

**XVIIth Meeting of the METREX Managing Committee, San Sebastian, Saturday 8 May 2004**

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Location           Palacio Miramar, San Sebastian

**AGENDA AND NOTES**

**SATURDAY 8 MAY 9.00 - 12.30**

**1           ATTENDANCE AND APOLOGIES**

**2           MINUTES OF THE METREX MANAGING COMMITTEE MEETING IN STOCKHOLM**

The Minutes have been published in the Network languages on the METREX web site at [www.eurometrex.org](http://www.eurometrex.org) and can be downloaded using Acrobat Reader (which can also be downloaded from the web site).

The Minutes are for consideration and approval by the Managing Committee

**3           EUROPEAN AFFAIRS**

**A           European Economic and Social Committee (EESC). Own initiative opinion on European Metropolitan areas - socio-economic implications for Europe's future**

METREX was invited to contribute its views to a Hearing of an EESC Study Group on European metropolitan areas, in Brussels, on Thursday 19 February. The Hearing sought a response from a number of participants to four issues.

- The definition of metropolitan areas and the most appropriate terms to describe them.
- The main challenges facing metropolitan areas and what is at stake in social, economic and territorial terms.
- Examples of recognised European metropolitan areas.
- How European institutions should respond to the metropolitan dimension to European affairs.

METREX was represented at the Hearing by the Vice President Dr. Bernd Steinacher, Dr. Francesc Carbonell and the Secretary General. After discussion with the President and the colleagues representing METREX at the Hearing, the Secretary General presented a written METREX Response to the above issues and Dr. Steinacher presented the joint German Network/METREX Memorandum of understanding of the European metropolitan areas on EU structural policies after 2006 (see METREX Stuttgart Meeting Minutes). These documents, and the final text of the EESC own opinion on European metropolitan areas, can be downloaded from the METREX web site ([HYPERLINK http://www.eurometrex.org](http://www.eurometrex.org)) [www.eurometrex.org](http://www.eurometrex.org))□

It is clear from the Hearing, and the final EESC own opinion, that the EESC shares many of the views of METREX on the importance of the metropolitan dimension to European affairs. The METREX Response included an outline of a possible European initiative or programme, METROPOLITAN, to recognise and respond to metropolitan issues across the wider EU27.

It would be helpful for the Managing Committee to consider the supportive position of the EESC and to discuss how working relationships with METREX might be continued and developed. The EESC Study Group Rapporteur, Mr. Van Iersel, has been invited to the San Sebastian Meeting and this could present an opportunity for further discussions

## **B ESPON, the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe (CPMR) and the BAK International Benchmarking Club (Basel)**

During the preliminary arrangements for PolyMETREXplus, leading to the Inception Meeting in Barcelona on Friday 26 March, it became apparent that the research work of ESPON and the CPMR, on the identification, classification and assessment of European metropolitan areas, was complementary to the objectives of the project. Meetings have taken place to assess the extent to which ESPON, the CPMR and METREX can work together to take this research forward into practice.

The BAK International Benchmarking Club (IBC) (see [HYPERLINK http://www.bakbasel.com](http://www.bakbasel.com)) is an initiative of BAK Basel Economics, a private economic research institute based in Switzerland. The Club was established in 1998 to advise governments, administrations, foundations, associations and companies on matters of business policy and location. The Club has a data base covering 260 regions and 64 business sectors and this allows its members to assess their strengths and weaknesses of regions and to benefit from common experience. The Secretary General will attend the forthcoming IBC Forum, from 22-13 June 2004, to chair a Workshop on Metropolitan Regions.

ESPON, the CPMR and the International Benchmarking Club have been invited to San Sebastian because of the general interest and relevance of their work to METREX and also because of its direct relationship to the PolyMETREXplus project.

The Managing Committee could consider how working relationships might be continued with these organisations

## **C The Third Cohesion Report**

The Third Cohesion Report was presented to a Parliamentary Conference on Wednesday 18 February 2004 by Commissioner Michel Barnier. The Report was also explained to the EESC Hearing (see A above) by Mr. Patrick Salez, DG Regio. The Secretary General has produced a short report (attached) as basis for discussion with DG Regio and for consideration at the Managing Committee Meeting. This draws some preliminary conclusions on the implications of the Third Cohesion Report for METREX and its interests and activities.

The Managing Committee could consider the attached report and discuss the implications of the Third Cohesion Report for METREX

# **4 METREX INITIATIVES AND PROJECTS**

## **A InterMETREX project**

By the time of the Managing Committee Meeting in San Sebastian there will have been three InterMETREX Workshops, in Stuttgart and Stockholm in 2003 and Bologna in 2004. There will be further Workshops in 2004 in Porto and London and this will then complete the EU15 stage of the project. Workshops in the Accession Countries will follow in 2005 and 2006. It is intended to make an interim report on progress to the METREX Barcelona Conference. The findings and conclusions of each Workshop can be found on the METREX web site, in languages.

The Lead Partner, the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Structure Plan Joint Committee (GCVSPJC), and the Project Co-ordinator will report on progress with the project and, in particular, the issues arising from the application of the METREX Practice Benchmark and its further development. A period of time has been allowed in the San Sebastian Programme for the presentation of this kind to the Meeting.

However, it will also be helpful for the Managing Committee to consider the emerging outcomes and outputs of the project and their wider application. It is anticipated that the Secretariat will be able to have a METREX Practice Benchmark development Discussion Note available for the Meeting, in languages

## **B PolyMETREXplus**

The PolyMETREXplus project has had a long and difficult approval process. It began as PolyMETREX, a Network operation with 38 partners, was revised on the advice of the South Zone Interreg IIIC Secretariat as a Regional Framework Operation (RFO) with 19 partners, and was finally approved on 5 March 2004 by the South Zone Steering Committee, as a Network operation with 19 partners but including financial provision to involve a comparable number of invited contributors.

An Inception Meeting was held in Barcelona on Friday 26 March to which all partners and potential contributors were invited by the Lead Partner, the Generalitat de Catalunya. The Minutes can be downloaded from the METREX web site.

An initial meeting of the PolyMETREXplus Steering Committee, comprising all 19 partners, will take place in San Sebastian, on the afternoon of Wednesday 5 May, and the Lead Partner will report to the Managing Committee on the outcome

## **C Expert Group initiatives**

A meeting of all Expert Group partners will take place in San Sebastian on the afternoon of Wednesday 5 May to assess progress and arrange short presentations to the San Sebastian Meeting. The intention is to conclude the present phase of the work of the Groups by the Barcelona Conference and to report to it.

A meeting of the Expert Group on Planning for Major Events took place on Friday 10 October in Torino and the Report can be downloaded from the METREX web site.

The METREX Secretariat will report to the Managing Committee on the outcome of the San Sebastian Expert Group partners meeting

## **5 BARCELONA CONFERENCE 27- 30 OCTOBER 2004**

Future trends in Spatial Planning and Development. New methodologies and Planning Tools

The provisional Programme for the Barcelona Conference is set out in Appendix 1. Initial contact has been made with potential speakers. It is now intended to proceed as follows.

- The Conference venue will be an hotel in central Barcelona.
- The Conference Brochure, programme and booking forms will be produced in languages in printed, CD and web site format (as for Thessaloniki) and published and circulated by post and e-mail in early June.
- This should ensure that Members and other potential delegates receive the information they need before the summer holiday break in July and August.
- An on line Conference and Hotel booking facility will be arranged.
- The deadline for booking would then be at the end September with hotel rooms ceasing to be held for Conference booking after mid October.

Colleagues from Catalunya will update the Managing Committee on the Programme and other arrangements

## **6 BARCELONA GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2004**

### **A Election of the METREX President for the period 2004 to 2006**

Section 5, Articles 10 and 11 of the METREX Statutes gives the General Assembly the power to elect the President and the METREX Internal Regulations (approved at the Helsinki Meeting in 1999) clarify the procedure, which is very simple.

Nominations for President are required, in writing to the Secretary General, 3 months before the General Assembly and should be supported by another Member. This needs to be drawn to the attention of all Members in the San Sebastian Managing Committee Meeting Minutes and probably specifically to each Member in writing thereafter.

The Minutes and Member letters should indicate that nominations must be received by Friday 27 August at the latest. If there is more than one candidate then the Secretary General will arrange an election at the General Assembly. This would be by secret ballot of all voting Members and a simple majority will determine the result.

METREX has not yet had an election and has not needed to consider the electoral procedure. The Managing Committee might ask candidates to write something short for translation and circulation in advance of the General Assembly and/or ask each candidate to speak to the General Assembly for a short time.

It is important to note that each metropolitan region or area holds only one vote. This means that multiple Member areas will have to agree amongst themselves who to vote for. We would have to very clearly give out only 36 individual named voting papers (the current membership). Members who cannot attend the General Assembly can arrange for another Member to cast their vote as long as this arrangement is confirmed in writing to the Secretary General.

Interest in standing for election as President has been expressed by Dr. Bernd Steinacher, from the Verband Region Stuttgart, and by the Generalitat de Catalunya

The Managing Committee will need to consider and discuss the arrangements for the election of the President at the Barcelona General Assembly, when the present President, Prof.ssa Mercedes Bresso, of the Provincia di Torino, will relinquish office after having served two terms

## **7 BUDGET, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT FOR 2003**

The procedural Memorandum approved at the Rotterdam Meeting confirmed a requirement for the Secretary General to give a six monthly Financial Report to Meetings of the Managing Committee and the accountant to provide a six monthly Income and Expenditure Account for the first six months of the year and a Profit and Loss account at the end of the year.

The Report, Income and Expenditure Account and Profit and Loss account for 2004, and the supporting detailed computerised accounts, were e-mailed to the Treasurer/Auditor (City of Helsinki) and items of expenditure/income selected for audit were then faxed for inspection.

### **A Financial Report**

Appendix B shows the Income and Expenditure and Profit and Loss accounts for the period 1 January to 31 December 2003. It is based on the Adam and Company cumulative bank statements for this period and includes cheques that have been written but not yet paid from the bank account.

Points arising are as follows.

1 The early payment of subscriptions this year, and the payment of some member subscriptions for past years, has made the financial management of the Network much easier over the last financial year. Expenditure has been kept within the available income and it has not been necessary to use the bank overdraft facility of up to one subscription until the last months of the year.

2 Because of outstanding subscriptions and delayed Interreg IIIC co-funding payments it was necessary for the President and Honorary President to seek an extension to the bank overdraft facility from one to three subscriptions for a limited period from November 2003 to January 2004. This was repaid in January, as planned, from subscriptions for 2003 and 2004 received.

3 If all subscriptions had been paid by 31 December it would not have been necessary to make use of the bank overdraft facility. The Secretary General will report on outstanding subscriptions for 2003 to the Managing Committee Meeting.

4 The loss for the year (see Accounts in Appendix B) of €3059 arose for the following reasons.

- Not all subscriptions were paid by 31 December.
- Project support costs were greater than anticipated due to InterMETREX approval conditions and the PolyMETREXplus resubmission
- Translation costs were greater than expected because of the requirements of the InterMETREX and PolyMETREXplus projects

The increased expenditure on projects was substantially offset by savings in Secretary General and Communications and management costs.

5 METREX will recover approximately €19000 of InterMETREX support costs through Interreg IIIC co-funding at the rate of 50%. This amount has not been included in the Financial Statements for 2003 because the claim was not made until March 2004. It is anticipated that METREX will recover an additional amount in 2004 for pre Application costs incurred in the period 2002-2004 on the PolyMETREXplus project.

6 The combined deficit for the two years financial years ending 31 December 2002 and 31 December 2003 was €11295. This deficit will become a surplus when the InterMETREX co-funding of approximately €19000 is received from the West Zone Interreg IIIC Secretariat in mid 2004.

#### **B METREX audit for the financial year 2003**

As described above, the audit for 2003 was carried out by the METREX Treasurer/Auditor. The Treasurer/Auditor has expressed satisfaction with the METREX financial management and accounts for 2003 and the Managing Committee is asked to note these conclusions

### **8 MEMBERSHIP**

It is hoped that the membership will continue to grow through the involvement of colleagues participating in InterMETREX and PolyMETREXplus. There will be a specific opportunity to discuss common issues and interests with the French Association des Communautes Urbaine during the San Sebastian Meeting.

The Managing Committee may wish to consider any other initiatives that the President, supported by appropriate Vice Presidents and the Secretariat, could take to extend the membership, particularly in the UK, France and Germany

### **9 ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

**A Dates for the Spring 2005 Budapest METREX Meeting and Autumn 2005 Granada METREX Meeting**

#### **APPENDICES**

**A Preliminary observations on the implications of the Third Cohesion Report for METREX**

**B Income and expenditure and Profit and loss accounts for 2003**

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**Appendix A. Preliminary observations on the implications of the Third Cohesion Report for METREX** (made public by Commissioner Barnier at a Parliamentary Conference on Wednesday 18 February 2004 - see [http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional\\_policy/sources/cohesion3\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/cohesion3_en.htm))

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### **Purpose of this report**

To identify the main intentions of the Third Cohesion Report, as they relate to metropolitan affairs, and assess their implications for METREX, the METROPOLITAN initiative and the InterMETREX and PolyMETREXplus projects under Interreg IIIC.

### **Context**

The Lisbon Strategy of 2000 set out to make the EU the foremost global knowledge economy by 2010. The Union is now enlarging from 15 to 25 member states (and eventually to EU 27 in 2007 with Bulgaria and Rumania). The EU15 economy has not been growing as hoped since the Second Cohesion Report was published in 2001 and enlargement will add to the disparities within the Union.

### **The Third Cohesion Report**

The Report documents this situation and sets out the response that the Commission suggests for the period 2007-2013, when the current Structural funds (ERDF, ESF and the Cohesion Fund) will need to be restructured to meet these emerging challenges. The Third Cohesion Report is significant because it adds *Territorial cohesion* to the overall EU objectives of Social and Economic cohesion and includes provisions to further this over the period 2007-2013. METREX Members are referred to the documents published by DG Regio (see web site address above) and, in particular, to the Executive Summary.

### **The metropolitan dimension**

The implications for METREX can be seen in the context of the Network's advocacy of the need to recognise a *metropolitan dimension* to European affairs. This has meant recognising, in particular, that,

- Metropolitan regions and areas are the level at which a response to many European Perspectives, Frameworks and Visions can be made most effectively.
- Metropolitan regions and areas (larger urban areas and their related areas of social and economic influence) are of key importance to the economic and social well being of Europe and, in particular, to its economic competitiveness.
- Effective metropolitan governance has a key role to play in enabling metropolitan regions and areas to address their social, economic and environmental problems and realise their longer-term potential.
- The mechanisms for effective metropolitan governance will depend on the key issues that need to be addressed. The range of competencies, capabilities and processes that will be required will depend on the range and severity of the key issues that need to be addressed.
- Mechanisms for metropolitan governance might range from elected statutory authorities with comprehensive powers, to elected authorities with core powers to appointed bodies or joint committees with limited delegated or advisory powers.
- Integrated metropolitan strategies, involving the participation of key stakeholders and civil society, are required to identify key issues, achieve commitment to objectives and priorities, policies, programmes and major projects, and orchestrate action.
- Spatial planning and development has a key role to play in ensuring that related issues such as land use and transportation, urban renewal and urban sprawl, city and town centres and out of centre development, urban form and social cohesion and the environmental impact of development on valued heritage resources (all of which collectively illustrate the metropolitan dimension) are addressed in an integrated way.
- Many of the key issues for sustainability, such as minimising the need to travel through locational policies and balancing development options and environmental impact, can only be addressed effectively at the metropolitan level.

- Without effective metropolitan governance, with competencies and resources related to the key issues that need to be addressed, the concept of subsidiarity cannot be implemented.
- In particular, civil society will not have the means to influence some of the key issues affecting its longer term future.

METREX seeks to promote the exchange of knowledge on metropolitan spatial planning and development between practitioners (politicians, officials and their advisers) and to contribute the metropolitan dimension to planning at the European level.

METREX has suggested to the European institutions that a European measure, METROPOLITAN, might be initiated to promote and develop appropriate mechanisms of metropolitan governance which will ensure an effective response to the metropolitan issues summarised above.

METREX has also initiated two major projects under Interreg IIC, InterMETREX seeks to promote effective spatial planning and development practice *within* metropolitan areas and PolyMETREXplus to promote effective polycentric relationships *between* metropolitan areas.

This report highlights some of the main conclusions and intentions in the Third Cohesion Report and makes preliminary observations (underlined) on their apparent implications for METREX and the metropolitan dimension, the METROPOLITAN initiative and the InterMETREX and PolyMETREXplus Interreg IIC projects

### **The key challenges of enlargement to EU 25**

The key challenges that lie ahead for structural policy in the new Member States (but which also apply to many areas of the EU 15), are summarised in the Report as follows.

- *Identify structural deficiencies in each region which have the most damaging effect on competitiveness and growth potential and give priority to tackling these first.*
- *Formulate a long term development strategy for each region in line with its comparative strengths and weaknesses.....which orders investment projects in the light of the interaction between them and the growth path that it is intended to follow in the long run.*
- *Give due weight to environmental considerations in investment decisions in order to ensure that the growth path chosen is sustainable.*
- *Avoid excessive concentration of development in the present growth centres where the impact on economic activity might be greatest in the short term but which may be at the expense of balanced development over the long run.*
- *Help to strengthen the administrative capacity for designing, implementing and managing development programmes at regional level.*

The METROPOLITAN initiative would be an effective response to these challenges

### **The key implications of the Report for METREX**

In the above context, the key implications of the Report for METREX would appear to be as follows.

- The Commission adopted a proposal on 10 February 2004 for the budget for the enlarged EU 27 (including Bulgaria and Rumania) for the period 2007-2013. The reformed Cohesion policy for this period would have a budget of some €345 billion.
- The previous 9 objectives (Cohesion Fund, Objectives 1,2 and 3, INTERREG, URBAN, EQUAL, LEADER+, Rural/Fisheries restructuring) will be reduced to the 3 objectives of Convergence (Cohesion Fund, ERDF and ESF), Regional competitiveness and employment (ERDF and ESF) and Territorial co-operation (ERDF).
- **Convergence** The ERDF could support *innovation and enterprise; research and industry links; access to ICT, finance and know how; encouraging new business ventures; extending and upgrading infrastructure such as transport, telecommunications, water and energy (including renewable) supplies and environmental facilities; protecting the environment; rehabilitating derelict industrial land; prevention of natural and technological risks; and reinforcing the institutional capacity at regional level to manage*

the EU funds. The ESF could support *labour market institutions; education and training systems; social and care services; education and skill levels; access to the labour market; administrative capacity building*. The Cohesion Fund could support *sustainable development, trans-European networks and environmental infrastructure*. In the new Member States the Fund could support, *rail, maritime, inland waterways, multimodal transport; sustainable urban transport; environmentally important energy investment*.

These activities give an indication of the range of polycentric relationships that might be considered in PolyMETREXplus and taken forward after 2007

- **Regional competitiveness and employment** The Report notes that, *Member States, regions and citizens will have to adapt to a world experiencing rapid economic and social change and restructuring, trade globalisation, and a move towards a knowledge based economy and society. They will also have to tackle the particular challenges that derive from an aging population, growing immigration, labour shortages in key sectors and social inclusion problems*. In this context cohesion policy outside the least developed Member States and regions will *help regions to anticipate and promote economic change*, particularly those dependent on traditional industries or urban areas in decline *and help people to anticipate and respond to change* particularly by supporting training, life long learning, active aging policies and attracting more people into employment.

METROPOLITAN offers the means to make an effective response to these key issues at the metropolitan level

- **European territorial co-operation** (promoting the harmonious and balanced development of the Union territory). The Report notes (in the Second Cohesion Report), *the high level of value added by the Union to measures concerning co-operation, the exchange of experiences and good practices..... Strengthening the instruments for transnational, cross-border and interregional co-operation and assistance of the Union were the aspects most often mentioned*. The Commission therefore proposes to create a new objective to *further the harmonious and balance integration of the territory of the Union by supporting co-operation between its different components on issues of Community importance at cross-border, transnational and interregional level*. All regions at NUTS III level could be concerned with cross border co-operation to promote joint solutions to common problems.

The outcomes of the InterMETREX and PolyMETREXplus projects, after they conclude in 2006/2007, might be progressed under this objective

**Cross-border** The Commission intends to promote a new legal instrument in the form of a European co-operation structure (Cross-border regional authority) to *allow Member States, regions and local authorities to address the traditional legal problems encountered in the management of cross-border programmes and projects. The aim would be to transfer to this new legal structure the capacity to carry out co-operation activities on behalf of public authorities*.

The Eurocity Basque and the Øresundkommiteen (Copenhagen/Malmö) are examples of such an approach. The Øresundkommiteen is now moving towards the establishment of a single cross-border authority. This approach may facilitate the establishment of polycentric metropolitan operating bodies

**Transnational** The existing 13 zones for transnational support will be reviewed, in the light of enlargement, with Member States and regions. New zones would need to be coherent and share common interests and opportunities (R and D, information, environment, risk prevention and water management etc.)

The new zones could reflect the Global Integration Zones (GIZ's) referred to in the ESDP and being considered through the PolyMETREXplus project

**Interregional** *Regional programmes would need to dedicate a certain amount of resources to exchanges, cooperation and networking with regions in other Member States. In addition the Commission would seek to facilitate exchanges of experience and practice on a European scale by organising networks involving regions and cities.*

The intentions of the Commission with regard to networks would seem to have significant implications for METREX. It would be helpful to clarify with the Commission what it sees as the meaning of *facilitate*

- **An integrated response to specific territorial characteristics** *The Report has identified the role cities throughout the Union play as centres of economic development, although they are also faced by problems linked to environmental pressure, social exclusion and economic restructuring. Any given individual programme should therefore provide the framework for different situations to be dealt with and for integrated and holistic solutions to problems...*

There is no reference in the Report to the Functional Urban Areas and MEGA's (metropolitan European growth areas) identified in current ESPON reports. The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC), Committee of the Regions and ESPON all recognise that Europe's major functional urban areas (urban areas and their surrounding areas of economic and social influence) are of crucial importance to the well being and competitiveness of Europe. METREX and the EESC share the view that this *metropolitan dimension* to European affairs should be recognised

- **Integrating urban deprivation and regeneration into regional programmes : URBAN+** *...the Commission intends to reinforce the place of urban policies by fully integrating actions in this field into the programmes. Each Member State would propose a list of urban areas, which would benefit from specific action within the programmes. The extent of the problems facing cities and their role in promoting regional development would suggest that the number of cities should be greater than the 70 covered by the URBAN initiative (EU 15).*

The outcomes of PolyMETREXplus (GIZ's and areas with polycentric development potential) could be supported by this approach

- **Programming** *Political level. Each Member State would prepare a policy document on its development strategy, which would be negotiated with the Commission. Operational level. On the basis of the policy document the Commission would adopt national and regional programmes.....defined at an aggregate or high level only, highlighting the most important measures. Additional detail.....would be abandoned as well as the management by measure.*
- **Financial management, co-financing** *Payments would be made at the level of each high priority and no longer.....at the lower level of the measure.*
- **Partnership** *To promote better governance, the social partners and representatives from the civil society would become increasingly involved.....in the design, implementation and follow-up of the interventions.*
- **More concentration** *In the context of the partnership, regions would have the responsibility, in the first instance, for concentrating financial resources on the themes necessary to address the economic, social and territorial disparities at regional level.*
- **Performance and quality** *Effectiveness calls for a greater focus on impact and performance.*

The approach, outlined above, to programming, financial management and co-financing, partnership, more concentration and performance and quality, is supportive of the approach to metropolitan governance embodied in the METROPOLITAN initiative

- **Financial resources** *78% for the Convergence priority, with the emphasis on the 12 new Member States. Around 18% for the regional competitive and employment priority. Around 4% for territorial co-operation, or some €13.8billion (€2.3billion per annum). The size of the population living in the relevant regions and relative socio-economic conditions would guide the distribution of resources under the European territorial co-operation objective.*

The approach, outlined above, to the allocation of resources and support for territorial co-operation, would seem to favour the development of polycentric relationships, which is the objective of PolyMETREXplus. Such outcomes might be progressed after 2007 under this provision

**Appendix B Income and Xpenditure and Profit and loss accounts for 2003**

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**Income and Expenditure account**  
for the year ended 31 December 2003

	€	€	€
<b>Opening bank balance</b>			(38,758)
<b>Management</b>			
Income			
Subscriptions	203,050		
Interest received	29		
Project co-funding	<u>—</u>		
		203,079	
Expenditure			
Secretary General	31,106		
Communications & management	15,157		
Project support	68,369		
Interpretation & translation	40,569		
Travel, accommodation & subsistence	27,380		
Printing & copying	—		
Postage, stationery & telephone	5,119		
Accountancy	3,778		
Miscellaneous expenses	<u>12,879</u>		
		<u>204,357</u>	
<b>Surplus (Deficit)</b>		( 1,278)	
<b>Conference</b>			
Income	—		
Expenditure	<u>—</u>		
		<u>—</u>	
<b>Net inflow (outflow) of funds</b>			( 1,278)
<b>Exchange difference</b>			<u>2,918</u>
<b>Closing balance</b>			<u>(37,118)</u>

**Profit and Loss account**  
for the year ended 31 December 2003

	Budget for year		Actual for year	
	€	€	€	€
<b>Management</b>				
Income				
Subscriptions	250,000		201,300	
Interest received	-		29	
Project co-funding	<u>-</u>	250,000	<u>-</u>	201,329
Expenditure				
Secretary General	49,600		33,427	
Communications & management	26,500		15,430	
Project support	53,000		68,393	
Interpretation & translation	25,000		40,332	
Travel, accommodation & subsistence	28,000		27,705	
Printing & copying	2,000		-	
Postage, stationery & telephone	5,000		5,007	
Accountancy	5,300		4,816	
Miscellaneous expenses	<u>12,000</u>		<u>12,894</u>	
		<u>206,400</u>		<u>208,004</u>
<b>Surplus (deficit)</b>		43,600		( 6,675)
<b>Conferences</b>				
Income	-		-	
Expenditure	<u>20,000</u>		<u>-</u>	
		( 20,000)		-
<b>Currency fluctuation</b>		<u>-</u>		<u>3,616</u>
<b>Surplus (Deficit) for the year</b>		<u>23,600</u>		<u>( 3,059)</u>