

EU Budget for the future

ECBM

What it is? and what it is not?

#CohesionPolicy #EUinmyRegion



COM(2018)373 Proposal for Regulation on a mechanism to resolve legal and administrative obstacles in cross-border context

What is it?

- A legal mechanism to overcome legal obstacles that hamper stronger cross-border interaction
- The framework to establish case by case agreements (Commitments ECBC; or Statements ECBS) to overcome existing obstacles
- ECBC and ECBS apply in the limits of a welldefined case/project
- Within those limits, allows for the application in one MS of the legal provisions from another MS



What it is not

- A revision of, or a new form of EGTC (it is not aimed at creating new legal persons)
- Mandatory

(MS may opt to keep other "existing ways to solve legal obstacles")

A mere support for INTERREG

(it aims at overcoming obstacles, even when EU funding is not involved)

- A way to bypass national legislative powers
 (When a ECBS is agreed, it only commits authorit
 - (When a ECBS is agreed, it only commits authorities to present proposals to the respective legislative bodies)
- Applicable everywhere

(Scope defined as cross-border regions = NUTS3)





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Why is it needed?

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Why is it needed?

- Article 174 of Treaty FEU: "particular attention to ...cross-border...regions"
- In spite of the Single Market legal and administrative obstacles still hamper cross-border interactions in the EU.
- "If only 20% of existing obstacles were removed border regions would still gain 2% in GDP."

(Com(2017)534, data from Politecnico de Milano)



What kind of obstacles?

- Legal or administrative provisions with regards to the planning, development, staffing, financing or functioning of a joint project
- Many possible causes:
 - . Not compatible administrative procedures;
 - . Planning not considering the neighbour;
 - . Incompatible transpositions of a Directive;
 - . Different applicable technical standards;

. . . .

Some illustrations???



Extension of Strasbourg (FR) tram line to Kehl (DE)



Strasbourg - Kehl tram... Obstacles e.g.:

Adaptation of the equipment of a tram (light, wheels, extinctor..)

Mixing of signalisation for road and tram traffic

Installation of travel ticket machines with mixed systems

Circulation of a French tram in a foreign country

Statute of equipment: bridge, tram platform, ticket machines...

Recognition of travel tickets

Responsibilities for **security matters** during CB travels

Conditionality of the financial support through ministries

Separate tariffication and travel tickets

Distribution of tickets

Coordination of public certification for the circulation of trams

... led to a too long process



Obstacles in emergency services

 Firefighters and ambulances are in many cases prevented to intervene as legal restrictions impede them from crossing the border



13/5/2000 Major explosion in firework factory in Enschede (NL) on DE border;

Police cars were already allowed to cross the border with their signals, but not the ambulances! An on-the-spot solution had to be found: one police car with the siren on ran in front of an (silent) ambulance which followed at the same speed.



Cross-border triathlon



Les participants ne résidant pas en France sont tenus de fournir un certificat médical de non contreindication à la pratique l'athlétisme ou de la course à pied en compétition, même s'ils sont détenteurs d'une compétition émis par une fédération affiliée à l'IAAF [International Association of **Athletics** Federations] (article II-A-4 de la règlementation des manifestations pédestres hors-stade).



Cross-border headquarters



"Because the building has to meet German as well as Dutch strictest requirements, it is so sturdy that it might even resist wind force 12."

> European Commission

<u>https://www.arion-group.com/en/video.html</u>

... and the examples could continue

- Different legal provisions hamper cross-border traineeships
- Lengthy and costly cross-border mail delivery
- Lack of legal certainty for medical practitioners in hospital across the border
- Restricted supervision of PhD students from neighbouring countries

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How does it work?



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Two levels decision

- 1st Will the MS apply the EU Mechanism (art 4)?
 - Reflection at national level
 - Decision taken once, border by border
 - ➤ If there is another "existing way to resolve legal obstacles..." → MS may opt-out of EU Mechanism
 - Otherwise EU Mechanism applies to that border
- 2nd For borders where EU Mechanism will apply:
 - MS creates CB Coordination Point
 - ... then processes for <u>Commitments</u> or <u>Statements</u> addressing specific obstacles can be triggered



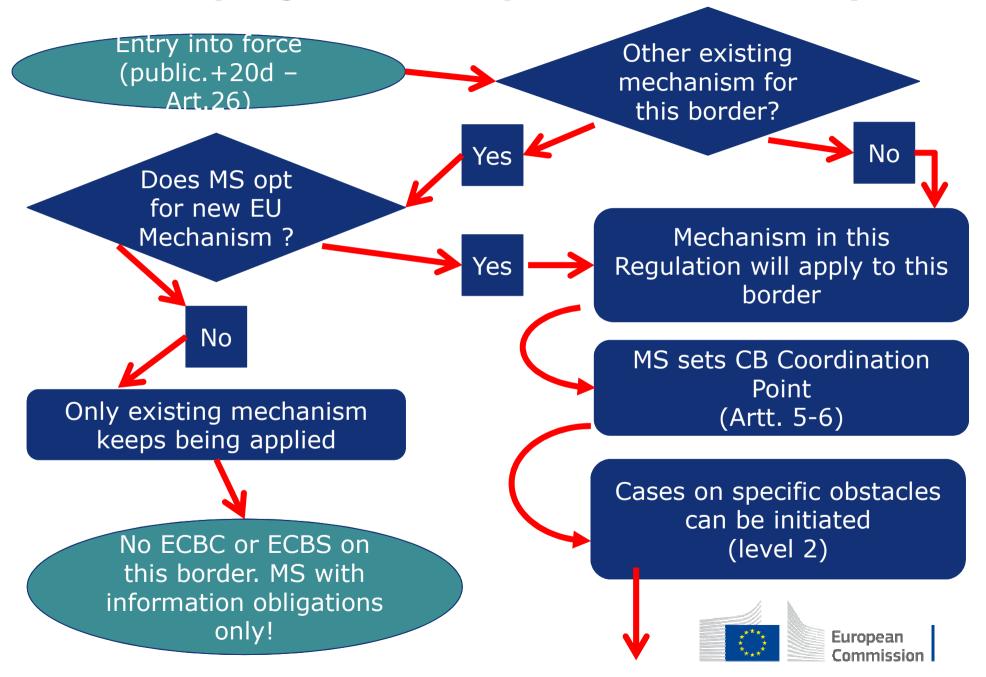
Not to confuse:

- 1 Mechanism (ECBM): a procedure to overcome cross-border legal obstacles. The process is set out in the Regulation.
- 2 Commitment (ECMC) or Statement (ECBS): a specific solution found for a specific cross-border legal obstacle. One solution per case.

Other used acronyms:

CBCP = Cross-Border Coordination Points, to be set at national/regional level

First level (single decision per border – Art. 4)



Second level (one decision per obstacle Artt. 8-20)

