



IX ALL-RUSSIAN FORUM "STRATEGIC PLANNING IN THE REGIONS AND CITIES OF RUSSIA"

STRATEGIES FOR MODERNIZATION AND MODERNIZATION OF STRATEGIES

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III INTERNATIONAL ROUND TABLE ON EUROPEAN COOPERATION FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

devoted to the celebration of the 40th ANNIVERSARY of the CEMAT



**Presentation and achievements of the
15th Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for
Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) on "Future challenges: sustainable spatial
development of the European continent in a changing world" and
Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the CEMAT,
Moscow (Russian Federation) on 8-9 July 2010**

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The Council of Europe actively promotes sustainable development in line with Recommendation Rec (2002) 1 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent, which were adopted initially by the European

Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional/Spatial Planning (CEMAT). The Action Plan adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the Third Council of Europe Summit in Warsaw, on 17 May 2005, includes a section on “Promoting sustainable development” which provides that: *“We are committed to improving the quality of life for citizens. The Council of Europe shall therefore, on the basis of the existing instruments, further develop and support integrated policies in the fields of environment, landscape, spatial planning and prevention and management of natural disasters, in a sustainable development perspective”*.

This involves establishing a new integrated spatial development policy which fosters social, economic and territorial cohesion, the preservation of nature and the cultural heritage, an improved living environment and more balanced competitiveness of territory. In this connection, standard-setting work concerning the natural, cultural and landscape heritage – ie both nature and the work of humankind – has been in progress for over 50 years¹.

The many resolutions and recommendations issued by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to the Organisation’s member states have also guided European policies in this area and have played a part in preparing, interpreting or expanding the international conventions.

The Council of Europe’s European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional/Spatial Planning (CEMAT) brings together representatives of the Council’s member states in pursuit of a shared objective: sustainable spatial development of the European continent.

The CEMAT is a forum for considering issues of sustainable spatial development and a platform for exchanging and disseminating information. It is the only framework for pan-European co-operation on spatial development policies within which members and non-members of the European Union can gather on an equal footing at the level of Greater Europe. The Council of Europe’s activities relating to spatial planning began in 1970 in Bonn with the first European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning. They originated in concerns raised from the early 1960s by the then Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, which were reflected in the presentation in May 1968 of a historic report on “Regional planning – A European problem”. The activities conducted since then have seen the adoption of several basic documents which have shaped European governments’ spatial development policies:

- the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter, adopted at the 6th Session of the CEMAT in Torremolinos in 1983 and incorporated in Recommendation (84) 2 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter;
- the European Regional Planning Strategy presented at the 8th Session of the CEMAT in Lausanne in 1988;
- the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent, adopted at the 12th Session of the CEMAT in Hanover in 2000 and incorporated in Recommendation (2002) 1 by the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent (GPSSDEC-CEMAT).

¹ Five conventions which can be described as “heritage” conventions have been adopted by the Council of Europe to date. In chronological order, they are as follows:

- the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, opened for signature in London on 6 May 1969, revised in Valletta on 16 January 1992;
- the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, opened for signature in Bern on 19 September 1979;
- the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, opened for signature in Grenada on 3 October 1985;
- the European Landscape Convention, opened for signature in Florence on 20 October 2000;
- the Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, opened for signature in Faro on 27 October 2007.

The 15th Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT)² on “*Future challenges: sustainable spatial development of the European continent in a changing world*” and Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the CEMAT took place in Moscow (Russian Federation) on 8-9 July 2010 with the participation of Mr Thorbjørn Jagland, Secretary General of the Council of Europe, at the invitation of Mr Viktor Basargin, Minister of the Regional Development of the Russian Federation and Chairperson of the CEMAT for the period 2010-2013. From a political standpoint it was one of the most important events with regard to spatial/regional planning and the implementation of the CEMAT Guiding Principles (Recommendation Rec. (2002) 1 on the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent, adopted on 30 January 2002 by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe).

The Session was attended by over 150 participants from 36 Member States and observer states of the Council of Europe and by representatives of the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly, and the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB). The Holy See, the European Commission, the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (ERBB), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UN-ECE), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Vision and Strategies around the Baltic Sea (VASAB), the Conference of the Council of Europe for the European Landscape Convention (CDPATEP), the European Co-ordination Forum for the CoE Disability Action Plan 2006-2015 (CAHPAH), national non-governmental organisations – the Conference of INGOS enjoying participatory status with the Council of Europe and the European Council of Town Planners (ECTP).

OPENING SESSION

Mr Thorbjørn Jagland, Secretary General of the Council of Europe, addressed participants at the opening session of the Ministerial Conference (Appendix 1).

Mr Viktor Basargin, Minister of Regional Development of the Russian Federation and President of the CEMAT was unanimously elected to chair the Conference. The Ministerial Conference adopted its agenda.

The following opening addresses and statements were made³:

- Welcome address by Mr Viktor Basargin, President of the 15th CEMAT, Minister of Regional Development of the Russian Federation (Appendix 2);
- Welcome greetings on behalf of the President of the Russian Federation, Mr Dmitri Medvedev (Appendix 3),
Message read by the Representative of Presidential Administration of the Russian Federation;
- Welcome greetings on behalf of the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, Mr Vladimir Putin (Appendix 4),
Message read by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, Mr Dmitry Kozak;
- Address by Mr Dmitry Kozak, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation;
- Welcome greetings on behalf of the Chairman of the Council of Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, Mr Serguey Mironov,
Message read by the Deputy Chair of the Council of Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, Mrs Svetlana Orlova;

² The 12th, 13th and 14th Sessions of the CEMAT took place in Hanover (Germany) on 7-8 September 2000, Ljubljana (Slovenia) on 16-17 September 2003 and Lisbon (Portugal) on 26-27 October 2006, respectively. They drew attention to the need to draw up practical and sustainable spatial planning policies to ensure a more balanced development and the territorial cohesion of the European Continent.

³ Speeches are available in the CEMAT Website (<http://www.coe.int/CEMAT>), in the part Ministerial Conferences / 15 CEMAT.

- Welcome greetings on behalf of the Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation Mr Boris Gryzlov,
Message read by the First Deputy Chairman of the Committee on the Affairs of the Federation and Regional Policy of the Russian Federation State Douma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, Mrs Galina Izotova;
- Report of Mr Viktor Basargin, Minister of Regional Development of the Russian Federation [15 CEMAT (2010) 10];
- Statement by Mr Nexhati Jakupi, Representative of the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe;
- Statement by Mr Aleksei Lotman, Representative of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe;
- Statement by Mr Apolonio Ruiz-Ligero, Vice-Governor of the Council of Europe Development Bank;
- Statement by Mrs Anne-Marie Chavanon, President of the Sustainable Territorial Development Committee of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe.

WORKING SESSION 1 – GENERAL PRESENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

Mr Sergey Yurpalov, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation and Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, made a general presentation of the results of the activities. The promotion and the implementation of the “*Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent*”, of the Ljubljana Declaration on “*The Territorial Dimension of Sustainable Development*” and of the Lisbon Declaration on “*Networks for sustainable spatial development of the European continent: Bridges over Europe*” had been discussed at national and international levels, and in particular at transnational, transfrontier and inter-regional levels.

1) National level

The following documents were discussed:

- National Reports of the 15th CEMAT for the preparation of the Moscow Declaration (23 national reports: Armenia, Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, «the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia », Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine) [15 CEMAT (2010) Final 2];
- Synthesis of the National Reports [15 CEMAT (2010) Final 3];

2) International level

The following documents were discussed:

- CEMAT Report of activities [15 CEMAT (2010) Final 4], including the conclusions of the international CEMAT Symposium 2006-2010:

- International CEMAT Symposium on “*The accessibility and attractiveness of rural and landlocked areas: sustainable transport and services of general interest*”, organised by the Council of Europe – CEMAT Secretariat, Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division – in co-operation with the Ministry of Urban and Spatial Planning of the Principality of Andorra, Andorra la Vella, Andorra, 25-26 October 2007 [Proceedings edited in the Council of Europe European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, No. 87, 2008];
- International CEMAT Symposium on “*Challenges and strategies for metropolises and*

metropolitan regions, in a context of growing globalisation with regard to economic, social, environmental and cultural development”, organised by the Council of Europe – CEMAT Secretariat, Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division – in co-operation with the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation, St Petersburg, Russian Federation, 26-27 June 2008 [*Proceedings edited in the Council of Europe European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, 2010, No. 90*];

- International CEMAT Symposium on “*The spatial dimension of human rights: for a new culture of territory*”, organised by the Council of Europe – CEMAT Secretariat, Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division – in co-operation with the Ministry of Urban Development of Armenia, Yerevan, Armenia, 13-14 October 2008 [*Proceedings edited in the Council of Europe European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, 2010, No. 91*];

- International CEMAT Symposium on “*A comprehensive approach to balanced sustainable spatial development of the European Continent*”, organised by the Council of Europe – CEMAT Secretariat, Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division – in co-operation with the Ministry of Regional Development and Construction of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine, 12 June 2009 [*Proceedings edited in the Council of Europe Series European spatial planning and landscape, 2010, No. 92*].

- “*CEMAT Glossary of sustainable spatial development*” [15 CEMAT (2010) Final 5];
 - CEMAT Pan-European Compendium on national spatial planning policies [*Council of Europe CEMAT Website <http://www.coe.int/CEMAT>]*
- 3) *Transnational, transfrontier and inter-regional levels: the “pan-European Network of CEMAT Model Regions (Regions of Innovation)”*

The following presentations were made:

- Ms Dagnija Stake, Minister of Regional Development and Local Government, Latvia, “*Sustainable planning for future!*”;
- Mr Vardan Vardanyan, Minister of Urban Development, Armenia, “*Spatial Planning – the architecture of harmonious human environment*”;
- Ms Guri Ulltveit-Moe, Deputy Director General, Department for Regional Planning, Ministry of the Environment, Norway, “*Spatial planning and landscape in the reform process and priorities of the Council of Europe*”.

WORKING SESSION 2 – PRESENTATION OF THE DECLARATION AND DISCUSSION

Mr Sergey Yurpalov presented the draft Moscow Declaration on “*Future challenges: sustainable spatial development of the European continent in a changing world*” [15 CEMAT (2010) Final 9].

Introductory speeches were made on the following subjects:

- Mr Neoklis Sylikiotis, Minister of the Interior, Cyprus, “*Sustainable territorial development of Cyprus in a changing world*”;
- Mr Roko Žarnic, Minister of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Slovenia, “*Spatial development policy responses for sustainable and cohesive territorial development*”;
- Mr Petr Osvald, Deputy Minister of Regional Development of the Czech Republic;
- Mr Arunas Zabulenas, Vice-Minister of Environment of Lithuania ;
- Mr Péter Szalo, State Secretary for Regional Development and Construction, Ministry for National Development and Economy, Hungary,

- *“Preparation of territorial development policy for the new challenges in Hungary”*;
- Mr Jarosław Pawłowski, Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Regional Development, Poland;
- Ms Maria Kaltsa, General Secretary, Ministry of Environment Energy and Climate Change, Greece,
“Green energy and development, applications to the Greek territory”;
- Mr Harald Dossi, General Director of the Division for Coordination, Federal Chancellery, Austria,
“New challenges in sustainable spatial development and their effects on CEMAT”;
- Mr Vitor Manuel Marques Campos, General Director, Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Portugal,
“Future challenges for sustainable spatial development in a changing world: Portugal’s perspective”;
- Mr Manfred Sinz, Deputy Director General of the Federal Ministry of Transport, Housing and Urban Affairs, Germany;
- Ms Ulla Koski, Director of Spatial planning, Ministry of the Environment, Finland;
- Mr Bart Vink, Deputy Director, Directorate of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, The Netherlands.

These speeches were, in particular, followed by a general discussion.

- Mr Jean-François Seguin, President of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention;
- Mr Marco Keiner, Director of the Environment, Housing and Land Management Division, UNECE,
“Future challenges: Sustainable spatial development in the UNECE Region”;
- Mr Władysław Piskorz, Head of Unit, DG Regional Policy, European Commission,
“Territorial cohesion – new objective for the European Union”.

The Ministers/Heads of delegation unanimously adopted the Moscow Declaration on *“Future challenges: sustainable spatial development of the European continent in a changing world”* (Appendix 5). The Declaration states in particular:

“In the light of the foregoing, we, the Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning of the Member States of the Council of Europe,

Emphasise that:

The Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) of the Council of Europe, bringing together European Union and non-European Union member states, is a unique forum for discussion on the future of the European continent and for promoting cooperation and partnerships with regard to new, emerging challenges and to all territorial developments generated by structural changes.

With the aim of promoting sustainable and cohesive territorial development on a pan-European scale, while addressing highly strategic issues of common European interest, CEMAT is currently particularly committed to contributing to the recovery from the economic crisis; to implementing efficient and adequate mitigation and adaptation solutions regarding the challenge of climate change, as spatial development with its integrated and cross-sectoral approach and multi-level governance system can provide an adequate framework and a basis for implementation of adaptation strategies and measures respectful of the European territorial diversity. It also devotes particular attention and significant efforts to the territorial impact of population ageing, migration issues, growing social polarisation and accelerating globalisation.

With a view to promoting innovative territorial governance, making it possible to coordinate different policies at different levels and also efficiently involving the regional and local authorities and civil society, CEMAT is encouraging the formulation of long-term visions permitting comprehensive approaches and preventing undesired territorial effects.

Calls on:

- the Member States, the Committee of Ministers and the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to consider not only the importance of the work carried out by CEMAT over the past forty years in promoting territorial development on a pan-European level while supporting human rights and democracy, but also its present strategic activities on crucial issues in a rapidly changing and challenging context, and therefore to maintain their support by providing CEMAT with sufficient resources as mentioned in the Appendix to the final Declaration of the Third Summit of Heads of States and Governments (2005);
- the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities and the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe to provide appropriate support to CEMAT's policy recommendations in order to facilitate and strengthen their implementation by mobilising wider circles of public authorities and stakeholders of civil society;
- the European Union to counteract the declining trends in the territoriality of European policies and to promote coherence and synergies between policies which have significant territorial impacts, with the aim of strengthening territorial cohesion and sustainability as well as the competitiveness of European regions in a context of growing territorial challenges. In this connection, neighbourhood policies should also be given a greater territorial dimension.

Commit ourselves, within our means and competences, to:

- provide fresh impetus to our cooperation efforts on the occasion of CEMAT's fortieth anniversary and against the background of a highly challenging context and to give a sharper focus to CEMAT's activities with the aim of contributing significantly to cohesive and sustainable solutions regarding the territorial development of the European continent;
- pay particular attention, in the territorial development policies of our respective countries, to the new challenges described above and to take all initiatives, both within our respective countries and in the context of cross-border co-operation, enabling territorial development policies to be efficiently combined with efforts to regenerate the European economy in a sustainable way and to provide efficient and adequate mitigation and adaptation solutions to the issues related to climate change;
- mandate the Committee of Senior Officials to adapt the Guiding Principles to the new territorial challenges.”

WORKING SESSION 3 – PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS AND DISCUSSION

Mr Sergey Yurpalov presented the following draft resolutions:

- Draft Resolution No. 1 on “The contribution of essential services to the sustainable spatial development of the European Continent”;
- Draft Resolution No. 2 on “The Pan-European Charter of rural heritage: for a sustainable territorial development”.

Introductory speeches were made on the following subjects:

- Mr Ioan Andreica, Secretary of State, Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism, Romania,
“Access to essential services and territorial cohesion”;
- Mr José Luis Paz, Counsellor at the Spanish Embassy in Moscow, Ministry of the Environment, Rural and Marine Affairs, Spain;
- Mr Jean-Claude Sinner, Adviser of Government, Department of Spatial Planning, Ministry of sustainable development and infrastructures, Luxembourg;
- Mr Robert Bechina, Head of Delegation of the European Co-ordination Forum for the CoE Disability Action Plan 2006-2015 (CAHPAH),
“Integration of people with disabilities through appropriate spatial/regional planning”.

These speeches, in particular, were followed by a general discussion:

- Mr Jarosław Pawłowski, Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Regional Development, Poland;
- Ms Maria Ulfvarson Östlund, Head of Section, Ministry of the Environment, Sweden;
- Mr Pierre Dartout, Interministerial delegate for spatial planning and territorial attractiveness (DATAR), Ministry of Rural Areas and Territorial Development (MERAT), France.

CEREMONY OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CEMAT

The Ceremony of the 40th Anniversary of the CEMAT was held in the Museum « Kouskovo » under the invitation of Mr. Viktor Basargin, President of the 15th CEMAT and Minister of Regional development of the Russian Federation.

Mr Thorbjørn Jagland, Secretary General of the Council of Europe and Mr. Viktor Basargin, President of the 15th CEMAT, delivered souvenir medals prepared for the 40th Anniversary of the CEMAT (1970, Bonn - 2010, Moscow), to the honorary guests, in order to thank them for their major contribution to the CEMAT activities.

CLOSING SESSION

Mr Sergey Yurpalov presented the draft Resolution No. 3 on the organisation of the 16th Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning [*15 CEMAT (2010) 9*].

Mrs Maria Kaltsa, General Secretary of the Regional Planning and Urban Development Department of the Ministry of Environment Energy and Climate Change of Greece, invited the Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning of the Council of Europe Member States to hold the 16th Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning in 2013, and Mr Ioan Andreica, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism of Romania, invited the Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning of the Council of Europe Member States to hold the 17th Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning in 2016.

The Ministers/Heads of delegation unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

- Resolution No. 1 on “The contribution of essential services to the sustainable spatial development of the European Continent” (Appendix 6):

This Resolution aims to integrate the “human rights” dimension into spatial development policies and to foster territorial cohesion. The Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) has already expressed its views on specific aspects of these questions in its “Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent” (Recommendation Rec. (2002) 1 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to Member States) and in its Ljubljana (2003) and Lisbon (2006) Ministerial Declarations. In the Ljubljana Declaration, it is, for example, stated that “uneven accessibility to essential goods and services, generate marginalisation and exclusion”. Essential services are services that, in the opinion of a member State, need to be generally available. These services, so necessary to the people of Europe, are important for spatial planning policies, especially in rural areas. Lack of access to such services jeopardises the right to an adequate standard of living as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948);

- Resolution No. 2 on “The Pan-European Charter of rural heritage: for a sustainable territorial development” (Appendix 7):

This Resolution contributes to the implementation of the provisions of the Guiding Principles related to “Rural areas” and to “Broadly-based participation of society in the spatial planning process” and to promoting the use of the “European Rural Heritage Observation Guide – CEMAT” (Document 13 CEMAT (2003) 4). It considers that the rural heritage is a real asset and resource for territories, a factor and a driving force in sustainable development of the European continent, and plays a decisive role in making rural areas more attractive and in the balance between town and country. Recommendation Rec. (2002) 1 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the CEMAT “Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent” recognises that the enhanced value of the cultural heritage, which increases the appeal of localities and regions for investors, tourists and the general public by enhancing the cultural heritage makes an important contribution to economic development and to strengthening regional identity;

- Resolution No. 3 on “The organisation of the 16th Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning” (Appendix 8):

The Ministers acknowledge the kind invitation extended by the Government of Greece to host the 16th Session of the CEMAT in 2013 and by the Government of Romania to host the 17th Session of the CEMAT in 2016.

The Ministerial Conference was followed by a Ceremony of transmission of the presidency from Mr Sergey Yurpalov to Mrs Maria Kaltsa who received the “CEMAT Bell”.

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A list of the conference documents can be found in Appendix 9. All the documents and several speeches are available on the CEMAT website: <http://www.coe.int/CEMAT>

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Appendices:

Appendix 1: Opening speech by Mr Thorbjørn Jagland, Secretary General of the Council of Europe

Appendix 2: Welcome address by Mr Viktor Basargin, Minister of Regional development of the Russian Federation

Appendix 3: Message received from the President of the Russian Federation, Mr Dmitriy Medvedev

Appendix 4: Message received from the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, Mr Vladimir Putin

Appendix 5: Moscow Declaration on “Future challenges: sustainable spatial development of the European continent in a changing world”

Appendix 6: Resolution No. 1 on “The contribution of essential services to the sustainable spatial development of the European Continent”

Appendix 7: Resolution No. 2 on “The Pan-European Charter of rural heritage: for a sustainable territorial development”

Appendix 8: Resolution No. 3 on “The organisation of the 16th Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning”

Appendix 9: List of documents of the 15th Session of the CEMAT

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Appendix 1

Opening speech of the 15th CEMAT by Mr Thorbjørn JAGLAND, Secretary General of the Council of Europe

Dear Ministers, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentleman,

It is a great honour for me to open the 15th Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (CEMAT), which is being held to mark the 40th anniversary of your active co-operation.

I should like to express my gratitude to the Government of the Russian Federation for their hospitality and the major role played by the Ministry of Regional Development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in preparing this session.

As a forum for considering issues of sustainable spatial development and as a platform for exchanging and disseminating information, CEMAT is the only framework for pan-European co-operation on spatial development policies within which members and non-members of the European Union can gather on an equal footing. The CEMAT provides a framework for the emergence of national and transnational strategies for sustainable spatial and socio-economic development in Europe.

The CEMAT activities conducted since the first ministerial conference in Bonn in 1970 have developed and strengthened the concept and methods of spatial/regional planning. Several core documents have been adopted, such as the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter (Torremolinos 1983), the European Regional Planning Strategy (Lausanne 1988) and the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European continent incorporated in a Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member States in 2002. The draft Declaration to be adopted during this Moscow Conference offers an overview of the work achieved in the past together with the identification of new challenges.

CEMAT has also been active in promoting on-the-ground initiatives, involving several countries. I could mention, for instance, the Initiative on the Sustainable Spatial Development of the Tisza/Tisa River Basin, involving Hungary, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, and the Slovak Republic; the CEMAT Model Region programme associating Armenia, Georgia and Germany, or the co-operation in spatial development policy between Germany and the Russian Federation. In addition, investment in research and strategic planning from countries such as Germany, Norway and others contributes to building co-operation between the regions of the European continent. Furthermore, the Council of Europe's Regional Programme in South-East Europe and South Caucasus emphasises the quality standards in local development initiatives.

CEMAT has constantly and enthusiastically promoted territorial integration across national borders through numerous co-operation activities at all levels. It is now widely recognised that national borders should not be obstacles to harmonious and competitive territorial development. It remains however true that a number of national borders do have limited permeability, constraining the efforts to strengthen territorial integration.

There has been progress over the past 40 years in the move towards more comprehensive approaches and awareness about interdependencies between a number of factors influencing territorial change. A good example is the synthesis on the national reports prepared for this 15th Ministerial Conference. It aims at identifying the global evolution of territorial structures and imbalances in recent years, the territorial impacts of emerging and growing challenges and the related driving forces and, finally, the evolution of territorially significant policies. The results of this survey are an essential source of inspiration for the Moscow Declaration, to be adopted during this session.

The CEMAT Guiding Principles for sustainable spatial development of the European continent, as confirmed by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, stress the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy. This is why they contribute to promoting the three main fields of importance to the Council of Europe: human rights, democracy and the rule of law, together with the respect of cultural diversity and the strengthening of social cohesion. Spatial development strategies must encourage and facilitate access to essential services and improvement of the day-to-day living environment, whether in terms of housing, transport, work, culture, leisure or relations within communities. It promotes well-being on the part of each individual through employment and the benefits of economic, social and cultural services.

As the fundamental CEMAT texts point out, spatial planning must also be conducted in such a way as to ensure the participation of the populations concerned. It cannot be implemented without the active involvement of the national, regional and local authorities, civil society and the relevant stakeholders. Drawing on the international conventions and the recommendations adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, the aim is to address issues that are primordial in a changing society.

Steep population growth, urbanisation, concentration, competition, regional imbalance, unequal development are the challenges that our societies must recognise and overcome. The solutions and remedies are not exclusively economic. As an instrument in the hands of public authorities spatial planning is closely linked to the search for the common good, and be directed to long-term objectives. The work of CEMAT helps improve governance with an eye to achieving a mode of sustainable spatial development that will prevent - or at least considerably reduce – some aspects of current crises and social difficulties. By improving living conditions and standards, spatial planning is paving the way for a better society, which is one of the main commitments of the Council of Europe.

A major reform is now in progress to strengthen the role of our Organisation in Europe. Our work will have to be more streamlined and visible and respond to the present expectations of member States. The specific contribution of specialised ministerial conferences will be considered in this context.

Without further ado, I declare this 15th CEMAT Session open, voicing the hope that we will live up to our populations' expectations and find the ways and means to give meaning to this emerging "new territorial culture".

Thank you.

Appendix 2

Welcome address by Mr Viktor BASARGIN,

**President of the 15th CEMAT
Minister of Regional development of the Russian Federation**

Mr Secretary General,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Honoured guests and participants of the 15th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers Responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning,

I am truly delighted to welcome you to Moscow. I would like to thank the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Mr Thorbjørn Jagland, for finding the time to personally support this conference. Your participation will undoubtedly give additional impetus to our quest for effective solutions to the tasks before us.

In this room today there are 150 participants, seven Ministers of CEMAT member countries, 44 heads of delegation, high-ranking officials of the Council of Europe, guests of honour and participants from the first CEMAT conference held in Bonn in 1970.

Taking part in today's Conference are the Deputy Chairman of the Russian Federation Government Dmitriy Nikolayevich Kozak, the Deputy Speaker of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, a representative of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe Svetlana Yurevna Orlova, and representatives of the Government and Parliament of the Russian Federation.

Thank you all for deciding to take part in the work of this Conference.

I am convinced that, by uniting our efforts and intellectual potential, we will find ways of resolving the spatial development problems facing the European continent and strengthen pan-European cooperation in matters of regional development.

Allow me, in my capacity of Chairman of the 15th European Conference, to congratulate everyone in this room on the 40th anniversary session of the CEMAT.

The Russian Federation considers it a great honour to host this jubilee CEMAT conference in Moscow.

Annexe 3

Message received from the President of the Russian Federation,

Mr Dmitriy MEDVEDEV



THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Ref. Pr-1994

The Kremlin, Moscow

8 July 2010

**Message to the participants of the 15th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers Responsible
for Spatial/Regional Planning**

Distinguished Friends!

I am delighted to welcome you to Moscow and congratulate you on the 40th anniversary of the CEMAT.

This conference marks the end of Russia's three-year presidency of the CEMAT. Our country is going through a process of comprehensive modernisation based on the values of democracy and the fullest possible realisation of human potential. All this undoubtedly corresponds to the aims of the Council of Europe and is helping to accomplish all-important tasks such as forming a single economic area and ensuring freedom of movement for our citizens.

I believe that you will be focusing on key issues of further integration of European countries at this session. You will be exchanging cutting-edge experience of regional development and of the extension of inter-regional trade and cooperation in the manufacturing sphere. The recommendations that you devise will be put into practice and the quality of people's lives will improve as a result.

I wish you a fruitful session, every success and all the very best.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Medvedev', with the initials 'Д.М.' printed below it.

D. Mededev

Federal Ministry of
Regional Development of Russia
Ref.: 56927
12.07.2010 1

Annexe 4

Message received from the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation,

Mr Vladimir PUTIN



THE PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Telegramme

Moscou, 274/17 122 7/7 2030

The President of the Government of the Russian Federation

Notification of telegraph: Federal Ministry of regional development,

Sadovaïa-Samotetchenaïa Street, 10/23, Build. 1

Moscow 51

Message to the participants and guests of the 15th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers Responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning.

My greetings to the conference participants and guests and my congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the CEMAT.

This eminent international organisation works to resolve major questions of spatial planning and sustainable regional development on the European continent.

It is symbolic that the current CEMAT session is being held in the Russian capital, and I see this as an acknowledgement of our country's contribution to the dynamic progress of the Council of Europe, the deepening of regional integration processes and the quest for joint solutions to today's socio-economic development challenges.

I wish the conference participants and guests a successful and fruitful session.

V. Poutine

Federal Ministry of Regional Development

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Appendix 5

CEMAT Moscow Declaration on “Future challenges: sustainable territorial development of the European continent in a changing world”

adopted by the Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning at the 15th Plenary Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) in Moscow, Russian Federation, on 9 July 2010

We, the Ministers of the Member States of the Council of Europe, attending the 15th Plenary Session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning, which also celebrates the 40th anniversary of the CEMAT, in Moscow, Russian Federation, on 8 and 9 July 2010,

considering:

- the commitment of the Council of Europe to the promotion of human rights and pluralist democracy, as embodied in various European conventions and charters, and the fact that CEMAT has given priority to promoting the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy, especially through stronger territorial cohesion and democratic approaches based on the increased involvement of regional and local authorities and civil society in territorial development processes;
- the considerable changes which have occurred over the past 40 years in the demands made on territorial development policies, caused by shifting contextual factors, emerging challenges and evolving societal values; the key role played by CEMAT over these four decades in promoting efficient territorial development activities at all levels, including across borders, in order to increase the well-being of European citizens and the quality and attractiveness of the European territory, as well as the need to provide CEMAT, on this memorable occasion, with an increased impetus adapted to the new context;
- the commitment of the Council of Europe to sustainable development, as recognised by the final Declaration of the Third Summit of Heads of State and Government (2005), the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities and the Conference of INGOs, and expressed by the CEMAT, through the “Guiding Principles for the Sustainable Development of the European Continent” (2000) and the related Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states of the Council of Europe (2002), the Ljubljana Declaration on “The territorial dimension of sustainable development” (2003) and the Lisbon Declaration on “Networks for sustainable spatial development of the European Continent: Bridges over Europe” (2006);
- that in this year of economic and social challenges, the priorities of the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (May-November 2010) focused on achieving greater territorial cohesion are fully in line with the CEMAT commitments towards sustainable territorial development of the European Continent;

Having regard to the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) and the Territorial Agenda of the European Union and its First Action Programme agreed upon by the EU Spatial Development Ministers at their Informal Ministerial Meetings in Potsdam in 1999, in Leipzig and in Ponta Delgada in 2007;

Following the principles and objectives suggested in the work programme of the Committee of Senior Officials for the period 2007-2010, highlighting the theme “Future challenges: sustainable territorial development of the European continent in a changing world”;

Adopt the following Declaration:

1. Milestones in the history of CEMAT

CEMAT was established in 1970 for the purpose of developing transnational cooperation on common territorial development issues such as the growing regional imbalances generated by economic prosperity, the structural move towards a more service-based economy or territorial integration across national borders. Soon, new challenges emerged which had to be added to CEMAT's agenda, such as increasing unemployment in manufacturing regions, the economic backwardness of European peripheries, the polarisation trends in and around metropolitan areas and recognition of the importance of environmental issues. More recently, major innovations in telecommunication systems and especially the worldwide introduction of the Internet and related communication technologies made possible both the emergence of the knowledge society and the acceleration of globalisation. Business clustering and area-based development then became appropriate strategies.

The most important political event of the post-war period on the European continent took place in 1989-91, right in the middle of the four decades of CEMAT activity, with the fall of the Iron Curtain. The transition period which followed, driven by the introduction of the market economy in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe as well as in Russia, had a considerable impact on territorial patterns, as regards both cities and rural areas. Territorial integration could now progress on a continental scale, and networks of all kinds have developed over the past two decades throughout the wider Europe. The European continent is again unified, in a context where territorial disparities remain, however, significant.

In the past four decades, the internal organisation of statutory powers within the Council of Europe member countries has changed considerably. The process of the democratisation and the subsequent change of polarisation resulted in the allocation of significant territorial development responsibilities to regions and municipalities in most countries. In central and eastern Europe too, the decentralisation process, which started later, has progressed significantly, generating, as in western Europe, structures of multi-level territorial governance.

Since its foundation in 1970, CEMAT has played an invaluable role in promoting efficient territorial development policies throughout Europe, in line with major changes in the general context:

Activities to raise awareness, exchange good practice and jointly explore future trends have marked the course of its forty years of activity. CEMAT has had an unquestionable impact on the improvement of territorial development legislation, policies, procedures, practices and tools in numerous countries. Its influence has been particularly strong when new groups of countries have joined the Council of Europe, as happened in the case of several countries of southern Europe in the 1970s and of central and eastern Europe in the 1990s.

A particularly valuable and influential achievement of CEMAT has been the joint formulation and political adoption of common forward-looking territorial development doctrines, such as the "European Charter for Regional/Spatial Development" adopted in Torremolinos in 1983 and the "Guiding Principles for the Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent" adopted in Hanover in 2000, on the occasion of CEMAT's thirtieth anniversary.

CEMAT has advocated the subsidiarity and reciprocity principles with a view to actively involving regions and municipalities in territorial development policies, and also as a means of preserving the unity in diversity bequeathed to Europe by its history and geography.

CEMAT has further demonstrated that well-conceived and efficiently implemented territorial development policies are essential to ensure sustainable development in the long-term, as stipulated by the Rio and Johannesburg Declarations, and to protect and enhance landscapes according to the provisions of the European Landscape Convention.

In the period 2007-2010, with the Russian Federation in the Chair, CEMAT has devoted specific attention, in the context of its international symposia, to following topics: “Accessibility and attractiveness of rural and landlocked areas: sustainable transport and services of general interest” (Andorra, 2007), “Challenges and strategies for metropolises and metropolitan regions in a context of growing globalisation with regard to economic, social, environmental and cultural development” (Saint Petersburg, 2008), “The spatial dimension of human rights: for a new culture of the territory” (Yerevan, 2008), “A comprehensive approach to balanced sustainable spatial development of the European continent” (Kyiv, 2009).

The overarching objective of territorial cohesion, as promoted by the Guiding Principles, should be interpreted primarily as a basic territorial dimension of human rights. It represents a fundamental value of European society that can reconcile European citizens and their daily aspirations in terms of human dignity, equity and security, and good living, working and cultural environments, with the unavoidable transformations in production systems and in the international and interregional division of labour, with changes in natural conditions such as climate change, and with the move towards a more multicultural society. Territorial cohesion is the most comprehensive and ambitious objective which territorial development policies, in conjunction with other public policies, must strive to achieve.

2. Climate change, population ageing and social polarisation call for appropriate and efficient territorial policy responses

New challenges with significant territorial impacts have emerged over the past decade, which were not at all, or not sufficiently, taken into account in the Guiding Principles of the year 2000. They call for urgent policy responses, especially on the part of territorial development policies in conjunction with other public policies.

The acceleration of climate change and the need for a new energy paradigm call for urgent territorial development initiatives

Climate change, hardly noticeable a few decades ago, has been accelerating to the point of becoming one of the most serious global issues. Fossil energy systems, which generate the majority of greenhouse gas emissions, are widely recognised as the main drivers of climate change. This has a growing impact on biological and physical systems and affects basic access to water, food production and other economic sectors as well as the environment. It also causes increasingly frequent natural disasters with social, economic and environmental damaging impacts. Curbing the speed of climate change and limiting the extent of its negative impacts requires significant initiatives in many public policy areas and also presupposes major changes in the functioning of society.

Territorial development policies have crucial tasks to fulfill in this field. With regard to facilitating a change of energy paradigm, they have to contribute to the adaptation of transport systems, to the implementation of energy-efficient measures in the design of buildings and urban settlements, to the good management of mobility needs, to the promotion and use of renewable energy sources, while ensuring environmental sustainability, social equity and to optimisation of the economic benefits to be reaped, in European regions, from these new approaches, ranging from research and development activities to the widespread implementation of new practical solutions tailored to each individual region. Where territorial development measures are concerned, minimizing the negative impacts of climate change requires on the one hand the intensification of preventive measures against potential damage from natural disasters (floods, drought, storms, landslides...) and, on the other hand, the development of structural measures aiming at facilitating the adaptation both of productive systems (agriculture, forestry, tourism) and urban settlements at strengthening the protection of natural resources and biodiversity, where potentially affected by climate change. Territorial development policies have to be significantly improved by integrating mitigation and adaptation measures into local, regional and national development strategies and into the various levels of decision-making.

Developing appropriate territorial policy responses to the new demographic and socio-cultural challenges

Several decades of low fertility rates are now resulting in accelerating population ageing and, in some countries, population decline. These trends will amplify in the future, with a greater intensity in central and eastern Europe as well as in some west European regions. The relative importance of migration resulting in total population change, which is currently significant, still could be expected. These demographic changes, combined with low birth rate and growing social polarisation in European society, will call for significant upgrading of the territorial development policies.

The relative importance of immigration in total population change, which is currently significant, will further increase. These demographic changes, combined with the growing social polarisation in European society, will call for significant improvements in territorial development policies.

With regard to the impact of accelerating population ageing, anticipation of labour shortages in a growing number of European regional labour markets - these improvements must include through the upgrading of qualifications, employment rates, productivity and innovation capacity; the strengthened provision of/and proper access to appropriate services and infrastructures (health care, culture, transport, accommodation facilities) for the elderly; and development of the residential and heritage-based economy in regions with valuable natural and cultural assets, based on the attraction of a growing numbers of retirees.

In regions (mainly remote rural and low density population areas and old industrial districts) affected or threatened by vicious circles of social deprivation generated by the simultaneous effects of depopulation, loss of jobs and closure of services, territorial development policies have to ensure the provision of essential services and promote economic development and social cohesion in order to maintain the vitality of settlements and prevent further deprivation. In order to facilitate the integration of young people, and especially of women, into the labour market of their home region, curb outmigration trends and make the region more attractive for these groups and enhance their personal prospects, opportunities for higher education, life-long learning and access to skilled jobs have to be significantly increased, in particular through better provision of services and infrastructures also promoting intra-regional mobility, twinning it with the efforts to counteract the process of decline by creating new jobs.

In order to counterbalance the effects of growing social polarisation, especially in cities, which often result in social segregation, growing intolerance, insecurity and even violence, territorial development and urban planning measures, in combination with other public policies and against the background of the Council of Europe's objective of social cohesion, have to prevent such tensions, ensure social inclusion and alleviate social segregation by rehabilitating and regenerating problem neighbourhoods. Cities also have an important role in economic recovery because of their added value for innovation.

3. Promoting innovative, sustainable and cohesive territorial development in a context of accelerating globalisation and as a means of responding successfully to economic challenges in the post-crisis period

Gaining increased benefits from the globalisation process through more efficient territorial approaches

The globalisation of economies, which has been the dominant trend since the 1990s, is driven by trade liberalisation and the development of information and communication technologies, which has increased the tradability of goods and services, facilitating the transnational fragmentation of production processes according to the most profitable locations. While a number of European regions significantly benefit from the globalisation process, others are confronted with increasing external competition. In the future, it is likely that the globalisation process will have substantially different characteristics, with competition moving more and more from low-wage production segments to technology-intensive products, including also, increasingly, services and agriculture.

Territorial development policies have the task of contributing to better positioning of the different European regions in the global context. Growth, stagnation and decline not only cause problems and challenges, it also provides an opportunity to stress differences between different regions and gives the change to enlarge the attractiveness of the European continent as a whole. Policies can do this by providing appropriate local responses to global challenges through the promotion of local economic development taking into account the territorial potential and in particular, heritage, local assets and resources, while linking it with sustaining and preservation of such heritage and local identity. In this connection, they have to promote the territorial anchorage of businesses by strengthening their regional links with research and development, training, education, administrative and cultural institutions and civil society. They are required to facilitate the adjustment of labour markets and enable production systems to move closer to the frontiers of technology, mainly through the upgrading of education and skills in regions. They are also expected to help overcome the still significant fragmentation of the European economic/technological system by facilitating the creation of cooperation networks, and especially clusters, throughout Europe, involving businesses, research and development and education institutions, technology transfer centres...

Innovative, sustainable and cohesive territorial development contributing to overcoming the consequences of the economic crisis

Europe is emerging from the deepest global economic depression of the post-war period. With the sharp decline in world trade and exports, the globalisation process has, for the first time, temporarily slowed down. It is essential that Europe's global positioning does not worsen as an outcome of the crisis and that Europe's regions efficiently exploit the potential of the new context to make a quantum leap in terms of competitiveness. Spatial and regional planning should contribute to economic recovery. Furthermore, the crisis and its consequences should also be considered and used as an opportunity for boosting territorial cohesion, especially in promoting place-based strategies which permit more rational and economical use of public resources. It is therefore of primary importance that the capabilities of territorial development policies be fully utilised and this requires a number of significant adjustments.

Territorial development policies should be helpful in reconciling the short-term, often sectoral measures adopted by governments to overcome the crisis with long-term values and principles, such as territorial cohesion and sustainable territorial development. In pursuing the aim of revitalising and consolidating the economy, more emphasis should be given to integrated approaches, the only ones capable of generating synergy effects and preventing long-term inconsistencies, and support should be given to regional and local initiatives aimed at mobilising endogenous resources and territorial potential. For the decades to come the economic strength and competitiveness of the European continent is more and more determined by the skills of people and the strengths of our cities in which knowledge, education, innovation and research find a powerful base.

The debate on climate change is far from being incompatible with the need to revitalise the economy, as significantly curbing greenhouse gas emissions offers considerable opportunities for economic development in European regions in terms of innovation and investment and makes demands on numerous areas of territorial development (energy, transport, construction and renovation of buildings, agriculture and forestry, tourism...). The adoption of new adaptation and mitigation solutions tailored to the local and regional contexts throughout Europe is likely to generate a great many new activities and significant numbers of new jobs, while contributing to improved quality of life and reduced risks related to climate change.

4. The quality and efficiency of territorial governance are key factors in responding successfully to new challenges

Territorial governance is increasingly recognised as being of primary importance in ensuring successful and harmonious territorial development, as was particularly stressed at CEMAT's 14th Plenary Session

in 2007⁴. The present context is even more challenging in this respect, with the need to recover rapidly from the economic crisis and efficiently manage the transition to a more environmentally-friendly energy paradigm.

Considering the increased number of member countries since 1989, with new borders and new administration systems and with higher cross-border permeability within the European Union and the Schengen area than outside, new forms of cooperation have to be developed to permit satisfactory and efficient territorial integration in all parts of the European continent.

As global competitiveness is rooted in the territory, especially in the numerous formal and informal networks of influence and cooperation existing in and between regions, significant European initiatives and impetus for sound, innovative and sustainable territorial development are necessary in the new context.

Territorial development policies should facilitate the transformation, in this new context, of European regions' territorial capital into concrete economic, social and environmental added values. This requires innovative territorial governance, in which regional and local authorities define concrete development strategies in cooperation with economic players and civil society, mobilise and organise institutions and stakeholders to carry out operational projects, including on the basis of public-private partnerships, and ensure the coherence and sustainability of the various initiatives by providing a long-term vision and a development framework. The development of new infrastructures and services and the delivery of essential services are particularly challenging issues, especially in relation to population ageing, social inclusion and the continued vitality of communities and settlements.

With regard to the numerous valuable initiatives of regional and local authorities aimed at promoting the development of territories, reducing their social, environmental and economic vulnerability and counteracting climate change, it should be ensured that their future involvement will not be endangered by insufficient financial resources, as a result of the crisis.

Considering that development in the post-crisis period will necessarily be based on more endogenous approaches, closely associating regional know-how, assets and innovation potential, cooperation and subcontracting networks, local business clusters, voluntary associations and other NGOs, territorial development policies should enable civil society to be more heavily involved in the preparation and implementation of territorial development strategies and projects at the regional and local levels. In this connection regional and local authorities should be encouraged in their functions as facilitators for the setting up of project-related partnerships while ensuring the provision of necessary administrative and material support as well as the necessary links with upper-tier authorities. National policies and state interventions should be as effective as possible to provide transparency and predictability as far as national governmental actions are regarded. This also provides the necessary space for public-private partnership.

Because of their horizontal, cross-thematic character and orientation towards sustainability, territorial development policies are an invaluable tool for ensuring the protection, management and planning of landscapes, according to the provisions of the European Landscape Convention (2000), in a way which reflects the identity and diversity of the population living in the different European regions. Managing landscapes in the spirit of the Convention is an integral part of modern territorial governance.

In order to enable appropriate decisions to be taken in due time, conventional territorial monitoring systems should be complemented, at times of rapid economic and social change related to crises and unexpected events, with more qualitative, expert-based short-term reporting of territorial changes.

⁴ CEMAT Resolution N°2 on "Territorial Governance: empowerment through enhanced coordination", adopted in Lisbon in 2007.

In the light of the foregoing, we, the Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning of the Member States of the Council of Europe,

Emphasize that:

The Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT), bringing together European Union and non-European Union member states, is a unique forum for discussion on the future of the European continent and for promoting cooperation and partnerships with regard to new, emerging challenges and to all territorial developments generated by structural changes.

With the aim of promoting sustainable and cohesive territorial development on a pan-European scale, while addressing highly strategic issues of common European interest, CEMAT is currently particularly committed to contributing to the recovery from the economic crisis and to implementing efficient and adequate mitigation and adaptation solutions regarding the challenge of climate change, as spatial development with its integrated and cross-sectoral approach and multi-level governance system can provide an adequate framework and a basis for implementation of adaptation strategies and measures respectful of the European territorial diversity. It also devotes particular attention and significant efforts to the territorial impact of population ageing, migration issues, growing social polarisation and accelerating globalisation.

With a view to promoting innovative territorial governance, making it possible to coordinate different policies at different levels and also efficiently involving the regional and local authorities and civil society, CEMAT is encouraging the formulation of long-term visions permitting comprehensive approaches and preventing undesired territorial effects.

Call on:

- the Member States, the Committee of Ministers and the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to consider not only the importance of the work carried out by CEMAT over the past forty years in promoting territorial development on a pan-European level while supporting human rights and democracy, but also its present strategic activities on crucial issues in a rapidly changing and challenging context, and therefore to maintain their support by providing CEMAT with sufficient resources as mentioned in the Annex to the final Declaration of the Third Summit of Heads of States and Governments (2005);
- the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities and the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe to provide appropriate support to CEMAT's policy recommendations in order to facilitate and strengthen their implementation by mobilising wider circles of public authorities and stakeholders of civil society;
- the European Union to counteract the declining trends in the territoriality of European policies and to promote coherence and synergies between policies which have significant territorial impacts, with the aim of strengthening territorial cohesion and sustainability as well as the competitiveness of European regions in a context of growing territorial challenges. In this connection, neighbourhood policies should also be given a greater territorial dimension.

Commit ourselves, within our means and competences, to:

- provide fresh impetus to our cooperation efforts on the occasion of CEMAT's fortieth anniversary and against the background of a highly challenging context and to give a sharper focus to CEMAT's activities with the aim of contributing significantly to cohesive and sustainable solutions regarding the territorial development of the European continent;

- pay particular attention, in the territorial development policies of our respective countries, to the new challenges described above and to take all initiatives, both within our respective countries and in the context of cross-border co-operation, enabling territorial development policies to be efficiently combined with efforts to regenerate the European economy in a sustainable way and to provide efficient and adequate mitigation and adaptation solutions to the issues related to climate change;

- mandate the Committee of Senior Officials to adapt the Guiding Principles to the new territorial challenges.

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Appendix 6

CEMAT RESOLUTION No. 1

OF THE MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SPATIAL/REGIONAL PLANNING OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE (CEMAT),

ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES TO THE SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT

adopted at the 15th Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT), Moscow, Russian Federation, 9 July 2010

The Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning of the Member States of the Council of Europe,

Considering that essential services are indispensable for a decent life in a developed society, and that the demand for those services is increasing rapidly;

Considering that access to essential services is a basic public policy aim and a crucial factor in spatial development policies, helping to reinforce social, economic and territorial cohesion and contributing to proper spatial planning;

Recalling that, under Recommendation Rec(2002)1 of the Committee of Ministers to the member states on the CEMAT “Guiding principles for sustainable spatial development of the European Continent”, “one of the aims of the Council of Europe is to strengthen local and regional democracy in Europe by means of a territorially more balanced development of the European continent”; and that “social cohesion in Europe has to be accompanied by sustainable spatial development policies that bring the social as well as the economic requirements to be met by the territory into line with its ecological and cultural functions”;

Recalling that, under the Ljubljana Declaration on the territorial dimension of sustainable development (CEMAT(2003)9 Final), “uneven accessibility to essential goods and services” is one of the many factors which are “challenging the sustainability of our common European future”, and that “to manage adequately the major challenges for sustainable spatial development of the European Continent, relevant policies must be further improved, in order to reduce disparities, particularly through a more balanced and effective territorial location of activities, infrastructure and services in order to improve their accessibility”;

Recalling the CEMAT Resolution No 3 on the EU Territorial Agenda and its relation to the CEMAT, adopted in Lisbon, on 27 October 2006, and referring to Article (3) of the Territorial Agenda EU which says that “Through the Territorial Agenda, we will help in terms of territorial solidarity to secure better living conditions and quality of life with equal opportunities, oriented towards regional and local potentials, irrespective of where people live whether in the European core area or in the periphery”; and to Article (8) “we regard it as an essential task and act of solidarity to develop preconditions in all regions to enable equal opportunities for its [EU] citizens and development perspectives for entrepreneurship...”.

Noting the Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities adopted in Leipzig, on 24-25 May 2007, in which “The ministers declare:...all dimensions of sustainable development should be taken into account at the same time and with the same weight. These include economic prosperity, social balance and a healthy environment... In the long run, cities cannot fulfil their function as engines of social progress and economic growth...unless we succeed in maintaining the social balance within and among

them...”.

Recalling that, under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), everyone “is entitled to realisation of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity” (Art. 22) and that “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family” (Art. 25);

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (United Nations, 1966), in which “the states parties [...] recognise the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family” (Art. 11.1), the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (Art. 12), and the right to education (Art. 13) and noting that this treaty was ratified by all the member States of the Council of Europe;

Recalling the Declaration adopted at the Johannesburg Summit (2002), in which the signatories affirmed their determination “to speedily increase access to such basic requirements as clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, energy, health care, food security and the protection of biodiversity”;

Recalling the International Guidelines on Access to Essential Services for All (HSP/GC/22/2/Add.6) adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Human settlements programme at its 22nd Session in April 2009;

Recalling Recommendation No. R(2000)3 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to the member states on the “Right to the satisfaction of basic material needs of persons in situations of extreme hardship” (January 2000) and the action taken by states to give effect to the individual, universal and actionable right to satisfaction of basic material needs;

Recalling Recommendation CM/Rec(2007)4 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to the member states on “local and regional public services”;

Recalling Recommendation 235(2008)1 of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe on “Services of general interest in rural areas, a key factor in territorial cohesion policies” and the invitation of the Congress to the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Development (CEMAT) to continue its discussions on rural areas;

Having regard to the above-mentioned Recommendation of the Congress to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to invite member States to “elaborate regulatory and financial mechanisms which enable the different tiers of government to offer support, incentives, grants, subsidies or equalisation measures to ensure adequate access to high-quality services of general interest for all”;

Recalling Recommendation 259(2009) of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe on “Public Water and Sewer Service for Sustainable Development” and the invitation of the Congress to the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Development (CEMAT) to integrate its recommendation into the present resolution;

Considering the progress made in implementing human rights and, in particular, economic and social rights, and the increasing attention devoted to under-privileged and marginalised groups and ethnic minorities;

Considering that access to essential services is necessary to implement the right to an adequate standard of living as enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and is indispensable for the effectiveness of the human rights provided for in this treaty;

Noting that, although most people in the Council of Europe's member states already have extensive access to essential services, more progress is still needed to guarantee such access for more individuals, and particularly deprived or marginalised groups;

Recognising that implementing social, economic and territorial cohesion policies involves improving access to essential services wherever such access is still inadequate;

Noting that although there is no single uniform definition of essential services, there is a common understanding of what they are;

1. *Adopt* the Declaration on the contribution of essential services to sustainable spatial development of the European continent;
2. *Decide* to take account of the Declaration and, within their means and competences, apply its principles in the design and implementation of their spatial development policies, thus contributing to the promotion of social progress and strengthening of the implementation of human rights for the benefit of their own populations;
3. *Decide* to identify, in their own countries, the services which should, in their view, be available to everyone if human dignity is to be respected, and to implement, within their means and competences, policies and programmes designed to improve access to essential services and their quality, particularly in rural areas, mountain and ultraperipheral regions, small villages and peripheral urban areas;
4. *Decide* to promote sustainable spatial development policies taking into account social policy measures, solidarity policies and geographical and climatic adaptation measures, in order to ensure that the costs of essential services in remote, outlying or sparsely populated areas are compatible with those applied in urban areas or that alternative compensation measures are made in favour of vulnerable, marginalised or underprivileged population groups in their territory, including ethnic minorities;
5. *Ask* the Council of Europe to organise exchanges of experience and comparative analyses on measures adopted in member states with an eye to improving access to essential services in rural and peripheral urban areas, to promote sustainable ecological solutions in sparsely populated areas, and to make such services more accessible to vulnerable, marginalised or under-privileged population groups in their territory, including ethnic minorities.

APPENDIX

CEMAT DECLARATION ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES TO SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT

The Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning of the Member States of the Council of Europe declare the following:

1. Regional/spatial development in a developed society requires the harmonised availability throughout the territory of a set of infrastructures and services of general interest in order to enable populations to enjoy an adequate standard of living and create the conditions for economic and social development of the different regions.
2. Essential services are services to which everyone should have access in order to be able to live decently, have their human rights respected, have an adequate standard of living and live in a healthy environment. Despite the progress made in this area, not all such services are evenly distributed throughout the European continent or equally available to all social categories, even though they play a

vital role in guaranteeing economic, social and territorial cohesion in the framework of sustainable spatial development.

3. The territories that may lack essential services are mainly rural areas, under-equipped peripheral urban districts, economically under-developed regions and ultra-peripheral areas where the demand for essential services is less strong or less easy to solve. The absence of essential services in some regions hampers balanced spatial development and is seen as a factor for exclusion, or even as a form of discrimination, thus contributing to depopulation of some regions. Similarly, charging high prices for such services excludes under-privileged households from such services.

Essential services contribute both to economic and social development and the implementation of human rights requires new measures to facilitate access by all to such services and make their accessibility reasonable to reduce the number of citizens deprived of them in Europe. Such action will involve all levels of government including ministers responsible for spatial/regional development.

The provision of essential services will benefit from a clear distribution of responsibilities between territorial communities, regions and the State and from capacity building and empowerment of such decentralised authorities who are made responsible for overseeing or managing essential services.

4. Essential services are chosen in each country by public authorities to meet the needs of their various population groups in accordance with spatial development objectives. They vary from time to time and from place to place. The following services are often chosen in member states as being essential services under their legal system: water supply and sanitation, energy supply, electricity and gas, telecommunications (including Internet access), postal services, refuse collection and disposal and public transport. This open list could possibly include other social services, it being understood that health and education services should be provided in all cases. Common lists should also be drawn up by mutual agreement between states following similar socio-economic policies and include quality requirements for essential services and measures designed to improve them when needed.

5. This Declaration applies only to essential services which under internal law have to carry out public service missions or which are considered to be services of general interest. Its implementation will vary from one country to the other and may require amending current policies to increase access to all.

Choice of essential services

6. Each individual state, in consultation with the relevant authorities and civil society, should determine very precisely, in an transparent manner and in accordance with their spatial policies, the essential services which they intend to make available for all throughout their territory. This choice will be influenced by their level of development, general policy aims, considerations of equity, traditions and culture and, generally, their policies on social, economic and spatial development. The practical arrangements for establishing the services must comply with the rules applicable as regards the provision of services of general interest. Harmonisation of the lists of essential services between countries with similar economic development would contribute to reducing economic and social disparities.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

A. Essential services, spatial development and planning

Aims

7. Sustainable spatial development requires the provision of essential services throughout the territory under conditions which enable everyone to have access to them. Such services should be

provided as close to the users as possible and equitably distributed through the territory in a non-discriminatory manner, generally in polycentric spatial structures. Measures for the delivery of essential services will need to be adapted to local conditions.

Within the limits of their means and competences and depending on available resources, public authorities should take the action needed to make essential services available to the public, taking account of the needs of present and future generations and of the protection of health and the environment. Such action is likely to involve several ministries and/or several local and regional authorities according to the country's legal framework and may be supported by appropriate legal provisions and national strategies elaborated at interministerial level.

Improving access to essential services in regions where they are lacking is a priority in ensuring that everyone can live in his/her own region thus contributing to social, economic and territorial cohesion. It helps to improve regional economic development.

Setting up of essential services

8. Depending on available resources, public authorities should provide or support the availability of these services and should monitor them. They should define the roles and responsibilities of any regional or local bodies responsible for such services. Where they do not directly manage the services, they should retain political responsibility for them.

9. Public authorities should specify, within the limits of their competences, the general rules applicable to essential services (universal access, continuity, inalienability, security, adaptability, effectiveness, affordable charges, transparency, etc) and the level of quality expected of them.

10. Public authorities should adopt and implement measures to guarantee access to essential services in normal situations, and also adopt special provisions for crisis situations. In some cases, users have to travel in order to have access to such services. Measures should be taken to facilitate easy and affordable access to these services by public transport when they are not locally available.

Decentralisation

11. Decisions on the spatial deployment of essential services and the corresponding operational regulations should take account of specific regional or local conditions, and should contribute to sustainable spatial/regional development in line with adopted policies, plans and guidelines for regional development of urban and rural areas and in accordance with sectoral plans and decentralisation policies.

12. Local or regional authorities close to the users should play a major part, in the context of decentralisation, in establishing, monitoring and ensuring the proper functioning of essential services, in compliance with power-sharing rules. They should cooperate to ensure that essential services operate efficiently on an appropriate scale, in particular between urban municipalities and nearby rural areas.

Management

13. Public authorities may exercise their powers in the field of essential services either directly or, if permitted by law, by delegation. In these cases, they should have freedom of choice concerning modes of management, and ensure that this choice can be reversed. If management is delegated, the corresponding decisions should be valid for a limited time and subject to regular review involving users. Delegated services should operate in accordance with rules compatible with the requirements of sustainable spatial development, in a non-discriminatory manner, under the supervision of the public authorities and in a manner accessible to all.

Networked services

14. States should pay particular attention to the development of networked services in order to ensure sustainable spatial development and combat rural depopulation. They should earmark financial resources for new infrastructures in their territory and make full use of information and communication technologies as a tool to encourage accessible essential services throughout the territory

15. States should apply the principle that “telecommunications networks must be improved and extended to cover the whole area and tariffs must not be prohibitive” (Recommendation Rec(2002)1 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the “Guiding principles for sustainable spatial development of the European Continent”). They should stress that “generalised access to Internet must be a priority objective” (Declaration on “Networks for sustainable spatial development of the European continent: Bridges over Europe”, adopted by the Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Development at their European Conference in Lisbon, on 27 October 2006 [CEMAT(2006)14 Final]).

B. Progressive extension of access to essential services

16. Public authorities should take appropriate action to promote the progressive extension of access to essential services under spatial development plans, depending on the financial resources available.

17. The investments required for the extension of access should be the subject of long-term development from the angle of sustainable development and sustainable spatial/regional development. Subsidies may be provided to take account of the extra costs of essential services in remote, outlying or sparsely populated areas or alternative price compensation measures may be taken in favour of vulnerable, marginalised or under-privileged population groups, including ethnic minorities, in accordance with the rules applicable to financial assistance.

C. Essential services and human rights

Right of access for all

18. In order to combat social inequality and geographical disparities, everyone should be granted the right of access to those services which are essential for living decently in a developed society.

19. Access to essential services may derive from general spatial development policies or from human rights, from obligations incumbent on public authorities or from provisions on economic and social rights enshrined in the constitution or treaties. The exercise of rights relating to essential services is dependant on complying with the corresponding obligations, especially in terms of protecting natural resources and the environment.

Social and economic cohesion measures

20. The prices paid for essential services are a major factor in ensuring their effective availability particularly in remote areas where they are liable to be higher.

21. Prices should either be determined by the public authorities in respect of public services or be monitored, controlled or approved by them, so as to ensure their sustainability and strengthen social, economic and territorial cohesion. Where necessary, subsidies and fiscal measures may be used in order to ensure affordability to everyone.

22. The costs of essential services should be apportioned among all users so as to ensure that everyone has access to them under economic conditions acceptable to all. Public authorities should choose the methods to achieve such fair apportionment having due regard to the effects on spatial development of social, economic and territorial cohesion. They may introduce social measures for people in situations of hardship, provide targeted aid, operate social tariffs and adopt solidarity

measures based on equalisation among the various users. They may also adopt price compensation measures for those exposed to unusually high prices for essential services.

D. Users' rights

23. The proper functioning of essential services should be promoted by a mode of management close to the users. Those responsible for essential services should report annually on service performance, investment made, state of infrastructure, incidents and complaints. Public authorities should regularly monitor any complaints from users about essential services and ascertain the action to be taken.

24. Users of essential services should have rights as users or consumers. In particular, each user should have access to easily understandable information on essential services, their quality and rates.

25. Public authorities should consult users of both sexes and their associations before taking any major decisions on essential services. They should envisage setting up and operating advisory boards on essential services.

E. International cooperation

26. International cooperation among member countries could facilitate the availability of essential services to all. Cooperation between local authorities in border areas should be promoted to facilitate access to essential services in these areas. Public authorities of a contracting party cannot be held responsible for disruptions in the provision of essential services which are caused by the lack of implementation of a treaty by another contracting party.

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Appendix 7

CEMAT RESOLUTION No. 2

OF THE MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SPATIAL/REGIONAL PLANNING OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE (CEMAT),

ON THE PAN-EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR THE RURAL HERITAGE: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL PLANNING

“THE RURAL HERITAGE AS A FACTOR OF TERRITORIAL COHESION”

adopted at the 15th Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT), Moscow, Russian Federation, 9 July 2010

The Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning of the member States of the Council of Europe,

Considering that Recommendation Rec. (2002) 1 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member States on the CEMAT “Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent”, the Ljubljana Declaration on “The territorial dimension of sustainable development” (Council of Europe, 13th CEMAT, 2003) and the Lisbon Declaration on “Networks for sustainable spatial development of the European continent: Bridges over Europe” (Council of Europe, 14th CEMAT, 2006), stress the importance of the enhancement of territories’ endogenous resources;

Considering that these texts emphasise the value of the natural and cultural rural heritage, its protection, its role in the development of the European continent and the participation and mobilisation of communities within the framework of the governance principles;

Considering that implementation of these principles calls for enhancement of rural areas by a consistent spatial development policy and that, with this in view, the rural heritage represents a crucial asset which should be preserved and enhanced;

Pointing out that the Council of Europe has already adopted several conventions, charters and recommendations, general or specialised, dealing with the rural heritage, in particular:

- the European Charter of Architectural Heritage (1975), which deals with traditional villages, the role of heritage in memory and the integrated conservation approach;
- the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, opened for signature in London on 6 May 1969, and revised in Valletta, on 16 January 1992;
- the Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats, opened for signature in Bern, on 19 September 1979;
- the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, opened for signature in Grenada, on 3 October 1985;
- Recommendation No. R(94)6 for a sustainable development and use of the countryside;
- the European Landscape Convention, opened for signature in Florence, on 20 October 2000;
- the Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, opened for signature in Faro, on 27 October 2007;

Considering the interest generated in several countries by the “European Rural Heritage Observation Guide – CEMAT”, of which the Ministers responsible for Regional/Spatial Planning took note at the 13th CEMAT Session (13 CEMAT (2003) 4);

Considering that this Charter, which appears as an addendum to the present Resolution, seeks to establish an operational link between the provisions of these documents and to make rural heritage a real asset to its territory, a factor and a driving force in sustainable spatial development, and to play a decisive part in making rural areas more attractive and in the town-country balance;

1. *Adopt* this Charter;
2. *Undertake* to implement it, within the limits of their resources and responsibilities;
3. *Recommend* that the governments of member States, at their various levels and in their various sectors of political action, consider the guidelines formulated below.

APPENDIX

CEMAT PAN-EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR THE RURAL HERITAGE: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

“THE RURAL HERITAGE AS A FACTOR OF TERRITORIAL COHESION”

The rural heritage is a real asset and resource for territories, a factor and a driving force in sustainable development of the European continent, playing a decisive part in making rural areas more attractive and in the town-country balance.

Rural areas, even the most disadvantaged, have tangible and intangible elements, assets and skills, traditions and practices of recognised societal, cultural, architectural and natural value, a testament to the past and to the present. This heritage contributes to the quality of life of the inhabitants, to the quality of the landscapes and to the attractiveness of areas both to those who live there and to those who visit them.

The countryside and its heritage are particularly vulnerable, although they offer the potential for a new type of development and rural life. The decline of rural areas could cause irreversible damage to the living conditions and the identity of their populations and thus to many aspects of heritage;

Vigilance is essential when faced with the various threats hanging over this rural heritage:

- *the built and architectural heritage*, threatened by changes in housing and lifestyle, the acute challenges thrown up by energy issues, the obsolete nature of former farm buildings, which are nevertheless a typical feature of vernacular architecture;
- *the natural heritage and the rural landscape*, threatened by land use practices, farming and forestry methods and production techniques, the building of housing estates on the edges of towns and villages, the creation of new infrastructure, climate change and damage to the environment, particularly to biodiversity;
- *the intangible cultural heritage*, threatened by a somewhat backward-looking view that places tradition against progress and regards as obsolete the customs and skills of a rural community doomed in decline.

It is for stakeholders and policy-makers to take full account of the guidelines set out below.

1. Knowledge and recognition of the heritage

The European continent has a rich rural heritage, shaped over the years by human activity and made up of an exceptional variety of soil types, reliefs, climates and crops.

This heritage covers areas as varied as history, architecture, archaeology, the arts, culture, in particular oral culture, techniques, skills, including food-processing skills, the environment, and natural and built landscapes.

Heritage value not being self-evident, its recognition must come through a process of growing awareness inherent in the concept of “heritage-formation”.

To place an item, object or skill (or a group of objects and skills) in a context of period, duration and space, and to pass it on to future generations, it is important to turn it into “common property” by giving it “meaning”.

In implementing policies for territories, policy-makers have a role to play in promoting the heritage process through:

- working to make citizens, in particular the young, aware of the value of the rural heritage, and to involve them in the issues related to it;
- encouraging heritage preservation through mechanisms based on negotiations with the keepers and potential users of heritage elements;
- encouraging heritage education initiatives that build on the activities of the stakeholders and organisations concerned, and that are incorporated in school or extra-curricular activities, through the teaching of certain subjects (the arts, history, literature, environmental science, etc) or in the form of awareness-raising activities (heritage classes, “exploration” classes, educational outings, etc.);
- encouraging and assisting the creation of places for the organisation of meetings, events, heritage days and forums for discussion on the heritage;
- facilitating or organising heritage recording, in particular at community level, as well as heritage research, using a combination of documentary sources and local knowledge;
- developing research and studies directed towards updated knowledge of the rural heritage and its adaptation to contemporary realities;
- providing all rural heritage stakeholders with national and/or regional guides compiled on the basis of the Council of Europe’s “CEMAT European Rural Heritage Observation Guide”, and ensuring their distribution at local, regional, national and European levels.

2. Heritage use

The enduring nature of the heritage, which is an integral part of the heritage concept, requires us to think about how it is used.

Unless treated like a museum display, heritage items are destined to evolve. Depending on one’s viewpoint, this may involve various types of action: restoration, renovation, rehabilitation, reassignment, etc.

Since the aim is to pass the heritage on to future generations, whilst respecting its function, developing projects for it is the most appropriate way of ensuring a living future for it.

Policy-makers and users will do their best to observe the different phases in the development of a project (preliminary draft, formalisation, familiarisation, follow-up, etc.), in association with each group of potential partners, so as to reinforce and enhance it.

3. The heritage as a driving force for sustainable development

To the extent that the purpose conferred through a particular project meets the expectations of the community or of user groups, a heritage item has the potential to give impetus to cultural and economic development.

Use for economic purposes requires policy-makers and operators to take a two-pronged approach:

- striking a balance between small-scale production methods, traditional skills and innovation, making it possible to adapt to the modern world while offering alternatives to mass production,
- putting customs to practical use in tourist, craft, local or cultural products.

Legislation has provided a framework for some of these approaches, in particular in the food-processing industry, with the introduction of quality labels, but the range of opportunities is wide and should be extended to meet the high demand for authenticity and quality.

It is for policy-makers to:

- promote a type of emerging economy based on heritage, by supporting professionals and practitioners in the development of products, in particular by combining different ways of adding value. Rambling as a means of exploring an area and finding out about its skills and local produce, experiences based on the scents and flavours of the countryside, cultural routes (roads and trails, etc) on mutually complementary themes, and places devoted to particular skills are possible ways of doing so;
- use or re-use traditional methods of natural heritage conservation and management by adapting them to meet present-day requirements. Techniques for the preservation, grafting and utilisation of the genetic resources of old species and breeds are possible areas of application.

All these activities create jobs, directly or indirectly.

4. Heritage at the heart of territorial dynamics

Heritage enhancement can transform the image of the rural areas concerned.

As part of the process of making these areas more attractive and redefining them on the basis of a “living heritage”, it is vital to enlist the support and involvement of the stakeholders and communities concerned.

It is advisable to:

- provide information about the projects as well as to organise public participation;
- place economic initiatives in a wider development context;
- focus on the heritage’s cultural, social and societal dimension.

Culturally speaking, heritage enhancement represents an advantage for territories, communities and individuals. It helps to preserve cultural diversity and results in more rewarding exchanges.

Socially, heritage binds individuals together and builds a bridge between generations. In particular, it provides an opportunity to call on older members of the community, who possess knowledge and tend to be more available.

Creating a project strengthens dialogue and cohesion. In terms of the relationship with society, it contributes to people's sense of belonging and identity. It is a vehicle for, and a means of, celebrating community life.

It has been observed that heritage can play a major part in the successful settlement of newcomers in the countryside. It is important to ensure, however, that the heritage connection does not develop into a nostalgic attachment to rural life, or a form of introverted assertion of identity.

The process of heritage enhancement requires:

- a comprehensive approach within the territory concerned, translated into a project embracing the various facets of local development, in particular the availability of services for the community;
- an internal and external communication policy on heritage features and the activities conducted;
- a strategy for exchanging information with other areas facing similar heritage issues or, better still, for sharing experience and creating networks;
- inclusion in European, national, regional and local development programmes that provide both a methodological framework for project management and financial resources.

5. The heritage and its trades and professions

Heritage preservation and enhancement are often carried out by associations, using the services of volunteers. Such persons play a key role, but if the projects and related development processes are to succeed, trained persons must be involved as well.

In order to strike a balance between amateurs and professionals, and between activism and qualified intervention, training needs to be at the forefront of policy-makers' concerns.

The first step is to:

- list the areas of competence and the disciplines concerned, as well as the professional skills to be adapted and passed on;
- examine heritage-related local development activities;
- compile reference job descriptions;
- develop a common vocabulary;
- target the different groups of stakeholders (policy-makers, operators, heads of associations, administrative bodies, development agents, specialists, mediators, etc).

These observations and assessments can then serve as a basis for developing heritage training and education eg:

- training in the form of trade apprenticeships, combining general training and practical experience with an engineering/design element including innovation;

- multi-faceted, heritage-related training for professionals in leadership, management, mediation, promotion and marketing;
- training for trainers, in particular those working in the voluntary sector.

Delivering this training and education involves:

- enlisting the support of training institutions, including, of course, vocational training institutions, but also those offering more specific forms of instruction such as mentoring, work-shadowing, etc.
- finding diversified funding, including through sponsorship.

The process of observing activities and increasing the professionalism of those involved, which requires the support of elected representatives, should:

- ensure better qualifications and social recognition;
- facilitate occupational and social integration, especially in the case of young people and women who tend to be more involved in support and co-ordination activities;
- combat the lack of job security that can often be observed in the heritage sector, by enabling professionals to acquire a range of skills.

Such an approach helps to forge a strong social bond between local residents, as well as between different sections of society and between generations. It will only be fully effective, however, if communities are educated about the heritage in a participatory manner.

Rural communities are the driving force in the development of the areas in which they live, and purveyors of changing societal values representing cultural diversity.

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Appendix 8

CEMAT RESOLUTION N° 3

OF THE MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SPATIAL/REGIONAL PLANNING OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE (CEMAT),

ON THE ORGANISATION OF THE 16TH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SPATIAL/REGIONAL PLANNING

adopted at the 15th Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT), in Moscow, Russian Federation, 9 July 2010

The Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning of the Member States of the Council of Europe, taking part in the 15th Session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT),

express their warm thanks to the Government of the Russian Federation for organising the 15th CEMAT Session on “*Challenges of the Future: Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent in a Changing World*” and for its hospitality;

appreciate the work done and the activities carried out by the Committee of Senior Officials,

consider that sustainable spatial development, spatial/regional planning and territorial cohesion cannot be promoted and implemented without an active involvement of national, regional and local authorities, economic and social partners and the civil society,

acknowledge that a reform is in progress within the Council of Europe;

express their conviction that in the framework of this reform, due consideration must be given to the importance of Pan-European spatial development policies in their role to promote human rights, democracy and the rule of law together with the respects of cultural and territorial diversity and strengthened cohesion;

acknowledge the kind invitation extended by the Government of Greece to host the 16th Session of the CEMAT in 2013 and by the Government of Romania to host the 17th Session of the CEMAT in 2016;

Mandate the Committee of Senior Officials to:

- i. make the necessary arrangements for the preparation of the 16th Session and ensure implementation of the Resolutions and the Declaration adopted at the 15th Session;
- ii. continue to formulate on the basis of Recommendation Rec. (2002) 1 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to Member States on the CEMAT “Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent”, practical and sustainable solutions and policies aimed at a better balanced and sustainable development and territorial cohesion of the European continent;
- iii. propose practical methods and identify the technical and financial needs to implement the CEMAT activities in relation to the above-mentioned Guiding Principles;

- iv. foster cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation by carrying out territorial development projects supported by the Council of Europe and the European Union, as well as national and international institutions;
- v. continue and extend their Pan-European work on the results achieved so far by means of appropriate dissemination into networks and national contexts;
- vi. present a report with the results and evaluations of the added-value of activities carried out at the next Session of the CEMAT,
- vii. focus CEMAT priorities in order to provide appropriate policy responses to the new territorial challenges which have emerged since the adoption of the Guiding Principles in the year 2000;
- viii. adapt the role of CEMAT within a future organisational structure and adopt a clear focus of its work with respect to the unique features of CEMAT.

invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as requested by the Action Plan adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Council of Europe at their Third Summit (Warsaw, 17 May 2005), to continue providing the Conference Secretariat and the Committee of Senior Officials with the resources needed in order to organise the next session and implement its work programme.

Appendix 9

List of final documents of the 15th Session of the CEMAT

Reference / Référence	Title/Titre
15 CEMAT (2010) Final 1 E <i>15 CEMAT (2010) Final 1 F</i>	Agenda <i>Ordre du jour</i>
15 CEMAT (2010) Final 2 Bil.	National Reports <i>Rapports nationaux</i>
15 CEMAT (2010) Final 3 E <i>15 CEMAT (2010) Final 3 F</i>	Synthesis of National Reports <i>Synthèse des Rapports nationaux</i>
15 CEMAT (2010) Final 4 E <i>15 CEMAT (2010) Final 4 F</i>	CEMAT Report of activities 2006-2010 <i>Rapport d'activités CEMAT 2006-2010</i>
15 CEMAT (2010) Final 5 E <i>15 CEMAT (2010) Final 5 F</i>	CEMAT Glossary <i>Glossaire CEMAT</i>
15 CEMAT (2010) Final 6 E <i>15 CEMAT (2010) Final 6 F</i>	Resolution 1 <i>Résolution 1</i>
15 CEMAT (2010) Final 7 E 15 CEMAT (2010) Final 7 F	Resolution 2 <i>Résolution 2</i>
15 CEMAT (2010) Final 8 E <i>15 CEMAT (2010) Final 8 F</i>	Declaration <i>Déclaration</i>
15 CEMAT (2010) Final 9 E <i>15 CEMAT (2010) Final 9 F</i>	Resolution 3 <i>Résolution 3</i>
15 CEMAT (2010) Final 10 E <i>15 CEMAT (2010) Final 10 F</i>	Report of the Minister of Regional development of the Russian Federation Mr Viktor F. Basargin, for the 15 th CEMAT of the Council of Europe <i>Rapport du Ministre du développement régional de la Fédération de Russie M. Viktor Basargin pour la 15^e CEMAT du Conseil de l'Europe</i>
15 CEMAT (2010) Final 11 E <i>15 CEMAT (2010) Final 11 F</i>	Report 40th Anniversary of the CEMAT <i>Rapport 40e Anniversaire de la CEMAT</i>
15 CEMAT (2006) Final 12 E <i>15 CEMAT (2006) Final 12 F</i>	List of participants <i>Liste des participants</i>
15 CEMAT (2006) Final 13 E <i>15 CEMAT (2006) Final 13 F</i>	List of documents <i>Liste des documents</i>
Council of Europe European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, No. 87, 2008 <i>Série du Conseil de l'Europe Aménagement du territoire européen et paysage, 2008, n° 87</i>	International CEMAT Symposium on “ <i>The accessibility and attractiveness of rural and landlocked areas: sustainable transport and services of general interest</i> ”, organised by the Council of Europe – CEMAT Secretariat, Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division – in co-operation with the Ministry of Urban and Spatial Planning of the Principality of Andorra, Andorra la Vella, Andorra, 25-26 October 2007 <i>Symposium international de la CEMAT sur « L'accessibilité et l'attractivité des territoires ruraux et enclavés : transports durables et services d'intérêt général », organisé par le Conseil de l'Europe – Secrétariat de la CEMAT, Division du patrimoine culturel, du paysage et de l'aménagement du territoire – en coopération avec le Ministère de l'urbanisme et de l'aménagement du territoire de la Principauté d'Andorre, Andorra la Vieille, Principauté d'Andorre, 25-26 octobre 2007</i>
Council of Europe European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, 2010, No. 90	International CEMAT Symposium on “ <i>Challenges and strategies for metropolises and metropolitan regions, in a context of growing globalisation with regard to economic, social, environmental and cultural development</i> ”, organised by the Council of Europe – CEMAT

<p><i>Série du Conseil de l'Europe Aménagement du territoire européen et paysage, 2010, n° 90</i></p>	<p>Secretariat, Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division – in co-operation with the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation, St Petersburg, Russian Federation, 26-27 June 2008 <i>Symposium international de la CEMAT sur « Défis et stratégies pour les métropoles et régions métropolitaines », organisé par le Conseil de l'Europe – Secrétariat de la CEMAT, Division du patrimoine culturel, du paysage et de l'aménagement du territoire – en coopération avec le Ministère du développement régional de la Fédération de Russie, Saint-Petersbourg, Fédération de Russie, 26-27 juin 2008</i></p>
<p>Council of Europe European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, 2010, No. 91 <i>Série du Conseil de l'Europe Aménagement du territoire européen et paysage, 2010, n° 91</i></p>	<p>International CEMAT Symposium on - International CEMAT Symposium on “<i>The spatial dimension of human rights: for a new culture of territory</i>”, organised by the Council of Europe – CEMAT Secretariat, Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division – in co-operation with the Ministry of Urban Development of Armenia, Yerevan, Armenia, 13-14 October 2008 <i>Symposium international de la CEMAT sur « La dimension spatiale des droits humains : pour une nouvelle culture du territoire », organisé par le Conseil de l'Europe – Secrétariat de la CEMAT, Division du patrimoine culturel, du paysage et de l'aménagement du territoire – en coopération avec Ministère du développement urbain de l'Arménie, Erevan, Arménie, 13-14 octobre 2008</i></p>
<p>Council of Europe Series European spatial planning and landscape, 2010, No. 92 Série du Conseil de l'Europe <i>Aménagement du territoire européen et paysage, 2010, N° 92</i></p>	<p>International CEMAT Symposium on “<i>A comprehensive approach to balanced sustainable spatial development of the European Continent</i>”, organised by the Council of Europe – CEMAT Secretariat, Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division – in co-operation with the Ministry of Regional Development and Construction of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine, 12 June 2009 <i>Symposium international de la CEMAT sur « Une approche globale pour un développement territorial durable et équilibré du continent européen », organisé par le Conseil de l'Europe – Secrétariat de la CEMAT, Division du patrimoine culturel, du paysage et de l'aménagement du territoire – en coopération avec le Ministère du développement régional et de la construction d'Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine, 12 juin 2009</i></p>
<p>Council of Europe Publishing Editions, 2010, Territory and Landscape Series, 2010, No 3 <i>Editions du Conseil de l'Europe, 2010 Série Territoire et paysage, n° 3</i></p>	<p>Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) – Basic texts 1970-2010 <i>Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des Ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT) – Textes fondamentaux 1970-2010</i></p>

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