

Work Package 1

Final Matrix Switzerland

Identifying the relevance of the landscape issue in regional development policies

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Spatial Planning and Transport Policies

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)		Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)	
National level	Regional level*3	National level	Regional level*3
	Objectives		Objectives
<p>Bundessgesetz über die Raumplanung (RPG) vom 22. Juni 1979, Stand am 22. August 2000</p> <p>Spatial Planning Act 1979 (2000)</p> <p>Federal Office for Spatial Development (ARE) + Cantonal Panel for Spatial Planning</p>	<p>Art. 1 (1) Economical use of land: co-ordination of activities between federal, regional and local level, and realisation of a precise settlement.</p> <p>Art. 1 (2) Measures of spatial planning support the protection of natural resources and cultural landscapes.</p> <p>Art. 3 (2) Landscape should be treated with care, especially for agricultural and forestall use, integration of settlements, public use and entry to watersides of lakes and rivers, maintenance of semi-natural landscapes and recreation areas.</p>	<p>Richtpläne der Kantone</p> <p>Cantonal Planning</p>	<p>Art. 6 (1) The cantons determine how their area shall develop spatially. They define areas of special value for recreation or as natural resource, areas for agriculture and areas which threatened by natural hazards.</p> <p>Art. 7 Co-ordination with offices of the federal level or the neighbouring cantons, and with neighbouring foreign countries, conciliation in case of disagreement.</p>
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Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			<p>Konzepte und Sachpläne des Bundes</p> <p>Federal Concepts and Factual Planning</p>		<p>Art. 13 Co-operation with cantons.</p> <p>Art. 14 (1, 2) Land use plans: construction zones, agriculture zones, and protection zones.</p> <p>Art. 15-18 Definition of zones.</p> <p>Art. 19 Preparation of land, especially construction zones.</p> <p>Art. 20 Reallocation of land (ex officio).</p> <p>Art. 22 Official permits for construction work.</p> <p>Art. 24b Regulations on non-agricultural companion plants.</p> <p>Art. 27 (1,2) Predefinition of land use planning zones, max. 5 years.</p> <p>Art. 29 Federal compensation for measures of nature conservation (protection zones).</p> <p>Art. 37 Predefinition of temporary land use zones by the federal council (Bundesrat) in case of imminent danger.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			Sachpläne Factual Plans		Art. 43 (1, 2) The State Council (Staatsrat) works out the basic information and the factual plans (Sachpläne) that inform on the status quo and the designated spatial development; consideration of the local and regional planning.
	<p>Gesetz zur Ausführung des Bundesgesetzes über die Raumplanung vom 23. Januar 1987;</p> <p>Act on the Execution of the Federal Spatial Planning Act 1987</p> <p>Department for Economics, Institutions and Security; Office for Spatial Planning</p>	<p>Art. 1 (1) Practical and economical use of the soil, and a regular economical development in terms of the RPG objectives.</p> <p>Art. 23 (1) The assigned authorities are especially concerned: to save live quality, to preserve the natural and cultural heritage, and to promote the quality of settlements; to reduce disturbing regional disparities; to support the population in their villages; to protect the fertile land and alpine spring pastures; to promote economy and tourism, notably by offering building land; mutual co-ordination of spatial activities.</p>	<p>Kantonaler Richtplan</p> <p>Cantonal Plan</p>		<p>Art. 63 (1, 2) The cantonal plan (Richtplan) contains the planning objectives defined by the cantonal parliament (map and report).</p>
			Förderungsmassnahmen Promoting Measures		<p>Art. 10 (1, 2) The State Council (Staatsrat) consults and supports the municipalities regarding spatial planning tasks; subventions for the formulation and adaptation of land use plans (Nutzungspläne).</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			Zonennutzungsplan Zone Land Use Plans		Art. 113 (1, 2) The municipalities work out a zone land use plan for their territory defining construction zones, agriculture zones, protection zones, and other zones if required, e.g. recreation zones.
			Sondernutzungspläne Special Use Plans		Art. 123 (1) If required the municipalities can work out or demand detailed land use plans for special utilisation.
			Zonen- und Baureglement Zone and Construction Regulation		Art. 133 (1) The municipalities define allowed utilisation within the different zones.
Raumplanungsvorordnung (RPV) vom 28. Juni 2000 (Stand am 22. August 2000) Regulation on Spatial Planning 2000 (2000) Federal Office for Spatial Development (ARE)		Art. 1 Definition of spatial activities (cantonal planning and federal concepts / factual planning including related basics; buildings and constructions; concessions and authorisation; rights of use; contributions).	Planung und Abstimmung raumwirksamer Tätigkeiten, Interessenabwägung planning and co-ordination of spatial effective activities, consideration of different interests		Art. 2 (1) The public authorities examine how much space is needed for the activity, which alternatives or options are possible, if the activity is compatible with the objectives of spatial planning and the possibilities of economical and ecological use of land, and the compatibility with other plans or regulations. Art. 2 (2,3) Mutual information and co-ordination between offices. Art. 3 (1,2) Within the possible scopes the public authorities balance the different interests and reason their decisions.

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			<p>Kantonaler Richtplan</p> <p>Cantonal Plan</p>		<p>Art. 4 (1) The planning basics deal especially with the separation of non- settlement areas from settlement areas.</p> <p>Art. 5 (1) Specifying the direction of future planning and co-operation, guidelines for land use and co-ordination of different subjects areas.</p>
			<p>Konzepte und Sachpläne des Bundes</p> <p>Federal Concepts and Factual Planning</p>		<p>Art. 14 (1) Planning and co-ordination of federal tasks with substantial impacts on space and environment.</p> <p>Art. 14 (2,3) Contents: objectives for each subject area, priorities and instruments, concrete statements regarding space and time and instructions for the federal offices.</p> <p>Art. 18 (1) Co-operation with federal offices, cantons and neighbouring foreign countries, concerned non-administrative organisations and persons.</p> <p>Art. 19 (1,2) Cantonal Panel for Spatial Planning: Public hearing of cantons and municipalities, information and participation of the population.</p> <p>Art. 24 Periodical information of the cantons.</p> <p>Art. 25 Co-ordination between confederacy and Canton.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			Fruchtfolgeflächen Crop Rotation Land		<p>Art. 26 (1, 2) Protection by measures of spatial planning, consideration of ecological compensation.</p> <p>Art. 27 (1) UVEK and EVD define standard values for the minimum size of crop rotation land.</p> <p>Art. 29 Federal factual planning: Definition of minimum coverage and cantonal allocation.</p> <p>Art. 30 (1) Cantonal Planning: measures for the protection of crop rotation land.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			Nutzungspläne Land use plans		<p>Art. 32 Cantonal measures for the preparation of land for building.</p> <p>Art. 33 Maintenance of small-sized settlements outside the construction zones which are considered in the cantonal planning.</p> <p>Art. 34 (1) Agriculture Zones: definition of conformable buildings and installations for agricultural cultivation (production, storage, habitation etc.).</p> <p>Art. 39 (1) Re-utilisation of agricultural buildings in areas with traditional dispersed settlements by cantonal authorisation (for habitation or small trade).</p> <p>Art. 39 (2) Re-utilisation of landscape formative buildings by cantonal authorisation: unit of landscape and buildings, special character of the landscape depend on the buildings, maintenance only possible by re-utilisation, and evaluation criteria in cantonal planning.</p> <p>Art. 45 Spatial Monitoring.</p> <p>Art. 46 Change of land use plans, cantonal duty of notification.</p>

<p>Verordnung über die raumordnungspolitische Koordination der Bundesaufgaben vom 22. Oktober 1997 (Stand am 14. November 2000)</p> <p>Regulation on spatial political coordination 1997 (2000)</p> <p>Federal Office for Spatial Development (ARE)</p>		<p>Art. 2 Federal tasks with an impact on space and regional development shall be coordinated with the spatial political framework of the federal council (Bundesrat).</p>	<p>Kooperations- und Koordinationspflichten</p> <p>Co-operation and Co-ordination</p>		<p>Art. 3 Duty for departments, offices and agencies of the federal administration.</p> <p>Art. 5 (1) Consulting commission for the federal council (Bundesrat) regarding questions of principle in spatial planning, acting towards sustainable spatial development.</p> <p>Art. 6 (1,2) Support of the administrative units to fulfil their tasks within the spatial political context. Members: representatives of each administrative unit that is related to spatial relevant tasks.</p> <p>Art. 9 (1) Evaluation of federal measures and coordination</p> <p>Art. 9 (2) Reporting to the members of the federal council (Bundesräte), once per election period.</p>
<p>Rat für Raumordnung (ROR)</p> <p>Council for Spatial Planning</p>			<p>Raumordnungskonferenz des Bundes (ROK)</p> <p>Federal Conference of Spatial Planning</p>		
<p>Evaluation und Berichterstattung</p> <p>Evaluation and Reporting</p>					

<p>Reglement betreffend die Förderungsmassnahmen in Sachen Raumplanung vom 20. Juni 1990</p> <p>Regulation on the Promotion Measures with regard to Spatial Planning 1990</p> <p>Department for Economics, Institutions and Security; Office for Spatial Planning</p>	<p>Art. 1 The cantonal government decides on the granting of subventions to municipalities and their associations (cp. art. 10, para. 2 KRPG).</p>	<p>In Betracht fallende Kosten</p> <p>Considered Costs</p>	<p>Art. 3 (1) Actual costs arising from formulation, adaptation and revision of zone land use plans and their regulations, regional and communal plans (authorised by the State Council), special utilisation plans of public interest (authorised by the State Council), and surveys in terms of KRPG or cantonal planning.</p>
<p>Entscheid über die Raumplanungsziele vom 2. Oktober 1992</p> <p>Decision on Spatial Planning Objectives 1992</p> <p>Department for Economics, Institutions and Security; Office for Spatial Planning</p>	<p>Art. 2 (1, 2) Considering the basic information and factual plans the objectives specify the spatial planning policy. They assess the desired spatial development considering demographic development and economical objectives and necessities. Art. 3 (1) Definition of spatial planning objectives (see below).</p>	<p>Raumplanungsziele</p> <p>Spatial Planning Objectives</p>	<p>-</p>

		<p>A: Settlement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralised settlement structure with regional centres, expansion of offers at public facilities, creation of new activities at centres and sub-centres. • Definition of suitable and practical construction zones with regard to the desired development; consideration of the economical utilisation of soil. • Prevention of a unsuitable coalescence of settlements, especially restraining of the construction zones' extension along the important transport axes. • Promotion of densification within the construction area. • Maintenance of valuable views of places and cultural goods. 			
		<p>C. Transport and Telecommunications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing the link to Swiss and European transport axes, especially by upgrading the Simplon- / Lötschberg railway and its tunnels, implementation of the national road N9, the admission of the most important cantonal roads to the Swiss main road network and the link to the shipping network. • Implementation of a co-ordinated transport system within the canton, staying abreast of a decentralised settlement structure. 			

		<p>D. Tourism and Recreation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing a balance of intensively developed and natural, extensively used spaces. • Reinforcement of extensive tourism forms in connection with an increased protection and a greater valuation of views of places, artistic monuments, natural objects, as well as natural and cultural landscapes. • Adjusting the tourism infrastructure to the natural circumstances, settlement, development, and a consolidated development purpose. • Concentration of tourist development on the upgrading of existing and the connection of new complementary areas, resistance to extend existing skiing areas, only exceptionally development of new skiing areas. 			
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	<p>E. Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saving the well capable agricultural land. • Paying compensatory contributions for profit cuts and failures rising from utilisation restrictions, and for the cultivation of land that is used because of overall interests or for the maintenance of landscape views. • To prevent the further extension of fallow land, new use of resting fields for agriculture, to lead back if this is of public interest. 			
	<p>F. Nature, Landscape and Forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of semi-natural areas, considering agricultural interests. • To secure the habitats of animals and plants. • Compensation of ecological important losses by creation of substitution zones. • To maintain the diversity and forms of natural and cultural landscape. • To improve the actual-state of the forest, enable it to fulfil his productive, social and protective function. • To prevent further succession for the maintenance of a diverse cultural landscape. 			

		<p>G. Supply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the construction of a multifunctional tunnel below grade within the valley plain, in order to group the infrastructure facilities and to save nature and landscape. To secure a rational utilisation of stone and earth material as well as practical excavation sides which are combined with disposal sides. 			
		<p>H. Environmental Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To secure remaining water amounts for the maintenance of nature and landscape. To create regional disposal sides, restoration of existing landfill sites. 			
		<p>I. Dangers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To secure the endangered settlement zones and transport connections by safety constructions, and to restrict activities in the endangered areas. 			

<p>Beschluss über die Erhaltung von Bausubstanz ausserhalb von Bauzonen vom 22. Dezember 1993</p> <p>Resolution on the Preservation of Building Structure outside Construction Zones 1993</p> <p>Department for Transport, Construction and Environment; Office for Building Construction, Preservation of Monuments and Historical Sites, and Archaeology Department for Economics, Institutions and Security; Office for Spatial Planning</p>	<p>Art. 1 (1) Purpose: to regulate the competency and the procedure for the protection of buildings outside the construction zones.</p> <p>Art. 2 (1) This regulation is valid for valuable buildings that are not used any more for their original purpose.</p> <p>Art. 2 (2) Changes of purpose can be allowed if these buildings are of high value within their landscape and therefore a public interest exists to maintain them.</p>	<p>Schutzverfügung</p> <p>Protection Decree</p>	<p>Art. 4 (1, 2) The protection decree is an indispensable pre-condition for a change of purpose. It ensures that the buildings are valuable for protection because of scenic and typical characteristics that document the historic development, and that the building actually remain in its valuable state, its revealed appearance and its basic construction structure.</p>
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<p>Bundsgesetz über die Nationalstrassen (NSG) vom 8. März 1960, Stand am 21. Dezember 1999</p> <p>National Road Act 1960 (1999)</p> <p>Federal Office for Roads (ASTRA); other federal offices within UVEK; cantons; federal superintendence for forestry police; federal commission for valuation</p>		<p>Art. 5 (2) Consideration of other interests especially national defence, economical use of landed property, spatial planning, water protection, nature conservation and homeland protection.</p>	<p>Planung und Projektierung</p> <p>Project Planning and Development</p>	<p>Art. 9 Assessment of areas that need national roads, line management and road design.</p> <p>Art. 12 Plans should include the line management, connection points and cross-way buildings.</p> <p>Art. 14 (1) Project planning zones (to be kept free precautionary).</p> <p>Art. 15 (1, 2) Within project planning zones new buildings or reconstruction are not allowed without authorisation. In case of infringement the cantons can restore the situation at the expense of the offender.</p> <p>Art. 17 (1) Legal binding determination of construction lines latest after five years, max. extension for three years.</p>
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			<p>Festlegung von Baulinien und Plangenehmigungsverfahren</p> <p>Determination of construction lines, processing of plan licensing</p>	<p>Art. 22 Construction lines of both sides of the planned road (security for traffic, hygiene for housing, future expansion).</p> <p>Art. 27 The request for plan licensing must be submitted to the department together with the necessary documents.</p> <p>Art. 27a Terrain changes must be visualised before the plan is published ("Aussteckung mit Profilen").</p> <p>Art. 27b Participation of the cantons before public publishing.</p> <p>Art. 28a Simplified procession of plan licensing if buildings and facilities hardly change the appearance, no interests of third parties are concerned, and only insubstantial impacts on the environment are expected.</p> <p>Art. 29 Construction lines must be published in the communities.</p>
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			<p>Landerwerb im Landumlegungsverfahren, Land acquisition and reallocation of land</p>		<p>Art. 31 Processing of reallocations if interests of road construction are concerned or land use and cultivation is affected by the road construction. Art. 32 Land acquisition by the cantons. Art. 33 (1) Simultaneous project planning for road construction and reallocations of land. Art. 36(1) Reallocations by order of the cantonal government if it is necessary for road construction. Art. 39 (1) Cantonal right for dispossession, can be transferred to the municipalities. Art. 40 Suitable measures by the canton to counteract the disadvantages of transection and segregation. Art. 51(1) Prohibition of plantings, fences, heaps of material and facilities within the construction lines if they endanger transport safety.</p>
			<p>Verbot sichtbehindernder Einrichtungen Prohibition of facilities hindering visibility</p>		

	<p>Strassengesetz vom 3. September 1965 Road Act (1965)</p> <p>Cantonal Government; Department for Transport, Construction and Environment; Office for Transportation, Office for Road and River Engineering</p>	<p>Art. 1 Public-legal dispositions which can be applied to the public and private transport network.</p>	<p>Neubau, Korrektion, Ausbau Constructing, Correction and Expansion</p>		<p>Art. 25 (1, 2) New public traffic routes should be constructed corresponding to the technical and economical traffic requirements as well as their classing. The productivity of the building client should be considered. Road construction includes new constructions, expansion and corrections of public traffic routes. It comprises project planning and development and its execution.</p> <p>Art. 26 Construction of public traffic routes should consider: the protection of man and its natural and built environment; the traffic security; the protection of participants in traffic, especially pedestrians, cyclists and disabled people; the public transport; the view of places and homeland protection; the protection of environment and landscape; the economical use of land.</p>
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			<p>Ausführungsprojekte Implementation Projects</p>		<p>Art. 39 (1) The construction of cantonal or communal traffic routes has to be laid down in a binding implementation project according to this law. It can be compiled by the responsible department for cantonal traffic routes or by the municipality council for public traffic routes.</p> <p>Art. 39 (2) The implementation project includes remarks on the relationship between the road owner and the bordering land owners, construction lines that define the distance to other facilities, situation plan including profiles and land acquisition, details on foot paths and pavements, collecting roads, etc.</p> <p>Art. 42 (1) Projects will be presented to the participants by the responsible departments or by the community for 30 days. The construction lines are shown by profiles in the ground.</p> <p>Art. 43 Objections should be made within 30 days.</p> <p>Art. 47 (1, 3) The cantonal government considers all the objections and approves or refuses the project. The approval can be combined with special conditions. If the decision results in a relevant change of the plan a new procedure must be conducted.</p> <p>Art. 52 (1) The approval of implementation projects includes the right for dispossession.</p>
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<p>Beschluss betreffend die Kriterien zur Festlegung der Prioritäten für den Bau, die Korrektion und Wiederinstandstellung der Strassen und öffentlichen Verkehrswege vom 29. September 1993</p> <p>Regulation on Criteria for Determination of Priorities for the Construction, Correction and Reparation of Roads and Public Transport Routes (1993)</p> <p>Cantonal Government; Department for Transport, Construction and Environment; Office for Transportation; Office for Road and River</p>	<p>Art. 1 The regulation defines the criteria for priorities for construction, correction and reparation of roads.</p> <p>Art. 2 The road network will be completed and improved by basic political and economical criteria which should be considered when choosing the way of road construction. The project planning and implementation criteria should also be considered.</p>		<p>Art. 3 The political and economical criteria are: the connection of the canton to the intercantonal, Swiss and international road network; to enable secure and fast accessibility to main and side road networks within the canton; the coverage of the whole area by expansion of the road network in unprivileged areas; the construction of road network in regions where the connecting roads did not follow the rise of traffic; securing the traffic routes which are exposed to natural hazards.</p> <p>Art. 4 (1) The criteria for planning and constructing roads are: the removal of the causes of accidents; to create protection constructions; the smooth running of traffic; the economic usefulness; the natural and built environment; the co-ordination with public transport.</p>
<p>WP1 National Report Matrices Switzerland</p>	<p>Engineering</p>		

<p>Verordnung über die Nationalstrassen (NSV) vom 18. Dezember 1995 (Stand am 28. März 2000)</p> <p>Regulation on National Roads 1995 (2000)</p> <p>UVEK; Federal Office for Transport (BAV); Cantons (parking sites); Federal Commission for Valuation (dispossession)</p>		<p>Art. 18 Consideration of federal legislation on soil improvement and agricultural buildings, spatial planning, and environmental protection.</p>	<p>Bestandteile der Nationalstrasse</p> <p>Integral parts of national road</p> <p>Projektierung</p> <p>Project development</p> <p>Landenwerb</p> <p>Land Acquisition</p> <p>Bauvorhaben Dritter innerhalb der Baulinien</p> <p>Third parties' Projects</p> <p>Beitragssätze des Bundes</p> <p>Federal Rates of Contribution</p>	<p>Art. 3 Plantings and slopes, protection facilities against avalanches, rock fall, and slope constructions, facilities and buildings for flood protection and against snow drifts to protect the national road, and buildings and installations for the protection of environment.</p> <p>Art. 9 Within the project planning zones construction measures, gravel-pits, land-fills, and terrain changes are not allowed without authorisation.</p> <p>Art. 13b Outlines of acquired land, areas for measures of ecological substitution, road installations and clear cuts must be visualised (cp. art. 27a NSG: "Aussteckung mit Profilen").</p> <p>Art. 15 (1, 3) EIA: Control of ordered environmental measures after three years at the latest.</p> <p>Art. 17 Freehand acquisition.</p> <p>Art. 18 Acquisition by reallocation of land (s.a.).</p> <p>Art. 23 Regulations on dispossession.</p> <p>Art. 29 (1) Authorisation of third parties' projects within construction lines if they do not affect the use and the future extension of the national road (cross-way installations, gravel-pits etc.).</p> <p>Art. 51(1, 2) Maintenance costs for facilities outside the road construction, e.g. terrain changes, slopes, on-site preflooders, drainages, construction at streams and rivers etc. Costs for collaboratively used installations should be shared.</p>
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<p>Bundesgesetz über Fuss- und Wanderwege (FWG) vom 4. Oktober 1985 (Stand am 1. April 1996)</p> <p>Act on Foot Paths and Trails 1985 (1996)</p> <p>Federal Office for Roads (ASTRA); Cantonal offices</p>		<p>Art. 1 Planning, construction and maintenance of coherent foot paths and trails networks.</p> <p>Art. 9 The confederacy and the cantons consider the concerns of agriculture and forestry, nature conservation and homeland protection, and national defense.</p>	<p>Wanderwegenetze Trails Networks</p> <p>Planung, Anlage und Erhaltung</p> <p>Planning, construction and maintenance</p> <p>Aufgaben des Bundes</p> <p>Federal Tasks</p>	<p>Art. 3 (3) Coverage of areas that are suitable for recreation, beautiful landscapes, cultural sites, stops of public transport, and touristic facilities.</p> <p>Art. 4 (1) The cantons record existing and planned foot paths and trails to plans, and control and adapt these plans periodically.</p> <p>Art. 6 (1) The cantons construct and maintain the foot paths and trails, and take them into account for their other tasks.</p> <p>Art. 7 (1) Abolished foot paths and trails must be substituted.</p> <p>Art. 10 (1) Consideration of foot paths and trails networks for federal tasks (federal planning and construction, concessions or authorisations, contributions), basic information: plans cp. art. 4.; appropriate substitution.</p>
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<p>Ausführungsgesetz zum Bundesgesetz über Fuss- und Wanderwege (FWG) vom 27. Januar 1988</p> <p>Execution Act for the Act on Foot Paths and Trails (1988)</p> <p>Department for Traffic, Construction and Environment; Office for Economics, Institutions and Security; Office for Spatial Planning</p>	<p>Art. 1 Purpose: Procedure of planning, construction, maintenance and replacement of foot paths and trails in the interest of inhabitants and tourism.</p> <p>Art. 3 (1) Foot paths networks are traffic routes for pedestrians lying within settlement areas.</p> <p>Art. 3 (2) Trails primarily serve recreation lying outside the settlements. They can be divided into main trails network (national and international routes) and side trails networks (regional and local routes).</p> <p>Art. 4 (2) The municipalities are responsible for planning, construction, marking, maintenance and substitution of the trails.</p>	<p>Planung, Anlage, Kennzeichnung, Erhaltung und Ersatz</p> <p>Planning, Installation, Marking, Maintenance and Replacement</p>		<p>Art. 6 (1, 2) The plans are made 1:5000 and publicly presented for 30 days.</p> <p>Art. 7 (1, 2) Objections can be made within 30 days by persons which are concerned and have a valuable interest in the repealing or change of the plans.</p> <p>Art. 8 (1, 2) No changes or works can be done in the estates where a new path is going to be made. The municipality sends the plans (including the objections) to the responsible department.</p> <p>Art. 9 (1, 2) The responsible department approves or rejects the plans. The approved plans become legally binding when they are published.</p> <p>Art. 12 (1) The compensation for abolished paths and trails has to be provided by the person responsible.</p> <p>Art. 13 The cantonal offices and specialised private organisations should be participated.</p> <p>Art. 14 (1, 2, 3) The canton contributes to the costs of the municipalities for planning, marking, maintenance etc. (10-40%). These contributions can be paid to private organisations, e.g. "Walliser Vereinigung für Wanderwege".</p>
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WP1 National Report	Matrices Switzerland	<p>Vollziehungsregelment zum Ausführungsgesetz über Fuss- und Wanderwege (VR/FWG) vom 5. Juli 1989</p> <p>Regulation on the Execution Act for the Act on Foot Paths and Trails (1989)</p> <p>Department for Traffic, Construction and Environment; Office for Economics, Institutions and Security; Office for Spatial Planning</p>	<p>See above.</p>	<p>Organisation und Verfahren</p> <p>Organisation and Procedure</p>		<p>Art. 4 (1, 2, 3) The office for trails is represented by the Office for Forests and Landscape (cp. Art. 13 federal law). It is responsible for dealing with subvention requests, checking and controlling of changes and substitution measures; supervision of markings, maintenance and new constructions. The planning control and applications are done by the Office for Spatial Planning.</p> <p>Art. 5 (1,2) The cantonal Office for spatial planning is the technical office for foot paths and responsible for general concepts and factual plans, coordination plan controlling and applications at the Department for Environment and Spatial Planning.</p> <p>Art. 6 (1) The technical offices consult and support the offices of the cantons, the municipalities, the districts, the regions and expert organisations providing basic information.</p> <p>Art. 7 If the fulfilment of legal tasks is doubled and public interests are restricted the responsible department can order substitution measures.</p>
				<p>Ersatzvornahme</p> <p>Anticipation of Substitution</p> <p>Leistung der öffentlichen Körperschaften</p> <p>Performance of Public Corporations</p>		<p>Art. 11 (1) The municipalities and the cantons are obliged to guarantee free access to the foot path and trail networks which are defined in the approved plans as well as for the approved changes and substitution measures.</p>

			<p>Änderungen und Ersatzmassnahmen</p> <p>Changes and Substitution Measures</p> <p>Staatsbeiträge</p> <p>Cantonal contributions</p> <p>Planung, Anlage und Erhaltung</p> <p>Planning, construction and maintenance</p>		<p>Art. 12 (1) If someone would like to change the network he has to present his project including substitution proposals to the municipality.</p> <p>Art. 13 (1) The municipalities and cantonal offices consider the foot path and trail networks in their planning, concessions and permits, as well as in their contributions. They grant conditions and cause substitution measures.</p> <p>[detailed regulations on state contributions]</p> <p>Art. 1 Plans of existing and scheduled foot paths and trails must be controlled and adapted every ten years.</p> <p>Art. 2 (2) The cantons report to ASTRA on the coordination of foot paths and trails with neighbouring cantons, and on own spatial impacting activities or those of neighboring cantons.</p> <p>Art. 4 (1) The cantons construct, maintain and signalise the foot paths and trails recorded in their plans.</p> <p>Art. 5 The cantons ensure legally free access to the foot paths and trails.</p> <p>Art. 6 Not suitable for trails are pavements of bitumen, tar, or cement.</p> <p>Art. 7 (1) Federal contributions to legal persons which are engaged in the non-profit promotion of foot paths and trails.</p>
<p>Verordnung über Fuss- und Wanderwege (FMV) vom 26. November 1986 (Stand am 28. März 2000)</p> <p>Regulation on Foot Paths and Trails 1986 (2000)</p> <p>Cantons and Federal Office for Road Construction (ASTRA); Cantonal Office; Privat Organisations</p>		-			
<p>WP1 National Report</p>	<p>Matrices Switzerland</p>				<p>Page 26</p>

			<p>Bundesaufgaben Federal Tasks</p>		<p>Art. 8 (1) Consideration of recorded foot paths and trails or appropriate substitution in federal planning and concepts; federal works, installations and buildings; concessions and authorisations; contributions.</p> <p>Art. 9 On behalf of the federal office non-profit organisations control the major impacts of federal projects, define substitution measures, work out guidelines for the marking of trails.</p>
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<p>Eisenbahngesetz (EBG) vom 20. Dezember 1957 (Stand am 5. Dezember 2000)</p> <p>Railway Act 1957 (2000)</p> <p>Federal Office for Transport (BAV); Cantons</p>	<p>Art. 1 (1) Purpose: Construction and Operation of railways and their relationships to other public transport enterprises, public administrations and third parties.</p> <p>Art. 6 (1) Participation of the concerned cantons: consideration of substantial public interests, notably spatial planning, nature conservation and homeland protection or national defence.</p> <p>Art. 51 (2) The definition of the tender (supply and prices) includes especially the demand, additionally the appropriate development of land plots, requests of regional policy, especially the needs of economical development of disadvantaged regions, concerns of spatial planning and environmental protection.</p>	<p>Plangenehmigung</p> <p>Plan Permission</p>	<p>Art. 18 (1) Construction or change of railway buildings and facilities are only allowed with a special plan permission.</p> <p>Art. 18 (5) For Projects that have substantial impacts on space and environment, the pre-condition is a factual plan ("Sachplan") (cp. RPG).</p> <p>Art. 18a Plan permission acts upon the Spatial Planning Act (RPG) and the Dispossession Act (EntG).</p> <p>Art. 18c (1) Terrain changes must be visualised by the railway enterprise ("Aussteckung mit Profilen").</p> <p>Art. 18d (1, 2) Statements by the concerned cantons within three months; publication of the request at official media of the concerned cantons and municipalities, and public outlay for 30 days.</p> <p>Art. 18f (1) Legitimated parties can raise an objection (cp. administrative procedure act or EntG). If they do not they are excluded from the further proceeding.</p> <p>Art. 18h (1) Plan permission is combined with the decision on the objections on dispossession.</p> <p>Art. 18h (3) The plan permission expires after five years.</p> <p>Art. 18h (5) Right to appeal against the plan permission at the "Rekurskommission" (UVEK).</p>
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<p>Vereinfachtes Plangenehmigungsverfahren Simplified Plan Permission</p>		<p>Art. 18i (1) In case of railway facilities whose changes and reutilization do not change the appearance substantially, do not affect the valuable interests of third parties or have only insubstantial impacts on the space and environment.</p> <p>Art. 18i (3) The federal office can order visualisation (“Aussteckung”); the request is not published or laid out. Persons concerned are informed; they can raise an objection within 30 days. The federal office can invite statements by the cantons.</p>
<p>Projektierungszone Project Development Zones</p>		<p>Art. 18n (1) The federal office can define project development zones by itself or upon request of transport enterprise, canton or municipality for future buildings and installations; participation of other federal offices, cantons, municipalities and concerned land owners.</p> <p>Art. 18o (1) Constructional changes within the project zones that contradict those purpose are not allowed.</p> <p>Art. 18p (1) Project development zones are valid for maximum five years; extension for max. three years.</p>
<p>Baulinien Construction lines</p>		<p>Art. 18q (1) The federal office can define construction lines for the saving of existing or future buildings or installations.</p> <p>Art. 18r (1) Constructional changes that contradict those purpose are not allowed within construction lines.</p>

Entschädigung Restitution		Art. 18u (1, 2) Property constraints comparable to dispossession must be reimbursed completely by the transport enterprise.
Landumlegung Reallocation of land		Art. 18v (1) Upon request of the federal office the cantons can order reallocations of land if it is not done voluntarily. If the time limit is neglected the normal procedure on dispossessions will be conducted.
Finanzielle Aufteilung Financial Distribution		Art. 53 (1, 2, 5) The federal and cantonal shares are defined by the federal council (Bundesrat) considering the financial power and the structural pre-conditions of the cantons. The federal share is min. 36%, max. 94%. In order to support regionalisation the confederacy can diverge from this regulation if the relative financial debit of the confederacy does not increase.
Naturschäden Natural Damages		Art. 59 Federal financial aid for transport enterprises concerned by natural damages (reconstruction, substitution of damaged or ruined installations and vehicles, clearing works).

<p>Gesetz über den öffentlichen Verkehr (GöV) vom 28. September 1998</p> <p>Act on Public Transport (1998)</p> <p>Department for Transport, Construction and Environment; Office for Transportation</p>	<p>Art. 1 (1, 2) The act should ensure economically and social-politically sufficient services of public transport. It aims at the conservation and protection of the environment and the rational energy consumption as well as proper spatial planning implementing the relevant federal and cantonal directives.</p> <p>Art. 1 (1, 3) For these purposes it enables the canton to stimulate the rearrangement / transfer of private passenger and freight traffic to enterprises of public transport; to foster economical coverage of remote alpine villages and valleys; to improve co-ordination between the transport companies and the public and individual traffic; to maintain co-operation with neighbouring cantons and countries; to specify the competencies of parliament and government, the responsible department, socio-economic regions, municipalities and transport companies.</p> <p>Art. 1 (1, 3) It serves the implementation of the federal railways act and its execution rules as well as the realisation and operation of infrastructure which are necessary for covering the canton (public transport and air traffic).</p>	<p>Massnahmen</p> <p>Measures</p>	<p>Art. 3 (1) The canton defines in the governments' guidelines his traffic principles and aims for the short, mid and long term.</p> <p>Art. 3 (2) It covers the investment and operational costs of the transport companies, can take part in transport companies and in organising and financing tariff conjunctions and further tariff measures.</p>
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			<p>Massnahmen zur Förderung des öffentlichen Verkehrs</p> <p>Promotion Measures of Public Transport</p>		<p>Art. 4 (1) The canton describes the principles which should be considered by public transport offers. It defines the offer and tariff system as well as the minimal efficiency and cost levels.</p> <p>Art. 5 (1, 3) For securing of tender the canton provides measures of compensation for the transport companies of regional traffic. It can provide financial aid for services of agglomeration's traffic and services which are important for the canton or its regions.</p> <p>Art. 6 (1) The canton grants subsidies and investment aid to companies of public transport.</p> <p>Art. 8 (1) The canton can in exceptional cases give subsidies to transport companies for additional services, e.g. tourist or freight transfers as well as seasonal connections.</p> <p>Art.. 10 (1, 2) The federal state and the canton compensate uncovered costs in regional traffic. The municipalities cover the costs in agglomeration traffic.</p> <p>Art.. 10 (3, 4) The federal state and the canton can give subsidies to rail, ski lift and boat and licensed car companies for investments. The share of loss and the investment costs of airports of cantonal importance can be covered up to 50 %.</p> <p>Art.. 10 (5) The parliament grants the needed credits for payment of cantonal stakes.</p>
			<p>Finanzierung des regionalen öffentlichen Verkehrs</p> <p>Financing of Regional Public Transport</p>		

<p>Bundesgesetz zur Verlagerung von alpenquerendem Güterschwerverkehr auf die Schiene (Verkehrsverlagerungsgesetz) vom 08. Oktober 1999 (Stand am 19. Dezember 2000)</p> <p>Act on Transport Deflection 1999 (2000)</p> <p>Federal Council</p>		<p>Art. 1 (1) Successive deflection towards railway of the heavy goods traffic on alpine transit; aim is to protect the alpine area in co-operation with the cantons, the railway enterprises and the European partners.</p> <p>Art. 1 (2) For the remaining heavy goods traffic on the alpine transit roads the maximum number should be 650 000 rides per year (to be reached at the latest two years after the completion of the Lötschberg tunnel).</p> <p>Art. 2 (2) The federal council incites the transport enterprises to improve their offers and to co-operate with other European railways.</p>	<p>Rollende Planung und Berichterstattung</p> <p>Adapting Planning and Reporting</p>		<p>Art. 3 (1) Every second year report on the transport deflection to the responsible parliament commissions by the federal council.</p>
	<p>Kontingente</p> <p>Contingents</p>		<p>Art. 4 (1) Taxation of contingents for 40 tonnes rides or deadheads / light rides (cp. "Übergangsregelung Landverkehrsabkommen", bilaterale Verkehrsabkommen, Schwerverkehrsabgabengesetz 1972).</p> <p>Art. 5 (1) Swiss contingents are managed by the federal council (number and dispersion); participation of the cantons.</p>		

<p>Bundesbeschluss über den Bau der schweizerischen Eisenbahn- Alpentransversale (Alpentransit-Beschluss) vom 04. Oktober 1991 (Stand am 23. Februar 1999)</p> <p>Federal Resolution on the Construction of the Alpine Transit Railway (Alpine Transit Resolution) 1991 (1999)</p> <p>Confederacy, Federal Council</p>	<p>Art. 1 The confederacy realises an comprehensive concept to preserve the status of Swiss transport policy on Europe and to protect the Alps against further ecological charges. It should provide a effective railway corridor, relieve the roads from heavy goods traffic, serve the passenger traffic, and reduce existing excessive charges.</p> <p>Art. 2 Appropriate flanking measures to handle the alpine heavy goods traffic on railways.</p> <p>Art. 3 (1,2) Development of a Swiss hub for European high-speed passenger traffic; optimal integration of good traffic into European railway corridors for “Unbegleiteten Kombinierten Verkehr (UVK)”. Projected development of the transit axes Gotthard and Lötschberg-Simplon, and the connection of Eastern Switzerland to the Gotthard transit axe.</p> <p>Art. 11 (2) Consideration of spatial planning, environmental protection, nature conservation, homeland protection and national defence.</p>	<p>Sachplan</p> <p>Factual Plan</p> <p>Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfung</p> <p>Environmental Impact Assessment</p> <p>Plangenehmigung für Auflageprojekte</p> <p>Plan Permission for Outlay Projects</p> <p>Finanzen</p> <p>Finance</p>	<p>Art. 8 (1) Co-ordination of the different projects by the confederacy; factual plan by the federal council (cp. art. 13 RPPG).</p> <p>Art. 11 (6) Inquiry and permission of the projects comprehending the EIA (cp. USG).</p> <p>Art. 12 (1, 3) The new lines of the NEAT (New Alpine Transit Railway) concept and all side installations have to be treated regarding the regulations on plan permission including a detailed environmental impact assessment (cp. Bundesbeschluss vom 21. Juni 1991 über das Plangenehmigungsverfahren für Eisenbahn-Grossprojekte).</p> <p>Art. 14 (1) Federal credits and A-fonds-perdu-contributions for concerned transport enterprises.</p> <p>Art. 16 Step-by-step authorisation of the credits by the federal assembly.</p>
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<p>Verordnung über den Bau der schweizerischen Eisenbahn-Alpentransversale (Alpentransit-Verordnung, Atrav) vom 28. Februar 2001 (Stand am 10. April 2001)</p> <p>Regulation on the Construction of the Alpine Transit Railway (Alpine Transit Regulation) 2001</p> <p>Federal Department for Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (UVEK); Federal office of Transport; Transport Enterprises</p>	-		Aufsicht und Kontrolle	Art. 19 (1) Supervision and Control by the federal council.
			Supervision and Control	
			Berichterstattung	Art. 20 (1) Yearly report by the federal council to the national assembly (Nationalrat, Ständerat).
			Reporting	
Information	Art. 6 (1, 2) The commissioned enterprises inform and consult the concerned cantons, governments and municipalities regularly, and are responsible for information and public relation regarding their projects. The federal offices of transport and other federal offices are to be included.			
Aufgaben des BAV	Art. 11 (2) Decisions on the implementation of compensation measures.			
Tasks of BAV	Art. 13 (1) Information and consulting the concerned cantonal governments; information and public relation regarding the NEAT- concept.			

	<p>Sachplan Factual Plan</p>		<p>Art. 17 (1,3) Contents of factual plan: substantial spatial elements, especially the line management, permitted pre-projects, further components of the NEAT-concept (cp. Art. 8 Alpine Transit Resolution). The pre-project contains a spatial planning report (cp. RPPG) and the environmental impact assessment (second and third order).</p>
	<p>Einbezug der Kantone, Gemeinden und Bundesstellen Participation of the cantons, municipalities, and other federal offices</p>		<p>Art. 21 (1,2) Time limit for the cantons usually three months, can be extended for one months for important reasons. The cantons involves the municipalities and planning regions and includes their statements in the report to the federal office.</p>
	<p>Mitwirkung der Bevölkerung Participation of the population</p>		<p>Art. 22 (1) Participation of the population according to Art. 44 RPPG (for factual planning and pre-projects).</p>
	<p>Genehmigung Permission</p>		<p>Art. 23 (1) Permission of the factual plan and the pre-project by the federal council.</p>

<p>Verordnung über die Konzessionierung von Luftseilbahnen (Luftseilbahnkonzessionsverordnung, LKV) vom 08. November 1978 (Stand am 23. Februar 1999)</p> <p>Regulation on the Licensing of Aerial Passenger Lines 1978 (1999)</p> <p>Federal Department for Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (UVEK); Federal Office for Transport (BAV)</p>		<p>Art. 1 (1) Purpose of the regulation: licensing of aerial passenger lines and similar transport facilities.</p> <p>Art. 3 (3) Preconditions to receive a license: consideration of public interests of the confederacy and the cantons, notably the interests of spatial planning, nature conservation and homeland protection, environmental protection, and national defense.</p>	<p>Erschliessungsanforderungen</p> <p>Requirements for development</p> <p>Konzessionsgesuch</p> <p>License Request</p>	<p>Art. 4 (2) Conditions: suitability of the landscape for the proposed utilisation; appropriate planning of the projected aerial line; possibility of sufficient frequency regarding the existing or planned tourist equipment; good accessibility.</p> <p>Art. 7 (1, 2) Aerial passenger lines that are located at least 800 m above forest line or provide access to glaciers are only allowed in larger tourist destinations. Glaciers must be suitable for the extension of skiing season.</p> <p>Art. 10 (2) The request must contain: a overall explanation including the natural suitability of the landscape for skiing; trekking and other utilisation possibilities; existing transport facilities, accommodations and accessibility; the utilisation of the existing local and regional touristic supply, especially for transport and accommodation; the importance of the planned facility for local and regional tourism; a planning report including statements of cantonal planning, local and regional planning, map 1: 25 000 or 1: 50 000 on the existing infrastructure, map on the future touristic development, detailed map on the skiing trails 1: 10 000 with terrain corrections, plan of clear cuts and substitution planting, location and number of parking sites and access roads.</p> <p>Art. 12 Participation of the federal offices, the cantons, and the concerned public transport enterprises.</p>
<p>Vermehmlassungsv erfahren</p> <p>Participation Procedure</p>				

<p>Verordnung über den Bau und Betrieb der eidgenössisch konzessionierten Seilbahnen (Seilbahnverordnung) vom 10. März 1986 (Stand am 31. Oktober 2000)</p> <p>Regulation on the Construction and Operation of Licensed Cable Cars 1986 (2000)</p> <p>Federal Department for Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (UVEK); Federal Office of Transport (BAV).</p>		<p>Art. 1 (1, 2) Purpose: regulations regarding the construction, operation and maintenance of federal licensed cable cars, aiming especially at their security.</p> <p>Art. 4 (1) Consideration of spatial planning, environment protection and nature conservation, and homeland protection.</p>	<p>Bauvorschriften: Linienführung und Bahnlänge</p> <p>Construction regulations: Line Management and Length</p> <p>Plangenehmigung</p> <p>Plan Authorisation</p>		<p>Art. 11 (2) Areas which are endangered of avalanches, rock fall, land slides, strong winds, freezing or fire should be avoided. The federal office can order protecting facilities.</p> <p>Art. 11 (3) As a rule cable cars must not pass over forest or buildings.</p> <p>Art. 12 (3) Later the profile must not constricted by buildings, trees or bushes.</p> <p>Art. 27 (1) Construction and re-construction need a plan authorisation by the federal office. The works are only allowed to start then.</p> <p>Art. 28 (2) For the plan authorisation the documents mentioned in annex 1 must be send to the federal office.</p> <p>[Annex 1 The enterprise must hand in following documents to the federal office: situation and overall concept of the cable car, report on the environmental influences (building ground, wind, snow, ice, avalanches, fire); security report including risks and safety measures.]</p> <p>[Annex 2: Details of plan authorisation, e.g. in-situ control of the line management, consideration of the different reports on the environmental impacts (building ground, wind, snow, ice, avalanches, fire).]</p>
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<p>Verordnung über die Luftseilbahnen mit Personenbeförderung ohne Bundeskonzession und über die Skilifte (VLÖB) vom 22. März 1972 (Stand am 16. Februar 1999)</p> <p>Regulation on non-licensed Cable Cars for Passengers</p> <p>Conveyance and on Ski-Lifts 1972 (1999)</p> <p>Cantons, UVEK</p>		<p>Art. 9 Consideration of federal public interests like national defense, forest police, spatial planning; nature conservation and homeland protection.</p>	<p>Meldepflicht der Kantone</p> <p>Compulsory Registration</p>		<p>Art. 14 (1) The cantons must report the projects to the federal office before a license is given. This is also valid for essential changes of the facilities or the renewal of licenses.</p> <p>Art. 14 (3, 4) The federal office for transport asks for the statement of the federal office for environment, forest and landscape (BUWAL).</p>
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<p>Konkordat über die nicht eidgenössisch konzessionierten Seilbahnen und Skilifte vom 15. Oktober 1951, vom Bundesrat genehmigt am 17. Juni 1955</p> <p>Agreement on non-licensed Cable Cars and Ski-Lifts 1951 (1955)</p> <p>Inter-cantonal conference (Members: cantons which signed this document)</p>	<p>Art. 5 (1) Pre-condition of licensing by the cantons: Consideration of federal public interests, notably national defense, forest police, spatial planning, nature conservation, and homeland protection.</p>	<p>Bewilligungen Licenses</p>		<p>Art. 3 (1) Licenses for the construction and operation of cable-cars and ski-lifts by the canton, respectively all cantons that are concerned.</p>
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<p>Verordnung über subventionierte Luftseilbahnen mit Personenbeförderung ohne Bundeskonzession vom 24. Oktober 1961</p> <p>Regulation on subsidised, non-licensed Cable Cars for Passengers Conveyance 1961</p> <p>Canton: subsidising federal office</p>		<p>Art. 9 (1) If possible cable cars should not cross inhabited buildings, public places, and roads; suitable protection facilities.</p>	<p>Baubewilligung</p> <p>Construction Permission</p>	<p>Art. 3 (1) Construction work is only allowed to start if the canton has granted permission.</p>
<p>Betriebsbewilligung</p> <p>Operation Permission</p> <p>Massnahmen zugunsten des Landschaftsschutzes</p> <p>Measures for landscape protection</p>	<p>Art. 4 (1) Operation is only allowed to start if the canton has granted the operation permission.</p> <p>Art. 29 The owners must implement measures of landscape protection if this is compatible with the operation security.</p>			

	<p>Verordnung betreffend den Bau und Betrieb von nicht eidgenössisch konzessionierten Luftseilbahnen und Skiliften vom 19. Mai 1999</p> <p>Regulation on the Construction and Operation of Cable Cars and Ski Lifts without Federal Concession (1999)</p> <p>Department for Transport, Construction and Environment; Office for Transportation</p>	<p>Art. 1 (1) The Department for Transportation - under supervision of the cantonal government - is responsible for the control over cable cars and ski lifts without federal concessions. It represents the canton at the conference of the intercantonal agreement (Konkordat) on cable cars and ski lifts without federal concessions.</p> <p>Art. 1 (2) The department is responsible for granting, changing, renewal and cancellation of cantonal concessions for lifts without federal concessions.</p>	<p>Baubewilligung Construction Permit</p>		<p>Art. 3 (1, 2, 4) All lifts which are exempted from public passenger transportation cf. to art. 1 VLOB are liable to a cantonal allowance. These are especially: ski lifts and small cable cars for regular and professional passenger transportation; essential auxiliary lifts and cable cars without non professional passenger transportation (e.g. construction cable cars and supply cable cars); lifts for goods transportation and similar lifts which underlie this agreement. Outbuildings and terrain changes are part of the allowance by the canton.</p> <p>Art. 4 All projects have to be reported to the cantonal office.</p> <p>Art. 5 (1) The construction request has to be submitted by the building client to the Office for Transportation in written form.</p>
<p>Organisations of Non-Public Policies</p>					
<p>Swiss Association for National Planning Schweizerische Vereinigung für Landesplanung (VLP-ASPAN)</p>		<p>Promotion of land use appropriate to the aims of the federal constitution and the spatial planning law.</p>			

Professional Association of Swiss Spatial Planners Fachverband Schweizer RaumplanerInnen (FSU)		Promotion of information exchange, education and further training: To advise the public in spatial planning questions; aims at a sustainable spatial development.			
Swiss Association for Studies in Spatial Planning and Regional Development Policies Schweizerische Studiengesellschaft für Raumordnungs- und Regionalpolitik (ROREP)		Basic research and interdisciplinary information exchange; Future-oriented policies; Co-operation with similar professional associations.			
Further Documents on Public Policies (cp. level 1 ➤ WP3)					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bundesrat 1999: Bundesverfassung (Revision) • Bundesamt für Raumentwicklung 1996: Grundzüge der Raumordnung Schweiz • Schweizerischer Bundesrat 2002: Strategie Nachhaltige Entwicklung 2002 • Bundesamt für Raumentwicklung, Bundesamt für Statistik 2001: Mobilität in der Schweiz. Ergebnisse des Mikrozensus 2000 zum Verkehrsverhalten. 					

Level 1. Objectives of the public policy analysed (source: public texts and declarations),

Note: This is not included in the WP1 tables and will be added at the beginning of WP3.

^{*1} Level 2. Objectives contained in the laws concerning the policy (source: the laws).

^{*2} Level 3. Objectives contained in the instruments linked to the law (source: each law analysed).

^{*3} Regional Level: choose the regional level where the pilot region is located

^{*4} Responsible Institution defined in the law or mentioned in the literature.

Regional Development, Mountain Policies and Tourism

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)		Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)	
National level	Regional level*3	National level	Regional level*3
<p>Bundesgesetz über Investitionshilfe für Bergegebiete (IHG) vom 21. März 1997 (Stand am 1. Februar 2000)</p> <p>Act on Investment Assistance for Mountainous Areas 1997 (2000)</p> <p>Federal Office for Spatial Planning (ARE), Cantons</p>		<p>Investitionshilfe</p> <p>Investment aid</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>Art. 4 (1) Federal loans for regions, municipalities, public or private corporations and private persons.</p> <p>Art. 6 Support of projects which promote the region as a economical centre, improve the quality for residence and living space, maintain and create political and cultural autonomy and diversity, exhaust regional specific potentials or comparative advantages of the region, maintain, renew or upgrade the primary infrastructure.</p> <p>Art. 14 (1) Investment aid fund</p> <p>Art. 15 Own legal form and agency.</p> <p>Art. 16 (1) Regional development concept and its implementation, co-ordination with cantonal planning.</p> <p>Art. 18 (1) Federal contributions up to 50% for regional agencies and concepts, expertise, implementation, education and training and interregional co-operation.</p>
<p>Art. 1 Improvement of the economical pre-conditions for development and the competitive ability in mountainous areas, promotion to use regional potentials, contribution to the maintenance of decentralised settlement and cultural autonomy and diversity, sustainable development in mountainous areas and co-operation between municipalities, parts of region and regions, reduction of economical and social disparities.</p> <p>(annex: IHG-regions that receive investment aid)</p>		<p>Regionale Entwicklungsträger</p> <p>Regional development companies</p>	

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)		Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)	
National level	Regional level*3	National level	Regional level*3
			<p>Objectives</p> <p>Art. 2 (1) Demarcation of the regions by the canton and the municipalities; changes need the authorisation of the Federal Council (Bundesrat).</p> <p>Art. 2 (2) The regions are: Goms, Brig/östl. Raron, Visp/westl. Raron, Leuk, Siders, Sitten, Martinach und Chablais (see annex to art. 2 IHG).</p> <p>Art. 2 (3) The leaving of a municipality from a region changes the local scope according to IHG.</p>
	<p>Reglement über Investitionshilfe zu Gunsten von Infrastrukturvorhaben und Finanzhilfen zur Industrie und Gewerbeförderung vom 2. September 1998</p> <p>Rules of Procedure on Investment Aid for Infrastructure Projects , Financial Aid for Industry and Trade Promotion 1998</p> <p>Department for Economics and Finance; Office for Tourism and Economy Promotion</p>	<p>Abgrenzung der Regionen</p> <p>Demarcation of the Regions</p>	

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			Entwicklungskonzept und Mehriahresprogramm		Art. 3 (1) The regions works out a regional development concept and implements it (cp. guidelines for the promotion of mountainous areas by the Federal Department for Economics and the Department for Economics and Finance).
			Development Concept and Multiple Year Program		Art. 3 (2) Based on this concept the region creates a multiple year program for the implementation, and updates it yearly according to the requirements of art. 17 IHG.
			Investitionshilfe zu Gunsten von Infrastrukturvorhaben		Art. 3 (3) Definition of the municipalities that will be supported further on for their basic infrastructure, co-operation with the canton.
			Investment Aid for the benefit of Infrastructure Projects		Art. 9 (1) The department considers the financial conditions of the applicant, the importance of the project for the regional development, and geographical position. Art. 9 (2) Besides other existing finance possibilities based on other laws and the own resources of the applicant are accommodated. Art. 11 (3) The canton has to participate to the financing at least on a par with the confederacy.

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)		Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)	
National level	Regional level*3	National level	Regional level*3
<p>Verordnung über Investitionshilfe für Berggebiete (IHV) vom 26. November 1997 (Stand am 1. Februar 2000)</p> <p>Regulation on Investment Assistance for Mountainous Areas 1997 (2000)</p> <p>State Secretary for Economic Affairs</p>		<p>[Detailed regulations on the determination and predefinition of the financial frame and the cantonal contributions.]</p>	<p>Objectives</p>
		<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [This instrument is completed by other regulations, notably • Verordnung über die Festlegung der kantonalen Zusicherungslimiten für die Jahre 1999-2002 für Investitionshilfe im Berggebiet (SR 901.111); • Verordnung über die Festlegung der kantonalen Zusicherungslimiten 1998 für Investitionshilfe im Berggebiet (SR 901.113); • Bundesgesetz über die Gewährung von Bürgschaften und Zinskostenbeiträgen in Berggebieten (SR 901.2); • Verordnung über die Gewährung von Bürgschaften und Zinskostenbeiträgen in Berggebieten (SR 901.21).] 	

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
<p>Bundesbeschluss über die Unterstützung des Strukturwandels im ländlichen Raum vom 21. März 1997 (Stand am 1. Februar 2000)</p> <p>Federal Resolution on the Support of Structural Change in Rural Areas 1997 (2000)</p> <p>State Secretary for Economic Affairs (Seco); Canton; regional planning group</p>		<p>Art. 1 Support of rural areas to cope with the economical structural change.</p> <p>Art. 3 (1) Federal promotion of projects with organisational, conceptual, and institutional character that provide new results or proceeding for the region (pilot projects), create or save employment possibilities in rural areas, and contribute to a better exploitation of local and regional potentials. They should correspond with the objectives of the regional concept and other regional or cantonal plans, and should correlate with the objectives of landscape, country and environment protection and of spatial planning.</p> <p>[annex: rural areas outside mountainous regions]</p>	<p>Finanzhilfen</p> <p>Financial Aid</p>		<p>Art. 4 (1) Federal financial aid up to 50% (flatrate).</p> <p>Art. 4 (2, 3) Federal aid only if the cantons use their complete financial possibilities and only for projects that are not supported yet.</p> <p>Art. 4 (4) Personal contributions of the payee.</p> <p>Art. 8 (1) Investment assistance fund.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
<p>Verordnung über die Finanzierung der grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit von Kantonen und Regionen im Rahmen der Gemeinschaftsinitiative INTERREG II in den Jahren 1995-1999 (INTERREG II-Verordnung) vom 05. September 1995 (Stand am 01. Februar 2000)</p> <p>Regulation on the Financing of border crossing co-operation of cantons and regions within the common initiative INTERREG II 1995-1999, 1995 (2000) Cantons, State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (Seco)</p>		<p>Art. 1 (1, 2) The confederacy supports border crossing co-operation of cantons and regions within the common initiative INTERREG II through financial aid. These are granted within the conceded credits.</p>	<p>Unterstützte Projekte und Massnahmen</p> <p>Supported projects and measures</p>		<p>Art. 2 (1, 2) Financial aid for projects that are allowed by the regional committee and co-financed by the European Union's initiative INTERREG II, and for flanking measures, namely technical support. No financial aid is provided for buildings or projects that serve pecuniary rewards.</p> <p>Art. 6 (1) Federal financial aid up to 50% of the real costs for the Swiss partner of a project.</p> <p>Art. 7 (1, 2) Federal financial aid up to 50% for regional or part-regional organisations for technical support on the Swiss projects, especially co-ordination, project attendance, information (flat-rates for fixed performances).</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)		Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)	
National level	Regional level*3	National level	Regional level*3
<p>Bundesgesetz über die Förderung der schweizerischen Beteiligung an der Gemeinschaftsinitiative für grenzüberschreitende, transnationale und interregionale Zusammenarbeit (INTERREG III) in den Jahren 2000-2006 vom 08. Oktober 1999 (Stand am 14. März 2000)</p> <p>Act on the promotion of Swiss participation in the common initiative for border crossing, transnational and interregional co-operation (INTERREG III) 2000-2006, 1999 (2000)</p>		<p>Art. 1 The confederacy supports in the years 2000-2006 the Swiss participation in programmes, projects and innovative actions for border crossing, transnational and interregional co-operation within the common initiative INTERREG III and art. 4 EG regulation No. 1261/99.</p> <p>Finanzierung Finance</p>	<p>Art. 2 The federal session defines the global credit.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
<p>Verordnung über die Förderung der schweizerischen Beteiligung an der Gemeinschaftsinitiative INTERREG III in den Jahren 2000-2006 vom 22. November 2000 (Stand am 12. Dezember 2000)</p> <p>Regulation on the Promotion of Swiss Participation in the common initiative INTERREG III 2000-2006, 2000</p> <p>Federal Department for Economics (EVD); Cantons (regional coordination); State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (yearly financial framework for the cantons); attending committee (representatives of the confederacy and the cantons).</p>		<p>Art. 1 (1, 2) The confederacy supports the Swiss participation in the common initiative INTERREG III through financial aid. These are granted within the conceded credits.</p>	<p>Finanzhilfen für die Aktivitäten der grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit</p> <p>Financial aid for the activities of border crossing co-operation</p>		<p>Art. 2 (1,2) Interreg III, alignment A (border crossing co-operation): 22,5 million CHF for the co-financing of Swiss participation in programmes that are accorded by the European Commission.</p> <p>Art. 2 (3) Financial aid for projects that are authorised by the regional committees and co-financed by the European Commission within the common initiative INTERREG III</p>
			<p>Finanzhilfen für die Aktivitäten der transnationalen und der interregionalen Zusammenarbeit</p> <p>Financial aid for activities of transnational and interregional co-operation</p>		<p>Art. 3 (1,2) Interreg III, alignment B und C transnational and interregional co-operation): 6 million CHF for the co-financing of Swiss participation in programmes that are accorded by the European Commission.</p> <p>Art. 2 (3) Financial aid for projects that are authorised by the regional committees and co-financed by the European Commission within the common initiative INTERREG III; innovative actions according to art. 4 EG regulation No. 1261 /1999 of the European Parliament and the European Council regarding the European Fund for Regional Development (EFRE); surveys and preparatory studies that support the Swiss participation in INTERREG III.</p>
			<p>Reserve</p> <p>Reserve</p>		<p>Art. 4 (1) Reserve: 6,4 million CHF.</p>
WP1 National Report	Matrices Switzerland				

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			Modalitäten und Höhe der Finanzhilfen Modalities and Amount		Art. 5 (2) Max. 50% of the real costs (Swiss share). Art. 5 (3) Recipients must provide a personal contribution of at least 10% (Swiss share).
			Begleitmassnahmen Accompanying measures		Art. 7 (1, 3) Exchange of information and knowledge on programmes and projects at national and European level (Seco & ARE); financial support: 1,8 million CHF. Art. 8 (1, 4) Exchange of information and knowledge on programme at regional level (participating cantons); financial support: 1,8 million CHF. Art. 9 (1) Reserve for accompanying measures: 400 000 CHF.
	Gesetz über die kantonale Wirtschaftspolitik vom 11. Februar 2000 Act on the Cantonal Economic Policy 2000 State Council (Staatsrat); Economic and Social Council (Wirtschafts- und Sozialrat)	Art. 1 (1) Promotion of Economical Development in the Canton. Art. 1 (2) The cantonal economic policy aims at the fortification of the economic structure and the competitiveness of Valais' economy, notably preservation and creation of jobs, promotion of innovations, easement of structural adaptations in small and middle sized enterprises, especially in working fields of high added value. Art. 1 (3) The cantonal economic policy concerns all economic scopes.	Verbesserung der Rahmenbedingungen und der Wettbewerbsfähigkeit des Kantons Improvement of the basic Conditions and the Competitiveness of the Canton		Art. 5 (1) Measures of the public authorities that support the economical activity, among others especially communication infrastructure and services (transport development, telecommunications etc.), and spatial planning. Art. 5 (2) The State Council (Staatsrat) creates basic conditions that affect the economical attractiveness of the Canton and the development of its economical activity and of the enterprises advantageously.

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			<p>Infrastruktur- und Ausüstungsfinanzierung</p> <p>Financing Infrastructure and Equipment</p>		<p>Art. 13 (1, 2) The state can bestow financial contributions for economical infrastructure and equipment. They are conceded subsidiary to the aid of other laws and for priority projects (cp. art. 5 and 6).</p>
<p>Gesetz über den Tourismus vom 9. Februar 1996</p> <p>Act on Tourism (1996)</p> <p>Department for Economics, Institutions and Security; Office for Tourism and Economy Promotion; Tourism Association; Traffic Associations; Municipalities; Inter-communal Tourism Organisation; Regions</p>	<p>Art. 1 (1,2)The act fosters a high quality tourism in the canton. It aims to improve economy through tourism development, to satisfy the needs of local residents and guests, to respect the natural and cultural basics.</p>	<p>Tourismuspolitik</p> <p>Tourism Policy</p>		<p>Art. 2 (1) The measures for the development of a high quality tourism are a matter of agreed policies between the stakeholders and public enterprises.</p> <p>Art. 2 (2) The cantonal tourism policy is defined between the governing tourism association and the state. It considers the sectoral policies like agriculture and cantonal planning for spatial planning. It considers the optimal use of existing structures and fosters a creation of high quality jobs.</p> <p>Art. 2 (3) The local tourism policy is defined by the transport associations and the municipalities.</p>	<p>Art. 17 The tourist tax is collected from the tourists who stay overnight.</p> <p>Art. 22 (1, 2) The tax serves the communities to maintain and run services for tourism, culture, and sports.</p> <p>Art. 23 Accommodation tax is collected from the hoteliers.</p> <p>Art. 27 (1) Instead of an accommodation tax the municipalities can collect a tourism fostering tax.</p>
			<p>Finanzen</p> <p>Financing</p>		

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)				Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)			
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives		
	<p>Allgemeine Verordnung zum Gesetz über den Tourismus vom 26. Juni 1996</p> <p>General Regulation on the Act on Tourism (1996)</p> <p>[Actors see above]</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>Organisationen</p> <p>Organisations</p>		<p>Art. 4 The cantonal policy on tourism is defined in the document "Walliser Tourismuspolitik". It is obliged to the tourism circles, public corporations, as well as the regions (cp. art. 2 Act on Tourism). It considers notably the agricultural policy and the cantonal spatial planning and respects the optimal use of existing structures as well as creation of high quality jobs.</p>		

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
<p>Bundesgesetz über die Förderung des Hotel- und Kurortkreditess vom 01. Juli 1966 (Stand am 01. Februar 2000), Revision laut Vernehmlassungsunt erlage vom 09. Januar 2002</p> <p>Act on Promotion of Credits for Hotels and Health Resorts 1966 (2002)</p> <p>Swiss company for hotel credits, Zurich</p>		-	<p>Art. 1 Gewährung von Krediten für die Hotel- und Kurorterneuerung durch die Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Hotelkredit, Zürich</p> <p>Federal Promotion of Credits by the Swiss Company for Hotel Credit, Zurich</p>		<p>Art. 4 (1) Credits for renovation or substitution of hotels, new construction of hotels, youth hostels and other accommodations, renovation or construction of employees' accommodation and work stations and shared facilities of the hotel sector, acquisition of hotels, renovation of private education institutes for foreign students, development and renewal of health resorts and spas.</p> <p>Art. 5 (1) Limitation of the credits to tourism areas, regions whose regional development concept contains the promotion of tourism, and health resorts.</p> <p>Art. 5 (2) Definition of tourism areas.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
<p>Bundesbeschluss über die Förderung von Innovation und Zusammenarbeit im Tourismus vom 10. Oktober 1997 (Stand am 1. Februar 2000), Bundesgesetz über die Änderung des Bundesbeschlusses gemäss Vernehmlassungsurteil vom 09. Januar 2002</p> <p>Federal Resolution on the Promotion of Innovation and Co-operation in Tourism</p> <p>State Secretary for Economic Affairs (Seco)</p>		-	<p>Finanzhilfen des Bundes</p> <p>Federal financial assistance (within the frame of appropriated credits)</p>		<p>Art. 1 Promotion of innovation and co-operation in tourism</p> <p>Art. 2 Concentration on a few projects: new products, equipment and creation of new marketing channels, improvement of existing services, increase of efficiency, improvement of education and training, (and support of research and development).</p> <p>Art. 3 (1) Pre-conditions: projects shall support the competitiveness of Swiss tourism, promote the development of tourism in line with nature, human beings and environment, save attractive employment possibilities, impulse for tourist innovations (pilot character).</p> <p>Art. 4 (1) Federal contribution up to 50% (flatrate). (projects according to art. 2: 100%)</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)		Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)	
National level	Regional level*3	National level	Regional level*3
<p>Verordnung über die Förderung von Innovation und Zusammenarbeit im Tourismus in den Jahren 1998-2001</p> <p>Regulation on the Promotion of Innovation and Co-operation in Tourism 1998-2001</p> <p>State Secretary for Economic Affairs, Consultative Commission for Tourism</p>			<p>Objectives</p> <p>Art. 1 Priority projects that accelerate the adaptation of Swiss tourism to the conditions of the world market.</p> <p>Art. 2 (2) Projects must comply with the environmental standards in Switzerland and must contribute to sustainable development. No support of projects with damaging/harming impacts on the environment.</p>
Organisations of Non-Public Policies			
<p>Swiss Federation of Trade Unions</p> <p>Schweizerischer Gewerkschaftsbund (SGB)</p>		<p>Social justice, representing the interests of employees and unemployed persons;</p> <p>Preservation of the natural basics of life;</p> <p>Improvement of the quality of life and the living standard for employees and unemployed persons;</p> <p>Membership in the European Union and its development towards a "social Europe";</p> <p>To foster international relations between trade unions.</p>	

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)		Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)	
National level	Regional level*3	National level	Regional level*3
Swiss Working Group for Mountain Areas Schweizerische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für die Berggebiete (SAB)			
Swiss Alpine Club Schweizer Alpen-Club (SAC)			
Swiss Tourism Schweiz Tourismus			
Swiss Tourism Federation Schweizer Tourismus-Verband (STV)			
(umbrella organisation for Swiss tourism policy)			
Further Documents on Public Policies			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seco 2002: Förderprogramm Nachhaltige Entwicklung 2002 • Seco 1995: Förderung von Investitionsvorhaben in wirtschaftlichen Erneuerungsgebieten. • Eidg. Verkehrs- und Energiewirtschaftsdepartement 1979: Das schweizerische Tourismuskonzept. 			

Level 1.

Objectives of the public policy analysed (source: public texts and declarations),

Note: This is not included in the WP1 tables and will be added at the beginning of WP3.

^{*1} Level 2.

Objectives contained in the laws concerning the policy (source: the laws).

^{*2} Level 3.

Objectives contained in the instruments linked to the law (source: each law analysed).

^{*3} Regional Level: choose the regional level where the pilot region is located

^{*4} Responsible Institution defined in the law or mentioned in the literature.

Agriculture Policies

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)		Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)	
National level	Regional level*3	National level	Regional level*3
<p>Bundesgesetz über die Landwirtschaft (LwG) vom 29. April 1998, Stand am 26. Juni 2001)</p> <p>Agriculture Act 1998 (2001)</p> <p>Federal Department for Economics (EVD), Federal Office for Agriculture (BLW), Cantons</p>		<p>Massnahmen des Bundes Federal measures</p> <p>Verbesserung der Einkommenssituation</p> <p>Improvement of income</p> <p>Absatzförderung</p> <p>Sales Promotion</p> <p>Markentastung</p> <p>Market discharge</p> <p>Kennzeichnung</p> <p>Labelling</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>Art. 2 (1) Direct payments to farmers to ecological and collaborative performances.</p> <p>Art. 2 (2) Pre-condition: reasonable self-help. Measures are co-ordinated by instruments of regional policy.</p> <p>Art. 5 (1,2) Time-limited measures to improve the income of farmers appropriate to the average income of the active population in the region.</p> <p>Art. 12 (1) Federal contributions to promote Swiss agricultural products inland and abroad.</p> <p>Art. 13 (1) Federal cost-participation regarding time-limited measures for market discharge to avoid price collapse.</p> <p>Art. 14 (1) Labelling of agricultural products from mountainous regions.</p> <p>Art. 15 (1,2) Products are only allowed to be labelled as environmentally and animal protecting if special production regulations are obtained for the whole farm.</p>
<p>Art. 1 Sustainable and market-orientated agriculture that contributes to preserve the natural resources and maintain the cultural landscape [...].</p> <p>Art. 3 (1) Agriculture comprehending the cultivation of semi-natural land [...].</p> <p>Art. 4 (1) Consideration of difficult production and living conditions, especially in mountainous and hill areas.</p> <p>Art. 87 (1) Federal contributions and investment credits to improve the circumstances of life and economy in rural areas, especially in mountainous regions, to protect cultural land and agricultural buildings and installations against devastation and natural hazards, to realise objectives of ecology, animal welfare and spatial planning.</p>			

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			<p>Massnahmen für Produkte aus verbotenen Produktionsmethoden</p> <p>Measures for products produced with prohibited methods</p> <p>Marktstützungsmassnahmen</p> <p>Market support</p> <p>Höchstbestände</p> <p>Maximum stock levels</p> <p>Förderung des Pflanzenbaus</p> <p>Promotion of plant production</p> <p>Rebbaufonds</p> <p>Viticulture Fund</p>		<p>Art. 18 (1) Declaration and import taxes, regulations by the federal council (Bundesrat)</p> <p>Art. 18 (2) Prohibition of environmentally dangerous production methods.</p> <p>Art. 38 to Art. 42 Dairy products (cheese, milk, butter): financial aid, export, import.</p> <p>Art. 46 (1) The federal council (Bundesrat) kann define maximum stock levels.</p> <p>Art. 47 (1) Yearly tax in case of exceeding.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Art. 54 to Art. 59: Regulations and contributions for plant production.</p> <p>Art. 66 (1) Federal fund for viticulture financing measures to preserve viticulture land and to support the sale of quality products.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)	
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3
			<p>Direktzahlungen und Ökobeiträge</p> <p>Direct payments and ecological contributions</p>	<p>Art. 70 (1, 2, 3) Federal direct payments and ecological contributions to farmers; pre-condition: ecological efficiency statement (ecological compensation areas, suitable soil protection etc). Ecological contributions for natural, environmental friendly and animal protecting production methods; contributions must be economical.</p> <p>Art. 71 (1) Duty for toleration of fallow land if there is a public interest, e.g. protection of special species of flora or fauna.</p> <p>Art. 72 Federal contributions for collaborative performances</p> <p>Art. 74 (1) Federal contributions for farm animals (Rauhfuttermiere) to balance difficult production conditions in mountainous and alpine hill areas.</p> <p>Art. 75 (1) Federal contributions to support and maintain agriculture in disposition areas, and to protect and maintain the cultural landscape.</p> <p>Art. 76 (1, 3, 4) Ecological Contributions: Promotion of special natural, environmental friendly and animal well production methods and their distribution.</p> <p>Federal support of natural biodiversity (cp. NHG) by contributions for reasonable compensation on the agricultural area and for extensive use.</p> <p>Art. 77 (1) Federal contributions to farmers of high-altitude pastures for the protection and maintenance of the cultural landscape.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			<p>National level</p> <p>Betriebshilfedarlehen (über die Kantone)</p> <p>Farm credits (via cantons)</p>		<p>Objectives</p> <p>Art. 80 (2) Protection of cultivation and settlement concentration in mountainous regions and hill areas; part-time business included.</p>
			<p>Beiträge und Investitionskredite</p> <p>Federal contributions and investment credits</p>		<p>Art. 88 Global collaborative measures, e.g. reorganisation of the landed property or coverage of a whole area, are supported if they promote ecological compensation and biotope network.</p> <p>Art. 89 (2) Protection of cultivation and settlement concentration in mountainous regions and hill areas; part-time business included.</p>
			<p>Schutz von Objekten nationaler Bedeutung</p> <p>Protection of objects of national importance</p>		<p>Art. 90 For the implementation of structural measures the inventory of national important objects is obliging.</p>
			<p>Projektgenehmigung</p> <p>Project Approval</p>		<p>Art. 97 (4) Right of objection for organisations according to the legislation of nature conservation (NHG), environmental protection (USG), and trails (FWG); concerning improvement of land and agricultural buildings.</p>
			<p>Landumlegungen</p> <p>Reallocation of land</p>		<p>Art. 100 Reallocations ordered by cantonal government to implement public works.</p> <p>Art. 101 Contractual reallocations between different land owners.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			Verbot der Zweckentfremdung und Zerstückelung Prohibition of misappropriation and fragmentation		Art. 102 Sites, works, installations and buildings whose structural improvements were supported by federal contributions must be used as agricultural land at least for 20 years; land must not be fragmented. Art. 103 (1) Sustainable use of agricultural land, management of ecological compensation and biotopes according to their purpose; control by the cantons.
			Investitionskredite für gemeinschaftliche Massnahmen Investment credits for collaborative measures		Art. 107 (2) Building loan for major projects in mountainous regions.
			Beratung Consulting		Art. 136 Training bearers can provide consulting services and centres for farmers.
			Züchtung von Nutzpflanzen Useful Plant breeding		Art. 140 Federal promotion of useful plant breeding, especially ecologically of high-value.

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			<p>National level</p> <p>Strafbestimmungen</p> <p>Penalty regulations</p>		
			<p>Vollzugsdaten</p> <p>Execution data</p>		
	<p>Gesetz über die Landwirtschaft vom 28. September 1993</p> <p>Act on Agriculture (1993)</p> <p>Department for Agriculture, Finance and Foreign Affairs; Office for Agriculture</p>	<p>Art. 1 (1) This act aims at the promotion of agriculture adapted to the production conditions in canton Valais which considers the market's requirements and concerns of the environment.</p> <p>Art. 1 (2) It aims at the improvement of living conditions of the rural population and fosters family enterprises of main and side occupations and collective enterprises.</p> <p>Art. 1 (3) It promotes the harmonic integration of agriculture into the entirety of socio-economic activities.</p> <p>Art. 1 (4) It complements and applies the federal legislation.</p>	<p>Massnahmen zugunsten der Strukturverbesserung - Ziele</p> <p>Measures to the Benefit of Structural Improvement - Objectives</p>		<p>Art. 8 (1) The soil and its fertility must be protected.</p> <p>Art. 8 (2) The canton and the municipalities foster measures to maintain agricultural spaces, to ensure a balanced soil cultivation and the preservation of productivity disposition of soil; to protect the agricultural land against erosion and going to fallow, and if needed to restore it; to develop and maintain cultivation methods which contribute towards preservation of soil's productivity.</p> <p>Art. 8 (3) The measures consider the guidelines of environmental and spatial planning acts, and environmental and landscape values.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			<p>Massnahmen zugunsten der Strukturverbesserung - Massnahmen</p> <p>Measures to the Benefit of Structural Improvement - Measures</p>		<p>Art. 9 (1) The measures include the fusion of farming land in agricultural zones and forest areas, merging of leasehold, voluntary merging of farms, building of roads and paths, drainage, irrigation, reconstruction, alpine improvement, water supply, electricity supply and small improvements of soil.</p> <p>Art. 9 (2) The maintenance of facilities of public interests is included.</p> <p>Art. 9 (3) The canton and the municipalities can subsidise these measures, the agricultural facilities, and the facilities necessary for protection and improvement of cultures as well as the reconstruction of fields, meadows, pastures and fallow land according to the structural plan ("Kantonaler Richtplan").</p> <p>Art. 9 (4, 5) They stipulate the creation of hedges, windbreak straps, ecological protection areas and the biotope network which are in the interest of a natural balance and especially the agriculture. The canton can subsidise facilities for quality promotion and storage of agricultural products, and the purchase of agricultural machines in the mountainous area.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			Art und Höhe der Unterstützung Type and Amount of the Subvention		Art. 11 (1, 2) The canton can make subsidies in form of contributions, taking over the foundation's costs of soil improvement associations, subventions, federal contributions. He supports by consulting and controlling implementation measures, ensuring and maintenance of soil improvement facilities and agricultural buildings [...]. (5-40% of the subsidised costs). Art. 11 (3) Additional cantonal subvention of 3% for soil improvements in mountainous areas, implemented by co-operative associations which charge the land owners. This subventions reduces these land owners' contributions. Art. 11 (4) According to the priority of the rehabilitation program the canton can take over all the costs.

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			Vorpachtrecht an Alpweiden Tenancy Legislation on Mountain Pastures		Art. 26 (1, 2) All farmers of mountainous regions are entitled to the tenancy right for neighbouring alpine pastures if they want to use them for their own living stock or to run an agricultural in this or one of the neighbouring municipalities. Art. 26 (3) The tenancy right will become invalid if the lessor prefers another tenant farmer, the leasing of the alpine pastures is combined with the leasing of a business; less than five user rights for the same pasture are leased; the tenancy contract is extended; the leasing is not tolerable for the lessor.
			Veröffentlichung und Bekanntgabe Publication and Notification		Art. 27 The leasing of alpine pasture have to be published in the department news and the notice-board of the municipality until 31st January. Art. 29 The lessor informs the other farmers about the contracting partner within ten days.
			Anfechtung Disputing		Art. 30 (1) The tenant farmer can go to court at the lessor's municipality to complain for his rights.
	Verordnung über die landwirtschaftliche Produktion vom 2. Oktober 1996 Act on Agricultural Production (1996)	See above.	Ackerbau, Futterbau und Alpwirtschaft Cultivation, Forage Cropping, and Alpine Grazing		Art. 12 The cantonal government grant cultivation premiums for the maintenance of traditional cultures and the support of special types of cultivation. Art. 13 (1, 2) The cantonal government gives financial aids for improvements of cultivation and forage cropping, as well as an adapted cultivation of alpine pastures. The support refers to: improvement of meadows and pastures, cultivation plans, conduction of specific tests.
	Department for Agriculture, Finance and Foreign Affairs; Office for Agriculture				

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			<p>National level</p> <p>Obst, Gemüse und Gartenbau</p> <p>Fruits, Vegetables and Horticulture</p> <p>[Structural Measures]</p>		<p>Objectives</p> <p>Art. 17 The cantonal government can pay subsidies for the diversification of cultures and their adjustment to new requirements.</p> <p>Art. 19 The department introduces and upgrades a register of vineyards in co-operation with the municipalities.</p> <p>Art. 20 (1) The vineyard of Valais is: the parcels of land included in the vineyard register, the parcels of land which have been planted and used since 1st January 1957, the parcels of land which are used exclusively for the own consumption of a household; the parcels of land which have been authorised by the canton for other purposes.</p> <p>Art. 20 (2) All cultivated vineyards have to be documented in the register. The municipality is responsible.</p> <p>Art. 20 (3) New cultivation is subject to permission. The request has to be submitted to the department.</p> <p>Art. 22 The department can prescribe a plan for new cultivation or renewal of old vineyards.</p>
			<p>Technologische Neuerungen</p> <p>Technical Innovations</p>		<p>Art. 45 The support of technical innovations aims at the work on new products or production processes to achieve an optimal added value of agricultural raw material.</p> <p>Art. 46 The support can be granted in the following way: as non refundable contributions, as loans with no or low rates, as personal or natural services.</p> <p>Art. 47 (1, 2) Maximum amounts for single projects.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
<p>Verordnung über die Direktzahlungen an die Landwirtschaft (Direktzahlungsverordnung, DZV) vom 7. Dezember 1998 (Stand am 28. Dezember 2001)</p> <p>Regulation on Direct Payment for Agriculture 1998 (2001)</p> <p>Federal Office for Agriculture (BLW)</p>		<p>Art. 1 (1, 2, 3) Direct payments include general direct payments and ecological contributions, e.g. contributions for disposition areas or contributions for ecological compensation or biological agriculture.</p> <p>[Annex 57: Technical regulations for the ecological efficiency statement, e.g. part of compensation areas, crop rotation, soil protection.]</p>	<p>Direktzahlungen</p> <p>Direct Payments</p>		<p>Art. 3 Herder farms are entitled to receive direct payments according to the size of their agricultural land that is used for feeding stuff production.</p> <p>Art. 4 Areas that are legitimated for direct payments.</p>
			<p>Ökologische Leistungen</p> <p>Ecological performances</p>		<p>Art. 6 (1) Nutrient circles are to be closed, number of productive livestock should be adapted to the location.</p> <p>Art. 7 (5) Extensive green corridors, min. 3 m wide, along water sides, hedges, groups of trees and edge of the forest.</p> <p>Art. 8 (2) Avoidance of erosion, soil densification, soil loss, and of leaching and avulsion of fertilisers and pesticides.</p> <p>Art. 9 Suitable soil protection.</p> <p>Art. 11 Provide ecological efficiency statement.</p> <p>Art. 13 Land exchange only allowed between farms that has registered for ecological efficiency statement.</p>
			<p>Grenzwerte für Direktzahlungen</p> <p>Limit values for direct payments</p>		<p>Art. 17 Min. area of 1 ha (cp. art. 4), special cultivation areas min. 50 a, vinicultures at steep hillside situations min. 30 a.</p> <p>Art. 20 The contributions are graduated regarding the size of the land and the number of animals.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			<p>Flächenbeiträge</p> <p>Area Contributions</p>		<p>Art. 27 (1,2) 1200 CHF per ha and year, additionally 400 CHF for farm land and continuous crops.</p> <p>Art. 30 (1, 2) Max. number of animals on green land (per ha), especially in mountainous regions, surcharges for high-altitude pastures (Sömmerung).</p> <p>Art. 35 (1, 2) General contributions for land in hillside situations with at least 18% inclination (except for hedges, groups of trees in fields and along water sides, pastures, vinicultures).</p> <p>Art. 37 (1, 2) Contributions for vinicultures on land with at least 30% inclination or terraces with sustaining walls.</p> <p>Art. 39 (1) Catalogues of the supported areas by the cantons.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			<p>Ökobeiträge</p> <p>Ecological contributions</p>		<p>Art. 40 (1) Contributions for ecological compensations, e.g. extensively used pastures, hedges, groups of trees, fallow land for rotation, green corridors, fruit trees.</p> <p>Art. 41 (1, 2) Demarcation to NHG</p> <p>Art. 42 No contributions for areas with problematic plants, fruit trees that do not grow on the farmer's land, land with affected quality caused by improper cultivation.</p> <p>Art. 44 (2, 3) Land must be managed ecologically for at least 6 years. The cantons can reduce this minimum period if a compensation area of the same size is created somewhere else, and this area promotes biodiversity or the protection of natural resources (consultation with the cantonal office for nature conservation).</p> <p>Art. 45 to art. 58 Detailed regulations (special pre-conditions, requirements, contributions) for different biotopes on agricultural land and for biological agriculture.</p> <p>Art. 61 Animal friendly husbandry, regularly egression</p>
			<p>Kürzung und Verweigerung der Beiträge</p> <p>Reduction and refusal of contributions</p>		<p>Art. 70 (1) The cantons can reduce or refuse the contributions if relevant agricultural regulations of water protection, environmental protection, or nature conservation are not observed.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
Verordnung über die regionale Förderung der Qualität und der Vernetzung von ökologischen Ausgleichsflächen in der Landwirtschaft (Öko-Qualitätsverordnung, ÖQV) vom 4. April 2001 (Stand am 15. Mai 2001)		-	Finanzhilfen des Bundes Federal financial aid		Art. 1 (1, 2) Federal financial aid for compensation land of high biological quality within agricultural areas in order to maintain and promote the natural biodiversity, and for biotope networks; via cantons to the farmers (ecological quality contributions).
Regulation on the Regional Support of Quality and Integration of Ecological Compensation Land 2000 Federal Office for Agriculture (BLW)			Biologische Qualität		Art. 3 (1,2) Detailed minimum standards of the cantons for the biological quality of compensation land (cp. annex 1).
			Biological quality (minimum standards)		
			Vernetzung Networking (minimum standards)		Art. 4 (2) Detailed minimum standards and objectives of the cantons for the biotopes networking regarding compensation land; integration into a regional networking project permitted by the canton (cp. annex 2).
			Kürzung und Verweigerung der Beiträge Reduction and refusal of contributions		Art. 14 (1) The cantons reduce or refuse the contributions if the regulations of water protection, environment protection, and nature conservation are not observed (cp. legislation).

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)		Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	National level	Regional level*3	
	<p>Verordnung betreffend Bewirtschaftungsbeiträge an die Landwirtschaft für Leistungen zugunsten von Natur und Landschaft</p> <p>Regulation concerning Contributions to Agriculture for Performances in favour of Nature and Landscape</p> <p>Department for Transport, Construction and Environment; Office for Forest and Landscape; Department for Agriculture, Finance and Foreign Affairs; Office for Agriculture</p>	<p>Art. 1 (1, 2) Purpose: promotion of a agriculture close to nature by contributions for performances in favour of nature and landscape. These contributions aim at the preservation of nature and landscape values which are bound to agricultural use and at the support of an extensive land use.</p> <p>Art. 1 (3) The contract between the state and the farmer includes the necessary cultivation forms and the utilisation restrictions.</p>	<p>Inventare der natürlichen und landschaftlichen Werte</p> <p>Inventories on the Natural and Scenic Values</p>	<p>Art. 4 (1, 2) The demarcation of the areas which are entitled to receive ecological contributions is based upon existing or new inventories. These are updated and completed because of new knowledge and necessities.</p> <p>Art. 5 These areas outside the construction zones are: dry locations and poor meadows, hay meadows and moors, areas with typical elements of the traditional cultural landscape, ecological compensation within areas of intensive agriculture, areas with rare animal and plant species, vineyards with drywalls, hedges, groves and dry grass.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			<p>Vertrag mit Beitragsempfängern</p> <p>Contract with Contributions` Recipients</p>		<p>Art. 7 (1) Contributions for ecological performances can be paid to persons which cultivate land according to art. 5 and has a contract with the canton.</p> <p>Art. 13 (1) This contract includes the conditions for long-term preservation of nature and scenic values.</p> <p>Art. 13 (3) Typical elements of the traditional cultural landscape are among others hedges, orchards / fruit trees, terraces with drywalls, traditional crop and potato fields etc. as well as the habitats of protected, rare and endangered species according to the annex of the federal and cantonal legislation or red data books.</p>
<p>Verordnung über die biologische Landwirtschaft und die Kennzeichnung biologisch produzierter Erzeugnisse und Lebensmittel (Bio-Verordnung) vom 22. September 1997</p>		<p>Art. 3 Principles for the production and treatment of biological products: [...] Adaptation of the number of farm animals to the size of the agricultural land, husbandry and feeding according to this law.</p> <p>Art. 6 Ecological operation of the whole farm production.</p> <p>Annex 1: Regulation on the control procedure</p>	<p>Kennzeichnung biologischer Produkte</p> <p>Labelling of biological products</p>		<p>Art. 15 (1) The contributions are at least 100 CHF per ha and year.</p> <p>[Maximum cp. annex: basic contribution: 700 CHF, additional charge for ecological value: 600 CHF, additional charge for work difficulties: 400 CHF, additional charge for difficult access: 300 CHF (total max. 2000 CHF).]</p> <p>Art. 2 (1) Production according to this regulation (detailed regulations cp. art. 18, art. 19 and art. 20).</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
Verordnung des EVD über die biologische Landwirtschaft vom 22. September 1997 (Stand am 15. Mai 1997)		Art. 10 Conservation and progression of soil fertility and biological activity.	Umstellung		Art. 8 Normal conversion: 2 years.
			Conversion		Art. 9 One-step conversion: within 5 years.
			Bodenschutz		Art. 10 Measures: use of soil with regard to sustainable earning capacity, promotion of biodiversity, avoidance of fertility problems, erosion, avulsions, and of nutrient and pesticides leaching.
			Soil protection		
			Pflanzenschutz		Art. 11 (1) Promotion and protection of beneficial organisms by creation of favourable conditions (hedges, breeding places etc.)
			Pest Management		
			Sammeln von Wildpflanzen		Art. 14 (1) Collecting eatable wild plants or their parts is applied to production for biological agriculture; conditions: stability of the natural habitat and conservation of the species should not be affected.
		-	Zugelassene Pflanzenbehandlungsmittel		-
			Licensed pesticides (Art. 1 and annex 1)		

**Regulation of EVD
on Biological
Agriculture 1997**

Federal Department
for Economics (EVD)
WP1 National Report Matrices Switzerland

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			Zugelassene Dünger Licensed fertilisers (Art. 2 and annex 2)		-
			Zugelassene Futtermittel Licensed feeding stuff (Art. 4b and annex 7)		-

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
<p>Verordnung über Sömmerungsbeiträge (Sömmerungsbeitragsverordnung, SöBV) vom 29. März 2000 (Stand am 25. April 2000)</p> <p>Regulation on Contributions for high-altitude Pastures (Sömmerung) 2000</p> <p>Federal Office for Agriculture (BLW)</p>		<p>Art. 1 (1) Pasture farm animals (Rauhfutter verzehrende Tiere) at high-altitude pastures, herder plants and collaborative plants.</p> <p>[including detailed regulation on amounts received, maximum stock levels etc.]</p>	<p>Sömmerungsbeiträge</p> <p>Contributions for high-altitude pastures (Sömmerung)</p>		<p>Art. 8 (3) The canton can reduce the normal stocking if ecological damages occur, cantonal requirements have not removed these damages, the pasture land is reduced substantially by succession (comment by the cantonal office for nature conservation).</p> <p>Art. 10 (1) Appropriate and environmental friendly operation of the farms, especially cultivation of nature conservation areas according to the regulations, fertilisation aligned with a well-balanced and diverse formation of plants and a restrained and graduated utilisation (use of alpine fertilisers), proper maintenance of buildings, installations and access roads.</p> <p>Art. 10 (2) Cantonal requirements for the management of pastures and the fertilisation in case of ecological damages; duty to keep records.</p>
			<p>Kontrolle</p> <p>Control</p>		<p>Art. 15 (1) Transfer of appropriate and independent control to organisations by the canton.</p>
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Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
<p>Verordnung des BLW über die Bewirtschaftung von Sommerungsbetrieben vom 29. März 2000 (Stand am 25. April 2000)</p> <p>Regulation on the Operation of high-altitude Pastures (Sommerungsbetriebe) 2000</p> <p>Federal Office for Agriculture (BLW)</p>			<p>Bewirtschaftungsplan</p> <p>Cultivation Plan</p>		<p>Art. 1 (1,2) Contents of the cultivation plan</p> <p>Art. 2 (1) Not authorised for grazing: forests, except for traditionally grazed forms like less steep larch forests at alpine regions (as long as they do not fulfil protecting functions and are not at risk of erosion); sensitive plant formations and pioneer vegetation on semi-open land; steep and rocky areas where vegetation gets lost between the rocks, heaps and moraines, areas that are at risk of erosion, conserved areas.</p> <p>[Art. 4 and annex: Detailed information on max. stock levels for sheep pastures.]</p>
			<p>Kürzung oder Verweigerung der Beiträge</p> <p>Reduction or refuse of contributions</p>		<p>Art. 16 (1) The canton can reduce or refuse the contribution if cantonal or communal regulations for a sustainable use are broken.</p>

<p>Verordnung über die Strukturverbesserungen in der Landwirtschaft (Strukturverbesserungsverordnung, SVM) vom 07. Dezember 1998</p> <p>Regulation on Structural Reforms in Agriculture 1998</p> <p>Federal Office for Agriculture</p>	-		<p>Finanzhilfen</p> <p>Financial aid</p> <p>Gemeinschaftliche Massnahmen</p> <p>Collaborative measures</p>		<p>Art. 1 (1) Investment assistance for structural improvements.</p> <p>Art. 1 (2) Financial aid contains federal contributions and investment credits.</p> <p>[Regulation includes detailed information on financial aid, e.g. bases of calculation.]</p> <p>Art. 11 (1) Collaborative measures must cover at least two farms, or structural improvements for a high-altitude pasture with at least 50 impetuses (Normalstösse).</p> <p>Art. 11 (2) Collaborative measures are re-allocations of land with infrastructure measures / melioration, paths' development in an area with more than 400 ha (cp. art. 88 Agriculture Act).</p>
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			<p>Bodenverbesserung Improvement of land</p>	<p>Art. 14 (1) Contributions are paid for re-allocation of land and realigning the boundaries; development facilities like paths, cable cars and similar transport facilities; measures to maintain and improve the structure and the water balance of the soil; reconstruction and protection of agricultural buildings and installations and cultural land; measures of reconstruction and substitution with regard to art. 18 para. 1ter NHG; measures to grade up nature and landscape or to fulfil other requirements of environmental legislation, especially the promotion of ecological compensation and biotope networking; renaturation of watercourses, basic surveys in connection with structural improvements.</p> <p>Art. 16 (1) Nomination of max. rates for contributions, according to the financial power of the cantons.</p> <p>Art. 16 (2) Criteria for effective contributions: agricultural interest, public interest, debt of the building owner.</p> <p>Art. 17 (1, 2) Additional contributions for special ecological measures up to 4%, in mountainous regions and high-altitude pastures up to 10% (cp. art. 16).</p> <p>Art. 17 (3) Contributions at valley area max. 40%, in mountainous regions and high-altitude pastures max. 50%, additional contributions are reserved (cp. art. 95 para. 3 Agriculture Act.)</p>
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<p>Landwirtschaftliche Gebäude</p> <p>Agricultural Buildings</p>		<p>Art. 18 (1) Contributions in mountainous regions and high-altitude pastures for construction, reconstruction and restoration of alpine buildings including equipment.</p> <p>Art. 19 (6) Surcharges for difficult conditions like terrain or requirements of homeland protection.</p>
<p>Stellungnahme des Bundes</p> <p>Federal comment</p>		<p>Art. 23 Binding report by the federal office if an EIA is necessary for the project (cp. Art. 22 regulation on EIA 1998).</p>
<p>Unterhalts- und Bewirtschaftungspflicht</p> <p>Duty for Maintenance and Cultivation</p>		<p>Art. 38 (1) Ecological compensation land must be cultivated (cp. Regulation on direct payment 1983, title 3, chapter 1).</p> <p>Art. 38 (2) The maintenance of biotopes acts on protecting regulations by the canton.</p> <p>Art. 38 (4) The canton can reclaim the contributions if the cultivation or maintenance is neglected permanently or if it is done improperly and if a reminder remains unsuccessfully.</p>
<p>Investitionskredite für bauliche Massnahmen</p> <p>Investment credits for building measures</p>		<p>Art. 44 (1) Land owners can receive investment credits for construction, reconstruction and restoration of alpine building including equipment.</p> <p>Art. 49 Support of melioration measures, collaborative buildings and facilities for the processing and storage of regional agricultural products.</p>

<p>Verordnung über die landwirtschaftlichen Strukturen vom 2. Oktober 1996</p> <p>Regulation on Agricultural Structures (1996)</p> <p>Department for Finance, Agriculture and Foreign Affairs; Office for Agriculture</p>	<p>Art. 1 Definition of soil improvement: measures which aim at the maintenance and development of the cantonal agriculture by creating, improving and adjusting of production and enterprise structures.</p> <p>Art. 2 (1) Soil improvements have to be: done by enterprises which correspond to the aims of art. 1; spread over an area which composes an economic unity and which refer to a natural separation line; if possible also include other improvements which are of public interest, especially nature and landscape protection, and be integrated into the overall plan; be co-ordinated with other measures corresponding the legislation on agriculture, forests and roads.</p>	<p>Entwicklungsplan des ländlichen Raumes</p> <p>Development Plan for the Rural Area</p>	<p>Art. 3 (1, 2) The canton checks the necessity of making a development plan for the rural area and recommends the municipalities its development. It includes an inventory of the agricultural structures of a municipality or a part of it; measures for completion of an optimal agricultural structure considering the interests of spatial planning and natural and landscape protection; a pilot study on the measures which aims at an adapted soil cultivation.</p>
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			<p>Finanzielle Massnahmen</p> <p>Financial Measures</p>	<p>Art. 6 (1) The following measures can be granted subventions: for easement of soil cultivation, e.g. rational reorganisation of land, improvement of its development/access and other works and constructions which allow a mechanisation of work; equipment and facilities which include the maintenance of crop security; measures which aim at the renewal and diversity of cultures and cultivation methods; works for protecting works, constructions and soils etc. as well as for environment protection; buildings and facilities which are necessary for soil cultivation; indispensable technical installation for the living and working places of the rural population; buildings for storage, treatment and utilisation of agricultural products; restoration works on buildings, constructions and agricultural soils which have been damaged during natural hazards; works for restoration and valorisation of important natural elements as well as the return of the landscape image and environment; maintenance and rehabilitation measures on existing buildings if these can ensure an adjustment on new regulations or a vital extension of life span; purchasing new machinery in mountainous areas as long as they are applied for rationalising of new farms as well as minor improvements of soil; basic surveys for extensive soil improvements as well as for the work on the plan for the development of the rural area.</p>
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		<p>Art. 6 (2) The canton can support soil improvements without participation of the federation if these correspond to the aims of cantonal agriculture policy. This includes: technical installation for the securing of yield; buildings for storage, maintenance, valorisation of agricultural products; construction of collecting, storage and treatment facilities for agricultural waste; minor soil improvements in mountainous areas; mobile machinery in mountainous areas; costs of acquisition of factual rights and other compensations; costs of technical surveying and demarcation of land exchange.</p>
<p>Maximaler Globalansatz Maximal Global Subsidies</p>		<p>Art. 9 (1) The maximal subventions by the canton and the municipalities for all measures are (agricultural machines are excepted): in valley areas 30%, in hill and mountain zones: 35%, in mountain zones: 40% and in the alpine area: 40%.</p>
<p>Gemeindesubvention Municipality Subvention</p>		<p>Art. 10 (1, 2) The municipality has to take part in supporting soil improvement (0-50% of the global subsidies).</p>
<p>Beitragsberechtigte Kosten Costs entitled to Contributions</p>		<p>Art. 13 (1) Entitled to subvention are the effective or supposed construction costs including surveys, fees and necessary expropriations.</p>

			<p>An die Subventionsgewährung gebundene Auflagen</p> <p>Conditions for Granting Subvention</p>		<p>Art. 15 (1, 2) In case of neglecting the cultivation and maintenance the department defines a date for performance of the duty. If this is not followed the department can request the reimbursement of subvention.</p> <p>Art. 16 (1, 2) Agricultural buildings have to be insured against fire and damage by natural hazards. In case a damaged building is not repaired the subvention have to be reimbursed.</p> <p>Art. 17 (1) The cantonal government request the reimbursement of subvention if the defined requirements and obligations are not met; the work is carried out only partly, is changed in its main feature or if the performance was not accomplished by deadline and there was no sufficient reason. The municipalities can demand their subsidies back in the same scale.</p>
			<p>Allgemeines Verfahren</p> <p>General Procedure</p>		<p>Art. 21 (1) On the basis of the required documents the department checks the applications.</p> <p>Art. 23 (1) The cantonal government approves the final project partly or entirely.</p>
			<p>Ausführung des Werkes</p> <p>Project Implementation</p>		<p>Art. 26 (1, 3) The works can start only with a written permission of the department. The department has to be informed in case of necessary adjustments during the execution.</p>

		<p>Art. 1 (1, 2) Periodical evaluation of agricultural policy and agricultural performances with regard to sustainability, concerning economical, ecological and social impacts.</p>	<p>Obligatorische Güterzusammenlegung Obligatory Fusion of Farms</p>		<p>Art. 57 (1) Obligatory fusion of farms can be done if the interests of agriculture, spatial planning or natural and landscape protection require the realisation of an adjusted and right composition of the rural area.</p>
<p>Verordnung über die Beurteilung der Nachhaltigkeit in der Landwirtschaft vom 7. Dezember 1998 (Stand am 26. Januar 1999) Regulation on Evaluation of Sustainability in Agriculture 1998 (1999) Federal Office for Agriculture</p>			<p>Untersuchungsberichte und –grundlagen Schemes and basics of evaluation</p>		<p>Art. 2 (1, 2) Schemes: agricultural sector as a whole, regions, measures of agricultural policy. Basics: agricultural total account, ecological and social indicators. Art. 7 (1, 2) Economical evaluation with regard to the regions corresponding to the defined agricultural zones (cp. Zonen-Verordnung vom 7. Dezember 1998).</p>
			<p>Agroökologische Indikatoren Agro-ecological indicators</p>		<p>Art. 8 (1, 2) Ecological evaluation: performances of the farms, animal protection, and impacts on the natural resources, using national, regional and single farm related ecological indicators (quantitative and qualitative) that are comparable to international indicators. Art. 9 (1, 2) Indicators (worked out in co-operation with other federal agencies, interest groups, institutions): volume of substances and energy, emissions of harmful substances, soil productivity, husbandry.</p>
			<p>Beurteilung der sozialen Lage Evaluation of the social situation</p>		<p>Art. 10 (1, 2) Social evaluation: development of the agricultural structures and social conditions with regard to the fulfilment of collaborative measures; development of reasonable indicators.</p>

Organisations of Non Public Policies

<p>Swiss Farmers' Association Schweizerischer Bauernverband</p>		<p>Reasonable income for farmers; Favourable legal conditions; Sensible land-use; Quality products, transparency about production procedures, and labelling; Protection of agricultural land and careful dealing with nature.</p>			
<p>Swiss Association for the Protection of Farmers with small and medium-sized Farms Schweizerische Vereinigung zum Schutz der kleinen und mittleren Bauern (VKMB)</p>		<p>To foster full-time and part-time farm jobs; Preservation of primary production occupations; Nature- and animal-friendly production methods; Low-priced healthy food; Transparency in agricultural policy, reduction of bureaucracy; Fair and liberal market conditions world-wide.</p>			

Further Documents on Public Policies (cp. level 1 ➤ WP3)

- Bundesrat 1999: Bundesverfassung (Revision)
- Bundesdrucksache 96.060: Botschaft zur Reform der Agrarpolitik: Zweite Etappe (Agrarpolitik 2002).
- Bundesdrucksache 98.069: Botschaft zu einem Bundesbeschluss über die finanziellen Mittel für die Landwirtschaft in den Jahren 2000-2003.
- Eidgenössisches Volkswirtschaftsdepartement, Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft 2001. Agrarpolitik 2007. Die Weiterentwicklung der Agrarpolitik. (Vermehlassungsunterlage)
- Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft: Evaluation der Agrarpolitik (Veröffentlichung im November 2002)

Level 1. Objectives of the public policy analysed (source: public texts and declarations).

Note: This is not included in the WP1 tables and will be added at the beginning of WP3.

^{*1} Level 2. Objectives contained in the laws concerning the policy (source: the laws).

^{*2} Level 3. Objectives contained in the instruments linked to the law (source: each law analysed).

^{*3} Regional Level: choose the regional level where the pilot region is located

^{*4} Responsible Institution defined in the law or mentioned in the literature.

Environment Protection and Nature Conservation Policies, Forestry Policy

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)		Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)	
National level	Regional level*3	National level	Regional level*3
<p>Bundesgesetz über den Umweltschutz (Umweltschutzgesetz, USG) vom 07. Oktober 1983 (Stand am 27. November 2001)</p> <p>Act on Environmental Protection 1983 (2001)</p> <p>Federal Office for Environment, Forest and Landscape, Cantons</p>		<p>Information und Beratung</p> <p>Information and Consulting</p>	<p>Art. 6 (1) Appropriate information of the public on environment protection and environmental pollution.</p> <p>Art. 6 (2, 3) Agencies for environment consult other offices and private persons and suggest measures to reduce environmental pollution.</p>
<p>Art. 1 (1) Protection of men, animals and plants, their biocoenoses and habitats against disadvantageous or inconvenient impacts, and maintenance of the soil's fertility.</p> <p>Art. 1 (2) Precautionary principle.</p> <p>Art. 2 Polluter-pays-principle.</p>		<p>Umweltverträglichkeit sprüfung</p> <p>Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA)</p>	<p>Art. 7 (7) Definition of installations: buildings, transport infrastructure, other stationary facilities, changes of the terrain. On equal terms equipment, machines, vehicles, ships, planes.</p> <p>Art. 9 (1) EIA of buildings and installations that can stress the environment substantially by the authority; naming of these installations by the federal council (Bundesrat).</p>
		<p>Ökolabel und Umwelt-Management /-Audit</p> <p>Ecolabelling and Eco-Management / Audit scheme</p>	<p>Art. 43a (1, 2) The confederacy can introduce further regulations on a voluntary system of ecolabelling and eco-management / audit considering international law and international technical norms.</p>
		<p>Erhebungen über die Umweltbelastung</p> <p>Surveys on environmental pollution</p>	<p>Art. 44 (1) Surveys on environmental pollution by the confederacy and the cantons and evaluation of environmental measures.</p>
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		<p>Art. 1 The act regulates the implementation of the federal act on environmental protection (1983).</p>	<p>Beiträge für Umweltschutzmassnahmen bei Strassen</p> <p>Contribution to environmental measures at roads</p> <p>Beschwerderecht der Umweltschutzorganisationen</p> <p>Right for complaint of environmental organisations</p> <p>Enteignung</p> <p>Dispossession</p> <p>Strafbestimmungen</p> <p>Penalty regulations</p> <p>Erfassung der Umweltbelastung</p> <p>Registration of environmental impacts</p>	<p>Art. 50 (1) Use of fuel customs (net yield) to pay for the environmental measures required along roads or alternatively at buildings.</p> <p>Art. 55 (1, 2) Right for complaint for those Swiss environmental organisations that are nominated by the federal council (Bundesrat), complaint should be exhibited to the federal council (Bundesrat) or the federal court (Bundesgericht).</p> <p>Art. 58 (1) For the execution of this law the confederacy or the cantons can dispossess the necessary rights or transfer it to a third party.</p> <p>Art. 60 (1, 2) In case of knowing violation: prison or monetary fine; if men or the environment are endangered seriously the penalty is prison. Negligent infringements: up to six months in prison or monetary fine.</p> <p>Art. 61 (1,2) Transgressors of this law: arrest or monetary fine. Negligent acts: monetary fine.</p> <p>Art. 4 The department register environmental impacts caused by noise, air pollution and pollution of soil. It controls contaminated sites.</p>
<p>Gesetz betreffend die Anwendung der Bundesgesetzgebung über Umweltschutz vom 21. Juni 1990</p>				

Act regarding the implementation of the Federal Legislation on

			<p>Umweltverträglichkeit sprüfung</p> <p>Environmental Impact Assessment</p>		<p>Art. 7 The cantonal government enacts a regulation on the procedure of environmental impact assessment.</p> <p>Art. 9 (1) The responsible office controls the observance of the federal and cantonal legislation on environment.</p>
<p>Bundesverordnung über die Umweltverträglichkeit sprüfung (UVPV) vom 19. Oktober 1988</p>			<p>Katastrophenschutz</p> <p>Disaster Protection</p>		<p>Art. 10 (1, 2, 5) The co-ordination among the offices for disaster protection and the report centre is in the hands of the cantonal police's commandant (KAZE). KAZE runs an inventory on possible risks and recommends protection measures which have to be concluded by the canton.</p>

	<p>Ausführungsregelung der Bundesverordnung über die Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfung vom 27. August 1996</p> <p>Regulation on Execution of the Federal Act on the Environmental Impact Assessment (1996)</p> <p>Department for Transport, Construction and Environment; Office for Environmental Protection</p>	<p>see federal regulation on environmental impact assessment (1996)</p>	<p>Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfung</p> <p>Environmental Impact Assessment</p>		<p>Art. 4 (2) The annex mentions the procedures in which a EIA for facilities in the responsibility of the canton is necessary.</p> <p>[Annex: permission of factual plans and projects, construction permits, plan approval, others by federal law.]</p>
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<p>WP1 National Report Matrices Switzerland</p>	<p>Beschluss betreffend die Ottensanierung vom 2. April 1964 Resolution on the Rehabilitation of Settlements (1964) Department for Transport, Construction and Environment; Office for Environmental Protection</p>	<p>Art. .1 The rehabilitation of settlements in terms of this regulation comprises measures which have to be made to safeguard a hygienic faultless removal and treatment of public and private sewage, rubbish, industrial waste etc. Art. 2 The measures are made to protect the public health, to prevent the surface and underground waters from contamination and to prevent deformation of the landscape view.</p>	<p>Öffentliche Kanalisation Public sewage system</p>	<p>Anschluss- und Reinigungsgebühr Connection and Cleaning Fee</p>	<p>Art. 4 The municipalities build the sewage system within the construction zones according to the development plan. Art. 5 The municipalities carry the costs.</p> <p>Art. 45 The municipality can oblige the landowners to take part in construction and operation costs of the sewage and treatment system.</p>
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		<p>Art. 1 a, b To take care of, to protect, to preserve and to maintain the characteristic landscapes and view of places, historical sites, and natural and cultural monuments of the country. Support of the cantons and co-operation.</p> <p>Art. 3 (1) Regarding the performance of federal tasks: protection and undiminished preservation of characteristic landscapes and view of places, historical sites, and natural and cultural monuments by the confederacy and the cantons.</p>	<p>Sammlung und Müllaufbereitung</p> <p>Waste Collecting and Treatment</p>		<p>Art. 53 The municipality is obliged to establish garbage collection in the villages. Also industrial waste can be collected.</p> <p>Art. 55 The municipality is obliged to provide a waste site. The location needs an approval by the cantonal Office for Water Protection.</p> <p>Art. 57 The municipality can collect fees for collecting, deposition and treatment of waste.</p>
<p>Bundesgesetz über den Natur- und Heimatschutz (NHG) vom 1. Juli 1966, Stand am 21. Dezember 1999</p> <p>Nature Conservation Act 1966 (1999)</p> <p>Federal Department for Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication (UVEK); Federal Office for Environment, Forest and Landscape (BUWAL)</p>			<p>Pflichten bezüglich Bundesaufgaben</p> <p>Duties regarding federal tasks</p>		<p>Art. 3 (2) Adapted design and operation of federal buildings and installations or relinquishment; concessions or licenses under special terms and conditions or refusing; allowing contributions conditionally or disclaiming.</p>
			<p>Objekte nationaler bzw. regionaler und lokaler Bedeutung</p> <p>Objects of national or regional / local importance</p>		<p>-</p> <p>Art. 4 Differentiation between objects of national and objects of regional / local importance.</p> <p>Art. 5 (1, 2) The federal council (Bundesrat) compiles inventories of the objects of national importance, participation of the cantons, regularly updated.</p>
<p>WP1 National Report</p>	<p>Matrices Switzerland</p>				

			<p>Beiträge des Bundes</p> <p>Federal support of nature conservation, homeland protection and preservation of monuments and historical buildings</p>		<p>Art. 13 (1, 2) Federal contribution up to 35%, canton has to participate in a reasonable way. The rate of contribution depends on the importance of the object, the level of the costs and the financial power of the canton. Combination with conditions for preservation, sustenance and maintenance of the object.</p>
			<p>Erwerb und Enteignung</p> <p>Acquisition and dispossession</p>		<p>Art. 15 (1) The confederacy can acquire and save objects of national importance by contractual acquisition or by dispossession. Administration can be transferred to the cantons, municipalities or organisations.</p> <p>Art. 16 In case of immediate danger objects of national importance can be protected by UVEK or the ministry of internal affairs (EDI) using temporary and necessary protection measures.</p>

			<p>Besonders zu schützende Biotope</p> <p>Specially protected biotopes</p>		<p>Art. 18 (1bis) Nomination of specially protected biotopes which have a compensatory function within the ecosystem or favourable suppositions for biocoenosis (watersides, reed, moor, rare forest societies, hedges, grooves, dry grass societies and others.</p> <p>Art. 18b (1, 2) Protection and maintenance of biotopes of regional and local importance by the cantons; ecological compensation inside and outside of settlements; use of suitable vegetation; consideration of agricultural interests.</p> <p>Art. 18d (1,2) The confederacy pays for the marking of the biotopes of national importance and compensates the costs of protection and maintenance (up to 60-90 %). The cantons adopt the costs for the biotopes of regional or local importance, and for ecological compensation; federal compensation up to 50%.</p>
<p>Strafbestimmungen</p> <p>Penalty regulations</p>		<p>Art. 24 (1, 2) Wilfully and unauthorised destruction or serious harm of a landscape or biotope according to this law: up to one year in prison or monetary fine of 100 000 CHF. Negligent act: arrest of monetary fine up to 40 000 CHF.</p> <p>Art. 24e Independently from criminal proceedings there are the duty to reverse the illegal measures, to adopt the costs for reconstruction, to achieve reasonable substitution if reconstruction is impossible.</p>			

<p>Gesetz über den Natur- und Heimatschutz vom 13. November 1998</p> <p>Act on Nature Conservation (1998)</p> <p>Department for Transport, Construction and Environment; Cantonal Commissions on Nature Conservation and Homeland Protection; Cantonal Commission on Construction</p>	<p>Art. 1 (1) Preservation and improvement of the diversity and richness of natural products, the architectural and archaeological monuments of the canton considering private property and public and individual requirements. It should enable to maintain the natural living basics of men, animals, plants as well as the beauty and peculiarity of nature, landscape and homeland.</p> <p>Art. 1 (2) To protect indigenous animals and plants and their biotopes; to maintain the harmony and character of the landscapes and view of places; to maintain and conserve the historical places and archaeological heritage; to stipulate the revitalisation and restoration of changed natural biotopes and landscapes; to stimulate the efforts of nature conservation and homeland preservation; to spread the knowledge of nature and landscape values.</p>	<p>Arten von Schutzobjekten</p> <p>Types of Protected Objects</p>	<p>Art. 7 (1) Objects of the natural conservation include: endangered animal, plant and fungus species and their habitats; rare or endangered minerals; due to biological diversity as well as special geological formations shaped and worth preserving areas; areas of ecological balance in intensive used areas; artificially created biotopes of specific biological meaning such as channels, dumps, quarries and embankments.</p> <p>Art. 7 (2) Objects of landscape protection are: landscapes which are featured by their beauty, topographical, geological peculiarity or by natural diversity; valuable cultural landscapes and landscape elements such as vineyards, terrace cultivation, paths, lakes, rivers, alleys and parks; landscapes with special leisure value and areas bordering the protected areas.</p> <p>Art. 7 (3) Objects of homeland protection are: buildings and views of places which are to be maintained due to their setting or spatial, historical, architectural or social characteristics; other valuable objects of domestic, agricultural, technical and social tradition as well as of industrial and tourist development; buildings and constructions which form the value of a landscape as characteristic elements; monuments and historical sites which should be maintained because of their architectonic, artistic, historical or scientific importance or because of their construction, layout and surroundings; objects of archaeological heritage as well as their position and surroundings with known or suspected remains and findings.</p>
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			<p>Inventar der Schutzobjekte</p> <p>Inventory of the Protected Objects</p>		<p>Art. 8 (1, 2) In co-operation with the federal authorities and the municipalities the cantonal offices prepare the inventory of protected objects. The inventory describes the importance of protected objects for nature conservation and homeland protection and their relationship towards the surrounding landscape. They include aims and measures of protection as well as consequences.</p>
<p>Finanzierung</p> <p>Financing</p>		<p>Art. 24 (1) The canton grants a subsidy up to 50 % of the costs: for the purchase of estates and factual rights to secure protected objects; for the creation, preservation, maintenance and restoration of protected or worth protection objects.</p> <p>Art. 25 (1, 2) Subsidies for ecological performances of agriculture can be granted upon contracts for certain areas. Contracts can be closed for performances in dry locations and poor meadows, hay meadows and moors, areas with typical elements of the traditional cultural landscape, ecological compensation within areas of intensive agriculture, areas with rare animal and plant species, vineyards with drywalls, hedges, groves and dry grass.</p> <p>Art. 28 (1) The canton creates a fund for nature and landscape protection and another one for homeland protection.</p>			

<p>Verordnung über den Natur- und Heimatschutz (NHV) vom 16. Januar 1991 (Stand am 10. Juli 2001)</p> <p>Regulation on nature conservation and homeland protection 1991 (2001)</p> <p>Federal Office for Environment, Forest and Landscape (BUWAL); Federal Office for Culture (BAK); Federal Office for Roads (ASTRA); Cantonal Offices</p>		<p>Art. 1 Federal tasks (art. 2 NHG, art. 13 RPPG): The confederacy and the cantons consider the requirements of nature conservation, homeland protection and preservation of monuments and historic buildings.</p> <p>Art. 13 Protection of indigenous plants and animals through adapted agricultural and forestal use of biotopes; co-operation between agriculture, forestry and nature conservation.</p> <p>[Annex 1: list of valuable habitat types; annex 2: list of protected plants; annex 3: list of protected animals; annex 4: list of animals to be protected by cantons.]</p>	<p>Finanzhilfen</p> <p>Financial aids</p>		<p>Art. 4 (1) For measures to preserve valuable objects.</p> <p>Art. 5 (1) Assessment of a maximum sum, consideration of the cantonal financial power: 20-35 % for objects of national importance, 15-25% for objects of regional importance, 10-15% for objects of local importance.</p>
			<p>Ökologischer Ausgleich</p> <p>Ecological Compensation</p>		<p>Art. 15 (1) Purpose to integrate nature into the settlement area and to vitalise the landscape character (art. 18b, para. 2 NHG).</p>
	<p>Biotope von nationaler Bedeutung</p> <p>Biotopes of national importance</p>				<p>Art. 16 (1) Marking of biotopes of national importance, fixing of the objectives for protection, periods for instruction of measures (art. 18 a NHG), inventories.</p> <p>Art. 17 Protection and maintenance; federal contribution up to 60-75 %, depending on the financial power of the canton.</p>
	<p>Biotope von regionaler und lokaler Bedeutung</p> <p>Biotopes of regional and local importance</p>				<p>Art. 18 Payments for biotopes of regional and local importance and for ecological compensation: 30-40% for regional importance; 20-25% for local importance.</p>
<p>Leistungen der Landwirtschaft</p> <p>Performances by agriculture</p>					<p>Art. 19 Reduction of the payments in the amount of contributions paid for ecological performances of agriculture (cp. art. 40-54 Direktzahlungsverordnung).</p>

<p>Verordnung über den Natur- und Heimatschutz (KNHV) vom 20. September 2000</p> <p>Regulation on Nature Conservation and Homeland Protection (2000)</p> <p>Department for Transport, Construction and Environment; Cantonal Commissions on Nature Conservation and Homeland Protection; Cantonal Commission on Construction</p>	<p>Art.. 1. (1) Purpose: to complete the law regulations on nature and homeland protection.</p> <p>Art.. 1. (2) Homeland protection in the scope of this regulation is understood as the view of place, the historical sites as well as the archaeological heritage.</p>	<p>Inventare</p> <p>Inventories</p>	<p>Regelung der Schutzmassnahmen</p> <p>Regulation of the Protection Measures</p>	<p>Art. 8 (1, 2) The registers list all objects of a specific category and represent the basis for classification and protection decisions, but do not have legal effects. The cantonal offices work out co-ordinated guidelines for cantonal compilation of the inventories and the co-operation with other federal, cantonal and local authorities.</p> <p>Art. 14 The decision on immediate protection of valuable objects which are endangered will be enacted by the department or the community council, published and announced to the land owner.</p> <p>Art. 15 (1) The registered objects of national and cantonal importance are published to the population after a hearings with the concerned municipalities. Suggestions and remarks can be made within 30 days. During this time information and participation of the population is take place.</p> <p>Art. 16 (1) The protection draft will be presented for 30 days in the municipality. Complaints have to be made to the concerned expert office.</p> <p>Art. 19 To protect the objects of municipal importance the municipalities can mark the utilisation zones, resume the rules into the regulations on zoning and construction as well as the conclusion of contracts or conventions.</p>
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			<p>Finanzierung</p> <p>Financing</p>		<p>Art. 30 (1) The cantonal government makes a list for determining the compensations and financial aids. The criteria are: importance, rarity and value of the objects, costs of protection and their relative burden as well as the financial abilities of the community.</p> <p>Art. 30 (2) The guarantees connected to a subvention are particularly the type and duration of protection of the object and the adapted maintenance.</p> <p>Art. 32 (1) The fund for nature and landscape conservation and homeland protection primarily serve the implementation and evaluation of protection measures and secondarily the formulation of concepts, research, public relation and information.</p> <p>Art. 33 The technical staff is to be consulted on all projects that have an effect on valuable objects.</p> <p>Art. 34 As substitution the same type of object in the same region is to be demanded. If possible a biotope network is to be aspired.</p>
		<p>Pflichten bei der Erfüllung öffentlicher Aufgaben</p> <p>Duties related to the Fulfilment of Public Tasks</p>			

<p>Verordnung über das Bundesinventar der Landschaften und Naturdenkmäler (VBLN) vom 10. August 1977 (Stand am 10. März 1998)</p> <p>Regulation on the federal Inventory of Landscapes and Natural Monuments 1977 (1998)</p> <p>Federal Office for Environment, Forest and Landscape (BUWAL)</p>		-	<p>Bundesinventar der Landschaften und Naturdenkmäler von nationaler Bedeutung (BLN)</p> <p>Federal inventory of landscapes and natural monuments of national importance</p>		<p>Art. 1 The federal inventory contains the object mentioned in the annex (cp. art. 5 NHG).</p> <p>Annex: nomination of landscapes and natural monuments of national importance.</p>
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<p>Verordnung über das Bundesinventar der schützenswerten Ortsbilder der Schweiz (VISOS) vom 9. September 1981 (Stand am 6. Juni 2000)</p> <p>Regulation on the Federal Inventory of valuable views of places 1981 (2000)</p> <p>Changes: Federal Department for Internal Affairs (EDI) (Änderungen); <u>additions or deletions:</u> Federal Council (Bundesrat) (Neuaufnahme oder Streichungen)</p>		-	<p>Bundesinventar der schützenswerten Ortsbilder der Schweiz (SOS)</p> <p>Federal inventory of valuable views of places of national importance</p>		<p>Art.1 The federal inventory of valuable views of places contains the objects mentioned in the annex (cp. art. 5 NHG).</p> <p>Annex: nomination of valuable views of places, national importance.</p>
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<p>Bundesbeschluss über die Finanzhilfen zur Erhaltung und Pflege naturnaher Kulturlandschaften vom 3. Mai 1991 (Stand am 11. April 2000)</p> <p>Federal Resolution on Financial Aid for the Preservation and Maintenance of semi-natural Cultural Landscapes 1991 (2000)</p> <p>Commission elected by the Federal Council with 9-13 members: representatives of the confederacy, cantons, associations of nature conservation, homeland protection and landscape protection (cp. Art. 9)</p>		<p>Art. 1 (1, 2) Federal financial aid for measures of preservation and maintenance of semi-natural cultural landscapes; establishing a special fund.</p> <p>Art. 2 To protect, maintain, support or reconstruct semi-natural cultural landscapes, to save and support traditional and adapted forms of utilisation and cultivation; to protect, maintain, support and renew buildings, historical paths, and other elements of the natural and cultural landscape; to inform about the necessity to maintain and support these landscapes.</p>	<p>Empfänger der Finanzhilfe</p> <p>Recipients</p>		<p>Art. 3 Cantons, municipalities, other public corporations, independent institutions of public law.</p>
			<p>Umfang der Finanzhilfe</p> <p>Volume of the financial aid</p>		<p>Art. 4 Depending on the importance of the measure: up to 80 %; exceptionally 100%.</p>
<p>Fonds</p> <p>Fund</p>					<p>Art. 10 Installation of a legally dependent fund.</p>

<p>Prioritätenordnung für den Heimatschutz vom 30. Juni 1993 (Stand am 1. Januar 1995)</p> <p>Priority System for Homeland protection 1993 (1995)</p> <p>Federal Department for Internal Affairs (EDJ); Federal Office for Culture (BAK)</p>		<p>Art. 2 (1, 2) Federal support of homeland protection measures (cp. art. 13 and 14 NHG, regulatory statutes), if they are factually necessary and their implementation not deferrable; no right for financial aid.</p>	<p>Massnahmen unterschiedlicher Priorität</p> <p>Measures of different priority</p>		<p>Art. 3 First priority (all homeland protection measures not mentioned in art. 4 and art. 5, cp. NHG and NHV).</p> <p>Art. 4 Second priority (objects owned by public corporations, among other cantons, municipalities, parishes, "Bürgergemeinde", etc.)</p> <p>Art. 5 Third priority (measures in cantons with high financial power and other public and private-public measures, e.g. design of public places or maintenance of mobile cultural assets).</p>
<p>Bundesgesetz über den Wald (WaG) vom 4. Oktober 1991, Stand 21. Dezember 1999</p> <p>Forestry Act 1991 (1999)</p> <p>Federal Office for Environment, Forest and Landscape (BUWAL), Cantons</p>		<p>Art. 1 (1) Maintenance of the forest's extension and dispersion, protection of forest as semi-natural biocenosis, forest functions (protection, welfare, profit); promotion and maintenance of forestry.</p> <p>Art. 3 No reduction of forest area.</p>	<p>Rodungsverbot und Ausnahmewilligungen</p> <p>Prohibition of clearing / clear cutting and exceptions to it</p> <p>Rodungssersatz</p> <p>Substitution</p> <p>Verbot von nachteiligen Nutzungen</p> <p>Prohibition of disadvantageous land use</p>		<p>Art. 5 (4) Consideration of nature conservation and homeland protection.</p> <p>Art. 7 (1) Substitution with local species.</p> <p>Art. 7 (3) Measures of nature and landscape protection instead of real substitution possible.</p> <p>Art. 16 (1) Displacement of land use, dispossessions if necessary.</p>
<p>WP1 National Report</p>	<p>Matrices Switzerland</p>				<p>Page 109</p>

WP1 National Report	Matrices Switzerland	Art. 1 (2) Protection against avalanches, land slides, erosion, and rock fall.	Waldabstand	Art. 17 (1) Buildings and installations are permitted only, if they do not interfere with the protection, maintenance, and use of the forest.
			Distance from forest	Art. 17 (2) Minimum distance is regulated by the cantons.
WP1 National Report	Matrices Switzerland	Art. 20 (1) Sustainable use of the forest.	Schutz vor Naturereignissen	Art. 19 As possible semi-natural methods should be used for these measures.
			Protection against natural hazards	Art. 19 As possible semi-natural methods should be used for these measures.
			Kantonale Plannungs- und Bewirtschaftungsvorschriften	Art. 20 (2) Consideration of semi-natural cultivation and nature conservation.
			Cantonal Regulations on Planning and Cultivation	Art. 20 (3) Full or partly renunciation regarding maintenance or use of the forest for ecological reasons. Art. 20 (4) Forest reserves for the protection of biodiversity, cantonal decision.
WP1 National Report	Matrices Switzerland	-	Kahlschlagverbot	-
			Prohibition of clear cutting	-
			Wiederbestockung von Blößen	-
WP1 National Report	Matrices Switzerland	-	Re-planting of clearings	-
			Re-planting of clearings	-

	<p>Forstgesetz vom 1. Februar 1985 Forestry Act (1985)</p> <p>Department for Transport, Construction and Environment; Office for Forest and Landscape, Cantonal Forestry Office</p>	<p>Art. 1 (1) Purpose: Maintenance of forests and securing their care to ensure and improve the protection and welfare functions; increasing the forests' capacity and stimulation of cultivation according to the interests of the land owners and the public; care and maintenance of cultural landscapes and of a healthy environment.</p> <p>Art. 1 (2, 3) The law is valid for all public and private forests in the Canton. It completes the federal forestry act.</p>	<p>Förderung durch den Bund Federal Promotion</p> <p>Strafbestimmungen Penalty regulations</p>		<p>Art 35 (1) Credits for measures of forest protection, against natural hazards, for education and research and for basics provision.</p> <p>Art. 42 (1) Delinquency (fine).</p> <p>Art. 43 (1) Transgressions (fine).</p>
<p>Schutz und Erhaltung der Wälder Forest Protection and Maintenance</p>		<p>Art. 9 (1) Each clear cutting needs to be approved.</p> <p>Art. 9 (2) The natural and economical, especially the touristic needs have to be considered. Clearances for building land and agriculture should be enabled within the bounds of town planning as long as the protective functions are respected.</p> <p>Art. 9 (3) Allowances for clear cuttings can be combined with conditions and obligations for forest maintenance and landscape protection.</p>			
<p>Rodungersatz Substitution for Clear Cuttings</p>		<p>Art. 10 (1) For clear cuttings an reforestation of the same size in the same community or area is to be made by the approval taker.</p>			
<p>Wiederbestockung Re-Stocking</p>		<p>Art. 11 (1) Cutting areas and gaps originated by natural elements are to be recovered within reasonable time by the landowner.</p> <p>Art. 11 (2) The elimination of unusual forest damages should be dealt by restoration projects in co-operation with the forest service.</p>			

<p>Auforstungen und Waldneuwuchs Reforestation and Forest Growing</p>		<p>Art. 12 (1, 2, 3) The canton fosters the new forest plantations as long as there is a forestall interest. The reforestation of soil that is of special interest should be avoided. In order to avoid unwanted forest expansion the land owner have to control natural forest growing. In and near to construction zones the forest service must point to natural growing.</p>
<p>Nebennutzungen, Dienstbarkeiten und Rechte Side activities, Easements and Rights</p>		<p>Art. 14 (1) Side activities that restrict forestry, e.g. pasturing and straw utilisation are prohibited or limited in protected forests.</p>
<p>Krankheiten und Schädlinge Diseases and Parasites</p>		<p>Art. 18 (1) The owners of the forest have to fight with animal and plant parasites in co-operation with the forest service.</p>
<p>Ablageungen und Ausbeutungen Deposits and Exploitations</p>		<p>Art. 19 (1, 2) Any waste disposal in the forest is prohibited if not granted by owner or forestall office. The use of toxic substances for forestry needs an approval. The exploitation of stone, chalk etc. is only allowed with special permission of the owner and/or forestall office.</p>
<p>Feuern im Wald Firing</p>		<p>Art. 20 (1) Any fire activities are strictly prohibited.</p>

<p>Bewirtschaftung der Wälder</p> <p>Cultivation of Forests</p>		<p>Art. 24 (1, 2, 3) The owner is responsible for the forest cultivation.</p> <p>Art. 24 (2) The public forests have to be maintained and used keeping their protective and welfare function in order to enable a sustainable economical use.</p> <p>Art. 24 (3) The forestall office stimulates a competent cultivation by consulting instructing the owners.</p>
<p>Förderung der Forstwirtschaft</p> <p>Promotion of Forestry</p>		<p>Art. 31 (1, 2) The canton participates in the costs of education of rangers and support the forestall research and expert organisation on forestry and timber production.</p> <p>Art. 32 (1, 2) The canton supports measures of forest improvement, e.g. access (10-30%) and transport facilities (10-25%), fusion of forest areas (10-30%) etc.</p>
<p>Beiträge für Schutzwälder</p> <p>Contributions for Protection Forests</p>		<p>Art. 33 For preservation of protected forests the canton and the municipalities support measures of maintenance and restoration.</p>

<p>Verordnung über den Wald (Waldverordnung, WaV) vom 30. November 1992 (Stand am 31. Juli 2001)</p> <p>Regulation on Forestry 1992 (2001)</p> <p>Federal Office for Environment, Forest and Landscape (BUWAL), Cantons</p>		-	<p>Spezielle Aufgaben</p> <p>Special tasks</p>	<p>Art. 40 (1, 2) The installations needed for preservation and stimulation of valuable biotopes should be put to the economical plan by the forest owners in co-operation with the forestall office.</p> <p>Art. 43 (1, 2) The owners are obliged to keep a wood stripe or tree plantation at the banks of streams and rivers. In relation with public projects and melioration the cantonal government cares for corresponding measures of bank woods and shelter belts.</p>
			<p>Realersatz</p> <p>Substitution</p>	<p>Art. 8 (1) Substitution of clear cuttings at another site with similar qualitative conditions and the same size. It includes the land buying, the planting and all measures of maintenance to save substitution area.</p>
			<p>Vorrangflächen, wertvolle Gebiete</p> <p>priority areas, valuable areas</p>	<p>Art. 9 (1) Priority areas for agriculture (crop rotation land and areas of equal value)</p> <p>Art. 9 (2) Priority areas for nature conservation (biotopes cp. art. 18 NHG, nature protection zones cp. art. 17 RPPG)</p> <p>Art 9 (3) Priority areas for landscape (objects of national importance cp. Bundesinventar der Landschaften und Naturdenkmäler, moorlands cp. art. 24 para. 5 federal constitution, landscape protection zones cp. art. 17 RPPG)</p>
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<p>Sicherung von Gefahrengeländen</p> <p>Safeguarding danger areas</p>		<p>Art. 17 (1, 2) Measures of forest cultivation, installations of avalanche protection, forestal channels, erosion protection and drainage, construction against rock falls, displacement of buildings and installations to safe sides. Combination with biological engineering and forest cultivation measures.</p> <p>Art. 17 (3) Cantonal integrative planning: consideration of forest cultivation, nature conservation and landscape protection, hydraulic engineering, agriculture and spatial planning.</p>
<p>Waldbauliche Massnahmen</p> <p>Measures of forest cultivation</p>		<p>Art. 19 (1) Definitions of single measures for maintenance and sustainable use of forests.</p>
<p>Bundesbeiträge</p> <p>Federal contributions</p>		<p>Art. 39 (1, 2) Conditions for federal contributions: measures must correspond to the forestry planning, should satisfy the technical, economical and ecological requirements and comply with federal and cantonal law, further costs are assured.</p>
<p>Schutz vor Naturereignissen</p> <p>Protection against natural hazards</p>		<p>Art. 42 (2) Payments for the creation of new forest / plantations with special protection functions at slopes (protection against avalanches, slides, erosion, rock fall).</p> <p>Art. 42 (4) No payments for buildings and installations in endangered areas and tourist constructions like railways, ski lifts, ski pists and trails.</p>

			<p>Finanzhilfen und Abgeltungen für waldbauliche Massnahmen</p> <p>Financial aid and payments for measures of forest cultivation</p> <p>Walddeservate</p> <p>Financial aid for forest reserves</p> <p>Investitionskredite</p> <p>Investment credits</p>		<p>Art. 47 (2) Pre-condition: Participation of the payee in self aid measures of the forest and timber economy. Special expenses for nature conservation should be considered.</p> <p>Art. 49 (1) Financial aid for measures of protection and maintenance of forest reserves that are protected permanently.</p> <p>Art. 60 (1) Credits for necessary investments against natural hazards or for the maintenance and use of the forest.</p> <p>Art. 60 (4) Cumulating with agricultural credits or investment aid for mountainous areas is not allowed.</p>
Organisations of Non-Public Policies					
<p>Swiss Landscape Fund Fonds Landschaft Schweiz (FLS)</p>		<p>Preservation, care and rehabilitation of endangered cultural landscapes and semi-natural habitats including their ecological functions as well as their cultural and historical value.</p>			
<p>Greenpeace Switzerland Greenpeace Schweiz</p>		<p>Promotion of public welfare by protecting nature, environment, and animals; co-ordinates the activities of the "Greenpeace Council" foundation in Switzerland; can make payments to tax-exempted non-profit institutions in Switzerland or abroad.</p>			

<p>Mountain Wilderness</p>		<p>Balance between land-use and preservation of mountain areas; Limitation of single-edge economical interests of mass tourism and its effects on mountain areas; Promotion of socially and environmentally responsible alpine tourism; Environmentally responsible regulations on new trend sports; Reduction of motorised traffic for tourism purposes and promotion of public transport; Awareness rising of the public.</p>			
<p>Friends of Nature Switzerland Naturfreunde Schweiz</p>		<p>Promotion of inter-human friendship, the experience of nature and the preservation of the natural environment; Commitment to a sustainable development; Promotion of consciousness and understanding of ecological interrelations by training and activities.</p>			
<p>Pro Natura</p>		<p>Protection of endangered habitats and species; Development of nature in farmland, forests and settlements; allow wilderness areas.</p>			
<p>Rheinabund</p>		<p>Protection of environment, landscape, and water; Protection of plants, animals, and their habitats; Promotion of regenerative energy sources and sustainable use of energy.</p>			

<p>Swiss Society for Environmental Protection Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Umweltschutz (SGU)</p>		<p>Sustainable development with regard to the interests of economy, society, and environment; Public health and quality of life.</p>			
<p>Swiss Heritage Society Schweizer Heimatschutz (SHS)</p>		<p>Preservation, care and sensible use of landscape and valuable buildings; Sensible development of built space; Promotion of quality in built space; Economical use of material resources.</p>			
<p>Swiss Foundation for Landscape Protection Stiftung Landschaftsschutz Schweiz</p>		<p>Protection and care of semi-natural landscapes structured by special natural values and traditional ways of cultivation; Ecological revaluation of emptied landscapes; Preservation of the landscapes' recreational value; Promotion of perception and differentiation of the landscapes' imaginary values; Careful planning and building without affecting landscape; Avoidance of thoughtless interference in landscape. The Foundation has the function of the landscapes' "lawyer".</p>			

<p>WWF Switzerland WWF Schweiz</p>		<p>Preservation of biodiversity; Sustainable use of renewable resources; Reduction of pollution; Promotion of sustainable consumption and ecological life-style; Responsible Economy; Sustainable use of the Alps.</p>			
<p>Swiss Association of Environment Professionals Schweizerischer Verband der Umweltfachleute (SVU)</p>		<p>Basic principles: nature has its own value (“in dubio pro natura”); men is part of the biosphere; Represents its members' interests and those of environment professions towards the public; keeps its members up-to-date with developments in the environmental sector; promotes information exchange and co-operation between members and with other national and international organisations; promotes the reputation of environment professions; supports education and further training.</p>			
<p>Swiss Forest Association Schweizerischer Forstverein (SFV)</p>		<p>Promotion of co-operation between research and practice; Public information on national and international level; Co-operation with similar organisations; Compilation of basic knowledge in workshops; Education and further training for forest engineers.</p>			

Further Documents on Public Policies (cp. level 1 > WP3)

- Bundesrat 1999: Bundesverfassung (Revision)
- Bundesamt für Umwelt, Wald und Landschaft; Bundesamt für Wasserwirtschaft; Bundesamt für Raumplanung 1997: Naturgefahren – Empfehlungen. Berücksichtigung der Massenbewegungsgefahren bei raumwirksamen Tätigkeiten.
- Bundesamt für Wasserwirtschaft; Bundesamt für Raumplanung; Bundesamt für Umwelt, Wald und Landschaft 1997: Naturgefahren – Empfehlungen. Berücksichtigung der Hochwassergefahren bei raumwirksamen Tätigkeiten.
- BUWAL, Eidgenössische Forstdirektion: Neues Waldprogramm (in Erarbeitung)

Level 1. Objectives of the public policy analysed (source: public texts and declarations).

Note: This is not included in the WP1 tables and will be added at the beginning of WP3.

^{*1} Level 2. Objectives contained in the laws concerning the policy (source: the laws).

^{*2} Level 3. Objectives contained in the instruments linked to the law (source: each law analysed).

^{*3} Regional Level: choose the regional level where the pilot region is located

^{*4} Responsible Institution defined in the law or mentioned in the literature.

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
-	Bauverordnung vom 2. Oktober 1996 Regulation on Construction 1996 Cantonal Construction Commission; Secretariat for Construction	Art. 1 (1) Regulatory statutes on the construction act as far as far as there are no special laws and regulations. Art. 1 (2) Purpose: implementing the legislation on construction, and ensuring public order in building trade for the whole cantons' territory.	Besonders schutzwürdige Objekte Special valuable Objects Bewilligungspflichtige Bauvorhaben Permission Liability for Construction Projects		Art. 18 (1) A special protection is provided to: lakes, rivers and streams, and their banks to which public access is guaranteed; landscapes, views of places and streets, buildings and facilities of special beauty and peculiarity whose special value must not reduced; characteristic tree population, tree groups, hedges, gardens, squares, arbours, passages, court yards etc. which should be maintained, restored, substituted or newly designed. Art. 18 (2) Special valuable objects must not changed disadvantageously, nor broke down, nor affected by changes within their surrounding. Art. 18 (3) The municipalities work out an inventory of these objects. Art. 19 (1) All buildings, facilities and provisions demand a construction permit according to the relevant legislation of construction and planning. Art. 19 (2) Among others a construction permit is necessary for all significant works that might change the surface design, soil utilisation and landscape scenery.

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			<p>Anhörung des Kantons und der Gemeinden gemäss Bundesrecht</p> <p>Hearing of the Canton and the Municipalities according to Federal Legislation</p>		<p>Art. 22 (1, 2) Buildings and facilities that are not subjects to the cantonal legislation are excluded from this regulation (cp. federal legislation), especially buildings and facilities of national defence or railway, national roads including their tributary facilities, buildings and facilities of shipping and air transportation, electrical installations, pipelines, nuclear power stations, cable cars and lifts.</p> <p>Art. 22 (3) The cantonal Secretariat for Construction must collect the statements of the municipalities and interested offices / agencies of the canton.</p>
			<p>Zuständigkeit des Kantons gemäss Spezialgesetzgebung</p> <p>Competence of the Canton according to the Specific Legislation</p>		<p>Art. 23 (1, 2) Permissions for buildings and facilities that are dealt with in a special procedure are excluded from the regulation mentioned above, if this includes public outlay of the plans and possibility to object. These are in particular roads, paths, squares and their tributary facilities according to the road act; all approved pipelines for water and energy supply, for waste water treatment, industrial pipelines and their tributary facilities; melioration measures; utilisation of water power (plan approval procedure); hydraulic engineering; non-licensed cable cars for passenger transport and ski-lifts; buildings and facilities according to the legislation on foot paths and trails.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)		Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)	
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	
<p>Bundesgesetz über Massnahmen zur Förderung des Wohnungsbaues vom 19. März 1965</p> <p>Act on Promotion Measures for House Building 1965</p> <p>Federal Department for Economics (EVD), Federal Office for Housing, Cantons</p>		<p>Art. 1 (1) Normalisation of the housing situation for families: Federal support of measures and attempts that secure a appropriate offer of new flats and contribute to a practical settlement.</p>	
		<p>National level</p> <p>Recht auf Baubewilligung Right for Construction Permit</p>	<p>Regional level*3</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>Art. 24 Buildings and facilities are to be permitted if they [...] do not affect the view of places or the landscape scenery.</p>
		<p>Landesplanung, Regional- und Ortsplanungen</p> <p>Land use planning, regional and local planning</p>	<p>Art. 4 (1) Federal contributions to the costs of land use planning, regional and local planning that aim at a practical settlement</p>
		<p>Erschliessung von Bauland site development</p>	<p>Art. 4 bis(1) Credits and guarantees for communities, other public corporations, and non-profit institutions to develop building land.</p>
		<p>Verbilligung der Mietzinse Reduction of rental fees</p>	<p>Art. 5 (1) Federal promotion of measures by the cantons that speed up the building of new flats.</p>
		<p>Bürgschaften des Bundes Federal loan guarantees</p>	<p>Art. 13 (1) Projects with contributions to the capital return can receive federal guarantees for the invested loan capital.</p>
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Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
<p>Verordnung (1) über Bundeshilfe zur Förderung des Wohnungsbaues vom 22. Februar 1966</p> <p>Regulation on National Aid for the Promotion of House Building 1966</p> <p>Federal Department for Economics (EVD), Federal Office for Housing (BWO); Federal Department for Judiciary and Police (EJPD) - Delegate for Spatial Planning, Cantons</p>		<p>Art. 1 (1) Indirect federal aid: work of the commission for housing; support of research studies to increase the productivity of house building, land use planning, regional and local planning (cp. art. 2-4 of the federal law).</p>	<p>Kapitalbeschaffung</p> <p>Acquisition of loan capital</p> <p>Landesplanung</p> <p>Land use planning</p> <p>Regional- und Ortsplanung</p> <p>Regional and Local Planning</p>		<p>Art. 14 (1) Advancement of federal credits if there is no loan capital available and therefore the building of an adequate number of flats is made difficult.</p> <p>Art. 12 Basics for optimal settlement of the whole country, implementation through regional and local planning (cantons).</p> <p>Art. 13 Principles for priority zones with disproportional population growth or settlement development; immediate measures.</p> <p>Art. 14 Guidelines for the performance of regional and local planning, work out Swiss settlement concepts including overall visions considering the status quo of actual development.</p> <p>Art. 16 (1) Finance plan for the implementation of the work.</p> <p>Art. 18 (1) Conditions for federal contributions to the costs of regional and local planning: optimal demarcation of planning areas, consideration of standards values or guidelines, commissioning of work to private experts.</p> <p>Art. 18 (2) Planning in priority zones is preferred.</p> <p>Art. 20 (1) Federal contribution to the costs of zoning, cantonal planning for each sector (Richtpläne), positioning of waste treatment and waste water treatment plants, development plans in housing zones, general canalisation projects.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)		Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)	
National level	Regional level*3	National level	Regional level*3
<p>Verordnung (2) über Bundeshilfe zur Förderung des Wohnungsbaus vom 22. Februar 1966</p> <p>Regulation (2) on National Aid for the Promotion of House Building 1966</p> <p>Federal Department for Economics (EVD), Federal Office for Housing (BWO); Federal Department for Finance (EFD) – Federal Finance Administration (EFV), Cantons</p>		<p>Landes-, Regional- und Ortsplanung</p> <p>Land use planning, regional and local planning</p>	<p>Art. 4 (1) Consideration in house building, large coverage of land and overall awarding of projects.</p> <p>Art. 4 (2) The canton must watch over the integration of new buildings into existing plans.</p>
			<p>Objectives</p>
			<p>Art. 1 (1) Direct financial aid: periodical contributions to the capital return, and easement of the financing by loan guarantees and acquisition of credit capital (cp. federal law 1965).</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
Wohnbau- und Eigentumsförderungs-gesetz (WEG) vom 4. Oktober 1974 (Stand am 2. August 2000)		Art. 1 (1) Promotion of the development of land for house building and the construction of flats, reduction of the rental fees, acquisition of property (flats and houses).	Erschliessung und Sicherung von Land für den Wohnungsbau		Art. 3 Consideration of spatial planning and environmental protection, additional measures and special aid by the federal level to promote and save the development and provision of land for house building.
House Building and Property Promotion Act 1974 (2000)		Art. 44 The project must correspond to the requirements of land use planning, regional and local planning, the minimum standards on size and equipment, the requirements on building rationalisation, consider costs according to laws, accommodate to the regional housing necessities (elderly people, invalides, families with many children, and persons with limited income).	Development and protection of land for house building		Art. 10 (1) Support of one-family houses if there are no other possibilities to accommodate reasonable housing necessities, or if they are provided with limited number within larger building areas. Art. 10 (2) Support of one-family houses within settlements and on land that can not be used in other ways (hillside situation), or if they are provided within larger building areas. Art. 10 (3) Max. expanse of the house: 75m ² , at hillsides: 90m ² .
Federal Office for Housing (BWO); Federal Commission for Housing			Erschliessungshilfe Land development aid		Art. 12 Conciliation and guarantee of federal credits for public corporations and for supporting organisations of house building, or federal credits in case of difficult acquisition of loan capital. Art. 14 Correlation with cantonal planning (Richt- und Nutzungspläne).

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
			Vorsorglicher Landerwerb		Art. 21 Federal support for precautionary land acquisition for house building.
			Precautionary land acquisition		Art. 22 (1) Conciliation and guarantee of federal credits for public corporations and organisations of non-profit house building; or federal credits in case of difficult acquisition of loan capital.
			Verbilligung der Mietzinse		Art. 35 (1,2) Federal support of specific measures for low priced house building.
			Reduction of rental fees		Art. 36 Conciliation and guarantee of federal credits to reduce the difference between owners' debts and rental fees (up to 90% of the costs), or own federal credits.
					Art. 42 (1) Additional reduction : yearly federal grants, non repayable.
			Förderung des Erwerbs von Wohnungs- und Hauseigentum		Art. 47 (1) Support for private persons for their own use; people without enough own capital or income to provide the propriety capital needed.
			Promotion of Property Acquisition (Flats and Houses)		

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)			Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)		
National level	Regional level*3	Objectives	National level	Regional level*3	Objectives
<p>Bundesgesetz über die Verbesserung der Wohnverhältnisse in Berggebieten vom 20. März 1970 (Stand am 22. Mai 2001)</p> <p>Act on the Improvement of Housing Conditions in Mountainous Regions 1970 (2001)</p> <p>Federal Department for Economics (EVD)</p>		<p>Art. 1 (1) Federal aid for cantonal measures to improve the housing conditions in mountainous areas within the frame of authorised credits.</p>	<p>Finanzhilfen</p> <p>Financial aid</p>		<p>Art. 3 (1) Improvement of housing conditions by supply of water and energy, buildings as cost-efficient substitution, additional buildings.</p> <p>Art. 4 Condition for financial aid: workings must consider the requirements of spatial planning, nature conservation and homeland protection and environmental protection.</p>
			<p>Förderung von Trägern und Organisationen des gemeinnützigen Wohnungsbaus</p> <p>Promotion of beares and non-profit organisations for house building</p>		<p>Art. 51 (1) Federal loan guarantees, credits, or participation in capital.</p>

Level 2*1 (Laws of Public Policy)		Level 3*2 (Instruments for Public Policy Implementation)	
National level	Regional level*3	National level	Regional level*3
<p>Verordnung über die Verbesserung der Wohnverhältnisse in Berggebieten vom 17. April 1991 (Stand am 17. Juli 2001)</p> <p>Regulation on the Improvement of Housing Conditions in Mountainous Regions 1991 (2001)</p> <p>Federal Department for Economics (EVD)</p>		<p>Art. 2 (1, 2) Definition of mountainous regions (cp. art. 2 federal law): Sömmering, mountainous zones I-IV, hill zone (cp. art. 2, 3, 4 Verordnung über den landwirtschaftlichen Produktionskataster 1998). Construction zones in municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants are not defined as mountainous region.</p>	-
Organisations of Non-Public Policies			
-			
Further Documents on Public Policies (cp. level 1 > WP3)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bundesamt für Raumentwicklung (Hg.) 2000: Siedlungsraum Schweiz. Struktur und räumliche Entwicklung. 			

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