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A typology of agents and subjects of regional cooperation: the experience of the Mediterranean Arch

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Introduction

The paper is the result of a wider research about the construction of the Mediterranean Arch. It aims to highlight the remarkable degree of development of regional cooperation in that area, through a thorough appreciation of the different institutionalized figures of territorial cooperation existing (or having existed) in the area. The analysis has been conducted from a thematic perspective, based on the priority objectives of these institutions. Specifically, the studied figures are restricted to formal institutions or associations of cooperation of specific nature, such as Euroregions or European Economic Interest Groupings, understood as the figures of further institutionalization of the transnational spaces at European level. Instead, we have put aside other figures, such as Interreg (funded through the ERDF), as they are not entities properly. Although sometimes cooperation agreements established for Interreg projects have led to some of the entities studied here.

Previous studies on this territory (Aranda, 2005; Aubarell, 1999; Beltran, 2007; Carbonell and Bàguena, 2007; Durà and Riera, 2005; Jouve, 1995; Juan, 1991) have shown a small number of experiences, and in all cases are always repeated: the former Euroregion Catalunya-Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées, the City Network C-6, the Four Motors for Europe, the Pyrenees Working Community (CTP), the Western Alpine Community (COTRAO) or, more recently, the Latin Arch, the Euroregion Pyrenees-Mediterranean (EPM) and the non official entity EURAM. Aubarell (1999) includes other entities, such as the Southern Europe Arch or IMEDOC. Other entities have also been subject of study: the case of the Communauté de Santé Transfrontalière Menton-Vintimille (Denert, 2004) and the GEIE of the Route de Hautes Technologies de l'Europe du Sud and its successor AEIE Arco Mediterráneo de las Tecnologías (Juan, 1991; Ponce, 2004). That could mislead to believe that regional cooperation is reduced to such entities and that the number of initiatives would be very low in comparison with other European macroregions. In fact, there are a much larger number of experiments conducted until now, which allow to think in a greater robustness in the construction of the Mediterranean Arch as an area of territorial cooperation.

The analysis has been developed from an exhaustive collection of territorial cooperation entities that operate or have operated in this region. A total of 61 different legal entities in the Mediterranean Arch have been identified, from different existing records, and references in specialized documents. An account of the territorial entities can be found in Annex 1, where they are classified by scale and the objectives of the agents. While fairly

comprehensive, there can be no certainty that the collection is complete due to the absence of official records. All in all, the creation of a register for the Mediterranean Arch (name, headquarters, year of foundation, objectives, membership, regions represented...) has demonstrated the existence of a number of cooperation entities and topics of cooperation larger than what was previously supposed.

The forms and figures of territorial cooperation in the Mediterranean Arch

The diversity of causes for territorial cooperation, and the different legal coverage at the state and European level (Perkmann, 2003), have given rise to various forms of collaboration. Taking only in account the regional level, although extended to any scale (Table 1), Boira (2004) distinguishes two major ways of cooperation: first, a general way, driven by multilateral agencies, like the Assembly of European Regions (AER), the Association of European Border Regions (AEBR), etc.; second, another way of specific nature, referred to entities located geographically. In our analysis we refer to the figures associated with the second of these categories. Within specific cooperation, Boira (2004) also differentiates between cooperation existing among regions within a state and cooperation among regions from two or more states, with or without geographical continuity. Our analysis includes all three distinctions, although most of the territorial cooperation entities from the Mediterranean Arch correspond to associations of regions (understood as “represented regions” not as “regional members”) of different states, with geographical contiguity (54 of the 61 identified entities).

Table 1: Forms of territorial cooperation

Forms of territorial cooperation	general (multilateral agencies)	Global	
		Local	
	of specific nature (cooperation located geographically)	among regions of 1 country	
		among regions from 2 or more countries	with geographical continuity

Source: Adapted from Boira (2004)

Entities devoted to specific territorial cooperation present a diversity of formalisation structures. Beltran (2007) distinguishes whether entities have or not legal status. Regarding the first entities, a distinction is also observed between entities governed by private or public law. In contrast, the latter ones are governed by declarations of intent without normative value established among the signatories, which does not preclude the adoption of binding agreements among the parties. Overall, under this form of cooperation are included, in addition to the better-known figures of Euroregions and Working Communities, other as Eurodistricts, European Economic Interest Groupings (EEIG), European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation (EGTC), Working Groups, consortia, *conférences*, among others, in particular figures without legal status.

To this complexity context among the different figures, we must add the complexity derived of the vagueness of some, such as Euroregions, which can include all kind of entities (Working Communities, EEIG...), or figures that take different names depending on the state legislation. This is the case of the “Consortio” in Spanish legislation, called “Groupements d’Intérêt Public” (GIP) and “Sociétés d’économie mixte locales” (SEML) in French legislation, according to the Bayonne Treaty signed by both states in 1995 and in force since 1997.

A broad territorial delimitation of the Mediterranean Arch

Many authors and studies (among the most significant can be signaled Brunet, 1989; Cheshire and Hay, 1989; Bonneville et al., 1992; Voiron, 1994; European Commission, 1994 and 1995b) have identified the existence of the Mediterranean Arch as a geo-economic space. Its identification has been based mainly in the emergence of some cities and regions that have the ability to develop new skills in the context of economic globalization and in the European level. Often its conceptualization has been developed in parallel with the determination of other European transnational spaces and macroregions, such as the Blue Banana, the Atlantic Arch, or Mitteleuropa.

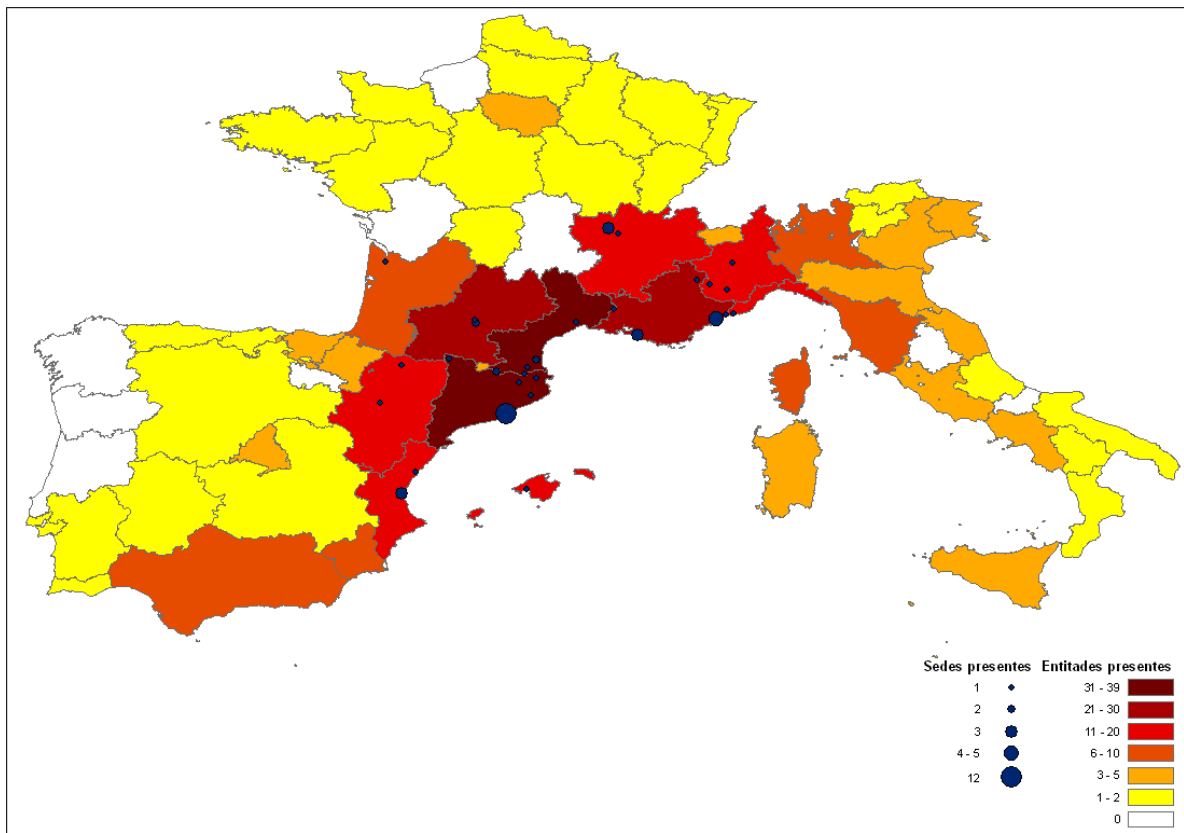
One of the methodological problems posed by the study of this area is its definition, which shows great variability depending on the selected variables or on the researchers who analyzed it, as it is evidenced by Bolufiard (1994), Daviet (1994) and Salvà (1998). It has been agreed that the main reason that explains the variable geometry of this territory is the fact that its determination responds to particular regional differences in nearly common

territorial dynamics (mainly socio-demographic and economic). Therefore, and to this day, it has not been reached a consensus about the regions that form the Mediterranean Arch, although several researchers have proposed demarcations of synthesis (such as Salvà, 1998).

In parallel, comparative analyses of the various demarcations lead to the conclusion of the existence of “two Mediterranean Archs”: one of minimum size (also called central) and another of maximum size (extended). The first is usually identified (with some little variations) with the “central regions” of Valencian Community, Catalonia, Languedoc-Roussillon, Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur, Tuscany and Liguria, while the extended one would incorporate the rest of the Mediterranean insular and coastal regions of Spain, France and Italy, plus some contiguous inland areas (Aragon, Midi-Pyrénées, Roine-Alpes and Lombardy). Our analysis has been chosen the broad definition of the Mediterranean Arch, even including Andorra, Monaco, Malta and Gibraltar.

In line with the above, the data analysed clearly reflect the distinction between an area for intense cooperation (the central one) and a more diffuse area (see Map 1). But, at the same time, this central area has been configured in two distinct areas, very evident in the case of cross-border cooperation, but also present at the interregional and transnational scope: the Franco-Spanish area set up around Catalonia and Languedoc-Roussillon (Aragon, Valencia Community, Balearic Islands and Midi-Pyrénées) and the Franco-Italian area around Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur (Rhone-Alpes, Corsica, Liguria and Piedmont), that is, two regional areas through both state boundaries. This can be seen from the distinction between two kinds of cooperation: through the location of the headquarters, and the relatively low number of entities involving both agents from Catalonia and Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur (14 of the 61 total entities). In addition to the three distinct areas (the broader one, and the two central ones), it is also possible to observe the participation of regions outside the Mediterranean Arch, mainly for two reasons. The first and foremost: the cooperation of Mediterranean Arch regions in other transnational and cross-border spaces (Continental Dorsal, Blue Banana, Alpine Arch, the Pyrenees Axis and Adriatic Axis). That shows the interconnection of the different European macroregions. The second reason is the involvement of state capitals (Madrid, Paris and Rome) in some of the entities listed.

Map 1: Regions and cities represented in the bodies (and their headquarters) for territorial cooperation in the field of the Mediterranean Arch



Drawn up from our database of entities of territorial cooperation

Areas of action and agents of territorial cooperation in the Mediterranean Arch

It has already been said that the entities of cooperation can be categorized and analyzed from different perspectives, all of which are not exempt from difficulties. This is the case, for example, of the perspective applied by Beltran (2007) from the legal status: sometimes this approach is imprecise because of the ambiguity of the existing partnership arrangements. In our case we decided to analyze them from the themes of cooperation, namely, the areas in which they concentrate or serve their goals. The same option is also being implemented by the Mission Opérationnelle Transfrontalière (MOT) in the database of cross-border projects and in its publications such as *Atlas de la coopération transfrontalière* (2002 and 2007).

A first analysis allows distinguishing in one hand among the entities with broad and/or territorial objectives and, on the other hand, specific and sectorial objectives (see Annex 1). In

the first category are those entities whose objectives include two or more unrelated subjects (or low points of contact) with each other. In many cases the inclusion of different themes is due to a general conception of its objectives. The second category includes entities whose goals relate to a single subject or, at most, two clearly linked. In turn, entities with sectorial targets can be differentiated after its temporality: it is appropriate to distinguish between those created with the intention of permanence (most of them), and others with a set date of termination.

Subjects of the general and territorial entities

In that category are grouped those most familiar entities: the Pyrenees-Mediterranean Euroregion, the Working Community of the Pyrenees (CTP) and the Western Alps Working Community (COTRAO) at the regional scale; the Latin Arch and the Association de la Conférence des Alpes Franco-Italiennes (CAFI) at provincial level; and the Network of Cities C-6, at the local level. Besides these, there are others such as the Association of Western Mediterranean Islands (IMEDOC), recently renamed as Euroregion of the Islands of the Mediterranean, EURIMED), the Eurorégion des Alpes de la Mer or various consortia of Franco-Spanish cooperation (Aragon-Midi-Pyrénées, Puigcerdà-Bourg-Madame, Sort-Saint-Girons...). The subjects of competence are several, but their grouping in large groups (see Annex 2) reveals some common features. It has been possible to account the activity of a total 18 entities out of 23 collected (the other 5 were not taken into account by lack of information).

In most organizations there are three common priority subjects, namely: mobility and transport infrastructure; development of economic activities, business and labour; and culture and tourism. To these it must be added two more levels in which are grouped areas with a lower frequency.

- a) ***Transport infrastructures***: In the first of the major areas, specific goals are focused on the development of highways and rail lines, raised in two complementary lines of work, both for the internal cohesion of the Mediterranean Arch and for its connection with Europe. On the one hand, there is cooperation in longitudinal infrastructure development, parallel to the shoreline and perpendicular to it, connecting the major urban centres of the Mediterranean Arch. In addition, it is usually proposed that these infrastructures have continuity to the rest of urban centres in Europe (to Paris or ports

in North Sea). The second line of cooperation relates to transalpine and transpyrenean infrastructures, with the aim to connect mountain regions. Unlike the first line, the territorial scope of action in this second line is not a strictly Mediterranean logic. Finally, in addition to the development of these policies, some entities are also working in cooperation in the development of ports and shipping lines, and to a lesser extent, airports. In maritime cooperation it is possible to identify two lines of action: one, strictly raised in the logic of the Mediterranean Arch, is based in the connection of the major ports (Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa...); the second one, according to an insularity logic, focuses on policies to connect the islands of the Western Mediterranean Sea (Balearic Islands, Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily) between them and with the coastline, as in the case of IMEDOC\EURIMED.

It is interesting to note that much of the discussion around the construction of the Mediterranean Arch has focused particularly on the issue of transport infrastructures (Vera, 1993; Boira 2007; Tourret, 2007), so it is not difficult to arrive at an erroneous perception that mobility and transport infrastructures are the main subjects of interest. Possibly the near-monopoly of both issues in the debates is due to its strategic importance for economic development in this area, contrasting with the low political priority given by French and Spanish governments.

- b) ***Economic development, business and labour***: although it is widely shared by all entities studied, is not so developed. Differences between the objectives raised and the final actions carried out show that in many cases it is only a statement of intent. However, it is possible to identify different lines of work based on economic cooperation and on complementarities among regions and activities, to the detriment of internal competition in the Mediterranean Arch. On the contrary, competition is discussed at European level (with the Megalopolis or ports in North Sea) and global scale (especially with the emerging Asian productive sectors).
 - i. One of the main lines of cooperation is referred to common sectors of activity in crisis or with significant deficiencies and/or difficulties, as in agriculture. There is not so prominent collaboration in secondary and tertiary activities, although some entities prioritize it (Métropole Côte d'Azur).

- ii. A second line focuses on the major flows of capital and workers: the first subject at the Mediterranean Arch scale; the second one in cross-border cooperation at local and provincial\departmental levels.
 - iii. The third line of cooperation is the creation of new businesses or, more specifically, the development of mechanisms that facilitate and expedite the creation of networks and partnerships among companies from different states. One of the objectives of this line is the creation of economic interest groupings (EEIG), or autonomous networks of chambers of commerce.
- c) ***Culture and tourism***: The third subject to highlight is cooperation in cultural and tourism matters, which are treated jointly or separately by the entities. This area focuses on the creation and enhancement of cultural resources, hold or not to use as tourist resources. The strictly cultural institutions focus on three different aspects: protection of resources (heritage), development and exchange of cultural events (exhibitions, shows, festivals...) and linguistic promotion. Regarding the latter, it must be clarified that is done in the case of the official languages (Castilian, French and Italian, and Catalan), but not for regional and minority languages (Occitan, Franco-Provençal, Ligurian...). In the case of tourism, cooperation focuses on the creation of an internal Mediterranean Arch tourist market.
- d) ***Areas of the second level***: In addition to these three broad subjects, four subjects are also included in a second level of intensity:
- i. First of all, the **environment and preventing risks**, which include political cooperation to prevent and resolve water pollution, water management and forest fires and forestry in general. At this point it should not miss the characteristics of the dominant Mediterranean climate.
 - ii. Secondly, referring to the themes of **social welfare** (cooperation on health issues, sports issues or, in general, to improve quality of life).
 - iii. At a third level of frequency there are **research, technological development and innovation** activities (R&D), which is the subject that has increased more from the earliest entities (the end of the 1980s) to the most recent. In addition, it has also changed the specific topic of interest. In this evolution, European policy in this subject and a gradual introduction of the perspective of innovation as a complex process in developing public policies on science and technology have to be taken into account. It has passed from the development and application of new information and communication technologies (ICT) as

tools to facilitate communication between regions, to the policies of cooperation between universities and other research centres, the creation and participation in infrastructures to support innovation (innovation centres, incubators...) and the joint development of research in activities with high knowledge and technological content (biotechnology, nanotechnology, aerospace technology ...). This area is complemented on many occasions with the field of economic cooperation and education and training.

- iv. Fourth subject is **education and training**, focusing on policy development for the exchange of university students and researchers in training, and training for workers from sectors in crisis. In both courses of action, most entities have a strong neighbourhood nature.
- e) **Other areas**: At a third level of intensity is still possible to identify four other subjects, although very less significant:

First, there is the **land management**, with a strong cross-border nature and a special interest from Franco-Italian entities: they range from developing common urban projects in urban areas to management policies of the coastline, rural areas, forestry or natural protected areas. Less frequent is the subject of **energy infrastructure** (beyond the consideration of energy resources, which is counted in the field of environment, or as a productive sector, which is counted in the development of economic activities). It is object of special interest in the two working communities (CTP and COTRAO). The next is **territorial promotion** (beyond the purely touristic and cultural promotion topics); and finally, the last subject is the **development of cooperation policies** at European or Mediterranean levels.

Subjects of sectorial entities (permanent and temporary)

It is important to highlight that sectorial entities are less known than the previous ones, partly due to their greater specific issues. However, some of the associations of this category have a greatest impact, as FERRMED, the Mediterranean Arch Euroregion (Euram) or the Vives Universities Network. The analysis lets observe a practice match of the priority subjects with those of general and territorial entities, although there are some significant differences at the level of detail (see Annex 3). The main areas are the environment and risks, mobility and transport infrastructures and the development of economic activities, business and labour. In contrast, the field of culture and tourism is relegated to a second level of intensity.

- a) The subject with more specialized entities is the **environment and risks**, in the same line of work than in the institutions with general objectives: water resources, forests, protected areas and, to a lesser extent, coastal areas. Most entities have a cross-border nature, according to the objective of joint management of forests, rivers or, in general, natural spaces.
- i. Some entities have been working on the management of **rivers and water**: it's the case of the study on transfer of water from Rhone river to the inland drainage basins of Catalonia, by the EEIG for the Languedoc-Roussillon-Catalonia Aqueduct (a temporary entity) or the joint management and use of the Garonne river through the cooperation agreement of the Valley of the Garonne Cross-border Territory, entity created, as in other cases, from a previous experience in projects financed by Interreg.
 - ii. Another case is that of cooperation in **transfrontier protected areas**, on issues as diverse as surveillance, recovery of species of animals or protecting historical heritage. In a similar sense, there is cooperation in the field of forests (forest fire prevention, economic exploitation and protection of sites of natural interest).
- b) A second area of activity of particular relevance is that of **mobility and transport infrastructure**. In this case, as in the previous one, the priority lines of work are similar, focusing on the railway, the construction and management of tunnels, both for rail (tunnel of Perthus, Pyrenees) and road (new tunnel of Tende, Apls, and tunnel of Bielsa, Pyrenees), and the collaboration between ports. Unlike the entities with general objectives, the entities grouped here have a marked temporary nature: this is the case of the two EEIG for the building of tunnels, which are dissolved after completion of the works, and the lobbies in the field of railway lines and ports. Instead, the line of work of the roads is not covered, or, at best, it is converted only in a very general sense.
- c) It has to be highlighted the scope of **economic activities, business and labour**. Surely this is the subject that presents the major differences with the same purpose in the generalist entities. The issue of development of productive sectors has little if any interest, although it is very precise in the case of agricultural products. By contrast, reflecting the dominance of the networks of chambers of commerce and enterprises, the main line of cooperation is to provide business services, including everything from advice on legal, financial, labour themes, and also acting as a lobby on economic

policy issues at state and European levels. In this area of work are entities involved in cooperation about legal and audit themes, and about services to companies. There is also a remarkable degree of specialization on services to workers: to provide information, advice or training to workers and promote labour mobility between neighbouring regions.

- d) Three subjects remain to a lesser degree of intensity:
- i. The first one focuses on the development of the **territorial system of innovation**, with projects in infrastructures to support innovation, as well as to raise funds for research and technological development (R&D) or, more specifically, on research on biotechnology, medical science and technology... There is also collaboration between universities in research projects, training of research staff ... As in the general entities, it is also noted a significant change in the growing interest in the field of R&D, going from a general linear design of the R&D policies towards the management of cooperation in research projects as a support base in the process of technological development and innovation.
 - ii. The case of **tourist and cultural** experiences is practically testimonial, but no less significant. Some strictly cultural entities focus on the organization and exchange of cultural activities (either permanently or temporary), with a marked cross-border nature. It also occurs in the case of tourism, dedicated to the collaboration between hotels as well as their joint promotion.
 - iii. Finally, the scope of action in **social welfare** focuses exclusively on health infrastructures (hospitals), either in border towns and in mountain areas.

Conclusions: diversity of subjects of cooperation in the Mediterranean Arch

First of all, it has been demonstrated that the construction of the Mediterranean Arch does not limit itself only to questions of mobility and transport infrastructures, as some previous research seems to show in a too simple view focused in a few general institutions of cooperation. Instead, there is a broad scope of topics of interest that have produced a significant number of initiatives of cross-border and interregional cooperation along this macroregion.

The analysis of the topics of cooperation of 61 entities of the Mediterranean Arch shows that the construction of this territory is carried out in a great extent and diversity of

subjects, emphasizing the infrastructures of transport; economic development and services to companies; culture and tourism; and environmental management. A fifth emergent subject, which can turn into one of the principal subjects near in the future, is investigation, technological development and innovation area (R&D). The degree of thematic diversity showed is similar to that presented in other territories of the European Union with a longer path of cross-border relations. The results are similar to those of the analysis of the cross-border projects in which there take part French agents (MOT, 2002 and 2003).

In addition to this, the analysis reveals the differences in the subject priorities depending on the general or sectorial nature of the entities. The analysis, then, has helped to identify significant details in the selection of priorities, as it has been observed in the cases of transport infrastructures and economic development.

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**ANNEX 1: TRANSBOUNDARY AND INTERREGIONAL COOPERATION:
OBJECTIVES AND SCALE**

		Territorial or General Objectives	Sectorial Objectives	
			permanence	temporary
Scale of the agents	Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Charte du Bassin Méditerranéen - Communauté de Travail des Alpes Occidentales (COTRAO) - Comunitat de Treball dels Pirineus (CTP) - Consorcio de cooperaci3n transfronteriza entre Arag3n y Midi-Pyrénées - Eurorégion Alpes-Méditerranée - Euroregió Pirineus Mediterrània - Le Grand Sud - Agrupaci3n de les Illes de la Mediterrània Occidental (IMEDOC) \ Illes de la Mediterrània (EURIMED) - Euroregió Midi-Pyrénées-Languedoc-Rousillon-Catalunya - Quatre Motors per a Europa - Arco Mediterráneo Español (AME) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GEIE de la Route de Hautes Technologies de l'Europe du Sud \ AEIE Arc Mediterrani de les Technologies (AMT) - Associaci3n Arc Mediterrani dels Auditors - Association Eurosud Transport - EURES Transfronterera Pyréméd-Pirimed - GEIE Forespir - AEIE dels Silvicultors de l'Arc Mediterrani (ARCMED) - Association Arc Sud Européen - Comissió Interregional dels Transports a la Mediterrània (CITRAME) - Assemblée des Régions Européennes Fruitières, Légumières et Horticoles (AREFLH) - Eures-T Eurazur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AEIE para el Acueducto Languedoc-Rosell3n-Cataluña - Túnel del Perthus AEIE - Nouveau Tunnel de Tende
		Provincial \ Departamental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Associaci3n Arc Llatí - Association de la Conférence des Alpes Franco-Italiennes (CAFI) \ Euro- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Association des Chambres de Commerce et d'industrie de la Méditerranée (ASCAME) - Partenariat entre les CCI de

		<p>Territoire franco-italien</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Euro CIN (Cuneo - Imperia- Nizza) \ Eurorégion des “Alpes de la Mer” – “Alpi del Mare” 	<p>Perpignan et de Girona</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Xarxa de Cambres de Comerç de l’Euroregió Pirineus Mediterrània - Conférence Permanente des Chambres de Commerce, d’Industrie et de Navigation du Sud-Ouest de la France et du Nord et de l’Est de l’Espagne (COPEF) 	
Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consorci Transfronterer Puigcerdà – Bourg-Madame - Red de Ciudades C-6 - Grup de Treball Transfronterer Sort-Saint Giron - Grup de Treball Transfronterer Lladorre – Soulan - Conférence des Autorités des Hautes Vallès 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agrupación Legal Mediterránea - Communauté de santé transfrontalière Menton – Vintimille - Consorci Transversal - Xarxa d’Activitats Culturals (CTXAC) - Institut d’Economia i Empresa Ignasi Villalonga [Euroregió de l’Arc Mediterrani (Euram)] - GEIE Eurosud Capital - Intermed (Agrupación de los Puertos del Mediterráneo) - Territoire Transfrontalier Vallespir-Alta Garrotxa - Xarxa Vives d’Universitats - Consorcio de cooperació transfronteriza Benasque - Bagnères de Luchon - Associazione Hotel Riviera Franco-Italiana (AHRFI) GEIE - Parc National des Pyrénées-Parque Nacional de Ordesa y Monte Perdido - Parc européen Alpi Maritime-Mercantour - PRES Université Euro- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consorci de cooperació transfronterera Figueres-Perpignan 	

			Méditerranéenne	
	Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eurodistrict de l'Espace Català Transfrontierer (Escat) - Mission Opérationnelle Transfrontalière - Métropole Côte d'Azur - Association de l'Arc Méditerranéen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EuroBioCluster Sud - FERRMED, ASBL - Hospital Transfrontierer de Puigcerdà - Réseau Littoral Méditerranéen (RLM) - Territoire transfrontalier Vallée de la Garonne - Comité pour la liaison européenne Transalpine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consortium européen pour l'exploitation du tunnel d'Aragnouet-Bielsa

ANNEX 2: GENERAL/TERRITORIAL COOPERATION: AREAS OF ACTION

	Land management	Environment & risks	Energy	Economic development	transportation infrastructure	R&D	Education & training	Culture & tourism	Promotion	Social welfare	European & Mediterranean policies
Agrupació de les Illes de la Mediterrània Occidental (IMEDOC)		X		X	X	X	X	X			
Arco Mediterráneo Español (AME)		X			X		X	X		X	
Associació Arc Llatí		X		X		X		X		X	X
Association de la Conférence des Alpes Franco-Italiennes (CAFI) \ Euro-Territoire franco-italien	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	
Association de l'Arc Méditerranéen	X	X		X	X	X		X			
Charte du Bassin Méditerranéen	X			X			X		X	X	
Communauté de Travail des Alpes Occidentales (COTRAO)	X			X	X			X			
Comunitat de Treball dels Pirineus (CTP)	X	X	X	X	X			X			
Conférence des Autorités des Hautes Vallées		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Consorci Transfronterer Puigcerdà – Bourg-Madame	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	
Euro CIN (Cuneo - Imperia- Nizza) \ Eurorégion des “Alpes de la Mer”				X	X		X	X	X		
Eurodistricte de l'Espai Català Transfronterer					X		X			X	
Euroregió Midi-Pyrénées-Languedoc-Rousillon-Catalunya		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	
Euroregió Pirineus Mediterrània		X			X	X		X			X
Eurorégion Alpes-Méditerranée		X		X	X	X		X		X	
Métropole Côte d'Azur	X			X	X	X		X			
Quatre Motors per a Europa				X						X	X
Red de Ciudades C-6		X		X	X	X		X			
	7	12	2	15	15	10	8	15	2	10	3

ANNEX 3: SECTORAL COOPERATION: AREAS OF ACTION

Environment & risks	Water	- AEIE para el Acueducto Languedoc-Rosellón-Cataluña - Territoire transfrontalier Vallée de la Garonne
	Forestry	- GEIE Forespir - AEIE dels Silvicultors de l'Arc Mediterrani (ARCMED) - Territoire Transfrontalier Vallespir-Alta Garrotxa
	Coastal areas	- Réseau Littoral Méditerranéen (RLM)
	Protected areas	- Parc National des Pyrénées-Parque Nacional de Ordesa y Monte Perdido - Parc européen Alpi Maritime-Mercantour
Mobility & transportation infrastructure	General	- Comissió Interregional dels Transports a la Mediterrània (CITRAME)
	Train	- Association Eurosud Transport - FERRMED, ASBL - Association Arc Sud Européen - Comité pour la liaison européenne Transalpine
	Ports	- Intermed (Agrupación de los Puertos del Mediterráneo)
	Tunnel construction & management	- Túnel del Perthus AEIE - Nouveau Tunnel de Tende - Consortium européen pour l'exploitation du tunnel d'Aragouet-Bielsa
R&D		- GEIE de la Route de Hautes Technologies de l'Europe du Sud \ AEIE Arc Mediterrani de les Tecnologies (AMT) - EuroBioCluster Sud - Xarxa Vives d'Universitats - PRES Université Euro-Méditerranéenne
Economic development	Business services	- Association des Chambres de Commerce et d'industrie de la Méditerranée (ASCAME) - Partenariat entre les CCI de Perpignan et de Girona - Xarxa de Cambres de Comerç de l'Euroregió Pirineus Mediterrània - Conférence Permanente des Chambres de Commerce, d'Industrie et de Navigation du Sud-Ouest de la France et du Nord et de l'Est de l'Espagne (COPEF) - Institut d'Economia i Empresa Ignasi Villalonga [Euroregió de l'Arc Mediterrani (Euram)] - GEIE Eurosud Capital
	Products	- Assemblée des Régions Européennes Fruitières,

		Légumières et Horticoles (AREFLH)
	Legal & audit themes	- Agrupación Legal Mediterránea - Associació Arc Mediterrani dels Auditors
	Services to workers	- EURES Transfronterera Pyréméd-Pirimed - Eures-T Eurazur
Social welfare: health infrastructures		- Communauté de santé transfrontalière Menton – Vintimille - Hospital Transfronterer de Puigcerdà - Consorcio de cooperació transfronteriza Benasque - Bagnères de Luchon
Culture & tourism	Culture	- Consorci Transversal - Xarxa d'Activitats Culturals (CTXAC) - Consorci de cooperació transfronterera Figueres- Perpignan
	Tourism	- Associazione Hotel Riviera Franco-Italiana (AHRFI) GEIE