



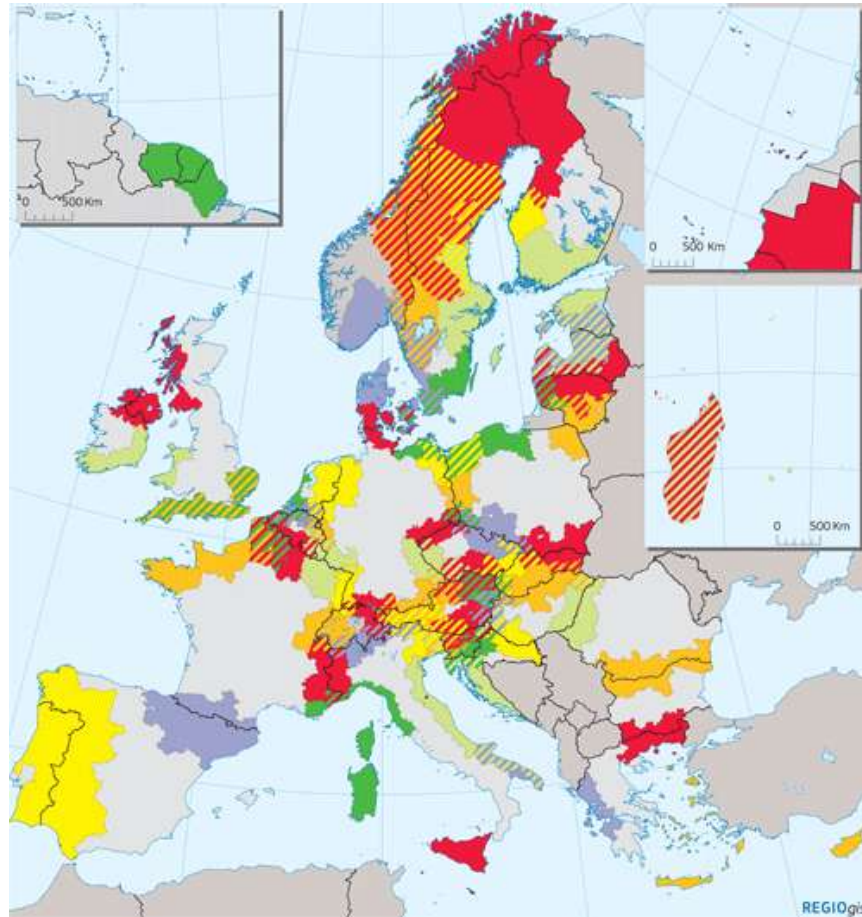
Workshop “Cross border Spatial Data Infrastructures”

Cross-Border Spatial Data as a key component of Cross-Border Planning

Lisbon : 26 May



Cross-Border Cooperation – INTERREG-A 2014-2020

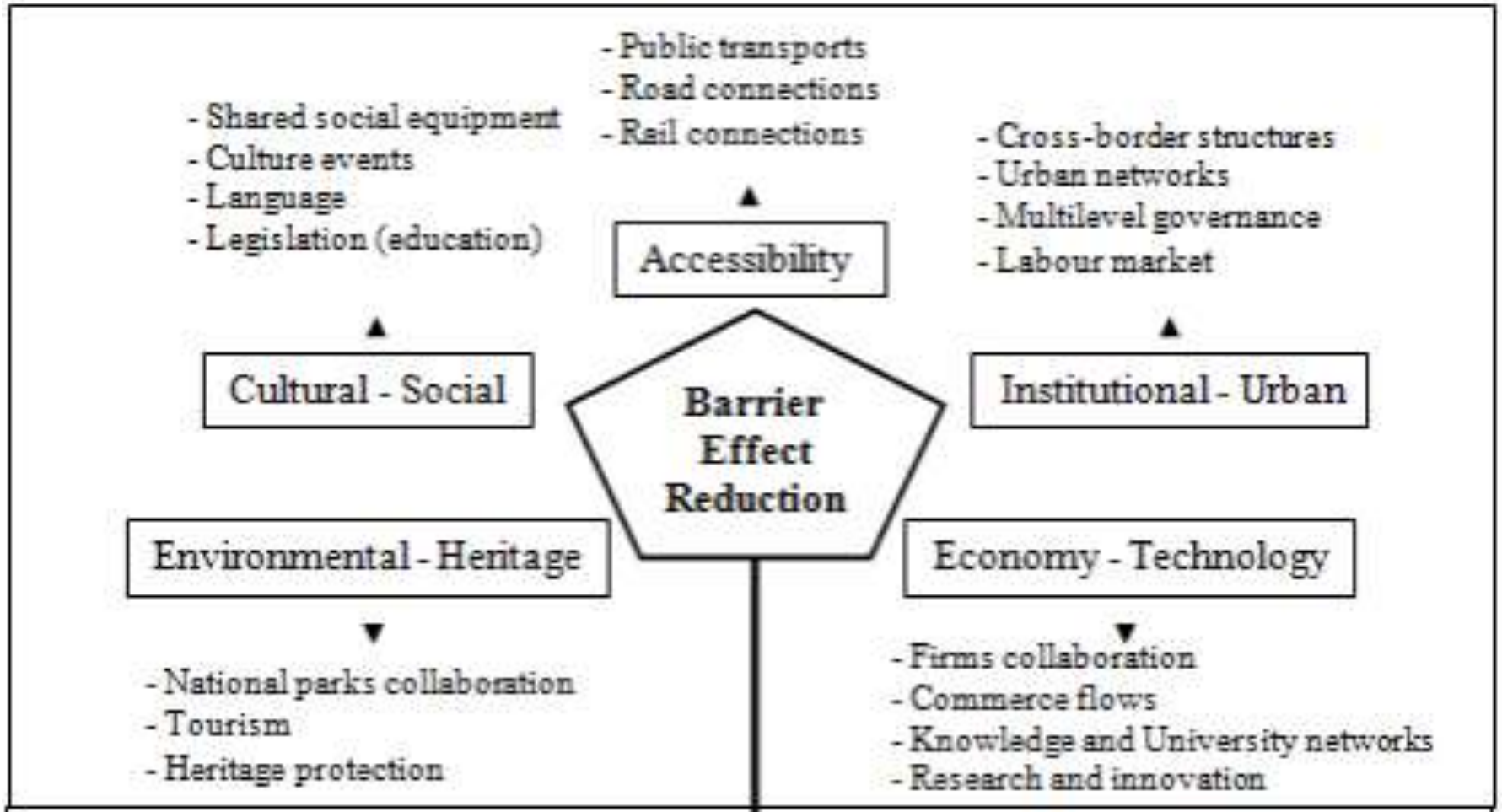


Cross-Border Planning

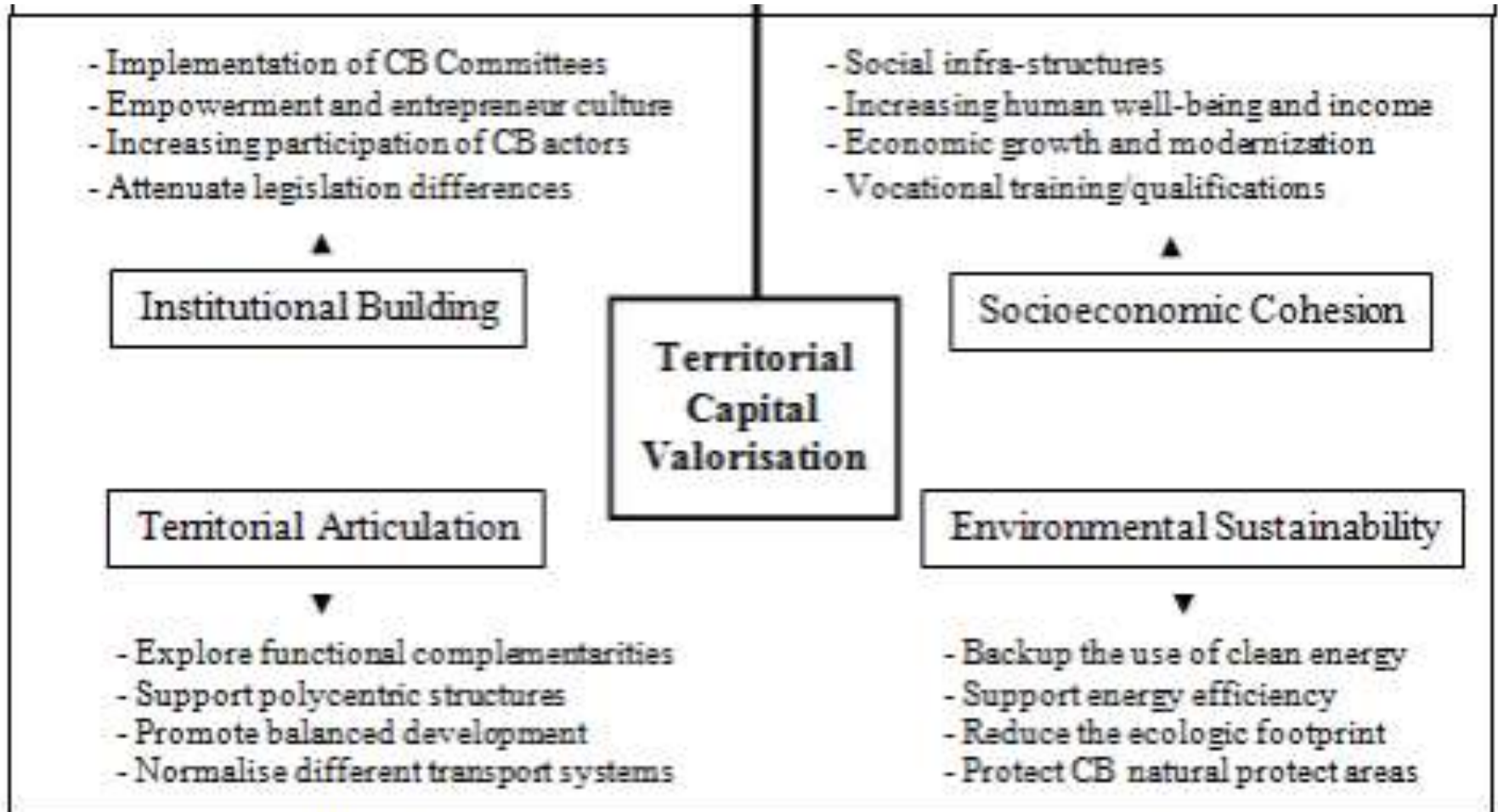
What is it?

- A systematic preparation and implementation of a spatial-oriented policy or plan, in a border region, with a view to anticipate spatial changes, and in order to have direct or indirect positive effects on spatial activities, with the ultimate goal of reducing the barrier effect and enhancing territorial capital’;

Cross-Border Planning



Cross-Border Planning



Cross-Border Planning

Why is it relevant and necessary?

1 - Time:

It allows for a more strategic longer-term planning than the seven year period of the EU Territorial Cooperation programmes. Here, these programmes can be one of the tools to implement this strategy together with other ones. This longer-term is supposed to be a more stable and solid platform to achieve the main goals of reducing the barrier effect along the borderline and to valorise the territorial capital.

Cross-Border Planning

2 - Solidified Institutional Networking:

A cross-border plan should provide wider and stronger institutional networking links between national, regional and local (public and private) stakeholders, in a more intense and genuine level than the present EU territorial Cooperation programmes do. In the end, all of these stakeholders can find a common ground to pursue the main goals defined in the cross-border plan. Also, the roles of each cross-border entity (National and Regional Secretariats, Working Communities, Euroregions, EGTCs, private CBC entities) in making these goals come true is better clarified.

Cross-Border Planning

3 - Extending sources of financing:

By being a more stable and longer-term planning instrument, a cross-border plan requires several sources of financing, both from the EU Territorial Cooperation Programme and from national and regional sources. Another reason for this is the possibility to finance large cross-border infrastructural projects which, often, are not possible to finance by the EU funds alone.

Cross-Border Planning

4 - Reinforcing the principle of subsidiarity:

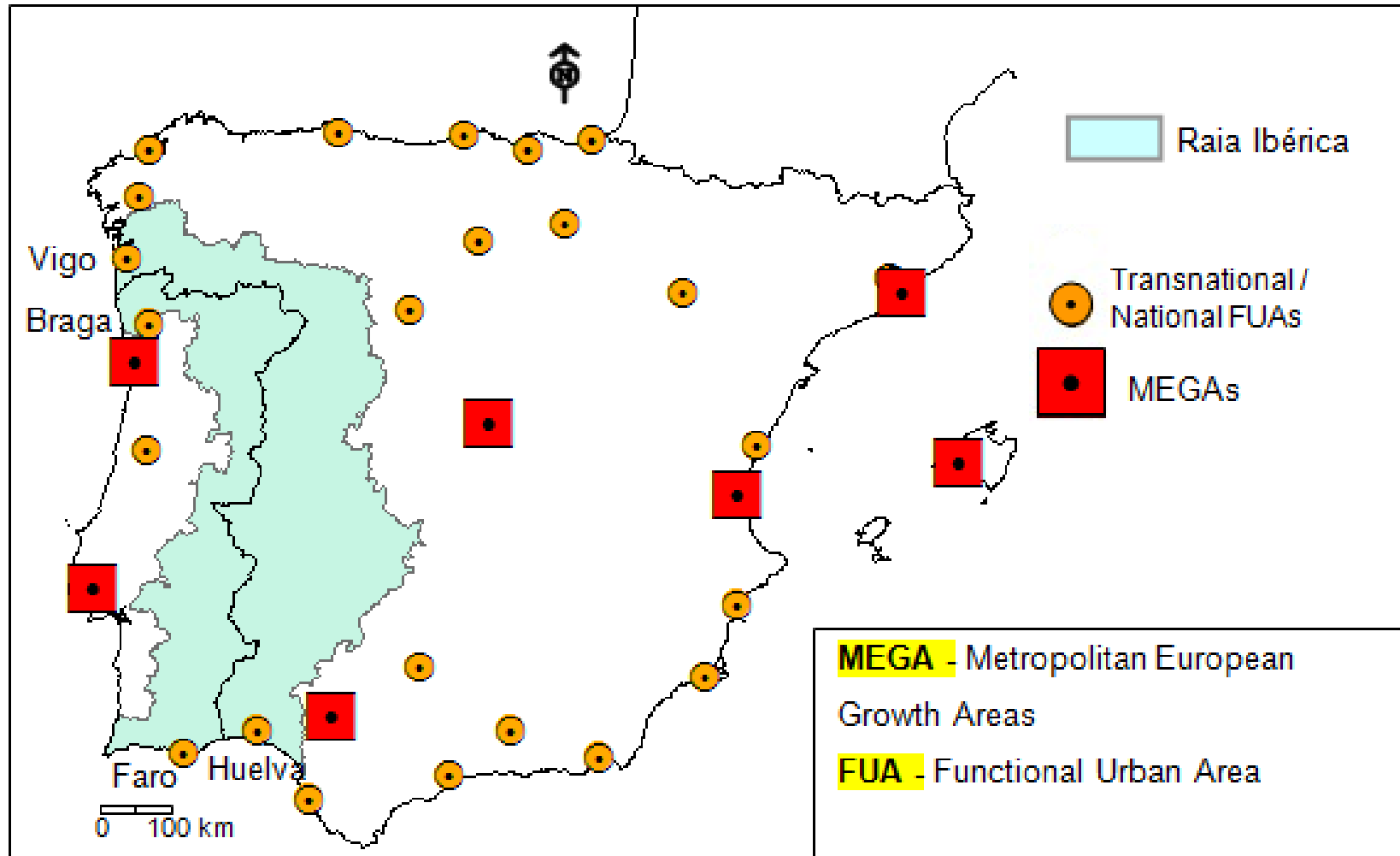
Experience proves that cross-border programmes work best if planned and managed at the regional level, rather than at the national level. Hence a cross-border plan should be managed by a cross-border regional entity (such as the existing INTERREG-A secretariats) in order to reinforce the EU principle of subsidiarity. If so, the role of the regional level could be strengthened even more in the goal of achieving a more developed territory.

Cross-Border Planning

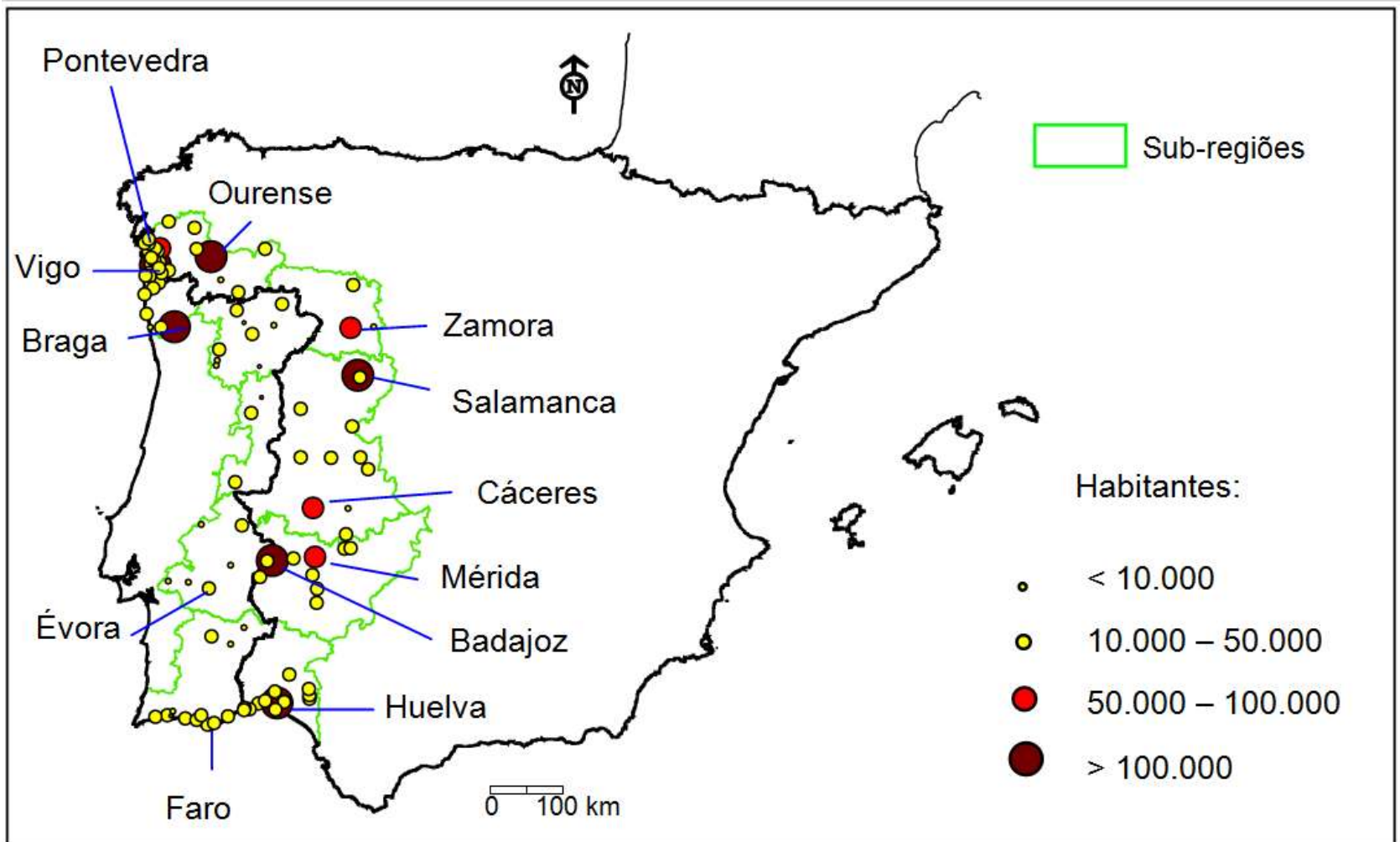
5 - Improved articulation with existing territorial development plans:

Each side of a cross-border region is already covered by a national, a regional, and sometimes several local territorial development plans. A cross-border plan will contribute to better articulate all these existing plans (including the existing European macro-regional development strategies) while focusing on the specificities of the border area (as a whole) idiosyncrasies.

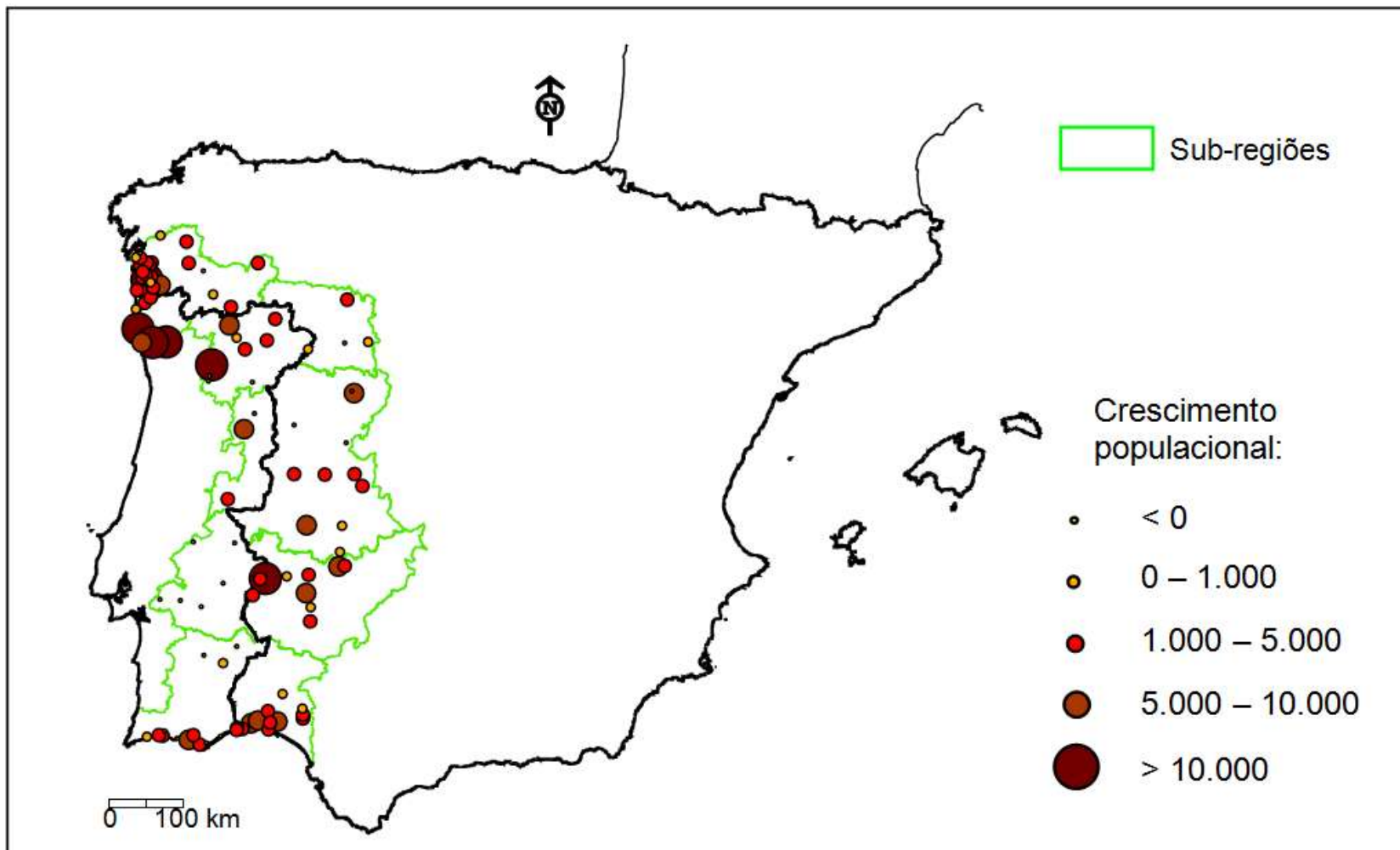
MEGAS and FUAS



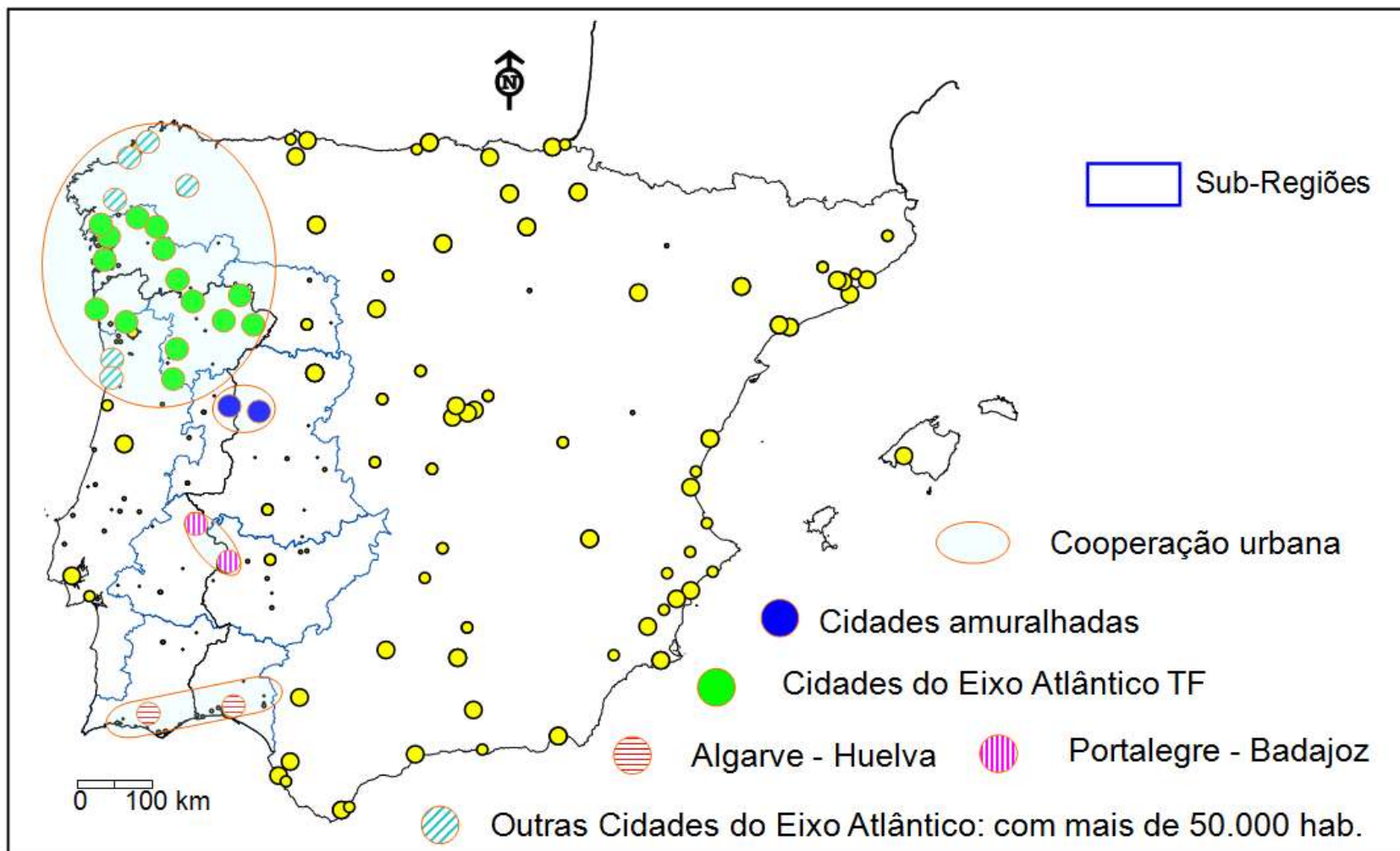
Urban System



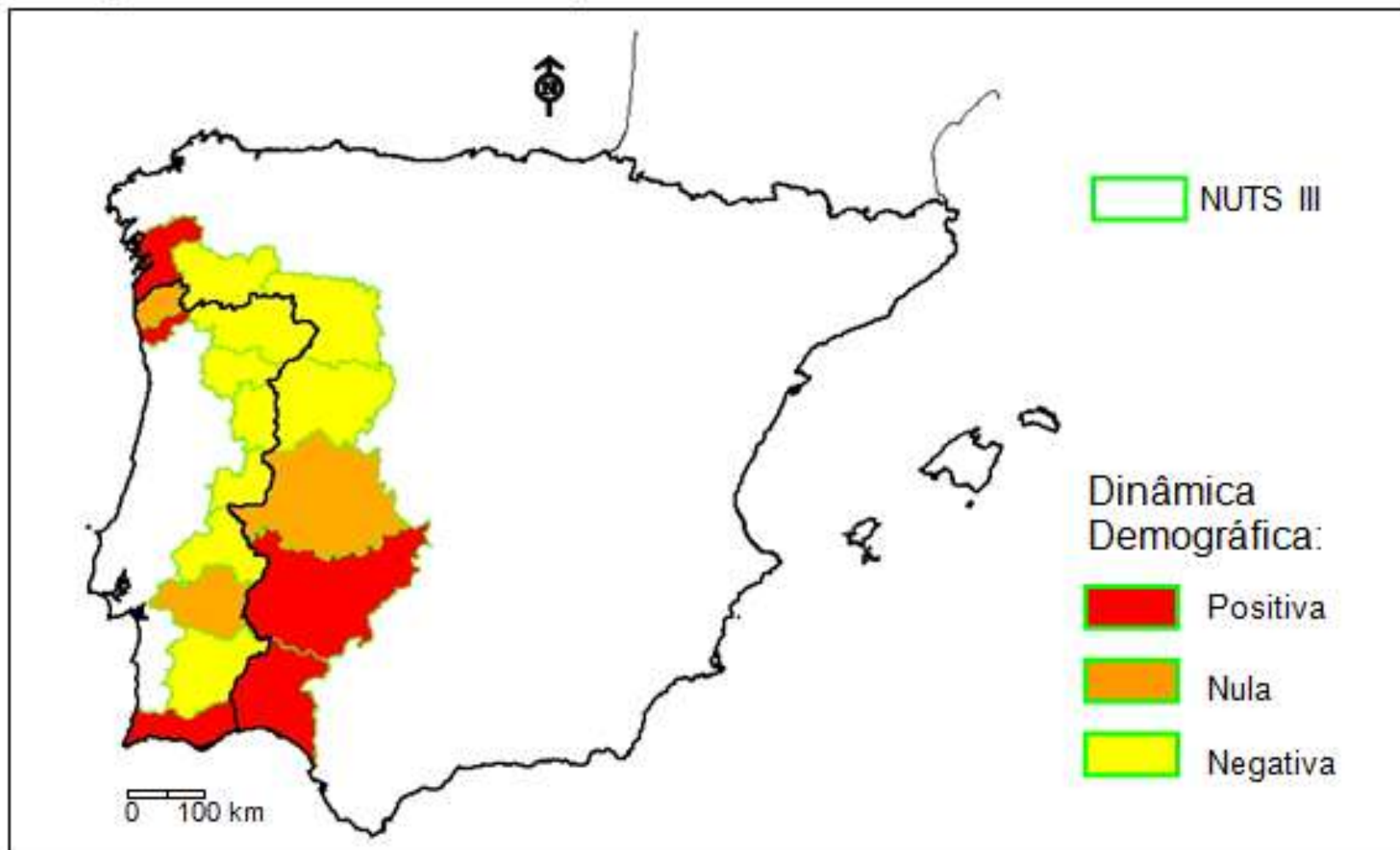
Population Growth



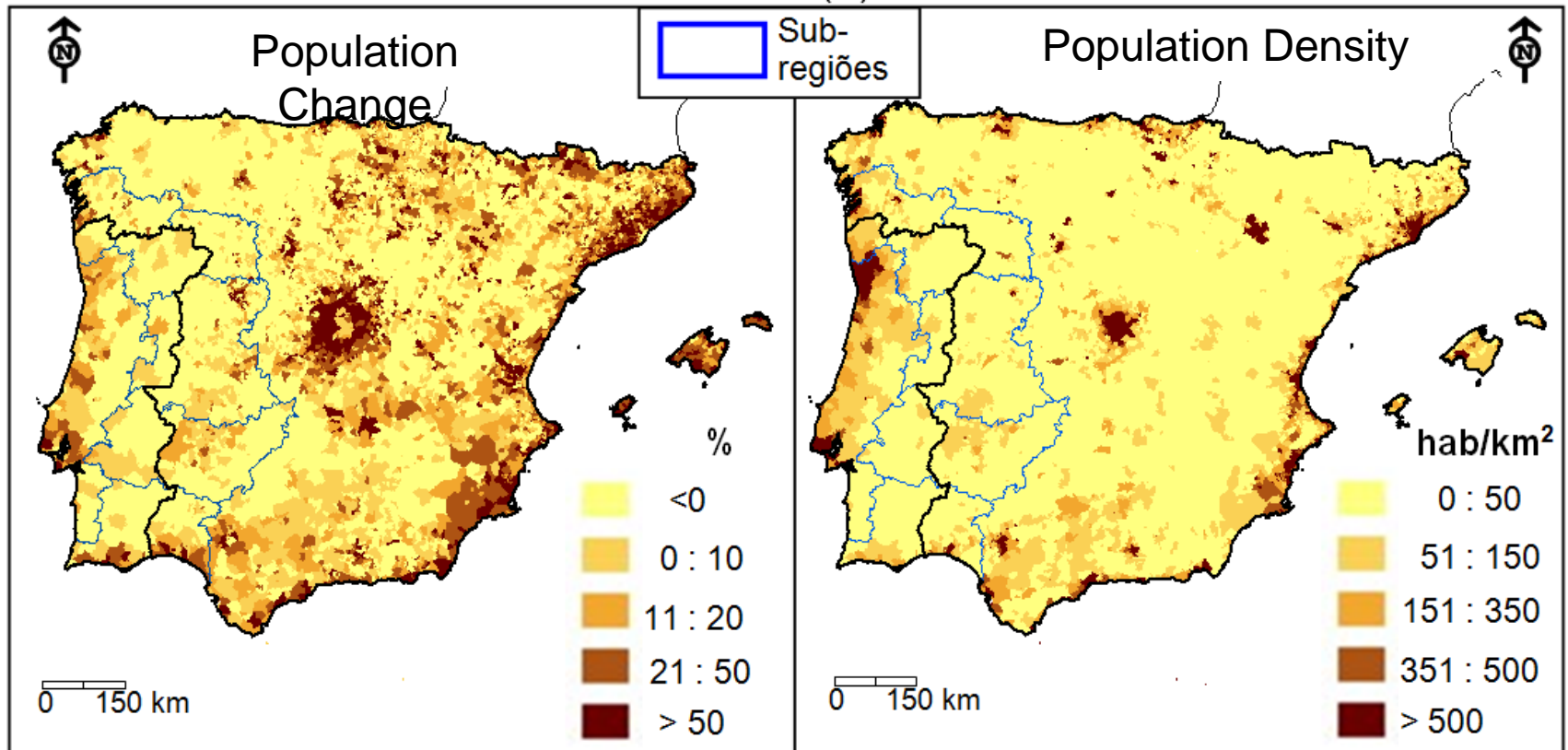
Urban Cooperation



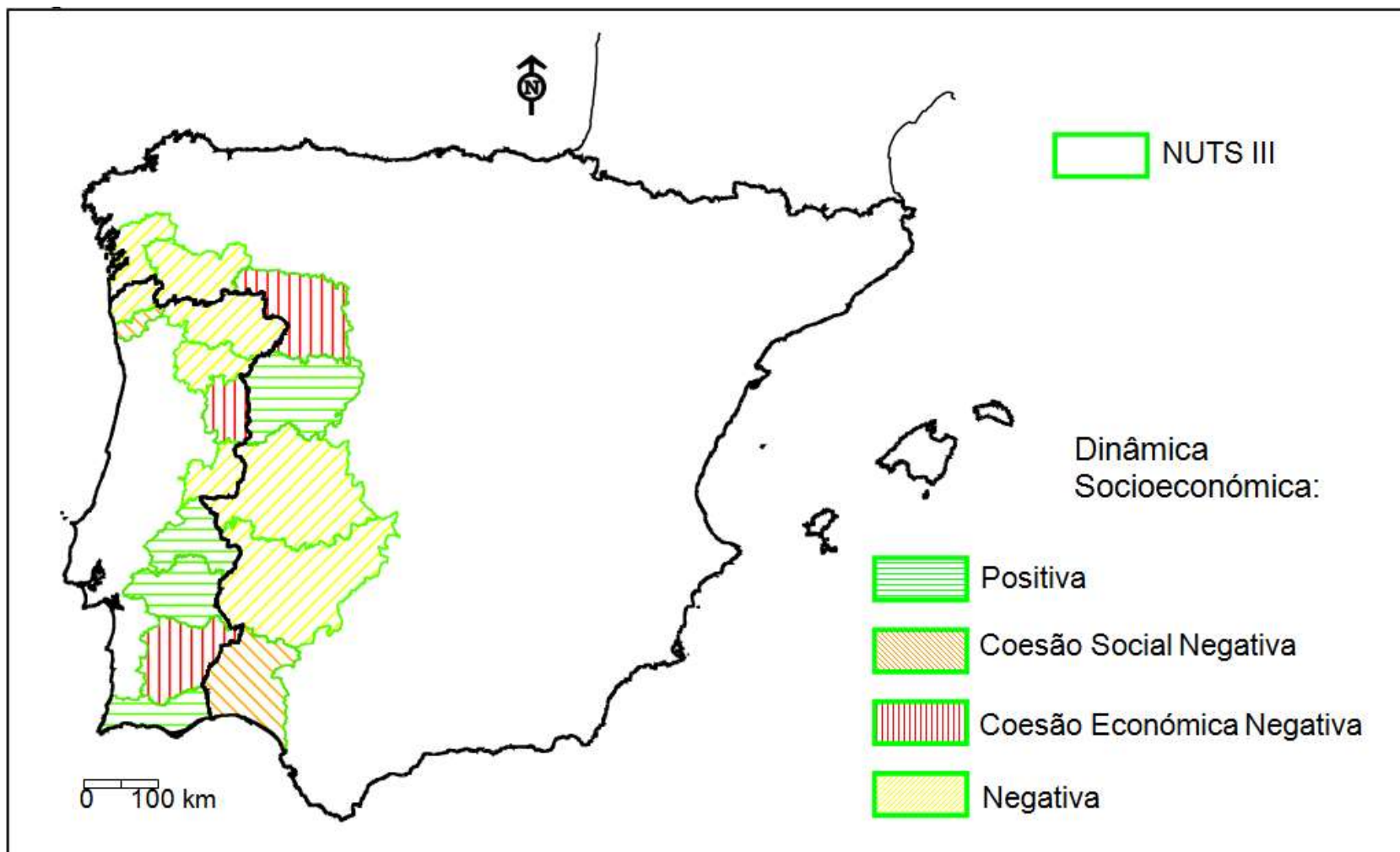
Demographic Dynamics



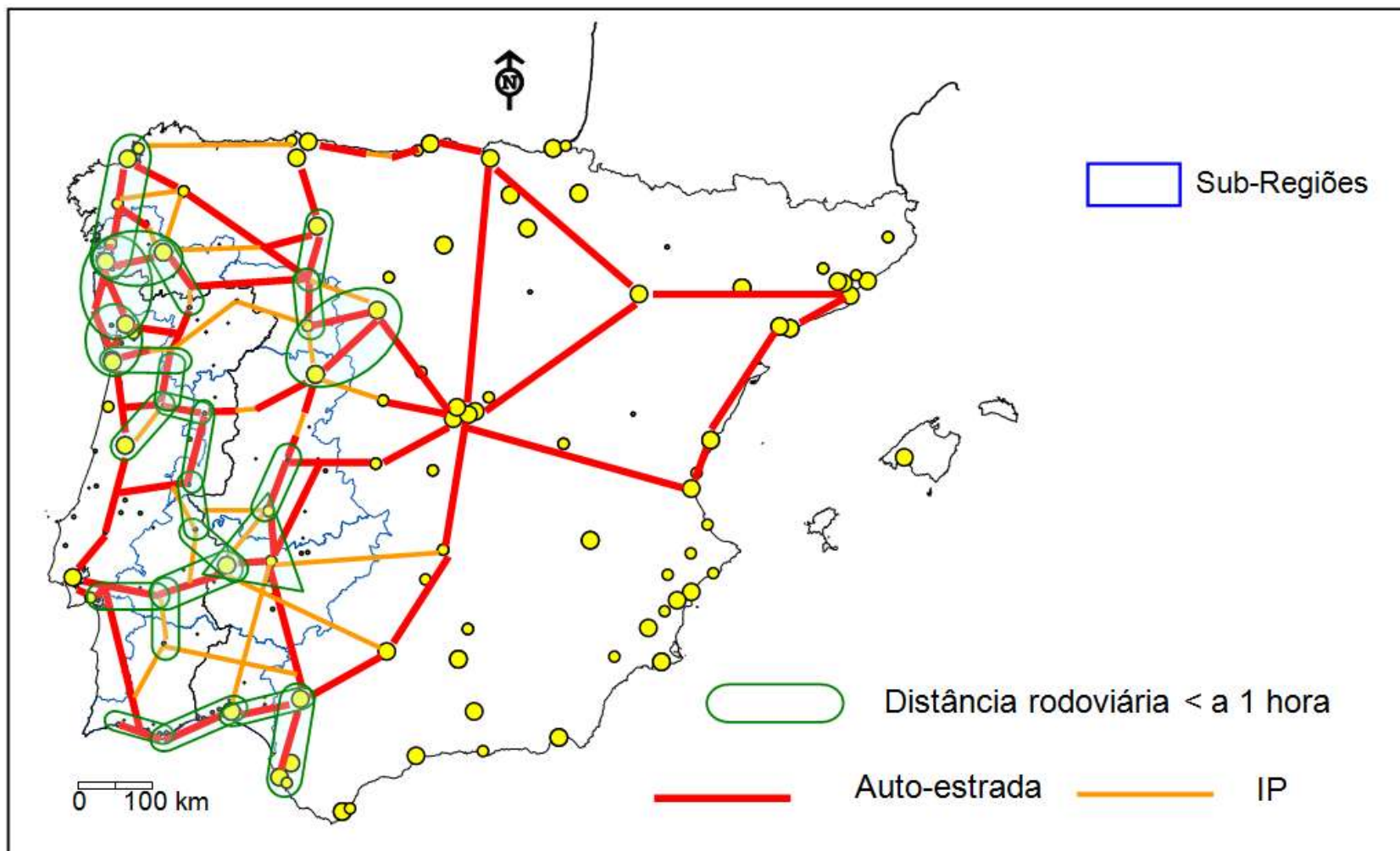
Demographic Dynamics



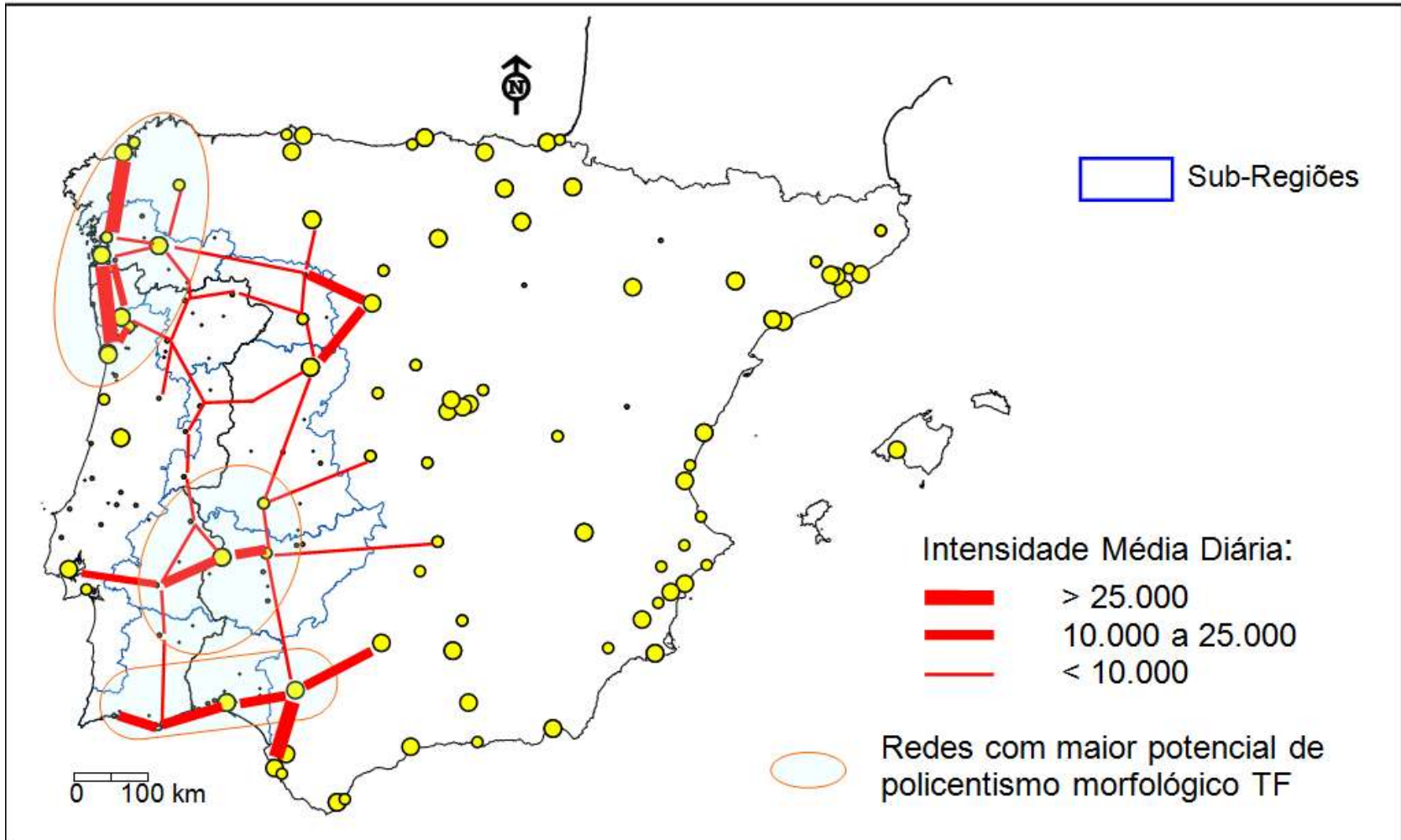
Socioeconomic Dynamics



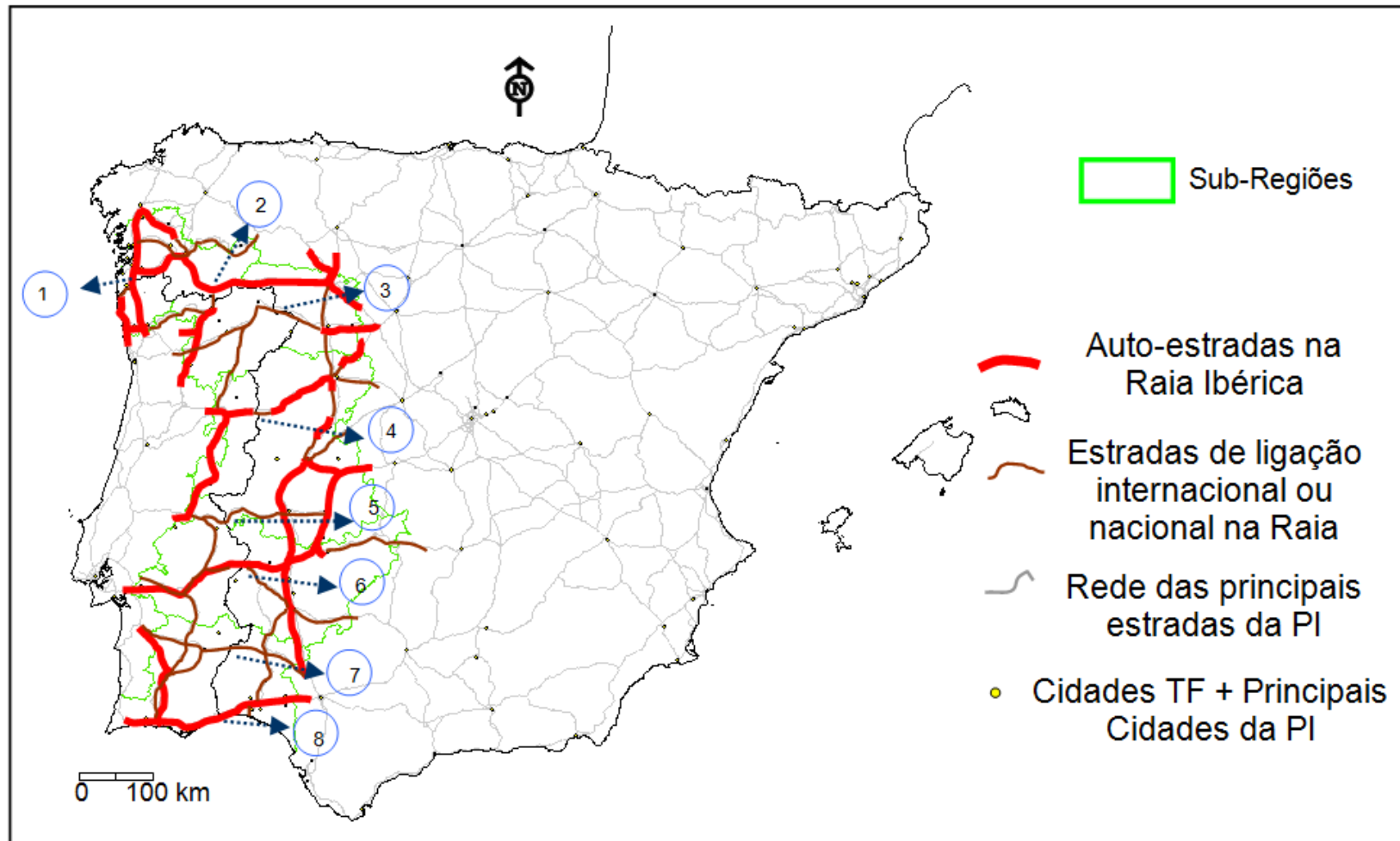
Connectivity



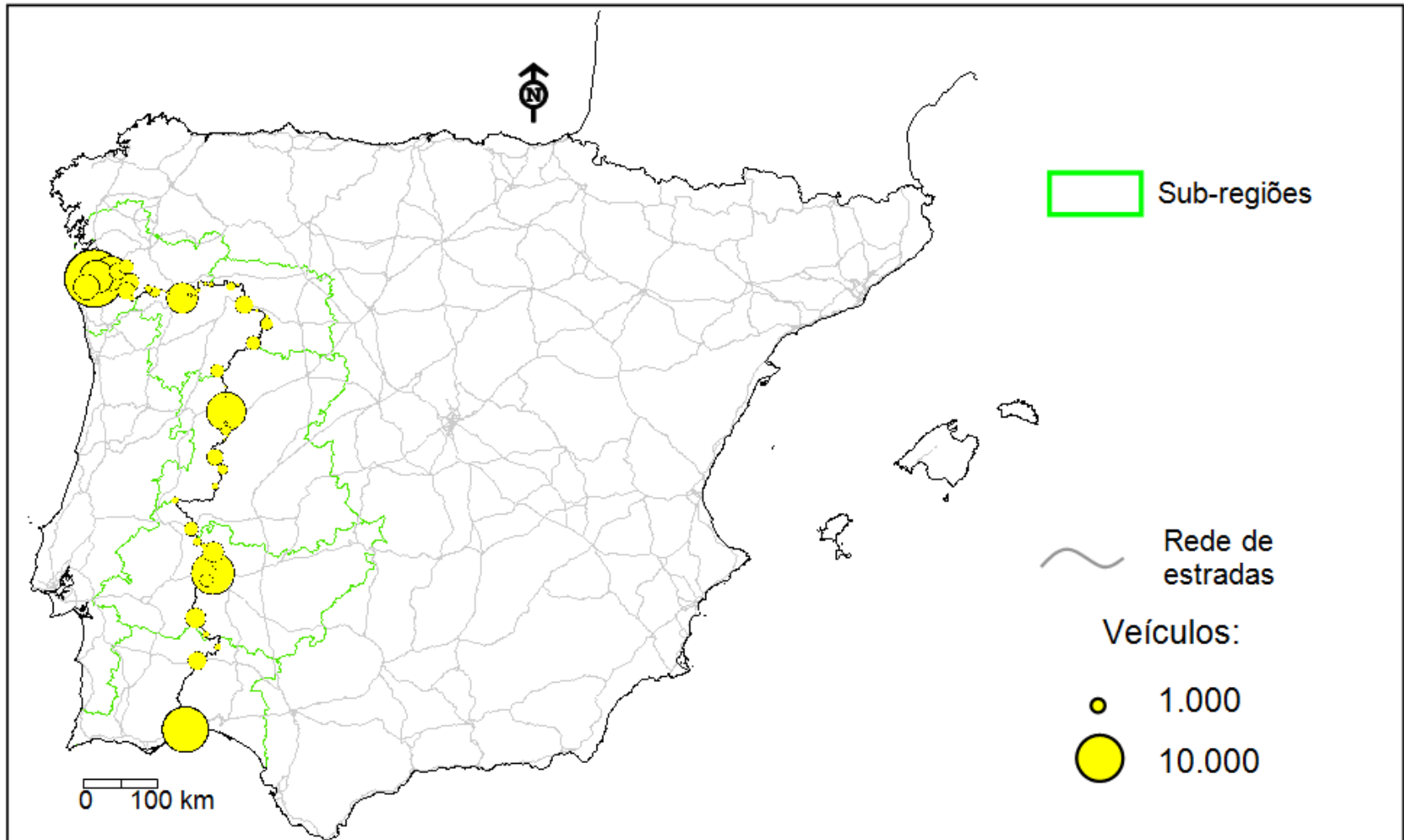
Road Traffic



Highways and International Crossing Roads



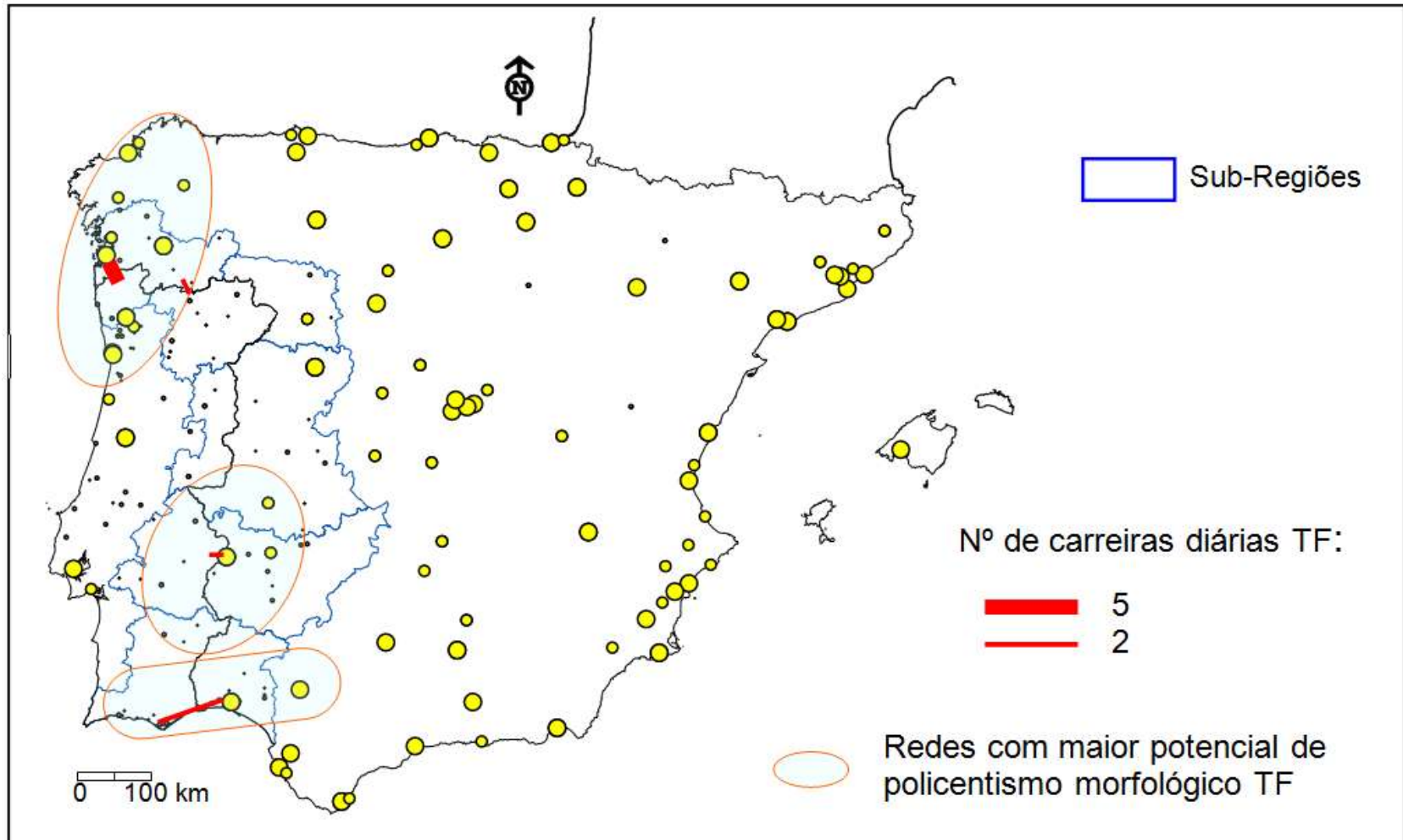
Average Daily Traffic - 2003



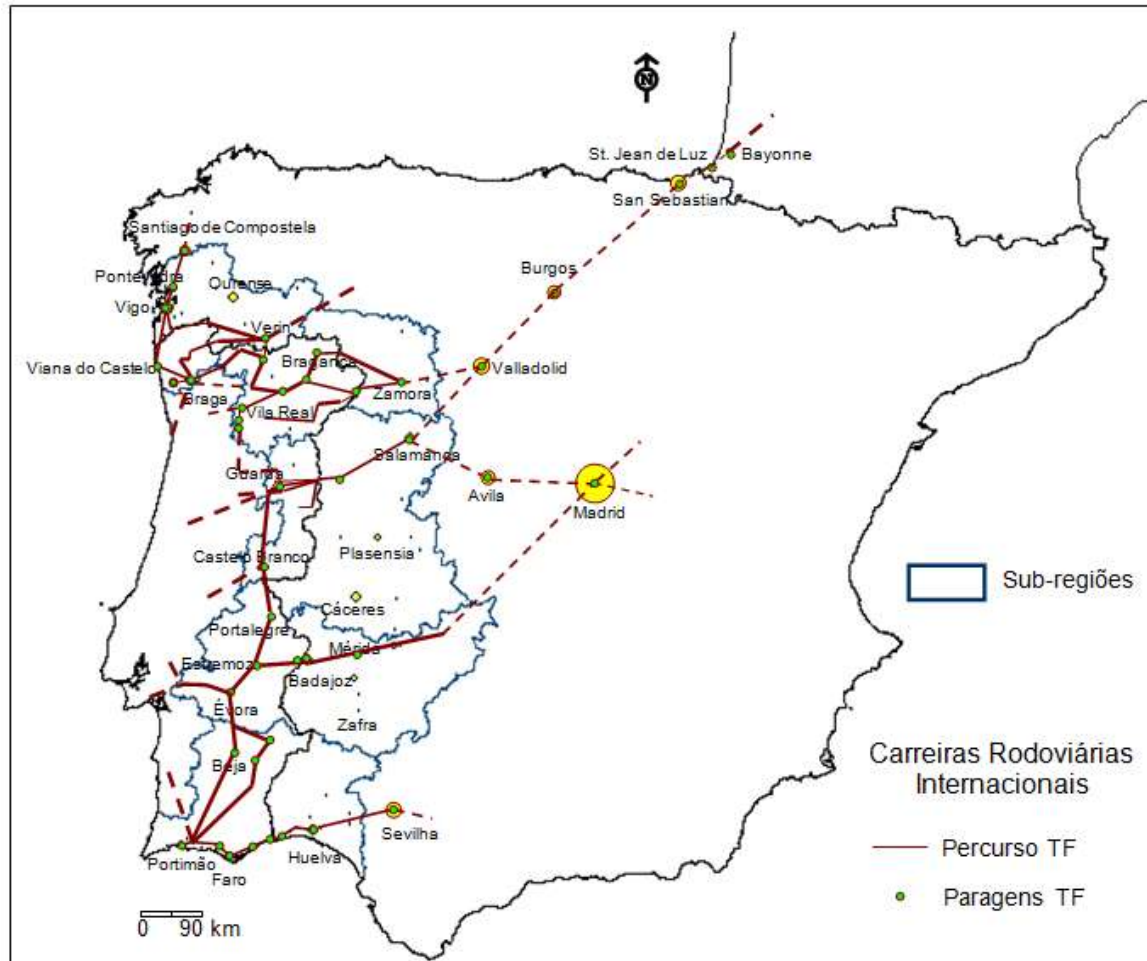
Average Daily Traffic – 1994-2005



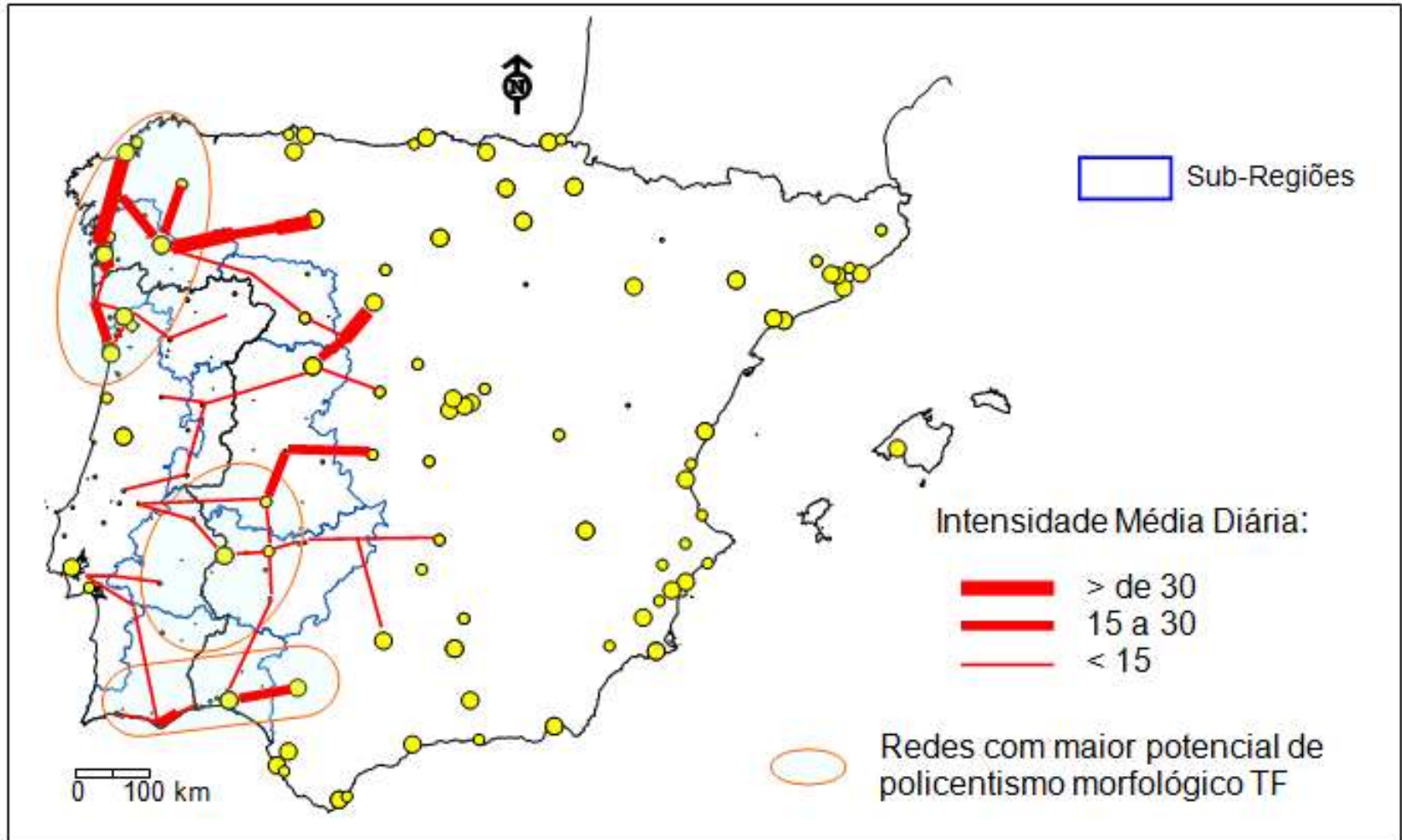
Bus Public Transportation



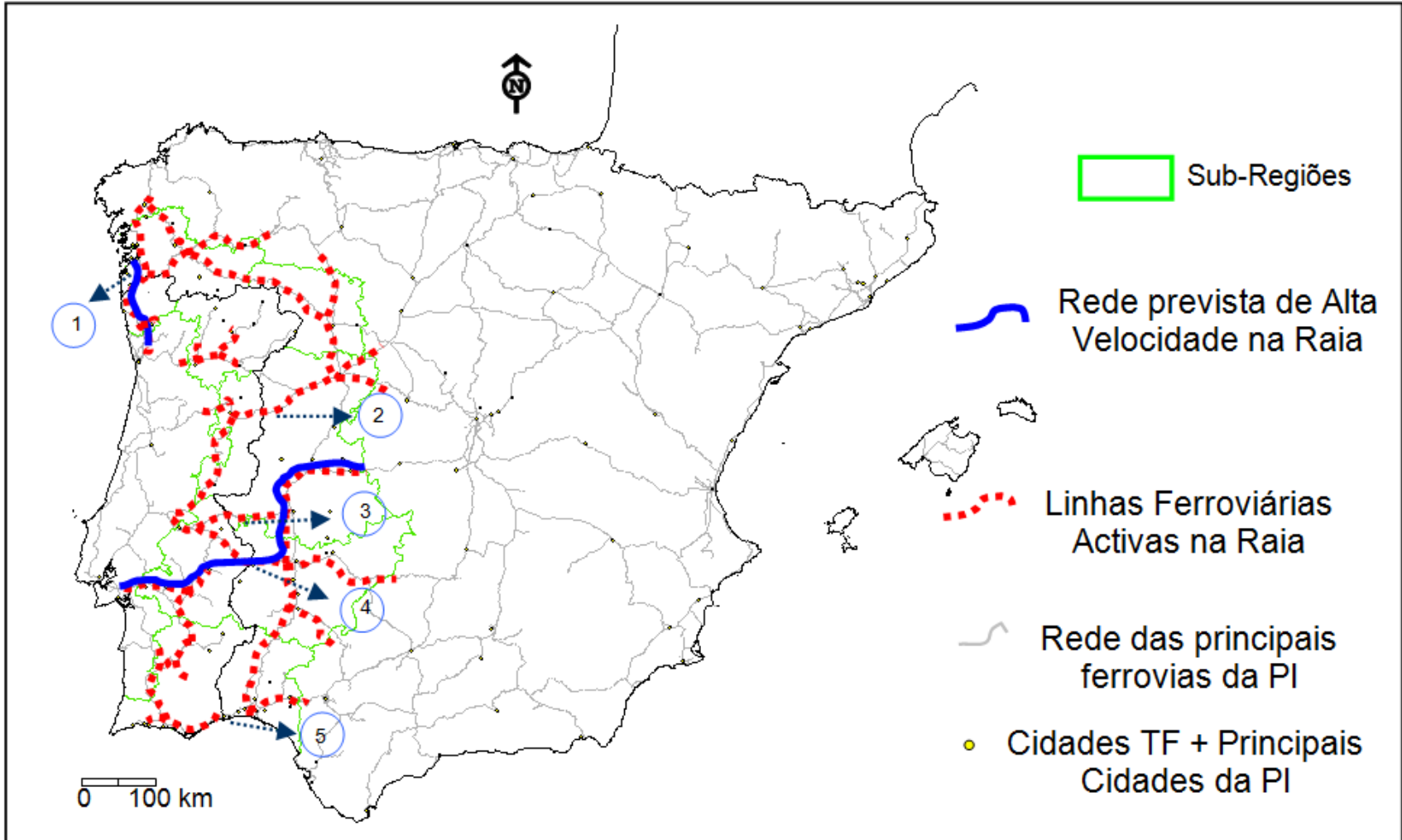
Bus Public Transportation - International



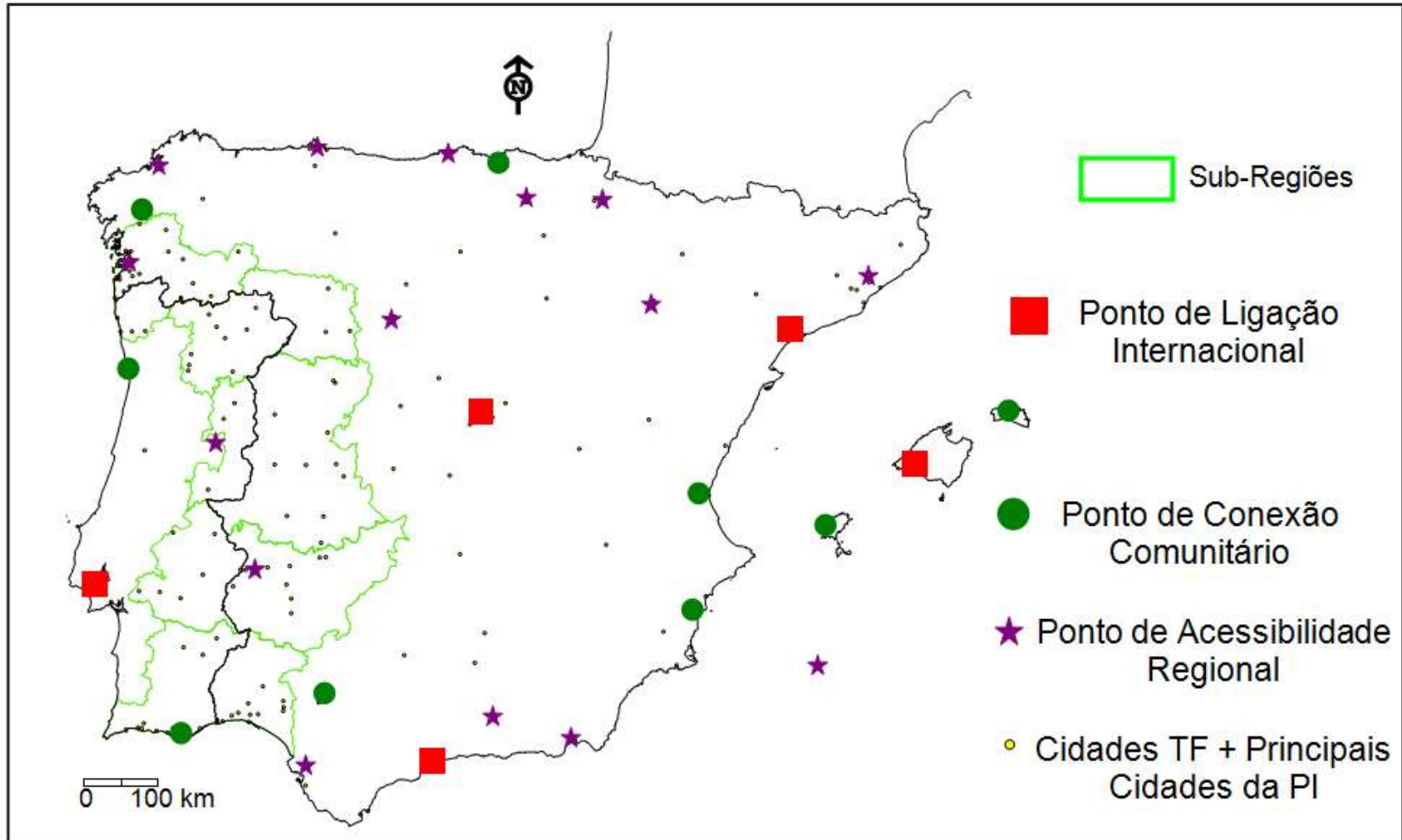
Train Traffic



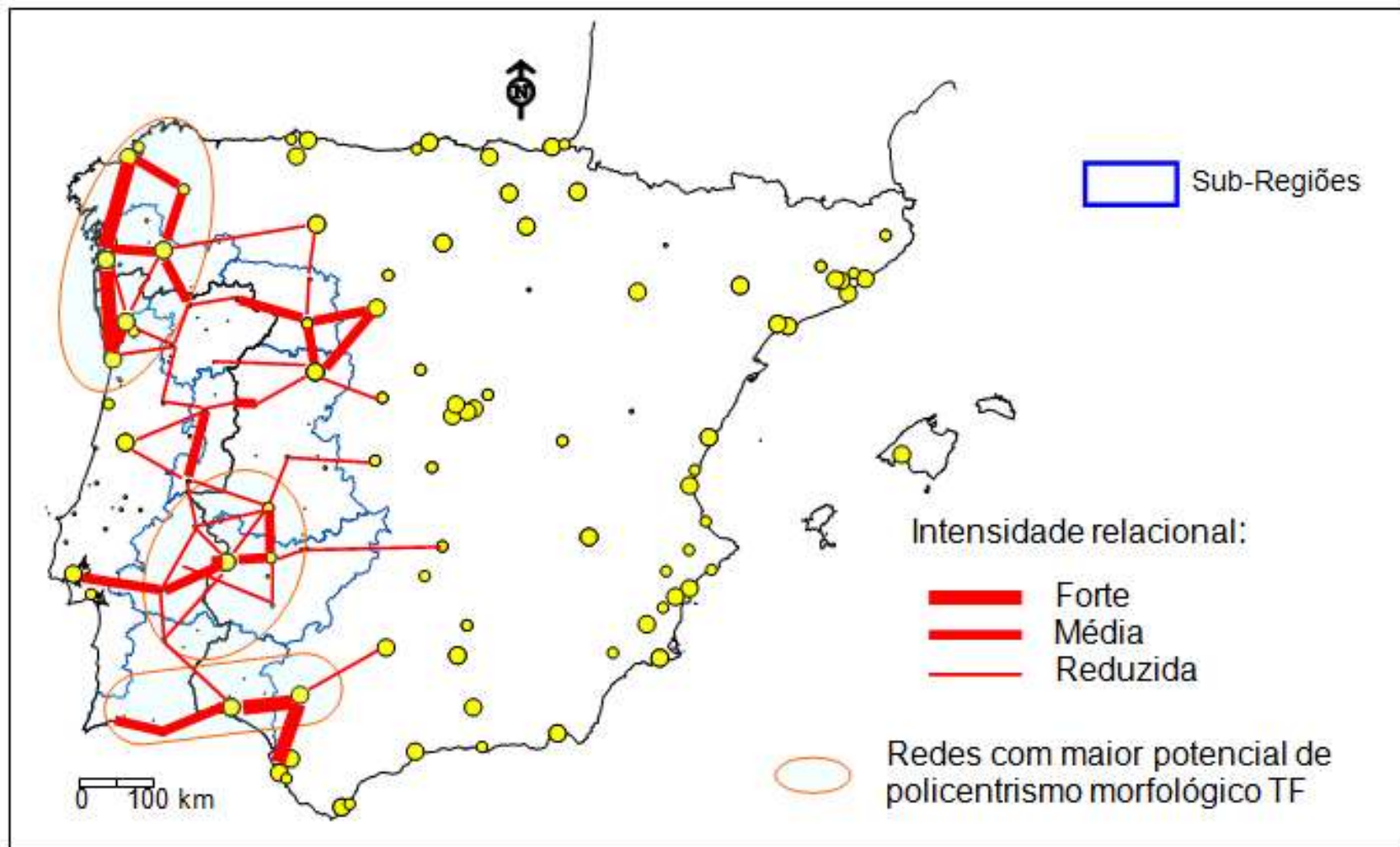
Railway Infrastructure



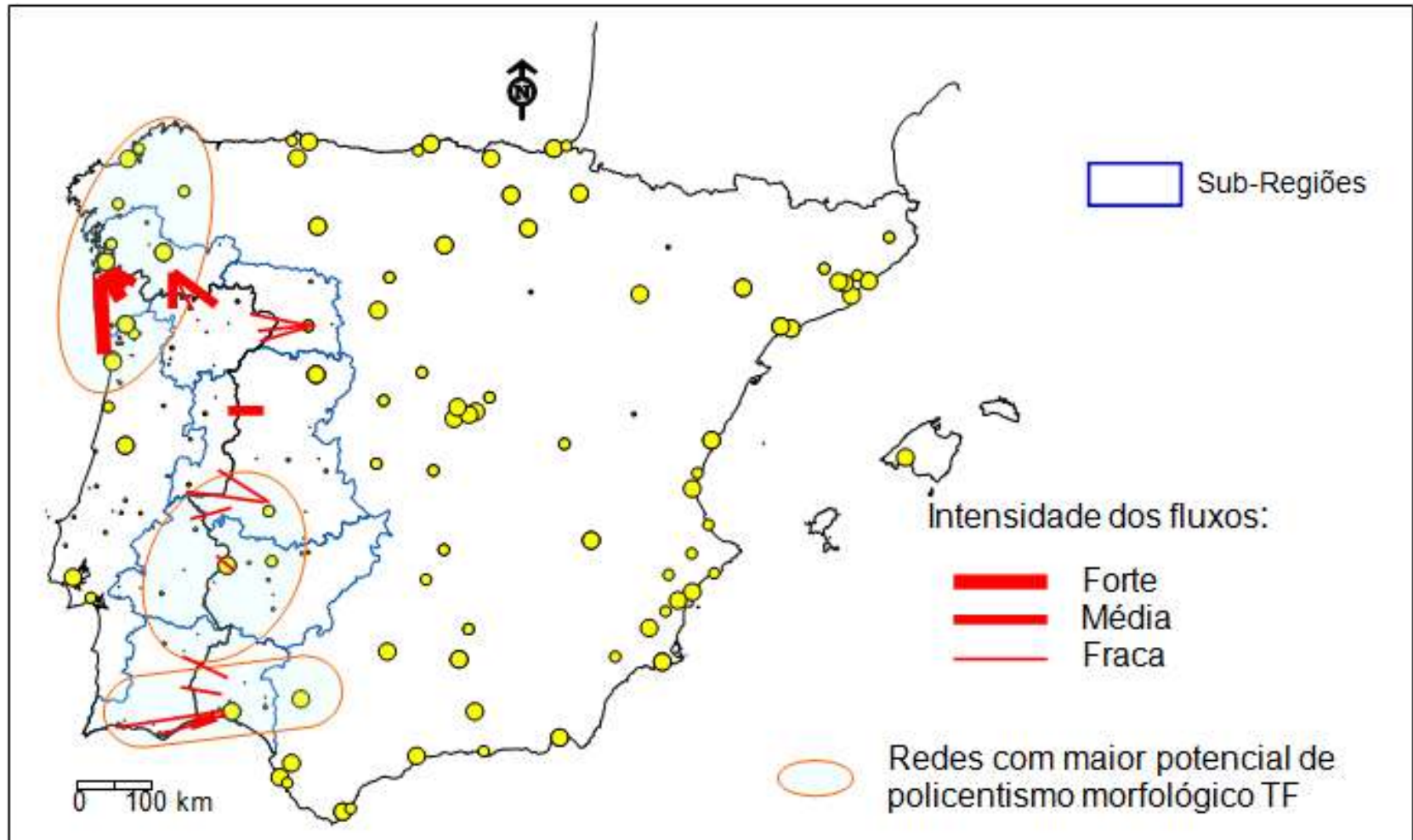
Airport Infrastructures



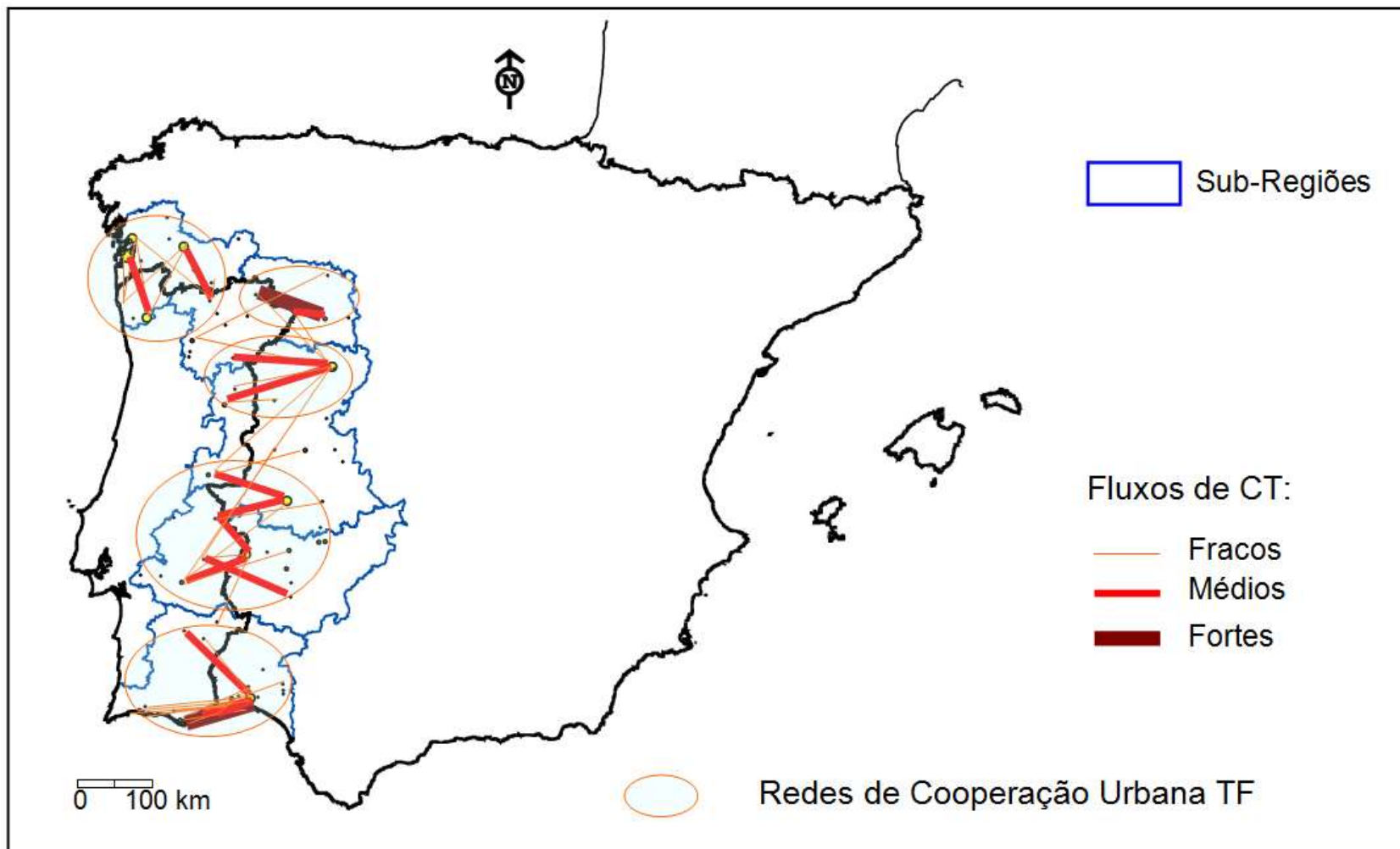
Territorial Articulation



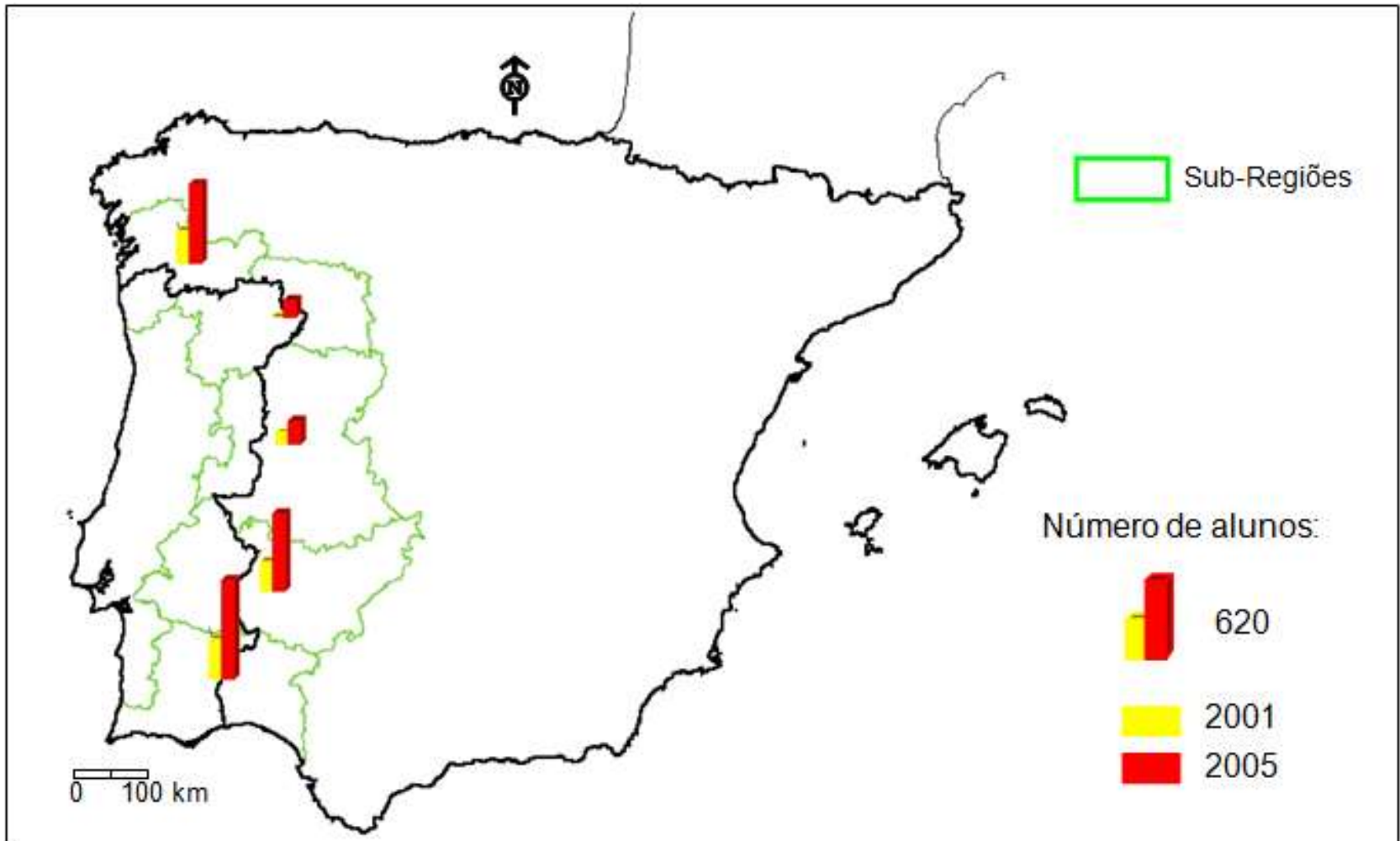
Migration Flows



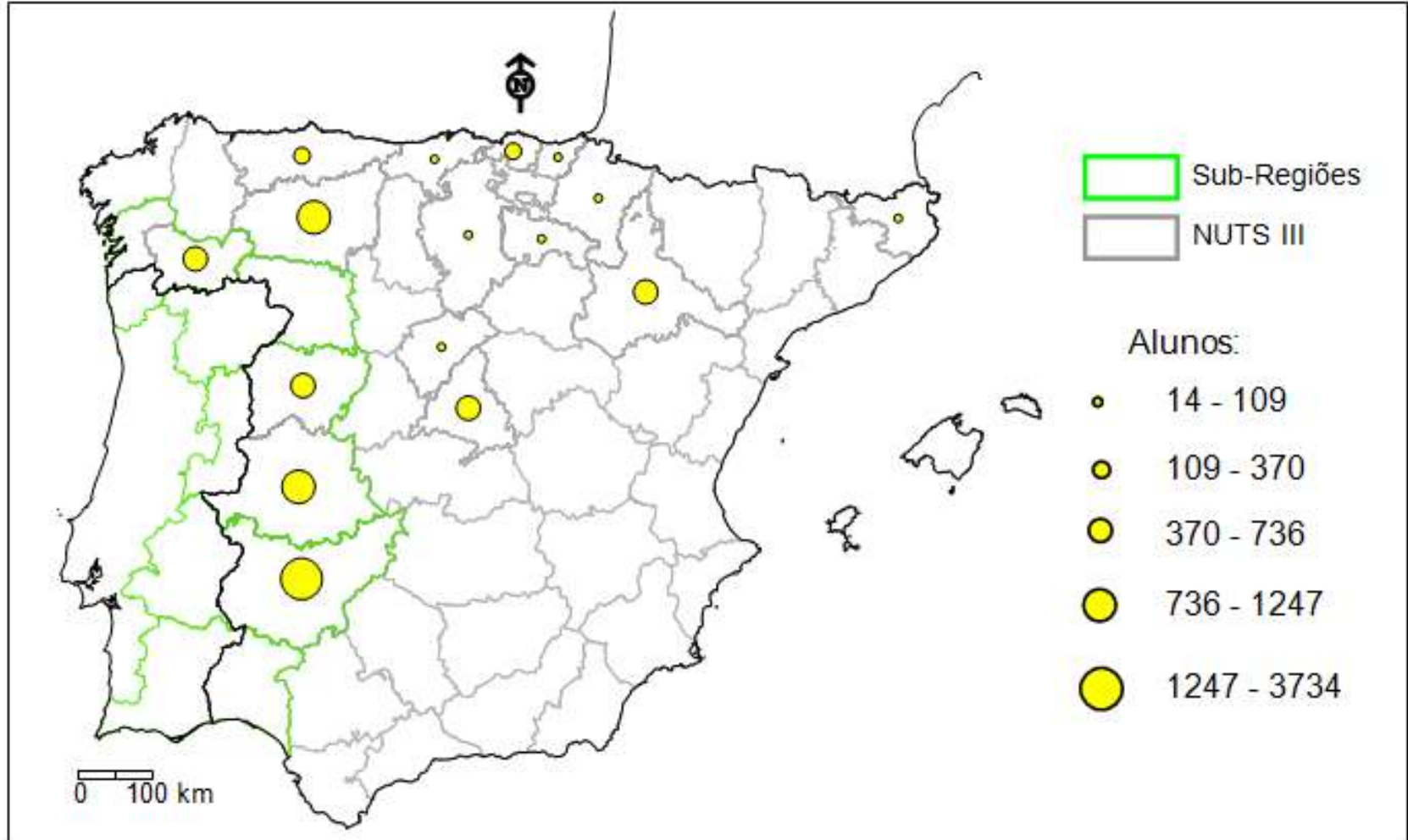
INTERREG III - A - Cooperation



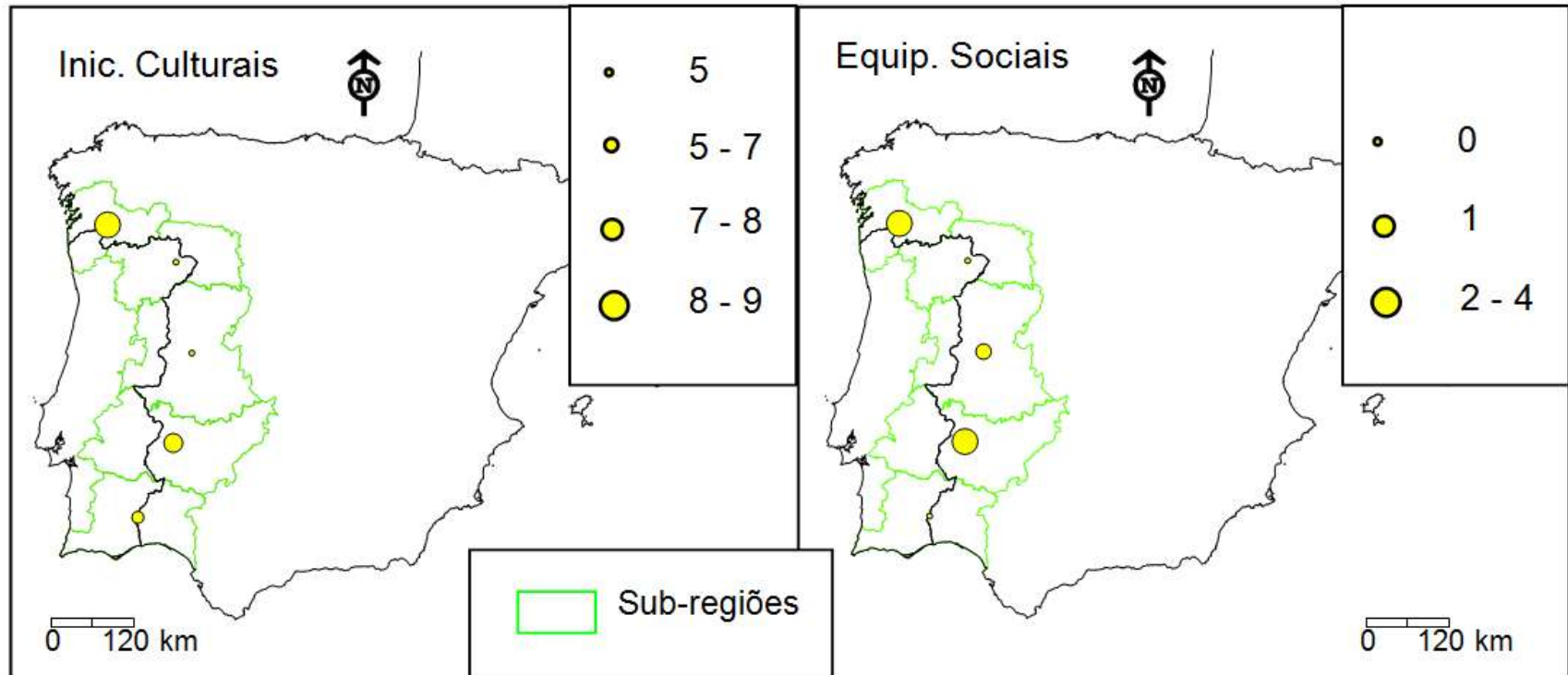
Students Learning Spanish in Portugal - 2005



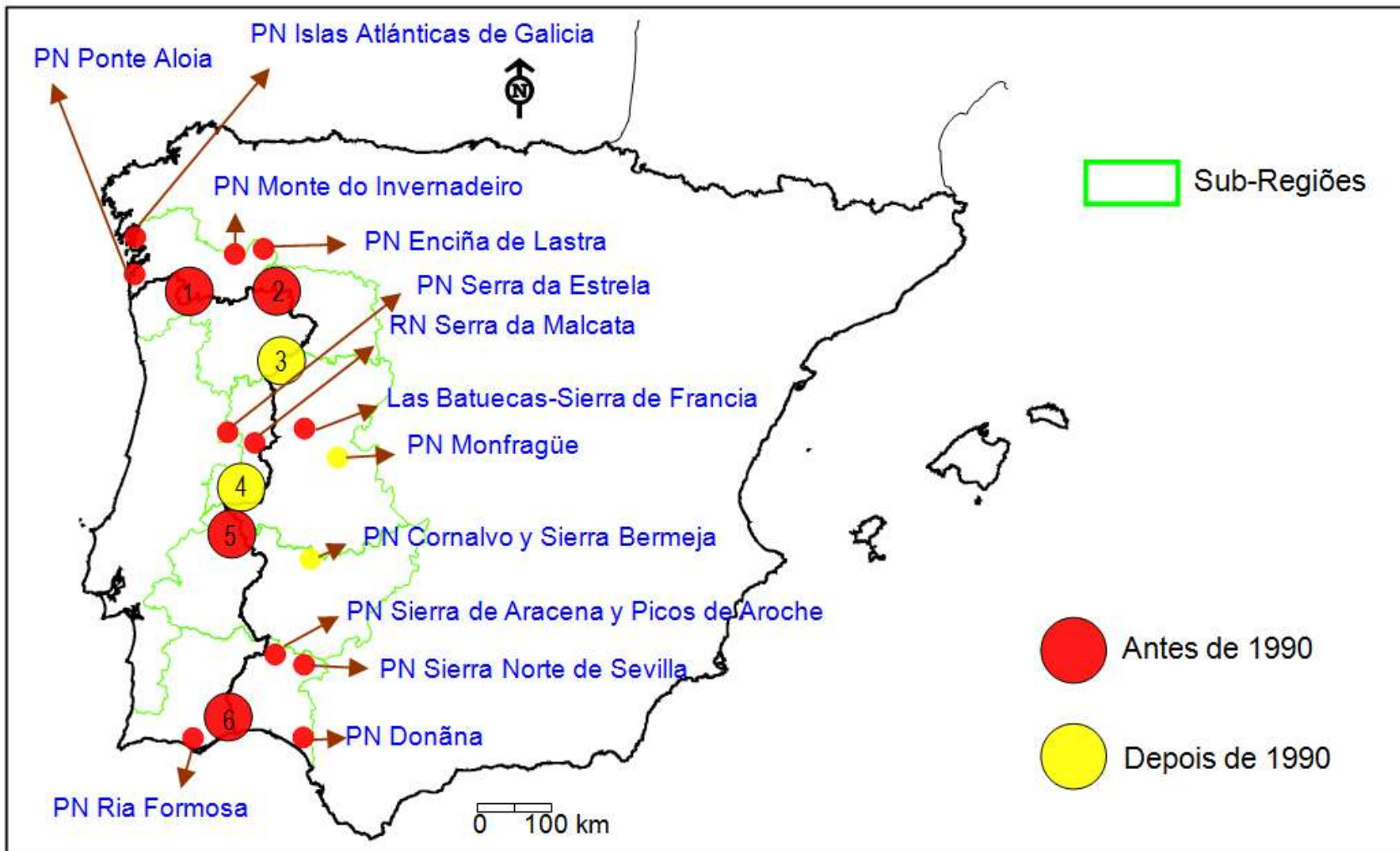
Students Learning Portuguese in Spain - 2005



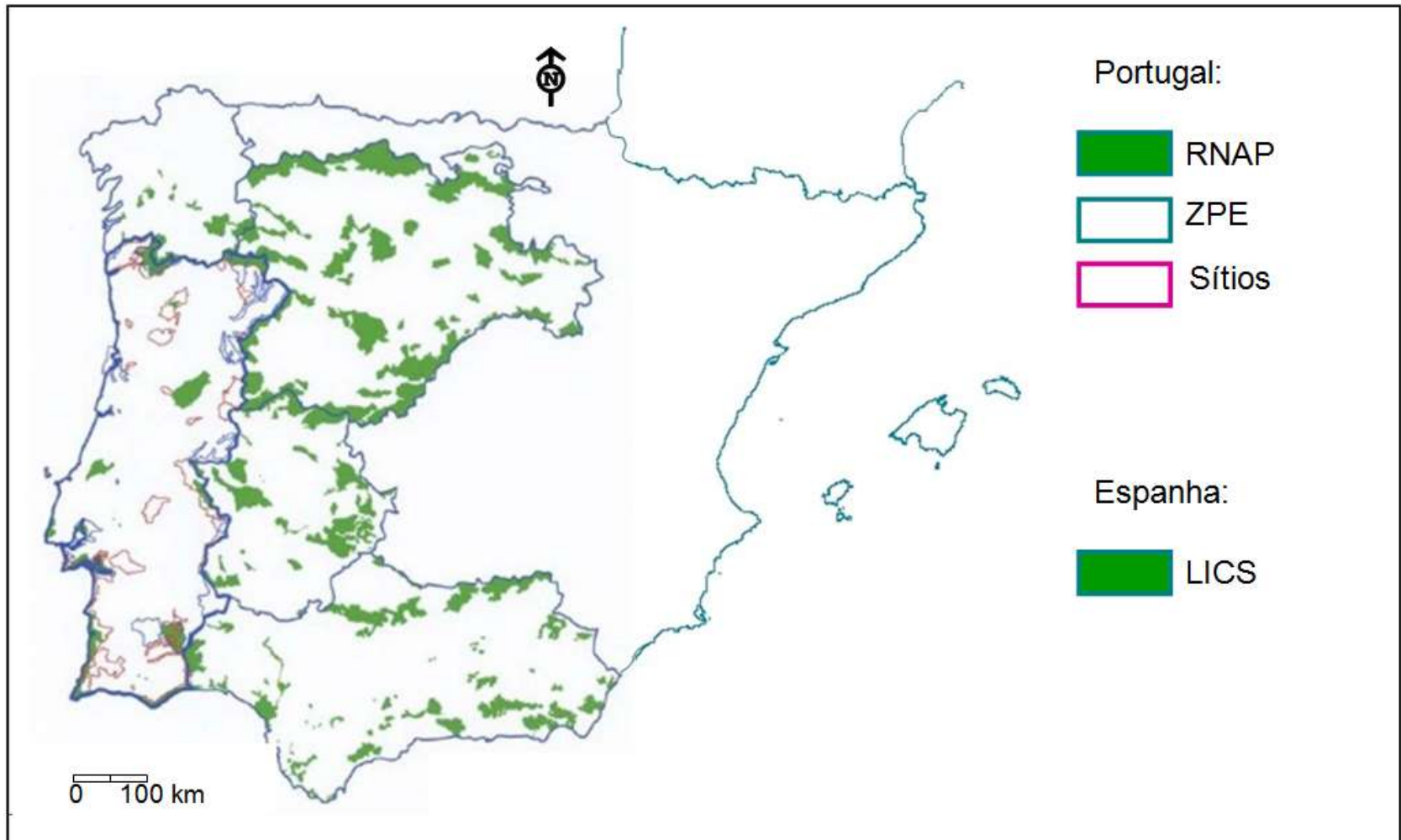
Cultural Initiatives and Shared Social Equipment



Protected Natural Areas



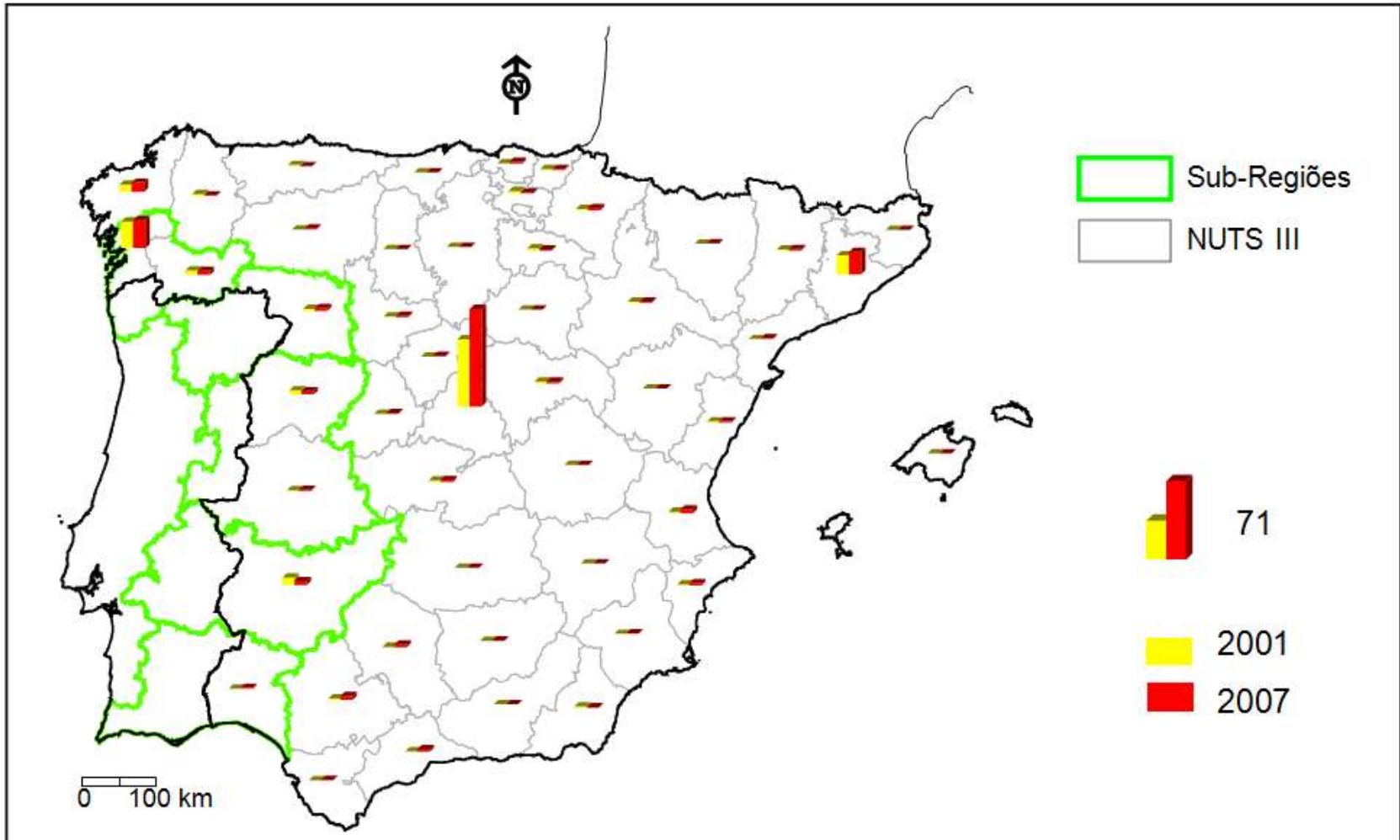
Protected Natural Areas



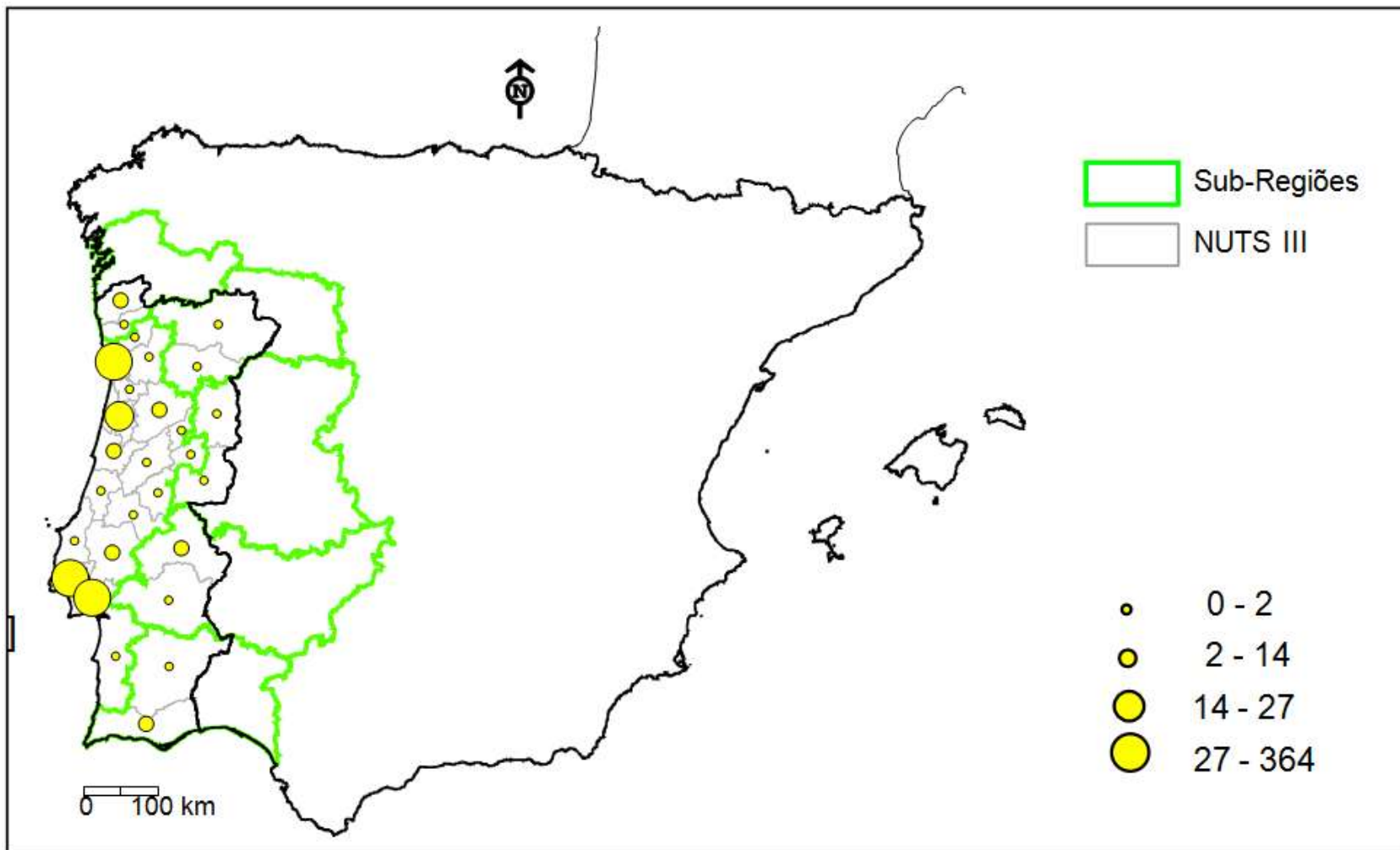
UNESCO SITES



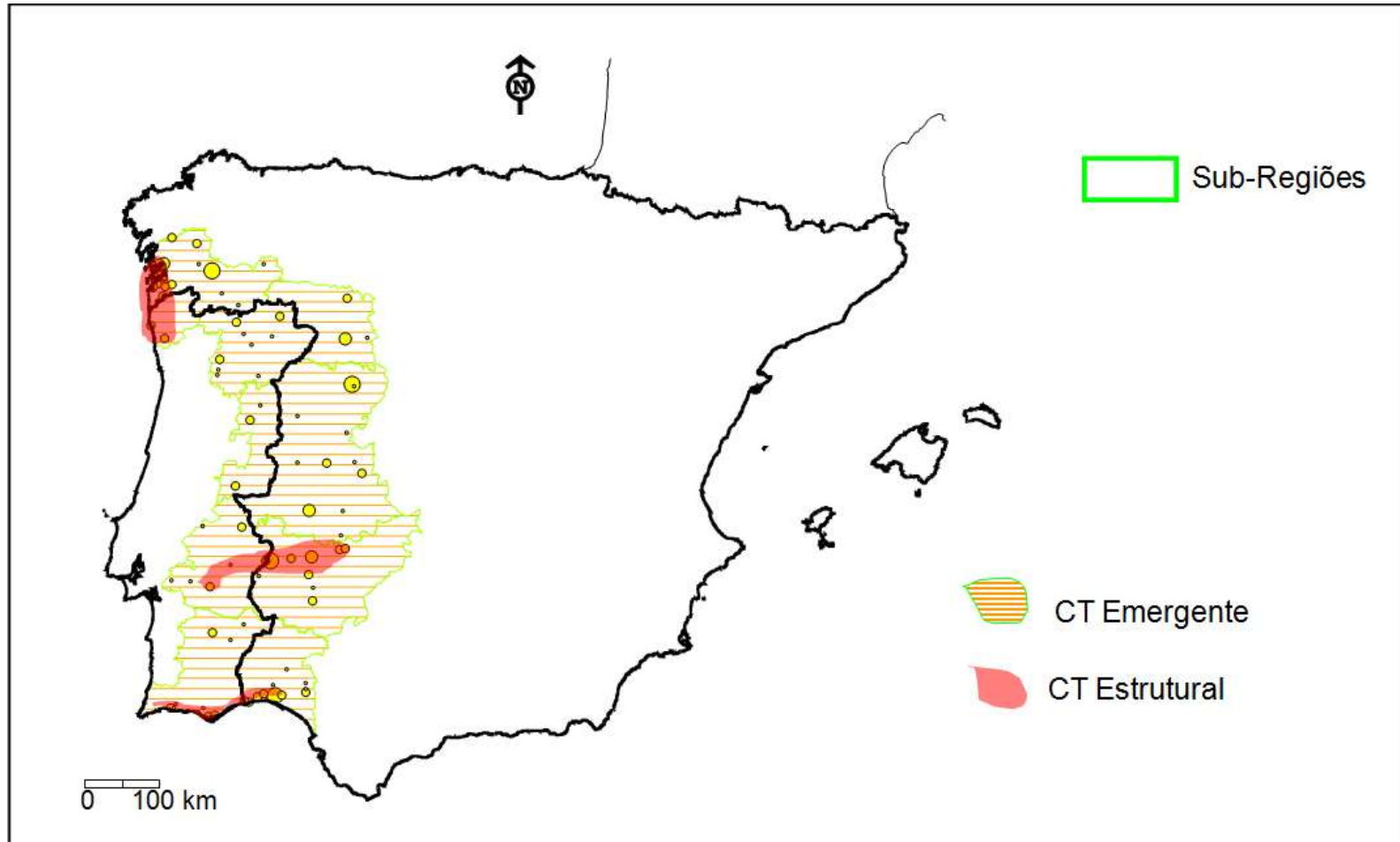
Portuguese Companies in Spain



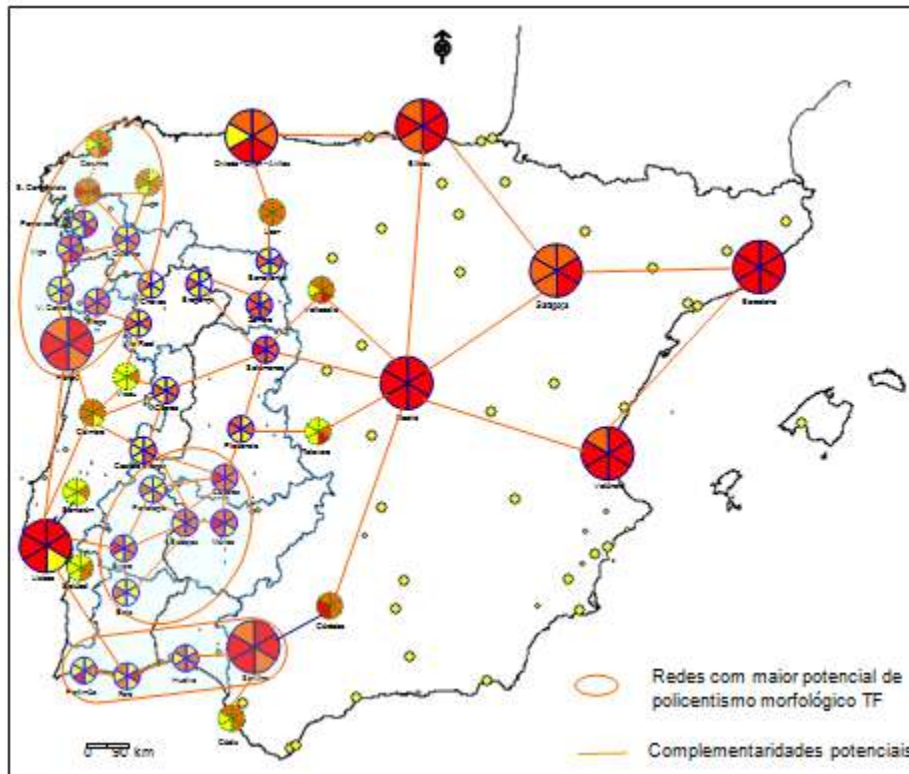
Spanish Companies in Portugal - 2005



Cross-Border Intensity

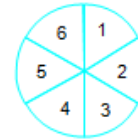


Territorial Complementarities






Funções:

- 1 - Conhecimento
- 2 - Transportes
- 3 - Indústria
- 4 - Turismo
- 5 - Ambiente-Património
- 6 - Instituições-Decisão



Cidades TF:

-  Cidades Âncora TF
-  Cidades com Influência TF
-  Cidades Âncora da PI

Intensidade da Função:

-  Forte
-  Média
-  Fraca
-  Residual

THANKS FOR WATCHING

emedeiros@campus.ul.pt