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## Expo '95

A case-study on project management

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### 1. Introduction

You will now read about an extraordinary project. It is extraordinary in that risks are welcomed, security is shunned, and there are no guarantees. The project is the 1995 International Exposition in Vienna and Budapest.

### 2. Project Objectives/The Twin City Concept

The ultimate objective of Expo '95 will be to organise a major international event, which reflects the highest human accomplishments in all areas and provides a unique and memorable experience for its visitors. The International Exposition is not only a global challenge to Austria, it is foremost, a challenge to Vienna, our country's capital. Every city is anxious to find symbols and take significant action to develop self-assuredness. Events such as the Olympic Games, World Championships and International Expositions help cities and their national and international partners find their bearings. These events have the potential to become part of a positive, forward-thinking urban identity.

Expo '95 will be a **vision** of the **future** and a **panorama** of the **21st century**; a panorama not only in the eyes of the **organisers** but also, and more importantly, in the eyes of the **exhibitors**, who will present their reflections on the subject, spanning the **bridges** they believe to be **the** link to our **future**.

We have neither designated nor regulated the exhibitions. Instead we deliberately chose the theme of "Bridges to the Future" to stimulate thought, to elicit associations, and

se for the accomplishments of an achievement-oriented society, it will be a "festival of creativity" - a manifestation of optimism and confidence in the future. "Bridges to the Future" is an invitation to the hosts and architects, the exhibitors and sponsors, to symbolize, visualize and materialize, projects and ideas capable of forming a bold, and sustainable transition from the present to the future.

No sphere of human life will be excluded.

We seek for instance:

- \* the reconciliation of nature and technology;
- \* the balance of ecology and economic systems;
- \* the complementary action of the economic and cultural sphere;
- \* the combination of the useful and the beautiful;
- \* the marriage of high tech and high touch;

The basic idea of the organisers is that the recent political developments have exerted a centripetal force on Vienna and Budapest, drawing them from the fringes to the centre of Europe.

Expo '95 to be held in Vienna and Budapest, will be the **first** truly International Exposition held in Central Europe. This **twin-city concept** is based on cogent and topical **considerations**:

\* The Iron Curtain has been breached. Our project allows us to take a symbolic step and live up to the promises of this historic development.

- \* Austria and Hungary learned to communicate and cooperate with each other over a period of 500 years.
  40 years of division by the Iron Curtain could not eradicate those 500 years of common destiny.
- \* The Vienna and Budapest World's Fair generates much greater international interest than an exposition in the traditional style.

In order to make our unpredicted twin-city concept viable, we will have to break new ground in our organisational effort. Thus two separate companies, EXPO-VIENNA and EXPO-BUDAPEST Corporation have been established. Their tasks are to plan, build, finance, manage, and operate the Exposition at their respective sites. We are pioneers on many fronts. Including, our shared international marketing activities which will be defined within the framework of a joint venture agreement.

Until now, we have achieved some remarkable successes in our cooperation with Hungary. Our common tasks have, to date, included:

- setting the theme: This was done in the course of painstaking international studies and analyses. The theme, as you will remember, is "Bridges to the Future";
- agreeing on a date relevant to both countries: in 1995 Hungary will celebrate the 1100th Year since the settlement of the Magyars under the elected leadership of King Arpad.

And the closing day of Expo, October 26, is the Austrian national holiday and the beginning of Austria's millenium;

- launching a competition for a common logo;
- conducting two parallel architect's competitions;
- 150 Hungarian and Austrian intellectuals met in June '90 in Vienna for an international symposium to reflect the project's philosophy.

### 3. Project Organisation

Defined in technocratic terms, Expo '95 will be:

- a project with a strong external impetus,
- highly goal- and process-oriented,
- of great complexity.

The **complexity** is partly because Expo '95 will be a **multicultural** project. It will be the first international exposition **ever** to take place

- on two sites,
- in two different countries,
- against the **background** of two **different social** and **cultural traditions**.

It will be **multi-cultural** because organisers and exhibitors will be from different cultures. It will be **multi-cultural** because millions from all over the world will come to see Expo '95.

### 4. Specific Challenges for the Project Management

200 years ago, Benjamin Franklin wrote to a friend, saying: "In this world, nothing is certain but death and taxes." He forgot about one other certain thing: change.

The Expo '95 project is shaped by the **potential** for **change**. Let me give a few examples:

### 1) Changing objectives

During the next five years **Austria** will hold at least two national elections and several **elections** in the **provinces**. In their wake, the political decision-making bodies may change and the political **objective** of Expo may change too.

### 2) Changing ownership

At present, the Federal Government and the City of Vienna each hold half of the EXPO-VIENNA AG shares. Both have declared their intention to involve **private** capital in this public limited company. A change in the ownership structure is certainly a future characteristic of the project.

### 3) Change in Hungary

The new democratically-elected Hungarian government has unequivocally stated its **approval** of the Expo '95 project. But a **backlash** after the historic change would of course also have an impact on the joint Exposition project.

### 4) Who will be exhibitors?

At the moment, the number and composition of the exhibitors are **unknown**. At **Expo** '88 in Brisbane, the registration of exhibitors were still occurring six

**months** before the opening - and we are **5** years away from our Expo.

The International Architects' Competition for the design of the '95 Expo site, however, had to be launched in late May.

Therefore, it will be most important to allow for **redundancies** in the planning of the final design and to allow a maximum of **flexibility** in the Competition proposals.

### 5) Changing lifestyle

Five years before the inauguration - in our fast-paced world this should be enough time to change the **recreation habits** and the **interests** of potential Expo visitors.

But the six-months of the Exposition will be long enough to influence attitude and increase desire to come and see our event.

### 6) Changing economic development

The pace of economic development will also impact our event. Of the predicted **20** million visits, **6** million likely will be from the former East bloc. Should the economic climate in the **East worsen**, the influx of visitors will **decrease**.

A deteriorating economic situation in the **West** would also have an **adverse effect** on visitor turnout. Both **visitor numbers** and **economic development** influen-

ce the interest of **sponsors**, **investors** and those who will use the facilities after the Exposition is over.

Therefore, sophisticated and detailed economic **forecasting** is needed to analyse:

- the number and flow of visitors.
- investors.
- post-Expo use and
- sponsoring.

### 7) Post-Exposition use

Instead of leaving behind an Expo-shambles, our planning efforts must create an attractive **new urban area**. To do so, the contribution of **post-Exposition** use has to be included in the overall **financing concept**. All **planning** is grounded on **forecasting**. Following **Winston Churchill's** advice (according to which a clever man does not make all the mistakes himself, but leaves some to others): We have analysed all previous international expositions. Various national and international institutes also have conducted **studies** and made **predictions** on:

- visitor turnout,
- the cost analysis and economic effects
- scenarios for the political and economic development in Eastern Europe,
- public transport and traffic in Vienna,
- a Space and Function Programme for Expo-site

These studies form the basis for the Architects' Compe-

tition and for the establishment of Construction and Design Concepts in Vienna and their post-exposition use.

Of course, we will allow for the **uncertainty** inherent in all **forecasts**. To quote the words of Hollywood producer **Sam Goldwyn**: "It's very hard to make **forecasts** when they apply to the **future**". But we are coping with these **uncertainties** by mapping out **alternatives**.

### Let me give a few examples:

Expo '95 in Vienna will be the first almost "car-free" international Exposition in the world. For logistics, we will:

- provide a park and ride system,
- create sufficient parking space for bus coaches,
- run improved and more frequent service on the
   Underground and suburban commuter trains,
- construct an Expo railway station with a capacity for 8,000 passengers per hour,
- moreover, we must develop a rich programme of events. The Expo '88 in Brisbane, for instance, hosted more than 25,000 individual events.
- Some **140,000 visitors** will have to be catered for every day. This means **60** to **70** tonnes of food and drinks daily.
- **Waste disposal** must be ensured. We expect approximately **70** tonnes of refuse every day.
- Volunteers must be selected. To choose these approximately 15,000 volunteers, we will need to conduct some
   50,000 personal interviews.

An even larger number of people will be working on the Expo grounds. In Brisbane, the total staff (including re-

staurant, pavilion, etc.) was about 30,000 people.

A final planning example: to have enough trees and plants, we must place the orders with tree nurseries throughout Europe now. Our estimate is that we will require some 15,000 to 20,000 trees.

Expo '95 must be organised and run in a goal-oriented and process-oriented fashion. It is not simply a question of building pavilions and providing infrastructure, it is also a question of operating a huge business during a sixmonth-period. Of special importance will be capacity planning and organisation. (The 1988 International Exposition in Brisbane was designed for 8 Million visitors. The actual turnout was 18 million. Thanks to the fact, that the planning had provided for stand-by capacity, chaos was avoided.)

We are aware that "organisation in particular never ends. The structure must be continuously adapted to new or anticipated conditions." This includes personnel policies. It is a challenge to find capable people who are willing to work on a project of limited duration.

But, it may well be its **limited duration** that exerts a special **fascination**:

- we start from scratch,
- we are engaged in one continuous effort of structuring and building,
- while thinking all the while of the winding-up of the project.

### 5. Project Progress

In December 1989, Vienna and Budapest were awarded the joint organisation of Expo '95 by the **Bureau International des Expositions** (BIE) in Paris. By the beginning of 1990 we had recruited our staff, currently comprising 30 people.

On the basis of an urban planning master programme, we launched an International Architects' Competition two months ago. The Competition is open to all architects from Austria and Hungary. Moreover, we have invited an additional 22 internationally acclaimed architects to take part in the Competition. The Jury decision is scheduled for January 1991. Furthermore, on June 28., a seperate competition for Austrian and Hungarian graduates of architects' colleges.

As far as the Expo-site in **Budapest** is concerned, there will also be an international architects' competition conducted in close cooperation with Vienna. Eligible for participation are again all Austrian and Hungarian architects.

This approach, I am proud to say, is unique in the history of international architects' competitions.

Another focus of our work is to elaborate **financing concepts** with maximum **private-sector involvement**.

An essential prerequisite for success has already been attained: a generally positive attitude towards Expo '95.

In Austria, 87% of the population know about Expo, in Hungary the figure is as high as 91%. This is hardly

surprising if one considers that during the first six months of 1990 more than 1,000 articles devoted to Expo '95 were published in Austrian media alone.

By a carefully defined selection process, GREY, the international communications group was chosen (on recommendation by an international jury) to handle all communications and marketing for Expo '95.

In early June an International competition was launched to find a joint logo. By year-end it will be presented to the public worldwide.

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### VIENNA & BUDAPEST WORLD'S FAIR 1995

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Opening of Fair (April 29, 1995)

Closing of Fair (October 26, 1995)

# WELTAUSSTELLUNG 1995 Organigramm

