



Strasbourg, 3 May 2010

CEMAT-CHF 91 (2010) 8E

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE
OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SPATIAL/REGIONAL PLANNING**

CEMAT/CoE

COMMITTEE OF SENIOR OFFICIALS (CSO)

91st Meeting

Paris, France

5 March 2010

REPORT

*Document by the CEMAT Secretariat of the Council of Europe
Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division
Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage*

I. WELCOME AND OPENING OF THE MEETING

1. Mr Sergey Yuryevich YURPALOV, Deputy Minister for Regional Development of the Russian Federation and Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, welcomed the participants (see Appendix 1 of this report). He particularly welcomed the delegates who were participating in the work of the CEMAT for the first time.

II. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

[For decision – CEMAT-CHF (2010)1]

2. The Committee adopted the agenda as it appears in Appendix 2 of this report.

III. COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE CHAIR, THE DELEGATIONS AND THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

3. The Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials transmitted to the participants the best wishes of the Chair of the CEMAT, Mr Victor BASARGIN, and informed them of the smooth progress in preparations for the 15th Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers Responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning, to be held in Moscow (Russia) on 8-9 July 2010. He informed them that the Secretary General of the Council of Europe would receive a letter of invitation, in view of the importance the Russian Federation attached to regional planning issues and to the CEMAT. He also said that the 40th Anniversary of the CEMAT would be celebrated on that occasion.

4. Ms DEJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the CEMAT, warmly thanked Mr Victor BASARGIN, Chair of the CEMAT, and Mr Sergey Yuryevich YURPALOV, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, for the great amount of work they had done with a view to holding the Ministerial Conference.

5. The Committee of Senior Officials took note of the statement made by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Mr Thorbjorn JAGLAND, during the Ordinary Session of the Parliamentary Assembly on 25 January 2010. It congratulated him on his action and considered the work of the CEMAT to be fully in line with the objectives of promoting improved governance and tackling the fundamental issues facing European societies regarding their life and living environment. Recommendation Rec. (2002)1 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on Guiding Principles for sustainable spatial development of the European continent and the activities to follow up and implement the recommendation carried out by the Committee of Senior Officials were based on the three key themes that the Council of Europe was endeavouring to promote:

- human rights: the recommendation pointed out that *“The guiding principles stress the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy”*;
- democracy: a major section of the recommendation was devoted to *“Broadly-based participation of society in the spatial planning process”*;
- the rule of law: the recommendation referred to and was based on all the international conventions and resolutions concerning territory, regarded as the living space of human beings.

IV. PRESENTATION OF THE REPORTS ON THE 90th MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF SENIOR OFFICIALS, KYIV, UKRAINE, 12 JUNE 2009, AND ON THE MEETING OF THE ENLARGED TASK FORCE, 5 OCTOBER 2009

[For decision – CEMAT-CHF 90 (2009) 10]

[For information – CEMAT-TFE (2009) 7]

6. The Secretariat of the CEMAT thanked the Minister for Regional Development and Public Works of Ukraine for his excellent cooperation on the occasion of the international CEMAT symposium on *“A comprehensive approach to balanced sustainable spatial development of the European continent”* (Kyiv,

11 June 2009). It also thanked him for hosting the 90th meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials, as well as a meeting on the Tisza/Tissa hydrographic basin initiative (Kyiv, 12 June 2009).

7. Mr Vyacheslav TOLKOVANOV, Head of the International Cooperation, Investment Development and European Integration Directorate of Ukraine's Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works, informed the Committee that Mr Anatoliy TKACHUK, Deputy Minister for Regional Development and Public Works, had sent an invitation to Ms Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, in her capacity as Secretary of the CEMAT, with a view to hosting the 17th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers Responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning – CEMAT in Ukraine in 2016 (the letter appears in Appendix 3 of this report). He also informed the participants of the work being done to establish a CEMAT model innovation region of a transnational nature.

8. On behalf of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, the Chair thanked the Ukrainian authorities for their proposal and said that Committee would formally elect the future Vice-Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT during the French Chairpersonship at the first meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials, held after the 15th Session of the Ministerial Conference.

9. The Secretariat again expressed its profound thanks to the Ukrainian authorities and welcomed the proposal. It recalled the practice whereby CEMAT Ministerial Conferences were held in turn in member states and non-member states of the European Union.

10. The participants in the 90th meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials present at the Committee's 91st meeting adopted the report of that meeting [*CEMAT-CHF 90 (2009) 10*]. The Secretariat pointed out that Resolutions 1 and 2 (set out in Appendices 5 and 6 of the present report) would be finally adopted, with all the documents, at the preparatory meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials prior to the 15th Session of the CEMAT.

11. Several delegations expressed their discomfort with the application of decisions in written procedure, which do not seem appropriate for taking too complex decisions. On the other hand, participation of delegations in recent Committee meetings was rather low, despite the necessity to take such decisions. A reconsideration to regain attractiveness of participation in Committee meetings led to the conclusion that it needs an intensified discussion about focussing role and activities of CEMAT as compared to other (more recent) platforms and arenas on spatial planning issues. As such a discussion will need more time and dedication, it was agreed to try to obtain a mandate for this process from the ministerial conference.

V. PREPARATIONS FOR THE 15TH CEMAT

1. NATIONAL REPORTS

12. The Secretariat said it had received the national reports of several member states of the Council of Europe and that they were now on-line on the CEMAT website (<http://www.coe.int/CEMAT/en>) devoted to "Ministerial conferences" (under "15th CEMAT"/"National reports").

13. The Chair asked delegates to send the reports to the Council of Europe Secretariat (maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int) by 15 March 2010.

2. DRAFT RESOLUTION 3

- Draft Resolution 3: Organisation of the 16th Session of the CEMAT
[For decision – *CEMAT-CHF (2010) 2*]

14. Mr Didier MICHAL, Vice-Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials, presented the proposed theme for the 16th Session of the CEMAT, to be held under the French Chairpersonship: "*Metropolitan functions in territorial dynamics*". The text of his intervention appears in the Appendix 7 to this report.

15. On behalf of the Committee of Senior Officials, the Chair thanked Mr MICHAL, underlined France's major role in the work of the CEMAT and welcomed the successful continuation of the work. He

also mentioned the visit to France by the President of the Russian Federation, Mr Dmitry MEDVEDEV, and welcomed the good relations between France and Russia.

16. The Committee made a number of amendments to the draft resolution: in particular, the representative of Germany expressed the wish that, in view of their importance, the CEMAT Guiding Principles should not be revised but rather supplemented, taking into account the impact of new challenges; the representative of RED drew attention to the merits of highlighting the connection between spatial/regional planning, human rights and democracy. The Committee then adopted the version of Draft Resolution 3 as set out in Appendix 8 of this report (the amendments are underlined).

3. DRAFT DECLARATION

[For decision – CEMAT-CHF (2010) 3]

[For information – Comments received: CEMAT-CHF (2010) 4]

17. The Chair asked Mr Jacques Robert, Council of Europe Expert, to present the revised version of the Draft Declaration of the Ministerial Conference.

18. The Committee took into consideration the comments received concerning the Draft Declaration [*CEMAT-CHF (2010) 4*], as well as the additional comments transmitted by the delegation of Hungary and the Secretariat of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe (Appendix 9 of this report), and proposed a number of changes, note of which was taken: strengthen the scope of commitments; emphasise that new states require new forms of cooperation; address the problem of rural depopulation and the problem of job scarcity in rural areas, particularly for women; mention fossil fuels; do not mention CEMAT symposiums taking place on an ad hoc basis; state that regional/spatial planning is a fundamental aspect of combating climate change; mention the issue of internal migration; do not present Council of Europe organs separately from the European Union and give the organisations equal place; deal with the question of essential services in rural areas; deal with coordination of territorial policies, vertical cooperation between levels of authority and the need to develop synergies between policies; make the passages on energy less detailed; mention the issues of environmental human rights, climate change, ecological migrants and food security; refer in different terms to the messages of the European Landscape Convention; in the preamble, mention the 40th Anniversary of the CEMAT; recall the importance of fighting fascism with the reference of the 65 Jubilee of the Victory over fascism in the Second War World to add in the preamble of the draft declaration, etc.

19. The Chair asked the members of the Committee to send their final comments in writing to Mr Jacques Robert, Council of Europe Expert responsible for preparing the Draft Declaration (jacques.robert@tersyn.com), with a copy to the Council of Europe Secretariat (maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int), by 15 March 2010 so that the document could be revised by the end of 20 April 2010. The text will be submitted to the delegates for final control in order to be finalised for the 15 May 2010.

4. DRAFT AGENDA

[For decision – CEMAT-CHF (2010) 5]

20. The Chair presented the agenda of the Ministerial Conference and said that the 40th Anniversary of the CEMAT would be celebrated on that occasion. He asked delegates to inform the Secretariat during which session their minister wished to speak and said the allotted speaking time would be between five and ten minutes.

The Committee thought it important that the floor be given almost exclusively to ministers and deputy ministers.

The latest version of the agenda appears in Appendix 10 of this report.

VI. CEMAT WEBSITE

21. The Secretariat informed delegates that the CEMAT website (<http://www.coe.int/CEMAT>) had been updated and invited the members of the Committee of Senior Officials to consult it and inform the Secretariat of any further information on regional/spatial planning in their countries that they wished to have included in the “Compendium of national data” and to forward any translations of CEMAT documents they had available.

22. The Chair said that a chat room might be set up for certain important issues.

VII. DECISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS CONCERNING THE CEMAT

[For information – CEMAT-CHF (2010) 6]

23. The Secretariat informed the Committee of draft comments by the CEMAT that had been transmitted to the Committee of Ministers, as set out in document *CEMAT-CHF (2010) 6*.

24. Ms Agnès NOLLINGER, Secretary of the Parliamentary Assembly Committee on the Environment, Agriculture and Local and Regional Affairs, informed delegates of the work in progress on the human right to a healthy environment, water-related conflicts and biodiversity and said that conferences and meetings would soon be organised on these matters.

VIII. OTHER BUSINESS

- Request for observer status by REC-Caucasus

[For decision – CEMAT-CHF (2010) 7]

25. The Secretariat presented the request received from REC-Caucasus for observer status with the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT.

The delegate of Norway backed the request and said he was in favour of granting observer status.

In view of the advanced state of the preparatory work for the 15th CEMAT Session, the Committee considered it desirable to examine the request at its first meeting after that Ministerial Conference, which would prepare the subsequent CEMAT Session.

- Spatial development glossary

26. Ms Danica PAVLOVSKA, delegate of the "former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", informed the Committee that the CEMAT “Spatial development glossary” had been translated into Macedonian. The Committee thanked her for this very useful contribution to the work of the CEMAT and invited delegates who had not yet done so to contact the Secretariat with a view to translating the Glossary into other national languages.

- European Landscape Convention

27. The Committee appointed Mr Audun MOFLAG, delegate of Norway to the Committee, to represent it at the 3rd meeting of the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP) (Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 4-5 May 2010).

- Information on meetings

28. Ms Margarita JANCIC, Slovenia’s representative on the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, informed the members of the Committee that a meeting was shortly to be held on the theme “Territorial potentials in the Western Balkans”, (Ljubljana, Slovenia, 19-20 April 2010).

29. Ms Anne-Marie CHAVANON, representative of the Conference of INGOs enjoying participatory status with the Council of Europe, informed the members of the Committee of two meetings to be held shortly:

- European Biodiversity Day (Conference of INGOs), Strasbourg, France, 28 April 2010;
- “Urban Policy” Conference (FIHUAT, COFUAT), Rabat, Morocco, 16-18 May 2010.

30. The Committee considered it important to enhance contacts between delegates to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT and their countries’ permanent delegations to the Council of Europe in order fully to inform the latter of the work done by the Committee of Senior Officials and of the major role played by regional/spatial planning and the CEMAT in the Council of Europe’s work.

IX. DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE CEMAT

31. The Committee decided that its next meeting would be held in Moscow on 7 July 2010, on the eve of the Ministerial Conference.

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As Mr Petr KALIVODA, the Czech Republic’s representative on the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, having announced his retirement, Ms Maguelonne DÉJEANT-PONS, speaking on behalf of the Council of Europe Secretariat and the members of the Committee of Senior Officials, expressed warmest thanks for his much appreciated participation over a number of years in the work of the Committee of Senior Officials and his significant contribution to the work that had been done.

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APPENDIX 2

AGENDA

- I. WELCOME AND OPENING OF THE MEETING
- II. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA
[For decision – CEMAT-CHF (2010) 1]
- III. COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR, DELEGATIONS AND EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
- IV. PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE 90th MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF SENIOR OFFICIALS, KYIV, UKRAINE, 12 JUNE 2009 AND OF THE MEETING OF THE ENLARGED TASK FORCE, 5 OCTOBER 2009
[For decision – CEMAT-CHF 90 (2009) 10]
[For information – CEMAT-TFE (2009) 7]
- V. PREPARATION OF THE 15th CEMAT
 1. NATIONAL REPORTS
 2. DRAFT RESOLUTION 3

- Draft Resolution 3: Organisation of the 16th Session of the CEMAT
[For decision – CEMAT-CHF (2010) 2]
 3. DRAFT DECLARATION
[For decision – CEMAT-CHF (2010) 3]
[For information – Comments received: CEMAT-CHF (2010) 4]
 4. DRAFT AGENDA
[For decision – CEMAT-CHF (2010) 5]
- VI. CEMAT WEBSITE
- VII. DECISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS CONCERNING THE CEMAT
[For information – CEMAT-CHF (2010) 6]
- VIII. OTHER BUSINESS
- IX. DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE CEMAT

APPENDIX 3

STATE OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

SPEECH BY THORBJØRN JAGLAND,

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

On the occasion of the
1st part of the ordinary Session of 2010
of the Parliamentary of the Council of Europe

(Strasbourg, 25-29 janvier 2010)

25 January 2010

Mr President,

I should like to start by congratulating you on your election as the President of this Assembly. This is an important event for you personally, but I assure you that it is also an important event for the Assembly, for Turkey and for Europe. For a Europe without dividing lines.

Dear members of the Assembly,

Less than four months ago, you elected me as Secretary General with a clear majority and a clear mandate – to help reform, revitalise and reinforce the Council of Europe.

Today, I am here before you to deliver my first speech on the state of the Council of Europe, to report to you on the progress achieved so far and, most importantly, on what will happen in the immediate future. I would like to thank you, Mr President, for your strong support to the reform process earlier today.

A few days ago I read an interesting article in *The Economist*. In the article, the journalist questioned the validity and utility of the division into Western and Eastern Europe, which, in the view of *The Economist*, has never been justified by geography, and is no longer justified by today's political and economic realities. agree.

The Economist also mentions the Council of Europe and labels it “another talking shop and human-rights guardian, based in Strasbourg”.

Well, Sir Winston Churchill said that it is better to jaw, jaw than to war, war. Furthermore, the Council of Europe is more than another human-rights guardian. The Council of Europe has institutionalised human rights.

What would Europe be without the Court of Human Rights which gives 800 million people – as a last resort – the right to bring an individual application directly to Strasbourg? What would Europe be without a Parliamentary Assembly bringing together people from 47 states in Europe?

What would Europe be without the CPT which monitors every prison in Europe?

What would Europe be without the Human Rights Commissioner who confronts governments about their obligations towards some 200 conventions?

Or the Venice Commission which gives advice on constitutional questions?

Or indeed the Pharmacopeia which sets standards for all medicines in Europe?

Is this a “talking-shop”? If so, this “talking-shop” has been indispensable in tearing down walls in Europe, walls that were never justified.

The European Union could not have been widened without the common standards and values that the Council of Europe has established. 20 countries outside the EU would not have been under the same rules and the same Court had it not been for the Council of Europe.

As the outstanding European – Prime Minister Jean-Claude Juncker – said in his report: “The Council of Europe is a full scale factory for democracy, it plays an indispensable and unrivalled part in steering Europe in the right direction.”

All of us – those who write and those who talk - should continue to enlighten people about the forces which unravel when civil and democratic institutions start to break down – as they did in the last century.

This constitutes the background for the institutions which were built after the war. National defenses were transformed into collective defense organisations. This was called hard security.

But, history taught us that a lasting peace had to be built on more than that, it had to be built on common standards for human rights, the rule of law and a democracy binding for all. The Council of Europe was given the responsibility for providing Europe with this, with soft security.

The Council of Europe has been, is, and will be indispensable in this wider European security concept combining hard and soft security.

But we can always do better.

Last week I presented a comprehensive package of reform to the Ambassadors of the 47 member States of the Council of Europe.

I am very encouraged by their overwhelming support. Today I am here to explain my reform process to you, members of the Parliamentary Assembly, and I hope to obtain the same support.

The starting point for such a reform process is to clearly define our comparative advantages.

Firstly, and most importantly, the Council of Europe works on defending common European values, is free from economic, military and geostrategic considerations and therefore enjoys a high level of trust and legitimacy when setting standards and monitoring obligations.

Secondly, the Council of Europe is the only genuinely pan-European organisation which covers the entire continent. The EU does not do that, even when extended to the candidate countries and associated countries. The OSCE includes non-European countries which may not share fully identical views on human rights and the functioning of democratic institutions.

Thirdly, the Council of Europe is the only organisation which has both the mandate and the necessary tools to effectively and comprehensively monitor member States’ compliance with obligations related to the respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

Fourthly, the Council of Europe is the only intergovernmental international organisation with a Parliamentary Assembly which has a real, meaningful and formal role to influence the work and the decision-making process.

This Assembly elects the judges of the European Court of Human Rights, the Commissioner for Human Rights and, of course, the Secretary General and the Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

We are not always conscious enough of the extent to which the role of the Assembly in this process contributes to the democratic legitimacy of our Organisation and all its elected officials.

Fifth, the Council of Europe is an extraordinary database of knowledge and information. The fact that we are reaching out to all European countries, possess monitoring tools, presence in the field, parliamentarians in 47 countries, unique contacts with local and regional governments and maintain close co-operation with the civil society gives us an exceptional access to knowledge and information. Properly put together and used,

this information should enable the Council of Europe to anticipate – and provide solutions for - major societal and political developments which have to be properly dealt with before it is too late.

The Council of Europe can be a lighthouse for Europe, carefully watching developments and trying to anticipate new social and political crises.

It only takes a quick look at the problems which our societies are facing today to understand that social stability is not guaranteed. We are facing increased mistrust and intolerance within practically all our countries, with convergence of economic problems, social issues and migration.

I am deeply worried when I hear that “if we also could cast our vote in a referendum about the rights of the Muslims, we would have done as the people in Switzerland”.

More and more people seem to forget that majority rule does not give the majority the right to harm the legitimate rights of minorities. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the European Convention of Human rights restrain the majority.

I have always believed that social rights and human rights are closely linked. If we look at the social conditions in many of the large cities in Europe, one can easily understand why integration is failing, and tolerance is lacking, and why young people find ways to convey their frustration.

The danger is that extreme forces can exploit the situation to promote intolerance and hatred. A negative dynamic may develop, one which will be difficult to control.

I make this point because we need to recognise human rights and social rights as an integral part of the same struggle to create democratic stability.

And I strongly believe that the Council of Europe can, and should be, a forum for better understanding of how we can live together, to prevent the emergence of new dividing lines within European countries.

President, Members of the Parliamentary Assembly,

We need to prevent new dividing lines between nations.

The entering into force of the Lisbon Treaty opens up new possibilities to reinforce the overall architecture of Europe. One of the most far-reaching implications of the new treaty is the accession of the European Union to the European Convention on Human Rights. The preparations for this truly historic development have already begun, both in Strasbourg and in Brussels.

When I say “historic”, I use the word advisedly. The future accession is an event of huge political and legal importance, not only for the European Union or for the Council of Europe, but for European citizens. It will bring greater clarity in institutional relations between the two bodies and open possibilities for more and better co-operation. It will enable the Council of Europe and the European Union to work together to prevent the emergence of new dividing lines between European countries.

If EU accession to the European Court of Human Rights does not take place, the danger is that two different kinds of case-laws may develop, one under the Luxembourg Court and one under the Strasbourg Court.

The European Union has huge economic and political power to do good, but the exercise of any power always carries the risk of making mistakes, of breaching human rights.

By accepting to submit the work of its institutions to the same rules and the same scrutiny which apply to all countries in Europe – with the regrettable exception of Belarus – the European Union is sending a very powerful message - that the world is changing – and that the most influential and the most powerful are ready to accept their part of responsibility for that change.

It is equally important that the Russian Federation – another global player on our continent – has decided to approve the ratification of Protocol 14 which will reinforce the European Court of Human Rights.

We can now create a safe haven for human rights stretching from Lisbon to Baku and from la Valetta, over Brussels to Vladivostok.

In these new exciting and challenging circumstances, the Council of Europe and all its integral parts starting with the Parliamentary Assembly can – and should play an important political role. We are the guardians of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The sole purpose of the reform process is to make us fit and able to carry out this task.

It is important to stress that this will not be an administrative reform, but a political one. I will not satisfy myself with moving staff around and changing the structure. Certainly, there will be administrative changes, but these will be driven by policy objectives, not the other way around.

Secondly, the reform will not primarily be about cutting costs. Of course, times are harsh and all our governments are determined to achieve savings, including when it comes to financing international organisations. It is also clear that times are likely to get worse before they get better, so the reform is designed to anticipate that pressure on our budget will continue.

The reform has the following main goals:

- To revitalise the COE as a political body and an innovative organisation.
- To concentrate our work on fewer projects, selected on the highest added value and comparative advantages.
- To develop a flexible organisation that is also more visible and relevant for the citizens of Europe.

To achieve this, the first stage of the reform has four interrelated pillars.

The first pillar is Better Governance:

The main responsibility in this respect lies with the two statutory organs, starting with the Committee of Ministers as the decision-making body, but also with the Assembly which has a crucially important role within the Council of Europe system.

Better Governance should apply to relations between these two bodies – and I am already working on the report on enhanced dialogue and co-operation. In the debate on my reform proposals last week, many Ambassadors pointed out that this was also an opportunity to critically assess the work of the Committee of Ministers and I would certainly encourage you to have the same attitude.

As to the Secretariat, I will strengthen the political aspect of our work by reinforcing the Directorate General of Political Affairs. A new Policy Planning Cell will be created to anticipate challenges and deliver forward-looking analysis.

We must undertake a complete review of communication.

I have initiated an audit of our various communication services and the resources allocated to them.

We shall create a new Budget and Programme Service, under the authority of the Directorate General of Administration and Logistics, in order to ensure that activity planning and resources are directly linked.

We need to evaluate our work. To that end, we need a new quality control tool. This is why I want to establish a new, independent Internal Oversight Service, responsible for all aspects of quality control of our work, first and foremost evaluation and performance audit.

I think we can all agree that we have an excellent, committed and hard-working staff. The staff is a key partner in the reform process but we need new staff measures to ensure mobility, flexibility and control of expenditure.

Second, we have the Operational Pillar:

We need to review the programme of activities, and focus on impact and added value, and not whether an activity is a so-called core activity or enabling factor.

What counts is the impact.

We must focus our activities on areas where we have real comparative advantages – to do what others cannot do. We should move in the direction of fewer, but more effective projects and programmes. In view of financial constraints, we also need to consider more use of Partial Agreements and voluntary contributions.

We need a complete review of our field presence, in order to be as visible and effective as possible.

The objective is to create a network of Council of Europe Offices which should no longer be regarded as an *ad hoc* appendix to the Organisation, but as an integral part of the Council of Europe system. This will take place in the conditions of strict budget neutrality and without any duplication of other organisations' presence in the field.

The third pillar is about Our Structures:

The Secretariat must be structured in order to achieve the Organisation's political objectives, facilitate transversality and co-ordination, while keeping in mind the need to be cost-efficient. I should like to repeat again that the nature of the reform is to reinforce the political relevance and effectiveness of the Council of Europe. All administrative changes are driven by policy objectives, not the other way around.

The fourth pillar of reform concerns The European Convention on Human Rights:

This is the basic pillar of our organisation. Therefore the European Court of Human Rights has been called the jewel in the crown of the Council of Europe.

The challenge of the Court is its own success. We need to undertake reforms so that the Court can deal more efficiently with all the applications.

Protocol 14 opens up the pathway for necessary reforms, but they will not be sufficient. More has to be done, and we need to use all our means and tools to improve the judicial systems in member States so that fewer applications reach the Court.

The only thing which we cannot do is to continue to transfer money from the Programmes of Activity Budget to the Court. If we do that there will soon be no money left for programmes or activities. We must look for other solutions.

Dear friends,

You are surely all familiar with the famous essay "The End of History?" written by Francis Fukuyama in response to the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.

Many people believe that his argument has been tested and proven wrong. Confrontations unfold in the world, confrontations unfold in our societies. History has not ended.

But Fukuyama did not say that history was ending. History is happening every day, and it will continue to do so. What he did say, however, was that since the French Revolution, democracy has time and again proven to be a fundamentally better political system than any other alternative.

The ending point of mankind's ideological evolution towards the final form of human government is democracy.

Of course, there are numerous bumps on the road and progress will not be as straightforward and rapid as many among us will have wished.

What is important – vitally important for democracy – is the acceptance of the fact that responsibilities are shared, and rights are equal for all – within nations – and between nations.

Willy Brandt once said that security in Europe is indivisible, it is for all or for none. François Mitterrand stated that nationalism means war. This was why Mikhaïl Gorbatchev came to this very assembly and talked about a Common European House.

Yes, a common European house where we can understand and respect each other.

We also want to build a European house which opens its windows to the world. The world is facing new global challenges, and we should therefore enter a new phase of internationalism. Europe must play a decisive role in that process, and so must the Council of Europe.

Therefore to achieve this aim, we must renew our institutions and our way of thinking. This is the only way we can pay tribute to those who signed the Treaty of London on 5 May 1949 marking the creation of the Council of Europe. In spite of all the errors and some very tragic detours, Europe, as a peace project, has worked. History is ongoing, democracy has prevailed.

But, as we are reminded on a daily basis, in the struggle for peace and stability, there are no irreversible victories. We must not drop our guard.

What we need to do is match the courage, the determination and the vision of the people who conceived and signed the Treaty of London.

This is what the reform of the Council of Europe is all about.

APPENDIX 4

**LETTER FROM MR ANATOLIY TKACHUK,
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25.02.2010 № 12/19-2-5-11-1052

на № _____ від _____

Dear Mrs. Dejeant-Pons,

The Ministry of Regional Development and Construction of Ukraine presents its compliments to the Council of Europe and to you personally.

Taking into account our previous fruitful cooperation and positive results of the International CEMAT Symposium "A Comprehensive Approach to Balanced Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent", held in June 2009 in Kyiv we would like to propose to examine the possibility to held the 17th European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (CEMAT) in 2016 in Ukraine.

We could be grateful if you could disseminate this information between the members of the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) and inform the Ministry of Regional Development and Construction of Ukraine about the adopted decision.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely yours

Deputy Minister


Anatoliy TKACHUK

Mrs. DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne
Head of the Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial
Planning Division
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APPENDIX 5

DRAFT 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), in Moscow (Russian Federation) on ... 2010]

The Council of Europe 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 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 Territorial Agenda EU and its relation to CEMAT, adopted in Lisbon on 27th October 2006, and referring to Article (3) 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...”.

Taking into account the EU 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 fulfill 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 States members 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 Congress’ invitation to the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Development (CEMAT) to continue its discussions on rural areas;

Having regard to the above 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 Congress invitation to the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Development (CEMAT) to integrate its recommendation in the present resolution;

Considering the progress made in implementing human rights and, in particular, economic and social rights, and the increasing attention devoted to underprivileged 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 peoples in the Council of Europe’s member states already have very extensive access to essential services, more progress is still needed to guarantee such access for more individuals, 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 prices of essential services in remote, outlying or sparsely populated areas are compatible with those applied in urban areas or that alternative price compensation measures are taken 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 underprivileged 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

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, enjoy human rights, have an adequate standard of living and live in a healthy environment. Despite the progress made in this field, 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 are liable to lack essential services are mainly rural areas, under-equipped peripheral urban districts, economically underdeveloped regions and ultra-peripheral areas where the demand for essential services is less strong or less solvent. 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 underprivileged households from such services.

The fact that essential services contribute both to economic and social development and the implementation of human rights necessitates new measures to facilitate access by all to such services and 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 decentralized 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 countries 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, being understood that health and educational services should be provided in all cases. Common lists should also be drawn up by mutual agreements between countries 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 applicable rules on 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 enabling everyone to accede 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 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 accede 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 decentralization 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 be 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 very 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 the 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 such extension 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 underprivileged 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 the services, which are essential to 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, in such a way 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 in such a way 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 taken on them.

24. Users of essential services should have rights as users or consumers. In particular, each user should have access to comprehensible 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.

APPENDIX 6

DRAFT 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 DEVELOPMENT**

“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), in Moscow (Russian Federation) on ... 2010]

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

Considering that Recommendation Rec (2002) 1 of the Council of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member States on 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 enhancement of territories’ endogenous resources;

Considering that these documents 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, as 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 Granada 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 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, playing 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 therein.

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, are in possession of 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 living conditions and identity of their population 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 defunct 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, uncontrolled residential development, 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 pits tradition against progress and regards as obsolete the customs and skills of a rural community doomed to 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 fields 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:

- working to make citizens, in particular the young, aware of the value of the rural heritage, and to involve them in the related issues;
- 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 extracurricular 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 heritage debates, the organisation of meetings, events, heritage days and forums for discussion;
- 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 “European Rural Heritage Observation Guide of the CEMAT”, 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 itself, 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 for it a living future.

Policy-makers and users will endeavour 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, notably in the food-processing industry, with the introduction of quality labels, but the range of opportunities is huge 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 dedicated 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 of these activities create jobs, directly or indirectly.

4. The 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:

- not only to provide information about the projects but also to organise public participation;
- to place economic initiatives in a wider development context;
- to 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 makes for more rewarding exchanges.

Socially, heritage binds individuals together and builds a bridge between the 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 to 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 introspection.

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 fair to 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; and
- 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, technically 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 fields of competence and disciplines concerned, and the professional skills that are 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:

- training in the form of trade apprenticeships, combining general training and practical experience with an engineering/design element including innovation;
- multifaceted, 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 that the work done is more highly skilled and recognised by society;

- facilitate occupational and social integration, especially in the case of young people and women who tend to be heavily 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, 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.

The educational aspect is central to the crucial challenge facing members of rural communities, namely to be a driving force in the development of the areas where they live, and to be purveyors of evolving yet specific social values that are a reflection of cultural diversity.

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APPENDIX 7

STATEMENT by Mr DIDIER MICHAL

**Vice-Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT
Representative of France**

DATAR/France

5 March 2010

Proposed theme for the French Chairpersonship of the CEMAT

“Metropolitan functions in territorial dynamics”

This proposal is motivated by consideration of the changes territories are undergoing as a result of globalisation, demographic change, mobility, the spread of urban lifestyles, changes in rural life and environmental and energy challenges. It is therefore a logical follow-on from the Moscow Declaration.

The objective of this proposal is therefore to push forward the idea that the growth, sustainability, drawing power and competitiveness of territories – and their urban centres in particular – do not come down exclusively to agglomeration economies, but are also linked to the emergence of urban-rural territorial systems founded on reality as experienced by their inhabitants and enterprises and endowed with metropolitan functionalities that enable them to develop, participate in the growth of the European territory and exert their influence in Europe and, in some cases, world-wide.

The metropolitan functions in question are numerous and concern the economy (in particular the green economy and the knowledge economy), research and higher education, as well as tourism and culture.

They are of strategic interest for three reasons:

- They are vehicles for the economic growth and development of territories – and urban centres in particular – and at the same time reflect their excellence at the international level;
- Their development enables the integration of these urban centres into international networks and they in fact contribute to their internationalisation and influence;
- They also foster complementarity among territories: urban-rural, but also territories within a single country or territories belonging to other countries with which stakeholders have developed scientific, cultural or tourism-related partnerships in the name of a common interest in taking action to promote territorial competitiveness.

The idea is therefore not only to deal with the large urban centres, sometimes referred to as “metropolises”, but also to evoke the potential that the development of those metropolitan functions may have for territories in terms of contributing to their development and cohesion, as well as to the territorial cohesion of the European continent, and responding to the social, societal, economic and environmental challenges posed by globalisation.

This is a broad theme that may be broken down into a number of sub-themes which could give rise to various types of work, seminars and symposia.

APPENDIX 8

DRAFT 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, ... 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 no spatial development can be promoted and implemented without the active involvement of national, regional and local authorities as well as civil society and relevant stakeholders;

are pleased that the Government of France offered to host the 16th Session of their Conference in France, in 2013;

decide that the theme of their 16th Session will be:

“Metropolitan functions and territorial dynamics”;

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.

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO THE DRAFT DECLARATION

HUNGARY / HONGRIE "

-----Original Message-----

From: Sógor Csaba [<mailto:Csaba.Sogor@nfgm.gov.hu>]

Sent: lundi 1 mars 2010 16:28

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Cc: SAUVAGEOT Beatrice; Tompai Géza dr.; Magó Erzsébet; Somfai Ágnes; Salamin Géza

Subject: Küldés: opinion of Hungary_res3_Moscow_Decl_vati_en_20100301

Dear Maguelonne,

Please find attached the Hungarian comments on the 2nd draft version of the Moscow Declaration.

Best regards,

Erzsebet Mago and Csaba Sogor

Draft of the Moscow Declaration, for decision (CEMAT-CHF(2010)3E, 23 December, 2009.)
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Opinion of Hungary on the draft Declaration

In our opinion the draft declaration analyses in detail the new challenges and proposes detailed guidance for the participating countries for the formulation of their spatial/territorial policies. Taking into account that we have not sent a detailed opinion for the previous version of the draft declaration we make hereby some concrete proposals for the draft text.

Section 2.

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

- We do not recommend the use of the term global warming. Instead of global warming we propose climate change.
- In case of combating climate change the shift to a low-carbon economy appears as a significant objective, because the decrease of greenhouse gas emissions and the adaptation to climate change can be successful only with a low carbon economic structure. Therefore we propose to include a half sentence for the beginning of the following paragraph as follows: *“promote a move towards a low-carbon economy and to facilitate the reduction of fossil energy use through the adaptation of transport systems, ...”*
- In the last paragraph of this part we recommend to substitute “large-scale” with the term *“widespread implementation of new solutions”*. In our view the objective is that new solutions spread widely, but this does not mean that they are necessarily large-scale. In case of the use of renewable energies the application of decentralised (not large-scale) systems should be promoted, therefore we suggest the smoothing of this sentence.
- In harmony with other activities of the European Council we suggest to emphasize the importance of the local and subnational level and of the integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation into different policy levels (besides the national and international levels). Therefore we recommend to include the following sentence: *“Territorial development policies have to be significantly adapted in order to combat climate change by integrating mitigation and adaptation strategies into local and sub national territorial development policies and into different levels of decision making.”*

Section 3.

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

- We propose to add the following suggestion: (...) Territorial development policies have the task to contribute to a better positioning of the respective European regions in the global context in:
 - *providing appropriate local answers to global challenges. The aim is to promote local economic development taking into account local endowments, values and resources.*

Overcoming the economic crisis through innovative, sustainable and cohesive territorial development

- The desired political consensus has not crystallised at global scale in Copenhagen, therefore we suggest the adjustment of this paragraph.
- We propose to include one word in the following paragraph as follows: “(...) Greater energy efficiency has to be achieved by establishing conditions conducive to alteration *and reduction* of energy demand and to the adoption of clean technologies, especially in house building and renovation and inland transport.”

Section 4.

- In our view the following sentence is not clearly valid, therefore we suggest its modification: “counteracting the declining trends in the territoriality of European policies, which was observed during the past decade.” The territoriality of European policies can not be characterised by definite decline, therefore this change should be linked to the economic crisis in time, not to the last decade. In case of the European Union the decline of the aspects of convergence and regionalism can be slightly observed, but the overall decline of the territoriality of European policies can not be stated. Our suggestion is as follows: “The contribution of multi-level territorial governance can be increased, especially in *strengthening the territoriality of European policies, and in the territorial harmonisation of the development of each member state* ~~which was observed during the past decade.~~”

Prepared by Váti Nonprofit Company, 2nd of March, 2010.

* * *

SECRETARIAT OF THE CONGRESS OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE / SECRETARIAT DU CONGRES DES POUVOIRS LOCAUX ET REGIONAUX DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

From: MORAS Marite

Sent: jeudi 4 mars 2010 15:54

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: projet de déclaration - réunion du CHF - 5 mars

Importance: High

Maguelonne,

Comme je te l'indiquais par téléphone, je suis dans l'impossibilité de me joindre à vous demain, à 10 jours de la réunion de la Commission du développement durable et de 18e Session du Congrès.

J'ai lu avec grande attention le projet de déclaration qui prend bien en compte les premières observations que j'avais faites lors de la dernière réunion du CHF.

Je souhaiterais faire quelques observations qui pourraient alimenter vos discussions de demain :

1. Les considérants et la partie « appelons » page 9 :
Il me paraîtrait utile de citer de manière générale, dès les considérant, la contribution et l'engagement du Congrès (et de l'Assemblée) à la réflexion sur les enjeux futurs auxquels les territoires ont à faire face. Cela permettrait d'appeler le Congrès et l'Assemblée à poursuivre leurs travaux...
En effet, il me semble que le Congrès et l'APCE ne peuvent pas être mis sur le même plan que le Comité des Ministres quand il s'agit de « reconnaître l'importance d'un développement territorial de qualité ». En tous les cas, pour le Congrès, il s'agit bien d'une réflexion de base pour l'ensemble de nos travaux.
2. S'agissant de la structure, la déclaration est très longue, ne serait-il pas judicieux d'adopter une structure plus légère qui permette d'aller plus directement à la dernière partie de demandes page 9-10 ?
Il pourrait y avoir une annexe du type « lignes directrices pour les travaux à venir de la CEMAT »...
3. Sur le contenu des parties 1 à 4 de la Déclaration, certains points me semblent mériter d'être mieux mis en exergue :
 - il est fait référence à internet mais c'est bien plus, c'est toutes les technologies de l'information et de la communication qui ont évolué et qui doivent aussi être prise en compte jusque dans l'amélioration du lien entre les citoyens et les autorités publiques quelque soit leur niveau
 - sur le changement climatique et les mesures préventives efficaces, la question de l'adaptation des territoires va bien au-delà de ce qu'on entend par « mesures préventives »
 - s'agissant des questions d'énergies renouvelables il s'agit pour les Etats avec les collectivités territoriales d'adopter une vision partagée et de réviser les modèles de production et d'utilisation de l'énergie, et en conséquence de reconsidérer la performance énergétique des territoires dans leur développement. L'efficacité énergétique et le recours aux énergies renouvelables étant la base d'une politique énergétique durable, il s'agit de favoriser la production la plus locale possible afin de limiter la dépendance énergétique et d'intégrer la question de la précarité énergétique des populations en difficulté.
 - sur la crise économique : toutes les mesures pour combattre la crise ne sont pas centralisées, les régions et les autorités locales ont été à l'initiative de nombre d'actions (attention à l'envie de recentraliser)
 - pour lier la crise économique et la crise écologique, il y a la question des modes de vies à modifier, élément qui me semble important dans l'aménagement du territoire et toujours sur la crise, la nécessité de développer l'économie sociale ;
 - la coopération transfrontalière est une clé à ne pas négliger pour un développement territorial « efficace »
 - de manière générale la vulnérabilité des territoires, à la fois sociale, environnementale et économique, doit être réduite : les collectivités territoriales doivent être dotées de pouvoirs appropriés ainsi que de ressources financières durables pour faire face efficacement à ces enjeux

Voilà quelques-unes de mes réflexions, j'aurai préféré contribuer de vive voix.

Je vous souhaite une excellente réunion.

Bien à toi,

Marité MORAS

Secrétaire de la Commission du Développement Durable
Congrès des Pouvoirs Locaux et Régionaux
Conseil de l'Europe

APPENDIX 10

DRAFT AGENDA OF THE 15th CEMAT

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

7 July 2010

15:30 – 18:30 Meeting of the 92th Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) of the CEMAT

19:30 – 10:30 Diner

8 July 2010

8:30 – 9:30 Registration of participants

9:30 – 10:45 **15th Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning**

OPENING SESSION

Secretary General of the Council of Europe

Representative of Russian Federation

*Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Conference
Adoption of the Agenda [15 CEMAT (2010) 1]*

Mr Viktor BASARGIN, Minister of Regional development of the Russian Federation

Representative of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe

Representative of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

Representative of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe

Representative of the Bank of Development of the Council of Europe

Mrs Anne-Marie CHAVANON, President of the Sustainable Territorial Development Committee of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe

10:45 – 11:15

Coffee break

Family photo

11:00 – 13:00

WORKING SESSION I – GENERAL PRESENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

General overview of the results of the Activities 2006 - 2010

Mr Sergey YURPALOV, Deputy-Minister of Regional Development of the Russian Federation, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of CEMAT

Promotion and implementation of: the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent; the Ljubljana Declaration on “The territorial dimension of sustainable development” and the Lisbon Declaration on “Networks for sustainable spatial development of the European continent: Bridges over Europe” on:

National level

National contributions [15 CEMAT (2010) 2]

Synthesis of national contributions [15 CEMAT (2010) 3]

International level

CEMAT Report of activities [15 CEMAT (2010) 4]

CEMAT Glossary of sustainable spatial development [15 CEMAT (2010) 5]

Transnational, transfrontier and interregional level: “the CEMAT Pan-European Model Network (Regions of innovation)”

Statements by Ministers

Discussion

13:00 – 15:30

Luncheon hosted by the hosted by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe for the Heads of Delegation

Luncheon for other participants offered by the Minister of Regional development of the Russian Federation

15:30 – 16:00

WORKING SESSION II – PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS N° 1 AND N° 2 AND DISCUSSION– **Presentation of the draft Resolutions No 1 and No 2**

Mr Sergey YURPALOV, Deputy Minister of Regional Development of the Russian Federation, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

– *Draft Resolution No 1* on “The contribution of essential services to the sustainable spatial development of the European Continent”
[15 CEMAT (2010) 6]

– *Draft Resolution No 2* on “The Pan-European Charter of rural heritage: for a sustainable territorial development”
[15 CEMAT (2010) 7]

Statements by Ministers

Discussion

16:00 – 16:30

Coffee break

16:30 – 18:00

WORKING SESSION III – PRESENTATION OF THE DECLARATION AND DISCUSSION

Presentation of the draft Moscow Declaration on “Future challenges: sustainable spatial development of the European continent in a changing world”
[15 CEMAT (2010) 8]

Mr Sergey YURPALOV, Deputy Minister of Regional Development of the Russian Federation, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

Statements by Ministers

19:00 – 20:00

Ceremony for the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the CEMAT

20:00 – 22:30

Gala Dinner for all participants, hosted by the Minister of Regional development of the Russian Federation

9 July 2010

9:00 – 11:00

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

Statements by Ministers

Ministerial Panel

11:00 – 11:30

Coffee break

11:30 – 12:30

Presentation of 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]

Mr Sergey YURPALOV, Deputy-Minister of Regional Development of the Russian Federation, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of CEMAT

Invitation to the 16th Session of Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning by Minister of France

Adoption of the final Declaration and Resolutions

CLOSING SESSION

Closing statement by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe

Closing statement by **Mr Viktor BASARGIN**, Minister of Regional development of the Russian Federation

Press Conference

13:00

Luncheon hosted by the Minister of Regional development of the Russian Federation