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## FINAL REPORT BY THE EXPERT

**Advice case title: “Student Mobility”**

**Full official name of the advised entity: EUROBEC**

**Name of the expert contracted for the advice case: José Paulo Ribeiro Peixoto de Queirós**

**Date: 30 de dezembro de 2022**

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## I. Executive summary

The creation of the Eurocity Badajoz-Elvas-Campo Maior aimed to enable its citizens of all ages to access services, facilities and infrastructure provided and made available on both sides of the border.

It is in this context, characterised by a visible intensification of cross-border relations in the most diverse plans of activity, particularly in the areas of education, culture, and sport, that an obstacle has been pointed out in terms of mobility and cross-border movement of unaccompanied young students and children.

Border crossing by minors not accompanied by their parents or by a legal guardian is subject to a set of legal and regulatory constraints which, even in the context of the European Union and of the free movement of persons, are justified by the safeguarding and protection of the child's best interests. This imperative has led to the adoption by each Member State, in the specific case of Portugal and Spain, of a legal and regulatory mechanism designed to ensure that minors unaccompanied by their parents or legal guardians cross borders safely.

The obstacle identified lies mainly in the fact that the legal and regulatory provisions governing the crossing of borders by unaccompanied minors, and the administrative procedures which implement them, do not differentiate between sporadic border crossings between distant Member States, where the means of transport used is often by plane, and frequent, often daily, crossings which are the result of everyday activities such as those which take place in the context of a Eurocity, namely to access social, sporting, cultural or even educational infrastructures or services.

This obstacle, which is reflected in increased and recurrent costs, places a disproportionate burden on border populations, particularly children and young minors living in Portugal who wish to travel to Spain. The identified obstacle thus constitutes an obstacle to the personal, cultural, educational, social, and sporting development of the children and young minors of the Eurobec Eurocity, who as a result find it difficult, or even impossible, to access the other side of the border.

To remedy the concrete consequences for Portuguese minors of this legal requirement, two hypotheses are envisaged:

- The first and most obvious is to change the law to find other ways, ensuring the best interest of the children and safeguarding their safety and protection, of avoiding the costs inherent to the recognition of signatures in the certification of the authorisation to be issued by the parents or guardians.
- Although it is not a definitive solution to the obstacle, a second hypothesis that may contribute to attenuate its onerous consequences, would consist in taking advantage of the possibility foreseen in the Portuguese law of authorisations issued by parents being able to be used an unlimited number of times, within the validity period mentioned in the document, which, however, cannot exceed the period of one calendar year. This would require planning and coordination work between schools, local authorities, sports clubs and the Eurobec Eurocity technical structure to reduce both the number of permits issued and their cost.

## **II. Description of the obstacle with indication of the legal/administrative provisions causing the obstacle**

### **Foreword**

When carrying out research and gathering documentation for the legal framework of the obstacle identified by the Eurobec Eurocity, we came across a previous report, also drawn up in the context of the B-Solutions initiative, which deals with the same type of obstacle, i.e. the crossing of borders by unaccompanied minors, coincidentally in the context of a Eurocity, in this case Tomiño / Vila Nova de Cerveira.

We refer to the report, exemplarily written by Professor José Manuel Sobrino Heredia, as part of the candidacy presented by the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Galicia - North Portugal<sup>1</sup>, entitled "Simplifying cross-border mobility of minors to carry out cultural or educational exchanges".

The referred report makes an exhaustive and detailed analysis, as we have already said, exemplary, of the obstacle in question as well as of its legal and regulatory framework in the legal system of the two Member States, which remains, globally, current.

In this context, while preserving its authorship, we subscribe almost entirely to the contents of the said report, to the analysis made therein and to the proposals for the solution of the obstacle formulated therein. Thus, the present report, which will always be based on the excellent report written by Professor José Manuel Sobrino Heredia, justifies only the analysis of the specific case of the Eurobec Eurocity, the development of the territorial context in which the obstacle occurs, a specific update and the (re)formulation of some proposed solutions. That is what we propose to do.

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<sup>1</sup> Sobrino Heredia, José Manuel - B Solutions Final Report Advice Case: Simplifying cross-border mobility of minors to carry out cultural or educational exchanges Advised Entity: European Grouping of Territorial Organisation Galicia-Norte de Portugal EGTC, ES-PT;

## **Background**

"Article 174 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union recognises the challenges faced by border regions and provides that the European Union shall pay particular attention to those regions, developing and pursuing its action leading to the strengthening of their economic, social and territorial cohesion".<sup>2</sup>

The European Union, in cooperation with the Member States, has been making a commitment to take advantage of the development potential of border regions, through investment support embodied in the Interreg programme which, since 1990, has concentrated considerable funds for these regions, together with the elimination of obstacles and the creation of legal instruments aimed at making viable and facilitating the deepening of cross-border relations.

### **The cross-border context**

The emergence of Eurocities at the initiative of municipalities on both sides of the border is also a response to the challenge of deepening cross-border relations in their multiple aspects of social life of the communities.

The creation of Eurocity EUROBEC is based on an intermunicipal cooperation project of cross-border nature which aims to consolidate dynamics that allow the sustainability in time of the joint action carried out between the municipalities that integrate it: Badajoz, Elvas and Campo Maior.

The three cross-border municipalities that make up the Eurobec Eurocity together comprise a territory of 2,348.49 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 179,382 people (150,610 in Badajoz [2021], 20,730 in Elvas [2021] and 8,042 in Campo Maior [2011], with an economic activity very focused on public services and trade and agriculture, since the economies of Extremadura and Alentejo are strongly positioned in the agri-food sector.

This collaborative platform aims to encourage and support cross-border cooperation between the municipalities that make up the Eurobec Eurocity in the most diverse areas of community life and population, particularly in culture, health, education, sport

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<sup>2</sup> COM(2017) 534 final COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT Boosting growth and cohesion in EU border regions {SWD(2017) 307 final}

and worker mobility. The concerted action of the three municipalities, in the context of the Eurocity, is reflected in the deepening of knowledge and, consequently, of the relationship between cross-border communities as well as in the use and sharing of infrastructures and access to proximity services, breaking and mitigating the negative effects that arise from the existence of a centuries-old border.

The creation of the Eurocity Badajoz-Elvas-Campo Maior thus aimed to enable its citizens of all ages to access services, facilities and infrastructure provided and made available on both sides of the border.

It is in this context, characterised by a visible intensification of cross-border relations in the most diverse plans of activity, particularly in the areas of education, culture and sport, which was pointed out an obstacle that arises in terms of mobility and cross-border movement of young students and children not accompanied by their parents.

### **Identifying the obstacle**

The crossing of borders by unaccompanied minors with their parents or legal guardian is subject to a series of legal and regulatory constraints which, even in the context of the European Union and the free movement of persons, are justified by the need to safeguard and protect the best interests of the child. This imperative has led to the adoption by each Member State, in the specific case of Portugal and Spain, of a legal and regulatory device intended to ensure that border crossings by minors not accompanied by their parents or legal guardians are carried out safely.

In this way, the potential obstacle crosses several regulatory fields and legal areas which aim to protect and safeguard several values, rights and fundamental freedoms, namely the free movement of persons between European Union Member States, but also the protection of children and their safety, namely by impeding and preventing criminal activities, such as trafficking in human beings or the abduction of a child by a parent or third party.

Although the Portuguese and Spanish legal regimes applicable to border crossings by minors unaccompanied by their parents or legal guardians are in all respects similar in the values and rights they aim to ensure and protect, the regulatory and administrative provisions aimed at ensuring their concrete application diverge significantly, introducing a discriminatory factor between the two sides of the border, namely from

an economic point of view.

National minors and foreign minors legally resident in Portugal or Spain who wish to leave the country and are travelling unaccompanied by both parents or their legal guardian must show a legally certified exit permit issued by the person exercising parental responsibility.

In addition to a valid national identification document or their own passport, minors travelling: (i) alone, or; (ii) with adults who do not have legal custody of them, or; (iii) with only one of their parents; need an (official) document authorising them to travel, signed by both parents, by the second parent or by the person or persons who have legal custody of them.

There are no EU rules on this specific issue. It is therefore up to each Member State to decide whether a minor needs official authorisation from one or both parents or from the person who has been entrusted with his/her legal guardianship, and under what terms and what formalities it should be issued.

Let us look at what happens in each of the countries concerned:

## **Portugal**

Minors who are not accompanied by the person exercising parental authority may only leave the national territory on presentation of an authorization to that effect.

Authorisation for minors not accompanied by their parents or legal guardian to leave the country must be in writing, dated and signed by the person exercising legal parental responsibility and must be legally certified.<sup>3</sup>

The legal certification is done through signature recognition made in person by notaries, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Registrars, Registration Officers, Lawyers and Solicitors.

The act of signature recognition by the above mentioned and competent entities for that purpose constitutes a service whose provision entails a variable cost that usually ranges between 14,76 and 30 Euros. The price of the act of signature recognition performed by an official notary is set out in the Regulation of Registration and Notary

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<sup>3</sup> A form for this declaration available on the SEF – Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras (Portuguese Foreigners and Borders Service) website is attached as Annex 1 to this report

Fees, approved by Decree-Law 322-A/2001 of 14 December 2001, and is 14.76 euros including VAT. However, although this amount should be applied by the other entities with legal competence to practice the act of signature recognition, the information gathered at the meetings and contacts made tells us that the amount charged for this act can reach 30 Euros.

This authorization can be used an unlimited number of times within the validity period mentioned in the document, which, however, cannot exceed the period of one calendar year. If no other period is mentioned, the permit is valid for six months from the date of issue.

## **Spain**

Spanish minors under 18 years of age travelling abroad unaccompanied by any of their legal representatives (parents or guardians) will need, in addition to a valid National Identity Card or Passport, a signed declaration of authorisation to travel outside the national territory.<sup>4</sup>

In the case of foreign minors residing in Spain, their legal representatives or these, by virtue of the provisions of the respective national regulations, must go to the respective consular authorities to complete the appropriate documentation in accordance with their national legislation.

To formalise the declaration, the minor accompanied by one of his or her parents must go to a National Police Station or a Civil Guard Post. However, these declarations can also be issued in the form determined by the Police Force of the Autonomous Communities that exercise powers in the protection of people and goods and in the maintenance of public order. Only the attendance of one of the legal representatives at a police station is mandatory, but the consent of both is required.

The travel authorisation is exclusively for Spanish minors resident in Spain who are travelling outside the national territory unaccompanied by any of their parents or national territory unaccompanied by any of their parents or guardians.

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<sup>4</sup> A form for this declaration is attached as Annex 2 to this report.



## Conclusion

The obstacle identified lies mainly in the fact that the legal provisions and regulations governing the crossing of borders by unaccompanied minors and the administrative procedures which implement them do not differentiate between sporadic border crossings between distant Member States, where the means of transport used is often the plane, and frequent, often daily, crossings which are the result of everyday activities such as those which take place in the context of a Eurocity, namely to access social, sporting, cultural or even educational infrastructures or services.

According to the result of contacts made with local agents as well as the conclusions that could be drawn from the meeting held at the headquarters of the Eurocity Eurobec, on 18 November 2022,<sup>5</sup> which brought together around the table representatives of local authorities, schools and security forces on both sides of the border, the consequence of the obstacle identified perceived as most onerous for the movement of unaccompanied minors is the requirement for certification of the authorisation to be issued by the parents or legal guardian in Portugal. The requirement of certification implies the payment of the act of signature recognition (act that can only be performed by notaries, lawyers, solicitors, among others) in amounts ranging from 15 to 30 Euros, for each authorization. By way of example, we may conclude that in a trip to Badajoz for a class of 30 Portuguese students, the fulfilment of this legal requirement may represent a cost of approximately 900 Euros, which immediately puts at risk and may even make the very realization of the visit unfeasible.

In Spain, this onerous economic consequence does not occur as the authorization should be formalized before the National Police or the Guardia Civil, without the payment of any tax or fee. For this reason, in the contacts made with the Spanish representatives, the identified obstacle is not perceived as being so burdensome for cross-border relations and for the movement of unaccompanied minors, as it is on the Portuguese side.

This obstacle, which is reflected in increased and recurrent costs, places a disproportionate burden on border populations, particularly children and young minors living in Portugal who wish to travel to Spain. The identified obstacle thus constitutes

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<sup>5</sup> Please see annex 3 of this report.

an obstacle to the personal, cultural, educational, social and sporting development of the minor children and young people of the Eurocity Eurobec, who as a result find it difficult, or even impossible, to access the other side of the border.

This obstacle affects cross-border cooperation, now and in the future, by hindering the daily movement of minors at a crucial time in their education, personal growth and development of a sense of belonging and integration in an enlarged cross-border community, corresponding to the Eurocity Eurobec.

By excessively burdening and restricting the movement of minors unaccompanied by their parents or legal guardians within the Eurocity Eurobec territory, the identified obstacle restricts the results of the efforts made by local authorities to deepen and strengthen cultural, social, educational, and sporting relationships between the younger sections of the population on both sides of the border, thereby adversely and objectively affecting actual and potential cross-border cooperation.

### **III. Description of possible solution(s)**

Returning to the report drawn up by Professor José Manuel Sobrino Herédia, entitled "Simplifying cross-border mobility of minors to carry out cultural or educational exchanges", it should be noted that we share all the opinions formulated and the proposals put forward as possible solutions to the obstacles encountered in the cross-border movement of minors unaccompanied by their parents within the territory of a Eurocity.

It is therefore a question of fairness to ensure parity in the requirements to be met and in the costs, particularly economic costs, for families residing in the Eurocity Eurobec, of unaccompanied minors crossing the border.

To definitively overcome this question and resolve this obstacle on the Portuguese side, it is necessary to amend the law which makes it compulsory to certify authorisation by means of an act of signature recognition.

Following the solutions proposed by the report written by Professor Doctor José Manuel Sobrino Heredia, called "Simplifying cross-border mobility of minors to carry out cultural or educational exchanges", in order to obviate the concrete consequences for Portuguese minors resulting from this legal requirement, two hypotheses are envisaged, in our opinion:

- The first and most obvious, consists in changing the law in order to find other ways, assuring the best interest of the children and safeguarding their safety and protection, to avoid the costs inherent to the recognition of signatures in the certification of the authorization to be issued by the parents or guardians.
- We could also consider as a possible solution for resolving this effective obstacle to cross-border cooperation, which would consist in considering as a free of charge the act of recognition of signatures on declarations of authorisation to cross the border by minors residing in municipalities that form part of these Eurocities. Similarly, to what happens with the recognition of signatures of declarations intended for other purposes, such as the acquisition of nationality, it would be possible through the inclusion in article 8 of Law Decree 322-A/2001, of December 14, of an exception that establishes the gratuitousness of the act recognition of signature of authorization declarations

under the terms referred to above.

- The interests that are intended to be safeguarded with the requirement of certification of the authorisation through the recognition of the signature could perhaps be ensured by using the digital signature to be made with the Citizen's Card, eventually to be done through a digital platform to be made available by the Portuguese State for this purpose. In fact, the digital signature with the Citizen's Card has the legal validity of the signature by hand and is used, for example, to access bank accounts and various other State services, which are equally demanding from the point of view of security. On the other hand, access to digital signatures with the Citizen's Card is widespread in Portuguese society, so it would be much easier to use in this context, eliminating any cost with the recognition of signatures. This solution could be adopted as a pilot project in the Eurobec Eurocity, which would be a laboratory for experimentation with an innovative solution;
- A second hypothesis, also mentioned to some extent by Professor José Manuel Sobrino Heredia in his report, would consist in taking advantage of the possibility provided for in Portuguese law for parental authorisations to be used an unlimited number of times within the period of validity mentioned in the document, which, however, may not exceed one calendar year. However, particularly in the case of organised cross-border visits by groups of minors, particularly those carried out in a school or sports context, these may be planned over an extended period, which would make it possible to issue a single authorisation for extended periods, thereby reducing to a minimum the costs arising from the certification of multiple authorisations. Eventually, the organisational structure of the Eurocity Eurobec itself could initiate a process with the different schools in the territory in order to plan study visits and obtain certification services at reduced prices.

#### **IV. A full list of all legal provisions relevant to the case with the correct citation both in original language and in English**

The relevant legal framework taking into consideration the situations concerning cross-border movement of unaccompanied minors is as follows in each of the Member States:

##### **Portugal**

- Law 23/2007, of July 4, which approves the legal regime for the entry, stay, exit and expulsion of foreigners from national territory with the last alteration introduced by Law 18/2022, of August 25.
- Decree-Law 83/2000, of May 11, which approves the legal regime for the concession and issuing of the Portuguese electronic passport with the last amendment introduced by Decree-Law 138/2006, of July 26 (republished in annex to Decree-Law 19/2018, of March 14).
- Regulatory Decree 84/2007, of November 5 (that regulates Law 23/2007, of July 4, with the last alteration made by Regulatory Decree 4/2022, of September 30, which alters the regulation of the legal regime for the entry, stay, exit and expulsion of foreign citizens from national territory.
- Decree-Law 322-A/2001, of December 14, that approves the Regulation on Fees for Registries and Notaries.
- Law 37/2006, of August 9, that regulates the exercise of the right of free circulation and residence of the citizens of the European Union and members of their families in the national territory and transposes to the internal legal system the Directive no. 2004/38/EC, of the European Parliament and of the Council, of April 29.
- Order 6147/2019 of the Offices of the Assistant Secretary for Education and the Secretary of State for Education, which sets out the guidelines to be adopted by schools in the organization and implementation of study visits and other recreational and training activities to be developed outside the school.

## Portugal

- *Lei N.º 23/2007, de 4 de julho, que aprova o regime jurídico de entrada, permanência, saída e afastamento de estrangeiros do território nacional com a última alteração introduzida pela Lei n.º 18/2022, de 25 de agosto;*
- *Decreto-Lei n.º 83/2000, de 11 de Maio, que aprova o regime legal da concessão e emissão do passaporte eletrónico português com a última alteração introduzida pelo Decreto-Lei N.º 138/2006, de 26 de Julho (republicado em anexo ao Decreto-Lei n.º 19/2018, de 14 de março)*
- *Decreto regulamentar n.º 84/2007, de 5 de Novembro (regulamenta a Lei n.º 23/2007, de 4 de Julho, com a última alteração efetuada pelo Decreto Regulamentar n.º 4/2022, de 30 de setembro que altera a regulamentação do regime jurídico de entrada, permanência, saída e afastamento de cidadãos estrangeiros do território nacional;*
- *Lei no 37/2006, de 9 de agosto, que regula o exercício do direito de livre circulação e residência dos cidadãos da União Europeia e dos membros das suas famílias no território nacional e transpõe para a ordem jurídica interna a Directiva n.º 2004/38/CE, do Parlamento Europeu e do Conselho, de 29 de Abril;*
- *Despacho n.º 6147/2019 dos Gabinetes da Secretária Adjunta e da Educação e do Secretário de Estado da Educação que Define as linhas orientadoras a adotar pelas escolas na organização e realização das visitas de estudo e outras atividades lúdico-formativas a desenvolver fora do espaço escolar.*

## Spain<sup>6</sup>

- Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30, for the protection of citizen security, (BOE no. 77, of March 31).
- Organic Law 4/2000, of January 11, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, after its reform by Organic Laws 8/2000, of

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• <sup>6</sup> Sobrino Heredia, José Manuel - B Solutions Final Report Advice Case: Simplifying cross-border mobility of minors to carry out cultural or educational exchanges Advised Entity: European Grouping of Territorial Organisation Galicia-Norte de Portugal EGTC, ES-PT – Page 6;

December 22, 11/2003, of September 29, 14/2003, of November 20, 2/2009, of December 11, 10/2011, of July 27 (BOE No. 10, of January 12).

- Royal Decree 557/2011, of April 20, which approves the Regulation of Law 4/2000, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, after its reform by Law 2/2009 (BOE n. 103, of April 30).
- Royal Decree 240/2007, of February 16, on the entry, free movement, and residence in Spain of citizens of the Member States of the European Union and of other States party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area (BOE no. 51, February 28).
- Order INT/3321/2011, of November 21, on the issuance of travel documents to foreigners (BOE no. 292, of December 5).
- Instruction 10/2019, of July 9, of the Secretary of State for Security, which regulates the procedure for granting permission to travel outside the national territory for minors, (with effect from September 1, 2019) fixed the way to carry out this action by the State Security Forces.

## Spain<sup>7</sup>

- *“Ley Orgánica 4/2015, de 30 de marzo, de protección de la seguridad ciudadana, (BOE núm. 77, de 31 de marzo).*
- *Ley Orgánica 4/2000, de 11 de enero, sobre derechos y libertades de los extranjeros en España y su integración social, tras su reforma por las Leyes Orgánicas 8/2000, de 22 de diciembre, 11/2003, de 29 de septiembre, 14/2003, de 20 de noviembre, 2/2009, de 11 de diciembre, 10/2011, de 27 de julio (BOE núm. 10, de 12 de enero).*
- *Real Decreto 557/2011, de 20 de abril, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento de la Ley Orgánica 4/2000, sobre derechos y libertades de los extranjeros en España y su integración social, tras su reforma por Ley Orgánica 2/2009 (BOE núm. 103, de 30 de abril).*

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• <sup>7</sup> Sobrino Heredia, José Manuel - B Solutions Final Report Advice Case: Simplifying cross-border mobility of minors to carry out cultural or educational exchanges Advised Entity: European Grouping of Territorial Organisation Galicia-Norte de Portugal EGTC, ES-PT – Page 6;

- *Real Decreto 240/2007, de 16 de febrero, sobre entrada, libre circulación y residencia en España de ciudadanos de los Estados miembros de la Unión Europea y de otros Estados parte en el Acuerdo sobre el Espacio Económico Europeo (BOE núm. 51, de 28 de febrero).*
- *Orden INT/3321/2011, de 21 de noviembre, sobre expedición de título de viaje a extranjeros (BOE núm. 292, de 5 de diciembre).*
- *Instrucción 10/2019, de 9 julio, de la Secretaría de Estado de Seguridad, por la que se regula el procedimiento para otorgar el permiso de viaje fuera del territorio nacional para menores, (con efectos desde el 1 de septiembre de 2019) fija la forma a llevar a cabo esta actuación por las Fuerzas y Cuerpos de Seguridad del Estado”.*



## V. Other relevant aspects to this case if relevant

As far as we know, the Governments of Portugal and Spain are working together on the possibility of creating a single document harmonizing the movement of minors in the Eurocities and Euroregions.

In this context, the Foreigners and Borders Service has drafted the model of joint declaration for authorising the movement of minors, considering the possibility of making this declaration available online (which may be downloaded by parents or by those exercising parental power, for the purposes of its completion and presentation to the respective entity that will make the certification).

The document or card should be issued in accordance with the legal frameworks in force in the two countries.

This solution as it stands and without the amendment of the law, it will be difficult to obviate the question of the costs arising from the certification of the authorisation in Portugal, which, if maintained, will continue to be an obstacle to the movement of minors in the Eurocities.

## VI. References and Appendix/Appendices if any

- Sobrino Heredia, José Manuel - B Solutions Final Report Advice Case: Simplifying cross-border mobility of minors to carry out cultural or educational exchanges Advised Entity: European Grouping of Territorial Organisation Galicia-Norte de Portugal EGTC, ES-PT;
- COMUNICAÇÃO DA COMISSÃO AO CONSELHO E AO PARLAMENTO EUROPEU - Impulsionar o crescimento e a coesão nas regiões fronteiriças da UE {SWD(2017) 307 final};
- Declaration available on the SEF – Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras (Portuguese Foreigners and Borders Service) website - <https://www.sef.pt/pt/pages/conteudo-detalhe.aspx?nID=73> - Consulted on 20 December 2022;
- Declaration available on the Ministerio Del Interior Website - <https://www.interior.gob.es/opencms/en/servicios-al-ciudadano/tramites-y-gestiones/dni/autorizacion-para-viaje-de-menores-al-extranjero/> - Consulted on 20 December 2022;
- Eurobec Website - <https://eurobec.eu/> - Consulted on 20 December 2022;
- Your Europe Website [https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/entry-exit/travel-documents-minors/index\\_pt.htm](https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/entry-exit/travel-documents-minors/index_pt.htm) - Consulted on 20 December 2022.

## **Annexes**

- **Annex 1 - Authorization for minors to leave the national territory**
- **- Annex 2 - Premiso de Viaje Fera del Territorio Nacional para Menores**
- **Annex 3 - Meeting with local relevant entities on November 18, at Caia border - Attendance list.**

## Annex 1 - Authorization for minors to leave the national territory

### AUTORIZAÇÃO DE SAÍDA DE MENOR DE TERRITÓRIO NACIONAL (legalmente certificada)

\_\_\_\_\_ (nome completo), residente em  
\_\_\_\_\_, portador do(a) \* BI-CC-Passaporte-  
Título/Autorização de Residência, nº. \_\_\_\_\_ emitido aos \_\_\_\_\_ e  
válido até \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ (relação de parentesco com o menor,  
se a houver), titular do poder paternal, **declaro que autorizo o menor**  
\_\_\_\_\_ (nome completo), de nacionalidade  
\_\_\_\_\_, nascido aos \_\_\_\_\_, em \_\_\_\_\_, titular  
do(a) Passaporte-Título/Autorização de Residência, nº. \_\_\_\_\_, emitido a \_\_\_\_\_ e  
válido até \_\_\_\_\_, **a ausentar-se de território nacional.**

\*\* O menor viaja na companhia de \_\_\_\_\_ (nome  
completo), titular do(a) BI-CC-Passaporte-Título/Autorização de Residência, nº.  
\_\_\_\_\_, emitido aos \_\_\_\_\_ e válido até \_\_\_\_\_ residente em  
\_\_\_\_\_.

\* (Anexar cópia do documento)

\*\* (A preencher quando aplicável)

(Local e data) \_\_\_\_\_

Assinatura(s) \_\_\_\_\_

## Annex 2 - Premiso de Viaje Fera del Territorio Nacional para Menores



MINISTERIO  
DEL INTERIOR



DIRECCIÓN GENERAL  
DE LA POLICÍA  
POLICÍA NACIONAL

### PERMISO DE VIAJE FUERA DEL TERRITORIO NACIONAL PARA MENORES

<b>COMPARECENCIA</b>	Lugar:	Fecha:
Hora:	Policía Nacional C.P.:	Unidad / Dependencia:

<b>DATOS DEL MENOR</b>	Apellidos:	Nombre:
D.N.I./Pasaporte:	Nacionalidad:	Fecha nacimiento:
Lugar nacimiento:	Hijo/a de:	y de:
Domicilio:	Nº:	Piso:
Localidad y Provincia:	Letra:	Teléfono:

<b>PADRE/MADRE/TUTOR 1</b>	Apellidos:	Nombre:
D.N.I./Pasaporte:	Nacionalidad:	Fecha nacimiento:
Lugar nacimiento:	Hijo/a de:	y de:
Domicilio:	Nº:	Piso:
Localidad y Provincia:	Letra:	Teléfono:

<b>PADRE/MADRE/TUTOR 2</b>	Apellidos:	Nombre:
D.N.I./Pasaporte:	Nacionalidad:	Fecha nacimiento:
Lugar nacimiento:	Hijo/a de:	y de:
Domicilio:	Nº:	Piso:
Localidad y Provincia:	Letra:	Teléfono:

<b>DATOS DEL VIAJE</b>	País/es de destino:	1º	2º	3º
Fecha de salida:	Fecha prevista de regreso:			

<b>ACOMPAÑANTE/S</b> (En caso de viaje con terceras personas)	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Parentesco			
D.N.I./Pasaporte			
Nombre y Apellidos			
Teléfono			

La persona compareciente manifiesta que posee la potestad, la capacidad legal oportuna, **EL CONSENTIMIENTO DEL OTRO PROGENITOR** (si lo hubiere) y, en su caso, el de los terceros de los que facilita los datos, por lo que **AUTORIZA** al/la menor, cuyos datos han sido reseñados, a viajar fuera del territorio nacional. Y para que conste, ante cualquier Autoridad o sus Agentes o persona obligada legalmente a velar por la seguridad de los menores en estas actuaciones, se extiende el presente documento en las dependencias de la Policía Nacional arriba detalladas, haciéndole saber que esta autorización se circunscribe exclusivamente a las fechas de viaje señaladas.

<p align="center"><b>Firma del padre/madre/tutor 1</b></p> <p>Fdo. ....</p> <p>D.N.I./ Documento .....</p> <p><small>El firmante DECLARA la veracidad de los datos facilitados y de los documentos aportados en la solicitud del presente documento, siendo responsable de cualquier falsedad, omisión o inexactitud.</small></p>	<p align="center"><b>Firma del padre/madre/tutor 2</b></p> <p>Fdo. ....</p> <p>D.N.I./ Documento .....</p> <p><small>El firmante DECLARA la veracidad de los datos facilitados y de los documentos aportados en la solicitud del presente documento, siendo responsable de cualquier falsedad, omisión o inexactitud.</small></p>
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<b>OTRA DOCUMENTACIÓN QUE PRESENTA:</b> (Poder notarial, Libro de Familia, Documento acreditativo de representación, etc.)

..... de ..... de .....

Sello de la dependencia

**IMPRIMIR**

**BORRAR**

**Annex 3 - Meeting with local relevant entities on November 18, at Caia border - Attendance list.**

## **Reunião: Mobilidade de Estudantes EUROBEC**

### **Enquadramento:**

O programa B-Solutions tem por objetivo analisar e documentar as causas profundas dos obstáculos legais e administrativos que dificultam a cooperação transfronteiriça ao longo das fronteiras internas, terrestres e marítimas UE-EFTA e UE-IPA e propor soluções potenciais para ultrapassar tais obstáculos, com base na análise efetuado por peritos indicados pelo próprio programa.

A EUROBEC identificou um potencial obstáculo relacionado com a mobilidade de estudantes no contexto da Eurocidade Badajoz, Elvas e Campo Maior.

Face aos obstáculos indicados, o perito indicado pela B-Solutions deverá:

- prestar apoio jurídico na identificação do(s) obstáculo(s), fazendo referência clara às disposições legais que o(s) estão a causar e propor possíveis soluções (s);
- comunicar diretamente com os representantes da instituição que apresenta o caso atribuído e as partes interessadas, incluindo, se possível, uma visita de campo;
- preparar um relatório final que sustente as conclusões do seu trabalho relativas às opções para a resolução do obstáculo identificado.

No decurso dos contatos estabelecidos com o dr. João Garrinhas, representante designado da EUROBEC, tendo em vista aprofundar a análise foi proposta a realização de uma reunião com um conjunto de entidades relevantes

### **Objetivos da reunião:**

O objetivo da sessão de trabalho com o perito designado pela B-Solutions consiste em proporcionar uma perceção apurada, obtida a partir do terreno e em diálogo com as instituições locais, relativamente:

- ao contexto geral em que o obstáculo ocorre e quais as suas consequências para o relacionamento transfronteiriço;
- à natureza e origem do obstáculo legal ou administrativo;
- a quais as possíveis soluções a adotar para ultrapassar o obstáculo à cooperação e relacionamento transfronteiriço.

### **Participantes a convidar:**

- Presidentes das Câmaras Municipais de:
  - Badajoz;
  - Elvas;
  - Campo Maior.
- Representantes da Guarda Civil, da Polícia Nacional e da GNR;
- Diretores de Escolas de Agrupamentos de Elvas e Campo Maior;
- Representantes do Cartório Notarial de Elvas e Campo Maior;
- Outras entidades que a EUROBEC entenda oportuno convidar para a reunião.

### **Local, data e hora:**

A reunião terá lugar no próximo dia 18 de novembro, pelas 15h00, na sede da EUROBEC, na fronteira do Caia.