

REGALP

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WP1 Synthesis: Annexes

The relevance of the landscape issue in regional development policies on EU and national level

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ANNEX 1: RANKING OF OBJECTIVES AND LANDSCAPE RELEVANCE

Legend:

Ranking of Objectives

- A general
B specific
C very specific

Estimation of Landscape Relevance

- high
⊙ mid
○ low

1. EU Level

Sustainable Development

	Anal ytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
A	II	balanced and sustainable development in all EU regions	Spatial Planning Regional Development	⊙
A	II	sustainable rural development	Regional Development	⊙
B	III	Development of a balanced polycentric and urban system/ metropolitan regions and a new urban-rural relationship; co-operation between structural policy and the policy on the Trans-European Networks (TENs); improvement of the links between international/national and regional/local transport networks.	Spatial Planning	⊙
B	III	Efficient and Sustainable Use of the Infrastructure	Spatial Planning	⊙
A/B	II	to strengthen economic and social cohesion in the Community	Spatial Planning Regional Development	○
B	III	Implementation of strategies for sustainable territorial development through cross-border economic and social centres	Regional Development	○

Institutional Objectives

Rank	Anal ytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
B	II, III	To strengthen European co-operation, e.g. with	Nature Protection	●

Rank	Anal ytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		regard to landscape issues in the Alpine region (nature conservation), in international landscape policies and programmes or with Third Countries like Switzerland regarding the trans-Alpine transit (transport)	Transport	
B/C	III	Improved co-ordination of development measures which have an impact on landscapes	Spatial Planning	●
B/C	III	Better co-ordination of spatial development policy/land use planning with transport and telecommunications planning at EU, national and regional level; involving the partners concerned regarding nature conservation; co-ordinated and integrated infrastructure planning and management; efficient use of existing infrastructure.	Spatial Planning	●
C	II	Application of precautionary principle and polluter pays principle	Environmental Protection	⊙/●
B	III	To establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning; integration of landscape issues into all other policies policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape	Nature Protection	●
C	III	Exchange of experience, methodology, research results; co-operation to enhance the effectiveness of measures; exchange of landscape specialists for training and information purposes	Nature Protection	●
B	III	To establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities; exchange of information	Nature Protection	⊙
C	III	Monitoring of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention by Committees of Experts	Nature Protection	●
B	III	Partnership-based co-operation through joint projects, actions related to specific topics and information exchange between rural areas, and between small and medium-sized towns at a national and trans-national level aiming at strengthening functional regions or implementing joint landscape programmes	Spatial Planning Regional Development Nature Protection	⊙/●

Rank	Anal ytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
B	II	Implementation of the objectives by the authorities on European, national, regional and local level	Spatial Planning	⊙
C	II	common organisation of the market in fruit and vegetables	Agriculture	⊙
B	II, III	special attention to border regions and insular regions; development of strategies/programmes for cross-border, transnational and interregional co-operation between national, regional, and local authorities; to promote a higher degree of territorial integration; establishment of an observatory for networking of rural areas	Spatial Planning Regional Development	⊙
C	II, III	Networking of all rural areas and their actors in the Community; improving the organisational abilities; development strategies and plans and pilot schemes	Regional Development	⊙
C	II	co-ordination/integration of different policy instruments like Structural Funds, Community Initiatives, Interreg III and external Community policy instruments, especially with a view to enlargement	Regional Development	○
B/C	III	Development of strategies at regional and transnational levels for risk management in disaster areas.	Spatial Planning	⊙
B	III	Developing co-operation in the legal and administrative spheres to promote economic development and social cohesion.	Regional Development	○
C	III	Measures on Freedom of movement and the protection of tourists [...], including easing of customs checks and provisioning of boats, aeroplanes and international trains.	Tourism	○

Economic Objectives

Rank	Anal ytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
C	II	Financial assistance: EAGGF payments granted directly to farmers under support schemes in the framework of the common agricultural policy; to stabilise markets and ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community concerned	Agriculture	●

Rank	Anal ytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		(...); premium for vine-growing areas; area payments for arable crops or set-aside.		
C	III	Loans to finance investment projects for greater convergence and integration of the Member States' economic policies (energy, industry and infrastructure)	Regional Development	●
B/C	III	Measures on regional planning to ensure sustainable agriculture, particular emphasis being placed on environmental aspects (natural hazards, the avoidance of under- and over-use and the conservation or rehabilitation of natural habitats). Integral planning and co-ordination of the measures.	Spatial Planning Regional Development	●
B	III	Exploitation of the development potential of environmentally friendly tourism.	Spatial Planning	●
B/C	II	Support for rural development, related to farming activities and their conversion. Modernisation of farms to improve agricultural incomes, working and production conditions; system of selective incentives; cessation of farming and reallocation for the purposes of structural improvement	Regional Development Agriculture	●
B/C	II	to improve market access and facilitate road traffic	Transport	⊙
B/C	III	Strengthening secondary/peripheral transport networks, efficient regional public transport systems and provision of a minimum level of service in small and medium-sized towns and cities; strengthening their links with TENs and intercontinental transport; promoting of inter-modal freight transport	Spatial Planning	⊙/●
B	II	take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics	Nature Protection	⊙
A/B	III	Strengthening of several larger zones of global economic integration in the EU, [...], including the peripheral areas, through trans-national spatial development strategies.	Spatial Planning	⊙
B/C	II, III	Support of the productive environment to increase competitiveness, sustainable investment, structural adjustment and to create sustainable jobs; infrastructure instruments	Regional Development	○/⊙

Rank	Anal ytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		for job-creating economic activities [...]; development of endogenous potentials by measures encouraging local development and employment initiatives and activities of small and medium-sized enterprises (including those in the tourism and cultural sectors), improving the standard of infrastructure		
A/B	II	more balanced competitiveness; to promote economic and social cohesion by correcting the main regional imbalances and participating in the development and conversion of regions	Spatial Planning Regional Development	○
C	III	Promotion of company networks between small and medium-sized enterprises in the towns and countryside.	Spatial Planning	○

Environmental Objectives

Rank	Anal ytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
A	II	comprehensive preservation and protection of the Alps	Nature Protection	●
B/C	II, III	protection, management and planning of outstanding, everyday or degraded landscapes in natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas; instruments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures to protect, conserve, and, where necessary, rehabilitate natural environment and the countryside; creation of protected areas. Landscape award of the Council of Europe (European Council) to encourage sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas; criteria worked out by Committee of Experts 	Nature Protection	●
B/C	II, III	enhancement, management, protection and development of natural resources, in particular water resources, and natural and cultural heritage; prudent and sustained use of resources; instruments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Ecological Network of special Areas of Conservation (Natura 2000) 	Spatial Planning Regional Development Nature Protection	●

Rank	Analytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		<p>including the necessary links between nature sites and protected areas of regional, national, transnational and EU-wide importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of a small number of places as unique examples of historical cultural landscapes; protection measures for typical elements of older landscapes; measures by the Member States, particularly on architectural heritage, variegated landscapes, historic sites and artistic monuments. • integrated spatial development strategies for protected areas, environmentally sensitive areas and areas of high biodiversity balancing protection and development on the basis of territorial and environmental impact assessments. • landscape assessment: to identify landscapes, analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them, and take note of their changes; to define landscape quality objectives; public consultation. • Greater use of economic instruments to recognise the ecological significance of protected and environmentally sensitive areas 		
C	II, III	<p>assessment of the environmental effects of certain public and private projects as well as plans and programmes, analysing interventions in the natural surroundings and landscape; instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA/ territorial impact assessment - environmental report describing the direct and indirect effects on the environment and alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme; spatial assessment of large infrastructure projects (especially in the transport sector) 	Spatial Planning Nature Protection	●
B	III	Integration of biodiversity considerations into sectoral policies (agriculture, regional policies, transport, fisheries, etc) as included in the	Spatial Planning	◎/●

Rank	Anal ytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		Community Biodiversity Strategy.		
B/C	II, III	<p>To consider the interests of public health and the environment; <u>instruments:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of negative effects in areas subject to high traffic pressure by strengthening environmentally compatible means of transport, levying road tolls and internalising external costs. • To promote efficient, sustainable, and environmentally-friendly transport systems, information and communication networks/services, and water/energy systems; <u>Fund Assistance</u> for environmental projects (...) and transport infrastructure projects of common interest • Measures to reduce the volume and dangers of inter-Alpine and trans-Alpine traffic to a level which is not harmful to humans, animals and plants and their habitats; switching particularly freight traffic to the railways by <u>providing appropriate infrastructure and incentives.</u> 	<p>Transport</p> <p>Spatial Planning</p> <p>Regional Development</p> <p>Nature Protection</p>	⊙/●
B/C	II, III	<p>preservation of landscapes without making economic use impossible or hinder it excessively; practice of agriculture is most important in countering destruction of cultural landscapes; sustainable agriculture respecting environmental requirements, especially preservation and promotion of a high nature value; <u>instruments</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Support for investment</u> in agricultural holdings to preserve and improve the natural environment [...]. • <u>Grants</u> for Producer Organisations to encourage their formation and facilitate their administrative operation, to cover part of the investments required to attain recognition, and for new planting rights • <u>Land Set-aside:</u> appropriate environmental measures which correspond to the specific situation of the land set-aside • <u>Measures of Structural Improvement</u> on 	<p>Spatial Planning</p> <p>Regional Development</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Nature Protection</p>	●

Rank	Analytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		<p>at least 85% of the utilised agricultural area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrawing from agricultural use permanently, in particular by being reallocated for afforestation, recreational activities, public health etc. • <u>Environmental friendly Techniques</u> and Practices by producer organisations in particular to protect the quality of water, soil and landscape and preserve and/or encourage biodiversity • Environmental Protection Measures on agricultural land, <u>agri-environmental commitments</u>; mandatory environmental requirements as a condition for <u>direct payments</u>. • <u>Compensation / Support</u> for less-favoured areas and areas with environmental restrictions • <u>Support for agricultural production methods</u> designed to protect the environment and to maintain the countryside (agri-environment); • restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing <u>prevention instruments</u> [...]. • Measures on mountain farming to maintain the management of land traditionally cultivated by man and to preserve and promote a system of farming which suits local conditions and is environmentally compatible, taking into account the less favourable economic conditions (NATURE PROTECTION) • <u>Special Aids in certain Regions</u> to maintain a minimum level of population and a minimum amount of farming • Promotion of traditional land use methods, the development of tourism and reforestation, (...) as alternatives to completely fallow land; avoidance of soil erosion, soil destruction and overuse of open spaces, especially in endangered areas, such 		

Rank	Anal ytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		as mountainous or coastal areas.		
B/C	II, III	<p>Sustainable forest development; instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for forestry to maintain and develop the economic, ecological and social functions of forests in rural areas (sustainable forest management; development of forestry; maintenance and improvement of forest resources; extension of woodland areas). • Measures on mountain forests to preserve, reinforce and restore the protective role of forests by improving the resistance of forest ecosystems taking into account the less favourable economic conditions in the Alpine region 	<p>Regional Development</p> <p>Nature Protection</p>	●
C	II	ensuring bio-diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, especially with regard to bird species	Nature Protection	●
B/C	III	<p>Enhancement of the value of cultural landscapes within the framework of integrated spatial development strategies; creation, development or restoration of cultural landscapes of historical, aesthetical and ecological importance; creative management of the Cultural Heritage;</p> <p>instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recultivation measures • instruments for assessing risk factors and for managing critical situations (maintenance and creative redesign of urban ensembles worthy of protection as well as promotion of contemporary buildings with high architectural quality) • Support for measures of activities concerning renovation and development of villages and protection and conservation of the rural heritage, 	<p>Spatial Planning</p> <p>Regional Development</p>	●
B/C	III	<p>Tourism must take environmental requirements into account. [...]; instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community measures concerning sea and air pollution and noise are of benefit to the tourism industry. 	<p>Tourism</p> <p>Nature Protection</p>	●

Rank	Analytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport and tourism: to rise attention towards other modes of passenger transport and infrastructure of benefit to the Community in general, to stimulate reflection of railway undertakings as to how they can make their passenger services more attractive. Measures on tourism and recreation to restrict activities harmful to the environment, to harmonise tourism and recreational activities with ecological and social requirements, setting aside quiet areas. 		
C	III	Increase energy efficiency; use of the potential for renewable energy in urban and rural areas, taking into account local and regional conditions, in particular the cultural and natural heritage.	Spatial Planning Regional Development	⊙
A	III	Encouraging the protection of the environment (local, global).	Regional Development	⊙
B	II	contribute to the promotion of a cultural area common to the European peoples	Nature Protection	○

Social Objectives

Rank	Analytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
C	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies 	Nature Protection	●
B/C	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. To increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their 	Nature Protection	●

Rank	Anal ytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		role and changes to them.		
C	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations; multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; school and university courses which address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning. 	Nature Protection	●
B	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing awareness of the contribution of urban and spatial development policy to the cultural heritage of future generations. 	Spatial Planning	⊙/●
C	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural Actions and Events, specific innovative and/or experimental, encouraging the emergence and spread of new forms of expression, within and alongside traditional cultural fields, such as [...] the cultural heritage including the cultural landscape [...]. 	Nature Protection	⊙
C	III	<p>Tourism Measures to encourage new concept of holidays: social, cultural and farm tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> using the natural and cultural environment of the countryside, installations and labour available; and typical foods of the various regions; [...] encouraging the least privileged sections of the population to become tourists 	Tourism	●
B/C	II, III	<p>diversified and integrated rural development strategies of a pilot nature;</p> <p>bottom-up approach and horizontal partnerships: to encourage and help rural actors to think about the longer-term potential of their area</p> <p>sensitive to the indigenous potentials in the rural areas; to achieve an indigenous development (including the promotion of multifunctionality in agriculture); instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial assistance for local action groups (LAGs) which consist of a balanced and representative selection of partners drawn 	<p>Spatial Planning</p> <p>Regional Development</p> <p>Nature Protection</p>	⊙

Rank	Anal ytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		<p>from the different socio-economic sectors in the territory concerned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures on population and culture to respect, preserve and promote the cultural and social independence of the indigenous population and to guarantee the basis for their living standards (environmentally sound settlement and economic development) and to promote mutual understanding and co-operation between Alpine and extra-Alpine populations. 		
A/B	II	take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics	Nature Protection	⊙/●
C	III	Maintenance of a basic supply of services and public transport in small and medium-sized towns in rural areas, particularly those in decline.	Spatial Planning	⊙
C	II	securing parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge	Spatial Planning	○
B	III	Promoting the integration of the labour market and social inclusion.	Regional Development	○
B	III	Support of rural areas / Sharing human resources and facilities for research, technological development, education/training, culture, communications and health to increase productivity and to create sustainable jobs.	Regional Development Spatial Planning	○
C	III	Improvement of working conditions for those engaged in tourism (...); vocational training and the mutual recognition of qualifications (...); aid from the European Social Fund [...].	Tourism	○

Spatial Structures

Rank	Anal ytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
A	II, III	(...) balanced spatial development (...),	Spatial Planning	⊙/●

Rank	Analytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		<p>contributing to a sustainable, and at larger scale, balanced territorial development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting urban, rural and coastal development • Polycentric Development Model as a basis for better accessibility • To elaborate integrated and operational spatial development strategies on a trans-national scale • transnational and crossborder co-operation, co-operation among cities and between urban and rural areas • promoting polycentric and sustainable development of city clusters; integrating the countryside surrounding large cities in spatial development strategies for urban regions (efficient land use planning, quality of life) 	Regional Development	
C	III	Promotion of energy-saving and traffic-reducing settlement structures, integrated resource planning and increased use of renewable energies in order to reduce CO2 emissions.	Spatial Planning	●
B/C	III	Trans-Alpine routes: Community measures shall cover the drawing up and revision of the network outline plans; the identification of projects of common interest; the adaptation of the existing network [...]; to increase the combined transport capacity of the trans-Alpine routes [...] and to improve the rail links with the transit routes; new trans-Alpine transit routes [...]; the clearance height of railway lines in northern Italy is to be increased so as to allow the unhindered passage of combined transport traffic [...]. Completion and improvement of the national road network in Switzerland [...].	Transport	●
B	II	<p>to emphasise the importance of tourism to the Community and its relationship to other Community activities</p> <p>priority areas for a harmonious development of tourism, e.g. free movement of persons and the freedom to provide tourist services; passenger transport in connection with regional</p>	Tourism	●

Rank	Anal ytical Level	Objectives	Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		development and environmental protection		
C	II	to establish the guidelines covering the objectives, priorities and broad lines of measures envisaged in the area of the trans-European transport network	Transport	⊙
B/C	III	Strengthening small and medium-sized towns in rural areas as focal points for regional development and promotion of their networking.	Spatial Planning	⊙
B	II	Strengthening structurally weaker areas of the EU and improving, across national borders, living and working conditions of areas with different development levels, (...).	Spatial Planning	○
B	II	National borders should not be a barrier to the balanced development and integration of the European territory (Interreg). Promotion of integrated regional development between neighbouring border regions, including external borders and certain maritime borders (Interreg, Strand A). Harmonious territorial integration across the Community (Strand B). Improvement of regional development and cohesion policies and techniques through transnational/interregional co-operation (Strand C).	Regional Development	○

2. National and Regional Level

Legend:

Ranking of Objectives

- A general
B specific
C very specific

Estimation of Landscape Relevance

- high
⊙ mid
○ low

Sustainable Development

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
A	sustainable spatial/urban development; balanced economical, social, cultural, spatial and environmental development	D, F, I, SLO	D, I	Spatial Planning Regional Development	⊙
B	Sustainable development in mountainous areas; reduction of economical and social disparities; co-operation between municipalities, parts of region and regions	CH, I	CH, I	Regional Development	⊙
A	protection of environment and sustainable usage of natural goods; striving for sustainable land-use systems	F, I, SLO	-	Nature Protection	●
B	sustainable agriculture: to consider the economical, environmental and social functions of agriculture	F	F, I	Agriculture Spatial Planning	⊙
C	Sustainable and market-oriented agriculture to preserve the natural resources and maintain the cultural landscape	CH	I	Agriculture	●
C	Sustainable and balanced economical development, preservation of agricultural enterprises, development of employment; to promote sustainability of agriculture and intersectorial development	CH, F, I	I	Agriculture	○
B	To protect and manage forests in accordance with sustainable and multifunctional use and protection of environment and nature	A, CH, D, F, SLO	I	Forestry	●
B	Promotion of an environmentally sustainable transport system to contribute to balanced and sustainable economic and spatial development	F, I, SLO	-	Transport	⊙

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
A	Contribution to balanced and sustainable spatial, economical, and social development: balance between urban/rural development, preservation of agriculture and forestry, protection of natural sites and cultural landscapes, preservation of remarkable urban entreties and cultural landscape	D, F, I, SLO	CH, I	Settlement and Housing	●
A	To safeguard the natural and social basis	SLO	A	Tourism	⊙
C	To develop competitive, recognizable and quality touristic products, based on the use and protection of indigenous knowledge and creativity, natural and cultural heritage	SLO	CH, I	Tourism	○
A	To provide balanced regional development	SLO	CH, I	Tourism	⊙

Institutional Objectives

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
B	To foster the autonomy of the country and of its parts and to improve the co-operation of municipalities	-	A	Spatial Planning Regional Development	○
C	Participate to European construction by respecting the subsidiarity principle and the decentralisation principles	F, I	-	Spatial Planning	○
A	Promoting the region at European and World levels	F, SLO	F, I	Spatial Planning Regional Development	○
B	Co-ordination of tasks with impact on space and regional development; to truss the coverage between politic actors on common priority objectives	CH, D	CH, F, I	Spatial Planning	⊙
A	Consideration of other interests especially national defence, economical use of real property, spatial planning, water protection, nature conservation and homeland protection	CH, D, SLO	CH, D	Spatial Planning	●
A	To reduce disturbing regional disparities	-	CH	Spatial Planning	⊙

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
C	Provide recommendations for the actions of local collectivities, agglomerations, countries, regional wildlife parks by strategic instruments	F	I	Spatial Planning	⊙/●
C	Promotion of projects with organisational, conceptual and institutional character that provide new results	CH, SLO	-	Regional Development	⊙
B	Border crossing co-operation of cantons and regions within the common initiative INTERREG II/III; to respect cross-border relations	CH	A	Spatial Planning Regional Development	⊙
C	Recognise the right to a specific development and to consider the differences by innovating and adapting legal disposals	F	-	Regional Development	⊙
C	To define the methodology for execution of environmental impact assessments	SLO	-	Nature Protection	⊙
B	Co-operation between agriculture, forestry and nature conservation	CH, I	I	Nature Protection	●
C	Periodical evaluation of agricultural performances with regard to sustainability, concerning economical, ecological and social impacts	CH	-	Agriculture	●
B	Influence decision making process (e.g. agro-environmental legislation)	-	I	Agriculture	⊙
B	Consideration of legislation on soil improvement and agricultural buildings, spatial planning and environmental protection	CH, I	CH	Transport	●
C	Licensing of transport facilities; construction, operation and maintenance of licensed cable cars, aiming especially at their security, not crossing inhabited buildings, public places, roads...	CH, I	CH	Transport	○
B	Ensure economically and social-politically sufficient services of public transport	-	CH	Transport	⊙
C	Financial contributions to the capital return and easement of the financing by loan guarantees and acquisition of credit capital	CH, I	-	Settlement and Housing	⊙/●
C	Projects must grant settlement quality and correspond to the requirements of land use planning, regional and local planning, minimum standards on size and equipment, health, security, and environment	CH, I, SLO	A, CH, I	Settlement and Housing	●

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
C	Standardise regulations on construction, change, demolition, reconstruction and maintenance of buildings and facilities	-	CH	Settlement and Housing	○
B	To improve the conditions for tourism by education, marketing, information, co-operation, fostering innovation, reducing bureaucracy	-	A	Tourism	○
A	To place the country among touristically developed countries	SLO	-	Tourism	○

Economic Objectives

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
A	Development of rural areas as living and economic spaces	D, I	A, I	Spatial Planning	⊙
B	Economic and functional land use	CH, D, SLO	A, CH, I	Spatial Planning	⊙
A	To promote or contribute to economic and social development	CH, D, F	A, CH, D, F, I	Spatial Planning Regional Development Transport	○
B	To safeguard energy supply	-	A	Spatial Planning	⊙
B	To keep areas with mineral resources free from a damaging use	-	A	Spatial Planning	●
B	To provide construction and transport services in an efficient and environmentally sparing way	-	A	Spatial Planning	●
C	Granting subventions to municipalities and associations (level 3)	-	CH	Spatial Planning	○
C	Improvement of agriculture's and forestry's yields	-	D	Spatial Planning	⊙

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
B	Conservation of agriculture, agricultural areas/land and forests; to safeguard sufficient agricultural land and to improve agrarian structure; to maintain joined agricultural and forestry areas	CH, D, I, SLO	A, D, I	Spatial Planning	●
C	To develop rural equipment (help agriculture modernization and young farmers installation)	F	I	Spatial Planning	○
B	To promote tourism development	F	A, D, CH, I	Spatial Planning Regional Development	○
C	Integration of environmental factors in production process; production of environmental goods and services	SLO	D, F	Spatial Planning	◎/●
B/C	To protect water resources, to safeguard water supply, sewage disposal, and waste management (waste avoidance, recycling, and disposal)	-	A	Spatial Planning	◎
C	Support of rural/mountain areas to cope with competition and with the economical structural change	CH	CH, I	Regional Development	◎
C	To increase the growth of gross national product, to reduce the development lag behind the EU states in economy without increasing differences in social and environmental development	SLO	-	Regional Development	○
C	Sustainable economic development, e.g. by establishing a quality approach in production apparatus (to sustain agriculture, to integrate environment factors in production process, to product environmental goods and services)	CH, I, SLO	F, I	Regional Development	○/◎
C	To avoid ground competition within agricultural activities	F	-	Regional Development	◎
B	To encourage and valorise trade, industry, agriculture and forestry which have formed the cultural landscape and which maintain traditional life in mountain regions	F	I	Regional Development	●
B	Diversificate the economical activities	F, I	I	Regional Development	◎
A	To safeguard the material basis for the population	-	A	Nature Protection	○
C	Agricultural land-use according to “good practise”	D, I	D, I	Nature Protection	●

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
C	Financial compensation for agricultural or forestry land-use limitations due to demands of nature protection and landcare	D	D	Nature Protection	●
B	Preservation and development of economical activities related to the proximity of water, coastal agriculture, forestry, industry, trade and tourism	F	-	Nature Protection	⊙
B	Increase the productivity and competitiveness of agriculture; the agricultural population should participate in social and economic welfare, restructuring of agriculturally used land to improve competitiveness	A, D	A, CH, D, I	Agriculture	⊙
B	To establish and to maintain an efficient and ecologically/environmentally compatible agriculture and forestry (all except I/nat. and CH/reg.: considering the specific situation of mountain regions)	A, CH, I	A, CH, I	Agriculture	●
B/C	To regulate use and to protect agricultural land; to prevent disadvantages caused by deficiencies of the agrarian structure and by measures of public interest	A, D, SLO	A, I	Agriculture	●
C	Promote the elaboration of high quality and/or organic products; improve market performance of product	CH, F, I	I	Agriculture	⊙/●
C	Avoidance of giving up cultivation facilities	-	D, I	Agriculture	●
A	To develop rural system supporting multifunctional primary sector	I	-	Agriculture	○/⊙
C	To foster family enterprises of main and side occupations and collective enterprises	-	CH	Agriculture	○/⊙
B	Integration of agriculture into the entirety of socio-economic activities	-	CH	Agriculture	○
C	Contributions and investment credits to improve the circumstances of life and economy in rural areas; Safeguarding an adequate income for agricultural enterprises	A, CH	A, CH, I	Agriculture	○
B	Provision of a productive forestry oriented towards future demands	D	-	Forestry	⊙
C	Rural development, strengthening competitiveness of the wood and forestry products	F	I	Forestry	○
C	Increasing forests' capacity and stimulation of cultivation according to the interests of land owners and public	CH, D	CH, D	Forestry	⊙

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
C	Reduction of transportation costs for the benefit of economy, society, and tourism, ensure fair distribution	SLO	-	Transport	○
C	To reduce/rational energy consumption	SLO	CH	Transport	○
C	Procedure of planning, construction, maintenance and replacement of foot paths and trails in the interest of inhabitants and tourism	-	CH	Transport	⊙/●
B	To foster economical coverage of remote alpine villages and valleys	-	CH	Transport	⊙
C	To improve co-ordination between the transport companies and the public and individual traffic	-	CH	Transport	○
B	To improve conditions for building land and housing management	CH, SLO	CH	Settlement and Housing	●
B	To balance supply and demand on housing market	SLO	-	Settlement and Housing	○/⊙
C	Promotion of acquisition of property	CH	-	Settlement and Housing	●
C	To ensure economy, firmness and reliability of buildings	I, SLO	I	Settlement and Housing	○
C	To prevent property dealing on non-EU citizens and for second homes and for speculation	-	A	Settlement and Housing	⊙/●
B	Improve economy through tourism	-	CH	Tourism	○
C	Reinforcement of extensive tourism forms	-	CH	Tourism	●
B	To attain long term competitiveness of tourist economy with development of tourist infrastructure and improvement of touristic offer; identity and innovation	SLO	-	Tourism	⊙/●
B	To foster growth of touristic demand and improve quality as a marketing principle	F, I, SLO	CH, I	Tourism	○
C	Promotion and commercialisation of tourist products of regional interest; creation of a complex of directed initiatives to satisfy the needs of tourists	F, I	I	Tourism	○/⊙

Environmental Objectives

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
A	Protect the environment and develop environmental high quality (Protection of men, to preserve landscape and cultural heritage, historically important objects, animals and plants, their biocoenoses and habitats against disadvantageous or inconvenient impacts, and maintenance of the soil's fertility; to adapt future modes of transport, to control the affectation of space; to check measures which prevent or minimize damaging impacts of projects on the environment, to institute precaution principle in all facilities acts)	A, CH, F, I, SLO	A, CH, I	Nature Protection Regional Development	●
C	Precautionary principle, Polluter-pays-principle	CH	CH	Nature Protection	⊙/●
C	To maintain shelter accommodation	I	I	Nature Protection	●
A/B	Protection of natural spaces and resources, environment (soil, water, biodiversity, climatic change, greenhouse effect)	CH, F	I	Forestry	●
B	Rehabilitation, conservation, care and development of the cultural landscape by forestry	F	CH, D	Forestry	●
B	Reconciliation of hunting/other public interest (interests of nature protection...)	D	-	Forestry	⊙
B/C	Protection, care and development of cultural landscape in its diversity, peculiarity and beauty (aesthetic)	A, CH, D, F, I, SLO	A, CH, D, F, I, SLO	Spatial Planning Nature Protection Tourism	●
B/C	To preserve indigenous/wild living species, habitats, ecological balance, biodiversity, productive land, forest, variety and cultural and aesthetic value of landscape and natural values and typical urban sceneries (CH/R: To stipulate the revitalisation and restoration of changed natural biotopes and landscapes and efforts of nature conservation)	CH, D, F, I, SLO	CH, D, I, SLO	Nature Protection	●
C	Care of landscape elements of essential importance for species	D, I, SLO	I	Nature Protection	●

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
B	Maintenance of natural resources and biodiversity; protection of environment and landscape; maintenance of an unspoilt and functional ecosystem; protection and sparing use of common (natural) goods/land; protection from natural hazards	A, CH, D, F, SLO	A, CH, D, F, I	Spatial Planning Nature Protection Agriculture	●
B	Consideration of the natural situation of the partial areas,	I	D, I	Spatial Planning	●
B	Consideration of other interests, e.g. spatial planning, agriculture and forestry, nature conservation and homeland protection, defence, and/or of the corresponding legislation	CH, D, I, SLO	D, I	Spatial Planning	●
B	Conservation of areas suitable for recreation	D	D, I	Spatial Planning	⊙/●
C	Avoidance of interferences with the environment, restoration and compensation of inevitable interferences by land care measures; conservation and long-lasting improvement of natural household's capacity	CH, D, F, I, SLO	A, CH, D, I	Spatial Planning Nature Protection	●
C	Limitation of sealing soil by building	D	D	Spatial Planning	●
B	Conservation of well-regulated waterhousehold	-	D	Spatial Planning	⊙/●
C	A well-ordered sewage disposal and water supply; to create regional disposal sites and restoration of existing landfill sites	A	CH	Nature Protection	⊙/●
B	Maintain the nature's recreational potential	D	A	Nature Protection	⊙/●
B	Conservation and progression of soil fertility and biological activity, functions of the soil, prevention of soil damages	CH, D	CH, D	Agriculture Nature Protection	●
C	Declaration of conservation areas; conservation of undeveloped areas	D, I	D, I	Nature Protection	●
C	Protection of lakes and watercourses	D	CH, D	Nature Protection	⊙/●

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
C	Protection from/precaution against pollution/immissions (A/nat.: redevelopment of dangerous waste; A/nat., F/nat.: Protection from/precaution against torrents, avalanches, and mudflows)	A, D, F	CH, D	Nature Protection	⊙/●
C	Conservation and/or improvement of vegetation, especially regarding forest with its productive, social and protective function	D	CH	Nature Protection	●
C	Creation of habitat networks	-	D	Nature Protection	●
C	Preservation and improvement of the diversity and richness of natural products	-	CH	Nature Protection	⊙/●
C	To reduce the use of natural resources, materials and energy and to use more renewable energy sources; to develop and stimulate environmentally friendly technologies	D, I, SLO	D, I	Nature Protection	⊙/●
C	To fulfil the tasks of agricultural water management; to maintain an equilibrated water balance	A	-	Nature Protection	⊙
B	Conservation of the Alps as a landscape of unique beauty	I	D, I	Nature Protection	●
C	Maintenance of the cultivation of alpine pasture, herders' production / Avoidance of alpine pastures lying fallow	CH	A, D	Agriculture	●
B	Conservation of a sustainable productive natural household	D	I	Agriculture	⊙
B	Rehabilitation, conservation, care and development of landscape by agriculture and forestry, promotion of agriculture close to nature and landscape	CH	D, I	Agriculture	●
C	Payments and contributions for ecological compensation or biological agriculture, for profit cuts from utilisation restriction, or for the maintenance of landscape	CH	CH, I	Agriculture	●
C	Promotion of environmentally sound production procedures; integration of environmental planning into agricultural practice	A	A	Agriculture	●
A/B	To protect consumers health and to preserve environment	-	I	Agriculture	⊙
C	Adaptation of the number of farm animals to the size of the agricultural land	CH	-	Agriculture	⊙

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
B	Protection from natural dangers, pollution and erosion/natural hazards (F and I: technological risks, protection against acoustical nuisances)	A, CH, D, F, I, SLO	CH, D, I	Forestry Settlement and Housing	⊙
B	Conservation of forest functions	A, I, SLO	CH, D, I	Forestry	●
B	Maintain forest and forest soil	A, CH, D, I, SLO	CH, D, I	Forestry	●
C	Conservation of a diverse and healthy population of game	D	D	Forestry	○/⊙
B/C	To reduce negative environmental impacts (polluted emissions and land use) to develop less polluted transport means; stimulate the freight transfer on public transport means	I, SLO	CH	Transport	⊙
C	Protective measures along major roads against natural dangers	D, I	D, I	Transport	●
B	Consideration of the concerns of agriculture and forestry, nature conservation and homeland protection and defence, spatial planning, water protection; consideration of substantial public interests, e.g. national defence, economical use of real property	CH	CH	Transport	⊙/●
B	Preservation of quality of air, water, soil, ecosystems, green spaces, natural and urban sites and landscapes	F, I, SLO	I	Settlement and Housing	●

Social Objectives

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
B	equal living conditions and revenue in all parts of the country (F/nat.: instrument of local bottom-up planning)	D, F, I, SLO	A, D	Spatial Planning Regional Development	○/⊙

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
B	Improve the quality of life; develop quality in facilities and living environment for all inhabitants; coherence and solidarity	I, SLO	A, CH, F, I	Spatial Planning Regional Development Transport (SLO)	⊙
C	Warranty of public access to mountains, rivers, lakes and rivers and other beautiful landscapes; permission of access for recreation to rural areas on roads and ways and to areas not utilized	CH, D	D, I	Spatial Planning Nature Protection	●
A	Development of rural areas as living and economic spaces	D	D, I	Spatial Planning	⊙
C	To promote public/social services; good accessibility of supralocal services, esp. by public transport	F	A	Spatial Planning	○
B/C	To safeguard and develop settlements to meet the population's need for habitation, striving for living conditions which are not spoiled by environmental damages; to safeguard areas for a balanced spatial system of public facilities	-	A	Spatial Planning	⊙/●
C	To provide a sufficient supply of the population and economy in times of crisis	-	A	Spatial Planning	○
B	To develop and save employment and social spatial cohesion	CH	Ch, F, I	Regional Development	○
B	To ensure development and living and working conditions for local inhabitants	I	A, I	Nature Protection	○/⊙
C	To spread knowledge and sensibility of nature, landscape and environment values	I	CH	Nature Protection	●
B	To protect public health	-	CH	Nature Protection	○
B	To pursue actions for the benefit of all users of rural spaces	F	I	Agriculture	⊙
B	Consideration of difficult production and living conditions, especially in mountainous and hilly areas	CH	-	Agriculture	⊙
B	Promotion of agriculture so that it is able to guarantee food supply	A	A	Agriculture	○/⊙

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
A	To participate in spatial planning in favour of sustainable development	F	-	Agriculture	⊙
A	Welfare (climate, water balance...)	A, CH, SLO	-	Forestry	⊙
B	Recreational function	A, SLO	I	Forestry	⊙
B	Satisfaction of social demands on forests, development of the qualification of employment	F	-	Forestry	○
B	To ensure equal conditions for quality and safe traffic for all road users in the country	SLO	-	Transport	⊙
C	To improve safety / Raise high level of safety in transport	I, SLO	-	Transport	○
B	To widen the choice of transport modes	SLO	-	Transport	○
B	Satisfy the user's needs by considering economical, social and environmental conditions which are most advantageous for the community, contribute to economical and social development	D, F, I	I	Transport	○/⊙
C	To foster the construction and renovation of residential buildings; to improve availability of all types of housing for everyone; reduction of rental fee	CH, SLO	A, I	Settlement and Housing	●
A	To ensure quality of living environment and spatial identity	I, SLO	I	Settlement and Housing	●
C	To improve existing housing from ecological, energy and design aspects	SLO	-	Settlement and Housing	⊙
B	To foster demographic development	SLO	-	Settlement and Housing	⊙
B/C	To improve the housing conditions in mountainous areas	CH	-	Settlement and Housing	⊙/●
B	Diversity of functions and social mixture in urban and rural living areas	F	-	Settlement and Housing	⊙
B	To satisfy the needs of local residents and guests	-	CH	Tourism	○

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
B	To treat the social questions in the touristic sector	F	-	Tourism	○
C	To promote the access to recreational installations	F	-	Tourism	⊙

Spatial Structure

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
B	Conservation of decentralised settlement structure with regional centres (D/reg.: linear development structures)	D	CH, D	Spatial Planning	⊙/●
B	Avoidance of uncontrolled development of settlement, unsuitable coalescence of settlement, Balanced formation of building land in accordance with regulations	I, SLO	A, CH, D, I	Spatial Planning	●
C	Promotion of densification within the construction area	-	CH	Spatial Planning	●
B	To safeguard settlements and transport connections from natural hazards and from dangers of accidents	I	A, CH, I	Spatial Planning	●
C	To regulate the competency and the procedure for the protection of building outside the construction zones	-	CH	Spatial Planning	⊙
C	To develop and to lay out roads inside the “department”/improve the road network	F	D, I	Spatial Planning	●
B	Adapt future modes of transport	F	F	Spatial Planning	⊙
B	To maintain valuable views of a place	-	A, CH	Spatial Planning	●
B	Promotion to use regional potentials (CH/I, both levels: contribution to the maintenance of decentralised settlement and cultural autonomy and diversity)	CH, D, I, SLO	CH, D, F, I	Regional Development	⊙
A/B	To transform territories and society (to anticipate and have a prospective approach, to experiment and innovate in territories approach, to react in response to future stakes)	-	F	Regional Development	⊙

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
C	To group and organise new constructions (existing villages, hamlets)	F	-	Regional Development	●
C	Limited settling and urbanisation above the forest limit	F	-	Regional Development	●
C	Development of recreational and touristic infrastructure	F	I	Regional Development	●
A	To ensure a balance between urban and rural zones	F	-	Nature Protection	⊙
B	To foster the autonomous development of the national park region	I	A, I	Nature Protection	⊙/●
B	To maintain the characteristic image of towns and villages; to maintain the harmony and character of the landscape and view of places, landscape compatible development of settlement and infrastructure	I	A, CH, D, I	Nature Protection	●
C	Creation and maintaining of hiking trails and recreation parks	I	D, I	Nature Protection	●
B	Special protection, care and development of parts of nature and landscape situated in settled areas; (D/reg.: Avoidance of construction in areas obligatory for a balanced natural household or which are characterised by beauty, peculiarity, rareness or recreational value; adjustment of constructions to nature and landscape situation)	D, I	D, I	Nature Protection	●
B	Consideration of agriculture's and forestry's importance for the conservation of the cultural and recreational landscape	D, I	D, I	Nature Protection	●
B	To ensure equilibrium of developmental and environmental needs and conditions	SLO	-	Nature Protection	⊙
C	Support of construction of supply lines in multifunctional tunnels to group infrastructure facilities and to save nature and landscape	-	CH	Nature Protection	●
C	To secure a rational utilisation of stone and earth material as well as practical excavation sites which are combined with disposal sites	-	CH	Nature Protection	●
A/B	Development of rural areas, improvement of rural infrastructure	-	D, I	Agriculture	⊙
C	Land consolidation of split and inefficiently formed	D	-	Agriculture	⊙/●

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
B	Improvement of agricultural structure	A, D, SLO	A, D, I	Agriculture	⊙/●
B	To realise objectives of ecology, animal welfare and spatial planning	D	-	Agriculture	●
C	Provision of new ways and roads	D	-	Agriculture	●
C	To prevent the further extension of fallow land, new use of resting fields for agriculture, to lead back if this is of public interest	-	CH	Agriculture	●
C	Augmentation of forests	-	D, I	Forestry	●
C	No reduction of forest	CH, I	I	Forestry	●
A	Promotion of an environmentally sustainable transport system to contribute to balanced and sustainable spatial development (SLO/nat., I/reg.: polycentric development)	F, I, SLO	I	Transport	⊙
C	To improve interregional and international connections and exchanges	D, F, I, SLO	CH, I	Transport	⊙
C	Building, maintenance, extension and improvement of major roads according to transportation requirements; measures to adopt the roads outside urban areas	D, I	CH, D, I	Transport	●
C	Planning, construction and maintenance of foot paths and trail networks	CH	CH	Transport	●
C	Construction and operation of railways and their relationship to other public transport enterprises, public administrations and third parties	CH, I	-	Transport	⊙/●
C	Successive deflection towards railway of the heavy goods traffic on alpine transit; integration of goods traffic into European railway corridors; development of a Swiss hub for European high-speed passenger traffic	CH	CH	Transport	●
B	Sparing and effective use of space, building land, and existing buildings	F, SLO	A, I	Settlement and Housing	●
C	To regulate urban planning of settlements, infrastructure and other permanent changes in space; define conditions for issuing building permits; building control	I, SLO	I	Settlement and Housing	⊙/●

Rank	Objectives (analytical level II)	Countries		Public Policy	Landscape Relevance
		N	R		
C	To provide gradually at least 10.000 new housing units per year	SLO	-	Settlement and Housing	●
B	Promote a strategic use of rural areas for tourism in a context of an integrated rural development	-	I	Tourism	⊙
B/C	Adjusting the tourism infrastructure to the natural circumstances, settlement, development, and a consolidated development purpose	-	CH	Tourism	●

ANNEX 2: OBJECTIVES AND INSTRUMENTS OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS IN SELECTED POLICY FIELDS (EU, LEVELS II AND III)

Legend: + existent
- non existent

Analytical Level	Objectives and <u>Instruments</u>	SPATIAL PLANNING	REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	PROTECTION OF NATURE	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY	TRANSPORT	SETTLEMENT AND HOUSING	TOURISM
		SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT							
II	promoting and achieving balanced and sustainable development	+	+	-	-		-		-
II	sustainable rural development.	-	+	-	-		-		-
II	to strengthen economic and social cohesion in the Community (Interreg, Cohesion Fund)	+	+	-	-		-		-
III	To develop cross-border economic and social centres through joint strategies for sustainable territorial development.	-	+	-	-		-		-
III	Development of a polycentric and balanced system of metropolitan regions, city clusters and city networks through closer co-operation between structural policy and the policy on the Trans-European Networks (TENs) and improvement of the links between international/national and regional/local transport networks. Development of a new urban-rural relationship	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	Efficient and Sustainable Use of the Infrastructure.	+	-	-	-		-		-

INSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIVES

II	to organise European co-operation on landscape issues, especially with regard to the Alpine region	-	-	+	-			
II	objectives should be pursued by the European institutions and government and administrative authorities at national, regional and local level	+	-	-	-			
II	strengthening co-operation between the Community and Switzerland in certain sectors of transport, in particular trans-Alpine transit (rail transport and combined transport)	-	-	-	-		+	-
II	common organisation of the market in fruit and vegetables	-	-	-	+		-	-
II	Support for interterritorial and transnational co-operation (e.g. by the Interreg strategy and development programme), especially concerning the outermost regions of the Community and insular regions	-	+	-	-		-	-
	To further the peace process begun in the Balkans							
II	Complementarity with the “mainstream” of the Structural Funds	-	+	-	-		-	-
II	A more integrated approach to the implementation of the Community initiatives	-	+	-	-		-	-
II	Effective co-ordination between Interreg III and external Community policy instruments, especially with a view to enlargement. Special attention to the external borders of the Community.	-	+	-	-		-	-
II	the networking of all rural areas in the Community (...) and all rural development actors; improving the organisational abilities	-	+	-	-		-	-
II	principles of prevention, payment by the polluter (the ‘polluter pays` principle) and co-operation	-	-	+	-		-	-

III	Interregional co-operation to improve the effectiveness of policies and instruments for regional development and cohesion through networking, particularly for regions whose development is lagging behind and those undergoing conversion.	-	+	-	-		-		-
III	Improved co-ordination of development measures which have an impact on landscapes.	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	To establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of specific measures. To integrate landscape into regional, town planning, cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape. Exchange of experience and methodology with regard to identification and assessment of landscapes; co-operation to enhance the effectiveness of measures through pooling and exchange of experience and research results; exchange of landscape specialists for training and information purposes; exchange of information on all landscape matters. To establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities.	-	-	+	-		-		-
III	Monitoring of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention by Committees of Experts; report on the work carried out to the Committee of Ministers including criteria for conferring and the rules governing the Landscape award of the Council of Europe.	-	-	+	-		-		-
III	To co-operate in international policies and programmes for the consideration of landscape.	-	-	+	-		-		-

III	<p>Networking: Observatory for cross-border, transnational and interregional co-operation of Rural Areas. Tasks: co-ordination and exchanges of experience and good practice; technical assistance and joint structures for programming, monitoring and management; co-ordination of calls for proposals; collection of information on projects and their implementation; publications, databases and websites. [...]</p> <p>Aims: gathering, processing and disseminating information on Community measures to stimulate rural development; collecting, consolidating and disseminating good practice in local development; providing information for actors on major trends in the situation of rural areas within the Community and in third countries; serving as a meeting point at Community level for beneficiaries under the initiative and stimulating transnational co-operation; providing assistance for national and regional administrations in order to facilitate the exchange of expertise; assisting national institutions in their co-ordinating role and in putting beneficiaries under the initiative in contact with one another; preparing reports on the implementation and progress of Leader+ at Community level; examining the lessons of Leader+ and the implications for rural policy.</p>								
III	Developing co-operation in the legal and administrative spheres to promote economic development and social cohesion.	-	+	-	-		-		-
III	Promotion and support of partnership-based co-operation through joint projects and information exchange between rural areas, and between small and medium-sized towns at a national and trans-national level.	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	Promotion of co-operation between towns and countryside aiming at strengthening functional regions.	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	Co-operation actions related to specific topics, such as research, technological development and SMEs; the information society; tourism, culture and employment; entrepreneurship and environment, etc.; transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level to necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.	-	+	+	-		-		-

III	Trans-national co-operation between national, regional, and local authorities to promote a higher degree of territorial integration across large groupings of European regions, to achieve sustainable, harmonious and balanced development and better territorial integration with neighbouring countries, especially integrated co-operation of the outermost regions.	-	+	-	-		-		-
III	Support for co-operation between rural territories by the Commission within Leader+: in the same State (interterritorial co-operation), in several Member States (transnational co-operation). Main aims: achieving the critical mass necessary for a joint project to be viable, encouraging complementary actions.	-	+	-	-		-		-
III	Better co-ordination of spatial development policy and land use planning with transport and telecommunications planning; involving the partners concerned regarding nature conservation. Improvement of co-operation between transport policies at EU, national and regional Level.	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	Co-ordinated and integrated infrastructure planning and management to avoid inefficient investments and to secure efficient use of existing infrastructure.	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	Development of strategies at regional and trans-national levels for risk management in disaster-prone areas.	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	Total contribution by the ERDF to Interreg III during the period 2000 to 2006 is fixed at EUR 4875 million; ERDF will finance measures for rural development eligible under the EAAGGF, for the development of human resources eligible under the ESF and for the adaptation of fisheries structures eligible under the FIFG	-	+	-	-		-		+

III	Development strategy proposed by the LAGs in their development plans: (a) be integrated [...]; (b) demonstrate its basis and coherence with the territory particularly in socio-economic terms [...]; (c) pilot scheme. Priority themes: new technologies, quality of life, valorisation of local products / market access, best use of natural and cultural resources, Natura 2000.	-	+	-	-		-		-
III	Measures on Freedom of movement and the protection of tourists [...], including easing of customs checks and provisioning of boats, aeroplanes and international trains.	-	-	-	-		-		+

ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

II	reinforcing the economic environment, in order to contribute to the creation of sustainable jobs	-	+	-	-		-		-
II	to promote economic and social cohesion by correcting the main regional imbalances and participating in the development and conversion of regions; financial assistance	-	+	-	-		-		-
II	more balanced competitiveness of the European territory	+	-	-	-		-		-
II	take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics	-	-	+	-		-		-
II	Support for rural development, related to farming activities and their conversion. Modernisation of farms to improve agricultural incomes, working and production conditions; system of selective incentives	-	+	-	+		-		-
II	to encourage the cessation of farming and the reallocation for the purposes of structural improvement of the utilised agricultural area	-	-	-	+		-		-
II	EAGGF payments granted directly to farmers under support schemes in the framework of the common agricultural policy	-	-	-	+		-		-

II	to stabilise markets and ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community concerned (...)	-	-	-	+		-		-
II	to improve market access and facilitate road traffic	-	-	-	-		+		-
III	Strengthening of several larger zones of global economic integration in the EU, [...], including the peripheral areas, through trans-national spatial development strategies.	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	Promotion of company networks between small and medium-sized enterprises in the towns and countryside.	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	Measures on regional planning to ensure sustainable agriculture (diversification of agrarian land utilisation, economic and rational use of land and the harmonious development of the region), particular emphasis being placed on environmental aspects (natural hazards, the avoidance of under- and over-use and the conservation or rehabilitation of natural habitats). Integral planning and co-ordination of the measures.	+	-	+	-		-		-
III	Strengthening secondary/peripheral transport networks, including development of efficient regional public transport systems and provision of a minimum level of service in small and medium-sized towns and cities. Strengthening their links with TENs and intercontinental transport, taking into account sea and air transport and further development of corresponding infrastructure facilities.	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	Promoting of inter-modal freight transport, in particular on the European corridors, especially regarding shipping and inland navigation.	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	Exploitation of the development potential of environmentally friendly tourism.	+	-	-	-		-		-

III	<p>Loans to finance investment projects for greater convergence and integration of the Member States' economic policies and for attaining the Community objectives in the energy, industry [...] and infrastructure sectors, taking account of the regional impact of the projects and the need to combat unemployment [...]</p>	-	+	-	-		-		-	
III	<p>To increase the economic potential, development, structural adjustment and creation of sustainable jobs in Objective I regions, to contribute to the development of trans-European in transport, telecommunications and energy networks; diversification of areas suffering from decline, renewal of depressed urban areas and revitalisation; improved access to rural and fishing areas. Infrastructure instruments for job-creating economic activities [...]; development of endogenous potential by measures encouraging local development and employment initiatives and activities of small and medium-sized enterprises; technical assistance measures.</p>	-	+	-	-		-		-	
III	<p>Support of the productive environment to increase competitiveness and sustainable investment and to create sustainable jobs, especially by the small and medium-sized enterprises (including those in the tourism and cultural sectors), and to make regions more attractive by improving the standard of their infrastructure [...]. Local employment initiatives.</p>	-	+	-	-		-		-	
III	<p>Premium in return for the permanent abandonment of vine-growing on a particular area.</p>	-	-	-	+		-		-	
III	<p>Area Payment (per hectare basis and regionally differentiated) for the area which is down to arable crops or subject to set-aside (obligation).</p>	-	-	-	+		-		-	
ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES										
II	<p>to promote landscape protection, management and planning of outstanding, everyday or degraded landscapes in natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas</p>	-	-	+	-		-		-	

II	requirement for development consent and assessment of the environmental effects of certain public and private projects, e.g. execution of construction works or installations, interventions in the natural surroundings and landscape including extraction of mineral resources.	-	-	+	-		-	-
II	interests of public health and the environment	-	-	-	-		+	-
II	environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development	-	-	+	-		-	-
II	preservation and promotion of a high nature value and a sustainable agriculture respecting environmental requirements	-	+	-	-		-	-
II	sustainable forest development, (...)	-	+	-	-		-	-
II	comprehensive preservation and protection of the Alps	-	-	+	-		-	-
II	enhancement, management and protection of natural resources and natural and cultural heritage; prudent and sustained use of resources	+	+	+	-		-	-
II	ensuring bio-diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora; to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora	-	-	+	-		-	-
II	contribute to the promotion of a cultural area common to the European peoples. (...)	-	-	+	-		-	-

III	Creative development or restoration of cultural landscapes of historical, aesthetical and ecological importance; more important than preservation of the current situation, individually adapted and creative landscape policy for many areas in Europe based on an integrated approach to new developments contributing to the creation or restoration of attractive landscapes; recultivation measures. Enhancement of the value of cultural landscapes within the framework of integrated spatial development strategies.	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	To identify landscapes, analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them, and take note of their changes; assessment of the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned; to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation.	-	-	+	-		-		-
III	Creative Management of the Cultural Heritage: Development of integrated strategies for its protection [...]; development of instruments for assessing risk factors and for managing critical situations ; maintenance and creative redesign of urban ensembles worthy of protection as well as promotion of contemporary buildings with high architectural quality.	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	Preservation of landscapes without making economic use impossible or hinder it excessively; practice of agriculture is most important in countering destruction of cultural landscapes.	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	Implementation of landscape policies by instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.	-	-	+	-		-		-
III	Measures to protect, conserve, and, where necessary, rehabilitate natural environment and the countryside (preservation of functional ecosystems, species and their habitats; maintenance of nature's capacity for regeneration and sustained productivity; preservation of variety, uniqueness and beauty of nature and countryside as a whole). Creation of protected areas.	-	-	+	-		-		-

III	<p>Landscape award of the Council of Europe to encourage sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas (to local and regional authorities and their groupings or non-governmental organisations having instituted, suitable and lastingly effective policies or measures exemplary to other territorial authorities)</p>	-	-	+	-		-		-
III	<p>Preservation and Development of the Natural Heritage</p>	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	<p>Protection of a small number of places as unique examples of historical cultural landscapes; protection measures for typical elements of older landscapes; measures by the Member States for special areas of conservation; safeguarding nature and cultural heritage, particularly architectural heritage, variegated landscapes, historic sites and artistic monuments.</p>	+	-	+	-		-		+
III	<p>Continued development of European Ecological Network of special Areas of Conservation (Natura 2000) including the necessary links between nature sites and protected areas of regional, national, transnational and EU-wide importance; to maintain or restore natural habitats at a favourable conservation status.</p>	+	-	+	-		-		-
III	<p>Integration of biodiversity considerations into sectoral policies (agriculture, regional policies, transport, fisheries, etc) as included in the Community Biodiversity Strategy.</p>	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	<p>Preparation of integrated spatial development strategies for protected areas, environmentally sensitive areas and areas of high biodiversity balancing protection and development on the basis of territorial and environmental impact assessments.</p>	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	<p>Greater use of economic instruments to recognise the ecological significance of protected and environmentally sensitive areas; preservation of natural and cultural heritage.</p>	+	-	-	-		-		+

III	Support for investment in agricultural holdings to preserve and improve the natural environment [...].	-	+	-	-		-	-	-
III	Grants for Producer Organisations to encourage their formation and facilitate their administrative operation, to cover part of the investments required to attain recognition, and for new planting rights	-	-	-	+		-		-
III	Land Set-aside : appropriate environmental measures which correspond to the specific situation of the land set-aside.	-	-	-	+		-		-
III	Measures of Structural Improvement on at least 85 % of the utilised agricultural area, e.g. leasing for a minimum period of twelve years or convey in absolute ownership to farmers.	-	-	-	+		-		-
III	Withdrawing from agricultural use permanently, in particular by being reallocated for afforestation, recreational activities, public health etc.	-	-	-	+		-		-
III	Environmental friendly Techniques and Practices by producer organisations; promotion of cultivation practices, production techniques and environmentally waste-management practices in particular to protect the quality of water, soil and landscape and preserve and/or encourage biodiversity. (...)	-	-	-	+		-		-
III	Support for less-favoured areas and areas with environmental restrictions; objectives: (a) Compensation for naturally less-favoured areas to ensure continued agricultural land use and thereby contribute to the maintenance of a viable rural community; to maintain countryside; to maintain and promote sustainable farming systems which in particular take account of environmental protection requirements. (b) Compensation for areas with environmental restrictions to ensure environmental requirements and safeguard farming in areas with environmental restrictions.	-	+	-	-		-		-

III	<p>Support for agricultural production methods designed to protect the environment and to maintain the countryside (agri-environment); objectives regarding agriculture and the environment: promotion of land use compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity; environmentally-favourable extensification of farming and management of low-intensity pasture systems; conservation of high nature-value farmed environments which are under threat; upkeep of the landscape and historical features on agricultural land; the use of environmental planning in farming practice.</p>								
III	<p>Support for measures of activities concerning renovation and development of villages and protection and conservation of the rural heritage, [...] as well as protection of the environment in connection with agriculture, forestry and landscape conservation and animal welfare; restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing prevention instruments [...].</p>								
III	<p>Measures on mountain farming to maintain the management of land traditionally cultivated by man and to preserve and promote a system of farming which suits local conditions and is environmentally compatible, taking into account the less favourable economic conditions</p>								
III	<p>Environmental Protection Measures on agricultural land which reflect the potential environmental effects, e.g. support in return for agri-environmental commitments; general and specific mandatory environmental requirements as a condition for direct payments.</p>								
III	<p>Special Aids in certain Regions where the maintenance of a minimum level of population is not assured and where a minimum amount of farming is essential in view of the need to conserve the countryside (...).</p>								

III	Measures on mountain forests to preserve, reinforce and restore the protective role of forests by improving the resistance of forest ecosystems mainly by applying natural forestry techniques and preventing any utilisation detrimental to forests, taking into account the less favourable economic conditions in the Alpine region	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
III	Support for forestry to maintain and develop the economic, ecological and social functions of forests in rural areas; objectives: sustainable forest management and development of forestry; maintenance and improvement of forest resources; extension of woodland areas [...].	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	Promotion of traditional land use methods, the development of tourism and reforestation, (...) as alternatives to completely fallow land; avoidance of soil erosion, especially in endangered areas, such as mountainous or coastal areas.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	Protection of the soil as the basis of life for human beings, fauna and flora, through the reduction of erosion, soil destruction and overuse of open spaces.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	To promote the environment and the good management of cultural heritage and of natural resources, in particular water resources.	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	Increase energy efficiency; use of the potential for renewable energy in urban and rural areas, taking into account local and regional conditions, in particular the cultural and natural heritage.	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	Encouraging the protection of the environment (local, global).	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-

III	Introduction of territorial impact assessment as an instrument for spatial assessment of large infrastructure projects (especially in the transport sector); to identify, describe and assess the direct and indirect effects of a project on human beings, fauna and flora; soil, water, air, climate and the landscape; the interaction between the factors mentioned in the first and second indent; material assets and the cultural heritage; and the interaction between these factors.	+	-	+	-		-		+
III	EIA on plans or programmes; environmental report describing the effects on the environment (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors) as well as reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme.	-	-	+	-		-		-
III	Reduction of negative effects in areas subject to high traffic pressure by strengthening environmentally compatible means of transport, levying road tolls and internalising external costs.	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	To promote efficient, sustainable, and environmentally-friendly transport systems, information and communication networks/services, and water/energy systems; Fund Assistance for environmental projects (...) and transport infrastructure projects of common interest.	-	+	-	-		-		-
III	Measures to reduce the volume and dangers of inter-Alpine and trans-Alpine traffic to a level which is not harmful to humans, animals and plants and their habitats; switching particularly freight traffic to the railways by providing appropriate infrastructure and incentives .	-	-	+	-		+		-
III	A large number of Community measures concerning sea and air pollution and noise are of benefit to the tourism industry, but in its turn tourism must take environmental requirements into account. [...]	-	-	-	-		-		+

III	Measures on tourism and recreation to restrict activities harmful to the environment, to harmonise tourism and recreational activities with ecological and social requirements, setting aside quiet areas.	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	
III	Transport and tourism: to rise attention towards other modes of passenger transport and infrastructure of benefit to the Community in general, to stimulate reflection of railway undertakings as to how they can make their passenger services more attractive. [...]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
SOCIAL OBJECTIVES										
II	securing parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
II	partnership and a “bottom-up” approach	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
II	to encourage and help rural actors to think about the longer-term potential of their area	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
II	support for integrated territorial rural development strategies of a pilot nature based on the bottom-up approach and horizontal partnerships,	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
II	take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	
III	Participation of other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	
III	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. To increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	

III	<p>Training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations; multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; school and university courses which address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.</p>	-	-	+	-		-		-
III	<p>Cultural Actions and Events, specific innovative and/or experimental, encouraging the emergence and spread of new forms of expression, within and alongside traditional cultural fields, such as [...] the cultural heritage including the cultural landscape [...].</p>	-	-	+	-		-		-
III	<p>Promotion of diversified development strategies, sensitive to the indigenous potentials in the rural areas and which help to achieve an indigenous development (including the promotion of multifunctionality in agriculture).</p>	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	<p>Measures on population and culture to respect, preserve and promote the cultural and social independence of the indigenous population and to guarantee the basis for their living standards (environmentally sound settlement and economic development) and to promote mutual understanding and co-operation between Alpine and extra-Alpine populations.</p>	-	-	+	-		-		-
III	<p>Promoting the integration of the labour market and social inclusion.</p>	-	+	-	-		-		-
III	<p>Sharing human resources and facilities for research, technological development, education, culture, communications and health to increase productivity and to create sustainable jobs.</p>	-	+	-	-		-		-
III	<p>Support of rural areas in education, training and in the creation of non-agricultural jobs.</p>	+	-	-	-		-		-
III	<p>Maintenance of a basic supply of services and public transport in small and medium-sized towns in rural areas, particularly those in decline.</p>	+	-	-	-		-		-

III	Increasing awareness of the contribution of urban and spatial development policy to the cultural heritage of future generations.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	<u>Financial assistance</u> for local action groups (LAGs) which consist of a balanced and representative selection of partners drawn from the different socio-economic sectors in the territory concerned.	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	Improvement of working conditions for those engaged in tourism (...); vocational <u>training</u> and the mutual recognition of qualifications (...); <u>aid</u> from the European Social Fund [...].	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
III	<u>Tourism</u> Measures on Staggered holidays to encourage social, cultural and farm tourism.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
III	To use the tourist installations and labour available, especially in rural areas, while encouraging the least privileged sections of the population to become tourists; new concept of holidays: farm tourism or rural tourism using the natural and cultural environment of the countryside, rural labour and typical foods of the various regions [...].	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

SPATIAL STRUCTURE

II	useful to emphasise the importance of tourism to the Community and consider how it relates to other Community activities areas in which Community action is likely to stimulate the harmonious development of tourism; priority areas in which action by the Community (...) could help solve some of the problems of tourism in the Community. large number of Community policies, e.g. free movement of persons and the freedom to provide tourist services, through passenger transport to regional development and the protection of the environment	-	-	-	-		-		+
II	(...) balanced spatial development (...), contributing to a sustainable, and at larger scale, balanced territorial development.	+	-	-	-		-		-
II	Strengthening structurally weaker areas of the EU and improving, across national borders, living and working conditions of areas with different development levels, (...).	+	-	-	-		-		-
II	National borders should not be a barrier to the balanced development and integration of the European territory (Interreg). Promotion of integrated regional development between neighbouring border regions, including external borders and certain maritime borders (Interreg, Strand A). Harmonious territorial integration across the Community (Strand B). Improvement of regional development and cohesion policies and techniques through transnational/interregional co-operation (Strand C).	-	+	-	-		-		-
II	to establish the guidelines covering the objectives, priorities and broad lines of measures envisaged in the area of the trans-European transport network	-	-	-	-		+		-

III	Strengthening small and medium-sized towns in rural areas as focal points for regional development and promotion of their networking.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	To elaborate operational spatial development strategies on a trans-national scale, including co-operation among cities and between urban and rural areas, with a view to promoting polycentric and sustainable development.	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	Promoting urban, rural and coastal development.	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	Integrating the countryside surrounding large cities in spatial development strategies for urban regions, aiming at more efficient land use planning, paying special attention to the quality of life in the urban surroundings.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	Promoting integrated spatial development strategies for city clusters in individual Member States, within the framework of transnational and crossborder co-operation, including corresponding rural areas and their small cities and towns.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	Polycentric Development Model: A Basis for Better Accessibility	+	-						
III	To promote integration and between maritime and insular regions, each through a specific priority with an appropriate financial allocation .	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	
III	Promotion of energy-saving and traffic-reducing settlement structures, integrated resource planning and increased use of renewable energies in order to reduce CO2 emissions.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<p>III</p>	<p>Trans-Alpine routes: Community measures shall cover the drawing up and revision of the network outline plans; the identification of projects of common interest; the adaptation of the existing network [...]; to increase the combined transport capacity of the trans-Alpine routes [...] and to improve the rail links with the transit routes; new trans-Alpine transit routes [...]; the clearance height of railway lines in northern Italy is to be increased so as to allow the unhindered passage of combined transport traffic [...]. Completion and improvement of the national road network in Switzerland (...).</p>	-	-	-	-		+		-
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ANNEX 3: OBJECTIVES OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS IN SELECTED POLICY FIELDS (COUNTRIES, LEVEL II)

Legend: + existent
 - non existent
 1-6 number of countries in which objectives occur

Objectives	Countries		SPATIAL PLANNING		REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT		PROTECTION OF NATURE		AGRICULTURE		FORESTRY		TRANSPORT		SETTLEMENT AND HOUSING		TOURISM	
	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R
nat. / reg. Level	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT																		
Sustainable spatial/urban development; balanced economical, social, cultural, spatial and environmental development	D, F, I, SLO	D, I	3	2	2	1												
Sustainable development in mountainous areas and cooperation between municipalities, parts of region and regions, reduction of economical and social disparities	CH, I	CH, I			2	2												
Sustainable development, protection of environment and sustainable usage of natural goods; striving for sustainable land-use systems	F, I, SLO	-					3	-										
To consider the economical, environmental and social functions of agriculture; sustainable agriculture	F	I, F	1	2					1	1								

Objectives	Countries		SPATIAL PLANNING		REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT		PROTECTION OF NATURE		AGRICULTURE		FORESTRY		TRANSPORT		SETTLEMENT AND HOUSING		TOURISM	
	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R
nat. / reg. Level	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R
Sustainable and balanced economical development, preservation of agricultural enterprises, development of employment; to promote sustainability of agriculture and intersectoral development	CH, F, I	I							3	1								
Sustainable and market-oriented agriculture to preserve the natural resources and maintain the cultural landscape	CH	I							1	1								
To protect and manage forests in accordance with sustainable and multifunctional use and protection of environment and nature	A, I, CH, D, F, SLO	I									5	1						
Promotion of an environmentally sustainable transport system to contribute to balanced and sustainable economic and spatial development	F, I, SLO	-											3	-				
Contribution to balanced and sustainable spatial, economical, and social development: balance between urban/rural development, preservation of agriculture and forestry, protection of natural sites and cultural landscapes; preservation of remarkable urban entirities and cultural landscape	D, F, I, SLO	CH, I													4	2		
To safeguard the natural and social basis	SLO	A															1	1

Objectives	Countries		SPATIAL PLANNING		REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT		PROTECTION OF NATURE		AGRICULTURE		FORESTRY		TRANSPORT		SETTLEMENT AND HOUSING		TOURISM	
	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R
nat. / reg. Level	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R
To develop competitive, recognizable and quality touristic products, based on the use and protection of indigenous knowledge and creativity, natural and cultural heritage	SLO	CH, I															1	2
To provide balanced regional development	SLO	CH, I															1	2

INSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIVES												
To foster the autonomy of the country and of its parts and to improve the co-operation of municipalities	-	A	-	1	-	1						
Participate to European construction by respecting the subsidiarity principle and the decentralisation principles	F, I	-	2	-								
Promoting the region at European and World levels	F, SLO	F, I	1	2	1	2						
Coordination of tasks with impact on space and regional development; to truss the coverage between political actors on common priority objectives	CH, D	CH, F, I	2	3								
Consideration of other interests especially national defence, economical use of real property, spatial planning, water protection, nature conservation and homeland protection	CH, D, SLO	CH, D	3	2								
To reduce disturbing regional disparities	I	CH	-	1								
Provide recommendations for the actions of local collectivities, agglomerations, countries, regional wildlife parks by strategic instruments	F	I	1	1								
Promotion of projects with organisational, conceptual and institutional character that provide new results	CH, SLO	-			2	-						
Border crossing co-operation of cantons and regions within the common initiative INTERREG II/III; to respect cross-border relations	CH	A	-	1	1	-						
Recognise the right to a specific development and to consider the differences by innovating and adapting legal disposals	F	-			1	-						
To define the methodology for execution of environmental impact assessments	SLO	-					1	-				
Co-operation between agriculture, forestry and nature conservation	CH, I	I					2	1				

ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES												
Development of rural areas as living and economic spaces	D, I	A, I	2	2								
Economic and functional land use	CH, D, SLO	A, CH, I	3	3								
To promote or contribute to economic and social development	CH, D, A	A, CH, I, D, F	3	4	-	1						
To safeguard energy supply	-	A	-	1								
To keep areas with mineral resources free from a damaging use	-	A	-	1								
To provide construction and transport services in an efficient and environmentally sparing way	-	A	-	1								
Granting subventions to municipalities and associations (level 3)	-	CH	-	1								
Improvement of agriculture's and forestry's yields	-	D	-	1								
Conservation of agriculture, agricultural areas/land and forests; to safeguard sufficient agricultural land and to improve agrarian structure; to maintain joined agricultural and forestry areas	CH, D, I, SLO	A, D, I	4	3								
To develop rural equipment (help agriculture modernization and young farmers installation)	F	I	1	1								
To promote tourism development	F	A, D, CH, I	1	4	1	1						
Integration of environmental factors in production process; production of environmental goods and services	SLO	D, F	1	2								
To protect water resources, to safeguard water supply, sewage disposal, and waste management (waste avoidance, recycling, and disposal)	-	A	-	1								

To establish and to maintain an efficient and ecologically/environmentally compatible agriculture and forestry (all except I/nat. and CH/reg.: considering the specific situation of mountain regions)	A, CH, I	A, CH, I									3	3							
To regulate use and to protect agricultural land; to prevent disadvantages caused by deficiencies of the agrarian structure and by measures of public interest	A, D, SLO	A, I									3	2							
Promote the elaboration of high quality and/or organic products; improve market performance of product	CH, F, I	I									3	1							
Avoidance of giving up cultivation facilities	-	D, I									-	2							
To develop rural system supporting multifunctional primary sector	I	-									1	-							
To foster family enterprises of main and side occupations and collective enterprises	-	CH									-	1							
Integration of agriculture into the entirety of socio-economic activities	-	CH									-	1							
Contributions and investment credits to improve the circumstances of life and economy in rural areas; safeguarding an adequate income for agricultural enterprises	A, CH	A, CH, I									2	3							
Provision of a productive forestry oriented towards future demands	D	-										1	-						
Rural development, strengthening competitiveness of the wood and forestry products	F	I										1	1						
Increasing forests' capacity and stimulation of cultivation according to the interests of land owners and public	CH, D	CH, D										2	2						
Reduction of transportation costs for the benefit of economy, society, and tourism, ensure fair distribution	SLO	-											1						
To reduce/rational energy consumption	SLO	CH											1	1					
Contribute to economical and social development	-	CH											1						

To regulate urban planning of settlements, infrastructure and other permanent changes in space; define conditions for issuing building permits; building control	SLO	I																		2	1			
To provide gradually at least 10.000 new housing units per year	SLO	-																			1	-		
Promote a strategic use of rural areas for tourism in a context of an integrated rural development		-	I																				-	1
Adjusting the tourism infrastructure to the natural circumstances, settlement, development, and a consolidated development purpose		-	CH																				-	1
OTHERS OR UNCLEAR																								
Precautionary principle, Polluter-pays-principle																								
To maintain shelter accommodation																								
Reconciliation of hunting/other public interest (interests of nature protection...)																								
To prevent property dealing on non-EU citizens and for second homes and for speculation																								
To retain and emphasize identity and innovation																								

ANNEX 4: INSTRUMENTS OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS IN SELECTED POLICY FIELDS (EU AND COUNTRIES, LEVEL III)

Legend: + existent
 - non existent
 ⌚ in progress
 1-6 number of countries in which instruments occur

Groups of Instruments	SPATIAL PLANNING		REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT		PROTECTION ON NATURE		AGRICULTURE		FORESTRY		TRANSPORT		SETTLEMNT AND HOUSING		TOURISM									
	EU	N	R	EU	N	R	EU	N	R	EU	N	R	EU	N	R	EU	N	R						
financial instruments	+	1	1	+	5	3	-	2	3	+	5	3	-	1	-	5	2	-	3	2				
planning instruments	⌚	1	1	+	5	3	+	4	4	-	5	3	-	5	2	+	6	3	-	4	4	-	2	2
other management instruments	+	4	4	+	5	3	+	4	4	-	5	3	-	5	2	+	6	3	-	4	4	-	2	2
instruments of legal order	-	4	3	-	1	1	+	6	5	-	5	2	-	4	1	-	3	1	-	3	4	+	-	-
Instruments of co-operation	+	2	3	+	3	2	-	5	3	-	4	2	-	2	-	3	2	-	1	1	1	+	1	2
instruments of research and monitoring etc.	+	2	4	-	3	2	+	3	1	-	3	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-