



FINAL REPORT BY THE EXPERT

Advice case title: GO! Borderless Square¹

Full official name of the advised entity:

EGTC GO "Territory of municipalities: Comune di Gorizia (I), Mestna občina Nova Gorica (Slo) and Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba (Slo)"

GECT GO "Territorio dei comuni: Comune di Gorizia (I), Mestna Občina Nova Gorica (Slo) e Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba (Slo)"

EZTS GO "Območje občin: Comune di Gorizia (I), Mestna občina Nova Gorica (SLO) in Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba (SLO)"

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Date: 24th of November 2022

¹See the video presentation on <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qlkm8-Fd0U0>

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I. Executive summary

The submitted case concerns the obstacles on the roadmap for the realization of the European Capital of Culture (Decision n. 445/2014/EU of the Parliament and the Council²) as a honorary title awarded each year to two cities belonging to two different Member States of the European Union (hereinafter ECOC 2025). For the year 2025 that title was assigned to Slovenia and for its organization were chosen the two border cities of Gorizia in Italy and Nova Gorica in Slovenia as a twin cities project with the common aim of becoming one crossborder city.

In order to achieve this goal, in 2019 the two Municipalities decided to join each other and formally signed the candidacy for the ECOC 2025.

The center of the initiative is the old square of the overalps train line, built during the Austro/hungarian Empire to connect the city of Gorizia/Gorica (during that time called also Görz) , to the Austrian area and the center of the Empire, Wien, through the Alps passing in the valley of the river Soča/Isonzo, area of the most cruent battles of the WW1.

The square, called Piazza Transalpina in Italy and Trg Evrope (Europe Square) in Slovenia, is the heart of the initiative and the main symbol of the collaboration between the Municipalities on both sides of the border and the two Member States. In the past it was divided by a wall made of iron mesh. The joining of Slovenia in the EU and in

² DECISION No 445/2014/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 April 2014 establishing a Union action for the European Capitals of Culture for the years 2020 to 2033 and repealing Decision No 1622/2006/EC

the Schengen area conducted to a demolition of the physical obstacle. At the moment the aim is to remove also the administrative and legal obstacles in order to obtain a common place with the same rules of use and with a similar mechanism to the ECBM. This is the goal and the ECOC 2025 is the last deadline for this aim. Until the 31st of December 2024 a new building as main pavilion for the ECOC 2025, called Epicenter, should be built on the border line, half in Italy and half in Slovenia. Logically, during the period of time from today to the 2025, several initiatives are organized and will be held in that square. As a consequence, there is the impelling necessity to support the organizers of the cultural and sporting events in conducting the administrative procedures concerning the square. The main actor and coordinator is the EGTC GO and its goal it's not only the mere resolution of the obstacles concerning the square of Europe/Transalpina, but also to construct a greater practice for all the crossborder areas on the Italian-Slovenian border and simultaneously also elsewhere in Europe. The main problem for the promoters and organizers of the events and meetings on the square of Europe / Transalpina is the necessity to lead two separate administrative procedures with public bodies located in two MS, some are local authorities, other are government's Authorities. That represents a big problem especially for the organizer without experience or for small local associations and no profit entities.

Another problem is logically the language, because all the documentation and the web site is just in the official language. The Municipality of Nova Gorica in Slovenia has no presence of minority's groups, on the other side in Italy, the Municipality of Gorica has just a little part of its documentation written in slovene despite the presence of the Slovenian minority and the existence of national laws n. 38/2001 and n. 482/1999 and the regional law n. 26/2007 for the protection of this linguistic group³. The main "actor" for the public events and manifestations is the SUAP office, which documentation and applications forms are just in Italian language. The Region Friuli Venezia Giulia is programming an implementation for the web site in the first half of 2023 with the translation of the instruction in English, but not in other languages and in any case no translation is programmed for the e-templates. tukaj

The third problem, due to the digitalization of the public administration, is the digital identification of the promoter/organizer of the event. The Slovenian system e-uprava allows the use of the Italian digital identification, while the Italian system does not allow the use of the Slovenian digital identification system, as Slovenia has not yet notified the other member states of its own system in eIDAS.

The proposed solutions are build step to step with the option of the simultaneous

³Legge regionale 16.11.2007, n. 26 - Norme regionali per la tutela della minoranza linguistica slovena. / Regional regulations for the protection of the Slovenian linguistic minority.

implementation of all the five proposed systems due to the time requested for the implementation of each system. Some of them request necessary an intergovernmental agreement between Slovenia and Italy.

The proposed solutions concerns:

- 1) a bilingual Italian and Slovenian vademecum with the links to all the offices and webpages of the public bodies necessary for the organization of an event;
- 2) a software solution of connecting the Slovenian web site e-uprava with the Italian web-site SUAP through the web site of the EGTC GO, on which the organizers could insert the requested datas;
- 3) three or more prepared administrative packages for the different dimensions of the event, where the most part of the administrative incumbences are previously arranged by the competent public bodies (for exp. The security service, the emergency medical assistance, the stage and electrical power tools and so on);
- 4) an annual tender for the occupation of public spaces on the square, where the EGTC manages a selection and control procedure many time before the events, using the tender procedure. With this instrument the promoters are prechecked and with all the required requirements, supported by the EGTC;
- 5) the optimal and main, but long term solution due to the involved governmental decision makers, is applying the ECBM system for that small area. This solution is called „legal zone“, similiary to the duty free zones, where the regulations are determinated just for that area and are unique for both the MS and for all the promoters, indipendently of their origin and in which part of the square the event takes place.

The described solutions from 2) to 5) need a phase of development and implementation of several months, the last one presumably of one / two years.



The project of the square of Europe/Transalpina: the horizontal border line is in the center of the circle and goes through the new pavillion on the right. The railway station on the top is in Slovenia, the street on the bottom is in Italy.

I. Description of the obstacle with indication of the legal/administrative provisions causing the obstacle

II.1. Description of the obstacle

The area of the square is divided between two MS, consequently there are different administrative procedures and legal requirements in organizing events on that place, because people cross the border during the event (for example a concert or a sporting event) without obstacles and there is no possibility to know in advance the distribution of the mass on the surface of the square. Consequentially it's necessary to respect both national provisions to apply.

Every national procedure has its own (or more) administration(s) managing the administrative procedure and therefore we have national, regional or local administrations, public companies and so on who have the competence in the area covered by the initiative.

The different ITA/SLO rules concern:

- 1) the closing of the square and/or the surrounding streets for traffic
- 2) the previous communication of programming the event to the local police station
- 3) the communication to the local authority i.e. the municipality and/or local offices of the Government
- 4) the permit for the over allowed presence of noise in the case of concerts or the use of voice/music amplification instruments
- 5) the documents regarding the emergency medical assistance
- 6) the fire safety
- 7) the compliance of electrical connections and structural safety of the stage, pavilions *et similia*
- 8) the rights concerning the copyright of music, images, theatre performances etc.
- 9) the communication to the local offices of the state authorities in the case of bigger events concerning the security and the public order.

The competent authorities in the singular States are:

ITALY:

- the Municipality of Gorizia (as coordinator of all the procedures using the office called SUAP, deputed to the verification of all profit – i.e. enterprises - and no profit activities - es. NGO, associations - on the territory of the municipality)

- the Ministry for Interior affairs (Prefettura/Questura) i.e. police authorities
- SIAE for the copyrights
- the fire fighters local department
- the local health offices (ASUGI)

In SLOVENIA:

- the Municipality of Nova Gorica (the permit for the overallowed presence of noise in the case of concerts or the use of voice/music amplification instruments, the permit for temporary objects and installations)
- the public company Mestne storitve doo (use of the public areas) and Komunala doo (for the logistical fulfilments as the closing of the streets, cleaning services after the event and so on)
- the Administrative local Unit of the Government (Upravna enota) to obtain the permit for the event
- local police station for the security and public order
- SAZAS for the copyrights
- the fire fighters local department

Differently to the Italian situation, in Slovenia the promoter of the event shall present several documentations to the different public authorities, in paper form or electronically, using a government's web page called e-uprava⁴. On the other part in Italy, the coordinator for all the procedures is the Municipality of Gorizia with its web portal SUAP (sportello unico attivita' produttive – i.e. central office for productive activities)⁵.

Here we describe for those 9 thematic fields with details the different competent public bodies, procedures and their different legal frameworks:

1) *the closing of the square and/or the surrounding streets for traffic:*

1.1.1. ITA competent public body:

- Municipality of Gorizia (ITA) SUAP

1.1.2.SLO competent public body:

- Komunala Gorica d.d.
- Mestne storitve d.o.o. Nova Gorica
- Upravna enota Nova Gorica

⁴ <https://e-uprava.gov.si/podrocja/vloge/vloga.html?id=1327>

<https://e-uprava.gov.si/podrocja/drzava-druzba/drustva-javne-prireditve/javne-prireditve-in-shodi.html>

⁵ <https://www.impresainungiorno.gov.it/comune?codCatastale=E098>

1.2.1. ITA Legal Framework: TULPS, Codice della Strada/Street Code - decreto legislativo – law powered decree 30.04.1992, n. 285,, Canone unico patrimoniale – Unique patrimonial payment law 27.12.2019 n. 160 (balance sheet act 2020 art. 1, par. 816 – 836)

1.2.2. SLO Legal Framework: Zakon o cestah – Ways' Act art. 1113. Zces-3 and Pravilnik o zaporah na cestah / Ways' closing Regulation,

2) *the previous communication of programming the event to the local police station*

2.1.1. ITA competent public body: see 3.1.1.

2.1.2. SLO competent public body:

- Local Police Station of Nova Gorica
- Upravna Enota Nova Gorica
- Municipality of Nova Gorica

2.2.1. ITA Legal Framework: DPR 7 .09. 2010 n. 160, art. 18 TULPS

2.2.2. SLO Legal Framework: Zakon o javnih zbiranjih – Public meetings Act

3) *the communication to the local authority i.e. the municipality and/or local offices of the Government*

3.1.1. ITA competent public body:

- SUAP Municipality of Gorizia, tramissing to the local Questura (Police Command).

3.1.2. SLO competent public body:

- Local Police Station of Nova Gorica
- Upravna Enota / Administrative Government's Unit Nova Gorica
- Municipality of Nova Gorica

3.2.1. ITA Legal Framework: DPR 7 .09. 2010 n. 160, art. 18 TULPS

3.2.2. SLO Legal Framework: Zakon o javnih zbiranjih – Public meetings Act

4) *the permit for the over allowed presence of noise in the case of concerts or the use of voice/music amplification instruments*

4.1.1. ITA competent public body:

- SUAP Municipality of Gorizia

4.1.2. SLO competent public body:

- Municipality of Nova Gorica

4.2.1. ITA Legal Framework: DPR 7.09.2010 n. 160, art. 2, par. 3 Law 26.10.1995, n. 447 – Legge quadro sull'inquinamento acustico/Noise pollution act .

4.2.2. SLO Legal Framework: Uredba o načinu uporabe zvočnih naprav, ki na shodih in prireditvah povzročajo hrup (OJ / UL RS, št. 118/05) / Regulation about the ways of use of sound instruments producing noise in events and shows

5) *the documents regarding the emergency medical assistance*

5.1.1. ITA competent public body:

- SUAP Municipality of Gorizia → communication to the local health public organization ASUGI 118

5.1.2. SLO competent public body: Local Police Station / Ministry of Health

5.2.1. ITA Legal Framework: DPR 7.09.2010 n. 160, decreto legislativo / law powered decree - 28.08.1997 n. 281 / Agreement 5.08.2014 State/Regions “linee d’indirizzo sull’organizzazione dei soccorsi sanitari negli eventi e nelle manifestazioni programmate” / guidelines on the organization of medical aid in scheduled events and meetings

5.2.2. SLO Legal Framework: Pravilnik o službi NMP / Regulation about the emergency medical service

6) *the fire safety:*

6.1. Fire departments of Gorizia and Nova Gorica

6.2.1. ITA Commissione di vigilanza sui locali di pubblico spettacolo / Commission of supervision on the premises of public entertainment – comunale/provinciale / Municipality's/Province's art. 80 R.D. 18.06.1931, n. 773 - TULPS

6.2.2. SLO [Zakon o varstvu pred požarom \(ZVPoz\) – Fire safety Act;](#)

7) *the compliance of electrical connections and structural safety of the stage, pavilions et similia*

6.1.1. ITA Technician / CVLPS (Commissione vigilanza locali pubblico spettacolo/Commission for the supervision of public entertainment venues)

6.1.2. SLO Municipality of Nova Gorica – no specific procedure, just the occupation of the public land

6.2.1.1. ITA electrical installations DM 19.08.1996⁶ , CEI 64-8/7 Sez. 752 (2021) agg- CEI 64-8-2022 Rev. 1.0 04.03.2022⁷

6.2.2.1. SLO electrical installations and stages: no specific rules for public events and meetings – general regulation standards

6.2.1.2. ITA Stages: titolo / part IV – Cantieri temporanei o mobili / Temporary or mobile building sites – dlgs / Law powered decree n. 81/2008 – Work safety and healthy Act – d.i. / Interministerial decree 22.07.2014 (decreto Palchi e fiere / decree for stages and fairs).

6.2.2.2. SLO stages: no specific rules for public events and meetings – general regulation standards

The only rules are as follows for larger temporary facilities, vehicles, entertainment

⁶https://www.vigilfuoco.it/allegati/PI/RegoleTecnicheXAttivita/COORD_DM_19_08_1996.pdf

⁷<https://www.certifico.com/impianti/documenti-impianti/337-documenti-impianti-riservati/6657-impianti-elettrici-luoghi-di-pubblico-spettacolo>

devices:

1. Statement on the safe installation of a temporary facility or other device (e.g. carousel, etc.).
2. Certificate of a temporary facility or other device, or proof of the technical flawlessness of the devices, or the safe use of objects.
3. Description of any other measures that will be taken to ensure that the health and life of people and property will not be endangered (e.g. how the event space will be secured, etc.).

8) *the rights concerning the copyright of music, images, theatre performances etc.*

8.1. ITA competent public body SIAE / SLO public Body SAZAS

8.2.1. ITA LEGGE 22 aprile 1941, n. 633 - Protezione del diritto d'autore e di altri diritti connessi al suo esercizio – Copyright Act

8.2.2. SLO Zakon o kolektivnem upravljanju avtorske in sorodnih pravic / Copyright Act (OJ / Ur. l. RS 63/16 - - ZKUASP)

9) *the communication to the local offices of the state authorities in the case of bigger events concerning the security and the public order:*

9.1.1. ITA competent public body:

- SUAP Municipality of Gorizia, tramissing to the local Questura (Police Command) and Prefettura (Local Government's Internal Affairs Office) - Commissione di vigilanza sui locali di pubblico spettacolo / Commission of supervision on the premises of public entertainment – Comunale/provinciale / Municipality's for max 5000 present people /Province's for more than 5000 - art. 68 / 80 R.D. 18.06.1931, n. 773 -TULPS.

9.1.2. SLO competent public body:

- Local Police Station of Nova Gorica
- Upravna Enota / Administrative Unit Nova Gorica
- Municipality of Nova Gorica

9.2.1. ITA Legal Framework: DPR 7 .09. 2010 n. 160, art. 68 / 80 TULPS

9.2.2. SLO Legal Framework: Zakon o javnih zbiranjih – Public meetings Act

II.2. Legal/administrative provisions causing the obstacle

The legal provisions causing the obstacles are originally the Constitutions of the national States which are written regarding to a full sovereignty over the national territories of the MS. Consequently, there are no possibilities of an extension of the administrative procedures and of the permits for an event in another MS. This causes

problems in the border areas, especially in urbanized areas, where people and activities are flowing from one part to the other of the border not just daily, but every hour or in the same hour.⁸ In the daily life, there are people living in one State, working in the other, with children in the schools of both States, buying in the markets on both sides and so on. A relevant part of the daily life of people, enterprises and associations are divided between two states. The same is for a borderless square as a centre of that life of the citizens.

In any case the most important obstacle are the safety and technical rules concerning the health safety (i.e. emergency services), the fire safety, the structural dispositions concerning stages and electrical schemes, the public safety. All the described matters are englobed in the competence of the national authorities of every Member State. Due to this it's impossible to apply the legislation of other Member States or to introduce the modification of those rules by the local authorities as the regional government or the Municipalities. It's possible to regulate the procedures using the legislation of the other MS (in our case Slovenia or Italy) in the sector of the public procurement, but at the final step, the result of the procurement is ruled by the legislation of the State, where the service takes place or the infrastructure is built. The same is for the events: the regional authority and the Municipality are allowed to approve the rules concerning the procedure to obtain the permit for a commercial activity in the square or the use of the public space. But the rules concerning , for example, the security service or the construction parameters of the stage are of exclusive competence of the State.

The specific obstacles in the organization of the events are as follows:

1. IN ITALY the promoter of the event shall present the requested documents to the SUAP (Sportello unico per le attività produttive i.e. Central municipal office for productive activities).

Temporary events, even if of very short duration, are also very complex events and the complexity depends on how the organizer and the participants intend to develop the event. Temporariness does not mean lower costs for those who organize or participate, because even for just one day the rules of safety and public safety, hygiene and health, safety in the workplace, respect for public peace and order cannot be neglected.

⁸ For example a sport competition can start in one part of the city in Slovenia and finishes in Italy, passing from one MS to the other during the competition: see the Giro d'Italia through Gorizia and Nova Gorica in 2021

<https://www.nova-gorica.si/izpostavljenost/18670/uradno-potrjeno-giro-ditalia-2021-tudi-v-novi-gorici-in-goriskih-brdih>

The Europe's day in May 2022 , the Cyclepaths , the wealth services - <https://euro-go.eu/en/programmi-e-progetti/>

The ACCESS to the event it's normally free, without paying a ticket. The THEMES are the most varied (sports, cuisine, music, culture, art, solidarity, teaching ..). The POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES maybe retail trade, both food and non-food □ selling of food and beverages □ local trade fairs (sale of non-food goods usually carried out by private individuals who declare themselves hobbyists or artists) □ public entertainment (e.g. concert, bands, theatrical representation, dancers) □ local events (lotteries/tombolas/charity stalls) □ traveling shows (e.g. rides, inflatables) also with the use of animals for public entertainment □ fireworks □ demonstration activities (e.g. demonstration of creative cooking, bonsaistics) □ fundraising (e.g. free offer sale of home/made objects, ancient goods and so on).

For the organization of such events are requested:

a) SUBJECTIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. Moral requirements, envisaged for the subjects indicated by art. 85 of the Legislative Decree 6 September 2011, n. 159 (Code of anti-mafia laws and prevention measures, as well as new provisions on anti-mafia documentation, pursuant to articles 1 and 2 of Law no. 136 of 13 August 2010)

2. Moral requirements, established by art. 71 Legislative Decree 26 March 2010, n. 59 (Implementation of Directive 2006/123/EC on services in the internal market) for trade and administration of food and drinks: they must be owned by all the subjects indicated by art. 85 of Legislative Decree 6 September 2011, n. 159 (Code of anti-mafia laws)

3. Moral requirements, foreseen by the articles 11, 92 and 131 of the consolidated text of public safety laws (RD 18 June 1931, n. 773) for public shows and similar events.

There are no professional requirements for trade and temporary administration of foods and drinks, regardless of the person carrying out the activities.

b) OBJECTIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. Communication for food safety purposes for temporary activities (if food and drink are traded and/or administered)

2. Request for a municipal authorization in derogation fo the common rules, in case of use of sound sources (amplified or not) that produce noise pollution, provided they run out in a limited time and/or take place on a non-permanent basis on the same site

3. Request for usability of the place/room where the public show/entertainment takes place (necessary if the public show/entertainment takes place in a confined and equipped space for the parking of spectators)

4. Forwarding of notice of public event to the Public Order Safety Authority (mandatory for any meeting held in a public place/open to the public, not necessary for meetings held in closed places, to which only invited guests have access, such as, for example, in private clubs, at parties in the villa)

5. Request for public land occupation to the Municipality (or it's in house company managing the public areas), if the activities envisage their use.

REFERENCE OFFICE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES: the office to which reports, communications and requests should be sent is the central municipal office for production activities (SUAP). The formal communications called SCIA (*Segnalazione certificata di inizio attività* / Certified notification of activity's starting) and the requests for authorizations in Italy are presented exclusively electronically (by web or by PEC / certificated e/mail system, no by paper). The electronic application can contain multiple questions: a revenue stamp of 16,00 € is always necessary for the single question and a revenue stamp of 16,00 € for the single answer. The SUAP sorts the applications to the internal offices of the Municipality and to any external bodies. The internal offices of the Municipality and any external bodies send to the SUAP the authorizations for which they are responsible (public land, public entertainment, usability of premises/places, fires, exemption from noise , traffic ordinances..). The SUAP sends to the organizer a single and all-inclusive electronic response (single authorization made up of more authorizations: e.g., authorization for public land, authorization for shows, declaration of usability of the venue, authorizations for fires, authorization in derogation for noise emissions,....). In the proceedings by request, it is necessary to wait for the authorisation; the activity cannot be started until the SUAP transmits the response. In the certified notification of the start of activity (SCIA) or communication procedures, no authorization is issued and the activity can be started immediately: SCIA and communication shall arrive complete with all the required documents using a check list present on the portal.

INVOLVED PUBLIC OFFICES: The bodies involved in the administrative procedures are always the Municipality and, depending on the activities to be carried out, also the health authority, the Provincial Fire Brigade Command, the Supervisory Commission on public entertainment venues (CVLPS), the Police Headquarters, the Prefecture (i.e local office of the Government), the the SIAE - Italian company of authors and editors (for the music's copyrights) and so on.

Every Municipality could have its own Regulation on that matters, as the Municipality of Gorizia the Regulations for the organization and operation of the municipal Commission of supervision on the premises of public entertainment – Regolamento per l'organizzazione ed il funzionamento della Commissione comunale di vigilanza sui locali di pubblico spettacolo - CVLPS.⁹

Types of public events and necessary administrative procedures in Italy:

⁹https://www.ordineingegneri.go.it/oing_go/upload/_home/commissioni/regolamento_comm_comunale_vps_gorizia_2013.pdf

Which procedure is necessary to organize?	Starting (REQUEST or COMMUNICATION)	administrative or SCIA	act or	It's necessary to wait for the SUAP's confirmation ?
Traveling shows	Request signed and attested by a professional technician, 30 days before the event	NO CVLPS	The attested request is subsidiary to the CVLPS' opinion and preliminary inspection	No
Usability of venues/places with a capacity of less than or equal to 200 people for public entertainment or traveling entertainment	Request 20 days before the event	Compulsory CVLPS both for the opinion on the project and for the inspection		YES, when the public entertainment or the traveling entertainment takes place in venues/places with a capacity of less than or equal to 200 people
Usability of venues/places with a capacity of more than 200 people for public entertainment or traveling entertainment	Request 30 days before the event			YES
Overallowed noise pollution	Request 30 days before the event			YES
Fireworks Displays	Request 30 days before the event			YES
Lights and temporary electrical schemes	Request 30 days before the event			No
Temporary exhibition market	SCIA			No
Lotteries/tombolas/charity stalls	SCIA			No
Animals for public shows	Request 30 days before the event			YES
Esposizione temporanea di animali	Authorization Request 30 days before the event	YES		

2. IN SLOVENIA : the procedures are quite different and involves different public subjects than in Italy:

General data: 1) without street closing 2) with street closing	<p>1) For elementary events without the closing of the streets: necessary communication to the Police one week before, request to the public company Mestne storitve Javno Podjetje d.o.o., Nova Gorica (www.mestne-storitve.si) and paying of the tax (cca 45 EUR). The public company emits an authorization for the event and communicates it to the other competent bodies (police, public company for urban cleaning Komunala)</p> <p>2) For the events with the closing of the streets it's necessary a communication to the Police, the request to the public company Mestne storitve and the presentation of the project of the streets' closure After the emitment of the authorization it's necessary to deliver the project and the auhorization to the public company Komunala. Then it's necessary min. one week before the event to request the effective closure of the street (by email with the indication of the closing hours), The public company Komunala places the barriers, but the organizer shall find the people to supervise the closing.</p>
3) Communication of the event to the Police	<p>The template for the communication it's on the police's website https://www.policija.si/kontakti/estoritve/prijava-javne-prireditve-ali-shoda</p> <p>It's necessary to attach to the communication the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the proof of the communication to the local authority (i.e. the Municipality of Nova Gorica) • the consent of the owner or administrator of the place • the authorization for the overallowed presence of noise as described in the Regulation about the ways of use of sound instruments producing noise in events and shows / Uredba o načinu uporabe zvočnih naprav, ki na shodih in prireditvah povzročajo hrup (Official

	<p>Bulletin / Uradni list RS, št. 118/05); the organizer of a public event, at which sound devices will be used and will exceed the threshold levels determined by the Regulation on limit values of noise indicators in the environment, submits a written application for the issuance of a permit for temporary excessive noise pollution of the environment in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 141 of the Environmental Protection Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the annex 15 of the Regulation about the emergency medical service NMP: evaluation of the type of the event and the description of the evaluation's parameters described in annex 16 of the NMP Regulation, the distance (in km and time) from the nearest emergency medical unit and the proof of the organized medical assistance for the event referring to the type of it (for the events with necessary medical assistance) in the case of events potentially dangerous for the safety or for the rights of other people, it's necessary to request the authorization of the Administrative unit / Upravna enota. It's possible to send all the documentation using the e/identity (SIPASS or digital signing / eIDAS).
4) Application for a permit to organize a public event or meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's necessary to submit an application for the issuance of a permit to the administrative unit in the area of which the event is being held (for NG it is https://www.gov.si/drzavni-organi/upravne-enote/nova-gorica/). If for example a rally takes place in two or more administrative units, the application is submitted to the unit of the starting place of the event. The organizer must submit the application for a permit at least 7 days before the day of the meeting or 10 days before the day of the event, for competitive sports events in cycling and auto-moto sports on the road and other road events that take place in the area of two or more administrative units, at least 30 days before the day of the event. In the application for the issuance of a permit for the assembly or the event must be indicated: information about the meeting's or event's organizer, place, time and duration of the meeting or event, program and expected number of participants, personal data of the meeting's or event's leader and of the director of the security service; if the security is performed by an entity that is engaged in the activity of protecting people and property, as well as its data; personal data of the organizer's representative for the notifications at the headquarter of the competent authority and the method of notification. method of guarding the meeting or event, indicating the number of security guards and measures to ensure order, safety of life and health of participants and other persons, safety of property, so that public traffic is not endangered and the environment is not unacceptably burdened. proof of the technical flawlessness of the devices or the safe use of objects, if devices or objects will be used during the performance that may endanger the life or health of the participants or property, other proofs of safe implementation (notification on ensuring fire safety, medical care, etc.), annexes and permits required by special regulations.
5) Registration of the event by the public company Mestne storitve	<p>It is necessary to submit an application for the use of public areas. Application form: http://www.mestne-storitve.si/soglasja/uporaba-javnih-povrsin</p>
6) Fire security	<p>It's necessary to inform the fire department https://www.geng.si/</p>
7) Presence of a lifeguard	<p>Proof of provision of medical care/emergency medical assistance must be attached to the application for the event Application form: https://www.gov.si/zbirke/storitve/vloga-za-zagotavljanje-zdravstvenega-varstva-na-prireditvah/ For events where the presence of the EMS is necessary, an application is submitted or the service is ordered. The rules define the uniform regulation of health care at events. It sets out the key criteria for classifying the type of event according to: the size of the event, the risk from the health point of view and the need for the type of medical team.</p>

	Health care at events is regulated by a written agreement between the organizer of the event and a health care provider who meets the conditions for performing health care activities and the conditions set out in the Regulations. The permission to provide health care at events is issued by the Ministry of Health. Contractors who wish to provide health care at events shall submit a completed application form to the Ministry of Health and attach the specified documentation. The Ministry examines the application and issues a decision after the verification procedure has been carried out.
8) Technical compatibility of devices / stage (s)	Required certificate: proof of the technical flawlessness of the devices or safe use of objects at the event/meeting. This is the responsibility of the organizer, who must provide a system for checking the technical conditions.
9) Musical copyrights	Application: Music Rights Form Contact: SAZAS It is necessary to submit an application, registration of musical works
10) Movable objects	Application: request for the installation of movable objects. It is necessary to write an email, attach an application/permission for the use of public space.

II. Description of possible solution(s)

The advised case was discussed with the EGTC GO and the Municipalities of Nova Gorica and Gorizia .

The possible solutions were identified as follow with their graduation due to the time necessary for them to coming into force:

- 1) First step – instant aid option: instructions were prepared for all the proponents in both languages with the detailed instructions of the procedures to fill-in and the links to the schemes of requests to the public authorities and to their home pages dedicated to the matter.

Deadline for revisioned bilingual version: 15th of November 2022

- 1) Second step - software solution option: There is an ongoing confrontation between the software programmers of both the States (e-uprava in Slovenia - Ministries of Internal Affairs and Public Administrations / SUAP in Italy – the public Company INSIEL) and the operators of the website of EGTC GO to improve the website with a software allowing the input of the data of the event directly on the EGTC GO website. The website could automatically send the data to both the systems (e-uprava and SUAP), which could process the same or different data regarding the different administrative procedures and public authorities. It's an option that doesn't solve the problem itself, but it simplifies the process to the proponent because it unites all the procedures in one website window. The goal is to insert that tool on the new ECOC 2025 website to be activated in the next year: the EGTC GO has scheduled the public tender for

the programming software of the internet Platform service into the end of 2022. In this case the proponent could insert all the requested information in the new website and the data would be automatically sent to the national websites SUAP and e-uprava for the national processing and the issue of the single Member State permits. The problem is the time necessary for the activation of the new website, not earlier than in the second part of the 2023.

The other immediately option is to implement the operating website of the EGTC GO with the software services provider supporting the EGTC GO; but maybe there will be a duplication of costs with the above described programmed project and in this moment the sums at disposition of the EGTC GO are not enough for the starting of this implementation.

Another problem represents the identification system of the public administration in Italy, where the EGTC GO has its registered address and operating offices. The system, called SPID¹⁰, needs a registration of the single user with a very complicated procedure for foreign users who for example own their national electronic identification tools. The eIDAS system, regulated by the EU rules¹¹, is not in force for Slovenia, due to the missing communication by Slovenia of the Slovenian identification tools. For the proponents of events on the square it represents a serious obstacle for the login in the Italian system SUAP. The same would be for the EGTC GO (or ECOC 2025) dedicated website. While the same problem does not exist for the entry of an Italian user into the Slovenian system e-uprava¹².

We requested a clarification regarding the timing of the introduction of the Slovenian ID instrument into the European eIDAS system and the Ministry for the public administration, Directorate of Informatics (Ministrstvo za javno upravo, Direktorat za informatiko) informed us as follows. The described system is a cross-border application in accordance with the eIDAS regulations. This requires EU member states to, in their online services, enable the use of e-identification tools of other Member States, provided that the countries have carried out the official procedure for notifying these tools. In Slovenia, this procedure has not yet taken place, as the legal base was established only with the adoption of the Electronic Identification and Trust Services Act / Zakon o elektronski

¹⁰<https://www.agid.gov.it/en/platforms/spid>

¹¹<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/eidas-regulation#:~:text=eIDAS%20is%20a%20key%20enabler,creating%20a%20predictable%20regulatory%20environment.>

¹² <https://e-uprava.gov.si/it>

identifikaciji in storitvah zaupanja¹³ in July 2021. In accordance with the provisions of this law and the related regulation, Slovenia started issuing electronic identity cards in March 2022, which can also be used for e-business, as it includes both means for e-identification as a qualified e-signature certificate. The Ministry of Public Administration clarifies Slovenia will started the aforementioned process of registering an electronic identity card in the e-IDAS system in a short term, which means that it will probably be completed in the middle of next year (2023) and only then will it be possible to register in the online services of other EU countries also with a Slovenian electronic identity card. Apply with qualified Slovenian e-signature certificates issued in accordance with the provisions of the Electronic identification and trust services Act can only be used for e-services in Slovenia.

This answer partially represents a solution to the problem, because the users necessary need the electronic identity card when the most part of the population has the older identity card, despite is impossible to deliver the new card to all the citizens in a so short term. The enterprises have the other qualified Slovenian e-signature certificates which are, as described above, unusefull due to the intention of Slovenia not to notify them in the eIDAS system.

The only solutions is the changing of the Slovenian Electronic Act identification and trust services Act, including also the e-signature certificates in the eIDAS system.

During the meetings with the EGTC GO and the two municipalities was individuated another option for the web site of the EGTC (and the connected systems), used by the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia before the introduction of the SPID system in Italy: it's an on line registration tool which would be prepared just for the users of the EGTC's website, using the identity card, both in electronic or paper format.

Deadline for the activation of the part of the website ECOC 2025 concerning the events on the square (or as subordinate option, on the current EGTC GO's site): 30th of June 2023

- 2) Third step – previously prepared “administrative cross border packages”: the

¹³<http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO7550>

Municipality of Gorizia (SUAP office) proposed to previously prepare for the proponents some standard “administrative packages” with previous selected and checked security services, emergency health unit services, structural verified stages and electric connections, with standard communications to the public authorities of both States. In that case, the proponents could just select the type of the event taking place in the square regarding to the number of participants, the presence or not of music, stands, drink and foods and so on. Consequently, they wouldn't have the administrative incumbencies in both the States or at least the procedures would be simplified for one part of them due to the before prepared “packages” and service providers. The EGTC GO could previously select the services' providers for one year or for a longer period, proposing them to the organizers of the events.

This option allows the EGTC GO to use the DIRECTIVE 2014/24/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and especially the article 39, par. 4 about the joint award of public contracts in the selection of the providers of the above mentioned services:

Unless the necessary elements have been regulated by an international agreement concluded between the Member States concerned, the participating contracting authorities shall conclude an agreement that determines:

(a) the responsibilities of the parties and the relevant applicable national provisions;

(b) the internal organisation of the procurement procedure, including the management of the procedure, the distribution of the works, supplies or services to be procured, and the conclusion of contracts.

A participating contracting authority fulfils its obligations pursuant to this Directive when it purchases works, supplies or services from a contracting authority which is responsible for the procurement procedure. When determining responsibilities and the applicable national law as referred to in point (a), the participating contracting authorities may allocate specific responsibilities among them and determine the applicable provisions of the national laws of any of their respective Member States. The allocation of responsibilities and the applicable national law shall be referred to in the procurement documents for jointly awarded public contracts.

The par. 5 continues:

5. Where several contracting authorities from different Member States have set up a joint entity, including European Groupings of territorial cooperation under

Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council or other entities established under Union law, the participating contracting authorities shall, by a decision of the competent body of the joint entity, agree on the applicable national procurement rules of one of the following Member States:

(a) the national provisions of the Member State where the joint entity has its registered office;

(b) the national provisions of the Member State where the joint entity is carrying out its activities.

The agreement referred to in the first subparagraph may either apply for an undetermined period, when fixed in the constitutive act of the joint entity, or may be limited to a certain period of time, certain types of contracts or to one or more individual contract awards.

Applying those provisions, the contracting authorities i.e. the three Municipalities composing the EGTC GO, have signed on 29th of May 2018 an agreement which establishes the national provisions applicable to the procurement procedures managed by the EGTC GO. The assembly of the EGTC GO has the competence to define the applicable law for each public procurement procedure. If there is no decision of the Assembly, the EGTC GO shall apply the Italian national provisions due to its registered office in Italy. As an exception to that rule, for the works to be realized only on the Slovenian territory shall apply the Slovenian national legislation.

In other case, if the proponent doesn't agree with the costs of the selected provider proposed by EGTC GO, he's free to manage the ordinary procedures in both the States¹⁴.

- 3) Forth step – common organizing of the annual events by the Municipalities through the EGTC GO / time limited concessions of the square or part of the square: there is another possibility checked by the Municipality of Gorizia in the annual organization of a similar big public event in the matter of selling typical local and international foods and drinks by local producers from all over Europe. The administration every year publishes a previous public tender for the concession of the selling areas in the city where the initiative is taking place. Through the tender the municipality's offices control and select in advance all the participants coming from all the Member States who have no capacity to

¹⁴For example when a proponent has a service provider which costs are lower then the ones offered through the EGTC's public tender and the before prepared "administrative package for the event".

manage administrative procedures in another State. The Municipality's administration has the possibility to help the participants and check all the documents before the event, supporting them. The same instruments could be used for the Borderless square with an annual public call for the concession of the square or parts of the square for limited periods. The procedure could be managed by the EGTC GO.

The proponents that didn't participate to the tender would be free to use the square (or part of the square) in the periods in which there are no requests of use, but they shall use one of the other above described procedures / options with more incumbencies to obtain the permits in Italy and in Slovenia.

The cons of this solution are:

- this solution is useful for events planned in advance but not for small events/projects organized last minute. For them are useful the options above described sub 1), 2) and 3)
- It is also not practical as a long-term solution: it would be linked only to events/projects up to 2025. After that it wouldn't be cost effective for the EGTC GO to keep carrying out these procedures.

5) _____ Fifth step – ideal solution – “local ECBM” – the two Municipalities should agree and need to have also the support of the Government authorities (the local government representative Prefettura in Italy and the Minister for development and European cohesion policy in Slovenia) to define for the area of the square a special legal system with one referring administrative authority (the EGTC GO). The intent is to have a unique administrative procedure managed by the EGTC GO with a similar system as it is now used by the SUAP in Italy. The same procedures would be used for Italian and Slovenian proponents, not regarding if the event is taking place, partially or in whole part in one or both States.

The problem to resolve is which national rules to select, regarding to the registered office of the EGTC GO in Italy and the EGTC Regulation¹⁵. The best option maybe would be the rule of the legislation of the proponent of the event. A similar option is actually being examined by the two national copyrights authorities (SIAE in Italy and SAZAS in Slovenia) as a solution to the problems of the concerts on the border square were logically the sound goes on both

¹⁵ Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 on a European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC)

sides of the border to the spectators situated in Italy and in Slovenia. This would be also the simplest option for the organizers, because it is easier for them to find all the supporting services in their own Member State.

But they need to solve the problem of the principle of the more restrictive rules. Although the final solution seems to be the application of the legislation of the proponent of the event, the obstacles could appear again in the application of the security and technical rules. For example, the article 24 of the Slovenian ZJZ - Public meetings act states that

„*The security guard can only be a citizen of the Republic of Slovenia who is at least 18 years old and has the appropriate psychophysical abilities to perform the security's duties, depending on the nature of the manifestation or event.*“¹⁶While the general regulation for the security guards does not require the Slovenian citizenship¹⁷. This represents surely a problem for crossborder security services on the square because an Italian security guard shall not enter in Slovenia with that formal qualification, differently to the police officers of both States who can enter in the other State applying the Italian-Slovenian Agreement¹⁸. One option could be that the bilateral agreement be amended so that it also applies to security guards and not only to the police. But we must analyze if we are speaking about armed or no armed security guards and which are they public powers in the sense if they could act as a public authority or no. It's a complex legal problem with many involved issues and it's not enough just to amend the above mentioned agreement with the addition of the security guards. The Italian parliament was starting in 2019 with the exam of a draft law about the use of the armed security guards (i.e. *guardie giurate*) abroad. But in 2022, before the change of the Italian Government, the procedure didn't finish with the approval of the law. In both MS the security service can be managed also directly by the organizer or using external enterprises registered for this sector¹⁹.

¹⁶The private security services are regulated by the Private security act – Zakon o zasebnem varovanju (ZzasV-1).

¹⁷Art. 32. Par.1.2. that he has the citizenship of a member state of the European Union, the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation;

¹⁸Agreement between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border police cooperation, done in Ljubljana on 27 August 2007.

¹⁹ In Italy the organizing companies of sports competitions are responsible for the services for the control of admission tickets, the routing of spectators and the verification of compliance with the regulation of use of the facilities through the *stewards*, under the direction and control of the person in charge of maintenance of the safety of sports facilities, delegate for the management of the event.

This is confirmed by the Guidelines of the National Observatory on sporting events (determination n.39/2019 of 25 September 2019), which can be consulted online on the Observatory website together with the facsimile of the steward's professional booklet.

On 7th of November 2022 a meeting of the Urban Agenda committee, composed by all the interested local, regional and central government administrations representatives, will take place to examine all the options as described above and decide about the final solutions. As explained above the main obstacles are represented by the rules concerning the wealth security²⁰, public security services and the technical criteria for the events, which are competence of the State and not of the local government. The option of the more restrictive law is not ever a solution, because there are cases, where the problem is a different technical or other classification of an element or event. For example the types of public events described in the art. 26 of the Slovenian Regulations on the emergency medical assistance service with the criteria described in its Annex 16 are not the same as in Italy.²¹

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The proposed solutions are programmed as an experiment in a small area (i.e. the Europe square/Transalpina) with the goal in the future to extend them to the other crossborder areas managed by the EGTC GO, and maybe to all the areas on the Italian-Slovenian border. In any case, it would be a best practice useful all over Europe.

²².

The guidelines, issued to facilitate the implementation of the decree of the Minister of the Interior Affairs of 13 August 2019 on the organization and service of stewards in sports facilities (amending the 2007 decree), concern, among the various points:

- the minimum number of stewards to be used during matches, 1 for every 250 spectators without prejudice to the possibility of implementing the service in relation to the risk profiles of the match and the conditions of the sports facility and, on the part of the Questore (local police department commander), to ask for other stewards to perimeter/separate fan groups;
- the selection and training of stewards, with detailed indications on the requirements, even for those of non-Italian citizenship, who are admitted as stewards for the security service by the Italian legislation, and the clarification that, in general, already trained stewards cannot be employed before the positive response from the public safety authority on their requirements;
- the professional booklet of the steward, issued by the training company, on which the delegate for the management of the event affixes the date and place of the performance, currently in paper format but computerized in the future.

²⁰See the Regulations on the emergency medical assistance service in Slovenia (Pravilnik o službi nujne medicinske pomoči).

²¹file:///C:/Users/Uporabnik/Downloads/2015-01-3193-p16.pdf. In Italy, instead, is used the Maurer Algorithm – for example <https://www.comune.rivoli.to.it/download/algoritmo-di-maurer-come-si-calcola-il-numero-delle-risorse-sanitarie-da-prevedere-durante-levento-modulo-g1/>.

²² For a description of the whole area of the EGTC and of the three Municipalities see <https://euro-go.eu/en/chisiamo/cosa-%C3%A8-gect-go-e-come-funziona/>

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

The legal provisions described and/or applied in this report are stated in:

1. For both States:

- Agreement between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on cross-border police cooperation, done in Ljubljana on 27 August 2007- Accordo tra il Governo della Repubblica italiana e il Governo della Repubblica di Slovenia sulla cooperazione transfrontaliera di polizia, fatto a Lubiana il 27 agosto 2007. ²³ - Sporazum med Vlado Republike Slovenije in Vlado Italijanske republike o čezmejnem policijskem sodelovanju, podpisan v Ljubljani 27. avgusta 2007²⁴

- Agreement between the Government of the Italian republic and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the maintenance of the state border, done in Rome on 7 March 2007 - Convenzione tra il Governo della Repubblica italiana ed il Governo della Repubblica di Slovenia per la manutenzione del confine di Stato, fatta a Roma il 7 marzo 2007²⁵ - Konvencija med Vlado Republike Slovenije in Vlado Italijanske republike o vzdrževanju državne meje, podpisana v Rimu 7. marca 2007²⁶;
- - the statute of the EGTC GO and its modifications and integrations²⁷
- the agreement between the three Municipalities dated 29th of May 2019 about the public procurement provisions managed by the EGTC.

2. for SLOVENIA:

- Zakon o javnih zbiranjih (ZJZ) – Public meetings act (Official bulletin of the RS, n. 64/11 – officially revisioned text)²⁸
- Zakon o zasebnem varovanju (ZzasV-1) Private security act²⁹;

²³<https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:legge:2011;60#:~:text=Ratifica%20ed%20esecuzione%20dell'Accordo,Lubiana%20il%2027%20agosto%202007>

²⁴http://www2.gov.si/zak/zak_vel.nsf/65b73921699bad7dc1256616002db44a/c12563a400338836c125738400340712?OpenDocument

²⁵<https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:legge:2010;210>

²⁶<http://pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO5294>

²⁷<https://trasparenza.euro-go.eu/en/disposizioni-generali/atti-generali/>

²⁸ <http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO1455>

²⁹<http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO5760>

- Zakon o športu (ZŠpo-1) – Sports act (Official Buletin of the RS, numbers 29/17, 21/18 – ZNOrg, 82/20 in 3/22 – ZDeb)³⁰
- Pravilnik o službi nujne medicinske pomoči - Rules on emergency medical service (Official Buletin of the RS, n. 81/15 and 93/15 – modif.)³¹
- Zakon o elektronski identifikaciji in storitvah zaupanja - Electronic Identification and Trust Services Act³²
- Zakon o cestah – Ways' Act art. 113. Zces-2³³
- Pravilnik o zaporah na cestah / Ways' closing Regulation (in force until the new Regulation in execution of the new Ways's Act Zces-2)³⁴;
- Uredba o načinu uporabe zvočnih naprav, ki na shodih in prireditvah povzročajo hrup (OJ / UL RS, št. 118/05) / Regulation about the ways of use of sound instruments producing noise in events and shows³⁵;
- [Zakon o varstvu pred požarom / Fire safety act](#)³⁶
- [Zakon o kolektivnem upravljanju avtorske in sorodnih pravic / Copyright Act \(OJ / Ur. I. RS 63/16 - - ZKUASP\)](#);³⁷

3. for ITALY:

- Moral requirements of Art. 85 D. Lgs. 6.9.2011, n. 159 (Codice delle leggi antimafia e delle misure di prevenzione, nonché nuove disposizioni in materia di documentazione antimafia, a norma degli artt. 1 e 2 della Legge 13 agosto 2010, n. 136) - Art. 85 of the Legalforce decree 6.9.2011 n. 159 (Code of anti-mafia laws and preventive measures, as well as new provisions on anti-mafia documentation, pursuant to articles 1 and 2 of Law no. 136 of 13 August 2010)³⁸
- moral requirements of art. 71 D.Lgs. 26 marzo 2010, n. 59 Execution of the Directive 2006/123/EC on services in the internal market - Legal force decree 26.03.2010 n. 59
- commerce and sale of drinks and food³⁹
- moral requirements of articles 11, 92 and 131 of the T.U.L.P.S. - Testo unico delle leggi di pubblica sicurezza (R.D. 18 giugno 1931, n. 773) / Common code of the public

³⁰ <http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO6853>

³¹ <http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV11992>

³² <http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO7550>

³³ <https://www.uradni-list.si/glasilo-uradni-list-rs/vsebina/2022-01-3113?sop=2022-01-3113>

³⁴ <http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV11597>

³⁵ <http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=URED3652>

³⁶ <http://pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO302>

³⁷ <http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO7317>

³⁸ <https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto.legislativo:2011-09-06;159>

³⁹ <https://www.normattiva.it/ricerca/veloce/0?tabID=0.8787832417252732&title=lbl.risultatoRicerca&initBreadCrumbs=true>

security legislation - public shows and similars;⁴⁰

- previous information about a public event art. 18 T.U.L.P.S. - Testo unico delle leggi di pubblica sicurezza (R.D. 18 giugno 1931, n. 773) / Common code of the public security legislation;
- Codice della Strada/Street Code - decreto legislativo – law powered decree 30.04.1992, n. 285;⁴¹
- Canone unico patrimoniale – Unique patrimonial payment law 27.12.2019 n. 160 (balance sheet act 2020 art. 1, par. 816 - 836)⁴²
- Codice dell'amministrazione digitale CAD – Digital administration code⁴³

DPR – Decree of the President of the Republic 7.09.2010 n. 160 – Regolamento per la semplificazione ed il riordino della disciplina sullo sportello unico per le attività produttive, ai sensi dell'articolo 38, comma 3, del decreto-legge 25 giugno 2008, n. 112, convertito, con modificazioni, dalla legge 6 agosto 2008, n. 133 / Regulation for the simplification and reorganization of the discipline of the central office for production activities, pursuant to article 38, paragraph 3, of the decree-law of 25 June 2008, n. 112, converted, with amendments, by law 6 August 2008, n. 133 *i.e.* SUAP Regulation⁴⁴;

- D.lgs. 26.03.2010, n. 59 - Attuazione della direttiva 2006/123/CE relativa ai servizi nel mercato interno / Law powered decree 26.03.2010 n. 59 - Implementation of Directive 2006/123/EC on services in the internal market;⁴⁵
- LEGGE 26.10.1995, n. 447 Legge quadro sull'inquinamento acustico/Noise pollution act⁴⁶Decreto legislativo - Law powered decree - 28.08.1997 n. 281⁴⁷ and the consequential Agreement 5.08.2014 State/Regions “linee d’indirizzo sull’organizzazione dei soccorsi sanitari negli eventi e nelle manifestazioni

⁴⁰ <https://www.normattiva.it/atto/caricaDettaglioAtto?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=1931-06-26&atto.codiceRedazionale=031U0773&atto.articolo.numero=0&atto.articolo.sottoArticolo=1&atto.articolo.sottoArticolo1=10&qId=13030912-a070-4a5c-a2b6-f26854f1f34d&tabID=0.8787832417252732&title=lbl.dettaglioAtto>

⁴¹<https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto.legislativo:1992-04-30;285>

⁴²<https://www.normattiva.it/atto/caricaDettaglioAtto?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2019-12-30&atto.codiceRedazionale=19G00165&atto.articolo.numero=0&atto.articolo.sottoArticolo=1&atto.articolo.sottoArticolo1=10&qId=6edafe4a-e652-44a3-a6b0-fc6c0816570b&tabID=0.4397786678502915&title=lbl.dettaglioAtto>

⁴³<https://www.agid.gov.it/agenzia/strategia-quadro-normativo/codice-amministrazione-digitale>

⁴⁴<https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:presidente.repubblica:decreto:2010-09-07;160%7Eart2%21vig=>

⁴⁵<https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto.legislativo:2010-03-26;59>

⁴⁶<https://www.normattiva.it/atto/caricaDettaglioAtto?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=1995-10-30&atto.codiceRedazionale=095G0477&atto.articolo.numero=0&atto.articolo.sottoArticolo=1&atto.articolo.sottoArticolo1=10&qId=b58e71e7-56ff-45bd-8fb1-427fd6ba3d24&tabID=0.5229327726951973&title=lbl.dettaglioAtto>

⁴⁷<https://www.normattiva.it/ricerca/veloce/0?tabID=0.5229327726951973&title=lbl.risultatoRicerca&initBreadcrumb=true>

programmate” / guidelines on the organization of medical aid in scheduled events and meetings⁴⁸;

- electrical installations for public venues and public events - DM 19.08.1996⁴⁹ , CEI 64-8/7 Sez. 752 (2021) agg- CEI 64-8-2022 Rev. 1.0 04.03.2022⁵⁰;
- Law powered decree n. 81/2008 – Work safety and healthy Act - DECRETO LEGISLATIVO 9 Aprile 2008, n. 81 - Attuazione dell'articolo 1 della legge 3 agosto 2007, n. 123, in materia di tutela della salute e della sicurezza nei luoghi di lavoro.⁵¹
- D.I. / Interministerial decree 22.07.2014 (decreto Palchi e fiere / decree for stages and fairs) Individuazione delle disposizioni applicabili agli spettacoli musicali, cinematografici e teatrali e alle manifestazioni fieristiche, tenuto conto delle particolari esigenze connesse allo svolgimento delle relative attività./ Identification of the provisions that apply to musical, cinematographic and theatrical performances and to trade fairs, taking into account the particular needs associated with the performance of the related activities.⁵²;
- LEGGE 22 aprile 1941, n. 633 - Protezione del diritto d'autore e di altri diritti connessi al suo esercizio – Copyright Act;⁵³
- Legge regionale / Regional Law 16.11.2007, n. 26 - Norme regionali per la tutela della minoranza linguistica slovena. / Regional regulations for the protection of the Slovenian linguistic minority.⁵⁴
- **Legge/Law 23.02.2001, n. 38** - Norme a tutela della minoranza linguistica slovena della regione Friuli-Venezia Giulia / Regulations for the protection of the Slovenian linguistic minority in the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia.⁵⁵

4) for the EU:

- Regulation (EU) No 1302/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17

⁴⁸<http://www.comune.voghiera.fe.it/attach/Gruppo/docs/accordopiano-sanitario.pdf>

⁴⁹https://www.vigilfuoco.it/allegati/PI/RegoleTecnicheXAttivita/COORD_DM_19_08_1996.pdf

⁵⁰<https://www.certifico.com/impianti/documenti-impianti/337-documenti-impianti-riservati/6657-impianti-elettrici-luoghi-di-pubblico-spettacolo>

⁵¹<https://www.normattiva.it/ricerca/veloce/0?tabID=0.4397786678502915&title=lbl.risultatoRicerca&initBreadC&rumb=true>

⁵²<https://sitiarcheologici.lavoro.gov.it/SicurezzaLavoro/MS/Normativa/Documents/Decreto%20Palchi.pdf>

⁵³[https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:legge:1941-04-](https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:legge:1941-04-22;633#:~:text=Sono%20protette%20ai%20sensi%20di,%20la%20forma%20di%20espressione.)

[22;633#:~:text=Sono%20protette%20ai%20sensi%20di,%20la%20forma%20di%20espressione.](https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:legge:1941-04-22;633#:~:text=Sono%20protette%20ai%20sensi%20di,%20la%20forma%20di%20espressione.)

⁵⁴<https://lexview-int.regione.fvg.it/fontinormative/xml/scarico.aspx?ANN=2007&LEX=0026&tip=0&id=>

⁵⁵<https://www.normattiva.it/ricerca/veloce/0?tabID=0.6709525370416005&title=lbl.risultatoRicerca&initBreadC&rumb=true>

December 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 on a European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC) as regards the clarification, simplification and improvement of the establishment and functioning of such groupings

- Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 on a European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC)

- DIRECTIVE 2006/123/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market

V. Other relevant aspects to this case, if relevant

All the involved administrations explained a specific and strong will to find a solution to all the administrative and legal obstacles concerning the square and the wider area of Gorizia / Nova Gorica with the common goal to come to the ECOC 2025 fully prepared and borderless. The apical instrument to realize it is the EGTC GO, ideated and implemented as the promoter, coordinator and executive organism of all the involved administrations. The best managing of the area would be surely done using EGTC GO as the central office for all the events and activities organized on the square Transalpina / Trg Evrope and in the surrounding areas. The final goal of the three involved administrations is to implement the EGTC GO in the cross-border spatial planning office of the three Municipalities, managing also all the cross border public services and infrastructural projects.

VI. References and Appendix/Appendices if any

- Project of the Square ECOC 2025
- Area of the EGTC GO and the 3 Municipalities
- The two interested Areas of the joint managing (1 – first step-Borderless square / 2 - second step-wider area)
- The winners of The international Architectural Ideas and Project Competition for the Urban Development

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