

**European mission of the Indian delegation
Leuven, Brussels, Paris**

4-9 October 2010

Brochure

As on 12/07/10



Leuven, Belgium, 3 October 2010

14h-16h: Guided tour through Leuven, the centuries-old university town. You will be visiting silent witnesses of the Middle aged trading centre of the town, such as the Old Market, the Cloth Hall, St Peter's Church, the town hall and the Round Table, all built by the architect Mathieu de Layens, who took Brabant gothic to its pinnacle! As Leuven is also the capital of beer, we will visit one of the nearly 250 cafés for sampling locally brewed beer.



16h -18h: Visit of the city renewal project of the canal zone¹. Besides magnificent centuries-old buildings, Leuven and its sub-boroughs also have their new architectural tours de force. The most important of these are to be found along the canal zone - the station Area –Philips site axis where you can admire among others; the Ab INbev's international headquarters, the restyled Martelarenplein.

Leuven & Brussels, Belgium, 4 October 2010

9h: Reception by the representative of the mayor in the hall of the new city museum;

9h30 -10h30: Hightech region Leuven / ELAt vision strategies by keynote speaker Dr.Martin Hinoul,² Business Development Manager Research & Development at the Catholic University of Leuven

¹ <http://www.leuven.be/leuven/stadsvernieuwing/vaartkom/algemene-voorstelling/e-n-project-vier-sferen/>

² Dr. Hinoul holds a Ph.D. in Physics and a postgraduate degree in Business Administration from the Catholic University of Leuven (K.U.Leuven). He has also done postdoctoral research at the Stanford University, M.I.T., and several other laboratories in Europe, the U.S. and Japan. He has published extensively and lectured at major universities world-wide.



11h-12h30: Reception and visite of IMEC³, Europe's largest independent research center in nanoelectronics and nano-technology. Its staff of more than 1,750 people includes over 550 industrial residents and guest researchers. IMEC's research is applied in better healthcare, smart electronics, sustainable energy, and safer transport.

12h30-13h: Visit of the Great Beguinage by bus, this fairytale enclave was bought and restored by the university in 1960 and recently made a world heritage site by UNESCO.

15h30-17.30: Familiarization course on the European Union organized by the *European Commission* and briefing on regional governance in the Europe organized by the *European Committee of the Regions*

Brussels, 5-6 October 2010

Participation in Open Days, the largest pan-European gathering of over 6000 representatives of European Regions and their stakeholders every year in Brussels*.

A special programme for the Indian delegation has been prepared with:

- 1) *Sachsen-Anhalt*, the host-State of the subsequent Halle Summit, in close coordination with the two *Open Days* organizers: The *European Committee of the Regions* and the *European Commission*, Directorate-General for Regional Policy, with a few stated objectives for delegates of Indian States, Cities and their stakeholders:
 - Getting acquainted with those of their European counterparts who are keen to engage with India and are looking for matching Indian partners.
 - Showcasing and PR in the wide European context.
 - Learning from the intra-regional European debate through a few selected workshops listed in the official programme.
 - Being part of the first-ever Indian official delegation to honour the European Commission's official invitation to India to join the other 3 BRIC countries already taking part in Open Days: Brazil, Russia and China and start a dialogue on regional policies

³ http://www2.imec.be/be_en/home.html

- 2) *Business Europe*, the apex federation of national business federations, with a view to enhance the exposure and dialogue of Indian delegates with the corporate World of Europe through formal and informal discussions, with a focus on sustainable urban development and European corporate contribution thereto.

Paris, 7-9 October 2010

The delegation will take part in a specially conceived programme for the delegation by the French *Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea* (M.E.E.D.M.) along the same lines as for the previous mission in October last year which delegates found most interesting.

It will offer a review of the French technical offer in urban development, be it through public agencies such as the French National Agency for Urban Renovation (A.N.R.U.), professional firms, specialized companies or civic players, such as Paris Municipality and neighbourhood cities, districts and regions.

Thursday 7 October: A.N.R.U. programme

Morning: Case study and field visits on Urban renewal projects in private and social housing implemented by local authorities with focus on:

- Economic development and urban revitalization on a metropolitan scale
- Public transportation
- Green energy
- Taking sustainability into account

Afternoon: Debriefing of field visits and presentations of French urban renewal expertise and policies followed by Q&A.

Friday 8 October: The M.E.E.D.M. programme

Morning: Presentation of the French expertise in sustainable urban development

Notes on Hosts:

Leuven

<http://www.leuven.be>

Leuven is a city in Belgium (Flemish region), situated 20 miles east from Brussels. With 95.000 inhabitants, it offers accommodation to 40.000 students. Leuven is a typical university city with a large history in knowledge creation thanks to the university, the university hospital and other research institutions.

Many innovative companies are located in the region of Leuven. More than 350 technology based companies with over 15.000 people, are active in Life sciences and Medical Technology, food-health, Mechatronics, Telematics and Communication, Electronic-security, Micro-electronics and Nanotechnology.

The research institute IMEC is Europe's largest independent research center in nano-electronics and nano-technology. Over 1.750 employees from all over the world work at IMEC's campus. IMEC's research results are put to use for better healthcare, smart electronics, sustainable energy and safer transport. The success and reputation of IMEC work as a magnet for specialized high-tech companies. A science park is developed near to IMEC, the city center and the university campus.

The average income of its inhabitants is among the highest of all cities in Flanders. It has developed into a well-equipped, modern city with a thriving economy and a good balance of old and new buildings. The city combines a high quality contemporary architecture with rich, centuries old, cultural in heritage. Old and new reinforce one another and together provide a magnificent urban setting.

On an urban scale, its unique location, near to the agglomeration of Brussels offers a lot of opportunities for its development. Leuven is also close to the Brussels International Airport (a quarter of an hour by train!).

The city council realized they had to broaden their economical scope to deal with globalization. Only by acting innovatively, the city will retain here leading position within the European economy. The cities of Eindhoven (The Netherlands), Leuven and Aachen (Germany) decided to set up a formal collaboration: the ELAt cooperation. On a cross border regional scale they join forces and combine qualities. This cooperation provides the region with a certain critical mass, to offer to foreign investors a complete innovative region instead of a knowledge pearl only. For more details log on:

Open Days

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/conferences/od2010/index.cfm

Since 2003, the OPEN DAYS - European Week of Regions and Cities, has become an annual key event at which cities and regions showcase their capacity for creating growth and jobs, implementing European Union cohesion policy, and proof the importance of the local level for good European governance. Conceived and developed by the EU Committee of the Regions and the European Commission, Directorate-General for Regional Policy, this communication platform regularly enlists loyal support from thousands of local, regional,

national and European decision-makers and experts, whose achievements have been manifold in the areas of economic success and social integration, co-operation between regions, fruitful public-private partnerships at local level, and with research centres and universities. They will be held for the 8th time in Brussels on 4-7 October 2010. Around 100 seminars, workshops, debates plus exhibitions and networking opportunities will take place, organized in partnership with regions and cities from all over Europe, and including contributions by companies, banks and international associations and academic organizations.

Sachsen-Anhalt

<http://www.sachsen-anhalt.de>

At a glance

Saxony-Anhalt is one of 16 member states of the Federal Republic of Germany. It was first established as one of the new East German federal states in October 1990.



Saxony-Anhalt is bordered by Brandenburg in the northeast, Saxony and Thuringia in the south and Lower Saxony in the northwest. The state capital and seat of government is Magdeburg

Facts and figures

- Area: 20,446 km²,
- Total population: 2.367.554 inhabitants (as per 30/06/2009),
- Administrative districts: 11 rural districts, 1033 local authorities and 93 administrative communities (as per 01/07/2007)
 - Urban districts: 3
 - Magdeburg: 229,672 inhabitants (30/06/2009)
 - Halle (Saale): 231,978 inhabitants (30/06/2009)
 - Dessau-Roßlau: 88,153 inhabitants (30/06/2009)

A thriving business centre

Since reunification in 1990, Saxony-Anhalt has developed a reputation as an innovative business centre. The business community in Germany and abroad particularly values the region because of:

- its rapidly developing innovation potential,
- its skilled and highly motivated workforce,
- its well-developed infrastructure,
- its innovative research landscape,
- its attractive selection of industrial and commercial sites, and its affordable property prices and rents,
- its rapid licensing procedures and short authorisation times,
- the unparalleled financial support which is available,
- the high quality of its leisure and recreational facilities.

Agence Nationale de Rénovation Urbaine (A.N.R.U.)

www.anru.fr

National background

- In French cities, many underprivileged low-income areas (about 500) are suffering from urban marginalization (5 million inhabitants). 200 prior zones (10 000 to 30 000 inhabitants each) have been identified. They show poor urban design (outdated Urban design inherited from the 1950's & 60's, poorly connected to city centers, and mainly composed of social housing owned by dedicated entities with very low investment capacities, and poor socio-economical figures (high unemployment rates, low education level). They gather large number of communities from different countries.

The National Urban Renewal Program

- Since the end of the 70's, a new policy, "the city policy", has been launched to reduce social inequality and development gaps between territories. In 2003, a new incentive from the Ministry of Urban Affairs was launched: the National Urban Renewal Program (PNRU). Subsidies for investments on infrastructures and social items functioning are provided by the State to local authorities to design and implement coordinated programs in the deprived areas.
- The programs have targets in economic development, housing improvement/diversification, public spaces, public facilities renovation, public services strengthening, social support, unemployment rate reduction, education and training, access to health facilities, public security enforcement.
- A focus on sustainable development and promotion of social mixing has to be maintained.
- The main principle of the PNRU is to provide local authorities with the potential to renew deprived areas in a relatively short timeframe. This program is based on: A partnership between the national entities with the support of one single entity (ANRU); a financial support on a consistent project guaranteed on a 5 years basis; a sufficient budget to start projects on the 200 priority sites; a detailed contract between the partners; an evaluation at the contract end.
- A dedicated and temporary structure has been founded to finance/monitor the program implementation: the National Urban Renewal Agency (ANRU). It allows funding by different partners for all cities eligible & willing to start a project. Each city is responsible to design/conduct its own project (the mayor is the project leader). ANRU has a 12 billion € budget over a 10 year period.

First Results after 5 years

- After 5 years, the national program plans more than 40 billion € of public investment: 330 projects covering more than 430 areas (3 million inhabitants) implemented. The social estate redevelopment planned represents 129 000 units demolished, 122 000 units built, and 273 000 units refurbished.

- The program and the method are praised by both local authorities and national partners.
- Nevertheless, implementation has to be carefully followed as some projects are facing difficulties. A new mission has been created within the agency to secure and accelerate implementation.
- ANRU is building a strong partnership with another agency (focused on employment, economic development, citizenship and crime prevention, health and education) to maximize the impact of urban renewal on social cohesion.

Ministry of Energy, Ecology, Sustainable Development and the Sea (M.E.E.D.M.)

www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr

A Structure Created as a result of the Grenelle Environment Forum

For Jean-Louis Borloo, Minister of State, Minister of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea, “What is at stake today is the world our children will be living in tomorrow”. This is why sustainable development is the key single framework under which the Ministry operates. No longer is sustainable development inconsequential. It is now central to the policies that the Government is implementing.

For the first time, all governmental levers for a coordinated sustainable development policy – governmental missions regarding ecology, energy, habitat, transport, environment levies and taxes, risk prevention and regional planning – are headed by one ministry. This will help France rise up to meet the major challenges facing the preservation of the environment (climate change, biodiversity, etc.), while developing a sustainable competitiveness worldwide from which France and its regions will benefit.

The Government gives the example

Created on 30.05.2007, the Ministry is the successful merger of 4 separate ministries (Equipment and Transport; Ecology; Energy; Regional Planning), united into one for the purpose of greater efficiency, rationality and readability. The Central Administration of the Ministry consists of a General Secretariat, a General Commission for Sustainable Development, five General Directorates, and two inter-ministerial delegations. The Ministry is represented at the regional level by Regional Environment, Planning and Housing Directorates (DREAL), and at the level of the *départements* by Departmental Equipment and Agriculture Directorates (DDEA) that will become regional directorates in the future.

A Unique Set-Up in Europe

This Ministry has no equivalent elsewhere in Europe, if not in the world. Its foundation directly reflects the fact that the President of the Republic wanted France to have an efficient institution, an authority on environmental issues, through which the Government could carry out exemplary policies.

The Ministry actively exchanges information on best practices, solutions and innovations with its European and international counterparts and plays a major role in bringing about this sharing of experience.

A Ministry focused on eight major objectives:

- Rising up to the challenge of climate change, by supporting the development of an energy efficient, low-carbon economy and by reducing greenhouse gas emissions



The *EuroIndia* Centre

- Inventing sustainable growth for a future, based on a new system of production, consumption and transportation that respects the environment while striving for social progress & human development
- Facilitating new production and consumption methods that put an emphasis on moderation in the use of raw materials, fossil fuels and natural resources
- Developing sustainable cities by promoting space-saving models to respond to the needs of housing & service development while improving (with a reduction in the need for transportation) sustainable methods of transportation, the diversity of activities and social mixing and the overall quality of life
- Safeguarding biodiversity and environmental quality, a challenge as important as climate change
- Preventing and managing natural and man-made hazards and reducing the risks to health and the quality of natural habitats, through reasoned and adapted use of the precautionary principle
- Implementing sustainable development initiatives in our regions by mobilising local authorities
- Reinforcing regional competitiveness so that regions may develop in a coordinated and balanced manner with improvements in regional attractiveness, transport services, service access.
