

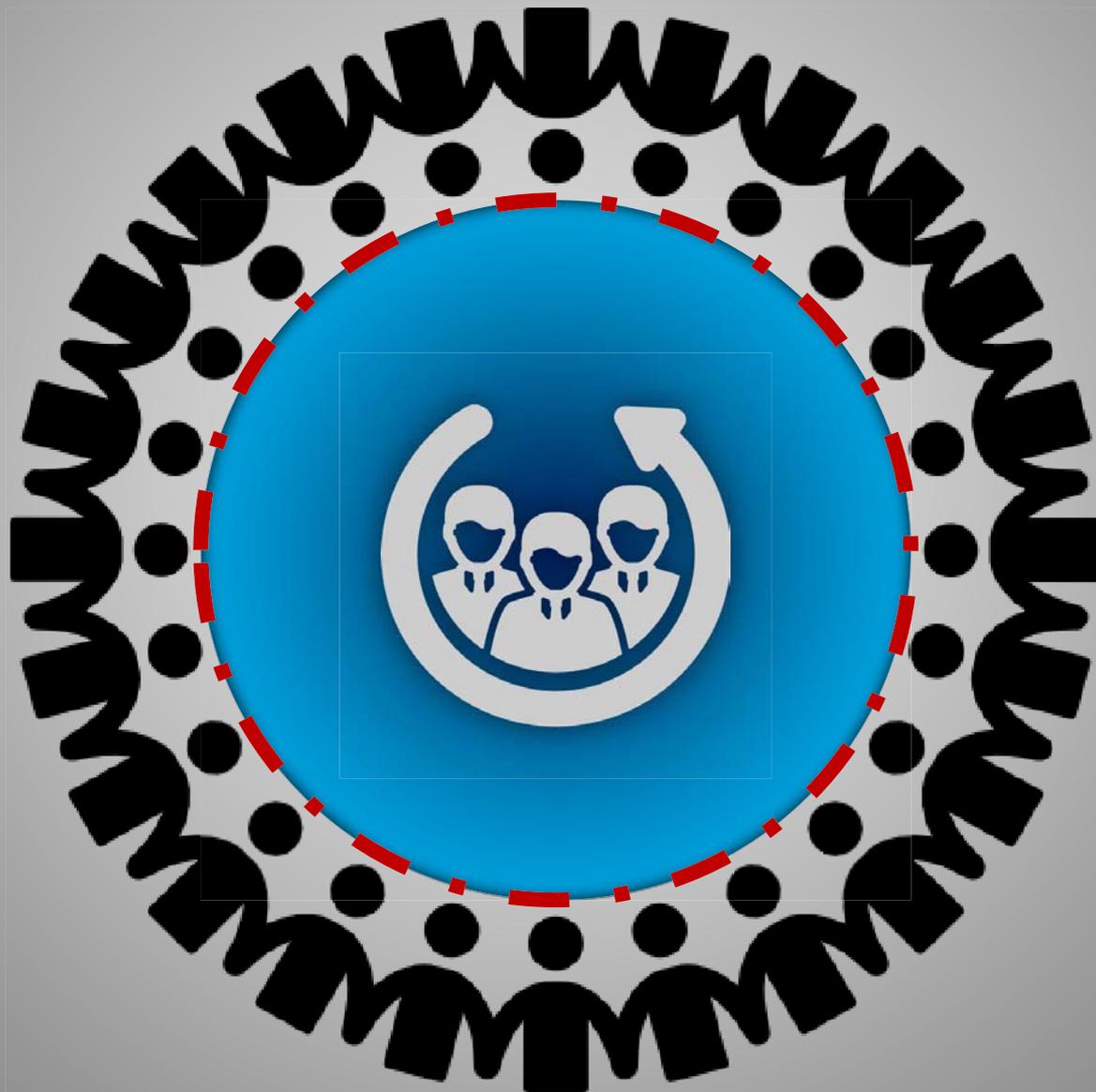
Legal Accessibility

A project to identify and overcome
legal-administrative barriers of cross-border interactions
along the Hungarian borders

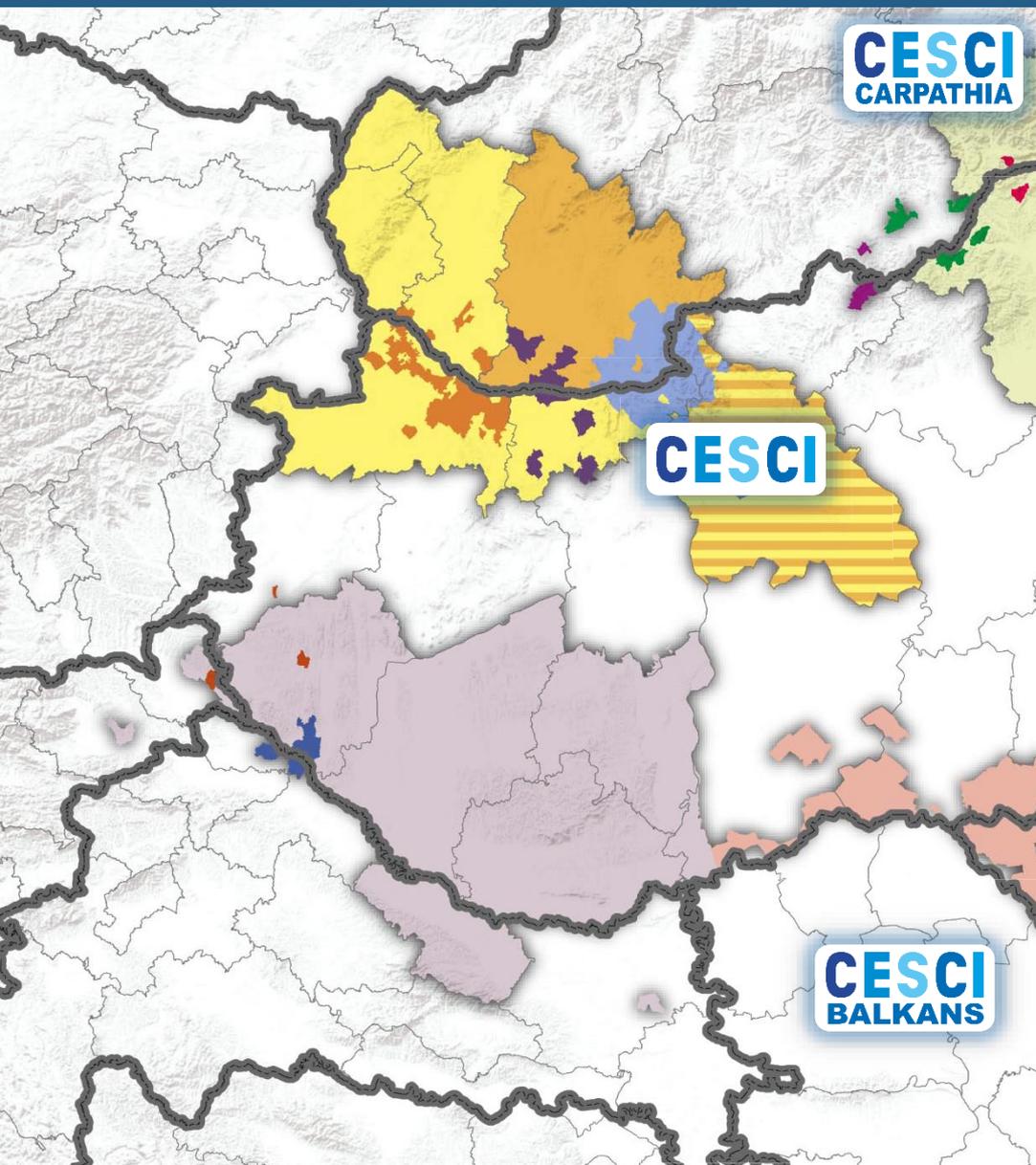


Project was supported by the Hungarian MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

European territorial cohesion



Support of the cross-border initiatives

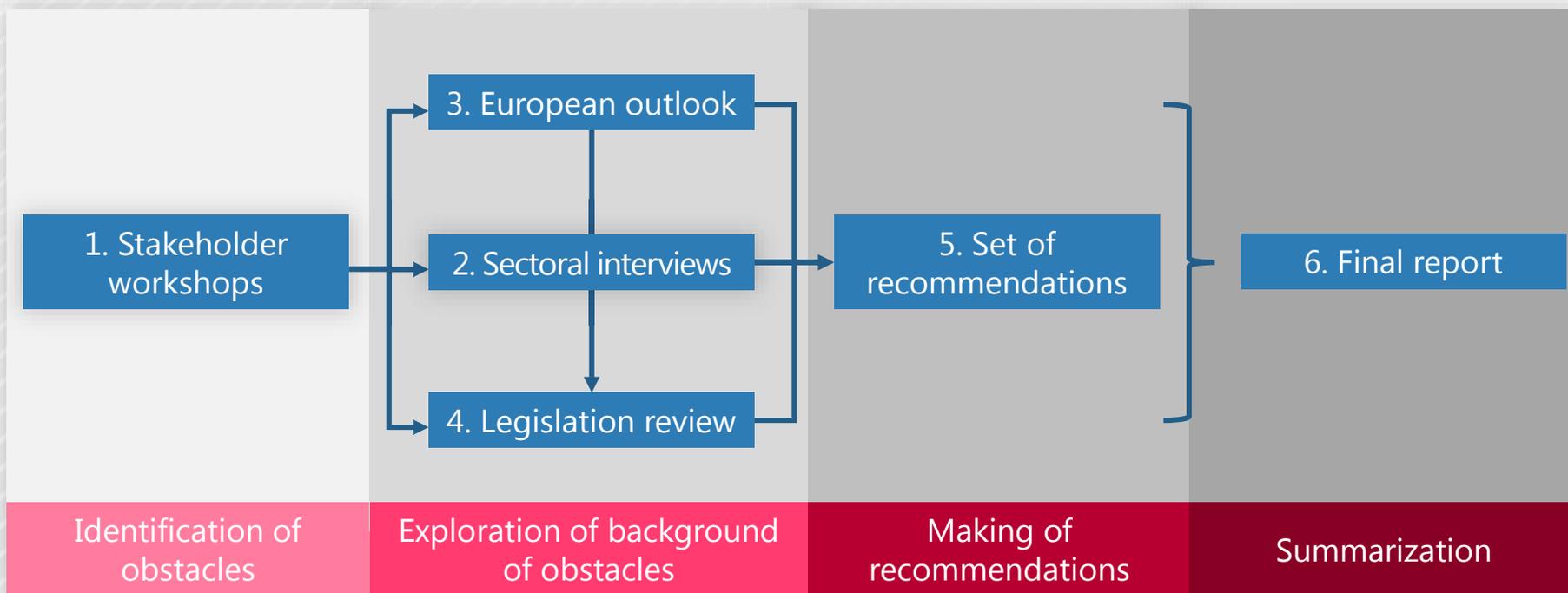


Hungarian EGTC network

CESCI Network

- EGTC workshops
- Cohesion analyses and strategies
- European context
- Overview of the Hungarian EGTCs
- **Legal Accessibility**

About the project



- Pilot project (January – October 2016)
- Supported by the Hungarian Ministry of Justice
- Comprehensive, intersectoral approach
- EU internal and external borders



Identification of obstacles

Stakeholder sectors

1. Stakeholder workshops

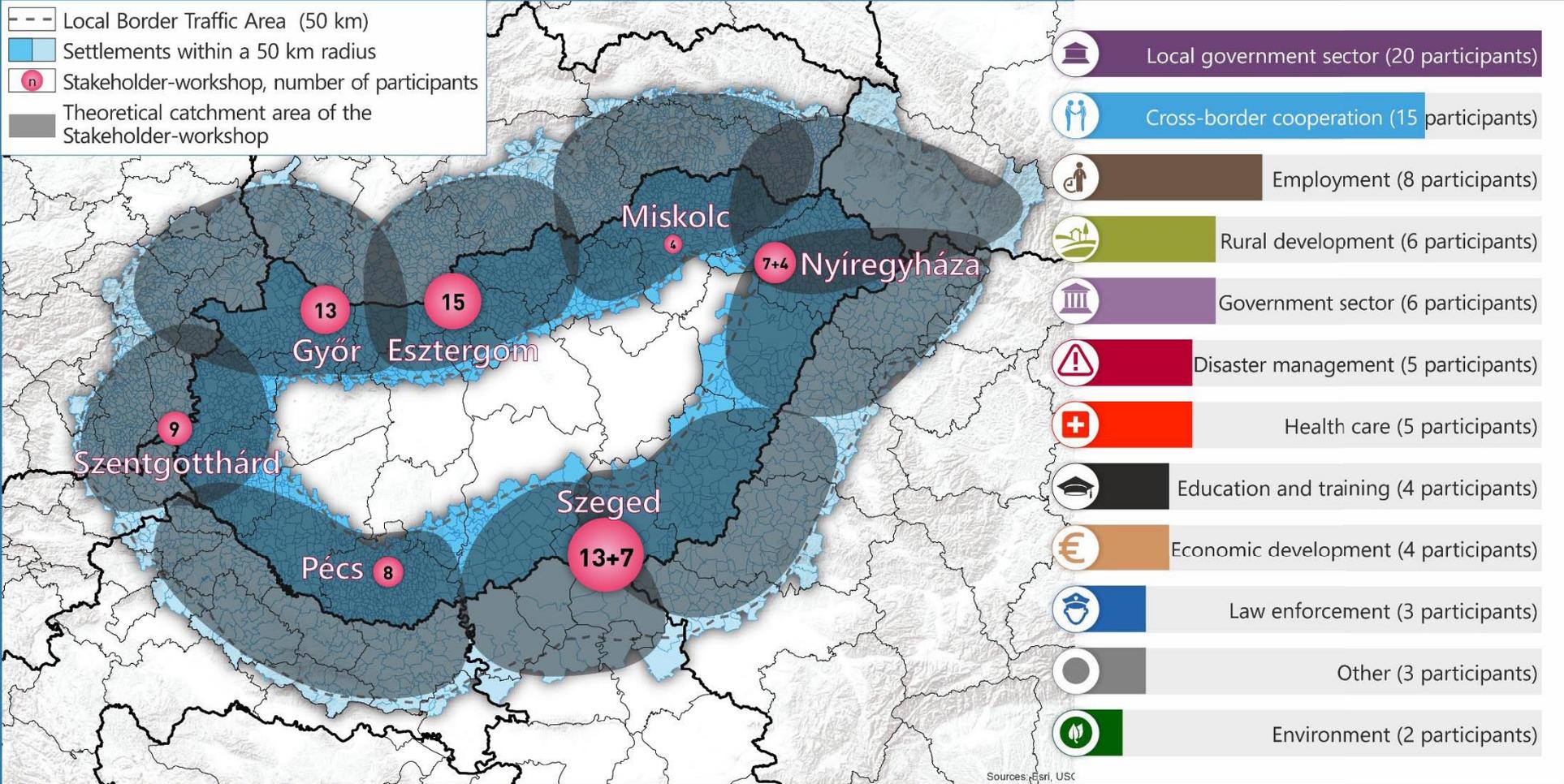
Identification of obstacles



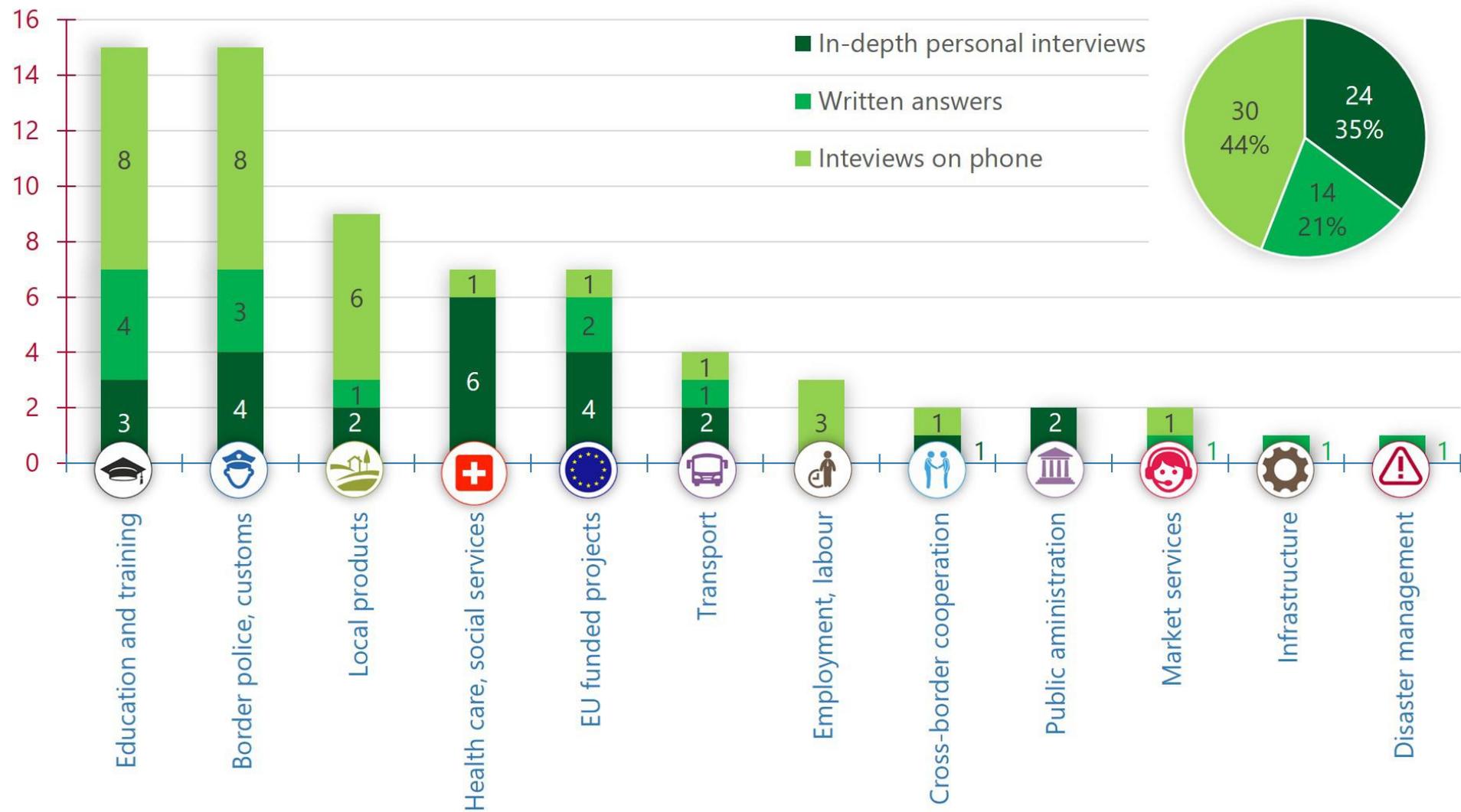
- No strictly pre-defined policy fields
- Local and active participants of cross-border cooperation (Stakeholders of 12 sectors)
- 57 obstacles > 39 obstacles

Territorial spread of attendees

Sectorial spread of participants



Number of interviews and sectoral distribution

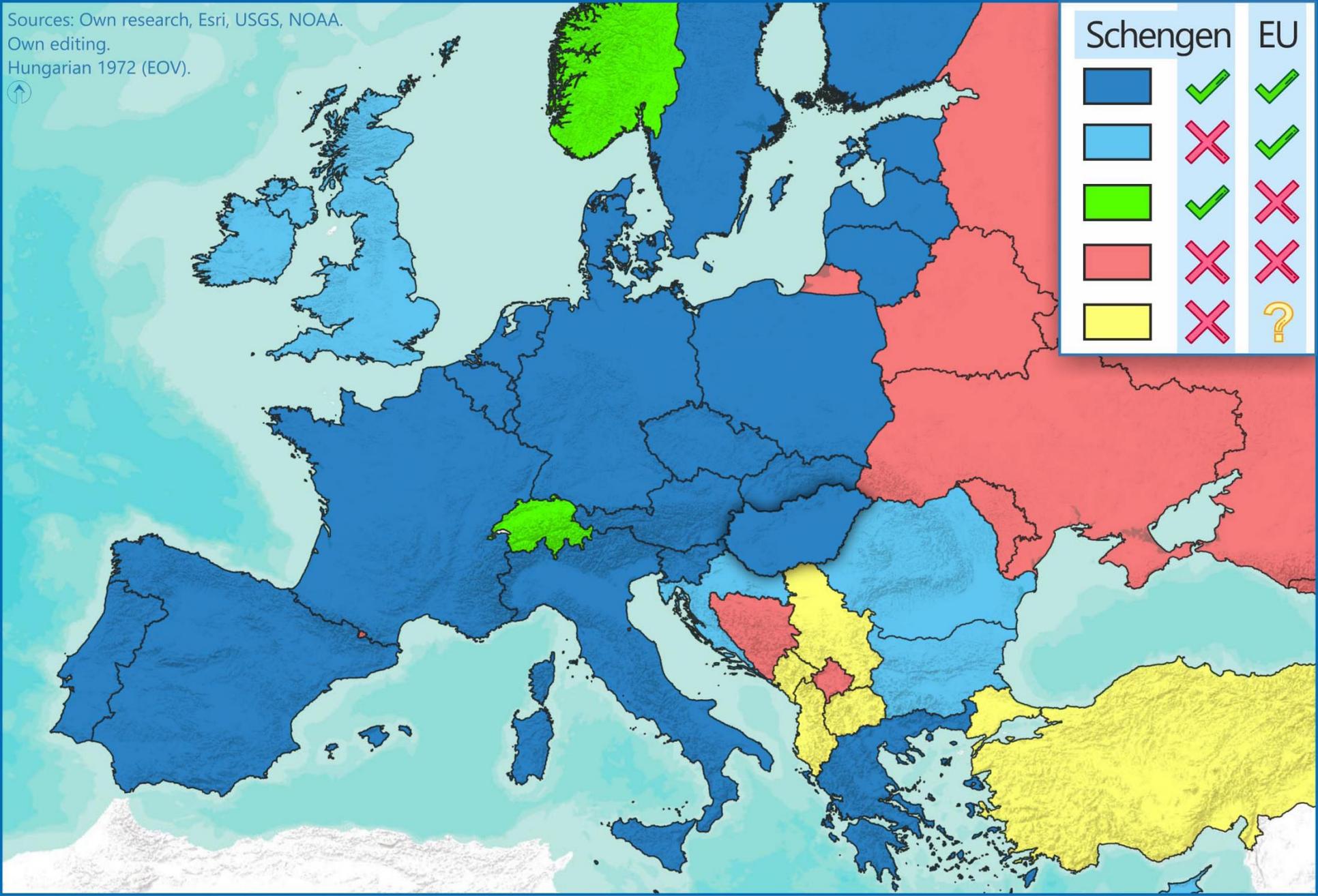


Differences between the border regions

Sources: Own research, Esri, USGS, NOAA.
 Own editing.
 Hungarian 1972 (EOV).



Schengen		EU



A. Tri-level obstacle-handling mechanism



1. Government-level

Launching of interministerial working group (pre-qualify the legal proposals affecting the border areas + identifying sectoral obstacles or problems)

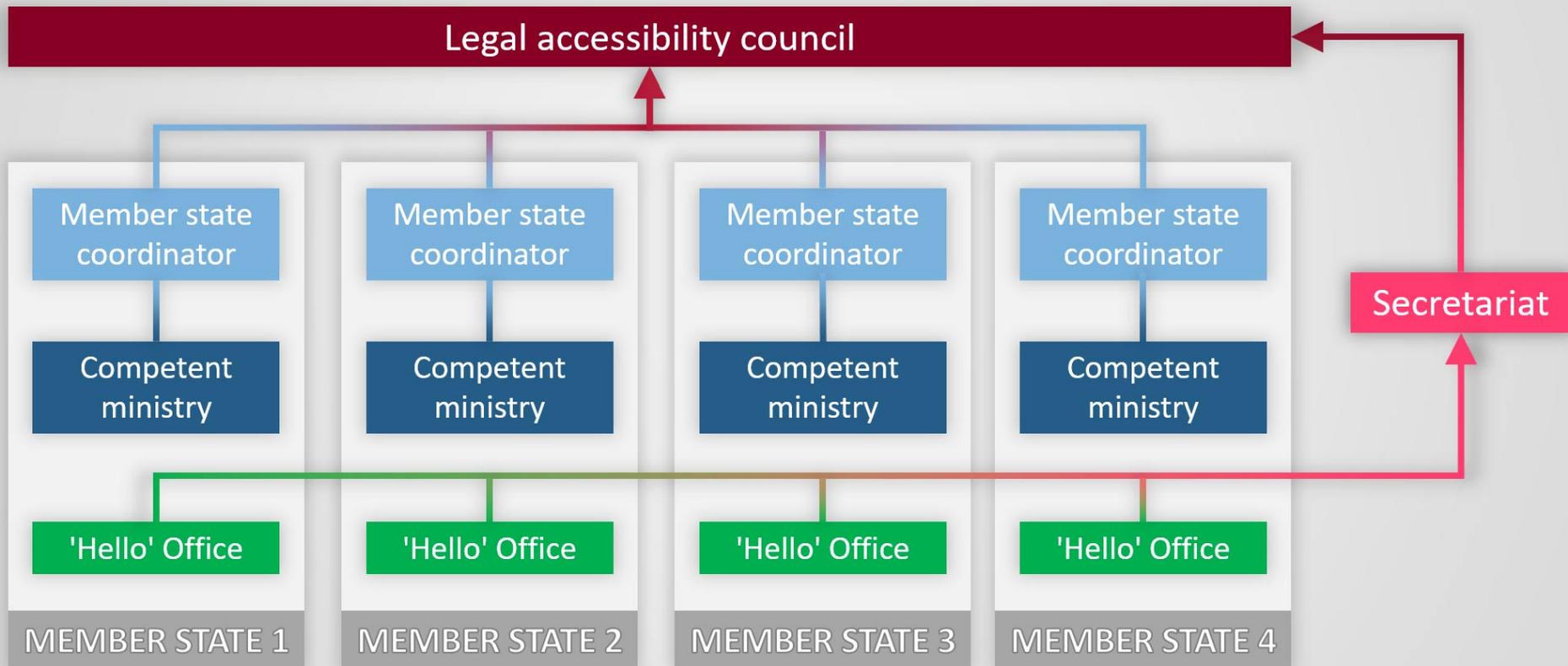
2. Neighbouring level

Joint committees (harmonization of legislation and the handling of cross-border obstacles)

3. Macro-regional level

Similar to the activity of the Nordic Council's 'Freedom of Movement Council'

The organizational model of the proposed macro-regional platform



B. General information system



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Help and advice for EU nationals and their family

Doing business

✈ Travel

- Documents you need
- Passenger rights
- What can you take with you?
- Money & Charges
- Safety
- Package travel & timeshare

👜 Work & Retirement

- Working abroad
- Finding a job abroad
- Retiring abroad
- Professional qualifications
- Unemployment & benefits
- Taxes

🚗 Vehicles

- Cars
- Driving licence
- Insurance
- Registration

🏠 Residency

- Residence rights
- Family residence
- Documents and
- Elections abroad

🎓 Education & Youth

- School
- University
- Traineeships
- Researchers
- Volunteering

🏥 Health

- Unplanned healthcare
- Planned healthcare
- Help from the pharmacy
- When living abroad

👨‍👩‍👧 Family

- Children
- Couples
- Cross-border successions

🛒 Consumers

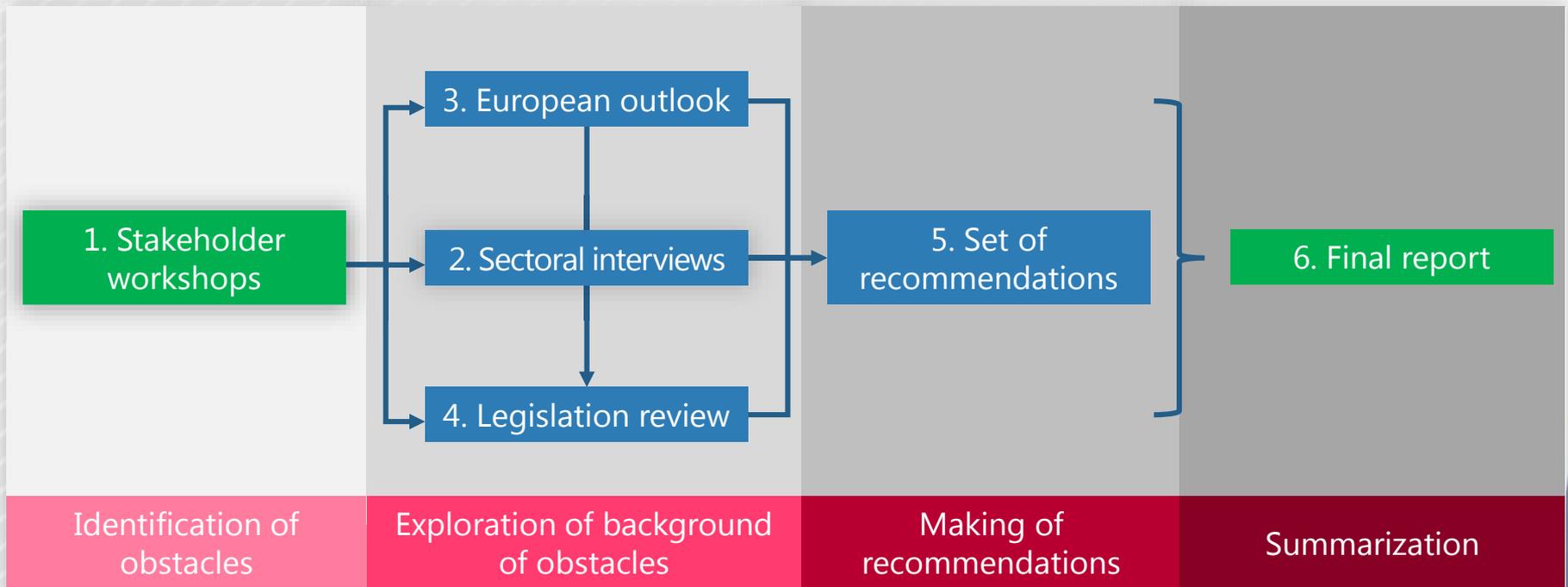
- Shopping: your rights
- Telecom & internet services
- Financial products and services
- Unfair treatment
- Energy supply
- Consumer dispute resolution

+ EU level recommendations



- to launch an EU student card,
- to create an EU level documentation platform of illnesses,
- to issue EU level permissions for ambulance cars,
- to create EU rules on cross-border short supply chains,
- to draft a provision supporting cross-border horse riding tourism,
- to develop an EU level solution for the abolishment of duties of duty-free products imported from third countries,
- to further develop the KEEP database to obtain real-time data.

Summarization



Short resume is available in English

Full report is available in English

www.cesci-net.eu

<https://cescilegalaccessibility.wordpress.com>

Thank you for your kind attention!

Kitti DUBNICZKI
strategic planner (CESCI)

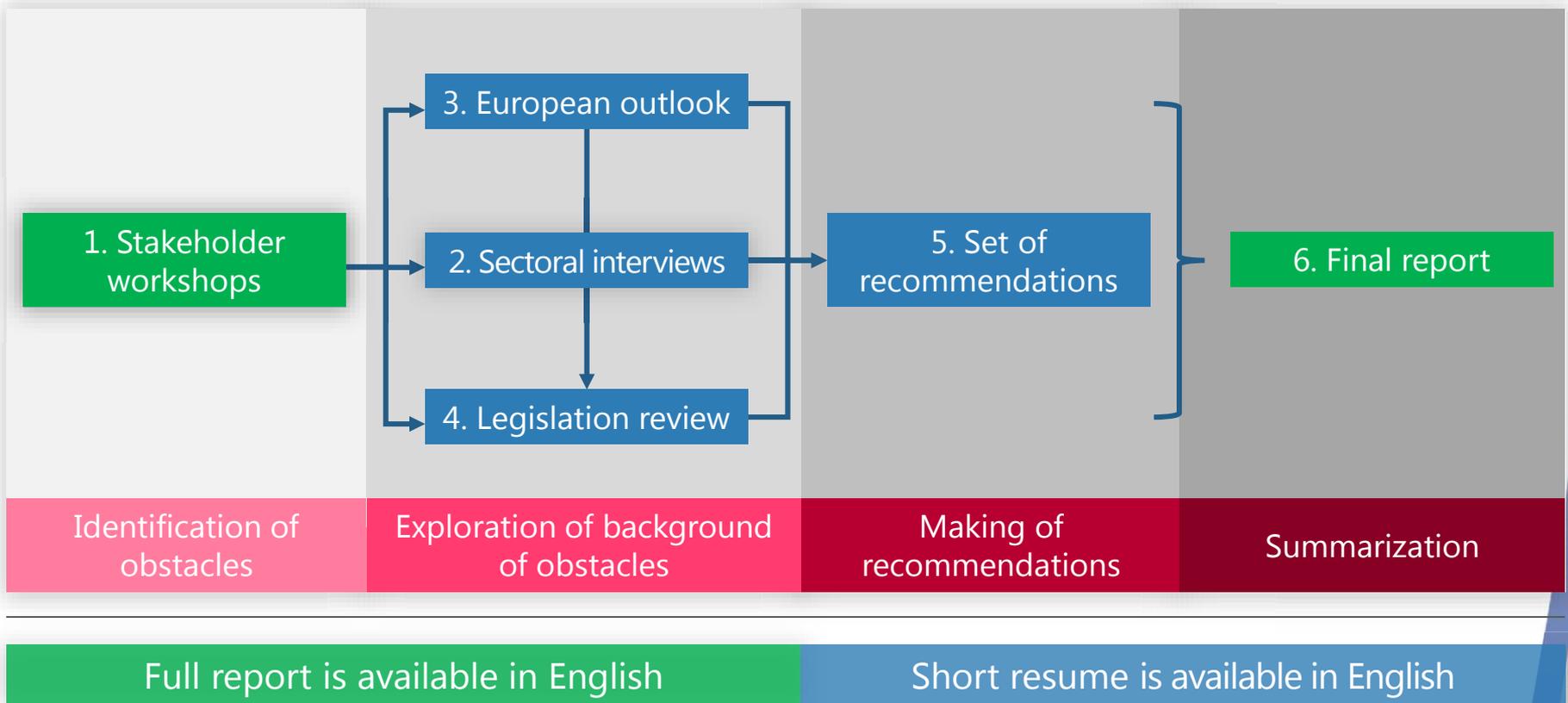
Phone: +36-20/505-6619

E-mail: kitti.dubniczki@cesci-net.eu

CESCI: www.cesci-net.eu

Legal Accessibility Project: <https://cescilegalaccessibility.wordpress.com>

Summarization



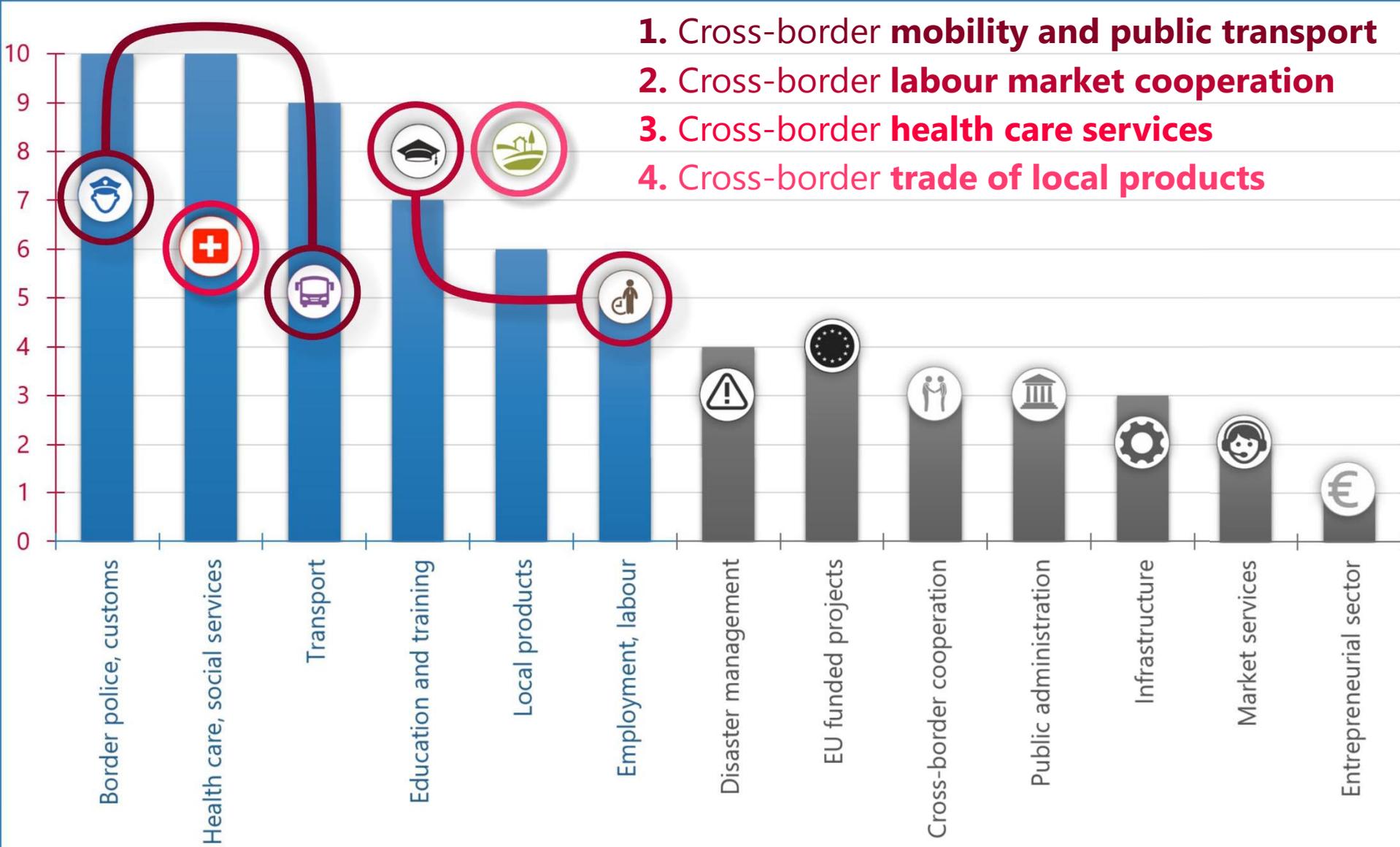
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<https://cescilegalaccessibility.wordpress.com>

Sector	Code and brief description of the obstacle	
	A1	There is no state support for students from beyond the borders
	A3	Difficult to utilize the graduation degree that was received beyond the border
	A4	Volunteering is required for graduation
	A5	Different regulation of vocational education on two sides of the border
	A6	Problematic acceptance of certificates and diplomas
	A7	There is a need to undertake accreditation process of the degree of the pedagogic workers
	A8	Acceptance of student cards (SK)
	A31	Different acceptance of student cards
	A9	More time is needed for crossing of the borders
	A10	The pedestrian crossing was closed in Záhony
	A11	Ukrainian visa requirements
	A12	Transfer of (service) weapon is prohibited
	A13	Transfer of animals across the borders is limited
	A14	Cross-border grazing of animals is not possible
	A15	Duty process on free publications
	A54	Limiting the validity of documents
	A59	Validity of ATA cards

Sector	Code and brief description of the obstacle	
	A16	Different regulation in the domain of local products
	A17	Hungarian regulation of local market (40 km)
	A20	Establishment of a cross-border local market
	A18	Different food safety standards
	A19	The vendor needs to register as subject of VAT
	A21	Serbian border: need for a transporter
	A22	Local products in public catering
	A23	Nonexistence of EU-wide regulation on trademarks
	A24	Crossing of border by ambulance car
	A25	Integration of health care information systems
	A26	Cross-border mobility of patients is not possible
	A27	Paying of social security tax in more countries
	A28	Right to patient care (stay)
	A29	The foreign legal relationship is not automatically accepted
	A30	Cross-border bus service
	A32	Border crossing of undergraduate students
	A33	Driving a car with foreign license plate number in Hungary
	A34	The Serbian driving license is not accepted in Hungary
	A35	Employing of a foreigner in the Hungarian health care system
	A36	Bureaucracy in the Hungarian labour market
	A38	Differences in terminology in the domain of employment
	A40	Difficulties in operating an EGTC (RO)

Sector	Code and brief description of the obstacle	
	A42	Procurement according to countries
	A44	Pre-financing support of governmental institutions
	A47	Differences between procedures of construction authorities
	A50	Lack of information sharing between programs
	A51	Cooperation between disaster management authorities
	A52	Cooperation in the field of disaster management (HU-AT)
	A57	Cooperation in case of heavy snowfall
	A53	Acceptance of church wedding (SK-HU)
	A55	Change of name in the case of naturalization
	A56	Common drinking water supply and/or sewage network
	A58	Banking partner card without home address card



1. Cross-border **mobility and public transport**
2. Cross-border **labour market cooperation**
3. Cross-border **health care services**
4. Cross-border **trade of local products**

1. Cross-border mobility and public transport



- Too much time is needed for crossing of the borders
- Limits of the cross-border public transport (cabotage)
- Different acceptability of student cards
- Amendment of the local border legislation (HU-UA)
- Better border control behaviour: Speed up the procedures for checking cross-border workers (Schengen Borders Code)
- Amendment of the EU legislation about the cross-border public transport (allow cabotage in the cross-border suburban services)
- EU-wide acceptable student cards

2. Cross-border labour market cooperation



- Lack of information in the field of the cross-border workforce mobility
- Problematic acceptance of certificates and diplomas
- Differences in terminology in the domain of employment and labour market
- Better information system (EURES)
- Cooperation between the neighbourhood countries in the field of the equivalency
 - Equivalency-lists focused on the missing professions
 - Harmonizing of labour market terminologies

3. Health care services



- Difficulties in the cross-border health care because of different social security systems
- Inappropriate integration of health care information systems
- Crossing of border by ambulance car is not possible
- EU level documentation platform of illnesses (interoperability)
- EU level permissions for ambulance cars to cross the borders
- Health care zones along the Hungarian borders (bilateral agreement)
- Dozens of technical proposals (use of warning devices)

4. Cross-border trade of local products



- Different regulation in the domain of local products
- Competitive disadvantage (different tax reductions)
- Nonexistence of EU-wide regulation on local product trademarks
- Bilateral agreement on the cross-border short supply chain
- Handling of competitive disadvantages (benefits through tax exemption)

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2. Neighbouring level

Joint committees (harmonization of legislation and the handling of cross-border obstacles)

3. Macro-regional level

Similar to the activity of the Nordic Council's 'Freedom of Movement Council'

- **Enhancing and promoting of the portal 'Your Europe'**
 - Operated by the European Commission
 - Multilingual
- **Development of regional, cross-border, multifunctional portals**
 - Operated by the *Legal accessibility councils'*
 - At least in three languages
 - Regional focus
 - Additional functions: collecting cross-border obstacles; job seeking

+ EU level recommendations



- to launch an EU student card,
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- to draft a provision supporting cross-border horse riding tourism,
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- to further develop the KEEF database to obtain real-time data.