



COUNCIL OF EUROPE    CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

T-FLOR (2006) 4

**EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION  
– Florence Convention –**

**SYNOPTIC PRESENTATION OF THE  
STATUS OF LANDSCAPE POLICIES PURSUED BY  
THE MEMBER STATES OF  
THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

Slovenia, Ljubljana, 17 September 2007

*Document by the Secretariat General prepared by the Spatial Planning and Landscape Division*

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## SYNOPTIC PRESENTATION OF THE STATUS OF LANDSCAPE POLICIES PURSUED BY THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

*The articles mentioned refer to the European Landscape Convention*

**1. State:**...Republic of Slovenia.....

### **2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?**

Slovenia signed the European Landscape Convention on 7 March 2001 and ratified it on 25 September 2003.

### **3. Correspondent:**

Name: Nataša Bratina Jurkovič, M.Sc. ....

Ministry/Department: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning .....

Mail address: Dunajska 48, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia .....

Phone: 00386-1478-7400, 00386-1478-7080 .....

Fax: 00386-1478-7123 .....

E-mail address: natasa.bratina-jurkovic@gov.si .....

### **4. Division of responsibilities**

*“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)*

#### **4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?**

Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

#### **4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?**

Yes, the responsibilities of the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning are in the field of environment and in the field of spatial planning.

With regard to environment, the Ministry is responsible for protection of the environment, including water management, waste treatment, noise pollution, conservation of natural heritage and management of biological and landscape diversity, renewal resources, nuclear safety and SEA and EIA.

With regard to spatial planning, the Ministry is responsible for national strategic spatial planning documents, for conducting the preparation of detailed plans for the spatial arrangements of national significance, for approval of local spatial planning documents, for issuing the construction permits for objects of national importance, for housing policy and for geodetic data.

#### **4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?**

No, there is no specific landscape policy document. The themes are partly incorporated into other policy documents (spatial planning, nature conservation, cultural heritage conservation, Rural Development program.....)

But there are three documents that include landscape issues on the policy level.

The first one is the Spatial Management Policy of the Republic of Slovenia, adopted by the Slovenian Government in 2001. One of the objectives of the Spatial Management Policy is preserving significant features of rural landscapes. It includes guidelines for harmonious development of rural areas and

preservation of agricultural areas and active protection of cultural landscape.

The second one is the Spatial Development Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia, adopted by the Slovenian Parliament in 2004, which defines spatial development through three interrelated segments, namely settlement, infrastructure and landscape. It defines landscape quality parameters, national landscape areas, guidelines for sectoral use of landscape and guidelines for local spatial planning.

The third document is Biodiversity Conservation Strategy of Slovenia. It defines the characteristics of biological and landscape diversity in Slovenia, sets the conservation aims and provides general guidelines for achieving them.

#### **4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?**

Slovenia does not have yet the administration at the regional level (the draft legislation on the regions and their responsibilities is the parliament procedure). Nevertheless, in 90's the central regional agency with its regional branches was founded. The objective of the regional agencies was to stimulate the regional development in collaboration with municipalities. They did not have administrative tasks. The responsibilities of the local level, i.e. municipalities are numerous. In the field of spatial planning, the municipality has a responsibility for spatial planning and management on its territory. In this respect, during the preparation of the spatial planning documents the municipality defines spatial development, including of landscape, following the guidelines from policy documents and guidelines of national institutions which collaborate in the process of preparation of spatial planning acts of municipalities as stakeholders. For example: on the basis of request from the municipality the guidelines are provided by Directorate for Spatial Planning, Natural conservation office, Cultural heritage office.

#### **4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?**

There is no permanent framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and landscape matters.

#### **4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?**

No, please, see answer under 4.4.

#### **4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:**

**4.7.1. At national level?** Human and financial resources regarding landscape issues are scattered among different ministries according to the division of tasks and adopted documents as described in 4.3.

**4.7.2. At regional level?** None, please see answer under 4.4.

### **5. General measures**

*"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;" (article 5. a)*

**5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?** The term "landscape" in Slovene language is "krajina". Landscape is defined in "Dictionary of Slovene literary language" as:

"Krajina je manjše ali večje ozemlje glede na oblikovanost, obraslost, urejenost. "

Landscape is smaller or larger piece of land with regard to its form, land cover and spatial order.

#### **5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?**

There is a legal definition of the term landscape in legislation. The term "landscape" is defined in three laws.

In the Spatial planning Act it is defined as: “Landscape” is part of the physical space, characterized by a prevailing presence of natural components and is the result of the interaction and influence of natural and human activity.”

The Cultural Heritage Protection Act defines term cultural landscapes as protected sites, which structure, development and function are defined by human intervention and activity. The Cultural Heritage Protection Act defines cultural heritage (including also cultural landscapes) as areas and complexes and surviving materialised works as the result of human creativity, social development and events, whose protection, owing to their historic, cultural and civilizational importance, is in the public interest.

In the Nature Conservation Act the landscape is defined as: Landscape shall be a spatially explicit part of nature with specific distribution of landscape components resulting from the characteristics of living and non-living nature and human activity.

### **5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?**

The landscape is not defined in the Constitution and it is not a subject of the basic law.

### **5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?**

The Landscape is not a subject of the specific law, but it is embodied in other laws. These are:

- Spatial Planning Act (2007),
- Nature Conservation Act (2004),
- Culture Heritage Act (2007),
- Agricultural Land Act (1996),
- Environmental Protection Act (2006).

Spatial Planning Act does not have special provisions on landscape, except for definition of terms. Landscape development is regulated through spatial planning documents at national (Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia (2004), Spatial Planning Order of Slovenia (2004)) and local level.

In the Cultural Heritage Protection Act “cultural landscapes” are recognised as: (1) designed landscape, which includes structures and areas of historic garden and park design, and (2) cultural landscape, which includes special (topographically) delimited parts of the landscape which have been created through the interaction of human and natural factors and which illustrate the development of human society in time and space.

The landscape can be designated as a landscape diversity or value according to Nature Conservation Act. The Nature Conservation Act further defines:

- Landscape diversity and those landscape features which are important for biodiversity conservation shall be conserved, developed and restored. Landscape diversity shall be a spatial composition of natural and anthropogenic landscape elements. Activities affecting the physical space shall be planned and carried out in such a way that the conservation of landscape features referred to in the preceding paragraph and of landscape diversity are given priority. The Government shall specify the landscape features and landscape diversity important for biodiversity conservation and the guidelines for conserving biodiversity in a landscape which have to be taken into account in the spatial planning and use of natural assets.

- Valuable natural features shall include all natural heritage in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. In addition to a rare, valuable or well-known natural phenomenon, a valuable natural feature shall be any other valuable phenomenon; component or part of the living or non-living

nature; nature area or part thereof; an ecosystem; landscape; or designed landscape. Valuable natural features referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be in particular geological phenomena; minerals and fossils and mineral and fossil sites; surface and subsurface Karst features; caves; gorges and other geomorphologic phenomena; glaciers and glacial forms; springs; waterfalls; rapids; lakes; bogs; brooks and rivers with banks; sea-shore; plant and animal species and exceptional specimens and habitats thereof; ecosystems; landscape; and designed landscape.

The Environmental Protection Act does not define the landscape as a term but it regulates the SEA and the EIA procedure. Within the SEA procedures the impacts of the planned activities upon landscape have to be presented as well as upon other environmental components.

One of the objectives of the Agricultural Land Act is to create conditions for rural population to sustain in the countryside. This encompasses also agricultural measures for stimulating the maintenance of the cultural landscapes.

**5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?**

No

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*“Each Party undertakes to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;” (article 5, c)*

**5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:**

**5.6.1. by the public?**

According to the Spatial Planning Act the public debate has to be organized during the preparation of the spatial planning document. The draft spatial plan, together with its background studies and environmental report, if the plan is subject to SEA, is presented to the public at least for 30 days. Within the public presentation the public debate is organized. The administrative body, responsible for the preparation of the spatial plan prepares the public debate in the local community, where the aims, objectives, spatial proposals and impacts are presented and discussed.

According to the Nature Conservation Act the public debate has to be organized during the preparation of the management document. The Draft Management Plan for nature conservation area, together with its background studies is presented to the public for 30 days at least. Within the public presentation the public debate is organized. The administrative body, responsible for the preparation of the management plan prepares the public debate in the local community, where the aims, objectives, proposals and impacts are presented and discussed.

**5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?**

Spatial planning procedure and nature conservation procedure on local level follows the same procedure as described in answer 5.6.1.

All the ministries are involved into confirmation processes of the policies and programs on the national level regarding to the matters of their competence (including cultural landscapes). The problem is, because policies and programs are prepared very partially with too little attention to integrated approach.

**5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?**.....

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*“Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape” (article 5 , d)*

**5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:**

**5.7.1. regional planning policies?**

Slovenia does not have yet the administration at the regional level. See answer 4.4.

**5.7.2. town planning policies?**

The landscape matters are integrated through spatial planning acts of different types, prepared at national and local levels.

**5.7.3. cultural policies?**

The Cultural Heritage Protection Act (CHPA)

The Resolution of the National Programme for culture 2004-2007 (ReNPK0407)

The recognized sites of heritage landscapes are registered in the Heritage Register. Under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act heritage shall be protected on the basis of its entry in the heritage register.

**5.7.4. environmental policies?**

Nature conservation

1. Objectives and Directions of Biodiversity Conservation Strategy of Slovenia in the field of Landscapes:

- To conserve the traditional low intensity and sustainable land use forms that maintain the high level of biodiversity, and the diversity and cultural identity of landscapes
- To draw up directions for the development of sustainable land use models, the promotion of hand craft, the construction of tourist trails to avoid undesired burdening of the environment and to increase the income of the local population.
- To reduce the harmful impacts of activities on the landscape and its valuable natural and cultural features through spatial planning and control over the unsuitable development.
- To promote the traditional land use forms, if possible, in particular in relation to agri - environmental programmes.

2. Protected areas nature conservation (Nature Conservation Act)

Protected areas shall be natural areas possessing great abiotic, biotic and landscape diversity and numerous and diverse valuable natural features which may be intricately and functionally interconnected. The protected areas of Slovenia shall be: a natural monument, strict nature reserve, nature reserve and a national, regional and landscape park. A landscape park shall be an area with emphasised, high-quality and long-term interaction of people and nature and with a high ecological, biotic and landscape value.

The management of the protected area shall be the performance of tasks concerning the protection of valuable natural features and the tasks which are necessary to achieve the purpose of the protection of the area and are laid down in the instrument of protection. A protected area

management plan shall be a programme document by which the development orientations, the manner of protection, use and management of the protected area and the detailed orientations for the protection of valuable natural features in the protected area are laid down while taking into account the development needs of the local community. In the protected area it shall be prohibited to carry out activities affecting nature in a manner that might worsen the state of a valuable natural feature or change, damage or destroy it and to change the conditions or status so that the valuable natural feature is changed, damaged or destroyed or that its aesthetic value is reduced.

**5.7.5. agricultural policies?**

Agriculture plays an important role in the habitat, biodiversity and landscape conservation. The most important policy document in this regard is:

Rural Development Programme of the Republic of Slovenia 2007-2013 (RDP):

Above all axis 2 measures of the RDP put emphasis on landscape conservation with the aim of preventing farming abandonment in marginal and in less favoured areas and curbing intensification of agricultural production. The measure compensatory allowances for less favoured areas are thus meant to prevent the agricultural land abandonment and the corresponding negative consequences. Moreover compensatory allowances shall contribute to the maintenance of the cultural landscape. Preservation of cultural landscape is also one of the main goals of agri-environmental payments. Agri-environmental payments support agriculture in its environmental function and, by means of sustainable farming methods, contribute towards the reduction of environmental pollution, the conservation of biodiversity and specific values of Slovenian countryside, such as traditional farming methods and the conservation of cultural heritage and typical Slovenian landscapes related thereto. In this regard the following submeasures are of great importance: mountain pastures, steep slopes mowing, humpy meadows mowing, meadow orchards, rearing of autochthonous and traditional domestic breeds, production of autochthonous and traditional agricultural plant varieties, sustainable rearing of domestic animals and extensive grassland maintenance. Another contributor to the conservation of landscape features and areas intended for biotope development are those agri-environmental payments intended for submeasures supporting protection areas (water reserves, national and landscape parks, natural reserves, natural heritage sites and ecologically important areas), such as animal husbandry in central areas of appearance of large carnivores, preservation of special grassland habitats, preservation of grassland habitats of butterflies, preservation of litter meadows, bird conservation in humid extensive meadows in Natura 2000 sites and permanent green cover in water protection areas.

Indirectly, through agro-environmental measures used for management of different types of habitats, steep meadows etc. Rural development programme indirectly, through agricultural measures, such as diversification of activities in the rural areas and support for micro firms. The instruments help to sustain better living in the rural areas, which has also indirectly positive implications for the landscape.

**5.7.6. social and economic policies?**

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**5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?**

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**6. Specific measures**

*“Awareness-raising : Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.” (article 6, A)*

**6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:**

**6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)**

Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects (SALA) is a professional association of landscape architects. It was founded in 1992 and operates as a non-governmental organisation.

In course of the 14 year long operation of the association, SALA organised a series of national and of the international conferences, which were always documented in a thematic publication. SALA have managed to organise 11 professional conferences addressing various topics of interest accompanied by publications, a survey exhibition of SALA members' works – “Writings in the Landscape”, and set up an educational and awareness-raising project which met with a wide response from the public – the project “We are Making our Landscape”. The purpose of the project “We are Making our Landscape” was to disseminate knowledge about the landscape to the general public (children and adults), and especially to present better the Slovenian landscapes.

Main activities carried out in the Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects

Professional conferences and publications:

The Profession at Present (Lendava, 1994)

Landscape Degradation (Topolščica, 1995)

Planning Open Space in Urban Environments (Ljubljana, 1996)

Environmental Impact Assessment as a Planning Tool in the Protection of the Environment (Ljubljana, 1997)

Water – Use, Protection, Design (Čatež, 1998)

Cultural Landscape and Development and Conservation Dynamics (Portorož, 1999)

Nature in the City / between Planned and Spontaneous (Ljubljana, 2000)

The Ethics of Spatial Planning (Rogaška Slatina, 2001)

Globalscape – Landscape Planning in the Era of Globalisation (Portorož, 2002)

Landscape Architecture Today and Tomorrow (Ljubljana, 2004)

Professional bases (Ljubljana, 2005)

Survey exhibition of DKAS members' works:

Writings in the Landscape (Ljubljana, 2004)

Educational and awareness-raising project for the public:

"We are Making our Landscape" (Ljubljana, October 2004- May 2005)

**6.1.1.1. at national level?**

**6.1.1.2. at regional level?**

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**6.1.2. among private organisations?**

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**6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?**



**6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:**

**6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?**

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**6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?**

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**6.3.3. for associations concerned?**

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*“Each Party undertakes to promote: school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.”(article 6 ,B, c)*

**6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:**

**6.4.1. primary education?**

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**6.4.2. secondary education?**

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**6.4.3. tertiary education?**

Slovenia has introduced the study of landscape architecture in the seventies.

1. University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture.

The study of landscape architecture is running on University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture.

The guiding principle is the conservation and protection of nature and environment. With its co-operation in the design of space and urban planning the Department of Landscape Architecture contributes to more balanced spatial development. Its working area includes also the improvement (sanitation) of devastated areas which occur due to the constructions of residential areas, industries, roads, power plants and other infrastructural objects, etc. The activities performed by Landscape Architecture profession comprise, among others, the management of the landscape in residential areas, city parks, traffic greenery, surroundings of public buildings, recreational and sports areas, cemeteries, school gardens, etc. The programme enables students to focus into two main subject areas: landscape design and landscape planning. While the first one gives competencies in project elaboration the second one develops skills in planning, mostly connected to municipality planning and SEA and EIA elaboration. There are 30 students every year enrolled on undergraduate programme (the number of enrolled students is

limited and an admission exam is provided in order to reduce the number (~120) of candidates each year). There are an average number of 5 students each year enrolled on graduate (MSc and PhD) programme in landscape architecture. There are also summer courses and refreshment seminars organised by The Department of Landscape Architecture for working professionals (and other interested public).

The Department of Landscape Architecture carries out research activity as well focusing mostly on Slovenian landscape heritage (inventory, cultural and social context, historical development) and planning (design) methodologies.

There are 4 full time and 4 part time teachers employed with the Department of Landscape Architecture, two assistant professors and 3 assistant researchers.

## 2. University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Art, Department of Geography

The subject Landscape ecology is running on University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Art, Department of Geography.

The courses are thought at the level of BSc. The courses given are focusing on geographical, ecological and land use aspects. Within the landscape ecology research programme it is possible to carry out here: MSc and PhD thesis. The aim of the subject is to acquire knowledge needed for the transmission of holistic ecosystem understanding of landscape for the assessment of influences of the planned impacts. In the foreground is the deepening of knowledge needed in order to understand the web connection of all components of the environment, the so called vertical view of the landscape, where individual homogeneous units are understood as a result of co-effect of all components and not only as a sum of their individual characteristics (vertical view).

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### *“Identification and assessment:*

*1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:*

- a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;*
- ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;*
- iii) to take note of changes;*

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- ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;*
- iii) to take note of changes;*
- b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.*

*2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8”. (article 6, C)*

## **6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)**

### **6.5.1. at national level?**

1. Regional distribution of Landscape types (Marušič, 1998) – It is an inventory of Slovenia’s landscapes including the criteria for the definition and evaluation of landscape units.

2. Outstanding landscape of Slovenia, Heritage landscapes (including heritage parks and gardens) are identify and evaluate on the basis of knowledge of objectively definable data about

the landscape structure, and also on the basis of observation and understanding the place. As a basis for the classification of heritage landscapes we use a typological classification that is already established in the sphere of evaluating landscapes and defining outstanding landscapes and their further spatial development (Ogrin, 1996).

6.5.2. at regional level?

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*“Landscape quality objectives: Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.” (article 6, D)*

**6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.**

The examples presented bellow, do not literally define landscape quality, but they give the indication how the landscape quality is understood.

First example:

Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia defines the “landscape areas of national importance”. Landscape areas of importance at the national level consist of areas which include recognizable and representative parts of the Slovenian landscape with well-preserved landscape elements, and which are in particular outstanding landscapes with rare or unique landscape structure patterns, as well as spatially emphasized cultural heritage with high historical or monumental significance, frequently in combination with outstanding shapes of natural media, i.e. natural values.

The landscape identity factors are: structural value denoting the visual quality of a landscape area, degree of harmony between morphological and typological landscape characteristics and land use, landscape structure composition with combination of natural and cultural media forms, complexity within the same structural unit, the authenticity and historical significance of structure, the quality of the location of built structures or their placement patterns, the historic or symbolic meaning of individual parts or of the whole, all of which represent the qualities of personal experience of individual landscape areas.

Second example:

The Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia study in its first volume includes the chapter on Evaluation of landscape units. The Slovenian landscapes were evaluated in order to rank the vitality (natural and economic), experienced pleasure (“amenity”), and stability (“healthiness”) of the landscape on the evaluation scale defining the reference landscape conditions from the most desired ones to those denoting degradation and reduction of the area’s potentials. Four basic criteria were selected for this purpose: natural preservation – naturalness, diversity, spatial order, harmony.

*“Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)*

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

As explained above: If maintenance or interventions necessary to protect or restore the monument (heritage landscape site) require extraordinary costs which exceed the economic benefit and the usual costs of maintenance, the state or local community may contribute public funds to this end.

**7. Mutual assistance and exchange of information**

*“The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this Convention, and in particular:*

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;*
- b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;*
- c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention”.* (article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

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7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

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**8. Transfrontier landscapes**

*“The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.”* (article 9)8.1.

**Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:**

8.1.1. between states:

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8.1.1.1. at national level?

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8.1.1.2. at regional level?

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8.1.2. between regions of the state?

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8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

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**9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe**

*“1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.*

*2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.*

*3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.*

*4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).*

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

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9.1.2. at regional level

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