





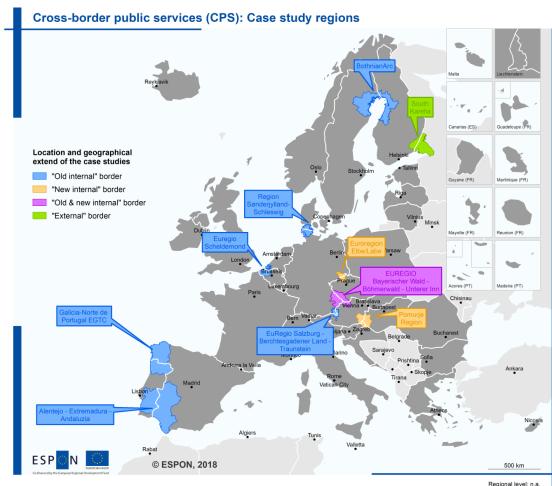
Potentials of Cross-border Public Services for Hungarian and neighbouring border regions

CESCI Webinar on Results of ESPON CPS targeted analysis project

Sabine Zillmer, Carsten Schürmann 12 November 2019

ESPON CPS – the project (Nov 2017 – Nov 2018)

- EU-wide overview of cross-border public services (CPS) across policy fields, territories and main features
- Targeted analysis to support involved stakeholders (10 border regions) through
 - ... a stock-taking of territorial needs and persisting border obstacles hampering the development of CPS;
 - >... an identification of potentials for further CPS development to cope with everyday border problems and major challenges;
 - >... an exchange of experience on public service provision practices



Regional level: n.a Source: ESPON CPS, 201 Origin of data: TCP International, 201 UMS RIATE for administrative boundarie

What are CPS?

3







CPS – A new instrument?

Cross-border Public Services ...

- ... are no new instrument
- ... first services already implemented in the 1960s...
- ... boost in services in the 1990s with launch of Interreg programmes
- but still CPS are not well known among regions
- until recently, no common definition of the concept of CPS and of the number and scope of services were available
- that's why ESPON launched the empirical study on CPS in Europe

What are CPS?

Any CPS ...

- ... covers a specified cross-border area
- ... addresses a shared problem or development opportunity
- has a target group on both sides of the border
- iii is non-discriminatory to access
- includes actors from both sides of the border
- ... is **publicly organised** and delivered either directly or via a concession
- is publicly financed
- is not limited to a specific timeframe (i.e. not a "one-off project")

Added value for border regions

CPS enhance functionality in border areas by

- ... contributing to reducing negative border effects
- ... contributing to better connections
- supporting cross-border flows of people
- ... creating (thematic) functional areas
- contributing to raise awareness of cross-border possibilities (e.g. in terms of work and labour markets, health care, recreation, education, technical infrastructures etc.)
- addressing gaps in domestic service provision
- making service provision less costly and raise its efficiency, thereby helping to maintain services in border areas with low population densities
- sustaining Interreg projects

Structure of today's webinar

- CPS along Hungarian borders and in Europe
- CPS in different policy fields (transport, health, waste, e-government)
- CPS development and implementation
- CPS & Interreg
- CESCI: Legal Accessibility Initiative
 - Room for questions after each section
 - Focus within/between sections can be adjusted according to your interest



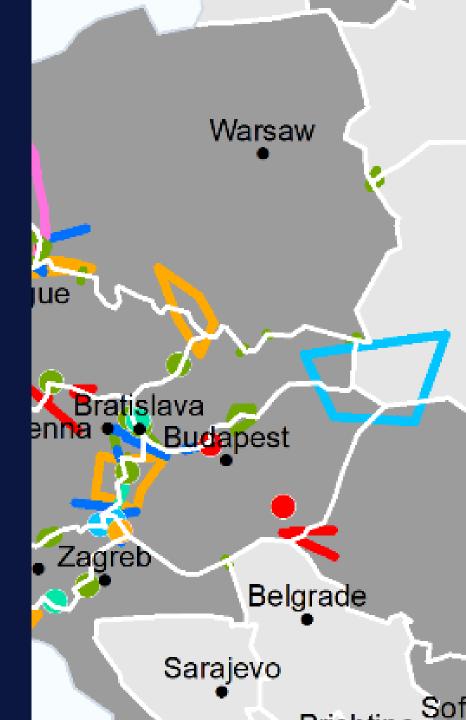








CPS along Hungarian borders and in Europe



25 existing CPS along Hungarian borders



Graz-Szenthotthárd Bruck/Leitha-Györ Zalaegerzeg-Hodos Komárom/Esztergom-Komarno/Štúrovo

















Job seeker support Pomurje region



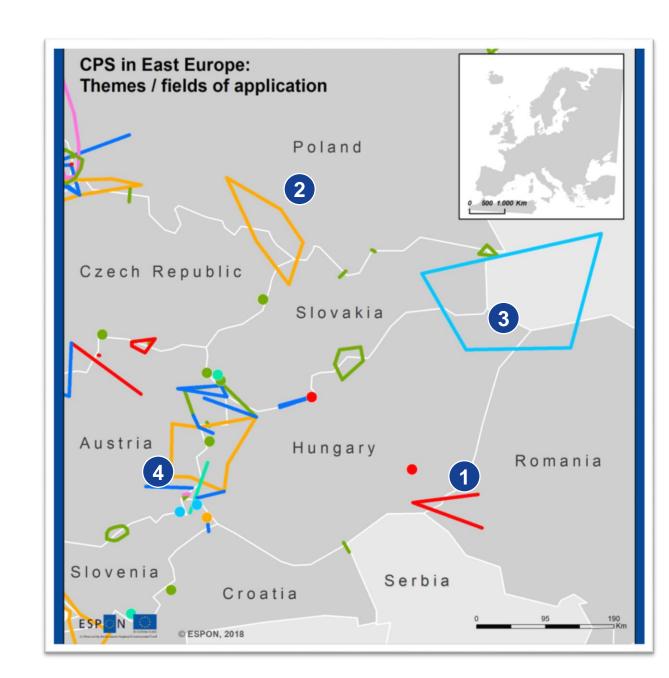
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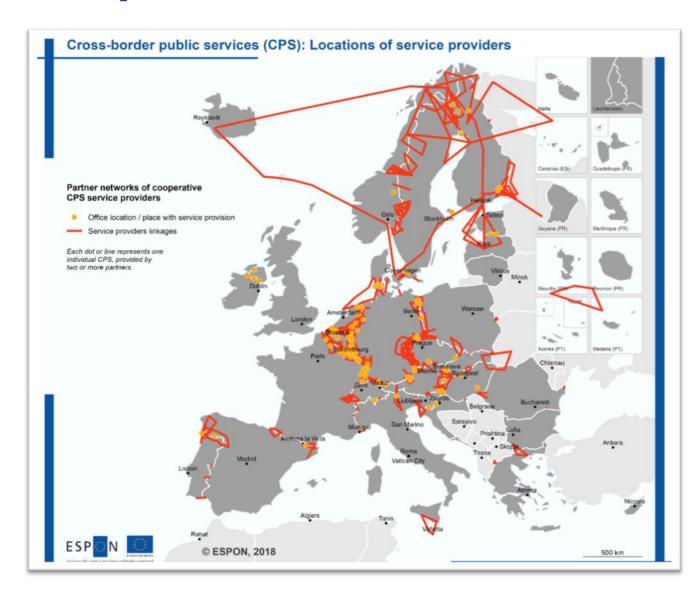


Spatial distribution

- Citizenhip, justice and public security
- Civil protection and disaster management
- Communication, broadband and information society
- Education and training
- Environment protection
- Healthcare and social inclusion
- Labour market and employment
- --- Spatial planning, tourism and culture
- **—** O Transport
- Most CPS are bilateral in nature
- 2 But also examples for trinational or multi-national CPS exist
- 3 CPS with non-EU countries possible
- Geographical focus towards west



Comparison with other EU borders



- CPS inventory: total of 559 CPS
- Highest densities along borders between the 6 founding EU Member States and in Nordic countries

Hungarian border with *	CPS
Austria	11
Slovakia	7
Romania	4
Slovenia	3
Croatia	1
Ukraine	1
Serbia	0

^{*} double counting of some CPS as they cover more than one border

Themes and policy fields addressed by CPS

CPS along Hungarian borders:

- CPS address many policy fields ...
- ... but focus on rather "simple"
 CPS (i.e. CPS in environment or transport)
- Some fields are so far not addressed at all

13

Policy fields	Share (%)	
	Europe	Hungarian borders
Environment protection	20.6	32.0
Civil protection, disaster management	20.4	8.0
Transport	18.1	24.0
Healthcare and social inclusion	11.1	16.0
Education and training	9.8	8.0
Spatial planning, tourism and culture	9.5	4.0
Labour market and employment	5.0	8.0
Citizenship, justice, public security	4.7	./.
Communication, broadband	0.9	./.
Sum	100.0	100.0

Target groups

- CPS may address unspecific as well as very specific target groups
- One CPS may address different target groups at the same time (example: cross-border trains address workers, tourists, apprentices etc)
- Direct beneficiaries and end users can be different
- Target groups may also be involved as actors and/or service providers

Target groups	Share (%)	
	Europe	Hungarian borders
Public authorities	19.9	9.1
Tourists	13.6	15.9
General public	13.3	6.8
Pupils, students and apprentices	12.1	11.4
Cross-border workers	11.7	18.2
Job seekers	11.3	18.2
Economic actors	6.9	2.3
People requiring medical / permanent care	4.9	9.1
Researchers	2.6	2.3
Other stakeholder groups	2.1	6.8
Other person groups	1.6	./.
Sum	100	100

CPS in transport



CPS in transport (appr. 18% of all CPS):

Services

Cross-border bus lines, trams, regional and rapid urban trains, ferries and cable cars

- Specialized PT services (like touristic steam trains, hiking buses)
- Joint icebreaker services

Tickets & Infos

- Cross-border public transport tickets and integrated PT fare systems
- Joint public transport internet platform (information, ticketing, sales, service hotlines etc.)

Planning & Managem.

- Joint authorities for public transport planning and PT service delivery
- Joint traffic management centres

Good practice example on ticketing – Elbe-Labe ticket

Needs

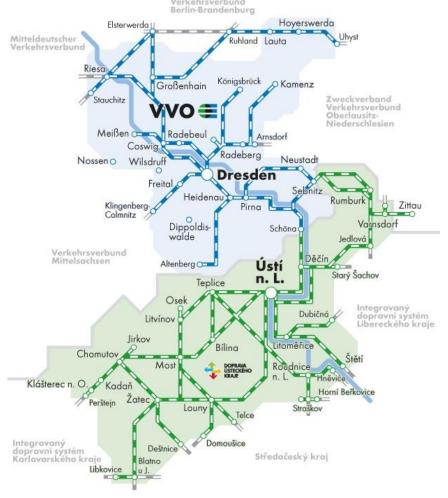
- Adressing strong cross-border dimension of shopping & leisure activities (national park) of local population & tourists
- Easing cross-border use of public transport

Legal & administrative framework

- Contract between transport associations
- Each association offers the joint tickets

Results

- Increasing ticket sales since introduction
- Extension of ticket variety (e.g. family day ticket)



Plzeňský Kro

https://www.vvo-online.de/de/tarif-tickets/tickets/elbe-labe-129.cshtml

Legal backgrounds applied individually

Example	Legal challenges & solutions
Tram Strasbourg-Kehl (DE-FR)	 Different security prescriptions & insurance requirements for infrastructure – tailor made solution
Eurodistrikt-BUS for cross- border workers (DE-FR)	 EC cabotage regulation limits the use – Special regular service
Ilztalbahn line in Bavarian Forest (DE-CZ)	 As local link does not imply border-crossing of domestic rail services & is operated for historical interest/ tourist value no application of EU regulations/directives
Elbe-Labe Ticket (CZ-DE)	 Fragmented transportation company structure in CZ – foundation of single transport association in CZ region
Geneva joint transport authority (CH-FR)	 Puplic-law based institution based on Karlsruhe Agreement on cross-border cooperation

Specific financial solutions applied

Example	Financial challenges & solutions
Tram Strasbourg-Kehl (DE-FR)	 Ticket sales finance provision & deficits shared proportionally
Eurodistrikt-BUS for cross- border workers (DE-FR)	 Joint funding of involved districts/departements & EGTC & ticket sales
Ilztalbahn line in Bavarian Forest (DE-CZ)	 Interreg project for infrastructure; fund-raising of non- profit association; local public funding & train tickets
Elbe-Labe Ticket (CZ-DE)	 Ticket sales finance provision / transfer depending on sales & internal distribution to transport providers Economic disparities – different price levels for tickets bought in CZ and DE & limits to validity
Geneva joint transport authority (CH-FR)	 Administration fees shared among member Costs for bus lines borne by relevant partner

CPS in waste management







CPS in waste management:

Sewage water

- Cross-border sewage water treatment plants
- Cross-border drainage systems and measures
- Cross-border sludge disposal and incineration

Naste

- Energy production from green waste (fermentation)
- Cross-border waste disposal sites
- Cross-border waste collection services

Planning & Managem.

21

Cross-border management of wastes

Good practice example on sewage – RHV Greater Salzburg

Needs

Improve cost-efficiency of sewage treament – topography,

size of settlements

Upgrading service in terms of quality / capacity

Legal & administrative framework

 Bilateral contracts between municipalities & sewage treatment plant on cross-border transferral of sewage

Results

- Required costly sewage network connections (topography)
- Positive financial impact on treatment plant & cost savings in comparison to other options (e.g. modernisation)



Source: Reinhalteverband Großraum Salzburg

Waste related CPS – Legal & financial frameworks

Legal frameworks	Financial frameworks
 Contractual based deliveries (waste water, energy, re-use of heat waste) 	 Fees by households for service delivery / users of service
 Joint plants (different legal forms) with shareholders on both sides of the border 	 Transferral contracts defining fees for transfer of sludge
 Cross-border climate protection strategy enabling a designated commission to implement energy CPS 	 Sharing of infrastructure / maintenance costs
 Interstate agreements providing framework for bilateral contracts 	 Association membership fees
> EU guidelines on sludge etc. disposal	

CPS in health



CPS in health sector (appr. 11% of all CPS):

- Cross-border hospitals and cooperation of hospitals or of specific hospital units
- Joint telemedicine/telediagnostic services
- Provision of cross-border emergency rescue services (ground-based & helicopters)
- Specific health care services for elderly and kids
- Exchange of personnel/experts and sharing of equipment/joint procurement
- Cross-border health zones and patient information services
- Cross-border health partnerships
- Networks to promote and certify treatments
- Cross-border health observatory
- Joint assessment of (radiological) data
- High technology platform for innovative disease research

ZOAST (Zones Organisées d'Accès aux Soins Transfrontaliers) "MRTW-URSA" (BE-FR)

Needs

Provide same conditions for population independent of commuting

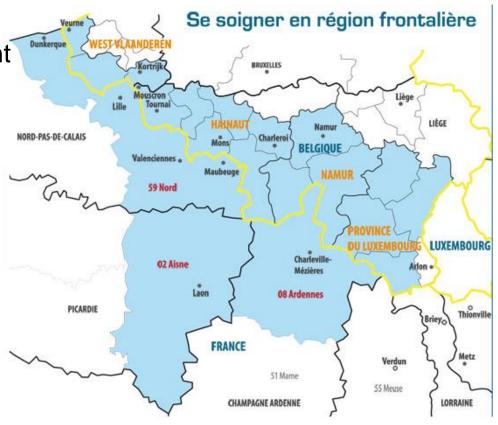
Reduce social costs & develop complementarity

Legal framework

- Several steps to build legal basis:
 - Regulation 883/2004
 - FR-BE framework agreement on health care cooperation
 - Individual convention for each ZOAST
 - Step-wise formulation of targets
 - Agreements between insurances, health offices & hospitals

Results

Close-to-home treatment without previous authorisation & further cooperation initiated



http://ofbs.dims.fr/accueil.html

Health related CPS – Legal & financial frameworks

Legal frameworks	Financial frameworks
Considerable influence of EU directions& regulations	 Interreg project for infrastructure
 Interstate agreements / conventions enabling concrete action 	 Treatment costs covered by respective health insurance
 Cross-border conventions between involved parties (out- / in-patient treatment, emergency) 	Cost differentials require early inclusion of health insurances
 Joint institution is rare 	

CPS in e-government







CPS in e-governance:

Planning & Monitoring

- Incident control and crisis management center, dispatch centers
- Cross-border spatial planning body
- Cross-border spatial and statistical observatories
- Joint geographical information system and geodata infrastructure

Web

- Spatial planning portals
- Cultural and touristic websites

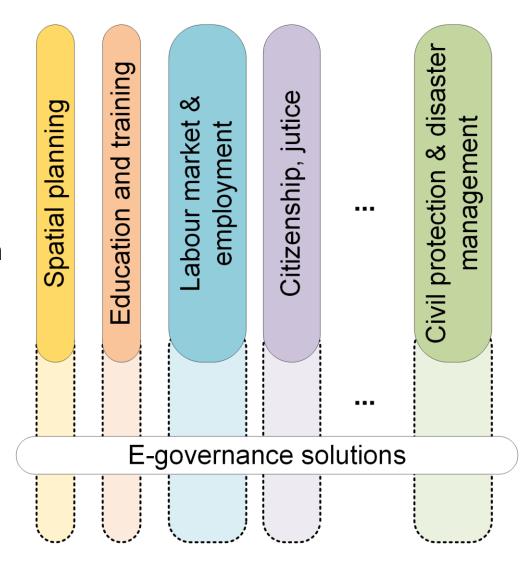
Administration services

- Cross-border digital file system
- Border InfoPoints (digital offers)
- Citizenship card, family passes and touristic cards
- Joint authorities to provide municipal services
- Cross-border business support units

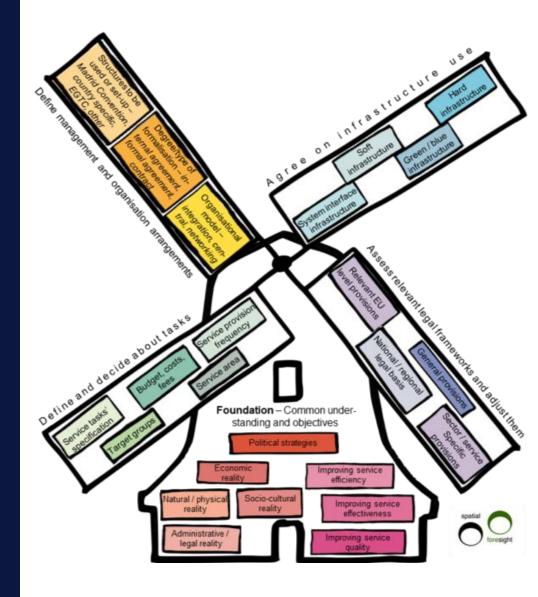
E-governance: instrument for all themes

E-governance ...

- is no policy field per se
- solutions can be part of CPS in various policy fields
- solutions may improve work and collaboration of public authorities as such, but egovernance solutions may also address the general public
- facilitating technologies are no CPS, but services they offer may be (part of) a CPS



CPS development & implementation



Implementation models

Model	Networking model	Centralised model	Integrated model
Delivery			
Manage- ment			_

CPS Building Blocks

Common understanding

Objectives & border realities

Define and decide the tasks

e.g. target group, service area, fees

Agree on infrastructure use

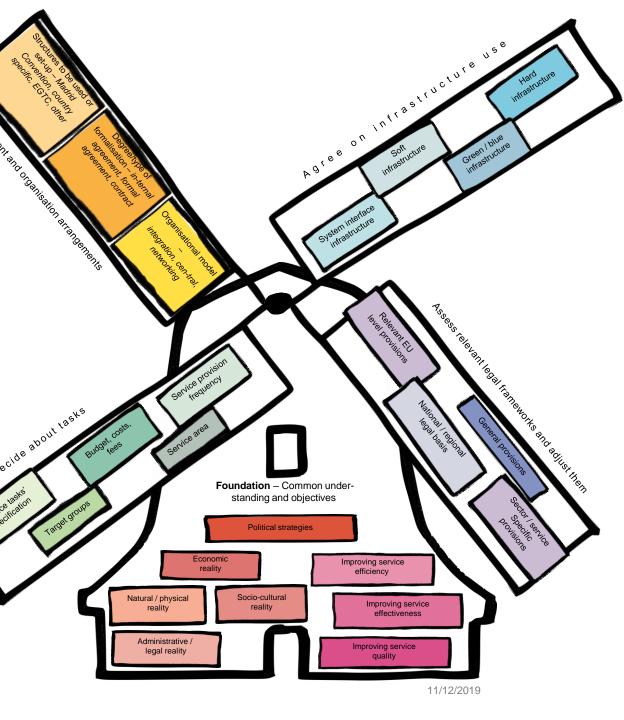
e.g. normative frameworks, maintenance

Assess and adjust legal frameworks and decompany to the second se

e.g. EU, national or regional provisions

Define management arrangements

e.g. degree of formalisation



You are not alone – typical challenges

Mobilising stakeholders

Unbalance distribution of benefits

Assessing effects of CPS

Assessing CPS demand

Price / service levels differ

Quality standards / norms differ

Scarce budgets

Cost differentials

Lack of (clear legal basis)

Cultural / language barriers

Unclear competences or changes of responsibilities

Changing external factors

Differentiating domestic & crossborder services

>Several potential solutions for each challenge

CPS & Interreg

35







Relations between CPS & Interreg projects

CPS follows Interreg project (,successor'), CPS means to perpetuate temporary Interreg projects

1 Sustaining Interreg projects

Interreg lays outlines for CPS

Interreg project strategically used to develop foundations for a CPS

3
CPS supports
Interreg

As a reminder: Interreg project ≠ CPS Interreg Secretariat ≠ CPS Specific CPS set up in order to support future Interreg activities

New Interreg regulations

Possibilities to use Interreg support to establish CPS or to use CPS to sustain Interreg projects within the "5+1" policy priorities

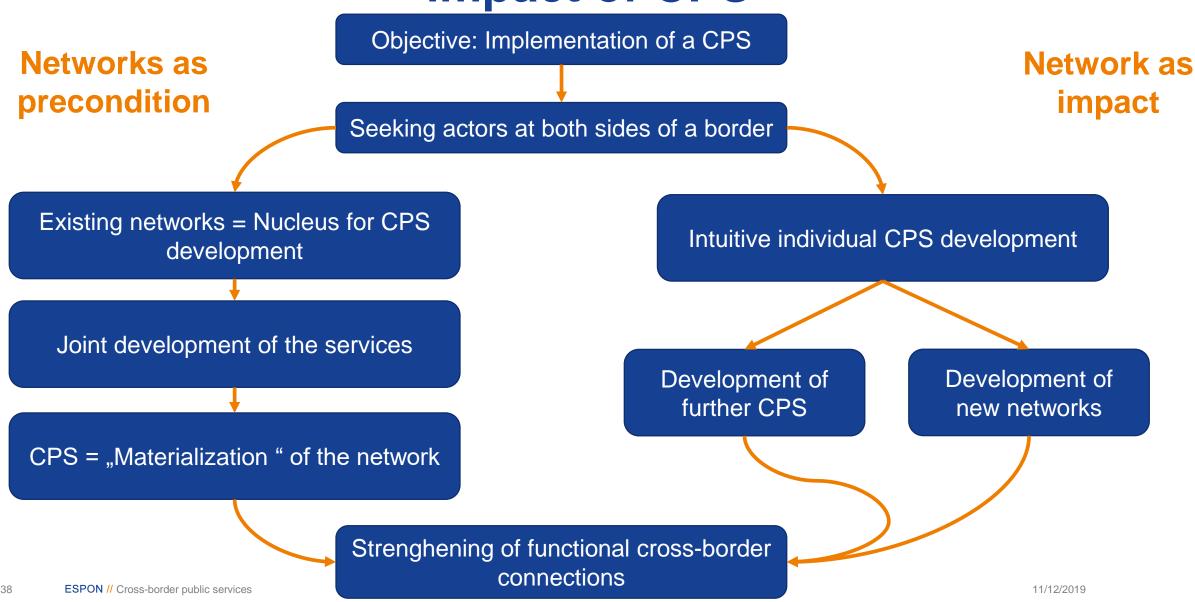
- PO 2 Energy and risk prevention
- PO 3 Transport

37

- PO 4 Health and education
- Interreg PO Governance

New regulations stress the importance of "functional linkages" within border regions. CPS could be an instrument to strengthening/establish such functional linkages.

Interreg as facilitator for networks: Precondition & impact of CPS



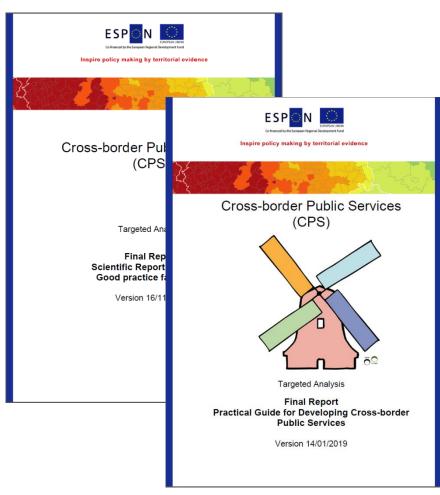
Products by "ESPON CPS"

For further support & apart from 'standard' **ESPON** output ...

- 29 good practice fact sheets in 8 thematic fields
- Practical guide for CPS development
- 10 case study reports on existing & future CPS

ESPON website:

www.espon.eu











Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

// Thank you.

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