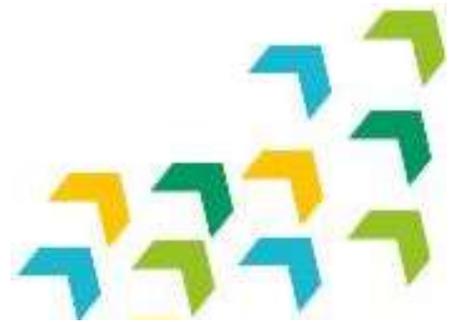


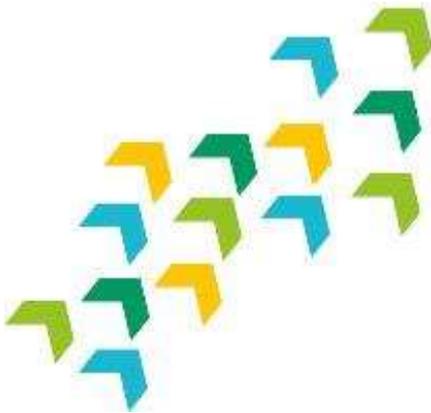
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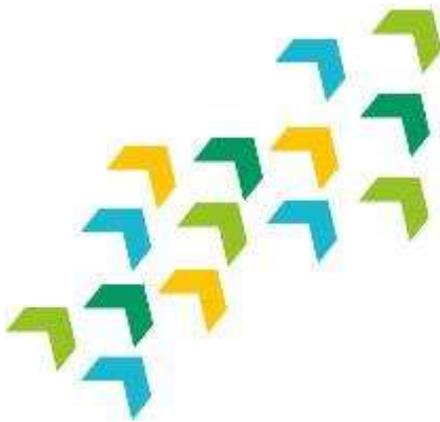
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Policy instrument addressed	Pluriregional Operational Programme for Sustainable Growth 2014-2020 Spain Plurirregional Operational Program for Sustainable Growth 2014-2020 Portugal North Portugal Regional Operational Programme Operational Programme Galicia 2014-2020
Partner involved in the state of play report writing	Eixo Atlántico do Noroeste Peninsular
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1. Recommendations

1 *Empower public and social participation in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of urban strategies and, in general, urban policy.*

The effectiveness of the participation of cities and their groups in the preparation and monitoring of the various European programmes at national level should be ensured, in particular those related to the new funding period and programmes of clear health to cities. And expressly in urban strategies.

Further steps should be taken to strengthen the role of citizens and local actors in the development of sustainable urban developments and their strategies and throughout all phases of their implementation. This should be done on a dual scale: at the level of the urban area as a whole and at the level of the specific area where the actions are implemented, to involve the population of the neighborhood and agents of the area.

It would be advisable to define the clear will to give knowledge of urban policy and what it means between the general population and the whole of society and not just among experts in the field. Only a society that knows this urban policy and its local strategies can sue them and demand that their rulers be executed and evolve.

Despite the experience of the municipalities, such participation, on multiple occasions, comes down to collecting the information from the interest groups that they have previously available, but do not involve them when designing the strategies, as well as in later phases.

2 *Promote an effective participation of small and medium-sized cities in urban policy to strengthen policentrism.*

The application of the ERDF's urban axis should be able to distinguish between these specific urban conditions, for example between medium/small cities and metropolitan areas, where solutions cannot be the same, nor the composition and integration of measures within a DUSI strategy.

Some European territories such as the Galician and Northern Portuguese municipalities are populations less than 20,000 inhabitants and therefore do not qualify for the DUSI call for the period 2014-2020, so they have not been able to access European funding for urban strategies, but they are the headwaters of urban areas of more than 20,000 inhabitants formed by a system of dispersed and non-continuous or contiguous nuclei.



It seems reasonable to take into account Galician casuistic population in small non-contiguous nuclei and to incorporate this reality into urban strategies and funding through ERDF funds by making eligibility possible for population centres which, on their own, do not reach the threshold of 20,000 inhabitants, if they would exceed it if their rural sphere of influence were taken into account. Particularly relevant is the role they have as the headwaters of large rural areas and their importance in providing these areas with equipment, infrastructure and services that prevent the depopulation of these rural areas. This reality needs and therefore should not be left out of the process of making a strategy.

3 *Integrated sustainable urban development should be progressively oriented to functional urban areas and polycentric urban systems, and to renewed forms of rural-urban cooperation based on agreements between and around urban centres with their surrounding areas.*

These "new" urban territories tend to share problems and should therefore tend to design and promote common urban development strategies, to the extent that sustainability will depend on this joint action in territories of variable and integrated scales.

Small populations of less than 20,000 populations who are rural headwaters should be allowed to create a functional urban area or as part of a discontinuous multicenter network of centres to directly access European urban funding and national cohesion fund plans for urban policies.

The new period and program should advance the incorporation of the concept of functional urban areas, with special attention to metropolitan ensembles, polycentrism of smaller cores and rururbans transitional spaces.

Greater attention should be paid to the relationship of the city and the surrounding rural area. Rural-urban relations should be considered in the definition of urban areas for sustainable urban development policies. Urban expansion has led to the development of areas where urban and rural fabric are intermingled. Social and functional differences between life in cities, and rural surroundings, are becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish and draw a clear line between urban and rural areas. Urban and rural areas must cooperate to contribute to balanced territorial development.

Mechanisms must be developed at all levels, normative, organizational, financial for the incorporation and development of new functional areas with the express participation of cities and municipalities.



4 Give greater relevance to strategic planning in the preparation of the programme instruments for the implementation of urban policy and european fund-rural and investment in general.

The importance of integrated strategic planning in the field of sustainable urban development policies and the importance of developing urban agendas at all levels of administrations and governments or similar documents where this is not possible should be clearly expressed.

New urban development programmes and local agendas should be aligned with UN's 2030 Agenda of its SDA, in particular Objective 11, and with the COP21 European Green Deal strategy and the Paris Pact, the European Pillar of Social Rights, the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy or the Sustainable Cities Reference Framework as well as other international reference documents.

An effort must be made to make strategies more city-like and not a joint government. They should be the partial or total expression of a common and participatory pre-existing strategy, agreed collectively, long-term and not a sum of conjunctural actions according to the government on duty. The strategy should be somewhat broader, not just the municipal administration and different from the financeable projects.

The transition between the DUSI Strategies under way and the new generation of Urban Agendas will need to be made. The new urban strategies or agendas should be aligned with the European and Spanish Urban Agendas, their partnerships and the action plans already presented.

5 Promote the territorial and thematic grouping of local cities and entities for the joint development of sustainable urban development policies through integrated territorial documents.

The relationship between administrations and between cities should be based on a collaborative spirit and procedure, defining an authentic co-responsibility between administrations, respect for the local administration without the city council being the space for confrontation between administrations. Urban and sectoral policy on cities must always be agreed with local administration.

It would be advisable to integrate sectoral strategies into urban policies, which although not only urban, if cities have enormous weight in their achievement and implementation. Aspects such as waste, energy, transport, etc. are sectoral policies that need to be more clearly integrated into urban policies.

6 *Urban areas for sustainable urban development can and should overflow administrative demarcations, configuring around different urban functions, polycentric territorial systems and greater territorial interrelationships.*

A better definition of the concept of urban area and urban authority should be valued, en allow for broader and more flexible interventions. Progress needs to be made towards a more flexible and inclusive concept of "urban area".

The concept of urban area must be completed with that of polycentric urban networks. Moving towards greater polycentrism at national and European level can promote cooperative strategies and inter-city network strategies for more equitable regional development.

Promote the institutional interrelationship of urban authorities managing different DUSI strategies, to share new ideas on the advancement of cities, new urban models, neighborhood recovery, good practices, learning, organizational cultures, problem solving, etc. This role can be played by the Urban Initiatives Network.

7 *Empower the training of urban authorities in the management of the ERDF to expedite the implementation of THEDS over the programming period.*

Further progress should be made in simplifying management that allows for higher execution speeds and more freedom of management bodies over intermediate bodies. The current program is extremely bureaucratic, demanding a lot of time and effort on bureaucracy and processing, which is one of the reasons for the low implementation of the current program.

In order to expedite the implementation of the future program, it would be desirable to have the management mode, the relationship between administrations and the necessary IT tools that allow not to waste time and guarantee the knowledge and dialogue of the different administrations to facilitate their implementation, be designed in advance or during the selection of strategies.

8 *It is necessary to require greater commitment to member states in political and financial decentralization to cities.*

These programmes can greatly help the necessary empowerment of cities, obviously a general change in policy and relationship with local administration is necessary, giving it greater powers and budget, and requiring less protection from central government agencies that in the current programme carry out overly direct control towards local entities.

The commitment to multi-level governance at both vertical and horizontal levels and both at European and state level should therefore be deepened to clarify the roles and competences of the different levels of government involved in urban policies.

9 *Ensure that funds allocated to urban policies are increased.*

The 2021-27 Multiannual Financial Framework, the Structural Reform Programme and the EU Recovery Plan should ensure that funds allocated to urban policies are increased at European and Spanish level, in particular those related to the implementation of AUE with specific budget allocation. At the Member State level, the allocation of these funds should be linked to the implementation of AU and its Action Plans.

Direct European/national funding should be facilitated and increased to cities by giving leadership and responsibility to local administration in areas of marked urban character or in that linked to the European Green Pact.

10 *Cities, as they have done during the health pandemic, should play a central role in post-COVID socio-economic reconstruction.*

Strengthening its role, empowering it in Europe and the Member States, and recognizing its work in welcoming citizens will be key to Europe's socio-economic recovery that must be clearly expressed and considered in future urban development programmes.

Urban policies are already part of the tractor axes selected in the National Plan for Recovery, Transformation and Resilience that is structured around ten tractor policies that will have a direct impact on those productive sectors with the greatest capacity to transform our economic and social fabric.

The first is the Urban and Rural Agenda, the fight against depopulation and the development of agriculture. This policy concentrates 16% of resources and its objectives include improving the habitability of urban environments and responding to the needs of the rural environment, maintaining the population and promoting employment.

2. Brief characterization of the project territory (Galicia-Norte Portugal)

2.1 Brief historical and social background of the area

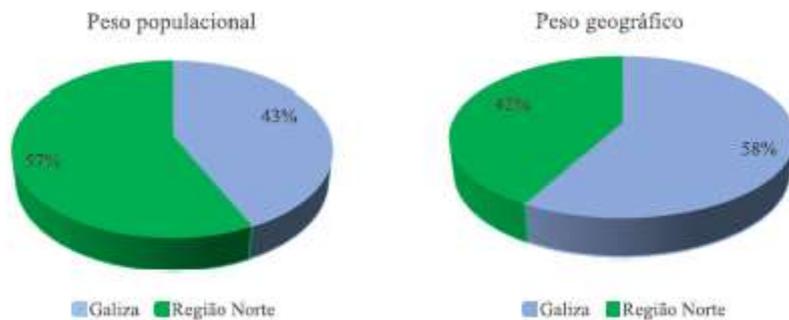
The Euro-region Galicia-North of Portugal is located in the Northwest of the Iberian Peninsula. The Euroregion formed by Galicia (Spain) and the North of Portugal has always been an area with a strong social-cultural and economic interrelation. The relation although has had moments of estrangement between governments and administrations, has always maintained a relationship between the citizens of these two countries, permeabilizing the border at all times and diluting the border known as "a raia".



The territory made up of the two regions occupies a total area of 51.000 km² (Galicia 29,574 km² and Northern Portugal 21,284 km²). (watch to see if it matches with the Eixo territories) The area hosts a global population of approximately 6.7 million inhabitants (Galicia 2.9 and Northern Portugal 3.8), which means a population density of approximately 125 inhab / km², we are therefore talking about a relatively dense territory. This population density is not distributed uniformly, but the coastal areas have the majority of the population, which generates strong internal imbalances between the coast-interior and urban-rural areas, also making cities and population centers have to attend not only to the needs of their citizens but, very often, to those of the citizens of the neighboring municipalities.

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Raquel Susana da Costa Pereira, Instituto Politécnico do Porto, 2016

On one hand, **Galicia** is one of the 17 Spanish autonomous communities, and one of the 3 considered historical nationality according to its Statute of Autonomy, it is located in the northwest of the Iberian peninsula to the North of Portugal and bordering the Portuguese country with which it has an enormous sociocultural relationship, especially with the North region.

It is made up of four provinces: A Coruña, Lugo, Ourense and Pontevedra, which are made up of three hundred and thirteen municipalities grouped into 53 counties. The capital is the city of Santiago de Compostela, the end of the Caminos de Santiago. Of the 313 municipalities, only seven exceed 50,000 inhabitants. And only twenty-two exceed 20,000 (data from FEGAMP- Galician Federation of Municipalities and Provinces).



Of the cities of the Eixo Atlántico in Galicia, only two exceed two hundred thousand inhabitants (Vigo and A Coruña), three are around 100,000 inhabitants (Ourense, Lugo and Santiago de Compostela) and two between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants (Ferrol and Pontevedra). Therefore, only seven of the main Galician cities exceed 50,000 inhabitants. Although it is true that in all cases, they are headwaters of urban areas that increase their population by approximately 50%.

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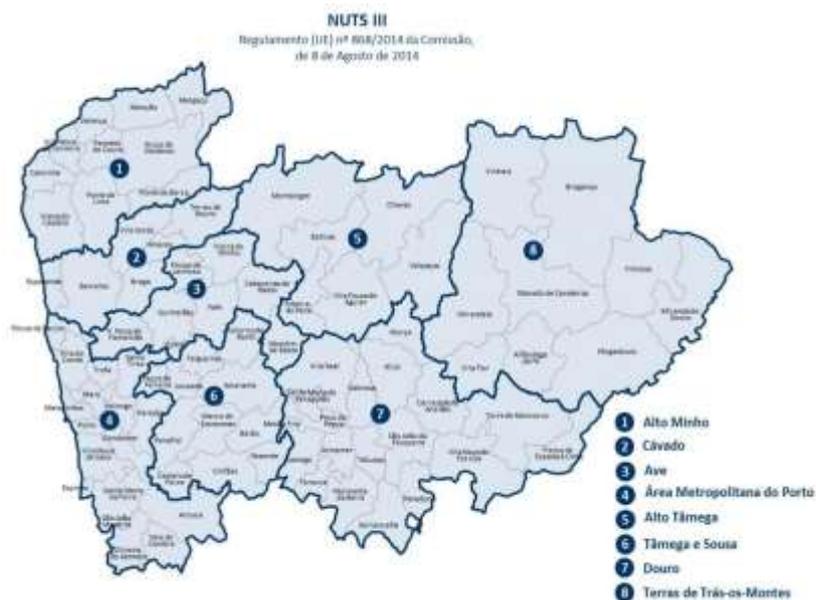
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Of the rest of the cities of the Galician Eixo Atlántico, five exceed 20,000 inhabitants and another four are below 20,000 inhabitants in their municipal area, but they are the head of urban areas that exceed 20,000 inhabitants, although not with an urban continuum, therefore a better understanding. The reality of the Galician settlements should allow these towns and cities to be considered as urban spaces with more than 20,000 inhabitants and to be eligible for EDUSI funds in future calls.

The **Northern Region** is a region or territorial unit for statistical purposes of level II (NUTS II), Portugal, comprising the districts of Viana do Castelo, Braga, Porto, Vila Real and Bragança, and the north of the district of Aveiro, Guarda and Viseu. It is bordered to the north and east with Spain, Galicia and Castilla y Leon, to the south to and to the west with the Atlantic Ocean.

It has an area of 21 284 km² (24% of the Continent) and a population of 3 689 609 inhabitants (2011 Census), corresponding to 37% of mainland Portugal and 35% of the national total, being therefore the most populous region and the third in the country area (after the Alentejo and Central regions).

The North of Portugal corresponds to a NUTS II, composed of 8 NUTS III, being administratively constituted by 86 municipalities and 1,426 parishes. The municipalities are organized in 8 Inter-Municipal Communities (CIM) and 1 Metropolitan Area, which coincide with the geographical limits of NUTS III.



According to information released by the Northern Regional Coordination and Development Commission (CCDR-N), the Northern region has several competitive advantages for economic activity resultants of human resources, location, and lifestyle.

North, Smart Location

- ✓ International Airport with 76 regular destinations and 6 million passengers per year
- ✓ Cyclical growth port of Leixões has already moved close to 9 million tons of cargo in the first half of 2014 and has a new cruise terminal
- ✓ 700 km of highways

North, Smart Business

- ✓ 38% of domestic exports
- ✓ 44% of domestic exporting companies
- ✓ 5th most industrialised region in the EU-15
- ✓ 4th EU country with more innovative companies

NORTE, Smart People

- ✓ 3.7 million inhabitants
- ✓ 54% of the national working population
- ✓ about 119,000 students in higher education
- ✓ the largest university in the country and high capacity for human capital formative

NORTE, Smart Lifestyle

- ✓ at the top of the OECD's safest regions
- ✓ UNESCO World Heritage Axis: historic center of Porto, historic center of Guimarães, Alto Douro Vinhateiro, rock carvings of Foz Côa
- ✓ Main cultural and sports institutions: Casa da Música, Serralves Foundation, Porto Football Club

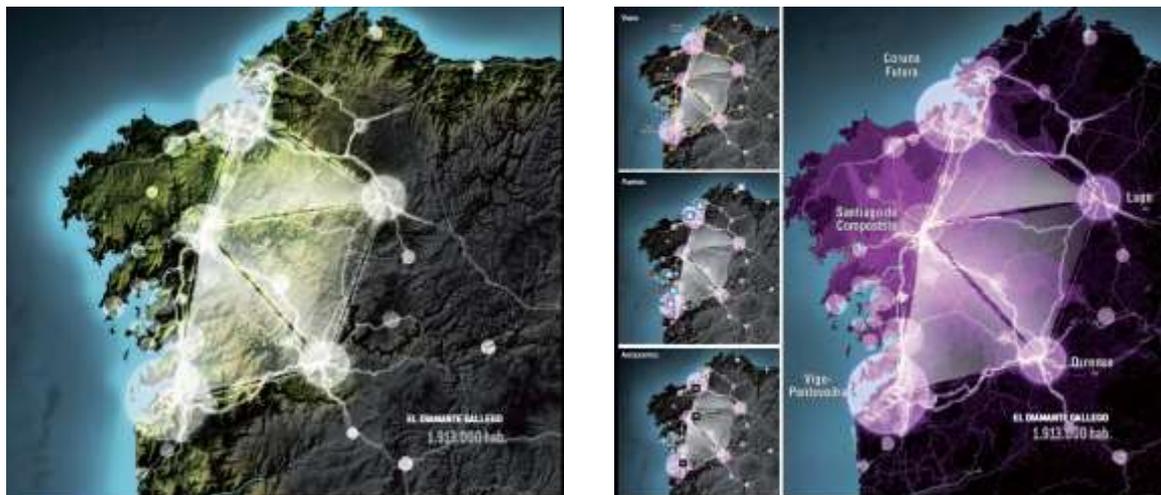
2.2 Geographical data

Galicia presents a very well-balanced polycentric model of cities, with cities and towns of different sizes, from the large urban regions of Coruña-Ferrol in the North and Vigo-Pontevedra in the South, to the small regional capitals with access to the territory, passing through cities and villas that cover the entire territory and that create a structure that facilitates the provision of services

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and coverage of the Galician territory. This coherence of the model constitutes one of the great opportunities for the future of the Community.

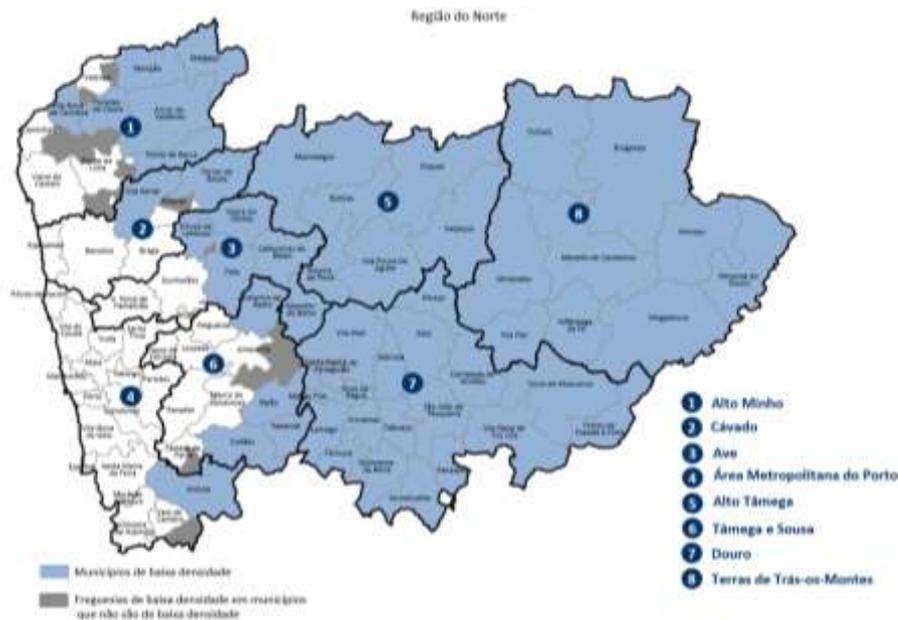


Concerning **North region**, between 1995 and 2012, there was a reduction in intraregional asymmetries. However, the cohesion gains recorded are more apparent than real, as they correspond, above all, to a certain levelling below. These cohesion gains have not altered the (heavy) demographic and territorial distribution trends of people and resources (North Operational Program 2014-2020).

The structural dualism that has marked the evolution of the territorial system of the Northern Region has deepened. On the one hand, the "Metropolitan Urban Region", on the other, rural areas, marked by aging, population exodus and declining agricultural.

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Características do território, 2018
Characteristics of the territory, 2018

	Norte	Portugal	Norte / Portugal (%)	
km²				km²
Área	21 286	92 226	23,1	Área
km				km
Perímetro total	1 062	3 920	27,1	Total perimeter
Perímetro da linha de costa	143	2 601	5,5	Coastline perimeter
Perímetro da fronteira terrestre internacional	568	1 319	43,1	International land border perimeter
Perímetro da fronteira terrestre inter-regional	351	//	//	Interregional land border perimeter
m				m
Altitude máxima	1 527	2 351	65,0	Maximum altitude
Altitude mínima	0	0	//	Minimum altitude
	Norte	Portugal	Norte / Portugal (%)	

Fonte: Ministério do Ambiente, Direção-Geral do Território, a partir da Série Cartográfica Nacional à escala 1: 50 000 e Carta Administrativa Oficial de Portugal - CAOP 2018.

Source: Ministry for Environment, Directorate- General of Territorial Development, after the National Cartographic Series at 1: 50 000 scale and the Official Administrative Map of Portugal - CAOP 2018.

On the other hand, **Galicia** presents an important interior / coastal dichotomy, much denser, more active and economically thriving on the coastal axis supported by the AP-9 motorway that connects 5 of the 7 main Galician cities and connects with Portugal. (Ferrol-A Coruña, Santiago de Compostela, Pontevedra and Vigo).

Along with this corridor of the AP-9 between Ferrol and Tui, Lugo and Ourense also stand out as integration nodes of the interior, administrative, and service capitals of the interior provinces.

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Funcional Areas	Population		Area (km2)	Density (hab/km2)	Number of Councils	
	hab	%				
TOTAL	6 321 284	100,0%	50.861	125,0	399	
GALICIA	2 699 499	42,7%	29.574	91,2	313	
NORTH PORTUGAL	3 621 785	57,3%	21.286	167,9	86	
GALICIA	A Coruña	1 119 596	17,7%	7.950	140,8	93
	Pontevedra	942 665	14,9%	4.495	209,7	62
	Ourense	307 651	4,9%	7.273	42,3	92
	Lugo	329 587	5,2%	9.856	33,4	67
NORTH PORTUGAL	Alto Minho	230 412	3,6%	2.219	104,0	10
	Cavado	404 444	6,4%	1.246	324,4	6
	Ave	411 857	6,5%	1.451	284,1	8
	Area Metropolitana Porto	1 728 226	27,3%	2.041	845,2	17
	Alto Tamega	86 133	1,4%	2.922	29,5	6
	Tamega e Sousa	415 989	6,6%	1.831	227,5	11
	Douro	190 815	3,0%	4.032	47,4	19
	Terras de Trasos Montes	107 462	1,7%	5.544	19,4	9

Estatísticas INE de Portugal e de España, 2019/Statistics INE Portugal & España, 2019

The Coruña-Futura document defines the Galician urban system: “Vigo-Pontevedra and A Coruña-Ferrol present typical features of the territories in the process of metropolitanization. Lugo and Ourense are strategic enclaves that provide a solid urban base to articulate development processes in their respective spheres of influence, allowing to value fundamental assets for the development of rural interior spaces. Santiago is the political and administrative capital, it has significant globalization potential and it is located in the center of gravity of the two main Metropolitan Areas of Galicia and in a very central geographical position in relation to the urban nodes of Lugo and Ourense. The improvements experienced by the road system in recent years allow all urban areas to be located in a one-hour isochrone from Santiago, while significant improvements have been made in the railway connections of the regional capital with Ourense, A Coruña, Vigo and Pontevedra.

The entire demographic and economic dynamism of Galicia in the last half century has been concentrated in these cities, which have progressively expanded their area of influence, incorporating densely populated coastal areas and configuring extensive, increasingly integrated metropolitan areas.

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Overall, the urban areas of the Galician cities host a population of 1.9 million inhabitants, 70% of the entire population of Galicia and generate more than 82% of the regional GVA and 76% of employment. In them are located the main economic activities, the highest level equipment, the large communication infrastructures, the most important administrative and business centers, etc. There is an opportunity to set up around the Galician urban system the fourth Spanish Urban Area, an urban node of European rank specially if the system includes the cities in North Portugal.

There is a direct correlation between the size and urban range of the main cities and the global development of the territory they lead. Galicia has been penalized for its peripheral position and the traditional weakness of its urban system. One of its great options for the future is to configure a powerful urban framework that provides critical mass and demographic and productive density in dynamic, effective and attractive spaces. The best opportunities to rebalance the territory and revitalize rural spaces reside largely in the capacity for transformation and dissemination of the development processes of these metropolitan spaces. This strategy is even stronger if it is made into a system with ten Portuguese cities.

In addition to limiting Portugal to the south, it also borders to the east with the Autonomous Communities of Asturias and Castilla y León. Its other limits are maritime, to the west the Atlantic Ocean, to the north the Cantabrian Sea, its rugged coastline, and with estuaries called "rías" is one of its most representative physical characteristics and marks a good part of the coastal landscapes.

Most of the Galician cities and with the main incidence in Vigo and Coruña transformed from contained to extensive, with a large occupation of land, forming an urban continuum known as a diffuse city that in many cases exceeds the municipal limit. This territorial model of building occupation has caused a great increase in internal mobility at all levels. On the one hand, between cities or urban areas, favored by the improvement in communication routes, today practically all connected by motorway or highway, on the other, in urban regions or metropolitan functional areas that for these purposes can be considered as a unit. Moreover, internally within cities or urban areas where mobility is huge but unfortunately depends mostly on private transport.

It is significant to see that in Galicia there are half of the population entities of the whole of Spain when it only represents 5.7% of the population and 5.8% of the national surface.

	Population entities Year 2019					
	España	Galicia	A Coruña	Lugo	Ourense	Pontevedra
Councils	8.131	313	93	67	92	61
Collective entities (parishes)	4.907	3.771	926	1.264	915	666
Singular entities (villages, nuclei,...)	61.818	30.347	10.577	9.819	3.703	6.248

IGE. Nomenclátor e explotación do padrón municipal de habitantes a 1 de xaneiro de cada ano

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Single population entities by the number of inhabitants
2019

	España	Galicia	A Coruña	Lugo	Ourense	Pontevedra
Total	61.818	30.347	10.577	9.819	3.703	6.248
Up to 100 inhabitants	47.239	27.606	9.568	9.693	3.382	4.963
101 to 500 inhabitants	8.697	2.343	855	86	289	1.113
501 to 1.000 inhabitants	1.943	196	61	20	19	96
1.001 to 2.000 inhabitants	1.370	86	36	8	3	39
2.001 to 5.000 inhabitants	1.266	70	39	4	4	23
5.001 to 10.000 inhabitants	617	25	9	6	2	8
10.001 to 20.000 inhabitants	354	13	5	1	3	4
20.001 to 50.000 inhabitants	214	1	1	-	-	-
50.001 to 100.000 inhabitants	63	5	2	1	1	1
100.001 to 500.000 inhabitants	49	2	1	-	-	1
Más to 500.000 inhabitants	6	-	-	-	-	-

IGE. Nomenclátor e explotación do padrón municipal de habitantes a 1 de xaneiro de cada ano

In the **Northern region** and as the North Regional Spatial Planning, the architecture of the regional urban system that frames interventions within the framework of city policy is structured at five hierarchical levels:

- On a first level stands out the Metropolitan Area of Porto, formed by an urban continuum that covers the municipalities of Porto, Matosinhos, Maia, Valongo, Gondomar and Vila Nova de Gaia, and which corresponds to the central nucleus of the Metropolitan Area of Porto, a space that also integrates a set of urban centers of different physical, functional and relational dimension, characterized by strong levels of interdependence;
- On a second level arise the Cities of Territorial Equilibrium of Braga, Vila Real and Bragança, which, due to their demographic and functional weight, constitute the main nodes of polarization of the subspaces outside the Metropolitan Area of Porto;
- The third level respects the so-called Regional Cities and covers the cities, belonging to the municipalities of Barcelos, Chaves, Guimarães, Lamego, Macedo de Cavaleiros, Mirandela, Penafiel, Viana do Castelo and Vila Nova de Famalicão, which, together with the previous ones, represent the main bearings of the structuring of the territory of the Region;
- The Metropolitan Area of Porto and the municipalities that integrate the Cities of Territorial Balance and Regional Cities constitute the so-called urban system that will be the object of interventions under priority axis 5 of this operational program;

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- Sub-regional Structuring Centres correspond to cities and towns that develop a diverse range of functions or specialized functions of supra-municipal scope;
- Finally, the Municipal Structuring Centers emerge, which integrate all other urban centers that are the seat of a municipality and perform fundamental urban functions for the support of territorial cohesion and for the consolidation of proximity networks.

Dimension of places of residence					
		< 1999	2000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	> 10000
Portugal		39,0%	9,3%	9,0%	42,7%
Northern of Portugal		39,6%	6,9%	8,0%	45,4%
NUTS III	Alto Minho	66,8%	12,7%	8,2%	12,3%
	Cávado	52,4%	3,6%	5,6%	38,4%
	Ave	57,4%	9,7%	5,0%	27,9%
	AM Porto	15,1%	5,2%	10,3%	69,4%
	Alto Tâmega	73,3%	7,0%	0,0%	19,6%
	Tâmega e Sousa	69,4%	10,6%	7,5%	12,5%
	Douro	69,1%	6,4%	4,6%	19,9%
	Terras-deTrás-os-Montes	53,1%	9,8%	7,5%	29,6%

% resident inhabitants / size of places -2011

Estrutura territorial
Territorial structure

	2018	Norte	Portugal	Norte / Portugal (%)	2018
Cidades estatísticas	N.º	54	159	34,0	Statistical cities
	População residente (N.º)	1 536 434	4 457 358	34,5	No. Resident population (No.)
Vilas	N.º	202	581	34,8	Small towns
Freguesias	N.º	1 426	3 092	46,1	Parishes
	Área média (ha)	1 493	2 983	50,1	Average area (ha)
		Norte	Portugal	Norte / Portugal (%)	

Fonte: INE, I.P., Censos 2011 e Sistema Integrado de Nomenclaturas Estatísticas; Ministério do Ambiente, Direção-Geral do Território, a partir da Série Cartográfica Nacional à escala 1: 50 000 e Carta Administrativa Oficial de Portugal - CAOP 2013 e 2018.
Source: Statistics Portugal, Census 2011 and Integrated System of Statistical Nomenclatures; Ministry for Environment, Directorate-General of Territorial Development, after the National Cartographic Series at 1: 50 000 scale and the Official Administrative Map of Portugal - CAOP 2013 and 2018.

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2.3 Demography

Population indicators - 2019

Funcional Areas	population under 20 years	population between 20 & 64	population over 65	Aging index	
GALICIA	15,9%	58,9%	25,2%	158,2	
NORTH PORTUGAL	18,0%	61,0%	20,9%	162,7	
Galicia	A Coruña	16,1%	59,3%	24,6%	152,2
	Pontevedra	17,3%	60,2%	22,5%	129,9
	Ourense	13,3%	55,4%	31,4%	256,5
	Lugo	13,6%	57,4%	29,0%	213,8
North Portugal	Alto Minho	16,2%	58,5%	25,3%	223,0
	Cavado	19,2%	62,8%	18,0%	130,6
	Ave	18,2%	63,0%	18,8%	146,1
	Area Metropolitana Porto	18,4%	60,7%	20,9%	156,3
	Alto Tamega	13,7%	55,7%	30,6%	326,2
	Tamega e Sousa	19,1%	63,6%	17,3%	129,5
	Douro	15,7%	59,0%	25,3%	236,2
	Terras de Trás os Montes	14,2%	55,6%	30,3%	303,6

Source: IGE. Demographic indicators; Statistics INE Portugal & España, 2019

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Population indicators - 2019

Funcional Areas	Global dependency index	Youth dependency index	Older dependency index	Masculinity index					
GALICIA	58,8	18,9	40,0	93,3					
NORTH PORTUGAL	50,2	19,1	31,1	89,4					
Galicia	15 < residents + 65 > 65 years / 100 assets - 2019	nº residents < 15 years / 100 assets - 2019	nº residents > 65 years / 100 assets - 2019	nº men / 100 women - 2019	A Coruña	58,0	19,2	38,8	92,4
					Pontevedra	54,7	19,9	34,8	94,2
					Ourense	70,0	16,7	53,3	93,0
					Lugo	64,3	16,6	47,7	94,4
North Portugal					Alto Minho	57,6	17,8	39,7	86,1
					Cavado	45,5	19,7	25,8	90,3
					Ave	45,2	18,4	26,8	91,2
					Area Metropolitana Porto	51,2	20,0	31,2	88,5
					Alto Tamega	66,1	15,5	50,6	88,6
					Tamega e Sousa	43,3	18,9	24,4	92,6
					Douro	55,7	16,6	39,1	89,3
					Terras de Tras os Montes	66,8	16,6	50,3	90,2

Source: IGE. Demographic indicators; Statistics INE Portugal & España, 2019

During the 21st century, the population of the **Northern region** suffered a significant reduction (-3.3%), following the general trend observed in Portugal. In parallel, there was a trend towards concentration in the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon, the only NUT II territory that registered an increase in the resident population.

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Inhabitants

		2001	2019	Variation
Portugal		10 394 669	10 295 909	-1,0%
Lisbon Metropolitan Area		2 678 695	2 863 272	6,9%
Northern Region		3 696 333	3 575 338	-3,3%
NUTS III	Alto Minho	250 491	230 412	-8,0%
	Cávado	395 672	404 444	2,2%
	Ave	427 557	411 857	-3,7%
	AM Porto	1 736 891	1 728 226	-0,5%
	Alto Tâmega	104 103	86 133	-17,3%
	Tâmega e Sousa	435 077	415 989	-4,4%
	Douro	219 895	190 815	-13,2%
	Terras-deTrás-os-Montes	126 647	107 462	-15,1%

Indicadores de população, 2018

Population indicators, 2018

	‰			
	Taxa bruta de natalidade	Taxa bruta de mortalidade	Taxa bruta de nupcialidade	Taxa de fecundidade geral
Portugal	8,5	11,0	3,4	37,9
Norte	7,7	9,9	3,4	33,6

	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Crude marriage rate	General fertility rate
Portugal	8,5	11,0	3,4	37,9
Norte	7,7	9,9	3,4	33,6

Fonte: INE, I.P., Estatísticas Demográficas e Estimativas Provisórias Anuais da População Residente.

Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic Statistics and Annual Provisional Estimates of Resident Population.

2017/2018	Educação Education			2017/2018
	Norte	Portugal	Norte / Portugal	
	N.º		%	
Estabelecimentos de ensino				Educational institutions
Educação pré-escolar	1 994	5 836	34,2	Pre-primary education
Ensino básico	1 398	4 178	33,5	Basic education
Ensino secundário	346	960	36,0	Secondary education
Ensino superior (2018/2019)	99	287	34,5	Tertiary education (2018/2019)
Alunas/os matriculadas/os				Students enrolled
Educação pré-escolar	78 750	240 231	32,8	Pre-primary education
Ensino básico	132 400	401 476	33,0	Basic education
Ensino secundário	141 890	401 050	35,4	Secondary education
Ensino superior (2018/2019)	126313	385247	32,8	Tertiary education (2018/2019)
Pessoal docente				Teaching staff
Educação pré-escolar	5 273	16 065	32,8	Pre-primary education
Ensino básico e secundário	44 673	130 765	34,2	Basic and secondary education
Ensino superior (2018/2019)	11622	35283	32,9	Tertiary education (2018/2019)
	No.		%	
	Norte	Portugal	Norte / Portugal	

Fonte: Ministério da Educação e Ciência - Direção-Geral de Estatísticas da Educação e Ciência.

Source: Ministry of Education and Science - Directorate-General for Education and Science Statistics.

Although in the population data we have just reviewed **Galicia** behaves worse than the rest of Spain, in the case of employment data, the opposite occurs and in Galicia there are better employment rates than the national average for all indicators, both by age and by sex.

The situation in Spain, according to data from the Digital Atlas of Urban Areas of the Ministry of Development, more than half of Spanish urban areas are experiencing a decrease in population. This is due, firstly to the change in the migratory situation in Spain, with an increase in emigration and a decrease in immigration due to the economic crisis and secondly due to demographic aging.

The data presented in this report is from January 1, 2020, prior to the crisis caused by COVID-19, demographics data, and especially employment and occupation data, have varied significantly in recent weeks and months in a very unfavorable way, considerably increasing unemployment data in both Galicia and Spain.

In 2019, the unemployment rate in Galicia was 11.8%. Galicia had 1,241,100 working people, 1,095,200 out of them were employed and 145,900 unemployed. Compared to the previous year, there was an increase of 1.6% in the number of employed people and a decrease of 12.1% in the number of unemployed.

In 2019, the activity rate was 53.1%, 0.2 points lower than in 2018. The occupancy rate increased by 0.7 points, up to 46.9%, and the unemployment rate decreased by 1.5 points, to finish at 11.8%.

The 80.2% of employed Galicians are salaried. Among the 1,095,200 employed residents of Galicia in 2019, the 19.1% were self-employed, and 80.2% wage earners and the remaining 0.7% were in a different professional situation (family aid, member of cooperative or other situation).

In this year, 71.1% of the employed in Galician work in the service sector, the 16.4% in industry, the 6.4% in construction and the remaining 6.1% in agriculture and fishing.

Compared to 2018, the number of employed people in agriculture and fishing decreased by 1.9%. In construction the number of employed people increased by 4.2%, in industry by 6.2% and in the service sector the employed people rose by 0.7%.

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Activity, occupancy and sex stoppage rates. Year 2018

	Galicia	A Coruña	Pontevedra	Ourense	Lugo
Activity rate					
Total	53,3	54,8	51,7	48,0	53,8
Men	57,5	59,2	55,6	51,6	58,3
Women	49,4	50,8	48,0	44,7	49,7
Occupation Rate					
Total	46,2	48,1	46,9	41,4	45,2
Men	50,4	52,2	51,4	45,2	49,7
Women	42,3	44,4	42,8	37,9	41,0
Unemployment rate					
Total	13,3	12,2	9,2	13,8	16,0
Men	12,4	11,9	7,6	12,4	14,7
Women	14,4	12,6	10,9	15,2	17,5

Source: IGE-INE. Enquisa de poboación activa

Activity, occupancy and sex stoppage rates. Year 2018

	Galicia	A Coruña	Pontevedra	Ourense	Lugo
Total Unemployment	163.219	64.727	15.768	18.389	64.335
Agriculture/Fish	5.848	1.664	762,0	996,0	2.425
Industry	18.292	6.948	1.167	2.188	7.990
Construction	13.327	5.700	1.416	1.506	4.705
Services	111.845	44.818	10.994	11.902	44.132
Without previous job	13.907	5.597	1.429	1.798	5.083

Fonte: Consellería de Economía, Emprego e Industria. Informe do paro rexistrado e información subministrada directamente 03-04-2020

SOCIETY AND POPULATION	Data	Period	Source
Population	2.699.499	2019	INE
Vegetative balance	-15.859	2018	INE-IGE
Migrant balance	12.391	2018	INE-IGE
Gross birth rate (o/oo)	6	2018	IGE
Gross mortality rate (o/oo)	12	2018	IGE
Average number of children per woman	1	2018	IGE

WORK AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	Data	Period	Source
Activity rate (%)	53	2019	INE
Unemployment rate (%)	12	2019	INE
Busy (thousands of people)	1.095,2	2019	INE
Social Security affiliates. Annual average	1.015.254	2019	MTSS

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Welfare	Data	Period	Source
Average monthly household income	2.196	2018	IGE
Poverty Risk Rate	16	2018	IGE
% of people connected to the internet	28	2018	IGE

EDUCATION AND CULTURE	Data	Period	Source
Students enrolled in non-college education	383.026	2019	CCEOU
Students enrolled in university education	61.535	2018	CCEOU
% people who always speak Galician	30	2018	IGE

HEALTH	Data	Period	Source
Life expectancy at birth	83	2018	IGE
Men	80	2018	IGE
Women	86	2018	IGE
Collegiate physicians	6.734	2018	INE
Beds installed in Sergas hospitals	7.093	2017	Sergas
Beneficiaries entitled to pharmaceutical benefit from Sergas	2.633.032	2017	Sergas

At the beginning of the 21st century, the **Northern Region** was in a comfortable situation from the point of view of the labor market, because in 2001 the unemployment rate was 3.7% and the employment rate from 20 to 64 years was 73.6%. In 2008, the values of these indicators were already 8.7% and 71.0%, respectively.

In the last five years, successive crises have again penalized the economy of RN, with repercussions on employment. Between 2008 and 2013, RN suffered the loss of 229,700 jobs, in net terms. At the same time, the employment rate of the 20-64 years old population fell to 63.6% and the overall unemployment rate (15 and + years) increased to 17.2%. Among 15-24-years-old, unemployment reached 35.1% in 2013. In the last three years, in RN, unemployment has grown mainly among men, so the difference between male (16.4% in 2013) and female (18.1% in the same year) unemployment rates has narrowed.

Mercado de Trabalho

Labour Market				
	2018	Norte	Portugal	2018
	milhares		thousands	
População ativa	1 833,7	5 232,6	5 232,6	Active population
População empregada	1 699,9	4 866,7	4 866,7	Employed population
População desempregada	133,8	365,9	365,9	Unemployed population
	%		%	
Taxa de atividade - Total	51,4	51,0	51,0	Activity rate - Total
Taxa de atividade - Feminina	47,7	47,5	47,5	Activity rate - Female
Taxa de atividade - 15-24 anos	35,6	34,2	34,2	Activity rate - 15-24 years
Taxa de emprego - 15-64 anos	68,3	69,7	69,7	Employment rate - 15-64 years
Taxa de emprego - 45 e + anos	31,3	45,3	45,3	Employment rate - 45 and + years
Proporção de desempregados de longa duração	53,5	51,1	51,1	Proportion of long-term unemployed population
		Norte	Portugal	

Fonte: INE, I.P., Inquérito ao Emprego.

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

2.4 Economic data

		1995	2003	2015
VAB	Norte/Portugal	29,8	27,9	29*
	Galiza /Espanha	5,6	5,1	5,1*
	Norte/Euroregião	48,4	48,2	47,3*
	Galiza/Euroregião	51,6	51,8	52,7*
Emprego	Norte/Portugal	34,9	33,6	34,6
	Galiza/Espanha	7,3	5,7	5,7
	Norte/Euroregião	61	62,6	60,7
	Galiza/Euroregião	39	37,5	39,3

Fonte: Elaboração própria como base nos dados recolhidos on-line em: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database> a 15 de setembro de 2016.

At **North region**, the pandemic of Covid 19 emerged at a glance and in an overwhelming way and its consequences were imposed as a new unavoidable reality. The measures adopted by most countries followed the pattern of who's recommendations, leading to a prolonged confinement of the majority of the population, which caused a sharp drop in consumption, immediately followed by the closure of most trade and services, inducing an economic recession with a dimension not yet known in its fullness but which is seen as being the greatest crisis that the current generations have known. The spiral of unemployment and the placement of inactive workers began immediately.

During May 2020, the third month of the country in a state of emergency, the number of unemployed registered in employment centers grew by 23.4%, with a value lower than the increase observed at the national level, 34%.

The layoff measures implemented to address the economic and social consequences resultants of the covid-19 pandemic have succeeded in mitigating the reduction of lend in traditional industries. In April 2020, there was a 4.7% reduction in the footwear industry, 3.1% in textiles and 5% in the leather industry.

Exports from the North fell 42.3% in April 2020, after falling nearly 17% in March.

Tourism was virtually suspended, leading to a 97% revenue drop.

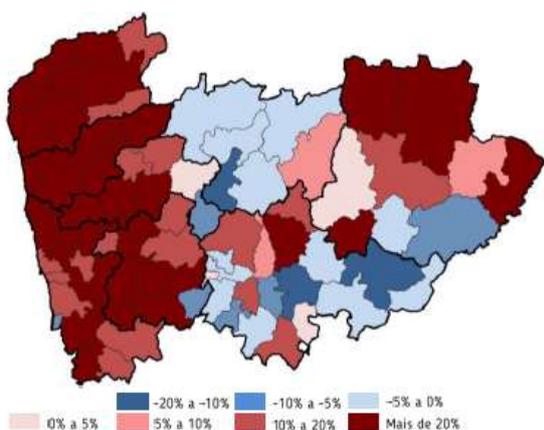
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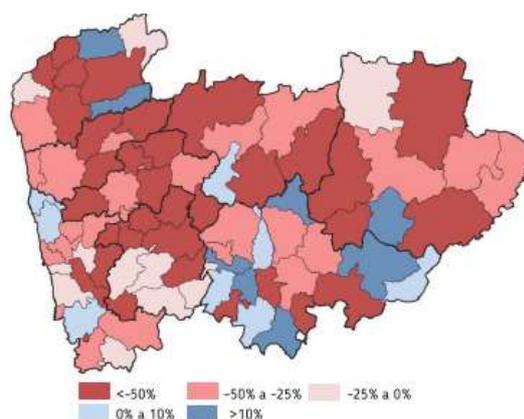
Economic indicators of the Northern region
First quarter 2020 evolution

Unemployment rate	6,8%
Exports of assets	-5,0%
Imports of assets	-1,2%
Manufacture of textiles	-7,2%
Manufacture of clothing	-9,9%
New companies	-24,6%
Inflation	0,8%

Unemployment at May 2020



Exports in April 2020



The European Commission in its 2020 Summer Report predicts a deep economic downturn in Portugal, with a fall in national GDP of 9.8%

Evolution of economic growth
COM forecast for 2020

European Union	-8,3%
Eurozone	-8,7%
Portugal	-9,8%

Between 1995 and 2012 there was a reduction in intraregional asymmetries. However, the cohesion gains recorded are more apparent than real, as they correspond, above all, to a certain levelling below. These cohesion gains have not altered the (heavy) demographic and territorial distribution trends of people and resources.

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The structural dualism that has marked the evolution of the territorial system of the Northern Region has deepened. On the one hand, the "Metropolitan Urban Region", on the other, rural areas, marked by aging, population exodus and declining agricultural activity.

Contas Regionais Regional Accounts					
	Norte	Portugal	Norte / Portugal		
	milhões de euros		%		
2018 Po				2018 Po	
PIB	60 240	203 896	29,5	GDP	
VAB	52 078	176 311	29,5	GVA	
2017				2017	
Remunerações	26 099	86 097	30,3	Compensation of employees	
RDB das famílias	40 418	131 562	30,7	Households GDI	
FBCF	10 441	32 888	31,7	GFCF	
	million euros		%		
	Norte	Portugal	Norte / Portugal		

Fonte: INE, I.P., Contas regionais (Base 2016).

Source: Statistics Portugal, Regional accounts (Base 2016).

Nota: Po - Valor provisório.

Note: Po - Provisory value.

Indicadores de contas regionais, 2017 e 2018 Po Regional accounts indicators, 2017 and 2018 Po				
	milhares de euros		thousand euros	
	2018 Po	2018 Po	2017	2017
PIB per capita		Produtividade aparente do trabalho (VAB/Emprego)	Remuneração média	RDB das famílias per capita
Portugal	19,8	35,9	20,9	12,8
Norte	16,9	30,9	18,7	11,3
GDP per capita		Apparent labour productivity (GVA/Employment)	Average compensation of employees	Households GDI per capita

Fonte: INE, I.P., Contas regionais (Base 2016).

Source: Statistics Portugal, Regional accounts (Base 2016).

Nota: Po - Valor provisório.

Note: Po - Provisory value.

The Northern Region is characterized by an important weight of industry in its economic structure (32% of the regional VAB in 2011). Although with a preponderance of low and medium-low technological intensity sectors, it also presents some activities of greater technological intensity, particularly at the level of the equipment and/or automotive components industry, with the potential for evolution to supply to the aeronautical industry.

Nevertheless, there is a process of terciarization, namely by the increase of the services sector, highlighting the emergence of the most knowledge-intensive services. Tourism, which has been

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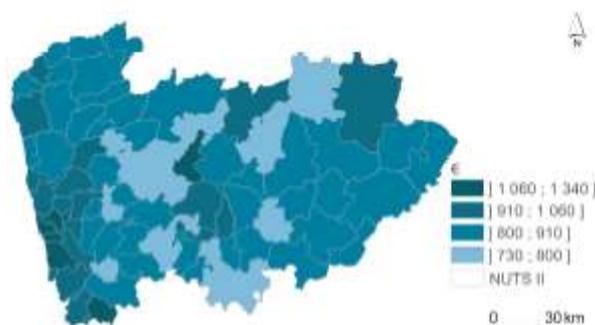
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increasingly dynamic, is an activity with a strong potential for growth, economic enhancement of endogenous resources and job creation.

2016

Ganho médio mensal dos/as trabalhadores/as por conta de outrem nos estabelecimentos, por município

Mean monthly earning of employees in establishments, by municipality



Fonte: Ministério do Trabalho, Solidariedade e Segurança Social, Quadros de Pessoal.
Source: Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security, Lists of personnel.

Indicadores do rendimento declarado no IRS, 2017
Declared Income on Individual Income Tax (IRS) indicators, 2017

euros	Norte		Portugal	
	2017		2017	
Rendimento declarado no IRS				Declared income on IRS
Rendimento bruto declarado por habitante	7 804	8 773		Declared gross income per inhabitant
IRS liquidado por habitante	860	1 094		Individual tax income paid per inhabitant
Rendimento bruto declarado deduzido do IRS liquidado por habitante	6 945	7 679		Declared gross income less individual tax income paid per inhabitant
Rendimento bruto declarado por agregado fiscal	16 070	17 690		Declared gross income per tax household
Rendimento bruto declarado mediano por agregado fiscal	10 680	11 500		Median declared gross income per tax household
IRS liquidado por agregado fiscal	1 770	2 206		Individual tax income paid per tax household
Rendimento bruto declarado deduzido do IRS liquidado por agregado fis	14 300	15 484		Declared gross income less individual tax income paid per tax household

Fonte: Ministério das Finanças - Autoridade Tributária e Aduaneira.
Source: Ministry of Finance - Tax and Customs Authority.

North region is also the NUTS II region of Portugal with the highest export orientation, representing, in 2012, about 38% of exports of goods and contributing to its trade balance with a surplus of about 5.1 billion euros (about 11% of GDP). It is also the region with the highest export intensity (27% of the weight of exports in its GDP).

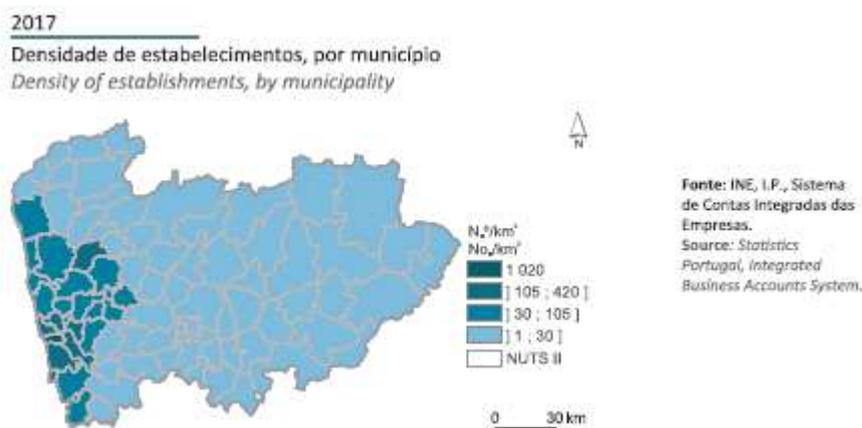
Textiles and clothing, machinery and appliances (mainly in the electrical and electronic sectors), the automotive, footwear, base metal and plastics and rubbers constituted around 66.4% in 2012. exports of North region assets

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Comércio Internacional International Trade				
2018 Po	Norte (valores declarados)	Portugal (valores estimados)	Norte / Portugal	2018 Po
milhares de euros			%	
Total				Total
Exportações	22 635 061	57 806 517	39,2	Exports
Importações	17 310 576	75 363 915	23,0	Imports
Comércio Intra-UE				Intra-EU trade
Exportações	18 295 063	43 999 727	41,6	Exports
Importações	13 764 956	57 113 336	24,1	Imports
Comércio Extra-UE				Extra-EU trade
Exportações	4 339 997	13 806 790	31,4	Exports
Importações	3 545 620	18 250 579	19,4	Imports
thousand euros			%	
	Norte (declared values)	Portugal (estimated values)	Norte / Portugal	

Fonte: INE, I.P., Estatísticas do Comércio Internacional de Bens.
Source: Statistics Portugal, Statistics on External Trade of Goods.



Concerning **Galicia**, although in the data we have just reviewed of the galician population behaves worse than the rest of Spain, in the case of employment data the opposite happens and in Galicia there are better occupancy rates than the national group average in all indicators, both by age and by sex.

MACROMAGNITUDE	Data	Period	Source
Gross domestic product pm (current prices). Statistical Review 2019	63.272.609	2019	IGE
Expenditure in final consumption (current prices). Statistical Review	55.061.323	2019	IGE
Gross capital formation (current prices). Statistical Review 2019	10.703.814	2019	IGE

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2.	Weaknesses
2.1	High concentration of the economic activity in coastal area – decohesion coast-interior.
2.2	Deterioration of social disparities, lower territorial cohesion and weakness of economic growth and domestic demand.
2.3	Peripheral position with poor railway connections with the rest of Spain and Portugal. Poor accessibility to the ports and lack of a real intermodal transport network and urban mobility based on individual transport.
2.4	High external dependency in the energy sector and fossil fuels.
2.5	Poor degree of investment in research and innovation (public and private) – well under the national and European media.

3.	Opportunities
3.1	Organized urban system, based on the valorisation of polycentrism, with potential to create critical mass to attract business, people and services.
3.2	Productive mobilization of the landscape, cultural and environmental heritage of the low-density territories of the interior.
3.3	Dynamic and rich coastal area, with a good positioning to develop all sectors related to the blue economy.
3.4	Strong relation between university and business spheres in key sectors like fisheries, agriculture or automotive sector.
3.5	Internationalisation of SMEs in emerging markets outside the UE.

4.	Threats
4.1	Reduced employment level of the working population and increasing difficulty in retaining skilled human resources.
4.2	Bad demographic trend, especially in the interior areas and, in any case, under the national media.
4.3	Increasing social exclusion and spatial concentration of poverty, especially in urban areas.
4.4	Localism and lack of coordination between main cities and irrelevance of the territorial vision in the application of sectorial public policies.
4.5	Economic crisis post COVID will have a very important impact on the economic structure.

3. Description of policy instruments addressed. ES+PT

3.1 Association Agreement between Spain and the European Commission. Pluriregional Operational Programme for Sustainable Growth 2014-2020

The model of sustainable growth was first contemplated at the international level at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 and reflected and adopted in the so-called Rio Declaration.

On the same way, the European Union has been incorporated into this idea, it introduced the concept of sustainable development in the Treaty on European Union (art. 2), and it has become an inspiration for subsequent economic and social policies. The European Union's current growth strategy is defined in the Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive city-based growth.

Within the overall EU policy, the Cohesion Policy is the part that can best develop this strategy, with particular emphasis on the urban dimension for the period 2014-2020 as a key element in achieving this sustainable development because of the importance and weight of cities as a whole. To this end, the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) Regulations provide for the obligation to devote at least 5% of ERDF resources to supporting cities in implementing integrated strategies for sustainable urban development.

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The Operational Programme for Sustainable Growth (POCS) is where the main contents of Urban Development are included and where the DUSI Calls are launched.

The Association Agreement (AA) of Spain 2014-2020, prepared by EEM, translates the Common Strategic Framework (MEC/CSF) into the national context and aims to achieve the objectives of the EU through funds programs OPs. The CSF and AA will implement through the POs that have been prepared in close collaboration with different agents. The main ones are POCI, POCS, PO, SME (PYME) initiative. The one with the largest allocation of funds is the POCS.

The POCS financial allocation is € 5,526 million and its distribution: OT4EBC (higher endowment), OT6 MA, Transport, Urban (€ 1013 million) and technical assistance.

Spain has also been working on incorporating sustainable development for some time, at least since the 1990s, and through different programs that have evolved over the years and implemented improvements to correct any imbalances that were observed during its application. Among the main ones, we can highlight The Urban Pilot Projects; URBAN (1994-1999), URBAN II (2000-2006) and the Urban Initiatives/Iniciativas Urbanas (2007-2013).

In the 2014-2020 programming period of the EFSI (FEIE), an Urban Axis/Eje Urbano (AXIS 12) has been included in the 2014-2020 POPE, dedicated entirely to financing lines of action for sustainable and inclusive urban development. The ERDF (FEDER) aid initially earmarked for Axis 12 amounts to EUR 1.012,7 million. After the Technical Review, the final endowment amounts to 1.362,22 million euros for EDUSI.

How this program is specified and how the characteristics of the strategies and programs to be developed will be explained in the section "Brief characterization of the policy instrument addressed and other existing policy / strategic instruments: Description and main general characteristics of the Instrument".

The Association Agreement is the national document, of a strategic nature, prepared by Spain, which sets out the investment strategy and priorities of the Cohesion Policy Funds (ERDF, ESF, EAFRD and EMFF) for the period 2014-2020.

The programming work has been carried out respecting the principle of partnership and multilevel governance, that is, with the involvement of public authorities at different levels of the Spanish Administration, economic and social agents and representatives of civil society, including environmental agents. , NGOs, equality and non-discrimination organizations.

The Europe 2020 Strategy points the way to smart, sustainable and inclusive growth of the European Union in this decade. Its purpose is not only to overcome the crisis suffered by the



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European economies, but also to remedy the shortcomings of our growth model and create the conditions conducive to smarter, more sustainable and inclusive growth.

The Pluriregional OP of Spain 2014-2020, a result of the merger of the previous OP Smart Growth and OP Sustainable Growth 2014-2020, specifies the strategy and global objectives of intervention of the General State Administration (AGE) co-financed with the ERDF funds in the fields of smart and sustainable growth (and in the urban sphere also inclusive growth).

Thematic objectif	Needs	ERDF Necesities
1	1	Prioritize actions to support Science and Technology sectors to increase the potential for Galician socioeconomic development. Science and Technology sectors to increase the potential for Galician socioeconomic development.
	2	Solve the investment deficit in R&D in the private sector.
	3	Create structures for the support and exchange of knowledge that provide feedback to investments and link these to the production of goods and services.
2	1	Promote projects linked to eGovernment and the reduction of the digital divide as a driving force of the private sector.
	2	Increase the use of ICT since its lesser implementation with respect to the environment minimizes the possibilities of development in the region.
3	1	Support for actions that facilitate and encourage the growth of the size of Galician companies.
	2	Improve the financing of actions to improve productivity, business competitiveness and business internationalization.
4	1	Increase the production of renewable energy with the aim of reducing energy dependence on the outside.
	2	Reduction of energy consumption derived from non-renewable and environmentally damaging energy.
	3	Promotion of sustainable (non-motorized) mobility
5	1	Improve knowledge regarding natural resources vulnerable to climate change, which in the medium and long term allows the development of sustainable development policies in accordance with the Galician reality.
	2	Improve risk prevention mechanisms to minimize the high degree of risk Galicia faces due to its climatic and territorial conditions.
6	1	Preserve the natural resources of Galicia through efficiency in their sustainable use and through measures to protect them
	2	Actions to enhance the natural and cultural characteristics of Galicia that make the region a unique region.
	3	Sanitation and purification actions in the Galician estuaries due to their high shellfish and tourist potential and in the rest of the water bodies to achieve compliance with the European Water Directives.
9	1	Development of support and support infrastructures in view of the possible increase in people at risk of social exclusion.
	2	Support for groups that require special needs in terms of accessibility
	3	Strengthening of the Galician health system structures, and improvement and modernization of social services.
10	1	Reinforcement of the Galician educational system, betting on the modernization of infrastructures taking into account the new demands of the labor market and the knowledge society

The reformed cohesion policy, which represents more than a third of the total EU budget for 2014-2020, has become the main tool for achieving the EU's objectives for 2020: economic growth; job creation; the fight against climate change and energy dependence; and the reduction of school

dropout, poverty and social exclusion. It is mainly used through three funds: ERDF, ESF and Cohesion and is aimed at all European regions, with the poorest regions receiving the highest levels of investment. Galicia, for having a GDP per capita higher than 90% of the average GDP of the EU-27, calculated on the figures of the Union corresponding to the period 2007-2009, falls within the group of "most developed regions".

In the preparation of the FEDER Galicia 2014-2020 Operational Program, both the public administrations involved (Community, State, Autonomous and Local) as well as other Galician institutions and social economic agents, who have contributed to define a regional ERDF development strategy, after SWOT analysis of the diagnosis of the socioeconomic and territorial situation of the Autonomous Community.

In this process of planning the work to be carried out, which was coordinated by the Planning and Budgeting DG of the Xunta de Galicia, the interactive participation of the relevant partners stands out, through the specific website that the Ministry of Fiscal economy enabled the effect for the programming of the Structural Funds 2014-2020.

The ERDF Aid in Spain, which is linked to the community regional policy 2014-2020, initially amounts to 19,408.9 million euros and is articulated through regional and multi-regional Operational Programs. Due to the technical adjustment of the EU Multiannual Financial Framework for 2017-2020, COM (2016) 311 final, there is an increase in resources in the European Cohesion Policy, Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1941, of November 3, 2016, corresponding to Spain an increase in the ERDF of 1,272.5 million euros and Galicia of 30.3 million euros. Consequently, the part of the FEDER that will be invested in Galicia throughout the entire period will represent 2,018 million euros, of which 913.7 correspond to the OP ERDF Galicia and the rest to the OP ERDF Plurirregional Initiative SMEs (60.1 million euros) and that related to Smart and Sustainable Growth, PO ERDF Plurirregional de España - POPE- (1,044.2 million euros).

3.2 Association Agreement between Portugal and the European Commission. Pluriregional Operational Programme for Sustainable Growth 2014-2020

The **Operational Programme Sustainability and Efficiency in Resource Use** (PO SEUR) aims to contribute to the affirmation of the Europe 2020 Strategy, especially in the priority of sustainable growth, responding to the challenges of transition to a low-carbon economy, based on more efficient use of resources and promoting greater resilience to climate risks and disasters.

In order to contribute to the affirmation of the Europe 2020 strategy, with regard above all to the priority of sustainable growth, the SEUR OP establishes a set of thematic objectives that are

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operationally translated into 3 Axes of Action, which in turn unfold in Investment Priorities and Specific Objectives.

		EU financing
Axis 1	Supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy in all sectors	757 M€
Axis 2	Promoting adaptation to climate change and risk management and prevention	401 M€
Axis 3	Protect the environment and promote efficiency in resource use	1045 M€

Axis 1 aims to create the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan and the National Renewable Energy Action Plan, thus contributing to increasing the competitiveness of the national economy and reducing energy dependency, along with the reduction of energy and carbon intensity..

Axis 2 aims at the rationalisation of climate policy instruments, including the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (ENAAC), and risk management and prevention (combining the dimensions of knowledge, information, planning, prevention and combat) with a particular focus on coastal protection, coastal erosion risks, and the management of specific risks through the training of the institutions involved..

Axis 3 aims to achieve the rationalisation of strategies for the waste sector (PERSU 2020), for the water sector (PENSAAR 2020), – complying with, respectively Directives 2008/98/EC, 2000/60/EC, 98/83/EC and 91/271/C—for biodiversity and environmental liabilities, with important contributions from risk management and prevention policy and the operationalisation of climate policy instruments.

The EU Waste Policy, which aims to ensure the preservation of natural resources and the minimisation of negative impacts on public health and the environment, integrates integrated aspects of waste planning, prevention and management. The needs that arise in the level of municipal waste on the continent are framed by the new "Strategic Plan for Urban Waste Management (PERSU 2020)", which defines the strategy for the period 2014-2020. The PERSU 2020 is oriented towards the commitment to the recovery of waste as a resource, strongly promoting the application of the principles of the existing waste management hierarchy. The PERSU 2020, in addition to setting targets for maximum landfilling of municipal waste, advocates the phasing out of landfilling, with a view to eradicating direct landfilling by 2030. This new strategy is perfectly aligned with Community strategies and obligations on urban waste management and will ensure that the targets set for 2020 are met.

The Water Framework Directive (WFD, 2000/60/EC) has for the first time comprehensively addressed all threats to water resources, making it clear that its management needs to be carried

out in an integrated manner, which goes further than the distribution and treatment of waste water associated with the various sectoral uses. Water resource management also involves the use and management of soils that affect both the quality and quantity of available water, requiring coordination with spatial planning measures and integration into funding priorities.

The recent Community recognition of the real impossibility of achieving this objective in 2015, both in Portugal and in other countries of the European Union, postpones the achievement of this 2027 target accompanied by the adoption of important additional measures at national and Community level to further preserve and improve waters. In order to meet this objective, in addition to improving water storage and distribution, measures should be adopted in the field of water use efficiency, enabling the use of the resulting savings in other economic activities to be enhanced or leading to a reduction in global consumption in areas of greater water stress. The objective will also be to reduce energy consumption.

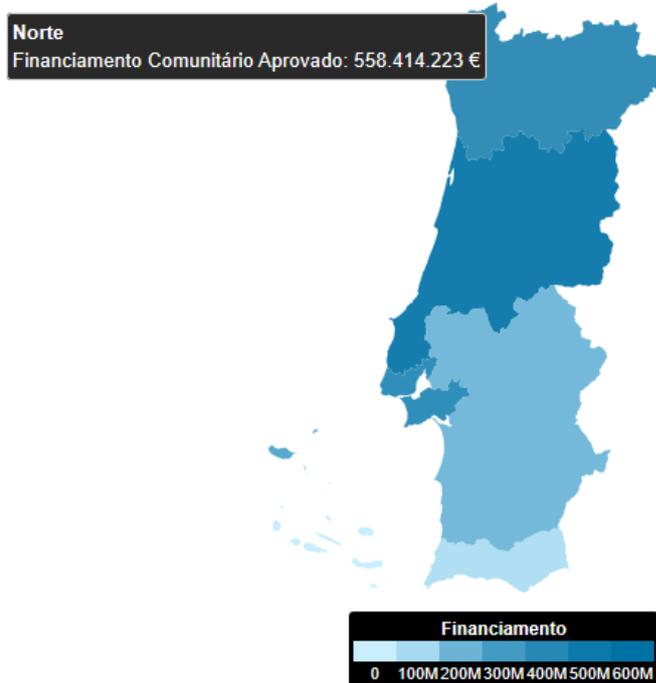
Water and sanitation services are a crucial sector in the context of environmental protection and resource efficiency, constituting a basic and essential service for the lives of populations. Since the beginning of Community support, an investment effort has been made in the allocation of water supply infrastructure for human consumption and waste water treatment.

Specifically at the level of the urban water cycle strategy, the needs for intervention in the sector for the continent Portuguese are framed by "PENSAAR 2020. A new strategy for the water supply and waste water sanitation sector (2014 - 2020)".

Based on the diagnosis of the previous strategy (AEASAR II) and the characterization of the current situation, the new strategy is no longer focused on the realization of infrastructure sums to increase coverage and now focuses on improving asset management, operating in the quality of services provided with comprehensive sustainability. As regards the Autonomous Region of Madeira, in the areas of water supply to populations and economic activities, and drainage and treatment of urban waste water, there are many problems that need to be addressed.

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Candidaturas Aprovadas: 1856
 Despesas Elegíveis Totais: 2.603.233.266,38 €
 Financiamento Comunitário Aprovado:
 1.967.572.787,22 €
 Última Atualização: 03-05-2020 05:00:10

3.3 Northern Portugal Regional Operational Programme 2020

NORTE 2020 Operational Programme is the financial instrument to support regional development in northern Portugal that applies EUR 3.4 billion in Community funds.

The regional application of NORTE 2020 is based on priorities and almost half of the value (1.02 billion Euros) goes to the competitiveness of micro and small enterprises in the region, with projects of internationalization, innovation, and research. Around EUR 374 million is earmarked for public research, technological development and innovation initiatives, and EUR 423 million will be invested in the urban system. Funds allocated to the areas of education and lifelong learning, environmental quality, low-carbon economy, social inclusion and poverty, employment and mobility of workers, institutional training and ICT are also foreseen.

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NORTE 2020 Operational Programme
2014 - 2020

Axis	EFIS	€	%
Total		3 378 770 731	100,0%
1 Research, Technological Development and Innovation	ERDF	373 782 601	11,1%
2 Competitiveness of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	ERDF	1 020 887 136	30,2%
3 Low Carbon Economy	ERDF	186 767 811	5,5%
4 Environmental Quality	ERDF	211 649 889	6,3%
5 Urban Development	ERDF	422 594 554	12,5%
6 Employment and Workers' Mobility	SEF	147 736 098	4,4%
	ERDF	79 529 474	2,4%
7 Social Inclusion and Poverty	SEF	210 567 954	6,2%
	ERDF	129 861 737	3,8%
8 Lifelong Learning and Education	SEF	273 680 531	8,1%
	ERDF	177 748 474	5,3%
9 Institutional Capacity Building and ICT	SEF	27 981 600	0,8%
	ERDF	32 247 872	1,0%
10 Technical Assistance	ERDF	83 735 000	2,5%

The **Axis Urban Development** promote:

- ✓ environmentally and more energy-sustainable urban mobility, within a broader framework of decarbonisation of social and economic activities and the strengthening of cities as privileged spaces for integration and articulation of policies and anchors of regional development.
- ✓ the environmental, urban and landscape quality of upper hierarchical urban centers as a factor of territorial structuring, social well-being and regional competitiveness
- ✓ social inclusion in disadvantaged urban territories through physical, economic and social regeneration actions

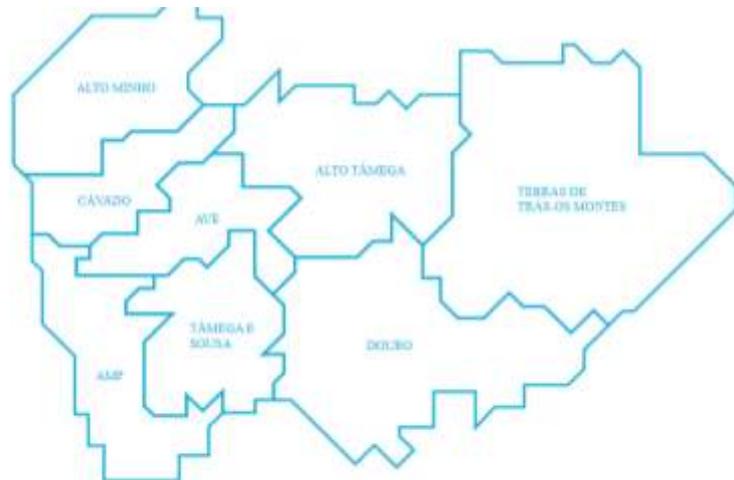
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Bearing in mind the cohesion and specificities of NUTS III in the region, NORTE 2020 has contracted with local entities a set of strategies relevant to local and regional development:

- Pacts for Development and Territorial Cohesion (PDCT), promoted by intercity communities and the Porto Metropolitan Area
- Community-Based Local Development (DLBC), promoted by Local Action Groups
- Strategic Plans for Sustainable Urban Development (PEDUS), associated with higher-level urban centers and streamlined by municipalities
- Action Plans and Urban Regeneration (PARUS), associated with small urban centers and streamlined by municipalities
- Sustainable Urban Mobility Action Plans (PAMUS), associated with small urban centers and streamlined by municipalities
- Endogenous Resource Recovery Programs (PROVERE)

DADOS GERAIS



Integrated Territorial Approaches are models used in the design and implementation of NORTE 2020, which take into account the specificities of the region's territories and involve its actors in the management of public policies.

In NORTE 2020, these models are part of the **Integrated Strategies for Territorial Development**, defined at the level of NUTS III and promoted by the Intermunicipal and Metropolitan Communities of Porto (AMP), in conjunction with the other actors relevant to regional or local development.

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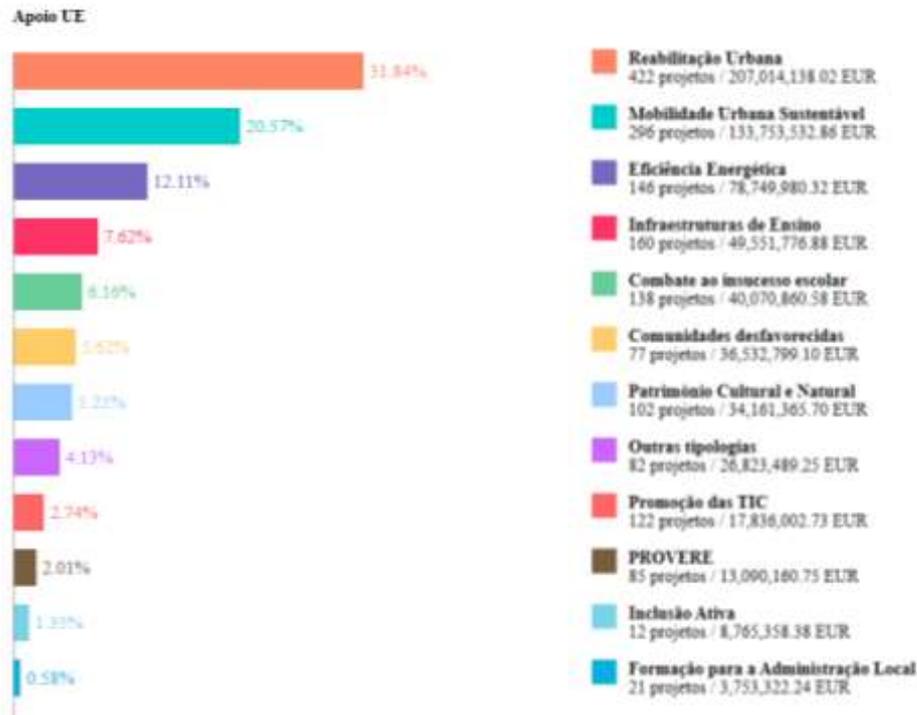
For the implementation of these strategies, NORTE 2020 contracted the following interventions:

Integrated Territorial Development Strategies	Pacts for Development and Territorial Cohesion	EU financing
		€
Área Metropolitana do Porto	PDCT da AMP	138 769 552
Alto Minho	PDCT da CIM do Alto Minho	59 259 0457
Alto Tâmega	PDCT da CIM do Alto Tâmega	45 448 662
Ave	PDCT da CIM do Ave	60 680 428
Cávado	PDCT da CIM do Cávado	49 557 044
Douro	PDCT da CIM do Douro	67 522 336
Tâmega e Sousa	PDCT da CIM do Tâmega e Sousa	66 026 861
Terras de Trás-os-Montes	PDCT da CIM de Terras de Trás-os-Montes	58 122 943

Integrated Actions for Sustainable Urban Development (AIDUS), streamlined by municipalities and framed by **Strategic Plans for Sustainable Urban Development** (PEDUS) associated with higher-level urban centers. PEDUS articulate various programming instruments, depending on the areas of intervention that are mobilized in each case: (i) the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan, defined at the level of NUTS III; (ii) the Action Plan for urban regeneration; (iii) integrated action plans for disadvantaged communities.



Municipal investment:



3.4 Operational Programme Galicia 2014-2020

The OP FEDER (ERDF-OP) Galicia 2014-2020 is managed by the Xunta de Galicia, which defines its own objectives in this way: The reformed cohesion policy, which represents more than a third of the total 2014-2020 community budget, has become the main tool for achieving this of the EU's objectives for 2020. It is fundamentally implemented through three funds: ERDF, ESF and Cohesion and is aimed at all European regions.

The ERDF Aid linked to the empowerment of the community regional policy 2014-2020 in Spain, amounts to 20,681.4 million euros (updated version 2017 of the Association Agreement between the EU and Spain), and is articulated through regional Operational Programs and multi-regional. The part of the national ERDF that will be invested in Galicia throughout the period will represent 2,018 million euros, of which 913.7 correspond to the ERDF Galicia PO and the rest to the Multi-regional ERDF Programs.

The total planned cost of the PO-Galicia 2014-2020, updated in 2017, amounts to 1,142.1 million euros, between public and private resources. Of which 80% corresponds to community aid (913.7

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million euros), 16.3% corresponds to the co-financing of the Xunta de Galicia (186.5 million euros), and the remaining 3.7% (42 million euros) will be contributed by the private sector in Axes 1, 3 and 4.

The strategies to be co-financed with the OP FEDER Galicia 2014-2020 are fundamentally related to promoting the following strategic priorities: research and innovation; technologies of the information and communication; the competitiveness of SMEs; a low carbon economy; adaptation to climate change and risk prevention; environmental protection and promotion of resource efficiency; promoting social inclusion and fighting poverty and discrimination; and investment in education and training.

The Program details, for the 2014-2020 period, a concerted regional ERDF strategy to face the main challenges of Galicia's economic development and accelerate convergence with the EU.

The approach and the selection of the strategic investments that are expected to be co-financed with this Program, which seeks to improve the quality of life of Galician citizens, are distributed in a first breakdown through 9 Axes and 19 investment priorities. This axis show a degree high consistency with Regulation (EU) No. 1301/2013 on the ERDF, with Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 on the common and general provisions of the ESI Funds, with the document Position of the Commission services on the development of the Association Agreement and programs in Spain in the 2014-2020 period.

The high concentration of total ERDF Aid stands out in the first 4 Axes of the Program (66.7%), which are related to research and innovation (Axis 1, 15.6% of total Aid), with technologies of information and communication (Axis 2, 15.4%), with the competitiveness of SMEs (Axis 3, 15.7%) and with a low carbon economy (Axis 4, 20.1%).

Together, these four axes represent 67.7% of the total aid of the program, without taking into account that of Technical Assistance, so they contribute greatly to the fulfillment of the minimum percentages required by regulation at the national level in ERDF programming. Mention that Galicia, for these purposes of calculating the thematic concentration, is considered a "region in transition".

Adaptation to climate change and risk prevention accounts for 4.3% of total PO Aid (Axis 5), while environmental protection and resource efficiency actions represent 16.6% (Axis 6).

Axis 9, which is linked to the promotion of social inclusion and the fight against poverty and discrimination, reaches 5.6% of the total Aid of the OP, while Axis 10, which is related to education and training represents 5.2%.

And finally, there is Axis 13, of Technical Assistance, which includes actions related to the management, inspection, evaluation, studies, information and communication of the OP, and which represents 1.5% of total Aid from the PO.



The Eixo Atlántico works for territorial cohesion and a cohesive organisation of the urban system in the Eurorregion, as well as for the modernisation of its members through cooperation, exchange of knowledge and joint strategic planning.

In addition, Eixo Atlántico is also a lobby to push for its members' objectives in terms of dialogue with governments to promote territorial investments and to look for financing to implement strategies agreed at political level.

Currently, Eixo Atlántico Works under EUROPE 2020 priorities:

- ✓ **Sustainable Development** – Eixo Atlántico has created the first cross-border Urban Ecology Agency for Galicia and the North of Portugal, with the support of both Regional Governments concerned. Energy, waste management and sustainable territorial planning are some of the priorities under this pillar.
- ✓ **Innovation** – Since 2009 Eixo Atlántico has been working in a Digital Local Agenda for the Euro region.
- ✓ **Territorial and social cohesion** – Under this pillar, Eixo Atlántico works on various issues like transport, enhancement of cultural heritage, culture or tourism, to boost endogenous potential of our cities.

Developing its cooperation activities, the Eixo Atlántico works mainly in the following fields:

- ✓ **Modernisation of Administration**, as a way to generate new services more effective to citizens.
- ✓ **Sustainable Development**, as an instrument to optimize urban planning. In this context, the Eixo Atlántico has created the first Euro regional Urban Ecology Agency, in Vila Real (Portugal).
- ✓ **Culture**; one of the main priorities of action to bring Eurorregional structures near to citizens.
- ✓ **Tourism**, to develop the internal touristic potential of the 34 local authorities of the Eixo Atlántico as a mean for further socioeconomic development.
- ✓ **Sports**, as axis to bring together cities and citizens.
- ✓ **Social Development**, working in new organisational models and good practices in social and training fields.



- ✓ **Transport**, to analyse the evolution and results of regional policies and make recommendations.

Work is done through:

- a) **Studies, plans, programmes and projects**, financed from national, European or international funds.
- b) **Bridging relations** between agents, public or private structures and institutions working for development in border regions.

Finally, it is also important to highlight the work of Eixo Atlántico to disseminate the European process. In fact, since its creation, Eixo Atlántico has become a reference in cooperation activities, especially in the Euroregion Galicia-North of Portugal where it promotes innovative actions, both individually and in cooperation with other institutions.

This role of fostering entity of territorial cooperation means is reflected in the involvement of Eixo Atlántico in several European networks, being the most important the Iberian Network of Cross-border organizations – RIET. The Eixo was the promoter this network and was in charge of the General Secretariat until January 2020.

In addition, Eixo Atlántico also boosted the creation of C4C – Cities for Cooperation. A platform of non-governmental entities with legal nature and permanent activity and with extensive experience in promoting cooperation initiatives and in the monitoring of programs integrated in the various plans of European territorial cooperation, constituted with the objective of promoting reflection on the future of post 2020 Cohesion Policy in general and on the future of European territorial cooperation and European Urban policy in particular.

Constituted by **Eixo Atlántico, MEDCITIES - Mediterranean Cities Network, FAIC – Forum of Adriatic and Ionian Cities and Atlantic Cities**, it is proposed to promote a broad debate and the identification of common problems and solutions adjusted to reality of the peripheral regions of the European Union, regions in which the main problems and challenges facing the European Union and the future of Cohesion Policy have been particularly impacted.



5. Brief characterization of the policy instrument addressed and other existing policy / strategic instruments

Despite being the only European policy based on the Treaty on European Union itself, Cohesion Policy has been looked at differently by the various MS, in particular after the crisis that began in 2008, mirroring the north-south, center-periphery, or to be more accurate divergence between net contributors and beneficiaries of the EU budget.

The Treaty of Lisbon identified the promotion of economic, social and territorial cohesion and solidarity between Member States as the union's core value and mission and gave cohesion policy a clear objective of promoting harmonious development of the Union as a whole and, in particular, of contributing to reducing the disparity between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the most disadvantaged regions.

It is not a welfare policy for the needy members, but a cross-cutting policy that reconciles solidarity and equity in the allocation of resources, with competitiveness and efficiency in their distribution, solidarity expressed through structural support for the promotion of the development of all the territories of the Union.

National options for regional development are inseparable from the guidelines on the implementation of the European Structural and Investment Funds, i.e. a regional development policy is tax and is an extensive component of the European Union's Cohesion Policy.

Portugal

The weight of European funds in public investment has grown significantly in Portugal from a level of 52% in 1994-99 to the level of 80% in the 2007-2013 programming cycle, reflecting the continued reduction in non-co-financed public investment, a trend that intensified after the financial crisis initiated in 2009 and especially during the economic and financial assistance programme to Portugal.

From the initial times when we tried to provide the territory with basic equipment aimed at improving the living conditions of citizens, water networks, sewers, roads, schools, etc., we have evolved to greater attention in strengthening the competitiveness of companies, territories and cities.

The national territory is marked by relevant territorial asymmetries, both in terms of resources necessary for the development process and in terms of the global indicators of this development.

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In the last decade, the population concentration has increased, with population gains taking place in the Metropolitan Areas of Lisbon and Porto, the Algarve and Madeira and in some medium-sized cities in the interior that tend to structure the surrounding rural area.

About 70% of the population residing on the continent is now in the coastal range (50 km), with an average population density of around 350 inhabitants/km². The average population density of the interior is today 90 inhabitants/km².

In the course of the 21st century, the population residing on the continent decreased by 0.5%; however, in nuts III in the interior it decreased by 10.9% and in AM Lisboa it grew by 5.7%.

In other words, alongside demographic, economic and social conditions, the Portuguese development model has not proved capable of providing a process of regional convergence of GDP per capita.

Considering a purchasing power index of 100 for the Continent, the interior only reaches the value of 75. But AM Lisboa exceeds 125.

The challenge for us is to promote a regional development policy aimed at reducing the income gap between territories, which stimulates territorial cohesion and the competitiveness of the territories which we simply call the interior.

Três Categorias de Regiões

Regiões menos desenvolvidas (PIB per capita < 75% média UE)

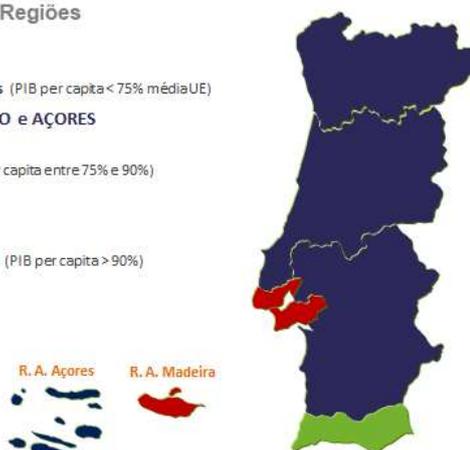
NORTE, CENTRO, ALENTEJO e AÇORES

Regiões em transição (PIB per capita entre 75% e 90%)

ALGARVE

Regiões mais desenvolvidas (PIB per capita > 90%)

LISBOA e MADEIRA



Spain

The situation is similar in Spain in general and in Galicia more specifically with its evident peculiarities. As in Portugal, in Spain there is a change in trend and a turning point derived from the financial crisis that in Spain is identified as beginning in 2008. Thus, if until 2008 Spain and

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Galicia converged with the rest of Europe, reaching 100% of the average GDP of the EU27 in 2001. And surpassing it thereafter until reaching its maximum level in 2007 (105%), and subsequently dropping below the European average due to the aforementioned crisis up to 95% in 2013, with a slower recovery in recent years until the COVID crisis, which from 2020 will significantly affect the wealth, cohesion and convergence of Spain.

Regarding regional disparities in terms of GDP per capita, it can be said that the relative position of the Spanish regions has been maintained with respect to the average of Spain, which should be noted that it has decreased by 9 p.p. between 2007 and 2011. For this reason, it can be said that the convergence process of Spain and its regions has been reversed, receding significantly. The ones that have performed best in terms of their decline are the Autonomous Communities of Extremadura, the Basque Country (6 p.p.) and Galicia (5 p.p.).

In Spain, as it was mentioned in the case of Portugal, there are also relevant territorial asymmetries, not only coastal / inland as in the Portuguese case, but also north-south, and coinciding with the regional classification of Cohesion Policy. The northern half of Spain, from Madrid upwards, including the Balearic Islands, has a higher level of wealth than the rest of the country; meanwhile, the southern half, which mainly houses the transition and less developed regions, presents lower levels of wealth. If we compare the regional GDP with the EU28 average, it is observed, in a similar way, that the regions that exceed the average GDP of the EU are those of the center and northeast of the peninsula.

Despite the attempt to generate territorial cohesion through the different cohesion plans financed by the EU, we have to confirm that far from increasing cohesion this, the gap between more and less developed areas has been widening during the last two decades.

Most of the economic activity has been concentrated in urban and metropolitan areas, especially in the Mediterranean coastal areas and in Madrid Capital, which each year increases its specific weight in the national economy. The northern zone also maintains an important economic development, especially supported by polycentric systems of medium-sized cities at the autonomous level, highlighting the case of the Basque Country. In the rest of the territory, it is structured around medium-sized cities that are mainly the provincial capitals and that tend to structure the surrounding rural space through the provision of services.

Much of interior Spain and an important interior part of Galicia, in both cases closely linked to rural areas and with the exception of cities, is undergoing a significant aging and depopulation process towards cities and the coast. A process that has generated a movement of important importance in territorial cohesion and which has come to be called "Saving Spain emptied/Salvar la España Vacuada", in clear reference to the dramatic loss of population and therefore of socioeconomic activity and maintenance of services and basic territorial structures.

The objective of territorial policy for Spain should be aimed at reducing regional differences, increasing cohesion and balance between territories, improving competitiveness and production systems linked to their intrinsic characteristics. It should be done with special attention to protecting the environment and fighting against climate change and guaranteeing maximum social inclusion, paying special attention to rural and interior areas that are being emptied of population.

5.1 Description and main general characteristics of the Instrument

Portugal

a. An overview

Portugal has come a path of affirmation of NUTS II, not only as a scale of regional management of Community funds, but also as a reference scale for the deconcentrated management of sectoral policies and, more recently, the affirmation of NUTS III as a privileged level for the articulations between central government and local governments, as well as for intermunicipal cooperation and the increase in the scale of intervention of autarchic projects.

During the period 2014-2020, we seek to consolidate this path either by reinforcing the logic of regional programming at NUTS II level or by proposing as a territorial reference for the implementation of Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI) the NUTS III scale (or contiguous NUTS III groupings) through **Pacts for Development and Territorial Cohesion**.



This way that began selectively in THE CSF III continued in the QREN 2007-2013 exhaustively, with the generalization to the entire territory of the Continent of global grants with Associations of Municipalities. In continuity, in the period 2014-2020 we seek to consolidate this path, either by reinforcing the logic of regional programming at nuts II level (e.g. as the most appropriate territorial scale for the development of the regional component of the research and innovation strategy for intelligent specialization), or by proposing as a territorial reference for the implementation of Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI) the NUTS III scale through Pacts for Development and Territorial Cohesion , without prejudice to providing for the possibility of achieving ITI in other territorial configurations, targeted at operations in limited and selected areas (e.g. ITI Mar).

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The NUTS III scale, more specifically its Territorial Development Strategies, also serve as a reference to ensure the strategic coherence of other local interventions, in urban, rural or in the areas of articulation between them

This seeks to create a complete and clear sub-regional strategic framework that ensures the coherence of interventions, regardless of how they are implemented (ITI or DLBC), and to explicitly assume rural development, urban development and the development of coastal areas as an integral part of regional development.

Being global, this sub-regional strategic framework, promoted by the associations of municipalities, in conjunction with the other actors relevant to the integrated processes of regional development, is also assumed as a reference in the context of other interventions, in addition to those that may be integrated in the Pacts for Development and Territorial Cohesion (ITI) or in DLBC promoted in the territory. For example, the sub-regional strategies component focused on promoting business competitiveness should be considered within the governance mechanisms associated with regional smart specialization strategies or in the framework of regional merit-weighting mechanisms for SMEs incentives.

Throughout the continent's territory, pacts for development and territorial cohesion have been implemented throughout the continent, in the context of NUTS III (or contiguous NUTS III groupings), using the regulatory instrument for Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI), which cover the interventions of municipal and intermunicipal entities essential to the implementation of the strategy, with particular attention to the reorganization of the provision of public and collective services , whether in the area of inclusion or education and training, as well as in increasing the quality of the provision of these services or services provided directly by municipal and inter-municipal entities, in particular through measures promoting administrative modernization and the qualification of such services

		Territorial development strategies Portugal 2020	
		nº	1 000 €
Pacts for Territorial Development	ITI	22	1 161 628
Local Development Strategies	EDL	82	306 200
Strategic Urban Development Plans	PEDU	105	773 971
Urban Regeneration Action Plans	PARU	170	203 095

Information reported on 31-12-2019

Not all typologies of territorial development strategies are indicated

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Pacts for Development and Territorial Cohesion
Northern Portugal

NUT III	Contrupdated support
	€
Total	535 387 288
Area Metropolitana Porto	128 769 553
CIM Alto Minho	59 259 458
CIM Alto Tamega	45 448 663
CIM Ave	60 680 428
CIM Cávado	49 557 045
CIM Tamega e Sousa	66 026 861
CIM Douro	67 522 337
CIM Terras de Trás os Montes	58 122 943

Fonte: AD&C

b. Integrated Actions for Sustainable Urban Development

From the perspective of the structuring of the urban system, as defined in the PNPOT and PROT, the Partnership Agreement 2014-2020 promotes an integrated intervention focused on the following areas:

- ✓ Strengthening the role of Metropolitan Areas in structuring the urban system, with a particular focus on the challenges associated with low carbon strategies (e.g. energy efficiency and sustainable mobility) and urban regeneration and revitalization;
- ✓ **The promotion of urban regeneration and revitalization focused on urban centers that structure the national urban system** and serve as an interface in urban-rural articulation (higher level centers) and with an incidence in urban rehabilitation areas. It aims to strengthen the capacity to regenerate and value the built areas, qualify public spaces, rehabilitate housing, and foster new urban functions in obsolete or at-risk areas, being privileged integrated rehabilitation operations and revitalization of urban areas.

In order to address these challenges, **Integrated Sustainable Urban Development Actions** (AIDUS) are promoted, materialized through the Pacts for Development and Territorial Cohesion of the two Metropolitan Areas of Lisbon and Porto, as well as through interventions specifically aimed at urban regeneration and revitalization in higher-level urban centers, through specific allocations on autonomous axes of their northern operational programs, Centre, Lisbon and Alentejo, thus

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contributing to the compliance with the regulatory requirement of minimum concentration of 5% ERDF in AIDUS

In this context, AIDUS has been implemented to pursue Sustainable Development strategies considering the relevance of urban systems in fostering growth and employment, competitiveness and innovation, as well as sustainability and promoting quality of life. AIDUS thus intends to structure base and specified operations in urban development strategies.

The AIDUS instrument, in addition to the ITIs interventions in the Metropolitan Areas of Lisbon and Porto, has as its central role the promotion of the attractiveness of urban areas of incidence, as well as the territorial structuring of higher-level urban centers and urban regeneration and revitalization, cohesion, employment and territorial sustainability, and the materialization of the AIDUS instrument will be pursued as follows

- ✓ In strategic terms, AIDUS are the ITIs that correspond to the implementation of the Pacts for Development and Territorial Cohesion in the Metropolitan Areas of Lisbon and Porto, with special emphasis on promoting low-carbon strategies.
- ✓ Through an autonomous axis in the NORTH, Central, Lisbon and Alentejo that includes the components of regeneration and urban revitalization in urban centers of higher level.

This autonomous Axis also integrates the allocation for a financial instrument for urban regeneration and revitalization, including the component rehabilitation of housing and energy efficiency in housing, public buildings, and equipment, covered in urban regeneration and revitalization interventions. Community funds for housing intervention in the context of urban regeneration and revitalization are mobilized exclusively through financial instruments

Financial instrument for urban rehabilitation and revitalization	
1282 M€	proposed investment
669 M€	contracted investment
1133	rehabilitated housing
1790	new residents
29152	annual reduction of primary energy use

Information reported at 30-06-2020

The entities responsible for the implementation of AIDUS will be urban authorities, more specifically:

- ✓ **The Metropolitan Areas of Lisbon and Porto**, in the case of the implementation of the respective Pacts for territorial development and cohesion;
- ✓ **Municipalities** that streamline and implement the urban regeneration and revitalization action plans that will be supported within the priority axes of the North, Central and Alentejo OPs and that, when proposing the specific content of the action plans, participate in the selection of operations, as set out in Article 7 of the ERDF Regulation.

As a synthesis, the implementation of AIDUS is implemented by the ITIs of the two Metropolitan Areas, complemented by the autonomous axes of the POR of the Continent in its component of operations to value the urban structuring of the territories of incidence and promotion of the attractiveness and competitiveness of cities, through operations aimed at improving the urban environment and the revitalization of cities and rehabilitation and physical regeneration operations , economic and social of disadvantaged communities and urban areas, where implemented in higher-level urban centers.

The concentration of these interventions in these higher-level urban centers, which aims to comply with the regulatory requirement of 5% ERDF in AIDUS, does not invalidate the possibility of regeneration and revitalization actions in urban centers in other regions of the country (Algarve, Azores and Madeira), nor in lower-level urban centers in the North, Central and Alentejo regions (and in these cases do not contribute to the ring-fencing of AIDUS).

c. Strategic Urban Development Plans

The **Strategic Urban Development Plan** (PEDU) is the programming instrument that supports contractualization between the managing authority and urban authorities.

Urban authorities formulate an integrated urban development strategy (strategic urban development plans) including, inter alia, investment priorities 4e, 6e and 9b and their allocation, and are implemented by urban authorities, including the selection of operations implementing the strategy.

Strategic urban development plans are selected on the basis of common selection principles that weigh the proportionality of the proposed investment, the administrative capacity of urban authorities, the socio-functional characteristics of the space to be intervened, the coherence and articulation of the interventions envisaged with other instruments to promote urban revitalization, and ensure a critical dimension that allows the achievement of relevant impacts of the intervention

in the densification of the urban population and in the sustainable urban development , environmental and urban quality.

The PEDU should be the integration element of the following planning instruments, which support each of the investment priorities:

- **Sustainable urban mobility plan**, defined at NUTS III level
- **Urban regeneration action plan**, with territorial scope incident in historical centers, riverside areas or abandoned industrial areas, within one (or more) Urban Rehabilitation Area(s) (ARU).
- Integrated action plan for disadvantaged communities, with territorial delimitation corresponding to small inframunicipal areas, according to the socio-functional characteristics of the space. The integrated action plan for disadvantaged communities, and consequently the physical, economic and social regeneration operations to be carried out, should focus on critical areas of the municipal territory, with interventions at the physical level, to exist, which be accompanied by social interventions. In territorial terms, interventions are not limited to ARU.

Investment priority 6.5 of the regional programs in the North, Centre and Alentejo include *"Adoption of measures to improve the urban environment, revitalize cities, recover and decontaminate abandoned industrial areas, including reconversion areas, reduce air pollution and promote noise reduction measures"*.

In view of the intended territorial focus of the interventions, with regard to the territorial dimension of the urban regeneration intervention (PI 6.5), it is the basic criterion to constitute a territorially delimited area, focusing on infra-municipal spaces of the Urban Rehabilitation Areas (ARU), namely historic centers, riverside areas or areas of conversion of abandoned industrial areas.

Urban regeneration interventions supported by financial instruments should also count on the participation of urban authorities by issuing an opinion on the framework of applications in the strategic urban development plan.

The Urban Authorities are responsible for selecting operations and are responsible for applying the selection criteria approved by the Monitoring Committee of their funding operational program, as well as attesting the conformity of the operation with its strategic sustainable urban development plan.



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AIDUS aims to promote the integration of investments in different approaches to public policies with a strong incidence and urban specificity

1. Low carbon strategies in their components improve the energy efficiency of buildings and promote sustainable mobility;
2. The programs of regeneration, revitalization and attractiveness of urban areas, with an focus on Urban Rehabilitation Areas and Disadvantaged Communities, aiming at valuing the built areas, qualifying public spaces, rehabilitation of housing (non-private) and the genesis of new functions and urban dynamics in obsolete or at-risk areas.

Under Portugal 2020, a total of 105 Strategic Urban Development Plans (PEDU) were signed, involving an overall fund amount of 749.2 M€.

Strategic Urban Development Plans Northern Portugal		
NUT III	PEDUS	Support EIEFS
	nº	€
Total	29	362 873 371
Area Metropolitana Porto	17	207 006 741
Alto Minho	1	16 000 000
Alto Tamega	1	9 630
Ave	2	34 700 000
Cávado	2	35 140 000
Tamega e Sousa	1	9 775 000
Douro	2	25 507 000
Terras de Trás os Montes	3	34 735 000

Fonte: AD&C

d. Urban Regeneration Action Plans

The **Urban Regeneration Action Plans** (PARU) should include the economic dynamic aspect of the urban center space and, in particular, the reception of productive initiatives related to trade and services.

In the context of urban regeneration and rehabilitation actions planned for the incident territory, in addition to the component related to the requalification of the housing stock, the dimension of requalification of retail trade is promoted and reinforced, as a basic component of urban living,

due to the positive social impacts they tend to generate and the potential they contain with regard specifically to the development and promotion of tourism activity in the area to be intervened.

Municipalities that make up the complementary urban centers of the urban network should have an **urban regeneration action plan** (PARU), accepted by the managing authority, consistent with the integrated territorial development strategy.

The operations to be considered are selected and approved by the managing authority, applying the selection criteria approved by the monitoring committee of the respective funding OP and assessment of compliance with its urban regeneration action plan.

Typologies of operations that can be included in the PARU:

- ✓ Full rehabilitation of buildings intended for housing, collective equipment, trade or services, public or private, aged 30 years or older;
- ✓ Rehabilitation of public space, provided that associated with rehabilitation actions of the surrounding building complex under way or completed 5 years or less ago, and may involve the demolition of buildings to create public space and the recovery and expansion of green infrastructure;
- ✓ Rehabilitation of abandoned industrial spaces and units with a view to their conversion, intended for the types of use referred to in the preceding paragraphs;
- ✓ Development of actions with a view to the management and animation of the urban area, the promotion of economic activity, the valorization of urban spaces and the mobilization of local communities, provided that they are directly related to the actions provided for in the preceding paragraphs;
- ✓ Studies and actions associated with improving air quality and reducing noise and quality of life in urban areas, including the implementation of pilot projects to reduce air pollution, the strengthening and modernisation of the urban network for measuring regional air quality, the realization of regional emission inventories with relevant information for air quality models, and subsequent integration and availability in the national information system (QualAr), the creation of models for assessing air quality with spatial resolution at regional, urban and traffic routes level, and the development of studies and plans for the production of information to support noise decision-making.

The Municipality shall present its strategy for the actions to be developed in investment priority 6.5 – Adoption of measures to improve the urban environment, revitalize cities, recover and decontaminate abandoned industrial areas, including reconversion areas, reduce air pollution and promote noise reduction measures, presenting at least the following elements:

- 01 Diagnosis, and the socio-functional characteristics of the space to be intervened should be signalled, the main problems and priorities for its territory supported by a set of statistical indicators of pre-determined basis and supported, to a large extent, in census data;
- 02 Strategic objectives, including the involvement of the various actors in the territory to intervene;
- 03 Territorial delimitation plan of the perimeter in which it is intended to intervene, and the strategy has to focus on historic centers, riverside areas or abandoned industrial areas, within one or more Urban Rehabilitation Areas (ARU);
- 04 Housing model - demographic evolution, restocking, forms and types of housing occupancy and regeneration;
- 05 Economic model - functional reconversion and revitalization of the local business fabric;
- 06 Rules and criteria for the protection of architectural and archaeological heritage;
- 07 Indicative identification of the investments to be developed, both in terms of planned collective equipment and in terms of interventions in public space, by public and private entities and estimation of public investments, achievements and expected results (quantified targets). The number of buildings that are badly degraded or in need of major repairs included in the ARU that is expected to be intervened should also be quantified.
- 08 Governance model, explaining the involvement of actors and the instruments and mechanisms of leadership, participation, accountability, monitoring, monitoring and evaluation.

Spain

In the current period, 2014-2020, urban development actions are carried out within the framework of Integrated Sustainable Urban Development Strategies (DUSI), Urbact, Innovative Urban Actions (UIA) and Unique Low Carbon Economy Projects (LCEP/EBC).

Article 7 of the ERDF Regulation (Regulation (EU) No. 1301/2013) states that throughout the 2014-2020 period at least 5% of the resources of this fund must be used to finance integrated measures for development sustainable urban. Cities, subregional or local agencies are responsible for the implementation of sustainable urban strategies will be in charge of the tasks related, at least, with the selection of operations.

In accordance with this regulatory provision and taking into account the importance of sustainable urban development and the contribution of cities to the objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in the EU, in this period cities and urban areas Spanish have the opportunity to receive financing for the development of their Sustainable and Integrated Urban Development Strategies (EDUSI). Within the framework of the Association Agreement of



Spain 2014-2020, approved by the European Commission on October 30, 2014 and the Urban Axis within the Operational Program for Sustainable Growth (POCS) 2014-2020.

Therefore, in Spain the instrument chosen to articulate the funds under art.7 is EDUSI. These are part of the 2014-2020 Multiregional Operational Program for Spain (POPE), financed with the FEDER fund.

In the new period 2014-2020, investment in Urban Development practically tripled, 1013 M euros compared to the previous period (URBANA 345 M, URBAN II 114 M, URBAN I 247 M, Urban Pilots 23 M). An increase that speaks of the path towards a Europe of Cities, which although there is still a long way to go, is gradually being built.

a. The integrated strategies of sustainable urban development

As we have already mentioned, the 2014-2020 cohesion policy aims to promote integrated urban policies to improve the development of our cities in a sustainable way, transferring cities a key role in cohesion policy.

The General Administration of the State of Spain complies with the requirement of the ERDF Regulation assigned 5% of the funds to the Urban Development Axis and for projects that respond to an Integrated Urban Strategy (EDUSI).

In addition, the General State Administration dedicates approximately an additional 2.5% of the ERDF to singular urban projects within thematic objective 4: Low Carbon Economy.

To these will be added the initiatives that the autonomous communities may establish in their respective territories dedicating resources and funds to the development of the urban areas of their Community.

Therefore, three different types of Sustainable Urban Development actions are proposed for 2014-2020:

- Integrated Actions of Sustainable Urban Development in delimited urban environments.
- Singular actions of Sustainable Urban Development in the field of Low Carbon Economy
- Actions supported by the Autonomous Communities

The application of integrated urban development strategies is also being improved and expanded by the possibility of combining actions financed by the ERDF and the ESF, either at the program or operation level.

The Development Strategies are documents of a strategic nature that are prepared to plan and direct the actions planned in an urban environment in order to make a reflection in the medium and long term and in turn guide projects and interventions to achieve greater coherence and therefore, having greater efficiency in achieving those objectives. It is intended that there is a vision of the future of the city. The strategies are implemented by linked projects / operations, aimed at achieving continuous and prolonged improvement over time in the economic, environmental, climatic, social and demographic spheres of an urban functional area or a specific area of it.

As in any strategy, it is necessary to set realistic priorities and objectives to achieve. In this new family of strategies that are being developed in Europe, it is necessary a real participation of the citizens in a down-up way and to integrate these opinions and the different sectoral visions transversally, hence their qualification of integrals.

Another important characteristic of the strategies is their dynamic nature, they are not closed documents as in their previous generations, but they are open, modifiable documents that are adapted throughout their development.

Last but not least, following the European philosophy, it is essential to monitor these strategies, on a continuous basis, and through monitoring and result indicators that allow us to assess the efficiency of the measures and the strategy itself. The strategy must be focused on results.

As in the other previous changes of models, the DUSI Strategies are intended to set more ambitious goals compared to previous initiatives. In the new model, an integrated approach, greater and more effective citizen participation and internal coordination, and a broader conception of urban areas are essential. The Strategies must identify the problems and potentials existing in the functional area where is applied, as well as address the economic, environmental, climatic, demographic and social challenges. Focusing on horizontal principles and cross-cutting objectives.

EDUSIs are financed on the one hand with ERDF help, which will take the form of a subsidy and will be awarded through the EU call, and on the other hand with national co-financing provided by beneficiary local entities and other sources, where appropriate. The co-financing rates will be those corresponding to each type of region (Less developed regions: 80%; Transition regions: 80%; More developed regions: 50%) as established by the ERDF regulations. In Galicia it is 80%.



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The RIU, Network of Urban Initiatives, has defined the principles that guide the aforementioned article 7 of the ERDF Regulation and that should guide the elaboration of integrated sustainable urban development strategies, for their interest and clarity and for being the most recognized technical document in Spain for the development of EDUSI we have collected below the principles that define:

- 1 | The ERDF supports sustainable urban development strategies and not specific actions or operations of urban regeneration not integrated in a broader context. The strategy is not reduced to a "frame of reference" for the set of actions selected for co-financing, but it is the overall strategy that will be selected, which should involve a detailed and rigorous elaboration of the strategy as a central element. It has to justify and demonstrate the capacity of that strategy to ensure a durable and integrated development of the urban area. Following this scheme, it will be the Member States that selects, within the framework of one or several public calls, "the urban areas with the best strategies"
- 2 | Sustainability refers to the long-term and lasting improvement of the social, economic and environmental conditions of a singular urban area. To achieve this, it is necessary to have a coherent, balanced strategy with a long-term vision, and not only projects to address specific problems.
- 3 | Once defined and validated by the urban authorities, within the framework of the strategy, the projects or set of actions that, interrelated with each other - integrated actions - are capable of contributing to the aims of the strategy should be defined.
- 4 | It is necessary to move towards a more flexible and integrating concept of "urban area". The ERDF supports strategies for sustainable urban development in certain urban areas. The delimitation of urban area is variable depending on the problems that must be addressed and the appropriate scales for its solution. Urban areas for sustainable urban development can overwhelm administrative demarcations, taking shape around different urban functions, polycentric territorial systems and territorial relations, in a context of increasing globalization,

improved communication and greater territorial interrelations. There is no prior definition of which territories should be considered as an ideal “urban area” to deploy sustainable urban development strategies. The urban authorities must define the appropriate territorial scale to comply with the requirements of article 7 of the ERDF Regulation.

- 5 |** In line with the idea of a urban area, therefore, the concept of urban authority appears, which should not be exclusively associated with municipal authority but may involve the assembly of new forms of institutional association of all those actors in a given urban area. In this sense, there must be coherence between the strategy and the urban authority or authorities that sustain and promote it. If it is a polycentric urban area where various urban centers are articulated, it may be made up of the different municipal authorities or supra-municipal entities.

In addition to these principles, the document discusses some of the key concepts that also should be included for a better understanding of the objectives of the program. Despite the fact that these are clear guidelines for European policy, most of Spain's urban strategies, and among them Galician, have not given the weight they should to metropolitan and urban area aspects. Strategies have been presented for very marked municipal character in the lines and projects to develop, leaving the metropolitan considerations in a framework of introduction or territorial framework and philosophy, but without specifying it in the actions. An exception among the Galician cases is the EDUSI Ferrol-Narón, which encompasses two municipalities and where that vision of an urban area is a key element since it is two cities that are a single urban area. In any case, it is worth collecting these guidelines and they should possibly be reconverted into mandatory for the next period of European funds.

To carry out integrated actions for sustainable urban development, the concept of functional urban area is highly relevant. It comprises a set of population centers that maintain a series of socio-economic links between them that allow them to be identified in a differentiated way, usually taking shape around the labor markets or employment basins. This functional dimension becomes more and more significant as a source of forced and daily mobility (commuting) and of the increasing sub-urbanization of our cities (urban sprawl).

It is also necessary to consider the so-called urban morphological areas or urban continuums. Cities are usually organized around densely populated nodes, around which a set of neighboring population centers or municipalities can be identified, characterized by a certain demographic density.

The concept of urban area must be completed with the concept of polycentric urban networks as opposed to monocentrism. Advancing towards greater polycentrism at the national level and at the European level as a whole can help limit urban expansion (spatially unstructured urban continuums), favor cooperative strategies, and network strategies between cities. This would

generate more efficient and sustainable economies and a more equitable regional development. Spatial proximity is only one aspect of interaction between cities. The area of labor mobility is not the only indicator of the area of influence of a city. The network dimension may be more important, it goes beyond the functional urban area, establishing polycentric relationships. Polycentrism seems to consolidate as an essential element of spatial planning, as a tool for planning, as a form of urban structure, as an objective of socio-economic policies. It is a commitment to balanced territorial development and greater territorial cohesion. It is measured in terms of the intensity of the relationships (exchanges of work, capital, products, services, ideas, etc.) between the spaces considered. At the regional and local levels, polycentrism occurs when two or more cities have functions that complement each other. Cities cooperate with each other in order to be able to act together as a major city.

In the definition of urban areas, rural-urban relations must be taken into account. Urban expansion has led to the development of large areas where the urban fabric and farmland are intermingled. At the same time, traditionally rural functions, such as agriculture, are reappearing in parts of many cities. The social and functional differences between life in the cities, suburbs, and surrounding communities overlap in many ways and it becomes increasingly difficult to draw a clear line between urban and rural areas. The areas surrounding cities contribute to sustainable economic development, energy supplies, and overall quality of life. Urban and rural areas must cooperate to contribute to balanced territorial development.

In general terms, it can be concluded that urban sustainability requires broad territorial scopes or scales that imply the existence of a critical mass, in terms of population and administrative organization, with sufficient training (technical, institutional, financial) to implement urban strategies integrated in coherence with the aforementioned article 7 of the ERDF Regulation.

In summary, integrated sustainable urban development should be progressively channeled towards functional urban areas and polycentric urban systems, and towards renewed forms of rural-urban cooperation based on agreements between urban centers and between them and their surrounding areas. These “new” urban territories tend to share problems and, therefore, should tend to design and promote common urban development strategies, to the extent that sustainability will depend on this joint action in territories of variable and integrated scales.

As noted above, there are various experiences developed in Spain in which integrated approaches have been applied in the actions of sustainable urban development, among which we can mention the Urban Initiatives for the period 2007-2013. However, in the 2014-2020 period, according to the indications of the European Commission, a further step must be taken, among other aspects, the role of citizens and local agents in the design and elaboration of strategies is reinforced and throughout all phases of its development and application. This must be done on a double scale: at the level of the entire urban area or area and at the level of the specific area where the actions

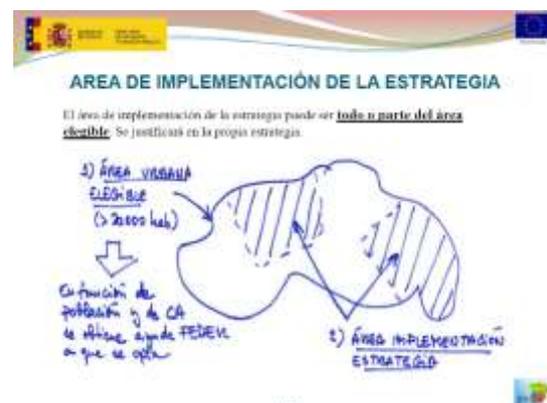
are scheduled, in order to involve the neighborhood population and agents in the area. (RIU - Guidelines for the definition of EDUSI- 2015).

b. Characteristics established in the EDUSI

The typology of the urban functional areas considered is:

- Urban areas made up of a single municipality with a population greater than 20,000 inhabitants.
- Grouping of municipalities with a population in each of them greater than 20,000 inhabitants they must be contiguous.
- Urban areas formed by a municipality or conurbation of more than 20,000 inhabitants and peripheral municipalities of less than 20,000 inhabitants.
- Conurbation of population greater than 20,000 inhabitants, made up of groups of less than 20,000 inhabitants. In this case, urban physical continuity is necessary.

The Galician municipalities belonging to the Eixo Atlántico with a population of less than 20,000 inhabitants do not meet the conditions of the last two sections, so they could not access European financing for urban strategies. Although they are heads of urban areas of more than 20,000 inhabitants formed by a system of dispersed nuclei and not continuous or contiguous. As it was explained in the territorial description, in Galicia there are half of the 60,000 entities of the Spanish population, therefore it seems reasonable to take into account the Galician casuistry of population in small non-contiguous nuclei and incorporate this reality into urban strategies and financing through FEDER funds.



The maximum amount of the grant/aid is:

- ✓ For cities or functional areas with more than 50,000 inhabitants, the maximum aid is 15 million euros, except in exceptional cases.
- ✓ Up to a maximum of 10 million euros has been allocated to those with a population between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants
- ✓ For cities or functional areas with more than 20,000 inhabitants and less than 50,000 inhabitants, the maximum aid is 5 million euros, except in exceptional cases.

c. Characteristics of DUSI strategies

- ✓ Holistic approach
- ✓ Integrated approach of various dimensions: economic, environmental, climatic, demographic and social.
- ✓ Overcome the challenges presented by demographic changes, economic stagnation and climate change
- ✓ Cooperation between local citizens, civil society, the local economy and higher administrative levels.

d. Possible thematic objectives

In the call, it is established that the Strategies must address at least two of the Thematic Objectives OT2, OT4, OT6 and OT9, being mandatory that there be actions by OT4 and OT9. It also establishes financing forks to dedicate in each OT.

- Promotion of Local Digital Administration and Smart Cities (OT2)
- Promotion of carbon reduction strategies for urban areas (OT4) (mandatory)
- Action to improve the urban environment, including the enhancement of Cultural Heritage and the improvement of the Urban Environment (OT6)
- Support for the physical, economic and social regeneration of disadvantaged urban areas (OT9) (mandatory).



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Eje Urbano POCS

Objetivos Temáticos y Prioridades de Inversión (definidos por la RIU)

OBJETIVO TEMÁTICO	PRIORIDAD DE INVERSIÓN/ OBJETIVO ESPECÍFICO	ASIGNACIÓN FINANCIERA (M€)	%
OT3	PI.2.3/OE.2.3.3 Administración electrónica local y Smart Cities	150 M€	15%
OT4	PI.4.5/OE.4.5.3 MUIS. Eficiencia energética y renovables	250 M€	25%
OT6	PI.6.3/OE.6.3.1 Patrimonio cultural	115 M€	11%
	PI.6.5/OE.6.5.2 Medio ambiente urbano, residuos, agua...	215 M€	21%
OT9	PI.9.2/OE.9.2.2 Regeneración económica y social de zonas urbanas desfavorecidas	280 M€	28%
TOTAL	Cantidades provisionales y aproximadas	1.013 M€	100%

Tipologías de Actuación Elegibles

OT2: TIC

OE.2.3.3. Promover las TIC en estrategias de desarrollo urbano integrado a través de actuaciones en Administración electrónica local y Smart Cities

1) Modernizar la Administración electrónica y los servicios públicos de las ciudades a través de las TIC.

- Favorecer la mejora de los servicios públicos urbanos a través de la dotación TIC de las dependencias y edificios desde los que se prestan.
- Impulsar la oferta de servicios basados en el patrimonio cultural, asociados a la digitalización del mismo y a su aplicación al sector turístico.

2) Imputar las actuaciones necesarias para catalogar las ciudades como Smart Cities

- Desplegar plataformas de gestión y redes para la Smart City: redes de sensores, redes de actuadores y/o redes de comunicaciones.
- Desarrollo de aplicaciones móviles relacionadas con servicios prestados por el municipio.
- Desarrollar una estrategia global que fomente el "Open Government" mediante la publicación electrónica de todos sus datos.

Tipologías de Actuación Elegibles

OT4: EBC

OE.4.5.1 Fomento de la movilidad urbana sostenible: transporte urbano limpio, transporte colectivo, conexión urbana-rural, mejoras en la red vial, transporte ciclista, peatonal, movilidad eléctrica y desarrollo de sistemas de suministro de energías limpias.

Implantación de Planes de movilidad urbana sostenible:

- Proyectos de transporte público que optimicen rutas, horarios y frecuencias
- Carries bici.
- Bolsas de aparc bici, y plataformas de alquiler de bicicletas pública.
- Creación de itinerarios peatonales preferentes, como los proyectos de camino escolar
- Carries BUS y carries BUS-VAO.
- Intercambiadores de diferentes modos de transporte público eficientes
- Portales de gestión de tráfico e información del mismo en tiempo real
- Sistemas de aparcamiento inteligente
- Sistemas carsharing
- Puntos de recarga del vehículo eléctrico.
- Flotas de vehículos de combustibles alternativos

Tipologías de Actuación Elegibles

OT4: EBC

OE.4.5.3 Mejora de la eficiencia energética y aumento de las energías renovables en las áreas urbanas

1. Eficiencia energética

- Rehabilitación integral energética de edificios, incluidos los edificios públicos.
- Puesta en marcha de un plan de mejora energética del alumbrado exterior municipal.
- Proyectos demostración de edificios de consumo nulo o casi nulo.

2. Energías renovables

- Solar térmica en infraestructuras y edificios públicos
- Redes de calefacción y refrigeración urbanas.
- Uso de la biomasa, biogás, y residuos
- Sellado de vertederos y aprovechamiento de todos de las depuradoras para biogás.
- Aplicaciones de energía aerotérmica y geotérmica.
- Instalaciones renovables, en particular eólicas, de pequeña potencia en edificios públicos para autoconsumo eléctrico.

Tipologías de Actuación Elegibles

OT6: Medioambiente y Patrimonio

OE.6.3.4 Promover la protección, fomento y desarrollo del patrimonio cultural y natural de las áreas urbanas, en particular las de interés turístico

- Programas de rehabilitación del patrimonio histórico, arquitectónico y cultural.
- Desarrollo y promoción de activos culturales urbanos, en particular orientados al turismo.
- Infraestructuras turísticas y culturales a pequeña escala (de coste inferior a 5 M€).

OE.6.5.2 Acciones integradas de rehabilitación de ciudades, de mejora del entorno urbano y su medio ambiente

1. Rehabilitación urbana

- Rehabilitación integrada de suelos urbanos de titularidad pública (entre actuaciones en saneamientos, agua y residuos)
- Rehabilitación y puesta en valor del patrimonio natural de las ciudades.

2. Reducción de la contaminación, en particular la de origen atmosférico y acústico

- Diseño y puesta en marcha de planes de mejora de calidad del aire urbano
- Diseño y puesta en marcha de planes de reducción del ruido urbano

Tipologías de Actuación Elegibles

OT9: Inclusión social

OE.9.2.2 Regeneración física, económica y social del entorno urbano en áreas urbanas desfavorecidas a través de Estrategias urbanas integradas (Flexibilidad 10% FSE)

- Regeneración económica y social de barrios desfavorecidos mediante la rehabilitación del tejido productivo y comercial, la rehabilitación de mercados y comercios de barrio, la creación de centros de día y residencias, comedores sociales, bibliotecas, centros de atención sanitaria e inserción laboral, centros culturales, oficinas de información y orientación a grupos desfavorecidos, centros de formación profesional, viveros de empresas, centros de orientación a emprendedores, etc.
- Revitalización del espacio público de las comunidades urbanas desfavorecidas, a través de la infraestructura para realizar actividades deportivas o culturales, etc. en plazas y otros lugares públicos.
- Habilitación de espacios abandonados a colectivos que impulsen iniciativas comunitarias y servicios sociales, al igual que a personas que quieran abrir negocios.
- Proyectos de compra y/o rehabilitación integral de viviendas en barrios desfavorecidos

e. Content and phases of the EDUSI strategy

- ✓ Analysis of the entire territorial scope from an integrated perspective
- ✓ Identification of urban problems or challenges in the area
- ✓ A diagnosis of the situation of the urban area (SWOT), as well as the definition of the priorities for action and the expected results based on result indicators
- ✓ The delimitation of the territorial scope of action
- ✓ Planning and programming of actions. An Implementation Plan that will include the lines of action
- ✓ Participation, Information and Public Consultation: citizens and social, economic and institutional agents
- ✓ Ensure administrative capacity for its implementation
- ✓ Reference to horizontal principles and transversal objectives
- ✓ Monitoring and evaluation based on an indicator panel

5.2 Urban resource-efficiency

Portugal

The **Sustainable Cities 2020 Strategy** (CS 2020) reinforces the contribution of the urban structuring of the national territory and the improvement of the quality of life of populations in urban areas to the territorial development of the country.

The creation of a guiding strategy for cities and evaluation of their implementation results from the recognition that the sustainable, integrated and harmonious development of the Portuguese territory depends, crucially, on the capacity of its cities to assert themselves as their central agents, catalysts of environmental, social and economic development, leaders in promoting equity, social cohesion and the safeguarding and potentiation of territorial resources and natural and cultural heritage.

Portuguese cities participate in a network consisting of many medium-sized cities and some large metropolises, in a pattern of distribution that contributes crucially to the construction and identity of the European space and to the quality of life of its populations.



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The Sustainable Cities 2020 strategy aims to highlight a path to territorial development, focusing on cities and the critical role they play in structuring territories, developing and cohesion.

It is based on the strategic options of territorial basis established in the framework of the policy of spatial planning and urbanism and its reference instruments, namely the territorial model and the urban system, respectively at national and regional level, in the National Program of Spatial Planning Policy (PNPOT) and in the Regional Plans for Spatial Planning (PROT), as well as the own options for local strategic development of territorial plans of municipal and intermunicipal scope.

It is structured according to the principles of an integrated approach to territorial development, considering the incorporation of different sectoral policies (environment, employment, transport, education, health, etc.) at various organizational scales and levels (national, regional, sub-regional, local), and advocating the participation and coordinated cooperation of different actors, public and private:

1	Urban structuring of the territory, promoting the strengthening of the national urban system and assuming it as a cross-cutting reference and ordering criterion in the implementation of public policies, for the balanced and efficient structuring of the national territory and for the strategic coordination of regions and cities
2	Territorialisation of policies, fostering integrated territorial-based approaches that ensure the implementation of public policies through an adaptation to the specificities of the places
3	Horizontal coordination, promoting strategic and operational convergence of sectoral policies and urban and territorial development policies, through coordination and articulation between the various institutional actors, assuming a long-term perspective for the sustainability trajectories of urban systems, and ensuring coherence between the available strategic management instruments
4	Vertical coordination, promoting the coordination of public policy interventions with territorial expression between national, regional and local governance levels, ensuring a multilevel strategic and operational framework and the coherence and optimized programming of actions
5	Active involvement, ensuring that urban development strategies are built with the involvement and active participation of a representative framework of urban agents and citizens, which ensures the appropriation, accountability and commitments of all partners, focusing on these same strategies in achieving results
6	Knowledge of the territory, promoting the systematic, integrated and up-to-date production of information on cities, including their potential for resources, capacities, functional relations and urban dynamics under a common framework of sustainable urban development
7	Collective capacity building, promoting innovation and collective learning, through the dissemination and dissemination of experiences and good practices, through local, national and international platforms, cooperation between public, private and civil society, and between governments and citizens

The **Sustainable Cities 2020 Strategy** (CS 2020) reinforces the contribution of the urban structuring of the national territory and the improvement of the quality of life of populations in urban areas to the territorial development of the country, and were decisive contributions to the implementation of this strategy:



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- ✓ The implementation of ITI - Pacts for Development and Territorial Cohesion and local development strategies in urban environment (DLBC);
- ✓ Support focused on the regeneration, revitalization and urban rehabilitation of major urban centres, including through a financial instrument created specifically for this purpose;
- ✓ The creation of an Urban Sustainability Index, a synthetic index composed of a set of composite indexes that measure and characterize the state and evolution of Portuguese cities in critical dimensions of urban sustainability, which allows to create a healthy competition between cities and NUTS III, and that ensures the evaluation of the results of investments in actions related to sustainable urban development;
- ✓ The promotion of networks and platforms for urban knowledge and innovation, as well as the dissemination of good national practices during this period.

Galicia - Spain

The existence of the autonomies that have been constitutionally and legislatively assigned in its Statutes of Autonomy a large part of the powers what means that in Spain there is no National Territory Planning Plan as in the Portuguese case. There are only national sectorial policies and the spatial planning policies are transferred to the Autonomous Communities that do have laws and spatial planning plans. In the Galician case a 1995 law that is currently being renewed and a document called *Directrices de Ordenación del Territorio* (DOT) that structures the whole of Galicia and it is developed in integrated territorial and sectoral plans, among which the Coastal Planning Plan stands out.

Accompanying these documents, it is important to highlight the effort that Galicia has made in recent years in landscape protection and regeneration policies, leading these strategies in Spain through innovative landscape laws and catalogs.

Although as we say there are no national documents if there is an implicit strategy in the efficiency of urban resources that is being included in a National Urban Agenda. In Galicia, this philosophy and strategy has also been included in various documents such as the development of the autonomous 2030 Agenda and at the local level, the Eixo Atlántico has been innovative at the European level, approving the first cross-border Urban Agenda in Europe, and it includes these principles and philosophy. We could encompass this policy as a development of the European Green Pact and, really, it foresees that a paradigm shift is required. Not only think about waste, but have a policy on resources. It has to be seen the system as a whole, globally, and value resources and waste as a circular, continuous and intrinsically related element.

In this sense, both Spain and Galicia, as well as the Galician cities of the Eixo Atlántico, have developed sectoral policies and regulations on water, waste, land use, etc ... which follow this



philosophy and which seek to create a circular economy with greater recycling, less use of resources, greater reuse and generating less consumption and greater efficiency and sustainability.

Some of these strategies are detailed below for water, garbage, land use, urban regeneration, etc...

001. Sustainable land use

Portugal

The **National Land Planning Policy Programme** (PNPOT) is a strategic and national-wide instrument for territorial development, with precedence over the other land management instruments, and is also a rational ethos of cooperation with the other Member States for the organization of the territory of the European Union

The PNPOT prevails over all other territorial management instruments in force, establishing the principles and guiding rules of the discipline to be defined by new spatial planning plans. The options set out in them should translate into a reciprocal commitment to compatibilization with the actions of other instruments, such as national sectoral plans (e.g. employment, economic growth, rural development, sustainable development, climate change, energy, nature and biodiversity conservation, sea, water, forests, combating desertification, etc.), special spatial planning plans and regional spatial planning plans.

Under the PNPOT, the following strategic objectives have been defined for Portugal, which constitute the reference framework for policy commitments with territorial implications:



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01	Preserve and enhance biodiversity, resources and natural, landscape and cultural heritage, make sustainable use of energy and geological resources and prevent and minimise risks;
02	Strengthen Portugal's territorial competitiveness and its integration into the Iberian, European, Atlantic and global areas;
03	Promote the polycentric development of territories and strengthen infrastructures to support territorial integration and cohesion;
04	Ensure territorial equity in the provision of collective infrastructure and equipment and universality in access to services of general interest, promoting social cohesion;
05	Expand advanced information and communication networks and infrastructures and encourage their increasing use by citizens, businesses and public administration;
06	Enhance the quality and efficiency of territorial management by promoting informed, active and responsible participation of citizens and institutions.

Galicia – Spain

Land and urban policies are other of those that in Spain are transferred to the autonomous communities. Since 2002 the Galician urban planning legislation has been developing the concept that the soil is a scarce good and that we must protect among them the soil that has a special value. This legislation tries to avoid the loss of the green area through its solidification and to recover the maximum areas grays and browns that had been transformed in the past and can re-naturalize again.

In this sense, policies of consolidation and densification of already transformed areas have been developed. The extensions of urbanization have been limited both through urbanizable land that must now be contiguous to urban land, as well as isolated single-family homes, being prohibited in rustic land in general, with the exception of those linked to agricultural farms. It is allowed the construction within or in the surroundings of traditional rural centers, it is authentic specificity of the settlements in Galicia.

In this way the population is concentrated for the provision of services, investments are rationalized and energy expenses are minimized, and above all, the transformation of natural soil with its urbanization is decreased.

In almost all cities, programs and strategies have been developed for the rehabilitation of areas already built, the filling of urban voids within the cities, and the development of urbanizable land has been hindered, prohibiting new developments not contiguous to urban land.

Autonomous urban planning legislation has also defined the soils to be protected and specialized according to their intrinsic characteristics, and catalogs and land use plans are being developed at the autonomous level according to their aptitudes.

At the urban level there is another strategy that most of the Galician cities are facing and that was promoted by the Urban Agenda of the Eixo Atlántico. The renaturation of our cities, the increase of green areas and trees in our public spaces and in general the requalification of natural areas in or near cities such as river channels, coastline, etc ...

002. Water

Portugal

In the urban water cycle, the strategy that was in place between 2014 and 2020, called "PENSAAR 2020 - A new strategy for the water supply and wastewater sanitation sector (2014 - 2020)", is no longer focused on infrastructure to increase coverage and focuses on asset management, operation and the quality of services provided with comprehensive sustainability.

This strategy is perfectly aligned with Community strategies and obligations on the management of the urban water and water resources cycle, establishing five strategic objectives for the sector:

- ✓ environmental protection and improvement of the quality of water;
- ✓ improving the quality of the services provided;
- ✓ efficient resource optimization and management;
- ✓ economic, financial, and social sustainability; and
- ✓ basic and cross-cutting conditions, including increased information available, adaptation to climate change, prevention of natural disasters and risks, innovation, among others.

In the field of urban water cycle, the Urban Wastewater Directive (DARU – Directive 91/271/EC) is a "previous requisite" for achieving environmental objectives, as it aims to protect the environment from the harmful effects of untreated urban waste discharge. Compliance with this Directive is one of the priorities for Portugal's allocation of Community funds.

There has also been significant progress in the quality of water for human consumption. The percentage of quality water for human consumption shows a positive trend in recent years, with values of 98% of controlled water with good quality in 2011, thus being an remarkable progress in



relation to the beginning of the series – in 2000, the value reached was 77.3% - a reflection of the investment made, particularly in the last decade, in the improvement of sanitation systems.

The following specific objectives have been identified:

- ensure the quality and sustainability of services provided to water supply and wastewater sanitation populations;
- optimize the efficient management of existing resources (urban water cycle assets, management of water systems and resources);
- enhancing waste by reducing production and landfilling, increasing selective collection, recycling and recovery in general;
- support cultural and natural heritage as instruments for affirming territories;
- promote the favorable conservation status of species and habitats with legal status of protection and consolidation of knowledge and monitoring of natural values;
- regenerate environmental liabilities, in particular industrial and mining facilities, through both soil decontamination and regeneration and reuse, mitigating the effects on the environment, in particular on water and air quality and public health;
- promote the urban and landscape environmental quality of urban agglomerates.

As regards water supply, priorities should aim at strengthening and improving water consumption monitoring and efficient asset management (including the rehabilitation of public water distribution and water supply systems with the aim of reducing losses), in addition to the development of alternative and non-conventional water sources.

They should also be complemented by measures to ensure the sustainability of the services provided to the population, to improve the operational and environmental efficiency of the water supply and sanitation and to ensure a progressive recovery of costs, integrating the application of the polluter-pays and user-pays principles, ensuring the economic accessibility of the population to the services. Measures covering security in water supply, including the implementation of risk mitigation plans and guarantee of continuity in supply, are also structural to increase the resilience of systems.

The polluter pays principle is incorporated into the national legislative framework, and several fees have been established to incorporate the environmental costs of resource use and pollution generation. Examples of these rates are the water resource rate and the municipal waste management rate, respectively for the water sector and the waste sector, whose revenues have reverted to the financing of projects aimed at reducing the negative impacts on the environment



of the various human practices in their respective sectors. On the other hand, the widespread existence of tariffs, regulated by an independent regulatory body (ERSAR), and applicable to water and waste services, also aims at holding users of services liable for the costs necessary for the proper provision of these services, so as to enable the entities responsible for the provision of services to collect sufficient revenue to ensure the sustainability and continuity of that provision.

The fact that the regulatory body of these services (ERSAR) may impose indemnity on entities that fail to comply with the legislation in this area (and others in its scope) is an important aspect for ensuring compliance. Moreover, at European level, Portugal is one of the few countries benefiting from intervention in this part by an entity independent of the various actors in the sector.

In the field of water resources, it is a priority objective to improve the quality of water bodies in order to comply with the provisions of the Water Framework Directive, and investments that are not exclusively linked to the treatment of urban waste water should be made, naturally safeguarding the application of the polluter pays principle (e.g. the renaturalization of rivers and the replacement of ecological flow rates).

Galicia – Spain

In Spain, water is understood as a public good and a closed system, in such a way that clean water and dirty or treated water are considered within the same system. In Galicia, the intense pluviometric regime and the extensive hydrographic network make it possible to dispose of a large quantity of water obtained through natural routes, with some limitations in certain areas of the Community. In Galicia, 47 hydrographic basins operate, managed by four different organizations. The public entity "Augas de Galicia", which controls practically all the basins and which coordinates with the state waters basins, has special incidence.

It should be noted that the level of water losses in the supply distribution networks (crucial to the extent that the use of water in households generates 72.9% of the total water consumption in the region) is around 22, 28%, an indicator similar to the national average but in any case excessive.

The quality of water in Galicia is considered mostly good, although it is affected by urban and industrial effluents and by agricultural pollutants. With a view to improving quality, the Galician Sanitation Plan has been launched, in order to fulfill the quality commitment required in the National Sanitation and Purification Plan. In any case, the data collected improves the national average, although the objectives set have not been reached. It is important to continue improving

these figures in order to achieve fully efficient management of urban water services. In recent years, Galicia has made a significant investment effort in water treatment plants, reaching the figure of 1,000 million investment, largely from European funds, even so, it is still necessary to maintain this investment effort and pay greater attention to the maintenance of these plants. treatment plants built and managed by the municipalities. To collaborate in this regard, the Autonomous Government has proposed the creation of a regional public company with the participation of local entities on a voluntary basis to improve the management of water treatment, both supply and treatment.

The total volume of wastewater treated in Galicia with respect to the total amount of wastewater collected is slightly lower than that of the national group (85.26% in Galicia, compared to 87.8%), possibly caused by the dispersion of its population and by the difficulty of reaching the dispersed population with the collection network. The special threat posed to marine aquaculture by microbiological contamination of the estuaries caused by the poor operation of the sanitation systems in times of rain, requires further improvement and completion of what has already been achieved in the national and regional plan for sanitation, water treatment waste and sewage sludge. It constitutes a double threat, on the one hand, from the economic point of view, as it is a determining factor for the classification of areas of marine fish farming, shellfish farming and miticulture (activities that employ more than 6,000 people and represent more than 25% of the fishing sector) and for tourism; on the other hand, reputation for product quality.

At the municipal level, with some exceptions such as EMALCSA, the public company of the city of A Coruña, most Galician cities manage the water supply through concessions to private companies. Almost all of them, whether publicly or privately managed, have plans for modernization, responsible consumption, reuse of water, minimization of losses, improvement and renewal of the network, automation of systems with Smart city tools and energy efficiency policies, and control and improvement of water quality among others.

003. Waste

Portugal

As a result of the effort made in recent years, the Portuguese territory is currently equipped with urban waste management networks and infrastructures (most of which have been the subject of Community co-financing), with the entire population being served by collection systems and municipal waste treatment infrastructures, such as landfills, sorting plants, mechanical and biological treatment facilities and waste energy recovery facilities.

The total production of urban wastes in mainland Portugal in 2012 was approximately 4.528 million tons, representing a decrease of about 7.4% compared to 2011. This figure is currently below the national target foreseen in PERSU II for the same year, which was 4.768 million tons, representing a capitation of about 454 kg/inhabitant/Year

To achieve the demanding 2020 targets, existing data point to the need to continue to prioritize:

- the decrease in the capitation of waste;
- increased material recycling of municipal waste, and
- the increase in the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfills, increasing its organic recovery and recovery in general.

The needs at the level of urban waste are framed by the "Strategic Plan for Urban Waste Management (PERSU 2020)", which defines the continent's urban waste strategy for the period 2014-2020. The main objectives of this plan are to ensure compliance with community targets for urban wastes management ("preparation for reuse and recycling" and "landfill urban wastes diversion"), focusing on the recovery of waste as a resource and strongly promoting the application of the principles of the waste management hierarchy in force.

Water and sanitation services are a crucial sector in the field of environmental protection and resource efficiency, constituting a basic and essential service for the lives of populations. In recent decades, the national territory has been endowed with a vast network of infrastructure in this area (most of which has been the subject of community co-financing), allowing to improve the service of water supply and the coverage of wastewater sanitation services.

The improvements in the treatment of urban wastewater are not unrelated to the excellence and increase in the number of bathing waters recorded in Portugal in recent years. In 2012, 82% of the inland bathing waters had "Excellent" or "Good" quality and 96.6% of coastal bathing waters were classified as "Excellent" and "Good" quality. According to the results obtained in WISE Portugal ranks 7th among the 27 Member States of the European Union regarding bathing water quality obtained in 2011.



Galicia – Spain

Although the waste policy in Spain is delegated to the City Councils, there are both national and regional plans and strategies to order and direct their management.

The State Program for the Prevention of Waste 2014-2020, develops the waste prevention policy, in accordance with current regulations to advance in meeting the objective of reducing the waste generated in 2020 by 10% with respect to the weight of waste generated in 2010. An objective that, although the period when this report is written is not yet closed, it seems that it will not be achieved. This program is configured around four strategic lines aimed at influencing the key elements of waste prevention:

- reduction of the amount of waste,
- reuse and lengthening the shelf life of products,
- reduction of the content of harmful substances in materials and products, and
- reduction of the adverse impacts on human health and the environment of the waste generated

Each strategic line identifies the products or sectors of activity in which priority is given, proposing the prevention measures that have been most effective in each of the areas. Following the classification established in Annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive and from the Waste Law, to the design, production and distribution phase of products, and to the consumption and use phase. The implementation of these measures depends on multiple actions in different areas in which the following agents are involved:

- manufacturers, the distribution sector and the service sector,
- consumers and end users, and Public Administrations.

In Galicia, it has also approved a waste strategy at the regional level and a circular economy strategy that will be explained later in this report but which orders and directs all the waste collection and treatment activity. Specifically on the subject of garbage there is the Urban Waste Management Plan of Galicia 2010-2020 and the Industrial Waste Management Plan of Galicia 2016-2022, both already in development and more specifically the Waste management program for construction and demolition products of Galicia 2013-2016.

As mentioned, although they are municipal competencies, most of the Galician municipalities have delegated this competency to an autonomous public company, SOGAMA, which performs this work in exchange for a fee paid by citizens. Only two areas in Galicia, in the Barbanza through the Lousame plant, and in the A Coruña metropolitan area through Nostian plant, have remained

apart from this system. Of the 313 Galician municipalities, SOGAMA manages the Yellow Bag (light packaging) in 285 councils, and the Black Bag (remaining fraction) in 295 of them, serving a population of 2,242,139 inhabitants.

SOGAMA thus defines its tasks:

- Prevention, through measures to avoid the generation of waste under the maxim that "the best waste is the one that is not produced".
- Reduction, applying criteria linked to rational consumption.
- Preparation for reuse, extending the shelf life of products before they become waste.
- Recycle, separate waste by type and deposit it in the appropriate containers.
- Valorization of materials and / or energy, recovering the recyclable materials contained in the waste and transforming the non-recyclable part into energy.
- Dumping, the last option given its negative impact on the environment and public health.

There are two waste fractions on which Sogama focuses its activity: yellow bag and black bag.

The yellow bag picks up the materials collected selectively through the yellow containers (cans, bricks and plastic containers), which the company selects by type at its facilities, sending them to recycling centers.

The black bag represents the remaining fraction placed in conventional green containers, which Sogama recovers materially, separating the recyclable elements contained in it (steel, aluminum and glass), and energetically, transforming the non-recyclable part into electricity.

This public entity does not have competences over the waste originally introduced in the blue container (paper and cardboard), green igloo (glass containers), battery container and clean points (special waste such as bulky, electrical and electronic equipment - WEEE -, oils , fluorescent, etc.), assumed by authorized managers for each type.

In all Galician cities, the prevention of waste generation is the main commitment of waste policy as it is the one that provides the most environmental benefits, which is why it occupies the first position in the waste hierarchy and is key to moving towards a Europe Efficient in the use of the resources of the 2020 Strategy of the European Union.

These policies and strategies are focusing on the sustainable management of waste, the circular economy and the efficiency of resources, focusing them from areas such as new technologies, the



energy recovery of the non-recyclable fraction, climate change, the strategy of the three “R” (Reduction, Reuse and Recycling), eliminate plastics in the sea and increase responsibility, awareness and environmental education, among others.

Most of the cities are incorporating technologies in waste management (R + D + i, robotics, biological treatment, hazardous waste, energy recovery, efficiency); digital innovation (Big Data, artificial intelligence, internet of things, fourth industrial revolution in waste management). But also try to work into climate change (green jobs, new opportunities, low carbon economy, problem of high waste production); social innovation (education and communication; sanitary waste management; sustainable consumption; waste management in emerging countries. Other important issues are governance and legal issues; waste management planning; financing; new transition cities), and marine pollution (avoiding uncontrolled dumping , types of plastic waste reaching the oceans, microplastics, recycled plastics, oils, etc.).

004. Urban renewal

Galicia- Spain

Galicia has recently approved a new urban rehabilitation and regeneration law that tries to facilitate the recovery of historic centers. The law introduces new tools and facilitates the intervention of the administrations to reverse the deterioration suffered by some of the Galician historical centers. The creation of the so-called REVIT areas is also relevant, with the creation of specific offices and the purchase of buildings by the autonomous authority as catalysts for the intervention.

Most of the cities of the Eixo Atlántico have written their EDUSIS focused on urban regeneration, starting with public spaces and continuing with the rehabilitation of public buildings, especially from an energy efficiency perspective, and in parallel supporting housing rehabilitation from public aid to rehabilitation programs.

The regeneration of public space and building is not enough for this urban regeneration objective, the intervention must be global, also carrying out a social, economic regeneration and with the participation and involvement of neighbors. This transversal vision, which not only works in urban or environmental aspects but also means a global transformation of the neighborhood, starting with the integration of people, the improvement of their quality of life and the economic projection of many areas with enormous problems and difficulties with the implementation of financial and social aids and programs.

In general, we can say that all EDUSIS in the cities of the Eixo Atlántico share this philosophy, have it as the foundation of their strategy and develop it in their cities, either globally or intensifying it in some area of special need. The intervention, when it comes to acting in already inhabited neighborhoods, always has the objective of trying to achieve criteria of global sustainability, not only in urban and architectural aspects, but also in social and economic aspects.

Among the improvements that are incorporated into public space within DUSI strategies, it is worth mentioning pedestrianization, the incorporation of soft mobility, the re-naturalization and incorporation of green elements, the improvement of urbanization in general and the increase in public surface.

These urban regeneration actions must include the redefinition of the urbanization of public space as such, but they also incorporate activities or even recycle part of that space to incorporate new buildings with the necessary uses, including housing.

In many of the neighborhoods there is a need and opportunity to outsource, to rehabilitate existing buildings, to create internal networks using empty premises, to incorporate new uses in open spaces, to link activity and public space, which are actions that are not only necessary but essential in these cases. The inclusion in these spaces of new uses, especially tertiary ones and the improvement and rehabilitation of existing ones, aims to help improve urban dynamics from a socio-economic point of view and thereby also do so in the general environment of the neighborhood.

Rehabilitation, urban regeneration, compared to the new extension, implies a clear sustainable policy since it generates less transformation of virgin soil, with much less land occupation, which will allow preserving and protecting natural and rural areas without urban planning. By reusing already built-up areas of the city, many displacements are also avoided, since the extensions are usually far from the centers for generating mobility. The rehabilitation and recycling of neighborhoods have enormous economic and energy repercussions. The fact of not having to demolish buildings to later rebuild new structures, not having to build new infrastructures for these expansion areas or not having to extend service networks are key aspects of this saving.

Obviously, the redefinition of policies related to services are included so that they have an environmental component. Among them they must be a priority; the management of the complete water cycle, with the recycling of the use of rainwater, the incorporation of renewable energies, the integral treatment of solid waste, the fight against atmospheric pollution both in noise and pollution, the use of recycling materials, and all aspects more related to urban design such as the increase in green areas, pedestrianization, alternative mobility, etc. The objective in a complete recycling of the neighborhood is to turn it into an authentic "green neighborhood", where environmental policies are at the base of new interventions and activities.



Portugal

The urban expansion of cities, through the widening of urban perimeters and often, on the basis of dispersed construction, has contributed to the depopulation of the interior and rural areas, as well as urban centers and their degradation, resulting in high environmental and social costs, namely the existence of peripheral and disqualified urban areas and the correlative excessive consumption of natural resources and increased commuting movements, highly polluting and energy consumers.

In 2012, Portugal had a growth of the housing stock based on new construction, and the weight of rehabilitation in the construction sector, with regard to the volume of production, represented only 8%, a percentage reduced when compared to the average of the countries of Europe to 28, which was 26% (source: Euroconstruct, FIEC and AECOPS, and IFRRU 2020).

However, about 900,000 buildings (about 27% of the buildings) had repair needs, and more than 380,000 had medium or large repair needs, with great transversality in terms of national territory (INE, Census 2011).

The Partnership Agreement established between Portugal and the European Commission enshrines sustainable urban development by mobilizing investment priorities aimed at reducing CO₂ emissions and promoting more sustainable urban mobility systems (PI 4.5); improving the urban environment and revitalizing cities, more focused on interventions aimed at qualifying the building (including housing (PI 6.5); and the rehabilitation and physical, economic and social regeneration of disadvantaged communities and urban areas, more focused on integrated interventions with physical (including built) and social components, particularly in social neighborhoods or other urban areas where disadvantaged communities reside (PI 9.8).

Sustainable urban development should be allocated at least 5 % of the ERDF resources allocated at national level to the investment objective in growth and jobs and can be regulated through integrated territorial investments or through a specific operational program, or a specific priority axis. In Portugal the option was to create an autonomous axis in the Regional Operational Programs (POR) of the North, Center, Lisbon and Alentejo that includes the components of regeneration and urban revitalization in the urban centers of higher level³ of the PNPOT / PROT.

The mobilization of financial instruments for the regeneration and physical, economic and social revitalization in urban areas is part of the new guidelines of European regional policy, which raise the potential of repayable support and, in particular, of financial instruments, in maximizing the effect of the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) by virtue of their ability to combine different forms of public and private resources, for the sake of public policy objectives, as well as ensuring a renewable flow of financial resources for strategic investments, supporting long-term sustainable investments and enhancing the growth potential of the European Union.

In this context, it has been determined in the text of the OPs that urban rehabilitation interventions in private housing and privately owned buildings can only be supported exclusively through financial instruments.

The creation of a financial instrument dedicated specifically to promote access to funding for urban rehabilitation and revitalization, including the promotion of energy efficiency, has been established in addition to housing rehabilitation investments for individuals, with more favorable conditions than those available on the market.

Urban renewal

Grounds	Given the strategic importance of urban spaces for territorial cohesion and competitiveness, public policies for the qualification of the urban environment need to be pursued because of their impact on improving people's quality of life and enhancing the attractiveness and competitiveness of cities. It is important to invest in urban and environmental qualification, the reconversion of decommissioned industrial spaces and the creation of new development dynamics that value the main assets.
Investment priority	6.5 – Adoption of measures to improve the urban environment, revitalise cities, recover and decontaminate abandoned industrial areas, including reconversion areas, reduce air pollution and promote noise reduction measures.
Interventions	Full rehabilitation of buildings, including housing, equipment for the use of trade and/or services. Rehabilitation and conversion of abandoned industrial spaces and units, in particular for housing, public equipment, trade and/or services.

005. Energy transition

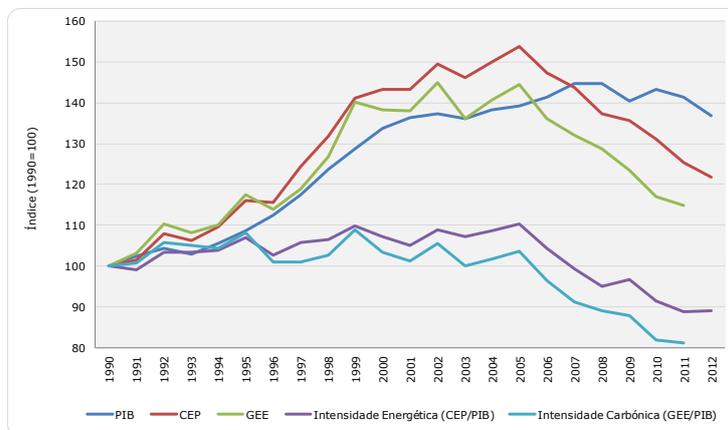
Portugal

Portugal aims to be able to create more wealth, with lower energy consumption and lower greenhouse gas emissions, accelerating its transition path to a low-carbon economy. Putting Portugal on the path to sustainable growth is the big challenge.

Evolution of GDP (by volume), Primary Energy Consumption (CEP) and GHG emissions (1990=100)

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SPAIN/PORTUGAL



Fontes: Cálculos APA, I.P. com base em dados do INE, I.P. e da DGEG

Considering the diagnosis and measures foreseen in the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (PNAEE) and the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (PNAER), the main challenges to be pursued in this vector in the current programming cycle are:

- ✓ Comply with all the commitments made by Portugal in this matter in the most economically rational way;
- ✓ Significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions within a framework of sustainability and low carbon;
- ✓ Increase energy efficiency and efficient use of resources;
- ✓ Contribute to increasing the competitiveness of the economy by reducing: consumption and costs associated with the functioning of businesses and the public sector, freeing up resources to boost domestic demand and new investments; and energy costs in household consumption;
- ✓ Enhance liberalized, competitive and sustainable energy markets.

Promoting the production of renewable energy and increasing energy efficiency are key contributions to the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Last years, the focus has been placed on these areas focused mainly on investment in renewable energy sources (notably onshore wind and hydropower) and natural gas combined cycle plants, based on a scenario of maintenance or increased demand/consumption.

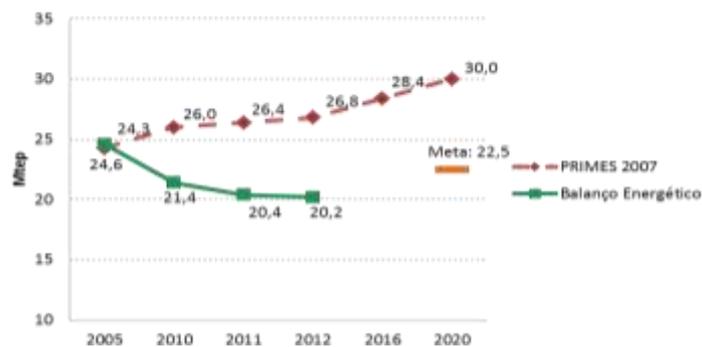
The initial objective of energy efficiency action plans in the various Member States was to reduce annually by 2016 the equivalent of 1% of average final energy consumption in 2001-2005. For 2020, the Community target establishes the mandatory reduction of primary energy consumption by 20%, and through the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (PNAEE), this overall target has been reinforced to 25%, and a specific target of 30% has been set for public administration.

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The expected evolution of energy consumption by 2020 according to the Primes 2007 model and the evolution of real energy consumption (according to the Energy Balance) shows a very sharp reduction in energy consumption as a result of the energy efficiency actions implemented and also the economic slowdown that has occurred.

Evolution of Energy Consumption



Source: DGEG

Portugal's energy dependence is historically high due to the lack of fossil endogenous energy resources, with the consequent impacts on the national economy. Nevertheless, the incorporation of renewable energies into the energy mix, as well as efforts to increase energy efficiency, have resulted in a decrease in energy dependence.

Thus, the main priority of intervention in the transition to a low-carbon economy is the promotion of energy efficiency with a view to reducing energy consumption.

The energy efficiency actions being implemented cover all sectors of the economy, with priority being given to sectors with the greatest energy consumption burden, with particular relevance to transport, industry and buildings.

In view of its role in energy efficiency, it is necessary to invest in the implementation of smart energy networks to achieve:

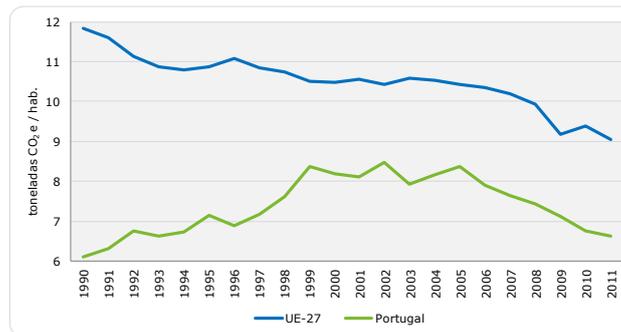
- ✓ a more appropriate balance between demand and delivery of energy to the grid, with the resulting efficiency gains and the resulting economic and environmental advantages for the national electricity system;
- ✓ a better knowledge of energy consumption by final consumers, inducing more rational and economically sustainable behaviors; and
- ✓ an integration of renewable energies into the grid, in particular at the level of decentralized production.

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In the 1990s there was a strong growth in national CO₂ emissions, followed by a slowdown in the early 2000s, and this trend reversed between 2005 and 2010, even with a 18.4% decrease in national emissions due to the increase in energy production from a renewable source.

GHD emissions



Source: Cálculos APA, I.P. com base em dados da AEA, do Eurostat (2013) e do INE, I.P. (2013a)

The National Plan for Climate Change (PNAC 2020) sets out priority measures to be implemented in 2014-2020:

- ✓ O investimento em eficiência e baixo carbono, a todos os níveis - residencial e serviços; transportes; indústria; energia; agricultura - como forma de consolidar um padrão de consumo de energia mais sustentável;
- ✓ Investment in efficiency and low carbon, at all levels - residential and services; transport; industry; energy; agriculture - as a way of consolidating a more sustainable energy consumption pattern;
- ✓ Production and integration of renewable energies contributing to a European electricity transmission system that allows the balance of loads between national systems;
- ✓ support for the implementation of energy-intensive rationalization measures in industry for CELE sectors;
- ✓ support for the dissemination of electric vehicles and efficient fleets, as well as the implementation of mobility plans and measures to streamlining consumption in transport;
- ✓ Support for the implementation of microgeneration (e.g. solar thermal, efficient windows, heat pumps) and support the dissemination of efficient appliances, for the residential and service area;
- ✓ In agriculture, forest and livestock, support for carbon sequestration; structural forest prevention (including fire prevention); support for new afforestation; energy efficiency support on intensive farms;
- ✓ support for the reduction of fertilizer application; support for the implementation of renewables on farms and support for the management and energy recovery of livestock effluents;

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- ✓ In the waste sector, encourage management models oriented to prevention and recovery, both with the energy sector (energy recovery of municipal waste and fuels derived from waste), and with industry (material recovery);
- ✓ Support for local low-carbon measures, including the development of local low-carbon plans, low-carbon measures in urban rehabilitation and support for equipment and infrastructure and sustainable mobility in an area to improve competitiveness and associated services.

The National Low Carbon Roadmap (RNBC) aims to analyze the technical and economic feasibility of trajectories to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Portugal by 2050, leading to a competitive and low-carbon economy.

For low carbon trajectories, with associated costs within the country's possibilities, greater energy efficiency associated with the introduction of new technologies, more efficient management of resources and increasing electrification accompanied by greater penetration of renewable energy sources contribute. According to RNBC, the transition to a competitive low-carbon economy has the following advantages for Portugal:

- ✓ Lower energy dependence, reaching in 2050 values of the order of 50%;
- ✓ Savings on the trade balance of energy products that can reach in 2050 values of 500-1200 M€;
- ✓ Generating green jobs;
- ✓ Incentive to research and development;
- ✓ Reduction damage costs that can reach 240 M€ in 2050;
- ✓ Reduction of acidifying emissions;
- ✓ Better public health.

The design of the interventions developed in the thematic OP (single-fund Cohesion Fund) and regional programs (ERDF) took into account the complementarity of the Fund's actions, the territorial scale of the policy and its effects and the definition of a clear boundary of action that eliminates the duplication of support provision. So, we have:



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- promoting energy efficiency (which will always be projects that present integrated solutions in the field of energy efficiency, including the possible use of renewable energy in enterprises is promoted by direct support to companies in all sectors of activity, through a financial instrument to be developed.

All support is preceded by an audit / studies / energy analysis that will allow the company to structure a project and make the final application. The cost of this audit/energy studies/analysis audit will only be co-financed if investments are achieved and no mandatory audits are eligible by law. The Financial Instrument to finance projects supported under this thematic objective will be financed by the Por and developed in the field of Sustainability and Resource Efficiency.

- Energy efficiency in the housing sector covers the sector across the board, and there are also two vectors, in which the former will have as its sole object social housing, with support for energy efficiency in the lost background modality, mobilized under the regional Ops.

The second vector is reserved for private promoters (in this case the support will be reimbursable and will be operationalized in the SEUR PO using a financial instrument). National funding criteria based on cost effectiveness and initial level of energy performance are indicated at the level of operational programs.

- In public infrastructure, support for the use of energy efficiency is promoted in two vectors, with the thematic OP being the infrastructures of the Central Administration and the ROP of the Local Administration.
- Support for the installation of intelligent systems and the development and implementation of smart grids, through the development of pilot projects of the electricity grid, the sole responsibility of the thematic OP in order to ensure the territorial scope of these experiences.
- The promotion of urban mobility with low carbon strategies for all types of territories, through the development of integrated sustainable mobility plans, promoted in the ROP.
- promoting sustainable, low-carbon mobility, pursued in the SEUR OP, delivers support, including (i) the implementation of energy efficiency measures and rationalization of consumption in public road and urban passenger transport; (ii) sustainable mobility in public administration; (iii) to electric mobility.

Galicia- Spain

The energy aspects and the energy transition towards a low carbon economy and as far as possible neutral in greenhouse gas emissions is one of the priority axes of the ERDF 2014-2020 Operational Program, which facilitates its financing and implementation, especially the OT4 axis: Favoring the transition to a low carbon economy is of special importance.



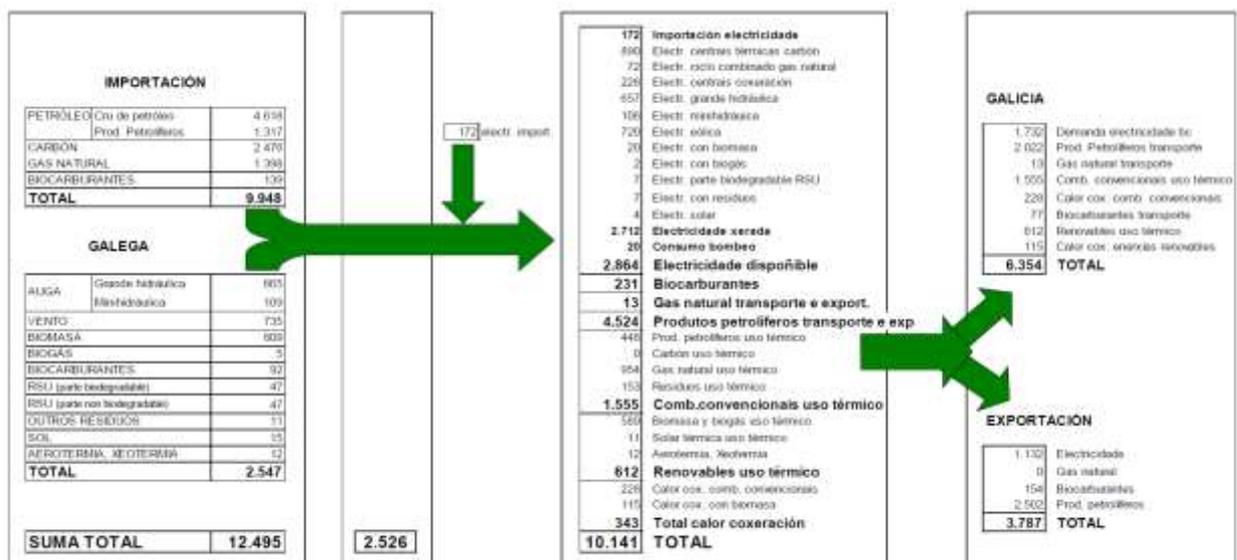
EURE STATE OF PLAY REGIONAL REPORT

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Both the government of Spain and Galicia have been implementing energy transition policies for years, it is true that with different intensities depending on the political moment, although it can be said that the last governments regardless the political color, they have made progress towards this goal of energy transition and economic decarbonisation.

This policy is specified in the promotion of the production and distribution of energy from renewable sources in all social and economic areas, the promotion of energy efficiency, the intelligent management of energy, and the promotion of the reduction strategy of carbon for all types of territory, especially in urban areas, including the promotion of sustainable multimodal urban mobility and adaptation measures with mitigation effects.

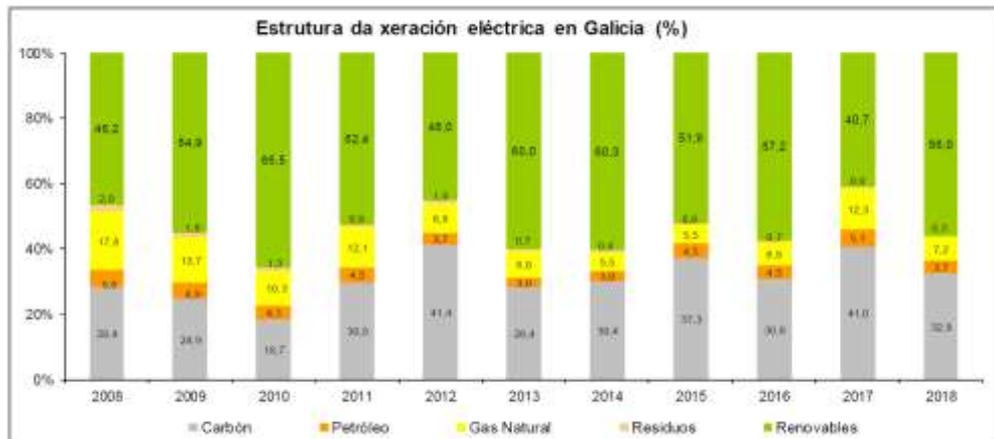
Below are some tables and data from the latest energy balance for Galicia published by the INEGA (Institute of Energy of Galicia) in 2019 with data from 2018, which explain the current situation in consumption and types of energy used.



ENERGY FLOW DIAGRAM year 2018 (ktep)

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Renewable energies continue to increase their presence and a basic role in the Galician energy scenario, their participation in gross final energy consumption (second indicator of the EU Directive 2018/2001) was 37.2% in 2018, a higher percentage to that of 2017 (35.0%).

In Galicia, in 2018, 56% of the electricity generated comes from renewable sources, with wind energy providing 27% of the electricity generated. Biomass (solid biomass, biomass residues and biogas) represented the most important contribution, with 31.9%, of the consumption of Galician primary energy.

In the field of bioethanol production from imported cereals, it is important to note that 35% of the total produced in Spain was generated in Galicia.

One of the objectives for the year 2020 in Spain is to achieve a penetration of renewable energy sources in the final energy consumption of 35%, in Galicia it already reached 37.2% in 2018. And due to the projects of wind farms and biomass plants that have just been inaugurated or are about to do so, it is foreseeable that these data will improve significantly in the year 2019 and 2020. The 2018-2020 Galicia Energy Guidelines set a target for the year 2020 of 45%, that predictably is achieved or even widely exceeded.

Without being an officially published data, but it was communicated by the administration, Galicia generated 11.2 million megawatt-hours (MWh) in the first eight months of 2019. Of that electricity, 7.1 million MWh comes from renewable sources, which represents a 63% penetration rate of renewable energies in the Galician electricity sector, well above the country's average which, in that same period, generated 36%, according to data from Red Eléctrica de España. With the closure of the As Pontes thermal power plant during 2020, this percentage will increase considerably.

The Integrated Regional Energy and Climate Plan 2019-2023, recently approved by the Galician Government to specify in this four-year period the investments and actions to combat climate change and to develop this energy transition define 10 objectives, 34 lines of action and 170

concrete measures against climate change. Many of these objectives, lines and actions are linked to energy, some of these energy objectives are: Drastically reduce GHG emissions, increase CO2 absorption through sustainable land management, develop and maintain observation networks and adapted climate models, to influence education and social awareness, guarantee the commitment of the Galician Public Administration.

OBJECTIVE 1: Drastic reduction of GHG emissions in Galicia

- Line of action 1: Implement the culture of energy efficiency in society
- Line of action 2: Go to an energy model with low emissions
- Line of action 3: Increase the competitiveness of the industry by reducing its carbon footprint
- Line of action 4: Increase the available alternatives in favor of sustainable mobility
- Line of action 5: Convert the primary sector to hypocarbonic
- Line of action 6: Less waste, less emissions

OBJECTIVE 1: Drastic reduction of GHG emissions in Galicia

Action line 1: Implementing a culture of energy efficiency in society

Society as a whole, as a necessary agent for change, is key to laying the foundations for a more rational, efficient and committed consumption model in the fight against climate change. The strategy wants, with this line of action, to offer its support to the projects of saving and energetic efficiency in the field of the building and of the sector of diffuse industrial activities, fundamentally SMEs.

This work is also transferred to the Galician Public Administration, where the Xunta wants to continue its planning work in institutional infrastructures and public services and play an exemplary role in energy saving and efficiency.

Programming / implementation

- Energy efficiency actions in the residential sector to reduce carbon emissions
- Actions aimed at rehabilitating the envelope of subsidized housing to reduce carbon emissions
- Registration of energy efficiency certificates for buildings
- Promotion of ICT in the home as a tool for energy optimization
- Analyze the possibility of establishing fiscal incentives for improvement related to energy saving and efficiency
- Improving the energy efficiency of wastewater treatment facilities in Galicia

- Normative and regulatory development to improve the level of savings and energy efficiency of the Galician energy system

In study

- Analyze the possibility of establishing tax incentives in personal income tax for the improvement related to saving and energy efficiency
- Energy efficiency actions aimed at people in a situation of energy poverty

Line of action 2: Towards a low-emission energy model

This line of action necessarily leads to the greater presence of renewable energies (electric and non-electric) in the energy mix of Galicia to the detriment of fossils, with actions aimed at the production of primary energy and the generation of electricity and heat for self-consumption in every sector. In the industrial fabric, and in the residential, commercial and institutional sector, where centralized heat and cold production networks or district heatings, are called upon to play an important trick in the design of eco-neighborhoods and sustainable cities.

By 2030, a GHG reduction of 24.6% is estimated compared to 1990. In parallel with the significant increase in renewable energies (electric and non-electric), greater gasification is projected in urban and industrial environments, to the detriment of diesel and fuel oil, which can be used later by technologies based on renewable gas. As low-carbon energy options (electrification and renewable gas) are viable in different sectors, their gradual implementation to the detriment of fossil fuels will be encouraged. With the majority use of renewable energies (electric and non-electric) and highly efficient technologies with a minimum energy consumption, to achieve, as long as it is technically and economically viable, a total decarbonization towards the year 2050.

Programming / implementation

- Promotion of the wind sector (new parks, repowering of existing ones, planning of evacuation structures)
- Promotion of electricity generation with other renewable sources (photovoltaics, rehabilitation of hydraulic power plants, biomass, biogas, marine energy, ...)
- Development of the thermal biomass strategy (incentive plan for the installation of biomass boilers and district heating)
- Incentive plan for other renewable energies
- Promotion of R & D & I in marine energy



- Deduction for investment in air conditioning and/or domestic hot water installations that use renewable energies in the habitual home and intended exclusively for self-consumption
- Promotion of the development and modernization of electricity transmission and distribution networks
- Promotion of the development of gas transmission and distribution networks
- Increased penetration of gas use (municipalities, industrial estates, ports)

Line of action 3: Increase the competitiveness of the industry by reducing its carbon footprint

In addition to the proposed actions on energy efficiency and the use of renewable energies, the battery of actions proposed for this sector, with a horizon of 2030, seeks to improve the competitiveness of Galician industry through processes of technological innovation. This innovation comes through digital and eco-efficient redesign of processes, which result in the reduction of GHG emissions, through specific financing mechanisms, voluntary agreements with the sector and public programs that promote business excellence.

Programming / implementation

- Aid for energy saving and efficiency projects in the industrial and service sector (energy audits, improvement and replacement of equipment ...)
- Elaboration of sectorial studies and development of demonstrative projects of saving and energetic efficiency in strategic sectors of the Galician economy
- Actions to improve access to logistics platforms
- Encourage the eco-efficient redesign of industrial processes, both in the management of logistics flows and in investment decisions "end-of-pipe technologies"
- Design a public program for systematization of operational excellence, data capture and process virtualization, as a prelude to the incorporation of technologies based on Industria Conecta 4.0

In study

- Studies on the generation and use of biogas potential in industries, WWTPs, MSW and agricultural and livestock facilities
- Reduction of the Environmental Impact of Fluorinated Gases through Essential Facilitating Technologies

Line of action 4: Increase the alternatives available in favor of sustainable mobility



Transport is the sector that consumes the most energy in Galicia. To counteract this situation, limit, and reduce the increase in GHG emissions, the strategy has included a series of actions. These include, on the one hand, renewing the vehicle fleet by promoting those solutions that have a lower emission rate and that promote the electric mobility and, on the other hand, for providing viable alternatives to the user in order to reduce vehicle use.

Another aspect on which the reduction of emissions in this sector must be based is the inclusion of mitigation criteria in land use planning and mobility, the promotion of public transport and the application of deterrent actions to the use of private vehicles in urban environments. For the transport of goods, it is committed to the promotion of multimodal maritime-land transport, and the use of transitional fuels such as LPG or NLG.

Programming / implementation

- Fostering modal interchange to more efficient transport by promoting public transport
- Promotion of modal shift to more efficient transport by promoting collective transport in metropolitan areas
- Promotion of intermodality between the different types of land transport: Intermodal stations
- Development of intelligent transport and mobility systems
- Actions to support the development of sustainable urban and interurban mobility: pedestrian and bicycle paths
- Promote the use of alternative vehicles and recharging infrastructures in the maritime and terrestrial fields (electric car, LNG, CNG)
- Development of intelligent transport and mobility systems

In study

- Promotion of the implementation of the electric vehicle
- Promotion of the improvement of the logistics function in Galicia

Line of action 5: Convert the primary sector into hypocarbon

The livestock sector has maintained stable GHG emissions since 2005. In addition to methane emissions due to enteric fermentation and emissions from fuel consumption of agricultural machinery, there are other categories related to manure management and the use of nitrogen-producing fertilizers that produces significant methane and nitrous oxide.

Emission reduction measures in these sectors go through the training of farmers so that proper use of fertilization is made, and soil carbon losses are avoided. In the case of manure and slurry management, its application in the soil must be optimized and the potential offered by biogas for self-consumption must be taken advantage of.

As a mitigation tool, organic farming and integrated production are presented as more sustainable agricultural production systems with lower consumption of nitrogen compounds. In this sense, the strategy boosts both types of production, in line with the upward trend experienced in recent years.

In the fisheries sector, the measures include the renewal and improvement of the energy efficiency of the motorization of the fleet operating in national fisheries, as well as the use of less polluting transition fuels.

Programming / implementation

- Promotion of the use of facilities, common equipment and agricultural machinery in an associative regime
- Investments in livestock management in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Promotion of sustainable farms (including those intended for organic farming)
- Increasing energy efficiency and reducing the environmental impact of the fishing sector
- Increasing energy efficiency and reducing the environmental impact of the aquaculture sector
- Reduce the carbon footprint and increase the use of clean or renewable energy in the fisheries sector
- Support for pilot projects for the development of new products, practices, processes and technologies in the agroforestry field (fertilizer management and climate change mitigation)

Line of action 6: Less waste, less emissions

GHG emissions in this sector are associated with waste incineration, landfilling, as well as other waste treatments (wastewater treatment, biogas production, compost production, etc.).

The development of the circular economy is one of the pillars on which the Galician Climate Change and Energy Strategy 2050 is based, due to its potential to prevent and reduce waste generation, reduce the use of resources and limit energy consumption. The actions taken are equally aligned, with the objectives defined by the EU directive package "Waste Package" which



determines the different time scenarios, to achieve the percentages of recycling established by type of material and a 10% reduction in the entry of waste into landfills.

These actions should be harmonized through protocols and voluntary agreements with key actors in the sector, the provision of necessary infrastructure and planning in the management of waste in the short, medium and long term.

Programming / implementation

- Expansion of SOGAMA (Galician waste treatment plant) (reduction of emissions from increased recycling of non-incinerated plastics)
- Promotion of composting
- Reduction of food waste
- Reinforcement in the endowment of containers
- Actions derived from the implementation of the Circular Economy Strategy

All the municipalities of the Eixo Atlántico and therefore, all those with DUSI strategies, have implemented and continue to develop local actions for this energy transition. In fact, all of the nine Galician DUSI strategies incorporate projects related to OT4 and propose as one of their main axes the transition towards a low-carbon economy. Especially focused on the issues of energy efficiency in buildings and lighting and especially mobility, making this topic its central idea, as in the cases of A Coruña or Pontevedra, among others.

006. Sustainable Urban mobility

Portugal

The financing of operations related to urban mobility is conditioned by the existence of a **Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan**, defined at NUTS III level.

In addition to the plans themselves, some of the types of operations subject to support include:

- Construction of bicycle paths or pedestrian paths, excluding those for leisure purposes as their main objective, and may require the elimination of points of accumulation of accidents involving pedestrians and cyclists;

- Improvement of integrated ticketing solutions;
- Investments in intelligent road traffic control systems equipment, where the relevant contribution to GHG reduction is proven;
- Improvement of the network of public transport interfaces, paying particular attention to the quality of the service provided, its accessibility to pedestrians and bicycles, its functional organization and its urban insertion in the territory;
- Actions to reduce stove gas emissions in high-concentration areas
- Structuring of high-demand urban corridors, in particular by prioritizing access to infrastructure by public transport and soft modes, including creating specific "on-site" corridors;
- Adoption of information systems to users in real time
- Development and acquisition of equipment for management and information systems for innovative and experimental transport solutions, suitable for the articulation between urban territories and low population density territories, including for flexible transport solutions using less polluting forms of energy.

Rehabilitation and Quality of the Urban Environment operations, in particular, urban regeneration action plans should be framed by a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan, defined at NUTS III level

Under the Investment Priority "Promotion of low-carbon strategies for all types of territories, including urban areas, including the promotion of sustainable multimodal urban mobility and mitigation-relevant adaptation measures" it is envisaged to finance operations which, among other typologies, provide for interventions to support:

- Low-carbon transport systems, including the promotion of public passenger transport, fleet management systems and eco-conduction;
- Awareness of ecological mobility and the adoption of good practice;
- Use of energy-efficient transport and mobility solutions;
- Incentive campaigns for the use of rail passenger transport and other public passenger transport;



- Promoting the use of green transport and sustainable mobility, with the aim of supporting low-carbon transport systems, including the promotion of electric mobility.

Interventions to promote Sustainable Urban Mobility, which are intended to be supported, should be anchored in low-carbon strategies, including the promotion of sustainable multimodal urban mobility, and as such, focused on measures targeting the mobility system with the aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions as well as reducing energy intensity.

In terms of mobility, in terms of mobility, the aim is to increase the share of public transport and soft modes (pedestrian and bicycle), in particular in urban travel associated with everyday mobility.

In order to make this planning fit and, at the same time, be proportionate to the types of interventions to be financed, its development should reflect the types of action envisaged in the OPs, which are appropriate for their territories based on the diagnoses made.

The types of intervention in sustainable urban mobility are framed in PI 4.5. The interventions to be developed can also (in applicable cases) be linked with investment priorities 6.5 and 9.8.

Thus, all operations to be implemented under this investment priority will have to demonstrate results in reducing carbon and other emissions (i.e. contributing to the improvement of air quality) as well as (where applicable) in reducing energy and noise consumption and being framed by a sustainable urban mobility plan.

Galicia - Spain

The implementation of sustainable mobility policies is carried out in Spanish cities through the so-called PMUS (Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans); most Galician cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants have an approved PMUS that is being implemented.

According to the Practical Guide of the Institute for Diversification and Energy Saving (IDAE), a PMUS "is a set of actions that aim to implement more sustainable forms of travel in urban space (walking, pedaling or using public transport). It allows to reduce the energy consumption and polluting emissions, while at the same time guarantee the quality of life of citizens, the objectives of achieving social cohesion and economic development are also contemplated".

Mobility plans are instruments to promote the necessary changes in urban mobility with sustainability criteria. Faced with a transport model designed to give fluidity and parking capacity to motorized vehicles, the PMUS are committed to putting people at the center of planning. Its objective is to guarantee a healthy environment where you can walk and pedal along accessible,



safe and attractive routes; and where the longest journeys to work, educational, health and leisure destinations are resolved through public transport.

The PMUS generally have a local scope of action, although they can be developed in collaboration with several municipalities, either because they belong to a Metropolitan Area or a Commonwealth. These initiatives must be linked to plans, guidelines, strategies at the municipal, regional or state and even community levels, in such a way that they contemplate the determining factors indicated by supra-municipal strategies.

The Galician PMUS have very similar objectives, strategies and approaches, the ones established by the A Coruña PMUS are given below as an example:

- Contribute to the improvement of the urban environment, health, citizen security and the efficiency of the economy through a more rational use of natural resources.
- Integrate urban, economic, and mobility development policies so that habitual movements are minimized and facilitate effective, efficient, and safe accessibility to basic services.
- Promote the reduction of energy consumption and the improvement of energy efficiency, for which demand management policies will be taken into account.
- Promote the means of transport with the lowest social, economic, environmental and energy costs, both for people and for goods, as well as the use of public and collective transport and other non-motorized modes.
- Promote the modality and intermodality of the different means of transport, considering the set of networks and modes of transport that facilitate the development of alternative modes to private vehicles. restrict car use, encourage public transportation, riding and cycling

Contribute to a higher quality of life for citizens, pursuing:

- Reduction of the need to travel, travel times and recovery of public space.
- Promote more responsible and sustainable individual mobility
- Pursue equal accessibility to services, urban uses and equipment for all groups of users of transport.
- Achieve greater road safety, reducing urban accidents, as well as the number of deaths and injuries.



Contribute to the reduction of the environmental impact of transport:

- Achieve a reduction in CO2 emissions from the mobility system.
- Reduce the emission of polluting gases derived from urban mobility.
- Reduce the noise level in the urban road, undertaking palliative measures for public spaces
- Redistribute public space in a way that favors public transport, pedestrians and cyclists, reducing road space currently dedicated to automobiles.
- Promote the elimination of infrastructure barriers, making pedestrian and bicycle traffic viable through them.

Achieve a better energy balance:

- Achieve a reduction in energy consumption based on fossil fuels.
- Influence efficient mobility behavior, ensuring that part of the population changes their mobility habits within the horizon of the plan.

Contribute to promoting sustainable urban planning:

- Promote a balanced urban planning that does not stimulate the use of the automobile, moving away from the specialization of uses and allowing the development of diverse uses in the same space.
- Promote urban solutions that facilitate the use of public transport (urban density and continuity).
- Establish urbanization regulations that favor non-motorized mobility.
- Guarantee adequate levels of accessibility and public transport service in new developments.

The previously detailed general objectives are translated into the following specific objectives for the PMUS of the city of A Coruña.

- Promotion of non-motorized modes



- Promote public transport compared to private cars
- More rational use of urban public space
- Influence the mobility behavior of citizens
- Contribute to the sustainable planning of urban development

Another aspect that urban mobility policies usually include is the incorporation of electromobility, both on bicycles, motorcycles and cars, in addition to the incorporation in many cases of public transport powered by electric or hybrid energy.

In the same way, the incorporation of new technologies, ICT and data management through Smart city applications and philosophy is greatly improving the quality of services with possibilities such as public transport information from the telephone or the traffic light network management based on traffic or specific demands for events or accidents.

5.3 Environmental management performance

001. Air + Noise quality

Galicia - Spain

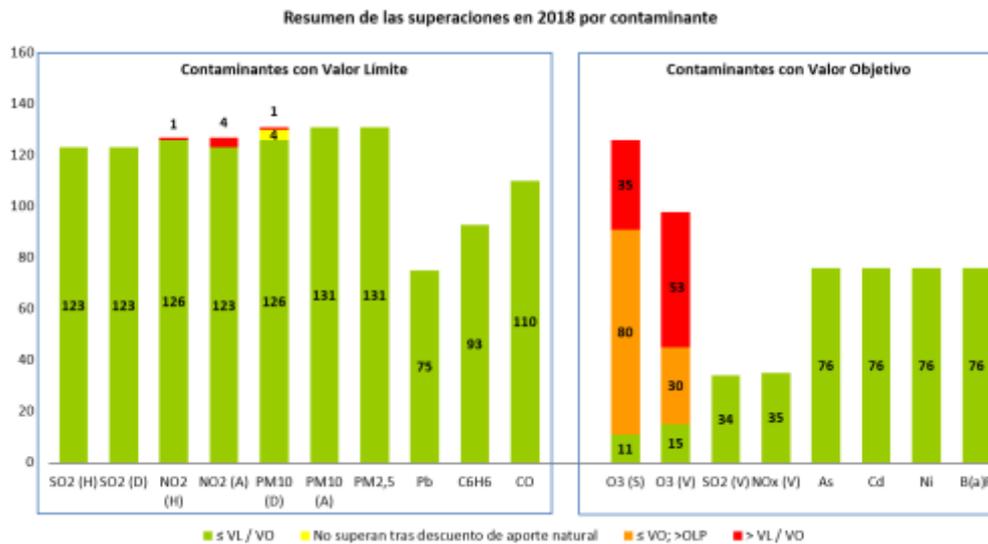
Both the Government of Spain and the Galician government have established mechanisms to assess air quality in such a way that it is possible to know the concentrations in ambient air in the main urban areas and agglomerations, work that is done through sampling at significant points and their subsequent mathematical modeling.

The air quality evaluation is carried out for the following pollutants: sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), particles (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), lead (Pb), benzene (C₆H₆), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O₃), arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd), nickel (Ni) and benzo (a) pyrene (B (a) P). In addition, indicative measurements of concentrations of other polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) other than B (a) P and mercury in ambient and particulate air, as well as measurements of total deposits of arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel, benzo, were performed. (a) pyrene and the other polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.



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Summary of the air quality assessment in 2018 by pollutant

Regarding noise, the Xunta de Galicia has a Noise Network for environmental observation of the noise pollution levels that are reached in the Autonomous Community. This Noise Network consists of several sound level meters located in some of the urban stations of the Galician Air Quality Control Network. The data is published on the web and it shows the values of the Noise Pollution indices (Li) for three periods of the day and their integrated value.

The values correspond to different locations of the sound level meters in the 7 main Galician cities.

The sound level meters are installed in the Air Quality stations and, depending on where they are located, they will belong to different acoustic areas.

The Xunta de Galicia, through the General Directorate of Environmental Quality and Climate Change, has groups dedicated to noise management to act from information to intervention. But above all, the councils are responsible for enforcing the law through the application of their municipal ordinances, which exist in most Galician councils of a certain size. In most Galician city councils, there are ordinances and noise maps as well as air quality control stations.

Emissions in Spain and in the different Autonomous Communities, including Galicia, are inventoried in the Ministry of Ecological Transition, although Galicia has made its own publication, the Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Galicia, which includes the emissions in Galicia for the reference year of the Kyoto Protocol (1990).

In Spain, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions experienced growth from 1990 to 2007 in which the maximum value of the series is reached, exceeding 1990 emissions by 53.9%. In 2007, emissions

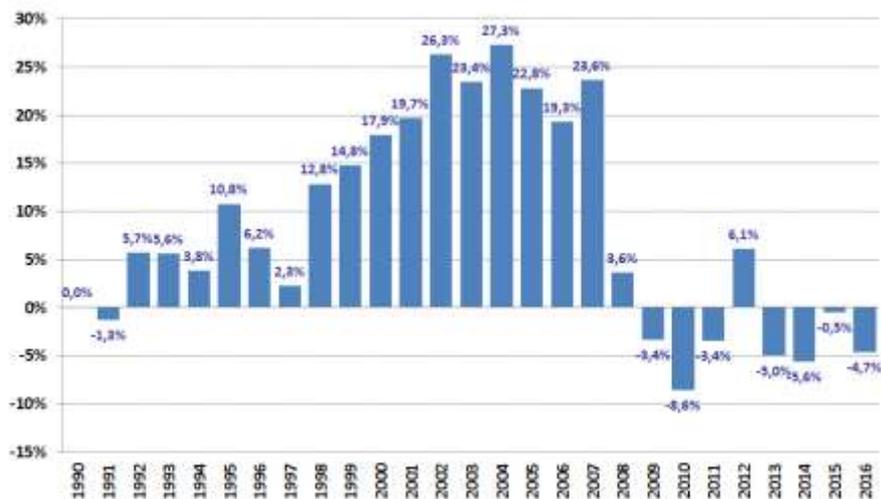
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begin to decrease until reaching, in 2014, 15.0% above 1990, which represents the lowest value since 1997.

In the case of Galicia, the evolution of GHG emissions also followed an increasing trend during the 90s and early 2000s. The difference from Spain, the maximum value of the series is achieved in 2004, representing 28.6% above the year 1990. Starting this year, emissions begin to decrease until 2010, when the lowest value in the entire series is achieved, 6.9% below the year. 1990.

During 2016, the last public data in reports, 27.93 million tons of CO₂ equivalent (Mt CO₂eq) of greenhouse gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, PFCs, HFCs, SF₆ and NF₃) were emitted in Galicia, which represents a reduction of 1.22 Mt CO₂eq in absolute terms, or what is the same, a decrease of 4.2% in relative terms. The behavior of emissions associated with the energy sector industry has a special impact on this reduction, which was the one that decreased the most. The data until 2016 was used as it was the last officially published report, although the downward trend in GHG emissions has continued to be experienced in subsequent years.



Fuente: Elaboración propia a partir de los datos del Ministerio de Agricultura, y Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente

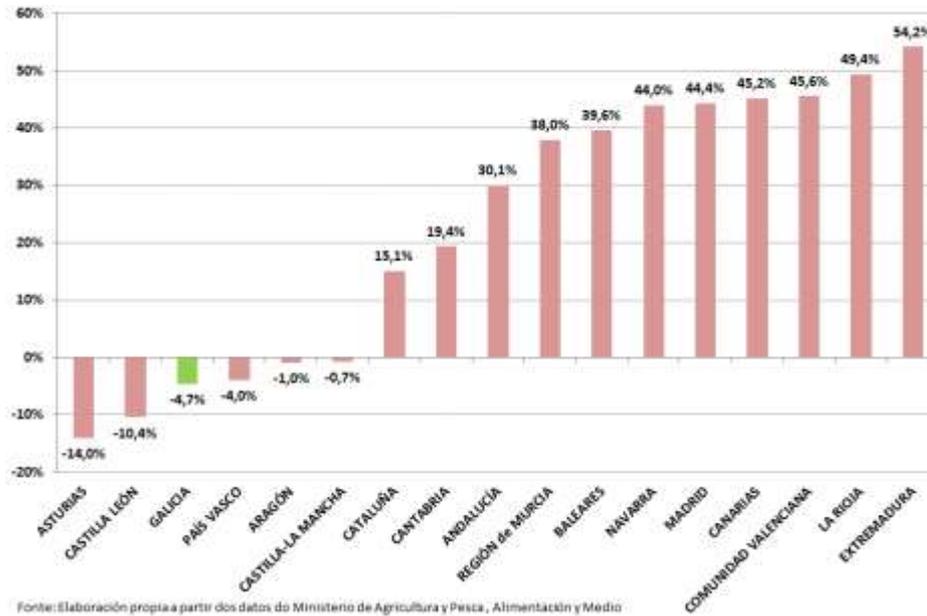
Evolution of GHG emissions in Galicia. Base 1990 ¹

Variation of GHG in 2016 compared to 1990 per Region

¹ INFORME EMISIÓNES GEI EN GALICIA. SERIE (1990-2016). Xunta de Galicia
https://cambioclimatico.xunta.gal/c/document_library/get_file?file_path=/portal-cambio-climatico/Documentos_xeral/Rexime_emisions/2018_informe_emisions_galicia_1990_2016_b.pdf

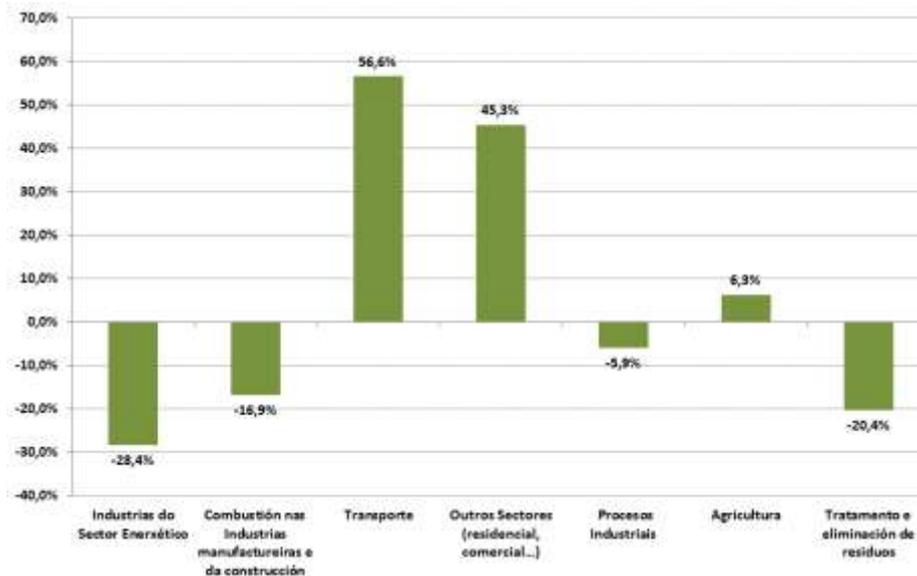
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Galicia is the third Spanish autonomy in reducing carbon emissions between 1990 and 2016. It is true that in these figures, although they are much more positive than the national average where it has increased, they present a negative side of reality, because a significant part of this reduction is due to the loss of some industries that, although they had a high pollutant level, contributed significant added value to the Galician GDP.

Variation of GHG in 2016 compared to 1990 per Sector



In the analysis of greenhouse gas emissions for each one of the activity sectors considered, it is observed that the energy-processing sector is undoubtedly the main emitter, well above the values

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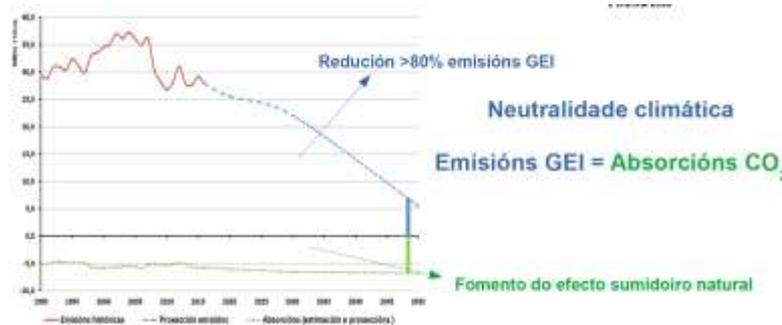
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of the others. The average value of emissions in this sector represents 75.6% of total emissions in Spain and 80.6% in Galicia. In the last years of the series, we can see both a decrease in Spain and Galicia in this average value.



Comparative chart - Evolution of GHG emissions Galicia-Spain

In comparative data, Galicia emits 27.9 million t CO₂eq, 8.6% of the national total, which although it is high due to the contribution of the energy industry, is experiencing a greater reduction, Spain emits 324.7 million t CO₂eq and the EU 4,295 million t CO₂eq (0.6% is Galicia's contribution to the whole of Europe).



To achieve the established objectives and achieve emissions neutrality by 2050, an ecological transition has been proposed that will involve all sectors with different levels of effort. The emissions generated in the production of electrical energy based on fossil fuels should decrease by at least 54.3% in 2030 compared to the year 1990 and in 2050 Galicia sets itself the goal of being

neutral and reaching the zero emissions scenario. Others, such as the transport or residential sectors, will have to lower their figures by 70% and 80%, respectively, by the middle of the century

All Galician cities belonging to the Eixo Atlántico and therefore also those that develop DUSI strategies have implemented plans for reducing energy consumption and energy transition to achieve a significantly lower emission of greenhouse gases. Most of the DUSI strategies developed in the cities of Eixo develop projects with this objective financed with EDRF funds.

002. Climate adaptation

Galicia - Spain

In Spain, the Commission for the Coordination of Climate Change policies of the Ministry of the Environment approved, in July 2006, the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC), a reference framework for coordination between Public Administrations of the activities of assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.

Under the motto "Let's change ourselves and not the weather. A greener and bluer Galicia for all Galicians" Galicia recently approved its strategy against climate change, the document Strategy for Climate Change and Energy 2050. This document seeks to establish a strategy to be followed within the Autonomous Community of Galicia to combat climate change and help Spain to fulfill its commitments. It is based on the World Climate Program sponsored by UN, the VI Framework Program for the Environment of the European Union and the European Program on Climate Change, in addition to the Spanish Strategy for compliance with the Kyoto Protocol.

The Galician climate change strategy identifies four areas of action with their corresponding objectives:

Mitigation to tackle climate change is the first of these, from its causes, with the aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing CO2 absorption.

- Promote energy efficiency (industrial sector, residential sector ...).
- Increase the presence of renewable energy for both electrical and thermal uses.
- Promote sustainable alternative mobility, public transport, and low-emission electric vehicles
- Promote an increasingly efficient and self-sufficient primary sector.



- Implement the circular economy.
- Manage the soil in a sustainable way.
- Bet on the bio-economy.

Secondly, adaptation whose main challenges are developing and maintaining observation networks and climate models adapted to Galicia, through measures including the preparation of a study on the vulnerability of the coast or the improvement of response systems to extreme events.

- Reduce the vulnerability of the population and the territory.
- Greater resilience of the productive sectors to increase their competitiveness.
- Better observation networks and adapted climate models

The third area is the education, research and innovation to guarantee the transfer of active and effective knowledge of the actions, to prepare maps of knowledge and capacities of the territory.

- Support the existing potential in Galicia to develop solutions to the problem of climate change that can be exported internationally.
- Promote the development of innovative products, services and systems to put them on the market and scale their impact on society.

Fourth, sensibilization and governance with a triple objective; to influence education and social awareness, guarantee the commitment of the Galician public administration and promote transversal climate governance.

- The exemplary action of the Galician Government
- Energy efficiency of Administration Buildings
- Introduction of renewable energy
- Purchase of green energy
- Renewal of the vehicle fleet
- Development of electronic administration

These areas develop 10 objectives, 34 lines of action and 170 specific measures. The 10 objectives are as follows:

- Drastically reduce GHG emissions
- Increase CO2 absorption through sustainable land management
- Develop and maintain observation networks and adapted climate models



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- Increase resilience to climate change
- Develop adaptive sector management
- Increase capacity in research and innovation on climate change
- Promote an active and effective knowledge transfer
- Influence education and social awareness
- Guarantee the commitment of the Galician Public Administration
- Promote climate governance

The Strategy for Climate Change and Energy 2050, as a Galician contribution to mitigate the problems derived from global warming, aims to carry out an ecological transition on a regional scale that allows achieving climate neutrality in the middle of the century, and to achieve this it does so with a cross-cutting nature, influencing practically all sectorial policies.

This strategy has been carried out with a horizon until 2050, but proposes its development and implementation through Integrated Regional Plans with shorter time horizons with specific measures. This formula of implementing the strategy allows a continuous evaluation to be carried out and the actions to be modified or adjusted according to objectives and results.

The first of them developed by the Xunta de Galicia is the "Integrated Regional Plan for Energy and Climate 2019-2023" for the development and implementation of the Climate Change Strategy, with concrete actions and a detailed budget as a way of concretizing the strategy in regarding their competences within the multiannual quadrennial budget possibility. This plan includes 34 lines of action and 170 specific measures. We collect below the outline of areas, objectives and lines of action of said document.

Ámbito	Obxectivo	Liña de actuación	Medida	
MITIGACIÓN	O1: Reducir drasticamente as emisións de GEI			
		LA1:	Implantar a cultura da eficiencia enerxética na sociedade	
		LA2:	Camiñar cara un modelo enerxético baixo en emisións	
		LA3:	Incrementar a competitividade da industria diminuindo a súa pegada de carbono	
		LA4:	Aumentar as alternativas dispoñibles a favor dunha mobilidade sustentable	
		LA5:	Converter o sector primario en hipocarbónico	
		LA6:	Menos residuos, menos emisións	
		O2: Aumentar a absorción de CO2 mediante unha xestión sostible do territorio		
		LA7:	Cuantificar as emisións/absorcións asociadas aos usos do solo	
		LA8:	Mellorar a capacidade de absorción do sector forestal e fomentar os produtos madereiros como depósitos de carbono	
	LA9:	Infraestruturas Verdes como provedoras dos servizos ambientais e a protección da biodiversidade		
	LA10:	Posta en valor doutras reservas de carbono		



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Ámbito	Objetivo	Liña de actuación	Medida
ADAPTACION	O3: Desenvolver e manter redes de observación e modelos climáticos adaptados a Galicia	LA11: Consolidar unha estrutura de redes de observación como instrumento de mellora da monitorización	
		LA12: Dispoñer de modelos climáticos como ferramenta de apoio á planificación	
	O4: Aumentar a resiliencia ao cambio climático	LA13: Fomentar unha estrutura territorial resiliente e con capacidade de adaptación ao cambio climático	
		LA14: Promover a conservación e o uso eficiente dos recursos naturais	
		LA15: Reducir a vulnerabilidade do territorio ante os riscos xerados polo cambio no clima	
		LA16: Reducir a vulnerabilidade da poboación ante os riscos xerados polo cambio no clima	
		LA17: Promover a conservación e o uso eficiente dos recursos hídricos	
	O5: Desenvolver unha xestión adaptativa sectorial para garantir o posicionamento futuro dos sectores relevantes para Galicia	LA18: Consolidar unha xestión sustentable da pesca e a acuicultura que minimize os impactos do cambio climático e garanta el posicionamento actual do sector a longo prazo	
		LA19: Conseguir un sector agrícola adaptado ao cambio climático	
		LA20: Integrar a adaptación ao cambio climático na planificación sectorial do turismo e adaptar a actividade turística para minimizar o seu impacto	
		LA21: Incrementar a resiliencia climática da rede de transporte e comunicacións de Galicia	
		LA22: Avanzar cara á transición do sistema enerxético galego desde a adaptación do sector	
	LA23: Optimizar a xestión forestal sustentable como ferramenta de adaptación ao cambio climático dos montes galegos		

Ámbito	Objetivo	Liña de actuación	Medida
INVESTIGACIÓN	O6: Aumentar a capacidade de Galicia en investigación e innovación en materia de cambio climático	LA24: Elaborar e manter o mapa de coñecemento e capacidades de Galicia en materia de cambio climático	
		LA25: Promover a investigación e innovación en materia de cambio climático que permita aumentar o coñecemento e contextualización en Galicia	
		LA26: Mellorar os sistemas de monitoreo e seguimento dos efectos do cambio climático	
	O7: Fomentar unha transferencia de coñecemento activa e eficaz	LA27: Fomentar o intercambio de coñecemento entre os diferentes axentes cuxas competencias estean relacionadas co cambio climático	
		LA28: Integrar os resultados e avances da investigación na planificación sectorial e xeral de Galicia fronte ao cambio climático	

DIMENSIÓN SOCIAL GOBERNANZA SENSIBILIZACIÓN	O8: Incidir na educación e concienciación social	LA29: Desenvolver actuacións de formación para adquirir capacidades e competencias en materia	
		LA30: Fomentar a sensibilización da cidadanía en materia de cambio climático	
	O9: Garantir o compromiso da Administración Pública Galega	LA31: Apostar por unha Administración Pública exemplar en materia de cambio climático	
		LA32: Dar difusión do papel de Galicia en materia de cambio climático e identificar sinerxias	
	O10: Impulsar a gobernanza climática	LA33: Crear unha liña de aplicación orzamentaria para a aplicación da Estratexia	
		LA34: Fomentar unha gobernanza multinivel e transversal	

At a third level, the different municipalities of Galicia have been developing their particular policies in relation to the climate change strategy. In some councils, they have even developed their own local strategy against climate change, in most cases they have signed the Covenant of Mayors and in all Galician municipalities belonging to the Eixo Atlántico have developed projects with enormous positive impact in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, especially linked to energy saving, the use of cleaner energy and minimization of emissions related to transport. Even so, there is still a long way to go in most of these municipalities given the starting point where they started, but on the other hand, they demonstrate year after year their willingness to continue advancing in these policies.



Among the more generalized projects developed in the (Galician) municipalities of EIXO, many of them within DUSI strategies, we can highlight:

- Purchase of electric vehicles in municipal fleets
- Changes from street lighting luminaires to lower consumption LED lamps
- Change of production boilers and heat of petroleum-derived fuels
- 30/50 urban mobility zones
- Promotion of soft and pedestrian mobility
- Public transport bus fleets with less polluting hybrid fuels
- Biomass plants for energy production
- Placement of photovoltaic installations in public buildings
- Expansion of green areas and planted with trees
- Green infrastructure development
- Courses and training campaigns for citizens
- Aid campaigns for insulation of facades and roofs

003. Social inclusion

Galicia - Spain

The main problem experienced by Spain and Galicia is unemployment. This problem has recently been greatly increased due to the COVID-19 crisis that has destroyed millions of jobs in Spain and hundreds of thousands in Galicia. (At the time of writing these notes it has not yet been possible to quantify exactly how many we are referring to, but if it can be said that there are millions at the national level).

If this is a general problem, it is even more serious in certain sectors of society, youth, female employment and those over 55 years of age are the most affected sectors in an already negative scenario.



This lack of work and therefore of income, even in young people with jobs but with low-quality contracts and low remuneration, has made extremely difficult for young people to become independent and establish themselves. A problem that has been aggravated by the shortage of rents that have been increased by changing the type of home ownership in Spain after the financial/real estate crisis of 2008 and by the fact of a small public offer of housing for possible demand.

We started a very uncertain period but it seems it will be the hardest economic crisis in the history of Europe since the Second World War, for this reason it seems that the policies of employment, housing and social inclusion that Galician and Spanish cities have been developing must be globally reviewed. It seems foreseeable that the main occupation of the Spanish and Galician governments in the coming months and years must be to begin to recover the jobs that are being lost these weeks due to the confinement forced by COVID-19 that has practically stopped the country.

Beyond the sanitary actions to fight the pandemic, the priority actions that have been taken by both national and regional and local governments are to implement a series of lines and aid to try to give social support to the most disadvantaged part of society and to the groups more socioeconomically affected by job loss or temporary employment regulation processes (ERTE). It seems foreseeable that in the coming months and years, the local policies we have known so far will have to be extended to reach a greater number of citizens and minimize the effects of this economic crisis in which we are already developing new social inclusion policies, even for sectors that have never needed them, such as professionals, freelancers and small entrepreneurs and their employees.

In the same way, other of the basic objectives of our societies will be to recover the jobs that is being lost everyday and to reactivate economically a country that is suffering in many of its sectors. This should be done with special attention in some sectors that are key in our development and represent a part important of GDP and our economic model such as tourism, leisure and hostelry. Sectors in which we are (or were) European and world leaders.

Predictably, some of the DUSI strategies, currently under development in Galicia, will have to be renewed in the coming months to intensify their projects towards social inclusion, job creation and support for the social classes most damaged by the economic crisis originated after the pandemic.

Portugal

Portugal has a high number of people at risk of social exclusion, despite the positive developments in recent years. This is reflected in aspects such as:

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- i) the incidence of child poverty, combined with high levels of persistence, enhancing the intergenerational reproduction of poverty, in a context of increased vulnerability of households with children, in particular single-parent families and the numerous ones;
- ii) the growing number of families with low work intensity, typically associated with very low levels of education and which are reflected in marked wage inequalities, resulting in new situations of monetary poverty;
- iii) the existence of particularly vulnerable specific groups, such as the long-term unemployed, the elderly, people with disabilities and disabilities, immigrants, and ethnic groups, among others.

The official indicator for measuring poverty, the at-risk rate of monetary poverty, covers 18.7% of the population in 2013. They are mainly households with dependent children (22.2%) those with a poverty rate above the national average (+3.5pp and higher than households without children (15%).

The risk of poverty for children under 18 years of age remains high, covering 24.4% of that age group. In addition, in the same period, the risk of poverty at an active age increased from 16.9% to 18.4%. It is noted the progress that has been made in relation to the elderly, although the risk of poverty of this group is still in 2013, 14.7%.

The situation of young people in the labour market deserves particular concern, especially due to the relative increase in young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) The share of NEET in Portugal reached 16.7% in 2013 (16.2% men and 17.2% women) compared to 15.9% observed in 2012 (11.9% in 2008).

The strategy of action has in mind an effective articulation of relevant sectoral policies and the strengthening of local partnerships and dialogue between the social partners and the social economy, according to an integrated, multidimensional and territorialized approach to social intervention based on two major vectors of action, which complement and reinforce:

- ✓ Preventive and/or early intervention policies aimed at preventing the emergence and sharpening of constraints, acting in advance and in a structural way, designing and developing conditions that allow improving access to qualification, employment, health, culture and social protection.

They include the creation of more and better conditions of access to quality goods and services adapted to people's needs, the promotion of employability throughout the life cycle, support for the transitions between the education and training system and the labour



market and the stimulation of job creation in different sectors and participation in voluntary activities.

- ✓ Reparative and/or activation policies aimed at correcting existing problems by ensuring minimum resources and meeting basic needs.

The current reality thus requires, on the one hand, the strengthening of a set of crucial social measures and programmes in combating the most severe and lasting forms of poverty and exclusion, and, on the other hand, an intervention on the phenomena of poverty accentuated by the economic and financial crisis. This dual orientation is based on four fundamental axes:

- a) combating social inequalities, driving active inclusion;
- b) combating poverty by strengthening social support for the most vulnerable social groups,
- c) improving the effectiveness and efficiency of social protection;
- d) a promoção da economia social por uma nova resposta social em parceria.
- e) promoting the social economy by a new social response in partnership.

004. Governance for sustainable urban development and Participation

Galicia - Spain

Surely, we are in a change of era, the new information and communication technologies have brought us into a new era that has a new model of society, a model of society that therefore also requires a new model of governance and that will pivot in the cities as the indisputable protagonist of the organization.

In this new governance model we must go beyond participation itself, participation should be understood as the involvement of all the actors and sectors affected, to express their legitimate needs and interests, and thus build the general interest by articulating the legitimate needs and challenges of the vast majority of citizen sectors involved.

Representation must be strengthened with quality participation, necessarily linked to the strategic management of the city, which includes all citizen sectors to develop shared city policies. This must be the key concept of this participation and social inclusion, finding these shared policies, that leave no one behind and that allows all citizens and sectors to identify themselves as part of them.



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This new way of governing in the city: The “*new democratic governance*” defined by Josep Maria Pascual, which assumes the main achievements of representative democracy, and innovates the relationship with citizens in order to overcome the main deficiencies that have been found. With this new way of governing the city it is about:

- Strengthen the quality of representation (not replace it) with quality and inclusive citizen participation, the collaboration of civil society with the city, and the accountability of municipal policies. To achieve an active and committed citizenship with your city.
- Increase the social, economic and sustainability impact of public resources by coordinating their actions with citizen commitment, sharing the same objectives, and with cooperation and co-production of projects with social initiative and socially responsible companies.
- Make municipal policies city policies, and not just for the city. They will respond to shared objectives between the main actors and sectors involved in them, they will be promoted with citizen commitment and collaboration between the city council and the social and private initiative.
- Increase public responsibility (but not remunicipalisation) in the sense that everything that happens in the city is incumbent on the city council, and therefore it must assume the representation of the city to promote a shared response, given that its powers and resources are clearly delimited.
- Ensure that the city council as an institution of the city guarantees the proper functioning of civil society, not that it replaces it. Making budget and regulatory management respond to the criteria of objectivity, equity, participation, transparency and accountability in such a way that build trust and collaboration in civil society, which is the greatest contribution to the city's social and economic progress.

In summary, it is about public action allowing flourishing and strengthening the commitment of citizens and civil society. A city that unites inward and projects outward. Social cohesion is essential for the city to move forward. A social cohesion is proposed that is based on the reduction of social exclusion and social inequalities, and not on the search for internal and external adversaries to unite in a malicious way and without any operational program. Social policy must be understood, not only as a result of economic development, but as an impulse to it. Advancing in social development generates economic progress, since confidence, consumption, training and social stability are increased.

One of the aspects that has changed the most in recent times in Galicia and Spain when it comes to carrying out urban strategies and planning documents is the participation of citizens in its preparation. And in this aspect EDUSIs are not an exception, Integrated Sustainable Urban

Development Strategies have the obligation and the need to guarantee citizen participation in their preparation and execution, establishing effective mechanisms for information and consultation of citizens, in addition to main agents, social, economic and institutional.

Within this change of mentality and way of acting, the use of information technologies has been a key aspect in its generalization and in generating the possibility of opening new forms of participation and, above all, in expanding the number of agents and intervening citizens.

Social networks, participation and survey applications and accessibility to information are key aspects of this new participation. The city generates an infinity of data, which are accessible, but which are not used, which is why in recent years the concept of Smart City has developed in almost all European cities, a city that uses its information and new technologies to be more sustainable, more efficient and more inclusive.

To support these processes, and many others that need the support of information and communication technologies, Galicia has been developing in recent years its own Urban Agendas and technological modernization plans, both for administrations and for society in general. Galicia has a Digital Agenda approved in June 2010 with a 2014 horizon, aligned with the Digital Agenda for Europe, presented a month earlier, which would promote the inclusion of Galicia in a new European digital context. This agenda was updated in 2015.

In November 2013, the Galician Strategy for Digital Growth was approved, a strategy aligned with the Smart Specialization Strategy (RIS3) of Galicia, which establishes the reference framework for the technological policy of the autonomous government for the 2020 horizon and therefore for the extension of the Digital Agenda until 2020.

The diagnosis determines that the policies carried out over the last few years have allowed great progress in Galicia, but with elements pending development in more advanced phases of incorporation of ICTs. That is, with an upward trend but far from compliance of the objectives set for 2020 and in general with indicators somewhat below the national average. This is possibly caused by the greater dispersion and difficulty in the implementation of the digital fiber network and having a larger population than the national average, which makes it difficult to use new technologies to a good part of society.

And in the same way, most of the municipalities have developed their own local digital agendas and in many cases even Smart City projects at the local level, the case of Coruña Smart City stands out in the Galician panorama, being the only Spanish project financed with European innovation funds ERDF for the period (2007-13) with 11.5 million euros. Since its launch, the project has received numerous awards and important national and international recognitions, including the Golden Prize of the European Commission for the best innovative public purchasing project in Europe.



But not only individually at the local level, all the municipalities of the Eixo Atlántico developed a common Digital Local Agenda that has been implemented in recent years, supporting from the Eixo Atlántico both the training of municipal officials and their technological deployment.

This transversal policy has influenced and is incorporated into the DUSI strategies of Galician cities, in almost all of them, they incorporate smart development projects and actions, new ICT application technologies and content, and in general digital development such as specific projects and policies or as support tools for other sectoral projects. But above all, they have also been incorporated into the actions of participation, collective design of the strategy and public consultation.

This has been done in two ways, on the one hand as said as implementation of digital policies, strategies, and agendas. But on the other hand, due to the requirement of the EDUSI call, which requires that they expose how they have been taken into account in its development the opinions and visions of the different agents, both in the design process and in its implementation. Forcing explicit reference to the agents and associations that have taken part and how the results are communicated.

As previously mentioned, one of the greatest changes that the DUSI strategies have brought to Spain and Galicia has been the increase in participation, transparency and the search for consensus and their collective realization.

5.4 Green growth and eco-innovation

Portugal

The Commitment to Green Growth seeks to lay the foundations for a commitment to policies, objectives and targets that drive a development model capable of reconciling the indispensable economic growth, with a lower consumption of natural resources and with social justice and the quality of life of the populations.

Portugal is in a privileged position and must bet on its competitive advantages, ambitious positioning itself as the leader of this new global trend, taking advantage of natural resources, infrastructure, and talents to compete and win on a global scale.

The Commitment to Green Growth is in line with other key global public policy instruments such as ENI - National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization 2014-2020 and EFIS - Industrial Development Strategy for Growth and Jobs 2014-2020, and frames a significant set of sectoral or thematic plans that already exist or will exist, with the objective of generating co-

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responsibility processes of public and private actors and sets 14 quantified objectives for 2020 and 2030:

Dimensions and objectives		Indicators and targets
Stimulate green sectors of activity	1	Increase the VAB "green" From €1.5 billion in 2013 to €2.1 billion in 2020 and €3.4 billion in 2030
	2	Increase "green" exports from €560 million in 2013 to €790 million in 2020 and €1.28 billion in 2030.
	3	Create "green" jobs From 75,500 people on the service in 2013, to 100,400 people serving in 2020 and 151,000 people on the service in 2030.
Promoting resource efficiency	4	Increase material productivity From €1.14 GDP/kg material consumed in 2013 to 1.17 in 2020 and 1.72 in 2030 (ensuring the European growth target of 30% by 2030).
	5	Increase the incorporation of waste into the economy from 56% in 2012 to 68% in 2020 and 86% in 2030.
	6	Focusing on urban rehabilitation From 10.3% of rehabilitation weight in the construction sector as a whole in 2013, to 17% in 2020 and 23% in 2030.
	7	Increase energy efficiency Energy intensity: from 129 tep/M€'2011 GDP in 2013 to 122 tep/M€ GDP in 2020 and 101 tep/M€ GDP in 2030.
	8	Increase water efficiency From 35% of unbilled water in total water placed in the network in 2012, to a maximum of 25% in 2020 and 20% in 2030.
	9	Increasing the use of public transport From 10.894 million pkm transported in public passenger transport services in 2013 to 12.528 million in 2020 and 15.296 million in 2030.

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Contributing to sustainability	10	Reduce CO2 emissions From 87.8 Mt CO2 in 2005 to 68.0-72.0 Mt CO2 in 2020 and 52.7-61.5 Mt CO2 in 2030 (contingent on the results of European negotiations).
	11	Strengthening the weight of renewable energy From a weight of 25.7% in gross final energy consumption in 2013, to 31% in 2020 and 40% in 2030.
	12	Improve the state of water bodies From 52% of national water bodies with "Good or Superior" quality in 2010, to 79.8% in 2021 and 100% in 2027.
	13	Improve air quality From 14 days on average with IQAr - "weak" or "bad" Air Quality Index in 2013, up to a maximum of 9 days on average in 2020 and 2 days on average in 2030.
	14	Valuing biodiversity From 81 species and 46 habitats with "favorable" conservation status, established by biogeographic region, in 2012, to 96 species and 53 habitats in 2030 with "favorable" conservation status, ensuring that by 2020 all species and habitats maintain or improve their conservation status.

In the field of cities and territory, it is mentioned that, from the point of view of green growth, it is important to think about the national territory as a whole, strengthening national cohesion, organizing it in order to increase the complementarity of economic, social and cultural functions between cities, to contain urban sprawl and dispersed building, correcting regional asymmetries, and ensuring equal opportunities for citizens in accessing infrastructure equipment, services and functions. To this end, it is necessary to ensure territorial economic competitiveness, job creation and the efficient organization of the land market, with a view to avoiding real estate speculation and practices harmful to the general interest.

Considering, in particular, the intrinsic complexity of urban systems, sustainable urban development is an integrated approach par excellence, which is particularly attentive to the interrelations that are established between the various areas of sustainability and development, and which observes the different strategic territorial dimensions of the city policy (intra-urban, city-region and long distance). A sustainable city must also be an analytical city. This concept stresses the importance of the management of the information generated by the city and which understands a knowledge base of the city's phenomena, associated with the systems and the people themselves, justifying the options taken.

Galicia - Spain

The concepts of green economy and eco-innovation are little incorporated in the policies of public administrations, but not in the private company that has incorporated them in recent years and is beginning to be a sector of significant development and growth.

The Galician circular economic strategy establishes some indications directly related to these concepts and expressly establishes it as challenges to be incorporated in society and the economy. Some concepts reflected in the strategy and which have to do with eco-innovation and green economy.

The European circular economy strategy clearly identifies product design as one of its main pillars, and in which certain strategic lines can be identified: increasing material efficiency, extending the life cycle, and improving recycling efficiency.

The eco-design tools are not as important as the specifications, and their objective is based on the development of the product in its different stages, in such a way that thinking about how to organize the development of the production is crucial to achieve high degrees of sustainability, already in the initial stages. In the context of European product efficiency policy, eco-design and energy labeling legislation are at its base.

All these approaches and concepts must be gradually incorporated into any production process to obtain any material or energy product, throughout its life cycle, trying to incorporate circular economy criteria in order to increase efficiency, extend the life cycle, and improve recycling efficiency.

The programmatic lines to be tackled in the horizon programmed by the strategy are:

- Sustainable consumption.
- Promote the life cycle philosophy in the business fabric.
- Technology for the circular economy.
- Promote transversality in eco-design.
- The circular economy as a demographic engine

The development of the circular economy should be an opportunity to open new business models that, among other parameters, take advantage of the cultural, geographic and demographic characteristics of our autonomous community.

The culture of reparation as an inherent value in the rural world is an aspect that must be transmitted to the country as a whole, since it has been shown to be an effective way to reach

consumers who are more committed to the environment. At the same time, this concept of reparation is an element that can be a germ of cooperativism as an economic value. There is no doubt that in our community we have perfect examples as the wine sector. It was cooperatives that brought about a paradigm shift and the opening of a business model that today has become one of the pillars of our economy.

5.5 Analysis of how the policy instrument addresses the objectives of the Action Plan for the Circular Economy

001. Inclusion of circular economy objectives in policy instruments

Portugal

The circular economy, as adopted by the **Circular Economy Action Plan**, is a strategic concept based on the prevention, reduction, reuse, recovery and recycling of materials and energy. Replacing the concept of 'end-of-life' of the linear economy with new circular flows of reuse, restoration and renewal in an integrated process, the circular economy is seen as a key element in promoting the decoupling of economic growth and the increase in resource consumption, a relationship traditionally seen as inexorable.

The development of new economically viable and ecologically efficient products and services, rooted in ideally perpetual cycles of upstream and downstream conversion, is sought. The results are minimizing resource extraction, maximizing reuse, increasing efficiency, and developing new business models.

The **Circular Economy Action Plan** presents three levels of actions to be introduced and worked on over three years (2018-2020):

- ✓ actions of a transversal, national nature, which consolidate some of the actions of various governmental areas for this transition;
- ✓ sectoral agendas, especially for more resource-intensive and export-intensive sectors; and
- ✓ regional agendas, which should be adapted to the socio-economic specificities of each region.

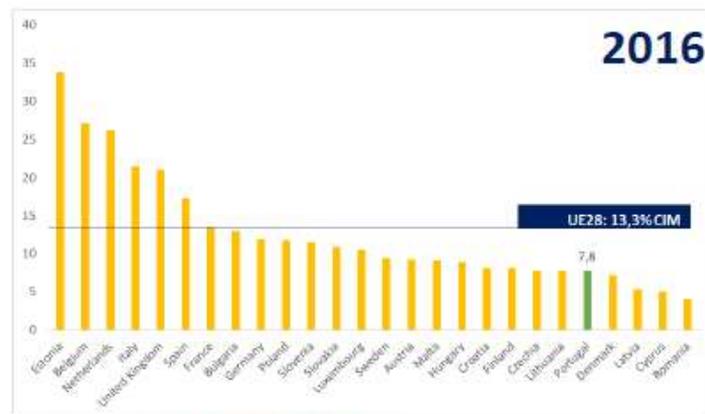
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It provides for the plan that by 2030 we will be 8.5 billion people on the planet. More than half (56 %) will be middle-class consumers. More than half (59.5 %) will be living in large urban centers. The industrial revolution triggered this course: an increasing global GDP, fewer people in extreme poverty (in 1981: 44% of the world's population in 2015: 10 %), better living conditions and population growth.

The global economy operates at the rate of 65 billion tonnes of materials extracted per year. By 2050, it will be more than double: on average, each inhabitant will use 70% more materials than needed in 2005.

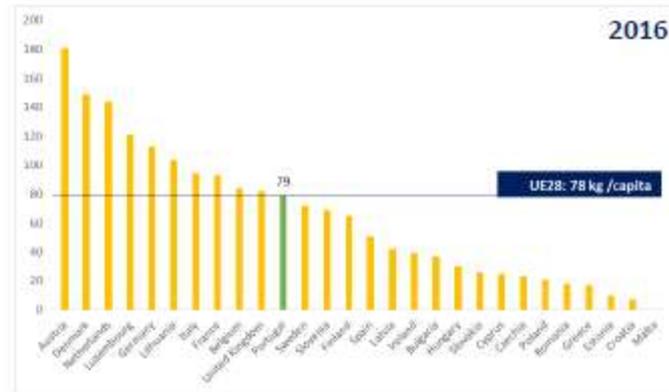
Portugal is a significantly cumulative economy in materials: it extracts and imports more raw materials than exports finished product, accumulating materials in stock, especially real estate type (e.g. buildings, infrastructure).



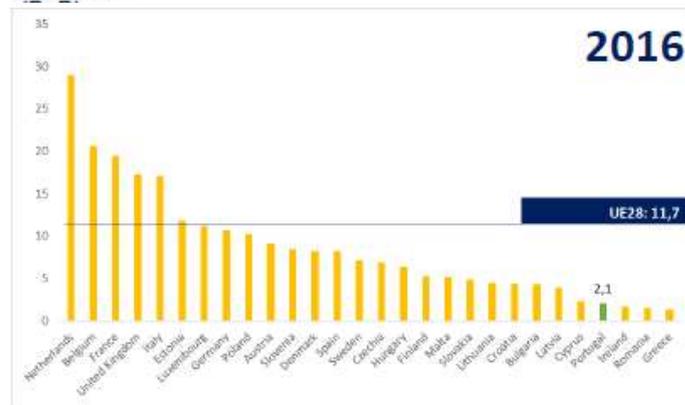
generation of waste **excluding major mineral wastes** per domestic material consumption

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Recycling rate of biowaste
Kg/capita



Circular material use rate
% of total material use

Portugal has not evolved as favorably as, for example, its partners Spain and Ireland - countries that in 2005 were at the same level of productivity as Portuguese. In 10 years, we have improved by 23 %; the European Union (EU) 30 %; Spain, 134 %.

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DIMENSÃO	Indicador	PT			UE28 - 2016	
		2005	2016	2017		
RECURSOS	PRODUTIVIDADE	Produtividade dos recursos (eur/KG)	0,89	1,08	1,14	2,07
		Produtividade das áreas artificiais (Milhões PPC (Paridade do Poder de Compra) por km ²)	44,8	48,5	nd	80,8
IMPACTO ECOLÓGICO	MATERIAIS	Consumo interno de materiais (ton/habitante)	18,05	15,58	15,32	13,02
		ENERGIA	Produtividade da energia (euro por kilograma de óleo equivalente)	6,4	7,5	nd
	Quota-parte de energia renovável (%)		19,5	28,5	nd	17
	EMISSÕES		Intensidade dos gases com efeito de estufa do consumo de energia (Index 2000=100)	97,6	84,2	nd
		Emissão de gases de estufa per capita (toneladas de CO ₂ eq por habitante)	8,03	6,95	nd	8,75
TRANSFORMAR A ECONOMIA	TRANSFORMAR OS RESÍDUOS NUM RECURSO	Produção de resíduos com exclusão dos resíduos minerais, resíduos de dragagem e solos contaminados (kg/ habitante)	1825	1148	nd	1783
		Taxa de deposição em aterro de resíduos com exclusão dos resíduos minerais, resíduos de dragagem e solos contaminados (%)	43	31	nd	25
		Produção de resíduos urbanos (kg/ habitante)	452	474	nd	483
		Taxa de deposição em aterro de resíduos urbanos (%)	62	34	nd	-
		Taxa de reciclagem dos resíduos urbanos (%)	15,2	30,9	nd	45,3
		Taxa de reciclagem dos resíduos de embalagens (%)	44,3	60,9	nd	67
		Taxa de reciclagem de resíduos de equipamentos eléctricos e electrónicos (%)	21,8	45,8	nd	41,2
	SUPORTAR A INVESTIGAÇÃO E A INOVAÇÃO	Índice de eco-inovação (EU-100)	72	95	105	100

The ambition for Portugal 2050 was designed in order to leverage and boost the development of the work of the PAEC, and should be appropriated by the different ministries, civil society and private organizations, consisting of the following elements:

- Carbon neutrality and an efficient and productive economy in the use of resources: Portuguese economy neutral in GHG emissions, and effective in the use of materials;
- Knowledge as a boost: the focus on research and innovation is converted into solutions - in the product, in the service, in the business model, in consumption/use, in behavior - with less intensity in emissions and resources, integrated into business models that boost job creation, the efficient and effective use of mobilized resources, and a prolonged economic appreciation of them;
- Inclusive and resilient economic prosperity: economic development across all sectors of society, resilient to price volatility and risk, progressively decoupled from negative environmental and social impacts;
- A flourishing, responsible, dynamic and inclusive society: an informed, participatory and more collaborative society - a society guided by being and caring, as opposed to wanting and possessing and preserving and caring for its natural capital.

Three levels of actions were considered:



- **Macro:** structural actions, which produce cross-cutting and systemic effects that enhance the appropriation of principles of the circular economy by society;
- **Meso** (or sectors): actions or initiatives defined and taken by the group of actors in the value chain of sectors relevant to the increase of productivity and efficient use of resources in the country, capturing economic, social and environmental benefits;
- **Micro** (or regional/local): actions or initiatives defined and taken by all government, economic and social, regional and/or local actors, which incorporate the local economic profile and value it in addressing social challenges.

An action platform (ECO portal. NOMIA) was constituted by initiatives, of regular and systematic cadence, which enable the interaction between the agents of governance (e.g. public institutions) and the agents of operationalization of the circular economy (e.g. companies, municipalities, consumers) for the exchange of knowledge, contacts, experiences and good practices.

Access to finance plays a central role in stimulating innovation within the circular economy, either through programs managed at European level (Horizon 2020, LIFE Programme, COSME, EEA Grants, European Fund for Strategic Investments, Climate-Kic, Bio-Based Industries Public-Private Partnership - BBI, among others), or through European and Structural Investment Funds, operationalized through Portugal 2020, or even strictly national programs, all of which are managed by a wide range of entities, which are also in addition to emerging forms of financing such as crowdfunding or green bonds.

Galicia - Spain

Galicia has approved this year 2020 its Circular Economy Strategy in which a new paradigm in the use of materials and resources is defined. So that where there was waste, there are now potential resources that can be used again by the production system following the proposals approved by the European Commission in 2015 in the Action Plan for the Circular Economy under the motto "close the circle".

The goals of the Galician Circular Economy Strategy are summarized as follows in its executive summary

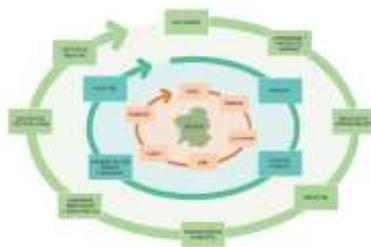
- **Promote a knowledge-based economy**, for which it is necessary to promote the technological development necessary to advance economic circularity, promoting public-private collaboration between research institutions and organizations, particularly in those strategic sectors of the Galician economy.

- **Promote the life cycle philosophy and eco-design in the business culture**, which will contribute to reducing the generation of waste, since it is estimated that up to 80% of all the environmental impacts of a product in its life cycle are determined for its design, both of the product itself and of the production and consumption processes.
- **Promote a circular economy information platform** that allows promoting transversality in eco-design through the dissemination of information, both on good practices and on the agents involved in the development of technologies and circular business models in Galicia, allowing the creation of networks to stimulate the circular economy.
- **Greater training and information**, introducing the circular economy in formal and non-formal education, strengthening communication for the circular economy and promoting a greater visualization of eco-designed products and services, with the ultimate aim of promoting sustainable consumption in citizenship through the digital ecosystem.

Strategic lines

To achieve a circular economy, the strategy needs to be multidisciplinary and holistic. However, there are several priority areas that face specific challenges in the context of the circular economy, which require special planning and monitoring by the different agents involved due to the specificities of their products or value chains, and its environmental footprint.

This strategy seeks to contribute to the transition towards a more circular economy, in which the value of products, materials and resources remain in the economy for as long as possible, and in which the generation of waste is minimized, in the European framework of a sustainable, low-carbon, resource-efficient and competitive economy. In short, have a positive impact on natural resources, highlighting six priority resources on which the proposals and/or actions will have a special incident: Water, Energy, Waste, Food, Soil and Air. Consequently, the Galician Circular Economy Strategy has a design by levels or interrelated layers as shown in the following figure:



Leyenda: verde: Ejes de actuación; azul: agentes implicados; naranja: recursos.
Fuente: EGED

- **Axes of Action (green outer layer):** it is the heart of the strategy since it includes the different axes on which the programmatic lines will pivot (with a long-term time horizon) that will include specific action actions (with a short-term horizon and medium term);

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- Agents Involved (blue middle layer): they are the necessary actors in the development and implementation of the actions of the different axes, who may act sequentially or in parallel;
- Resources (orange inner layer): resources represent the ultimate goal of the strategy, since the final objective of the actions and plans to be carried out will be to minimize the impact on them and their protection;

The circular economy strategy establishes the following axes or areas of action:

- Eco-design
- Activities and service models
- Education and awareness
- Industry
- Food production
- Urban planning, building and public works
- Water Cycle Management
- Waste management

