

M E T R E X -- The Network of European regions and areas

Minutes of the Fourth Meeting of the Metrex Network and the Interim Managing Committee (IMC)

Thursday 25 to Saturday 27 September 1997 at the Urzad Miasta Krakowa.

The Network Meeting commenced at 9.00 am on Thursday

Agenda item 1

Welcome and Introductory remarks

- 1 The Network was welcomed to Kraków by the Mayor of the City, Józef Lassota. The Mayor referred to the social and economic changes being faced by the area and the welcome interest in these, and their spatial planning consequences, by the Metrex Network. The Convenor, Bailie Gerald McGrath, congratulated the Mayor on his recent election to the Polish Parliament and thanked the Urzad Miasta for its hospitality in hosting the Meeting. He expressed the hope that the Meeting could contribute in some way to the progress of the City and offered to use his good offices to assist the City with membership of appropriate European organisations and institutions, should this be sought.

- 2 Stanislaw Denko, Chief Architect of the City, explained the arrangements for the Study Visit to the planned community of Nowa Huta and the adjoining Sendzimira Steelworks. The Study Visit was a development of the form of Network Meeting explored at the Lisbon Meeting. The intention was to offer Members the opportunity to share the strategic planning problems being faced by colleagues in the host Metropolitan area, to assist with any relevant observations from their own experience, and to use the opportunity to develop their collective thinking on the issues presented. The limitations of time, information, and understanding were recognised by all concerned.

Agenda item 2

Nowa Huta Case Study site visit

- 3 The Members, accompanied by colleagues from the Urzad Miasta, the Kraków East Regional Development Agency and the Sendzimira Steelworks (HTS), visited the steelworks site itself and the surrounding Kraków East area which is currently the subject of a strategic planning and development study being led by Professor Stanislaw Juchnowicz (see Nowa Huta Case Study Report for route map).

- 4 Andrej Wegrzynowski, Director of the Development Agency, led a 2 hour bus trip around the area and gave an in depth briefing on the issues. This briefing forms an Appendix to the Nowa Huta Case Study Report subsequently prepared by the Metrex Secretariat.

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- 5 The Study Visit continued at the offices of the Sendzimir Steelworks where Jerzy Knapik, President of the Joint Committee and Director, explained the approach being taken by the management and employees to the restructuring of the metallurgical and associated businesses on the site, and the plans for the future (see also the Appendix referred to in paragraph 4 above).
- 6 Bailie McGrath responded by thanking the President for the informative visit to the site, the business and technical insight provided and the hospitality offered by the Steelworks.

Agenda item 3

Introduction to the Kraków General Development Plan

- 7 Stanislaw Denko gave a presentation to the Meeting on the Kraków General Development Plan as a context to the Nowa Huta Case Study. This was tape recorded and forms an Appendix to the Case Study.

Agenda item 3 cont.

Directions of the Development of the HTS Kraków East Strategic Area, Concept Project

- 8 Professor Juchnowicz gave a presentation on the planning and development of the community of Nowa Huta and the Steelworks in the 1950's. He described the current Concept Project to renew and complete the community and devise a planning strategy for the redevelopment of the Steelworks and the development of the wider East Strategic Area. Briefing Papers, in English, by Professor Juchnowicz and Andrej Wegrzynowski were circulated to Members prior to the Study Visit. These Papers are also included as Appendices to the Case Study Report.
- 9 There followed a brief question and answer session on all these matters during which points of clarification and information were raised and discussed.

Agenda item 4.

EU Commission Briefing on the recently published European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP)

- 10 The Secretary General reported that Peter Mehlbye, (Unit 3 of DGXVI of the European Commission dealing with Regional Policy and Cohesion) had most regrettably faxed the Secretariat immediately prior to the Meeting to

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indicate that he would not be able to attend and provide the promised Briefing. Fortunately, the Meeting was attended by Karolijn van Ginnekan, of the Netherlands National Spatial Planning Agency, who has been directly involved with the production of the ESDP.

- 11 Karolijn van Ginnekan gave Members an appreciation of the content of the ESDP and the procedural position. This contribution was also tape recorded and is summarised as Appendix 1 to these Minutes. The ESDP should have been published by the Commission in September, in all EU languages, and Members should now be able to obtain copies from the EU Documentation Centre, in Brussels.
- 12 There followed a brief discussion on the issues raised by the ESDP, for Metropolitan regions and areas. It was suggested by Klito Gerardi, and agreed, that the idea of preparing a pilot SWOT analysis for a range of varied Member areas should be progressed. The Secretariat will write to Members on this.
- 13 The Meeting closed at 5.30 pm without dealing with Agenda item 5, Metrex Working Group sessions, and it was agreed that this matter should be considered on the Friday morning as a general review of the position.
- 14 The revised Agenda for the Meeting also incorporated consideration of the Atlas/Directory as an Agenda item for the Managing Committee Meeting on Saturday.
- 15 Agenda item 6, the evening Nowa Huta Case Study session was also continued to Friday (by acclamation at the evening dinner at Ariel (!), following a short tour of an area of Kasimierz, both kindly arranged by Stanislaw Denko).

The Network Meeting reconvened at 9.00 am on Friday at the offices of the Urząd Miasta

Agenda item 7

Metrex Working Groups (WG's).

- 16 The Chairs summarised the position reached with each Working Group and the contributions received. This is set out in Appendix 2 to these Minutes. It is clear that the groups urgently require the remaining contributions of their members to enable findings and conclusions to be drawn for presentation to the Nice Conference through the Workshop programme. These will also enable Chairs to consider the selection of supporting illustrative Case Studies.

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- 17 It was agreed that the Secretariat should seek the necessary contributions urgently from Members, in consultation with the Chairs.
- 18 Katherine Sykianaki reported on the position with WG 1 and circulated a full Report and supporting material from Athens. Dimitris Hatzopoulos explained the approach taken to a range of environmental action in the Athens area.
- 19 Richard Kouprie reported on WG 2, explaining that the inputs from remaining WG members were essential to allow progress to be made. Rob Groenevweg illustrated the issues with reference to the Rotterdam position.
- 20 Hans Hede and P O Wikstrom (Consultant to the Stockholm Regional Planning Office) presented the WG 3 situation and illustrated the issues with reference to the Stockholm position.
- 21 Salvatore Bonadonna presented the strategic planning issues being faced in the Regione Lazio and these are summarised in Appendix 3 to these Minutes. A folio of mapped material from the Comitato Scientifico per la Redazione del Quadro di Riferimento Territoriale was passed to the Secretariat for use by WG's.
- 22 (At the Managing Committee Meeting on Saturday Gianfranco Fiora circulated and presented a Paper on Productive Location Policy for the Provincia di Torino as an input into WG 2).
- 23 Luisa Pedrazzini summarised the ENVIBASE Ecos-Ouverture Project (Environmental Monitoring: Environmental Support System for political decision making, environmental planning and reporting) being undertaken by colleagues in Athens, Berlin, Milan and Moscow.
- 24 All the contributions mentioned above have been produced as Appendix 3 to these Minutes, with the exception of the Athens material which was substantive and has only been circulated to Members not attending the Krakow meeting. The Lazio material has been copied to WG Chairs.

Agenda item 8.

Nowa Huta Case Study.

- 25 Stanislaw Denko explained that there were a number of key issues on which he would appreciate the views of Members and asked that these should be considered within the Case Study. They are referred to in the Case Study Report.

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At this point the Meeting closed temporarily at 11-30 am to allow the accommodation to be rearranged for a lunchtime Reception by the Urząd Miasta and for the Nowa Huta Case Study session. The Deputy Mayor of Kraków, Krzysztof Gorlich, welcomed the Members and expressed the hope that the Meeting, and the Nowa Huta Case Study, would be productive. Bailie McGrath thanked the Deputy Mayor for his kindness and the Quaich, presented by the City of Glasgow to the Mayor, was ceremonially used for the first time. Richard Kouprie also had a surprise!

- 26 The Meeting reconvened at 2-00 pm and divided into 3 Groups to consider the key issues arising from the visit to Nowa Huta and the Sendzimira Steelworks. The Metrex WG Chairs chaired the discussions and the Secretariat took notes.
- 27 After a short break the Meeting reconvened to consider the findings of the discussions, recognising that these could only be of a general nature at this stage. José Garcia-Tapia y Leon and others made further contributions and the Secretariat undertook to consider the possible structure of the Nowa Huta Case Study Report and to present this to the Managing Committee Meeting for consideration on Saturday.
- 28 The Meeting closed at 5-30pm. Stanislaw Denko arranged an evening dinner at Chlopskie Jadlo that was memorable for its cultural diversity!

Appendices

- 1 Briefing on the ESDP by Karolijn van Ginnekan, of the Netherlands National Spatial Planning Agency.
- 2 Metrex Working Group contributions received.
- 3 Working Group contributions tabled at the Krakow Meeting.

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The Interim Managing Committee (IMC) meeting commenced at 9-00 am in the offices of the Wydział Architektury of the Urząd Miasta Krakowa, in Podgorze.

Agenda item 1

Attendance and Apologies

- 1 The Sederunt and list of apologies received for both the Network and Managing Committee Meetings is as attached to these Minutes.

Agenda item 2

Minutes of the Third Meeting of the IMC, Lisbon, for approval

- 2 The Minutes were approved by the Committee.

Agenda item 3

Reports and Papers for information and discussion

3a. Ecos-Ouverture Micro Project Submission

- 3 The Secretary General reported that the Submission had been made by the deadline of 9 September and that it was hoped to know the outcome by late December. He thanked the 7 formal partners for their efforts in making the necessary contributions and commitments and explained that if the bid was successful then the intention was to involve the whole Network in the Project as complementary partners.
- 4 João Almeida emphasised the need to confirm the arrangements for a Case Study meeting in Lisbon in view of the World Expo next year.

3b. The Metrex Atlas and Directory

- 5 At the Lisbon Meeting it was agreed that these two documents should proceed separately as complementary sources of planning and networking information respectively.
- 6 Richard Kouprie presented Atlas Try Out number two to the Meeting which now contained 6 contributions. A further 8 contributions were expected allowing the Atlas to be published for the Nice Conference with 14 Metropolitan regions and areas represented. Discussions had been reopened with the European Commission to seek financial support for publishing costs or a joint venture approach.

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- 7 The Meeting recorded its great appreciation for the work on the Atlas carried out by the Network colleagues in the City of Rotterdam.
- 8 The Secretariat tabled a suggestion of how the Metrex Directory might be compiled, using the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley entry as an example. The intention would be to circulate proforma entries to Members, asking them to complete their entry as appropriate, and to then publish these together with the basic contact information for non members being compiled by Alastair Wyllie for the Nice Conference mailing list. Further entries from non members would then be progressively sought by the Secretariat with the complete Directory being published in printed and/or electronic form (via the Internet). This approach was agreed.

3c. Metrex Computer and Telecommunications links.

- 9 Alastair Wyllie spoke to a Report by the Secretariat describing how the Internet could be used to facilitate Member communication. Metrex is in the Process of establishing a "domain" address which all Members can use as a post box for communication and the circulation of material. The Report had not been tabled because, at the time, the necessary clearances had not been confirmed. These have now been received and the Report is attached for Members information.

- 10 **Please use this Report as a basis for Network communication where possible.**

The Metrex Internet address is **METREX.org**. Members can communicate between each other using this address by simply adding the name of the recipient. For example Alastair Wyllie can be contacted by e mail on **wyllie.METREX.org**.

- 11 **3d Handbook of Metropolitan Planning Practice**

This suggestion was tabled by the Secretariat and agreed for future consideration after the Nice Conference. Its purpose is simply to document best Network Practice in key technical areas for strategic planning at the Metropolitan level.

- 12 **3e Electoral Procedures for the Convenorship, and Vice Convenorships, and membership of the Metrex Managing Committee**

The Secretariat Report on Electoral Procedures was agreed for adoption at the Nice Meeting subject to further consideration of the size of the Managing Committee. This will depend on the number of additional

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Members attracted through the Conference and attending the Nice Meeting. It was also agreed that the Scottish term Convenor should be replaced by the generally accepted European term of President.

13 **3f An approach to extending the Membership through the Nice Conference**

The Secretariat Report, suggesting a personal approach by Members to one to two national colleagues, was approved and the Secretary General will discuss the possibilities with individual Members. Such approaches could be made at the same time as the Conference Brochure mailing and telephone sales campaign in October/ November.

Agenda item 4

Arrangements for the 1998 Conference, Nice, 26-28 March 1998

4a Programme and venue

14 The Secretary General tabled the detailed Programme, as it presently stands, for Members information. Some 40 speakers are involved in the 7 Plenary and 9 Workshop sessions. Most of the key Plenary speakers and 13 of the 24 Workshop speakers have confirmed. However, a number of speakers will require financial assistance to attend and the Conference Budget allows 24,500 ECU's for this. European Commission co funding was available at Glasgow to assist with this but this has not yet been secured for Nice. The Secretary General will continue to confirm the Programme speakers with the Authorities involved.

15 The Workshop Programme relies on Members to act as Chairs and Rapporteurs and Members were asked to confirm their willingness to act in these capacities. The Secretary General suggested that Professor Mercedes Bresso might be invited to act as Rapporteur General. These proposals were agreed and the Secretary General will make the necessary approaches to those involved.

16 The Salon les Muses within the Acropolis Palais des Congrès, Nice, has been provisionally booked for the Metrex Conference. It is a self contained area which is capable of sub division to accommodate the Plenary and Workshop programme together with the Exhibition, cloakrooms and catering. There is provision within the Conference Budget for a basic level of Metrex Network identity signage and display.

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- 17 A 40% deposit of the 109,000 ff (16,400 ECU's) Acropolis venue hire charge is now required and in consequence the Secretary General required authorisation to sign the Acropolis Contract and to make the payment. This will have to be made from available subscription income until the cofunding of 80,000 ECUs is made available by the Conseil Général des Alpes-Maritimes. 40,000 ECU's may be available by the end of December but this is not yet certain. The Meeting approved these arrangements subject to further consideration of the Conference Budget and Delegate rates (see Agenda item 4e below).

4b Metrex Working Groups

- 18 The Secretary General referred to the earlier discussions at the Network Meeting on Friday (Agenda item 7) and the action now needed to enable the Network to present the findings and conclusions of the Working Groups to the Conference. The intention is that three of the nine Conference Workshops should be used to present the Working Group results and that these Workshops should be Chaired by Klito Gerardi, Fred de Ruiter and Hans Hede assisted by Katherine Sykianiki, Richard Kouprie and another as Rapporteurs.

4c Accommodation

- 19 Alastair Wyllie reported that having visited Nice in June, and made contact with Travel Agents recommended by the Conseil General for consideration, the Secretariat had received proposals from LSO International, GTS Nice Tours and French Med Tours. French Med Tours has been selected as providing the most advantageous proposals for the Conference Extension and Social programme and accommodation booking services. The intention is that Delegates should either make their own individual Hotel booking arrangements, from a selection of preferred Hotels in the Conference Brochure offering attractive rates, or use the services of French Med Tours to do this using a proforma Booking Form.

4d Brochure and promotion

- 20 Alastair Wyllie tabled drafts of the Conference Brochure for members interest and explained that this would now be finalised for printing in Nice, through the Conseil Général, and mailing in October. This would be followed up by a telephone campaign to prospective Delegates in Europe's 90 or so Metropolitan regions and areas. This will include politicians and officials in the core cities and their surrounding authorities. Taken together with Governmental, EU, academic and other interest groups a mailing list of about 600 is anticipated.

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21 The Secretary General reported that the Glasgow Development Agency (GDA) had agreed to offer business support to the Network by funding 40 consultancy days in 1997/98, reviewable for 1998/99, from Wyllie and Reid Corporate Communications (Alastair Wyllie) to promote the growth of the Network to a financially self sustaining membership level beyond the Nice Conference. In effect this will enable the membership development opportunity presented by the Conference to be pursued effectively through the promotional campaign. The President asked that thanks for this very welcome support be given to the GDA.

22 Hans Hede asked about the level of attendance that is anticipated at the Conference and this is dealt with under the following heading.

4e Budget and funding

23 Alastair Wyllie summarised the Conference Budget and reported that, based on an overall required expenditure of 249,000 ECU's, and the delegate catering estimates provided by Acropolis, the Conference rates would be about 900 ECU's (6,000 ff) for the full Conference from the Wednesday evening to the Saturday afternoon and 300 ECU's (2,000 ff) for day delegates. This assessment was based on 150 full Conference delegates attending and 125 day delegates. For the 2.5 days of the Conference this totals 500 "delegate days" for break even. These estimates included the 80,000 ECU's of co funding generously offered by the Conseil Général.

24 Members from Greece, Spain and Finland felt strongly that this level of delegate rates would prejudice their financial ability to attend with a full delegation. The President and the Secretariat agreed to look again at the Conference Budget to see where reductions could be made.

25 Since the Krakow Meeting the Secretariat has carried out this reassessment and the resulting revised Budget is attached as Appendix 4. The Metrex Nice Conference programme is designed to attract speakers and participants from across Europe, particularly those Metropolitan regions and areas that are not yet represented in the Network. In consequence it carries relatively high speaker and translation service costs.

26 The overall basic Conference cost is now 110,400 ECU's or 220 ECU's per delegate day. Full Delegate costs, including catering at 198 ECU's, would then be 750 ECU's (5,000 ff) and Day Delegate costs, including catering at 48 ECU's, would be 300 ECU's (2,000 ff).

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27 In order to respond to Members wishes to be able to bring a full delegation to the Conference it is proposed to offer all Members one additional Conference place, at a catering cost only of 1300 ff, for every place booked. This would lower the overall cost of a two Delegate Member group to 6,300 FF, or 3,150 ff each and 1050 ff per day.

28 The Delegate rates for other comparative events are as follows,

	Member rate (ff)	Non Member rate (ff)
IFHP (3 days)		5,000
INTA (4 days)		6,700
Villes et Portes (3 days)	3,800	4,500
Eurocities (2 days)		2,330
Metrex, Glasgow (3 days)		5,800

29 On the basis of these considerations, and after consultation with the President and the Members concerned, it has been decided to adopt an overall Conference Delegate rate of 5,000 ff (plus VAT at the French rate of 20.6% which will be reclaimable by Members) and a Day Delegate rate of 2,000 ff (again plus VAT). In addition, the Member reduction outlined in paragraph 26 above will apply.

Agenda item 5

Financial Report from the European Urban Institute

30 Ross McLaughlan, Financial Manager of the EUI, spoke to the Management Accounts for the period to 19 September 1997. These show that all Members, with the exception of Krakow, have now paid at least one Subscription and that several have paid both the 1996/97 and 1997/98 Subscriptions. In consequence, the bridging loan of £15,000 for 1996/97 from the City of Glasgow, and other debts to the Secretariat carried over from 1997/97, have been settled.

31 It was agreed that the difficulties that Members had experienced in arranging Subscriptions during 1996/97 should be recognised and not pursued. The President expressed his sincere appreciation to Members for their commitment to Metrex during this difficult start up phase in the life of the Network. He expressed the hope that the 1997/98 Subscription position would be easier for members and the current financial position seems to indicate that this is the case.

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- 32 Nevertheless, the cash flow projection, having regard to known commitments, for example in relation to the Conference, means that there will only be the remaining core funding from Glasgow City Council and the GDA to support Secretariat services for the remainder of the Financial Year to 31 March 1998.
- 33 The Secretariat/Interpretariat Conference staff costs during this period are being accrued to be paid out of Delegate income when this is received or other sources of financial support currently being pursued.
- 34 A simplified Summary of the financial experience of the Network, since it was formed in April 1996, is attached as Appendix 5 for Members further information and interest.

Agenda item 6

Any other business

- 35 As mentioned earlier, in paragraph 22 of the Network meeting Minutes, Gianfranco Fiora circulated and presented a Paper on Productive Location Policy for the Provincia di Torino as an input into WG 2.
- 36 The Secretary General circulated, and spoke briefly to, an outline of the Nowa Huta Case Study Report. In view of the shortage of time available to Members the Secretariat will circulate a Draft of the full Report to Members, for modification or any additions, before this is presented to the Urzad Miasta Krakowa. The Report will, of course, also be an input into the Ecos-Ouverture Project should this be approved by the EU.

Agenda item 7

Dates of future Meetings

- 37 Colleagues from Zaragoza confirmed that the Autumn 1998 Meeting should be held from 22-24 October and the Secretary General reported the welcome confirmation from colleagues in Emilia-Romagna that the Spring 1999 Meeting can be held in Bologna. Dates will be confirmed at the Nice Meeting.

In conclusion, the President thanked Members for their attendance and contributions to a successful Meeting. He recorded Members particular thanks to Stanislaw Denko, who had made the arrangements during the difficult circumstances of the Polish Elections, and to Alexandra Malski and colleagues from the Wydzial Architektury. The Interpretariat was ably assisted by Jolanta Sas and Agnes

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Appendices

- 4 Revised Nice Conference Budget.
- 5 Simplified Network Financial Summary from April 1996.

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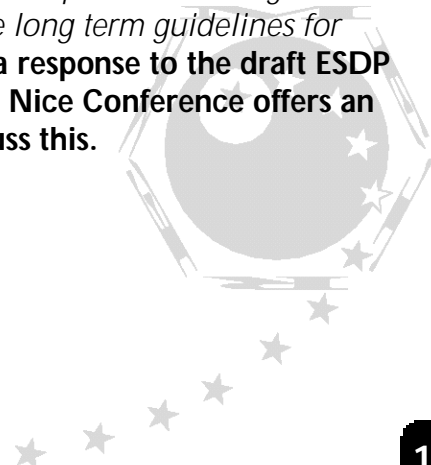
3 — THE EUROPEAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE (ESDP)

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1 The ESDP was considered at the Lisbon Meeting (Agenda item 2b) and a Secretariat Summary of published EU material was provided. This outlined the Goals, Broad Content, Approach and Specific Issues of Common Concern that appeared likely to be reflected in the ESDP.
- 2 The first official Draft of the ESDP has now been published by the Commission following the Noordwijk Meeting of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning in June. The Ministers are advised by a Committee on Spatial Development (CSD) drawn from the officials of Member Governments. The ESDP is an inter Governmental not a Commission initiative although the Commission has the responsibility for promoting its realisation.
- 3 **The purpose of this Report is not to summarise the Draft ESDP but to draw from it the issues that could be considered by Metrex.** The Draft ESDP will be published by the European Commission Documentation Centre in early September, fully translated, and it is suggested that Members of the Network should obtain copies for the Krakow Meeting. The telephone direct line is **+32-2 296 06 34** and the fax number for orders is **+32-2 296 60 03**.

THE ESDP PROGRAMME

- 4 A programme of discussion is now envisaged which could last for 12-18 months. It will run through the Austrian Presidency of the EU (July to December) and thereafter through the UK Presidency (January to June). It will involve the identification of consultees, such as Metrex, and the holding of consultative events of which the Nice Conference, next March, can be one. An "ESDP Forum" is suggested to sum up the outcome of consultation. The official ESDP will then be drawn up by the CSD and endorsed by the Ministers.
- 5 The ESDP *"aims to raise the awareness of the various partners involved (including 'interested parties' such as Metrex) and to promote the organisation among them of a wide ranging discussion on the long term guidelines for European spatial development."* **It is clear that a response to the draft ESDP from Metrex would be appropriate and that the Nice Conference offers an opportunity through which to present and discuss this.**



3 — THE EUROPEAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE (ESDP)

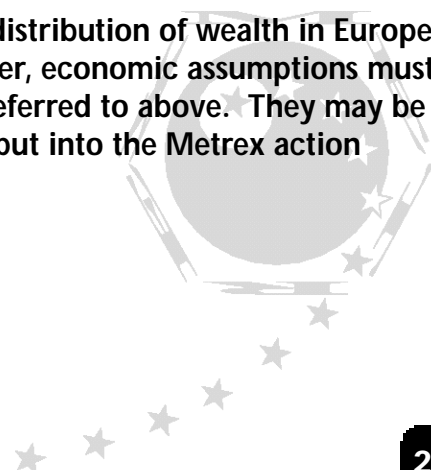
INTRODUCTORY ISSUES

Major trends — demography and migration

- 6 The ESDP concludes that *“a shift from population growth to population decline could begin to appear around 2008, and would take place for most Member States between 2025 and 2035.”* This trend is coupled with an aging population and the growth of smaller households, both reinforcing increasing urbanisation despite population decline. It is also concluded that *“In 1995, the contribution of international migration to population growth of the EU was close to 75%”* and that it is this factor that is delaying population decline in many countries. It is also reinforcing regional migration to the larger urban areas.
- 7 **The draft ESDP identifies the geographic consequences of these demographic and migrational trends in broad terms, at 2025, but their implications for Metropolitan regions and areas remain to be assessed and addressed. Metrex could contribute to this through case studies, for example, of managing urban growth and decline (see also paragraphs 16, 41, 48 and 52).**

Major trends — economic change

- 8 International and inter regional migration is primarily economically led. The ESDP concludes that the economic forces now at work are tending to reinforce current imbalances in Europe and hence their migrational consequences.
- 9 In Europe, 23% of all employment is in small enterprises (less than 10 employees) which are regarded as important elements of economic stability and development and *“large enterprises cannot be relied upon to provide many new jobs in the future.”*
- 10 *“Some 60% of the value of Member States’ international exports take place within the EU, largely between neighbouring regions.”* Much of this still favours road transport.
- 11 **The draft ESDP identifies the 1993 geographic distribution of wealth in Europe but does not include forecasts to 2025. However, economic assumptions must underlie the longer term population forecasts referred to above. They may be a sensitive issue but would be required as an input into the Metrex action suggested in paragraphs 16, 41, 48 and 52.**



3 — THE EUROPEAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE (ESDP)**Major trends — environmental change**

- 12 The ESDP identifies a number of major environmental issues where much remains to be done to meet sustainability criteria. These include Waste reduction and management, Climate change (CO₂ and methane emissions), Loss of bio-diversity, Acidification and pesticides, Freshwater management and Forest degradation. It is concluded that *“Greater environmental costs in transport, water supply and waste disposal would bring about important new locational patterns....”*
- 13 **The ESDP does not yet elaborate on these conclusions but the implication is that Metropolitan regions and areas with spare environmental carrying capacity or surplus water supply could find these assets of increasing value. Conversely, lack of such capacity could be an increasingly important constraint. The locational implications of this scenario remain to be explored.**

Changes in the Role of Metropolitan areas and in Urban Structure

- 14 The ESDP observes that Europe is a highly urbanised continent with *“a relatively large number of major cities... which... are relatively close to each other.”* The emergence of urban networks and clusters is noted (for example Lor-Lux or Saarbrücken, Luxembourg, Metz) many of which are transnational.
- 15 The following broad urban classification is recognised. At the international level, **global cities** (London, Paris), **metropolitan regions** (Randstad, Rhein Ruhr etc) and **capital cities**. At the national level, **peripheral cities** with weaker urban functions and **older industrial cities**. At the regional level, **regional cities within or outside the core European area** and **medium sized cities in predominantly rural areas**.
- 16 The ESDP goes on to suggest that urban areas could usefully be subject to a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis as a prelude to reassessing their longer term role in Europe's urban structure. **The Metrex Network is in a position to pilot such a study into possible Metropolitan futures and structures with the CSD.**
- 17 The ESDP observes that, *“The consumption of land per capita is rising, fewer inhabitants per house, so more houses, so more infrastructure, more wealth, so more property,”* but that *“urban sprawl increases the cost of urban infrastructure.....it goes totally against the concept of sustainability.”*
- 18 The intensification of urban land use, through the recycling of land and buildings, can make a contribution to sustainability at the Metropolitan level. **The Network could similarly contribute its experience of this policy approach to the ESDP debate.**

3 — THE EUROPEAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE (ESDP)**Changes in transport, communications and knowledge**

- 19 The ESDP recognises that *“many decades of nationally orientated infrastructure development is still evident within the EU”* and that there are weak or missing service links, for example, to eastern and central Europe where new trade is generating new traffic flows. *“As most transport only covers short distances, road transport is by far the most important mode. The longer the distance to be covered, the more other modes of transport become competitive.”* The programme of Trans European Networks (TEN's) reflects these conclusions (it contains 14 Priority Projects).
- 20 The ESDP observes that as environmental demands can only become stricter and *“since the answer cannot be to continue to build more infrastructure in increasingly congested regions, there are two basic ways which must be explored instead:*
- to reduce the rate of growth,... by reflecting the environmental cost of transport properly in prices, or*
- to encourage a more balanced distribution of economic activities.”*
- 21 Within this management approach to transportation it is nevertheless recognised that *“for both short and long distance transport of freight and passengers the main bottlenecks are in and around cities,”* but that *“the continued construction of motorways cannot be the only answer to congestion”* and *“a majority of countries have not invested enough in public transport.”*
- 22 *“ Measures such as road pricing, restrictive parking policies, fiscal or technical measures are slowly being implemented in different parts of Europe. A location policy that encourages the establishment of large offices close to nodes of urban transport and the planning of new residential areas around an adequate public transport network is necessary to reduce car dependency in the longer term.”*
- 23 **These are all issues that are being considered by Metrex Working Group 3 which can perhaps respond with some practical examples of the potential of strategic planning policies to influence urban movement patterns.**
- 24 The ESDP recognises that by developing the TEN's network the accessibility of peripheral areas is improved but that this has the potential to produce two adverse effects in the short term. Firstly, without adequate planning controls, large networks can reinforce spatial concentration in transportation corridors giving the so called “tunnel effect.” Secondly, the reduction of isolation can lead to the “pump effect” whereby out migration increases and local economies become exposed to damaging competition. This requires a counterbalancing effort to capitalise on the positive effects of better accessibility.

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- 25 Within this context the ESDP recognises the need to improve the regional or Metropolitan transportation networks, linking to the European system, in order to allow the beneficial opportunities of improved accessibility to be fully realised. **This again is perhaps an issue that Working Group 3 could address through case studies.**
- 26 The ESDP concludes that an important spatial issue is the *“continuing trend towards the further concentration of transport and economic activity.”* There is a concentration of Airport and maritime Port facilities in the central areas of the EU. *“One possibility is the further development of multi-modal transport combining sea/road, ship/pipeline. air/rail etc.”* It is suggested that short sea shipping to relieve congested land routes could be developed and that High Speed Train (HST) travel could relieve short haul flight congestion. *“If present train speeds could increase by 30% and a train travel time of 50% greater than air travel were acceptable..... more than 50 European city pairs could be served by HST’s.”*
- 27 **Many European Metropolitan areas fulfil a “gateway” function that is changing. Others are in the process of being linked in to TEN’s. The emerging European transport policy will clearly be a key factor in influencing the future role of many Metropolitan regions and areas. The ESDP does not yet provide a clear context for the strategic planning required (but see also the suggestions in paragraphs 41, 48 and 52).**
- 28 The ESDP mentions the growth of telecommunications and their potential to promote the concentration and dispersal of economic activity. The speed at which digital telecommunications are being introduced across Europe is noted. It is recognised that the electronic exchange of knowledge and information has become a significant, but intangible and difficult to quantify, economic activity. For example, it is difficult to reflect it in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). **The spatial planning implications are an issue for further discussion with the CSD and the Commission. (Note that Klito Gerardi attended an EU Seminar on this issue and reported to the Lisbon Meeting).**

Pressures on Europe’s natural and cultural heritage

- 29 Emphasis is placed on the need to address the growing pressure on Europe’s natural and cultural heritage at the appropriate environmental level. For example, *“the effectiveness of nature conservation in protected areas is dependent on the appropriate management of surrounding areas”* and *“water resource management of major river valleys is an important response (to the problem of flooding).”*

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30 The concept of carrying capacity, of natural and heritage areas, is advanced. It is felt to be particularly relevant to areas subject to pressure from tourism. It is noted that *“urban tourism accounted for 28% of tourism in Europe, and is expected to grow at a rate of 4.7%, which is considerably higher than traditional coastal and mountain tourism.”*

31 **These are issues for Metrex Working Group 1 which is already addressing the wider issue of sustainability.**

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

32 *“The CAP has led to a more intensive use of potential productive land and a concentration of agriculture on land which is most appropriate for modern production systems.....The system benefits primarily the intensively farmed parts of Europe.”* There are now schemes to move to a less intensive form of agriculture and to restore the link between agricultural land, animal production and the environment.

33 The ESDP concludes that in many rural hinterlands economic diversification has to be linked with the future roles of the medium sized towns on which they depend for facilities and services.

34 **In planning for Metropolitan regions and their hinterlands there are clearly economic and social relationships that need to be understood and considered in promoting the wider concept of sustainability. For example, rural out migration can be addressed primarily at source and/or in urban areas. This again is being considered by Working Group 1.**

Preliminary conclusions on the impact of Community Policies

35 It is concluded that there is a need for Community Policies generally to show *“a greater responsiveness to specific spatial needs. Structural aids may play a particular role... if greater geographical and financial concentration of the Funds enables them to address the most important and urgent problems in a more efficient way and if due account is taken of longer term strategic spatial priorities when implementing these aids.”*

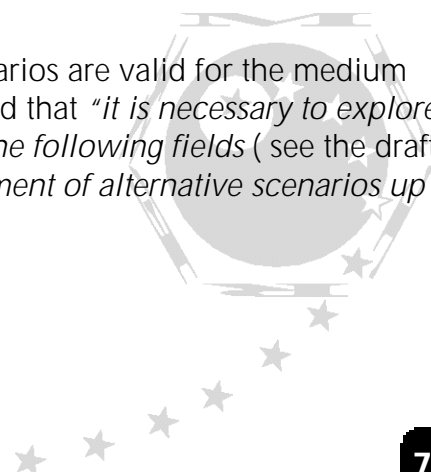
36 **The implication for Metropolitan regions and areas is that the existence of a well conceived longer term spatial planning strategy, which supports the objectives of the ESDP, will help in securing future access to EU Structural Funds (see also the suggestions in paragraphs 41, 48 and 52).**

3 — THE EUROPEAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE (ESDP)**Further work on the Spatial Analyses**

- 37 The ESDP concludes that *“there is a constant need for more knowledge, more information and more reliable data on territorial issues at the European level”* and that *“the 5th Framework Programme for R and D (Research and Development) could provide a source for certain aspects of the necessary research, for example on sustainable urban development.”*
- 38 **There appears to be scope for Working Group 1 to follow up this suggestion in relation to the 5th Framework Programme. The Secretariat has requested more information on this.**
- 39 There is a clearly expressed wish to further develop the Spatial Analyses used in the ESDP to assess territorial issues. The SWOT approach (see paragraph 16) needs to be further refined through the adoption of commonly agreed criteria and indicators. It is concluded that this will allow typologies of areas to be defined and the spatial impacts of long term European scenarios to be assessed. *“On the basis of such a set of criteria, it can be established on a comparative basis whether different cities, towns or areas of Europe enjoy, with respect to the three fundamental goals of the ESDP (economic and social cohesion, sustainable development, and balanced competitiveness of the European territory) a relatively stronger or weaker outlook for spatial development.”*
- 40 Seven criteria are suggested including, *“Geographical position, Economic strength, Social integration, Spatial integration, Land use pressure, Natural assets and Cultural assets,”* but it is recognised that these are not exhaustive.
- 41 **In the Secretariat Report on the ESDP to the Lisbon Meeting it was assumed that such a comparative analysis of Europe's Metropolitan regions and areas would be included in the ESDP. There would appear to be scope for Metrex to now play a part in the further work that is anticipated. This could be discussed with DGXVI at the Krakow Meeting.**

Development of long term scenarios

- 42 It is concluded that the present ESDP trend scenarios are valid for the medium term (unspecified). However, it is also concluded that *“it is necessary to explore alternative hypotheses for long term change in the following fields (see the draft ESDP page 48 section II.E.3.).... for the development of alternative scenarios up to the year 2015.”*



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- 43 **The primary purpose of scenario planning is to explore the robustness of alternative Strategies and their supporting sectoral policies to a range of alternative possible futures. Bearing in mind that expenditure programmes for the next 5 years are usually committed, strategic planning can realistically influence events in the 5-10 year period and beyond. 20 year scenarios, to 2015, at the European level would provide a useful context for Metropolitan level planning, especially if they are regularly rolled forward to reveal trends and directions.**

Policy Aims and Options for the European Territory

- 44 This Section of the Draft ESDP goes on to identify 45 specific Policy Options for discussion and consideration through the Consultative process. These are based on the three main areas of policy action identified in the earlier Leipzig ESDP document. These are
- more balanced and polycentric system of cities and a new urban-rural relationship
 - parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge
 - prudent management and development of Europe's natural and cultural heritage.

More balanced and polycentric system of cities and a new urban-rural relationship

- 45 It is concluded that, *"The development of Europe's cities and the relations between them constitutes the most significant factor affecting spatial balance of the territory of Europe,"* and that *"The environmental and social wellbeing of cities is a parameter for their economic vitality."* Within this context 19 Policy Options are identified for consideration under the following 5 sub headings:
- complementarity and co-operation between towns and cities
 - dynamic, attractive and competitive towns and cities
- "Regions as a whole can become competitive only if their towns and cities are motors of economic growth. It requires the internal development of those cities which are less well prepared for dealing with this new challenge (globalisation). Other cities and towns require particular attention in view of the decisive boost that their dynamism may be expected to produce."* (Reference Metrex Working Group 2)
- the sustainable development of cities

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Under this heading the 5 essential features that are identified are, *“the control of the expansion of cities, the mixing of functions and social groups within the urban fabric, the prudent management of the urban eco-system (water, energy and waste), the development of means of access that are both effective and environmentally friendly, and the conservation of the cultural heritage.”* **(Reference Metrex working Group 1)**

- partnership between towns and the countryside
- diversification of rural areas.

Parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge

46 Under this heading 13 Policy Options are identified under the following 3 sub headings:

- better accessibility
- more efficient and sustainable use of infrastructure

Under this heading the following conclusion is emphasised, *“the present rate of growth of passenger and goods traffic is harmful to the environment and to the efficiency of this traffic itself. Attempts can be made to moderate it through policies influencing the location of economic activity and population movements, better use of existing infrastructure, the promotion of multi-modal transport and the co-ordinated development of infrastructure and services. At the same time, the further provision of road capacity where supply is already excessive should be avoided. This will require strategies which integrate policies on transport, the environment and regional development.”*

It is further concluded that, *“Regional planning can make a valuable contribution to sustainable mobility by influencing the demand for mobility. The integration of transport policy and land-use planning can bring about the appropriate location of activities which necessitate journeys. This is particularly true of large urban areas, where the dependence of households on the car could be substantially reduced.”* **(Reference Metrex Working Group 3)**

- diffusion of innovation and knowledge.

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Prudent management and development of the Natural and Cultural heritage

47 Under this heading 14 policy Options are identified under the following 4 sub headings:

- conservation and development of the natural heritage
- sound management of water resources
- conservation and creative management of the cultural landscapes of Europe
- conservation and creative management of the urban cultural heritage.

48 **The Policy Options contained in the ESDP for debate constitute a general agenda requiring interpretation and action at National and Metropolitan levels. They lack specification in relation to the EU's 60 or so recognised Metropolitan regions and areas.**

Metrex could perhaps participate in the further comparative analysis work, described in paragraphs 39 to 41, in partnership with the CSD (Committee for Spatial Development), to produce a practical methodology for comparing Metropolitan regions and areas (SWOT criteria and indicators). Metrex could perhaps offer to pilot this through two or three selected members.

This could then be used, by individual Metropolitan regions and areas, as a basis from which to consider their future roles and strategies and the priority needs to achieve these in the medium term (5-10 years). This might then provide a framework for the use of the Structural and other funds (see paragraph 16 and 36).

A Framework for Integrated Spatial Policy

49 The ESDP sees the range of Policy Options being applied at the Europe-wide, transnational and regional/local levels. At the European level it foresees the main elements of an Integrated Spatial Policy as being

- *"a better spatial balance/ economic and social cohesion*
- *a balanced urban and regional competitiveness (based on a coherent urban hierarchy with clearly defined regional, national and international roles for the towns and cities)*
- *a better accessibility*

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- *reinforcing EU border regions and their cities*
- *the development of Euro-corridors (based on multi-modal transport)*
- *sustain and develop Europe's bio-diversity."*

50 At the transnational level it recognises seven large transnational co-operation areas. They include coherent environmental areas such as maritime basins, river catchments, mountain areas and densely populated urban areas.

51 At the regional and local levels it is recognised that *"Communities and administrations are among the key actors in the field of European spatial planning"* and that they will be encouraged to *"Express their desired spatial position in the Europe of tomorrow."*

Secretariat conclusions

52 **The ESDP deals with the two primary functions of spatial planning, that is, safeguarding and enabling. Safeguarding is relatively straight forward and involves the identification and assessment of sensitive natural and man made resources and the adoption of measures to conserve them. Enabling is more difficult because it involves taking a view of social and economic change and exercising judgment on future courses of action, often in uncertain circumstances.**

The ESDP fulfils the enabling function at the European level primarily through the Trans European Networks (TEN's) and related infrastructure programmes.

Metrex could assist in the positive planning role of the ESDP by co-operating with the Committee for Spatial Development (CSD) in piloting and then using an appropriate SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) to assess the future roles and primary needs of European Metropolitan regions and areas as a basis for EU support through the Structural and other funds (see paragraphs 16, 36 41, 48 and 52).



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Carrying out the ESDP — The European Observatory

53 The ESDP continues to refer to the setting up of a European Observatory. It recognises that *“In drafting the Noordwijk document, important gaps in comparable, quantified and geo referenced data became obvious. The need for an agreement on reliable criteria and indicators for establishing the typology of regions and urban areas became evident.”* The Observatory is intended to remedy these deficiencies but appears to anticipate membership by *“Member states, the Commission and research Institutes.”* **There is clearly also a role for planning practitioners and Networks such as Metrex in the activities and programmes of the proposed Observatory. The Metrex Atlas has a contribution to make and discussions could be opened with DGXVI at the Krakow meeting.**

The Metropolitan Dimension

54 There are a number of issues raised in the ESDP which can only be effectively addressed at the Metropolitan level. For example, Urban Sprawl can be most effectively addressed by taking a Metropolitan wide view of medium term land requirements and striking the necessary balance between urban land reuse and the release of land on the urban fringe or in the countryside. Similarly the integration of Land Use and Transportation policies can be most effectively achieved at the Metropolitan level.

55 **It is for these reasons that Metropolitan planning is in many ways the most effective level through which many of the concerns and objectives of the ESDP can be achieved. The associated Secretariat Paper (IMC Agenda Item 3d) suggests the production of a Handbook on Metropolitan Planning Practice to demonstrate and clarify the contribution that Metropolitan planning can make.**



Working Groups

1 Sustainability and the Metropolitan Planning Process

Chair Athens
Genova
Emilia-Romagna
Lisboa
Malaga
Rotterdam
Zaragoza
Sevilla

2 Economic Change and Development

Chair Rotterdam
Alpes-Maritimes
Torino
Lisboa
Nord-Pas de Calais
Riga
Kraków
Lombardia
Helsinki
Glasgow & the Clyde Valley
Gdansk

3 Integrated Land Use and Transportation

Chair Stockholm
Alpes-Maritimes
Torino
Genova
Thessaloniki
Vienna
Brussels
Munich
Budapest
Rotterdam

M E T R E X -- The Network of European regions and areas

Minutes of the Fourth Meeting of the Metrex Network and the Interim Managing Committee (IMC)

Thursday 25 to Saturday 27 September 1997 at the Urząd Miasta Krakowa.

APPENDIX 2

WORKING GROUP AND RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS, tabled at the Krakow Meeting.

- **ECOS -Ouverture Programme, ENVIBASE Interim Report.**
Luisa Pedrazzini.
- **Structural Programmes in the Athens Metropolitan Area.**
Dimitris Hatzopoulos.
- **Metrex Working Group 1. Second Report on work in progress.**
Katherine Sykianaki.
- **Productive Location Policy in the Provincia di Torino.**
Gianfranco Fiora.
- **Development of the Plan for the Rome Metropolitan Area.**
Salvatore Bonadonna.

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APPENDIX 4

REVISED CONFERENCE BUDGET, following the Krakow Meeting.

EXPENDITURE.	ECU's
Conference preparation and marketing.	14,600
Brochure production in French, Italian, Spanish, German and English. (Printing through Conseil General des Alpes-Maritimes).	6,000
Telesales campaign in 4 languages.	8,600
Venue costs.	79,000
Hire of Salons Les Muses, Acropolis Palais des Congres. (Plenary and Workshops sessions, Exhibition, Receptions and catering)	18,000
Venue presentation, signage and Exhibition.	7,000
Interpretation in 5 languages to Plenary and Workshop sessions. (Including hire of interpretation booths from Acropolis)	54,000
Speakers costs.	25,000
Rapporteur General (honarium).	500
Assistance with speakers attendance (travel, accommodation or Conference fees) for 20 speakers.	24,500
Incidental Conference running costs.	16,000
Equipment and material (Delegate badges, stationery etc)	2,000
Documentation (including the final Conference Programme with speakers details, new Members Declaration of Intent etc).	2,500
Copying and telephones (including telesales costs).	3,000
Hospitality.	500
Production and distribution of Conference Proceedings.	3,000
Contingency sum.	5,000

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APPENDIX 4 cont

REVISED CONFERENCE BUDGET, following the Krakow Meeting.

Secretariat and Interpretariat costs. (June 1997 to May 1998)	55,800
Preparation of Conference Programme, Brochure and Booking Forms. Identification, invitation and confirmation of 40 Conference speakers. Accommodation arrangements and appointment of selected Travel Agent. Social programme arrangements with Travel Agent. Marketing and multi lingual telesales management (Preparation of mailing list of 600 potential delegates, fax confirmation campaign and English telesales. Funded by Glasgow Development Agency contract) Visit to Nice in June 97 (Venue,accommodation and Travel Agent). Brochure mailing (600) ,covering letters and enclosures. Conference bookings (200 delegates +). Conference event management. Stewarding and liasion with Conference contractors, speakers and delegates (5 languages). Publication of Conference Proceedings. Conference accounts.	
Sub total. (Secretariat 80 days. Interpretariat. 20 days)	47,500
Secretariat/Interpretariat attendance at Conference. (8 days including 3 set up, 4 Conference and 1 take down)	8,000
Total basic Conference Expenditure.	190,400
Financial assistance from the Conseil Général.	80,000
NET BASIC CONFERENCE COST.	110,400

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APPENDIX 4 cont

REVISED CONFERENCE BUDGET, following the Krakow Meeting.

Total basic day Delegate cost.

assuming 150 2.5 day Delegates and
125 Day Delegates, or 500 Delegate days total. **220**

Additional costs for full Delegates. 198
Catering for 2.5 days.

Additional costs for Day Delegates. 48
Daily catering.

TOTAL DELEGATE COSTS.

Full Delegates. 750
2.5 days @ 220 ECU's plus 198 ECU's catering.

Day Delegates. 268
1 day @ 220 ECU's plus 48 ECU's catering.

This equates to the following,

Full Delegates.
750 ECU's @ 6.57 FF = **5000 FF**

Day Delegates.
268 ECU's @ 6.57 FF = **1760 FF**

MEMBER PARTICIPATION RATES.

On the above basis member participation rates rates could be,

1 paying Members. 2 @ 5000 FF = 5000FF
plus a further delegate @ 198 ECU's catering cost = 1300FF

Total cost for 2 delegates = 6300FF
or a per delegate cost of = 3150FF
and a daily cost of = 1050FF

