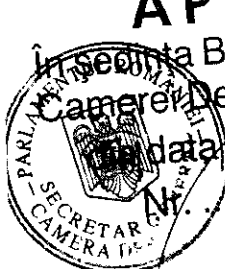




APROBAT



În ședința Biroului permanent al

Camerei Deputaților

la data de 9.10.2006

Nr. 1072

Parlamentul României Camera Deputaților

DIRECȚIA GENERALĂ AFACERI EXTERNE
DIRECȚIA DE RELAȚII CU ADUNĂRI ȘI ORGANISME INTERNAȚIONALE

5 octombrie 2006

Nr. 58/2/1102

MEMORANDUM INTERN

Către: Domnul Mihai Unghianu, secretar general adjunct al Camerei Deputaților
De la: Traian Chebelev, director general

Tema: Participarea la reuniunea constitutivă a prezidiului Consiliului Director pentru Europa al Parlamentarilor Lumii pentru Habitat - GPH
20 octombrie 2006, Bruxelles

În baza invitațiilor adresate nominal de către dl Peter Goetz, președintele Consiliului Director pentru Europa al GPH, Comisia pentru administrație publică, amenajarea teritoriului și echilibru ecologic a desemnat în vederea participării la reuniunea prezidiului Consiliului Director pentru Europa al Parlamentarilor Lumii pentru Habitat, ce va avea loc la 20 octombrie a.c., la Bruxelles, pe domnii deputați Traian Constantin Igaș (PD), vicepreședinte al comisiei și Ioan Țundrea (PC), membru al aceleiași comisii, iar din partea Direcției de relații cu adunări și organisme internaționale, la solicitarea delegației, a fost propusă dna Daniela Georgian, consultant, care gestionează relația cu secretariatul GPH.

La lucrările celui de-al III-lea forum regional pentru Europa al Parlamentarilor Lumii pentru Habitat, care s-au desfășurat la Haga, în perioada 11-13 mai a.c., ca punct înscris pe ordinea de zi a figurat și alegerea noului prezidiu al Grupului European al GPH, ocazie cu care au fost aleși în conducerea prezidiului Consiliului Director, dl deputat Traian Constantin Igaș – vicepreședinte, și domnii deputați Ioan Țundrea și Seres Denes - membri.

Grupul European al Parlamentarilor Lumii pentru Habitat activează la nivel mondial, precum și la nivel regional, cuprinzând 5 consilii regionale care corespund continentelor lumii. România este membră a acestei organizații din anul 1992 și face parte din Consiliul Regional European.

Agenda reuniunii va cuprinde următoarele probleme:

- raportul cu privire la cel de-al V-lea Forum Regional European al GPH cu tema: "provocări în domeniul urbanizării, realizări și provocări după 10 ani de luptă împotriva sărăciei urbane: rolul parlamentarilor și al organismelor specializate în acest domeniu", care a avut loc la Haga, Olanda, în perioada 11-13 mai 2006;
- raportul cu privire la cel de-al III-lea forum mondial urban al GPH cu tema: "viitorul nostru: orașe durabile – transpunerea ideilor în practică", care a avut loc la Vancouver, Canada, în perioada 19-23 iunie 2006;

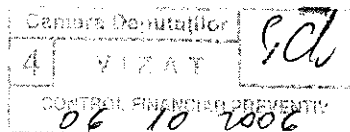
- raportul cu privire la activitatea viitoare a GPH;
- prezentare și raport asupra proiectului "linii directoare pentru descentralizare și întărirea puterii autorităților locale", ce va fi adoptat la cel de-al 21-lea Consiliu Guvernator al UN-HABITAT, la Nairobi, Kenya;
- dezbateri cu membrii Consiliului Director referitoare la continuarea studiului cu privire la procesul de comparare „Implementarea obiectivelor și Principiilor Agendei Habitat, adoptat la Istambul în 1996, în legislația Germaniei, Finlandei, Olandei României și Turciei în perioada 1996-2005”;
- planul de activitate al GPH pentru Europa;
- pregătirea celei de-a VI-a Conferințe Europene a GPH;
- primirea de noi parlamentari ca invitați.

Acțiunea are caracter parlamentar și se înscrie în planul de relații externe pentru anul 2006.(art.3, lit.c din HBP nr.1/2003).

Propunem:

- să se aprobe participarea domnilor deputați Traian Constantin Igaș și Ioan Țundrea, precum și a doamnei Daniela Georgian la această acțiune;
- deplasarea să se efectueze cu avionul pe ruta București-Bruxelles și retur, cu plecare în data de 19 octombrie a.c., orele 07.35, zbor RO 371 și întoarcere în data de 21 octombrie a.c., orele 13.55, zbor RO 372;
- să se acorde drepturi de diurnă categoria a II-a, 100%, pentru 2^{1/2} zile, cazare plafon B pentru 2 nopți, precum și un avans de 50% cu decontare ulterioară;
- recalcularea cheltuielilor să se efectueze la întoarcerea în țară pe baza documentelor justificative.

Control financiar preventiv



Red. Daniela Georgian, consultant



Global Parliamentarians on HABITAT from the European Continent

PETER GÖTZ

DEPUTY OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF GERMANY

PRESIDENT
OF THE REGIONAL COUNCIL
FOR THE
EUROPEAN CONTINENT
OF THE
GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARIANS
ON HABITAT

Berlin, 19th September 2006

Traian Constantin Igaş M.P.
Member of Parliament
Romania
Vice President of the
European Board of Directors
of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat

Bucharest / Romania

Invitation

Dear Mr. Igaş,

let me take this opportunity to once again congratulate you to your election into the Board of Directors of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat from the European Continent. I am looking forward to a good and lively cooperation.

I today have the pleasure of inviting you to our constitutive meeting.
It takes place

**Friday, 20th October 2006,
11.00 h**

**UN-Habitat Liaison Office
with the European Union and Belgium
14, rue Montoyer (2nd floor)
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium**

Phone: 0032-2-503-3572 / Fax: 0032-2-503-4624

Mail: unhabitat.admin@skynet.be

OFFICE:
GERMAN BUNDESTAG
PLATZ DER REPUBLIK 1
D - 11011 BERLIN

PHONE:
+49-30-227-74928

FAX:
+49-30-227-76862

E-MAIL:
peter.goetz@bundestag.de

Website:
www.goetzpeter.de

Also, the leaving President of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat, Ernesto Gil Elorduy of Mexico will participate.

Senator Elorduy invited the Board of Directors to Brussels at 9.00 to debate his succession.

I took the liberty to also invite the members of the Board of Directors present in Brussels to the constitutive meeting.

Agenda:

1. Opening
2. Report on the Fifth Regional Forum of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat from the European Continent, 12th to 13th May 2006, The Hague / Netherlands
Rapporteur: Dr. Joanneke Kruijsen
3. Report on the United Nations World Urban Forum III (WUF III), 19th to 23rd June 2006, Vancouver / Canada
Rapporteur: Peter Götz
4. Report on the future of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat following his succession as President
Rapporteur: Ernesto Gil Elorduy
5. Presentation and Report on the draft "guidelines on decentralization and the strengthening of local authorities"; to be adopted at the 21st UN-HABITAT Governing Council on 16th to 20th April 2007 in Nairobi / Kenya
Rapporteur: Peter Götz
6. Deliberation with the members of the Board of Directors concerning the follow-up process of the comparing study "Implementing the Goals and Principles of the Habitat Agenda, adopted in Istanbul in 1996, in the legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, Romania and Turkey during the period 1996-2005"
7. Working Plan of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat for the European Continent
8. Preparation of the Sixth European Conference of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat
9. Admission of parliamentarians as guests
10. Miscellaneous

In regard to the relevance of this meeting, at which next to President Elorduy also other members of the Board of Directors will participate, I would be very thankful if you could arrange to come to Brussels at 20th October 2006.

Besides, I would like to direct your attention to the World Habitat Day that the UN is celebrating this year on 2nd October 2006 in Naples / Italy. Please find more information in the enclosed invitation of the UN.

In order to prepare the fifth agenda item of our Board of Directors meeting I enclose the draft version of the "guidelines on decentralization and the strengthening of local authorities". I also enclose the short version of the comparing study "Implementing the Goals and Principles of the Habitat Agenda, adopted in Istanbul in 1996, in the legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, Romania and Turkey during the period 1996-2005" to allow you to prepare deliberations concerning the sixth agenda item.

Straight afterwards the Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation invites to a midday meal for the leaving President Ernesto Gil Elorduy at the European Office of the Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation; 11, Avenue de l'Yser, 1040 Brussels.

As for organizational matters, I would be thankful if you could return the enclosed attendance form thereby informing whether you attend our first joint and constitutive meeting together with the World Board of Directors of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat, 20th October 2006 in Brussels and the midday meal.

I am looking forward meeting you.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Götz M.P.
European President
of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat



Global Parliamentarians on HABITAT from the European Continent

PETER GÖTZ

DEPUTY OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF GERMANY

PRESIDENT
OF THE REGIONAL COUNCIL
FOR THE
EUROPEAN CONTINENT
OF THE
GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARIANS
ON HABITAT

OFFICE:
GERMAN BUNDESTAG
PLATZ DER REPUBLIK 1
D - 11011 BERLIN

PHONE:
+49-30-227-74928

FAX:
+49-30-227-76862

E-MAIL:
peter.goetz@bundestag.de

Website:
www.goetzpeter.de

Berlin, 19th September 2006

Ioan Tundrea M.P.
Member of Parliament
Romania
Member of European Board of Directors
of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat

Bucharest / Romania

Invitation

Dear Mr. Tundrea,

let me take this opportunity to once again congratulate you to your election into the Board of Directors of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat from the European Continent. I am looking forward to a good and lively cooperation.

I today have the pleasure of inviting you to our constitutive meeting.
It takes place

**Friday, 20th October 2006,
11.00 h**

**UN-Habitat Liaison Office
with the European Union and Belgium
14, rue Montoyer (2nd floor)
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium**

**Phone: 0032-2-503-3572 / Fax: 0032-2-503-4624
Mail: unhabitat.admin@skynet.be**

Also, the leaving President of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat, Ernesto Gil Elorduy of Mexico will participate.

Senator Elorduy invited the Board of Directors to Brussels at 9.00 to debate his succession.

I took the liberty to also invite the members of the Board of Directors present in Brussels to the constitutive meeting.

Agenda:

1. Opening
2. Report on the Fifth Regional Forum of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat from the European Continent, 12th to 13th May 2006, The Hague / Netherlands
Rapporteur: Dr. Joanneke Kruijsen
3. Report on the United Nations World Urban Forum III (WUF III), 19th to 23rd June 2006, Vancouver / Canada
Rapporteur: Peter Götz
4. Report on the future of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat following his succession as President
Rapporteur: Ernesto Gil Elorduy
5. Presentation and Report on the draft "guidelines on decentralization and the strengthening of local authorities"; to be adopted at the 21st UN-HABITAT Governing Council on 16th to 20th April 2007 in Nairobi / Kenya
Rapporteur: Peter Götz
6. Deliberation with the members of the Board of Directors concerning the follow-up process of the comparing study "Implementing the Goals and Principles of the Habitat Agenda, adopted in Istanbul in 1996, in the legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, Romania and Turkey during the period 1996-2005"
7. Working Plan of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat for the European Continent
8. Preparation of the Sixth European Conference of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat
9. Admission of parliamentarians as guests
10. Miscellaneous

In regard to the relevance of this meeting, at which next to President Elorduy also other members of the Board of Directors will participate, I would be very thankful if you could arrange to come to Brussels at 20th October 2006.

Besides, I would like to direct your attention to the World Habitat Day that the UN is celebrating this year on 2nd October 2006 in Naples / Italy. Please find more information in the enclosed invitation of the UN.

In order to prepare the fifth agenda item of our Board of Directors meeting I enclose the draft version of the "guidelines on decentralization and the strengthening of local authorities". I also enclose the short version of the comparing study "Implementing the Goals and Principles of the Habitat Agenda, adopted in Istanbul in 1996, in the legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, Romania and Turkey during the period 1996-2005" to allow you to prepare deliberations concerning the sixth agenda item.

Straight afterwards the Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation invites to a midday meal for the leaving President Ernesto Gil Elorduy at the European Office of the Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation; 11, Avenue de l'Yser, 1040 Brussels.

As for organizational matters, I would be thankful if you could return the enclosed attendance form thereby informing whether you attend our first joint and constitutive meeting together with the World Board of Directors of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat, 20th October 2006 in Brussels and the midday meal.

I am looking forward meeting you.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Götz M.P.
European President
of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat



Global Parliamentarians on HABITAT from the European Continent

PETER GÖTZ

DEPUTY OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF GERMANY

PRESIDENT
OF THE REGIONAL COUNCIL
FOR THE
EUROPEAN CONTINENT
OF THE
GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARIANS
ON HABITAT

OFFICE:
GERMAN BUNDESTAG
PLATZ DER REPUBLIK 1
D - 11011 BERLIN

PHONE:
+49-30-227-74928

FAX:
+49-30-227-76862

E-MAIL:
peter.goetz@bundestag.de

Website:
www.goetzpeter.de

Implementing the Goals and Principles of the Habitat Agenda, adopted in Istanbul in 1996, in the legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, Romania and Turkey during the period 1996-2005

In 1996 Istanbul hosted the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II). As many as 171 countries committed themselves to implement the objectives and principles laid down in the Habitat Agenda.

The European Board of Directors of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat initiated a project in order to contribute to the upcoming World Urban Forum III in Vancouver/Canada in June 2006. The project examines changes within national legislation 10 years after the adoption of the Habitat Agenda.

The German Bundestag acted on the Parliamentarians suggestion. The German Association for Housing, Urban and Spatial Development, with financial aid of the German government, mandated Professor Dr. Gerd Schmidt-Eichstaedt of Technical University Berlin, Institute for Urban and Regional Planning, to conduct a comparative study.

A first step included the comparison of legislation in the five European countries Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, Romania and Turkey. Results were presented at the Fifth European Conference of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat in The Hague as well as in Vancouver/Canada in June 2006.

A summary of the most important contents is enclosed.
The long version will be available at:
www.bbr.bund.de/ressortforschung/index.html

Berlin, June 2006

**Implementing the Goals and Principles of the Habitat Agenda,
adopted in Istanbul in 1996, in the legislation of the Federal
Republic of Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, Romania and
Turkey during the period 1996-2005**

Habitat
World Urban Forum III
Vancouver 2006

S U M M A R Y

Rapporteurs:

Anneke Assen (Netherlands)
Anca Ginavar and Vera Marin (Romania)
Kimmo Kurunmäki (Finland)
Sinan Özden and Gerd Lüers (Turkey)
Gerd Schmidt-Eichstaedt (Germany)

Status: 10. April 2006

Summary

The second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II) took place in Istanbul in June 1996 as the follow-up event to the 1992 UN conference in Rio de Janeiro – the moment when the principle of sustainable development gained international recognition. One outcome of the Istanbul conference was the adoption of the Habitat Agenda. Almost ten years have passed since then and the conference delegates and advocates of the Agenda must now ask themselves whether their adoption of the Agenda has had any impact. Have the participating countries taken action to implement the principles enshrined in the Agenda? One – if not the key – means of implementation is the Agenda's incorporation into national legislation. The present study therefore examines whether, and how, the goals and principles enshrined in the Agenda adopted in Istanbul in 1996 have been integrated into the legislation of five selected European signatory states.

I. General principles

1. Alongside government programmes and action plans, legislation is a useful indicator to determine whether a country is genuinely committed to the goals and principles of the Habitat Agenda. This applies despite the fact that to date, none of the legislators in the five countries surveyed have brought forward legislation with the explicit and primary purpose of implementing the Habitat Agenda. Indeed, during the period under review (1996-2005), none of these countries – Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, Romania and Turkey – adopted a single item of legislation which was mainly aimed to implement the Habitat Agenda. However, the explanatory arguments of some laws explicitly refer to the Habitat Agenda.
2. At present, then, there is no direct causality between the Habitat Agenda and specific laws. Nonetheless, there are many different thematic links between national legislation and the goals and principles defined in the Habitat Agenda. Given the Agenda's wide-ranging objectives, an entire network of linkages can be identified in various thematic areas, at different planning levels, and in a range of administrative and policy fields.
3. The broad range of issues addressed by the Habitat Agenda, with its two principle commitments – "Sustainable human settlements" and "Adequate shelter for all" – is illustrated in the diagram at the end of this summary. The boundaries between the topics covered in individual items of legislation are fluid.

II. Approaches and individual outcomes

4. The quotations from the Habitat Agenda contained in the first part of the study show how the Habitat Agenda's goals can have an impact through specific legislation. They also indicate the various themes and the planning and administrative levels on which legislators can contribute to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda goals and principles by introducing relevant regulations.

5. The second part of the study contains the country reports from the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, Romania and Turkey.
6. The third part – based on the national reports – presents a comparative overview of the main legislation pertaining to sustainability in habitat and human settlements and identifies the instruments which can be used to promote the Habitat Agenda's individual goals and principles. The parallel overview allows interesting comparisons to be made and reveals how specific – and essentially similar – instruments vary in the countries under review.
7. Regular evaluation of the impact of legislation and programmes, and the use of common indicators, facilitate the international comparison. In the context of the survey, Finland emerges as the country which has advanced furthest along the Habitat route.
8. Clearly, the overall commitments to implement the Habitat Agenda vary widely according to the stage reached in a country's development and its government's current objectives. Consolidated industrialized countries such as Germany, Finland and the Netherlands have very little real scope for improvement. Assuming that there is an appropriate political commitment, they can now focus on assisting other countries – especially developing countries – to implement the Agenda. This appears to be happening with more direct reference to the Habitat Agenda in the Netherlands than elsewhere as there is a Habitat platform. The same work is done in the other countries without explicit mention of Habitat.
9. Countries which face economic problems (e.g. Romania) and/or which have embarked upon political reform (e.g. Turkey) can benefit from some form of external impetus to encourage them to focus specifically on the Habitat Agenda. This may take the form of international agreements and/or economic assistance programmes – e.g. from the EU – which offer appropriate incentives. For Romania and especially for Turkey, the important impetus provided by international agreements cannot be over-estimated.
10. The basic legislation of relevance to Habitat was introduced long before 1996 in all five countries, so the laws adopted over the last ten years were primarily designed to improve upon this basic legislation. The impressive **list of instruments** introduced in this context testifies to the legislators' innovation and creativity.

Table: List of Instruments to implement the Habitat Agenda into Legislation

Field of Action	Instruments
ADEQUATE SHELTER FOR ALL	
I. Construction Sites / Buildings	I. 1. Standard marking system for labelling building material I. 2. Standardised norms for construction and buildings including quality measures I. 3. Official encouragement of architectural qualities and the building culture I. 4. Monitoring a building's safety I. 5. Protection of ancient monuments
II. House Building and Housing	II. 1. Constitutionally protected „ basic right to housing “ II. 2. Allocation of the Federal Government's and local government bodies' sites for house-building II. 3. State subsidy for housing projects (also for council house-building) and modernisation of dwellings II. 4. Monitoring eligibility for council houses II. 5. Direct subsidy when building or acquiring housing property II. 6. Tax privileges for acquiring housing II. 7. Financial support for overhead costs for floor space II. 8. Civil law protection for tenants II. 9. Special regulations for those with special accommodation needs II. 10. Setting up a governmental institute for encouraging house-building
III. Town Planning and Settlement	III. 1. Basic Regulation of urban land use planning III. 2. Well-established public-private partnerships (PPP) III. 3. Obligatory (also cross-border) co-operation for neighbouring local government bodies and authorities involved in urban land-use planning III. 4. Obligatory public participation in urban land-use planning, including cross-border public participation III. 5. Environmental impact assessment of certain public and private projects (Project EIA) III. 6. Strategic environmental assessment of plans and programmes: Obligation to audit the probable significant environmental effects caused by the realisation of urban land-use planning already being processed, obligation to prepare an environmental report, monitoring the environmental effects of realising urban land-use III. 7. Special obligation to consider the requirements of nature conservation in urban land-use planning III. 8. Relaxing State supervision of local -government as regards urban land-use planning III. 9. Limiting the timeframe of validity for urban land-use planning III. 10. Use of special governmental funding for town planning and urban renewal III. 11. Local authorities have the pre-emptive right when disposing of sites III. 12. Co-operation of the Federal Government / local authorities with the private sector during land allocation III. 13. Controlling the settlement of shopping centres and large area retail III. 14. Enabling co-operation between local authorities III. 15. Introducing special town planning development areas

IV. Town / Country Planning and Regional Planning	IV.1	General Regulation of the governmental task Regional Planning
	IV.2	Strategic environmental assessment of plans and programmes even at the regional planning level
	IV.3	Planning precautions against natural catastrophes (flooding, earthquakes) and hazardous accidents
	IV.4	Special coastal zone management
V. Infrastructure. Traffic Systems	V.1	Promoting environmentally-friendly traffic
	V.2	Precautions against accidents involving hazardous substances
	V.3	Regulating the interoperability of the rail system
	V.4	Coordinating the flight plans of the passenger airports in Europe
	V.5	Regulation of infrastructure networks
	V.6	Regulation of fees on the use of streets

SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	
0. General	0.1	Principle of environmental protection rooted in the constitution
	0.2	Introduction of an environmental liability insurance
1. Soil	1.1	Regulation of soil protection by law
2. Waste	2.1	Regulation of waste transport
	2.2	Special control on waste disposal sites and waste incineration plants
	2.3	Separating waste
	2.4	Introduction of closed cycle waste management in waste processing
3. Energy (Electricity, Energy Conservation)	3.1	Liberalising the energy market
	3.2	Promoting the generation of energy from renewable sources
	3.3	Promoting energy conservation
	3.4	Obligation to label energy consumption
4. Air, Climate, Emissions	4.1	Measuring air pollution ; regulating countermeasures and appropriate procedures
	4.2	Regulations for dealing with benzine
	4.3	Limitation of emissions into the air
5. Noise	5.1	Protection against aircraft noise
	5.2	Obligation to compile noise maps and noise reduction charts to combat ambient noise
6. Water (Supply, Treatment)	6.1	Monitoring waters , regulation of the instruments of intervention
	6.2	Compiling management plans for all waters and for the surface water in the state territory and for adjoining waters
7. Nature and Landscape	7.1	Obligation of the party interfering with nature or landscape to provide compensation (intervention-compensatory measures)
	7.2	Creation of a Europe-wide network of nature reserves and bird sanctuaries: „ Natura 2000 “
8. Agriculture and Forestry	8.1	Promotion of ecological cultivation
	8.2	Limitation of tree-felling ; Targeted reforestation

SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	SOCIALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
9. Youth	9.1 Early diagnosis of handicaps of children 9.2 Special regulations for the protection of children and youths (against child labour; alcohol and tobacco abuse, etc.)
10. Family and Gender	10.1 Explicit codification of the equal status of women and men 10.2 Maternity protection 10.3 Payments of child allowance to parents; tax allowances for parents with children living in the household 10.4 Protection against violence in the home
11. Old and Handicapped People	11.1 Handicapped accessible public buildings 11.2 Handicapped accessible residential buildings 11.3 Obligation of employers to employ handicapped people 11.4 Tax incentives to take an insurance for retirement pension
12. Foreigners, Asylum-Seekers, Refugees	12.1 Basic regulation and limitation of the rights of foreigners, asylum-seekers and refugees 12.2 Setting up a special office for foreigners
13. Security and Health	13.1 Public insurance against labour accidents 13.2 Granting allowances to unemployed people 13.3 Introduction of a minimum wage in the building trade 13.4 Promotion of public health

SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
14. Taxes; Finances, Other Fiscal Instruments	14.1 Governmental grants to local government bodies 14.2 Taxing real estate and trade
15. Constitution and Organization of Government	15.1 Constitutionally guaranteed right to local self-government including the right to financial autonomy 15.2 Creation of a regional level of government administration 15.3 Supply of relevant statistical information 15.4 Citizen's right to free access to any information about the environment in the public authorities possession (against payment of a moderate fee) 15.5 Setting up special agencies, commissions; appointing a commissioner 15.6 Governmental support of research institutions for town and regional planning, for housing, and for the protection of the environment

III. The country reports

Federal Republic of Germany

11. In the comparison of the five countries surveyed, a particular feature of Germany is its federal structure and very robust system of municipal self-government. The municipalities form part of the *Länder* and fall outside the purview of the Federation. Fiscal steering of the municipalities' activities by the Federation is only possible in cooperation with the *Länder*. The Federation's role – and also its strength – lies primarily in its legislative steering function, which it utilizes to the full by passing numerous laws. In several laws the German federal legislator explicitly refers to the Habitat Agenda in the explanation of the law.

12. In the thematic area of relevance to Habitat, the strong influence of European regulations and directives is very noticeable. They impact – via federal and state legislation – at all tiers of government right down to the municipalities. Ultimately, it is the municipalities – as the bodies responsible for urban land-use planning – which control the development of human settlements. In doing so, they generally comply with the Habitat goals by default, if not explicitly. In the comparison of the five countries surveyed, a unique feature of Germany – and eastern Germany in particular – is the housing surplus in many cities and municipalities; many of these dwellings are being removed from the housing market as a result of publicly funded urban regeneration programmes.

Finland

13. Finland displays all the advantages of a relatively small and efficiently governed state. Although the natural conditions for Finland's development are not necessarily straightforward, the country faces no risks from extreme natural events (such as earthquakes or flooding) and has extensive forests and abundant water resources. Furthermore, due to its marginal position, Finland is not exposed to a high level of immigration by foreign demographic groups.

14. Finland ranked first in an international comparison of environmental sustainability in 146 countries undertaken by experts at America's Yale and Columbia Universities. Like the other countries, Finland introduced Habitat-compatible legislation well before 1996. However, Finland still adopts an innovative approach to ensure that its legislation and administration continue to develop positively in environmental terms – for example, it commissions international experts to undertake external evaluations of the effectiveness of its national housing policy. The report from Finland therefore justifiably reflects Finland's "clear conscience" with regard to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

The Netherlands

15. The Netherlands has a very strong tradition in environmental protection, social housing and environmentally responsible settlement policy and sets standards in this field. Most of its environmental, urban development and housing laws were introduced well before 1996 and the adoption of the Habitat Agenda. In the Netherlands too, most of the Habitat-relevant laws passed during the period

1996-2005 therefore consist of amending provisions which make detailed improvements to existing legislation. Due to the very large number of indirect impacts, the survey focussed exclusively on the core features of the Dutch legislative provisions.

16. What is noticeable in the Netherlands is the central government's disproportionately strong emphasis on fiscal steering of municipal activities, e.g. through subsidy programmes based on specific (e.g. environmental) criteria. To secure funding under these national programmes, the municipalities must fulfil the relevant criteria.

17. The Netherlands is the only country to have launched an official *Habitat Platform* and, as an element of this Platform, an official *World Habitat Day* every year on the first Monday in October. The Habitat Platform hosts conferences on Habitat-relevant themes and, in particular, runs Habitat projects in developing countries, especially in Africa. The Netherlands has thus assumed a special responsibility for implementing the Habitat principles not only at home but especially in poor countries. As the Netherlands' settlement and housing policies are already Habitat-compatible to a large extent, this is a logical and consistent step which facilitates the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

Romania

18. In the original version, the report from Romania is the most comprehensive and detailed report. This is partly due to the fact that Romania changed all the relevant legislation after the collapse of the communist dictatorship in 1990. Legislation introduced after 1990 therefore reflects Romania's efforts to evolve, under extremely difficult circumstances, into a fully democratic and accountable polity.

19. However, in Romania in particular, the letter of the law and the good intentions underlying the legislation do not equate with social reality. Much of what is written on paper needs more time to be implemented. This change must also happen in the political and social consciousness. This cannot happen overnight. As in the other countries, the legislation makes no direct reference to the Habitat Agenda, although it relates in many different ways to its substantive goals. At the same time, the legislation is a reaction to the economic and institutional problems and difficulties faced by Romania on its way into the European Union. The focus is entirely on addressing the country's own deficits; Romania yet lacks the resources to assume any global responsibility.

Turkey

20. The report breaks down Turkey's legislative activities during the period 1996-2005 into three phases: the first phase (1996-1999) was dominated by terrorist attacks by the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and Turkey's perceptions of its own social vulnerability, when most reform efforts were obstructed by the administration. Nonetheless, even during this period, Turkey participated in various international development projects and acceded to agreements which had a positive effect on the implementation of the Habitat goals.

21. The second phase (1999-2002) began with the devastating earthquakes in the Marmara region in late summer/autumn 1999. The effect of these events was to focus the debate about habitat and human settlements entirely on essential relief and reconstruction activities and on minimizing risk in the event of future earthquakes. The legislation adopted during this period also reflected these priorities.

22. The third phase (late 2002 to 2005) began with the landslide victory of the Party of Justice and Development (AKP) in the November 2002 parliamentary elections. Since then, the adoption of legislation – based on the AKP's parliamentary majority – has accelerated rapidly, and this applies to Habitat-relevant legislation as well. However, given the speed at which legislation is being passed, especially to establish the basis for EU accession, the laws are having to be corrected and amended continuously.

23. The Turkish state's strongly centralistic governmental traditions have an impact – but so do the international agreements of relevance to Habitat. To a large extent, Turkey is being drawn into implementing the Habitat Agenda through its ratification of treaties and agreements. What is very significant is the fact that Turkey is the only country surveyed which still has strong population growth. This creates very different urban development and housing problems compared with those faced by the other four countries, whose populations are decreasing.

IV. Reform proposals and recommendations

Developing the Habitat Agenda

24. The national legislators in the countries surveyed have not been idle when it comes to implementing the goals and principles of the Habitat Agenda, but their efforts so far have not been targeted appropriately.

25. The thematic classification of legislation in terms of individual aspects of the Agenda – and, above all, targeted action by the legislators – would be easier to achieve in future if the text of the Agenda were to make a clearer distinction between fundamental objectives and the explanatory interpretations and guidance on implementation which occur throughout the document. The fundamental objectives should be clearly defined in the Agenda, designated as "goals" and numbered consecutively. This procedure is required for the legally binding objectives contained in Germany's regional development plans, for example.

26. It would also be helpful if national legislators, when adopting Habitat-relevant laws, could signal that the law in question is intended (among other things) to implement specific goals defined in the Habitat Agenda. They could do so by appending a footnote to the title of the legislation and specifying the goal in question. To facilitate this process, the fundamental goals set out in the Agenda must be clearly defined and numbered. This approach is adopted in the German legislation to implement EC regulations and directives. Where otherwise not possible at least a citation of the Habitat Agenda should form a part of the explanation of the law.

Recommended instruments

27. The country reports were evaluated in order, among other things, to identify the various instruments which can be recommended as particularly suitable to promote the Habitat Agenda goals. Three models of best practice from each of the five countries surveyed are listed as examples below.

28. THE NETHERLANDS

- World Habitat Day: an official *World Habitat Day* is held every year on the first Monday in October in order to publicise the Habitat Agenda.
- The Habitat Platform: the institution responsible for World Habitat Day. As well as preparing the annual World Habitat Day, the Platform organizes conferences to promote an exchange of experience and also runs projects in developing countries.
- Levying of a local tax on buildings: The municipalities are empowered to levy a local tax on buildings, differentiated between buildings for housing and buildings for business. This improves the local authorities' financial situation. In addition to the local tax on buildings, there is a taxation of real estate (with real estate included as part of the property), which forms part of the Dutch Government's taxation of wealth.

29. FINLAND

- Participation and assessment scheme: At the start of each planning process, an individual "participation and assessment scheme" must be drawn up how to organize the public consultation process and environmental assessment, mostly in the form of an annotated timetable.
- Environmental insurance: Organizations responsible for projects which may have a harmful impact on the environment must obtain environmental insurance to cover the costs of repairing any environmental damage caused.
- Regional "Centres of Expertise": "Centres of Expertise for the Collection and Exchange of Knowledge and Experience" have been established at regional level, enhancing regional competence in various economic matters, so as to strengthen regions.

30. ROMANIA

- Decentralization of the public administration, and the regionalization process which is now beginning, are key institutional prerequisites for sustainable habitat and human settlements.
- Introducing and consolidating municipal self-government is the basis for effective popular participation in the decision-making process.
- The "National Housing Agency" has proved its worth as an inter-departmental agency addressing housing problems.

31. TURKEY

- Turkey's voluntary commitment, through its accession to international agreements, has achieved significant progress in implementing the goals and objectives of the Habitat Agenda.

- The improvement to an internationally applicable statistical system is a prerequisite for the preparation of sound scientific analyses and international comparisons.
- Improving building safety, especially against natural disasters, is a basic prerequisite for sustainable housing.

32. GERMANY

- Closed substance cycle and waste management: Germany's Closed Substance Cycle and Waste Management Act is a very advanced response by legislators to the problem of waste.
- Uniform labelling of building materials which meet EU standards simplifies the construction process and enhances building safety.
- The Strategic Environmental Assessment for all urban land-use plans and regional planning processes increases the impact of environmental issues in planning. Hereby - as by the EU-wide uniform labelling of building materials - the European Union's increasing influence on legislation in the member states is becoming apparent.

Essential legislation

33. The following fields of legislation have proved indispensable for the implementation of the goals and principles of the Habitat Agenda:

A. Specific laws

- Laws on the planning of human settlements at local and regional level
- Laws on urban regeneration and urban renewal
- Housing construction laws, housing laws and laws on social housing
- Nature conservation laws
- Water resource management laws
- Emission control and immission protection laws
- Soil protection laws
- Waste management laws
- Environmental assessment legislation
- Historical preservation acts.

B. Laws relating to the organization of the state

- Laws on the decentralization of the public administration
- Laws and decrees on the establishment of regions
- Laws and decrees on the establishment of specialized agencies (e.g. with responsibility for regionalization, environmental protection, exchange of experience)
- Laws on municipal self-government.

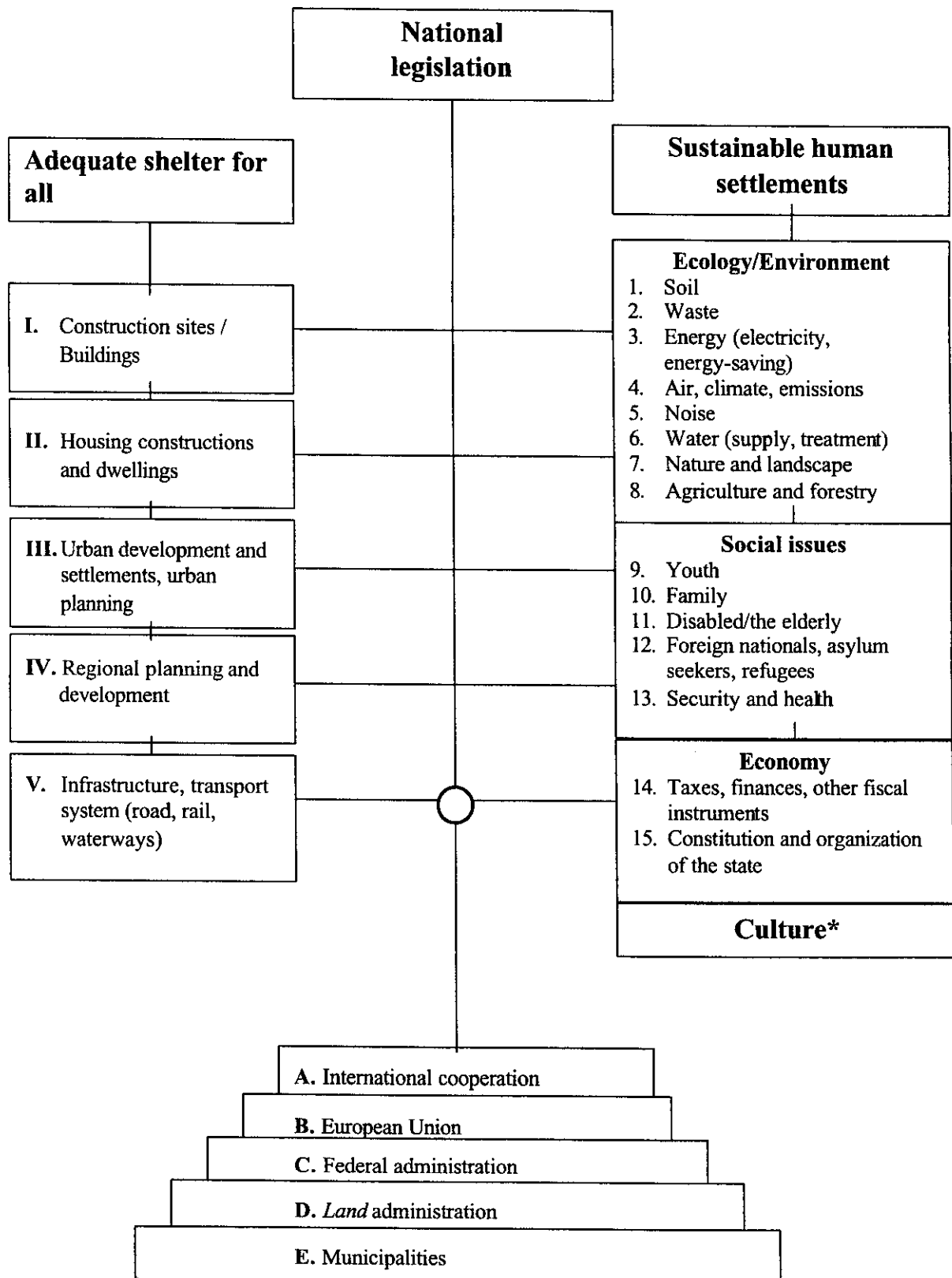
34. These laws already exist, in essence, in all five countries surveyed. Where they do not exist, or are inadequate, appropriate legislation should be brought forward to fill the gaps.

V. Conclusions

35. Overall, the present survey on the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, adopted in Istanbul in 1996, in the legislation of five countries shows that it is worth developing further national legislators' capacities and willingness to learn from each other in a process which transcends language barriers.

36. Within the five countries themselves, there is a substantial prosperity gap which has substantial implications for housing and sustainable urban development in particular. Against the background of the threats to survival faced by much of the global population living in developing countries, however, these prosperity gaps appear less severe.

37. Regardless of this, the legislation in the five countries examined should stimulate the legislature in all of the 176 countries which signed the Habitat Agenda 1996 in Istanbul. If they hope to further the implementation of the goals and principles of the Habitat Agenda through legislation, they can regard the substantial catalogue of instruments in the five countries as offering useful models.



* In Germany: The Federation has no legislative competence in this area.



UNITED
NATIONS

HSP



UN-HABITAT

**Governing Council
of the United Nations Human
Settlements Programme**

Distr.
GENERAL

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

**Draft guidelines on decentralization and the
strengthening of local authorities**

Introduction

Sustainable human settlements development can be achieved “through the effective decentralization of responsibilities, policy management, decision-making authority and sufficient resources, including revenue collection authority, to local authorities, closest to and most representative of their constituencies”¹. The Habitat Agenda also recommends “Governments should examine and adopt, as appropriate, policies and legal frameworks from other States that are implementing decentralization effectively”.²

In recent years, the concepts of local autonomy or local self-government have been used to reflect, from a local authority perspective, the widely recognized need for decentralization. Effective decentralization is today regarded as an element of good governance and an expression of democratic practice and effective and efficient public administration. It is also recognized that elected local authorities, alongside national and regional authorities, are key actors in democratic governance and administration, which collaborate with national and regional authorities but also have their own autonomous spheres of public action. Local democracy thus constitutes an essential element of democracy itself whatever the form of the State, whether federal, regionalized or unitary.

It is further recognized that the process of decentralization requires concerted efforts in capacity-building and institutional reform and should therefore be associated with the strengthening of local authorities.

The present guidelines have been prepared by the members of the Advisory Group of Experts on Decentralization (AGRED), which was established by the Executive Director pursuant to resolution 19/12 of the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT. The mandate of AGRED is to provide advice on the international dialogue on decentralization by developing recommendations and documenting best practices.

The guidelines outline the main principles underlying the democratic, constitutional/legal and administrative aspects of local governance and decentralization. At the

¹ Habitat Agenda, para 177.

² Idem, para 180.

same time they must be applied to specific conditions of State form (federal, regionalized or unitary), with different State traditions (for example, Napoleonic, Germanic or Anglo-Saxon, as well as traditions found in Asia, or in the Arab world). For that reason they do not provide a uniform and rigid blueprint applicable to all Member States of the United Nations. They may be subject to national adaptations. Their main objective, however, is to support and guide legislative reform where necessary and appropriate.

The Governing Council at its twentieth session in Nairobi, 5 – 8 April 2005, recently adopted resolution 20/18 on “decentralization and strengthening of local authorities”, after taking note of the Report of the Executive Director on UN-HABITAT’s work in this context since the Habitat II Conference in 1996.

The Governing Council in resolution 20/18 appreciated the draft of the “Guidelines”, which was annexed for its consideration to the Report of the Executive Director and invited Governments to provide further comments on that draft to the secretariat before the end of 2005, and to document cases of best practices for incorporation in the compendium of best practices in line with previous resolutions 18/11 and 19/12.

Resolution 20/18 in particular requests the Executive Director to take these comments into account and to revise and finalize the “Guidelines” during 2006 in consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UN-HABITAT and with the support of the members of AGRED and the collaboration of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), and to submit a final draft to the Governing Council for its consideration at its twenty-first session, in 2007.

In order to speed up their finalization and allow for a quick-win in the process of ownership of the “Guidelines” by the interested Habitat Agenda and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) partners, UN-HABITAT has released the current draft, which will be circulated among partners and distributed to the participants in the 3rd Session of the World Urban Forum to be held in Vancouver, Canada, from 19-23 June 2006. This should facilitate the reading and stimulate the feedback process.

Correspondence may be addressed to:

Mr. KANYINDA, Alain-Clément
Coordinator
Local Authorities Unit
Office of the Executive Director
United Nations - HABITAT
Room N-306, UN Crescent, Gigiri
P.O. Box 30030 Nairobi 00100,
KENYA
Email: alain.kanyinda@unhabitat.org, or unacla@unhabitat.org
Phone: +254 (7) 20 62 41 22
Mobile: +254 733 65 59 20

**A. Governance and democracy at the local level:
representative and participatory democracy**

1. Political decentralization to the local level is an essential component of democratization, good governance and citizen engagement; it should involve an appropriate combination of representative and participatory democracy.
2. Participation through inclusiveness and empowerment of citizens shall be an underlying principle in decision-making, implementation and follow-up at the local level.
3. Local authorities should recognize the different constituencies within civil society and should strive to ensure that all are involved in the progressive development of their communities and neighbourhoods. Local authorities should have the right to establish and develop partnerships with all actors of civil society, particularly non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, and with the private sector and other interested stakeholders.
4. Local authorities should be entitled, either through the constitution or in national legislation, to define appropriate forms of popular participation and civic engagement in decision-making and in fulfilment of their function of community leadership. This may include special provisions for the representation of the socially and economically weaker sections of society, ethnic and gender groups and other minorities.
5. The principle of non-discrimination should apply to all partners and to the collaboration between national and regional governments, local authorities and civil society organizations.
6. Representation of citizens in the management of local authority affairs should be reinforced by participation at all stages of the policy process, wherever practicable.
7. With a view to consolidating civil engagement, local authorities should strive to adopt new forms of participation such as neighbourhood councils, community councils, e-democracy, participatory budgeting, civil initiatives and referendums in as far as they are applicable in their specific context.
8. The participation of women and the consideration of their needs should be a cardinal principle embedded in all local initiatives.

1. Local officials and the exercise of their office

9. Politicians and officials in local authorities should discharge their tasks with a sense of responsibility and accountability to the citizens. At all times they should maintain a high degree of transparency.
10. While local political office should be viewed as a commitment to the common good of society, the material and remunerative conditions of local politicians should guarantee security and good governance in the free exercise of their functions.

11. There should be a code of good conduct that requires public civil servants to act with integrity and avoid any situation that may lead to a conflict of interests. Such a code should be made public when available.
12. Mechanisms should be put in place to allow citizens to reinforce the code.
13. Records and information should be maintained and in principle made publicly available not only to increase the efficiency of local authorities but also to make it possible for citizens to enjoy their full rights and to ensure their participation in local decision-making.

B. Powers and responsibilities of local authorities

1. Subsidiarity

1. The principle of subsidiarity constitutes the rationale underlying to the process of decentralization. According to that principle, public responsibilities should be exercised by those elected authorities, which are closest to the citizens³.
2. It is recognized that, in many countries, local authorities are dependent on other spheres of government, such as regional or national governments, to carry out important tasks related to social, political and economic development.
3. In many areas powers should be shared or exercised concurrently among different spheres of government. These should not lead to a diminution of local autonomy or prevent the development of local authorities as full partners.
4. The aim of local autonomy is to allow local authorities to develop to a point where they can be effective partners with other spheres of government and thus contribute fully in development processes.
5. Decisions should be taken at a level appropriate to the type of decision – international, national, regional or local.
6. National, regional and local responsibilities should be differentiated by the constitution or by legislation, in order to clarify the respective powers and to guarantee access to the resources necessary for the decentralized institutions to carry out the functions allocated to them.

2. Incremental action

7. An increase in the functions allocated to local authorities should be accompanied by measures to build up their capacity to exercise those functions.
8. The policy of effective decentralization may be applied in an incremental manner in order to allow for adequate capacity-building.
9. Where decentralization is a new policy, it may be implemented on an experimental basis and the lessons learned may be applied to enshrine this policy in national legislation.
10. National principles relating to decentralization should ensure that the national or regional government may intervene in local government affairs only when the local government fails to fulfil the agreed functions.

³ See Governing Council resolution 19/12 of 9 May 2003.

11. The burden of justifying an intervention should rest with the national or regional government. An independent institution should assess the validity of such intervention.
12. As far as possible, nationally determined standards of local service provision should take into account the principle of subsidiarity when they are being drawn up and should involve consultation with local authorities and their associations.
13. The participation of local authorities in decision-making processes at the regional and national levels should be promoted. Mechanisms for combining bottom up and top down approaches in the provision of national and local services should be established.

C. Administrative relations between local authorities and other spheres of government

1. Legislative action

1. Local authorities should be acknowledged in national legislation, and in the constitution, as legally autonomous sub-national entities with a positive potential to contribute to national planning and development.
2. The constitution and national legislation should determine the manner in which the local authorities are constituted, the nature of their powers, the scope of their authority, responsibilities, duties and functions.
3. Constitutional and legislative provisions for local government organizations may vary depending on whether a State is federal, regionalized or unitary.
4. Legislative provisions and legal texts should clearly articulate the roles and responsibilities of local authorities vis-à-vis higher spheres of government, providing that only those roles and responsibilities beyond their scope and competence should be assigned to another authority.
5. Local authorities should have full responsibility in spheres involving interests of local citizens except in those areas specified by national legislation, which should state what lies outside their competence.

2. Empowerment

6. Local authorities should freely exercise their powers, including those bestowed upon them by national or regional authorities, within the limits defined by legislation. These powers should be full and exclusive, and should not be undermined, limited or impeded by another authority except as provided by law.
7. Other spheres of government should consult local authorities and their associations when preparing, or amending, legislation affecting local authorities.
8. Local authorities and their institutions should be assisted by other spheres of government to determine local policy and strategic frameworks within the parameters set by national policies.
9. Other spheres of government should support initiatives to develop responsive, transparent and accountable instruments necessary for efficient and effective management at a local level.

3. Supervision and oversight

10. The supervision of local authorities should only be exercised in accordance with such procedures and in such cases as provided for by the constitution or by law.
11. That supervision should be confined to a posteriori verification of the legality of local authority acts, and should respect the autonomy of the local authority.
12. The law should specify conditions for the suspension of local authorities. In the event that there is a need to suspend or dissolve a local council or to suspend or dismiss local executives, the exercise shall be carried out with due process of law.
13. Following the suspension or dissolution of local councils, or the suspension or dismissal of local executives, the prescription of the law should determine the resumption of their duties in as short a period of time as possible.
14. There should be independent bodies, such as administrative courts, to oversee such suspensions or dissolutions by higher spheres of government, and to which appeal may be made.

D. Financial resources and capacities of local authorities

1. Capacities and human resources of local authorities

1. Local authorities should be supported by other spheres of government in the development of their administrative, technical and managerial capacities, and of structures, which are responsive, transparent and accountable.
2. Local authorities should be allowed to determine as far as possible their own internal administrative structures, to adapt them to local needs and to ensure effective management.
3. Local authorities should have full responsibility for their own personnel. There should be common standards of qualification and status in the management of such personnel.
4. The service conditions of local government employees, as defined by national legislation, should be such as to permit the recruitment and retention of high-quality staff on the basis of best performance, professional competence and experience and of gender equality, and should exclude any type of discrimination based on religion, language or ethnicity.
5. Adequate training opportunities, remuneration and career prospects should be provided to local government employees in order to enable local authorities to reach a high quality performance in the provision of services to the citizens.
6. Training opportunities should be provided or supported by Governments, in collaboration with local authorities and their associations.

2. Financial resources of local authorities

1. Effective decentralization and local autonomy require appropriate financial autonomy.
2. Where central or regional governments delegate powers to them, local authorities should be guaranteed the resources necessary to exercise these powers as well as discretion in adapting the execution of their tasks to local conditions and priorities.

3. Local authorities should have access to a broad variety of financial resources to carry out their tasks and responsibilities. They should be entitled, preferably on the basis of constitutional and national legislative guarantees, to adequate resources or transfers, which they may freely use within the framework of their powers.
 4. Local authorities' financial resources should be commensurate with their tasks and responsibilities and ensure financial sustainability and self-reliance. Any transfer or delegation of tasks or responsibilities by the State shall be accompanied by corresponding and adequate financial resources, preferably guaranteed by the constitution or national legislation, and decided upon after consultations between concerned spheres of government on the basis of objective cost assessments.
 5. A significant proportion of the financial resources of local authorities should derive from local taxes, fees and charges to cover the costs of services provided by them and for which they have the power to determine the rate, notwithstanding their possible framing (tax brackets) or coordination by legislation.
 6. Taxes which local authorities should be entitled to levy, or of which they receive a guaranteed share, should be proportional to their tasks and needs and of a sufficiently general, dynamic and flexible nature to enable them to keep pace with their responsibilities.
 7. Local taxes, such as land-based taxes, should preferably be collected by local authorities themselves, provided that they have appropriate capacities and oversight mechanisms in place.
 8. Financial sustainability should be ensured through a system of financial equalization, both vertical (between State and local authorities) and horizontal (among local authorities). This should happen especially where the local tax-base is weak or non-existent.
 9. Legislation should guarantee the participation of local authorities in framing the rules governing the general apportionment of redistributed resources, including both vertical and horizontal equalizations.
 10. As far as possible, financial allocations to local authorities from Governments should respect their priorities and shall not be earmarked for specific projects. The provision of grants shall not remove the basic freedom of local authorities to exercise policy discretion within their own jurisdiction.
 11. Earmarked allocations shall be restricted to cases where there is a need to stimulate the local implementation of national policies, in areas such as environmental protection, social development, health and education.
 12. For the purpose of borrowing for capital investment, local authorities should, within guidelines and rules established by Governments and the legislation, have access to national and international capital markets. State supervision and monitoring may however be necessary in countries affected by volatile macro-economic situations;
 13. Local authority borrowing should not endanger the fiscal policies designed to ensure financial viability of Governments.
-



Global Parliamentarians on HABITAT from the European Continent

PETER GÖTZ

DEPUTY OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF GERMANY

PRESIDENT
OF THE REGIONAL COUNCIL
FOR THE
EUROPEAN CONTINENT
OF THE
GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARIANS
ON HABITAT

European Board of Directors Global Parliamentarians on Habitat

elected

12 May 2006, The Hague

President

Peter Götz

Germany

Vice-Presidents

A. Münir Erkal

Turkey

Traian Constantin Igaș

Romania

Dr. Joanneke Kruijsen

Netherlands

Pentti Tiusanen

Finland

President of the Former Parliamentarians

Dr. Anneke Assen

Netherlands

Counsellors

Seres Denes

Romania

Aurelio Juri

Slovenia

Antti Kaikkonen

Finland

Josep Santamaria i Mateo

Spain

Ioan Tundrea

Romania

Luiz Vaz

Portugal

Jelleke Veenendaal

Netherlands

OFFICE:
GERMAN BUNDESTAG
PLATZ DER REPUBLIK 1
D – 11011 BERLIN

PHONE:
+49-30-227-74928

FAX:
+49-30-227-76862

E-MAIL:
peter.goetz@bundestag.de

Website:
www.goetzpeter.de

SB/1253/03.10.2006



**Parlamentul României
Camera Deputaților**

**COMISIA PENTRU ADMINISTRAȚIE PUBLICĂ
AMENAJAREA TERITORIULUI ȘI ECHILIBRU
ECOLOGIC**

**3.10.2006
Nr.26/1154**

**Domnului Director General
TRAIAN CHEBELEU
DIRECȚIA AFACERI EXTERNE**

Ion Hergan

Dorim să vă informăm că la Comisia pentru administrație publică, amenajarea teritoriului și echilibru ecologic, s-au primit invitații adresate domnului deputat TRAIAN CONSTANTIN IGAȘ, vicepreședinte și domnului deputat IOAN ȚUNDREA, pentru a participa la întâlnirea Consiliului Director pentru Europa al Parlamentarilor Lumii pentru Habitat – GPH, ce va avea loc la Bruxelles, în ziua de 20 octombrie 2006.

În acest sens, vă rugăm să dispuneți luarea tuturor măsurilor necesare deplasării domnilor deputați la Bruxelles.

De asemenea, vă rugăm să ne puneți la dispoziție un consilier din cadrul Direcției, pentru a însoți această delegație.

Vă rugăm să primiți asigurarea distinsei noastre considerații.

VICEPREȘEDINTE,

TRAIAN CONSTANTIN IGAȘ





Parlamentul României Camera Deputaților

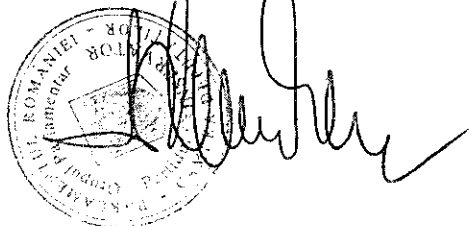
Către: Direcția de relații cu adunări și organisme internaționale

NOTĂ

Prin prezenta confirm acordul pentru participarea domnului deputat Ioan Țundrea, membru al Comisiei pentru administrație publică, amenajarea teritoriului și echilibrul ecologic, la lucrările reuniunii constitutive ale Biroului Consiliului Director pentru Europa al Parlamentarilor Lumii pentru Habitat – GPH, ce vor avea loc la Bruxelles, în data de 20 octombrie 2006.

Bogdan Ciucă

Lider Grup parlamentar PC





Parlamentul României Camera Deputaților

Către: Direcția de relații cu adunări și organisme internaționale

NOTĂ

Prin prezenta confirm acordul pentru participarea domnului deputat Traian Constantin Igaș, vicepreședinte al Comisiei pentru administrație publică, amenajarea teritoriului și echilibrul ecologic, la lucrările reuniunii constitutive ale Biroului Consiliului Director pentru Europa al Parlamentarilor Lumii pentru Habitat – GPH, ce vor avea loc la Bruxelles, în data de 20 octombrie 2006.

Cristian Rădulescu

Lider Grup parlamentar PD

