



## NOTES ABOUT CEMAT



**COUNCIL OF EUROPE**



**CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE**

The **Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT)** brings together representatives of the 47 Council of Europe member states in pursuit of a shared objective: the promotion of the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy for a sustainable spatial development of the European Continent.

The Council of Europe's activities relating to spatial planning began in 1970 in Bonn with the first European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning. They originated in concerns raised from the early 1960s by the then Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, which were reflected in the presentation in May 1968 of a historic report on Spatial /Regional planning "A European problem".

Seventeen Council of Europe specialised ministerial conferences CEMAT, prepared under the request of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the invitation of one of its members states by the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, have to date been organised by the Secretariat of the Council of Europe.

### COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEMBER STATES (47)

- in **bold small capitals** > CoE States officially represented within IFLA Europe by their own relevant Effective Member Associations (in square brackets Associations' acronyms).
- in **blue bold small capitals** > Coe States with some individual members in IFLA Europe.
- in **red italic bold small capital** : CoE States with (or about to set up) LA Associations wishing to apply for IFLA Europe membership.

**ALBANIA** | ANDORRA | ARMENIA | **AUSTRIA** [ÖGLA] | AZERBAIJAN | **BELGIUM** [BVTL/ABAJP] | **BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA** | **BULGARIA** [ULAB] | **CROATIA** [HDKA/CALA] | **CYPRUS** | **CZECH REPUBLIC** [SZKT/CLGS] | **DENMARK** [DL] | **ESTONIA** [ELAU] | **FINLAND** [MARK] | **FRANCE** [FFP] | **GEORGIA** | **GERMANY** [BAK] | **GREECE** [PHALA] | **HUNGARY** [HALA] | **ICELAND** [FILA] | **IRELAND** [ILI] | **ITALY** [AIAPP] | **LATVIA** [LAAB/LAAL] | **LIECHTENSTEIN** | **LITHUANIA** [LKAS/LALA] | **LUXEMBOURG** [ALAP] | **MALTA** | **MOLDOVA** (REPUBLIC OF) | **MONACO** | **MONTENEGRO** | **NETHERLANDS** [NVTL] | **NORTH MACEDONIA** | **NORWAY** [NLA] | **POLAND** [LAA/SAK] | **PORTUGAL** [APAP] | **ROMANIA** [ASOP/ARLA] | **RUSSIAN FEDERATION** [ALAROS] | **SAN MARINO** | **SERBIA** [UPAS/SALA] | **SLOVAK REPUBLIC** [SALA] | **SLOVENIA** [DKAS/SSLA] | **SPAIN** [AEP] | **SWEDEN** [SWERIGES ARKITEKTER] | **SWITZERLAND** (SWISS CONFEDERATION) [BSLA/FSAP] | **TURKEY** [CLA/CTLA] | **UKRAINE** [GLAU] | **UNITED KINGDOM** [LI]

*Observers:* **BELARUS** | CANADA | HOLY SEE | **ISRAEL** (observer to the Parliamentary Assembly) [ISALA] | JAPAN | MEXICO | UNITED STATES.

### CEMAT CONFERENCES AND RESOLUTIONS

#### **1ST CONFERENCE OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SPATIAL PLANNING (CEMAT)**

Bonn, Germany, 9-11 September 1970

##### **FOUNDATIONS OF A EUROPEAN REGIONAL PLANNING POLICY**

During the first European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning, the emphasis was put on government responsibility in the field of global spatial planning of national territory and on the European dimension of spatial planning. It was considered that it must be thought of in terms of future European society, of the quality of life for citizens and must have as a central objective to serve the European integration process.



Considered as “One of the essential political tasks”, planning should be done via the development of less advanced areas, the economic integration of natural areas divided by borders, and by a balance between urban and rural areas, as well as between economy and ecology.

The conference took into account the basic factors in building a balanced development in the European zone:

- environment quality;
- urbanisation and town–countryside balance;
- problems of rural areas;
- problems specific to some regions (border regions, mountain regions, rural areas with difficult access, industrial redeployment areas, internal peripheral regions of states);
- problems of European peripheral areas;
- communications and transport network;
- the population’s participation through regional and local communities.

The ministers defined the fundamental factors of European co-operation in the field of regional planning, with the aim of guaranteeing a better balance in the European zone and harmonious development of its various regions. They therefore decided to co-operate in the following fields:

- agreement in the field of prospective research and in creating a regular collaboration of public research bodies that participate in spatial planning;
- co-ordination of plans and various measures concerning spatial planning;
- meetings and exchanges between persons in charge and researchers in the field of spatial planning;
- harmonisation of terminology, statistics and cartographic methods.

In that sense, it was considered necessary:

- to prepare a list of spatial planning problems to deal with at the European level;
- to identify, among these problems, the ones that are of interest for preparing a conference;
- to study together with the Council of Europe Co-operation Committee for Municipal and Regional Matters the tasks specific to local authorities in spatial planning policy.

[Resolution No. 1](#) > *Foundations of a European regional planning policy*

[Resolution No. 2](#) > *The factors to be taken into account in promoting balanced regional development in Europe*

[Resolution No. 3](#) > *The foundations for European cooperation in the field of regional planning*

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## **2nd Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT)**

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La Grande Motte, France, 25-27 September 1973

### **OBJECTIVES OF A EUROPEAN REGIONAL PLANNING POLICY**

The second session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning specified long-term objectives for the local and regional levels: the focal points should be an increase in human well-being and a flourishing level of activities in terms of both economic development and quality of life. This made it essential:

- to achieve in the regions social and environmental conditions that were as satisfactory as possible, and comparable levels of employment and income;
- to encourage development of every peripheral region that was in danger;
- to preserve vital parts of the infrastructure in regions that were in decline;
- to protect the environment from all forms of pollution and harm.

The guidelines adopted with a view to economic and social balance imply a balancing process that could only be achieved by attracting capital and initiatives to those regions with human resources available, and by eliminating the obstacles to their growth.

It was decided that, to fulfil these objectives, regional planning in Europe would have to be democratic, functional, comprehensive and forward-looking, requiring participation by the population groups concerned and their elected representatives, taking account of regional consciousness, transcending the artificial constraints imposed by boundaries, aiming to achieve the well-being of human beings and the success of their communities, and assessing with greater clarity long-term economic, social, cultural and environmental developments, through constantly renewed forward-looking research.

Wishing to translate these objectives into reality, the ministers examined their application to the three major problems which arose Europe-wide:



- transport policy,
- border regions,
- mountain regions.

◇ **GENERAL RESOLUTION**

[Resolution No. 1](#) > *Regional planning policies and communications policies*

[Resolution No. 2](#) > *Frontier regions and regional planning*

[Resolution No. 3](#) > *Mountain regions and regional planning*

[Resolution No. 4](#) > *Long-range forecasting and regional planning*

[Resolution No. 5](#) > *Cartography, statistics, terminology and regional planning*

[Resolution No. 6](#) > *The status and future action of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning*

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### **3rd Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT)**

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Bari, Italy, 21-23 October 1976

#### **URBANISATION AND REGIONAL PLANNING**

The ministers of the Council of Europe member states responsible for regional planning, joined by some observers from non-member states and from other intergovernmental organisations, held their 3rd Conference in Bari.

Turning their attention to the problems associated with the management of urbanisation in the regional planning context, the ministers took the view that it would be appropriate to:

- endeavour to solve urban growth problems in the context of a comprehensive regional planning policy;
- define with clarity the overall objectives of regional planning and urban development;
- promote a balanced urban structure at national, regional and local levels;
- give public authorities the resources they need to manage the development of towns and their surrounding areas;
- improve co-operation and co-ordination among public authorities;
- ensure that master plans for transport and regional development are more closely interlinked;
- adopt positive measures to avoid space being used unnecessarily;
- ask local and regional authorities to take the requisite measures to protect the environment;
- place greater emphasis than in the past on better use of existing building land.

In view of the importance of urban renewal in the context of urban development, the conference defined a comprehensive urban renewal policy and recommended that a European campaign on urban renewal be organised.

A second resolution emphasising the need to involve the population more in the preparation and implementation of urban and regional planning policies said that it was vital to:

- publish plans and decisions, so that the population would become aware of them and then would discuss and evaluate them;
- improve the methods and techniques used to inform and consult the groups concerned;
- understand better, encourage and accept citizens' views on planning matters.

Where issues relating to mountain regions arose, the ministers identified how the regional planning of the areas concerned should be designed. They noted that it was necessary to continue to study these problems with a view to defining European solutions, and inter alia to examine the means of giving mountain regions and their populations equal opportunities for economic development and for quality of life improvements. They expressed a wish for proposals to be put to them in this respect.

The Bari Conference was an appropriate European follow-up to the 1976 Vancouver Conference (organised by the UN) on human settlements. It afforded an opportunity to look at the real possibilities for future co-operation in Europe on the basis of the principles set down at the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

[Resolution No. 1](#) > *Control of urbanisation within the context of regional planning*

[Resolution No. 2](#) > *Urban renewal and urban development*

[Resolution No. 3](#) > *Public participation in the planning process*

[Resolution No. 4](#) > *Problems of mountain regions in respect of urbanisation*

[Resolution No. 5](#) > *The role and status of the conference and its future activities*

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### **4th Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT)**

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Vienna, Austria, 5-7 October 1978

### ***PLANNING OF RURAL AREAS IN EUROPE***

Meeting in Vienna, the ministers responsible for regional/spatial planning reaffirmed:

- that their general aim was to examine current political issues in greater depth, in the context of an ongoing exchange of experience and information about regional/spatial planning policies;
- their wish to strive together for a harmonious spatial distribution of human activities and for a balanced development of regions.

They therefore outlined a European concept of regional/spatial planning in the broadest possible geographical framework.

On a more practical level, following on from the work done on urban issues at the Bari Conference, the Vienna Conference also looked at the question of rural areas. It identified three main objectives of rural planning:

- making living conditions in different regions as equal as possible in terms of employment, income, housing, social services, etc.;
- good management of agriculture and natural resources;
- the taking into account of the requirements of ecological balance and the problems of long-term resources.

The achievement of these objectives was considered to require:

- co-ordinated measures at regional and local level, taken with the active participation of the population and allowing for different levels of intervention;
- national planning setting out a framework for the use of natural resources of national interest, and a general plan for the development and functioning of the various centres;
- regional/spatial planning at the European level, so that an appropriate framework for concerted national and regional policies could be devised.

Finally, the Conference decided to prepare a European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter.

[Resolution No. 1](#) > *The guidelines for the planning of rural areas in Europe*

[Resolution No. 2](#) > *The work and role of the conference*

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## **5th Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT)**

London, United Kingdom, 21-22 October 1980

### ***ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROSPECTS FOR REGIONAL PLANNING IN EUROPE***

The ministers responsible for regional/spatial planning expressed the view that European co-operation on regional/spatial planning had intensified in the previous ten years, enabling a better understanding to be developed between participating countries. They noted that the final resolutions adopted at their four previous sessions had laid down certain guidelines for a European approach to regional/spatial planning and had made a significant contribution to North–South dialogue on balanced development in Europe. It was decided that the conference should move into a second phase of work in order to put into practice the major principles set down. It therefore decided:

- to study the impact of the major problems that would arise for regional/spatial planning in Europe in the years ahead, and therefore to prepare a medium-term reference programme for future work;
- to consider the possibility of preparing a European Regional Planning Strategy;
- to intensify relations with the European Communities and the intergovernmental organisations concerned.

The conference discussed the draft charter, deferring possible adoption of the final version to its subsequent session.

[Resolution No. 1](#) > *Achievements and prospects of regional planning in Europe*

[Resolution No. 2](#) > *The European charter on regional planning*

[Resolution No. 3](#) > *The organisation of the 6th session of CEMAT*

[Resolution No. 4](#) > *Urban renaissance*



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## 6th Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT)

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Torremolinos, Spain, 19-20 May 1983

### *PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF SPATIAL PLANNING IN MARITIME REGIONS*

The conference stood out as the one at which the European Charter was adopted, a document setting out at European level fundamental objectives for regional/spatial planning.

On this basis, and in the context of the future work programme, the ministers responsible for regional/spatial planning reaffirmed the guidelines drawn up at their previous conference, in London, and attached particular importance to the work on preparation of a European Regional Planning Strategy, placing the short- and medium-term emphasis on, inter alia:

- the conclusion of studies on the final concept of the strategy, or, in other words, on the production of an initial document in this field;
- discussion of the possibility of drawing up regional/spatial planning strategies at national and regional levels;
- assessment of the impact of certain regional/spatial planning projects.

The conference also adopted a resolution setting out the aims which should in future underlie any regional/spatial planning policy adopted by maritime regions. The general objectives to be pursued in the framework of a regional/spatial planning policy were defined:

- balanced development of maritime regions;
- a new concept of coastal zones;
- protection of coastal zones;
- the principle of in-depth planning;
- integrated planning of “terrestrial/marine systems”;
- co-ordination of maritime activities;
- maritime planning: development of a prudent and progressive approach;
- controlled urbanisation;
- the combating of pollution;
- control of industrial activities;
- rational organisation of tourism;
- free access for all to the coasts.

The ministers also took account of the need for intensified development of European co-operation on activities at sea, on land and in the hinterland.

[Resolution No. 1](#) > *Planning policies in maritime regions*

[Resolution No. 2](#) > *TORREMOLINOS CHARTER: The European regional/spatial planning charter*

[Resolution No. 3](#) > *The status of the conference, work programme and financial implications*

[Resolution No. 4](#) > *The organisation of the 7th session of CEMAT*

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## 7th Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT)

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The Hague, the Netherlands, 22-23 October 1985

### *THE EVOLUTION OF THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS IN REGIONAL SPATIAL PLANNING*

At the invitation of the Netherlands Government, the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning, which has met periodically since 1970, held its seventh session in The Hague (Netherlands) on 22 and 23 October 1985.

The general theme of the conference was: “The evolution of the decision-making process in spatial planning”. Three reports were presented:

- Introductory report, by the Netherlands delegation;
- Decentralisation, by the Swiss minister;
- Trans-frontier co-operation, by the French minister.

Furthermore, the three following documents were presented:

- Progress report on the European regional planning strategy, by the Luxembourg minister;
- Report on the implementation of the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter, by the Spanish minister;
- Intersession report 1983-85, by the chairman of the Committee of Senior Officials.



[Resolution No. 1](#) > *Regional/spatial planning at the European level*

[Resolution No. 2](#) > *The evolution of the decision-making process in regional/spatial planning*

[Resolution No. 3](#) > *The organisation of the 8th session of CEMAT*

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## **8th Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT)**

Lausanne, Switzerland, 20-21 October 1988

### ***RATIONAL USE OF LAND: BASE OF LIMITING FACTOR OF OUR DEVELOPMENT***

Considering that land is, together with the other natural resources, air and water, an essential and limited element for several functions of human activities, and noting that this land is threatened, the eighth session of the Conference of the Ministers responsible for Regional Planning:

- reaffirmed the importance of spatial planning as a guarantor for the use of land;
- considered that a balanced and ecological use of land is necessary;
- underlined the urgent need for quantitative and qualitative protection of land;
- recognised as a priority the outline of a global policy for the judicious and measured use of land.

In an appendix, the conference proposed the principles of a new policy for the use of land in general, and in particular compared to the built-up areas, industry, work, tourism, infrastructure, agriculture and nature.

[Resolution No. 1](#) > *Rational use of land: the basis and limiting factor of our development*

[Resolution No. 2](#) > *The organisation of the 9th session of CEMAT*

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## **9th Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT)**

Ankara, Turkey, 4-5 November 1991

### ***INSTRUMENTS FOR ACHIEVING RATIONAL USE OF LAND***

In Ankara, the ministers responsible for regional planning adopted a resolution on the improvement of instruments for the rational use of land on the basis of the principles adopted in 1988 at the Lausanne Conference. Considering that many instruments for rational use of land have existed in each member state, but that the efficiency of each instrument depended on the political good-will to implement them, the conference:

- stressed that international co-operation to promote the exchange of information and experience, and research concerning the future possibilities of a balanced development and rational use of land at the European level, should be developed and examined;
- recommended the taking of all necessary steps to set up a legal and administrative framework which is indispensable for the improvement and efficiency of the instruments applied in the rational use of land;
- decided to co-operate with the European Ministerial Conference for the Environment in the drafting of a framework convention on the land.

Another resolution was adopted, which relates to the new prospects for spatial planning at European level. Bearing in mind the significant changes in urban and peripheral areas in Europe, and the acknowledgement of balanced and sustainable development as a fundamental principle for planning and decision-making in the field of spatial planning at regional, national and European level, it was considered necessary:

- to draft guidelines which would help face Europe's challenges at the dawn of the year 2000;
- to steer the work of the conference towards the search for suitable solutions for a sustainable and equitably distributed development;
- to examine those political reorientations likely to bring essential changes to guarantee an acceptable quality of life for future generations;
- to examine model behaviour which would permit reconciliation and co-ordination concerning spatial planning.

[Resolution No. 1](#) > *Improving the instruments for rational use of land*

[Resolution No. 2](#) > *New prospects for regional/spatial planning at European level*

[Resolution No. 3](#) > *The organisation of the 10th session of CEMAT*



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## 10th Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT)

Oslo, Norway, 6-7 September 1994

### *STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE BEYOND THE YEAR 2000*

During the 10th Conference in Oslo, the ministers responsible for spatial planning examined the aims and the stakes of sustainable planning of the European zone beyond the year 2000. They reaffirmed that social and economic promotion in the construction of Europe requires more than ever the definition of a framework of long-term objectives. At the same time this needs to take into account the requirements of economic development, social problems, the need to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, the increasing population at the world level and the rights of future generations.

They also noted the need to:

- analyse different co-ordination models at European level in order to define the general objectives of European spatial planning and to present strategies allowing the concept of sustainable development to be implemented;
- define future European strategies of sustainable and rational development allowing the enlarged Europe to face the significant challenges with which it is confronted at the dawn of the year 2000;
- study the basis for distributing competencies between decision levels.

Regarding strategies for sustainable development of urban areas in Europe, the ministers recommended encouraging the creation and development, at the international level, of town networks and complementary territorial entities, particularly in trans-frontier areas. It was moreover considered necessary to look for solutions to regions' problems within the framework of a global vision, which would also ensure dialogue between urban areas and other regions.

[Resolution No. 1](#) > *Strategies for sustainable development in urban regions of Europe*

[Resolution No. 2](#) > *The outlook for sustainable development and its implications for Europe beyond the year 2000*

[Resolution No. 3](#) > *The organisation of the 11th session of CEMAT*

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## 11th Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT)

Limassol, Cyprus, 16-17 October 1997

### *SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL AND SPATIAL PLANNING IN EUROPE AND THE PROTECTION ON THE WATER RESOURCES*

In Limassol, the ministers responsible for spatial planning continued their examination of sustainable development in Europe, emphasising that it was necessary to define a European approach to regional planning which would allow sustainable and balanced development in all of Europe.

Recognising the need to increase their efforts to identify priorities and principal objectives for a global policy of regional planning, the conference recommended organising European meetings, which were intended to:

- encourage awareness-raising of what is at stake for sustainable development and the repercussions on the present and future way of life;
- improve co-ordination between the various sectoral policies so as to bring sectoral development in line with principles of sustainable development;
- provide an answer to the challenge of Europe's next century by introducing models of development that are acceptable to Europeans, in which the principles of sustainability, competition, progress, economic development, working methods and the "European" quality of life would be integrated.

Moreover, it was considered necessary to continue global concertation aimed at identifying the tendencies which will probably characterise the needs and the behaviour of a European society in the 21st century.

Another resolution proposed strategies for managing and protecting fresh-water resources within the global framework of regional planning. Recognising water as an invaluable asset, essential for any form of life, the resolution sees guaranteeing the availability of water as a key role of regional planning. Thus, ministers reaffirmed that guaranteeing water quality and quantity must be one of Europe's priorities, because good-quality water is essential for regional development. In particular, ministers noted the need to promote effective policies of water management, to define a global, rational European strategy aiming to ensure long-term protection and efficient management of water resources. Within this framework, the conference recommended member states to take various measures at European and national level.

[Resolution No. 1](#) > *Sustainable development in Europe*

[Resolution No. 2](#) > *Strategies to be implemented within a comprehensive regional/spatial planning framework for protecting and managing freshwater resources*



[Resolution No. 3](#) > *The organisation of the 12th session of CEMAT*

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**12th Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT)**

Hannover, Germany, 7-8 September 2000

***JOINT SPATIAL PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR EUROPE***

The conference was highlighted by the adoption of the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent, which provides a broader vision in combination with the concept of sustainable spatial development.

On this basis and within the framework of its future work programme, the ministers responsible for spatial planning adopted a 10-point work programme for stronger integration of European areas. The conference made recommendations to European institutes and national and regional authorities, on the use and application of the Guiding Principles; and also examined projects, activities and programmes of co-operation launched in Europe.

A second resolution emphasised the importance of:

- continuing to propose, on the basis of the Guiding Principles, durable, concrete solutions and policies for better-balanced development and territorial cohesion of the European continent;
- promoting transnational and inter-regional co-operation with the help of development projects benefiting from the support of the European Union and international financing institutions, and giving special attention to rural areas, mountain regions, river basins and Mediterranean regions.

◇ ***GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT***

[Resolution No. 1](#) > *A 10-point programme for greater cohesion among the regions of Europe*

[Resolution No. 2](#) > *The organisation of the 13th session of CEMAT*

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**13th Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT)**

Ljubljana, Slovenia, 16-17 September 2003

***IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIES AND VISIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT***

The 13th European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (CEMAT), organised by the Council of Europe and held in Ljubljana, Slovenia, on 16 and 17 September 2003, was one of the main political events in the context of sustainable spatial development and implementation of the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent (Recommendation Rec(2002)1 adopted on 30 January 2002 by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe).

The aim of the ministerial conference was to review the measures taken to implement the Guiding Principles and to promote transnational and inter-regional co-operation through development projects. Delegates also considered means of promoting and implementing the Guiding Principles by establishing legal provisions and effective policies as well as innovative strategies with regard to territorial planning and management.

The general theme and sub-themes of the conference were as follows:

- General theme: Implementation of strategies and visions for sustainable spatial development of the European continent
- Sub-theme 1: Europe in the world and the integration of the continent
- Sub-theme 2: Implementation of the principles for sustainable territorial development
- Sub-theme 3: Trans-European co-operation

◇ ***LJUBLJANA DECLARATION: THE TERRITORIAL DIMENSION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT***

[Resolution No. 1](#) > *Public-private partnerships in spatial development policy*

[Resolution No. 2](#) > *The training of authorities responsible for sustainable spatial development*

[Resolution No. 3](#) > *The prevention of floods and better co-ordination of all activities designed to minimise the risks and consequences of disastrous floods*

[Resolution No. 4](#) > *The terms of reference of the Committee of Senior Officials of CEMAT and its bureau*

[Resolution No. 5](#) > *The organisation of the 14th session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for spatial planning*



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## 14th Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT)

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Lisbon, Portugal, 26-27 October 2006

### *NETWORKS FOR SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT: BRIDGES OVER EUROPE*

The 14th session of CEMAT took place in Lisbon on 26 and 27 October 2006 on: “Networks for sustainable spatial development of the European continent: bridges over Europe”.

The conference brought together ministers from the Council of Europe’s 46 member states responsible for regional/spatial planning. Additionally it saw the participation of representatives of the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, the Bank of Development of the Council of Europe and representatives of other governmental and non-governmental organisations.

A work session was devoted to implementation of the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent at national, international, transnational, transfrontier and inter-regional levels and the “CEMAT Pan-European Model Network (Regions of innovation)”. Concrete experiences of co-operation from the European continent were presented.

◇ ***LISBON DECLARATION > Networks for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent: Bridges over Europe***

[Resolution No. 1](#) > ***Polycentric development: promoting competitiveness, enhancing cohesion***

[Resolution No. 2](#) > ***Territorial governance: empowerment through enhanced co-ordination***

[Resolution No. 3](#) > ***The territorial agenda of the European Union and its relation to CEMAT***

[Resolution No. 4](#) > ***The organisation of the 15th session of CEMAT***

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## 15th Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT)

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Moscow, Russian Federation, 8-8 July 2010

### *FUTURE CHALLENGES: SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT IN A CHANGING WORLD*

The 15th Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CoE/CEMAT) on the theme “Future Challenges: Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent in a Changing World”. The Conference which also celebrated the 40th Anniversary of the CEMAT was held from 8 to 9 July 2010 in Moscow (Russian Federation).

This Conference, which was jointly organised by the Council of Europe and the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation, followed the Third Council of Europe Summit of Heads of State and Government and aimed at coordinating sustainable territorial development in Europe.

The Ministers of the member states of the Council of Europe discussed and developed new approaches to meet the challenges which European countries now face. The Conference also proved instrumental in fostering a reinforced co-operation on territorial matters throughout Europe.

◇ ***MOSCOW DECLARATION > Future Challenges: Sustainable Territorial Development of the European Continent in changing World***

[Resolution No. 1](#) > ***The contribution of essential services to the sustainable spatial development of the European continent***

[Resolution No. 2](#) > ***THE PAN-EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR THE RURAL HERITAGE: Promoting sustainable spatial development “The rural heritage as a factor of territorial cohesion”***

[Resolution No. 3](#) > ***The organisation of the 16th session of the council of Europe conference of ministers responsible for spatial/regional planning***

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## 16th Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT)

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Napflion, Greece, 17 June 2014

### *TERRITORIAL DEMOCRACY: THE ROLE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE PROCESS OF SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT*

The 16th session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) took place in Napflion (Greece) on 17 June 2014.



In this occasion, the "Napflion Declaration: promoting territorial democracy in spatial planning" and two other resolutions on the outcomes of European co-operation in the field of spatial planning and on the contribution of CEMAT to the achievement of the goals of the Council of Europe were adopted by the Ministers.

[Resolution No. 1](#) > ***NAPFLION DECLARATION: Promoting Territorial Democracy in Spatial Planning***

[Resolution No. 2](#) > ***The contribution of CEMAT to the achievement of the goals of the council of Europe***

[Resolution No. 3](#) > ***Outcomes of European co-operation in the field of spatial planning***

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## **17th Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT)**

Bucharest, Romania, 3 November 2017

### **FUNCTIONAL AREAS – CAPITALISATION OF LOCAL POTENTIAL IN TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES OVER THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT**

The 17th session of the CEMAT was held on 3 November 2017 in Bucharest (Romania). Its main subjects were the definition of "functional areas" and the examination of how these areas capitalise local potential in territorial development. The Conference was opened by Mr. Paul Stănescu, Vice-Prime Minister, Minister of Regional Development, Public Administration and European Funds, Mr Liviu Dragnea, President of the Romanian Chamber of Deputies and Mr Daniel Popescu, Head of the Democratic Governance Department, representing the Council of Europe.

The Conference adopted two resolutions. A technical report on Functional Areas in Council of Europe Member States is being prepared and should be finalised by the end of the year.

The Conference asked the Romanian presidency to continue its role as an acting chair of CEMAT until the final decision on the next presidency is taken.

[Resolution No. 1](#) > ***Functional areas – Capitalisation of local potential in territorial development policies over the European continent***

[Resolution No. 2](#) > ***Declaration on the future of CEMAT***

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