and (public) transport.....	108
1.2	Health care.....	108
1.3	Education and Training.....	109
1.4	Access to labour market.....	109
1.5	Crisis Management.....	109
1.6	Crime prevention.....	110
1.7	Environment.....	110
1.8	Financing.....	111
2.	Factors enhancing CBC success.....	112
2.1	Institutional factors.....	112
2.2	Administrative factors.....	114
2.3	Economic factors.....	114
2.4	Expertise.....	114
2.5	Cultural factors.....	115
2.6	Propensity to cooperate.....	115
3.	Best practices in identifying and removing obstacles.....	117
3.1	Institutional factors.....	117
3.2	Administrative factors.....	119
3.3	Economic factors.....	120
3.4	Expertise.....	121
3.5	Cultural factors.....	121
3.6	Propensity to cooperate.....	122
4.	Best practices in identifying cross-border territory as spatial planning unit.....	123
4.1	Institutional factors.....	124
4.2	Administrative factors.....	124
4.3	Economic factors.....	125
4.4	Expertise.....	125
4.5	Cultural factors.....	126
4.6	Propensity to cooperate.....	126
5.	Best practices in developing cross-border cooperation.....	127
5.1	Institutional factors.....	127
5.2	Administrative factors.....	128
APPENDIX A – CASE STUDY FICHE.....		130
CASE STUDY 1. GNP-EGTC (Euroregion Galicia Norte de Portugal-European Grouping on Territorial Cooperation).....		130
A.	SUMMARY OF CBC.....	130
B.	EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: THE CROSS-BORDER AREA.....	130
C.	EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXTS.....	132
D.	STRUCTURE OF THE CBC BODY.....	132
E.	EVALUATION OF CBC.....	133
CASE STUDY 2. ØRESUND REGION.....		134
A.	SUMMARY OF CBC.....	134
B.	EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: THE CROSS-BORDER AREA.....	134
C.	EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXTS.....	135
D.	STRUCTURE OF THE CBC BODY.....	135
E.	EVALUATION OF CBC.....	136
CASE STUDY 3. EUROREGION MURA-DRAVA.....		137
A.	SUMMARY OF CBC.....	137
B.	EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: THE CROSS-BORDER AREA.....	137
C.	EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXTS.....	138
D.	STRUCTURE OF THE CBC BODY.....	138
E.	EVALUATION OF CBC.....	138
CASE STUDY 4. VALGA - VALKA EUROREGION : “1 city 2 states”.....		139
A.	SUMMARY OF CBC.....	139
B.	EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: THE CROSS-BORDER AREA.....	139
C.	EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXTS.....	140
D.	STRUCTURE OF THE CBC BODY.....	140
E.	EVALUATION OF CBC.....	141
CASE STUDY 5. EUREGIO MEUSE-RHIN.....		142

A. SUMMARY OF CBC	142
B. EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: THE CROSS-BORDER AREA	142
C. EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXTS.....	144
D. STRUCTURE OF THE CBC BODY	144
E. EVALUATION OF CBC.....	145
CASE STUDY 6. GRANDE RÉGION (THE GREATER REGION)	146
A. SUMMARY OF CBC	146
B. EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: THE CROSS-BORDER AREA	147
C. EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXTS.....	147
D. STRUCTURE OF THE CBC BODY	147
E. EVALUATION OF CBC.....	149
APPENDIX B – FROM OBSTACLES TO SOLUTIONS.....	150
1. Summary of responses.....	150
2. Mobility and public transport	152
2.1 Cross-border public transport.....	152
2.2 Cross-border transport infrastructure	153
2.3 Border-crossing infrastructures	153
3. Education and Training	156
3.1 Cross-border institutions	156
3.2 Mobility of workers.....	159
4. Labour market	163
4.1 Job matching.....	163
4.2 Funding of cross-border entrepreneur projects	164
4.3 Network for Border information centers	166
4.4 Cross-border mobility	168
4.5 Job matching.....	168
4.6 Cross-border mobility/Institutional framework.....	169
4.7 TBD.....	170
5. Crisis /Disaster / Emergency Management.....	171
5.1 Preparedness	171
6. Crime prevention and Criminal Investigation	173
6.2 Patrolling.....	173
7. Institutional cooperation	174
7.1 EGTC setting up.....	174
7.2 Cross-border mobility	177
7.3 Setting up cross-border agencies.....	179
8. Tourism	180
APPENDIX C – THE CBC AMBASSADOR - THE FRENCH EXPERIENCE	183
1. Institutional settings	183
2. Mission(s).....	183
3. Scope of action	183
4. Examples from the French experience	183
France-Spain	183
France-Italy	184
France-Luxemburg	184
France-Switzerland	184
France-Germany	184
APPENDIX D – LEGAL FRAMEWORK REFERENCE TABLES.....	185
REFERENCES	190

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 - List of (local) actors per country and CBC instance(s).....	23
Table 2 - List of (state/regional) actors per country and CBC instance(s).....	24
Table 3 - Frequency of CBC instances in the Mobility and Transport area	34
Table 4 - Frequency of CBC instances in the Health-care area	40
Table 5 - Frequency of CBC instances in the Education area	46
Table 6 - Frequency of CBC instances in the Vocational training area.....	47
Table 7 - Frequency of CBC instances in the Labour Market area	53
Table 8 - Frequency of CBC instances in the Crisis and disaster/emergency area.....	57
Table 9 - Frequency of CBC instances in the Crime prevention and criminal investigation area.....	61

Table 10 - Frequency of CBC instances in the Environment area	65
Table 11 - Frequency of CBC instances on accessing EU funds.....	70
Table 12 - Frequency of obstacles pertaining different CBC areas	81
Table 13 - Frequency of factors identified as reasons for the persistence of CBC obstacles.....	92
Table 14 - Frequency of obstacles to be removed by unilateral action.....	96
Table 15 - Frequency of obstacles to be removed by coordination between state and regional actors.....	99
Table 16 - Frequency of obstacles to be removed by international cooperation.....	102
Table 17 - Factors determining the variety of CBC development.....	106
Table 18 - Frequency of identified good cooperation practices pertaining different CBC areas	107
Table 19 - Frequency of factors identified as enhancing the success of CBC instances.....	112
Table 20 - Frequency of best practices in identifying and removing obstacles	117
Table 21 - Frequency of best practices in identifying cross-border territory as spatial planning unit.....	123
Table 22 - Frequency of best practices in developing cross-border cooperation.....	127
Table 23- The landmarks of the international legal framework on CBC.....	185
Table 24 – European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities – Summary table.....	185
Table 25 – Additional Protocol to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities – Summary table	186
Table 26 – Protocol No. 2 to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities concerning interterritorial co-operation – Summary table.....	187
Table 27 – Protocol No. 3 to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities concerning Euroregional Co-operation Groupings (ECGs) – Summary table	188
Table 28 – Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 on a European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC) – Summary table	189

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Rec(2005)2 Main recommendations	10
Figure 3- The Manual sections.....	12
Figure 2 - The Manual goals.....	12
Figure 4 - The phases of CBC	16
Figure 5 - Self-reinforcing, coherent CBC actions	20
Figure 6- Factors determining the possibilities of CBC	22
Figure 7 - A logical step by step process.....	33
Figure 8 - the dimensions for the identification of obstacles	75

LIST OF GUIDING QUESTIONS

Guiding Qs 1 - Setting up CBC.....	15
Guiding Qs 2 - Understanding the pace of CBC	16
Guiding Qs 3 - Identifying a Cross-border problem	17
Guiding Qs 4 - Using SMART indicators to set CBC goals (Meyer, 2003)	18
Guiding Qs 5 - The levels of cooperation and possible objectives.....	19
Guiding Qs 6 - Identifying powers and competencies across borders.....	27
Guiding Qs 7 - Identifying the legal framework.....	28
Guiding Qs 8 - Identifying CBC areas (Mobility and transport).....	34
Guiding Qs 9 - Identifying CBC areas (Health care).....	40
Guiding Qs 10 - Identifying CBC areas (Education and training).....	46
Guiding Qs 11 - Identifying CBC areas (Labour Market)	53
Guiding Qs 12 - Identifying CBC areas (Crisis and disaster/emergency management).....	57
Guiding Qs 13 - Identifying CBC areas (Crime prevention and criminal investigation).....	61
Guiding Qs 14 - Identifying CBC areas (Environment)	65
Guiding Qs 15 - Identifying CBC areas (Co-financing EU funds).....	70
Guiding Qs 16 - Identifying obstacles dimensions	76
Guiding Qs 17- Identifying the appropriate institutional level to address obstacles.....	80

INTRODUCTION

Cross-border cooperation (CBC) is a concerted process of building neighbourly relationships between local stakeholders and authorities on both sides of national land and sea borders. It is a highly heterogeneous process in terms of relations, actors, institutional settings, legal frameworks and financial tools involved.

CBC is not about conveying additional powers to border communities or authorities. Rather, CBC is a more efficient way of exercising their powers and implementing actions which are *effective, efficient* and *coherent*.

Local communities and authorities do not pursue cross-border cooperation activities *per se* and the core of CBC policies and practices is not found in particular legal forms, financing opportunities, or the acquisition of new capacities; it is about overcoming the problems that a border imposes on the communities divided by it. This implies the knowledge of the cross-border area in terms of its characteristics and challenges, the definition of a coherent strategy for its development, the knowledge of the viable legal and financial tools, the stakeholders' good will and a certain degree of creativity.

Implementing CBC actions is fundamentally determined by the way in which states are organized, by the capacities and competencies of local authorities and communities, by the access to relevant legal and financial frameworks... and by the propensity to cooperate of the stakeholders of a border area.

CBC actions, thus, vary considerably from one border area to another. Several factors account for the diversity within and beyond European borders. Notwithstanding **local peculiarities**, cooperation initiatives across borders share a number of **similarities** and successful CBC instances are characterised by the **continuous elaboration of solutions to obstacles** which arise in their implementation.

Starting with the definition of the legal framework for cross-border co-operation - developed in the European Outline Convention on transfrontier co-operation between territorial communities or authorities (the Madrid Convention) of 1980, followed by three protocols adopted respectively on 9 November 1995, 5 May 1998 and 19 November 2009 - the Council of Europe has made transfrontier co-operation between territorial communities or authorities a constant priority.

These main legal instruments have been supplemented by a number of recommendations adopted by the Committee of Ministers, in particular Recommendation Rec(2005)2 on good practices in and **reducing obstacles to transfrontier and interterritorial cooperation between territorial communities or authorities** (Council of Europe (COE), 2005).

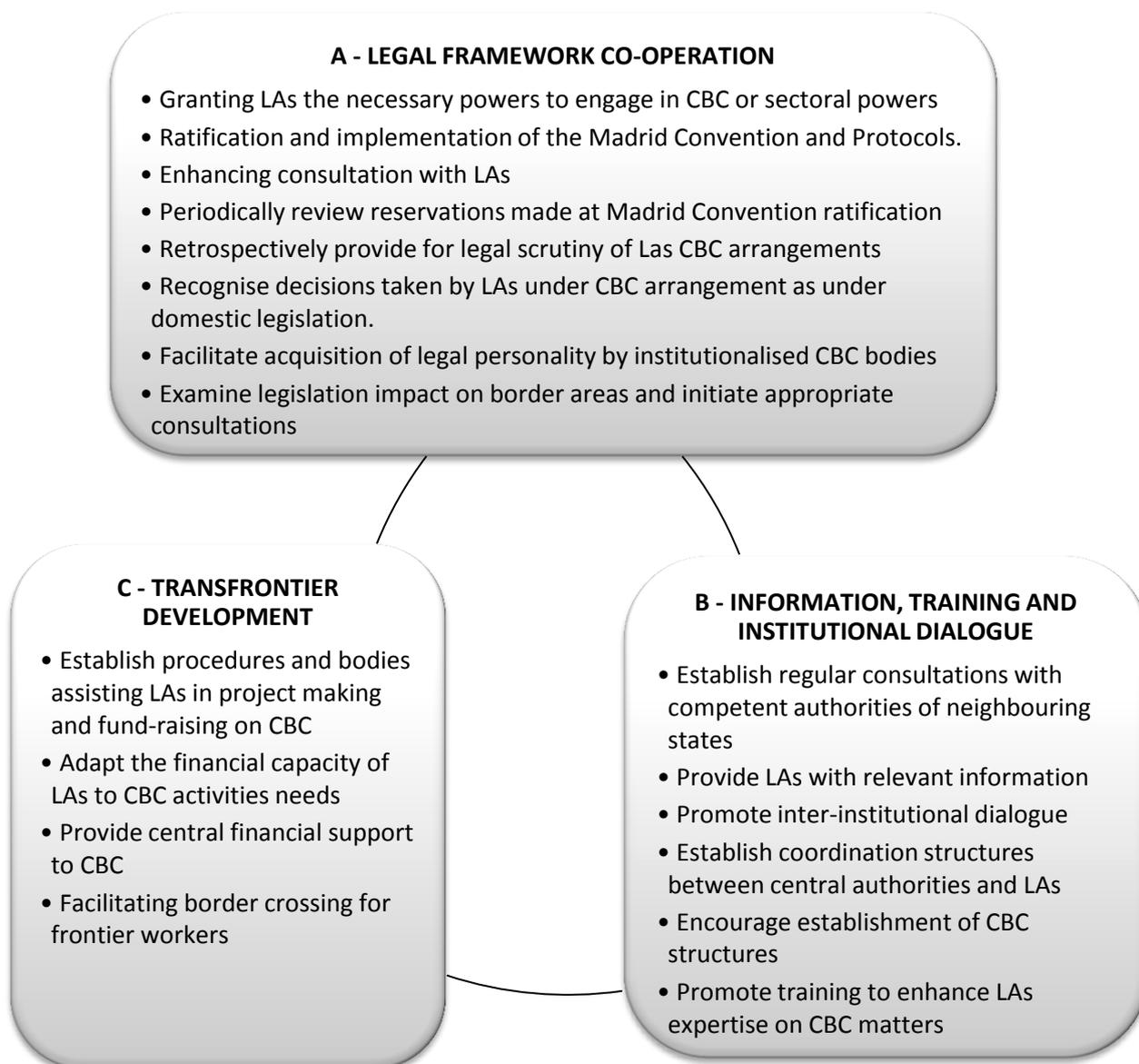
Rec(2005)2 highlights that *the generalisation of good practices and the removal of obstacles could facilitate ratification of the Madrid Convention and its protocols by states that have not yet done so and enable existing parties to give full effect to their provisions* (Council of Europe (COE), 2005, p. 1).

With the belief that *the removal of obstacles to transfrontier and interterritorial cooperation could also eventually facilitate the preparation of new legal instruments or inter-state agreements to take account of developments in such cooperation* (ibid), Rec(2005)2 lays out a number of recommendations to governments of member states pertaining to:

- ✓ Measures concerning the legal framework for transfrontier and interterritorial co-operation;
- ✓ Measures concerning information, training and institutional dialogue; and
- ✓ Measures concerning transfrontier development.

The following graphic summarises the main recommendations singled out in Rec(2005)2 Appendix.

Figure 1 - Rec(2005)2 Main recommendations¹



The benefits to be mutually gained by cooperating across borders and the common added values of CBC are being increasingly recognized by the relevant actors throughout Europe. However, notwithstanding the progress made so far, obstacles to CBC are still hindering the potential of cooperation in border areas across Europe.

¹ These measures or "good practices" are addressed to central authorities or federal entities, according to the administrative organisation of a state. It implies that central authorities are held responsible for defining the legal framework for and supervising the activities of territorial communities or authorities.

The Manual on Removing Obstacles to CBC is based on the data collected through the questionnaires prepared and distributed by the COE *Committee of experts on local and regional government institutions and cooperation* in preparation of the *Conference on removing obstacles and promoting good practices on cross-border cooperation* (Council of Europe (COE), 2011). It aims to systematize the data collected and to provide a thorough account of CBC examples across Europe. In this respect, it should be used as a gateway to the information provided by the respondents. All recorded CBC examples are thoroughly referenced and can be traced back to the original source.

The Manual on Removing Obstacles to CBC is intended to be a companion for CBC actors interested in promoting further cooperation activities across national borders. The Manual approach originates in the consideration that neither the problems suffered by a cross-border area nor their solutions respect national borders but that cross-border areas across Europe share similar functional characteristics and challenges. This means that:

- ✓ *The obstacles to develop CBC I face today may be similar to those other CBC actors have already faced and successfully overcome;*
- ✓ *Learning about successful CBC instances will help me develop new CBC activities or think differently about what I am doing;*
- ✓ *If others face the same obstacles, we can network to brainstorm new solutions*
- ✓ ...

Neither the problems suffered by a cross-border area, nor their solutions, respect national borders and cross-border areas across Europe share similar functional characteristics and challenges.

Cross-border areas expand beyond national borders and find their rationale for cohesion in the functional characteristics and challenges local communities share.

The problems faced are directly related to the presence of a border. Overcoming them is about developing joint cross-border strategies. Although, cooperation often stalls over lack of reciprocal confidence and ideological competition, CBC actions can lead to the real improvement of living conditions on both sides of the border. This is what CBC does. Its success is built on clear concrete objectives and the willingness to cooperate.

The mutual knowledge and joint effort of local, regional and state authorities as well as local and regional civil society actors and practitioners are key factors in the promotion of CBC and the cohesion of a cross-border area.

Although there is a widespread and (still) growing awareness of the added value of cross-border cooperation, unsuccessful experiences, unexpected impacts or enduring obstacles may endanger the development of CBC, causing setbacks, citizens' scepticism and resentment.

The Manual intends to assist practitioners in developing solutions to the obstacles they face by accompanying them in their CBC activities:

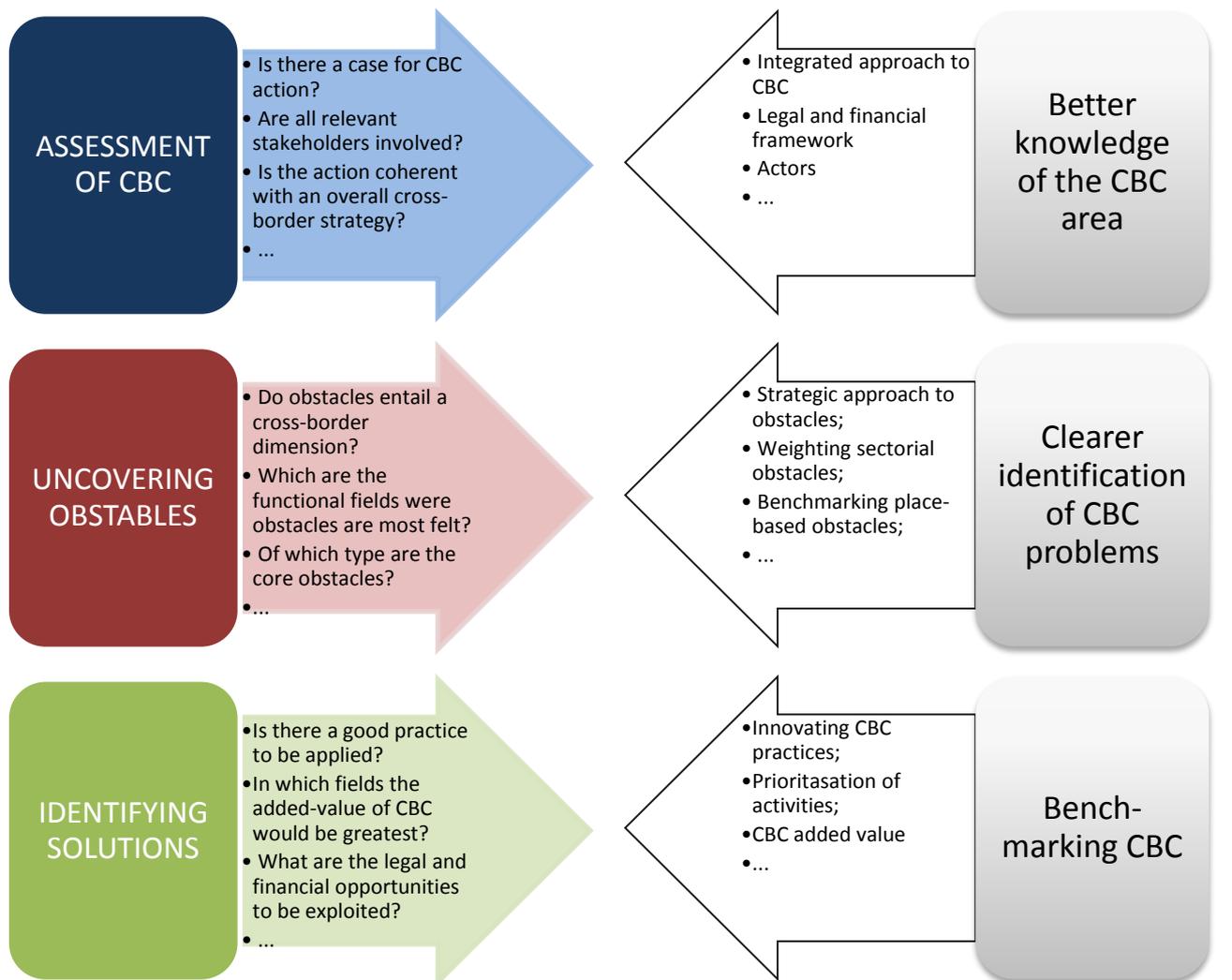
- 1. THE ASSESSMENT OF COOPERATION IN THE CROSS-BORDER AREA;**
- 2. THE UNCOVERING OF OBSTACLES IN SPECIFIC FUNCTIONAL COOPERATION FIELDS; and**

3. THE IDENTIFICATION OF PRACTICAL, PLACE-BASED SOLUTIONS, based on a mutual-learning approach with other CBC actors.

Ultimately, CBC actors will be empowered with:

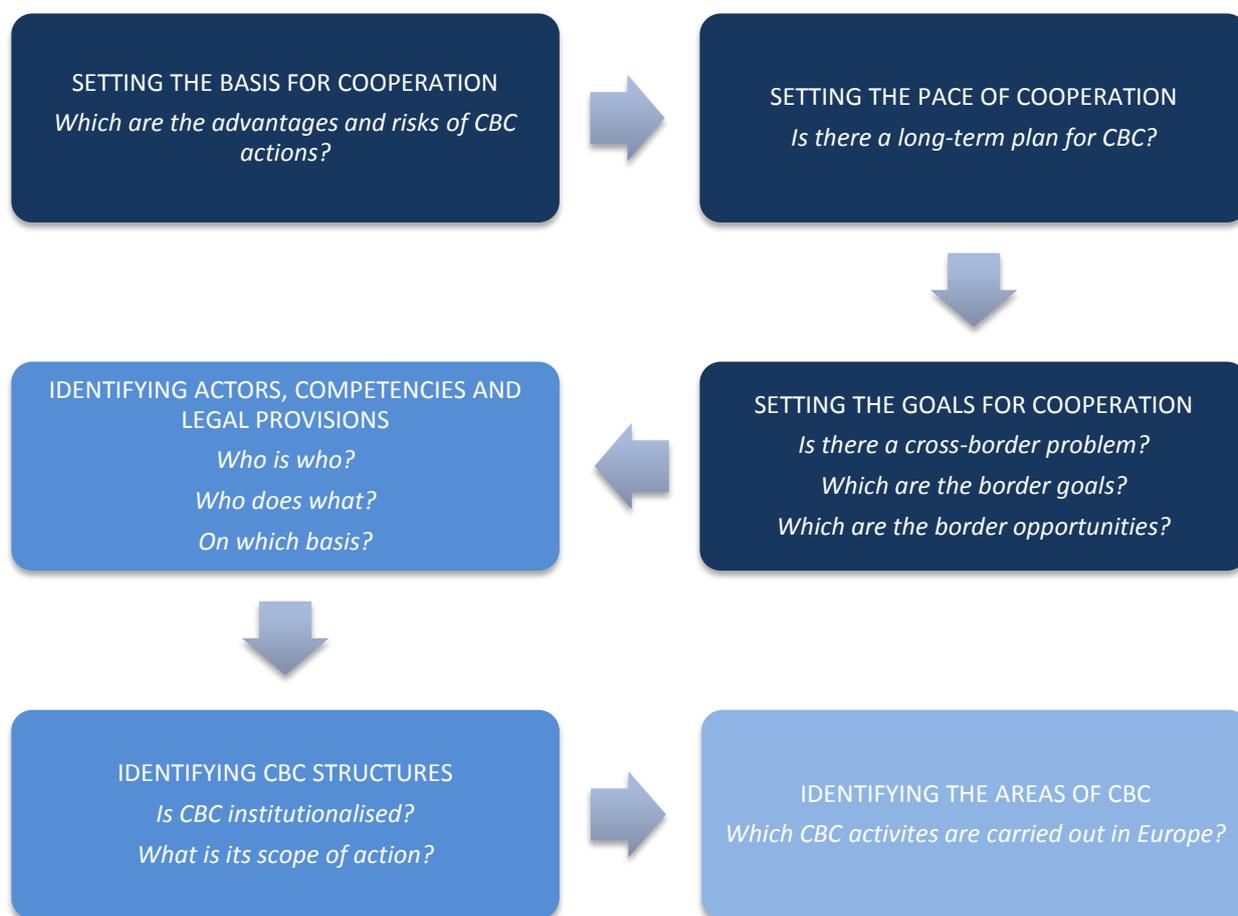
- ✓ a better knowledge of the CBC context in which they operate;
- ✓ a clearer identification of core problems of the cross-border area; and
- ✓ the opportunity to benchmark their effort against those of the wider CBC community.

Figure 3- The Manual sections



Understanding *where one is at* is indispensable to appreciate fully the impact of an obstacle on the CBC process. Therefore, in order to single out an obstacle and be able to identify a proper strategy for its removal it is important to fully appreciate the context of cooperation within which that obstacle is felt. Without a prior knowledge of the local-based CBC, identified solutions to obstacles may lead to failure, waste of resources and, in the long-run, lead to wide-spread frustration among CBC actors.

Section 1 of the Manual provides a step-by-step guide to the analysis of cross-border cooperation that practitioners may follow to assess *their* CBC. The following graphics summarises the conceptual flow of the section.



Finally, Section 1 ends by illustrating the CBC instances provided by respondents in the different cooperation areas. For each area, specific cooperation sectors are highlighted.

Section 2 of the Manual provides operational tools to identify obstacles and the appropriate institutional level to address them. In order to identify obstacles causes and effects, the manual first provides the readers with a set of specific guiding questions to identify obstacles in different operational areas, then it provides an assessment tool to investigate the relevance of different factors in determining obstacles' persistence.

Finally, Section 2 ends with an illustration of the data provided by respondents which are organised into 5 separate parts and an account of the obstacles identified in different CBC areas, the reasons identified for their persistence and the appropriate institutional level for their removal.

Section 3 gives an account of CBC instances that respondents suggested as positive examples of obstacle removal. It is organised into five parts which focus on good cooperation practices pertaining to different CBC areas, factors enhancing CBC success, best practices in identifying and removing obstacles, best practices in identifying the cross-border territory as a spatial planning unit and, finally, best practices in developing cross-border cooperation. Each instance is categorised into the same sectors used to identify the obstacles in order to facilitate the reader in matching obstacles with possible solutions.

SECTION 1

ASSESSING CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

UNDERSTANDING CBC

Setting the basis for cooperation

CBC is not intended to convey additional powers to border communities or authorities but CBC arrangements make it possible to improve their capacity to carry out their tasks more effectively.

CBC is a cooperative process recognised as indispensable to reach given objectives more effectively.

This implies that cooperation is sought when it is fully acknowledged that the solution to a given issue cannot be found in responses elaborated independently by stakeholders on either side of the border.

Successful CBC is based on concrete issues and has concrete goals. A successful cooperative approach should clearly demonstrate to be *effective* (in achieving the set goal), *efficient* (in the use of resources as compared to the level otherwise needed) and *coherent* with the overall CBC strategy of the border area (not producing any undesirable externality - eg. reinforcing national administrative borders with neighbouring LAs).

A CBC strategy must originate on the straight forward understanding of the possibilities for cooperation with border counterparts, based on the analysis of advantages and risks of launching CBC actions.

Guiding Qs 1 - Setting up CBC

1. IDENTIFY NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR CBC

- Is there a clear border effect?
- What are the most evident shortcomings implied by it?
- Is CBC the logical solution for solving them?

2. IDENTIFY POTENTIAL PARTNERS AND POSSIBLE AREAS OF COOPERATION

- Are there border counterparts dissatisfied with the status quo?
- Is there a common feeling that joining forces is the best solution?
- Are there stakeholders, on either side of the border, with an expertise on CBC?
- Will respective national authorities facilitate cooperation at the local level?

3. ANALYSE THE CROSS-BORDER SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

- Is the cross-border area clearly defined in geographic and socio-deographic terms?
- Is the size appropriate to achieve effectively the objectives?
- What are the financial resources available?
- What would be the economic impact(s) on the local area?

4. ANALYSE THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- What is the applicable (domestic and international) legal framework?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of each viable legal option?
- Are there agencies (national / international) that could support?

The strong **political commitment** of local elected representatives in all participating communities is a key variable when setting up successful CBC.

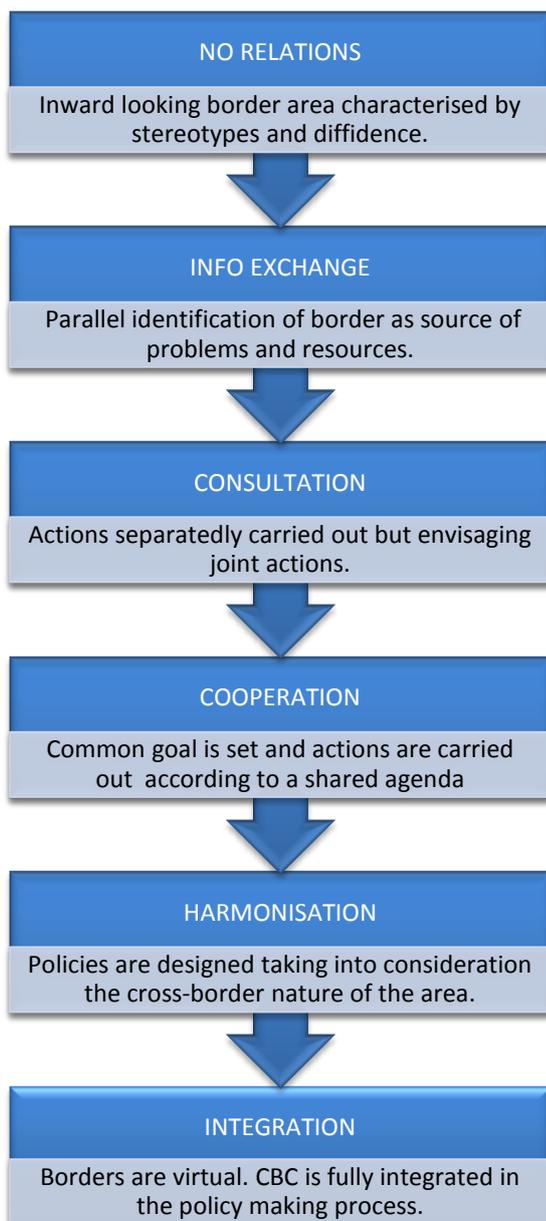
Political objectives must be substantiated with practical projects and sound management practices. It is essential to establish a **joint technical team** supporting the start-up of the CBC process also facilitating dialogue between politicians and civil society actors. The interplay of different stakeholders and technical expertise improves the robustness of CBC in a **long-term strategic perspective**.

Reference to a CBC long-term strategy enables the internal coherence of future CBC actions.

Setting the pace for cooperation

CBC does not occur in a vacuum but it is about the sedimentation of relations, practices and experiences. Understanding the pace of cooperation is essential to assess the possible degree of institutionalisation CBC can take and the feasibility of the objectives set.

Figure 4 - The phases of CBC



CBC should be planned as a long-term process based on concrete results and spanning a variety of practical actions.

Guiding Qs 2 - Understanding the pace of CBC

INFO EXCHANGE

- Who are the actors exchanging (what) info?
- How (and how regularly) is info exchanged?
- What happens when info is received?

CONSULTATION

- Who are the actors involved?
- Are networks established?
- Are formal joint working groups established?
- What is the subject of consultation?

COOPERATION

- Are there administrative/institutional barriers?
- Which projects have been implemented?
- What are the expectations?

HARMONISATION

- Is a management structure in place?
- What is the relevant legal framework?
- What is the relevant financial framework?

Setting the goals for cooperation

Identifying a cross-border problem

Regardless to its stage, CBC is about overcoming border problems which are often cross-sectoral and entail causes or repercussions at the social, economic, environmental, institutional and administrative levels.

A border problem can be both:

1. a concrete issue that needs to be addressed with a cross-border cooperative approach (eg. Poor cross-border public transport system for daily commuters); or
2. the absence of cooperation *per se* in given areas implying an inefficient use (unused or underused) of resources (eg. The lack of proper infrastructures hinders the creation of a cross-border labour market).

CBC is about overcoming border problems which are cross-sectoral in causes and effects.

To set appropriate goals it is necessary to identify the problem.

To identify a problem is necessary to define it, identify its causes and effects.

Setting appropriate goals requires first and foremost working toward the identification of the core problem/s. It is therefore necessary to:

Guiding Qs 3 - Identifying a Cross-border problem

1. CLEARLY DEFINE THE CORE PROBLEM

- What is the problem that requires immediate action?
- Why is it a priority? To whom?
- Is something being done already? By whom? How?
- Is it necessary to deploy cross-border actions?

2. IDENTIFY ITS CAUSES

- Why did this problem arise now?
- Where does it come from?
- What is causing it?
- Is it linked to social/economic/environmental/institutional/administrative characteristics of the border area?
- Is it linked to external social/economic/environmental/institutional/administrative characteristics of the border area?

3. IDENTIFY ITS EFFECTS

- Who is most affected? How? How much?
- What would happen if no solution is found?
- What implication would there be on the social/economic/environmental/institutional/administrative levels?

Identifying appropriate goals

Setting appropriate goals is the necessary step to turn border problems into cooperation opportunities.

Since CBC problems mostly entail cross-sectoral factors, goals must be selected with reference to both the identified core problem and the envisaged results given its (previously-identified) effects.

To clearly identify goals means to be able to assess future cooperation opportunities, their desired impact and to monitor their progress.

Using management key performance indicators such as SMART criteria may be useful to clearly set out CBC goals.

Guiding Qs 4 - Using SMART indicators to set CBC goals (Meyer, 2003)



Once the level of CBC is recognised and the core problems identified, appropriate goals should be selected for each phase.

The following graphics summarises a (non-exhaustive) list of guiding questions useful to initiate cooperation actions proportionate to the level of relations and experience of the context at hand.

Guiding Qs 5 - The levels of cooperation and possible objectives

INFO EXCHANGE

- Which are the areas in which the two communities are more interdependent?
- What are the core open conflicts between the two communities?
- Are there specific groups actively opposing cooperation? on which grounds?
- What are the key opportunities missed out by not cooperating?

CONSULTATION

- Who are my border counterparts?
- What are their competencies? Do they develop in parallel?
- How do they approach the problems my organisation deals with?
- How can we meet? Is there a need for some kind of facilitation (i.e. mediator, translator, sector expert, ...)?
- What are the common areas of interest?

COOPERATION

- Are all partners satisfied with what is being done?
- Is there a smooth communication and partnership culture?
- Is there the necessary experience, expertise and commitment to manage the CBC projects?
- Do different stakeholders (staff, businesses, service users...) take part in the CBC process?

HARMONISATION

- Is there a smooth communication and partnership culture both at the local level and with competent central authorities?
- Are there appropriate CBC structures and management meetings to ensure coordination and cooperation between LAs concerned?
- Are the objectives, targets and performance indicators clear and straightforward?
- Are transparent auditing and reporting mechanisms in place for participating LAs and stakeholders?

Identifying border opportunities

Whether elaborated on geographical, economic, social, institutional or cultural grounds, the goals of CBC pertain to at least one of the following three macro-areas (Council of Europe (COE), 2012, p. 11):

1. Widening cultural perspectives.

Promoting mutual knowledge and trust among cross-border counterparts is essential for effective CBC. Activities striving to this goal have a strong symbolic value with significant spill-over effects on other macro-areas of cooperation.

Promoting mutual knowledge and trust increases the willingness and capacity of stakeholders to elaborate a common vision of the cross-border area. Once the goal to improve citizens' quality of life is shared on

both sides of the border, it is possible to start identifying viable cross-border resources and explore possible synergies.

2. Developing economies of scale to provide better services.

Developing joint services and re-distributing costs represent a concrete reason to set up CBC arrangements. Such activities heavily depend on the available legal and financial frameworks. Nonetheless, working on it, partners can identify available resources and develop the viable strategies to exploit them in a cross-border fashion. This enables economies of scale which lead to a more efficient use of resources and better services. Coupled with a more realistic definition of the catchment area of services, the established economies of scale free or originate resources which can be used for the joint management of cross-border infrastructures. Many infrastructure networks, such as river banks, dikes and energy plants develop across borders in the territories of bordering local communities and authorities. This may be because of the physical environment (e.g. river head in one state and its mouth in another) or it may be a shared heritage of a former administrative system (e.g. two countries separated only recently). Their joint management may not just be advisable but simply indispensable.

The cross-border provision of services, ultimately, will imply a reduction of costs, the improvement of access to services which may otherwise be limited to the citizens residing on just one side of the border, and the setting of conditions to access. Formalising the use of services by citizens who anyhow would use them is essential to ensure horizontal sharing (i.e. internalising) of costs between all parties concerned. In fact, local authorities on either side of a border may be responsible for services which are indiscriminately used by people from both areas.

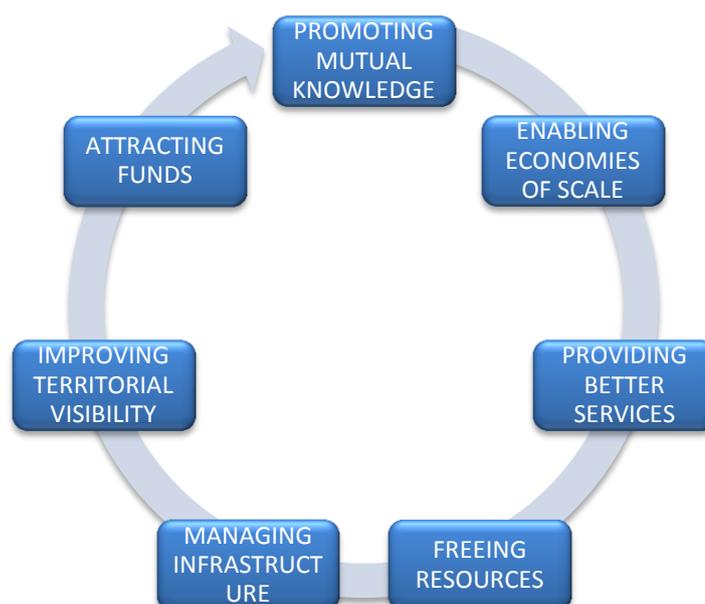
Since CBC problems mostly entail cross-sectoral factors, goals must be selected with reference to both the identified core problem and the envisaged results. This practice strengthens the coherence of CBC actions set into play and enacts a virtuous process encompassing CBC phases and goals' macro-areas.

3. Promoting the sustainable socio-economic development of the border area.

The development of the area in a joint cross-border fashion enhances its territorial visibility and opens to new territorial marketing opportunities which may lead to an increased attractiveness of external funds.

Promoting a border area by CBC actions not only **ensures greater visibility** but is an added value for territories which would otherwise suffer disproportionately from the peripheral positioning implied by the presence of a border. Joint promotion also

Figure 5 - Self-reinforcing, coherent CBC actions



implies creating economies of scale in the cultural and territorial marketing sectors. Moreover, it fosters a sense of **common belonging** among citizens.

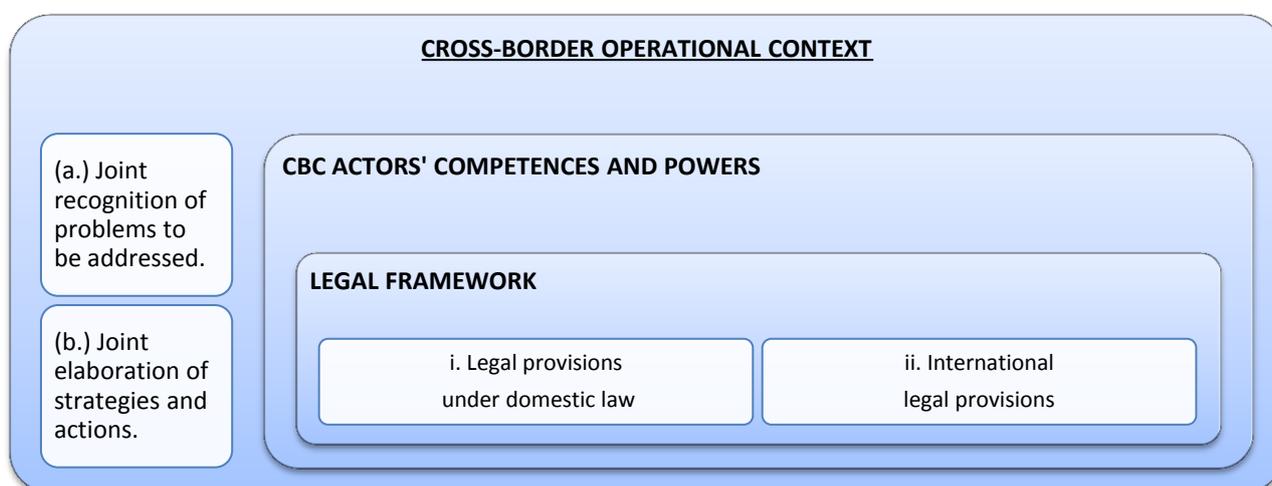
CBC ACTORS, COMPETENCIES AND LEGAL PROVISIONS

The previous paragraph highlighted that successful CBC arrangements originate when there are both a joint understanding of the cross-border area (i.e. socio-economic characteristics, needs, etc.); and clear and concrete objectives for, and vision of, the cross-border area (i.e. long term socio-economic development strategy).

CBC activities need to be elaborated and implemented jointly by the relevant local partners on both sides of the border.

As depicted in the graphic below, however, CBC arrangements also need to take into consideration both the competences and powers of CBC partners and the possibilities offered by the existing legal framework, both at the national and international levels.

Figure 6- Factors determining the possibilities of CBC



Identifying actors

Local Authorities

Local authorities are key players in cooperative processes across borders. They are the closest institutional actor to border communities. Although no mayor is elected to perform cross-border cooperation, a positive attitude towards cross-border cooperation may lead to policies providing services more efficiently (cfr p. 20)

Often LAs want to be as autonomous as possible but their capacity to engage into cross-border relations is limited by domestic law.

Political differences between local authorities across borders may play a negative role but CBC is *per se* a consensus building process based on concrete goals.

LAs successfully undertaking CBC and achieving results (i.e. attracting funds and new investments) may be seen sceptically and ostracised by their national counterparts

There may be little expertise on CBC matters in LAs staff. Local staff may have become used to waiting for government instructions rather than use their own initiative to find appropriate solutions. Prioritising local needs and creativity are two essential features of CBC. Training activities and networking with LAs engaging in CBC in Europe should be sought.

Table 1 - List of (local) actors per country and CBC instance(s)

	LOCAL AUTHORITY	CBC INSTANCE(S)	REFERENCE
AUSTRIA			
BELGIUM FR			
BELGIUM GSC			
BULGARIA			
CROATIA	The Municipality of Delinice The Municipality of Viroitica The Municipality of Rijeka	The three local actors are involved in several CBC instances.	pp 55-122
CZECH REPUBLIC	The Municipality of Harrachov	Cooperation in the field of mobility and transport (eg. cycling tracks and roads between Harrachov and Sklarska Poremba-PL).	p. 122
DENMARK			
ESTONIA	Häädemeeste municipality Valga municipality	Cooperation in development of administrative framework in spatial planning with bordering Latvian municipality.	p. 173
FRANCE			
GERMANY	The Trinational Metropolitan Upper Rhine Region.	Network of cities	pp. 200-217
ICELAND			
LUXEMBURG			
MALTA			
MONACO			
NETHERLANDS	Several local authorities along the Dutch-German border.	Since the 1950s, local authorities were actively involved in cross-border cooperation. In 1958, EUREGIO was the first example of institutional cross-border cooperation at the local level between Germany and the Netherlands.	p. 239
PORTUGAL	Several municipalities(eg. the Municipality of Vigo)	Cooperation in several CBC instances, such as transport and education.	p. 256
RUSSIAN FED			
SAN MARINO			
SLOVAKIA			
SLOVENIA			
SPAIN			
SWEDEN	The Municipality of Haparanda.	Cooperation for several CBC instances between the Municipality of Haparanda and the Finnish Municipality of Tornio.	pp. 324-331
SWITZERLAND			
UKRAINE			

State/Regional Actors

The interest and support to CBC by State/regional actors varies greatly across Europe.

The synergies developed by local and state actors play a key role favouring the necessary exchange of information for the elaboration of joint strategies facilitating the development of a cross-border context.

State/regional actors are responsible for creating the necessary legal framework that enable LAs participation in CBC to various extents; providing financial support; responding to training needs; advocating for the local context at inter-governmental meetings and negotiations...

Table 2 - List of (state/regional) actors per country and CBC instance(s)

	STATE/REGIONAL ACTOR	CBC INSTANCE(S)	REFERENCE
AUSTRIA	Land Vorarlberg Amt Der Vorarlberger Landesregierung	Austrian regional administrations are involved in transfrontier co-operation.	p. 3
BELGIUM FR	Flemish Agency for Home Affairs Benelux Union: Belgium, its Regions and Communities, the Netherlands and Luxemburg. EGTC Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai: For Belgium: the Federal State, Flemish Community, Flemish Region, French-Speaking Community, Walloon Region, as well as Flemish and Walloon provinces and intermunicipal associations. EGTC West-Vlaanderen-Dunkirk-Cote d'Opâle: For Belgium: the Federal State, Flemish Community, Flemish Region, as well as a Flemish province and Flemish intermunicipal associations.	Flanders, as a Belgian Region, is a partner in the Benelux Union, which deals with Transfrontier and Territorial Cooperation, and is actively involved in the Steering Committee for Transfrontier and Territorial Cooperation. Flanders is also partner in two EGTC's, namely EGTC Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai and EGTC West-Vlaanderen-Dunkirk-Cote d'Opâle.	pp. 9-18
BELGIUM GSC	Deutschsprachige Gemeinschaft (BE) La Région wallonne (BE) la Communauté française (BE) La Communauté germanophone (BE)	The Belgian German speaking Community is involved in all the CBC instances indicated in the questionnaire	pp. 18-47
BULGARIA			
CROATIA	Physical Planning and Construction Directorate for Atmosphere and Waste Management National Protection and Rescue Directorate International Cooperation Department Šibenik-Knin County Osjecko-Baranjska County Zagorje Development Agency Ministry of Science, Education and Sports Splitsko-dalmatinska County	Croatia is involved in all of the CBC instances indicated in the questionnaire, under specific bilateral agreements or EU programmes such as IPA Adriatic.	pp. 55-122
CZECH REPUBLIC	Ministry for regional development Ministry of Culture	Czech Republic is involved in several CBC instances indicated in the questionnaire.	pp. 122-127
DENMARK	Several Ministries The Central Region Denmark (Region Midtjylland) The Region of Sealand (Region Sjælland)	Denmark is involved in all of the CBC instances indicated by the questionnaire.	pp 127-159
ESTONIA	Estonian Ministry of the Interior Euregio Pskov-Livonia, Section Estonia Pärnu County Government	Estonia is involved in several CBC instances.	pp. 159-183
FRANCE	French Ministry of Interior Several EGTCs Transfrontier Operational Mission (MOT-MISSION OPERATIONNELLE TRANSFRONTALIERE)	France is involved in all of the CBC instances indicated by the questionnaire, either by bilateral agreements, EU programmes or through the MOT	pp. 183-200 Pp. 369-390
GERMANY	The Land Government of Rhineland-Palatinate The German-Swiss Conference of the Upper Rhine The Greater Region	Germany is involved in all of the CBC instances indicated in the questionnaire.	pp. 200-217
ICELAND			

LUXEMBURG	Ministère de l'Intérieur et à la Grande Région.	The Great Region is involved in all of the CBC instances indicated in the questionnaire, under several bilateral agreements or EU programmes such as INTERREG.	pp. 218-235
MALTA			
MONACO	The Department for Cultural Affairs	Monaco is involved in CBC activities in the cultural and recreational area.	pp. 236-239
NETHERLANDS	Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom relations Task Force Cross Border Cooperation in the Netherlands	The Netherlands involved in all of the CBC instances indicated in the questionnaire.	pp. 239-252
PORTUGAL	Coordination and Regional Development Commissions (CCDR, following the Portuguese designation – Comissões de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional). Portuguese Administrator of GNP-EGTC – Euroregion Galicia Norte of Portugal-European Grouping on Territorial Cooperation. Portuguese administrator CCDR Alentejo Portuguese administrator CCDR Algarve	Portugal is involved in all of the CBC instances indicated in the questionnaire.	pp. 252-267
RUSSIAN FED	Relevant public authorities of the Russian Federation	The Russian Federation public authorities cooperate with the relevant public authorities of bordering states in the fields of regional development policies; promotion of interregional cooperation; activation of business contacts and developing contacts with neighbouring LAs by signing agreements.	p.1 (RUS) ²
SAN MARINO			
SLOVAKIA	Severl regional actors such as: County Office Trnava, County Office Kosice, County Office Banska, County Office Nitra	Slovakia is involved in several CBC instances under bilateral agreements or EU programmes.	pp. 268-286
SLOVENIA	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning:	Slovenia is involved in several CBC instances (under bilateral agreements or EU programmes), such as spatial planning	pp 286-307
SPAIN	Ministry of Territorial Policy and Public Administration Sub-Directorate General for Cooperation Relations with the Autonomous Communities	Spain is involved in several CBC instances under bilateral agreements or EU programmes. The Sub-Directorate General for Cooperation Relations with the Autonomous Communities is responsible for handling cross-border cooperation activities carried out by regional and local authorities.	pp 307-324 pp 307-324
SWEDEN	The Nordic Council of Ministers The Öresund Committee	Sweden is involved in several CBC instances under bilateral agreements, the Nordic countries framework of cooperation, the Baltic countries cooperation or EU programmes	pp 324-331
SWITZERLAND	Conférence franco-germano-suisse du Rhin supérieur Région métropolitaine trinationale du Rhin supérieur Eurodistrict trinational de Bâle (ETB)	Switzerland is involved in several CBC instances under bilateral agreements or EU programmes.	pp. 331-361
UKRAINE	Ministry of Regional Development of Ukraine Ministry of Economics of Ukraine State Foundation for Local Self-Government in Ukraine, State Regional Administrations Euroregions in Ukraine	Ukraine is involved in several CBC instances under bilateral agreements with Poland or EU programmes.	pp.361-369

² References for the CBC instances recorded by the Russian Federation refer to the “Russian Federation Questionnaire” which was not originally included in the COE 2011 questionnaire collection. In order to provide through reference to the original data source the number of pages is followed by (RUS).

Civil Society

The majority of citizens are not familiar with CBC. On the other hand, border areas can often count on civil society organisations (i.e. social, cultural, economic actors) promoting CBC actions and engaging in CBC projects.

They successfully act as aggregators and facilitate participation to CBC. They work as pioneers towards the removal of long standing (cultural) obstacles and set up cooperative networks expanding beyond regional and national borders.

The establishment of new local bodies is often perceived negatively by citizens. CBC objectives may be difficult to grasp, cultural and ideological barrier may still be very relevant, and fear of new local taxes may prevail.

Access to new and better services, however, is always perceived as positive. CBC actions need to be highly visible and transparent; benefits need to be explained and accountability standards clearly defined.

Since CBC is not about conveying additional powers to border communities or authorities but is a more efficient tool to exercise their powers, it is necessary to ask what are the powers and competencies of LAs under national law.

Identifying competencies

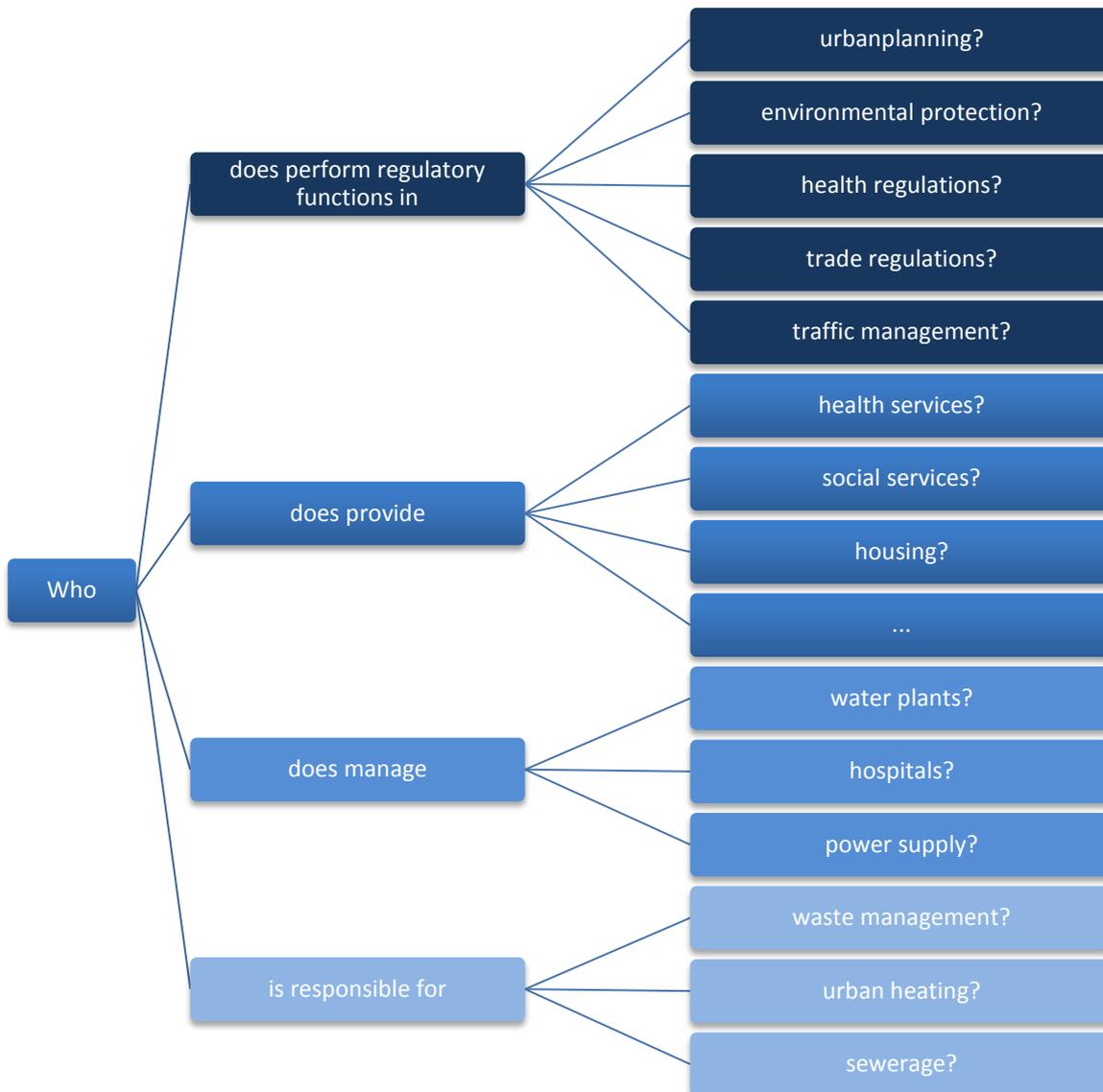
The strong willingness of partners involved is essential to institutionalise CBC into a (in-/formal) practice in policy making (i.e. long term plan to harmonise the cross-border area). In this perspective, CBC is consistently a tool for local communities and authorities to exercise the powers they already enjoy in a cross-border perspective despite institutional/administrative differences.

Coordinating policies and implementation strategies in areas of their competences is an opportunity for local partners but the competences and powers of actors involved greatly affect their capacities to implement CBC actions.

Domestic laws regulating CBC activity of local communities and authorities vary greatly from one country to another. It is important to know "who is who" and "who can do what" according to the relevant domestic and international legal framework.

The following graphic provides some guiding questions useful to consider when looking at potential partners to initiate CBC projects and actions.

Guiding Qs 6 - Identifying powers and competencies across borders



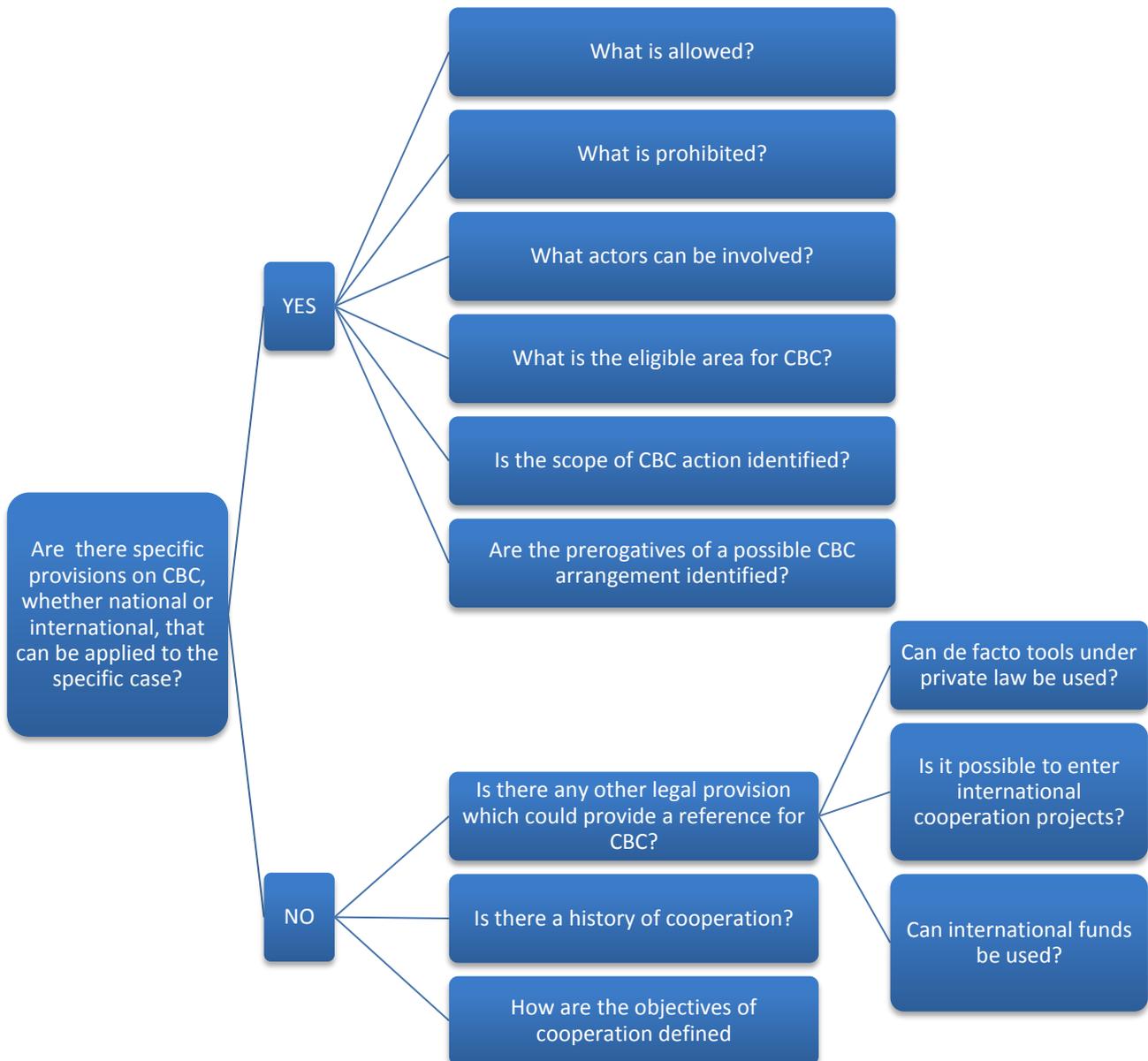
Identifying the legal framework

Once the relevant actors and their competencies are identified it is necessary to consider the legal framework within which cross-border cooperation may develop.

Specific provisions on CBC are issued by competent regional or central authorities. They may relate to bi-/multi-lateral agreements.

They should be closely analysed as they will rule over most aspects determining the structuring, establishment and scope of the CBC.

Guiding Qs 7 - Identifying the legal framework



As a general rule, it should be recalled that CBC is a form of international relations. Unless otherwise specified, the State is the sole actor which can undertake such relations.

Therefore, it is an absolute requirement to have clear and legally correct definitions of the CBC object and of the CBC body's competences in order to avoid disputes and legal challenges which could jeopardise the whole CBC process.

CBC bodies do not increase their members' powers or competences; CBC is a tool for LAs to exercise existing powers and competences better within a cross-border perspective.

(Council of Europe (COE), 2012, p. 72-75)

Identifying appropriate CBC structures

Experience shows that many different ways are used to initiate, conceive and implement CBC.

Initially, when CBC is commenced as an exchange of information and developed into consultation and policy co-ordination, LAs can use cooperation tools such as memoranda of understanding (e.g. Annexes to the Madrid Outline Convention). In a more advanced phase, the development of CBC relies on the formulation of operational cross-border strategies and implementation of specific projects. At this point it is necessary that existing platforms of consultation and technical/political steering bodies are consolidated in more robust and defined cross-border structures.

A variety of CBC structures can be set: simple joint meetings of existing structures in each partner organisation; "joint committees" composed of an equal number of representatives of the partners; actual management entities, separated from the participating institutions; specially created entities, with or without legal personality, acting in their own name or on behalf of institutions that promote CBC.

The choice of the legal form of CBC is a strategic decision. It expresses not only the political compromise that allowed to develop the CBC process but also the lines of development of the CBC itself. The legal form for running CBC is the institutionalisation of CBC and it determines its efficiency and performance.

As CBC activities develop, extending to a growing number of issues and demonstrating CBC potential in the development of the cross-border area, local authorities seek to formalise further CBC arrangements. This often implies establishing joint CBC bodies.

Informal cooperation or even a more formal cooperation agreement will leave more freedom to CBC partners to decide on the CBC structure, organisation and operational procedures. CBC bodies with legal personality - and especially CBC bodies based on public law – are limited to some extent as to how the CBC body itself may be organised (i.e. its organs and functions), membership rules, budget procedures, etc.

These bodies, whether informal or with a legal personality under public or private law, can be created under the provisions of national or international law.

Informal CBC arrangements

CBC relations are often informal. They do not entail any binding legal decision and therefore they do not need a precise legal basis. They rely on political commitment and partnership working.

CBC agreement

Cross-border cooperation relations may develop into cross-border cooperation agreements. They represent the simplest and less formalised instrument for cross-border cooperation. They may evolve as a result of a specific issue or they may be framework agreements where the willingness to cooperate with bordering counterparts is stated. They may be drawn up under national law (i.e. based on both private and public law) or international inter-State agreements but the provisions of the agreement are implemented under the sole responsibility of each signatory.

CBC bodies governed by private law

These settings are often not-for-profit structures governed by the (private) law of the country where headquarters are located. Two main types of such CBC bodies exist: Associations (or foundations) acting as "operators" or "project managers" on behalf of local communities and authorities in cross-border projects;

Co-operation bodies for political consultation made up of local communities or authorities, or other local or regional partners.

Members can be legal entities or individuals depending on the chosen legal basis. They are easy to set up but the tasks they can perform are limited to promotion, lobbying and studies or (in the case of association) the management of cross-border projects. These CBC bodies maintain a legal independence from their members but cannot act as deputies for member institutions in the exercise of the members' own competences.

CBC bodies governed by public law

Local communities or authorities may establish CBC bodies governed by public law when bi- or multi-lateral agreements between the States they belong to allow for it. According to their Statutes, such bodies may perform all tasks of interest to their members including cross-border governance, the cross-border provision of public services, the cross-border management of public facilities, etc. They are governed by the law of the country where their headquarters are officially registered.

Moreover, the Regulation n.1082/2006 of the European Parliament and Council (5/07/2006) on the establishment of a European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC) (European Parliament and of the Council, 2006), offers to EU local communities and authorities a Community legal instrument representing the legal basis for the creation of CBC entities with a legal personality.

A CBC structure should be set so to operate directly for the achievement of its objectives whilst its members supervise its work and (partially) fund its activities.

The more complex the tasks - compared to those carried out directly by its members - the more complex the legal basis of the CBC body and the level of clearance from competent regional and central authorities.

Finally, Protocol No. 3 to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities concerning Euroregional Co-operation Groupings (ECGs) provides the legal status and operational form of the constituent ECGs. These are CBC bodies with or without legal personality (in this case the protocol connects the legal personality to the law applicable in the state where the ECG has its headquarters). ECGs may be composed of territorial communities or authorities in Member States if one or more of their own communities or local authorities are already members. Other agencies with different legal personality may be part of the ECG provided that they do not have industrial or commercial purposes, and that their activity is financed mostly by the State, by a territorial community or authority or similar entity, or are subject to the direct management and/or control of these entities, or that half the members of their administrative, managerial or supervisory functions are appointed by the state or other local governments.

The following diagram represents a logical step-by-step process to follow when choosing an appropriate legal form for a CBC body.

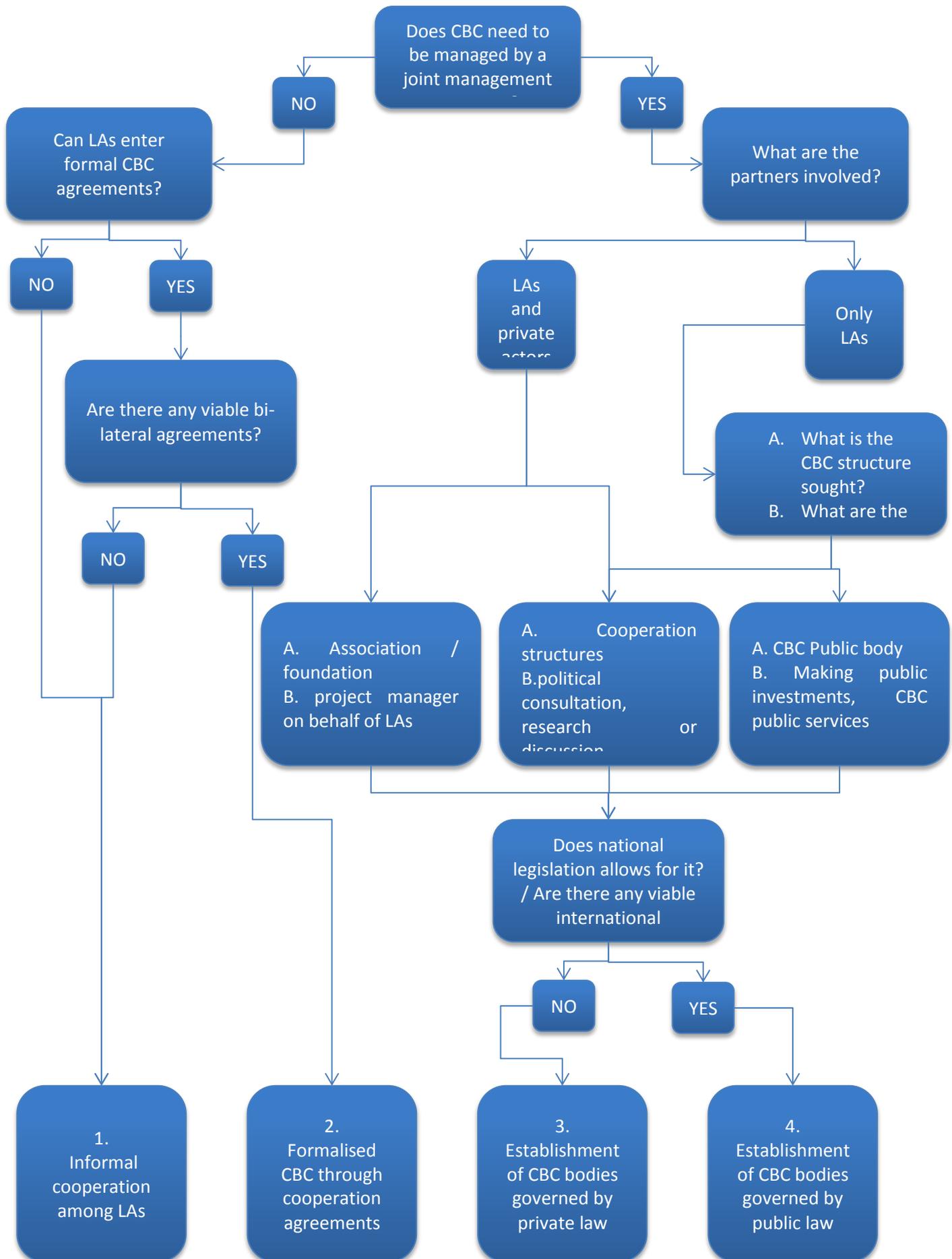


Figure 7 - A logical step by step process

AREAS FOR CBC

CBC activities vary greatly throughout Europe. Having identified the state of the art of CBC in a border area, based on the steps described above, it is possible now to look at CBC instances carried out in other border areas. Knowing, at *this stage, what is been done, by who and how* and towards which *goal*, is it possible not only to learn what other practitioners are doing, but also to identify which are the elements of CBC instances to be selected, analysed and eventually to be transferred to the context at hand.

Based on the data collected through the questionnaires prepared and distributed by the COE *Committee of experts on local and regional government institutions and cooperation* in preparation of the *Conference on removing obstacles and promoting good practices on cross-border cooperation* (Council of Europe (COE), 2011), the following areas for CBC were identified:

- 1 Mobility and (public) transport
- 2 Health care
- 3 Education and Training
- 4 Labour market
- 5 Crisis and Disaster/Emergency Management
- 6 Crime prevention and Criminal Investigation
- 7 Environment
- 8 Financing

Each area is unpacked in its functional fields of activity and, for each of them, examples are concisely provided (whilst reference is made to the COE on-line document for a fuller description of the CBC instance).

A summary table shows, for each area and its functional fields, the frequency of reported instances per responding country.

Each table is introduced by a non-exhaustive list of guiding questions serving as examples of what ought to be thought when looking at the examples of CBC

1. Mobility and transport

Guiding Qs 8 - Identifying CBC areas (Mobility and transport)

Cross-border public transport

- Is there a need for a joint public transport system for the cross-border area?
- Would a joint management system imply a more rational and cost effective organisation of public transport?
- Are there private economic actors interested in developing a cross-border transport network?

Cross-border transport and border crossing infrastructures

- Are the main border crossings and connecting transport nodes (e.g. extra-urban bus/train stations, airports) jointly identified ?
- Are they interconnected?
- Is there a need for joint management of border-crossing infrastructures?
- Are major transport infrastructures in the cross-border area subject to cross-border discussions?
- ...

Institutional, legal and financial frameworks

- Are there mechanisms in place to discuss and plan harmonised/coordinated road construction (so to avoid interruption at border crossing)?
- Are there viable fora for discussion and elaboration on shared policy goals and priorities in the development of transport network?
- Are traffic security regulations harmonised?
- Would who pay for cross-border public transport?
- Is it possible to establish an ad-hoc management body?
- Is it possible to harmonise/coordinate maintenance work?
- Is it possible to seek EU funds on a project-base?

Table 3 - Frequency of CBC instances in the Mobility and Transport area

	CROSS-BORDER TRANSPORT	CROSS-BORDER TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE	BORDER-CROSSING INFRASTRUCTURES	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS	LEGAL FRAMEWORKS	FINANCIAL FRAMEWORKS
AUSTRIA	2					
BELGIUM FR	2	1			1	
BELGIUM GSC	1	2				
BULGARIA						
CROATIA	3	2				
CZECH REPUBLIC		2				
DENMARK	1	1	2	2	1	
ESTONIA	4			1		
FRANCE	7			2	1	
GERMANY	2					
ICELAND						
LUXEMBURG	1					

MALTA							
MONACO							
NETHERLANDS	2	1					
PORTUGAL	1	2	2				
RUSSIAN FED	4				2	1	
SAN MARINO							
SLOVAKIA							
SLOVENIA					1		
SPAIN					2		
SWEDEN	1	2					
SWITZERLAND	2	2					
UKRAINE	2						
TOT		35	15	4	5	8	1

1.1 Cross-border public transport

Public transport eg. 1 [A-CH]

Bus line connecting the cities of Heerbrugg, Lustenau and Dornbirn.

[p. 4]

Public transport eg. 2 [A]

Cross-border ticket: the area of Costance Lake benefits of an integrated cross-border ticketing system.

[p. 4]

Public transport eg. 3 [B-D-NL]

Public Transport Platform Euregio Meuse-Rhine: the area benefits from an integrated ticketing system (Daypass) that involves the local authorities/municipalities and provinces (Flemish Region, Walloon Region, Flemish, Walloon and Dutch), the Belgian and Dutch Railways and Belgian, Dutch and German bus companies. [p. 10]

Public transport eg. 4 [B-F-NL]

Public Transport: the Platform Flanders-Nord-Pas de Calais.

[p. 10]

Public transport eg. 5 [B-NL-D]

Euroregional public transport plan: integrated management plan for public transport in the Euregio Meuse-Rhine funded under INTERREG IIIA OPNV-Mobility Euregio and follow-up OPNV-Sofortmassnahmen. The plan is built on the synergy of planning and research, infrastructure building and (social) marketing. [p. 20]

Public transport eg. 6 [HU-SLO]

Cross-border bus line in the Euroregion Mura-Drava. [p. 72]

Public transport eg. 7 [HR-HU]

Direct railway and bus lines connecting Croatia with Hungary.

[p. 72]

Public transport eg. 8 [HR-HU]

Joint future planning: Virovitica is planning to restore the railway line Virovitica-Barcs for freight traffic through a joint cross-border project.

[p. 113]

Public transport eg. 9 [DK-D]

Tønder – Niebüll: CBC between the Danish Transport Authority (DTA) and the Federal State of Schleswig-Holstein (LVS): the DTA manages the portion of the contract to Arriva (operator) on behalf of LVS. Cooperation between DTA and LVS works on the basis of a cooperation agreement which, inter alia shows that LVS must refund the amount equivalent to the DTA payment to Arriva to operating on the German side. [p. 128]

Public transport eg. 10 [EE-LV]

Bus connection between the cities of Võru and Pechor in the Euregio Pskov-Livonia.

[p. 165]

Public transport eg. 11 [EE-LV]

Railway connection between the cities of Pskov and Tartu. The lines are used only for the freight trains (Euregio Pskov-Livonia).

[p. 165]

Public transport eg. 12 [EE-LV]

Joint Future planning between the municipalities of Prolonging of Riga (E) and Lugaži (Latvia) for a passenger train service to the border station of Valga (Estonia) that will enable the direct passenger traffic between Tallinn and Riga.

[p. 176]

Public transport eg. 13 [EE-LV]

Tickets retailing measures: there is the possibility of buying tickets in own currency in bordering countries.

[p. 176]

Public transport eg. 14 [F-CH-GE]

Public transport in Greater Franco-Valdo-Geneva.

[p. 184]

Public transport eg. 15 [F-LUX]

Joint bus and railway between Longwy and Luxembourg.

[p. 184]

Public transport eg. 16 [F-LUX]

"Regio zone" ticket for travellers on the bus lines in Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland and Lorraine to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

[p. 185]

Public transport eg. 17 [F-LUX]

Railway connection with the TER lines between Lille and Tournai and between Lille and Courtrai

[p. 371] [MOT]

Public transport eg. 18 [F-LUX]

Railway connection and joint ticketing: between France and Luxemburg-Ville; Flexway ticketing.

[p. 371] [MOT]

Public transport eg. 19 [F-D]

Tram lines between the cities of Sarrebruck and Sarreguemines, in SaarMoselle Eurodistrict.

[p. 372] [MOT]

Public transport eg. 20 [F-I]

Railway connection between Nice and Cuneo.

[p. 372] [MOT]

Public transport eg. 21 [D-CH-F]

Multimodal transport study: ORK endeavours to create a cross-border ticket for students (Rhineland-Palatinate).

[p. 202]

Public transport eg. 22 [D]

Project based cooperation: a Greater Region project that aims at creating a common fare and public transport system (Rhineland-Palatinate).

[p. 202]

Public transport eg. 23 [D]

Integrated transport system for the Grand Region/Great Region. The project is one of the dimensions of the Internet Geoportal of the Great Region and it aims at the collection of available data about transports in the region.

Website: www.mobiliteit.lu [p. 220]

Public transport eg. 24 [NL]

On-going cooperation on railroads modernisation: there are in act feasibility studies, concrete planning is being set up and budget decisions are being made.

[p. 240]

Public transport eg. 25[NL]

Cross-border ticketing: introduction of a dual system is being considered by the Dutch authorities, in order to cope with the problem of different electronic systems and compensation of travellers km in the region.

[p. 240]

Public transport eg. 26 [P-ES]

Implementation of a cross-border transportation Guide through a project of the Galicia-Norte Portugal EGCT that aims to rebuild and create an information platform that will make available to citizens the different interregional and border public transport networks between the regions of Galicia and Norte Portugal.

[p. 253]

Public transport eg. 27 [SE-DK]

Joint train service system: having a common operator with the overall responsibility for operating the services in both countries in the Öresund area.

[p. 324]

Public transport eg. 28 [CH]

In the Regio Basiliensis a working group has been established, the "Regional Transport policy", in order to follow the development of the joint planning.

[p. 334]

Public transport eg. 29 [D-CH-F]

Cross-border ticketing in the Basel Eurodistrict: the cross-border cooperation in the transport area has been going on since 1995. The joint ticketing system includes different daily or monthly tickets: TicketTriRegio, TicketTriRegio mini, RegioCardPlus, RegioCardPlus light. [p. 334]

Public transport eg. 30 [UA]

Good automobile, railway and air links.
[p. 362]

Public transport eg. 31[UA]

Integrated cross-border ticketing system
[p. 362]

Public transport eg.32 [RUS]

Between Krasnodar Krai and Autonomous Republic auto/passenger ferry service «Caucasus – Crimea».
[p. 2(RUS)]

Public transport eg.33 [RUS]

Limited liability company allowed to realize a regular international bus route “Semyonovka (Ukraine) – Klimovo (Russian Federation)”
[p. 2(RUS)]

Public transport eg.34 [RUS]

Public carriers by railway suburban traffic on the route “Kursk – Lgov – Glushkovo – Volfino – Vorozhba – Tetkino” (since 2010).
[p. (RUS)]

Public transport eg.35 [RUS]

International bus service between the Murmansk Oblast and Finland organized by two regular bus routes: “Murmansk - Ivalo (Finland) – Murmansk” and “Kandalaksha - Kemijärvi (Finland) – Kandalaksha”, also there are taxi transportation on the route “Murmansk-Kirkenes-Murmansk”.
[p. 3(RUS)]

1.2 Cross-border transport infrastructure**Transport infrastructure eg 1 [B-NL]**

Cross-border bus and train links: connecting East and West Flanders, Antwerp and Limburg
[p. 10]

Transport infrastructure eg 2 [B-D]

Cross-border mobility action plan: the main objective of the Eifelverkehrsplanung project, funded under INTERREG IIIA programme, is that of ensuring an integrated cross-border mobility in the Eifel region (B-D). A feasibility study has been run in order to identify the possible results of future transport infrastructure in the area
[p. 19]

Transport infrastructure eg 3 [B-D-LUX]

Project Vennbahn-Route: the main objective of the project is the building up of trekking and cycling routes on an abandoned rail track in the border region and also the implementation of common marketing strategies
[p. 21]

Transport infrastructure eg 4 [HR-HU-SL]

Cross-border road and cross-border facilities: in the Euroregion Mura-Drava
[p. 72]

Transport infrastructure eg 5 [HR-I]

Project on tourist sea-ports: funded under INTERREG IIIA, the Adriatic Re.Port project aimed at the development of an Adriatic tourist ports network
[p. 79]

Transport infrastructure eg 6 [CZ-PL]

Train connection between the cities of Harrachov (CZ) and Sklarska Poremba (PL)
[p. 122]

Transport infrastructure eg 7 [CZ-PL]

Renovation and reconstruction projects: cycling tracks were built and renovated. Roads were also reconstructed in the CBC area.
[p. 122]

Transport infrastructure eg 8 [DK]

Cross-border traffic across Øresund: under the CBC framework between the Danish Transport Authority (DTA) and the Region Skåne, represented by Skånetrafiken, the cross-border traffic is operated by one operator on the basis of two simultaneous and coordinated tenders invited by DTA and Skånetrafiken respectively. An assessment (2004) showed that DTS did not have the Authority to invite to a joint tender for both parties. Cooperation with Region Skåne works on the basis of a cooperation agreement between DTA and Skånetrafiken.
[p. 128]

Transport infrastructure eg 9 [NL]

Cross-border information system on public transport and connectivity: on-line information on and visibility of cross-border connections in railway stations
[p. 240]

Transport infrastructure eg 10 [P-ES]

Railway connections: there are three passenger railway lines and one freight line, connecting Badajoz-Elvas.
[p. 254]

Transport infrastructure eg 11 [P-ES]

Roadway connection: the intervention of EuroAAA allowed a good roadway connection and INTERREG III A allowed the implementation of the project HUBAAL I and II, which made possible an intervention at the level of road network on both sides of the border facilitating a significant improvement accessibility of the regions involved and also facilitating the connection to the major roadway. The interventions aimed at improving the access roads and bridges over the Guadiana River in Sanlucar and in the de Guadiana Alcoutim, and to Chança Paymogo-San Marcos in the following cities: Serpa, Mértola, Alcoutim, Castro Marim, Tavira and Huelva.
[p. 254]

Transport infrastructure eg 12 [SE-FL]

Haparanda-Tornio area: the local public transport lines meet according to a common timetable.
[p. 324]

Transport infrastructure eg 13 [SE-FL]

Local street which connects the city centres of Haparanda and Tornio. The street was built in 2005 through a project funded partly by INTERREG III.
[p. 324]

Transport infrastructure eg 14 [CH-D]

The Network of Upper Rhine ports, formed by the ports of Bâle, Mulhouse and Weil, was established in 2009.
[p. 334]

Transport infrastructure eg 15 [CH-F]

Integrated planning in the Conférence Trans Jurassienne area: the CTJ has always paid a particular interest to the transport and mobility dimensions. A recent measure was the creation of the "Schéma de cohérence des mobilités transfrontalières de l'Arc jurassien", a consultation organ of the CTJ in partnership with transport boards of the four cantons of the area and the transport direction of the France-Comte Region [p. 335]

1.3 Border-crossing infrastructures**Border-crossing infrastructures eg. 1 [D-DK]**

Project cooperation on Cross Border Logistics: combining regional competences and business developments to strengthen transport sector
[p. 147]

Border-crossing infrastructures eg. 2 [D-DK]

Project cooperation Sønderborg bi-national Airport: feasibility study which for the transformation of the Sønderborg Airport into a bi-national Airport with a view to provide competitive services for customers on both sides of the border.

[p. 147]

Border-crossing infrastructures eg. 3 [P-ES]

Atlantic coastline EuroACE: the region is well endowed with transport infrastructure, the ports of Aveiro, Figueira da Foz and Sines.
[p.254]

Border-crossing infrastructures eg. 4 [P-ES]

Badajoz and Bej airports: important both for tourist and commercial purpose Alentejo
[p. 254]

1.4 Institutional frameworks**Institutional frameworks eg. 1 [DK-D]**

Yearly meetings of officials from competent ministries on transport infrastructure and cross-border traffic between Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein. The meetings serve for information exchange, consultation and joint planning.
[p. 128]

Institutional frameworks eg. 2 [DK-CH]

Danish- Swiss group of government officials, which explores the possibilities of a permanent connection between the cities of Helsingør and Helsingborg.
[p. 128]

Institutional frameworks eg. 3 [EE-LV]

Joint spatial planning and marketing of transport corridors: the Via Baltica motorway, the Rail Baltica and the high-speed railway
[p. 170]

Institutional frameworks eg. 4 [F-CH-LUX]

Committee on Transport in the Greater Region (Saar-Lor-space Luxembourg-Wallonia): a framework which allows the sharing of experiences, strategies and joint planning
[p. 185]

Institutional frameworks eg. 5 [F-CH-LUX]

Transport EGCT between General Councils of Ain and Haute Savoie , Agglomeration Annemasse, Communities of Communes of the Pays de Gex and Geneva on the French side and the Cantons of Geneva

and Vaud Swiss side which allows the joint planning and usage of public transport lines.
[p. 185]

1.5 Legal frameworks**Legal frameworks eg. 1 [B]**

Scheldt Treaties: on the access of the Antwerp port with a joint operational radar and navigation system.
[p. 10]

Legal frameworks eg. 2 [D-DK]

Danish - German Treaty for the construction of a fixed link across the Fehmarn Belt: the parties established two collaborative bodies, the Joint Committee, which has the responsibility of monitoring and promoting the implementation of the Treaty, and the Consultation body which aims to discuss issues of regional interest.
[p. 128]

Legal frameworks eg. 3 [F]

Law on Domestic Transport: the internal French law (LOTI- Art. 3 and Art 21), takes into account the infrastructure planning, the development and competitiveness of the territories, including the cross-border issues.
[p. 184]

Legal frameworks eg. 4 [SL]

EU financed projects for improving access to transport and communication networks, like IPA and ERDF.
[p. 296]

Legal frameworks eg. 5 [ES-F]

Cross-Border Cooperation Agreement: made in 1998 between the Community of Navarre and the General Council of the department of Pyrenees-Atlantiques,

for the recruitment of a study on the advisability of implementing a French-Navarre High Capacity Transportation Hub.
[p. 311]

Legal frameworks eg. 6 [ES-F]

Cross-Border Cooperation Agreement: made in 2009 between the Autonomous Community of Aragon and the Department of Hautes Pyrenees, for the realization of a transport infrastructure project between the Bielsa Tunnel-Aragnouet and winter resort of Piau-Engaly.
[p. 310]

Legal frameworks eg. 7 [RUS]

Bilateral agreements and records of Krasnodar Krai with administrative-territorial formations of the Ukraine.
[p. 1(RUS)]

Legal frameworks eg. 8 [RUS]

Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Ukraine (dated 21 April 2006) concerning border crossing procedures on the Russian-Ukrainian border by the local residents of the bordering regions of the Russian Federation and The Ukraine defines 79 places (local check points)of the state boundary on territory of the Belgorod region.
[p. 2(RUS)]

1.6 Financial frameworks**Financial frameworks eg. 1 [RUS]**

Cross-border cooperation program "Estonia-Latvia-Russia" within the European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument, as well as application on the implementation of large-scale project "Development of logistics and public services in the territory of the regional airports in Pskov and Daugavpils" were submitted. [p. 2(RUS)]

The most common financial frameworks reported by the respondent countries, in what regards the cross-border cooperation in the area of mobility and transport, were either European (i.e. INTERREG IIIA, IPA) or integrated parts of the cross-border institutions (i.e. Euro Regions, EGTCs).

2. Health-care

Guiding Qs 9 - Identifying CBC areas (Health care)

Mobility of patients and staff

- Is it possible to have information on social and medical services offered on each side of the border?
- Is it possible to have information on social security and health insurance implications?
- Are there recognised excellencies on either side of the border?
- Is there an interest to exchange experiences?
- Is language an obstacle?
- ...

Institutional cooperation between hospitals and health authorities

- Are there economies of scale to be exploited in developing specialised care centres?
- Is there a need to improve services and infrastructure?
- Is there a joint monitoring and database on illnesses on a cross-border basis?
- Is there a permanent framework for joint learning and exchange of medical and paramedical staff?
- Is there a cross-border emergency response/mutual disaster relief plan?
- ...

Legal and financial frameworks

- Is it possible to establish joint management structures?
- What does the law on health insurance foresee?
- Is there a mutual recognition of certification for doctors?
- ...

Table 4 - Frequency of CBC instances in the Health-care area

	MOBILITY OF PATIENTS	MOBILITY OF STAFF	COOPERATION BETWEEN HOSPITALS	COOPERATION BETWEEN HEALTH AUTHORITIES	EMERGENCY CARE	RESCUE SERVICES	LEGAL FRAMEWORKS	FINANCIAL FRAMEWORKS
AUSTRIA			1		2			
BELGIUM FR						1	4	
BELGIUM GSC	1	1	2	2			1	
BULGARIA								
CROATIA	1		1				2	
CZECH REPUBLIC						1		
DENMARK				1			3	
ESTONIA				2	1		1	
FRANCE	1		2				2	
GERMANY				1	1		1	
ICELAND								
LUXEMBURG			3					
MALTA								
MONACO			1				1	
NETHERLANDS	1		1				1	
PORTUGAL				1			1	

RUSSIAN FED				1			2	
SAN MARINO								
SLOVAKIA	1					1	1	
SLOVENIA							2	
SPAIN							1	
SWEDEN			1	1	1			
SWITZERLAND	1	1	1	1	1	1		
UKRAINE	1							
TOT	7	2	13	10	6	4	23	0

2.1 Mobility of patients

Mobility of patients eg. 1 [HR]

Euregio Meuse-Rhin framework project: there are in act several projects that aim to the harmonisation of the health care systems. One example is the “Zorg over de grens in de Euregio Maas-Rijn” project, which is dealing with enhancing mutual knowledge, insurance system harmonisation, cross-border info exchange [p. 21]

Mobility of patients eg. 2 [HR]

Cross-border schemes: promotion of the access to health care and infrastructures is being pursued by the Euroregion Mura-Drava [p. 73]

Mobility of patients eg. 3 [F-B]

The ZOAST Convention, "Zone Organisée d'Accès aux Soins Transfrontaliers": offers the possibility to the patients to choose the hospital/the country in which they want to be recovered [p.374] [MOT]

Mobility of patients eg. 4 [NL]

Cooperation between hospitals, insurance companies, patient organisations and general practitioners by exchanging best practices [p. 241]

Mobility of patients eg. 5 [SK]

Access to healthcare is not restricted and the foreigners, who are not the part of the system of social and health security, can draw the healthcare for the full payment. Patient's rights are defined by the statutory standards . [p. 269]

Mobility of patients eg. 6 [CH-D]

A working group on cross-border health care issues, “Sante”, has been established in 1996. One of its projects was focused on encouraging the free movement of patients between Switzerland and Germany (www.gruez.de) [p. 335]

Mobility of patients eg. 7 [UA]

Mobility of patients is common only in the private sector, mainly in what regards dentistry. [p. 362]

2.2 Mobility of staff

Mobility of staff eg. 1 [B-D]

Bilateral agreements on highly specialised staff mobility cooperation between centres of excellences and university hospitals [p. 21]

Mobility of staff eg. 2 [CH]

Regio Basiliensis has conducted an inventory of all of the activities in the field of cross-border health care, organizing three Congresses on the matter in 2005, 2008, 2009. [p. 335]

2.3 Cooperation between hospitals

Hospitals 1 [A-D-CH]

Diagnostic procedures: joint strategies for improved diagnostic procedures for Mammary Cancer [p. 4]

Hospitals 2 [B-D]

Tele-radiology: network between the St.Vith and Prüm hospitals [p. 22]

Hospitals 3 [B-D-NL]

Sanitary prevention and hygiene: cooperation between the Euregio Meuse-Rhine hospitals, leading to the establishment of a quality chart. [p. 22]

Hospitals 4 [HR]

Bilateral health insurance for students between the host and home country, travel insurance or EU health insurance card for EU citizens [p. 95]

Hospitals 5 [EE-LV]

"Valga and Valka hospitals have good connections by mobility of patients (Euregio Pskov-Livonia) [p. 166]

Hospitals 6 [EE-LV]

Põlva and Balvi hospitals are working with common projects (Euregio Pskov-Livonia) [p. 166]

Hospitals 7 [F-ES]

An EGTC has been established in order to manage the transfrontier Puigcerda hospital. [p. 185]

Hospitals 8 [F-B]

Framework Agreement on Sanitary CBC

[p. 373] [MOT]

Hospitals 9 [LUX-D-B-F]

Envisaged network of hospitals in the Grand Region [p. 221]

Hospitals 10 [LUX-D-B-F]

Traumatology network in the SaarLorLux-West Palatinat region [p. 221]

Hospitals 11 [LUX-D-B-F]

Organisation of several conferences and seminars [i.e. "Excellence interrégionale: formation, recherche, santé"- 19 Nov 2010] [p. 222]

Hospitals 12 [MC-F]

Monaco hospital is also the home institution for four neighbouring French municipalities. [p. 237]

Hospitals 13 [NL-D-F]

On-going cooperation [i.e. two academic hospitals within the border region are engaged in close cooperation]. [p. 241]

Hospitals 14 [SE-FL]

Haparanda-Tornio x-ray service [p. 325]

Hospitals 15 [CH-D-F]

Project Based cooperation Regio Basiliensis [i.e. permanent and common system for identifying available beds in hospitals.

Website: www.oberrheinkonferenz.eu/

[p. 335]

2.4 Cooperation between Health Authorities

Health Authorities eg. 1 [EE-LV]

Cross-border cooperation in the field of healthcare has been developed for years, as well as the exchange of knowledge and experiences between the hospitals of neighbouring countries. [p. 160]

Health Authorities eg. 2 [F-D-CH]

Cross-border cooperation between hospitals and rescue services [i.e. ORK and Greater Region] [p. 202]

Health Authorities eg. 3 [ES-P]

Joint revision of agreements and preparing of a Strategic Health Plan on EuroACE [i.e. Transfrontier Sanitaria Cooperation] [p. 255]

Health Authorities eg. 4 [DK-SE]

Cooperation between Denmark and the Skåne region making it possible for patients in Denmark to have operations in Skåne where the capacity has been improved, especially in what concerns the Hip-surgery. [p. 325]

Health Authorities eg. 5 [CH-D-F]

Project Based cooperation Regio Basiliensis [i.e. EPI-Rhin: cross-border system of alert in case of contagious illnesses, allowing a regional exchange of information on epidemiological issues]. [p.335]

Health Authorities eg. 6 [RUS]

Cooperation between the National Institute of Health and Welfare of Finland and the Centre of Public Health of Northern Karelia, which embraces research, educational and supportive activities aimed at disease

prevention and the public health improvement as well as cross-border cooperation on the territory of the Republic of Karelia..

[p.3(RUS)]

2.5 Emergency care**Emergency care eg. 1 [A-D-CH]**

Emergency care service for heart disease
[p. 4]

Emergency care eg. 2 [A-D]

Emergency Ambulance service: cross-border ambulance services between Kleinwalsertal and Allgäu
[p. 4]

Emergency care eg. 3 [F-D]

Cooperation between Berufsgenossenschaftliche Unfallklinik Ludwigshafen and the Alsatian insurance companies for the care of patients with severe burn injuries
[p. 202]

Emergency care eg. 4 [SE-FL]

Haparanda-Tornio – joint ambulance service
[p. 325]

Emergency care eg. 5 [CH-F-D]

Emergency care or rescue services is defined by the internal legislation
[p. 269]

2.6 Rescue services**Rescue services eg. 1 [B-NL]**

Joint emergency helicopter service for cross border use
[p. 11]

Rescue services eg. 2 [CZ-PL]

Support- risk prevention programme

[p. 123]

Rescue services eg. 3 [SK]

Emergency care or rescue services is defined by the internal legislation
[pg 269]

2.7 Legal frameworks**Health care legal frameworks eg. 1 [B-NL]**

Convention on cross-border rescue services
[p. 11]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 2 [B-NL]

Convention on cross-border medical assistance: Flemish municipality of Riemst and the Dutch rescue services
[p. 11]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 3 [B-NL]

Cross border use of helicopter which intervenes when life threatening accidents occur
[p. 11]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 4 [B-F]

Convention on urgent medical care
[p. 11]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 5 [B-D]

Agreement on emergency care in the cross-border area of St. Vith-Prüm: agreement between Belgium and the Land of Rhénanie-Palatinat

[p. 21]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 6 [HR]

CEEPUS III: International Agreement by which each country participating in the CEEPUS programme provides basic medical insurance for incoming students and teachers
[p. 95]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 7 [HR-HU]

Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Healthcare and Medical Sciences (2006)
[p. 113]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 8 [DK]

Authorisation of health personnel originating from EU/EEA follows directive 2005/35/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications

[p. 128]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 9[DK]

Authorisation of health personnel originating from outside EU/EEA follows national legislation in the areas concerned

[p. 129]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 10 [DK]

Nordic agreement concerning a common Nordic labour market (the agreement covers certain groups of health personnel)

[p. 129]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 11 [EE-LV]

Agreement of “Mutual aid on providing the ambulance service in the border areas” (2010)

[p. 176]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 12 [B-D-ES]

Bilateral agreements allowing local actors to engage in pilot activities in the field of health cooperation

[p. 186]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 13 [F-I]

Bilateral agreements [i.e. Azienda Sanitaria Locale n 1 Imperiese (ASL) offers support to HIV patients and undergoes an experimental; joint methodology on cross-border sanitary protocols]

[p. 374] [MOT]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 14 [F-D]

Franco-German Framework Agreement for Cross-Border Healthcare

[p. 202]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 15 [F-MC]

Franco-Monegasque agreements exist for the exercise of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy

[p. 237]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 16 [NL-D]

Treaty on ambulance service

[p. 241]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 17 [ES-P]

Healthcare protocols for collaboration between the administrations of both countries, one dedicated to the provision of pre-natal care, child-birth and neonatal care to pregnant women and babies from the border area, resorting to use medical services at the Hospital de Badajoz, and another for sharing of resources and diagnostic tests for cancer patients [project supported by PET-CT PIC INTERREG III A, 2000-2006] [p. 255]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 18 [SK]

Compliance with the EU legal framework [i.e. recognition of diplomas: Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the recognition of professional qualifications]

[p. 269]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 19 [SL]

Compliance with EU legal framework

[p. 287]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 20 [SL-HR-FYROM-BiH-SRB]

Agreements on social security, on “emergency medical treatment” and “referral for medical treatment” (the provisions of these agreements relate to access to healthcare for migrant workers, pensioners and members of their families).

[p. 287]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 21 [ES-F]

Cross-Border Cooperation Agreement between the town of Benasque (Spain) and the town of Bagneres de Luchon, on the knowledge and dissemination of the history of their respective hospitals' walk from port (2004)

[p. 310]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 222 [RUS]

Medical aid is provided to citizens of the Ukraine under the agreements on provision of medical aid to the citizens of the member-states of the Commonwealth of Independent States (27 March 1997), on medical insurance of the citizens of the Russian Federation temporarily staying on the territory of the Ukraine and the citizens of the Ukraine temporarily staying on the territory of the Russian Federation (28 October 1999).

[p. 4(RUS)]

Health care legal frameworks eg. 233 [RUS]

Medical diploma recognition is carried out under the Agreement on cooperation in the sphere of education of 15 May 1992 according to which the parties to the Agreement guarantee termless recognition of state-recognized. [p. 4(RUS)]

2.8 Financial frameworks

Health care financial framework eg. 1 [SE-FL]

Common investments in medical equipment within the sanitary cooperation framework between the cities of Haparanda and Tornio [p. 325]

3. Education and training

Guiding Qs 10 - Identifying CBC areas (Education and training)

Table 5 - Frequency of CBC instances in the Education area

	MOBILITY OF STUDENTS	MOBILITY OF TEACHERS	CROSS-BORDER INSTITUTIONS	LEGAL FRAMEWORKS	FINANCIAL FRAMEWORKS
AUSTRIA	1				
BELGIUM FR			2	2	
BELGIUM GSC					
BULGARIA					
CROATIA	2	1	3	5	1
CZECH REPUBLIC	1	1			
DENMARK	1	2		3	1
ESTONIA	1		1		
FRANCE	2	1	1	2	
GERMANY	1		1		
ICELAND					
LUXEMBURG			3		
MALTA					
MONACO				2	
NETHERLANDS			3		
PORTUGAL	3	1	3		1
RUSSIAN FED	1	1			
SAN MARINO					
SLOVAKIA					
SLOVENIA		1	1	2	
SPAIN					
SWEDEN	1	1	1	1	
SWITZERLAND	1	1	3	1	
UKRAINE	1	1			
TOT	16	11	22	18	3

Table 6 - Frequency of CBC instances in the Vocational training area

	MOBILITY OF WORKERS	MOBILITY OF TEACHERS	LEGAL FRAMEWORKS	FINANCIAL FRAMEWORKS
AUSTRIA	1			
BELGIUM FR				
BELGIUM GSC	3			
BULGARIA				
CROATIA	1			1
CZECH REPUBLIC	2	1		
DENMARK	1	1	1	
ESTONIA	1			
FRANCE			2	
GERMANY				
ICELAND				
LUXEMBURG				
MALTA				
MONACO				
NETHERLANDS				
PORTUGAL	1			
RUSSIAN FED				
SAN MARINO				
SLOVAKIA				
SLOVENIA			1	
SPAIN			1	
SWEDEN				
SWITZERLAND	2			
UKRAINE				
TOT	12	2	5	1

3.1 Mobility of students

Mobility of students eg. 1 [A]

Training for pupils with migrant background for a better access to the job market
[p. 4]

Mobility of students eg. 2 [HR-SL]

Euroregion Mura-Drava cross-border schemes promoting mobility in education sector
[p. 73]

Mobility of students eg. 3 [HR]

CEEPUS programme: Croatia participates in the mobility of students and teachers among member countries of the programme

Website: www.ceepus.info
[p. 95]

Mobility of students eg. 4 [CZ-PL]

Neighbours' language training courses
[p. 123]

Mobility of students eg. 5 [DK]

Students, researchers and workers are moving across the borders between all the Nordic countries, under the umbrella of Nordic Council of Ministers. Close cooperation within education and training.

[p. 129]

Mobility of students eg. 6 [EE-LV]

Cross-border cooperation between educational institutions is ongoing [i.e. functioning networks of cross-border cooperation have been established].

[p. 160]

Mobility of students eg. 7 [D-UK-ES-I-NL]

Learning programmes in border country language

[p. 186]

Mobility of students eg. 8 [F-B]

Mobility of students financed by INTERREG France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen [i.e. Distance Zero project: Champagne -Ardenne and Wallonie]

[p. 374] [MOT]

Mobility of students eg. 9 [F-D]

Upper Rhine Metropolitan Region cooperation on mobility under the pillar "Science of the metropolitan region" [p. 202]

Mobility of students eg. 10 [ES-P]

Exchange of contacts between Universities and Companies, in Galicia and Norte Portugal, resulting in the creation of partnerships and projects that promote education and business on both sides of the border, as well as the exchange of knowledge and experiences

[p. 256]

Mobility of students eg. 11 [ES-P]

The exchange of students between the University of Évora and Extremadura

[p. 257]

Mobility of students eg. 12 [ES-P]

Polytechnic education (Beja and Portalegre): several initiatives shared with the other side of the border, with regard to scientific research projects developed in the ambit of INTERREG III A and now the new POCTEP.

[p. 257]

Mobility of students eg. 13 [SE-FL]

In the Haparanda-Tornio area, there is since 1978, free attendance across the border on comprehensive school level: the families can choose if the children shall go to school in Haparanda or Tornio regardless which side of the border the family lives.

[p. 325]

Mobility of students eg. 14 [CH-F]

Project based cooperation CTJ area

[p. 354]

Mobility of students eg. 15 [UA-PL]

Mobility schemes between Ukraine and Poland

[p. 362]

Mobility of students eg. 166 [RUS]

Mobility schemes between the Russian Federation and its neighbours

[pp.5-7(RUS)]

3.2 Mobility of teachers

Mobility of teachers eg. 1 [HR-SL]

Euroregion Mura-Drava cross-border schemes promoting mobility in education sector

[p. 73]

Mobility of teachers eg. 2 [CZ-PL]

Neighbours' language training courses (CZ-PL)

[p. 123]

Mobility of teachers eg. 3 [DK]

European Collaborative Research Programmes (EUROCORES): EUROCORES programme consists of a number of large and multidisciplinary efforts in which

the research itself is funded by the participating member organizations.

[p. 130]

Mobility of teachers eg. 4 [DK]

The Top-level Research Initiative (TRI) is an effort on the part of the Nordic countries to find solutions to global climate challenges.

[p. 129]

Mobility of teachers eg. 5 [F-B]

Mobility of teachers financed by INTERREG France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen

[p. 374] [MOT]

Mobility of teachers eg. 6 [ES-P]

The exchange of teachers between the University of Évora and Extremadura

[p. 257]

Mobility of teachers eg. 7 [SL]

Cross-border mobility of teachers [i.e. EU programmes and other multilateral actions; bilateral agreements; spontaneous cooperation between schools]

[p. 289]

Mobility of teachers eg. 8 [SE-DK]

Cooperation between the University of Lund and the University of Copenhagen

[p. 325]

Mobility of teachers eg. 9 [F-D]

Teachers' Day of the Upper Rhine

Website: www.conference-rhin-sup.org

[p. 337]

Mobility of teachers eg. 10 [UA-PL]

Mobility schemes [i.e. joint trainings]

[p. 362]

Mobility of teachers eg. 171 [RUS]

Mobility schemes between the Russian Federation and its neighbours

[pp.5-7(RUS)]

3.3 Mobility of workers

Mobility of workers eg. 1 [A]

Cross-border exchange projects for trainees and apprentices

[p. 4]

Mobility of workers eg. 2 [B-D]

Euregio Meuse-Rhin framework project on butchery: funded under INTERREG IIIA the Synergien in der Fliesherausbildung built up an integrated framework of training on butchery techniques and regulations.

[p. 23]

Mobility of workers eg. 3 [B-D]

Euregio Meuse-Rhin framework project on food hygiene, safety and quality: funded under INTERREG IIIA the Qualité project developed cross-border training modules

[p. 24]

Mobility of workers eg. 4 [B-D]

Euregio Meuse-Rhin project on long-life vocational training/learning, Proqua-Euregionkompetenz, funded under INTERREG IIIA, the project aims at developing the vocational training framework of the Euroregion and it focuses its activities on language and intercultural dynamics

[p. 24]

Mobility of workers eg. 5 [HR-SL/HR-BiH]

Project targeted to entrepreneurs, rural population, project managers and tourist guides, such as: the transfer of good practices (projects involving the Krapina Zagorje County Croatia and the Spodnjepodravaska Region Slovenia), the “Establishment of licensed laboratory and surveillance station for ecological agriculture” project, made in cross-border cooperation with Bosnia and Herzegovina.

[p. 79/91]

Mobility of workers eg. 6 [CZ-PL]

Neighbours' language training courses

[p. 123]

Mobility of workers eg. 7 [CZ-PL]

Human resources development: training of staff in the tourism sector; training of staff in mountain rescue services; improving internet skills for citizen in age 50+

[p. 123]

Mobility of workers eg. 8 [DK]

Students, researchers and workers are moving across the borders between all the Nordic countries, under the umbrella of Nordic Council of Ministers. Close cooperation within education and training.

Website: www.norden.org

[p. 129]

Mobility of workers eg. 9 [EE-LV]

Training Latvian students in Valga County Vocational Training Centre (Estonia) using Latvian as the language of instruction

[p. 177]

Mobility of workers eg. 10 [P-S]

Interregional network to promote entrepreneurial development all along the Logistic Corridor Irun

[p. 258]

Mobility of workers eg. 11 [CH-F-D]

Regio Basiliensis common certification for vocational training Certifica Euregio

Website: www.euregio-zertifikat.de

[p. 336]

Mobility of workers eg. 12 [CH]

Project based cooperation CTJ area

[p. 354]

3.4 Cross-border institutions

Cross-border institutions eg. 1 [B-NL]

Transnational University of Limburg

[p. 11]

Cross-border institutions eg. 2 [B-NL]

Flemish-Dutch Organisation for the recognition of degrees

[p. 11]

Cross-border institutions eg. 3 [HR-I]

Four bilingual primary schools (Croatian and Italian language) in Rijeka

[p. 118]

Cross-border institutions eg. 4 [HR]

Learning neighbouring languages in primary schools (additional classes)

[p. 118]

Cross-border institutions eg. 5 [HR]

International cooperation between primary schools, working on joint projects and joint participations at various events.

[p. 118]

Cross-border institutions eg. 6 [EE-LV]

The existing Estonian-Latvian Institute in Valga and Latvian-Estonian Institute in Valka were rearranged into a unified Institute of Livonia (the former name of the region) for research work in common historical and cultural heritage, promotion of the neighbours' language studies, development of the area, etc.

[p. 177]

Cross-border institutions eg. 7 [F-D-I-ES]

Project based cooperation establishing several joint training centres [i.e. Académie de Nancy-Metz et Land de Sarre (F, D); Académie de Toulouse, Autonomie d'Aragon (F,ES); Pole d'excellence Education ed Formation (F, I)]

[p. 186]

Cross-border institutions eg. 8 [F-D]

Franco-German kindergarten in Liederschiedt, Lorraine, involving a joint educational concept

[p. 202]

Cross-border institutions eg. 9 [F-D]

Interregional award for research under the auspices of the Grand Region [i.e. Les réseaux d'excellence de la Grande Région 2010]

[p. 222]

Cross-border institutions eg. 10 [D-LUX]

Lycée germano-luxembourgeois Schengen-Perl

[p. 222]

Cross-border institutions eg. 11 [F-D]

Interministerial sector conferences [i.e. Enseignement supérieur et recherche]

Website: www.granderegion.net

[p. 222]

Cross-border institutions eg. 12 [NL]

Joint Master Programme

[p. 241]

Cross-border institutions eg. 13 [B-NL]

Joint degree of 8 cooperating universities in NL and Flanders offering students a better position on European labour market

[p. 241]

Cross-border institutions eg. 14 [NL]

Pilot project on teaching the language of the neighbouring country

[p. 241]

Cross-border institutions eg. 15 [P-ES]

The GNP-EGTC established two Protocols with the University of Vigo.

[p. 256]

Cross-border institutions eg. 16 [P-ES]

Project based cooperation: Beja and Portalegren on INTERREG III A and POCTEP

[p. 256]

Cross-border institutions eg. 17 [P-ES]

The Educational Cooperation Agreement established a program to carry out internships for Master Students of "Political Community and Territorial Cooperation", taking place in the team of the GNP-EGTC

[p. 256]

Cross-border institutions eg. 18 [SL-HU]

Bilingual school model in Slovene-Hungarian region
[p. 289]

Cross-border institutions eg. 19 [SE-FL]

Common comprehensive school – the language school – was started in 1989 (the school is situated in Haparanda and half of the pupils come from respective city)
[p. 325]

Cross-border institutions eg. 20 [CH-D-F]

Cross-border manual of the Upper Rhine region for school pupils and college students
Website: www.oberrheinschulbuch.org

[p. 336]

Cross-border institutions eg. 21 [CH]

Cross-border cooperation between teaching institutes of the region [i.e. COLINGUA]

Website: www.colingua.org

[p. 337]

Cross-border institutions eg. 22 [F-D]

Franco-German Agreement on bilingual education [i.e. binational and bicultural Franco-German Highschool of Fribourg-Brisgau]

Website: www.dfglfa.net

[p. 337]

3.5 Legal frameworks

Education legal frameworks eg. 1 [B-NL]

Ghent Agreements on Higher Education and Scientific Research: focus on teachers, IT, student mobility, intensification of cooperation between education institutions, quality and surveillance.

[p. 11]

Education legal frameworks eg. 2 [B-NL]

Flemish-Dutch Organisation for the recognition of degrees

[p. 11]

Education legal frameworks eg. 3 [HR-SLO]

Protocol of cooperation (2010): scholarship and lecturers exchanges, all Croatian and Slovenian pupils and students have the same rights of enrolling into schools and universities in both countries. The degrees the pupils/students obtain are also recognized as equals for the continuation of education

[p. 96]

Education legal frameworks eg. 4 [HR-HU]

Programme of cooperation 2009: scholarships for partial university studies, national minorities students scholarships [p. 96]

Education legal frameworks eg. 5 [HR-CG]

Programme of cooperation 2009 which provides scholarships for undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate studies.

[p. 96]

Education legal frameworks eg. 6 [HR-HU-I-SRB]

Minority rights: members of national minorities are guaranteed the right to education in their language and script as defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, constitutional law on the rights of national minorities and the law on education in the language and script of national minorities. Members of national minorities can effectuate their constitutional right to education in their mother tongue and script via three basic models and specialized educational framework. MODEL A – classes in the language and script of the national minority; MODEL B – bilingual classes; MODEL C – nurturing language and culture. Throughout Croatia education is being organized for Hungarian, Italian, Serbian (neighbouring countries) and all the other national minorities] [p. 97]

Education legal frameworks eg. 7 [HR-HU]

Agreement on Recognition of School Report Cards, Diplomas and Higher Education Levels (1997)

[p. 113]

Education legal frameworks eg. 8 [DK-D]

Oresund Region cooperation schemes

[p. 155]

Education legal frameworks eg. 9 [DK]

Nordic cooperation scheme in the field of education

[p. 129]

Education legal frameworks eg. 10 [DK-D]

RSD and SLH ongoing cooperation to ensure mutual recognition of education, especially in VET

[p. 147]

Education legal frameworks eg. 11 [F-I]

Project based cross-border cooperation w/l [i.e. “Pôle d’Excellence Éducation et Formation” (PEEF) financed by Piemonte Region]

[p. 374] [MOT]

Education legal frameworks eg. 12 [F-ES]

University Consortium TRANSVERSALIS

[p. 376] [MOT]

Education legal frameworks eg. 13 [MC-F]

Cooperation scheme w/ France - sharing of educational programs [i.e. cooperation agreement made by Sovereign Ordinance No. 15455 of 8 August 2002]

[p. 237]

Education legal frameworks eg. 14 [MC-F]

Recognition of higher education degrees on fine arts implemented by the Ordinance of 30 August 2005

[p. 237]

Education legal frameworks eg. 15 [SL-HU-I]

Possibility to learn neighbouring language in all border areas. In Slovene-Italian and in Slovene-Hungarian border region learning of neighbouring language is compulsory for all students from pre-school education throughout elementary and upper secondary schooling.

[p. 289]

Education legal frameworks eg. 16 [SL]

Common curricula are partly available for reciprocal minorities

[p. 289]

Education legal frameworks eg. 17 [SE]

Pupils in upper secondary school and vocational training have free attendance across the border

[p. 325]

Education legal frameworks eg. 18 [F-D-CH]

Education and Training working group of the Conference for the upper Rhine

[p. 336]

Vocational training legal frameworks eg. 1 [DK]

Cooperation under the Nordic Council of Ministers

[p. 129]

Vocational training legal frameworks eg. 2 [F]

Initiatives for acquiring competences in the context of cross-border mobility [i.e. ECVET]

[p.187]

Vocational training legal frameworks eg. 3 [F-CH]

Project based cross-border cooperation w/ CH [i.e. Modularisation Project -INTERREG France-Suisse]

[p.375] [MOT]

Vocational training legal frameworks eg. 4 [SL]

Vocational training for workers and job seekers under the authority of the Ministry of Labour and Social affairs

[p. 289]

Vocational training legal frameworks eg. 5 [P-ES]

The cooperation agreement between the Galician Health Service (Verín-Ourense Hospital) and the School of Nursing (Chaves), for nursing students internships.

[p. 320]

3.6 Financial frameworks

Education financial frameworks eg. 1 [CZ]

Cross-border participation to INTERREG IIIA and other EU funded programmes w/ specific projects

[p. 55-122]

Education financial frameworks eg. 2 [DK-D]

Project cooperation funded under INTERREG 4A Programme [i.e. Knowledge Region: cross-border cooperation between universities and exchange of students and teachers; Virtual Academy for Innovation and Lifelong Learning]

[p. 147]

Education financial frameworks eg. 3 [ES-P]

Investments in cooperation on the promotion of Spanish language in Portugal and promotion of Portuguese language in Spain: currently there are over 12,000 students in Extremadura studying the Portuguese language

[p. 257]

Training financial frameworks eg. 1 [HR]

Cross-border participation to INTERREG IIIA and other EU funded programmes w/ specific projects

[p. 55-122]

4. Labour market

Guiding Qs 11 - Identifying CBC areas (Labour Market)

Table 7 - Frequency of CBC instances in the Labour Market area

	JOB MATCHING	CROSS-BORDER MOBILITY	SOCIAL SECURITY FRAMEWORKS	TAXATION	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS	LEGAL FRAMEWORKS	FINANCIAL FRAMEWORKS
AUSTRIA							
BELGIUM FR	1				1		
BELGIUM GSC	1		1			1	
BULGARIA							
CROATIA	1						1
CZECH REPUBLIC		1					
DENMARK	3	2	1		1		
ESTONIA							
FRANCE	1				1	2	
GERMANY					5		
ICELAND							
LUXEMBURG					2		
MALTA							
MONACO						2	
NETHERLANDS		1			1		
PORTUGAL							1
RUSSIAN FED	1						
SAN MARINO							
SLOVAKIA	1					1	
SLOVENIA	2					1	
SPAIN						1	
SWEDEN	1				1		
SWITZERLAND						2	
UKRAINE							
TOT	12	4	2		12	10	2

4.1 Job matching

Job matching eg. 1 [DK]

Eures Network: providing information, advice and services in the field of recruitment and job-matching to job seekers and employers [p. 11]

Job matching eg. 2 [B]

Euregio Meuse-Rhin project on job matching: C@ke project funded under INTERREG IIIA the project enhances job matching w/in the retailing sector by providing info and a qualification framework [p. 25]

Job matching eg. 3 [HR]

Euroregion Mura-Drava cross-border schemes for job-matching [p. 73]

Job matching eg. 4 [DK-SE]

“ØresundDirekt”: provides info on social security, taxation, etc. for jobseekers and commuters, and (on the Swedish side) helps with paperwork [p. 153]

Job matching eg. 5 [DK-D]

“Infocenter Grænse”: Region Southern Denmark established an info office for jobseekers and commuters
[p. 131]

Job matching eg. 6 [DK-D]

Project cooperation under INTERREG 4 Pontifex: clarify obstacles and challenges impeding the cross border mobility of job seekers and integration of a joint labour market
[p. 153]

Job matching eg. 7 [F]

Forums for transfrontier jobs [i.e. JobDay, Jobdatings, Bourse transfrontalieres pour l'emploi: periodical exchange of information with the public]
[p. 376] [MOT]

Job matching eg. 8 [SK]

EURES is providing information, advices and recruitment/placement (job-matching) services.
[p. 269]

Job matching eg. 9 [SL-HR]

Job posting in the neighbouring country: the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Croatia concluded a bilateral agreement on social security (Convention on Social Security between Republic of Slovenia and Republic of Croatia, Official Gazette RS-International agreements, no. 21/1997) that amongst other things provides postings of workers to the other country. On the basis of the convention, postings of workers are taking place on regular basis.
[p. 289]

Job matching eg. 10 [SL-A-HU-HR]

Recognition of vocational qualifications [i.e. Austria, Hungary, Italy, Croatia]
[p. 291]

Job matching eg. 11 [SE-NO]

Swedish-Norwegian information service, Grensetjänsten, located at the Swedish Norwegian border, is giving advice on labour market issues (availability of jobs, taxation, social security etc.)
Website: www.grensetjansten.no
[p.326]

Job matching eg. 122 [RUS]

Several examples of cooperation in the field of employment services with its neighbours
[pp.7-8(RUS)]

4.2 Cross-border mobility

Cross-border mobility eg. 1 [CZ-PL]

CBC projects [i.e. neighbours' language training courses; training of staff in the tourism area and mountain rescue, improving internet skills for citizen in age 50+, human resource development in CBC area]
[p. 124]

Cross-border mobility eg. 2 [DK-D-SE]

Enhancing workers mobility: making available information about the countries' regulation on social security; establishing a closer contact with the respective authorities; ensuring that employees and employers get information on their rights and duties in relation to their respective labour markets

[p. 131]

Cross-border mobility eg. 3 [DK-D]

Institutionalized cooperation and services: in the Øresund Region Copenhagen and Southern Sweden/ the city of Malmö, and in Sønderjylland-Schleswig (Denmark and Germany)
[p. 131]

Cross-border mobility eg. 4 [NL-D-B]

A digital portal has been set up to provide information on legal differences.
[p. 241]

4.3 Social security frameworks

Social security frameworks eg. 1 [B-D-NL]

Project based cooperation for the harmonisation of the social security system w/in the Euregion Meuse-Rhin: EUPAROS project on workplace accidents, funded under INTERREG IIIA.
[p. 22]

Social security frameworks eg. 2 [DK]

Regulation (EC) 883/2004 on the coordination of social security schemes
[i.e. provides the framework for assistance among the member states in order to secure fast and correct handling of the cases]

[p.13]

4.4 Institutional frameworks

Labour institutional frameworks eg. 1 [B-NL]

Inter-municipal cooperation: between the Flemish city of Ghent and the Dutch municipality of Terneuzen on labour market issues and especially on horticulture [p. 11]

Labour institutional frameworks eg. 2 [DK-D-SE]

Employment Services (PES) w/in the European Employment Service (EURES), and financial support from EC. In the Øresund region, for example: 'EURES-T Partnership', comprising PES and social partners on both sides of the border. At the German-Danish border, the cooperation is based on a bilateral relation between PES on both sides [p. 131]

Labour institutional frameworks eg. 3 [D-F-LUX]

European employment devices [i.e. EURES-Transfrontaliers: EuresChannel (BE-FR-UK); P.E.D. (BE-FR-LUX); Saar-Lor-Lux-Rheinland-Pfalz (DE-FR-LUX); Oberrhein / Rhin Supérieur (FR-DE-CH)] [p.377] [MOT]

Labour institutional frameworks eg. 4 [D-PL]

Cross-border cooperation between Brandenburg and Poland in the area of labour policy [i.e. German-Polish working group that would actively monitor the process of creating full freedom of movement for workers from 2011] [p. 203]

Labour institutional frameworks eg. 5 [D-F-LUX]

EURES-T Saar-Lor-Lux-Trier/Western-Palatinate and EURES-T Upper Rhine [providing information to cross-frontier commuters on social insurance issues, pensions, double taxation, health insurance, etc., through the IT consultancy offices (INFOBEST) on the Upper Rhine]

[p. 204]

Labour institutional frameworks eg. 6 [D-F-LUX]

Interregional Labour Market Observation Office in the Greater Region

[p. 204]

Labour institutional frameworks eg. 7 [F-D-CH]

Committee of Experts on cross-frontier commuters of the ORK

[p. 204]

Labour institutional frameworks eg. 8 [D-F-CH]

German-French-Swiss Government Commission

[p. 204]

Labour institutional frameworks eg. 9 [D-F-CH]

Cross-border taskforce under the auspices of the Grand Region

[p. 223]

Labour institutional frameworks eg. 10 [CH]

Interregional employment observatory (OIE) of the Grand Region

[p. 224]

Labour institutional frameworks eg. 11 [NL]

On-going negotiations on mutual recognition of vocational qualifications

[p. 241]

Labour institutional frameworks eg. 12 [SE-NO-DK]

Bilateral meetings and agreements to integrate labour markets

[p.326]

4.5 Legal frameworks

Labour legal frameworks eg. 1 [B]

Euregio Meuse-Rhin projects on labour market re-organisation and harmonization

[i.e. Mobilzeit project - to develop new flexible labour market options - INTERREG IIIA;

Taskforce frontaliers project: to harmonise legal frameworks enhancing workers mobility - establishment of the cross-border workers working groups w/in the Euroregion - INTERREG IVA]

[p. 25]

Labour legal frameworks eg. 2 [F]

Implementation of European regulations and programmes [i.e. EURES; Grundtvig; Erasmus]

[p.187]

Labour legal frameworks eg. 3 [F-I]

Project based cross-border cooperation w/I [i.e. Transalp Travail sans frontiere]

[p. 377] [MOT]

Labour legal frameworks eg. 4 [F-MC]

Reciprocity agreement on wage-offering: French and Monegasque workers benefit from social legislation (1952)

[p. 237]

Labour legal frameworks eg. 5 [F-I]

Franco-Italian agreement on social security (1982)

[p. 237]

Labour legal frameworks eg. 6 [SK]

Implementation of relevant EU regulations

[p. 269]

Labour legal frameworks eg. 7 [SL]

Implementation of relevant EU regulations

[p. 290-291]

Labour legal frameworks eg. 8 [CH]

EU-CH bilateral agreements [p. 337]

Labour legal frameworks eg. 9 [CH]

Project based cooperation CTJ area [i.e. Minnovarc Project; VAE Project]

[p. 355]

4.6 Financial frameworks

Labour financial frameworks eg. 1 [HR]

Cross-border participation to INTERREG IIIA and other

EU funded programmes w/ specific projects

[i.e. INTERREG IIIA Galileo-Net]

[p. 79]

Labour financial frameworks eg. 2 [P-ES]

GNP-EGTC, hired a company to implement the system of economic and financial management

for Public Administration (CPA), resulting in a set of computer applications for economic and financial management designed to meet the needs of companies and public entities, regardless of the volume of funds handled. One of the most consistent and structuring projects in this sector seems to be the creation of an interregional network to promote entrepreneurial development all along the Logistic Corridor Irun that we have mentioned. This could stimulate business associations, logistic and industrial parks, or new urban investments and tourism attractions still few integrated in the market economy [p. 257]

5. Crisis and disaster/emergency management

Guiding Qs 12 - Identifying CBC areas (Crisis and disaster/emergency management)

Table 8 - Frequency of CBC instances in the Crisis and disaster/emergency area

	PREPAREDNESS	EMERGENCY RESPONSE	CROSS-BORDER INFRASTRUCTURE	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS	LEGAL FRAMEWORKS	FINANCIAL FRAMEWORKS
AUSTRIA		1				
BELGIUM FR		1			2	
BELGIUM GSC				1		
BULGARIA						
CROATIA	1				1	1
CZECH REPUBLIC	2					
DENMARK	1			1		
ESTONIA	1	1		1		
FRANCE		1				
GERMANY				1	1	
ICELAND						
LUXEMBURG	1					
MALTA						
MONACO					1	
NETHERLANDS			1	1		
PORTUGAL	3			1	1	
RUSSIAN FED					3	
SAN MARINO						
SLOVAKIA					1	
SLOVENIA					1	
SPAIN						
SWEDEN				1		
SWITZERLAND	2					
UKRAINE					1	
TOT	11	4	1	7	12	1

5.1 Preparedness

Crisis management preparedness eg. 1 [HR-SL-BiH-SRB]

Organisation of joint drills [i.e. organisation of bilateral and multilateral exercises w/regional scope] [p. 67]

Crisis management preparedness eg. 2 [CZ-PL]

Fire-fighters, mountain rescue cooperation schemes [p. 123]

Crisis management preparedness eg. 3 [CZ-PL]

Monitoring of environmental risks [i.e. floods prevention, prevention system of chemical protection] [p. 123]

Crisis management preparedness eg. 4 [DK]

Strong cooperation with NATO and IHP. The main focus of Danish Emergency Management Agency's international work is on the EU Mechanism (CECIS requests from both inside and outside the EU) and the UN system (UNDAC, INSARAG, WFP, OCHA) [p. 132]

Crisis management preparedness eg. 5 [EE-LV]

Valga and Valka cooperation between emergency agencies and fire brigades (Euregio Pskov-Livonia) [p. 166]

Crisis management preparedness eg. 6 [LUX]

Under the Civil protection jurisdiction
[p. 225]

Crisis management preparedness eg. 7 [P-ES]

Project of the local authorities to improve the connections between both systems, on natural and technologic disasters
[p. 258]

Crisis management preparedness eg. 8 [P-ES]

Preparation of a Master manager for emergencies by the emergency services and the civil protection within EUROACE [p. 258]

Crisis management preparedness eg. 9 [P-ES]

Development of a resource database for civil protection in the Euro-region
[p. 258]

Crisis management preparedness eg. 10 [CH]

Cross-border drills [i.e. REGIO-KAT93, REGIO CAT 2006]
[p. 338]

Crisis management preparedness eg. 11 [CH]

Bilingual dictionary for the intervention units
[p. 338]

5.2 Emergency response**Emergency response eg. 1 [A-D]**

Cross-border ambulance services between Kleinwalsertal and Allgäu (A-D)
[p. 4]

Emergency response eg. 2 [B-DK]

Baarle Fire and rescue service [i.e. joint cross-border service organised by the Belgian municipality of Baarle-Hertog and the Dutch municipality of Baarle-Nassau]
[p. 11]

Emergency response eg. 3 [EE-LV]

Preventive capacity against oil disasters at sea and trains has been increased for rescue and corrective measures
[p. 160]

Emergency response eg. 4 [F-D]

Franco-German fireboat [EGTC: project based cooperation for the Rhine Region]
[p.377] [MOT]

5.3 Cross-border Infrastructure**Crisis management infrastructure eg. 1 [NL]**

On line who is who directory, encouraging networking, exchanging of information about risks, facilitate cross

border planning in CDE management and facilitate mutual training and practicing
[p. 242]

5.4 Institutional frameworks**Crisis institutional frameworks eg. 1 [B-D]**

Euregio Meuse-Rhin project on crisis management and emergency response [i.e. EMR-IC builds up institutional cooperation between relevant agencies and practitioners - funded under INTERREG IIIA]
[p. 26]

Crisis institutional frameworks eg. 2 [DA]

The main focus of Danish Emergency Management Agency's international work is on the EU Mechanism (CECIS requests from both inside and outside the EU) and the UN system (UNDAC, INSARAG, WFP, OCHA)
[p. 132]

Crisis institutional frameworks eg. 3 [EE-LV]

Mutual aid on providing the ambulance service in the border areas (2010)
[p. 177]

Crisis institutional frameworks eg. 4 [D-NL]

Ems Dollart Region special purpose association (D, NL) [i.e. coordination agency based on specific bilateral agreement (1991)]
[p. 204]

Crisis institutional frameworks eg. 5 [NL]

Ministerial and political cooperation
[p. 242]

Crisis institutional frameworks eg. 6 [P-ES]

Consultation and info exchange w/in established CBC structures
[p. 258]

Crisis institutional frameworks eg. 7 [SE-FL]

Haparanda and Tornio common service and use/investment on equipment
[p. 326]

5.5 Legal frameworks

Crisis legal frameworks eg. 1 [B-NL]

Agreement on mutual assistance for combating disasters and accidents: framework agreement for provincial and local conventions since 1984
[p. 12]

Crisis legal frameworks eg. 2 [B-D]

“Rampenprotocol Scheldemonst”: Provincial Agreement -2003 - on info exchange and mutual assistance for combating disasters and accidents
[p. 12]

Crisis legal frameworks eg. 3 [HR-SL-HU-BiH]

Bilateral agreements with the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro, with provisions on:

- facilitation for international assistance in case of disasters;
- exchange of scientific data and expert meetings organization;
- exchange of information on threats and damages;
- exchange of information of established measurement values;
- joint training and exercises;
- education and training;
- enabling Croatian aerial fire fighting forces to intervene in the case of wildfires in BiH and CG) [p. 67-68]

Crisis legal frameworks eg. 4 [D-NL]

Several regional agreements between D and NL (establishing working groups, joint procedures and exchange of info): Joint declaration on 7 June 2001 between, the Minister of the Interior of the Federal Land of Lower Saxony and the Minister and the State Secretary for the Interior and Kingdom Relations of the Netherlands, on cross-border cooperation. It included comprehensive statements about further cross-border cooperation in the area of rendering assistance in the event of disasters and accidents
[p. 204]

Crisis legal frameworks eg. 5 [F-MC]

Bilateral agreement Franco- Monegasque on urgent medical service [i.e. SMUR]
[p. 237]

Crisis legal frameworks eg. 6 [P-S]

Adaptation protocols for emergency situations, between Portugal and Spain
[p. 258]

Crisis legal frameworks eg. 7 [SK-A/SK-PL]

Bilateral agreement w/all bordering states on common operations and exchange of information including operational agencies [i.e. SK-A "Agreement on cooperation between District Office Bratislava and Vienna Municipality"; SK-PL "Agreement on transfrontier cooperation and provision of mutual assistance in case of emergency"]
[p. 270]

Crisis legal frameworks eg. 8 [SL]

Several agreements in place [p. 294]

Crisis legal frameworks eg. 9 [UA-PL]

Bilateral agreements w/ PL
[p.363]

Crisis legal frameworks eg. 10 [RUS]

Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Ukraine on cooperation in preventing industrial accidents, natural disasters and mitigation of 23 April 1997.
[pp.8-9(RUS)]

Crisis legal frameworks eg. 11 [RUS]

Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Poland on cooperation in the Kaliningrad Oblast of Russia and north-eastern voivodship of the Republic of Poland (22 May 1992)
[pp.8-9(RUS)]

Crisis legal frameworks eg. 12 [RUS]

Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Lithuania on long-term cooperation of the Kaliningrad Oblast of the Russian Federation and the regions of the Republic of Lithuania (12 June 1999).
[pp.8-9(RUS)]

5.6 Financial frameworks

Crisis financial frameworks eg. 1 [CZ-PL]

[p.55-122]

Cross-border participation to INTERREG IIIA and other
EU funded programmes w/ specific projects

6. Crime prevention and criminal investigation

Guiding Qs 13 - Identifying CBC areas (Crime prevention and criminal investigation)

Table 9 - Frequency of CBC instances in the Crime prevention and criminal investigation area

	INVESTIGATION	EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION	INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION	PATROLLING	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS	LEGAL FRAMEWORKS	FINANCIAL FRAMEWORKS
AUSTRIA		1					
BELGIUM FR						2	
BELGIUM GSC		2			2	1	
BULGARIA							
CROATIA							
CZECH REPUBLIC		1		1	1		
DENMARK			1		1	3	
ESTONIA							
FRANCE					1		
GERMANY		2		1	2	1	
ICELAND							
LUXEMBURG					1		
MALTA							
MONACO							
NETHERLANDS					1		
PORTUGAL							
RUSSIAN FED		2			1		
SAN MARINO							
SLOVAKIA	1	1		1		1	2
SLOVENIA						3	
SPAIN						1	
SWEDEN		1			1		
SWITZERLAND	2	1	1	1		1	
UKRAINE					1		
TOT	3	11	2	4	12	13	2

6.1 Investigation

Investigation eg. 1 [SK]

Joint investigation teams
[p. 271]

Investigation eg. 2 [F-D]

Working group on fight against organised crime

[p. 339]

Investigation eg. 3 [CH-D]

Joint investigation teams (2008)
[p. 340]

6.2 Exchange of information

Exchange of information eg. 1 [A]

Projects concerning better cooperation of police units
[p. 4]

Exchange of information eg. 2 [B-D-NL]

Euregio Meuse-Rhin working group on civil protection and public security
[i.e. Ösikat: joint working group on civil protection and public security]

[p. 26]

Exchange of information eg. 3 [B-D-NL]

Euregio Meuse-Rhin project on Crime Observatory [i.e. funded under INTERREG the project aims at providing scientific insight to police on crime prevention and fight]

[p. 27]

Exchange of information eg. 4 [CZ-PL]

Joint training of Czech and Polish police brigades

[p. 124]

Exchange of information eg. 5 [D-PL]

Specialist conferences and work conferences are conducted at regular intervals. In 2010, the second specialist conference on border criminality was attended by representatives of the Polish police force and representatives of the Federal Criminal Police Office and representatives of the public prosecutor's office in Frankfurt (Oder).

[p. 206]

Exchange of information eg. 6 [D-PL]

Exchanging situation reports on regular intervals: every two weeks or once a month on special events

and criminal offences involving the border as well as German and Polish offenders.

[p. 206]

Exchange of information eg. 7 [SK-HU/ SK-A/ SK-PL]

Exchange of information at central and regional level [i.e. customs and police cooperation centres:

at the border with Hungary: Čunovo – Rajka, Slovenské Ďarmoty – Balassagyarmat, Slovenské Nové Mesto – Sátoraljaujhely;

at the border with Austria: Jarovce – Kittsee;

at the border with Poland: Trstená – Chyžné, Vyšný Komárnik – Barwinek]

[p. 271]

Exchange of information eg. 8 [F-D]

Daily contacts and info exchange and training [i.e. the future joint annual report on cross-border security matters "Lagebil"

[p. 340] Exchange of information eg. 9 [RUS]

Ongoing working meeting of heads of services – Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia in the Kursk Region and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Ukraine in the Sumy Region

[p. 10(RUS)]

6.3 Infrastructure protection

Infrastructure protection eg. 1 [DK-SE]

DK-SE cooperation in the Øresund Region based on DK-SE agreement on police cooperation in the Øresund Region (1999). The agreement is consequent to the construction of the Øresund Bridge, which has given a common land border to the two countries. Denmark and Sweden are thus called to comply with the Schengen Conventions' provisions on cross-border pursuit.

[p. 133]

Infrastructure protection eg. 2 [CH-F-D]

Joint use of the Sonar which allows the joint specialized teams to benefit from modern underwater detection instruments.

[p. 339]

6.4 Patrolling

Patrolling eg. 1 [CZ-PL]

Joint patrols on large-scale events, rescue operations, demonstrations

[p. 124]

Patrolling eg. 2 [D-PL]

Joint patrols as an integral part of direct cooperation between police stations and district headquarters

[p. 206]

Patrolling eg. 3 [SK]

Joint operations [i.e. joint patrols, support during major events, security of tourist sites, common traffic controls]

[p. 271]

Patrolling eg. 4 [CH-F-D]

Joint patrolling based on Mondorf Treaty

[p. 339]

6.5 Institutional frameworks

Crime prev. institutional frameworks eg. 1 [B-D-NL]

NeBeDeAgPol

[cooperation framework for police cooperation and fight against crime (B, D, NL)]

[p. 27]

Crime prev. institutional frameworks eg. 2 [B-D-NL]

Yearly strategic conference on police services

[the conference striving for harmonization and cooperation is organised at the 3 state levels given the impetus of the Euregio]

[p. 27]

Crime prev. institutional frameworks eg. 3 [CZ-PL]

Establishment of a joint monitoring centre

[p. 124]

Crime prev. institutional frameworks eg. 4 [DK-SE/DK-D]

Institutional arrangements for police cooperation on border control and cross-border crime:

Nordic police cooperation [i.e. based on annual meetings between the heads of the national police forces and regular meetings in a number of working groups]

Danish-German land and sea border cooperation; Danish-Swedish cooperation in the Øresund Region;

Baltic Sea Region Border Control Cooperation Body.

[i.e. Parties: Estonia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia and Sweden, while Iceland holds an observer status]

[p. 132-133]

Crime prev. institutional frameworks eg. 5 [F-B/ F-LUX/ F-I/ F-BR (Guyane)]

Bilateral agreements for the creation of cross-border structures w/ B, LUX, I, BR (Guyane) [i.e. centers for cross-border police cooperation (CCPD)]

[p.377] [MOT]

Crime prev. institutional frameworks eg. 6 [D-PL]

Commissioner for German-Polish Relations as an independent organisational unit which is available 24/7 as a contact for the Polish authorities

[p. 206]

Crime prev. institutional frameworks eg. 7 [D-F-B-LUX]

Joint Agency for Cross-Border Police and Customs Cooperation

[i.e. cooperation between Germany, France, Belgium and Luxembourg]

[p. 208]

Crime prev. institutional frameworks eg. 8 [B-F-D-LUX]

Network of young police officer of the Grand Region

[p. 225]

Crime prev. institutional frameworks eg. 9[NL]

Joint regional centers have been set up. Several projects and pilots have been developed in the exchange of information and analysis of cross border crime

[p. 242]

Crime prev. institutional frameworks eg. 10 [SE-FL]

Haparanda-Tornio daily cooperation of municipal police

[p. 326]

Crime prev. institutional frameworks eg. 11 [UA]

Project based cooperation

[p.363]

Crime prev. institutional frameworks eg. 12 [RUS]

Ministry of Interior in the Republic Karelia and the Central Criminal Police of Finland. Relationship on a stable routine basis in crime control with the local police departments and units of the Traffic Police of Finland.

[p.9(RUS)]

6.6 Legal frameworks

Crime prev. legal frameworks eg. 1 [B-NL-LUX]

Senningen Memorandum
[Memorandum of Understanding concerning the cooperation in the fields of police, justice and immigration (1996)]
[p. 12]

Crime prev. legal frameworks eg. 2 [B-NL-LUX]

Treaty on cross-border police interventions
[p. 12]

Crime prev. legal frameworks eg. 3 [B-D]

Bilateral agreement on police and custom cooperation in border region [i.e. Agreement (B, D) on cooperation practices and framework signed in 2000 and now under revision for further implementation of cooperation]
[p. 27]

Crime prev. legal frameworks eg. 4 [DK]

Nordic countries national police forces agreement (2003) [i.e. provisions on several practical aspects of Nordic police cooperation]
[p. 132]

Crime prev. legal frameworks eg. 5 [DK-D]

DK-D Agreement on police cooperation in the border region (2001)
[i.e. exchange information, cooperation in connection with control, surveillance and search activities and carry out common crime prevention]
[p. 133]

Crime prev. legal frameworks eg. 6 [DK]

Cross-border "Hot pursuit" under the conditions of Article 41 of the Schengen Convention
[p. 271]

Crime prev. legal frameworks eg. 7 [D-PL]

German-Polish Police Agreement [i.e. Cooperation between Police Authorities and Border Police Authorities in Border Areas (2002)]
[p. 206]

Crime prev. legal frameworks eg. 8 [SK]

Cooperation based on Schengen Treaty provisions and foreseen bilateral agreements
[p. 270]

Crime prev. legal frameworks eg. 9 [SL-I/SL-A/ SL-HU]

Bilateral agreements [i.e. SI-IT, SI-A, SI-HU]
[p. 294]

Crime prev. legal frameworks eg. 10 [SL]

Participation in international organizations [i.e. INTERPOL, EUROPOL, SECI]
[p. 294]

Crime prev. legal frameworks eg. 11 [SL]

Cooperation through liaison officers
[p. 294]

Crime prev. legal frameworks eg. 12 [F-D]

Mondorf Treaty (F-D) (1997)
[p. 339]

Crime prev. legal frameworks eg.13

Commissioner for German-Polish Relations: an independent organisation unit, created by the police force of the Federal Land of Brandenburg, which is available 24/7 as a contact for the Polish authorities and which coordinates the German-Polish police cooperation .
[p. 206]

6.7 Financial frameworks**Crime prev. financial frameworks eg. 1 [SK-CZ]**

Cross-border Cooperation Operational Programme for the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic
[p. 273]

Crime prev. financial frameworks eg. 2 [SK]

EU funds [i.e. Pre-Accession Assistance; Schengen Facility; External Borders Fund, Prevention of and Fight against Crime Programme; EU Regional Development Fund: 2007-2013]
[p. 273]

7. Environment

Guiding Qs 14 - Identifying CBC areas (Environment)

Management

- Are common natural heritage sites identified?
- Are rescue/civil protection services able to manage natural hazards in a cross-border fashion?
- Is there a cross-border water management system? Is it needed? How would it improve the area?
- Is there a cross-border sewerage system? Is it needed? How would it improve the area?
- Is there a cross-border waste collection system? Is it needed? How would it improve the area?
- ...

Institutional, legal and financial frameworks

- How can environmental policy in areas of common interest be harmonised?
- Are there institutionalised platforms for political coordination?
- What do national laws prescribe in terms of quality standards and sanitary regulations? Is there room for adopting common standards?
- Are there common provisions on land use and urban development policies?
- ...

Table 10 - Frequency of CBC instances in the Environment area

	PROTECTION OF NATURAL HERITAGE	POLLUTION PREVENTION	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS	LEGAL FRAMEWORKS	FINANCIAL FRAMEWORKS
AUSTRIA	1					
BELGIUM FR				1	1	
BELGIUM GSC	1		1	1		
BULGARIA						
CROATIA		1		1	1	1
CZECH REPUBLIC		1	1			
DENMARK				2		1
ESTONIA	1		1	1		1
FRANCE	1		2		4	1
GERMANY				1		
ICELAND						
LUXEMBURG		1		1		1
MALTA						
MONACO	1					
NETHERLANDS			1			
PORTUGAL	3		1			1
RUSSIAN FED				1	1	
SAN MARINO						
SLOVAKIA	2			1		
SLOVENIA		1				
SPAIN					2	
SWEDEN		1		1		
SWITZERLAND	2	1	2		1	
UKRAINE		1				

TOT	12	7	9	11	10	6
-----	----	---	---	----	----	---

7.1 Protection of natural heritage

Protection of natural heritage eg. 1 [A]

Project for the protection of alluvial forests, bogs and marshlands

[p. 5]

Protection of natural heritage eg. 2 [B-D]

Project on protection and valorisation of natural heritage

[i.e. Landes et tourbières – two phased project on info and training on biotypes protection in the cross-border area; Regiomarché- project on local products marketing and valorisation]

[p. 28]

Protection of natural heritage eg. 3 [EE-LV]

Establishing the joint national park along state border consisting some Estonian nature reserves (Nigula, Sookuninga etc) and North Vidzeme biosphere area

[p. 171]

Protection of natural heritage eg. 4 [F-B/ F-D]

Willingness to create EGTCs for cross-border cooperation between different natural parks [i.e. Parc Naturel Régional Scarpe-Escaut and Plaines de l'Escaut (B); PNR des Vosges du Nord and the Natural Park of Pfälzerwald (D)]

[p.3787] [MOT]

Protection of natural heritage eg. 5 [MC-F]

Project based cooperation on awareness raising on coastal protection initiated by the agreement RAMOGE

[p. 237]

Protection of natural heritage eg. 6 [ES-P]

Organisation of conferences and seminars [i.e. GNP-EGTC: "I CUMIO AMBIENTAL NO EIDO LOCAL GALICIA – NORTE DE PORTUGAL / XLV CURSO DE SAÚDE AMBIENTAL"]

[p. 259]

Protection of natural heritage eg. 7 [ES-P]

Parque Natural do Tejo Internacional

[EuroACE: the first international territorial planning experience related with water resources, the Alqueva project has the participation of 12 municipalities Spanish and Portuguese]

[p. 259]

Protection of natural heritage eg. 8 [ES-P]

POCTEP financed projects [i.e. investments in tourism; biodiversity and bird watching in Parque Natural do Tejo; Alquevar project; ALTERCEXA project for renewable energy; ANDALBAGUA (project related to the territory and its navigation in the Baixo Guadiana); GUADITER (project on heritage, greenways and tourist promotion the routes of the Baixo Guadiana); (environment projects to conservation the habitat of the Iberic lynx)]

[p. 258]

Protection of natural heritage eg. 9 [SK-UA-PL/ SK-A-CZ]

Trilateral protected areas: Trilateral Biosphere Reserve Eastern Carpathians (SK, UK, PL); and Trilateral Ramsar Site Floodplain of the Morava-Danube-Dyje Confluence (SK, A, CZ)

[p. 272]

Protection of natural heritage eg. 10 [SK-A]

Multilateral initiatives: Bilateral Ramsar (SK, A); Carpathian wetlands initiative, The Danube River Network of Protected Areas

[p. 272]

Protection of natural heritage eg. 11 [NL]

Project based cooperation

[p. 341]

Protection of natural heritage eg. 12 [NL]

Mapping of the natural protected areas by the Upper Rhine Conference

[p. 341]

7.2 Pollution prevention

Pollution prevention eg. 1 [HR]

Projects implemented aiming at water management – sanitation and water collection and distribution and sanitation of unauthorised dumping sites through remediation process

[p. 91]

Pollution prevention eg. 2 [CZ]

Cross-border schemes for monitoring of environmental risks [i.e. floods prevention, prevention system of chemical hazards]

[p. 123]

Pollution prevention eg. 3 [B-F-D-LUX]

Networking of data on air quality in the Grande Region (www.atmo-rhinsuperieur.net)

[p. 227]

Pollution prevention eg. 4 [SL]

Water management [p. 294]

Pollution prevention eg. 5 [SE]

Common measurement of air quality

[p. 326]

Pollution prevention eg. 6 [NL]

Project based cooperation [i.e. MoNit: prevention on underground waters pollution]

(www.lubw.baden-wuerttemberg.de)
[p. 341]

Pollution prevention eg. 7 [UA-PL]

Project based cooperation on San river [i.e. for the removal of pesticides; the project "Clean Buh" that

involves the construction and the reconstruction of treating facilities, creation of nature reserves and control of ecologically dangerous freights movement]
[p. 363]

7.3 Environmental management

Environmental management eg. 1 [B-D]

Cross-border waste waters management and depuration

[i.e. Petergensfeld (B) and Roetgen (D) agreement and infrastructure development to depurate Belgian waste waters in a German station]

[p. 28]

Environmental management eg. 2 [CZ]

Upgrading cross-border management infrastructure [i.e. water pipes networks, waste water treatment plants and sewerage systems, waste sorting systems]

[p. 124]

Environmental management eg. 3 [EE-LV]

Common waste management in border areas [i.e. wastes from South-Estonia are taken to Estonian waste centres about 150 km away although there is a waste centre in North-Latvia in a distance about 70 km]

[p. 178]

Environmental management eg. 4 [F-ES]

Project based cooperation on water management [i.e. SMEAG Garonne region cross-border observatory]

Environmental management eg. 5 [F-CH]

EGTC for water sanitation management in the border area of Pays de Gex and Canton de Genève (F, CH) (www.garona-i-garonne.com)

[p. 191]

Environmental management eg. 6 [F-I]

Joint planning for the Roya river basin [i.e. EUROBASIN project]

[p.378] [MOT]

Environmental management eg. 7 [NL]

Water management of small waters/brooks (practical and tailor made solutions are found to link the relevant competent authorities on both sides of the border)

[p. 242]

Environmental management eg. 8 [P-ES]

Feasibility study on Guadiana River

[EuroAAA]

[p. 259]

Environmental management eg. 9 [SE-FL]

Project based cooperation [i.e. Seveso II: earthquake prevention] (www.oberrheinkonferenz.de)

[p. 341]

Environmental management eg. 10 [CH]

Waste management

[p. 356]

7.4 Institutional frameworks

Environment institutional frameworks eg. 1 [B]

Joint River Management Bodies [i.e. Bekkencomité Dommel]

[p. 12]

Environment institutional frameworks eg. 2 [B-NL-LUX]

Euregio Meuse-Rhin rural development strategy: Dreilandenpark- provides an action plan for the sustainable development of the rural areas around the metropolitan area of Liège-Maastricht-Sittard-Heerlen-Aix-la-Chapelle-Eupen-Verviers - funded under INTERREG IIIA the project]

[p. 27]

Environment institutional frameworks eg. 3[HR-BiH/HR-CG/HR-HU/HR-SL]

Participation of the Croatian Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction in 5 IPA CBC programmes

[p. 61-62]

Environment institutional frameworks eg. 4 [DK]

The Top-level Research Initiative (TRI) Project [i.e. an effort on the part of the Nordic countries to find solutions to global climate challenges. The Top-level Research Initiative is supported by national institutions and agencies, in particular those financing research and innovation. They have financed a common pot for funding projects under the initiative]

[p. 129]

Environment institutional frameworks eg. 5 [DK-D-NL]

The Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation to protect and conserve the area (1978) [i.e. to coordinate management, monitoring as well as political matters] [p. 134]

Environment institutional frameworks eg. 6 [EE-RUS]

Joint commission of Estonia and Russia for protection and sustainable use of bordering water agencies (1997)

[i.e. promoting cooperation between governments, organises the exchange of data of environmental monitoring, broadens the cooperation possibilities between public and scientific organisations and supports the public debate/awareness]

[p. 160]

Environment institutional frameworks eg. 7 [F-CH-D]

Climate Protection Committee of the ORK and working group on the environment in the Greater Region

[p. 208]

Environment institutional frameworks eg. 8 [LUX-B-D]

Working group Energie of the Grand Region

[p. 226]

Environment institutional frameworks eg. 9 [SK-PL/SK-UA/ SK-HU]

Long-term cross-border cooperation implemented via: bilateral commissions (Slovak- Polish, Slovak-Ukrainian, Slovak-Hungarian), inter-ministerial cooperation, cooperation between adjacent protected areas administrations [i.e. national parks, etc.]

[p. 271]

Environment institutional frameworks eg. 10 [SE-FL]

Haparanda-Tornio cooperation

[p. 326]

Environment institutional frameworks eg. 111 [RUS]

Within the "Yaroslavna" Euroregion, a list of joint projects was agreed:

"Overhaul of the hydroelectric reservoirs bottom floodgates on the Sinyak river in Korenevsky District" (completed on 6 June 2011 with putting the object to commission);

"Integrated environmental survey of the Psel River basin within the Russian-Ukrainian border" allows studying the problem of reducing biological diversity, including the reduction of species diversity. [p. 11(RUS)]

7.5 Legal frameworks

Environment legal frameworks eg. 1 [B-F-NL]

Scheldt and Meuse Treaties

[treaties concerning the protection of the two rivers]

[p. 12]

Environment legal frameworks eg. 2 [HR]

Legal provisions for cross-border movement of waste [i.e. Basel Convention (OG-IT No. 3/94); (OG No. 69/06, 17/07, 39/09) and Waste Act (OG No. 178/04, 111/06, 60/08, 87/09); Regulations (EC) No 1013/2006; (EC) No 1379/2007; (EC) No 669/2008; (EC) No 308/2009]

[p. 56]

Environment legal frameworks eg. 3 [D-F]

Mutual assistance agreement and experimentation on processing of waste from factory waste incineration Strasbourg and Zweckverband Abfallbehandlung Kahlenberg (ZAK) Kahlenberg

[p. 187]

Environment legal frameworks eg. 4 [D]

Water management based on the integrated resource management at the watershed level principle

[p. 190]

Environment legal frameworks eg. 5 [F]

Law on Decentralised cooperation Chapter 5 article L.1115-1-1

[p. 189]

Environment legal frameworks eg. 6 [D]

Framework Directive on Water and Helsinki convention

[p. 189-190]

Environment legal frameworks eg. 7 [ES-P]

Cross-Border Cooperation Agreement between Navarre and the Community of Municipalities of the South Basque Country on the construction and operation of the new Danxaria sanitation system (2009)

[p. 312]

Environment legal frameworks eg. 8 [ES]

Cross-Border Cooperation Agreement between the Commonwealth Txingudi Intermunicipal Services (Spain) and the town of Hendaye on the joint use of a facility for waste recovery and similar household (2003)

[p. 312]

Environment legal frameworks eg. 9 [CH]

Upper Rhine Conference [i.e. the "Environment" joint working group - 1975]

[p. 340]

Environment legal frameworks eg. 10 [RUS]

Agreement on Inter-Regional Cooperation between the Voronezh Oblast of the Russian Federation and the Lugansk Oblast of the Ukraine in 2010.

[p. 10(RUS)]

7.6 Financial frameworks

Environment financial frameworks eg. 1 [HR]

Cross-border participation to INTERREG IIIA and other EU funded programmes w/ specific projects [i.e. INTERREG/CARDS-PHARE - SIPA project; INTERREG/CARDS-PHARE - "Adriatic parks united in educational and environmental tourism"] [p. 80]

Environment financial frameworks eg. 2 [DK]

Project cooperation under INTERREG 4A [i.e. BioBorderCorridor: common measures to protect certain plant and animal species; Cycling without borders: promotion of cycling as measure of transportation; STABIL: enhancement of agricultural management to reduce CO₂; Milk production: reduction of environmental impacts in connection with milk production; Nature experience: to raise awareness special nature areas at the west coast] [p. 148]

Environment financial frameworks eg. 3 [F]

Strong co-operation in the frame of different EU projects during the last 20 years [p. 171]

Environment financial frameworks eg. 4 [F-UK/ F-D-NL]

Cooperation on INTERREG III and IV funds on waste management: [i.e. Waste in Action project (F, UK); Minidéchets project (F, D, NL)] [p. 188]

Environment financial frameworks eg. 5 [LUX]

Several project activated by the Grand Region [i.e. Natura 2000/biodiversity; Agriculture, etc] [p. 226]

Environment financial frameworks eg. 6 [ES-P]

Investments in tourism, particularly on the high quality tourism "stone" (heritage built), gastronomic tourism, with emphasis on environmental tourism, especially in the Parque Natural do Tejo Internacional [p. 258]

8. Co-financing EU funds

Guiding Qs 15 - Identifying CBC areas (Co-financing EU funds)

Management

- Do stakeholders have the capacity to design and manage joint project to gain access to dedicated funds from the EU and other donors?
- Are there recognised excellencies in the field?
- Do central authorities provide support?
- Are non-public local actors informed about the possibility to access external funding by undertaking their activities in a CBC fashion?
- Are civil servants and relevant stakeholders trained on CBC practices and project making?
- ...

Institutional, legal and financial frameworks

- Are the appropriate tools (legal, administrative, financial) to develop joint cross-border bodies identified?
- Are there permanent CBC structures working to foster CBC ? Do they successfully foster participation?
- Are the EU cohesion policy tools known? Is the border area preparing for the 2014-2020 programming period?
- Are there Public-Private Partnership Schemes to be exploited in a cross-border fashion?
- Are there obstacles to the use of local and regional budgets for CBC actions?
- ...

Table 11 - Frequency of CBC instances on accessing EU funds

	ACCESS TO FUNDING	ACCESS TO CO-FINANCING	ACCESS TO EU FINANCING
AUSTRIA			
BELGIUM FR	1	1	1
BELGIUM GSC			2
BULGARIA	10		
CROATIA			2
CZECH REPUBLIC			1
DENMARK			1
ESTONIA			4
FRANCE			1
GERMANY			1
ICELAND			
LUXEMBURG			1
MALTA			
MONACO			
NETHERLANDS			
PORTUGAL			1
RUSSIAN FED			1
SAN MARINO			
SLOVAKIA			1
SLOVENIA			2
SPAIN			
SWEDEN			2

SWITZERLAND			2
UKRAINE			1
TOT	11	1	24

8.1 Access to funding

Access to funding eg. 1 [B]

Participation in several INTERREG programmes (A,B,C) [Flemish Region] [p. 12]

Access to funding eg. 2 [HR]

IPA CBC BG-FYROM - 85% EU – 15 % national (7,5 % from each country)

IPA CBC BG-SRB - 85% EU – 15 % national (7,5 % from each country for Priority axes 3 – Technical Assistance and own co-financing provided by Serbian beneficiaries for Priority axes 1 and Priority axes 2)

IPA CBC BG-TR - 85% EU – 15 % national (7,5 % from each country)

Cross-Border Programme BG-RO - 85 % EU – 15 % national co-financing for the Bulgarian partners

Cross-Border Programme BG-GR - 85 % EU – 15 % national co-financing for the Bulgarian partners

SEE OP – 85% ERDF + 15 % co-financing from the state budget for the Bulgarian partners

BSB JOP – 90 ENPI + 10 % co-financing from state budget for the Bulgarian partners

INTERREG IV C – 4CfPs – 15 % co-financing (10% state budget + 5 own co-financing) for the Bulgarian partners

ESPO – 100 % ERDF - 0% co-financing

URBACT - 85% ERDF and 15% own co-financing [p. 51-52]

8.2 Access to co-financing

Access to co-financing eg. 1 [B]

Participation in several INTERREG programmes (A,B,C) [Flemish Region] [p. 12]

8.3 Access to EU financing

Access to EU financing eg. 1 [B]

Managing authority for some INTERREG A programmes [Flemish Region] [p. 12]

Access to EU financing eg. 2

INTERREG Rhine-Meuse [INTERREG IV-A in 2007 to 2013 w/ 72 million euros ERDF and INTERREG IV-A] [p. 28]

Access to EU financing eg. 3 [B-NL-LUX]

INTERREG IV-A Greater Region [w/ 110 million Euros ERDF 2007 - 2013] [p. 28]

Access to EU financing eg. 4 [HR]

Several CBC projects funded under EU programmes [i.e. IPA CBC HR-SLO: Department of Culture; IPA CBC HR-HU; IPA CBC HR-BIH] [p. 108/118]

Access to EU financing eg. 5 [HR]

Several CBC co-financed projects in Split-Dalmatia County (2004-2007) [i.e. CARDS 5 projects, PHARE ADRIATIC 6 projects, INTERREG IIIa 5 projects] [p. 103]

Access to EU financing eg. 6 [CZ-PL]

SF – European Territorial Cooperation within CBC programme Czech Republic- Poland 2007-2013 [p. 124]

Access to EU financing eg. 7 [DK-SE-NO]

INTERREG IVA cross border programmes in the 2007-2013 [i.e. CBC with D through two programmes, cooperation with SE and NO and cooperation in the South Baltic. The competent Danish Ministry transferred implementation responsibility to the relevant regions and the regional municipality of Bornholm. Committees are responsible for the selection of projects under the 4 programmes] [p. 135]

Access to EU financing eg. 8 [EE-LV]

3 CBC programmes [Estonia-Latvia 2007-2013] [p. 160-161]

Access to EU financing eg. 9 [ES-FL]

Central Baltic INTERREG IVA 2007-2013 (including Southern Finland – Estonia, Archipelago and Islands sub-programmes) [p. 160-161]

Access to EU financing eg. 10 [EE-LV-RUS]

ENP Estonia-Latvia-Russia 2007-2013] [p. 160-161]

Access to EU financing eg. 11 [EE]

Transnational cooperation programme [Baltic Sea 2007-2013] [p. 160-161]

Access to EU financing eg. 12 [EE]

Interregional cooperation programmes [INTERREG IVC, URBACT II, INTERACT II, ESPON 2013]

[p. 160-161]

Access to EU financing eg. 13 [EE-LV]

Euregio Pskov-Livonia projects on INTERREG IIIA, Estonian-Latvian programme, Estonia-Latvia-Russia programme

[p. 166]

Access to EU financing eg. 14 [D]

Several lines of financing

[i.e. Operational Programme Italy / France Maritime; Program Alcotra; Cooperation program of the 2 Seas; Territorial Cooperation Operational Programme France - Spain - Andorra; INTERREG IV France - Wallonia - Flanders; Border Cooperation Operational Programme Amazon; Franco-Swiss programme; Programme Great Region; Interreg IVA France (Channel) - England; Upper Rhine program]

[p. 191-193]

Access to EU financing eg. 15 [D]

Several lines of financing

[i.e. OP INTERREG IV A Poland (Lubuskie Voivodship) – Brandenburg 2007 - 2013; OP INTERREG IV A Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania – Brandenburg – Poland; Rhineland-Palatinate INTERREG IV in the Upper Rhine; Target 3 Programme (INTERREG) Greater Region]

[p. 208- 209]

Access to EU financing eg. 16 [LUX]

CBC programmes under INTERREG IV A

[p. 228]

Access to EU financing eg. 17 [P]

Project based cooperation on EU funds

[p. 260]

Access to EU financing eg. 18 [SK]

CBC Programmes [i.e. CBC Program Slovak Republic – Czech republic (2007-2013); CBC Program Slovak

Republic – Austria 2007-2013; CBC Program Poland – Slovak Republic (2007-2013); CBC Program Hungary – Slovak Republic (2007-2013); Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine Cross-border Cooperation Program (2007-2013)]

[p. 273]

Access to EU financing eg. 19 [SL]

CBC programmes under ETC

[p. 295]

Access to EU financing eg. 20 [SL]

EU funds [i.e. ERDF, IPA]

[p. 295]

Access to EU financing eg. 21 [SE]

14 programs for Territorial Cooperation (former Interreg) and one program of the European Partnership and Neighborhood program with Russia

[p. 327]

Access to EU financing eg. 22 [SE]

Three larger transnational programs covering the Baltic Sea Region, the North Sea Region and the Northern Periphery

[p. 327]

Access to EU financing eg. 23 [CH]

INTERREG II-III and CTE

[p. 342]

Access to EU financing eg. 24 [F-CH]

INTERREG IVA France-Suisse CJT

[p. 356]

Access to EU financing eg. 25 [UA]

EU funding

[p. 364]

Access to EU financing eg. 266 [RUS]

EU funding ENPI

[pp. 11-12(RUS)]

SECTION 2

IDENTIFYING CBC OBSTACLES

HOW TO IDENTIFY OBSTACLES

Identifying an obstacle to CBC implies that cooperating across border is, at the very least, identified as a desirable approach to the solution of a problem felt at the local, border area level. Often, obstacles to CBC arise as cooperative activities develop and relevant actors interpret CBC as a feasible and effective tool to achieve their desired targets.

Any obstacle to CBC is, indeed, a problem determined by a set of causes and implying a number of effects. Therefore, the framework for the identification a border problem (Guiding Qs 3 - Identifying a Cross-border problem p. 17) provides a useful first approach to clearly identify an obstacle.

However, identifying a CBC obstacle implies setting it against the wider CBC context in order to understand the operational area to which it pertains and the reasons for its persistence.

If it seems relatively simple to identify the operational area within which an obstacle arises, it is more difficult to single out the factors contributing to the persistence of that obstacle. These can be found directly in the cooperation process and or belong to the external context (i.e. national, international, etc) which, anyhow, impact directly on the border area's CBC potential.

When considering any obstacle, the first question is about its cross-border nature.

Can the obstacle be removed by stakeholders acting independently on either side of the border?

If the answer is negative, then, it should be further questioned:

what are the additional cross-border benefits to be gained by its removal?

Identifying obstacles in specific operational areas

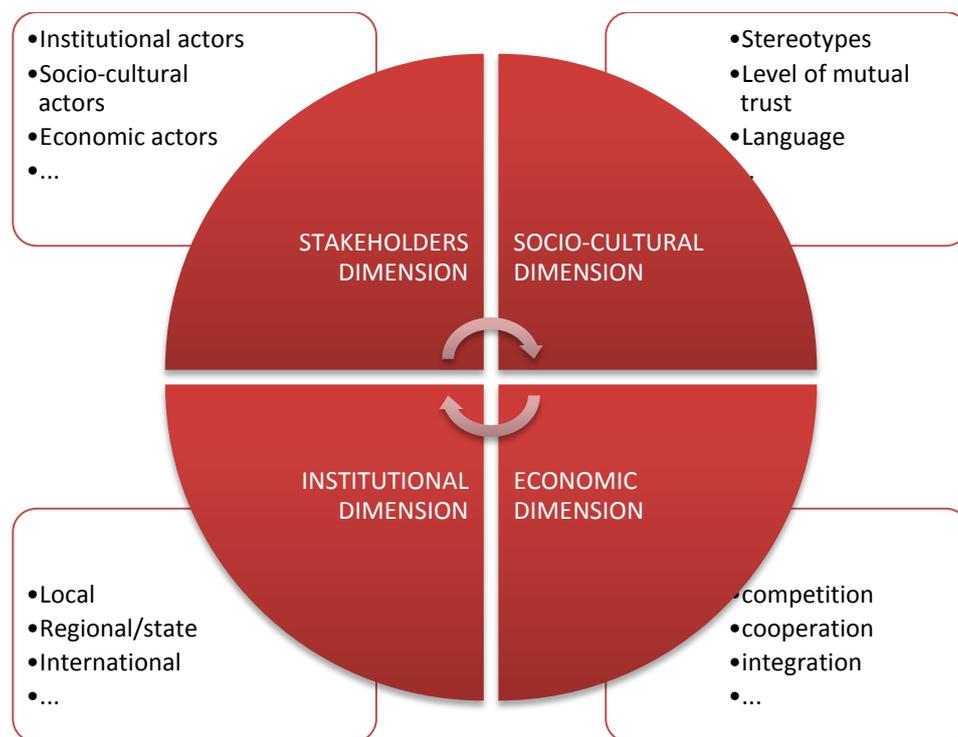
Part 1. OBSTACLES PERTAINING DIFFERENT CBC AREAS collects the instances of cooperation where respondents identified specific obstacles in the following operational areas:

1. Mobility and transport
2. Health care
3. Education and training
4. Access to labour market
5. Media and telecom
6. Crisis management
7. Crime prevention/ security
8. Environment
9. Financing

In order to identify their causes and effects it is useful to start by identifying to which dimension of CBC they belong. It is key to know whether the obstacle is linked to the behaviour or attitude of the stakeholders, whether it is rooted in the socio-cultural context, whether it pertains to the economic or institutional contexts.

The four dimensions for the identification of obstacles are represented in the graphics below.

Figure 8 - the dimensions for the identification of obstacles



The intensity of CBC activities in each operational area is a litmus test for the identification of obstacles. It is necessary to know which actors are more actively involved, which are the areas of cooperation where most CBC activities take place, what are the main goals of such activities. The level of training of local stakeholders in CBC matters is essential to the clear understanding of CBC potentialities. The capacity of local institutional actors is indispensable to stimulate the participation of socio-cultural and economic stakeholders. A low degree of participation in CBC and a low propensity to cooperate of local stakeholders is often a key obstacle to CBC.

CBC is a process that, starting from specific actions, has spill-overs on a variety of sectors. Obstacles specific to an operational area are likely to impact other sectors too.

The socio-cultural context within which CBC is developed plays a key role in promoting of hindering stakeholders' propensity to engage in CBC actions and their participation to a common vision of the border area. The socio-economic context, on the other hand, determines – at least in the initial phases of CBC – the scope and magnitude for CBC actions.

Whilst the national institutional context is crucial insofar as it determines the room for manoeuvre of local stakeholders and provides the reference framework within which they can act with respect to their prerogatives, the international institutional provides the framework within which they operate depending on the international undertakings which the States have entered into.

The following guiding questions may prove useful to identify the relevant dimension:

Guiding Qs 16 - Identifying obstacles dimensions

STAKEHOLDERS DIMENSION (insitutional, socio-cultural, economic actors)**•CAPACITY**

- Has the relevant actor the insitutional/legal capacity to carry out the CBC activity?
- Is the activity in line with its daily routine?
- Is the activity proportionate to the reources available to it?
- Does it have the necessary expertise

•PARTICIPATION

- Does the actor share the same vision and mission of its border counterparts?
- Is it willing to invest time and resources in it?
- Is it willing to take risks?

•COORDINATION

- Does the actor work in a relevant CBC network?
- Is its activity cross-sectoral? Has it sought the involvement of the relevant stakeholders?
- Is the actor active within its natioanal reference network to find support for its activity at the border level?

SOCIO-CULTURAL DIMENSION

- Is cooperation difficult because of divergent representations of recent historical events?
- Is there a need for a reconciliation process?
- Is there little or no wide-spread trust among the population?
- Would LAs cooperation been regarded with diffidence by citizens?
- Do negative stereotypes permain in younger generations?
- Are there minority groups? Are they rights protected and promoted?
- Are language barriers felt in the daily life? At the institutional level?
- ...

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

- Do custom regulations limit the movement of people, goods and services?
- Is the transport and border crossing infrastructure sufficient?
- Is there a potential for integration/cooperation between economic actors?
- Are the predominant economic sectors on each side of the border too different, too similar, complementary?
- Are there central/national incentives distorting cross-border markets?
- ...

INSTITUTIONAL DIMENSION**•LOCAL**

- Are the competences and powers of local communities and authorities on CBC matters clearly identified?
- Do LAs and Central authorities work in partnership?
- Are there CBC set ups in place? What is their nature, scope and legal setting?
- Is the political agenda of LAs on both side of the borders open to CBC activities?
- ...

•CENTRAL

- What is the dministrative nature of the State (centralised, federal, etc)?
- Is the state member of the EU?
- Has the state signed, ratified and implemente Madrid Outline Conventions and its protocols?
- Has the state entered any bi- or multi-lateral undertaking on CBC?
- ...

Identifying factors contributing to obstacle persistence

CBC is a multifaceted cross-sectoral process and the obstacles to its development are too likely to be multi-dimensional and cross-sectoral. Therefore, obstacles tend to manifest across operational areas and are determined by transversal factors.

The analysis of collected data, showed that obstacles mostly fallen within one or more of the following categories:

1. Institutional factors
2. Administrative factors
3. Economic factors
4. Factors linked to the level of Expertise of stakeholders involved
5. Cultural factors
6. Factors linked to the degree of propensity to cooperate of stakeholders involved

Part 2. REASONS FOR OBSTACLES PERSISTENCE gives a full account of relevant collected data. In order to be able to select the most insightful instances and single out the core aspects of the possible obstacles affecting a specific border area, the following *evaluation grids* are provided.

The *evaluation grids* for each of the six categories above, make it possible, by assessing the relevance of ten statements, to identify which factors are most likely to represent an obstacle. Moreover, by comparing the score obtained in each grid it is possible to prioritise among obstacles categories.

The suggested methodology is not intended to be a sound scientific assessment of the weight and impact of obstacles on the CBC, rather it is intended as a tool to facilitate stakeholders analysis of the problems they face in carrying out their CBC activities. It eventually pushes the observer to look beyond what he/she thinks the obstacles is at first glance and to set it against the whole CBC context.

Evaluation grid 1 - Assessing institutional factors

INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS	Totally untrue	Partially untrue	Partially true	Totally true	Not relevant
1. LAs do not have sufficient autonomy	1	2	3	4	0
2. LAs have different competencies on both sides of the border	1	2	3	4	0
3. Domestic law is too restrictive in matters of CBC	1	2	3	4	0
4. Existing CBC structures lack credibility	1	2	3	4	0
5. Existing CBC structures lack powers to act	1	2	3	4	0
6. Financial resources for CBC are inadequate	1	2	3	4	0
7. Different political agenda of Las on both side of the border	1	2	3	4	0
8. Membership to the EU does not provide a viable legal framework	1	2	3	4	0
9. Membership to the EU does not offer a viable financial framework	1	2	3	4	0
10. COE Instruments do not provide a viable legal framework (not signed or ratified)	1	2	3	4	0

SCORE

Evaluation grid 2 - Assessing administrative factors

ADMINISTRATIVE FACTORS	Totally untrue	Partially untrue	Partially true	Totally true	Not relevant
1. The border area is not clearly defined	1	2	3	4	0
2. The actor with competence on the matter is not entitled to act on a CBC level	1	2	3	4	0
3. Complex administrative matters are dealt with regional or central authorities	1	2	3	4	0
4. There is no administrative protocol to handle the matter	1	2	3	4	0
5. Bureaucratic requirements are too lengthy and complex	1	2	3	4	0
6. Fees for the provision of public services are set through different standards	1	2	3	4	0
7. Public-private partnership schemes are difficult to set up	1	2	3	4	0
8. It is difficult to collect information about the administrative requirements across borders	1	2	3	4	0
9. Co-financing of international projects is not allowed by domestic law	1	2	3	4	0
10. Recognition of diplomas, degrees and professional certification is handled by central authorities	1	2	3	4	0
SCORE					

Evaluation grid 3 - Assessing economic factors

ECONOMIC FACTORS	Totally untrue	Partially untrue	Partially true	Totally true	Not relevant
1. The levels of economic development on the two sides of the border are too different	1	2	3	4	0
2. Labour market regulations are too different to allow for integration	1	2	3	4	0
3. Different taxation systems hinder cross-border workers mobility	1	2	3	4	0
4. Different fiscal regimes distort private investments	1	2	3	4	0
5. Customs and border crossing infrastructure limit economic relations	1	2	3	4	0
6. State subsidies distort competition	1	2	3	4	0
7. The main economic and financial flows are still oriented towards respective national centers	1	2	3	4	0
8. Private actors do not recognise any added value in cross-border cooperation	1	2	3	4	0
9. Opening up the border is weakening traditional economic sectors due to exacerbated competition	1	2	3	4	0
10. The level of economic development of the area is limited by the lack of relevant infrastructures	1	2	3	4	0
SCORE					

Evaluation grid 4 - Assessing actors' expertise

EXPERTISE OF ACTORS INVOLVED	Totally untrue	Partially untrue	Partially true	Totally true	Not relevant
1. Local institutional actors do not have a sufficient level of expertise in CBC matters	1	2	3	4	0
2. Local socio-cultural actors do not have a sufficient level of expertise in CBC matters	1	2	3	4	0
3. Local economic actors do not have a sufficient level of expertise in CBC matters	1	2	3	4	0
4. CBC structures do not have the sufficient expertise in CBC matters	1	2	3	4	0
5. Actors with expertise in CBC matters do not share it and keep CBC benefits to themselves	1	2	3	4	0
6. Central authorities do not provide the necessary expertise	1	2	3	4	0
7. Language difference impedes communication	1	2	3	4	0
8. Access to project based CBC funds is too complex	1	2	3	4	0
9. Existing funding opportunities do not cover the areas where CBC actions need to be implemented	1	2	3	4	0
10. Existing funding opportunities imply accounting procedures which are too complex and time consuming	1	2	3	4	0
SCORE					

Evaluation grid 5 - Assessing cultural factors

CULTURAL FACTORS	Totally untrue	Partially untrue	Partially true	Totally true	Not relevant
1. People look at CBC with diffidence and scepticism	1	2	3	4	0
2. Historical divisions are still present	1	2	3	4	0
3. Negative stereotypes limit contacts	1	2	3	4	0
4. National minority groups rights are neither protected nor promoted	1	2	3	4	0
5. Cross-border cultural initiatives are limited to very specific groups	1	2	3	4	0
6. Cultural exchanges and interactions are not promoted	1	2	3	4	0
7. There is little knowledge of the neighbouring language	1	2	3	4	0
8. There is little knowledge of the neighbours tradition and cultural manifestations	1	2	3	4	0
9. There is no joint territorial marketing of the cross-border	1	2	3	4	0
10. There is competition in the promotion of traditional products	1	2	3	4	0
SCORE					

Evaluation grid 6 - Assessing actors' propensity to cooperate

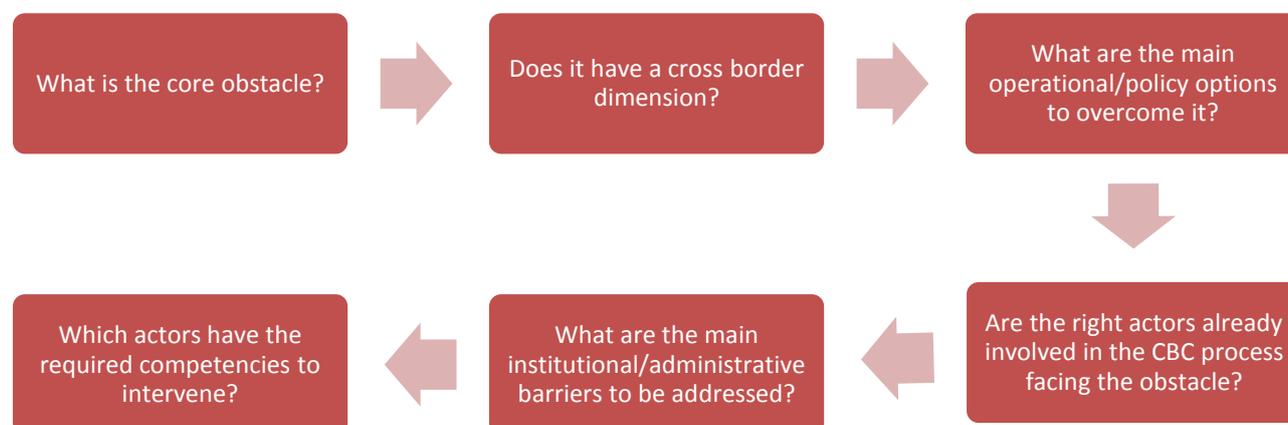
PROPENSITY TO COOPERATE	Totally untrue	Partially untrue	Partially true	Totally true	Not relevant
1. Participation of local institutional actors to CBC actions is limited to sporadic initiatives	1	2	3	4	0
2. Participation of local socio-cultural actors to CBC actions is very limited	1	2	3	4	0
3. Participation of local economic actors to CBC actions is very limited	1	2	3	4	0
4. There is a lack of cross-border coordination of activities in the institutional sector	1	2	3	4	0
5. There is a lack of cross-border coordination of activities in the socio-cultural sector	1	2	3	4	0
6. There is a lack of cross-border coordination of activities in the economic sector	1	2	3	4	0
7. Initiating project based cooperation is difficult because it is difficult to identify border counterparts	1	2	3	4	0
8. Actors involved in project based cooperation do not open up their partnerships	1	2	3	4	0
9. Funding opportunities requirements imply larger partnership developing beyond the border area	1	2	3	4	0
10. Funding opportunities requirements imply identify partners with large financial autonomy/capacity	1	2	3	4	0
SCORE					

Identifying the appropriate institutional level to address obstacles

As CBC develops from project-based cooperation to more consistent and coherent actions, its objectives become, in parallel, more ambitious. The more complex the goals set for the CBC, the more complex will be the operational and legal basis for it. Obstacles may appear at all stages of CBC but, as it develops, their solution is more likely to need higher levels of clearance from competent regional and central authorities.

In order, therefore, to find appropriate solutions obstacles it is essential to be able to identify the proportionate level of analysis. This implies assessing the level of ambition of the objectives and the existing options available to their attainment.

Guiding Qs 17- Identifying the appropriate institutional level to address obstacles



1. Obstacles pertaining different CBC areas

Table 12 - Frequency of obstacles pertaining different CBC areas

	MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT	HEALTH CARE	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	ACCESS TO LABOUR MARKET	MEDIA AND TELECOM	CRISIS MANAGEMENT	CRIME PREVENTION/ SECURITY	ENVIRONMENT	FINANCING
AUSTRIA									
BELGIUM (FR)	3	5	2	2		3	3	3	
BELGIUM (GSC)	1	1	3	5	1	3	1		
BULGARIA									3
CROATIA	1		3			1		6	4
CZECH REPUBLIC									1
DENMARK		1	2	1		1			2
ESTONIA	4	2	2	6		1	1	3	6
FRANCE	6	3	5	5		2		3	2
GERMANY	2	1	1	2		2	2		3
ICELAND									
LUXEMBURG									
MALTA									
MONACO									
NETHERLANDS	2	3	1	1		2	1	1	2
PORTUGAL	1	1	3	3		1		1	1
RUSSIAN FED	1	1	1			1	1		
SAN MARINO									
SLOVAKIA	1	1				2		5	4
SLOVENIA			2						3
SPAIN	2	3	2	2		4			2
SWEDEN	1	1		2		1	1		
SWITZERLAND	6	4	5	4	1	3	3	3	3
UKRAINE									
TOTAL	31	27	29	29	2	24	13	15	32

1.1 Mobility and (public) transport

Transport obstacles eg. 1 [B]

Differences in legislation
[p. 13]

Transport obstacles eg. 2 [B]

Low return on public transport in border regions
[p. 13]

Transport obstacles eg. 3 [B]

Different tariff systems
[p. 13]

Transport obstacles eg. 4 [B]

Insufficient border crossing infrastructures [i.e. cross-border roads sustaining the increased traffic]
[p. 38]

Transport obstacles eg. 5 [HR]

Lack of flexibility of institutions and programmes [i.e. for the initiatives carried out by the Euroregion Mura-Drava]
[p. 75]

Transport obstacles eg. 6 [EE-RUS]

Underdeveloped transport connections combined with large distances within the area
[p. 161]

Transport obstacles eg. 7 [EE-RUS]

Unsatisfactory throughput capacity of border crossing points between Estonia and Russia

[i.e. queues for trucks and constrains carriage of goods and economic cooperation]
[p. 161]

Transport obstacles eg. 8 [EE]

Inadequate railways hindering economic cooperation and business development
[p. 161]

Transport obstacles eg. 9 [EE]

National legislation makes no distinction between international and cross-border public transport despite differences between the two [i.e. international transport, intercity bus lines, operates on commercial basis whereas local or regional lines crossing borders briefly are usually dependent on subsidies] [p. 178]

Transport obstacles eg. 10 [F]

Lack of available information about the cross-border mobility dynamics
[p.379] [MOT]

Transport obstacles eg. 11 [F]

Lack of priority on the political agenda of authorities on all levels (local, regional, national, European) regarding the transfrontier public transport actors
[p.380] [MOT]

Transport obstacles eg. 12 [F]

Maladjustment of the national urban planning documents to the local transfrontier contexts and needs
[p.380] [MOT]

Transport obstacles eg. 13 [F]

Lack of financial resources
[p.380] [MOT]

Transport obstacles eg. 14 [F]

Absence of legal framework for transfrontier transport actors
[p.380] [MOT]

Transport obstacles eg. 15 [F]

Differences in procedures and competences between the countries
[p.380] [MOT]

Transport obstacles eg. 16 [D-LUX]

Different competencies of partners [i.e. integrated transport system of the Greater Region: Nation State of Luxembourg – local partner in Rhineland-Palatinate]
[p. 209]

Transport obstacles eg. 17 [D]

Different subsidies for fares
[p. 209]

Transport obstacles eg. 18 [NL]

Circulation of cross-border traffic is hampered where connecting roads at both sides of the border are of a different order
[p. 240]

Transport obstacles eg. 19 [NL]

Differences in safety-systems, differences in Electricity and Voltages (causing high costs), differences in priorities, budgets, differences in public tender of railway concessions
[p. 243]

Transport obstacles eg. 20 [P]

Planning, design and management of public transport by the authorities in border regions
[p. 262]

Transport obstacles eg. 21 [SK]

Problems on Schengen borders
[i.e. strict security regime and limited capacity on the border; traffic congestions at the frontier crossing; no direct and regular bus-connections; underdeveloped infrastructure]
[p. 274]

Transport obstacles eg. 22 [ES-P]

Galician-Portuguese border
[i.e. institutional asymmetry; difficulties in airport coordination; need for harmonisation of regulations and coordination of private initiatives for the transport of goods]
[p. 316]

Transport obstacles eg. 23 [ES-P]

Problems resulting from peripheral location [i.e. Andalucia]
[p. 316]

Transport obstacles eg. 24 [SE]

Passenger fee system
[p. 327]

Transport obstacles eg. 25 [CH]

Lack of financial resources
[p. 343]

Transport obstacles eg. 26 [CH]

Competition between operators
[p. 343]

Transport obstacles eg. 27 [CH]

Different pricing systems
[p. 343]

Transport obstacles eg. 28 [CH]

Problems with the coordination
[p. 343]

Transport obstacles eg. 29 [CH]

CBC infrastructural problems
[p. 357]

Transport obstacles eg. 30 [CH]

Financial and political problems
[p. 357]

Transport obstacles eg. 31 [RUS]

Necessary to obtain permission from the Ministries of Transport of Russia and the Ukraine to perform passenger transportation services. The procedure for obtaining such permits is long, requires carriers' repeated visits to Moscow and Kiev. The existing procedure does not allow to react quickly to changes in traffic flow, which reduces the mobility of the population of border regions.

1.2 Health care

Health care obstacles eg. 1 [B]

Differences in legislation and health care systems [p. 13]

Health care obstacles eg. 2 [B]

Different prices for the use of health care [p. 13]

Health care obstacles eg. 3 [B]

Different reimbursement of the costs by insurance companies [p. 13]

Health care obstacles eg. 4 [B]

Non-horizontal knowledge of the health care system in bordering country [p. 13]

Health care obstacles eg. 5 [B]

Difference in language [p. 13]

Health care obstacles eg. 6 [B]

Differences in legislation and health care systems:

- Administrative health insurance problems [i.e. laws regarding the insurance for transfrontier workers in NL].
- Double payment of health insurance to the German government.

[p. 41-43]

Health care obstacles eg. 7 [DK]

Language can in some circumstances be a problem in the communication with patients [p. 149]

Health care obstacles eg. 8 [EE]

Lack of legislation and information [p. 172]

Health care obstacles eg. 9 [EE]

No recognition of the health insurance in the neighbouring country [p. 178]

Health care obstacles eg. 10 [F]

Lack of common quality standard and compliance for roads passing through the territory of Voronezh and Luhansk Oblasts, the difference may be the reason for the decline of transit transport of freight flows. [p. 13(RUS)]

Differences in legal and administrative systems of the countries

[p.381] [MOT]

Health care obstacles eg. 11 [F]

Language barrier

[p.381] [MOT]

Health care obstacles eg. 12 [F]

High rates of patients and professionals can create significant imbalance

[p.381] [MOT]

Health care obstacles eg. 13 [F-G]

Liability issues that are regulated by the Franco-German Framework Agreement on Cross-Border Healthcare, but have not yet been regulated with the other partner countries [p. 209]

Health care obstacles eg. 14 [NL]

Differences in taxation, social security, pensions and health systems, making working across the border less attractive [p. 243]

Health care obstacles eg. 15 [F]

Different ways of incorporating the academic function of university hospitals

[p. 243]

Health care obstacles eg. 16 [NL-D]

Differences in equipment and competences of ambulance personnel create legal uncertainty in terms of liability (Dutch German border)

[p. 243]

Health care obstacles eg. 17 [P]

Lack of integration allowing assistance to the citizens of the other country

[p. 261]

Health care obstacles eg. 18 [SK]

Lack of curricula and diplomas recognition [p. 274]

Health care obstacles eg. 19 [ES]

Reimbursement of cross-border health care [p. 317]

Health care obstacles eg. 20 [ES]

Differing regulations

[p. 317]

Health care obstacles eg. 21 [ES]

Scarcity of doctors in cross-border areas [p. 317]

Health care obstacles eg. 22 [SE]

Legislation in Sweden concerning County Council Health care and hospitals is regulated at a national level

[p. 327]

Health care obstacles eg. 23 [CH]

National Sovereignty

[p. 343]

Health care obstacles eg. 24 [CH]

Legal/administrative differences

[p. 343]

Health care obstacles eg. 25 [CH]

Lack of health infrastructure planning in a CBC fashion [p. 343]

Health care obstacles eg. 26 [CH]

EU regulations are not yet active

[p. 343]

Health care obstacles eg. 277 [RUS]

Procedure necessary for the recognition and equivalence of educational documents (i.e. *nostrification*)

[p. 13(RUS)]

1.3 Education and Training**Education obstacles eg. 1 [B]**

Differences in legislation and recognition of degrees between countries

[p. 13]

Education obstacles eg. 2 [B]

Difference in language

[p. 13]

Education obstacles eg. 3 [B]

Differences in legislation and recognition of degrees between countries

[p. 36/ 44]

Education obstacles eg. 4 [B]

Difference in curricula

[p. 44]

Education obstacles eg. 5 [B]

Differences in costs

[p. 44]

Education obstacles eg. 6 [HR]

Differences in language spoken

[p. 88]

Education obstacles eg. 7 [HR]

Differences in bureaucratic systems

[p. 74]

Education obstacles eg. 8 [HR]

Language barrier in arranging and implementing projects

[p. 114]

Education obstacles eg. 9 [DK]

W/in TRI - complex and bureaucratic organisation and discrepancy between goals envisaged and level of resources

[p. 136]

Education obstacles eg. 10 [DK]

EUROCORES is facing several problems:

- The procedure is too bureaucratic and time consuming.
- There is the risk that national co-financing will be eroded if it turns out that more projects with national participation qualify in the final ranking than the respective council has set aside funds for in its budget]

[p. 136]

Education obstacles eg. 11 [EE]

Lack of legislation and information

[p. 172]

Education obstacles eg. 12 [EE]

Language barriers

[p. 172]

Education obstacles eg. 13 [F]

Lack of initiative in creating joint transfrontier educational and training projects

[p. 382] [MOT]

Education obstacles eg. 14 [F]

Lack of information exchanges

[p.382] [MOT]

Education obstacles eg. 15 [F]

Non recognition of diplomas and curricula

[p.382] [MOT]

Education obstacles eg. 16 [F]

Complicated bureaucracy

[p.382] [MOT]

Education obstacles eg. 17 [F]

Language barrier

[p.382] [MOT]

Education obstacles eg. 18 [D]

No reciprocal recognition of qualifications (Rhineland-Palatinate)

[p. 209]

Education obstacles eg. 19 [NL]

Lack of recognition with regard to qualifications in vocational training, mainly due to differences in training in practice [i.e. the way how to gain professional experience and training]

[p. 243]

Education obstacles eg. 20 [P]

Lack of curricula and diplomas recognition

[p. 261]

Education obstacles eg. 21 [P]

Language barrier

[p. 261]

Education obstacles eg. 22 [P]

Universities and Polytechnics are implementing effective measures for cooperation but are facing with some financial problems

[p. 261]

Education obstacles eg. 23 [SL]

Technical difficulties regarding the organization of the school process when teachers or students are absent or excessively burdened with international activities.

[p. 297]

Education obstacles eg. 24 [SL]

Financial shortages

[p. 297]

Education obstacles eg. 25 [ES]

Language barriers

[p. 317]

Education obstacles eg. 26 [ES]

Lack of recognition of diplomas and university programmes

[p. 317]

Education obstacles eg. 27 [CH]

Lack of neighbouring language promotion in national education systems

[p. 343]

Education obstacles eg. 28 [CH]

Lack of common didactic material

[p. 343]

Education obstacles eg. 29 [CH]

Differences in legal and administrative systems

[p. 343]

Education obstacles eg. 30 [CH]

Lack of information about the neighbouring educational system

[p. 343]

Education obstacles eg. 31 [CH]

Recognition of diplomas

[p. 357]

Education obstacles eg. 322 [RUS]

Lack of Finnish as a foreign language in Russia to pass the state (final) certification; lack of modern treaties on diplomas and curricula recognition in the field of general and vocational education; in law the problem of continuity of seniority in case of long-term teaching abroad is not solved.

[p. 13(RUS)]

1.4 Access to labour market

Labour market obstacles eg. 1 [B]

Difference in language

[p. 13]

Labour market obstacles eg. 2 [B]

Differences in legislation and social security systems between countries

[p. 13]

Labour market obstacles eg. 1 [B]

Differences in legislation and social security systems between countries

[p. 38]

Labour market obstacles eg. 2 [B]

Differences in financial support for SME start-up

[p. 38]

Labour market obstacles eg. 3 [B]

SMEs mobility obstacles (e.g. self-employed)

[p. 38]

Labour market obstacles eg. 4 [B]

(Pre-)retirement schemes portability across borders

[p. 38]

Labour market obstacles eg. 5 [B]

Social and fiscal problems arising from EC regulation 883/2004

[p. 38]

Labour market obstacles eg. 6 [DK]

In the first year of employment foreign workers do not have a holiday allowance, which means that they have to pay for their holiday themselves

[p. 142]

Labour market obstacles eg. 7 [ES]

Difference in legislation restrict workers mobility

[p. 160]

Labour market obstacles eg. 8 [EE-LV]

Taxation differences hinder free cross-border movement of labour in border areas

[i.e. Case of Valga-Valka - see example]

[p. 177]

Labour market obstacles eg. 9 [EE]

Lack of legislation and information

[p. 172]

Labour market obstacles eg. 10 [EE]

Language barriers

[p. 172]

Labour market obstacles eg. 11 [EE]

Unnecessary formalities for non-citizens commuters

[p. 178]

Labour market obstacles eg. 12 [EE]

Little collaboration between taxation and unemployment officers in border areas

[p. 178]

Labour market obstacles eg. 13 [F]

The guarantee of access to labour rights is difficult in the context of transfrontier mobility of workers and enterprises

[p.383] [MOT]

Labour market obstacles eg. 14 [F]

Lack of information about the neighbouring labour market

[p.383] [MOT]

Labour market obstacles eg. 15 [F]

Non recognition of certificates and diplomas

[p.383] [MOT]

Labour market obstacles eg. 16 [F]

Differences in national legislation

[p.383] [MOT]

Labour market obstacles eg. 17 [F]

Different professional standards

[p.383] [MOT]

Labour market obstacles eg. 18 [D]

No reciprocal recognition of qualifications (Rhineland-Palatinate)

[p. 209]

Labour market obstacles eg. 19 [D]

Problems in the area of taxation, pension insurance, health insurance, etc. (Rhineland-Palatinate)

[p. 209]

Labour market obstacles eg. 20 [NL]

Differences in taxation, social security, pensions and health systems, making working across the border less attractive

[p. 243]

Labour market obstacles eg. 21 [P]

Barriers to labour mobility, and deficit of information about supply and demand for employment and access to occupational training

[p. 261]

Labour market obstacles eg. 22 [P]

Differences in labour markets regulations

[p. 261]

Labour market obstacles eg. 23 [P]

Economic crisis

[p. 261]

Labour market obstacles eg. 24 [ES]

Absence of training programmes

[p. 317]

Labour market obstacles eg. 25 [ES]

Unequal unemployment benefits on both sides of the border [p. 317]

Labour market obstacles eg. 26 [SE]

Taxation of labour income is not harmonised

[p. 328]

Labour market obstacles eg. 27 [SE]

Differences in social security systems

[p. 328]

Labour market obstacles eg. 28 [CH]

Incoherent social security and taxation systems

[p. 343]

Labour market obstacles eg. 29 [CH]

Lack of recognition of diplomas and certifications

[p. 343]

Labour market obstacles eg. 30 [CH]

Differences in legal and administrative systems

[p. 343]

Labour market obstacles eg. 31 [CH]

Wage dumping

[p. 357]

1.5 Media and telecommunications

Media obstacles eg. 1 [B-D]

Finding an agreement on FM radio frequencies definition following the 1984 Genève Convention on radio frequencies [p. 45]

1.6 Crisis Management

Crisis management obstacles eg. 1 [B]

Differences in legislation and the functioning of fire and rescue service

[p. 13]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 2 [B]

Differences in the command structure, intervention procedures, responsibilities and use of material

[p. 13]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 3 [B]

Difference in language

[p. 13]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 4 [B]

Lack of in-depth cross-border stakeholder analysis such as knowledge of competencies and procedures

[pp. 18-47]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 5 [B]

Different legal/administrative system to organise joint drills [pp. 18-47]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 6 [B]

Lack of an integrated training system [pp. 18-47]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 7 [HR-CG]

Lack of joint cross-border actions and prevention systems in decreasing environmental damages from fires and environmental accidents on sea and land caused by transport of dangerous waste [p. 64]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 8 [DK]

Legal systems differences [i.e. insurance, criminal law, responsibility in case of accidents, import of medicine etc- at the moment analyzed w/in "Recommendation of the Danish Host Nation Support"] [p. 136]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 9 [EE]

Lack of information

[p. 172]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 10 [F]

Lack of coordination between rescue services

[p.383] [MOT]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 11 [F]

State decisions affect the common crisis management

[p.383] [MOT]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 12 [D]

Liability problems (Rhineland-Palatinate)

[p. 209]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 13 [D]

Language problems (Rhineland-Palatinate)

[p. 209]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 14 [NL]

Communication systems (ambulance and 112) are not interoperable

[p. 241]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 15 [NL]

Operational services are not acquainted with responsibilities and competencies of the operational services in the neighbouring country

[p. 243]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 16 [P]

Administrative and logistic barriers to the interconnectivity between both emergency management systems

[p. 261]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 17 [SK]

Disparity in legislation and competences of civil protection agencies [i.e. regarding the decision process of receiving/sending assistance abroad]

[p. 274]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 18

[SK-CZ-PL-HU]

Differences in administrative structures and competence [i.e. in the Slovak Republic the civil protection is in the competence of state administration and in Poland, Czech Republic and Hungary the competencies are cumulated (self-government and public administration)]

[p. 274]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 19 [ES]

Problems related to the effective application of the European emergency service (112)

[p. 317]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 20 [ES]

The absence of penalties for a deficient use of this service

[p. 317]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 21 [ES]

Lack of coordination between responsible actors on both sides of the border

[p. 317]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 22 [ES-F]

Vast range of organisations dealing with emergencies makes cooperation more difficult

[p. 317]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 23 [SE-FL]

According to national legislation, cross-border cooperation cannot be established concerning rescue service, which is seen as an obstacle in the Haparanda-Tornio area

[p. 328]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 24 [CH]

Lack of a common Early warning system

[p. 343]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 25 [CH]

Different equipment standards

[p. 343]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 26 [CH]

Different procedures and terminology

[p.343]

Crisis management obstacles eg. 27 [RUS]

Lengthy procedure of border controls even for emergency services operators

[p.13(RUS)]

1.7 Crime prevention/Security

Crime prevention obstacles eg. 1 [B]

Differences in legislation and the functioning of the police service
[p. 13]

Crime prevention obstacles eg. 2 [B]

Differences in the command structure, intervention procedures, responsibilities and use of material
[p. 13]

Crime prevention obstacles eg. 3 [B]

Difference in language
[p. 13]

Crime prevention obstacles eg. 4 [B]

Differences in residence registration procedures
[p. 46]

Crime prevention obstacles eg. 5 [EE]

Lack of information
[p. 172]

Crime prevention obstacles eg. 6 [D]

Language problems, varying compatibility of agreements with the respective national laws [i.e. cross-border disadvantages under the Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement in Rhineland-Palatinate region] [p. 211]

Crime prevention obstacles eg. 7 [D]

Differences in legal operational systems and priorities hamper an effective cooperation on criminal investigation
[p. 243]

Crime prevention obstacles eg. 8 [SE-FL]

According to national legislation, cross-border cooperation cannot be established concerning crime prevention, which is seen as an obstacle in the Haparanda-Tornio area
[p. 328]

Crime prevention obstacles eg. 9 [NL]

Restriction of criminal pursuits across borders
[p. 344]

Crime prevention obstacles eg. 10 [NL]

Restriction on info exchange
[p. 344]

Crime prevention obstacles eg. 11 [NL]

Different legal procedures
[p. 344]

Crime prevention obstacles eg. 123 [RUS]

Lack of a single database on stolen vehicles
[p. 13(RUS)]

Crime prevention obstacles eg. 13 [D]

Limited area for cooperation and room for cooperation [i.e. relevant legal framework needs updating, like in the case of threat-prevention measures that have become increasingly important since the abolition of border controls and since Poland acceded to the Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement, thus the sole exchanging of information not being sufficient anymore (Brandenburg-Poland)]
[p. 210]

1.8 Environment

Environment obstacles eg. 1 [B]

Differences in legislation
[p. 14]

Environment obstacles eg. 2 [B]

Differences in the application of EU Directives
[p. 14]

Environment obstacles eg. 3 [B]

Difference of procedures
[p. 14]

Environment obstacles eg. 4 [HR-BiH]

Lack of integrated and co-ordinated interventions to protect the environment and promote sustainable development

[i.e. HR-BiH intervention opportunities: development and upgrading of special protected areas]
[p. 63]

Environment obstacles eg. 5 [HR-CG]

Lack of monitoring system for air and soil contamination [i.e. HR-CG lack joint cross-border actions and prevention systems in decreasing environmental damages from fires and environmental

accidents on sea and land caused by transport of dangerous waste]
[p. 63]

**Environment obstacles eg. 6
[HR-SRB]**

Lack of an integrated waste management system in the cross-border area [i.e. HR-SRB great number of non-sanitary landfills, dumpsites, represent a serious threat for the environment as well as the hazardous waste which is not regulated in a satisfactory manner]
[p. 63]

Environment obstacles eg. 7 [HR]

Lack of local funds
[p. 109]

Environment obstacles eg. 8 [HR]

Slow and inert local administration
[p. 109]

Environment obstacles eg. 9 [HR]

Low technical capacities
[p. 109]

Environment obstacles eg. 10 [EE]

Lack of information
[p. 172]

Environment obstacles eg. 11 [EE]

Lack of financial resources
[p. 172]

Environment obstacles eg. 12 [EE]

Lack of collaboration on waste management
[p. 180]

Environment obstacles eg. 13 [F]

Lack of common planning tools
[p.384] [MOT]

Environment obstacles eg. 14 [F]

Lack of coordinated management of natural environment
[p.384] [MOT]

Environment obstacles eg. 15 [F]

Lack of legal harmonization regarding waste management
[p.384] [MOT]

Environment obstacles eg. 16 [NL]

Differences in the national implementation rules regarding EU Natura 2000 directive, which creates differences in obligations for farmers
[p. 242]

Environment obstacles eg. 17 [P]

Need to overcome legal issues, territorial, organizational and administrative procedures for effective joint management the natural resources
[p. 262]

Environment obstacles eg. 18 [SK]

Lack of capacities [i.e. human, financial as cross-border cooperation always means additional workload that is not always understood or appreciated]
[p. 274]

Environment obstacles eg. 19 [SK]

Complicated procedures to apply for EU funds
[p. 274]

Environment obstacles eg. 20 [SK]

Lack of motivation
[p. 274]

Environment obstacles eg. 21 [SK]

Language barrier
[p. 275]

Environment obstacles eg. 22 [SK]

Differences in legal and institutional conditions that make it more difficult to harmonize management
[p. 274]

Environment obstacles eg. 23 [CH]

Problems with the cross-border management of subterranean waters
[p. 344]

Environment obstacles eg. 24 [CH]

Protecting biodiversity w/ different legal/administrative systems
[p. 344]

Environment obstacles eg. 25 [CH]

Differences in pollution prevention [i.e. procedures regarding the high rates of nitrates in the soil]
[p. 344]

1.9 Financing

Financing obstacles eg. 1 [BG]

Differences in rules for subcontracting applicable under the respective financial instruments [i.e. national and PRAG rules]
[p. 52]

Financing obstacles eg. 2 [BG]

Differences in financial rules for advanced payment before compliance assessment under the respective programmes [i.e. no advanced payment for IPA programmes unless of positive compliance assessment]
[p. 52]

Financing obstacles eg. 3 [BG]

Very low budget of some cooperation programmes [i.e. IPA cross border programmes]
[p. 53]

Financing obstacles eg. 4 [HR]

Lack of sound financial management of EU funds
[p. 64]

Financing obstacles eg. 5 [HR]

Lack of educated staff for the preparation of project proposals [p. 74]

Financing obstacles eg. 6 [HR]

Lack of financial resources
[p. 74]

Financing obstacles eg. 7 [HR]

LAs with insufficient co-financing/ institutional/ administrative capacities
[p. 64]

Financing obstacles eg. 8 [CZ]

Differences in national legislation
[p. 125]

Financing obstacles eg. 9 [DK]

No specific budget line of the national budget is available for co-financing the Interreg EU Funds but the non-availability of co-financing is not seen as an obstacle [p. 136/ 139]

Financing obstacles eg. 10 [DK]

Increasing bureaucratic requirements [i.e. w/in EUROCORES]
[p. 136/ 139]

Financing obstacles eg. 11 [EE-LV-RUS]

Strict requirements and rules of ENPI Estonia-Latvia-Russia CBC programme 2007-2013 complicates the implementation of the programme and the projects
[p. 161]

Financing obstacles eg. 12 [EE]

SMEs and Small institution have difficulties in participating to CBC and ENPI projects because of requirement of 100% pre-financing – for instance Estonian-Latvian programme.
[p. 167]

Financing obstacles eg. 13 [EE]

Bridge financing is complicated for NGOs applying to CBC programmes. Usually NGOs do not have fixed assets enough to offer pledge for bank loans
[p. 178]

Financing obstacles eg. 14 [EE]

Eligible areas in INTERREG programmes are too broad
[p. 179]

Financing obstacles eg. 15 [EE]

Differences in legislation
[p. 172]

Financing obstacles eg. 16 [EE]

Complex and time consuming bureaucracy
[p. 179]

Financing obstacles eg. 17 [F]

Lack of funds for micro-projects that inhibits a first step towards cross-border cooperation
[p.384] [MOT]

Financing obstacles eg. 18 [F]

Insufficient financial resources to apply for co-financing
[p.384] [MOT]

Financing obstacles eg. 19 [D]

Language problems

Financing obstacles eg. 20 [D]

Differences in legislation;

Financing obstacles eg. 21 [D]

Bureaucratic complexity in cross-border cooperation and EU regulations [i.e. time consuming procedures of approval of project and conclusion of agreements; duplication in administrative processes]
[p. 211]

Financing obstacles eg. 22 [NL]

Differences in national priorities and procedures with respect to co-financing may hamper a joint financing of cross border projects
[p. 242]

Financing obstacles eg. 23 [NL]

Differences in priorities and in criteria for selection of projects
[p. 242]

Financing obstacles eg. 24 [P]

Decreased amount of EU funds available in border regions
[p. 262]

Financing obstacles eg. 25 [SK]

Work-load of requested documentation
[p. 275]

Financing obstacles eg. 26 [SK]

Long lasting decision making on project proposals which can have impact on budget planning at national level
[p. 275]

Financing obstacles eg. 27 [SK]

Co-financing requirements

[p. 275]

Financing obstacles eg. 28 [SK]

Complicated EU financing bureaucracy

[p. 275]

Financing obstacles eg. 29 [SL]

Different financial situations on both sides, different currencies [i.e. IPA programmes]

[p. 297]

Financing obstacles eg. 30 [SL]

Lack of sustainable links between the relevant partners with sufficient administrative capacity

[p. 297]

Financing obstacles eg. 31 [SL]

Long delays of payments, complicated procedures to obtain reimbursement

[p. 297]

Financing obstacles eg. 32 [ES]

Complexity, given their constant development and the replacement of instruments, the difficulty for access to information on the same, and a considerable

administrative burden in connection with management procedures

[p. 317]

Financing obstacles eg. 33 [ES-F]

Institutional asymmetry [i.e. between France and Spain]

[p. 318]

Financing obstacles eg. 34 [ES]

Failure to meet deadlines

[p. 318]

Financing obstacles eg. 35 [CH]

Bureaucratic and administrative burden

[p. 344]

Financing obstacles eg. 36 [CH]

EU-CH differences in regional policy

[p. 344]

Financing obstacles eg. 37 [CH]

Sustainability of projects

[p. 344]

2. Reasons for obstacles persistence

Table 13 - Frequency of factors identified as reasons for the persistence of CBC obstacles

	INSTITUTIONAL	ADMIN	ECONOMIC	EXPERTISE	CULTURAL	PROPENSITY TO COOPERATE
AUSTRIA	3	1		2		
BELGIUM (FR)	1	1	1	1	1	1
BELGIUM (GSC)		2		1		
BULGARIA						
CROATIA	2	2	1		1	1
CZECH REPUBLIC	1	1				
DENMARK	3	3	1			
ESTONIA	2	3	2	2		2
FRANCE	2					
GERMANY	2	2	1	1	1	1
ICELAND						
LUXEMBURG						
MALTA						
MONACO						
NETHERLANDS	2					1
PORTUGAL	1				1	
RUSSIAN FED	1					
SAN MARINO						
SLOVAKIA		1	2	2		2
SLOVENIA	1			1		
SPAIN	3	1			1	
SWEDEN	2					
SWITZERLAND	2	2	1		1	3
UKRAINE	1					
TOTAL	26	17	9	10	6	11

2.1 Institutional factors

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 1 [A]

National vs Local interests

[p. 6]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 2 [A]

Effective CBC is a lengthy process

[p. 6]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 3 [A]

Identifying relevant actors

[p. 6]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 4 [B]

CBC obstacles are not a priority of the political agenda

[p. 14]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 5 [HR]

Lack of flexibility in competent institutions

[p. 75]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 6 [HR]

Unresolved disputes between states

[p. 55-122]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 7 [CZ]

Differences in national legislation

[p. 125]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 8 [DK]

Decision making process too dependent on cooperation of and contributions by national authorities

[i.e. Fehmarnbelt tunnel]

[p. 149]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 9 [DK]

National authorities do not apply results obtained in CBC project in national legislation

[i.e. Diplomas and certificate recognition]

[p. 149]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 10 [DK]

Lack of local needs priority in national political agendas

[p. 149]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 11 [EE]

Lack of cooperation or bilateral/political agreements between the relevant national authorities

[i.e. regarding the recovery of the educational costs of the student coming from border region of other country, recovery of health care services' costs provided by the hospital in the border region to the inhabitants from other side of border, joint planning and financing of cross-border infrastructure, e.g. roads, railways, transport corridors etc]

[p. 162]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 12 [EE]

Decision-makers at central level do not have personal contact with the problems that those who live in border areas are facing

[p. 162]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 13 [F]

Lack of state involvement that supports the cross-border projects

[p.384] [MOT]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 14 [E]

Lack of coordination of all the stakeholders/ lack of good governance

[p.384] [MOT]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 15 [D]

Antiquated or no bilateral agreements on specific sectors

[i.e. Transport sector]

[p. 212]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 16 [D]

Differences in legislation

[p. 211]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 17 [NL]

Implementation rules can have contradictory effects

[p. 242]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 18 [NL]

Differences in legal systems are not easy to overcome and it takes time to work out solutions [pg244]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 19 [P-ES]

Different organization and management within the two public administrations:

Portugal doesn't have political autonomy in the mainland regions like Spain.

In Spain almost all of the domains referred are decided at regional level, whereas in Portugal, they are competences of the central government.

[p. 262]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 20 [SL]

Removing identified obstacles usually requires a long time and involvement of institutions at different levels [i.e. local, national, European]

[p. 298]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 21 [ES]

Addressing joint strategic planning

[p. 318]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 22 [ES]

Strengthening bilateral political momentum

[p. 318]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 23 [ES]

Solving problems arising from asymmetry of institutions and responsibilities through appropriate cooperation

[p. 318]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 24 [SE]

Distribution of legislative powers in the judicial system [i.e. the County Council hospitals are regulated by national legislation]

[p. 328]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 25 [SE]

Constitutional problems with forming legal entities for cross-border cooperation

[p. 328]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 26 [CH]

Differences in national legislation

[p. 345]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 27 [CH]

Divergent national and regional interests

[p. 345]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 28 [UA]

LAs w/ little power to engage in CBC activities or to tackle any CBC matter w/out State intervention

[p. 365]

Inst. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 299 [RUS]

The Russian Federation has no statute that defines the concept, purpose and principle of cross-border cooperation, forms and procedures for its implementation.

[p. 14(RUS)]

2.2 Administrative factors

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 1 [A]

Differences in national/regional regulatory frameworks
[p. 6]

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 2 [B]

Different levels of competent authorities
[p. 14]

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 3 [B]

Cross-border workers are subject to different legal and social security frameworks with negative spill-overs on their family (i.e. health insurance schemes)
[p. 42-43]

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 4 [B]

Differences in competencies of LAs

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 5 [HR]

Complex procedures in EU programmes are burdensome for small LAs
[p. 69]

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 6 [HR]

Differences in LAs competencies and powers
[p. 87]

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 7 [CZ]

Differences in national legislation
[p. 125]

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 8 [DK]

Bureaucracy complexity
[p. 136/ 149]

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 9 [DK]

Difficulties in ensuring international quality control of CBC activities (i.e. EUROCORES)
[p. 136]

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 10 [DK-D]

Health and social insurance systems imbalances

[i.e. German Health Care Insurance does not support payment of treatment and health care in Denmark]
[p. 149]

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 11 [EE]

Different competencies of LAs and powers to engage in CBC activities
[p. 162]

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 12 [EE]

Bureaucratic barriers exist and seem to grow stronger
[p. 162/ 179]

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 13 [EE]

State centralisation and loss of the importance of the grass-root level
[p. 179]

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 14 [D]

Long planning and coordination periods, particularly in respect of cross-border projects, budget finance
[p. 212]

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 15 [D]

Differences in administrative systems
[p. 209]

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 16 [SK]

Differences in legal and institutional conditions that make it more difficult to harmonize management [i.e. Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine Cross-border Cooperation Program (2007-2013)]
[p. 275]

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 17 [ES]

Ensuring fiscal harmonisation
[p. 318]

Admin. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 18 [ES]

Different regulations in the agriculture sector
[p. 356]

2.3 Economic factors

Ec. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 1 [B]

Lack of funding to solve obstacles
[p. 14]

Ec. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 2 [HR]

Lack of resources
[p. 64/75]

Ec. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 3 [DK]

Resources not proportionate to envisaged goals of CBC

Ec. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 4 [EE-RUS]

Export quotas set by the Russian Federation constrain economic cooperation and business
[p. 162]

Ec. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 5 [EE]

Lack of resources
[p. 172]

Ec. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 6 [D]

Infrastructure development is oriented to the long term and requires heavy investment
[p. 212]

Ec. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 7 [SK]

Co-financing requirements in EU funds
[p. 274]

Ec. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 8 [SK]

Lack of proper/ insufficient infrastructure [i.e. bridges; public transport connections]
[p. 277]

Ec. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 9 [CH]

Lack of promotion cross-border territories complementarity
[p. 345]

2.4 Expertise

Expertise fact. obstacle persistence eg. 1 [A]

Problems in identifying relevant actors
[p. 6]

Expertise fact. obstacle persistence eg. 2 [A]

Problems and needs assessment
[p. 6]

Expertise fact. obstacle persistence eg. 3 [B]

Complexity of the cross-border obstacles
[p. 14]

Expertise fact. obstacle persistence eg. 4 [B]

Lack of specific knowledge
[p. 14]

Expertise fact. obstacle persistence eg. 5 [B]

Although differences in legal systems are known there is little knowledge on how to overcome them
[pp. 18-47]

Expertise fact. obstacle persistence eg. 6 [EE]

Lack of adequate expertise among practitioners
[pp. 159-183]

Expertise fact. obstacle persistence eg. 7 [EE]

Lack of shared information
[pp. 159-183]

Expertise fact. obstacle persistence eg. 8 [D]

Stakeholders expertise
[p. 212]

Expertise fact. obstacle persistence eg. 9 [SK]

Lack of human resources and financial capacities
[p. 274]

Expertise fact. obstacle persistence eg. 10 [SK]

Complexity of access to EU funds
[p. 274]

Expertise fact. obstacle persistence eg. 11 [SL]

Lack of knowledge and understanding of the differences in languages, culture, working methods, institutional organisation and division of power, national legislations
[p. 297]

2.5 Cultural factors**Cult. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 1 [B]**

Language differences
[p. 14]

Cult. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 2 [HR]

Language barrier in arranging and implementing projects
[p. 115]

Cult. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 3 [D-PL]

Language barriers [i.e. the inability of the German side to speak Polish]

[p. 211]

Cult. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 4 [P]

Language barriers
[p. 261]

Cult. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 5 [ES]

Increasing mutual cultural and linguistic awareness
[p. 318]

Cult. fact. obstacle persistence eg. 6 [CH]

Difficulties in mobilizing civil society

2.6 Propensity to cooperate**Propensity to cooperate eg. 1 [B]**

CBC obstacles are not a priority of the political agenda
[p. 14]

Propensity to cooperate eg. 2 [HR]

Obstacles are greatly out of domain of the Las
[p. 109]

Propensity to cooperate eg. 3 [EE]

Lack of political will
[p. 179]

Propensity to cooperate eg. 4 [EE]

Lack of good will
[p. 172]

Propensity to cooperate eg. 5 [D]

Political will [i.e. arbitrary prioritizing of the cross-border cooperation fields]
[p. 212]

Propensity to cooperate eg. 6 [NL]

No priority or incentive on national level, in supporting small scale solutions or solutions on a regional level
[p. 244]

Propensity to cooperate eg. 7 [SK]

Difficulties related to travelling and border crossing [i.e. Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine Cross-border Cooperation Program (2007-2013)]
[p. 275]

Propensity to cooperate eg. 8 [SK]

Number of concerned countries and their different preferences in CBC [i.e. Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine Cross-border Cooperation Program (2007-2013)]
[p. 276]

Propensity to cooperate eg. 9 [CH]

Lack of endorsement of cross-border mobility at the University level

Propensity to cooperate eg. 10 [CH]

Lack of political commitment
[p. 357]

Propensity to cooperate eg. 11 [CH]

Insufficient bottom-up approach in the territorial processes [p. 345]

3. Obstacles to be removed by unilateral action (state/regional)

Table 14 - Frequency of obstacles to be removed by unilateral action

	INSTITUTIONAL	ADMIN	ECONOMIC	EXPERTISE	CULTURAL	PROPENSITY TO COOPERATE
AUSTRIA						
BELGIUM (FR)					1	1
BELGIUM (GSC)						
BULGARIA						
CROATIA		5		1		
CZECH REPUBLIC						
DENMARK	1					
ESTONIA	3	2				
FRANCE	1					
GERMANY	1					
ICELAND						
LUXEMBURG						
MALTA						
MONACO						
NETHERLANDS	1					
PORTUGAL	1					
RUSSIAN FED						
SAN MARINO						
SLOVAKIA	1	2	1			
SLOVENIA						
SPAIN	1					
SWEDEN	1					
SWITZERLAND	2	3	1			
UKRAINE	2	1		1		
TOTAL	15	13	2	2	1	1

3.1 Institutional factors

Inst. fact. unilateral actions eg. 1 [DK]

There is the need o harmonisation of DK legislation with EU law to improve access to DK in case of a larger emergency. Among others the following issues must be considered:

- Discrepancies between tax regulation and residence permit;
- Establishment of OSOCC should be more coherent with EU standards;
- Doctors can enter without problems, but not their medicine;
- Legal status of foreign emergency/disaster personnel working in Denmark.

[p. 137]

Inst. fact. unilateral actions eg. 2 [EE]

Conclusion of bilateral agreements striving to harmonisation of legislation [i.e. to remove the financial or administrative obstacles; to promote joint (spatial) planning and financing of important transport links]

[p. 162]

Inst. fact. unilateral actions eg. 3 [EE]

Law on border areas should be introduced

[p. 179]

Inst. fact. unilateral actions eg. 4 [EE]

Good cooperation between border areas and state institutions

[p. 172]

Inst. fact. unilateral actions eg. 5 [F]

Coordination of the financial tools [i.e. many obstacles occur because of the different financing sources: public co-financing in the Franco-Italian case]

[p.385] [MOT]

Inst. fact. unilateral actions eg. 6 [D]

Solving asymmetry problems of partners involved in CBC

[i.e. the Greater Region encompasses a nation state, two German Federal Länder, the Prefecture of Lorraine and three local authorities in Lorraine as well as three Belgian local authorities]

[p. 212]

Inst. fact. unilateral actions eg. 7 [NL]

Upgrading legal framework

[i.e. amending the legal budget system giving hospitals more room to finance treatment of patients from abroad and cooperation between hospitals on both sides of the border]

[p. 244]

Inst. fact. unilateral actions eg. 8 [P]

Ensuring greater interaction and participation among governance levels [p. 263]

Inst. fact. unilateral actions eg. 9 [SK]

Supporting co-financing requirement of Las

[p. 278]

Inst. fact. unilateral actions eg. 10 [ES]

Ensuring fiscal harmonisation

[p. 318]

Inst. fact. unilateral actions eg. 11 [SE]

Agreements on job seeking and transport

[p. 328]

Inst. fact. unilateral actions eg. 12 [CH]

States promoting pilot project w/ CBC dimension

[p. 346]

Inst. fact. unilateral actions eg. 13 [CH]

Upgrading legislation on CBC matters

[p. 346]

Inst. fact. unilateral actions eg. 14 [UA]

Regional policy reform

[p. 365]

Inst. fact. unilateral actions eg. 15 [UA]

Legal frameworks harmonisation

[p. 365]

3.2 Administrative factors

Admin. fact. unilateral actions eg. 1 [HR]

Assistance for small LAs on EU project making and implementation procedures provided free of charge by designated personnel from national authorities

[p. 64]

Admin. fact. unilateral actions eg. 2 [HR]

Auditing support for international projects

[p. 109]

Admin. fact. unilateral actions eg. 3 [HR]

Improvements in administrative constraints

[p. 109]

Admin. fact. unilateral actions eg. 4 [HR]

Increase in speed of administration

[p. 109]

Admin. fact. unilateral actions eg. 5 [HR]

Harmonization and adjustments in local, regional and national policies and administration

[p. 109]

Admin. fact. unilateral actions eg. 6 [EE]

Involvement of state and regional level will help to remove the obstacles and insure the effective cooperation

[p. 164]

Admin. fact. unilateral actions eg. 7 [EE]

Recognition of the frontier workers without requiring change in the residence status

[p. 179]

Admin. fact. unilateral actions eg. 8 [SK]

Disambiguation of legal requirements [i.e. in recognizing diplomas]

[p. 277]

Admin. fact. unilateral actions eg. 9 [SK]

Simplification of EU regulations for funds accessibility [i.e. Ramsar platform]

[p. 278]

Admin. fact. unilateral actions eg. 10 [CH]

Clear definition of regional competencies on CBC matters

[p. 346]

Admin. fact. unilateral actions eg. 11 [CH]

Encourage CBC structures establishment
[p. 346]

Admin. fact. unilateral actions eg. 12 [CH]

Simplification of EU funding procedures
[p. 358]

Admin. fact. unilateral actions eg. 13 [UA]

Establishing efficient CBC infrastructures improving
mobility and border crossing
[p. 365]

3.3 Economic factors

Ec. fact. unilateral actions eg. 1 [SK]

Incentives for foreign investors [i.e. field of tourism]
[p. 278]

Ec. fact. unilateral actions eg. 2 [CH]

Liberalisation of national economies

3.4 Expertise

Expertise unilateral actions eg. 1 [HR]

Standard recruitment practices for specialised
personnel
[p. 64]

Expertise unilateral actions eg. 2 [UA]

Building up human and social capital on CBC
[p. 365]

3.5 Cultural factors

Cult. fact. unilateral actions eg. 1 [B]

Language differences
[p. 14]

3.6 Propensity to cooperate

Propensity unilateral actions eg. 1 [B]

Political will
[p. 14]

4. Obstacles to be removed by coordination between state and regional actors

Table 15 - Frequency of obstacles to be removed by coordination between state and regional actors

	INSTITUTIONAL	ADMIN	ECONOMIC	EXPERTISE	CULTURAL	PROPENSITY TO COOPERATE
AUSTRIA						
BELGIUM (FR)					1	1
BELGIUM (GSC)						
BULGARIA						
CROATIA	2			2		
CZECH REPUBLIC						
DENMARK	2	1				
ESTONIA	1	2				1
FRANCE		1				
GERMANY						
ICELAND						
LUXEMBURG						
MALTA						
MONACO						
NETHERLANDS	1	1				
PORTUGAL						
RUSSIAN FED						
SAN MARINO						
SLOVAKIA						
SLOVENIA	1					
SPAIN		1				
SWEDEN						
SWITZERLAND	1	1	1			
UKRAINE	1					
TOTAL	9	7	1	2	1	2

4.1 Institutional factors

Inst. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 1 [HR]

Coordination of national policies and laws that are applied in project implementation [i.e. procurements, administrative procedures] [p. 93]

Inst. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 2 [HR]

Better policy planning by sharing of financial resources and funds [p. 109]

Inst. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 3 [DK]

The national implementation of EU regulations causes an unjustified complexity and difference in the implementation crossing borders [p. 142]

Inst. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 4 [DK]

Harmonisation of educational systems structural adaption of curriculum for certain professions, validation of certain degrees and diplomas [p. 150]

Inst. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 5 [EE]

Spatial planning cross-border concentration [i.e. According to Estonian legislation municipalities have to get approval to their plans from the neighbouring municipalities within their country. It is recommended municipalities also seeking conformity with the neighbours' plans across the border] [p. 181]

Inst. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 6 [NL]

Impact assessment of new national legislative proposals with regard to implementation of EU directives

[i.e. to mitigate potential conflict with the way in which such directives might/will be implemented in the neighbouring country]

[p. 244]

Inst. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 7 [SL]

EGTC between the authorities in a border region might lead to increased effectiveness and efficiency of the cross-border activities

[p. 298]

Inst. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 8 [CH]

Enabling subsidiarity on CBC matters

[p. 347]

Inst. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 9 [CH]

Institutional obstacles

[p. 358]

Inst. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 10 [UA]

Financing of cross-border cooperation projects and development of infrastructure require joint action by both state and regional/local authorities

[p. 366]

4.2 Administrative factors

Admin. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 1 [DK]

In case of emergency operational areas: checklists both for national use as well as for the Liaison officer appointed to be the contact to foreign teams; Training of Liaison officers; fact sheets and national guidelines; amendments of national legislation

[p. 137]

Admin. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 2 [EE]

Estonia has no political / elected regional governments with independent legal or taxation rights [i.e. all obstacles, mainly linked to national legislation differences, and solutions rests at the state level]

[p. 162]

Admin. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 3 [EE]

Creating information centres in border areas. [i.e. tourist do not know about possibilities of the border areas is offering at the cross-border level]

[p. 179]

Admin. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 4 [F]

Inappropriate governance and coherent approach between the State and local communities

[p. 195]

Admin. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 5 [NL]

Empowering LAs to manage directly regional infrastructures [i.e. regional cross border train connections; regional competence, co-financing on state level]

[p. 244]

Admin. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 6 [ES]

Addressing joint strategic planning

[p. 318]

Admin. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 7 [SE]

CBC local development and territorial planning strategies

[p. 347]

4.3 Economic factors

Ec. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 1 [CH]

CBC infrastructure planning

[p. 347]

4.4 Expertise

Expertise state/reg. actions eg. 1 [HR]

Establishing international partnerships among LAs

[p. 81]

Expertise state/reg. actions eg. 2 [HR]

Lack of specific knowledge by providing expert advice and organising training courses for local authorities

[p.55-122]

4.5 Cultural factors

Cult. fact. state/reg. actions eg. 1 [B]

Language differences

[p. 14]

4.6 Propensity to cooperate

Propensity state/reg. actions eg. 1 [B]

Political will [p. 14]

Propensity state/reg. actions eg. 2 [EE]

Starting of joint public transport services [i.e. cross-border bus lines]

[p. 179]

5. Obstacles to be removed by international cooperation

Table 16 - Frequency of obstacles to be removed by international cooperation

	INSTITUTIONAL	ADMIN	ECONOMIC	EXPERTISE	CULTURAL	PROPENSITY TO COOPERATE
AUSTRIA	1					
BELGIUM (FR)	1		1	1	1	1
BELGIUM (GSC)						
BULGARIA						
CROATIA	3	3	2	1	1	1
CZECH REPUBLIC						
DENMARK	1					
ESTONIA	1		2			2
FRANCE	2			1		
GERMANY	3					
ICELAND						
LUXEBURG						
MALTA						
MONACO						
NETHERLANDS	2	1		1		
PORTUGAL		1	1	1		
RUSSIAN FED						
SAN MARINO						
SLOVAKIA	1					
SLOVENIA	1	1				
SPAIN	2				1	1
SWEDEN						
SWITZERLAND		1	2		1	
UKRAINE	2	1				
TOTAL	20	7	8	5	4	5

5.1 Institutional factors

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 1 [A]

Cross-border programmes improve CBC capacity of neighbouring LAs with similar competencies [p. 6]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 2 [B]

LAs with different competencies [p. 15]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 3 [HR]

Lack of ad hoc interstate agreements [p. 89]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 4 [HR]

Upgrading domestic legal frameworks to allow for cooperation [p. 87]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 5 [HR]

Visa regime [p. 87]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 6 [DK]

Interred regulations must be simplified to reduce the administrative burdens and secure a better implementation structure for the EU Cohesion policy [p. 149]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 7 [EE]

Better waste shared management [p. 179]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 8 [F]

Improving legal framework for cooperation between EU MSs and third countries which are CoE members [p. 195]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 9 [F]

Improving application of Protocol No. 3 to the Madrid convention [p. 195]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 10 [D]

Taxation system
[p. 213]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 11 [D]

Pension schemes
[p. 213]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 12 [D]

Health and social insurance
[p. 213]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 13 [NL]

Removing obstacles to working across the border
[i.e. taxation, administrative burden]
[p. 245]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 14 [NL]

Giving joint political support [i.e. cooperation in criminal investigation and disaster management]
[p. 245]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 15 [SK]

Elaboration on binding legal rules pointing towards harmonisation
[i.e. under CoE conventions]
[p. 277]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 16 [SL]

More moderate EU regulations for the period after 2013 could decrease administrative burden and enable partners to work more on the contents of the projects
[p. 298]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 17 [ES]

Solving problems arising from asymmetry of institutions and responsibilities through appropriate cooperation
[p. 318]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 18 [ES]

Harmonisation of cross-border legal instruments
[p. 319]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 19 [UA]

Problems of river management, transport infrastructure, communication and energy maintenance networks, cross-border pollution and coordination of international tourist routes all require bilateral cooperation with neighbouring state/region
[p. 366]

Cooperation inst. fact. eg. 20 [UA]

Harmonisation of legal framework to EU regulations and directives
[p. 366]

5.2 Administrative factors**Cooperation admin. fact. eg. 1 [HR]**

Differences in the levels of territorial organisations
[p. 87]

Cooperation admin. fact. eg. 2 [HR]

Differences in administrative competences of territorial units
[p. 87]

Cooperation admin. fact. eg. 3 [HR]

Different administrative culture
[p. 87]

Cooperation admin. fact. eg. 4 [NL]

Facilitating mutual recognition of vocational qualifications [i.e. administrative procedures, transparency, regulations on different levels of government]
[p. 245]

Cooperation admin. fact. eg. 5 [P]

Strategic plans for action
[p. 263]

Cooperation admin. fact. eg. 6 [SL]

CBC matters should be specifically addressed in national and other relevant EU policies, assuring higher flexibility regarding establishment of joint structures – and thus respecting the conditions of each border area
[p. 299]

Cooperation admin. fact. eg. 7 [CH]

Proactive international planning of transport infrastructures and services
[p. 347]

Cooperation admin. fact. eg. 8 [UA]

Establishing CBC structures
[p. 366]

5.3 Economic factors**Cooperation econ. fact. eg. 1 [B]**

Lack of funding
[p. 15]

Cooperation econ. fact. eg. 2 [HR]

Lack of funding
[p. 87]

Cooperation econ. fact. eg. 3 [HR]

Lack of investments
[p. 110]

Cooperation econ. fact. eg. 4 [EE]

Project based cooperation
[i.e. providing cross-border services in health care, social services and education, providing joint emergency and rescue services, free movement of labour and goods, joint development and financing of cross-border infrastructure]

[p. 163/ 179]

Cooperation econ. fact. eg. 5 [EE]

Changing pre-financing requirement in cooperation programmes [i.e. Estonian-Latvian-Russian programme should require 40% of pre-financing and not 100%]

[p. 168]

Cooperation econ. fact. eg. 6 [P]

The level of funding [i.e. for instance with programs co-financed by the ERDF][p. 263]

Cooperation econ. fact. eg. 7 [CH]

Developing a more sustainable framework of finance for CBC projects

[p. 347]

Cooperation econ. fact. eg. 8 [CH]

Creating more efficient financing instruments for CBC projects

[p. 358]

5.4 Expertise

Cooperation expertise eg. 1 [B]

Complexity of cross-border obstacles

[p. 13]

Cooperation expertise eg. 2 [B]

Lack of specific knowledge

[p. 15]

Cooperation expertise eg. 3 [HR]

Lack of specific knowledge by providing expert advice and organising training courses for Las

[p. 87]

Cooperation expertise eg. 4 [F]

Systematic impact studies on future transfrontier regulations

[p.386] [MOT]

Cooperation expertise eg. 5 [NL-D]

Differences in equipment and competences of ambulance personnel create legal uncertainty in terms of liability [p. 245]

Cooperation expertise eg. 6 [P]

Implementation of good practices of other institutions [p. 263]

5.5 Cultural factors

Cooperation cult. fact. eg. 1 [B]

Language differences

[p. 15]

Cooperation cult. fact. eg. 2 [HR]

Language barrier

[p. 87/ 114]

Cooperation cult. fact. eg. 3 [ES]

Increasing mutual cultural and linguistic awareness

[p. 319]

Cooperation cult. fact. eg. 4 [P]

Developing a culture of CBC among CSOs and practitioners

[p. 357]

5.6 Propensity to cooperate

Cooperation propensity eg. 1 [B]

Political will

[p. 15]

Cooperation propensity eg. 2 [HR]

Unresolved relations between states

[p. 87]

Cooperation propensity eg. 3 [EE]

Improvement of cross-border roads

[p. 179]

Cooperation propensity eg. 4 [EE]

Maintenance of joint tourist facilities

[p. 179]

Cooperation propensity eg. 5 [ES]

Strengthening bilateral political momentum

[p. 319]

IDENTIFYING CBC SOLUTIONS

IDENTIFYING SOLUTIONS

This section gives an account of CBC instances that respondents suggested as positive example of obstacles removal. It is organised in five parts presenting respectively good cooperation practices pertaining different CBC areas, factors enhancing CBC success, best practices in identifying and removing obstacles, best practices in identifying the cross-border territory as a spatial planning unit and, finally, best practices in developing cross-border cooperation.

Previous sections provided insights on the assessment of CBC and of the obstacles to it. Each instance presented in this section is categorised in the same sectors used to identify obstacles. This should facilitate the reader in matching obstacles with possible solutions.

CBC, however, is a place-based process and in order to select appropriate solutions to obstacles it is essential to be able to identify what are the factors determining the variety of CBC development. Whenever an identified solution is believed to be replicable attention should be paid to the following factors and the role they play in the cross-border area

Table 17 - Factors determining the variety of CBC development

INTERVENING FACTOR		MAIN GUIDING QUESTIONS			
		Do they play a positive or negative role?	Are the right actors already involved in the CBC process facing the obstacle?	What are the main institutional/administrative issues to be addressed?	Which actors have the required competencies to intervene?
HISTORY	✓ Age of border (long established vs. recent)				
	✓ History interpretation (shared vs. opposite)	?	?	?	?
	✓ Territoriality (continuity vs. fraction)				
	✓ ...				
CULTURE	✓ Language				
	✓ Ethnicity				
	✓ Religion	?	?	?	?
	✓ Role of minorities				
✓ ...					
ECONOMY	✓ Level of socio-economic development				
	✓ Cooperative / competitive businesses				
	✓ State subsidies				
	✓ Advantageous positions deriving from the border (e.g. customs economy)	?	?	?	?
	✓ Infrastructural endowment				
✓ ...					

STAKEHOLDERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Socio-cultural operators ✓ Economic operators ✓ Administrative operators ✓ Institutional operators ✓ Propensity to cooperate (of the above actors) ✓ Stakeholders coordination ✓ ... 	?	?	?	?
LEGAL FRAMEWORK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Degree of State centralisation ✓ Local communities and authorities competencies / powers ✓ Bi- / multi- lateral undertakings entered by States ✓ Membership of EU ✓ Relationships between neighbouring States ✓ ... 	?	?	?	?

1. Good cooperation practices pertaining different CBC areas

Table 18 - Frequency of identified good cooperation practices pertaining different CBC areas

	MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT	HEALTH CARE	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	ACCESS TO LABOUR MARKET	CRISIS MANAGEMENT	CRIME PREVENTION	ENVIRONMENT	FINANCING
AUSTRIA			1					
BELGIUM (FR)		1	3		2		1	2
BELGIUM (GSC)								
BULGARIA								
CROATIA					3			
CZECH REPUBLIC								
DENMARK		1	1		3			
ESTONIA		1						
FRANCE								
GERMANY	3		4					
ICELAND								
LUXEMBURG								
MALTA								
MONACO								
NETHERLANDS								
PORTUGAL	2		1					
RUSSIAN FED			1				1	

SAN MARINO									
SLOVAKIA		1				1			
SLOVENIA							2		
SPAIN									
SWEDEN	1	1					1		
SWITZERLAND	1								
UKRAINE				1			1		
TOTAL	7	4	11	1	8	1	5	2	

1.1 Mobility and (public) transport

Transport success eg. 1 [D-PL]

Coordinated timetabling in German / Polish regional transport

[p. 213]

Transport success eg. 2 [D]

Special offers (Berlin-Szczecin) and recognition of fares (Szczecin, Gorzow Wielkopolski)

[213]

Transport success eg. 3 [D]

Basic coordination aimed at developing the infrastructure (as part of the Oder Partnership)

[p. 213]

Transport success eg. 4 [P-S]

The guide of cross-border transport, which provides information to potential travellers who wish to move in the territory of the Euroregion [EGTC- GNP]

[p. 263]

Transport success eg. 5 [P-S]

Working Community CenCyL between Centro Portugal and Castilla y León with a very structured strategic framework (MIT _ Mobility, Innovation and Territory)

[p. 264]

Transport success eg. 6 [SE-NO]

Gränsependeln – the establishment of regular public transport to connect Swedish and Norwegian regional and national transport network

[p. 329]

Transport success eg. 7 [CH]

Tram lines linking Weil am Rhein and St-Louis [L'Eurodistrict Trinational de Bâle]

[p. 348]

1.2 Health care

Health care success eg. 1 [B]

Welfare for Elder People [i.e. cooperation Body between the municipalities of Terneuzen and Assenede]

[p. 15]

Health care success eg. 2 [DK]

Health care sector in Region Midtjylland

[p. 141]

Health care success eg. 3 [EE]

Health care services [i.e. pregnant women from the Latvian Valka Town side can come and give birth to their children in the Estonian Valga Hospital lying some 2-3 km away instead of going to the maternity department of the Latvian Vidzeme Hospital in Valmiera lying 50 km away]

[p. 180]

Health care success eg. 4 [SK-CZ-HU-A]

Cooperation of hospitals in the frontier regions of the Slovak Republic with Hungary, Austria and Czech Republic for the purpose of primary healthcare utilization by the citizens of both states

[p. 279]

Health care success eg. 5 [DK-SE]

Medicon Valley – a cluster cooperation in the Öresund region across the Danish-Swedish border that constitutes one of the most potent and successful medtech clusters in the world

[p. 329]

1.3 Education and Training

Education success eg. 1 [A]

Learning neighbours' language
[p. 7]

Education success eg. 2 [B]

BaarleHertog and BaarleNassau
[i.e. library and cultural center, music academy]
[p. 15]

Education success eg. 3 [B]

Euregio Scheldemond [i.e. interprovincial cooperation on education]
[p. 15]

Education success eg. 4 [B-D-NL]

Euregio MeuseRhine
[i.e. multilevel cooperation in the field of culture]
[p. 15]

Education success eg. 5 [DK]

The Nordic Council of Ministers has established the **Nordic Cross-Border Forum** with the purpose of preventing the obstacles which may arise w/in the Nordic cooperation framework, regarding the mobility for students, researchers and workers
[p. 136]

Education success eg. 6 [D-F]

German-French kindergarten in Liederschiedt
[p. 213]

Education success eg. 7 [D-F-CH]

Cross-border citizen participation process in the Upper Rhine region
[p. 213]

Education success eg. 8 [D-F-CH]

Upper Rhine textbook
[p. 213]

Education success eg. 9 [D-B-F-LUX]

Youth football cup in the Greater Region
[p. 213]

Education success eg. 10 [P]

The establishment of the Centre for Iberian Studies, *Centro de Estudos Ibéricos*, an association between universities and local authorities whose aim is to develop the investigation and the cooperation in Iberian border regions.

Website: www.cei.pt
[n. 264]

Education success eg. 11 [RUS]

As part of an innovative model of "Slobozhanschina" euroregion, the bordering Belarusian-Russian-Ukrainian university consortium was created (23 April 2003), which consists of 10 classical universities.
[pp. 14-15(RUS)]

1.4 Access to labour market

Labour market success eg. 1 [UA]

Establishing economic clusters, especially Lviv – Rzeszów cross-border IT cluster
[p. 367]

Labour market success eg. 2 [UA]

Projects developing the tourist sector, involving also the training of the local authorities on CBC projects issues.
[p. 367]

1.5 Crisis Management

Crisis management success eg. 1 [B]

BaarleHertog and BaarleNassau
[i.e. cooperation in the field of fire and rescue service]
[p. 15]

Crisis management success eg. 2 [B]

Euregio Scheldemond [i.e. interprovincial cooperation in the field of disaster management]
[p. 15]

Crisis management success eg. 3 [HR]

Joint training programs and exercises for rescuers and firefighters
[p. 69]

Crisis management success eg. 4 [HR]

Established legal frameworks and procedure for response in case of wildfires in the region
[p. 69]

Crisis management success eg. 5 [HR]

Established legal frameworks and procedure for exchange of information related to possible threats [i.e. threat of floods]
[p. 69]

Crisis management success eg. 6 [DK-D]

Ambulance and police services at the Dk-D border
[p. 137]

Crisis management success eg. 7 [DK-SE]

Cooperation regarding marine pollution (the Copenhagen agreement and marine pollution)
[p. 137]

Crisis management success eg. 8 [DK]

The establishment of SAR (Danish Navy/Admiral Fleet responsible Authority)
[p. 137]

1.6 Crime prevention**Crime prevention success eg. 1 [SK]**

The establishment of joint patrolling along the common borders allows to effectively prevent crime and to protect the public order at cultural and sport events in the border regions. In the joint patrol the authorities of both countries are represented and thus the solutions to possible criminal activity of perpetrators can be immediately found. In what concerns the joint patrols, there are no language barriers. [p. 279]

1.7 Environment**Environment success eg. 1 [B]**

BaarleHertog and BaarleNassau joint waste facility
[p. 15]

Environment success eg. 2 [SL-A]

Joint activities regarding the Karavanke cross-border underwater body
[p. 299]

Environment success eg. 3 [SL]

Several bilateral agreements on water management and an active role in the respective commissions:

- Joint Slovenian – Austrian Commission for the River Drava;
- Joint Slovenian – Austrian Commission for the River Mura;
- Joint Slovenian – Hungarian Commission for Water Management;
- Joint Slovenian Croatian Commission for Water Management;
- Joint Slovenian – Italian Commission for Water Management.

[p. 299-301]

Environment success eg. 4 [SE]

Baltic Master – cooperation between coastal regions around the Baltic Sea with the aim to establish better readiness to fight oil spills and to improve maritime safety measures to avoid marine pollution
[p. 329]

Environment success eg. 5 [UA]

Pollution prevention on river San, consisting in pesticides removal, and the “Clean Buh” project [p.367]

Environment success eg. 6 [RUS]

The management of the Konstantinovskoe reservoir located on the territory of the Ukraine and Russia in the river area Sinyakin the Korenevskij district.

[p914-15(RUS)]

1.8 Financing

Financing success eg. 1 [B]

Euregio Scheldemond: interprovincial cooperation w/in INTERREG and on spatial planning [p. 15]

Financing success eg. 2 [B-NL-D]

Euregio MeuseRhine [multilevel cooperation w/in INTERREG]

[p. 15]

2. Factors enhancing CBC success

Table 19 - Frequency of factors identified as enhancing the success of CBC instances

	INSTITUTIONAL	ADMINISTRATIVE	ECONOMIC	EXPERTISE	CULTURAL	PROPENSITY TO COOPERATE
AUSTRIA	1			2		
BELGIUM (FR)	1			1		1
BELGIUM (GSC)						
BULGARIA						
CROATIA	1	2		2	3	1
CZECH REPUBLIC						
DENMARK	1	2		1	1	
ESTONIA	2		1		1	3
FRANCE	2					
GERMANY	1	1		1		1
ICELAND						
LUXEMBURG						
MALTA						
MONACO						
NETHERLANDS	1	2		1		1
PORTUGAL	1			1	1	1
RUSSIAN FED						
SAN MARINO						
SLOVAKIA	2					1
SLOVENIA	1					3
SPAIN	1					1
SWEDEN	1				2	
SWITZERLAND			1	2		
UKRAINE			1			1
TOTAL	15	7	3	11	8	14

2.1 Institutional factors

Inst. fact. success eg. 1 [A]

Long-lasting formal structures for cooperation: CBC programmes authorities w/in ETC; Alpine Regions Working Community; Danube Regions Working Community
[p. 7]

Inst. fact. success eg. 2 [B]

Cooperation takes place in a well functioning structure
[p. 16]

Inst. fact. success eg. 3 [HR]

Long-established regional cooperation, on bilateral and multilateral levels enables good inter-institutional and personal cooperation.

[p. 70/ 110]

Inst. fact. success eg. 4 [DK]

In the field of emergency services, the bilateral agreements establish a necessary legal framework which allows, though, possible additional agreements at regional and local levels concerning practical, technical and operational issues

[p. 137]

Inst. fact. success eg. 5 [EE]

Support from the state to local initiatives

[p. 163]

Inst. fact. success eg. 6 [EE]

Presence of formal cooperation structures

[p. 168]

Inst. fact. success eg. 7 [F]

General legal framework enabling LAs to cooperate across borders [i.e. 8 EGTC on the French borders]

[p. 196]

Inst. fact. success eg. 8 [F]

The long tradition of cross-border cooperation in the country ensures a good involvement of the relevant institutions at all levels. The French CBC instruments can be classified into two main categories: instruments derived from international conventions [i.e. Rome Franco-Italian Agreement – November 1993; Bayonne Franco-Spanish Agreement – March 1995, etc.] and instruments developed by the French Legislator [i.e. cooperation agreements; local mixed economy (SEML); establishment of structures similar to the EGTCs, the <<European Districts>>

[pp. 195-198]

Inst. fact. success eg. 9 [D]

The Federal Land of Lower Saxony and senior officials of the border regions (Euroregions, security regions, EDR) agreed to intensify and improve the dismantling of obstacles in the area of cross-border cooperation in a letter of intent (2008)

[p. 214]

Inst. fact. success eg. 10 [NL]

Follow-up to cross border policy of national government, in promoting cross border cooperation

[p. 246]

Inst. fact. success eg. 11 [P-S]

EuroACE the first euroregion between 3 regions (Alentejo, Centro Portugal and Extremadura)

Website: www.euro-ace.eu

[p. 264]

Inst. fact. success eg. 12 [SK]

Euroregional Associations, Cooperation between local/regional authorities

[p. 280]

Inst. fact. success eg. 13 [SK]

Compliance w/in EC directives

[p. 280]

Inst. fact. success eg. 14 [SL]

Good existing cooperation

[p. 305]

Inst. fact. success eg. 15 [ES-P]

Joint planning between asymmetric institutional structures [i.e. The Cross-border Initiative Cooperation Office Andalusia-Algarve-Alentejo; the RIHLA; Euromedinculture]

[p. 320]

Inst. fact. success eg. 16 [SE]

Cooperation structures in place: the Öresund committee (voluntary political cooperation first established in 1993, which promotes regional cross-border cooperation at all levels and ensures that due regard is paid to the interests of the Öresund Region by the two nations' parliaments, the Swedish Riksdag and the Danish Folketing); Haparnda-Tornio cooperation; Östersjö committee.

[p. 329]

2.2 Administrative factors

Admin. fact. success eg. 1 [HR]

Cooperation structures are developed to increase the efficiency of LAs powers and competences whilst applying them in a cross-border fashion
[p. 121]

Admin. fact. success eg. 2 [HR]

Increasing number of joint initiatives and working bodies for joint planning and implementation
[p. 88/ 116]

Admin. fact. success eg. 3 [DK]

Defining specific objectives when drafting cooperation agreements [p. 137]

Admin. fact. success eg. 4 [DK]

Skilled and professional 'nexus' (i.e. a Secretariat) is useful to sustain CBC
[p. 138]

Admin. fact. success eg. 5 [D]

Creation of suitable instruments [i.e. Rhineland-Palatinate]
[p. 213]

Admin. fact. success eg. 6 [NL]

Practical and tailor made solutions are found to link the relevant competent authorities on both sides of the border
[p. 242]

Admin. fact. success eg. 7 [NL]

Making use of existing structures, no additional red tape
[p. 246]

2.3 Economic factors

Ec. fact. success eg. 1 [EE]

It is more convenient to have an ambulance car available in near vicinity on the other side of the border instead of providing with an additional new one to manage emergency situations.
[p. 180]

Ec. fact. success eg. 2 [CH]

The INTERREG projects of the Upper Rhine Conference
[p. 349]

Ec. fact. success eg. 3 [UA]

Accessibility to EU funds favours the CBC
[p. 367]

2.4 Expertise

Expertise success eg. 1 [A]

Civil servants/experts due the long lasting cross-border cooperation
[p. 7]

Expertise success eg. 2 [A]

Human resources continuity in developing and realising the projects
[p. 7]

Expertise success eg. 3 [B]

Exact identification of the necessary partners has taken place
[p. 16]

Expertise success eg. 4 [HR]

Exchange of best practices of stakeholders working in specific fields across borders

[p. 94]

Expertise success eg. 5 [HR]

Planning and implementing projects of common interest, which is why it is important to support EU programmes and funds
[p. 121]

Expertise success eg. 6 [DK]

Personal knowledge and confidence between government officials can create an environment beneficial to cross-border cooperation
[p. 138]

Expertise success eg. 7 [d]

Definition of joint interests and subsequent implementation of joint projects
[p. 213]

Expertise success eg. 8 [D]

Close regional cooperation
[p. 223]

Expertise success eg. 9 [NL]

Frequent consultation of the regions, cooperation between regional and national level
[p. 246]

Expertise success eg. 10 [P]

Long-established cooperation
[p. 264]

Expertise success eg. 11 [CH]

Joint definition of objectives
[p. 349]

Expertise success eg. 12 [CH]

Building up contacts and practitioners involvements
[p. 349]

2.5 Cultural factors**Cult. fact. success eg. 1 [HR]**

Activities related to disaster/emergency management have intrinsic humanitarian goals [i.e. protecting people, their property and the environment]
[p. 70]

Cult. fact. success eg. 2 [HR]

Historical and geographic ties
[p. 76]

Cult. fact. success eg. 3 [HR]

Role of minorities in the border areas
[p. 76]

Cult. fact. success eg. 4 [DK]

Respect for the others' point of view is necessary

[p. 138]

Cult. fact. success eg. 5 [EE]

Long established cooperation
[p. 163]

Cult. fact. success eg. 6 [P-ES]

Common social and cultural roots shared by the people of Galicia and the North of Portugal
[p. 264]

Cult. fact. success eg. 7 [SE]

Common language
[p. 329]

Cult. fact. success eg. 8 [SE]

Common cultural heritage
[p.329]

2.6 Propensity to cooperate**Propensity to cooperate succ. eg. 1 [B]**

There is a personal commitment to work for the common cause
[p. 16]

Propensity to cooperate succ. eg. 2 [HR]

Stakeholders in the protection and rescue systems are aware of the fact that disasters and emergencies are regional and cross-national issues, which can be dealt with only through cooperation schemes
[p. 70]

Propensity to cooperate succ. eg. 3 [EE]

Common interests
[p. 163]

Propensity to cooperate succ. eg. 4 [EE]

Good personal contacts
[p. 163]

Propensity to cooperate succ. eg. 5 [EE]

Recognizing the importance of having common solutions to common problems

[p. 173]

Propensity to cooperate succ. eg. 6 [D]

Given certain problems joint solutions are imperative. As a result, the different sectors and levels are obliged to engage in cross-border activities
[p. 213]

Propensity to cooperate succ. eg. 7 [NL]

Political will at regional and national level
[p. 246]

Propensity to cooperate succ. eg. 8 [P]

High degree of confidence and mutual support
[p. 264]

Propensity to cooperate succ. eg. 9 [SK]

Political will and motivation of stakeholders
[p. 280]

Propensity to cooperate succ. eg. 10 [SL]

Project ideas were born by stakeholders who were interested in those actions due to the needs of the border area
[p. 305]

Propensity to cooperate succ. eg. 11 [SL]

Identification of joint interests and needs

[p. 305]

Propensity to cooperate succ. eg. 12 [SL]

Joint objectives and similar problems

[p. 305]

Propensity to cooperate succ. eg. 13 [ES-F]

The creation of the Common Fund, between the Basque Country and the French region of Aquitaine, has raised the profile of cross-border cooperation, not only on an institutional level but also within civil society.

[p. 321]

Propensity to cooperate succ. eg. 14 [UA]

Good personal contacts among practitioners

[p. 367]

3. Best practices in identifying and removing obstacles

Table 20 - Frequency of best practices in identifying and removing obstacles

	INSTITUTIONAL	ADMINISTRATIVE	ECONOMIC	EXPERTISE	CULTURAL	PROPENSITY TO COOPERATE
AUSTRIA		1		1		1
BELGIUM (FR)	2	1				
BELGIUM (GSC)						
BULGARIA						
CROATIA	4	2			1	2
CZECH REPUBLIC						
DENMARK	1	3				
ESTONIA	4	1		2		1
FRANCE				1		
GERMANY	2	1		1		1
ICELAND						
LUXEMBURG	1					
MALTA						
MONACO						
NETHERLANDS	4	3		1		
PORTUGAL	3	1		1		
RUSSIAN FED						
SAN MARINO						
SLOVAKIA	2	1				
SLOVENIA		1				1
SPAIN	1	2				
SWEDEN	2		2	1		
SWITZERLAND	3					
UKRAINE	1			1	1	
TOTAL	25	17	2	7	2	6

3.1 Institutional factors

Inst fact. best practices eg. 1 [B-NL-LUX]

Benelux Union: establishing the framework for cross-border cooperation, as well as follow-up of the established cooperation agreements and bodies [p. 16]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 2 [B-NL]

“Knelpuntenoverleg” [i.e. Obstacles Consultation. Joint Belgian/Flemish/Dutch initiative aiming at

identifying the obstacles, identifying the competent authorities, solving obstacles]

[p. 16]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 3 [HR]

Joint Committee for a particular field of cooperation: ad hoc expert group meeting at least once a year whose main role is to define operational activities to be performed by lower, operational levels.

[p. 70]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 4 [HR]

Working Group for fostering and removing obstacles to international mobility in education

[p. 99]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 5 [HR]

Action Plan for fostering and removing obstacles to international mobility in education for 2010-2012

[p. 100]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 6 [HR]

Action Plan for the Mobility of Researchers for the period 2011-2012

[p. 100]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 7 [DK]

General and less detailed bilateral agreements, but with a clear and precise objective [i.e. leaving room for adapting them to the local and practical/operational levels]

[p. 137]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 8 [EE-RUS/ EE-LV]

Intergovernmental bilateral agreements on cross-border cooperation and bilateral agreements between the ministries, regions and local governments in order to solve the obstacles hindering the cross-border cooperation:

- MoU on interregional and cross-border co-operation (EST-RUS) (2011);
- Agreement on mutual aid on providing the ambulance service in the border area (EST-LV) (2010);
- Agreement on fire and rescue service (EST-LV) (2001-2)

[p. 163]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 9 [EE-LV]

The Euregio Pskov-Livonia is an example of good administrative and institutional cross-border cooperation.

[p. 168]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 10 [EE-LV]

Latvian-Estonian Future Cooperation Report (2009) [i.e. overview of the past and present state of cooperation between the countries, suggestions how to bring the two nations closer, and vision of the cooperation between the countries in 2020]

[p. 181]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 11 [EE-LV]

Latvian-Estonian Future Cooperation Conference 2010 - 2011

[p. 181]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 12 [D-F-CH]

State competences addressed in the state cooperation bodies [i.e. "ORK", "German-French-Swiss Government Commission" and "International Lake Constance Conference" with the direct participation of the relevant Land and Federal Ministries and are, if necessary, submitted to the EU Commission]

[p. 214]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 13 [D-PL]

Intergovernmental institutions [i.e. German-Polish Government Commission]

[p. 215]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 14 [D-CH-F]

Upper Rhine Conference model

[p. 349]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 15 [NL]

Consultations between 3 border provinces (Commissioners of the Queen) with the heads of the adjoining government regions in North Rhine Westphalia (Regierungspräsidenten der benachbarten Regierungsbezirke)

[p. 244]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 16 [NL]

Cooperation between national government and Dutch provinces, facilitated by a Cross Border Ambassador

[p. 244]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 17 [NL-D]

Cooperation Netherlands with bordering German Länder (North Rhine Westphalia and Lower Saxony)

[p. 244]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 18 [NL]

Political leadership [i.e. involvement of (prime) ministers giving impetus to making levels of secondary education on both sides of the border compatible]

[p. 246]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 19 [P-ES]

EGTC-GPN – European Grouping on Territorial Cooperation-Galicia-Norte of Portugal has been formally established in May 2010

[p. 262]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 20 [P-ES]

EuroACE - The protocol of cooperation established between Alentejo (P) and Extremadura (S) was signed on January 17 1992. More recently, September 25, 2009, this protocol of cooperation was replaced by a new, composed by three parts, which now also include the central region of Portugal. This new protocol established the EuroACE that was adapted to the Treaty of Valencia.

[p. 262]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 21 [P-ES]

EuroAAA – The protocol of cooperation established between Alentejo, Algarve and Andalucía was signed on May 5, 2010

[p. 262]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 22 [SK]

Euroregional Associations, Cooperation between local/regional authorities [i.e. Neogradiensis Euroregion Association; Euregion White Karpathians;

Beskid Mountains Euroregion; Karpathian Euroregion; Euroregion Vah – Donau – Ipel] [p. 279]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 23 [SK]

Intergovernmental agreements on transfrontier cooperation pursuant Madrid convention [i.e. Slovak-Polish (1996), Slovak-Czech (2002), Slovak-Ukrainian (2004) and Slovak-Hungarian (2004)

[p. 280]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 24 [ES]

Intergovernmental agreements on transfrontier cooperation pursuant Madrid convention [i.e. Treaty of Bayonne (1995); Treaty of Valencia (2002)]

[p. 321]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 25 [SE]

Öresund Committee [promotes regional cross-border cooperation at all levels and ensures that due regard is paid to the interests of the Öresund Region by the two nations' parliaments]

[p. 330]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 26 [SE-FL]

Tornio-Happaranda municipal cooperation

[p. 325/329]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 27 [CH]

Conférence du Rhin supérieur et Région métropolitaine du Rhin supérieur

[p. 349]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 28 [CH]

Eurodistrict trinational de Bâle

[p. 332]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 29 [CH]

Conférence TransJurassienne

[p. 359]

Inst fact. best practices eg. 30 [UA]

Definition of border area

[p. 368]

3.2 Administrative factors

Admin. fact. best practices eg. 1 [A]

“Grensmakelaar”, the Border Mediator, who is the contact point for cross-border obstacles and appointed by a country [i.e. for Flanders and Netherlands]

[p. 16]

Admin. fact. best practices eg. 2 [HR]

Standardization of procedures and equipment on a regional level [i.e. emergency sector]

[p. 70]

Admin. fact. best practices eg. 3 [HR]

Providing coordination between state and sub-state agencies

[p. 70]

Admin. fact. best practices eg. 4 [DK]

Identify obstacles at all relevant sector authorities through a national case study

[p. 148]

Admin. fact. best practices eg. 5 [DK-D]

“Vækstcentret” (Growth centre) supporting project partners and new applicants drawing up an application and general information on how to access funds for co-financing projects (www.interreg4a.dk/de) [p. 148]

Admin. fact. best practices eg. 6 [DK]

The establishment of Region Sønderjylland Schleswig (RSS) which is providing information services for cross-border jobseekers and workers (<http://www.region.de/index.php?id=30>) [p. 148]

Admin. fact. best practices eg. 7 [EE-LV]

Joint Estonian-Latvian Intergovernmental Commission for Cross-border Cooperation by the Ministers of Regional Affairs of Estonia and Latvia: the four joint working groups of the Commission develop proposals of improving national legislations and work out agreements between the countries for improvement of cross-border collaboration [p. 181]

Admin. fact. best practices eg. 8 [D]

Organisation of regular contacts at technical level [p. 215]

Admin. fact. best practices eg. 9 [NL]

Establishing national networks of experts for the various problem fields [p. 246]

Admin. fact. best practices eg. 10 [NL]

Dialogue between national level (coordinating ministry) and regions [p. 246]

Admin. fact. best practices eg. 11 [NL]

Cross-border Task-Force and its chairperson, Cross-border Ambassador, started their activity on June 22nd 2009 with the aim of dissolving cross-border bottlenecks in the short term, in the fields of education, health care, cross-border labour, safety,

water, spatial planning and transport. The regions, neighbouring countries and departments ought to work closely together in order to solve the bottlenecks. For each field there has been created a specific working group, that submits solution proposals to the Task Force. [p. 248-250]

Admin. fact. best practices eg. 12 [P]

Establishment of communication channels with both public and private institutions, which suffer from border related issues [p. 265]

Admin. fact. best practices eg. 13 [SK]

Cooperation between regions/local authorities (self-governmental cooperation) [i.e. Trnava self-government region and Zhupa Győr-Moson-Sopron; Kosice self-government region – Zhupa Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen] [p. 279]

Admin. fact. best practices eg. 14 [SL]

On environmental matters strengthening CBC by adopting sub-regional and ecosystem approach for integrated solutions [p. 298]

Admin. fact. best practices eg. 15 [ES]

Establishment of joint cooperation agencies on specific issues [i.e. Spanish-Portuguese Commission for Cross-border Cooperation; French-Spanish Commission for Cross-border Cooperation] [p. 322]

Admin. fact. best practices eg. 16 [ES]

Establishment of joint Working Communities on cross-border issues [i.e. in the: Autonomous Community of Aragon; Autonomous Community of Catalonia; Autonomous Community of Navarre; Basque Autonomous Community; Autonomous Community of Andalusia; Autonomous Community of Castilla y León; Autonomous Community of Extremadura; Autonomous Community of Galicia] [pp.310-316]

3.3 Economic factors

Ec. fact. best practices eg. 1 [SE]

The establishment of Medicon Valley, cluster cooperation in the Öresund region across the Danish-

Swedish border, that constitutes one of the most potent and successful med-tech clusters in the world. [p. 329]

Ec. fact. best practices eg. 2 [SE]

Gränsepdeln: the establishment of regular public transport to connect Swedish and Norwegian regional and national transport network

[p. 329]

3.4 Expertise**Expertise best practices eg. [A]**

Performing need assessment

[p.7]

Expertise best practices eg. 1 [EE]

Consistent communication between cross-border actors

[p. 168]

Expertise best practices eg. 2 [EE]

Set shared strategy of CBC

[p. 168]

Expertise best practices eg. 3 [EE]

Understanding of CBC scope at local, regional and state level

[p. 168]

Expertise best practices eg. 4 [F]

Mission Opérationelle Transfrontalière [strategic observatory of cross-border regions since 1997]

[p.387]

Expertise best practices eg. 5 [D]

Sound knowledge of the structures and modes of operation of the respective partners is essential

[p. 215]

Expertise best practices eg. 6 [F]

Cross-border mediation body [i.e. Grensmakelaar: deals with cross-border issues]

[p.388] [MOT]

Expertise best practices eg. 7 [P]

Specific meetings with stakeholders, municipalities, companies, universities, or holding conferences and seminars for discussions with experts on suffered contingencies and possible solutions

[p. 265]

Expertise best practices eg. 8 [SE]

Baltic Master: cooperation between coastal regions around the Baltic Sea with the aim to establish better readiness to fight oil spills and to improve maritime safety measures to avoid marine pollution. It is a cooperation of both cross-border and transnational character, involving regions along the Baltic Sea coast. It was elected the 2007 European Award winner of the best maritime project.

[p. 329]

Expertise best practices eg. 9 [UA]

Project promoting training and education

[p. 368]

3.5 Cultural factors**Cult. fact. best practices eg. 1 [HR-SL]**

Mixed Committee for Cooperation, formed by the representatives of Pomurski Croats (living on the border region alongside the Mura river, SL) and of the Međimurje County (mayors of border localities). The Committee seeks not only to preserve cultural cooperation, but also to design joint projects which could compete in EU tenders.

[p. 76]

Cult. fact. best practices eg. 2 [UA]

Projects promoting environmental protection

[p. 368]

3.6 Propensity to cooperate

Propensity in best practices eg. 1 [A]

Encouraging stakeholders participation
[p. 7]

Propensity in best practices eg. 2 [HR]

Regular exchange of vital information
[i.e. emergency sector]
[p. 70]

Propensity in best practices eg. 3 [HR]

Regular meetings of experts on county level, in order
to discuss possible joint problems and solutions
[i.e. emergency sector] [p. 70]

Propensity in best practices eg. 4 [EE]

Political will to cooperate
[p. 168/173]

Propensity in best practices eg. 5 [D]

Clearly expressed political will alongside with
meetings between responsible politicians (for
instance, macro-regional summits)
[p. 215]

Propensity in best practices eg. 6 [SL]

A good cooperation at all levels is needed: the
Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs of
the Republic of Slovenia establishes a contact
with competent bodies of the neighbouring
countries whenever a need or a problem is
identified, trying to find adequate solution.
This contact can be established through
official channels, but also, when needed,
through unofficial means directly to the
competent officials at the ministries
responsible.
[p. 305]

4. Best practices in identifying cross-border territory as spatial planning unit

Table 21 - Frequency of best practices in identifying cross-border territory as spatial planning unit

	INSTITUTIONAL	ADMINISTRATIVE	ECONOMIC	EXPERTISE	CULTURAL	PROPENSITY TO COOPERATE
AUSTRIA	1					
BELGIUM (FR)						
BELGIUM (GSC)						
BULGARIA						
CROATIA	2	2				
CZECH REPUBLIC						
DENMARK			1			1
ESTONIA		2		1		2
FRANCE	1					
GERMANY		2			1	
ICELAND						
LUXEMBURG						
MALTA						
MONACO						
NETHERLANDS		1	1			
PORTUGAL				1		
RUSSIAN FED		1				
SAN MARINO						
SLOVAKIA	1					
SLOVENIA		1				
SPAIN	1					
SWEDEN		1				
SWITZERLAND		1		3		
UKRAINE						
TOTAL	6	11	2	4	1	3

4.1 Institutional factors

Spatial planning eg. 1 [A]

Separate cooperation agreements [besides the Operational Programmes]
[p. 7]

Spatial planning eg. 2 [HR]

Participation of relevant stakeholder in the emergency field in the Euroregion Westpannonia and in the Mura Drava Programme [i.e. The County Protection and Rescue Office Čakovec as part of the National Protection and Rescue Directorate (NPRD)].

The civilians' protection from natural and man-made disasters is one of the programmes' min objectives.

[p. 70]

Spatial planning eg. 4 [F]

Permanent parliamentary mission for cross-border issues founded by the French minister Francois Fillon 2009

[p.389] [MOT]

Spatial planning eg. 5 [SL]

The Tourism Support Act elaborated by the Tourism section of the Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic (2010), with the purpose of helping tourism associations to be more competitive and to obtain financial means from the state budget for the development of the sector.

[p. 283]

Spatial planning eg. 3 [HR]

The establishment of the Euroregion Mura-Drava with the Hungarian Counties of Zala and Somogy

[i.e. the cooperation aims at the coordination of local economic development]

[p. 70]

Spatial planning eg. 6 [ES]

Pursuant existing agreement several CBC structures were established for institutionalisation of dialogue and the development of joint decisions and strategies [i.e. MIT: Mobility, Innovation and Territory]

[p. 323]

4.2 Administrative factors

Admin. fact. spatial planning eg. 1 [HR]

Good bilateral relations between the NPRD county offices and their border counterparts [i.e. joint definition of measures for people and property protection and disaster prevention]

[p. 70]

Admin. fact. spatial planning eg. 2 [HR]

Operational Programmes with intervention areas for all joint cross-border programmes

[p. 116]

Admin. fact. spatial planning eg. 3 [EE-LV]

CBC regions in Estonia are identified within the European Territorial Cooperation programmes, the areas are depending on the programmes on the bases of NUTS III level

[p. 164]

Admin. fact. spatial planning eg. 4 [EE-LV]

Long co-operation between Häädemeeste municipality in Estonian side and Salacgriva municipality in Latvian side in the different fields

[p. 173]

Admin. fact. spatial planning eg. 5 [D]

Upper Rhine (metropolitan region) and in relation to the Greater Region (polycentric metropolitan region and its hinterland)

[p. 215]

Admin. fact. spatial planning eg. 6 [D]

Transport infrastructure development

[p. 215]

Admin. fact. spatial planning eg. 7 [LUX]

Action program Cross border cooperation

[p. 226]

Admin. fact. spatial planning eg. 8 [SL-I]

Joint planning in Goriska region, consisting in a joint bus service between the two towns (Goriska and Gorizia) and the arrangement of joint taxi-services [p. 306]

Admin. fact. spatial planning eg. 9 [SE-FL]

On the Finnish-Swedish border in the north, between the municipalities of Haparanda (Sweden) and Torneå (Finland) a number of crossborder cooperations between different areas of public service have been identified and established [p. 330]

Admin. fact. spatial planning eg. 10 [CH]

Establishing a metropolitan region at the cross-border level applying proper CBC governance tools [p. 350]

Admin. fact. spatial planning eg. 11 [RUS]

The Russian-Norwegian agreement on the facilitation of mutual trips of residents of border areas between the two countries including interalia info point and bilingual road signs [pp.15-16(RUS)]

4.3 Economic factors

Ec.fact. spatial planning eg. 1 [DK]

Project based cooperation with the other Nordic countries through an EU-financed project: "Enhanced cross-border operational cooperation for civil protection in Northern Europe". The expected results of the CBC activities are:

- Enhanced conceptual framework for cross-border assistance based on existing legal frameworks, future needs and best practice.;
- Identify the need for interoperable equipment and mutual aid, such as, cross-border teams and modules.
- Identify the need for common operational guidelines, manuals, focal-points etc.
- An action programme covering the need for common training, exercises and research;

Website:<http://www.msb.se/en/About-MSB/EU-work/Cross-border/>

[p.138]

Ec.fact. spatial planning eg. 2 [NL]

The existence of a cross border business park [p. 246]

4.4 Expertise

Ec.fact. spatial planning eg. 3 [EE-LV]

Cities of Valga, Estonia and Valka, Latvia joint spatial planning [p. 181]

Ec.fact. spatial planning eg. 4 [P-ES]

EuroACE mixed team of experts for a strategy study 2020 [p. 265]

Ec.fact. spatial planning eg. 5 [CH]

Territorial planning and observation [i.e. GISOR-Système d'Information Géographique du Rhin Supérieur; SIGRS- Système d'Information Géographique du Rhin Supérieur]
[p. 350]

Ec.fact. spatial planning eg. 6 [CH]

Joint statistical services establishment
[p. 350]

Ec.fact. spatial planning eg. 7 [CH]
Eurodistrict development strategy
[p.350]

4.5 Cultural factors

Cult. fact. spatial planning eg. 1 [D-PL]

The Federal Land of Brandenburg is supporting the spread of the knowledge of the Polish language, particularly in the border region
[p. 215]

4.6 Propensity to cooperate

Propensity spatial planning eg. 1 [DK]

“Obstacle-analysis” and the evaluation carried out within the cross-border programmes
[p. 158]

Propensity spatial planning eg. 3 [EE-LV]

A great focus to marine areas planning [Estoni-Latvia]
[p. 173]

Propensity spatial planning eg. 2 [EE-LV]

Information of Riga-Valga passenger train (operated by Latvia) is available on the website of the Estonian public transport portal.

Website: www.peatus.ee.

[p. 180]

5. Best practices in developing cross-border cooperation

Table 22 - Frequency of best practices in developing cross-border cooperation

	INSTITUTIONAL	ADMINISTRATIVE	ECONOMIC	EXPERTISE	CULTURAL	PROPENSITY TO COOPERATE
AUSTRIA						
BELGIUM (FR)						
BELGIUM (GSC)						
BULGARIA						
CROATIA	3	1				
CZECH REPUBLIC						
DENMARK						
ESTONIA		1				
FRANCE	2	1				
GERMANY		1				
ICELAND						
LUXEMBURG						
MALTA						
MONACO						
NETHERLANDS	1					
PORTUGAL						
RUSSIAN FED						
SAN MARINO						
SLOVAKIA	1					
SLOVENIA						
SPAIN	1					
SWEDEN						
SWITZERLAND	1					
UKRAINE	1					
TOTAL	10	4				

5.1 Institutional factors

Inst. fact. struct. dialogue eg. 1 [HR]

The establishment of the Euroregion Mura-Drava [p. 76]

Inst. fact. struct. dialogue eg. 2 [HR-I-BiH]

State level cooperation, involving joint decision-making and common strategies, between Croatia, Italy

and Bosnia and Herzegovina supporting regional cooperation frameworks [p. 82]

Inst. fact. struct. dialogue eg. 3 [HR]

Euroregional Cooperation Danube-Drava-Sava [p. 84]

Inst. fact. struct. dialogue eg. 4 [F-CH-D]

The structured dialogue between France and its neighbours is based on several inter-government commissions on cross-border issues, which in certain cases are complemented by representatives of local communities:

- *Commission intergouvernementale franco-germano-suisse* (1975) on Upper Rhine cooperation;
- *Comité régional franco-genevois* (1973)
- Eurorégion Pyrénées méditerranée

[p. 198]

Inst. fact. struct. dialogue eg. 5 [F-D]

Several cross-border dialogues [i.e. Dialogue franco-allemand sur la politique transfrontalière (2009); Réunions de Haut Niveau sur la coopération transfrontalière FR-ES (2008-2010)]

[p.389] [MOT]

Inst. fact. struct. dialogue eg. 6 [NL]

Dialogue and joint decision-making in Task Force of ministries and regions

[p. 246]

Inst. fact. struct. dialogue eg. 7 [SK]

Cross-border cooperation in the field of tourism

[p. 284]

Inst. fact. struct. dialogue eg. 8 [ES]

Pursuant existing agreement several CBC structures were established for institutionalisation of dialogue and the development of joint decisions and strategies

[p. 323]

Inst. fact. struct. dialogue eg. 9 [CH]

Established CBC Structures

[p. 350]

Inst. fact. struct. dialogue eg. 10 [UA-PL]

Joint Polish-Ukrainian Cross-Border Cooperation Strategy has been adopted as well as the Decisions of Joint Intergovernmental Steering Board on creation of clusters in tourist, ecological and IT spheres, etc.

[p. 368]

5.2 Administrative factors

Admin. fact. struct. dialogue eg. 1 [HR-HU]

Croatian-Hungarian Working Group for Cross-Border Cooperation of local self-government units

[p. 116]

[p. 216]

Admin. fact. struct. dialogue eg. 2 [EE-LV]

Regular meetings Valga-Valka (once a month, on the month's first Monday) where the leaders of Valga and Valka towns as well as Valga County and Valka area meet and discuss current local/regional issues and exchange information

[p. 182]

Admin. fact. struct. dialogue eg. 3 [P-ES]

Possibility to create EGTCs

[i.e. Euroregion Pyrénées méditerranée (F,ES)]

[p. 199]

Admin. fact. struct. dialogue eg. 4 [D-F-B]

ORK and the Greater Region have an organisational chart which sets out the institutionalised bodies from the political decision-making level to the working level

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – CASE STUDY FICHE

CASE STUDY 1. GNP-EGTC³ (Euroregion Galicia Norte de Portugal-European Grouping on Territorial Cooperation)

A. SUMMARY OF CBC		
REFERENCE / RESPONDENT ID ⁴	PORTUGAL Sónia Ramalhinho Subdirector-General, General Directorate for Local Authorities	
TYPE OF CBC ACTIVITY	EGTC between Portugal and Spain Fields of CBC activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility and transport • Education and training • Labour market • Environment 	
ACTORS INVOLVED	PORTUGAL [P]	SPAIN [ES]
LOCAL AUTHORITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Region of Portugal • The North Regional Coordination and Development Commission (CCDR-N) • NUTS II 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autonomous Community of Galicia • Xunta de Galicia • NUTS II
OTHER STAKEHOLDERS (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)		
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA COVERED (50.852 km ²)	21.278 km ² 41% total area	29.574 km ² 59% of total area
TOTAL POPULATION COVERED	6.468.086	
	2.778.913 43% of total population	3.689.173 57% of total population

B. EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: ⁵ THE CROSS-BORDER AREA		
	POSITIVE INSIGHTS (strengths)	NEGATIVE INSIGHTS (weaknesses)
CONTRIBUTION OF PARTNERS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong commitment to reinforce the exchange of contacts and relationship between Universities and Companies, in Galicia and Norte Portugal, resulting in the creation of partnerships and projects that promote education and business on both sides of the border, as well as the exchange of knowledge and experiences. 	

³ Website: <http://www.gnpaect.eu/index.php?idioma=2>

⁴ CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation " research report, pp. 252-267

⁵ CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation " research report, pp. 252-267

COORDINATION AMONG PARTNERS:		
DEGREE OF PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC AREAS OF COOPERATION:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the project regarding the implementation of tolls in Portugal, a study was undertaken by the University of Santiago de Compostela [ES] to analyze the impact that this action had on trade relations Galicia-North of Portugal, in order to know the direct and indirect costs arising from the deployment of such systems in areas with high volume of border trade. 	
LOCAL SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXT - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR CBC:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two regions share common social and cultural roots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language barriers still persist in the region.
LOCAL ECONOMIC CONTEXT - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE CBC		
ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CBC:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-border transportation Guide in Galicia-Norte Portugal. GNP-EGTC hired a company to implement the system of economic and financial management for Public Administration (CPA), resulting in a set of computer applications for economic and financial management designed to meet the needs of companies and public entities, regardless of the volume of funds handled. Internships for Master Students of "Political Community and Territorial Cooperation", with the GNP-EGTC team ("Educational Cooperation Agree"). International Center for POSTGRADUATE (established under the Protocol Campus del Mar in order to promote the establishment of the joint scientific publication on sea related issues, which fosters the exchange of information and mutual assistance in planning, organization and implementation of activities between parties). Study on labour mobility in the Euroregion Galicia-Norte Portugal: "Recognition of Professional Training Titles". The study aimed at creating an overview of the present situation of the different professions in the Euroregion and also of the main bureaucratic obstacles regarding the title recognition by the other country. Conference organization: <i>"I Cumio ambiental no eido local Galicia – Norte de Portugal / XLV Curso de Saúde Ambiental"</i> (2010), where the current common environmental issues of Norte Portugal and Galicia were discussed, as well as the training and retraining of experts in environment and health, improved management and urban living conditions of citizens, the efficient use of water, and the creation of sustainability centers. Study of Funding Sources for the GNP-EGTC, with the aim of presenting an exhaustive list of different sources of funding projects that can strengthen cross-cooperation between Galicia and Norte Portugal. GNP-EGTC supported successfully several institutions in their request for funding to the POCTEP Programme 2007-2013, for projects like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AQUATURNAT: sanitation project between Galician and Portuguese municipalities; Network of food innovation Norte Portugal – Galicia; 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tessera: Archaeological heritage excavated from southern Galicia - how to advertise our past; • The banks of land as facilitators for land use in rural areas in Galicia and Norte Portugal.
--	---

C. EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC⁶: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXTS		
	POSITIVE INSIGHTS (strengths)	NEGATIVE INSIGHTS (weaknesses)
NATIONAL CONTEXT:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The common social and cultural roots shared by the people of Galicia and the North of Portugal. • The formal articulation of the natural cooperation, reached with the establishment of the Working Community Galicia-Norte de Portugal in the 90's and consolidated by the creation of the second degree of cooperation launch with the "European Group for Territorial Cooperation Galicia-Norte de Portugal" in 2008. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences in organization and management of the public administration. • Differences in labour market regulation systems.
INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INTERREG Programme from 1990 • Programme of Cross-border Cooperation Spain-Portugal (POCTEP) 2007-2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic crisis that Europe is facing is affecting the two border areas, especially the Portuguese one.

D. STRUCTURE OF THE CBC BODY	
LEGAL FORM OF CBC ARRANGEMENTS⁷:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Community Galicia-Norte de Portugal (1990s) • "European Group for Territorial Cooperation Galicia-Norte de Portugal" (2008) • Protocol Campus del Mar, between GNP-EGTC and the University of Vigo (legal framework for CBC in the field of education) • Educational Cooperation Agreement (legal framework for CBC in the field of education)
CBC OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES⁸:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and deliver partnerships, creating bonds of union in different areas of activity. • Promote and enhance the competitive business through knowledge and innovation. • Strengthen and rationalize the basic cross-border facilities • Increase social cohesion as well as institutional development of the Euroregion.
FOUNDING MEMBERS:	North Portugal [P] and Galicia [ES]

⁶ CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation " research report, pp. 252-267

⁷ CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation " research report, pp. 252-267

⁸ <http://www.gnpaect.eu/index.php?idioma=2>

ORGANIGRAM⁹:		
STAFFING¹⁰:	Carlos Neves Alvaro Carvalho Gisela Ferreira Rui Monteiro	Jesus Gamallo Norberto Urzal Jose Vazquez Alberto Nunez Feijoo
FINANCIAL RESOURCES¹¹:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INTERREG Programme from 1990 • Programme of Cross-border Cooperation Spain-Portugal (POCTEP) 2007-2013 	
ACCOUNTABILITY TO CITIZENS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work proceedings of the GNP-EGTC, alongside with the information regarding the structure and the organization, are available on the official website: www.gnpaect.eu. 	
MONITORING AND EVALUATION:	---	

E. EVALUATION OF CBC¹²	
MAIN CHALLENGES THAT HAD TO BE OVERCOME:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main obstacles in promoting the cross-border cooperation between Spain and Portugal are related to the organization and management of the two public administrations (note that Portugal doesn't have political autonomous regions in the mainland like Spain)
CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main event that favoured the transfrontier cooperation in Galicia and North of Portugal was the establishment of the Working Community Galicia-Norte de Portugal and the creation of the EGTC that has legal personality. This actions made possible the autonomous planning and management of cooperation projects.

⁹ www.gnpaect.eu

¹⁰ www.gnpaect.eu

¹¹ CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation " research report, pp. 252-267

¹² CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation " research report, 2011, pp. 252-267

CASE STUDY 2. ØRESUND REGION

A. SUMMARY OF CBC		
REFERENCE / RESPONDENT ID	SWEDEN	
TYPE OF CBC ACTIVITY	Øresund Region - Øresund Committee Fields of CBC activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility and transport • Health care • Education and training • Labour market 	
ACTORS INVOLVED	SWEDEN [SE]	DENMARK [DK]
LOCAL AUTHORITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region Skåne • NUTS III: SE224 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region Zealand • Local Government Regional Council of Zealand • NUTS III: DK005
OTHER STAKEHOLDERS (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City of Malmö • Helsingborg City • The Municipality of Lund • The Municipality of Landskrona 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital Region of Denmark • Copenhagen City • City of Frederiksberg • Bornholm Regional Municipality • Greater Copenhagen Forum for Local Municipalities
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA COVERED (KM ²)	20.869 km ²	
	11.035 km ² 52,9% of total area	9.834 km ² 47,1% of total area
TOTAL POPULATION COVERED	3.556.842	
	1.125.697 32% of total population	2.431.145/ 3.583.842 68% of total population

B. EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC ¹³ : THE CROSS-BORDER AREA		
	POSITIVE INSIGHTS (strengths)	NEGATIVE INSIGHTS (weaknesses)
CONTRIBUTION OF PARTNERS:		
COORDINATION AMONG PARTNERS:		
DEGREE OF PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC AREAS OF COOPERATION:		
LOCAL SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXT - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR CBC:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common cultural traditions 	
LOCAL ECONOMIC CONTEXT - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE CBC:		

¹³ CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation " research report, pp. 324-333

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CBC:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint train service system: a common operator has the overall responsibility for operating the services in both countries in the area. • Danish patients can benefit from Swedish health care: surgical interventions in Skane. (Hip-surgery) • Cooperation between the University of Lund and the University of Copenhagen.
---------------------------------	--

C. EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXTS		
	POSITIVE INSIGHTS (strengths)	NEGATIVE INSIGHTS (weaknesses)
NATIONAL CONTEXT¹⁴:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing cooperation structures. • Common cultural traditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences in the administrative and judicial systems.
INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT¹⁵:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of the Öresund committee (1993), a voluntary form of political cooperation. • Interreg II Programme (1994–1999); • Interreg IIIA Programme (active since 2000); • The establishment of the EURES cross-border partnership (1997) • Membership in the Nordic Council of Ministers • Membership in the Scandinavian Arena • Membership in the AEBR (Association of European Border Regions) • Membership in ESPON (European Spatial Planning Observation Network) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

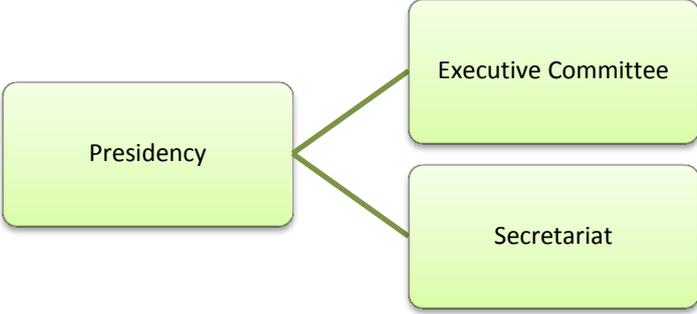
D. STRUCTURE OF THE CBC BODY¹⁶	
LEGAL FORM OF CBC ARRANGEMENTS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Öresund Committee was established in 1993 by the local and regional authorities, together with the national authorities, as the regional policy forum for the cross-border co-operation between Greater Copenhagen in Denmark and Scania in Sweden. • The Öresund-Kattegatt-Skagerack Programme: promotes sustainable economic growth and everyday integration. • Member of the Nordic Council of Ministers (Nordic Cooperation framework) • Member of the Scandinavian Arena (Nordic Cooperation framework)
CBC OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES:	
FOUNDING MEMBERS¹⁷:	Shane County [SE] and Zealand Region [DK]

¹⁴ CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder COOPERATION " research report, pp. 324-333

¹⁵ <http://www.oresundskomiteen.org>

¹⁶ <http://www.oresundskomiteen.org/en/about-us/>

¹⁷ <http://www.oresundskomiteen.org>

ORGANIGRAM:	 <pre> graph LR Presidency[Presidency] --- Executive[Executive Committee] Presidency --- Secretariat[Secretariat] </pre>
STAFFING	<p>The Öresund Committee consists of 32 politicians, and 32 deputies. The election period for the regional and the municipal representatives complies with the functional period for the nominating political authorities. Furthermore the respective governments point out 1-2 governmental representative each. The Öresund Committee elects amongst its members a chairman and a vice-chairman. Members of the Öresund Committee, by representatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copenhagen County • Frederiksborg County • Roskilde County • Copenhagen Municipality • Frederiksberg Municipality • Storstrøm County • West Zealand County • Bornholm County • Malmö Municipality • Helsingborg Municipality • Landskrona Municipality • Lund Municipality
FINANCIAL RESOURCES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The necessary economic resources for working expenses are provided for by: • Subscription by counties/county councils and municipalities based on the amount of inhabitants. • The Nordic Council of Ministers For particular activity areas of initiatives, applications can be made to members, other parties, foundations, public authorities etc, for additional grants or contributions.
ACCOUNTABILITY TO CITIZENS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about the Öresund Committee and its activities is available on the Committees' official website: www.oresundskomiteen.org
MONITORING AND EVALUATION:	

E. EVALUATION OF CBC¹⁸	
MAIN CHALLENGES THAT HAD TO BE OVERCOME:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences in the distribution of legislative powers in the judicial systems. •
CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of common cultural traditions. • The existence of cooperation structures.

¹⁸ CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation " research report, pp. 127-159

CASE STUDY 3. EUROREGION MURA-DRAVA

A. SUMMARY OF CBC¹⁹		
REFERENCE / RESPONDENT ID	COUNTY OF MEĐIMURJE [HR] Darko Radanović, senior expert associate for European integration	
TYPE OF CBC ACTIVITY	EUROREGION MURA-DRAVA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fields of CBC activities: • Mobility and transport • Education and training • Labour market 	
ACTORS INVOLVED	CROATIA [HR]	HUNGARY [HU]
LOCAL AUTHORITIES	• County of Međimurje [HR]	• Counties of Zala and Somogy [HU]
OTHER STAKEHOLDERS (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)	---	---
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA COVERED (KM²)	10.550 km ²	
	730 km ² 7% of total area	9820 km ² 93% of total area
TOTAL POPULATION COVERED	731.138	
	114.414 16% of total population	616.724 84% of total population

B. EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC²⁰: THE CROSS-BORDER AREA		
	POSITIVE INSIGHTS (strengths)	NEGATIVE INSIGHTS (weaknesses)
CONTRIBUTION OF PARTNERS:		
COORDINATION AMONG PARTNERS:		
DEGREE OF PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC AREAS OF COOPERATION:		
LOCAL SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXT - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR CBC:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language barriers
LOCAL ECONOMIC CONTEXT - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE CBC:		
ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CBC:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-border bus or rail lines. • Cross-border road with cross-border facilities. • Access to schools/institutions on both sides of the border. • Recognition/validation of the curricula and diplomas. • Learning neighbouring language(s) in border areas. • Cooperation between institutions. • Cross-border mobility of teachers. • Vocational training for workers and job seekers etc. • Job posting in the neighbouring country. 	

¹⁹ CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation " Research Report, pp. 72-77

²⁰ CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation " research report, pp. 72-77

C. EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXTS		
	POSITIVE INSIGHTS (strengths)	NEGATIVE INSIGHTS (weaknesses)
NATIONAL CONTEXT:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cooperation is well developed due to historical and geographic ties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of flexibility of institutions. Lack of trained staff for the preparation of project proposals. Differences in the administrative systems.
INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presence of Croatian minorities in the Hungarian border area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of financial resources.

D. STRUCTURE OF THE CBC BODY²¹	
LEGAL FORM OF CBC ARRANGEMENTS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Euroregion Mura-Drava (Međimurje County [HR], Zala County [HU], Somogy Coutny [HU] - 2 October 2004). Establishment of a Mixed Committee for Cooperation between the Međimurje County and Pomurski Croats (for the preservation of ties between the Međimurje County and Croats living in border areas along the river Mura, the Pomurski Croats).
CBC OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of economic and cultural ties in CBC areas. Coordinating economic development programmes. Establishing contacts between educational, development and innovation bases. Initiating environmental protection programmes in the region. Promoting environmental protection within the region and environmentally friendly management, supporting. Organising, developing and implementing cross-border projects from EU and other programmes.
FOUNDING MEMBERS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Međimurje [HR] Counties of Zala and Somogy [HU]
ORGANIGRAM:	
STAFFING:	
FINANCIAL RESOURCES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 25 of cross-border projects co-financed from the EU funds which were implemented on the territory of the Međimurje County, with a total value of €17.121.889,95. 15 projects currently implemented under Hungary-Croatia IPA Programme, with a total value of €5.540.043.
ACCOUNTABILITY TO CITIZENS:	
MONITORING AND EVALUATION:	

E. EVALUATION OF CBC	
MAIN CHALLENGES THAT HAD TO BE OVERCOME:	
CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS²²:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional cooperation, both on a bilateral and multilateral level, has been in place for a long period of time, thus enabling good inter-institutional and personal knowledge and contacts.

²¹ CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation " research report, pp. 72-77

²² CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation " research report, pp. 72-77

CASE STUDY 4. VALGA - VALKA EUROREGION : “1 city 2 states”

A. SUMMARY OF CBC		
REFERENCE / RESPONDENT ID	VALGA COUNTY GOVERNMENT [EE] Rainer Kuutma, Head of International Cooperation	
TYPE OF CBC ACTIVITY	Estonia-Latvia Cross-border Cooperation (Valga-Valka): Fields of CBC activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility and transport • Health care • Education and training • Labour market • Crisis and disaster/emergency management • Environment 	
ACTORS INVOLVED	• ESTONIA [EE]	• LATVIA [LV]
LOCAL AUTHORITIES	• Municipality of Valga • NUTS2	• Municipality of Valka • NUTS2
OTHER STAKEHOLDERS (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)	• Ministries and governmental institutions, regional and local authorities	
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA COVERED (KM ²) ²³	30,7 km ²	
	• 16,5 km ² • 53,7% of total area	• 14,2 km ² • 46,3% of total area
TOTAL POPULATION COVERED ²⁴	12.100	
	• 15.000 • 67,8% of total population	• 7.100 • 32,2% of total population

B. EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC ²⁵ : THE CROSS-BORDER AREA		
	POSITIVE INSIGHTS (strengths)	NEGATIVE INSIGHTS (weaknesses)
CONTRIBUTION OF PARTNERS:		
COORDINATION AMONG PARTNERS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starting of the joint Estonian-Latvian Intergovernmental Commission for Cross-border Cooperation by the Ministers of Regional Affairs of Estonia and Latvia. 	
DEGREE OF PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC AREAS OF COOPERATION:		
LOCAL SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXT - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR CBC:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional meetings (once a month, on the month's first Monday) where the leaders of Valga and Valka towns, as well as Valga County and Valka area, meet and discuss current local/regional issues and exchange information. 	

²³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valga,_Estonia

²⁴ http://www.espaces-transfrontaliers.org/en/conurbations/terri_doc_ag_valga_en.html

²⁵ CoE: “Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation” research report, pp. 159-183

LOCAL ECONOMIC CONTEXT - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE CBC:		
ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CBC:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prolonging of Riga-Lugaži (Latvia) passenger train service to the border station of Valga (Estonia) enabling changing trains while travelling between the capital cities Tallinn and Riga. • Rearrangement of the existing Estonian-Latvian Institute in Valga and Latvian-Estonian Institute in Valka into a unified Institute of Livonia (the former name of the region) for research work in common historical and cultural heritage, promotion of the neighbour's language studies, development of the area. • Cross-border movement of emergency medical services. • Common waste management in border areas. • The cities of Valga, Estonia and Valka, Latvia exercise joint spatial planning. 	

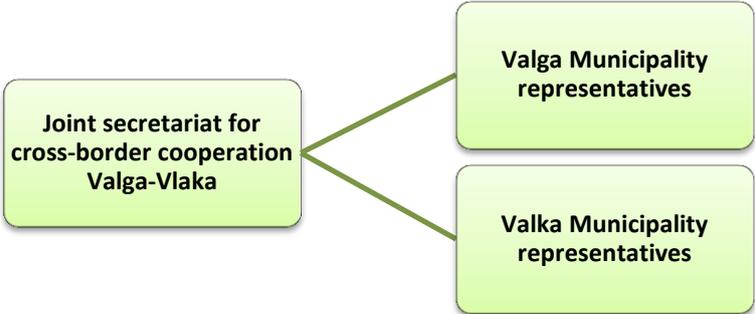
C. EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXTS		
	POSITIVE INSIGHTS (strengths)	NEGATIVE INSIGHTS (weaknesses)
NATIONAL CONTEXT²⁶:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional cooperation between the two towns since (1286)²⁷. • In 2009, the Prime Minister of Estonia and the Prime Minister of Latvia commissioned their "Latvian-Estonian Future Co-Operation Report" consisting of an overview of the past and present state of cooperation between the countries, suggestions how to bring the two nations closer, and vision of the cooperation between the countries in 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxation differences hinder free cross-border movement of labour in border areas [i.e. no income tax free minimum can be taken into account when calculating monthly salary; a part of the income tax of such persons is not received by the municipality of residence, etc]. • Bureaucratic barriers [i.e. when taking up employment in Valga companies, non-citizens residing in Valka first have to apply for a residence permit for working]. • Increasing centralization in economic, politic and social planning and development.
INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT:		

D. STRUCTURE OF THE CBC BODY	
LEGAL FORM OF CBC ARRANGEMENTS²⁸:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estonia-Latvia Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013 • Cooperation Agreement Valga-Valka 1995 • "Mutual aid on providing the ambulance service in the border areas" (agreement between the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Estonia, the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Estonia and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Latvia, September 2010)

²⁶CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation " research report, pp. 159-183

²⁷ www.valga.ee

²⁸ *ibidem*

CBC OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES ²⁹ :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify joint measures and activity which will allow the insurance of European freedoms - free movement of people/labour, goods, services, capital.
FOUNDING MEMBERS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality of Valga [EE] Municipality of Valka [LV]
ORGANIGRAM:	<p>The joint secretariat was founded in January 2005 in frames of the EU Interreg IIIA program project "Valga-Valka: 1 city, 2 states":</p>  <pre> graph LR A[Joint secretariat for cross-border cooperation Valga-Vlaka] --- B[Valga Municipality representatives] A --- C[Valka Municipality representatives] </pre>
STAFFING:	
FINANCIAL RESOURCES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estonia-Latvia Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013. Bridge financing for NGOs willing to apply for funding from cross-border cooperation programmes (limited because of the complicated procedures).
ACCOUNTABILITY TO CITIZENS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information about cross-border cooperation activities between Valga and Valka is available on the Valga Municipality official website: http://www.valgalv.ee/en/Linnakodanikule/Foreign-cooperation
MONITORING AND EVALUATION:	

E. EVALUATION OF CBC	
MAIN CHALLENGES THAT HAD TO BE OVERCOME ³⁰ :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureaucratic barriers. Increasing centralization in economic, politic and social planning and development. Improvement of cross-border medical services. Starting of joint cross-border public transport services (i.e. Tallinn-Riga passenger train service). Improvement of cross-border roads. Improvement of waste management in border areas. Maintenance of joint tourist facilities (i.e. joint tourist visiting centres in border areas).
CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment of the Joint Estonian-Latvian Intergovernmental Commission for Cross-border Cooperation by the Ministers of Regional Affairs of Estonia and Latvia.

²⁹ "Joint Meeting of Estonian-Latvian Intergovernmental Commission for improvement of Cross-border Cooperation" Report, 10 October 2012. adr.siseministeerium.ee/sisemin/fail/139442/20_1_lisa_001.pdf

³⁰ CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation" research report, pp. 159-183

CASE STUDY 5. EUREGIO MEUSE-RHIN³¹

A. SUMMARY OF CBC			
REFERENCE / RESPONDENT ID	BELGIUM (Flemish Region) Edwin Lefebre: Deputy director, Flemish Agency for Home Affairs		
TYPE OF CBC ACTIVITY	EUREGIO MEUSE-RHIN: Fields of CBC activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility and transport • Health care • Education and training • Labour market • Crisis and disaster/emergency management • Crime prevention • Environment 		
ACTORS INVOLVED	BELGIUM [BE]	GERMANY [D]	NETHERLAND [NL]
LOCAL AUTHORITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liège • NUTS II • Limbourg Province (BE) • NUTS II • German-speaking Community (BE) • NUTS III 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region Aachen • NUTS III 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limburg • NUTS II
OTHER STAKEHOLDERS (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)			
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA COVERED (KM²)	11.000 km ²		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liege: 3 862 km² • 35% of total area • Limbourg Province (BE): 2422 Km² • 22% of total area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German-speaking community (BE): 854 km² • 7,8% of total area • Region Aachen: 3535km² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32,1% of total area • Limburg (NL): 2209 km² • 20% of total area
TOTAL POPULATION COVERED	3.900.000		
	Liege : 963.000 24,7% of total population Limbourg Province (BE): 826.690 21,2% of total population	German-speaking Community (BE): 75.000 2 % of total population 1. Region Aachen: 1.288.000	33% of total population Limburg (NL):748.000 19,1% of total population

B. EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: THE CROSS-BORDER AREA		
	POSITIVE INSIGHTS (strengths)	NEGATIVE INSIGHTS (weaknesses)
CONTRIBUTION OF PARTNERS:		
COORDINATION AMONG PARTNERS:		
DEGREE OF PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC AREAS OF COOPERATION:		

³¹ Website: <http://www.euregio-mr.com/de>

LOCAL SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXT - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR CBC:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Euregio Meuse-Rhine there is a multilevel cooperation in the field of culture.³² 	
LOCAL ECONOMIC CONTEXT - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE CBC:		
ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CBC³³:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Transport Platform Euregio Meuse-Rhine [i.e. LAs, Railway and bus companies with an integrated ticketing system (Daypass)]. Euroregional public transport plan [i.e. integrated management plan for public transport in the Euregio Meuse-Rhine (B, NL, D) funded under INTERREG IIIA: OPNV-Mobility Euregio and follow-up OPNV-Sofortmassnahmen - the plan is built on the synergy of planning and research, infrastructure building and (social) marketing: http://mobility-euregio.com]. Euregio Meuse-Rhin framework project on health care systems harmonisation [i.e. Zorg over de grens in the Euregio Maas-Rijn: framework cooperation project enhancing mutual knowledge, insurance system harmonisation, cross-border info exchange] Sanitary prevention and hygiene [i.e. cooperation between the Euregio Meuse-Rhine hospitals leading to the establishment of a quality chart] Euregio Meuse-Rhin project on children and teenagers obesity [i.e. EU-prevent: cooperation of health authorities in the euroregion] Euregio Meuse-Rhin projects on psychiatric diseases [i.e. projects on INTERREG IIIA funds on training and social integration: Profinteg, Chronos] Euregio Meuse-Rhin framework project on butchery [i.e. funded under INTERREG IIIA the Synergien in der Fliesherausbildung built up an integrated framework of training on butchery techniques and regulations] Euregio Meuse-Rhin framework project on food hygiene, safety and quality [i.e. funded under INTERREG IIIA the Qualité project developed cross-border training modules] Euregio Meuse-Rhin project on long-life vocational training/learning [i.e. Proqua-Euregio-kompetenz: w/ focus on language, intercultural, legal framework for Cross-border working funded under INTERREG IIIA the project aims at developing the vocational training framework of the Euroregion] Euregio Meuse-Rhin project on job matching [i.e. C@ke project funded under INTERREG IIIA the project enhances job matching w/in the retailing sector by providing info and a qualification framework] Project on social security systems harmonization [i.e. EUPAROS- Workplace accidents: funded under INTERREG IIIA , project based cooperation to bring forward systems harmonization w/in Euregio Meuse-Rhin] Euregio Meuse-Rhin projects on labour market re-organisation and harmonization [i.e. Mobilzeit project - to develop new flexible labour market options - INTERREG 	

³² CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation " research report, p. 15

³³ *Ibidem* pp.19-28

	<p>IIIA;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taskforce frontaliers project: to harmonise legal frameworks enhancing workers mobility - establishment of the cross-border workers working groups w/in the Euroregion - INTERREG IVA] • Euregio Meuse-Rhin project on crisis management and emergency response • [i.e. EMR-IC builds up insitutional cooperation between relevant agencies and practitioners - funded under INTERREG IIIA] • Euregio Meuse-Rhin working group on civil protection and public security • [i.e. Ösikat: joint working group on civil protection and public security] • Euregio Meuse-Rhin project on Crime Observatory • [i.e. funded under INTERREG the project aims at providing scientific insight to police on crime prevention and fight] • NeBeDeAgPol is a • cooperation framework for police cooperation and fight against crime: • http://nebedeagpol.skynetblogs.be/ • Yearly strategic conference on police services: • the conference striving for harmonization and cooperation is organised at the 3 state levels given the impetus of the Euregio • Euregio Meuse-Rhin rural development strategy • [i.e. Dreilandenpark- provides an action plan for the sustainable development of the rural areas around the metropolitan area of Liège-Maastricht-Sittard-Heerlen-Aix-la-Chapelle-Eupen-Verviers - funded under INTERREG IIIA the project].
--	--

C. EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXTS

	POSITIVE INSIGHTS (strengths)	NEGATIVE INSIGHTS (weaknesses)
NATIONAL CONTEXT:		
INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT:		

D. STRUCTURE OF THE CBC BODY

LEGAL FORM OF CBC ARRANGEMENTS:	Euregio Meuse-Rhin: founded in 1976, achieved its judicial statute in 1991.
CBC OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES³⁴:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of the economic structure, promotion of knowledge, innovation and creation of more and better jobs • Promotion of entrepreneurship • Competitiveness • Promotion of innovation and technology • Promotion of the cooperation between research institutes and enterprises • Cross-border labour market • Tourism • Nature and environment, energy, natural resources and mobility • Preservation of nature and landscape

³⁴ Euregio Meuse-Rhine presentation for European Commission: ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/cooperate/.../euregio_meuse_rhine.pp

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of production and use of renewable energy resources • Improvement of local public transport • Quality of life • Promotion of cultural diversity • Cooperation in the field of public safety • Improvement of health care • Reduction of burdens for cross border workers to promote mobility
FOUNDING MEMBERS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limbourg Province (NL) • Limbourg Province (B) • Liège Province (B) • Region Aachen (D) • German-speaking Community (B)
ORGANIGRAM :	
STAFFING:	
FINANCIAL RESOURCES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INTERREG Euregio Meuse-Rhin: INTERREG IV-A in 2007 to 2013 w/ 72 million Euros ERDF and INTERREG IV-A
ACCOUNTABILITY TO CITIZENS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about the Euregio Meuse-Rhin and its works is available at: http://www.euregio-mr.com
MONITORING AND EVALUATION:	

E. EVALUATION OF CBC	
MAIN CHALLENGES THAT HAD TO BE OVERCOME³⁵:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences between judicial national systems.
CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS:	

³⁵ CoE: “Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation “ research report, p. 15

CASE STUDY 6. GRANDE RÉGION (THE GREATER REGION)³⁶

A. SUMMARY OF CBC				
REFERENCE / RESPONDENT ID³⁷	LUXEMBURG Carlos Guedes - Ministère de l'Intérieur et à la Grande Région			
TYPE OF CBC ACTIVITY	GRANDE RÉGION: Fields of CBC activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility and transport • Health care • Education and training • Labour market • Crisis and disaster/emergency management • Crime prevention • Environment 			
ACTORS INVOLVED	FRANCE [F]	GERMANY [D]	BELGIUM [B]	LUXEMBURG [LUX]
LOCAL AUTHORITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region Lorraine Prefecture • NUTS II • Regional Council of Lorraine • NUTS III • General Council of Meurthe-et-Moselle • NUTS III • General Council of Moselle • NUTS III • General Council of Meuse • NUTS III 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhineland-Palatinate • Saarland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walloon Region • NUTS I • The French Community • NUTS III • The German-speaking Community • NUTS III 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg • NUTS II
OTHER STAKEHOLDERS (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)				
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA COVERED (KM²)	65.401 Km ²			
	France: 23.547 km ² 36%% of total area	Germany: 22.423 km ² 34,3% of total area	Belgium: 17.697 km ² 27,05% of total area	Luxemburg: 2586 km ² 3,96 % of total area
TOTAL POPULATION COVERED	11,2 million			

³⁶ <http://www.granderegion.net>

³⁷ CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation " research report, pp. 218-233

	France: 2.310.376 20,57% of total population	Germany: 5.361.871 44,74% of total population	Belgium: 3.469.617 30,43% of total population	Luxemburg: 484.000 4,26 % of total population
--	--	--	---	--

B. EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: THE CROSS-BORDER AREA		
	POSITIVE INSIGHTS (strengths)	NEGATIVE INSIGHTS (weaknesses)
CONTRIBUTION OF PARTNERS:		
COORDINATION AMONG PARTNERS:		
DEGREE OF PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC AREAS OF COOPERATION:		
LOCAL SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXT - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR CBC:		
LOCAL ECONOMIC CONTEXT - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE CBC:		
ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CBC:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated transport system of the Great Region. • Envisaged network of hospitals in the Grand Region. • Traumatology network in the SaarLorLux-West Palatinat region. • Organisation of several conferences and seminars [i.e. "<i>Excellence interrégionale : formation, recherche, santé</i>" - 19 Nov 2010]. • Interregional award for research under the auspices of the Grand Region [i.e. Les réseaux d'excellence de la Grande Région 2010]. • The establishment of the Lycée germano-luxembourgeois Schengen-Perl . • Interministerial sector conferences [i.e. Enseignement supérieur et recherche] (www.granderegion.net). • Cross-border taskforce under the auspices of the Grand Region. • The establishment of the Interregional Employment Observatory. • Network of young police officer of the Grand Region. • Networking of data on air quality in the Grande Region (www.atmo-rhinsuperieur.net). • Working group Energie of the Grand Region . • Several project activated by the Grand Region [i.e. Natura 2000/biodiversity; Agriculture, etc]. 	

C. EFFECTIVENESS OF CBC: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXTS		
	POSITIVE INSIGHTS (strengths)	NEGATIVE INSIGHTS (weaknesses)
NATIONAL CONTEXT:		
INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT:		

D. STRUCTURE OF THE CBC BODY³⁸	
LEGAL FORM OF CBC ARRANGEMENTS:	Establishment of the Greater Region Establishment of the EGTC Greater Region Programme

³⁸ <http://www.granderegion.net/>

CBC OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES ³⁹ :	<p>The objectives of the CBC activities, and thus of the Programme itself are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the “Grande Région” more attractive. • Encourage innovation and economic development, thus leading to the creation of better-quality jobs. • Improve the range and potential of training structure. 																								
FOUNDING MEMBERS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France [F] • Germany [D] • Belgium [B] • Luxemburg [LUX] 																								
ORGANIGRAM:	 <pre> graph LR A[The Greater Region] --- B[Regional Commission of Sarre-Lorraine- Luxembourg -Trèves/Palatinat occidental] A --- C[Executive Summit of the Greater Region] A --- D[EGCT: Joint Secretariat of the Summit] B --- E[Working Groups] C --- F[Working Groups] </pre>																								
STAFFING:	<p>The Executive Summit of the Greater Region is formed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prime Minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; • Minister/President of Rhineland-Palatinate, • Minister/President of Saarland • Prefect of the Lorraine Region • President of the General Council of Lorraine • President of the General Council of Meurthe-et-Moselle • President of the General Council of Moselle • Minister-President of the Walloon Region • Minister-President of the French Community in Belgium • Minister-President of the German-speaking Community in Belgium 																								
FINANCIAL RESOURCES:	<p>INTERREG IV A Grande Région with a total budget of 212 million Euro, of which 106 millions are ERDEF funds:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="507 1429 1437 1644"> <thead> <tr> <th>Priority Axis</th> <th>EU Investment</th> <th>National Public Contribution</th> <th>Total Public Contribution</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Economy</td> <td>46 145 068</td> <td>46 145 068</td> <td>92 290 136</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spatial planning</td> <td>26 719 528</td> <td>26 719 528</td> <td>53 439 056</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Investing in people</td> <td>26 772 130</td> <td>26 772 130</td> <td>53 544 260</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Technical Assistance</td> <td>6 359 791</td> <td>6 359 791</td> <td>12 719 582</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>105 996 517</td> <td>105 996 517</td> <td>211 993 034</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Fig.1 Breakdown of finances of the Programme Grande Région by priority axis⁴⁰</p>	Priority Axis	EU Investment	National Public Contribution	Total Public Contribution	Economy	46 145 068	46 145 068	92 290 136	Spatial planning	26 719 528	26 719 528	53 439 056	Investing in people	26 772 130	26 772 130	53 544 260	Technical Assistance	6 359 791	6 359 791	12 719 582	Total	105 996 517	105 996 517	211 993 034
Priority Axis	EU Investment	National Public Contribution	Total Public Contribution																						
Economy	46 145 068	46 145 068	92 290 136																						
Spatial planning	26 719 528	26 719 528	53 439 056																						
Investing in people	26 772 130	26 772 130	53 544 260																						
Technical Assistance	6 359 791	6 359 791	12 719 582																						
Total	105 996 517	105 996 517	211 993 034																						
ACCOUNTABILITY TO CITIZENS:	<p>Information about the Greater Region and its works is available on the official website: http://www.granderegion.net</p>																								
MONITORING AND EVALUATION:																									

³⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/country/prordn/details_new.cfm?gv_PAY=LU&gv_reg=ALL&gv_PGM=1280&LAN=7&gv_per=2&gv_defl=7

⁴⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/country/prordn/details_new.cfm?gv_PAY=LU&gv_reg=ALL&gv_PGM=1280&LAN=7&gv_per=2&gv_defl=7

E. EVALUATION OF CBC	
MAIN CHALLENGES THAT HAD TO BE OVERCOME:	
CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS⁴¹:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strong common political will• Multi-level cross-border governance
ANY OTHER COMMENTS:	

⁴¹ CoE: "Removing Obstacles and Promoting Good Practices on Crossborder Cooperation " research report, pp. 218-233

APPENDIX B – FROM OBSTACLES TO SOLUTIONS

The data presented in this appendix were collected through the on-line questionnaire distributed by the Council of Europe between May and September 2013. Each case study presents the data and insights directly provided by stakeholders, local authorities and practitioners.

1. Summary of responses

Area of CBC activity	Sector of CBC activity	Border Area	CBC activity pursued	Core Obstacle
Mobility and (public) transport		B-NL	The Flemish Government has decided to construct an electrical speedtramway connection between the Flemish city of Hasselt and the dutch city of Maastricht.	No adequate public transport
Mobility and (public) transpo	Cross-border transport infrastructure	D-NL	To create cross-border train traffic between Holland and Germany.	Financing
Mobility and (public) transport	Border-crossing infrastructures	HU-SK	To improve border-crossing infrastructure	Differences in national legislations (HU-SK).
Education and Training	Cross-border institutions	BG-FYROM	To improve integration of local and regional authorities in the cross-border region through the use of IT and TTO software.	Lack of contacts and reciprocal knowledge among local actors
Education and Training	Mobility of workers	S-P	Improve workers mobility	Lack of recognition of Vocational Training (VT) certificates between Galicia and the north region of Portugal.
Labour market	Job matching	B-NL	To provide good information with regard to proceedings, requirements and possibilities.	Lack of information and understanding of the required formalities; Lack of recognition of degrees.
Labour market	Funding of cross-border entrepreneur projects	S-P	GNP-EGTC's initiative to foster cross-border entrepreneurship.	The economic and financial crisis is hindering entrepreneurship, even more when taking into account peripheral and cross-border initiatives
Labour market		D-NL D-F-CH DK-D D-F-BE- LUX	Provice responses to the different developments of national systems in the field of cross-border labour market legislations.	Regional Border Information Centres (BIC's) (also knowns as citizens advisory centres) have limited capabilities concerning back office responsibilities .
Labour market	Cross-border mobility	NL-B-D	To provide information, advice	Language barriers.

			and services on workers mobility.	
Labour market	Job matching	NL-B-D	To provide information about living and working in the Netherlands, Germany and Belgium.	Information is needed for (potential) cross border employees about the differences in legislation, taxation systems, social security systems and health systems
Labour market	Cross-border mobility/Institutional framework	NL-B-D	To establish a digital information portal on cross border work within the Benelux and North-Rhine Westphalia	Tracable information on an international level
Labour market		EDR Crossborder	Grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit	Die Kooperation soll insbesondere folgende Betätigungsfelder umfassen
Crisis and Disaster/Emergency Management	Preparedness	NL-B-D	To provide assistance across the borders in the occurrence of cross border risks	
Crime prevention and Criminal Investigation	Patrolling	NL-D	Das INTERREG IV-A-Projekt umfasst seit Juni 2008 den Aufbau eines deutsch-niederländischen, grenzüberschreitenden Polizeiteams (GPT), das im deutsch-niederländischen Grenzgebiet gemeinsam auf Streife geht.	1. Polizisten haben im Nachbarland keine Befugnis und mussten früher vor der Grenze ihren Einsatz/Streifenfahrt stoppen
Institutional cooperation		S-P	To promote and develop one-to-one cross-border cooperation with local administrations	Lack of adequate knowledge, resources of expertise of small LAs
Tourism		S-P	Common activities (touristic products and supply, etc) in the field of tourism, all covered by a Strategic Common Plan for Tourism in Galicia North Portugal Euroregion for the period 2014-2020	Lack of common touristic actions and joint planning.
Cross-border mobility/Institutional framework		NL-D	Der Landkreis Leer, die niederländische Gemeinde Oldambt, das Erinnerungszentrum Kamp Westerbork (NL) sowie der Arbeitskreis Schule e.V.	Ca. 68 Jahre nach dem Holocaust in Europa, der planmäßigen Vernichtung unzähliger, unschuldiger
Institutional cross-border cooperation set up		S-P	To improve cooperation in all fields within a common framework and to enhance visibility	
Tourism and Culture Sector		S-P	To setup the Eurocity Chaves-Verin	Legal and administrative barriers in the field of transport, health and

education.

2. Mobility and public transport

2.1 Cross-border public transport

Institution	Ministry of the Flemish Community Agency for Home Affairs					
Contact details	Boudewijnlaan, 30 1000 Brussels					
Border Area (States involved)	Belgium (Flanders) – The Netherlands					
Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	The Flemish Government has decided to construct an electrical speedtramway connection between the Flemish city of Hasselt and the dutch city of Maastricht. Projections foresee 6.8 million passengers a year. The Flemish Government has tasked "De Lijn", which is the Flemish public transport company, to elaborate a cooperation agreement with The Netherlands and Flemish cities and municipalities;					
What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	No adequate public transport links between Hasselt and Maastricht, both mayor cities and players in the Euroregio Maas-Rhine, as university cities, shopping centres, etc.					
Which were the main CAUSES of the OBSTACLE?	The border, which problems related to it like different notions of how to organize public transport, how to finance it, etc.					
Which were the main EFFECTS of the OBSTACLE?	The residents and companies of this border area. lach o direct links between these cities hinders economic and social development.					
How much did the following factors aggravate the persistence of the obstacle?	Institutional factors	Administrative factors	Economic factors	Level of expertise of actors involved	Cultural factors	Readiness of actors involved to cooperate
	Very much (4)	Very much (4)	Not pertinent (0)	Not pertinent (0)	Not pertinent (0)	Not pertinent (0)
Please, describe briefly the factor(s) which mostly (3-4) aggravated the persistence of the Obstacle	Different notions and financing of how to organize cross-border public transport.					
What was the identified solution?	Actionpoint: conclusion of a cooperation agreement between the different actors which are involved, namely the Flemish Government, the Flemish public transport company "De Lijn", the Dutch and Flemish provinces, cities and municipalities through which the link will pass, with the aim of to start the construction of the link in 2014.					
How was the solution identified?	The Flemish Government, together with the Flemish publictransport company De Lijn, came to the conclusion that a comprehensive cooperation agreement was necessary.					
Who was/were the main actor/s responsible for its identification?	The Flemish Government, together with the Flemish publictransport company De Lijn					
How was the solution implemented? By whom?	We are in the initial stages of the project. All the actors which are parties to the cooperation agreement.					
How long did it take for the solution to be implemented?	Duration of the overal project is estimated to be five years.					

Did it have a positive impact on the overall level of CBC in the area?	Yes. It will lead to better mobility and contacts between the residents and companies of this border area. As said before, 6.8 million passengers are projected.
---	--

2.2 Cross-border transport infrastructure

Institution	Directie Openbaar Vervoer en Spoor Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu					
Contact details	Plesmanweg 1-6 2597 JG Den Haag Postbus 20901 2500 EX Den Haag http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ienm					
Border Area (States involved)	Germany – The Netherlands					
Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	To create cross-border train traffic between Holland and Germany.					
What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	Costs. Cross-Border train traffic is in a vacuum. In principle it should be left to companies, to the market. But as there is no market no trains will travel, where as also most national train traffic is sponsored. The question than arises: who will pay. Which side of the border. At the end: all most pay a part.					
Which were the main CAUSES of the OBSTACLE?	Lack of funding has always been a problem.					
Which were the main EFFECTS of the OBSTACLE?	Than no trains will travel cross-border, which is a pity for environmental and society reasons.					
How much did the following factors aggravate the persistence of the obstacle?	Institutional factors	Administrative factors	Economic factors	Level of expertise of actors involved	Cultural factors	Readiness of actors involved to cooperate
	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)	Slightly (2)	Slightly (2)	Slightly (2)
What was the identified solution?	all must pay for their own part					
How was the solution identified?	due to discussions					
Who was/were the main actor/s responsible for its identification?	local, regional and national governments					
How was the solution implemented? By whom?	by all: local, regional and national governments.					
How long did it take for the solution to be implemented?	2 year					

2.3 Border-crossing infrastructures

Institution	Ministry of Public Administration and Justice Department of Cross-border Co-operations for Territorial Public Administration
--------------------	---

Contact details	Kossuth Lajos tér 2-4. Budapest 1055 Hungary
Border Area (States involved)	Municipality of Lipót (located in Győr- Moson- Sopron County, NUTS III) [HU] Municipality of Dunaremete (located in Győr-Moson- Sopron County, NUTS III) [HU] Municipality of Bős (Obec Gabčíkovo) [SK] Nagyszombat County (Trnavsky Samospravny kraj) [SK]
Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	<p>Within the frameworks of the CBC project „Connecting touristic centres and roads along the Danube via ferry connection between Dunaremete (HU) and Bős (Gabčíkovo, SK)” a new border crossing point has been established on the Hungarian-Slovakian border. The final implementation deadline of the project is set to 31th July 2013 according to the project documentation.</p> <p>The goal of this CBC was to create an economic-friendly alternative for border-crossing infrastructure through establishment of a new ferry-connection between the two involved countries, which would facilitate also easier and more effective way of maintaining contacts among the communities and business organizations living and operating on both sides of the border.</p> <p>The cooperating partners in the project are the Municipality of Lipót and the Municipality of Dunaremete (as Managing Partner) on the Hungarian side of the Danube. From Slovakian side the Municipality of Bős (Obec Gabčíkovo) and Nagyszombat County (Trnavsky Samospravny kraj) take part in the project.</p> <p>The establishment of the CBC was inevitably necessary in this area, as the border crossing infrastructure was not resolved in an approx. 50 km long reach on the Danube river (between Rajka and Vámoszabadi municipalities).</p> <p>It is also important to mention regarding the socio-economic context of the region that those services promoting introduction of natural environment significantly contribute to the promotion of tourism and hospitality, agriculture, as well as to the improvement of the quality of life of local residents and visitors to the area.</p> <p>Establishment of a new ferry-connection contributes to the fostering of the above mentioned services, since it increases economic activity in the border region. The effective and efficient local transport infrastructure has innovative impact on local enterprises, renews cooperation on both sides of the border, which facilitates maintaining and development of connections in infrastructural, cultural and economic terms, and on the long term contributes to the establishment of a cross-border economic and cultural region.</p> <p>The cooperation and working together strengthens the exchange of views between institutions on both sides of the border and the common implementation of the project contributes to the improvement of common social and cultural capital. The project demonstrates the enlargement of travel facilities without barriers. The experience so far shows that the project can serve as sample for a pilot project. Its implementation and aware execution creates facilities for the extension of the project to further geographic and economic areas, as well as for strengthening cooperation with economic and social actors operating in the border region.</p>
What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	The core obstacle in undertaking the activity was mainly legal nature. The legal obstacle derived from the different national legislations (HU-SK) on the one hand. On the other hand, a bilateral agreement (an extra legal approval/ pre-decision of government other than the previously existing international documents such as the Madrid Outline Convention) with the neighbouring country was needed as

	precondition for starting and implementing cross-border cooperation projects. It hindered and slowed down the cross border cooperation, since the conclusion of an international agreement between the neighbouring countries was a precondition of starting the project.					
Which were the main CAUSES of the OBSTACLE?	As we mentioned in our answer to the previous question, the main cause of the obstacle derived from the lack of an international agreement between the participating countries.					
Which were the main EFFECTS of the OBSTACLE?	The main effect of this legal obstacle was that it hindered the starting of the CBC activity.					
How much did the following factors aggravate the persistence of the obstacle? [Institutional factors]	Institutional factors	Administrative factors	Economic factors	Level of expertise of actors involved	Cultural factors	Readiness of actors involved to cooperate
	Very much (4)	Very much (4)	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)
What was the identified solution?	<p>In order to solve the above mentioned legal obstacle, upon initiation of the Ministry of Public Administration and Justice, the Act on the State Borders of Hungary was modified by the Ministry of Interior in 2011. The amendment ensured that the public roads for traffic purposes, the border police and water management build-ups, as well as the energetic constructions and telecommunication lines became exempt of general prohibition. As a result of this modification the internal legal obstacles of cross-border infrastructural developments have been removed.</p> <p>But unfortunately it was only applicable in that case when an international agreement did not regulate otherwise. In terms of Hungary's relations to its neighbouring countries (apart from Austria) an international agreement is needed for cross-border infrastructural developments.</p> <p>As second step the Ministry of National Development prepared a draft outline agreement in terms of all neighbouring countries of Hungary. The Appendixes of this outline agreement include all on-going and proposed cross-border infrastructural developments.</p>					
How was the solution identified?	The solution was identified by the Ministry of Public Administration and Justice through extensive consultation with other line-ministries.					
Who was/were the main actor/s responsible for its identification?	<p>The Ministry of Public Administration and Justice identified the problem and initiated cooperation with other Hungarian line-ministries. The issue of cross-border infrastructure development was continuously in focus of the topics being discussed at the sessions of the Intergovernmental Joint Committees on Cross-Border Cooperation.</p> <p>The Ministry of Interior was responsible for the modification of the previously mentioned State Border Act.</p> <p>The Ministry of National Development prepared the outline agreement in cooperation with the other competent line-ministries.</p> <p>The Prime Minister's Office had policy-making and strategic role in the cooperation process. (The prime minister signed the agreement.)</p> <p>The Ministry for Foreign Affairs played important diplomatic role in facilitating the cooperation.</p>					
How was the solution implemented? By whom?	<p>The milestones of the implementation of the solution can be summarized as follows: In 2010 the Ministry of Public Administration and Justice KIM identified the problem. In January 2011 the Act on State Borders of Hungary was modified. Between the spring of 2011 – January of 2012 the international agreement was being prepared.</p>					

	In February 2012 the prime ministers of Slovakia and Hungary signed the agreement. During the whole process a number of expert consultations and conferences were held.
How long did it take for the solution to be implemented?	It took approximately 1 – 1,5 years for the solution to be implemented (December 2010 - February 2012).
Did it have a positive impact on the overall level of CBC in the area?	Yes, it facilitated the implementation of infrastructural CBC agreements, and as we mentioned in terms of the selected project, besides the improvement of cross-border infrastructural cooperation it will contribute to the strengthening of economic and socio-cultural cooperations on the long-term.

3. Education and Training

3.1 Cross-border institutions

Institution	JTS Kyustendil - main office - Kyustendil JTS - branch office Strumitsa
Institution tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - participation in planning and organization of programme information campaigns and other activities related to raising public awareness on the programme; - establishing and managing a joint projects data base and project partners data base; - supporting projects generation and development; - prepare and launch of Calls for proposals; - advising beneficiaries on the implementation of operations and financial administration; - receiving and registering of applications submitted; - performing a formal check of project applications in terms of administrative compliance and eligibility; - presenting a work plan via the Managing Authority to the Joint Monitoring Committee once a year for approval; - organizing all meetings and events, draft the minutes, prepare, ensures the administrative management of tasks and services; - organizing the work of the assessors and submitting the results of the project technical evaluation sessions to the JMC; - monitoring of project implementation, collecting of information from the lead beneficiaries and updating data in the Management Information System; - collecting and checking project reports from the lead partners; - assisting the MA in preparation of the reports on programme implementation; - receiving requests from the lead beneficiaries on any modifications as well as preparation of addendums to projects and submitting them to MA or JMC respectively for approval; - cooperation with the programme implementing authorities in Bulgaria and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and with other territorial cooperation programmes; - collaboration with central, regional and local stakeholders involved in the Programme.
Contact details	JTS Kyustendil - main office Kyustendil 2500, "Marin Drinov" Str. № 7 tel/fax: +359 (0)78 55 11 83/5; 078 58 01 01

Border Area (States involved)	<p>Under the above mention problem resolved were involved the following municipalities and public bodies, situated within the border area of IPA Cross-border Programme Bulgaria - Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipalities. From the Republic of Bulgaria – Bansko, Belitza, Blagoevgrad, Gotse Delchev, Garmen, Kresna, Petrich, Razlog, Sandanski, Satovcha, Strumyani, Hadjidimovo, Boboshevo, Kocherinovo, Rila, Treklyano. From FYROM – Valandovo, Gevgelia, Bogdantsi, Doyran, Radovish, Konce, Strumica, Bosilovo and Novo Selo. 2. Regional authorities. From Bulgaria – District administration Blagoevgrad and District administration Kyustendil. From FYROM Centre for Development of South-eastern Planning Region – Strumica.
Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	<p>The Lead partner: Association of South Western municipalities - Blagoevgrad /Bulgaria/ and project partner 2: Centre for development of the South-East planning region - Stumica /FYROM/ successfully implemented the project " Establishment of Cross-border Network among the Municipal Experts on Projects and Programmes in the Cross-border Region – PM-NET " under the first call for proposals of the IPA CBC Programme Bulgaria - FYROM within the period 05.2011 - 05.2012.</p> <p>The aim of the project was promotion of integration on local and regional level in the cross-border region through the use of information technologies and transfer of knowledge.</p> <p>The objectives of the project were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of a cross-border network for exchange of information on the projects at municipal level; 2. Improving the effectiveness in project management through development and usage of specialized software.
What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	<p>Project implementation needs: Closer and more intensive contacts and exchange of information on projects, as well as sharing of experience and good practices from projects. Need for a communication channel to discuss ideas for future joint projects.</p> <p>Constraints of the CB region: Municipalities work independently for identification, development and implementation of municipal projects. In the best case, they work with neighbor municipalities or explore existing traditional partnerships.</p>
Which were the main CAUSES of the OBSTACLE?	<p>Good bilateral relationships and existence of cooperation between the two countries, both on a central and municipal level and management of experience in implementation of common programmes and joint projects need sufficient skills of local authorities to develop and implement joint cross-border projects. This kind of problems occurred due to the insufficient capacity and attitude for development of joint projects and lack of accessible and comparable information.</p>
Which were the main EFFECTS of the OBSTACLE?	<p>The most affected by the problem are the project target groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipalities: From the Republic of Bulgaria – Bansko, Belitza, Blagoevgrad, Gotse Delchev, Garmen, Kresna, Petrich, Razlog, Sandanski, Satovcha, Strumyani, Hadjidimovo, Boboshevo, Kocherinovo, Rila, Treklyano. From FYROM – Valandovo, Gevgelia, Bogdantsi, Doyran, Radovish, Konce, Strumica, Bosilovo and Novo Selo. 2. Regional authorities. From Bulgaria – District administration Blagoevgrad and District administration Kyustendil. From FYROM Centre for Development of South-eastern Planning Region – Strumica. <p>If solution will not found the following obstacles will stay unresolved, namely: independently and not synchronized work for identification, development and implementation of municipal projects; lack of sufficient funds at local authorities to develop and implement joint cross-border projects.</p>

How much did the following factors aggravate the persistence of the obstacle? [Institutional factors]	Institutional factors	Administrative factors	Economic factors	Level of expertise of actors involved	Cultural factors	Readiness of actors involved to cooperate
	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)	Slightly (2)	Somewhat (3)	Slightly (2)	Somewhat (3)
Please, describe briefly the factor(s) which mostly (3-4) aggravated the persistence of the Obstacle	<p>Institutional and administrative aspects of the problem correspond to the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unestablished cross-border network and information channel for exchange of information on the projects at municipal level; 2. No project management software developed; 3. Undeveloped any kind of Internet platform with database of comparable information on municipal projects. <p>The following aspects of the problem - Level of expertise and Readiness of actors involved to cooperate correspond to the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not increased capacity of municipal experts for planning, developing and managing of joint projects; 2. Lack of preconditions for partnership for developing future intermunicipal and regional projects of mutual benefit. 					
What was the identified solution?	<p>Identified project solution correspond to the achievement of proposed project results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Established cross-border network and information channel for exchange of information on the projects at municipal level, 2. Project management software developed, 3. Developed Internet platform with database of comparable information on municipal projects, 4. Increased capacity of municipal experts for planning, developing and managing of joint projects, 5. Preconditions for partnership for developing future inter-municipal and regional projects of mutual benefit. 					
How was the solution identified?	<p>The project team identified solution of this problems via prepared SWAT analysis, filled in the proposed and approved for financing project proposal.</p>					
Who was/were the main actor/s responsible for its identification?	<p>Direct beneficiaries of the project were: the team of the LP - Association of South-western Municipalities /ASWM/; the team of the PP2 - Center for development of South-eastern Planning Region; Municipal experts on projects and programmes – municipal employees coordinating the planning, development and implementation of municipal projects and programmes.</p>					
How was the solution implemented? By whom?	<p>Direct beneficiaries were directly involved in the project implementation of the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilization of resources – forming of project team, “kick-off” meeting, selection of subcontractors, preparation of action plan, selection of PRAG expert. 2. Establishment of network of municipal expert on projects and programmes - Carrying out of two meetings – one in Bulgaria and one in FYROM. 3. Development of project management software 4. Development of Internet platform with database 5. Practical training with software product – Carrying out of three-day training on FYROM side for work with project management software. 6. Practical training for work with database and Internet platform - Carrying out of three-day training on BG side for working with Internet platform. 7. Organization to closing conference. 8. Information and publicity actions on the project. 					

	9. Monitoring end audit.
How long did it take for the solution to be implemented?	The project duration was 12 months - from 30.05.2011 to 29.05.2012. The results of the project presume institutional sustainability, because the activities foreseen upgrade on previous actions of the both project partners by expanding the scope of partnership and provision of services to member municipalities. The project foresees that the project outputs remain at the disposal of the target groups and direct beneficiaries. It is very important that as a result of implementation of the project the attitudes of the participants will change to thinking and working towards application of the partnership principle while developing inter-municipal projects aiming at sustainable development of the cross-border region.
Did it have a positive impact on the overall level of CBC in the area?	After the project's end there will be all preconditions for joint preparation of mutually beneficial projects among the members of the network. All activities foreseen in the project can be multiplied after its completion in the time, the scope and as upgrade to the activities. The developed software can be offered free of charge to other interested municipalities and organizations, as long as it does not reflect the specifics of the region. Participation in the Internet platform and database can be offered on the same basis. The permanent character of the established network is of major significance, because it can be expanded to include experts from other regions and countries /ex. neighboring Greece/.

3.2 Mobility of workers

Institution	European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation Galicia - Norte Portugal (GNP-EGTC)
Contact details	St. Eduardo Cabello s/n (CETMAR building), Bouzas 36208 Vigo (Pontevedra) - SPAIN Telephone:+34986135126 FAX:+34986248613. E-mail: gnpaect@gnpaect.eu
Border Area (States involved)	Galicia (Spain) North region of Portugal (Portugal)
Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	“LABOUR MARKET MOBILITY IN THE EUROREGION GALICIA-NORTE DE PORTUGAL. RECOGNITION AND EVALUATION OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING CERTIFICATES.”: The initiative arises to overcome the handicap in the process of recognition of Vocational Training (VT) certificates between Galicia and the north region of Portugal. This obstacle makes that foreign workers cannot compete under the same conditions with national workers in the domestic labour market. An important way of increasing social and economic integration in the working field of the Euroregion's citizens is to facilitate labour mobility between the two regions, improving their competitiveness through labour market dynamism. This is the main objective of this GNP-EGTC initiative, that it is also supported by Xunta de Galicia, the CCDR-N and the Employment and Training Institute of Portugal (IEFP), the institution having authority on educational and employment issues in Portugal. To encourage the labour mobility and to improve the competitiveness of the Euroregion, matching working supply with demand and boosting a more cohesive labour market, it is expected to improve and to fasten the evaluation and recognition

	<p>process that currently exists for the Vocational Training certificates on both sides of the border. The idea behind this initiative is to develop, for Vocational Training, a similar process as the Higher Education took through the Bologna process and the European Higher Education Area (EHEA), which has reached a high degree of integration for European higher studies. This project initially focuses on the top 5 most important sectors of VT in the Euroregion Galicia - Norte Portugal, where more labour relationships take place: Automotive, naval (shipbuilding), Building, Health and Tourism. Subsequently it will be extended to other labour sectors.</p>
What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	<p>The project arises to overcome the handicap in the process of recognition of Vocational Training (VT) certificates between Galicia and the north region of Portugal. This problem also takes place between Spain and Portugal and even at European level. The ENIC-NARIC network (European Network of Information Centres - National Academic Recognition Information Centres) admits that the recognition of Vocational Training certificates in Europe is a time-consuming process, where the decision of the authorities can take up to five months, it also has economic costs for the applicants and the process can be different in different countries and for each profession/trade. This obstacle hinders labour mobility, even to the degree of discouraging workers to move to another country, not knowing if their formative and training efforts would be recognized outside. This obstacle makes that foreign workers cannot compete under the same conditions with national workers in the domestic labour market. Not having a recognized certificate has two main implications. The first one is that the foreign worker will not be allowed to enter an occupation if his/her chosen profession is regulated (medicine, veterinary, public administration ... as well as mechanical technician, tour guide, town gas fitter or plumber, etc.) If the applicant pursues a non regulated profession, where recruitment depends on the employer, the applicant will be in disadvantage respect to domestic workers due to the lack of recognition, which in practice means not getting the job or accessing to occupations with lower wage and / or lower rank.</p>
Which were the main CAUSES of the OBSTACLE?	<p>Same as above</p>
Which were the main EFFECTS of the OBSTACLE?	<p>One of the major failures of the European labour market is the lack of mobility of their workers. This means that there are large differences on unemployment rates between countries, keeping these great differences over time without the logical movement of workers. Besides the already known cultural and linguistic reasons, there is another problem with the recognition of qualifications. This problem is even deeper in cross border regions where the mobility of workers should be easier. The obstacle has been removed for higher education through the European Higher Education Area, which has improved labor mobility ratios of university graduates. But, despite the Directives 89/48/EEC and 92/51/EEC or the European Qualifications Framework for lifelong learning, it is noteworthy the lack of a system of automatic evaluation and recognition for non-university education, especially in the case of vocational training. Currently there is no community mechanism whereby certificates obtained in one EU country are generally officially recognized in the other EU countries. Current processes are solved independently according to each country's procedures on a case by case basis depending on the profession, being costly for applicants and lasting up to five months or even more.</p> <p>This obvious obstacle to labour mobility implies that many workers, in spite of the economic crisis and the high unemployment level both in Galicia and the North of Portugal, do not consider the option of working across the border because of these</p>

	<p>administrative hurdles. The reality for those who try it, is that, despite the spirit of European legislation, they are in an disadvantaged position compared to national applicants when applying for a job. Meaning lower wages and / or lower rank. It can even lead to informal economy, with jobs not fully complying the legislation.</p> <p>The border between Galicia and Portugal has a high level of socio-economic exchanges. The average daily traffic of ve-hicles for this part of the border represents 50% of the whole border exchanges. The 22% of Portuguese companies im-port goods and services from Galicia, which in turn is the fifth client globally of Portugal in 2010. Data from EURES states that between 5,000 and 10,000 people cross the border daily to work on the other side (EURES 1997-2008), in addition permanent residents should also be taken into account. The figure is really low compared to the 6,000,000 inhabitants of the Euroregion and being conscious of the great business relationship between the two territories. It seems clear that the labour market is not at the same level of other socio-economic exchanges. This is so partly due to administrative obsta-cles and the added difficulty of demonstrating equivalent vocational training certificate but from the other side of the bor-der.</p> <p>Automatic recognition of certificates will facilitate labour mobility and thus a greater degree of dynamism of the labour market. This would help matching supply and labour demand, adapting people to the requirements of the labour market and adapting jobs to the potential workers have. Thus these two territories could choose among the best workers throughout the Euroregion, relocating employees where there are more job opportunities in the sector concerned and reducing the high rates of unemployment. It will therefore foster the competitiveness of the territories, improving working conditions and increasing the business potential of the Euroregion. Besides getting positive effects in the labour market, labour mobility is one of the main factors of cohesion and integration in cross border areas and is accordingly a step of great importance to the process of European integration.</p>					
<p>How much did the following factors aggravate the persistence of the obstacle? [Institutional factors]</p>	<p>Institutional factors</p>	<p>Administrative factors</p>	<p>Economic factors</p>	<p>Level of expertise of actors involved</p>	<p>Cultural factors</p>	<p>Readiness of actors involved to cooperate</p>
	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)	Slightly (2)	Not at all (1)	Not at all (1)	Slightly (2)
<p>Please, describe briefly the factor(s) which mostly (3-4) aggravated the persistence of the Obstacle</p>	<p>Thus Galicia and the North Portugal are both peripheral territories at European level and also in their national contexts, taking into account the distance that separates them from their national capitals. In a context of economic crisis, the peripheral regions further suffer their distance from the center of Europe and the core locations in their own countries.</p> <p>Both Spain and Portugal face high unemployment rates, the largest in Europe, which reflect a depressed labour market, especially in the case of young people, with rates reaching up to 37.6% for the Galician youth and 28.5% for young people in Northern Portugal. The necessity of working to improve and revitalize the labour market, exploiting the potential of cross-border areas is more than evident in this situation. Politically, there are differences in terms of competences in education and VT. The Galician Government has the authority related to the evaluation and recognition of VT certificates. In the case of Portugal, the regional structures do not have those competences and is the IEFP which has the authority and reports directly to the Ministry of Economy and Employment of Portugal. Therefore, an agreement between the North Portugal region and Galicia, is in fact an agreement between Galicia and the whole Portugal. Furthermore, the similarity between the processes in this area in Galicia compared to the rest of Spain, would make possible a fast</p>					

	<p>adaptation of the agreements reached between the two territories at national level, promoting the implementation of this initiative across the whole border.</p> <p>Other aspects to be taken into account in the relationships between Galicia and northern Portugal have to do with the similarity of language, the Galician (regional official language in Galicia together with the Spanish) and Portuguese, making easier every exchange in the Euroregion. In the labour market, the interrelationships in the sectors of building, shipbuilding and automotive, together with livestock farming and winemaking and in the field of tourism are outstanding.</p>
What was the identified solution?	<p>To encourage the labour mobility and to improve the competitiveness of the Euroregion, matching working supply with demand and boosting a more cohesive labour market, it is expected to improve and to fasten the evaluation and recognition process that currently exists for the Vocational Training certificates on both sides of the border. The idea behind this initiative is to develop, for Vocational Training, a similar process as the Higher Education took through the Bologna process and the European Higher Education Area (EHEA), which has reached a high degree of integration for European higher studies. This project initially focuses on the top 5 most important sectors of VT in the Euroregion Galicia - Norte Portugal, where more labour relationships take place: Automotive, naval (shipbuilding), Building, Health and Tourism. Subsequently it will be extended to other labour sectors.</p>
How was the solution identified?	<p>The operational objectives of this project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify the current procedures required for citizens in order for the evaluation and recognition of their certificates on the other side of the border (which is the authority responsible for the evaluation and recognition of every certificate, what procedure should be followed in any particular case, what documentation must be submitted, ...) - To provide specific information on the evaluation and equivalence of certificates on both sides of the border. - To disseminate the information obtained as a first step to facilitate the evaluation and recognition of qualifications for citizens, through case studies. - To find out cross border obstacles affecting individuals as well as public authorities when executing the process of evaluation and recognition of VT certificates. Working Group to remove the obstacles found and to develop a common process. - To establish the equivalence and correspondences between VT certificates in Galicia and North Portugal, as well as defining the additional training, if needed, in order to have the recognition of certificates. - Developing a faster and more agile evaluation and certification process, both for individuals and for public authorities, by working together and achieving agreements between the Xunta de Galicia and IEFP, allowing automatic evaluation and recognition processes. If contents of a certificate are considered equivalent, then automatic recognition of the certificate will be reached. Another step would be required for those certificates not having equivalent contents, by the accurate definition of the additional training required. - Creating an on-line evaluation and recognition application, to facilitate the process for applicants from both sides of the border, thus saving time and travel costs for citizens. It also results in less administrative burden for authorities in both areas. - To develop common VT studies in the Euroregion.
Who was/were the main actor/s responsible for its identification?	<p>The first stage of this project, the study "Labour Mobility in the Euroregion Galicia-North Portugal. Recognition of Vocational Training Certificates" has been developed by the GNP-EGTC. The following steps, which are based on the conclusions and</p>

	recommendations of the Study, are being developed through a joint working group with representatives of the GNP-EGTC, the Directorate General of Education, Vocational Training and University of the Ministry of Education and University of the Government of Galicia and Northern Regional Delegation of the Employment and Vocational Training Institute of Portugal
How was the solution implemented? By whom?	Answered above
How long did it take for the solution to be implemented?	<p>The first part of this project, the Study, was completed in the beginning of 2011. Since that moment, information on the current procedures to get the evaluation and recognition of VT certificates between Galicia and Portugal is available, as well as the correspondence and equivalence of all vocational training certificates on both sides of the border. Also available are the case studies analyzed, which can be used as guides for concerned applicants.</p> <p>At present, the Working Group is developing its work, according to the findings and suggestions for improvement of the Study, to streamline and simplify the evaluation and recognition process and to establish an automatic process for it. As mentioned above, the work is based on the integration process of European higher education, the EHEA, although in this case applied to vocational training. These tasks are well advanced.</p> <p>Subsequently, an informatic application will be available on-line to expedite and facilitate applicants to further this process of recognition.</p> <p>The last step will be the definition and development of common VT studies in the Euroregion</p>
Did it have a positive impact on the overall level of CBC in the area?	Automatic recognition of certificates will facilitate labour mobility and thus a greater degree of dynamism of the labour market. This would help matching supply and labour demand, adapting people to the requirements of the labour market and adapting jobs to the potential workers have. Thus these two territories could choose among the best workers throughout the Euroregion, relocating employees where there are more job opportunities in the sector concerned and reducing the high rates of unemployment. It will therefore foster the competitiveness of the territories, improving working conditions and increasing the business potential of the Euroregion. Besides getting positive effects in the labour market, labour mobility is one of the main factors of cohesion and integration in cross border areas and is accordingly a step of great importance to the process of European integration.
Is there any additional information you would like to share?	This GNP-EGTC's initiative has been awarded with the "Sail of Papenburg 2012" Award, by the Association of European Border Regions

4. Labour market

4.1 Job matching

Institution	Ministry of the Flemish Community Agency for Home Affairs
Contact details	Boudewijnlaan, 30 1000 Brussels
Border Area (States involved)	Belgium (Flanders) – The Netherlands.

Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	Cross-border workers are frequently confronted with additional formalities and hence there is a necessity to provide good information with regard to proceedings, requirements and possibilities.					
What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	Lack of information and understanding of the required formalities; Lack of recognition of degrees.					
Which were the main CAUSES of the OBSTACLE?	Different legislations.					
Which were the main EFFECTS of the OBSTACLE?	Difficulties for cross-border labour mobility.					
How much did the following factors aggravate the persistence of the obstacle? [Institutional factors]	Institutional factors	Administrative factors	Economic factors	Level of expertise of actors involved	Cultural factors	Readiness of actors involved to cooperate
	Very much (4)	Very much (4)	Not pertinent (0)	Very much (4)	Not pertinent (0)	Slightly (2)
Please, describe briefly the factor(s) which mostly (3-4) aggravated the persistence of the Obstacle	Different legislation and administrative proceedings.					
What was the identified solution?	Exchange of job vacancies and standard/ uniform c.v.					
How was the solution identified?	Persons who wanted to work in the neighbouring country. Companies who wanted to recruit employers from the neighbouring countries. Authorities, including cross-border organizations.					
Who was/were the main actor/s responsible for its identification?	Persons who wanted to work in the neighbouring country. Companies who wanted to recruit employers from the neighbouring countries. Authorities, including cross-border organizations.					
How was the solution implemented? By whom?	The different actors involved, in particular the Flemish Job Agency and the Euroregions. The Benelux Union, Eures.					
How long did it take for the solution to be implemented?	It started in 2012 with the decision to make a feasibility study for standard c.v.'s.					
Did it have a positive impact on the overall level of CBC in the area?	It will have a positive impact on cross-border labour mobility. It will help job seekers to find a job through the dissemination of their c.v.'s in the neighbour country.					

4.2 Funding of cross-border entrepreneur projects

Institution	European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation Galicia - Norte Portugal (GNP-EGTC)
Contact details	St. Eduardo Cabello s/n (CETMAR building), Bouzas 36208 Vigo (Pontevedra) - SPAIN
Border Area (States involved)	Galicia (Spain) North region (Portugal)
In which of the following sectors was the cross-border activity developed?	Funding of cross-border entrepreneur projects
Please, briefly describe the	GNP-EGTC's initiative to foster cross-border entrepreneurship:

CBC activity you wanted to pursue	The work of the GNP-EGTC to promote new cross-border enterprise projects or to dissolve the barrier effect for the funding of entrepreneur projects. We have realized a series of annual seminars regarding the promotion and funding of cross-border enterprise initiatives.					
What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	The economic and financial crisis is hindering entrepreneurship, even more when taking into account peripheral and cross-border initiatives					
Which were the main CAUSES of the OBSTACLE?	The main problem is the economic and financial crisis, since 2007 until now. The high unemployment level in Spain and Portugal, even deeper in the case of young population.					
Which were the main EFFECTS of the OBSTACLE?	Difficulty of creating new companies, even more in the case of peripheral regions of Europe and making border with other state.					
How much did the following factors aggravate the persistence of the obstacle? [Institutional factors]	Institutional factors	Administrative factors	Economic factors	Level of expertise of actors involved	Cultural factors	Readiness of actors involved to cooperate
	Slightly (2)	Somewhat (3)	Very much (4)	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)	Slightly (2)
Please, describe briefly the factor(s) which mostly (3-4) aggravated the persistence of the Obstacle	The economic and financial crisis. The lack of mechanisms for cross-border funding of entrepreneurship initiatives.					
What was the identified solution?	<p>GNP-EGTC has realized a series of annual seminars regarding the promotion and funding of cross-border enterprise initiatives. In these seminars the following work is done:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expert and academic analyses of the cross-border business cooperation, on the role of entrepreneurs and how to help in order to overcome the crisis as well as the work of the business incubators, and so on. - Dissemination of information and promotion of the enterprise culture, which is not widespread, neither in Spain nor in Portugal, thus showing cases of entrepreneurial success as well as current ways and programs of funding. - Lastly, networking actions for funding, bringing in contact the investors and entrepreneurs of both sides of the border, aiming to increase the base of potential projects and Business Angels. <p>With this networking the efficiency of this way of funding improves as well as it reinforces the entrepreneurial cooperation in the Euroregion. Through this initiative, contacts and alliances were established between the different Business Angels of Galicia and Norte-Portugal, successively founding a network of investors in the Euroregion.</p>					
How was the solution identified?	<p>In Galicia as well as in the Region of Norte-Portugal various initiatives exist to promote business culture and the creation of companies. In Galicia, for example, there are programs for school or women's entrepreneurship, in the ICT sector, or a program for mentoring, in which executives with extensive knowledge advice young entrepreneurs, together with various lines of funding for entrepreneurs. An outstanding program in Portugal is called "Initiative + Company (Mais start ups)", which covers and supports, economy wise, the entire initial process of creating a company, from the idea up to the initial development. Also to be mentioned is the recent award "Regiostars 2013" dedicated to the intelligent growth at the Science and Technology Park of the Oporto University, valuing the university knowledge through the promotion of technological entrepreneurship and the creation of centres for innovation.</p> <p>At the GNP-EGTC we are working in order to coordinate the most initiatives possible,</p>					

	providing the added value from the cross-border cooperation between Galicia and Norte-Portugal, as a way of increasing the efficiency and reaching economies of scale in all these entrepreneurship programs.
Who was/were the main actor/s responsible for its identification?	By means of this work the GNP-EGTC has successfully involved a great number of players from the Euroregion, including the most representatives, both between the public institutions; the investors and Business Angels, consultants and companies, agents for promotion of enterprises like universities or business incubators and, of course, a great number of entrepreneurs.
How was the solution implemented? By whom?	At the GNP-EGTC we are working in order to coordinate the most initiatives possible, providing the added value from the cross-border cooperation between Galicia and Norte-Portugal, as a way of increasing the efficiency and reaching economies of scale in all these entrepreneurship programs.
How long did it take for the solution to be implemented?	The seminars and the cross-border cooperation initiative started in 2010 and is still going.
Did it have a positive impact on the overall level of CBC in the area?	Yes, but it is quite difficult to measure.
Is there any additional information you would like to share?	www.gnpaect.eu

4.3 Network for Border information centers

Institution	EUREGIO
Contact details	Postfach 1164 48572 Gronau
Border Area (States involved)	EUREGIO (D-NL), Euregio Maas Rijn (D-NL), Oberrheinkonferenz (D-F-CH), Region Sønderjylland-Schleswig (DK-D), and Saarlolux (D-F-BE-LUX).
Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	Grenznetz is a cooperation network of the Border Information Centers (BICs) of five cross-border regions. These border regions are EUREGIO (D-NL), Euregio Maas Rijn (D-NL), Oberrheinkonferenz (D-F-CH), Region Sønderjylland-Schleswig (DK-D), and Saarlolux (D-F-BE-LUX). As a response to the different developments of national systems concerning for example social security, taxes and pensions, its task is to jointly analyse judicial and legal problems in the field of cross-border labour market and to offer possible solutions to the responsible institutions. In this way, job-related mobility in border areas and thus the economic integration proces in Europe is fostered. Grenznetz was founded in 2009 within –and is still being coordinated by– the “TaskForceNet” project (see www.taskforcenet.eu).
What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	Regional Border Information Centres (BIC´s) (also knowns as citizens advisory centres) have limited capabilities concerning back office responsibilities (following developments in tax, pension, law,...systems at both sides of the border and analyzing to which extent these developments influence cross-border mobility and can be targeted) and limited (regional) lobbying powers (towards national and european bodies). Although lots of knowledge concerning judicial and legal problems in the field of cross-border labour market is available at border information centers, this knowledge often can not sufficiently be shared and used to target the necessary

	change.					
Which were the main CAUSES of the OBSTACLE?	Border information centers lack a firm and undisputed position within the national systems of transfer of information to citizens and companies. As a consequence, financial support from national governments generally is limited, also in time. Even with growing interest in cross border cooperation and in enhancing the cross-border labour market (fostering the European integration process), the advisory services need to deal with limited means.					
Which were the main EFFECTS of the OBSTACLE?	No up-to-date information at BICs concerning living and working in the neighbouring country. This can lead to wrong information and generally result in a lower attractiveness for and willingness of employees and employers to make use of the possibilities of the cross-border labour market. Lack of awareness of the impacts of national and European regulations on the labour market in border regions.					
How much did the following factors aggravate the persistence of the obstacle? [Institutional factors]	Institutional factors	Administrative factors	Economic factors	Level of expertise of actors involved	Cultural factors	Readiness of actors involved to cooperate
	Very much (4)	Not pertinent (0)	Slightly (2)	Not pertinent (0)	Not pertinent (0)	Not pertinent (0)
Please, describe briefly the factor(s) which mostly (3-4) aggravated the persistence of the Obstacle	Diverging national legal systems and more and more complex national systems aggravate working and doing business in a cross-border setting. Therefore, the need for tailor made information is high and even gets higher.					
What was the identified solution?	Cooperation between different cross-border regions in the following ways: - joint judicial analysis of cross border obstacles - bi-annual workshops with all partners involved - password-protected area on the website for the exchange of information, documents, and for discussion - joint lobbying activities (joint publications, meetings at ministries etc)					
How was the solution identified?	As a result of an INTERREG project.					
Who was/were the main actor/s responsible for its identification?	The project partners of the initial project TaskForceNet: Regio Aachen e.V.; Provincie Limburg, Maastricht (NL); Provincie Limburg, Hasselt (B); German Speaking Community Belgium (B); Province Liège (B); Cooperation partners within Grenznetz (resulting from the project TaskForceNet): Euregio Maas Rhein; EUREGIO; Oberrheinkonferenz; Region Sønderjylland-Schleswig; Saarloutz					
How was the solution implemented? By whom?	The initial project (TaskForceNet) was an INTERREG project that started in 2006, running for three years until 2009. The BIC exchange platform Grenznetz was established as a result of this project, maintaining its work with no fixed end date. The Grenznetz network relies on the willingness of each partner to cover its own costs. The meetings are held in rotating order at each of the partners' premises, with the hosting partner bearing the costs of the respective meeting. The network was					

	set up as a result of the INTERREG IV A project TaskForceNet, but is not EU-funded itself.
How long did it take for the solution to be implemented?	Not applicable: since the legal systems keep on changing, the need for action stays.
Did it have a positive impact on the overall level of CBC in the area?	<p>Bot in a direct way (all involved institutions intensified their cross-border cooperation) and in an indirect way (through offering better information, cross-border mobility was supported and more citizens made use of cross-border possibilities).</p> <p>Cooperation between BICs helps to make them more efficient and effective. This results in a more dynamic CBC in each of the partner regions.</p>

4.4 Cross-border mobility

Institution	Netherlands Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment					
Contact details	---					
Border Area (States involved)	Netherlands-Belgium-Germany					
Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	The EURES-Network in the Netherlands provides information, advice and services. renewal of the national digital site (www.werk.nl/eures). information is available in 5 foreign languages: english, German, French, Spanish and Polish.					
What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	Language barriers.					
How much did the following factors aggravate the persistence of the obstacle? [Institutional factors]	Institutional factors	Administrative factors	Economic factors	Level of expertise of actors involved	Cultural factors	Readiness of actors involved to cooperate
	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)	Not at all (1)	Somewhat (3)	Very much (4)	Somewhat (3)
Please, describe briefly the factor(s) which mostly (3-4) aggravated the persistence of the Obstacle	Cultural factors					
What was the identified solution?	Availability of digital information in the languages of the largest groups foreign jobseekers.					
Who was/were the main actor/s responsible for its identification?	The Public Employment Service of the Netherlands (UWV)					

4.5 Job matching

Institution	Netherlands Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment
Respondent Role	Policy Advisor at the International Affairs Departement
Contact details	---
Border Area (States involved)	Netherlands, Germany and Belgium
Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	A national digital portal (www.greninfo.nl) has been set up to provide information about living and working in the Netherlands, Germany and Belgium.

What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	Information is needed for (potential) cross border employees about the differences in legislation, taxation systems, social security systems and health systems					
Which were the main CAUSES of the OBSTACLE?	Policy change from personal service to digital service for citizens, in combination with the need to cut down costs due to the economic crises.					
How much did the following factors aggravate the persistence of the obstacle? [Institutional factors]	Institutional factors	Administrative factors	Economic factors	Level of expertise of actors involved	Cultural factors	Readiness of actors involved to cooperate
	Very much (4)	Very much (4)	Somewhat (3)	Very much (4)	Slightly (2)	Not pertinent (0)
What was the identified solution?	Developing / renewal of the national digital service site that gives information about cross border effects in relation to income, taxation etc. This in combination with the development of a digital service site for cross border work at Benelux-level.					
How was the solution implemented? By whom?	The Social Security Board (SVB) of the Netherlands is responsible for the site www.grensinfo.nl . but it collaborates closely with the Public Employment Service (UWV), the Tax and Customs Administration (Belastingdienst), the national Health Care Insurance Board (CVZ), the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment.					

4.6 Cross-border mobility/Institutional framework

Institution	Netherlands Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment					
Contact details	---					
Border Area (States involved)	Netherlands-Germany-Belgium					
In which of the following sectors was the cross-border activity developed?	Cross-border mobility/Institutional framework					
Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	To establish a digital information portal on cross border work within the Benelux and North-Rhine Westphalia					
What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	Trackable information on an international level					
How much did the following factors aggravate the persistence of the obstacle? [Institutional factors]	Institutional factors	Administrative factors	Economic factors	Level of expertise of actors involved	Cultural factors	Readiness of actors involved to cooperate
	Very much (4)	Very much (4)	Not pertinent (0)	Not pertinent (0)	Slightly (2)	Somewhat (3)
What was the identified solution?	Availability of digital information on an international level with a high 'find'-score on the internet. The site is a roadmap to the national information (mainly digital) on living and working (including cross border work) in the Netherlands, Belgium and North Rhine-Westphalia. http://startpuntgrensarbeid.benelux.int/nl/					
How was the solution identified?	The solution was identified by a Benelux-coöperation between the Netherlands, Belgium and North Rhine Westphalia.					
How was the solution implemented? By whom?	The Benelux Secretariat					

Did it have a positive impact on the overall level of CBC in the area?	Not yet measurable. The integrated site is released on June 19th, 2013.
---	---

4.7 TBD

Institution	Gemeinde Oldambt und Landkreis Leer
Respondent Role	Projectleiter Die Gemeinde Oldambt übernimmt in diesem Rahmen die Gesamtverantwortung für die organisatorische Abwicklung dieser Kooperationsvereinbarung. Die Gemeinde Oldambt übernimmt die Kooperationsleitung und -verwaltung (Sekretariatsführung, Evaluation, Berichterstellung, etc.).
Contact details	Gemeente Oldambt Postfach 175 NL 9670 AD Winschoten 0031-597 482000 www.gemeente-oldambt.nl
Border Area (States involved)	EDR Crossborder
Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	Grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit Hintergrund: „Die nachfolgend genannten Partner schaffen mit dieser Vereinbarung den Rahmen für ein Zusammenwirken beim Aufbau und der Durchführung eines grenzüberschreitenden Netzwerkes No(o)rd. Ziel: Ziel ist es, die deutsch-niederländische Zusammenarbeit zu fördern, um zugunsten der Wirtschaft, der Arbeitnehmer und der Arbeitssuchenden beider Regionen einen Beitrag zur arbeitsmarktlichen und wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung zu leisten.“ Teilnehmer: Das Netzwerk No(o)rd wurde am 22.05.2012 offiziell durch Herrn Landrat Bernhard Bramlage vom Landkreis Leer und Herrn Bürger-meister Pieter Smit der Gemeinde Oldambt gegründet.
What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	Die Kooperation soll insbesondere folgende Betätigungsfelder umfassen A. Basisthemen • Organisation und Aufbau eines internationalen Trainingszentrums (Modellregion) • Verbesserung der Einbürgerung von Migrant(inn)en • Durchführung grenzübergreifender Studien (z.B. zum demographischen Wandel, Fachkräftemangel, etc.) in Kooperation mit den jeweiligen Wachstumsregionen unt Hochschulen/Universitäten • Beantragung von Fördermitteln für entsprechende Maßnahmen B. Bewerbungsorientierte Entwicklungen • Reduzierung von Sprachbarrieren • Anerkennung von Zeugnissen und Berufsabschlüssen • Übertragung von grenzüberschreitenden praktischen Erfahrungen • Planung und Durchführung von Anpassungsqualifikationen • Gemeinsame Stellenakquise und -besetzung

	<p>C. Arbeitskräfteangebot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durchführung von beschäftigungsbezogenen Projekten • Entwicklung von gemeinsamen Qualifizierungsprojekten unter Beteiligung von Arbeitgebern der kooperierenden Regionen • Förderung des Austausches zwischen den arbeitsmarktrelevanten Akteuren und enge Abstimmung mit den Wachstumsregionen. <p>D.. Wirtschaftsförderung</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durchführung gemeinsamer Aktivitäten zur Stärkung der regionalen und grenzüberschreitenden Wirtschaftsstruktur 					
Which were the main CAUSES of the OBSTACLE?	Zu Beginn der Zusammenarbeit im Rahmen von Netzwerk No(o)rd bestand auf beiden Seiten der Grenze Übereinstimmung darüber, zunächst inhaltliche Arbeit zu leisten und Projekte gemeinsam zu entwickeln und diese mit Hilfe von internationalen Fördermitteln durchzuführen. Anhand der konkreten Projektarbeit sollten dann die organisatorisch relevanten Strukturen erarbeitet werden.					
Which were the main EFFECTS of the OBSTACLE?	<p>Organisation und Aufbau eines internationalen Trainingszentrums Verbesserung der Einbürgerung von Migranten Durchführung grenzüberschreitender Studien Reduzierung von Sprachbarrieren Übertragung von grenzüberschreitenden praktischen Erfahrungen Planung und Durchführung von Anpassungsqualifikationen Gemeinsame Stellenakquise und –besetzung Durchführung von beschäftigungsbezogenen Projekten Durchführung gemeinsamer Aktivitäten zur Stärkung der regionalen und grenzüberschreitenden Wirtschaftsstruktur Arbeitsmarkt: Entwicklung von gemeinsamen Qualifizierungsprojekten unter Beteiligung von Arbeitgebern der kooperierenden Regionen</p>					
How much did the following factors aggravate the persistence of the obstacle? [Institutional factors]	Institutional factors	Administrative factors	Economic factors	Level of expertise of actors involved	Cultural factors	Readiness of actors involved to cooperate
	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)	Not at all (1)	Not pertinent (0)	Somewhat (3)
Is there any additional information you would like to share?	Kooperationsvereinbarung über die Gründung des Netzwerkes No(o)rd für Arbeitsmarkt und Wirtschaft Hintergrundinformationen zum einjährigen Bestehen des Netzwerkes No(o)rd Results					

5. Crisis /Disaster / Emergency Management

5.1 Preparedness

Institution	Ministry of Security and Justice, National coordinator for security and counter terrorism
Contact details	
Border Area (States involved)	<p>German states of Lower-Saxony (kreise Emsland, Leer and Grafschaft Bentheim); North Rhine Westphalia (kreise Borken, Kleve, Wesel, Viersen, Heinsberg and Aachen)</p> <p>Dutch safety regions Groningen, Drenthe, IJsselland, Twente, Noord- en Oost-Gelderland, Gelderland-Midden, Gelderland-Zuid, Noord-Limburg, Zuid-Limburg, Brabant Zuid-Oost, Midden- en West-Brabant and Zeeland.</p> <p>The Belgian provinces West-Vlaanderen, Oost-Vlaanderen, Antwerpen, Limburg en</p>

	Luik. The ministries in the emtioned countries					
Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	Who: Dutsch safety regions with German kreise and Belgian provinces What: furthering lasting cooperation between these parties Where: along the entire frontier When: started in 2009 and will go on indefinitely Why: assistance from across the border can save lifes, it can save money and is sometimes necessary because there are many cross border risks which demand a joint approach					
What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	We don't consider it to be a problem, but a chance. There are always hindrances which can obstruct cooperation. Some hindrances - for instance legal - are real and some are only felt (emtional) It's a priority because our government wanted all obstacles hindering cross border cooperation removed It's a priority for all ministries involved First we made an assessment of all possible hindrances, then we talked about them with the involved parties and then we made a plan how te remove them (when possible)					
Which were the main CAUSES of the OBSTACLE?	The major obstacles is often the mindset of the people involved. it takes a lot of time and often people think that the people from across the border aren't interested. You need to invest in CBC. We tried to build an infrastructure which made it easier to meet the colleagues on both sides of the border and we tried to make it clear that there are hardy any legal barriers for CBC. We financed meetings, etc.					
Which were the main EFFECTS of the OBSTACLE?	The people along the border are the most effected. No CBC could mean that they don't get the most effective help during a disaster or crisis. This would have implications for the population in the border area, beacuse they won't feel safe at home					
How much did the following factors aggravate the persistence of the obstacle? [Institutional factors]	Institutional factors	Administrative factors	Economic factors	Level of expertise of actors involved	Cultural factors	Readiness of actors involved to cooperate
	Somewhat (3)	Slightly (2)	Not pertinent (0)	Not at all (1)	Very much (4)	Somewhat (3)
Please, describe briefly the factor(s) which mostly (3-4) aggravated the persistence of the Obstacle	As I said before, the problem is mostly psychological. CBC is not a logical first step which officials make when having a problem and you need to invest in money, manpower, etc.					
What was the identified solution?	Bringing people together, let them talk with their neighbours form across the border and their colleagues on this side of the border. Do we share the same needs, do we face the same problems, etc?					
How was the solution identified?	We talked with the safety regions and with our colleagues in the ministries in Germany and Belgium. We made a joint problem assessment. When people on both sides of the border find something a problem, the solution is always near. It doesn't work when the problem is only felt on one side of the border					
Who was/were the main actor/s responsible for its identification?	There was no main actor, because so many people and organisations were involved.					
How was the solution implemented? By whom?	The ministries in the German states of North Rhine-Westphalia and Lower-Saxony and in the Netherlands organised a meeting between saftety regions and kreise. This meeting will be held two times a year.					

How long did it take for the solution to be implemented?	More than a year
Did it have a positive impact on the overall level of CBC in the area?	yes, we believe that it works

6. Crime prevention and Criminal Investigation

6.2 Patrolling

Institution	EUREGIO
Contact details	Enscheder Straße 362 D-48599 Gronau Postbus 6008 NL-7503 GA Enschede
Border Area (States involved)	Deutschland (Nordrhein-Westfalen, Niedersachsen) Niederlande (Regio Twente, Regio Achterhoek, Süd-Ost Drenthe)
Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	Das INTERREG IV-A-Projekt umfasst seit Juni 2008 den Aufbau eines deutsch-niederländischen, grenzüberschreitenden Polizeiteams (GPT), das im deutsch-niederländischen Grenzgebiet gemeinsam auf Streife geht. Die Projektpartner haben 20 Beamtinnen und Beamte aus den beteiligten Behörden dafür eingesetzt. Ziel ist eine effektivere und effizientere Erfüllung der polizeilichen Aufgaben, insbesondere die Bekämpfung der grenzüberschreitenden bzw. internationalen Kriminalität und die Wahrung der Öffentlichen Sicherheit und Ordnung. Zudem soll das Sicherheitsgefühl der im Grenzgebiet lebenden Bevölkerung gestärkt werden. Als Voraussetzung für und zur Unterstützung des GPT's ist ein Kommunikationsnetzwerk errichtet worden, über das die Polizisten rund um die Uhr fachliche Informationen für die deutsch-niederländische Zusammenarbeit abrufen können. Während an niederländischer Seite eine Zentrale mit 24-stündiger Erreichbarkeit besteht (Meldkamer/ Infodesk Twente), befindet sie sich an deutscher Seite noch im Aufbau (Kooperative Leitstelle Osnabrück). Für die Möglichkeit der gemeinsamen Kommunikation wird es im Rahmen des Projekts somit als notwendig erachtet, die Leitstelle Osnabrück an das niederländische Digitalfunknetz und an das KTS-Netz anzubinden, um feste Kommunikationsstrukturen aufzubauen. Die geplanten Projektaktivitäten umfassen: Qualifikation der Beamten (insbesondere sprachlich, interkulturell und rechtlich), die Errichtung einer Funkanbindung der kooperativen Leitstelle Osnabrück, die Einrichtung eines Arbeitsplatzes mit "Europakompetenz" (in der kooperativen Leitstelle), den Abschluss einer Kooperationsvereinbarung, die Anmietung von Büroräumen und die Einrichtung von ca. 10 Arbeitsplätzen für das GPT, die Ausstattung des Polizeiteams mit Funktechnik und Gerätschaften sowie die Anschaffung von 8 Streifenfahrzeugen für die grenzüberschreitende Streifenfahrt.
What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	1. Polizisten haben im Nachbarland keine Befugnis und mussten früher vor der Grenze ihren Einsatz/Streifenfahrt stoppen, da deutsche und niederländische Polizisten zusammen Streife fahren, hat immer einer die gesamte Befugnis, auch wenn ein Verdächtiger nicht im gesamten Schengen-Raum zur Fahndung ausgeschrieben ist, kann das GPT aktiv werden 2. Keine technischen grenzüberschreitenden Kommunikationsmittel vorhanden
Which were the main CAUSES of the OBSTACLE?	Keine rechtliche Grundlage für uneingeschränkte Befugnis der Polizisten im Nachbarland

Which were the main EFFECTS of the OBSTACLE?	Kriminelle / Verdächtige entkamen, Sicherheit im deutsch-niederländischen Grenzgebiet sank					
How much did the following factors aggravate the persistence of the obstacle? [Institutional factors]	Institutional factors	Administrative factors	Economic factors	Level of expertise of actors involved	Cultural factors	Readiness of actors involved to cooperate
	Very much (4)	Somewhat (3)	Not at all (1)	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)	Not pertinent (0)
What was the identified solution?	Aufstellung eines Polizeiteams, in dem deutsche und niederländische Polizisten vertreten sind und die gemeinsam auf Streife gehen, so hat immer ein Polizist die gesamte Befugnis					
Who was/were the main actor/s responsible for its identification?	Politieregio Twente Staf district Kmar Noord-Oost Bundespolizeidirektion Hannover Kreispolizeibehörde Borken					
How was the solution implemented? By whom?	Politieregio Twente Staf district Kmar Noord-Oost Bundespolizeidirektion Hannover Kreispolizeibehörde Borken EUREGIO					
How long did it take for the solution to be implemented?	Das Projekt läuft seit Juni 2008					
Did it have a positive impact on the overall level of CBC in the area?	Ja, ein Netzwerk ist entstanden, wodurch der "kurze" Dienstweg besser funktioniert. Zudem wurde die öffentliche Sicherheit im Grenzgebiet verbessert: - die deutsch-niederländischen Streifen decken pro Jahr durchschnittlich fast 1.000 Straftaten und Ordnungswidrigkeiten auf - die am häufigsten aufgedeckten Straftatbestände waren Verstöße gegen das Betäubungsmittelgesetz, ausländerrechtliche Verstöße, Fahren unter Alkohol- und/oder Drogeneinfluss und Verstöße gegen das Waffengesetz (Aufzählung nach Häufigkeit), daneben wurde das GPT im präventiven Bereich in 191 Fällen tätig					

7. Institutional cooperation

7.1 EGTC setting up

7.1.1 GNP-EGTC

Institution	European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation Galicia - Norte Portugal (GNP-EGTC)
Contact details	St. Eduardo Cabello s/n (CETMAR building), Bouzas 36208 Vigo (Pontevedra) - SPAIN Telephone:+34986135126 FAX:+34986248613. E-mail: gnpaect@gnpaect.eu
Border Area (States involved)	Galicia (Spain) North Region (Portugal)
Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	Promotion and development of one-to-one cross-border cooperation with local administrations from small towns of Galicia and North Region of Portugal

What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	the GNP-EGTC has two partners, Xunta de Galicia and CCDR-Norte. The GNP-EGTC is focused on developing CBC highly focused on economic and social cohesion development. Our main goal is to facilitate and encourage the territorial cooperation between all kind of players (public administrations or private institutions or companies) in Galicia and North Portugal. The GNP-EGTC has three main ways of fostering CBC: Looking for the most suitable Galician partner when a Portuguese player asks for it, taking into account the project or initiative, the sector where it will be developed, the main objectives, etc.; Looking for the most adequate North Portuguese partner when a Galician player needs it; and promoting and developing our own initiatives to encourage CBC in the Euroregion Galicia-North Portugal. Examples of the last way are the town twinning between small cities in Galicia and North Portugal, as the first step to develop local CBC. This initiative wants to help local administrations to reach all the benefits of CBC that sometimes are missed due to lack of knowledge or lack of resources					
Which were the main CAUSES of the OBSTACLE?	As said, the lack of human and or economical resources in local administrations that hinders small towns to reach all positive effects and externalities arising from cross-border cooperation					
Which were the main EFFECTS of the OBSTACLE?	As said, the lack of human and or economical resources in local administrations that hinders small towns to reach all positive effects and externalities arising from cross-border cooperation					
How much did the following factors aggravate the persistence of the obstacle? [Institutional factors]	Institutional factors	Administrative factors	Economic factors	Level of expertise of actors involved	Cultural factors	Readiness of actors involved to cooperate
	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)
What was the identified solution?	The GNP-EGTC foster one-to-one CBC among small towns by promoting the relations of proximity and sharing solutions to similar problems or obstacles faced by citizenship as well as local administrations, although located in different countries. We have already promoted joint cooperation between: Lalín (Galicia) and Cabeceiras de Basto (North Portugal) focused on tourism, local gastronomy and enology and the agriculture and animal husbandry. Vizela (North Portugal) and Caldas de Reis (Galicia) developing common actions on thermalism or natural springs, tourism related to the Portuguese way of the Camino of Santiago and also culture. Eurocity Tui (Galicia) – Valença (North Portugal), focused on a better use of their infrastructures due to their proximity by sharing resources and equipments. Salvaterra (Galicia) and Monçao (North Portugal), fostering their historical and environmental heritage, local wine industries and the relationships with the tourism sector. Caminha (North Portugal) and A Guarda (Galicia) developing initiatives related to the Miño river, the natural border that separates both cities, looking for the promotion and use of the river for economical, environmental and social purposes.					
How was the solution identified?	It started as an own initiative of the GNP-EGTC. The success of the initiative is the proof that there is a deep need of external technical assistance for small towns in order to develop CBC.					
Who was/were the main actor/s responsible for its identification?	The GNP-EGTC along with the already mentioned towns					
How was the solution implemented? By whom?	By the GNP-EGTC in collaboration with the above mentioned towns					

How long did it take for the solution to be implemented?	The first local cooperation project started in 2011. Since then, some other initiatives have been developed. The work of the GNP-EGTC is still focused on this initiative.
Did it have a positive impact on the overall level of CBC in the area?	Yes, it has reinforced local CBC and has brought positive effects to local towns involved, such as European community funding for common projects.
Is there any additional information you would like to share?	www.gnpaect.eu

7.1.2 EGTC Eurocity Chaves-Verin

Institution	EGTC Eurocity Chaves-Verin					
Contact details	Antigua Aduana Española Avda. Portugal, Feces de Abaixo 32699 Verín - Ourense ESPAÑA					
Border Area (States involved)	NUT 3. Municipality of Verín (ES) Municipality of Chaves (PT)					
Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	<p>The constitution of the Eurocity Chaves-Verin is based on the promotion of scale economies, the use of the existing synergies, enabling the region to generate added value and to create conditions for its local absorption and, all this is possible by setting common policies and strategies to be adopted in common in the most diverse areas: culture, tourism, trade, education, R&D, social policies...</p> <p>We are focussed in several areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop tourism sector (specially thermal springs/spa) • Integrate and promote the logistic sector • Common infrastructures and sportive practices • Culture promotion (common usage of infrastructures and equipments) • Rural areas development (by promoting the local production) 					
What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	Legal and administrative barriers in the field of transport, health and education.					
Which were the main CAUSES of the OBSTACLE?	We have not enough capacity – in terms of human and economic resources as well as administrative competencies- to manage both conurbations. In addition, there are two different legal systems that it is necessary to take into consideration when implementing the cross border projects. This situation creates obstacles and prevents the management from being efficient in the conurbation.					
Which were the main EFFECTS of the OBSTACLE?	Eurocity Chaves-Verín has still some obstacles to get a solid cooperation on health, some administrative barriers and a certain ignorance regarding the main challenges for health-care system on the other side of the border are the main problems to be solved. The main effects of this obstacle are: have not join health care facilities (joint blood banks, cross-border treatment of cancer patients) or not allow admissions of patients in hospitals in the neighbouring country.					
How much did the following factors aggravate the persistence of the obstacle? [Institutional factors]	Institutional factors	Administrative factors	Economic factors	Level of expertise of actors involved	Cultural factors	Readiness of actors involved to cooperate
	Very much (4)	Very much (4)	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)	Slightly (2)	Somewhat (3)

Please, describe briefly the factor(s) which mostly (3-4) aggravated the persistence of the Obstacle	The Administrative barriers are the factor which mostly aggravated the persistence of this obstacle. They will continue to exist because no member state will and can change its well established structures and competences only on behalf of border regions. Even if it is wanted, in practice they cannot be overcome. The only way to overcome them is a bilateral/trilateral cooperation in cities and similar structures. There practical solutions can be found, tailored to the respective bilateral situation along a border.
What was the identified solution?	In the field of Health was identified several solutions, but the main purpose would be to have joint health care facilities as joint blood banks or cross-border treatment of cancer patients.
How was the solution identified?	Solution was identified by local actors
Who was/were the main actor/s responsible for its identification?	Neither solution was implemented at the time

7.2 Cross-border mobility

Institution	Landkreis Leer
Contact details	Bavinkstrasse 23, 26789 Leer
Border Area (States involved)	- Deutschland - Niederlande
Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	<p>Der Landkreis Leer, die niederländische Gemeinde Oldambt, das Erinnerungszentrum Kamp Westerbork (NL) sowie der Arbeitskreis Schule e.V. bilden die Projektpartner des grenzübergreifenden INTERREG-Projekts "Auf dem Weg von Anne Frank". Das Projekt wird finanziell durch die Ems Dollart Region gefördert und hat insgesamt ein Volumen in Höhe von 424 500,00 Euro. „Auf dem Weg von Anne Frank“ besteht aus unterschiedlich ausgerichteten "Säulen" und wird seit dem 1.7.2012 bis zum 30.4.2015 realisiert: Diese „Säulen“ fokussieren unterschiedliche Gebiete:</p> <p>1. Arbeitsmarkt und Sozialbereich international:</p> <p>Die Restaurierung des niederländischen Nationalmonuments "Die 102.000 Steine" auf dem Gelände des ehemaligen Durchgangslagers Kamp Westerbork bietet deutschen und niederländischen (ehemaligen) Langzeitarbeitslosen eine Perspektive auf dem Arbeitsmarkt sowie einen Austausch auf interkultureller Ebene. Begleitet werden die Arbeiten durch ein soziales Rahmenprogramm mit dem Fokus auf die historischen Ereignisse des Zweiten Weltkriegs auf deutscher sowie niederländischer Seite.</p> <p>2. Kultur und Geschichte:</p> <p>Zeitzeugen bewahren per Videointerviews ihre Andenken über die Zeit der Deportationen und bieten damit die Möglichkeit auch zukünftige Generationen bezüglich der Grausamkeiten des Zweiten Weltkriegs nachhaltig aufzuklären. 3. Öffentlichkeitsarbeit, hier: Mahnmale national und international</p> <p>Interaktive Mahnmale und Informationstafeln entlang der ehemaligen Deportationsstrecke von Westerbork werden installiert und bieten Reisenden eine nachhaltige Aufbereitung des geschichtlichen Hintergrunds mittels der neuen Medien (QR-Codes, Internet). 4. Öffentlichkeitsarbeit international:</p>

	<p>Interaktive Ausstellungen in Deutschland und den Niederlanden bereiten die Projektinhalte für die Öffentlichkeit medienübergreifend auf. Die Ausstellungen zeigen sowohl historisches als auch projektbezogenes aktuelles Bildmaterial, Zeitzeugeninterviews, Stille Zeugen der Vergangenheit (Briefe, Gegenstände, etc.) und bieten den Besuchern zudem die Möglichkeit, sich aktiv (Internet, Sozial Media, handschriftlich) einzubringen.</p> <p>Die dreisprachige Website www.aufdemwegvonannefrank.de verbindet die genannten Projektteile und bietet darüber hinaus den Projektbeteiligten mittels Logbuch eine direkte Beteiligung an der öffentlichen Kommunikation des Projekts. Zudem werden Social-Media-Komponenten (facebook, instagram) in die Kommunikationsarbeit involviert.</p> <p>5. Schulwesen national und international:</p> <p>Neben der "allgemeinen Öffentlichkeit" werden insbesondere Schulen an das Projekt herangeführt. So kann das Projekt Bestandteil des Unterrichts werden und die Schüler darüber hinaus zu einer aktiven Auseinandersetzung mit dem historischen Hintergrund bewegen.</p>					
<p>What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?</p>	<p>Ca. 68 Jahre nach dem Holocaust in Europa, der planmäßigen Vernichtung unzähliger, unschuldiger Menschen, dürfen wir nicht aufhören uns zu erinnern. Dies muss in der internationalen Zusammenarbeit immer wieder und aufs Neue Priorität haben und zwar für alle Menschen. In unserer Region wurde bisher in der internationalen Zusammenarbeit zwischen Deutschland und den Niederlanden zu diesem Thema wenig unternommen. Deshalb wurde dieses Projekt mit den folgenden Schwerpunkten entwickelt: Aufarbeitung und Aufrechterhaltung der Erinnerung an die Verbrechen des Dritten Reiches in Verbindung mit einem grenzübergreifenden Beschäftigungsprojekt für von Langzeitarbeitslosigkeit betroffene Menschen sowie die gleichzeitige Internationalisierung dieses Themas.</p>					
<p>Which were the main CAUSES of the OBSTACLE?</p>	<p>68 Jahre nach dem Holocaust ist vieles vergessen. Deshalb wurden in der internationalen Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Niederlanden und Deutschland in unserer Region kaum grenzüberschreitende Aktivitäten gestartet. Das änderte sich im Jahr 2010: Das Zentrum für Arbeit (ZfA) - Jobcenter des Landkreises Leer arbeitet seitdem mit dem Erinnerungszentrum Kamp Westerbork in den Niederlanden zusammen. Unter anderem wurde mit arbeitslosen Jugendlichen unter fachlicher Begleitung des deutschen Bildungsträgers Arbeitskreis Schule Rhaudefehn e.V. (AKSR) versucht, die historische Baracke, in der Anne Frank vorübergehend im damaligen Durchgangslager Westerbork untergebracht war, wieder aufzubauen. Zusätzlich entstanden Projekte im Rahmen von Pflegearbeiten des Erinnerungszentrums. Die Zusammenarbeit auf arbeitsmarktlicher Ebene zeigte, dass auf beiden Seiten der Grenze ein ausgeprägtes öffentliches Interesse besteht, die Vergangenheit, insbesondere die Geschehnisse während des Dritten Reiches aufzuarbeiten und zu vertiefen. Insbesondere Schulen zeigten Interesse an der Aufbereitung der historischen Ereignisse. Auf niederländischer Seite wurde diese Zusammenarbeit ebenfalls öffentlich intensiv wahrgenommen. Aus dieser Kooperation entstand die Idee das Thema der Judenverfolgung insbesondere im Kamp Westerbork und dem Landkreis Leer weiter aufzuarbeiten und der Öffentlichkeit zu präsentieren.</p>					
<p>Which were the main EFFECTS of the OBSTACLE?</p>	<p>Niederländer und Deutsche haben bisher nicht intensiv in den verschiedensten Bereichen, wie Arbeitsmarkt, Kultur und Geschichte und auch Öffentlichkeitsarbeit zum Thema Holocaust zusammengearbeitet. Gerade aufgrund der direkten Nachbarschaft zwischen den Niederlanden und Deutschland und den engen ökonomischen und sozialen Beziehungen, gehört auch die Aufarbeitung der geschichtlichen Ereignisse dazu.</p>					
<p>How much did the following factors aggravate the</p>	<p>Institutional factors</p>	<p>Administrative factors</p>	<p>Economic factors</p>	<p>Level of expertise of actors involved</p>	<p>Cultural factors</p>	<p>Readiness of actors involved to cooperate</p>

persistence of the obstacle? [Institutional factors]	Not at all (1)	Not at all (1)	Not at all (1)	Not at all (1)	Very much (4)	Somewhat (3)
Please, describe briefly the factor(s) which mostly (3-4) aggravated the persistence of the Obstacle	Es liegt auf der Hand, dass zunächst eine Zusammenarbeit zum Thema Holocaust nicht selbstverständlich ist. Gerade das hat uns bewogen, mit diesem Projekt in den unterschiedlichsten Bereichen zu starten. Das Projekt „Auf dem Weg von Anne Frank“ hat zum Ziel, das Thema der Judenverfolgung und Judenvernichtung während des Dritten Reiches regional zu verankern und die Unvorstellbarkeit dieses Vorgehens nicht in Vergessenheit geraten zu lassen. Das Herinnerungszentrum Kamp Westerbork als ehemaliges Durchgangslager hat eine entscheidende Rolle bei der Deportation verfolgter jüdischer Mitbürgerinnen und Mitbürger gespielt.					
What was the identified solution?	Noch lebende Zeitzeugen können das Thema mit ihren Erinnerungen belegen und die regional-geschichtliche Bedeutung darstellen. Die Erinnerung an die Ungeheuerlichkeit der Deportationen und die Vernichtung von Juden kann so angemessen aufrechterhalten und aufgearbeitet werden. Ein weiteres Ziel dieses Projektes ist die deutsch-niederländische Zusammenarbeit auf diesem geschichtlichen Terrain zu vertiefen mit dem Ziel, Versöhnung und Verständnis auch und vor allem auf niederländischer Seite zu fördern. Es stellt auch zugleich den zusätzlichen Wert dieses Projektes dar.					
Who was/were the main actor/s responsible for its identification?	Landkreis Leer, Erinnerungszentrum Kamp Westerbork, Gemeinde Oldambt					
How was the solution implemented? By whom?	Landkreis Leer, Erinnerungszentrum Kamp Westerbork, Gemeinde Oldambt					
How long did it take for the solution to be implemented?	Projekt hat eine Laufzeit bis zum 30.04.2015					
Did it have a positive impact on the overall level of CBC in the area?	Ja, das Projekt ist bereits eingewoben in das arbeitsmarktliche und wirtschaftliche Netzwerk Noord (Partner sind hier der Landkreis Leer und die Gemeinde Oldambt).					

7.3 Setting up cross-border agencies

Institution	CCDR Algarve					
Contact details	---					
Border Area (States involved)	Portugal (Algarve/Alentejo) - Spain (Andaluzia)					
In which of the following sectors was the cross-border activity developed?	Institutional cross-border cooperation - set up of GIT Gabinete de Iniciativas Transfronteiriças - CBC office between Algarve, Alentejo and Andaluzia Regions					
Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	Who 3 EU border regions: Algarve/Alentejo/Andaluzia What The setting up of a common office between administrations Where Faro/Évora/Sevilla when since 2003 but reinforced with criation of Euroregion on the 5th may 2010 Why to improve cooperation in all fields within a common framework and to enhance visibility					
What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	real cooperation with real effects on both sides of the border					
Which were the main CAUSES of the OBSTACLE?	Different territorial organisation as well as different geographical area					
Which were the main EFFECTS of the OBSTACLE?	Population of the border would be the most affected but the implication would be at all levels. The differences would grow.					
How much did the following factors aggravate the	Institutional factors	Administrative factors	Economic factors	Level of expertise of actors involved	Cultural factors	Readiness of actors involved to cooperate

persistence of the obstacle? [Institutional factors]	Very much (4)	Very much (4)	Very much (4)	Slightly (2)	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)
Please, describe briefly the factor(s) which mostly (3-4) aggravated the persistence of the Obstacle	Being neighbours Portuguese and Spanish are however culturally institutionally and administratively very different. The funding issue both inside and European is also a factor to consider.					
What was the identified solution?	the set up of the CBC office and later the Euroregion					
How was the solution identified?	common sense					
Who was/were the main actor/s responsible for its identification?	CCDR Algarve CCDR Alentejo and Junta de Andaluzia - Public bodies with responsibility on the management of these border regions					
How was the solution implemented? By whom?	CCDR Algarve CCDR Alentejo and Junta de Andaluzia applied together to INTERREG III funds					
How long did it take for the solution to be implemented?	The cooperation among these regions comes since 1992 and the obstacles were there already but the availability of Interreg III Funds was crucial					
Did it have a positive impact on the overall level of CBC in the area?	No doubt					
Is there any additional information you would like to share?	www.euroaaa.eu					

8. Tourism

Institution	European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation Galicia - Norte Portugal (GNP-EGTC)
Contact details	St. Eduardo Cabello s/n (CETMAR building), Bouzas 36208 Vigo (Pontevedra) - SPAIN Telephone: +34986135126 FAX: +34986248613. E-mail: gnpaect@gnpaect.eu
Border Area (States involved)	Galicia (Spain) North Region (Portugal)
Please, briefly describe the CBC activity you wanted to pursue	Common activities (touristic products and supply, etc) in the field of tourism, all covered by a Strategic Common Plan for Tourism in Galicia North Portugal Euroregion for the period 2014-2020
What was the core OBSTACLE in undertaking the activity?	Tourism is a highly important economic sector both for Galicia and the North Region of Portugal. Even though, there is little common touristic actions and a great lack of joint planning.
Which were the main CAUSES of the OBSTACLE?	In the past, the tourism sector has been working separately in the Euroregion Galicia - North Portugal. The tourism sector is very widespread among a great number of players and therefore is quite difficult to coordinate. Even more, administrative competences are shared between national, regional and local governments, also including public institutions to foster tourism.
Which were the main EFFECTS of the OBSTACLE?	Lack of cross-border cooperation in the tourism sector

How much did the following factors aggravate the persistence of the obstacle? [Institutional factors]	Institutional factors	Administrative factors	Economic factors	Level of expertise of actors involved	Cultural factors	Readiness of actors involved to cooperate
	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)	Slightly (2)	Slightly (2)	Somewhat (3)	Somewhat (3)
Please, describe briefly the factor(s) which mostly (3-4) aggravated the persistence of the Obstacle	The tourism sector is very widespread among a great number of players and therefore is quite difficult to coordinate. Even more, administrative competences are shared between national, regional and local governments, also including public institutions to foster tourism.					
What was the identified solution?	First, the promotion of cross-border cooperation by developing joint events, meetings, seminars, workshops... This will help both to know each other, as well as to share best practices and experiences. Second, the collaboration among different key players in the tourism field to elaborate a Strategic Plan for Tourism 2014-2020 in the Euroregion Galicia - North Portugal					
How was the solution identified?	The solution was adopted after analyzing what had been done and the most remarkable needs, to foster tourism cooperation. After some meetings between GNP-EGTC and the key players of the field, the solution adopted was to foster knowledge among touristic agents in the Euroregion and the definition of an Strategic Plan for cross-border collaboration.					
Who was/were the main actor/s responsible for its identification?	GNP-EGTC ISAG: Instituto Superior de Administração e Gestão Entidade Regional de Turismo do Porto e Norte de Portugal (TPNP,ER) Axencia de Turismo de Galicia					
How was the solution implemented? By whom?	GNP-EGTC ISAG: Instituto Superior de Administração e Gestão Entidade Regional de Turismo do Porto e Norte de Portugal (TPNP,ER) Axencia de Turismo de Galicia Among many other key players of tourism in the Euroregion Galicia-North Portugal The GNP - EGTC assumes an important role in building bridges of communication, dialogue, promotion of investment and cooperation between public and private institutions, in order to define a common development strategy. The GNP-EGTC is coordinating the sectorial meetings of tourism in the Euroregion Galicia-North Portugal in order to detect the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. Then, the strategic planning of CBC in tourism will be developed. The tourism sector has, since last decades, been a main asset for Spanish and Portuguese economies. Even reaching the status of strategic sector for the social and economical development of the Euroregion Galicia - North Portugal. The GNP-EGTC's motivation is to debate, and analyze strategies, ways of development, opportunities... in the area of tourism, as well as to show some remarkable projects and initiatives in such an interesting and demanding sector.					
How long did it take for the solution to be implemented?	The GNP-EGTC's initiative started in 2012 and it will be finished during this year, with the presentation of the Strategic Plan for Tourism 2014-2020 in the Euroregion Galicia - North Portugal The GNP-EGTC will organize the next 12th July, 2013, in Oporto (Portugal), an International Conference on Tourism. This event will be the first Luso-Galician meeting in this area, demonstrating the strategic importance of the sector for the					

	development of regions, with special focus on the Euroregion Galicia - Norte Portugal. The objective is to discuss ways, strategies and opportunities in tourism, presenting projects that have been gaining ground in an interesting and demanding market as this sector is. The main goal focuses on the debate of the tourism sector in the Euroregion Galicia-Norte Portugal for the 2014-2020 timeframe, and directed to the entrepreneurs, professionals and academics.
Did it have a positive impact on the overall level of CBC in the area?	One of the ideas to be shown in the above mentioned International Conference, is that cross-border cooperation in tourism can lead to reach a higher degree of development, through economies of scale and a better efficiency in the promotion and dissemination of the activities, enlarging the target groups. It also increases the supply, both taking into account accommodation and hotel industry as well as the different activities related to tourism, such as nautical, golf, religious, gastronomy, sport and some other field of tourism.
Is there any additional information you would like to share?	www.gnpaect.eu

APPENDIX C – THE CBC AMBASSADOR - THE FRENCH EXPERIENCE

1. Institutional settings

A peculiar institutional experience to be mentioned, especially active and well-defined in France, is the figure of the ambassador for intergovernmental commissions, transborder policies and cooperation under the direction of the EU⁴². In France it is specifically established at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The ambassador has a multifaceted role, especially concerning intergovernmental cooperation and decentralized cooperation.

2. Mission(s)

The ambassador's main missions are:

- 1) Intergovernmental cooperation
- 2) Transborder relations
- 3) Representing his government in intergovernmental commissions on transborder affairs
- 4) Co-chairing with his foreign homologues the commissions' sessions on concrete topics for transnational and local cooperation and daily life transborder issues.

The ambassador ensures discussions between the parties on the topic of transborder policies.

3. Scope of action

Namely the establishment of the CBC Ambassador:

- has a role of animation and coordination between the parties locally and at inter-ministerial level.
- works closely with delocalized governmental offices (regions, départements, etc), mediating also for the connection of transborder territorial bodies (municipalities, regional assemblies, intermunicipalities, etc).
- supports decentralized cooperation for transborder projects within European law.
- keeps relations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and local authorities for transborder cooperation.
- acts facilitating transborder cooperation between the country he represents and other member states and supervises political issues on transborder matters.
- contributes to the definition of national strategies for transborder cooperation.

4. Examples from the French experience

The Ambassador coordinates the following commissions:

France-Spain: international commission on the Pyrenees, meeting regularly and aiming at solving transborder controversies, managing river waters along the border and administrating neighbouring relations between the two countries.

⁴² This appendix is based on the information given by Mr Joël Meyer, Consul-general of France in Milan, France at the European Seminar organized by CoE and ISIG in the 18.10.2013 in Gorizia on "Tools, methods and practices for transfrontier cooperation"

France-Italy: two commissions exist for the management of the Mont Blanc and the Frejus road tunnels. In particular, the commissions deal with maintenance, safety, exploitation and modernization of the tunnels.

France-Luxemburg: a commission for the strengthening of transborder cooperation on issues regarding transborder workers' rights and their protection

France-Switzerland: informal dialogue on matters regarding health care, transports and roads, water basins, the project of the agglomeration Franco-Valdo-Genevois, the international airport of Basel-Mulhouse, and all sorts of matters regarding transborder workers issues.

France-Germany: a similar system as with Switzerland.

APPENDIX D – LEGAL FRAMEWORK REFERENCE TABLES

The main landmarks of the available international legal framework (Zardi, 2010) are provided by:

Table 23- The landmarks of the international legal framework on CBC

Council of Europe	European Union
European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities (1980).	Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 on a European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC) (2006).
Additional Protocol to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities (1995).	
Protocol No. 2 to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities concerning interterritorial co-operation (1998).	
Protocol No. 3 to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities concerning Euroregional Co-operation Groupings (ECGs) (2009).	

European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities

Table 24 – European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities – Summary table

	European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities CETS No.: 106 <i>Treaty open for signature by the member States and for accession by European States which are not member States</i>
Opening for signature:	Place: Madrid Date : 21/5/1980
Entry into force:	Conditions: 4 Ratifications. Date : 22/12/1981
Full text:	http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Word/106.doc
Status of signature, ratification, entry to force (and notes)	Updated database: http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ChercheSig.asp?NT=106&CM=7&DF=29/10/2011&CL=ENG
Total number of signatures not followed by ratifications:	3 (status at October 2013)
Total number of ratifications/accessions:	37 (status at October 2013)

Useful info:	http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=106&CM=7&DF=29/10/2011&CL=ENG
Definition of CBC:	CBC (i.e. transfrontier cooperation) is defined as any concerted action designed to strengthen and promote neighbourly relations between local communities and authorities belonging to two contracting states.
Relevance:	It introduces, for the first time at international level, the possibility for geographically contiguous LAs from different countries to cooperate with each other and to accomplish agreements.
Possibilities offered:	CBC may take place within the jurisdiction (i.e. competences and powers) which local authorities have under applicable domestic law (Art. 2, § 1). The Contracting States may (Art. 2, § 2) indicate to which local authorities the Convention is (or is not) applicable and in which fields local authorities can engage in CBC. Thus, the scope of CBC may be limited when compared to the competences and powers that local authorities have under constitutional or national law. States may subordinate local communities and authorities' right to cooperate across borders to the signature of bilateral agreements (treaties) between States (Art. 3, § 2), identifying the entities concerned as well as the subjects and the modalities of such cooperation.
Examples of international agreements stimulated by it:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anholt Treaty (bilateral) [Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands - 1991] - Karlsruhe Treaty (multilateral) [France, Germany, Luxembourg and Switzerland - 1996] - Brussels Treaty (bilateral) [France, Belgium, the French Community of Belgium, the Walloon Region, the Flemish community of Belgium and the Flemish Region - 2002] - Valencia Treaty (bilateral) [Spain and Portugal - 2002] - Bayonne Treaty (bilateral) [Spain and France - 1995/2007]
(Source: CoE Treaty Office on http://conventions.coe.int)	

Additional Protocol to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities

Table 25 – Additional Protocol to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities – Summary table

Additional Protocol to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities CETS No.: 159 <i>Treaty open for signature by the States signatory to the Outline-Convention</i>	
Opening for signature:	Place: Strasbourg Date : 9/11/1995
Entry into force:	Conditions: 4 Ratifications. Date : 1/12/1998
Full text:	http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Word/159.doc
Status of signature, ratification, entry to force (and notes)	Updated database: http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ChercheSig.asp?NT=159&CM=7&DF=29/10/2011&CL=ENG
Total number of signatures not followed by ratifications:	6 (status at October 2013)
Total number of ratifications/accessions:	23 (status at October 2013)
Useful info:	http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=159&CM=7&DF=29/10/2011&CL=ENG
Aim:	It aims to complete the Madrid Outline Convention with provisions on the possibility

	for LAs involved in CBC to sign agreements with their counterparts across borders (Art.s 1 and 2, § 3, § 1 of the Convention). Such agreements may include the purpose, content and arrangements of CBC in compliance with domestic law. It seeks to make possible and legally recognise the existence of CBC bodies anchoring them in the legislation of a Contracting State.
Relevance:	It introduces, for the first time at international level, the possibility for geographically contiguous LAs from different countries to cooperate with each other and to accomplish agreements.
Possibilities offered:	Agreements based on the protocol may also be designed to create structures, organisations, institutions in which the institutions concerned pursue and implement their cooperation. These structures can be more or less complex, temporary or permanent, or may not have an institutional, legal personality, etc.
Principles established:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LAs have the right to conclude agreements making operational their willingness to cooperate (Art. 1). - The decisions taken must be implemented by each contracting party and will have the same validity of decisions made independently by virtue of national law (Art. 2). - A body transfrontier co-operation body can be created (Art. 3) and it may have legal personality or not, and if so, whether the legal personality is under public law (agency) or private (association) (Art.s 4 and 5). - Legal personality will be governed by the law of the Contracting State in which the body has its registered office. The legal personality of such a body is recognised not only by the State in which it has its registered office but in all the States to which members belong to (Art. 4, § 1).
(Source: CoE Treaty Office on http://conventions.coe.int)	

Protocol No. 2 to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities concerning interterritorial co-operation

Table 26 – Protocol No. 2 to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities concerning interterritorial co-operation – Summary table

	<p>Protocol No. 2 to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities concerning interterritorial co-operation CETS No.: 169 <i>Treaty open for signature by the States signatory to the Outline-Convention</i></p>
Opening for signature:	Place: Strasbourg Date : 5/5/1998
Entry into force:	Conditions: 4 Ratifications. Date : 1/2/2001
Full text:	http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Word/169.doc
Status of signature, ratification, entry to force (and notes)	Updated database: http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ChercheSig.asp?NT=169&CM=7&DF=29/10/2011&CL=ENG
Total number of signatures not followed by ratifications:	5 (status at March 2013)
Total number of ratifications/accessions:	22 (status at March 2013)
Useful info:	http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=169&CM=7&DF=29/10/2011&CL=ENG
Definition:	Interterritorial cooperation is defined as any concerted action designed to establish relations between territorial communities or authorities of two or more Contracting Parties, other than relations of transfrontier co-operation of neighbouring authorities, including the conclusion of co-operation agreements with territorial

	communities or authorities of other States.
Aim:	Interterritorial co-operation is made equivalent to transfrontier cooperation (Art. 3). In addition, local authorities that could not previously engage in such activities under the Madrid Outline Convention see that their right to promote discussions and agreements (in matters of common competence) is now recognised (Art. 2). Contracting States shall, on their part, undertake to recognise and respect this right.
Relevance:	CBC activities may develop even among non-contiguous local authorities. This raised the issue of applicability of the Madrid Outline Convention to local authorities geographically distant from the border and located far from each other. Protocol No. 2 responds to this issue.
(Source: CoE Treaty Office on http://conventions.coe.int)	

Protocol No. 3 to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities concerning Euroregional Co-operation Groupings (ECGs)

Table 27 – Protocol No. 3 to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities concerning Euroregional Co-operation Groupings (ECGs) – Summary table

	Protocol No. 3 to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities concerning Euroregional Co-operation Groupings (ECGs) CETS No.: 206 <i>Treaty open for signature by the States signatory to Treaty ETS 106 and for accession by the States having acceded to Treaty ETS 106</i>
Opening for signature:	Place: Utrecht Date : 16/11/2009
Entry into force:	Conditions: 4 Ratifications. Date : 01/03/2013
Full text:	http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Treaties/Word/206.doc
Status of signature, ratification, entry to force (and notes)	Updated database: http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ChercheSig.asp?NT=206&CM=7&DF=29/10/2011&CL=ENG
Total number of signatures not followed by ratifications:	9 (status at October 2013)
Total number of ratifications/accessions:	5 (status at October 2013)
Useful info:	http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=206&CM=7&DF=29/10/2011&CL=ENG
Aim:	It provides the legal status and operational form of the constituent Euroregional Co-operation Groupings (ECGs).
Definition:	CBC bodies with or without legal personality (in this case the protocol connects the legal personality to the law applicable in the state where the ECG has its headquarters).
Relevance:	ECGs may be composed of territorial communities or authorities in Member States if one or more of their own communities or local authorities are already members. Other agencies with different legal personality may be part of the ECG provided that they do not have industrial or commercial purposes, and that their activity is financed mostly by the State, by a territorial community or authority or similar entity, or are subject to the direct management and/or control of these entities, or that half the members of their administrative, managerial or supervisory functions are appointed by the state or other local governments.
Possibilities offered:	ECGs are also open to territorial community and authorities belonging to States that have not signed Protocol No. 3 provided that they belong to a State adjacent to the State where the ECG headquarters are established (i.e. adjacent to a State that has

signed the protocol).
(Source: CoE Treaty Office on http://conventions.coe.int)

Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 on a European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC).

Table 28 – Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 on a European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC) – Summary table

Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 on a European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC).	
Date of regulation establishment:	5 July 2006
Entry into force:	1 August 2006.
Full text:	http://portal.cor.europa.eu/egtc/en-US/QuickLinks/Documents/Regulation%20(EC)%20n%C2%B0%2010822006/EN.pdf
Useful info:	INTERACT WEBSITE http://www.interact-eu.net/egtc/egtc/30/16 EGTC PORTAL @ Committee of the Regions website http://portal.cor.europa.eu/egtc/en-US/Pages/welcome.aspx
Aim:	It provides the the conditions and modalities for the setting-up, at the EU level, of an EGTC instrument that has the objective to "facilitate and promote cross-border, transnational and / or interregional, hereinafter referred to as territorial cooperation between its members referred to in Article 3, §1, with the exclusive aim of strengthening economic and social cohesion".
Definition:	The EGTC is a cooperation structure with legal personality defined by European Law. This is the first case in which an EU Regulation assigns specific and substantive rights to local public authorities, nations and regions to set up a joint structure to facilitate cooperation processes. It is governed by (Art. 2): (a) Regulation (EC) 1082/2006; (b) the provisions of the Convention and the Statutes adopted by the EGTC's members; (c) the Law of the Member State where the EGTC has its registered office.
Relevance:	An EGTC may be composed by (Art. 3) Member States of the EU, EU Regional or local authorities or any other body governed by public Law. An EGTC shall be made up of members located on the territory of at least two EU Member States.
Possibilities offered:	An EGTC may carry out actions of territorial cooperation, with or without a financial contribution from the EU (Art. 7).
	For a further analysis of other available legal instruments for CBC, see (INTERACT, 2008, pp. 112-117).

REFERENCES

- Council of Europe (COE). (2012, 06 1). *Cross-border cooperation toolkit*. Retrieved 02 12, 2013, from www.coe.int:https://wcd.coe.int/com.instranet.InstraServlet?command=com.instranet.CmdBlobGet&InstranetImage=2148310&SecMode=1&DocId=1929866&Usage=2
- Council of Europe (COE). (1980, 5 21). *European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities - 2. Outline agreements, statutes and contracts between local authorities*. Retrieved 12 27, 2011, from [conventions.coe.int: http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/html/106-2.htm](http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/html/106-2.htm)
- Council of Europe (COE). (1980, May 21). *European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities CETS No.: 106*. Retrieved 10 3, 2011, from [www.coe.int: http://conventions.coe.int/treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?CL=ENG&NT=106](http://conventions.coe.int/treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?CL=ENG&NT=106)
- Council of Europe (COE). (2011, 5 11). *Preparation of the conference on removing obstacles and promoting good practices on crossborder cooperation - Replies to the questionnaire*. Retrieved 10 10, 2012, from [www.coe.int:https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=LR-IC\(2011\)6%20Addendum&Language=lanEnglish&Ver=original&Site=CM&BackColorInternet=DBDCF2&BackColorIntranet=FDC864&BackColorLogged=FDC864](http://www.coe.int:https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=LR-IC(2011)6%20Addendum&Language=lanEnglish&Ver=original&Site=CM&BackColorInternet=DBDCF2&BackColorIntranet=FDC864&BackColorLogged=FDC864)
- Council of Europe (COE). (2009, November 16). *Protocol No. 3 to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities concerning Euroregional Co-operation Groupings (ECGs) - CETS No.: 206*. Retrieved 10 3, 2011, from [www.coe.int: http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=206&CM=7&DF=26/10/2011&CL=ENG](http://www.coe.int:https://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=206&CM=7&DF=26/10/2011&CL=ENG)
- Council of Europe (COE). (2000, January 12). *Recommendation No. R (2000) 1 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on fostering transfrontier co-operation between territorial communities or authorities in the cultural field*. Retrieved 10 3, 2011, from [www.coe.int: https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=332835&Site=COE](http://www.coe.int:https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=332835&Site=COE)
- Council of Europe (COE). (2005, January 19). *Recommendation Rec(2005)2 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on good practices in and reducing obstacles to transfrontier and interterritorial cooperation between territorial communities or authorities*. Retrieved December 06, 2012, from [www.coe.int: https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=812155&Site=COE](http://www.coe.int:https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=812155&Site=COE)
- Council of Europe (COE). (2010). *Toolkit Manual Inter-Municipal Cooperation*. Strasbourg, France: COE.
- Council of Europe (COE). (2011). *Transfrontier Co-operation*. Retrieved 10 3, 2011, from [www.coe.int: http://www.coe.int/t/dgap/localdemocracy/Areas_of_Work/Transfrontier_Cooperation/](http://www.coe.int:https://www.coe.int/t/dgap/localdemocracy/Areas_of_Work/Transfrontier_Cooperation/)
- Council.
- European Parliament and of the Council. (2006, July 5). *Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 on a European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC) - Official Journal L 210 , 31/07/2006 P. 0019 - 0024*. Retrieved 10 3, 2011, from <http://eur-lex.europa.eu: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:210:0019:01:EN:HTML>
- Gasparini, A. (2003). *Cross-Border co-operation in the Balkan Danube Area. An analysis of strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats*. Gorizia: ISIG, Council of Europe.
- Gasparini, A. (2010). *SWOT Analysis and planning for Cross-border co-operation in Central European Countries*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.

Gasparini, A. (2010). *SWOT Analysis and Planning for Cross-Border Co-operation in Northern Europe*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.

INTERACT. (2011, October 3). *European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC)*. Retrieved 10 3, 2011, from www.interact-eu.net: <http://www.interact-eu.net/egtc/egtc/30/16>

INTERACT. (2008, November). *INTERACT Handbook - The European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation*. Retrieved 10 3, 2011, from <http://www.interact-eu.net>: http://www.interact-eu.net/downloads/702/INTERACT_Handbook___Practical_Handbook_on_the_EGTC___November_2008.pdf

Meyer, P. (2003). What would you do if you knew you couldn't fail? Creating S.M.A.R.T. Goals Meyer Resource Group, Incorporated, The. ISBN 978-0-89811-304-4. In P. Meyer, *Attitude Is Everything*. Meyer Resource Group, Inc.

MOT / COE. (2006). *Practical guide to transfrontier co-operation - Transfront(2006) 3*. Retrieved 10 3, 2011, from <http://www.espaces-transfrontaliers.org>: http://www.espaces-transfrontaliers.org/en/studies/practical_guide_en.pdf

MOT. (2011). *CBC Projects*. Retrieved 10 3, 2011, from Mission Operationelle Transfrontaliere: <http://www.espaces-transfrontaliers.org/en/>

Ricq, C. (2006, June). *Hanbook for Transfrontier Co-operation - 2006 Edition*. Retrieved 10 3, 2011, from www.coe.int: <https://wcd.coe.int/com.instranet.InstraServlet?command=com.instranet.CmdBlobGet&InstranetImage=1160395&SecMode=1&DocId=1343056&Usage=2>

Schultz, H. (2009). Twin towns on the border as laboratories of European integration. *ISIG Journal - Quarterly of International Sociology* , 157-166.

Zardi, A. (2010). Modulo 2 - Il quadro di riferimento giuridico. In D. Del Bianco (Ed.), *Moduli di formazione alla Cooperazione transfrontaliera e interterritoriale in Europa* (p. 196). Gorizia: Council of Europe, ISIG.