



# IX

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

STRATEGIES FOR MODERNIZATION AND  
MODERNIZATION OF STRATEGIES

*October 18-19, 2010, St Petersburg, Park Inn Pribaltiyskaya Hotel*

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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***

***St Petersburg, 18 October 2010***



**15th SESSION  
OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS  
RESPONSIBLE FOR SPATIAL/REGIONAL PLANNING  
(CEMAT/CoE)**

***“Future challenges:  
Sustainable spatial development of  
the European Continent in a changing world”  
and  
40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CEMAT  
Moscow, Russian Federation, 8-9 July 2010***



## Council of Europe

Intergovernmental organisation founded in 1949

47 Member States- Headquarters in the Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg

### *Statutes*

- Promotes **Democracy** **Human rights** **Rule of law**
- **Seek Common solutions to the main problems facing European society: spatial/regional planning (CEMAT) and landscape policies (ELC)**





## I.

# 15th 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”

The 15<sup>th</sup> Session of the CEMAT and Celebration of the 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the CEMAT took place in Moscow 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.



The Session was attended by over 150 participants the 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 promotion and the implementation of the *“Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent”*, of the CEMAT Ljubljana Declaration on *“The Territorial Dimension of Sustainable Development”* and of the CEMAT 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*

- **National Reports** 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]



## Themes of the Work Programme

- Demography, migrations and their territorial impact
- Territorial impacts in Europe of the new energy paradigm (energy supply, conservation and security, new geography of energy systems)
- Territorial impact of the accelerating globalisation process
- Creation of new transport and trading corridors (including maritime transport) and Europe-wide sustainable integration. Access to essential services
- Territorial impact of climate change; adaptation, management and prevention measures, especially in relation to natural hazards
- The role of spatial development policies for environmental sustainability, human surroundings and terrestrial and maritime landscape protection and enhancement
- Transfrontier interactions and territorial integration of the European Continent





## **2) International level**

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

- *“The accessibility and attractiveness of rural and landlocked areas: sustainable transport and services of general interest”* , Principality of Andorra, Andorra la Vella, Andorra, 25-26 October 2007
- *“Challenges and strategies for metropolises and metropolitan regions, in a context of growing globalisation with regard to economic, social, environmental and cultural development”* , St Petersburg, Russian Federation, 26-27 June 2008
- *“The spatial dimension of human rights: for a new culture of territory”*, Yerevan, Armenia, 13-14 October 2008
- *“A comprehensive approach to balanced sustainable spatial development of the European Continent”*, Kyiv, Ukraine







- **“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)”***

- **Minister of Regional Development and Local Government, Latvia:  
“Sustainable planning for future!”;**
- **Minister of Urban Development, Armenia:  
“Spatial Planning – the architecture of harmonious human environment”;**
- **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”**





## **4) Texts adopted**

- **Moscow Declaration on “Future challenges: Sustainable spatial development of the European Continent in a changing world”**
- **Resolution No. 1 on “The contribution of essential services to the sustainable spatial development of the European Continent”**
- **Resolution No. 2 on “The Pan-European Charter of rural heritage: for a sustainable territorial development”**
- **Resolution No. 3 on “The organisation of the 16th CEMAT” (2013)**



- **Moscow Declaration on “Future challenges: Sustainable spatial development of the European Continent in a changing world”**
- **Milestones in the history of CEMAT**
- **Climate change, population ageing and social polarisation call for appropriate and efficient territorial policy responses**
- **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**
- **The quality and efficiency of territorial governance are key factors in responding successfully to new challenges**



**The Declaration states:**

***“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.**

***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”.***





## **- Resolution No. 1 on “The contribution of essential services to the sustainable spatial development of the European Continent”**

**Aims to integrate the “human rights” dimension into spatial development policies and to foster territorial cohesion. The CEMAT has expressed its views on specific aspects of these questions in its “Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent” and in its Ljubljana Ministerial Declaration on the territorial dimension of human rights (2003) and Lisbon Ministerial Declaration on “Networks for sustainable spatial development of the European Continent: Bridges over Europe” (2006). 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 an adequate standard of living as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 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”**

**The 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 of the CoE 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 CEMAT” (2013)

The Ministers acknowledge the kind invitation extended by the Government of Greece to host the 16<sup>th</sup> Session of the CEMAT on “*Territorial democracy : the role of public participation in the process of sustainable territorial development of the European Continent*” in 2013 and by the Government of Romania to host the 17<sup>th</sup> Session of the CEMAT in 2016.

## II. 40th Anniversary of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial / Regional Planning (CEMAT)







## **Council of Europe Conferences of Ministers responsible for regional/spatial planning - CEMAT- 1970-2010**

- 1st CEMAT – Foundations of a European regional planning policy - Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, September 1970
- 2nd CEMAT – Objectives of a European regional planning policy - La Grande Motte, France, September 1973
- 3rd CEMAT– Urbanisation and regional planning - Bari, Italy, October 1976
- 4th CEMAT – Planning of rural areas in Europe - Vienna, Austria, October 1978
- 5th CEMAT – Achievements and prospects for regional planning in Europe - London, United Kingdom, October 1980:
- 6th CEMAT – Prospects of development and of spatial planning in maritime regions - Torremolinos, Spain, May 1983
- 7th CEMAT – The evolution of the decision-making process in regional/spatial planning, The Hague, The Netherlands, October 1985
- 8th CEMAT – Rational use of land: basis and factors limiting our development, Lausanne, Switzerland, October 1988





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- **9th CEMAT – Instruments for achieving rational use of land - Ankara, Turkey, November 1991**
- **10th CEMAT – Strategies for sustainable regional and spatial development in Europe beyond the year 2000 - Oslo, Norway, September 1994**
- **11th CEMAT – Sustainable regional and spatial planning in Europe and the protection of water resources - Limassol, Cyprus, October 1997**
- **12th CEMAT – Joint spatial planning and sustainable development strategy for Europe - Hanover, Germany, September 2000**
- **13th CEMAT – Implementation of strategies and visions for sustainable spatial development of the European continent - Ljubljana, Slovenia, September 2003**
- **14th CEMAT – Networks for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent – Building bridges across Europe - Lisbon, Portugal, 2006**
- **15th CEMAT – Future challenges: sustainable spatial development of the European Continent in a changing world - Moscow, Russian Federation, 2010**
- **16th CEMAT – Territorial democracy : the role of public participation in the process of sustainable territorial development of the European Continent - Greece, 2013**



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## The concept of Regional/Spatial planning

*Recommendation (84)2 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to Member States on the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter*

Regional/spatial planning gives geographical expression to the economic, social, cultural and ecological policies of society. It is at the same time a scientific discipline, an administrative technique and a policy developed as an interdisciplinary and comprehensive approach directed towards a balanced regional development and the physical organisation of space according to an overall strategy.

### Characteristics of spatial planning

Man and his well-being as well as his interaction with the environment are the central concern of regional/spatial planning, its aims being to provide each individual with an environment and quality of life conducive to the development of his personality in surroundings planned on a human scale.





Regional/spatial planning should be democratic, comprehensive, functional and long-term orientated :

- **democratic:** it should be conducted in such a way as to ensure the participation of the people concerned and their political representatives;
- **comprehensive:** it should ensure the co-ordination of various sectoral policies and integrate them in an overall approach;
- **functional:** it needs to take into account the existence of a regional consciousness based on common values, culture and interests, sometimes crossing administrative and territorial boundaries, while overlooking the institutional arrangements of different countries;
- **long-term:** the trends and long-term development of economic, ecological, social, cultural and environmental phenomena should be analysed and taken into account.





## **The 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***

**I. How the Guiding Principles contribute to the implementation of the Council of Europe's social cohesion policy**

**II. Spatial development policies in Europe : new continent-wide challenges and prospects**

**1. Intercontinental relationships as strategic elements for European spatial development policy**

**2. The multiplicity of cultures**

**3. Large European regions as a basis for mutual support and co-operation**

**4. Integration of the old and new Member States**

**III. Specific role of the private sector in spatial development**



## **IV. Principles of a planning policy for sustainable development in Europe**

1. Promoting territorial cohesion through a more balanced social and economic development of regions and improved competitiveness
2. Encouraging urban development generated by functions and improving the relationship between the town and the countryside
3. Promoting more balanced accessibility
4. Developing access to information and knowledge
5. Reducing environmental damage
6. Enhancing and protecting natural resources and the natural heritage
7. Enhancing the cultural heritage as a factor for development
8. Developing energy resources while maintaining safety
9. Encouraging high quality, sustainable tourism
10. Limiting the impact caused by natural disasters

## **V. Spatial development measures for different types of European regions**

- 1. Landscapes**
- 2. Urban areas**
- 3. Rural areas**
- 4. Mountains**
- 5. Coastal and island regions**
- 6. Eurocorridors**
- 7. Flood plains and alluvial valleys**
- 8. Redundant industrial and military sites**
- 9. Border regions**



- VI. Strengthening of co-operation between the Member States of the Council of Europe and participation of regions, municipalities and citizens**
- 1. Possibilities of conceiving development-oriented spatial planning**
  - 2. Developing Europe-wide co-operation activities on the basis of the Guiding Principles**
  - 3. Horizontal co-operation**
  - 4. Vertical co-operation**
  - 5. Active participation of society in spatial planning process**







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**The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, considering the Guiding Principles to be:**

- **a major contribution** towards the implementation of the strategy of social cohesion;
- **a policy framework document** ;
- **a coherent strategy** for an integrated and regionally balanced development of our continent,

**Recommends that the Member States of the Council of Europe:**

- **use** the Guiding Principles as a basis for planning and spatial development measures;
- **implement** the Guiding Principles in spatial development projects as *appropriate*;
- **continue** establishing regional governmental and administrative bodies in order to facilitate better spatial integration.

**The Guiding Principles contribute to the implementation of the United Nations Programme “Agenda 21”, Rio de Janeiro (1992) and are a mean of initiating intercontinental dialogue**

**The Council of Europe presented the Guiding Principles to the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)**



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## **Council of Europe Conferences of Ministers responsible for spatial/regional planning (CEMAT)**

**13<sup>th</sup> CEMAT (Ljubljana, 2003)**

**“Implementation of Strategies and visions for sustainable spatial development of the European Continent”**

**– Ljubljana Declaration on– European Rural Heritage Observation Guide – CEMAT**

**– Initiative on the Sustainable Spatial Development of the Tisza/Tisa River Basin**



16. – 17. 9. 2003, Ljubljana, SLOVENIJA



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## 14<sup>th</sup> CEMAT (Lisbon, 2006)

### “Networks for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent – Bridges over Europe”

- Lisbon Declaration on Lisbon Declaration on “Networks for sustainable spatial development of the European continent: Bridges over Europe”
- Resolution No. 1 on “Polycentric development: promoting ompetitiveness, enhancing cohesion”
- Resolution No. 2 on “Territorial governance: empowerment through enhanced co-ordination”
- CEMAT Glossary of key expressions used in spatial development policies in Europe



BRIDGES OVER EUROPE  
PONTS À TRAVERS L'EUROPE  
Lisboa, Portugal 26-27.10.2006





## Conclusions

Contemporary society throughout the world are confronted and will be brought increasingly to grips with phenomena and events that **bring in question the values of civilisation, the ideals of their philosophies.**

Exaggerated population growth, urbanisation, concentration, competition, regional imbalance, unequal development are the challenges that human being must **recognise and overcome.**

Spatial/regional planning policy is an **instrument in the hands of public authorities** which use is a **political responsibility.**

Spatial/regional planning policy should result in **an organisation of space that expresses, in its distribution of human being and their activities, and in the quality of human environment created or adapted to our own time, the values of European civilisations.**

The Council of Europe **contributes to find solutions** that will enable the society of tomorrow to live in an environment that gives scope for its full development.





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## DEMOCRACY



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**Public participation** and involvement are keystones of spatial development. The support, involvement and will of the public are vital to conserving, managing or developing territories on a sustainable basis.

- European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter (1983): drew attention to the need for **active public participation** in the spatial planning process.
- Recommendation Rec.(2002) 1 of the Committee of Ministers to the Member States on the “Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent”: reiterated the importance of the **effective participation of society in the spatial development process**. **Societal consensus** is very important for the success of local and regional initiatives and also creates a dynamic environment for outside investors and economic players. The **involvement of the younger generation in the planning process** increase the chances of interesting the public in the long-term planning of their home region and in efficient and innovative participation.
- European Landscape Convention (2000): each Party undertakes to establish procedures for the **participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties** with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies.





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## HUMAN RIGHTS



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How should the **concept of human rights be interpreted?** In this 21st century, we must recognise that **human rights as defined in the 1950s** in the aftermath of the Second World War and as enshrined and set out in the European Convention on Human Rights and the European Social Charter **must gradually open up to new concerns and take account of what may be called the “territorial and heritage dimension of human rights”**.

While this concept clearly still needs to be explored and expanded, how could we fail to take account of **the future of land and territory**, an asset which we must pass on to **future generations**? How could we ignore the future of our natural and cultural heritage, which is absolutely **invaluable** but all too often is irreversibly threatened? We have a duty to consider these **new rights**, as well as **new obligations** and the **responsibility** we bear.

The European Landscape Convention refers to **“rights and responsibilities for everyone”**. It is a matter of jointly looking after the future of our landscapes for coming generations and considering how to protect, manage, develop and shape them, so to speak, in the best way possible.





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## THE RULE OF LAW



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## Spatial Planning Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers to Council of Europe member states

### Joint positions of Council of Europe Member states guiding spatial planning policies

- Recommendation (84) 2 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter

(based on the Charter adopted at the 6th CEMAT, Torremolinos, 2003)

- Recommendation (2002) 1 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the “Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent”

(based on the “Guiding Principles” adopted at the 12th CEMAT, Hanover, 2000)

- Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 on the Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention





## Council of Europe “Heritage Conventions”

- Convention on the conservation of European **Wildlife and Natural Habitats** (Bern, 1979)
- Convention for the protection of the **Architectural Heritage** of Europe (Granada, 1985)
- European Convention on the protection of **Archaeological Heritage** (revised) (La Valetta, 1992)
- Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of **Cultural Heritage** for Society (Faro, 2005)
- European **Landscape** Convention (Florence, 2000): may be described as a “**new-generation**” **treaty**. It sets out areas of activity and the main thrusts of a programme of action providing the very basis for good governance and wise management of landscape



## COMMON SOLUTIONS





At their last Summit, Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe expressed their commitment to “improving the **quality of life for citizens**”. In the section of the Action Plan on “Promoting **sustainable development**”, they agreed that, on the basis of the existing instruments, the Council of Europe would further develop and support **integrated policies in the fields of environment, landscape and spatial planning**, in a sustainable development perspective.

The European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter indicated that regional/spatial development “encourages improvement in the **quality of everyday life**, in respect of housing, work, culture, leisure or relationships within human communities, and the enhancement of the well-being of each individual through the creation of jobs and the provision of economic, social and cultural amenities which meet the aspirations of different sections of the population and which are sited in places where they will be used to the optimum.”

The European Landscape Convention also deals with **individual and social well-being** and people’s quality of life. Its preamble provides that “the landscape is an important part of the **quality of life** for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas”.

