

**LOCAL ACTION PLAN
TRINATIONAL EURODISTRICT OF BASEL**

Aimed at improving cross-border urban governance

FINAL VERSION

April 2010

INTRODUCTION:

The URBACT Programme requires that:

- all the partners of the “EGTC” URBACT project elaborate a **Local Action Plan (LAP)** to improve their cross-border governance;
- the whole process is based on the work carried out within the **Local Support Group, which gathers stakeholders from both sides of the border**;
- **the elected representatives implement the programme once the project has ended**. Since each LAP is developed at a cross-border scale, it is important to involve the decision-makers on both sides of the border during the project.

Agenda of the Local Action Plan TEB:

July 2009: first draft of the “Leadership” section.

October 2009 – January 2010: visit of the Lead Expert (meeting of the URBACT Local Support Group + drafting of the LAP).

October 2010: finalization of the “Leadership” section

January 2010: finalization of the “Community” section.

February 2010: 2nd thematic seminar in Lille on “Community” issues.

March 2010: finalization of the Local Action Plan.

April 2010: approval of the Local Action Plan by the TEB Board.

May 2010, Final conference URBACT: presentation of the LAPs and of the European recommendations.

The “EGTC” URBACT project (Expertising Governance for Transfrontier Conurbations) is a European working group co-financed by the URBACT II programme (2007-2013). This programme aims to encourage the sharing of experiences between European cities and to disseminate knowledge on sustainable urban development throughout Europe.

The project is led by Mission Opérationnelle Transfrontalière (MOT); it involves six cross-border conurbations in Europe: Lille Metropole for the Eurometropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai (F/BE), Basel for the Trinational Eurodistrict Basel (F/DE/CH), Esztergom for the Ister-Granum EGTC (HU/SK), Chaves for the conurbation Chaves-Verin (ES/PT), Slubice for the Frankfurt (Oder)-Slubice conurbation (DE/PL), and Strasbourg for the Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau (F/DE).



1. Paris - MOT • 2. Eurometropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai • 3. Eurocidade Chaves-Verín
 4. Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau • 5. Frankfurt (Oder)/Slubice conurbation
 6. Trinationaler Eurodistrict Basel • 7. Ister-Granum EGTC

The partners aimed to:

- **improve their governance models** by exchanging experiences, with the support of the Lead Expert,
- **capitalize best practices**, spread models of governance throughout Europe and,
- **promote cross-border agglomerations** at national and European levels.

The new opportunities provided by the **European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation**, the European instrument (EC Regulation 1082/2006), whose use is still under experimentation, constituted an interesting case study. The first two European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation in Europe were involved in the “EGTC” URBACT project and an EGTC was established during the project.

By “**cross-border governance**”, the project partners have agreed to deal with the following two major themes:

- How can public leaders and cross-border organizations frame and implement efficient policies (“**Leadership**” issues)?

The way a cross-border conurbation is managed on a technical, political, legal, as well as financial point of view. The main question resulting from this issue is the one of designing and implementing cross-border urban strategies and concrete projects by involving all relevant public stakeholders on both sides of border.

- How can the involvement of the civil society guarantee the legitimacy of cross-border agglomeration policies (“**Community**” issues)?

The way a cross-border conurbation earns its legitimacy to intervene above national borders, through the development of mobilizing projects aimed at citizens, through the development of services dedicated to the citizens, through the emergence of cross-border Medias which enable a dialogue with the inhabitants, and through the creation of participative democracy mechanisms. The main question related to this issue is the one of building efficient and legitimate partnerships able to address cross-border territorial cohesion issues.

In order to make sure that the URBACT projects lead to concrete and realistic outcomes, the URBACT II programme requires specific results from the URBACT project partners:

- Each partner realizes a **Local Action Plan**, which identifies the measures and actions which will be implemented in order to improve the running policies. It aims to provide pragmatic, precise solutions based on the results of the transnational exchanges. It is jointly produced with the Local Support Group (link) on the local level and with all the project partners on a transnational level.
- All URBACT project partners commit to establishing and leading an **URBACT Local Support Group** to make sure that exchanges have an impact on local practices and policies. This group assembles the main interested parties and local actors concerned by the project topic and the issues the partner is looking to resolve; the groups include local elected officials, representatives of various local administrative departments, representatives of residents/users, etc.

URBACT Local Support Groups contribute to implementing transnational activities (production/approval of case studies, for example) and producing the Local Action Plan that each partner has to produce as the result of participation in the URBACT II programme.

For more information: <http://urbact.eu>

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1) Starting situation

When considering the chances for development, the barriers created by people also play a significant role: state, administrative, cultural, language and infrastructural barriers continue to represent **both fundamental obstacles and opportunities at the same time**. Cross-border agglomerations are particularly suited to the development of new forms of governance and are also in urgent need of such forms of governance.

2) Presentation of the “EGTC” URBACT Project

The “EGTC” Project (Expertising Governance for Transfrontier Conurbations) is concerned with **promoting innovative governance instruments for structuring and developing regions**. The aim of the EGTC Project is the analysis of the development of cross-border conurbations and the presentation of “governance models” that might be developed in the new member states. The project also examines to what extent the EGTC (European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation) may be used as a European reference instrument in support of cross-border conurbations. The project involves seven partners: the MOT as lead partners, the urban community Lille Métropole (Eurometropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai, France/Belgium), the city of Slubice (cross-border conurbation Frankfurt Oder/Slubice, Germany/Poland), the city of Chaves (Eurocidade Chaves-Verin, Portugal/Spain), the city of Esztergom (EGTC Ister-Granum, Hungary/Slovakia), the urban community of Strasbourg (Eurodistrikt Straßburg-Ortenau, France/Germany) and the Canton of Basel City (Trinational Eurodistrict Basel)

3) The Local Support group and its involvement in the elaboration of the Local Action Plan

- Composition of the Local Support Group

Mobilization of leading politicians is strong all over the TEB conurbation. Politicians meet on a regular basis, about four times a year. The TEB has a dedicated technical staff composed of a director and two other permanent staff members. The TEB technical staff collaborates closely with the technical coordination group of TEB (TCG - one of the technical working groups of TEB) composed of the technicians representing the public authorities involved in the TEB:

Trinational: TEB office and INFOBEST PALMRAIN

Switzerland: Canton Basel City, Präsidentsdepartement/ Canton Basel-Landschaft Bau- und Umweltschutzdirektion as well as Education, Culture and Sport Directorate/Canton Aargau, Departement Bau, Verkehr und Umwelt/REGIO BASILIENSIS (IKRB)

France: Communauté de Communes des Trois Frontières/City of Saint Louis/Département du Haut-Rhin/Region Alsace

Germany: City of Lörrach/City of Weil am Rhein/Landratsamt Lörrach/Regional Council Freiburg

The TEB coordination group was chosen as ULSG (Urbact Local Support Group) because the degree of institutionalization within the TEB does not require any other political support group. The exchange between the technical and political levels is well-organized.

- Involvement in the elaboration of the Local Action Plan

The TEB coordination group is informed briefly during each meeting about the developments in the EGTC project. In order to allow efficient processing of EGTC matters, from time to time an EGTC sub-committee is convened. It is composed of:

- the TEB director
- 1-3 persons from the City of Basel/1 person from REGIO BASILIENSIS (IKRB)
- 1 person from the Landkreis Lörrach
- 1 person from the Département du Haut-Rhin

Due to the advanced institutional setup of TEB, the ULSG decided to involve the political level of TEB (Board) on only one occasion. A draft of a final version of the LAP will be submitted to the Board during its meeting on 30 April 2010.

4) Expectations and achieved results

a) Starting situation: expectations regarding the « EGTC » URBACT project

The starting situation is marked by an **existing legal structure under French local law** and a **range of common strategies**, based on preceding INTERREG II projects (INTERREG IIA 1996-2000) “Regional Diagnosis and Common Development Concept” and 2000-2006 INTERREG IIIA “Key Projects Public Transport” – Trinational Agglomeration Basel. The main challenges are:

- differences of legislations and language problems
- articulation with Upper-Rhine and other cooperation instruments (in particular D-F-CH-Oberreheinkonferenz)
- transfer of competences from local authorities to the Eurodistrict and vice versa
- implementation of the results of a large number of studies
- cooperation and strengthening of the common living space
- use and development of synergies

An **added value of the EGTC project** is expected with regard to

- the improvement of metropolitan governance, even through the inclusion of civil society and the economy in cross-border activities
- the strengthening and promotion of the TEB area as a globally competitive region
- the financing of cross-border infrastructures
- mediation in case of cross-border conflicts.

b) Results obtained

As part of the continuation and financing of the TEB after 2010, the type of cooperation and the legal framework conditions were examined. **One possibility would be the foundation of an EGTC** by the French and German partners and an invitation to the Swiss partner to take part. All levels – from municipal to state – could become members. The EGTC could be based either in France or Germany. The applicable law would be the corresponding law

of France or Germany respectively. However before the foundation of an EGTC, it is foreseen for the time being that preparation of this legal form will involve considerable administrative costs. In addition, the current form of the association allows greater leeway and is easier from the point of view of reporting procedures.

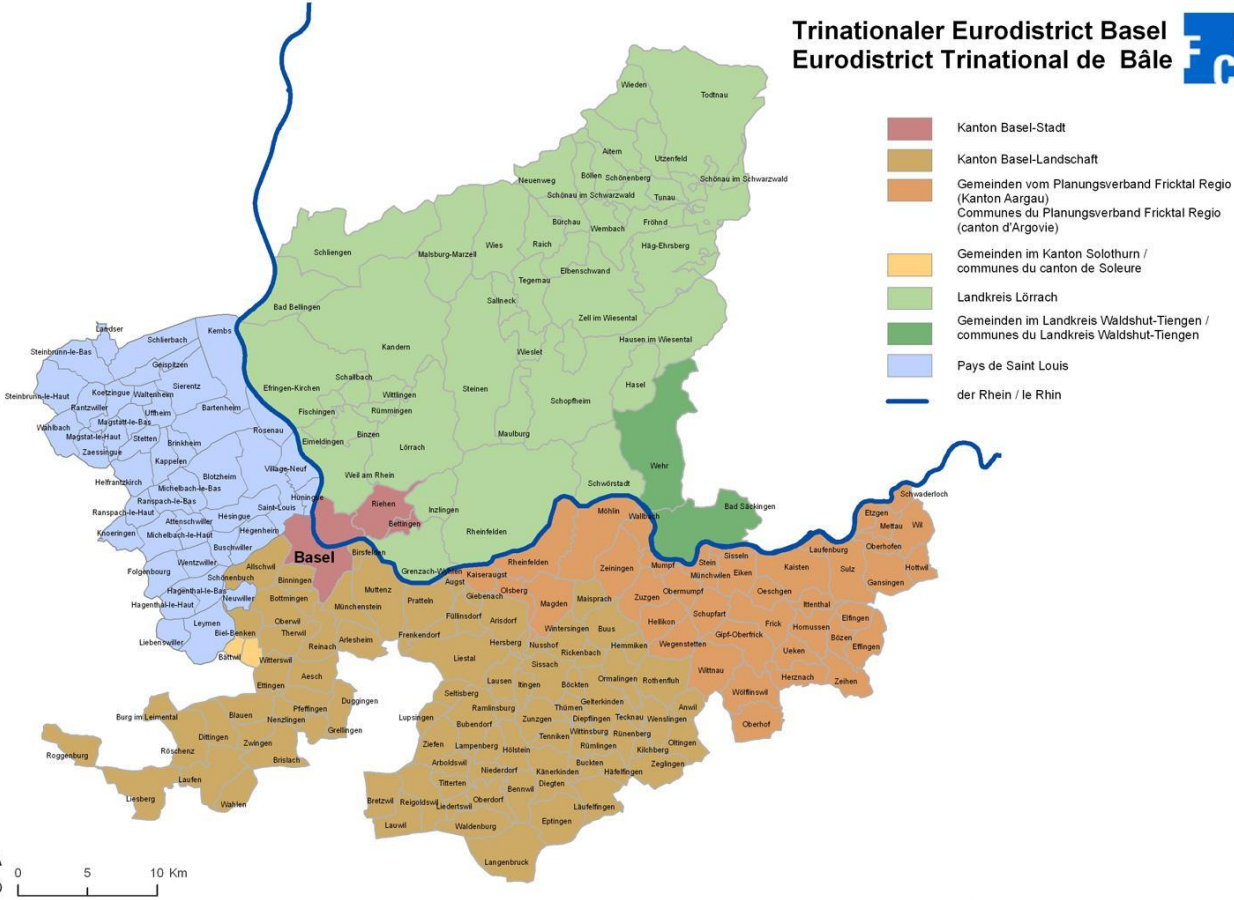
As far as governance is concerned, efforts are currently under way to simplify cooperation between different institutions and to improve coordination (raising visibility from the outside). Cooperation between the TEB and INFOBEST will continue as it has done until now.

5) Identity card of the cross-border conurbation

- **Map of the CB conurbation**

Members of the Trinational Eurodistrict Basel

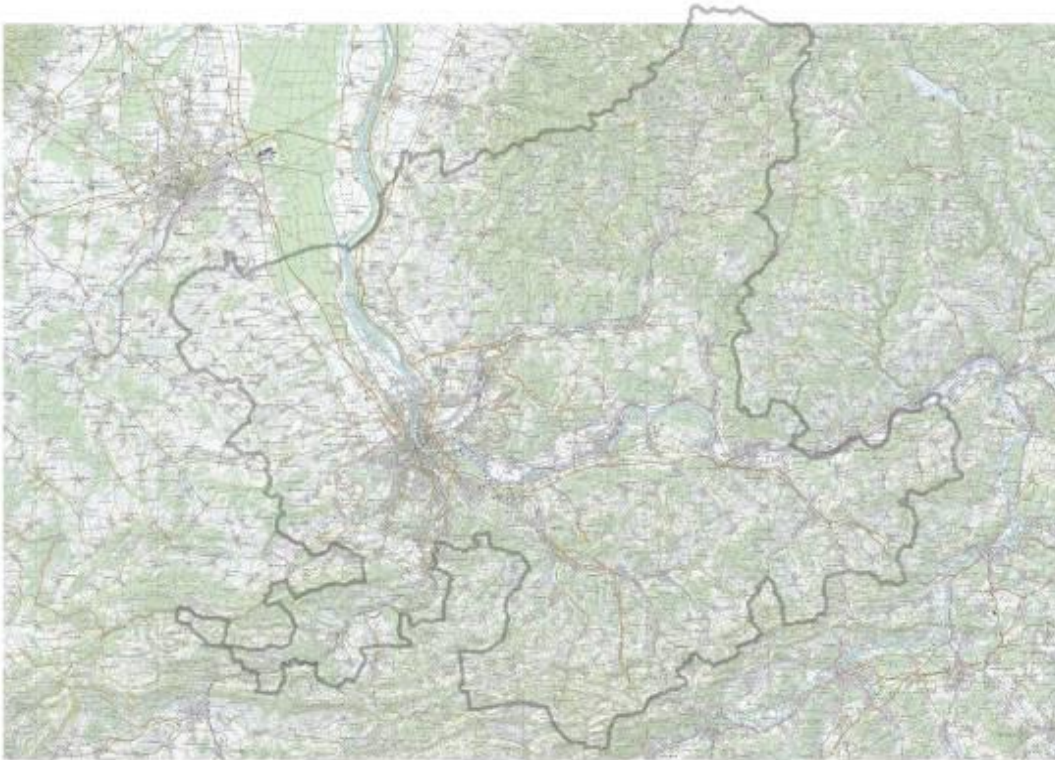
Trinationaler Eurodistrict Basel
Eurodistrict Trinational de Bâle



Source : www.eurodistrictbasel.eu

- **Geographical, historical, cultural background, inter-relations etc.**

No natural frontiers apart from the Rhine



Perimeter of the TEB; source: Bau- und Verkehrsdepartement City of Basel 2010

6) “Leadership” issues

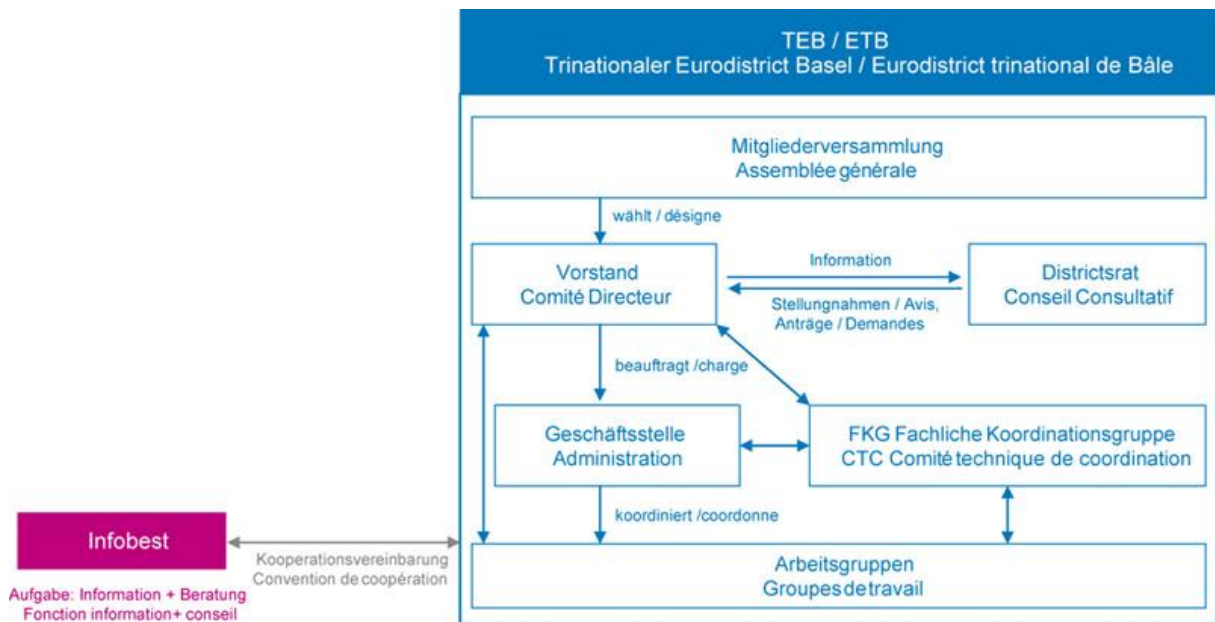
a) Starting situation

Linked to cross-border governance

At the beginning of the “EGTC” URBACT project

The Eurodistrict’s 1,989 km² territory encompasses a wide variety of areas, from dynamic urban districts in Basel to rural territories in the French Sundgau, the German Black Forest or the Swiss Jura. The TEB area includes over **200 municipalities** with a total of **830,000 inhabitants**. At the functional level, the territory of the Eurodistrict is already strongly integrated – **60,000 international commuters** cross the borders each day on their way to work. While the Eurodistrict is enriched by the fact that it extends over three national territories and numerous regional and municipal sub-areas, this also makes it a fragmented region.

Diagram: Bodies of the Trinational Eurodistrict Basel



Source: www.eurodistrictbasel.eu

TEB comprises all local and regional authorities up to and including state institutions in France, Germany and Switzerland. TEB is a registered association under private law based on French local law. TEB is ruled by majority but abstention and veto from a national delegation are possible. In reality, decision-making by consensus prevails. As an association, TEB is entitled to employ staff. The President and Director of TEB can take operative decisions on the basis of the decisions of the executive board. The assembly decides on the admission of new members. Members can quit the association under the association's rules.

b) "Leadership" – the successful practice

The solution that has finally proven itself is the **establishment of a common cross-border office**. This is the contact point for all partners of TEB and it coordinates the interests of the partners. Regular meetings of the TEB board (four times a year) ensure permanent exchanges between members and the continued further development of the Eurodistrict. Cross-border exchange between politicians takes place either in relation to specific projects or in TEB at all levels: bilateral, informal and multilateral.

The TEB also provides the **opportunity for trilateral discussions** between the three delegation heads (the Chair and two Deputy Chairs represent the three national sides). A **professional trilateral team** is available and maintains a constant dialogue with the trilateral working groups and local and regional authorities. During the last few years, it has been possible to implement various specific cross-border projects. The preparatory work for these projects was carried out by the TEB office. This preparatory work made decision processes at a political level possible.

c) “Leadership” -problems that remain to be solved

Coordination and the exchange of information between the TEB board and the TEB district council should be improved. Improve cooperation with partners from the **economic** field and the **science** field.

Strengthening collaboration with **metrobasel** would also be sensible. Metrobasel is a pool of interests of companies, institutions and protagonists in civil society, above all from the Swiss area of the trinational urban region of Basel. The members of partners of metrobasel carry out investigations on particular subjects and draw up recommendations for policy-making. Cooperation between TEB and the cross-border information and consultancy body **INFOBEST** should be improved: these bodies consist of two operative bodies within TEB. TEB and INFOBEST are two legally separate bodies “under the same roof”. A cooperation agreement exists and should be expanded.

d) “Leadership” - solutions to be developed

TEB’s coordinating role between the metropolitan regions of Upper Rhine, Métropolitain Rhin-Rhône and Zürich should be strengthened. **Cooperation between cities and municipalities** in the TEB area should be deepened. Cooperation will be intensified, expanded and made more transparent, in particular through the implementation of projects such as the International Building Exhibition IBA Basel 2020.

e) “Leadership” - recommendations at national and European levels

It is important to **ensure optimum operating conditions for cooperation**. Therefore the TEB sees itself as a cross-border governance structure and **interlocutor for the Commission**. It is necessary to establish the easiest possible approval and administrative procedures in order to ensure that these do not tie up additional resources; the corresponding arrangements with third-party states across external EU borders need to be pragmatic, and cannot be overly answerable to the local and regional level.

Up to now, only local and regional authorities have been represented in TEB. The French, German and Swiss states are not members of TEB. With further development of its legal structure, **TEB would be able to manage structural funds** (provided participation of a third country is not an obstacle). A simpler and more flexible management of these structural funds is highly desirable.

7) “Community” issues

a) Starting situation

In France, Switzerland and Germany, civil society has its particular culture and history. Civil society primarily refers to that part of our society in which citizens organize themselves according to democratic rules and are able to influence the fortunes of the community. Civil society may be regarded as a space encompassing the market, state and family in which voluntary consortia are formed, where opportunities for participation and shaping are used

and citizens take responsibility for the common good. A similar term used in Germany is that of Bürgergesellschaft (civil society). This refers to a **democratic form of society that is shaped and further developed through the active participation of its members in public life**. Engagement and identity in civil society is important for cross-border cooperation in order to prevent institutional collaboration from remaining an abstract construct that can neither be experienced nor understood by citizens.

Civil engagement is increasingly gaining more importance: more and more organizations, associations and clubs actively engage in their communities. The statutes of TEB lay down the following goals in their preamble:

- to continue strengthening the common European living and economic space in the Trinational Agglomeration of Basel
- to promote identification of people with this common living space
- to develop the democratic participation of the population in cross-border matters and
- to improve and shape more effectively the successful cross-border cooperation that has been in place for decades on behalf of citizens.

This means that **all TEB measures and projects must regard the cross-border common good of agglomerations as an objective**. However, in order to avoid imposing cooperation from above, the population must be involved and the process of constructing a common identity must be pursued further.

b) Community – the successful practice

There are a number of successful and enduring projects south of the Upper Rhine:

Districtsrat TEB

A quasi-democratic instrument for shaping opinion and decisions within TEB. It consists of elected delegates from the three countries and is made up of 20 Swiss, 15 French and 15 German representatives.

Metrobasel www.metrobasel.ch

Metrobasel is a pool of interests embracing companies, institutions and protagonists from the civil society designed for promoting the trinational metropole region Basel. The vision “metrobasel 2020” was drawn up in 2006 by 50 personalities from all parts of the trinational metropolitan region Basel as a “future position paper”.

REGIO BASILIENSIS

Swiss association with 600 individual and collective members for promoting cross-border cooperation – www.regbas.ch

Slow-Up Basel Dreiland www.basel-dreiland.ch

Slow-Up is a vehicle-free special events day in the Basel region with the goal of promoting health. The slowUp Basel-Dreiland, which runs through the three countries, is aimed at providing a common experience for the population of the Dreiland and breaking down barriers. Therefore its motto is also: “gemeinsam en route: ensemble unterwegs”.

Museum Night www.museumsnacht.ch

Open museums on one evening of the year in the Basel Agglomeration.

Expo Trirhena www.loerrach.de/servlet/PB/menu/1085912_11/navigation.html

The experience permanent exhibition on the Three-Countries-Region and its history in Lörrach

“Regional”, the trinational art exhibition – www.regionale9.net

A cross-border event for young, contemporary art from the Three-Countries-Region. By now, 15 institutions – eight from the Basel region, four from South Bavaria and three from Alsace – offer artists from all age groups an opportunity to exhibit. The Regional is therefore a platform for cross-border exchange between artists, cultural institutions and the public at large with an interest in art.

“STIMMEN” cross-border Festival Burghof Lörrach – www.stimmen.com

A festival with international stars and newly-discovered talents soloists and choirs, sacred or secular works; performances in all three countries of TEB.

Online Accommodation Information Centre for the Basel region (TEB) – www.raumfinder.ch

Infrastructure projects (Three-Country Bridge) – www.w-wt.de/tourismus/bruecke.html;

Cross-border tram connection – www.tram8.info/; REGIO-S-tramline – www-regio-s-bahn.ch

Journée d’architecture - www.ja-at.eu

Since 2000, the “Architecture Days Upper Rhine” provides architects, urban planners and artists an annual forum for current trends, projects and architectural subjects. TEB has been involved since 2008.

Upper Rhine Museum Pass - www.museumspass.com

The Upper Rhine Museum Pass is an annual visitor’s card for over 180 museums in Germany, France and Switzerland. At present approx. 35,000 persons in the Upper Rhine region acquire it every year. Apart from its civil dimension, the project includes active collaboration between the member museums.

The interactive sports card with the REGIO Prize awarded by the Upper Rhine Conference – www.regio-sport.eu/de/home/index.html

Clubs offering various sports disciplines have the possibility to find partners and obtain information about cross-border sporting activities.

Projects in the areas of education and youth in the perimeter TEB (e.g. school partnerships www.educomm.edubs.ch) and the Upper Rhine Conference (school and teacher exchange; promotion of multilingualism, youth project fund, Upper Rhine Youth Parliament)

Dreiland-Zeitung

Weekly supplement to the Basler Zeitung on politics, culture, everyday life in the Dreiländereck. It ceased to be published in 2001 after 10 years.

Television programme Vis-à-Vis - www.swr.de/vis-a-vis/ueberuns/index.html

Vis-à-Vis is the German-French magazine broadcasted by Südwestrundfunk Studio Freiburg and France 3 Alsace. The programme centres on people's everyday lives in the Upper Rhine and goes out in two languages.

Media Forum Freiburg – Trinational media fora www.mff.net

Private web portal for the Three Country Region of Basel – www.webjournal.ch

TV programme Triregio on the local station Telebasel-
[www.telebasel.ch/sites_sendungen/triregio.php](http://www.telebasel.ch/sites/sendungen/triregio.php)

Webjournal.ch – the iPortal for the Three Country Region Basel
www.webjournal.ch

Förderverein Bürgerbrücke e.V. in support of the creation of the Three Country Bridge

The Neighbourhood Conference Prize (NBK) was awarded (until 2005) to personalities or groups which deserved special merit in the Regio-Dreiland-Basel for their contribution to public relations in the cultural, economic and political spheres.

c) Community - problems that remain to be solved

The cross-border cooperation of TEB is often very abstract and difficult **to communicate to the outside world**. Today, the existence of a common cross-border identity is incomplete and can only be observed in part.

People in Upper Rhine and the TEB area live in an information and communication society. **Modern communication technologies** simplify the flow of information and improve the exchange of information between the German, French and Swiss neighbours – in particular, from a cultural point of view and as regards to economic and social aspects. However, added value is only generated if these technologies are networked between the neighbours in the border region and compatibility between differing national norms and standards is guaranteed.

The additional connection and networking of various media precisely across national and cultural borders – from radio to the internet up to and including television, newspapers and online services - greatly contributes to integration. Therefore, the **creation and continuation of common media projects** that take into account intercultural aspects is of great importance.

The integration of civil society into the political process of TEB guarantees social and democratic input. This question is closely linked to the leadership aspect and the need for a common perspective. Citizens want to participate and should be involved more effectively. Growth of a lasting identification with the TEB area will only come about through mutual exchanges, meetings between the population, stays and visits to neighbouring countries.

d) Community solutions to be developed

A common communication strategy is recommended for TEB. This might include:

- **implementation of the International Building Exhibition IBA Basel 2020:** the trinational urban region Basel intends to use the model of an International Building Exhibition (IBA) to implement qualitatively high-valuable projects aimed at controlling growth in the region in a sustained fashion, securing cross-border engagement and increasing the visibility of the region both within and from the point of view of the outside world.
- **improving the possibility of receiving programmes from the neighbouring region** – networking of the existing cable infrastructure in the three countries and input of common programme formats
- **WebTV** as a possible programme broadcasting medium for TEB (e.g. cf. www.reinach-bl.ch)
- the creation of a **web portal** for the TEB area (cf. above 1.3.)
- a regular **TEB newsletter**
- a regular **info journal** for content in the TEB area
- a **dialogue between politics and media:** meeting of the TEB board with media representatives and publishers
- an appeal to media creators and those responsible for communication to recognize regional cross-border reporting as a fundamental element of their information duty for the whole living and cultural space and to promote such reporting
- **lobbying** on behalf of regional cross-border media offers in the metropolis
- **promotion of public (media) debates** beyond regional and national borders
- improvement of cross-border framework conditions for media and communication
- **networking of media and communications experts**
It would be useful to encourage a direct participation of the population by means of regular consultations, debates and public hearings.

There are many options for increasing participation of the population and civil society (have to be examined in depth):

- development of instruments for E-Democracy
- creation of a trinational “conseil de développement” (development council) similar to the French system
- enabling the population to draft petitions and take initiatives
- citizen forums for opinion formation
- agenda setting for participatory democracy
- citizen surveys
- direct election of members of district councils by the population in the three countries
- monitoring of the democratic evolution of TEB

Since the population can already avail itself of a wide range of options, it is important to communicate about this. **What is therefore needed is a web portal for the TEB area** (the current TEB website is an institutional website). A further possibility is the **development of**

microprojects that are aimed at the population (the feasibility of this is currently being assessed).

The INTERREG-Project “Metropolregion Oberrhein – In favour of an active cross-border dialogue between citizens” has been in place since October 2009 as part of the “**Civil Society**” pillar of the **Trinational metropolitan region Upper Rhine**. Citizens’ awareness of the existing cross-border shared living space and its institutional manifestations will be raised with the help of three, decentralized, large citizen’s congresses. The citizen forums will also serve to encourage new forms of cross-border cooperation between citizens and a platform for the cross-border networking of protagonists and organizations in civil society. The first citizen’s congress is due to take place on 17 April 2010 in Basel – the determining factor here will be the TEB perimeter.

e) Community - recommendations at national and European levels

In order to **promote the coalescence of the border region**, what are needed are **local competences** with a scope as wide as possible. This is evident for example in the health area or as regards transportation issues. The obstacles preventing media from operating across borders (frequencies, customs questions etc.) must be removed.

8) THE ACTIVITIES PROGRAMME

This table refers to future actions; it is a detailed description of the solutions/actions to be developed at local level.

CHALLENGE 1: improved governance						
Type of action	Partnership (with the lead partner)	Description of the action	Intended outputs	Timescale (short, medium and long-term)	Financial sources and amount	Recommendations at regional, national and European levels
Action 1: Coordination of the TEB board with district board		improved exchange and coordination of topics	development of subjects and projects in a targeted fashion	short-term	funds from TEB branch office	see above 7e)
Action 2: More intense cooperation between TEB and		intensification of collaboration on content and formal	coordinated public relations and creation of	medium-term	no funds required	see above 7e)

INFOBEST		aspects	synergies			
Action 3: Intensified cooperation with institutions in Upper Rhine		exchange and coordination with eurodistricts and the Upper Rhine Conference	sharing of tasks according to subjects and know-how transfer	medium-term	no additional funds employed	cf. above 7e)

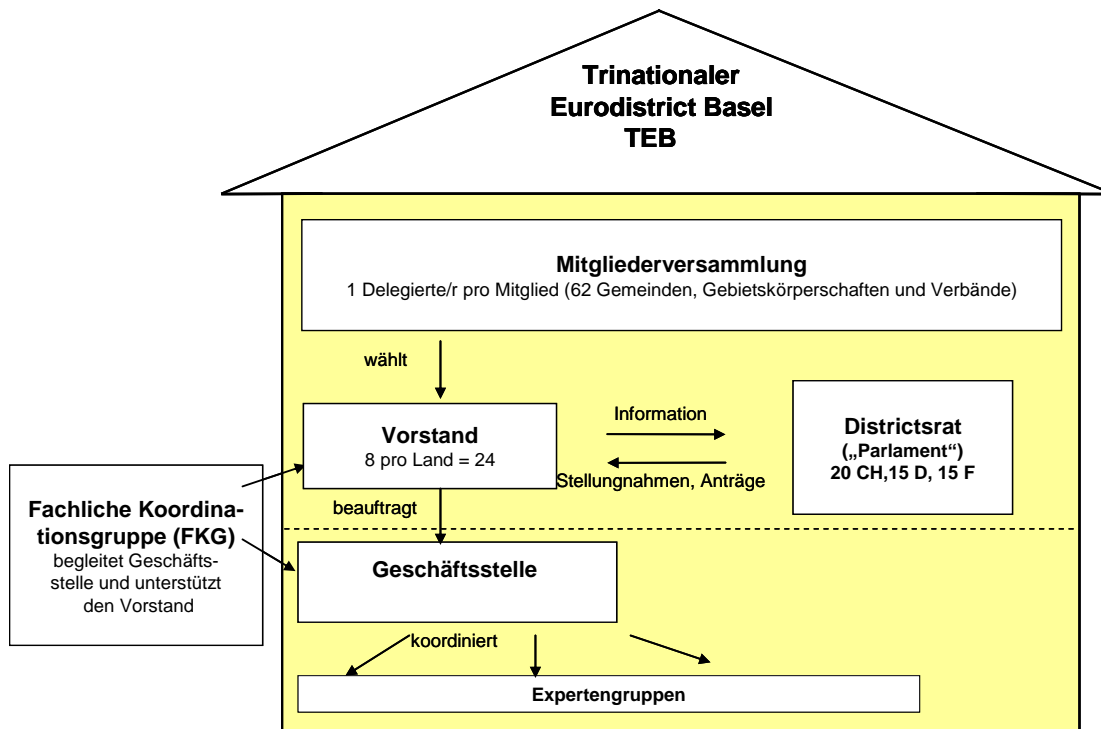
CHALLENGE 2: common settlement and transportation development						
Type of action	Partnership (with the lead partner)	Description of the action	Intended outputs	Timescale (short, medium and long-term)	Financial sources and amount	Recommendations at regional, national and European levels
Action 1: joint strategic development		implementation of the TEB development strategy	qualitative lasting development and growth in the TEB area	long-term	project-related as yet to be defined	nothing decided yet
Action 2: Project Mobility 2020		realization of the INTERREG-Project Mobility	improvement of mobility and accessibility	medium-term	as set out in the INTERREG-Project Budget	nothing decided yet
Action 3: Project Mobility 2020		realization of INTERREG-Project 2020	development of trinational economic and living space	medium-term	as set out in the INTERREG-Project Budget	nothing decided yet

CHALLENGE 3: better communication towards the outside world						
Type of action	Partnership (with the lead partner)	Description of the action	Intended outputs	Timescale (short, medium and long-term)	Financial sources and amount	Recommendations at regional, national and European levels
Action 1:		development of	better public relations and	short- to medium-	20,000 €	nothing decided yet

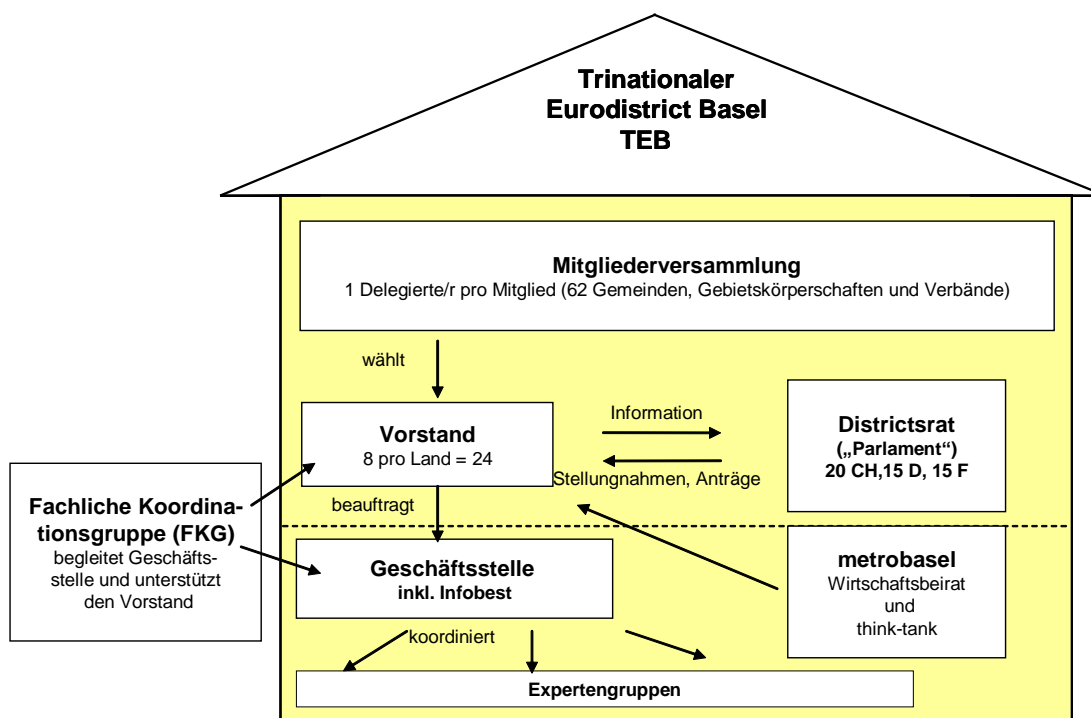
creation of a communication strategy		communication measures	perception	term	approx.	
Action 2: Project Mobility 2020		development of a common umbrella for the cross-border institutions in Basel	better comprehensibility especially for the population	short-to-medium term	as cost-neutral as possible (communication of the umbrella brand name as part of the communication concept)	

9) THE CROSS-BORDER GOVERNANCE ORGANISATION SCHEME

a) The starting situation



b) The targeted result (ideal long-term final situation)



10) PERSPECTIVES

Provided it obtains the approval of the Board of the Eurodistrict, **the Local Action Plan will constitute an important basis for the further strategic orientation of TEB.** The TEB Overall Development Strategy 2020 contains clear statements regarding targets in the areas of the economy, population, settlement development, transportation, financing and governance. In this respect, the Local Action Plan will provide support and reveal possible ways of proceeding.

One of TEB's main concerns is to develop the core city of Basel in coordination with the urban hinterland in Switzerland, Germany and France. Only thus will the common trinational agglomeration be capable of **ensuring a high quality of life and of surviving in today's inter-regional competitive environment.**

The objective must be that of **reducing and eliminating the effects of national borders** wherever they hamper regional development and of resolutely exploiting such effects wherever they offer advantages in inter-regional competition. With this objective in mind, since 2002, various specific projects have been successfully implemented. Examples here include the newly-introduced bus routes between both Rheinfelden and from Basel to Grenzach-Wyhlen as well as the first step in extending tramline 8 from Basel-Kleinhüningen to Weil am Rhein. The extension to tramline 3 between Basel-Burgfelden and Saint-Louis Station is being currently prepared.

The International Building Exhibition IBA Basel 2020 will allow the regional corporations of the Trinational Eurodistrict Basel (TEB) to **significantly increase the effectiveness of their cross-border engagement and the dynamism of their trinational urban region.** The project improves the effectiveness of cross-border engagement, measures and financial resources by means of targeted priorities thus increasing the visibility of cross-border cooperation. It increases international exposure by offering the metropolitan area and its projects a common platform and common marketing possibilities; in doing so, it also draws the attention of public decision-makers and private investors in Paris, Berlin and Berne to the trinational metropolitan area of Basel.

The tasks that TEB has to carry out are constantly checked with regard to financing and democratic participation as well as governance. **The transfer of knowledge** in commonly-defined areas may be a goal in the future. However, in order to achieve this, **the legal structure would have to be further strengthened.** An EGTZ made up of French and German partners could take Swiss partners on board.

The local support group that has drawn up the Local Action Plan will be absorbed into the Technical Coordination Group. This will ensure the continuation of proposals and measures.