

ESPON Draft working paper on Cross-border Public Services in Europe

Policy Lab 1: New Narratives for Cross-border territorial Cooperation

Nicolas Rossignol, ESPON EGTC

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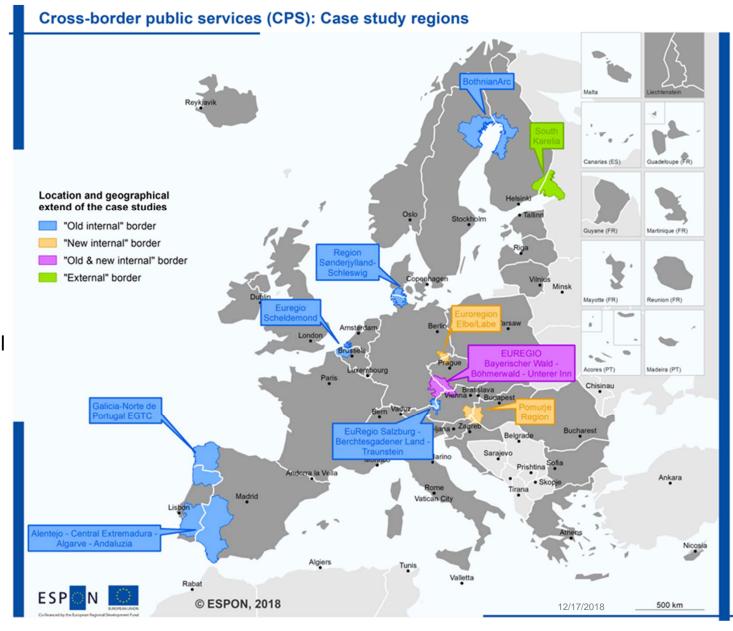
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ESPON CPS Targeted Analysis



ESPON CPS Framework

- Targeted analysis
- 11 stakeholders in 10 crossborder areas
- AEBR as Helpdesk
- Research Team led by Spatial Foresight GmbH
- Completed : November 2018



ESPON CPS – Key questions & objectives

- EU-wide overview on main features of cross-border public service provision according to different types of territories
- Recommendations for supporting CPS provision in cross-border regions
- For stakeholder areas
 - What are the territorial needs and persisting border obstacles hampering the development of public services?
 - What are the needs for adapting existing and/or developing new services to cope with everyday life needs as well as major challenges?
 - What can be learned from other regions regarding public service provision practices?

Cross-border public services (CPS)

CPS are

- provided or made available by public authorities on both sides of a border;
- for an undefined time; and
- with a target group across the border.

CPS address

• joint problems or development potentials of border regions in a clearly defined cross-border territory.

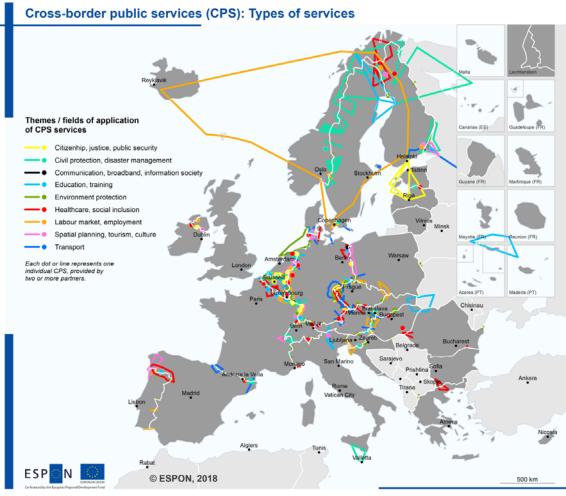
CPS generate

benefits for the general public or a specific target group in this territory.

CPS may be delivered using existing or newly established infrastructure.

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Cross-border public services throughout Europe



Regional level: n.a.

Source: ESPON CPS, 2018

Origin of data: TCP International, 2018; Eureconsult, 2018; various data sources, 2018

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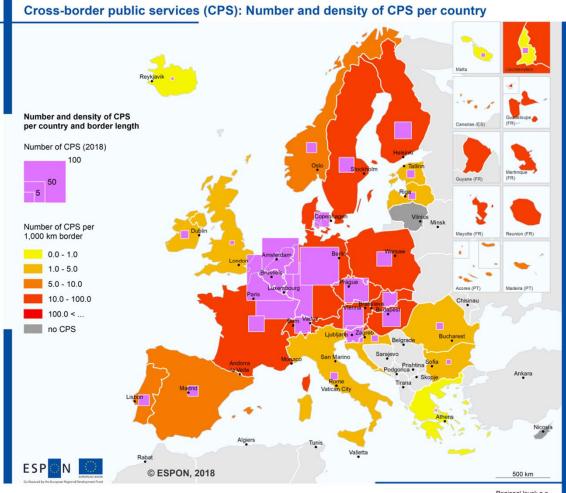
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First comprehensive overview of CPS

provision in Europe

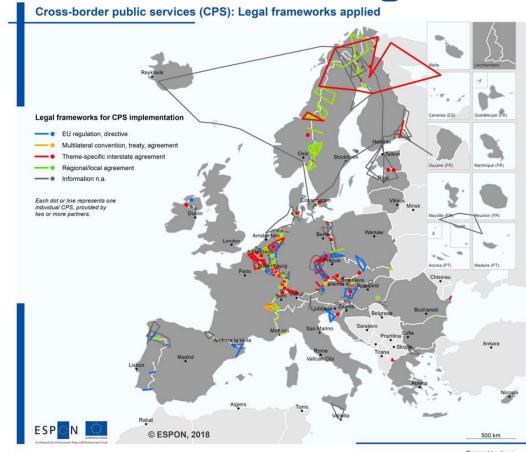
 579 examples of CPS provision in Europe identified.

- Concentration of CPS along the borders of old EU Member States.
- Most CPS deal with environment protection, civil protection and disaster management or transport.

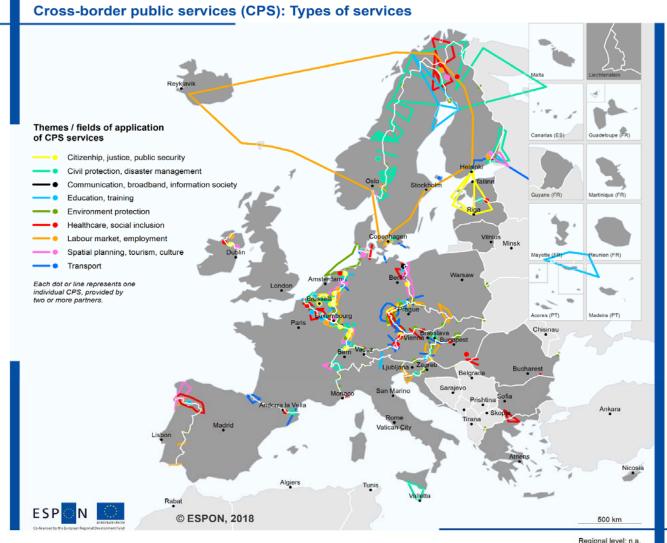


CPS improve domestic service provision and address specific territorial challenges

- A large share of CPS aims to improve the quality of public service provision in border regions.
- Territorial characteristics and developments are typical drivers for CPS.
- Long-standing cooperation and existing interstate agreements support CPS development.



Policy areas

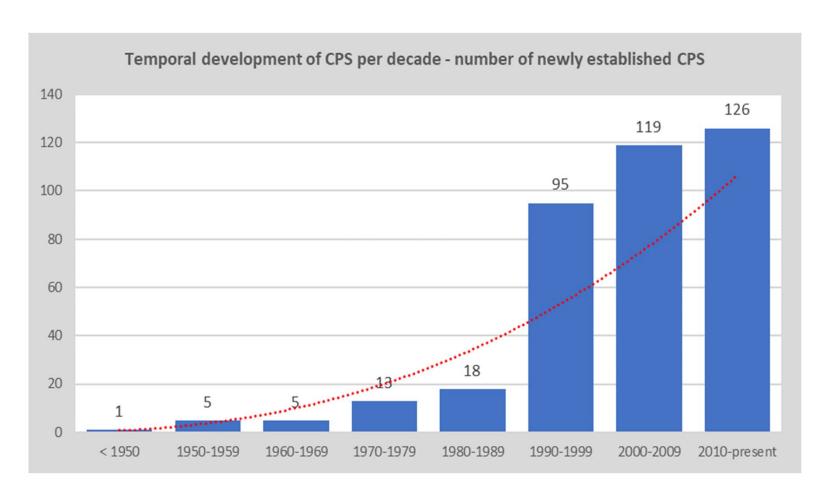


Regional level: n.a.
Source: ESPON CPS, 2018
Origin of data: TCP International, 2018; Eureconsult, 2018; various data sources, 2018
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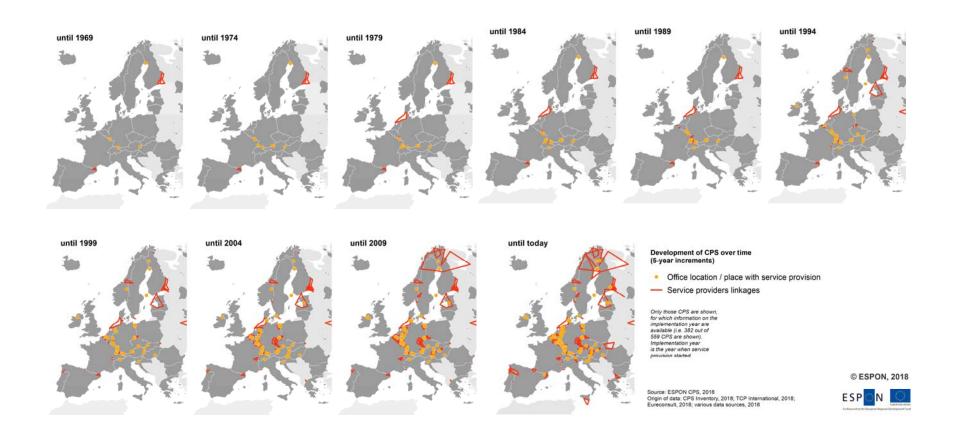
Target groups

Target groups	Frequency	%
Public authorities	195	19.9
Tourists	133	13.6
General public	130	13.3
Pupils, students and apprentices	119	12.1
Cross-border workers	115	11.7
Job seekers	111	11.3
Economic actors	68	6.9
People of all ages requiring medical or	48	4.9
permanent care		
Researchers	25	2.6
Other stakeholder groups	21	2.1
Other person groups	16	1.6
Sum	981	100

Temporal development

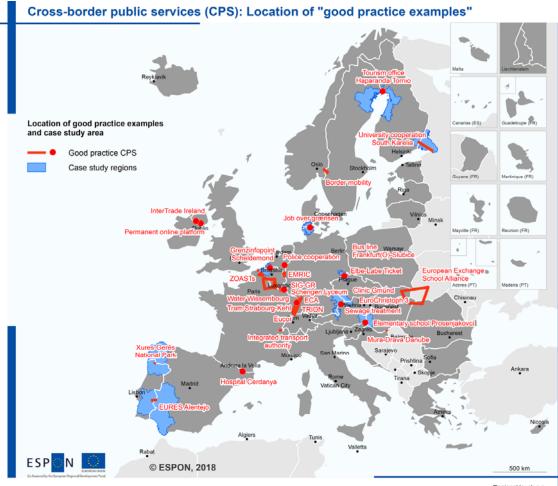


Temporal development



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Main challenges and potentials for developing crossborder public services



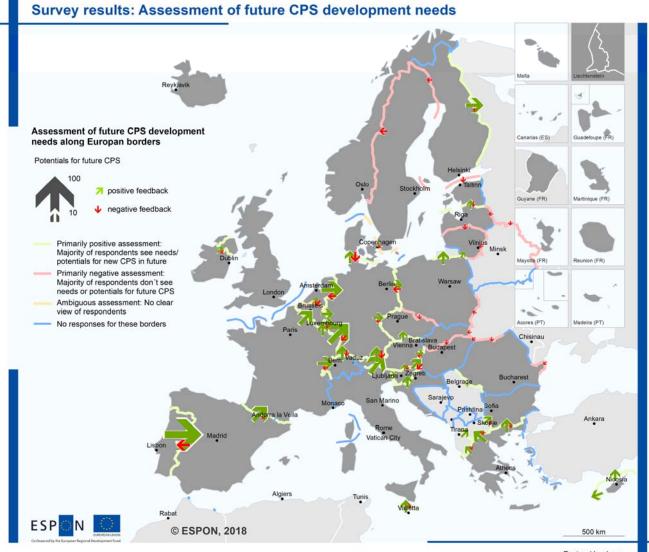
Regional level: n.a.

Source: ESPON CPS, 2018

Origin of data: TCP International, 2018

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Potentials for future CPS development



Practical solutions for common challenges

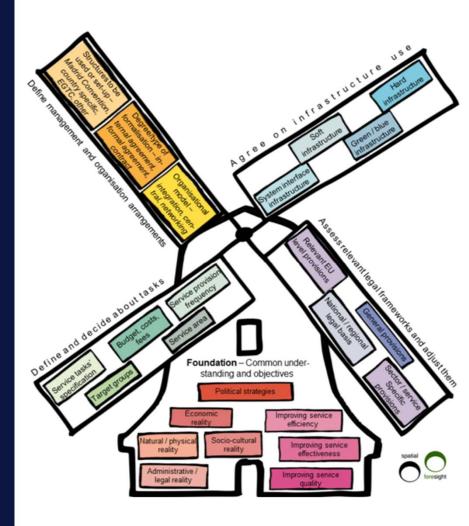
Unfavourable legal and administrative framework conditions are the challenge most frequently mentioned

CPS in case study areas and in 29 good practice examples illustrate mainly tailor-made practical solutions to address CPS development challenges



Practical guidance to develop cross-border public services

Key policy messages



Step-wise approach to CPS development

CPS provision is possible along any border in Europe.

CPS development builds upon a common understanding of the framing conditions, needs and objectives for CPS provision.

Subsequently different aspects can be considered, depending on the local context.

Step-wise approach to CPS development

Cross-border institutions, border regions and service providers support CPS development by:

- Ensuring sufficient commitment and capacity for CPS endeavours;
- Being pro-active and patient;
- Taking responsibility, even if similar competences are differently distributed across the border;
- Communicating needs to higher levels.

Key policy messages at EU level

INTERREG as a leverage:

- seed money funding
- play complementarity



Thank you for your attention and feedback on the draft working paper

Nicolas Rossignol, ESPON EGTC

This presentation will be made available at: www.espon.eu