



MINISTERUL DEZVOLTĂRII REGIONALE,
ADMINISTRAȚIEI PUBLICE ȘI
FONDURILOR EUROPENE



CEMAT results - over the years

Technical Conference on Functional Areas

capitalization of local potential within the territorial development policies in Europe

European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning

Bucharest, 30th of May 2017

Rin Grand Hotel – Hall *București B*

MAIN POINTS

Presentation structure

- Brief history of the CEMAT evolution
- Results of informal cooperation
 - Conferences
 - Framework documents
 - Resolutions
 - Guiding principles
 - Spatial development glossary
- What's next

Brief history of the CEMAT evolution

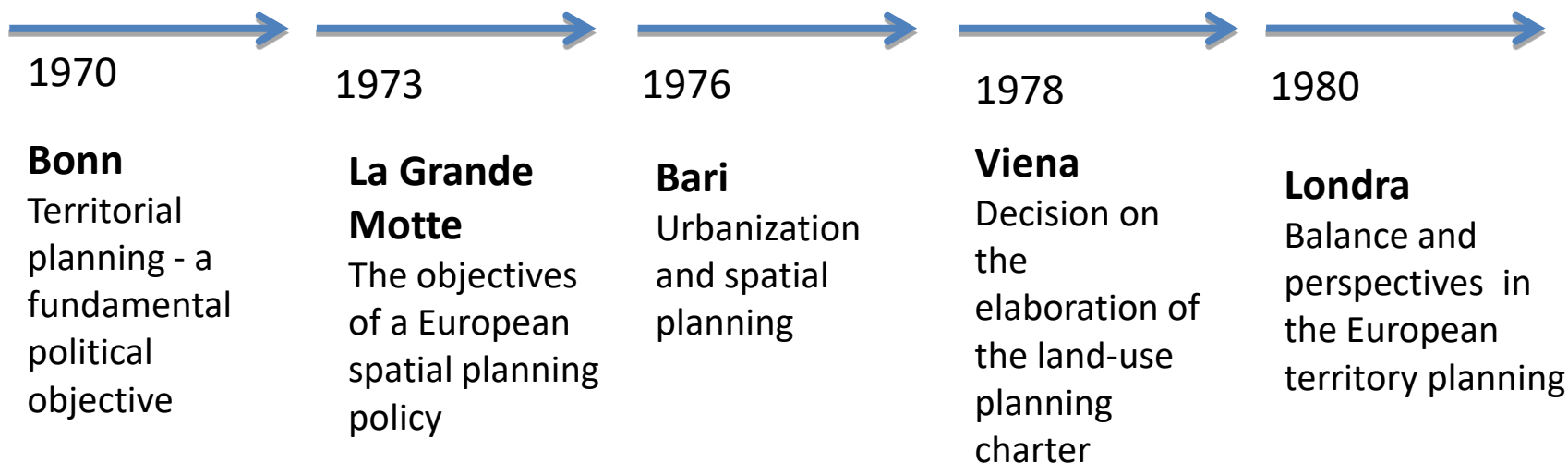
EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SPATIAL/REGIONAL PLANNING (CEMAT)

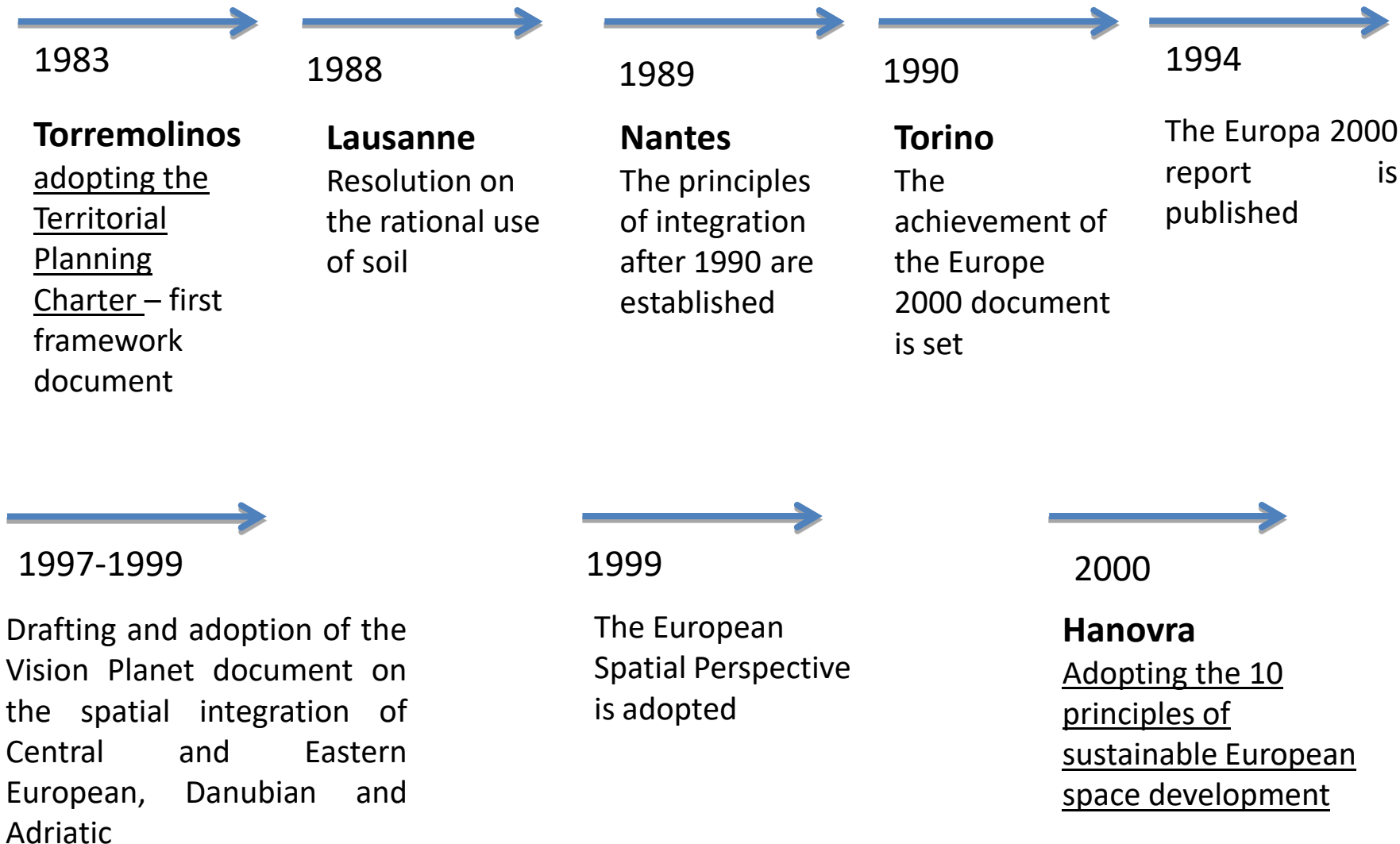
- The 70s** - The Council of Europe's activities relating to spatial planning began in 1970 in Bonn with the 1st session of the CEMAT. They originated in concerns raised from the early 1960s by the then Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, which were reflected in the presentation in May 1968 of a historic report: "Regional planning – a European problem".
- The 80s** - Recommendation No. R (84) 2 of the Committee of Ministers to the Member States of the Council of Europe on the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter (Torremolinos Charter) Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 25 January 1984 at the 366th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies
- The 90s** - The fall of communism in eastern Europe, USSR disintegration, EU enlargement and the association of Eastern states to the CoE - the first European spatial planning schemes are being prepared
- The 2000** - Consistent concerns for territorial cohesion
- 2014** - Switch to the territorial democracy (following CoE's priorities), the CEMAT Secretariat was dissolved

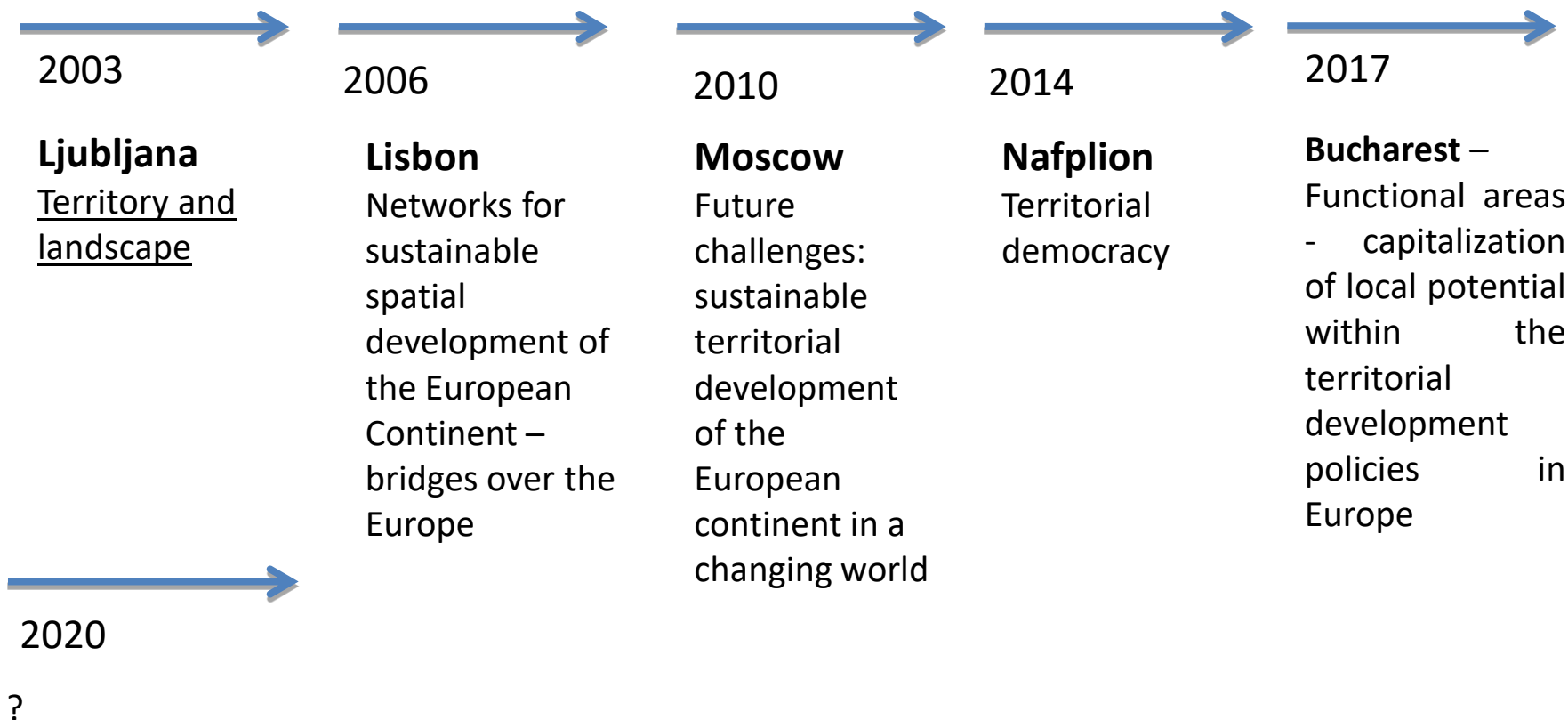
CONCEPT - EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SPATIAL/REGIONAL PLANNING (CEMAT)

The CEMAT is a forum for considering issues of sustainable spatial development and a platform for exchanging and disseminating information.

CEMAT it is the only framework for pan-European co-operation on spatial development policies within which members and non-members of the European Union can gather on an equal footing at the level of Greater Europe.







Results of informal cooperation

The Bonn meeting

Building the foundation for European spatial planning policy

Major principles

- Development of the behind regions
- Economic integration of cross-border areas
- Achieving a balance between urban and rural areas, economy and ecology

Major themes

- Rehabilitation of urban structures
- Revitalization of rural areas
- Restructuring of declining regions
- Conserving and capitalizing on natural resources
- Policy on infrastructure and communications routes
- Collaboration in the field of research



The Bonn meeting

Building the foundation for European spatial planning policy

Major objectives

- Reducing the imbalance between industrialized and urbanized northeastern and western Europe and the regions left behind
- Creating jobs and activities in industrial reconversion areas
- Reconciling economic development with environmental protection
- Balancing transport and telecommunications networks



Framework documents

The Torremolinos meeting

Charter for Regional/Spatial Planning - 1983

This charter sets out principles for national and European policies designed to improve the spatial organisation of the then 22 member states of the Council of Europe and to resolve problems extending beyond national frontiers.

Definition of land-use planning - *Spatial expression of social, cultural, social and economic policies of society*

1. **The european dimension**
2. **Characteristics** - democratic, global, functional, prospective
3. **Application** - harmonization - interests, market, administration, socio-economic conditions, environment



The Torremolinos meeting

Charter for Regional/Spatial Planning - 1983

Main objectives

1. The balanced development of the regions
2. Improving the quality of life through the provision of infrastructure and jobs
3. Responsible management of natural resources and environmental protection
4. The rational use of the territory by reasonably locating major urban, industrial or large infrastructure developments

Territorial / spatial planning should consider the existence of a multitude of individual and institutional decision-makers that influence spatial organization, the uncertainty of all forecasting studies, market pressures, specific characteristics of administrative systems and different socio-economic and environmental conditions.



The Torremolinos meeting

Charter for Regional/Spatial Planning - 1983

Defining territorial typologies

1. Rural regions
2. Urban regions
3. Cross-border regions
4. Mountain regions
5. Regions with structural weaknesses
6. Decline regions
7. Coastal and island regions



The Hanovra meeting 2000

10 PRINCIPLES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN TERRITORY

1. Promoting territorial cohesion through balanced socio-economic development and improving competitiveness;
2. Promoting the developmental impulses generated by urban functions and improving the relations between towns and villages;
3. Promoting more balanced accessibility conditions;
4. Developing access to information and knowledge;
5. Reducing environmental vulnerabilities
6. Valorization and protection of natural resources and natural heritage;
7. Valorization of the cultural heritage as a factor of development;
8. Development of energy resources in maintaining security;
9. Promoting a quality and a sustainable tourism;
10. The preventive limitation of the effects of natural disasters.



Framework documents

- The European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter and the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent have been a source of great inspiration in the development of a framework to enable the participation of regions, municipalities and citizens in spatial planning in several of our member States
- Resolutions – political commitment on different territorial development issues

Guiding Principles

- Guiding Principles for spatial planning have garnered strong commitment and support at national level and have permeated the national spatial planning culture.
- The Guiding Principles are integrated in and implemented by national legislations and planning systems.
- The Guiding Principles, currently translated into ten languages, have been widely disseminated by several member States across their national, regional and local administrations. The document has been published on official websites, and largely distributed in printed copies to public and private bodies, NGOs, higher education institutes and professional organisations.

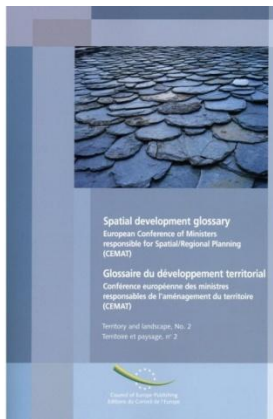


Greek Presidency of CEMAT (CoE)

**TERRITORIAL DEMOCRACY AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
IN SPATIAL PLANNING
A Guide for the European Citizens and Institutions**

Glossary of terms

- The Glossary of terms adopted by the CEMAT contributes to promoting a common understanding of key concepts and terminology in spatial planning in the European context. It is particularly valuable in creating a common European reference for spatial problems facilitating in particular cross-border comparison amongst spatial planning instruments.
- The Glossary is used on a regular basis by the national planning authorities of several member States in this international context. The definitions and concepts in the Glossary form a valuable record of approaches and trends at the national level.
- At the national level the CEMAT glossary is a valuable resource for students, experts and civil servants from all areas of knowledge which deal with spatial planning and in particular to help clarify terminology and concepts. Several Member States have recommended the use of the glossary to their local governments, research and planning organizations.



What's next

- The Ministerial Meeting will be organized in November in Bucharest
 - Resolutions
 - The concept of functional areas – using territorial potential to become a functional area
 - Sub-theme:**
 - governance of functional areas
 - the importance of territorial dimension in social and economic policies
 - functional areas and territorial development
 - the role of policies/spatial planning tools and governance to develop functional areas
 - typologies of functional areas
 - models and best examples
 - The future of CEMAT
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Thank you very much!

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