

BOOSTING CROSS-BORDER REGIONS THROUGH BETTER TRANSPORT

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TRANSPORT AND CROSS BORDER REGIONS A DAILY STRATEGIC CHALLENGE





CORE NETWORK AND TEN'T CORRIDORS

- Complementarity of the TEN-T Core Network and the Comprehensive Network
- The importance of the cross border sections in the Corridor approach.
- Importance of mobility in the cross border geographical areas
- Real life laboratories to measure the European integration





HANDICAPS AND DIVERSITY

General handicaps in border regions

less investment

natural, historical, cultural barriers,...

Diversity of border regions

population density

development of transport infrastructure

responsibilities for infrastructure: regions, municipalities





THE MAIN CHALLENGES

- Cross border transport sections are essential but difficult to implement!
- The vision is mostly National, cross border is politically less attractive leading to 2 effects!
 - Less national investments
 - Increase of border bottlenecks effect
- Need for a complementarity of the local and comprehensive transport networks into the EU Core Network
- Need for an evaluation process/CBA mainly oriented towards national added-values





- Cross border transport sections are submitted to additional and double difficulties:
 - Divergences in legislations (permits, market rules...)
 - Divergences in the role of the State in decision making processes (financing modes, taxations, access rights...)
 - Divergences of language and work cultures
 - Divergences in the technical/operational managements
 - Over cost of cross border infrastructure sections, in addition to geographical specificities





DIFFERENT APPROACHES

- Cross border geographical areas are interdependent
- Knowing each other and recognising each other!
- But... difficulties to co-operate in practice!!
 - Geographical situation
 - Historical background
 - Lower population density





The European Approach:

- Each level of the transport networks should evolve in full complementarity
- The financing tools should contribute to this objective
- The Multilateral Approach:
 - Technical harmonisations to avoid inconsistencies
 - De-nationalise some technical rules
 - E.g the role of ERA for the railway networks and special interest for border regions





The Bilateral Approach:

- One size doesn't fit all!
- Scan & Evaluate border per border, region per region (e.g RFC7)
- The Regional Input Approach:
 - Initiate cross border projects
 - Dresden-Prague HSL project
 - HSL Paris-Cologne, BE cross border bottleneck
- The Cross border structure Approach:
 - Multiplying the EGTC possibilities
 - Increasing the decision making power of EGTC's
 - Adapt all EU invest programmes





The Specific cross border tools Approach:

- Cross border evaluation tools sharing big-data
- Specific Cross border CBA's
- Specific Cross border added value approach, detect special financial needs.
- Specific Cross border legal coordination referring to: permitting/evaluation/tendering procedures-coordination
- The Conditionality's Approach:
 - Technical interoperability
 - Coordination/harmonisation of taxation, access charges...





CONCLUSION

- Transport & Mobility are important components of cooperation and cohesion in the cross border regions and important indicators for the Member States,
- The analysis and management of these projects have an exemplary value for the realisation of transport corridors,
- Regional areas are EU incubators/pilots for transport, energy, environment and socio economic development





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