

PLAYERS IN CROSS-BORDER ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

The economic dimension is one of the components of institutional cross-border cooperation:

- at the level of the Greater Region as a whole (via the Summit of the Executives, the Interregional Parliamentary Council and the Economic and Social Council of the Greater Region),

- and at more local level (e.g. the SaarMoselle Eurodistrict).

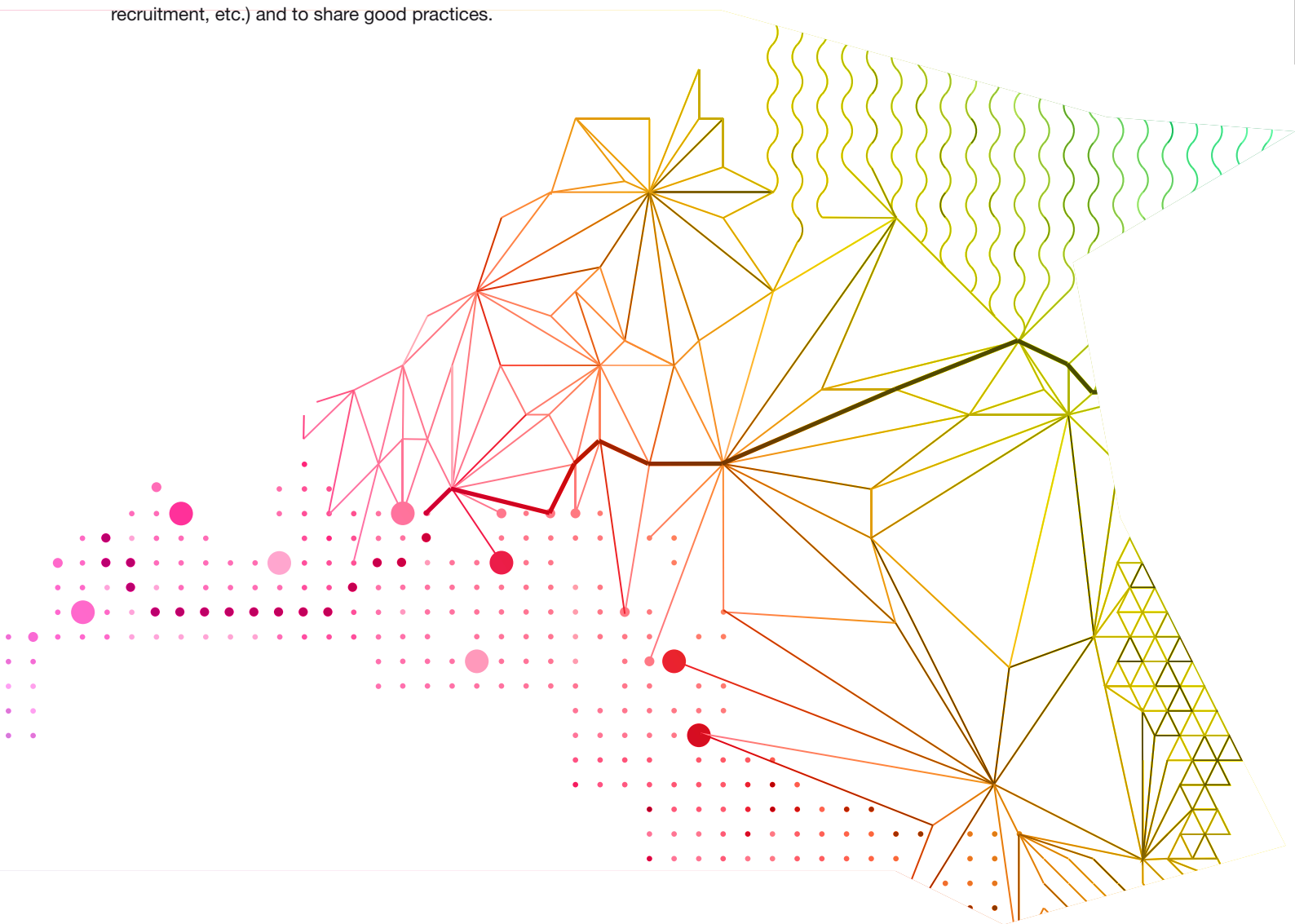
The territory's consular chambers have also forged links in order to give better support to businesses.

- The chambers of crafts and trade have notably set up a cross-border body, the **Interregional Council of Chambers of Crafts and Trade**, in order to present common positions vis-à-vis other players, to work to resolve the problems faced by businesses (exporting, providing services on the other side of the border, recruitment, etc.) and to share good practices.

Many interregional initiatives are carried out by partnerships launched by the Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce and Luxinnovation, the National Agency for Innovation and Research, and involving the equivalent bodies in the neighbouring countries in the area of support for businesses and innovation.

In a general way, it is sometimes difficult to coordinate all of the partners owing to their number and the large territory covered by the Greater Region (projects, including those financed by the Greater Region INTERREG programme, are mainly bi- or trinational) and also to the institutional asymmetries (a State vs. a French region, a Belgian federal entity and two German Länder).

The French Government also plays a role in governance via DIRECCTE Lorraine,²⁶ which notably monitors cross-border economic exchanges and employment, as well as having a supervisory role regarding procedures (competition, fraud and worker secondments).



²⁶ Direction régionale des entreprises, de la concurrence, de la consommation, du travail et de l'emploi - Lorraine: the Lorraine Region's Directorate for Businesses, Competition, Consumers and Employment.