

DELIVERABLE D.T1.1.1

TRANSNATIONAL REPORT ON POLICY FRAMEWORK RELATED TO FUAS

Version 1
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B. Urban and peri-urban territorial systems and functional urban areas (FUAs) in the European and national policy frameworks for integrated environmental management

The objective of the **Activity A.T1.1 Review of status-quo on functional urban areas placed in national spatial policies**, the output of which is this **Deliverable D.T1.1.1. Transnational report on policy framework related to FUAs** has been to provide comparative analyses of the status-quo, policies and instruments related to the management of the development in functional urban areas as the basis for the know-how transfer and elaboration of joint strategy for the management of FUAs development with the focus on environmental and especially land-use management.

This deliverable was prepared based on common template for the presentation of the framework of the national spatial policies regarding the place and role of FUAs in the planning systems with special focus on integrated environmental management with the component of land and soil in the urban/peri-urban territorial systems (FUAs). The nationally related information was provided by the LUMAT partners as follows:

IETU:	pls. add the names
RudaŚląska:	pls. add the names
LfULG:	pls. add the names
SiTI:	pls. add the names
MCT:	pls. add the names
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The OECD in collaboration with the EU (Eurostat and EC-DG Regio) has developed a harmonised definition of urban areas as “functional economic units” choosing as building blocks for the functional urban areas smallest administrative units for which national commuting data are available (LAU2 in Eurostat terminology). The methodology for the identification of the FUAs based on this definition was approved by the OECD Working Party on Territorial Indicators in 2011 and consequently applied to 29 OECD countries.

The definition of functional urban areas uses population density to identify urban cores and travel-to-work flows to identify the hinterlands whose labour market is highly integrated with the cores. The methodology consists of three main steps: identification of core municipalities through gridded population data, connecting non-contiguous cores belonging to the same functional urban area and identification of the urban hinterlands. The methodology makes possible to compare functional urban areas of similar size across countries. A classification of functional urban areas into four types according to population size is proposed

- Small urban areas, with population between 50,000 and 200,000
- Medium-sized urban areas, with population between 200,000 and 500,000
- Metropolitan areas, with population between 500,000 and 1.5 million
- Large metropolitan areas, with population above 1.5 million

Each functional urban area is an economic unit characterised by densely inhabited “city core” and “commuting zone” whose labour market is highly integrated with the cores. The geographic building blocks to define urban areas are the municipalities (e.g. LAU2 in European countries). The city cores are defined using the population grid from the global dataset Landscan, referred to circa year 2000. Polycentric cores and the hinterlands of the functional areas are identified on the basis of commuting data (travel from home-to-work) referred to circa year 2000 (Census year).

The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of

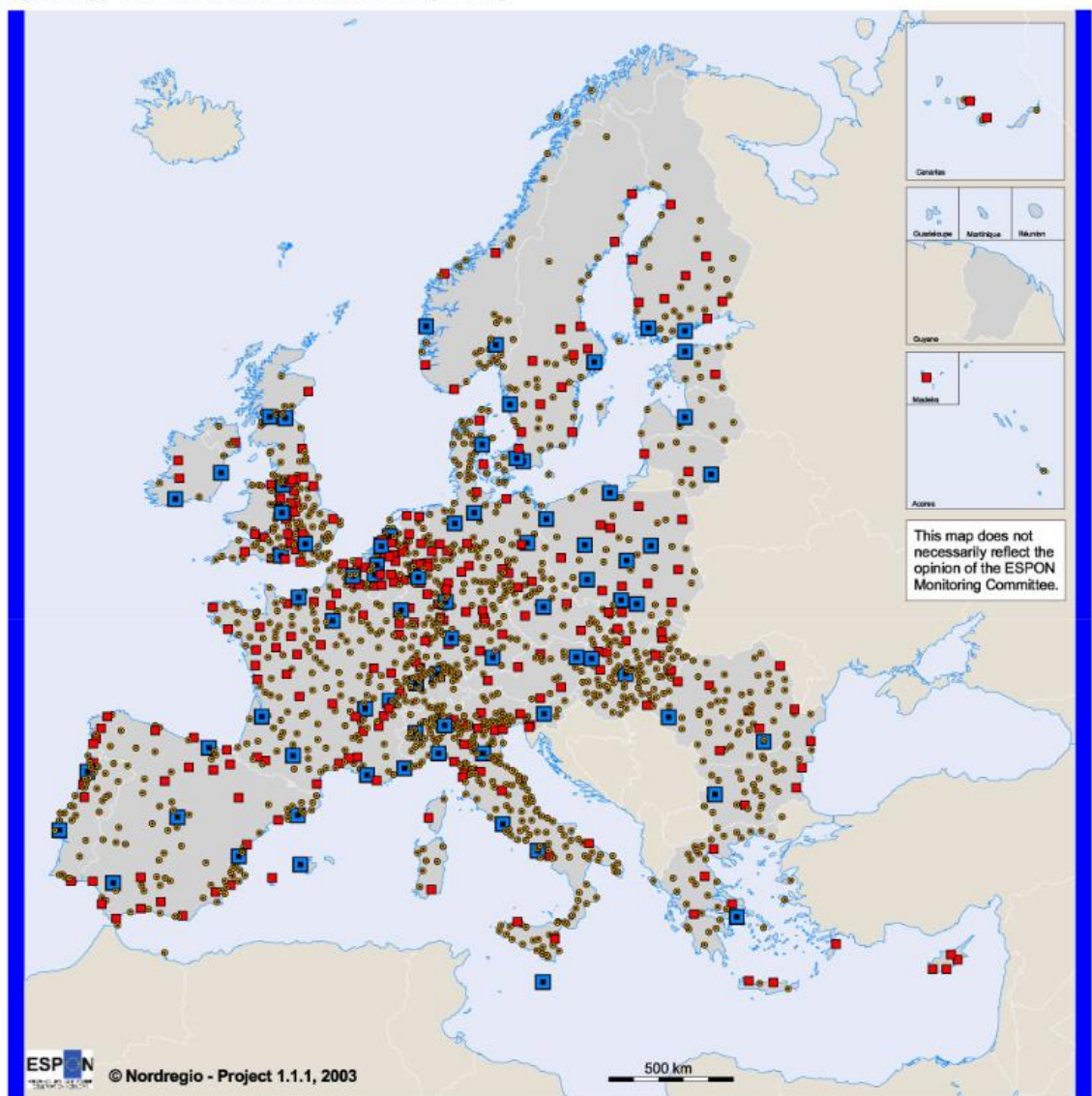
cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional urban areas may be reviewed on the basis of additional comments provided by Countries.

The OECD Metropolitan Areas Database which provides a set of economic, environmental, social and demographic estimated indicators on the 281 OECD metropolitan areas (functional urban areas with 500 000 or more inhabitants). Additionally, interactive maps, histograms and summary profiles of each metropolitan area are available on the MetroeXplorer tool.

Functional Urban Areas (FUAs), as labour market basins, are perceived as the key drivers of European, national, regional and local economic performance and important territorial structures in delivering on the Europe 2020 targets. But their definition and identification based on this definition in many countries does not reflect reality of the organisation of polycentric settlement structure as they are based only on limited criteria not mirroring real centrifugal interrelationships between core city and its functional area.

Europe is characterised by a polycentric network in which the FUAs as defined by the OECD and EC are only part of its structure. Reflecting the diversity and density of the European urban system, different size of the core cities and urban areas and broader scale of functions the FUAs in majority of the EU member states have not become the real instrument of the national spatial development strategies, although often used as the framework for the definition of the target areas for the investments from the European Structural and Investment Funds in the programming period 2014/2020. Functional urban areas defined based on proper definition and used as the instrument for spatial development management can be important territorial assets for Europe because they can frame for integrated approaches in the cities and their suburbs representing critical mass for development, strengthening urban-rural linkages and encouraging cooperation between cities belonging to a cross-border area, macro-region or even a global integration zone.

Typology of Functional Urban Areas (FUAs)



- Metropolitan European Growth Areas (MEGAs)
- Transnational / national FUAs
- Regional / local FUAs

Origin of data: EUROSTAT, National Statistical Offices, National experts

Source: Nordregio

Source: ESPON 1.1.1 - Potentials for polycentric development in Europe, 2006, Luxembourg

FUA's (Functional urban areas) are not institutionalised in Czech Republic, Italy, Slovakia and Slovenia, nevertheless evidence on equivalent spatial arrangements based on different criteria can be found in academic work or in other country specific materials.

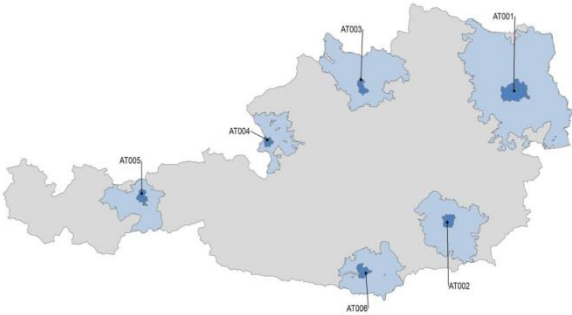
The only analysed country where FUA has been institutionalised is Poland as a new category in spatial planning system, resulting from the territorial aspect of regional

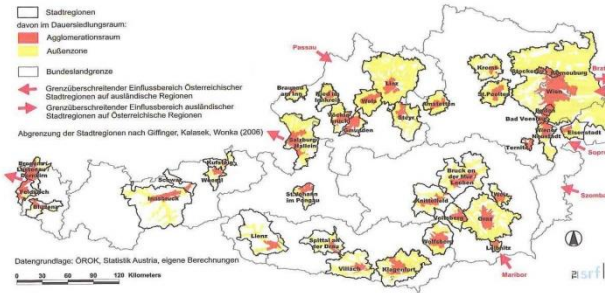
policy presented in the strategic documents like **National Spatial Development Concept 2030** and **National Strategy of Regional Development 2010-2020. Regions, cities and rural areas.** As the division of the functional urban areas into sub-types shows even Polish institutionalisation of the FUAs did not followed the

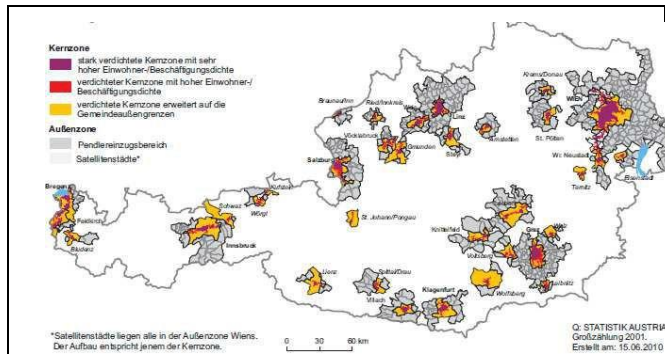
OECD/EC concept of FUAs. The Polish typology refers to the functions of urban centres in the settlement system of the country. A functional urban area is a spatially continuous settlement system consisting of units separate in administrative terms. It covers a compact urban area with a functionally linked urbanized zone. Poland has well balanced urban structure with several large FUAs (the biggest are Warsaw agglomeration and Upper Silesia conurbation) and many medium-size cities.

A.a. Overview and comparison of FUAs as defined in accordance with OECD/EC methodology with similar urban/periurban functional areas defined in LUMAT partner states in accordance with national approaches

In order to provide comprehensive information about the state of art of the concept of urban/peri-urban territories and FUAs in national policies across the LUMAT partner data were organised in the form of the table providing not only an overview but in the same time allowing direct comparison.

Overview about comparison of FUAs as defined in accordance with OECD/EC methodology with similar supralocal functional areas defined in LUMAT partner states in accordance with national approaches	
AUSTRIA	
FUA by OECD	
	<p>Only 6 FUAs were defined in accordance with the OECD/EC methodology in Austria, mirroring the size structure of Austrian settlement units.</p> <p>This spatial delineation is not used for the Austrian functional urban areas. Two different sources are relevant for the Austria's FUAs:</p> <p>a) According to the Austrian Federal Office of Statistics – “urban area” refers to municipalities or clusters of municipalities</p>

	<p>with a proportion of the agricultural population of maximum 15% with a locality, i.e. a contiguously built area of at least 2.000 inhabitants.</p> <p>b) The definition from Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning” (ÖROK, 2009) is based on the definition of urban regions by Boustedt and Geyer. According this definition 38 urban regions in Austria were described.</p>
<h3 style="text-align: center;">FUA by OTHERS</h3>	
 <p>Source: ÖROK, TU Wien: Räumliche Entwicklungen in Österreich Stadtregionen; 2009, S.59</p>	<p>For Austria the recommendations by the “Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning” (ÖROK) described in “ÖROK: Räumliche Entwicklungen in österreichischen Stadtregionen / Spatial Development in the Austrian Urban Regions, Wien 2009, Bd. 179” represent a basis for further considerations. In 2012 the Center for Public Administration Research (Zentrum für Verwaltungsforschung / KDZ) in Vienna was giving a summary outlining the different definitions and classifications.</p> <p>The definition from Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning” (ÖROK, 2009) – a functional urban area is defined as a „functional spatial area which consists of the consolidated agglomeration urban area and the associated peripheral zone” - is based on the definition of urban regions by Boustedt and Geyer. According this definition 38 urban regions in Austria were described.</p>
<p>A specific demarcation of the urban areas 2001 by Statistics Austria based on a study of the “Planungsgemeinschaft OST” broadens the concept of the urban region for the metropolitan area Vienna:</p>	<p>In 2015 the ÖROK presented recommendations for an Austrian urban region policy, which is now a basis for all considerations on provincial level (in Austria the legal responsibility for spatial planning is on provincial level).</p> <p>The basic document with all the recommendations was published by ÖROK: Empfehlungen der ÖROK-</p>

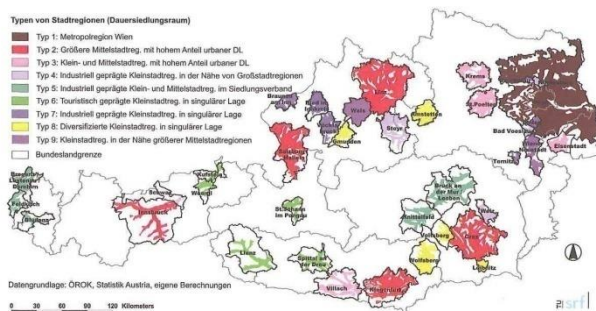


Source:

STATISTIK AUSTRIA: Großzählung 2001, http://www.statistik.at/web_de/klassifikationen/regionale_gliederungen/stadtregionen/index.html,

Partnerschaft “Kooperationsplattform Stadregionen” in October 2015.

The type identification of the Austrian urban regions by the ÖROK differentiates 9 types (metropolitan region Vienna to small town region) based on selected statistics data:



Source: : ÖROK, TU Wien: Räumliche Entwicklungen in Österreich Stadregionen; 2009, S.59

Spatial planning competence in Austria is on provincial level the 9 provinces have different concepts with different initiatives.

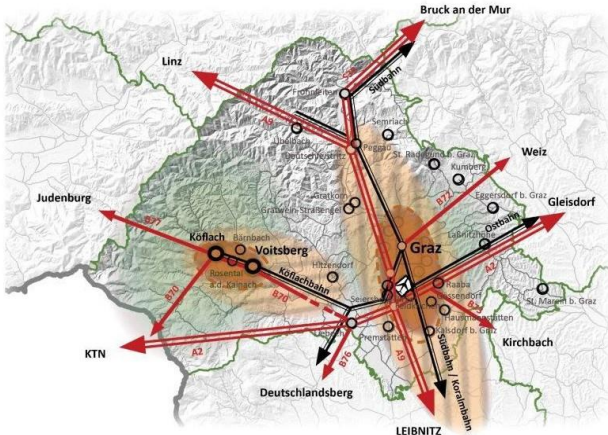
Besides the metropolitan region Vienna three more size classes were distinguished:

- 6 city regions with more than 100.00 inhabitants (Graz, Linz, Salzburg, Innsbruck, Bregenz and Klagenfurt)
- 9 middle sized city regions with 40.000 to 100.000 inhabitants (Feldkirch, Wels, Leoben, Villach, Wiener Neustadt, Steyr, Knittelfeld, Sankt Pölten and Vöcklabruck) and
- 18 small town regions with less than 40.000 inhabitants (Eisenstadt, Spittal an der Drau, Wolfsberg, Amstetten, Krems an der Donau, Ternitz, Braunau am Inn, Gmunden, Ried im Innkreis, St. Johann im Pongau, Leibnitz, Voitsberg, Weiz, Lienz, Kufstein, Schwaz, Wörgl and Bludenz).

REGIONAL EXAMPLE

Structure of the Styrian central region: central areas and development axis, supply sites, transport lines

In Styria a new spatial planning concept with 7 planning areas was presented in 2014, the district of Voitsberg is now “merged” with Graz in one unique planning area “Steirischer Zentralraum / Styrian Central Region”. In June 2016 the new regional development programme for this region enters into legal force (LGBI. Nr. 87/2016). This is also the legal basis

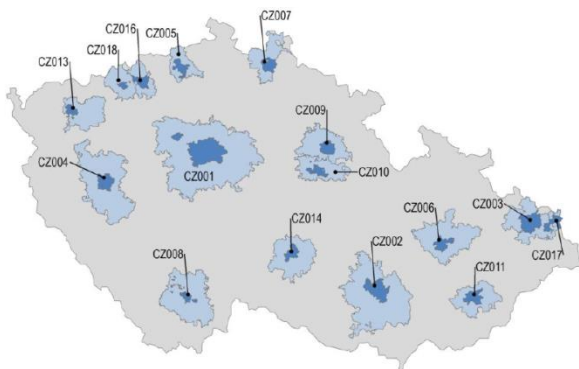


Source: REPRO_SZR_2016

for the spatial planning activities on municipal level.

CZECH REPUBLIC

FUA by OECD



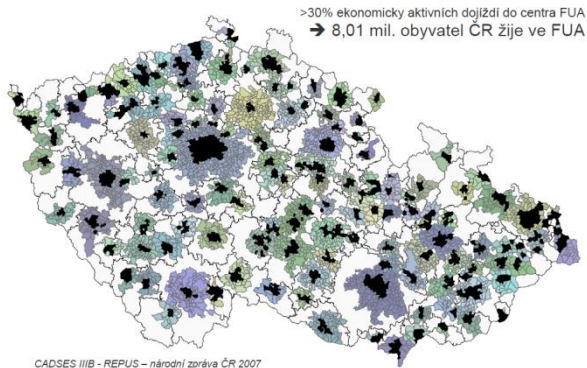
New look on FUA's in Czech Republic brings OECD (2016): municipalities from which more than 15 % of economic productive inhabitants travel for work.

In Czech republic we can find definitions of some territorial units that might be functionally similar to the definition of FUA's. The terminology could be rather different or the territorial units may have bunch of common functions and characteristics, but do not fit to all of them. Following divisions are not based on OECD definition.

- Functional urban regions and Functional peripheries (not based on OECD)
- Municipalities served or providing services (not based on OECD)
- Developing areas, developing axes and specific areas (not based on OECD)
- Integrated Territorial Investments (including OECD definition but not as background)
- Metropolitan Areas in Czech Republic (not based on OECD)

This definition has not any real application in institutional documents.

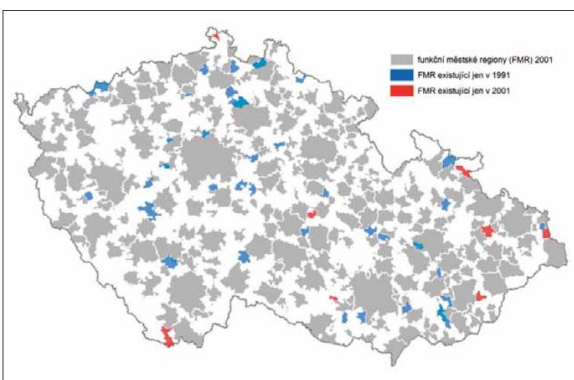
FUA by OTHERS



Source:

<http://www.uur.cz/images/konzultacnistedisko/Seminare/2010/UAP/FUA---Maier.pdf>

Karel Maier (2010) from Institute for spatial development (Ministry for Regional Development, Czech Republic) defines Functional Urban Areas as areas where exist strong ties to the work place. To this work places (centres of job offer, production places) come more than 30 % of inhabitants with economic activities. The definition and map are results of the project REPUS - INTERREG IIIB CADSES Strategy for a Regional Polycentric Urban System.

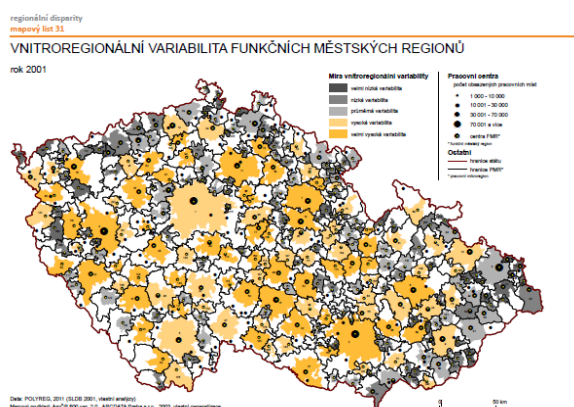


Mapa 3: Funkční městské regiony v roce 2001 a jejich změny v období 1991-2001

Source: Vývoj REGIONALIZACE A VLIV INFRASTRUKTURY NA ATRAKTIVITU území ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY - Karel Maier, Ondřej Muliček, Daniel Franke URBANISMUS A ÚZEMNÍ ROZVOJ – ROČNÍK XIII – ČÍSLO 5/2010

Functional urban regions emerge around the microregions with job offer identified above. Among functional urban regions we can find such cities and villages from which more than 25 % economic active inhabitants travel for work to the centre.

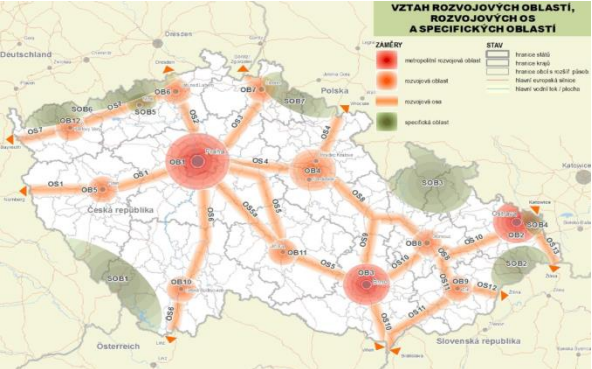
Every microregion could be divided into smaller territorial units: we can differentiate the core (microregional centre), semi-urban area with intensive ties to the core (functional urban region without the core) and **functional periphery**.



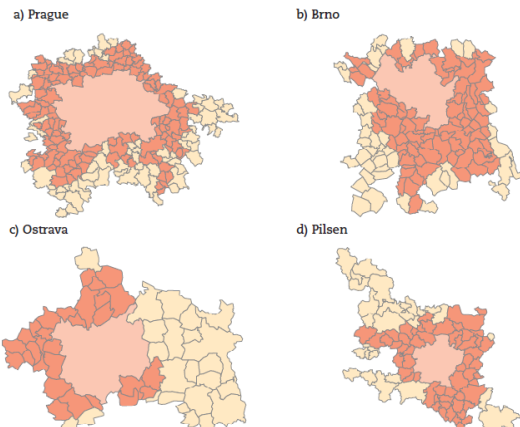
Source: Muliček, O., Sýkora, L. Atlas sídelního systému České republiky. Brno, 2011

Municipalities served or providing services

1. Municipalities depending on workplaces in other places and centres with public infrastructure in the development area (development axis) – served municipality
2. Peculiar municipalities with basic facilities outside the development areas and the FUA's – municipalities providing services
3. Municipalities depending on workplaces in other municipalities that have at least basic infrastructure - partially served / partially giving service

	<p>4. Municipalities with absolute dependence on departments and centres with facilities in other municipalities (education, health, post office, social services) out of development axis and area of principles of urban development (ZÚR) – served.</p> <p>Source: Vladimír Voldřich •MINISTERSTVO PRO MÍSTNÍ ROZVOJ ČR - Problémy vyplývající ze vzájemného vztahu obcí (zejména veřejná infrastruktura),červen 2012</p>
 <p>Source: https://www.mmr.cz/getmedia/514b9dcb-4cf3-4ebc-9ef5-c9f5230c089c/2015_VI_26_Brozura_PUR_CR_ve_zneni_Aktualizace_c_1.pdf?text=.pdf, Page 32</p> <p>http://www.uur.cz/images/1-uzemni-planovani-a-stavebnirad/politika-uzemniho-rozvoje-aktualizace-1-2015/publikace-apur-cr-2015-en.pdf</p>	<p>Urban development policy defines:</p> <p>Developing areas, developing axes and specific areas</p> <p>Spatial development policy of the Czech Republic (hereinafter also “CR SDP”) was procured by the Ministry of Regional Development within the range of Section (§) 5, Subsection 5 according to Section (§) 31 to 35 and Section (§) 186 of the Act No. 183/2006 Sb. regulating spatial planning and the Building Code, as amended (here-inafter referred to as the “Building Act”). On the basis of the Report on application of CR SDP 2008, the Government of the Czech Republic resolved by its resolution No. 596 of 9th August 2013 on processing the up-dated version of CR SDP.</p> <p>Spatial development policy of the CR is a planning tool that sets up requirements and frameworks for detailed specification of planning tasks),defined generally within the Building Act, in the republic’s, cross-border and international relations, particularly with the respect to the area sustainable development.</p>

Maps 2a to 2d. The core cities of the Czech metropolitan areas and the inner and outer suburban areas – preliminary delineation



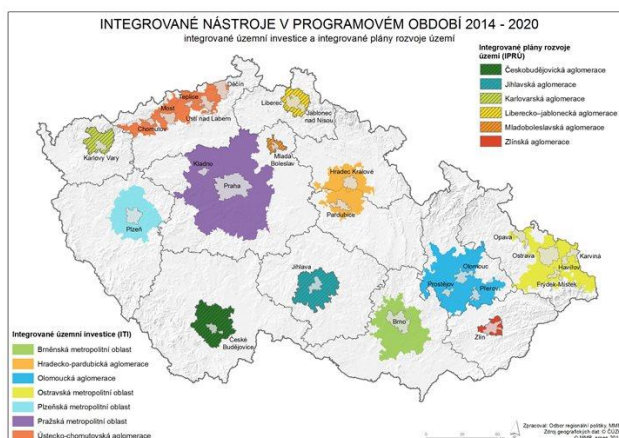
Source: <http://www.soc.cas.cz/publikace/metropolitan-areas-czech-republic-definitions-basic-characteristics-patterns>

Metropolitan Areas in Czech Republic

Nowadays the concept is addressing in particular the development of population and voting behaviour. The metropolitan area is defined as an area with more than 200 000 inhabitants (see Hoffmann-Martinot, V., J. Sellers (eds.) 2005. Metropolitanization and Political Change. Urban and Regional Research International Vol. 6. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften). For Czech republic it is Praha, Brno, Ostrava, Plzeň, but some authors create their own definitions.

Because there is currently no official definition of metropolitan areas in Czech Republic, own definition was developed by Tomas Kostecký, Daniel Cermak (2004) compatible with the criteria of IMO project. According to IMO four metropolitan areas were developed with core cities of Prague, Brno, Ostrava and Plzeň and its hinterland.

As the minimum population size of such a metropolitan area was agreed at 200 000 inhabitants (core city and surrounding area combined).



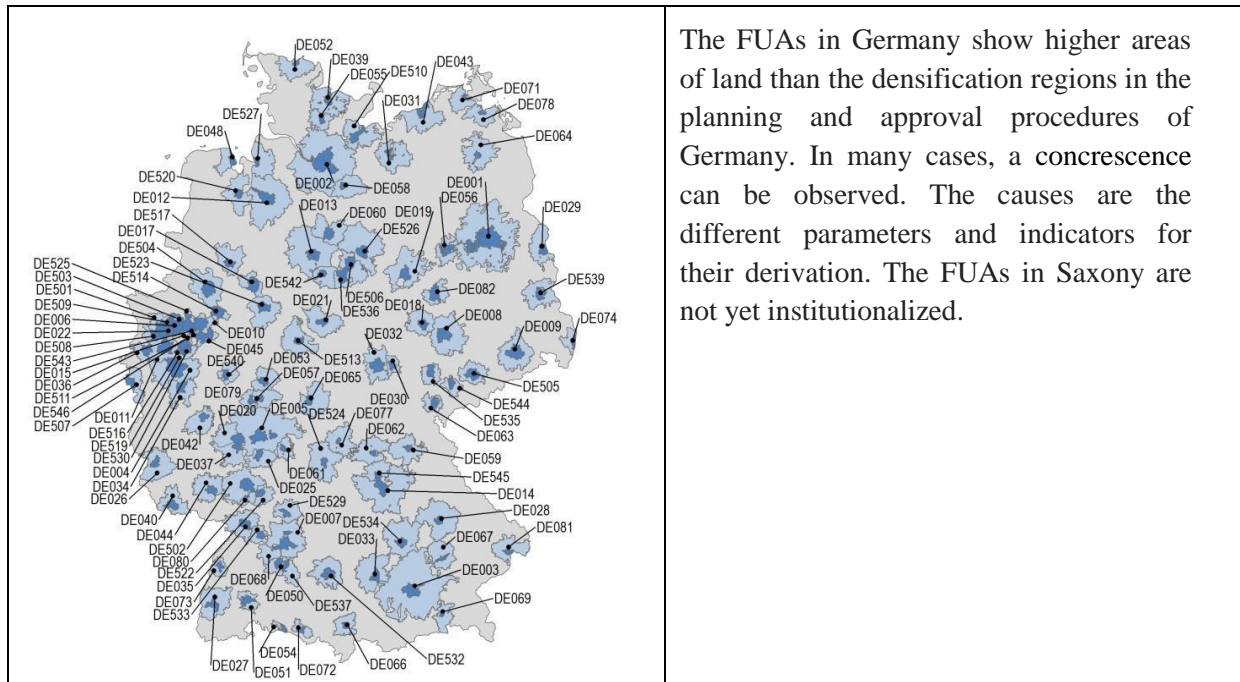
Source: http://www.iti-ucha.cz/files/iti-ucha_publikace-iti.pdf

For the **implementation of integrated territorial investments (ITI)** the Czech Republic had defined seven major metropolitan areas and agglomerations. ITI is understood as the tool for investment planning designed for highly urbanized areas, respectively metropolitan areas, which are of a key importance in terms of economic growth and international competitiveness.

This example is the only one real application of FUA definition in concrete use.

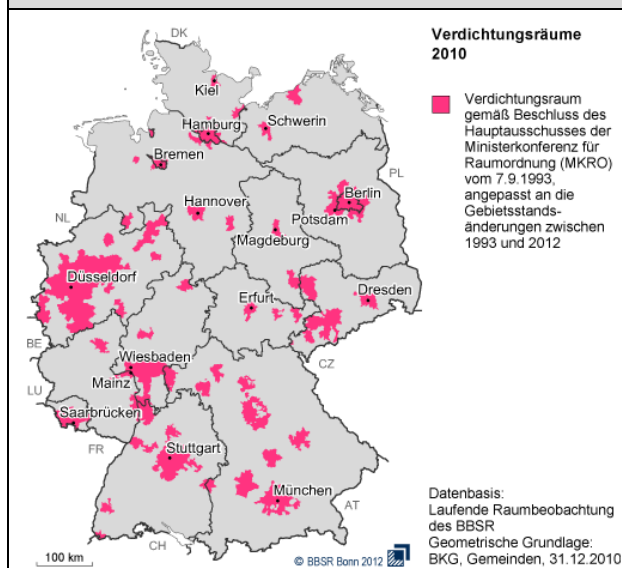
REGIONAL EXAMPLE

<p>Source: ITI Ostrava agglomeration - integrated territorial investment. Authors: Úřad Regionální rady regionu soudržnosti Moravskoslezsko, PricewaterhouseCoopers, s.r.o., Profaktum, s.r.o., Statutární město Ostrava. Ostrava, prosinec 2015.</p>	<p>One of the ITI's is the Ostrava agglomeration in the Moravian-Silesian region. This agglomeration represents a compact territory with very high daily mutual interaction between the municipalities in the hinterland and the core agglomeration, moreover, this territory is intrinsically relatively closed. It also represents the area with the highest growth potential in the region, as illustrated by the analysis of selected quality indicators and it is in compliance with developing strategic documents of the Moravian-Silesian region.</p> <p>Defined Ostrava agglomeration consists of 119 municipalities and has population of 965 338 inhabitants. It concentrates 86 % of the population of Larger Urban Zone Ostrava (Eurostat) and 79 % of the population of Moravian-Silesian region (on 35 % of its territory). The population density of the region is 225 inhabitants per km², while the population density of the agglomeration reaches to 509 inhabitants per km² (at 31 December 2014). Such defined territory also includes Functional Urban Areas CZ003 Ostrava (Metropolitan zone) and CZ017 Karvina (small urban area) as defined by the OECD.</p>
<h2 style="text-align: center;">GERMANY</h2>	
<h3 style="text-align: center;">FUA by OECD</h3>	



The FUAs in Germany show higher areas of land than the densification regions in the planning and approval procedures of Germany. In many cases, a concrescence can be observed. The causes are the different parameters and indicators for their derivation. The FUAs in Saxony are not yet institutionalized.

FUA by OTHERS



Source: BBSR, 2010

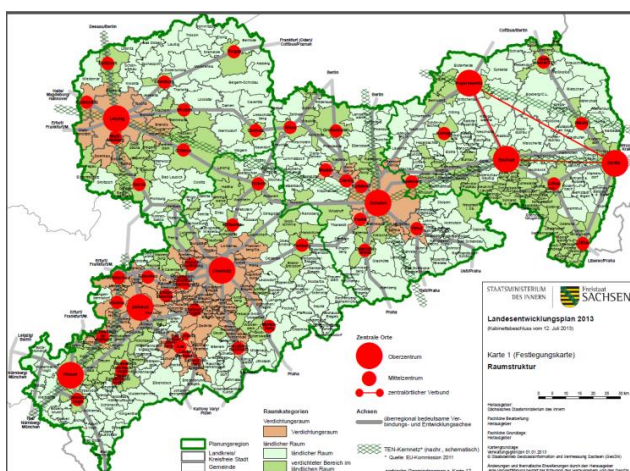
Agglomeration in Germany

Definition of supra-local territorial units other than FUAs is defined as: **Landscape type with a high density of settlements and**

infrastructure, (see: <http://www.bbsr.bund.de/BBSR/DE/Raumbearbeitung/Raumabgrenzungen/Verdichtungsraeume/verdichtungsraeume.html>) **compression area and metropolitan area** (Ministerial Conference for Regional Planning (MKRO), 1993), adapted to changes in the level of land between 1993 and 2012. Landscape type with high density of settlements and infrastructure and high degrees of soil sealing. Connecting functional infrastructures between the areas of agglomeration areas are neither listed nor assessed..

The definition of supra-local territories is **institutionalised in spatial processes of planning** and it is implemented all throughout Germany.

REGIONAL EXAMPLE

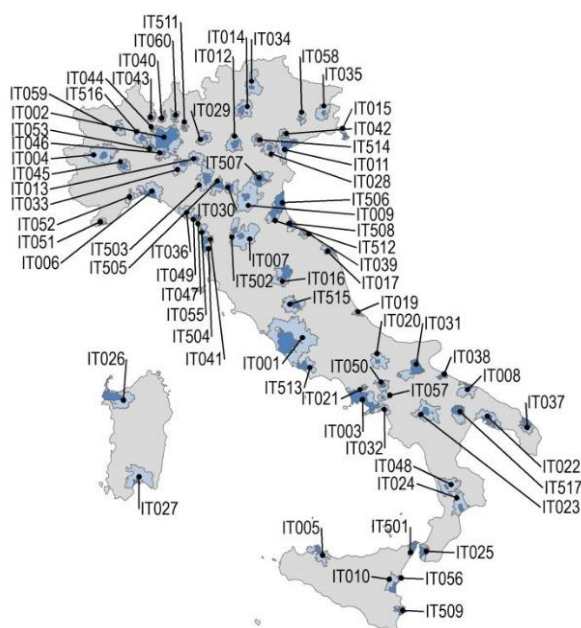


The map depicts the regional territorial units in Saxony: The type of landscape with a high settlement density and infrastructure is depicted in orange (2013).

Source:
<http://www.landesentwicklung.sachsen.de/download/Landesentwicklung/karte01-raumstruktur.pdf>

ITALY

FUA by OECD

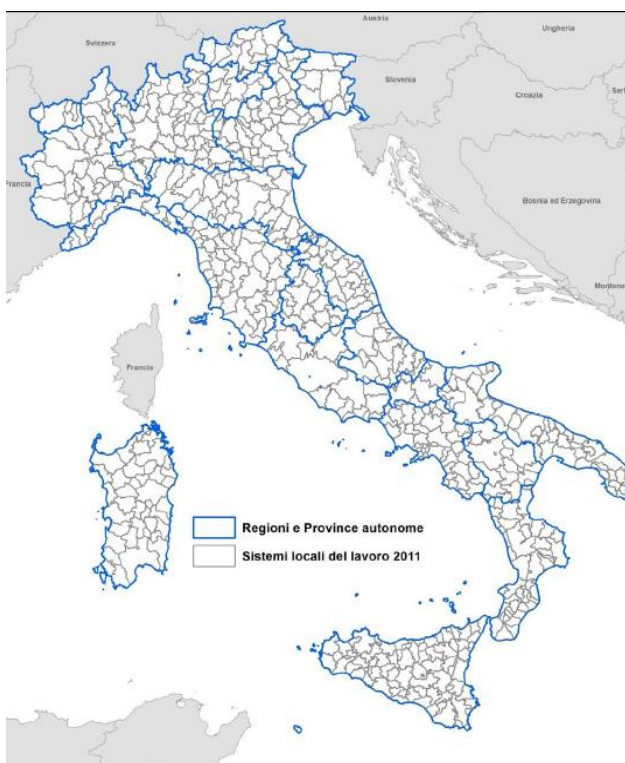


Based on the OECD/EC methodology 74: 4 are large metropolitan areas (Milan, Rome, Naples, Turin), 7 are Metropolitan areas, 21 are Medium size urban areas, 42 are Small urban areas.

The definition of FUAs is not institutionalised in Italy.

The only territorial units that might be functionally similar to the definition of FUA's are the **"Local Labour System"** (611 in 2011) by ISTAT, defined on the analysis of "daily commute to work".

FUA by OTHERS



Source: ISTAT (2011)

Unlike other European and global realities, still at the beginning of the sixties, in Italy the "metropolitan" theme was not of great interest (only few industrial cities as Milan and Turin were involved in it; therefore the interest in an academic definition of metropolitan areas (and of FUAs) was weak.

Interest in metropolitan areas definition resumed, but again episodically, after the enactment of Law no. 142 of 1990 (*Order of the local self-government*) which introduced a new administrative framework in the Italian institution "metropolitan area". None of the metropolitan cities provided for by law 142/1990 was implemented.

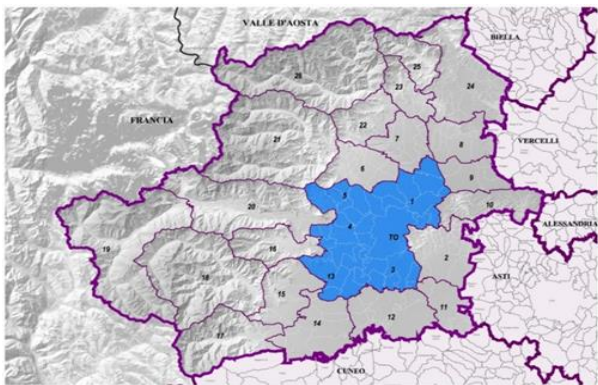
The metropolitan city vision evolved gradually because of the finding of the many complex roles that cities and urban networks exerted against the national space. The new approaches are based on the recognition of the active role of metropolitan areas in the territorial organization processes, producing impulses and drives, coordinating and organizing the relationships that strengthen the cultural, social and economic life of a vast territory.

In 2006 Bartaletti F. identified 33 metropolitan areas in Italy: one in Turin is made up of 116 municipalities. In 2009, he proposed a methodology that integrates parameters related to all three of the criteria of homogeneity, interdependence and morphology.

In 1986, ISTAT-IRPET (*Italian Statistical Office, Regional Institute for the Economic Programming of Tuscany*) offers a new approach: analyzing the "daily commutehome/work flows" it drawn a "functional map areas" (1989).

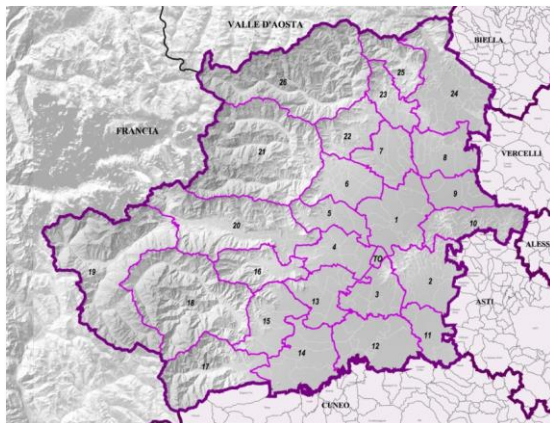
The whole Italian territory was divided into 955 "**local labour systems**" (SLL or LLSS) subsequently aggregated in 177

	<p><i>"Functional Labour Regions".</i></p> <p>SLL represent the places where the population lives and works, and where tends to exert most of their social and economic relations.</p> <p><i>The SLL map was updated in 2001, and later in 2011 using the results of the 15th Census of Italian population.</i></p> <p>However, these conceptualisations have had no impact on the spatial organisation of the policy-making process.</p>
<p>Source: CMT0 (Ufficio di Piano) - 2016</p>	<p>Law no. 56: "Provisions on metropolitan cities, the provinces, the unions and public mergers", 3rd of April 2014.</p> <p>With the National Law no. 56, issued on the 3rd of April 2014 ("Delrio"), embodies the constitutional reform of the Italian Constitution (the still ongoing reform provides for the abolition of the Province as constitutional entities).</p> <p>Law no. 56/14 identified 10 metropolitan cities on the Italian territory (other 4 are defined by the law of special regions of Sicily and Sardinia).</p> <p>The boundaries of the new metropolitan cities coincide with that of former namesake province and do not consider any studies on FUAs. Law "Delrio" provides for those metropolitan cities the possibility to identify "homogeneous zones" for better implementation of core functions assigned to the new organization.</p> <p>"Homogeneous zones" (HA) are "optimal areas" for the organization in a partnership of municipal services.</p>
<p align="center">REGIONAL EXAMPLE</p>	



Source: Fields of supra-local specialization (by Province of Turin, 2th Territorial Coordination Plan, 2011)

In 2011, in the updating of the spatial plan of Turin Province, the provincial territory was divided into 21 areas, plus a metropolitan area (38 municipalities, 1,576,250 inh., 851 sqkm) that included 6 sub-metropolitan areas. The demarcation of metropolitan area, does not follow wholly administrative boundaries, but cuts off the hillside of the capital City (it follows the morphological border of Po River).

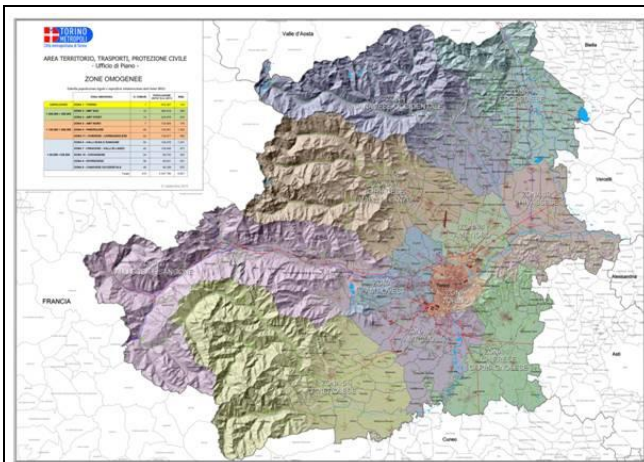


Source: Fields of supra-local specialization (by Province of Turin, 2th Territorial Coordination Plan, 2011)

These are the 21 (out of 27) "not-metropolitan" *fields of specialization supra-local* and delimited starting from the territorial analysis (e.g. environmental and morphological and infrastructure invariants), socio-economic, functional relationships (metropolitan polarities, areas of influence for mobility, functional relationships between municipalities, etc.), forms of union and consolidated territorial cooperation (institutional or "voluntary").

They are assumed to be the most appropriate territorial reference to coordinate the opportunities of location of production activities, the establishment of supra central character, location and construction of supra-municipal services by improving their accessibility to residents and potential users, the proposal and realization of material and immaterial networks access helpful to achieving the objective of urban sprawl. They are as well places for the coordination of the policies defined by the *supra-local* scale:

- Strengthening of polycentric and reticular services distribution;
- Overcoming the limits of separateness of local spatial, environmental, economic policies;
- Search for consistency between the various local spatial planning.



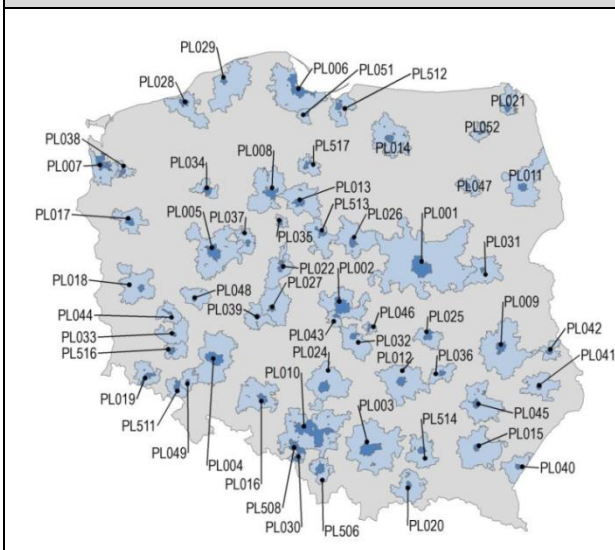
Source: Homogeneous zones - CMTTo (Ufficio di Piano) - 2016

The Metropolitan City of Turin identified 11 "Homogeneous zones" (on the basis of the National Law n. 56/14) for a better implementation of core functions assigned to the new organization and as a solution to govern its large area characterized by an extreme administrative pulverization (315 municipalities), a significant extension (6.827 sqkm) and heterogeneity (mountain, flat area, hill).

"Homogeneous zones" (HA), approved by Metropolitan Council in April 2015 together with the metropolitan Statute, are "optimal areas" for the organization in a partnership of municipal services and for the exercise of functions that CMTTo could be delegate to local administrative level. HA are useful also in the aim to counter the internal territorial competition and to foster dialogue between the parties; to improve participation and sharing to the policies of choices; to facilitate the aggregation of small municipalities and to promote greater integration among the services provided at various levels (municipalities, CMTTo Region).

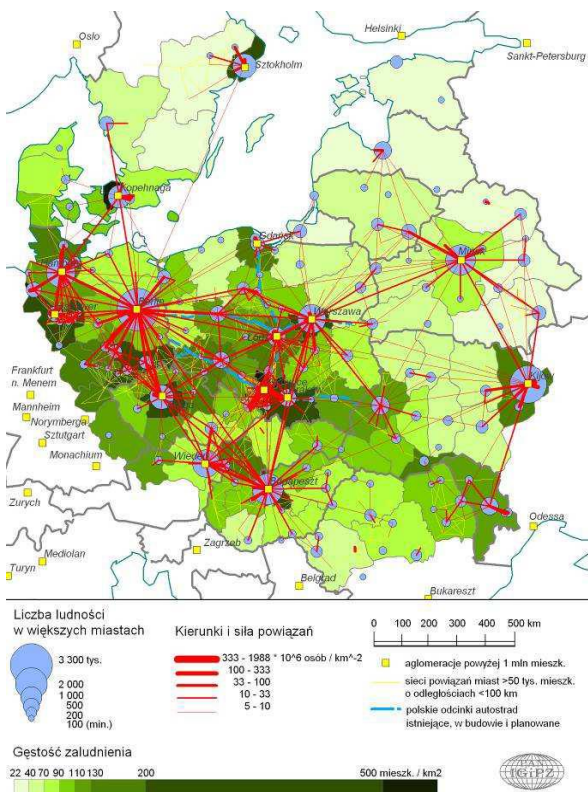
POLAND

FUA by OECD



PLEASE, PROVIDE A SHORT COMMENT - PLEASE, TAKE AN INSPIRATION FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

FUA by OTHERS



Source: Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization of the Polish Academy of Sciences IGIPZ

Functional urban areas (FUA) in Poland is a new category in spatial planning system, resulting from the territorial aspect of regional policy presented in the strategic documents like **National Spatial**

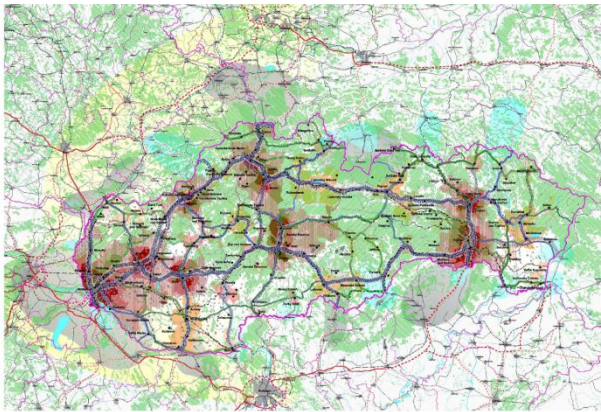
Development Concept 2030 and **National Strategy of Regional Development 2010-2020. Regions, cities and rural areas.** According to these documents functional urban areas can be divided into four sub-types:

- voivodeship (including metropolitan areas),
- regional,
- sub-regional,
- local centres.

This typology refers to the functions of urban centres in the settlement system of the country. A functional urban area is a spatially continuous settlement system consisting of units separate in administrative terms. It covers a compact urban area with a functionally linked urbanized zone. Poland has well balanced urban structure with several large FUAs (the biggest are Warsaw agglomeration and Upper Silesia conurbation) and many medium-size cities.

REGIONAL EXAMPLE

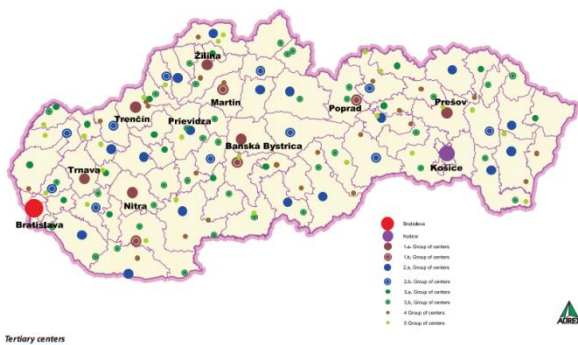
<p>Obszary funkcjonalne Województwa Śląskiego Źródło: Strategia Rozwoju Województwa Śląskiego „ŚLĄSKIE 2020+”. Projekt do konsultacji, Katowice, marzec 2013</p> <p>Source: Delimitation of the Functional Urban Area of Chorzów, Świętochłowice and Ruda Śląska”, 2013, IETU. Katowice</p>	<p>Upper Silesia conurbation (agglomeration) could be perceived as an example of a functional urban area. Its urban system is the result of industrialization processes. It is the largest urban and industrial structure in Poland. In this region an intensive development of industry in the 19th and 20th century created a new urban structures – built up areas based on mixture of production, services and residential functions. They formed integral, usually compact functional areas, which could be defined as a specific archetype of FUA (regional or sub-regional and inter-municipal as a new non-formal level of co-operation referring to supra-national level).</p>
<h2>SLOVAKIA</h2>	
<h3>FUA by OECD</h3>	
	<p>Based on the OECD/EC methodology 8 FUA's have been identified. They represent the core cities and their functioning areas of 8 self-governing regions (NUTS 2) in Slovakia.</p> <p>In Slovakia there are on average smaller cities according to population size as defined by OECD/EC methodology. The biggest, Bratislava the capital, corresponds to the Metropolitan area.</p>
<h3>FUA by OTHERS</h3>	



Source: Slovak Spatial Development Perspective 2001
(Complex urban development design)

FUA's as defined by OECD/EC methodology are not institutionalised in Slovakia.

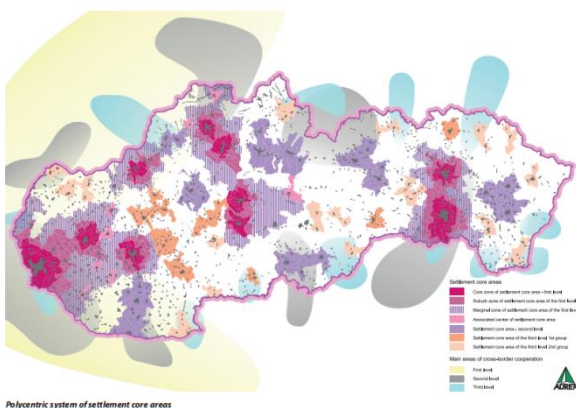
Nevertheless **institutionalisation** of Settlement core areas, Settlement centres and Settlement axes is provided in the **legally binding document Slovak Spatial Development Perspective (SSDP)** which was ratified in 2001, and the Amendment no. 1 in 2011.



Source: Slovak Spatial Development Perspective 2011
(Settlement centres)

In the Slovak Spatial Development Perspective, the settlement centres were evaluated on the basis of tertiary services provided in these centres. Tertiary centres were evaluated on the basis of existence of the following facilities with supra-municipal to supra-regional character of the individual categories of public utilities: education, health care, social affairs, culture, executors, notaries, auditors, courts, district authorities, insurance companies, banks.

Based on the evaluation of the individual groups of facilities, there are community groups that indicate a level of service provided for the town as well as for its hinterland (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th group of centres while Bratislava is classified outside all groups of centres).



Based on the SSDP, 10 "Core zones of settlement core area - first level", have been defined along with their "Suburb zone of settlement core area of the first level".

Settlement core areas are settlement systems that include settlement groups ranging from agglomeration settlement systems to settlement groups based on simple settlement relations on the principle of the polarization effects of centres.

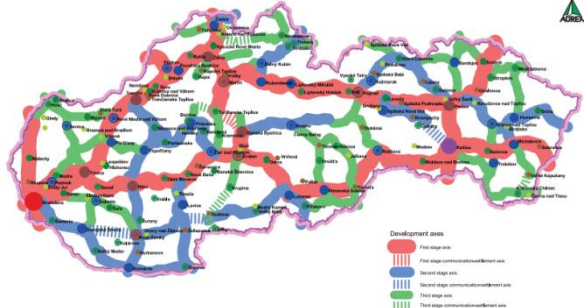
The most developed settlement and

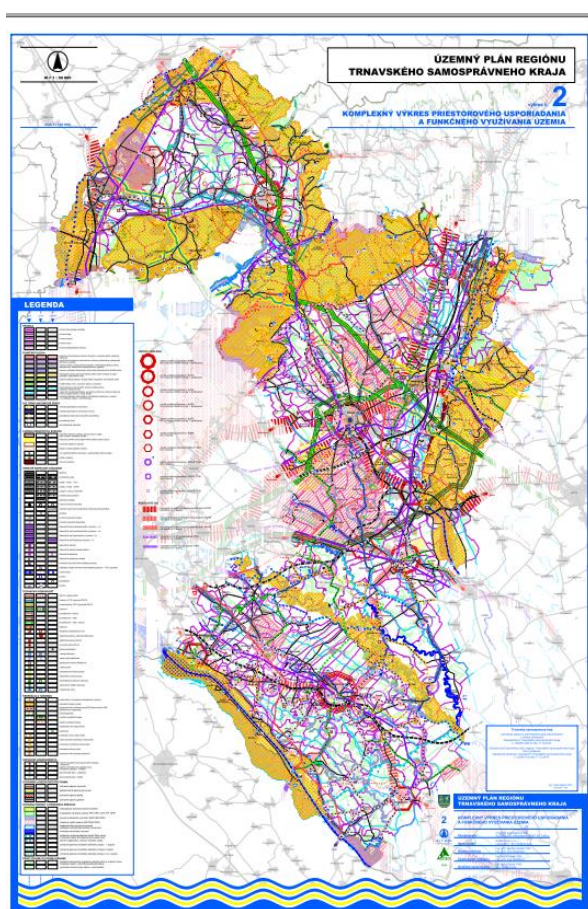
Source: Slovak Spatial Development Perspective 2011 (Polycentric system of settlement core areas)

agglomeration links can be found around the biggest towns that are currently administrative centres of regions. Belts of settlement groups are being established around these towns. We can see the suburbanization (“the pushing out” of activities from the core of the town to its hinterland) and decentralization effects within settlements adjacent and in direct relation to the territories of the biggest towns (Settlement core areas). This creates a full or a partial “ring” of communities which, together with the core town, form so-called core belt. This area neighbours with communities that have very intensive links to the core settlement area or in case of polycentric Settlement core areas to the core of these areas. This creates the second, suburban belt that is connected to the marginal belt. This belt contains visible links to the core(s) of the core settlement area, especially in the intensity of commuting to and from work. However, their relations can be mediated through the smaller towns that form the polycentric system of the core settlement area.

The territorial demarcation of these areas is not stable and static. These are territories that change (pulse) over time. This depends on the development of activities in the individual belts and on the development of the “strength” of the core(s) of the core settlement area. The settlement core areas, which are made up of these agglomeration settlement systems, are included in the first level.

Based on the demarcations of these agglomerations – first-level settlement core areas, about 24% of the total population of Slovakia lives in the core towns, 27 % live in the cores and in the core areas and 35% live in the cores, core areas and suburb belt. About 50% of the population of Slovakia lives in the demarcated core settlement areas of the first level. About

	<p>16% of the total population of Slovakia lives in the second-level settlement core areas and 12% lives in the third-level settlement core areas. About 23% of the population of Slovakia lives outside the demarcated settlement core areas of all levels.</p>
<p>Development axes</p>  <p>Source: Slovak Spatial Development Perspective 2011 (Development axes)</p>	<p>Development axes in the Slovak Republic are create within a hub-belt settlement system, the core of which is made up of settlement centres and transportation-communication systems connecting individual centres.</p> <p>Development axes are divided into three stages. The first stage development axis connects the first group settlement centres with the first level settlement core areas in the country and comparable centres outside state borders. The second stage development axis connects the second group settlement centres and these second level settlement core areas with the first group settlement centres and the first level core settlement areas, or it connects the second group settlement centres with the second level settlement core areas. The third-stage development axis connects the mid-sized centres with the third level settlement core areas and other settlement centres.</p> <p>Apart from the development axes described above, the SSDP comprises so-called communication-settlement axes. These axes do not achieve the density of settlements included in the development axis or the population and population density of communities connected by the development axis, but are important for the continuity of connection between two settlement centres situated in the development axis direction.</p>
<p align="center">REGIONAL EXAMPLE</p>	



Source: https://www.trnava-vuc.sk/dokumenty-uzemneho-planu?p_p_id=110_INSTANCE_zPWar9sh3V9q&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_col_id=column-2&p_p_col_pos=1&p_p_col_count=3&_110_INSTANCE_zPWar9sh3V9q_struts_action=%2Fdocument_library_display%2Fview_file_entry&_110_INSTANCE_zPWar9sh3V9q_fileEntryId=341878

Trnava region is one of the 8 self-governing regions in Slovakia, situated in the western part, adjacent to the Bratislava region. It has advantageous location, as it borders with three countries, Hungary, Czech Republic and Austria. Trnava region is at the same time a part of 4 Euroregions.

Area of the Trnava region (NUTS3) consists of 7 districts (NUTS4) and 251 settlements (NUTS5). As mentioned above, legally binding land-use plans are the only institutionalisation of core areas and their suburb areas along with development axes. All self-governing regions have a land-use plan which is being revised at least once in 4 years.

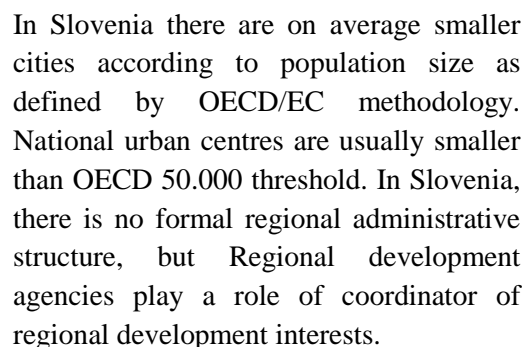
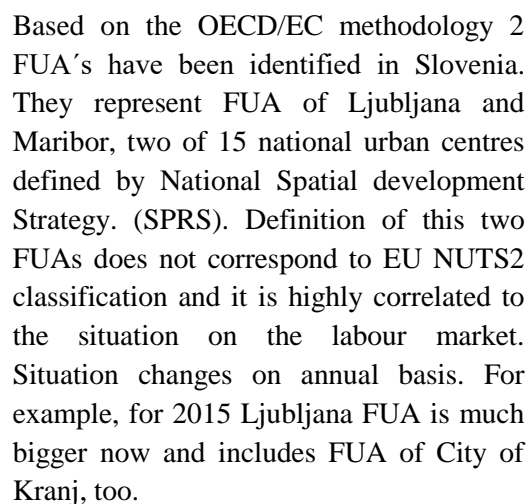
Some of the aims prioritised in the Land-use Plan of Trnava self-governing region (land-use plans of regions are always based on SSDP and must reflect the main visions) are:

- to create links within the European settlement structure
- to encourage residential development based on the principles of polycentric concept, where system of towns and villages are seen as a functional network characterized by the redistribution of tasks and specialization in order to create the desired functional complexity
- to develop and prioritize a compact settlement structure
- develop effective settlement structures based on the availability of facilities and commuting to work,

to form a basic macro-conception of settlement structures in the direction of creating a polycentric core settlement areas and cities, which will be supported by development axes.

SLOVENIA

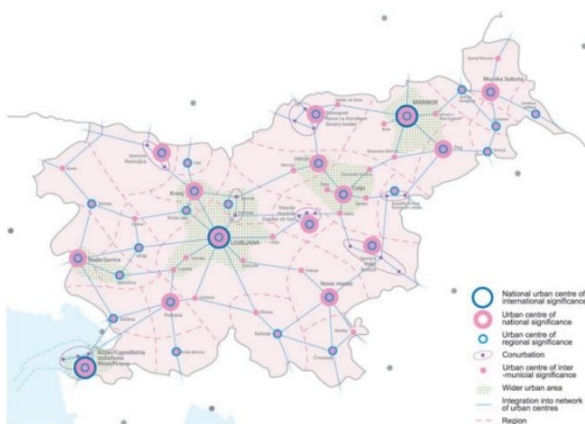
FUA by OECD



The second map represents FUAs of centers of national importance, calculated on the basis of the OECD criteria (share of daily commuters > 15%, source: Drobne , 2016)

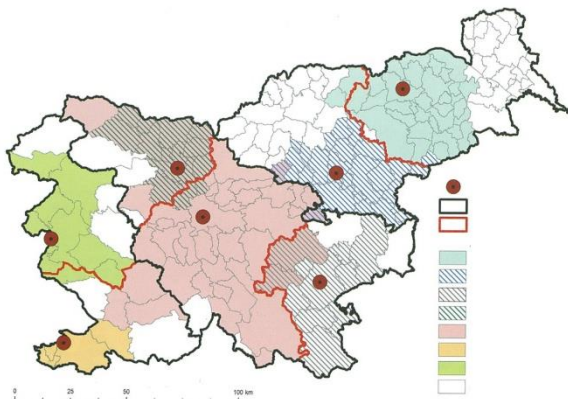
FUA of City of Kranj is clearly visible. Lower Gorenjska area is highly industrialized and strongly linked with Ljubljana urban region (same as Osrednjeslovenska statistical NUTS3 region no.8).

FUA by OTHERS



Wider urban areas defined in SDSS (2004)

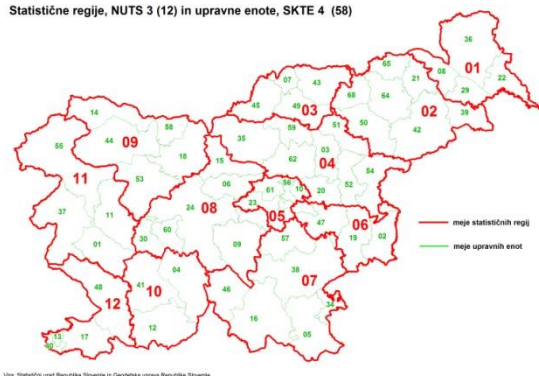
In Slovenia, formal definition of the functional regions as such does not exist, but the Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia (SDSS, 2004) defines the category of wider urban areas that to some extent corresponds to the definition of FUA as travel to work area. This wider urban areas represents the areas with highest intensity of daily commuting. The SDSS is the basic strategic spatial development document and an integrated planning document which implements the concept of sustainable spatial development.



FUA as defined in Pogačnik et al. 2012

On the national level, Pogačnik (2012) defines FUA in the different territorial range (as shown above). Study was based on daily commuting as data on services of general public interest. **This has not been institutionalised.**

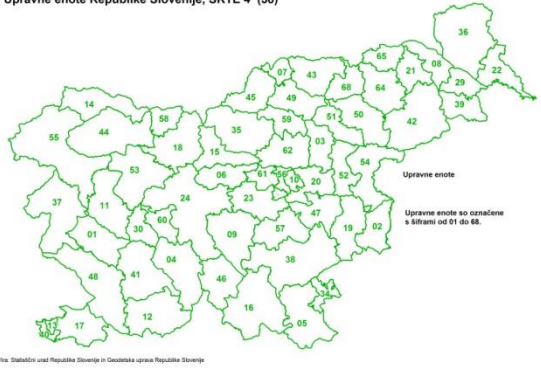

Statistične regije, NUTS 3 (12) in upravne enote, SKTE 4 (58)



Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Statistical regions (NUTS 3) and administrative units (LAU 1); www.stat.si/dokument/5329/NUTS3_UE_zaslon_EN.jpg

At the supra local level the basic territorial unit for planning regional policy in Slovenia is **development region**. The region consists of the municipalities included in the NUTS 3 territorial unit system within the statistical territorial classification of Slovenia. **It is a unified closed spatial entity, connected by the settlement, economic, infrastructural and natural systems.** The regions are also units, for which the **Statistical Office of Slovenia** collects and displays statistics that are mostly used for support of regional development.

Slovenia is divided into 12 regions. Balanced regional development is defined by the state law in which the manner of

	<p>coordination between the state and municipalities in the planning of regional policy and carrying out regional development activities in the development regions and regional policies. The fundamental strategic and planning document on regional level is Regional Development Programme, whose monitoring and implementation is overseen by the legal entity - Regional Development Agency.</p>
<p>Upravne enote Republike Slovenije, SKTE 4 (58)</p>  <p>Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Administrative units (LAU 1); www.stat.si/dokument/5321/UE_zaslou_EN.jpg</p>	<p>Between regional and local level, Slovenia has administrative units as territorial administration bodies with their work areas, responsibilities, functions and management. Their work area is equal to the work of Ministries, which tasks are carried out through territorial administrative units, with functions and responsibilities divided between them. They were set up in 1991, when the state administration was completely separated from the local government.</p> <p>Nowadays Slovenia has 58 administrative units carrying out all administrative tasks that do not belong in the domain of local government or do not fall into the domain of special administrative units of certain ministries.</p>
<h2 style="text-align: center;">REGIONAL EXAMPLE</h2>	
 <p>© BSC Kranj, vir: GURS</p>	<p>The area of Gorenjska statistical region is divided into two parts, managed by two Regional development agencies, RAGOR for upper NW part of Gorenjska region and BSC Kranj for Lower SE part of Gorenjska region. Kranj is a “capital city” of Lower part of Gorenjska region. City of Kranj FUA (by OECD criteria) correlates with the FUA of the City of Ljubljana. This is the case of close proximity of the two cities (around 25 km) and good quality of transport infrastructure, allowing easy access for daily commuters. The main Airport in Slovenia, Airport Ljubljana is</p>

Source: BSC Kranj, Regional Development Program of Gorenjska 2014 - 2020, page 7, available at: www.bsc-kranj.si/library/files/upload/Regionalni%20razvojni%20program%20Gorenjske%202014-2020.pdf	actually closer to City of Kranj than Ljubljana. On the other side, strong identity of each city and spatial planning that prevented bigger sprawl, avoided fusion of two cities.
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c. Overview about the instruments for integrated management in the FUAs or parallel urban/peri-urban structures with the focus on spatial development management and environmental management

Types/categories of instruments		Description	Country Code	Instruments	Country specific comments
Core instruments (Legal instruments and Institutions)					
Formal legal instruments	Binding planning documentation (land use plan, regional development plan ...)	<p>Binding documents regarding to the law (overall binding or binding for public sector)</p> <p>A land use plan as a planning instrument developed by public administrations in the spatial planning system according to relevant nation law.</p> <p>The land use plan controls, regulates, frames a urban</p>	GER	Land use plan	<p>Land use plan is developed by public administrations in the spatial planning system of the Federal Republic of Germany.</p> <p>A land use plan must comply and take into account the regional plan which is of superior status. In case of the integration of environmental and spatial development takes place at a scale of 1:10.000 to 1:5.000.</p> <p><i>The land use plan should have integrated development information which is relevant for municipalities.</i></p> <p><i>In the FUA, there is combining of information regarding different threats from the regional to municipal scale. Main request/targets are for the integration of information!</i></p>

		development processes and their quality of in the space.		Regional development plan	Plan is covered by the integration of environmental and spatial development processes can take place at the scale of 1:200.000 to 1:100.000.
		Concepts for the development of settlements in the regional context and the interplay of different settlement groups and their relation to each other for functional purposes.			Plan would provide sufficient information about: areas that are to be protected due to special landscape qualities, visions and evaluation maps for environmental and spatial development aspects and integrated information within development plans.
		Strategic planning documentation for social, economic and environmental development across different levels			<i>Challenge to provide important information for lower scales of planning, but it must also be resilient for the higher scales of planning.</i>
					<i>Insufficient impact in the treating of territory as an integrated medium.</i>
			AT	Regional development programme Styria	Regional development programme for the 7 planning regions in Styria: guidelines for the spatial development; area-specific development, policy framework of the province, basis for planning and methods (June 2016)
				Specific regional development plan "Steirischer Zentralraum"	Regional development programme for the region Styrian Center Region: guidelines for the spatial development; area-specific development, policy framework of the province, basis for planning and methods. <i>Very new, now all the municipalities have to adapt their planning according this the approach.</i>
				Regional plan (1:50.000) for the whole planning region (Steirischer Zentralraum)	Overview about the planning region including all spatial development goals

				Zoning plan (1:10.000)	Per municipality
			SLO	Regional Development Programme	The fundamental strategic and planning document on regional level, defined by Act on the Promotion of Balanced Regional Development, used for the spatial arrangements of the public infrastructure of local importance.
				Regional Spatial Plan	RPN is an implementing spatial plan. <i>Regional spatial plans were generally not implemented into planning practices of municipalities.</i>
			CZE	Territorial Development Policy of Czech Republic,	The document on spatial development at the national level defining basic principles for the settlement development
				Territorial planning documentation at regional level	Comprehensive land-use planning document at the regional level
				Territorial planning documentation at municipal level	Comprehensive land-use document at the local level focused on functional organisation and optimisation of physical structures a the territory of a municipality
				National Development Strategy 2014-2020	Responsible institution: The Ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic According to: Act no. 248/2000 Coll.. National Development Strategy 2014-2020 is a fundamental strategic document in the field of regional development. It supports state policy to promote regional development, providing the necessary and sets development targets and principles for the development of regional development programs. The relevant priority areas are: territorial cohesion,

			SVK		<p>improvement of social environment development areas, balanced development of stabilized area, reviving peripheral areas.</p> <p>The strategic document taken according to the law, but with very little enforcement, - the only bond is stronger operational programs, but they often not including a wide variety of problems.</p>
				Spatial development perspective of the Slovak Republic	The document creating the conceptual framework for spatial development at the national level defining basic principles for the settlement development, centres and their gravitation areas (practically FUAs)
				Land-use plan of the region	Mid-term up to long term comprehensive spatial planning document at the regional level focused on functional organisation of the space determining the basic elements of the settlement structure and interrelations between them.
				Land-use plan of a municipality	Mid-term up to long term Comprehensive planning document focused on optimisation of organisation of functional and structural elements and systems at the territory of the cadaster of a municipality (build up and surrounding areas)
				Program of social and economic development of the region	Short term up to mid-term planning and programming document of the comprehensive social, economic and environmental development of the region
				National regional development strategy	The document on the comprehensive social, economic and environmental development at the national level.
				Program of social and economic development of a group of municipalities	Short term up to mid-term planning and programming document of the comprehensive social, economic and environmental development of the group of communes based on their

					agreement to procure the program jointly
				Program of social and economic development of a municipality	Short term up to mid-term planning and programming document of the comprehensive social, economic and environmental development of the municipality.
				Landscape - ecologic plan at the regional and municipal plan	Landscape ecologic plan is the document elaborated as a part of the procurement of land-use plans at regional and municipal level with the focus on landscape ecologic analyses, assessment and optimisation of functional use in the harmony with landscape ecologic potentials and limits for the development.
			POL	Development strategies	<p>There are 3 main levels of development strategies in Poland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · long-term country development strategy - a document defining the main trends, challenges and scenarios of social and economic development of the country as well as the national zoning lines, considering the principle of sustainable development, covering the period of 15 years at least; · a mid-term country development strategy - a document defining the main conditions, objectives and lines of the country development considering social, economic, regional and spatial aspects, covering the period of 4 to 10 years. · other development strategies - documents defining the main conditions, objectives and lines of development of the areas indicated in the mid-term country development strategy, referring to development of regions, spatial development, development of sectors or domains, pursued with help of various programmes.

					According to: Act no. 84/06 Coll. Law on Development Policy Principles
				Sustainable Development Strategy for Poland until the year 2025	The document defines the conditions of implementation in Poland of the sustainable development model in the period until the year 2025. The strategy is to be used, first of all, as the basis for stimulation of development processes in such a manner so that they threaten environment to the lowest degree possible. The strategy primarily defines the correlations among economic, social and ecological developments and sets the lines and framework for development of those sectors.
				Updated National Zoning Concept	The Updated National Zoning Concept defines the main assumption of the zoning plan for Poland as follows: usage of well-educated polycentric functional and zoning structure of the country to make development of Poland more dynamic and overcome its civilisation backwardness. This purpose is compatible with the strategic objective of the National Development Plan.
			ITA	Spatial plan of the region (Regional urban law 5.12.1977, no. 56, and National Law no. 1150, 17.08.1942 "Town planning law")	The <i>regional spatial plan</i> (PTR) is a spatial plan approved by the Piedmont Region (2011) defines strategies and objectives at the regional level. It defines the action to be taken by the various parties involved in territorial planning, in accordance with



					<p>the principles of subsidiary and competence.</p> <p>Implementation of the plan is assigned to the administrations that operate at provincial and local level.</p>
				<p>Land-use plan of municipalities</p> <p>(Regional urban law 5.12.1977, no. 56, and National Law no. 1150, 17.08.1942</p> <p>"Town planning law")</p>	<p>The <i>General Municipal Plan</i> is an instrument that regulates the transformation of the township and the construction activity.</p> <p>The task of the plan is to provide for the development of the population and for the economic development; based on these parameters the Plan dictate the guidelines for the interventions that it can be implemented either by the administration for the community, which by the private citizens..</p>
				<p>Spatial plan of the Province (now metropolitan City)</p> <p>(Regional urban law 5.12.1977, no. 56, and National Law no. 1150, 17.08.1942</p> <p>"Town planning law")</p>	<p>The Provincial Spatial plan for coordination (PTCP - 2011) aims to sustainable development of the territory and defines the portions of land to be subjected to special rules in order to protect the primary resources, the soil (from hydro geological problems), the historical and architectural heritage and environment, and to prevent pollution.</p>
				<p>Spatial plan of the Metropolitan City</p> <p>(National Law no. 56/14)</p>	<p>The <i>Metropolitan general spatial Plan</i> (PTGM) is a new spatial plan introduced by National Law n. 56/14. It will includes communication facilities, service networks and infrastructure belonging to the competence of the metropolitan community, also setting constraints and objectives of the activity and performance of the municipalities.</p> <p><i>Neither the national legislation, nor the regional one provide any more information about the form and value of that spatial plan.</i></p> <p><i>It is also not defined the relationship between PTGM</i></p>

					<p>and the other existing spatial (and strategic) instruments (at regional, provincial, local levels)</p>
				<p>Metropolitan development strategy (National Law no. 56/14)</p>	<p>The <i>Strategic Metropolitan Plan</i> (PSM) is a new strategic plan introduced by National Law n. 56/14. It is a short term instrument (three-years term, to be updated annually), on the economic metropolitan development.</p> <p><i>Environment questions are not an objective of the instrument. The last year CMT started to prepare this instrument thinking that environmental sustainability is a necessary requirement in all development policies.</i></p>
	Indicators	<p>Indicators as instruments for defining the target quality of urban development and improving the condition of FUAs, especially when the disadvantages of compact density can be directly measured.</p>	GER	Set of qualitative indicators	<p>An adequate set of indicators (for example the presence of unhealthy living conditions or unbalanced economic and social structures) could point towards the need for intervention. Indicators are used as an instrument in regional planning concepts and definitions. Soil sealing is one example field of action. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The identification of areas with a high level of soil sealing. • Minimize soil sealing through the primary use of existing brownfields for development. <p><i>Information is often only serves a limited role and does not have a further impact other than presenting the information gathered. Different types of information are not combined together in an integrated fashion to establish important</i></p>



					<i>connections.</i>
			ITA	Set of indicators to monitor the soil sealing	<p>The identification of areas with a high level of soil sealing. Indicators are used as an instrument in regional planning indication:</p> <p>soil sealing index dispersion index fragmentation index socio-economic correlation Indicators</p>
	Law acts - Urban development planning, protection and building regulations law, regional and local government law, competence law.		CZE	<p>Act no. 183/2006 Coll., On Territorial Planning and Building Code (Building Act), as amended.</p> <p>Novel</p> <p>Act no. 350/2012 Coll., Amending Act no. 183/2006 Coll., On territorial planning and building regulations</p>	<p>Responsible institution: The Ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic</p> <p>Selected tasks of spatial planning are: to identify and assess the status of the territory; to define the concept of territorial development, including urban concept; to establish urban, architectural and aesthetic requirements on the use and spatial arrangement, in particular the location, layout and design of buildings; to determine conditions for making changes in the area; to create conditions in the area for reducing environmental hazards and natural disasters and elimination of their consequences, and nature-friendly manner; to determine conditions for recovery and development of the settlement structure and quality of housing, to determine the necessary sanitation, recovery and restoration interventions in the territory; to regulate a range of areas for usage of natural resources.</p> <p>It is a key law that describes</p>

					<p>the process of acquisition planning analytical materials and planning documentation at regional and municipal level. It also defines the key document at the state level - the Regional Development Policy.</p> <p><i>The law is very good, but there is no connection with socio-economic planning.</i></p>
				<p>Law no. 248/2000. The law on regional development support.</p>	<p>Responsible institution: The Ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic</p> <p>The goal of regional development support is to provide a dynamic and balanced development of the Czech Republic, with regard to the quality of life and the environment, contribute to reducing regional disparities and also allow the use of local potential for enhancing the economic and social level of regions. The act defined the main document of regional development.</p> <p><i>The law defines the necessary documents, but does not describe how they are made and neither analytical materials to be processed. Its application is much looser than the Building Act.</i></p> <p><i>There is no strict statement about compliance with the Building Act.</i></p>
				<p>Act no. 128/2000 Coll. The Law on Municipalities (local government)</p>	<p>The law primarily defines the rights and obligations of municipalities, which can perform independent municipal jurisdiction. Regional planning falls within the municipal (local) government, Spatial planning is partly on municipally own and partly in the delegated powers (state administration).</p> <p><i>The municipality is often limited by the obligation to</i></p>

					<i>maximize profits, for example, from the sale of land. It cannot be regarded as profit the non-monetary benefits or liked benefits. Municipalities are limited by law and the mayor, according to the law, has the obligation to deal with the property with due diligence.</i>
				Act no. 129/2000 Coll. The Law on Regions (Regional Government)	<i>Region takes place only in a separate application - elected by the regional authorities to decide, for example, the development strategy, but also performs exercise of delegated powers - state administration (example: the environment).</i>
			AT	Styrian provincial act no. 87/2016	new regional development programme for the Styrian Central Region

					<p>Title V. of the Italian Constitution establishes rights and duties for regions, provinces and municipalities. It has been modified by the Constitutional Law No. 3 of 2001 - "Modifications of Title V belonging to the Second Section of the Italian Constitution". Specifically, art. 117 of the Italian Constitution determines central government and regional exclusive legislative powers and concurrent matters. Territorial and spatial planning represents a concurrent matter, thus Italian central government defines general principles while regions promulgate their own regional laws.</p>
			ITA	<p>Italian Constitution - art. 117</p>	
				<p>National Act no. 1150, 17.08.1942 (Town planning law)</p>	<p>The Law establishes the nationwide principles for spatial planning of supra-local area (provincial and regional) and for urban planning at municipal level.</p> <p><i>The Law is dated.</i></p>

				<p>Regional urban Act no. 56, 5.12.1977</p> <p>(Protection and land use)</p>	<p>Regional Law defines the levels and the planning instruments at different administrative level: regional spatial plan and regional landscape plan; Provincial Spatial plan for coordination and Metropolitan general spatial Plan; sub-regional and sub-provincial plans for particular geographical areas or for the implementation of complex projects or policies; General regulatory plans of municipality.</p> <p>The objectives of the Law: limitation of the land use (goal of a zero consumption), the preservation and enhancement of the natural heritage and in particular of environment and landscape; the full and rational management of resources in order to maintaining their qualitative and quantitative overall level (with particular reference to agricultural areas and to the assets and infrastructure of existing settlements); the overcoming of regional imbalances through the quantitative and qualitative control of residential and productive settlements, the transport system, installations and equipment of public interest etc.</p> <p><i>The Law is dated. It is not up to date with respect to the administrative reform of 2014 which established metropolitan cities, and that make difference between metropolitan and provincial functions and instruments (also land use plans,...).</i></p>
				<p>National Act no. 56, 7.04.2014 (Provisions on metropolitan cities, the provinces, the unions and public mergers)</p>	<p>Law contains provisions relating to metropolitan cities, provinces, unions and mergers of municipalities, in order to adapt their system to the principles of subsidiarity, differentiation and adequacy. There are introduction of two new tools for the development and the territorial government: the General Metropolitan Spatial Plan and</p>

					<p>the Strategic Plan.</p> <p><i>There are no clear indications about new instruments (the General Metropolitan Spatial Plan and the Strategic Plan): formation, value, and relationship with pre-existing planning and programming tools.</i></p>
			SVK	<p>Act 50/76 Coll. Law on Territorial Planning and Building Code</p>	<p>The law defines principles, procedures, documentation and others issues dealing with land-use. This is the basic land-use matters law.</p> <p>Basic land-use documentation are: Spatial development perspective of the Slovak Republic, Land-use plan of the region, Land-use plan of a municipality.</p>
				<p>Act 539/2008 on Regional Development Support</p>	<p>The law obtain a framework law dealing with spatial development focused on social and economic development and its planning.</p> <p>The law defines the following documentation on regional development support at all levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · National regional development strategy, · Program of social and economic development of the region · Program of social and economic development of a group of municipalities · Program of social and economic development of a municipality
				<p>Act no. 369/90 Coll. Law on Municipalities</p>	<p>The law defines only responsibilities for planning and land and environment management, but not for sustainable land-use.</p>
				<p>Act no. 221/96 Coll. Law on Territorial and Administrative Division of the SR and</p>	<p>Division of responsibilities for land-use and environment the regeneration processes incl..</p>

				Act no. 222/96 Coll. Law on Organisation of Local Self Government	
			POL	The Constitution of the Republic of Poland Act.no. 78/97.	The constitution defines that the Republic of Poland shall guarantee environmental protection, following the guidance of sustainable development (Article 5).
				Act no. 243/94 Coll. The Construction	The Law defines a common procedure for obtaining a construction permit and a demolition permit and sets forth certain conditions that have to be met in order to obtain a positive decision in either case. The law defines a building design, that has to be fulfil according to the local zoning plan or the decision on the conditions of area development and use, if required under the planning and development regulations. There is also procedure of solving the problem with buildings constructed without a requisite construction permit and buildings not reported. They are either demolished or have to undergo the legalisation procedure.
				Act no. 102/97 Coll. Real Estate Management Law	The Law introduces the expropriation procedure enabling interference in the sphere of other people's property by a temporary restriction or compulsory deprivation of the title deed to property in exchange for compensation, imposed with an administrative ruling. The Law provides for the property expropriation procedure and defines the most important expropriation reason being the public purposes for accomplishment of which the title deed to property, the perpetual usufruct or any other property right can be breached, provided that due

					<p>to the objectified needs of the general public or local communities, these public purposes cannot be accomplished in any manner other than by expropriation or limitation of property rights, while the rights cannot be acquired by way of agreement.</p>
				<p>Act no. 84/06 Coll. Law on Development Policy Principles</p>	<p>The Law defines the principles of development policy which is pursued in line with the development strategy, with the use of programmes oriented at ensuring a long-lasting and sustainable development of the country, a social and economic cohesion on the regional level and in spatial terms, making economy more competitive and creation of new jobs on the national, regional and local levels, using public means.</p> <p>There is defined the long-term country development strategy which defines the main trends, challenges and scenarios of social and economic development of the country as well as the national zoning lines considering the principle of sustainable development, covering the period of 15 years at least, a mid-term strategy of development of the country covering the period of 4-10 years, the national strategy of regional development, the supraregional strategy and the provincial development strategy.</p>



				<p>Act no. 80/03 Coll. Law on Planning and Development</p>	<p>The act defines also the principles for formulating the zoning policy by self-governmental bodies and state bodies as well as the scope and procedures for earmarking land for specific purposes and determining the principles of its use and building development, the Law recognises spatial order and sustainable development as the basis thereof (Article 1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A local zoning plan has to define the principles of protection and development of spatial order and the principles of protection of environment, natural resources and cultural landscape; in other words: in defining the said principles a competent authority has to consider the principle of sustainable development and spatial order, the specific conditions of using land and limiting its use, including a ban on building and the requirements arising from the needs of developing public areas (Article 15 para. 2). · A provincial zoning plan takes into account the arrangements included in the provincial development strategy. In particular, the plan defines the primary elements of the provincial settlement network as well as their transportation and infrastructure connections, including the lines of transborder connections, the system of protected areas, including the areas of protection of environment, natural resources, cultural landscape, spa resorts, national heritage and landmarks as well as of modern culture achievements, location of public-purpose investments of supralocal significance, and also problematic areas along with the principles of their use, and metropolitan areas. · The first place in the
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					<p>planning and development hierarchy belongs to the national zoning concept, the objectives stated in the strategic documents of the government; these include but are not limited to the Polish Sustainable Development Strategy. The national zoning concept has to take into account the principles of sustainable development of the country, basing on environmental, social and economic conditions, among other factors (Article 47 para. 1 item 1).</p>
	<p>Sectoral planning, protection and regulation law including specific documents elaborated in accordance with these law acts</p>		ITA	<p>Legislative Decree no. 152, 3.4.2006 (Environmental Regulations - SEA, EIA and EEA)</p>	<p>The consolidated act contains provisions relating to many environmental issues: Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment, integrated environmental authorization; soil conservation and combating desertification, protection of waters from pollution and water management; waste management and remediation of contaminated sites; air protection and the reduction of atmospheric emissions; compensation claims against environmental damage.</p> <p><i>Authorization procedures provided by this law are complex and not fully integrated with urban planning.</i></p>
				<p>National Act no. 183, 18.05.1998 (Standards for the organizational and functional restructuring of land protection)</p> <p>Leg. Decree no. 49, 23.02.2010 (Implementation of</p>	<p>The Law no. 183 has the aim of ensuring the conservation of soil, water reclamation, to use and management of water resources for the uses of rational economic and social development, the protection of the environmental aspects related to them.</p>

				<p>Dir. 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks)</p>	<p>Dir. EC, transposed into Italian law by L.D. 49/10, has initiated a new phase of national policy for flood risk management, introducing the new "Flood risk management plan" (PGRA).</p>
				<p>Landscape plan of the region</p> <p>(Regional urban law 5.12.1977, no. 56,</p> <p>"Protection and land use" and Leg. Decree 22.01.04 no. 42 "Code of cultural heritage and landscape").</p>	<p>The <i>regional landscape plan</i> (PPR) is a spatial plan formed by the Piedmont Region. It is descriptive, prescriptive and proactive to promote and disseminate knowledge of the Piedmont landscape and its strategic role in the sustainable development of the territory. It provides prescriptive rules, directives and guidelines for land use of the entire region, with particular attention to the protection and enhancement of landscape elements, in implementation of the Legislative Decree 22 January 2004 no. 42 (Code of cultural heritage and landscape).</p> <p><i>The PPR (it was not yet approved) does not provide an indicator mapping about biophysical environmental quality (Habitat Quality); the indicator would allow to identify areas characterized by a homogeneous sensitivity from the ecological-landscape aspect and redefine the very natural constraints under the Plan.</i></p>
				<p>Legislative Decree no. 105, 6.06.2015 (Implementation of Directive 2012/18 / EU on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances - Seveso III)</p> <p>Decree of the Ministry of Public Works, 5.09.2001, (Minimum of urban and regional planning safety requirements for areas affected by</p>	<p>The law establishes that the Provincial Territorial Coordination Plan must be complemented by specific rules aimed at ensuring a higher level of security for the population and for the environment than the established industrial risk the establishments at risk of a major accident.</p> <p>Relevant document: Plan for establishments at risk of a major accident</p> <p>(Decree of the Ministry of</p>

				major accident hazards establishments)	Public Works, 5.09.2001) <i>Decree of the Ministry is dated; there is not reflection of new Legislative Decree no. 105/2015.</i>
				Regional Law no. 24, 24.10.2002 "Rules for waste management"	The regional law regulates the management and reduction of waste in accordance with criteria and modalities. The regions and provinces should have its own waste management tool.
			CZE	Act. no. 334/1992 Coll. Law on agricultural land protection	Agricultural land taking is charged. Urban exemptions charges exist. For housing use are charges are reduced and in the deprived regions, the charge for industrial or commercial land is reduced.
				Act. no 44/1988 Coll. Law on minerals protection	The law also regulates regeneration after mining.
				Act. no. 139/2002 Coll. Law on land consolidation	
			POL	Act no. 199/2008 Coll. Law on Providing Information on the Environment and Environmental Protection, Public Participation in Environmental Protection and on Environmental Impact Assessment	The Law defines, among other items, the procedure for handling cases concerning provision of information on the environment and environmental protection as well as environmental impact assessment (EIA).
				Act no. 121/2004 Coll. Law on Protection of Arable and Forest Land	The Law ensures protection of arable and forest land through limiting their designation as non-arable or non-forest land, preventing processes of degradation and devastation of

					<p>arable and forest land and occurrence of damage in agricultural production and tree stands as well as in forest production, as a consequence of non-agricultural activity and mass movement of earth. Also. The law defines rehabilitation and use of arable and forest land (planning, designing and performing) at all stages of industrial operations.</p>
				Act no. 228/05 Coll. Geological and Mining Law	<p>The Law and the solutions adopted there with visibly emphasize the significance of land protection, its revitalization and post-industrial use in the operations of mining plants.</p>
				Act no. 12/91 Coll. Forest Law	<p>The Law introduces the duty to consider in the local zoning plans the arrangements included in the forest growing plans for forest borders and areas, protective forest included. In turn, the records of land and buildings take into account the arrangements included in the forest growing plans and in summary forest growing plans for forest borders and areas.</p> <p>Relevant document: A forest growing plan or a summary forest growing plan</p> <p>They are used to manage forest resources in a well-balanced manner. The above plans form a detailed forest cultivation plan, which is the primary document on forest growing and management developed for a given area.</p>
			SVK	Act no. 330/91 Coll. Land consolidation law	<p>The law defines the land consolidation procedure, that is rational space ordering of plot ownership in certain zone and with it connected other immovable agriculture and forestry ownership ordering which is executed in public interest in harmony with requests and conditions of environment protection, in harmony with creation of territorial ecological stability system, in harmony with agricultural landscape</p>

					functions, in harmony of operational - economical modern agriculture viewpoints and forestry management and with harmony of countryside development support.
				Act no. 287/94 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection	The law defines principles, procedures, documentation and others issues dealing with nature and landscape protection.
				Act no. 223/01 Coll. Law on waste	The law defines a general rule, the generator of waste is responsible for disposing of it.
				Act no.220/04 Coll. Law on protection and use of agricultural land and Directive of the Ministry of the Agriculture of the SR to the implementation of the Decrees no. 12/09 about the forest land protection in the territorial planning	Its amendment by the Act 219/2008 Coll. introduced the fee for the transformation of most valuable soils to non-agricultural land. The directive defines the procedure and precondition for the change of use of forest land
				Act no. 44/88 Coll. Law on the protection and utilization of mineral resources (The Mining Act)	This law also regulates regeneration after mining.
				Act no. 326/05 Coll. about Forests	The law is dealing only with forest land protection.
Data tools - databases, registers, data sources, laws.	Public sources of relevant data about a land. Defined through law and managed by state of municipal institutions. The data/information in register or database has a legal power.	SVK		Cadastre /land and property register/ Land Registry	Cadastre/land and property register/ Land Registry is a public list, which contains a set of data on real property matters containing their list, description, legal functional use, their geometric and positional determination and registration rights to such property.
				Act. no. 275/2006 Coll. Law on information systems of public administration in wording of later regulations	There is a framework for potential register of underused plots as public information system.
			ITA	Socio-economic and territorial database (National level)	SISTAN The National Statistical System is the network of public and private entities that provide to the country and to

					<p>international bodies the official statistical information.</p> <p>Sistan includes: the National Statistics Institute (Istat); entities and statistical information public bodies (INEA, Isfol); statistical offices of government departments and other public authorities, local government offices, the regions and autonomous provinces, provinces, chambers of commerce (CCIAA), municipalities, individuals or associations and statistical offices of other public and private institutions that perform functions of public interest.</p>
				<p>Environment at national level (National level)</p>	<p>SINANET (Network of the National Information System)</p> <p>This environmental monitoring and control system collects data and information that are needed to describe and understand environmental phenomena in order to: provide support for environmental government integrating the environmental component into sector and territorial policies; regularly provide products and services grounded on indicators and indexes.</p>
				<p>Territorial and environmental databases (regional and local)</p>	<p>“Geoportali”</p> <p>(e.g. Geoportale Piemonte, Geportale ARPA Piemonte, Geoportale Città metropolitana di Torino,...).</p> <p>They are infrastructures for integration of geographic information understood as "the set of technologies, policies, standards and human resources necessary for the acquisition, processing, storage, distribution, and the best use of spatial data".</p> <p>The geoportals are made in accordance with the requirements of European Directive - INSPIRE.</p> <p>Region and CMTo are today working to define an agreement with the aim to</p>

					develop the integration between different geoportals. It is also being discussed a regional law about that
				Cadastral databases	<p>SIGMATER</p> <p>It is part of a process of construction of a regional/national network for the establishment of e-government implementation in the small towns of Piedmont. It allows controlled access to the Territory Agency cadastral databases.</p>
				Land use in metropolitan City of Turin	<p>Observatory “Mosaicing regulators Plans” is the instrument from CMTo using for spatial plan activities.</p> <p>It exist also a database (last update in 2007-8) developed by CMTo during the elaboration of the PTC (2011) that includes a mapping of productive urban destination areas in CMTo and a characterisation of about 70% of the sites on the basis of: territorial extension, number of employees, free surfaces, ...</p>
				Agricultural Registry of Piedmont Region	<p>The Agricultural Registry of Piedmont Region is an archive on personal and structural information of active farms aimed to territorial rural development</p> <p>Its organized by topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -companies -soils and land use -farms -screw and other agricultural woody -procedures -associated forms
			AT	GIS Styria	All spatial information are available via the GIS Styria



			CZE	Cadastral /land and property register/ Land Registry	<p>According to: Act no. 256/2013 Coll., On Land Registry (Cadastral Act).</p> <p>Cadastral/land and property register/ Land Registry is a public list, which contains a set of data on real property matters containing their list, description, their geometric and positional determination and registration rights to such property.</p> <p><i>Limited access to integrated data about land. For example, there is no information whether the site is in a flood zone.</i></p>
				Public register of agricultural land	Under the Ministry of Agriculture responsibility.
Institutions	Legal bodies	Legal bodies at different levels.	GER	State ministries, State offices	<p>Institutions at nation level responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Laws, regulations of sustainable development · Federal, planning legislation for funding and finances · Communication of new targets · Information local and regional scale
				Regional Planners, Regional Planning assemblies	<p>Institutions at regional level responsible for:</p> <p>Regional development plan with regional targets</p>
				Municipal Planners	<p>Institution at regional level responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Land use plan with special municipality development and information in high levels of governance
			AT	Regional level - STYRIA	<p>Since 2003 mobilisation of building land is among the core issues of the Styrian Planning Act. In particular since the amendment of the Planning Act in 2009 mobilisation of building land is further accelerated.</p>

					<p>Czech Office for Surveying , mapping and cadastre - an independent office incorporated in accordance with the Act no. 359/92 Coll. Law on Surveying, Mapping and Cadastral Bodies in wording of later regulation.</p> <p>State property office - Office representing the state in property issues.</p> <p>CENIA - the Czech Environmental Information Agency.</p> <p>The Czech Forests.</p> <p>CzechInvest and its regional offices - Industrial land redevelopment agency.</p>
			CZE	National level	
				Regional level	<p>14 regional elected administrations</p> <p>14 Regional Cadastral offices, with sub-offices in selected towns</p> <p>8 Regional State property offices</p> <p>14 Regional land consolidation offices</p>
				Local level	<p>cc 6500 communities with elected local governments</p> <p>cc 205 communities with special responsibilities</p> <p>Local cadastral offices cc 77</p> <p>Local branches of the State property office</p> <p>77 District offices carrying duty under the land consolidation act</p>
			POL	National level	<p>Minister for Environmental Protection</p> <p>Chief Inspector for Environmental Protection - is the central state administration authority supervised by the minister for environment.</p> <p>Chief Office for Land Surveying and Cartography - is the central state administration authority competent for land</p>

					<p>surveying and cartography.</p> <p>Chief Inspector for Building Supervision - supervision and oversight of observance of the provisions of the Construction Law and issue of administrative decisions on the matters defined by the Construction Law are the primary duties of architectural and building administration and building supervision bodies.</p> <p>General State Forests Manager - “State Forests” National Forest Holding is an organisational unit not being a corporate entity.</p>
				Regional level	<p>State administration in the province (Governor of the Province; state administration bodies combined on the province level, like heads of combined forces, inspections or fire forces; independent state administration bodies; self-governmental bodies and their unions, if performance of state administration tasks by them results from other regulations or an agreement made; district head, if performance of state administration tasks by him/her results from other regulations; other entities, if performance of state administration tasks by them results from other regulations).</p> <p>Province - Province or province government should be understood as a regional self-governmental community along with the corresponding territory.</p> <p>Province Inspector for Building Supervision - supervision and oversight of observance of the provisions of the Construction Law and issue of administrative decisions on the matters defined by the Construction Law are the primary duties of architectural and building administration and building supervision</p>

					<p>bodies.</p> <p>Province Inspector for Environmental Protection - manages the activity of the Environmental Protection Inspection within the province. Province Inspector for Environmental Protection develops and carries through provincial programmes of environment monitoring and makes analyses and assessments of observance of regulations and of condition of the environment within the province.</p> <p>Regional Environmental Protection Manager - is an independent state administration body that reports to the General Environmental Protection Manager.</p> <p>Manager of the Regional Management of the State Forests - Among other functions, Manager of the Regional Management of the State Forests represents the State Treasury in the civil law relationships and manages land and other properties acquired or excluded from the direct management of the Forest District Office, within their capacity.</p>
				Local level	<p>Community - it should be understood as a self-governmental community along with the corresponding territory. In keeping with the law, community inhabitants form a self-governmental community. The system of the community is determined by the community charter.</p> <p>District - it should be understood as a local self-governmental community along with the corresponding territory. In keeping with the law, district inhabitants form a local self-governmental community. District is a corporate person and performs public tasks defined by the law on its own behalf and on its</p>

					<p>own account.</p> <p>District Inspector for Building Supervision - supervision and oversight of observance of the provisions of the Construction Law and issue of administrative decisions on the matters defined by the Construction Law are the primary duties of architectural and building administration and building supervision bodies.</p> <p>Forest District Office - is the basic economic and organisational unit in the structure of the State Forests. The task of the Forest District Office is to maintain the forest resources as to growing, protecting, cutting and manufacturing of wood, acquiring side land, transporting wood and other forest fruits, managing forest and non-forest land, building forest roads and structures needed for forest maintenance.</p>
			ITA	National level	<p>The Italian Constitution states that the Republic is constituted by Municipalities, Provinces, Metropolitan Cities, Regions, as autonomous entities with their own statutes, powers and functions according to the principles established by the Constitution.</p> <p>Protection of the environment, the ecosystem and cultural heritage are the exclusive legislative competence of the State. (Ministry of environment,, land and see protection)</p> <p>The territorial government has a concurrent legislation between state and regions.</p> <p><i>If approved the constitutional reform, the territorial government will become matters of exclusive competence of the state, while the regions will be responsible for their</i></p>

					<p>territory only.</p> <p>The Decree-law 267/2000 Consolidating Act about local bodies system (Testo Unico delle Leggi sull'Ordinamento degli Enti Locali) regulates the Italian system of local public bodies composed by municipalities, provinces, metropolitan areas and cities, territorial associations in mountain and island areas, other associations.</p> <p>The D-Law was amended buy National Law 56/14 that introduce metropolitan cities.</p>
				Regional level	<p>Region are responsible for local legislation (smart specialization strategy, regional strategic development program, general development plan,...). It is also responsible for environmental prediction, prevention and protection: this activity is carried out with the support of Regional Agencies for Environmental Protection (ARPA)</p>
				Metropolitan level	<p>The National Law 56/2014 establishes the metropolitan cities (with indirect election of the Mayor and the Council), and assigns to them the functions of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strategic planning; - general territorial planning (communication facilities, service networks and metropolitan infrastructure); - coordination of metropolitan public services; - mobility and viability (ensuring compatibility and consistency of the municipal urban planning in metropolitan areas); - economic and social development, - promotion and coordination of computerization and digitization systems - all the functions assigned to the provinces (including the protection and enhancement

					of the environment)
				Provincial level	<p>The National Law 56/2014 reduce the functions of Province (<i>waiting for their abolition, that depends on the result of the Constitutional referendum of December 4</i>). New Provinces' functions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spatial planning coordination, - protection and enhancement of the environment - planning transport services, authorization and control in the field of private transport - construction and management of roads and regulation traffic - school network and school construction management; - collection and processing of data, technical and administrative assistance to local authorities; - control the phenomena of discrimination in employment and promotion of equal opportunities
				Municipal level	<p>Municipalities (single or associated) exercise their powers in planning and land management drafting and implementing the land-use plan. The main objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a balanced relationship between housing and services; b) make the housing stock and existing infrastructure available for social use; c) the defence and hydro geological protection, preservation of agricultural heritage, environmental resources, historical and artistic heritage and landscape;

					<p>d) the requalification of peripheral and marginal building;</p> <p>e) limiting the consumption of soil;</p> <p>f) satisfy the need for social services, social housing and public facilities;</p> <p>g) the planned implementation of public and private interventions.</p>
				<p>Territorial associations</p>	<p>The LAW n. 56/14 "Measures on cities' subways, the provinces, the common" unions and mergers, rules metropolitan cities, provinces, partnerships and fusions of municipalities. It establishes 10 metropolitan cities such as territorial bodies of large area with the institutional purposes of: care of the strategic development of the metropolitan area; promotion and integrated management of services, infrastructure and communication networks of the metropolitan interest; care of institutional relations pertaining to their level, including those with European cities and metropolitan areas.</p> <p>Regional Law n. 11/2012 "Organic provisions on local authorities" reorganizes the system of local authorities for the purposes of administrative simplification and reduction of public spending. It rules the exercise of functions and services that the national law provides should be carried out by the municipalities in association.</p> <p>The law defines the dimensional requirements of the municipalities unions and the methods of aggregation. It also defines the abolition of Mountain communities.</p> <p>This law has not been very successful (especially as regards the criteria for the aggregation of municipality: e.g. there is not a criterion of spatial contiguity).</p>

					<i>Its amendment is in discussion.</i>
			SVK	National level	Relevant Ministry offices Plenipotentiary of the Government of the SR for territorial management, integrated management of catchments areas and landscape Office for Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre of the Slovak Republic State property fund - office representing the state in property issues, Slovak Inspectorate of the Environment Statistical office of the Slovak Republic
				Regional level	8 Self governmental regions and subjects of territorial sovereignty and responsible for selected tasks of middle level of state government Cadastral offices (8 regional offices) Regional state specialised offices (e.g. building offices, regional and district environmental offices) Regional land offices, district land offices Regional building offices Regional forestry offices
				Local level	Municipalities - self governmental units and subjects of territorial sovereignty and responsible for lowest level of state government (e.g. building offices)
	Professional organizations with legally		CZE	UUR	Planning institution under Ministry of Regional Development,



	or other regulated tasks			MAS	Local action groups - association of local self-governmental bodies under the EU initiative LEADER
				PPP centrum	Governmental institution for private-public partnership projects
				Regional development agencies	Non-governmental planning and regional development agencies
				Chamber of the real estate offices	Non-governmental professional organization
				Association for property development	Non-governmental professional organization
				Czech Association for geo-information	Non-governmental professional organization
				Chamber of Architects	Non-governmental professional organization
				Chamber of registered engineers and technicians	Non-governmental professional organization
				Association of Regions	Association of Czech self-government regional bodies
				SMOCR (the union of towns and villages)	Association of Czech self-government local bodies
				NSZM (national network of healthy	Association of Czech self-government local bodies

				towns)	
				SHSCMS (union of historic cities)	Association of Czech self-government local bodies
			GER	Federal Environment Agency (UBA) and Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR)	Highest federal authorities for advisory and research on brownfields, sealing, land consumption, urban and environmental development
				Nature and environmental conservation associations	Non-governmental organizations (e.g. BUND, NABU) force initiatives against soil sealing and urban sprawl
				Intermunicipal agencies (Zweckverbände) for common land developments	Special purpose associations
				BEG modell in North Rhine Westphalia (agency for development of former railway properties)	The agency in the partnership of railway company, region and municipality with obligation for municipality to targets future development in the designated area
			AT	Federal Environment Agency (UBA)	Highest federal authority for advisory and research on brownfields, sealing, land consumption, urban and environmental development
				Nature and environmental conservation associations	Non-governmental organizations (e.g. platform environmental alliance) force initiatives against soil sealing and urban sprawl
				Intermunicipal cooperation for common land development	Special purpose cooperation between municipalities

				<p>It promotes development, competitiveness and employment objectives and environmental protection.</p>
			<p>IT</p>	<p>ENEA</p> <p>National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development</p> <p>It leads activity research in the energy efficiency, renewable sources and technological innovation field. It has laboratories and test facilities in the environmental, health, cultural heritage, for the agro-industrial system, seismic protection, green chemistry, combating climate change and in new areas such as materials first strategic, smart cities, eco-industry and circular economy.</p>
			<p>ITA</p>	<p>ARPA (Agenzia regionale per la protezione dell'ambiente Regional Agency for the Protection of the Environment)</p> <p>Regional Agencies for the Protection of the Environment are entitled to realize environmental controls, protection and prevention actions. They are public bodies with independent status for administrative, technical-juridical, asset management and accounting purposes</p>
				<p>IPLA (Istituto per le piante da legno e l'ambiente - Institute for trees for lumber and the environment)</p> <p>It carries on activities like mapping land use and rural landscapes. It is a company controlled by the Piedmont Region..</p>
				<p>ISPRA (Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale - Higher Institute for Environmental Protection and Research)</p> <p>Organization addresses the issue of reclamation of polluted industrial sites and brownfields. The redevelopment potentialities are linked to the reuse of these areas, that are often located in strategic places in the urban framework.</p>

				Urban Transformation Corporation	<p>Art. 120 120 (Dlgs 267/000) of Consolidating Act about local bodies system. Metropolitan cities, municipalities, regions, provinces and private bodies, may establish a Urban Transformation Corporation, a public/private company aiming at planning and implementing urban transformation actions provided by urban and planning instruments. The legal form of the coordination and management body ensures a high level of flexibility because it is comparable to a public limited company.</p> <p><i>(this instrument aimed to project and realize urban transformation, so its scope is not the environmental protection, but is interesting its structure organization)</i></p>
			POL	Institute of Environmental Protection (IEP)	<p>A research and development unit. The primary activities of the Institute comprise establishing scientific and technical grounds for environmental protection and related state policy. Institute of Environmental Protection is a departmental institute supervised by the Ministry of Environment.</p>
				Institute for Ecology of Industrialised Areas (IEUA)	<p>A research and development unit. The general objective of the research and development activity of the Institute for Ecology of Industrialised Areas is to establish scientific grounds for the strategy oriented at environmental protection of urbanised and industrialised areas.</p>



				Forestry Research Institute	A research and development unit. The Institute conducts research and performs research and development works in the domain of forest science.
				Polish Agency of Entrepreneurship Development (PAED)	PAED is a government agency reporting to the Minister for Economy. The task of the Agency is to manage the funds from the state budget and the European Union, earmarked for supporting entrepreneurship and innovativeness and developing human resources.
				Association of Polish Architects (APA)	APA is a an artistic association, open for all Polish architects.
				Association of Polish Urban Planners (APUP)	Association of Polish Urban Planners advocates the interest of the general public in developing and using Polish space.
				Polish Association of Engineers and Construction Technicians (PAECT)	Polish Association of Engineers and Construction Technicians is an autonomous research and technical association.
				Coordination Committee for Development Policy	An advisory body established for the President of the Council of Ministers by law, to ensure that the development strategy is coordinated and programmed effectively and that the instruments used for its accomplishment are monitored and assessed strategically.
				Board of Building Design (BBD)	BBD is a business self-government body gathering business entities dealing with construction or technological design, organisation of investment processes and companies operating for the benefits of the construction

					sector.
				MAS	Local action groups - association of local self-governmental bodies under the EU initiative LEADER
				National Agency for Development of Small and Medium Enterprises Slovak Environmental Agency Regional environmental advisory and information Centres of the Slovak Environmental Agency SARIO Slovak Investment and Trade Development Agency	Non profit organization supporting the development of SME established as professional association of legal entities.
					Centre of the Rural Environment Protection,
					Centre of Environmental Policy Development,
					Centre of Environmental Informatics ,
					Centre of Environmental Education,
					Centre of the Urban Environment Protection,
					Centre of Environmental Management,
					Centre of Waste Management and Basel Convention,
					Centre of Assessment of Regions' Environmental Quality,
					Centre of Landscape Planning, Natural and Energy Sources
				SARIO Slovak Investment and Trade Development Agency	Government-funded allowance organization that works under the supervision of the Ministry of Economy with the goal to support suitable investment and "business-friendly" environment, investment



					projects of domestic and foreign investors, to search for and database-creation of available premises; provide necessary ancillary services, consultancy and finding solutions regarding individual state aid to investors; providing assistance as far as creation of joint-ventures
				National Association of Real Estate Agencies	NAREA integrates Slovak real estate agencies on the real estate market, promotes their interests, mutual cooperation, use the latest knowledge from the related fields, increase the quality of the services which they provide
				Association for Support of the Public-Private Projects	Governmental institution for private-public partnership projects
				Slovak Chamber of Architects	Non-governmental professional organization
				Slovak Chamber of Civil Engineers	Non-governmental professional organization
				ZMOS - Association of Towns and Communities of Slovakia	Non-governmental professional organization
				State Housing Development Fund	Management of the state support to housing
				Regional Development Agencies	Non governmental agencies supporting spatial development at local and micro-regional level
Other not binding official documents with strategic/directive character	Integrative /cross sectoral or comprehensive documents on spatial development important for environmental / land use management in the FUAs		GER	The Land Use Ordinance (Baunutzungsverordnung, BauNVO)	This norm defines types of possible building uses and more detailed information about the degrees of use Council directive of Saxonian State Ministry for environment and agriculture for supporting measurements for soil and groundwater protection and avoidance of land consumption.
			AT	„Cooperation platform urban regions“	Recommendations by the Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning” (ÖROK)

			CZE	<p>Territorial Development Policy of Czech Republic, amended Update no. 1</p>	<p>Responsible institution: The Ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic</p> <p>According to: Act no. 183/2006 Coll., On Territorial Planning and Building Code (Building Act).</p> <p>The document, which has a strong basis in law and is crucial for planning documentation at regional and municipal level is also the starting point for some strategies. The objective is the effective use and efficient arrangement of the territory in claims on.</p> <p>Establish national priorities for land use planning to ensure sustainable development of the territory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Defining areas with increased demands for changes to the territory due to concentrated activities of international and national significance or whose significance exceeds the territory of one region, it is the development areas and development axes, · Defines the areas with specific values and specific problems of international and national significance or whose significance exceeds the territory of one region, · Defines the areas and corridors of transport and technical infrastructure of international and national significance or whose significance exceeds the territory of one region, · - Lays down in specific regions, areas and corridors criteria and conditions for deciding on possible options or alternatives, changes in the territory and for their examination, particularly with regard to their future importance, possible threats, development, sedation, preferences and risks
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					<p>Part of territorial development policies and assess the effects on sustainable development of the territory. In the evaluation of environmental impacts are described and evaluated observed and projected impacts of major territorial development policies on the environment and acceptable alternatives fulfilling the objectives of regional development policy.</p> <p><i>There is no connection with socio-economic planning (based on absence this connection in the law).</i></p> <p><i>The document does not use the term FUA.</i></p>
				<p>The Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development (2010)</p>	<p>Responsible institution: The Ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic</p> <p>The relevant priority areas are: strengthening territorial cohesion, strengthen the role of towns as accelerators of regional growth and development, to ensure the sustainable development of rural areas and strengthen harmonization of relations between town and country. The document contains a set of indicators that the two-year cycle in the time series evaluated (Situation Report).</p> <p><i>No indicator is related to FUA.</i></p> <p><i>Hardly enforceable document, which is still governed.</i></p>
				<p>Principles of Urban Policy</p>	<p>Responsible institution: The Ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic</p> <p>The relevant priority area is supporting development of</p>

					<p>cities as poles of development in the area.</p> <p><i>The document has recommendatory character.</i></p>
			ITA	<p>Provincial Strategic Plan for Sustainability and Action Plan for Sustainability</p>	<p>The plan, presented in 2008, (Starting from the provincial Agenda 21 Forum held in December 2005), addresses the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustainable land management in peri-urban areas; - sustainable mobility options for improving the quality of life; - promotion of energy saving and renewable sources; - sustainability of the activities and production facilities; - sustainable consumption and waste management. <p>The PSPS is a tool for integration of sectoral policies of the Province of Turin (now CMT0) and for sustainable development.</p> <p><i>The plan was implemented in some topics, but not recently updated.</i></p> <p><i>(The national plan for the sustainable development in implementation of Agenda 21 is dated to 1993)</i></p>
			AT	<p>The Austrian Strategy for Sustainable Development - An Initiative of the Federal Government</p>	<p>Responsible institution: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management</p> <p>Overall objective of this policy target is to stop the increasing fragmentation of landscapes and to conserve soil functions as far as possible. Since then soil sealing is being monitored and published every two years in the Report on Monitoring Sustainable Development.</p> <p><i>The document is „soft“ - with no legal instruments for obligatory implementation.</i></p>

				Monitoring Sustainable Development in Austria	<p>Responsible institution: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management</p> <p>The Strategy recommends enhancing inner urban development, to increase the efficiency of land use and the quality of living in small cities, to allow new land developments only along top public transport lines, to encourage brown field sites, and protect landscapes and recreational areas.</p> <p><i>The document is „soft“ - with no legal instruments for obligatory implementation.</i></p>
Complementary Instruments	EU Water frame Directive	European Union	EU strategies, policies, directives,	Legislation on the EU level provide for a framework to which the member states are to comply with.	
	EU Nature 2000				
	Guidelines	ITA	Guidelines for the ecological network and for the mitigation and environmental compensation	The Guidelines on the Green System (LGSV) foreseen by the Territorial Coordination Plan of Metropolitan City of Turin are aimed to provide to municipal level guidance provisions to limit land consumption, to increase, qualify and retain services ecosystem, with a focus on biodiversity and promote, in coherence with territory needs of socio-economic development and a rational use of natural resources.	
	Local Agendas and plans		Strategic Agenda of Chierese, Strategic plan for the Territory concerned by the Turin-Lyon railway, Strategic Plan of the Canavese, Strategic Plan of Pinerolese	There are many Strategic plan and Local Agenda that consider parts of the territory of CMTo as if they was FUAs.	
	Databases and registers (data sources)	CZE	Property server of the ECPM	The server has the aim to promote and visualise Czech property investment opportunities, http://www.ecpm.cz/en/en/cpm-marketplace/	
	Consultative and advisory bodies	POL	National Commission for Environmental Impact Assessments	National Commission for Environmental Impact Assessments is a consultative and advisory body to the	



				General Manager of Environmental Protection as to environmental impact assessments.
			National Board of Environmental Protection	National Board of Environmental Protection is a consultative and advisory body to the minister for environment
			National Board of Nature Protection	National Board of Nature Protection is a consultative and advisory body to the minister for environment in the nature protection domain.

D. Detailed Structure of the instruments of integrated environmental management at the local level and identification of their potential to extend to supra-local level

Detailed Structure of the instruments of integrated environmental management at the local level and identification of their potential to extend to supra-local level					
Types/categories of instruments		Description	Countries		Country specifics if any
Core instruments (Legal instruments and institutions)					
legal Instruments	Strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of land use plans and other strategic development plans including sectoral plans	Set of assessment documents, data and procedures of strategic environmental assessment for spatial development planning documentation at the local level each new documentation or its change undergoes the	Poland		The SEA report is called “prognosis of environmental impact of the land use plan” and the whole procedure is called “strategic environmental assessment” Act no. 199/08 Coll. - it is an obligation of strategic environmental assessment for documents of land use plans also for local level.
			Czech Republic		Law no. 100/2001 Coll. -Law on Environmental impact assessment.
			Slovak		Act no. 24/2006 Call., on EIA and SEA in

		obligation of strategic environmental assessment procedure.	Republic		wording of later regulations Standard procedures and documents in accordance with the EC directive on SEA
			Germany		Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) according to Council Directive 85/337/EEC Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), according to the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC - assessment of the possible positive or negative impacts of a project, including soil sealing
			Austria		Environmental Impact Assessment compulsory for any changes in the zoning plan
			Slovenia		
			Italy		Legislative Decree 3 April 2006, n. 152 "Environmental Regulations" (Consolidated) - Title II - Strategic Environmental Assessment - SEA Regional Law n. 40 of 14 December 1998 "Provisions concerning the environmental compatibility and assessment procedures" Lr 56/77 Protection and land use
	Execution of the acts at the local level in order to protect all aspects/objects of environmental management (Water Act, Air Protection Act, Act on Nature and Landscape Protection, Act on Agricultural Land Protection, Soil - remediation of old burdens, Energy - saving, Climate change)		Poland		According to the environmental protection law (from 27.04.2001. Dz.U. No. 62 pos.627) it is an obligation to work out environmental protection program for the voivodeship, county and municipality (gmina). The principles of sustainable development and environmental protection included in law form the basis for developing and updating national zoning plans, the strategy for provincial development, provincial zoning plans, analyses of conditions and land development lines for communities and local zoning plans (Article 71). Nature Protection Law 16 April 2004 (i.e., Journal of Laws from 2009 No. 151, item 1220, as amended) -The main objectives of nature protection like sustenance of ecological processes and stability of ecosystems are accomplished by recognising the requirements of nature protection at the all levels especially in provincial development strategies, provincial zoning plans, community development strategies, studies of conditions and land development lines for communities, local

				<p>zoning plans and spatial development plans for internal seawaters, territorial waters and exclusive economic zones, and also in business and investment operations (Articles 1-3).</p> <p>Law on Preventing and Remedying Environmental Damage of 13 April 2007 (Journal of Laws No. 75, item 493, as amended) - In keeping with the Law, in case of occurrence of an environmental damage, the entity making use of environment is required to take measures to limit the extent of environmental damage, prevent occurrence of further damage and of negative consequences for human health or further deterioration of functions of natural elements.</p> <p>Law on Protection of Arable and Forest Land of 3 February 1995 (i.e., Journal of Laws from 2004, No. 121, item 1266, as amended) - the Law ensures protection of arable and forest land, in particular by: limiting their designation as non-arable or non-forest land, preventing processes of degradation and devastation of arable and forest land and occurrence of damage in agricultural production and tree stands as well as in forest production</p> <p>Act no. 228/05 Coll. Geological and Mining Law -The Law and the solutions adopted there with visibly emphasize the significance of land protection, its revitalization and post-industrial use in the operations of mining plants.</p> <p>Act no. 12/91 Coll. Forest Law - The Law introduces the duty to consider in the local zoning plans the arrangements included in the forest growing plans for forest borders and areas, protective forest included. In turn, the records of land and buildings take into account the arrangements included in the forest growing plans and in summary forest growing plans for forest borders and areas.</p>
			Czech Republic	<p>Municipal authorities with delegated powers to carry out state administration in water management , air protection and supervision in nature and landscape protection - state administration decide whether the site is part of the Agricultural Land Fund - Relation to the Act on Urban Planning</p> <p>Act. no. 334/1992 Coll. Law on agricultural land protection - Agricultural</p>



				<p>land taking is charged. Urban exemptions charges exist. For housing use are charges are reduced and in the deprived regions, the charge for industrial or commercial land is reduced.</p> <p>Act. no 44/1988 Coll. Law on minerals protection - The law also regulates regeneration after mining.</p> <p>Act. no. 139/2002 Coll. Law on land consolidation.</p>
			Slovak Republic	<p>Act no. 330/91 Coll. Land consolidation law - The law defines the land consolidation procedure, that is rational space ordering of plot ownership in certain zone and with it connected other immovable agriculture and forestry ownership ordering which is executed in public interest in harmony with requests and conditions of environment protection, in harmony with creation of territorial ecological stability system, in harmony with agricultural landscape functions, in harmony of operational - economical modern agriculture viewpoints and forestry management and with harmony of countryside development support.</p> <p>Act no. 287/94 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection</p> <p>Act no. 223/01 Coll. Law on waste - The law defines a general rule, the generator of waste is responsible for disposing of it.</p> <p>Act no.220/04 Coll. Law on protection and use of agricultural land and Directive of the Ministry of the Agriculture of the SR to the implementation of the Decrees no. 12/09 about the forest land protection in the territorial planning -Its amendment by the Act 219/2008 Coll. introduced the fee for the transformation of most valuable soils to non-agricultural land. The directive defines the procedure and precondition for the change of use of forest land</p> <p>Act no. 44/88 Coll. Law on the protection and utilization of mineral resources (The Mining Act) - This law also regulates regeneration after mining.</p> <p>Act no. 326/05 Coll. about Forests - The law is dealing only with forest land protection.</p>
			Germany	<p>The concept of integrated landscape/environmental analysis and</p>

					evaluation is missing
			Austria		National laws (e.g. Water Act, Hydrography Act, waste Management Act, no unique environmental act) and provincial laws (e.g. Spatial Planning Laws, Nature Conservation Acts, Soil Conservation Acts)
			Slovenia		<p>They define the obligations of local authorities (municipalities). Therefore, all municipalities prepare their own environmental programs.</p> <p>Ecosystem management is not systematically approached outside protected areas. In some cases, it is partially integrated into the spatial plans on local, city municipality level as one of the topic of urban green system planning.</p>
			Italy		<p>The municipal Rural police regulation aims to ensure the application of the laws and regulations in the general interest of the agricultural year, and the improvement and enhancement of the social living conditions in rural areas and landscape. It is the appropriate tool to define the modalities of management of particular areas in the agricultural sector and to regulate agricultural activities in respect of the three practices beneficial for the climate and the environment (cd. Greening) provided by the new PAC 2014 - 2020, in reference to the crop diversification, maintenance of permanent pasture and maintenance or the establishment of ecological focus areas (EFA).</p> <p>The Municipal energy document (Inter-Ministerial Decree 06/26/2015, ...) is an enclosure to the local building regulations laying down rules for the promotion of energy conservation and interventions of additional energy efficiency than its legal obligations. Its aim is the realization of ultra-high energy efficiency buildings.</p> <p>The compliance costs are huge and the incentives are not enough (also due to the persistent economic and financial crisis)</p>



				<p>There are many other sectoral plans and instruments of municipal level that complement and specify the General regulatory plan of municipality: eg. the Acoustic Zoning Plan, Masterplan municipal lighting,..</p> <p>For technicians, administrators and citizens, it is very difficult have a comprehensive and coordinated view of all the different instruments.</p>
	Acts on spatial planning and building (Building Codes)		Poland	<p>Planning and Development Law of 27 March 2003 (Journal of Laws No. 80, item 717, as amended) -) A local zoning plan has to define the principles of protection and development of spatial order and the principles of protection of environment, natural resources and cultural landscape.</p> <p>The Construction Law of 7 July 1994 (i.e., Journal of Laws from 2010 No. 243, item 1623, as amended) - before a decision to grant a construction permit or a separate decision to approve a building design is issued, a competent authority verifies fulfilment of the above condition and examines compliance of the building design with the conditions of environmental protection, and in particular with the conditions set forth in the decision on environmental conditions, among other items (Articles 34 and 35 para. 1).</p>
			Czech Republic	<p>Act no. 183/2006 Coll., On Territorial Planning and Building Code (Building Act), as amended.</p> <p>Novel: Act no. 350/2012 Coll., Amending Act no. 183/2006 Coll., On territorial planning and building regulations - It is a key law that describes the process of acquisition planning analytical materials and planning documentation at regional and municipal level. It also defines the key document at the state level - the Regional Development Policy.</p>
			Slovak Republic	<p>Act 50/76 Coll. Law on Territorial Planning and Building Code - The law defines principles, procedures, documentation and others issues dealing with land-use. This is the basic land-use matters law. Basic land-use documentation are: Spatial development perspective of the Slovak Republic, Land-use plan of the region, Land-use plan of a municipality.</p>
			Germany	

			Austria		Spatial Planning laws for 9 provinces, and 9 different building legislations
			Slovenia		Sustainable Urban Strategies, as a new type of documents for comprehensive urban development, were prepared by 11 Slovenian city municipalities at the end of 2015.
			Italy		<p>National Act no. 56, 7.04.2014 (Provisions on metropolitan cities, the provinces, the unions and public mergers) introduction two new planning instruments: the General Metropolitan Spatial Plan and the Strategic metropolitan Plan.</p> <p>DPR 380/2001 Ccontains the basic and general principles and provisions for the discipline of building.</p> <p>Regional urban Act no. 56, 5.12.1977 (Protection and land use) - Regional Law defines the levels and the planning instruments at different administrative level. At municipal level there is General Regulatory Plan. The objectives of the Law: limitation of the land use (goal of a zero consumption), the preservation and enhancement of the natural heritage and in particular of environment and landscape;</p>
	Official data sets, by law defined indicators	Most of the existing environmental indicators are related only to classical environmental topics and do not cover most of the ecosystem services.	SVK		Cadastre /land and property register/ Land Registry - Cadastre/land and property register/ Land Registry is a public list, which contains a set of data on real property matters containing their list, description, legal functional use, their geometric and positional determination and registration rights to such property.
			ITA		<p>GEOPORTALI (Geoportale Piemonte, Geoportale ARPA Piemonte, Geoportale Città metropolitana di Torino, ...) - They are infrastructures for integration of geographic information built in accordance with the requirements of European Directive - INSPIRE..</p> <p>SINANET (Network of the National Information System - This environmental monitoring and control system collects data and information that are needed to describe and understand environmental</p>

				phenomena in order to: provide support for environmental government integrating the environmental component into sector and territorial policies; regularly provide products and services grounded on indicators and indexes.
			CZE	<p>Cadastre /land and property register/ Land Registry - Cadastre/land and property register/ Land Registry is a public list, which contains a set of data on real property matters containing their list, description, their geometric and positional determination and registration rights to such property.</p> <p>Public register of agricultural land -</p>
	Legal documents, management plans, programs, executive documents		Poland	<p>Environmental protection program: according to the environmental protection law (from 27.04.2001. Dz.U. No. 62 pos.627) it is an obligation to work out environmental protection program for the voivodeship, county and municipality (gmina).</p> <p>Ecophysiographic analyses -</p> <p>An ecophysiographic analysis has to be obligatorily developed before works are started to develop a study of conditions and land development lines for a community, a local zoning plan or a provincial zoning plan.</p> <p>Relevant document: A forest growing plan or a summary forest growing plan - They are used to manage forest resources in a well-balanced manner. The above plans form a detailed forest cultivation plan, which is the primary document on forest growing and management developed for a given area.</p>
Institutions	Legal bodies/Departments for Environmental protection at the Local Governments	Related only to damage prevention to the environment not also to ecosystem benefits	Poland	Forest District Office - is the basic economic and organisational unit in the structure of the State Forests. The task of the Forest District Office is to maintain the forest resources as to growing, protecting, cutting and manufacturing of wood, acquiring side land, transporting wood and other forest fruits, managing forest and non-forest land, building forest roads and structures needed for forest maintenance.
			Czech Republic	



			Slovak Republic			
			Germany			
			Austria		All these institutions are on provincial level	
			Slovenia			
			Italy		<p>The CMTo is organised into 7 departement. Environment, Territority and Infrastructure themes are managed by two different departments that they work jointly to develop strategic projects.</p> <p>For Spatial planning, both CMTo and Region work with the different department that are coordinate by a internal office (temporary or permanent), named "Ufficio di Piano".</p>	
	Professional organizations at the local level		Slovakia			
Complementary Instruments	Informal voluntary organization		Poland			
			Italy		The CMTO's Volunteer Eco Guardian are public officials in the exercise of their duties and contribute to the development and the activities related to the conservation of biodiversity and natural heritage and landscape. They are voluntary because they offer their service on free. They depend functionally and operationally from the CMTo, but they are not its employees.	
			Czech Republic			
	Environmental NGOs		Slovak Republic			
	Germany			Leipzig Green Belt Association "StadtverbandSaarbrücken" as an urban-peri urban management organisation		
	Austria			Non-governmental organizations (e.g. platform environmental alliance)		
	Slovenia					
	Italy			"Legambiente": is a non-profit organization, the activities that we organize voluntary commitment are the result of thousands of citizens who with tenacity, imagination and creativity are committed to keep attention focused on environmental emergencies in the country.		



					<p>“Italia Nostra”: is a non-profit organization and the main objectives are the environmental rehabilitation of the cultural and environmental heritage, cities, parks, landscapes, land use and the promotion of sustainable development overall national territory.</p>
	Protected areas management plans		Poland		
			Czech Republic		
			Slovak Republic		
			Germany		
			Austria		The protection of vulnerable ecosystems is carried out in the context of the biosphere parks, national parks, nature parks and other protected areas management plans
			Slovenia		In practice, the protection of vulnerable ecosystems is carried out in the context of the national parks, landscape parks and other protected areas management plans
			Italy		<p>Park Plans: Law no. 394/1991; R. Law no. 19/2009).</p> <p>For each Park (established with a special law), the Park Authority that manages the area must prepare a plan, in collaboration with the Park Community. The plan (approved by the Region), aims to protecting the natural and environmental values of the area.</p>

E. Detailed structure of the instruments of integrated environmental management at the regional level (in addition to the instruments at local level) and identification of their potential to extend to urban/peri-urban level

Detailed structure of the instruments of integrated environmental management at the regional level (in addition to the instruments at local level) and identification of their potential to extend to supra-local level					
Types/categories of instruments		Description	Countries		Country specific instruments
Core instruments (Legal instruments and institutions)					
legal Instruments	Regional Plans and programs	Concepts for the development of settlements in the regional context and the interplay of different settlement groups and their relation to each other for functional purposes, but does not address environmental concepts and has insufficient impact on treating the territory as an integrated medium.	Poland		Strategic environmental assessment of documents for regional scale.
			Czech Republic		Regional Action Plan for the Moravian-Silesian Region
			Slovak Republic		Landscape - ecologic plan at the regional and municipal plan - Landscape ecologic plan is the document elaborated as a part of the procurement of land-use plans at regional and municipal level with the focus on landscape ecologic analyses, assessment and optimisation of functional use in the harmony with landscape ecologic potentials and limits for the development.
			Germany		
			Austria		Regional planning on provincial and regional level
			Slovenia		
			Italy		There are many regional plans and instruments: e.g. Environmental Energy plan, Transport plan, Regional plan for management of municipal waste and sewage sludge, Ground Water Protection Plan Park Plan Plan of mining activities, Air quality plan, Forest plans,Plan for establishments at risk of a major accident, ...
	Integrated		Poland		



	Regional Investment Plans		Czech Republic		The investment plan for sustainable urban development in the territory of the Ostrava agglomeration for the period 2014-2020
			Slovak Republic		Integrated regional territorial strategies - an implementation tool of relevant regional development supporting Operational programme "IROP"
			Germany		
			Austria		No investment plans
			Slovenia		
			Italy		<p>The European Funds and national and regional co-financing (European Social Fund (ESF), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)) are divided into three Regional Operational Programmes (POR). The axes of investments on land issues, the environment, agriculture and forests are contained in POR ERDF and EAFRD.</p> <p>The European Territorial Cooperation Programmes (ETC), unlike the POR, does not allocate resources to the Regions because the access is regulated by periodic calls for partnership projects between different countries, according to the specifications of each program rules.</p>
	Acts to protect all aspects of environmental management (Water Act, Air Protection Act, Act on Nature and Landscape Protection, Act on Agricultural Land, Soil - remediation of old burdens, Energy - saving, Climate change Protection,)		Poland		<p>Environmental protection programs at the regional and county (sub-regional) level. According to the environmental protection law (from 27.04.2001. Dz.U. No. 62 pos.627) it is an obligation to work out environmental protection program for the voivodeship, county and municipality(gmina).</p> <p>Nature Protection Law 16 April 2004 (i.e., Journal of Laws from 2009 No. 151, item 1220, as amended) -The main objectives of nature protection like sustenance of ecological processes and stability of ecosystems are accomplished by recognising the requirements of nature protection at the all levels especially in provincial development strategies, provincial zoning plans, community development strategies, studies of conditions and land development lines for communities, local zoning plans and spatial development plans</p>



				for internal seawaters, territorial waters and exclusive economic zones, and also in business and investment operations (Articles 1-3). Law on Preventing and Remedying Environmental Damage of 13 April 2007 (Journal of Laws No. 75, item 493, as amended) - In keeping with the Law, in case of occurrence of an environmental damage, the entity making use of environment is required to take measures to limit the extent of environmental damage, prevent occurrence of further damage and of negative consequences for human health or further deterioration of functions of natural elements
			Czech Republic	Air quality improvement program of the agglomeration of Ostrava/Karviná/Frýdek-Místek CZ08A and for Moravia-Silesia-CZ08Z zone
			Slovak Republic	
			Germany	
			Austria	Environment protection plans on national (e.g. forest) and provincial level (soil protection)
			Slovenia	
			Italy	At regional level there are about 100 laws on the different environmental management aspects water, air, nature, waste, etc..)
Regional Development Programs	There is not enough recognition and linking between quality of life issues and quality of the environment especially in relation to benefits from ecosystems.		Poland	
			Czech Republic	Territorial planning documentation at regional level - Comprehensive land-use planning document at the regional level
			Slovak Republic	Program of social and economic development of the region - Short term up to mid-term planning and programming document of the comprehensive social, economic and environmental development of the region
			Germany	Regional development plan - it is covered by the integration of environmental and spatial development processes can take place at the scale of 1:200.000 to 1:100.000. Plan would provide sufficient information about: areas that are to be protected due to



				special landscape qualities, visions and evaluation maps for environmental and spatial development aspects and integrated information within development plans.
			Austria	Regional development programme - Regional development programme for the region Styrian Center Region: guidelines for the spatial development; area-specific development, policy framework of the province, basis for planning and methods.
			Slovenia	Regional Development Programme- The fundamental strategic and planning document on regional level, defined by Act on the Promotion of Balanced Regional Development, used for the spatial arrangements of the public infrastructure of local importance.
			Italy	<p>The Rural Development Program (RDP) is the main strategic instrument for planning and intervention to all Piedmont's sectors and productive activities of the rural and forest. The PSR is part of the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), in turn instrument of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Union together with the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF).</p> <p>The Strategic Document Unit for the 2014-2020 programming of European Structural Funds provides a reference strategic framework for regional policy development and integrated planning of European, national and regional funds for the period 2014-2020. The approach used to define the priority lines of action forms part of the Europe 2020 strategy, Tree priorities for action: smart growth (developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation); sustainable growth (promoting a more resource-efficient, greener and more competitive economy); inclusive growth (promoting an economy with a high employment economy social and territorial cohesion)</p>



Institutions					
	Regional Inspectorate of Environmental protection	Regional Inspectorate for Environmental Protection is responsible for environmental quality checking and supervising an environmental performance of industrial and municipal objects. It is also undertaking actions in case of industrial and transport serious accidents with environmental negative consequences.	Poland		<p>Integrated environmental management in regional scale is supported by the institution of the Regional Director for Environmental Protection. His tasks include participation in EIA and SEA procedures, creation of nature protection forms, decisions on solid wastes management, counteracting and removing of environmental damages. It is a governmental specific administration.</p> <p>Regional Inspectorate for Environmental Protection is responsible for environmental quality checking and supervising an environmental performance of industrial and municipal objects. It is also undertaking actions in case of industrial and transport serious accidents with environmental negative consequences.</p>
			Czech Republic		<p>Province Inspector for Environmental Protection - manages the activity of the Environmental Protection Inspection within the province. Province Inspector for Environmental Protection develops and carries through provincial programmes of environment monitoring and makes analyses and assessments of observance of regulations and of condition of the environment within the province.</p> <p>Regional Environmental Protection Manager - is an independent state administration body that reports to the General Environmental Protection Manager.</p> <p>Manager of the Regional Management of the State Forests - Among other functions, Manager of the Regional Management of the State Forests represents the State Treasury in the civil law relationships and manages land and other properties acquired or excluded from the direct management of the Forest District Office, within their capacity.</p>
			Slovak Republic		
			Germany		Federal Environment Agency (UBA) and Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR) - Highest federal



					authorities for advisory and research on brownfields, sealing, land consumption, urban and environmental development Nature and environmental conservation associations - Non-governmental organizations (e.g. BUND, NABU) force initiatives against soil sealing and urban sprawl
			Austria		Specific departments on provincial level, partly on district level (e.g. forest)
			Slovenia		There is no environmental monitoring on regional level.
			Italy		Province (agents of public security and judicial police) and Regional (ARPA inspector) works jointly for Environmental Protection
	Regional authorities		Poland		
			Czech Republic		
			Slovak Republic		
			Germany		
			Austria		Specific departments on provincial level
			Slovenia		
			Italy		Regional Agency for the Protection of the Environment - Regional Agencies for the Protection of the Environment are entitled to realize environmental controls , protection and prevention actions. They are public bodies with independent status for administrative, technical-juridical, asset management and accounting purposes.
	Regional Development Agencies		Poland		
			Czech Republic		Regional development agencies
			Slovak Republic		Regional Development Agencies
			Germany		
			Austria		No agencies on regional level
			Slovenia		



			Italy		The is no one.
Complementary Instruments	Informal types of regional platforms	They promote regions but they should also explore the relevance of environmental aspects for possible expanding development.	Poland		
			Czech Republic		
			Slovak Republic		Creation of micro-regions
			Germany		Metropolitan Regions - they mainly serve for the purposes of economic promotion
			Austria		
			Slovenia		
			Italy		The is no one.

F. Overview on status-quo regarding National spatial policies in integrated environmental management with the focus on land use management

F.1. Institutionalisation of eco-system service concept and instruments of its implementation across the LUMAT partners` countries

The concept/approach of eco-system services is rather new although build on many principles already theoretically broadly studied and followed by the environmental management practice. In this context we can identify the whole range of particular elements from this approach broadly implemented in the land use and environmental management (in all LUMAT partner countries), especially as far as it does concern:

- eco-system services related to the quality of urban living environment including the issues such as urban green, urban water, urban heat islands etc.
- analytical part of land-use management process focused on assessment of the effects of the human activities on ecosystem performance (strategic environmental assessment - SEA, environmental impact assessment - EIA) and especially of the settlement development (incl. urbanisation) and natural environment
- nature protection, biodiversity protection, soil protection, landscape preservation
- forestry and agriculture especially linked to nature and flood protection

Much less reflected is

- the complexity of ecosystem services approach, especially in absenitng institutional arrangements

- expanding focus of ecosystem services approach beyond how development *affects* ecosystems towards de how development *depends* on ecosystems
- the change in the land use and environmental management connected with the ecosystem services approach implementation represented by the shift from how to protect ecosystems *from* development towards how to invest in managing ecosystems *for* development.
- economic expression and instruments following the ecosystem service approach in the conceptual dimension as well as implementation.

The survey among the LUMAT partner countries has shown in the harmony with the available knowledge in the literature that there is no single way to implement an ecosystem services approach in the land use and environmental management but there can be identified some common features based on existing experience with multiple-use ecosystem management, ecosystem restoration, and conservation planning. Big gap represents the implementation of the ecosystem services approach in land-use planning and management.

Big problem represents the tension between integrative nature of eco-system service concept and the institutional division (different law acts, different responsible intuitions) in the combination with particular sectoral as well as hierarchical diversity. The competences for eco-system services are divided between different institutions e.g. in Austria the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (Forest ecosystems and their functions in the Alpine area) and the Environmental Agency (monitoring) and institutions on provincial level. In all countries can be the gap of integrational institutional elements identified.

This does concern the substance as well as processual dimension of the ecosystem services approach, e.g. in Slovakia the responsibility lies between Ministry of Environment, Ministry of agriculture and rural development, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development and there is not any institutional arrangement covering the problem of coordination among them and among administrative territorial units including in the functional urban areas.

In Germany the concept of ecosystem services has been developed with the strong support of the UFZ Leipzig and is promoted by the National Agency for Nature Protection (BFN), but the instruments for the implementation in planning do not exist at this stage. The overall problem is institutional reflection of the ecosystem approach - in the legal environment as well as institutional responsibilities. This does concern not only Czech Republic, where the competence of the Czech Environmental

Inspectorate is attached to laws and decisions concerning the protection of nature and landscape, but Slovakia, Slovenia and Poland as well.

Positive example in this field is Italy, with the instrument of ecosystems services payment introduced by the national law 221/2015: green economy and containment of natural resources and by art.68bis of national law D.lgs163/06.

Similar situation is in Slovenia, where the ecosystem service concept as such is not institutionalised, but there but it is possible link it with some other already established approaches of different sectors related to environmental and nature protection, forestry, water management and agriculture.

All LUMAT partner countries have quite elaborated system of environmental monitoring across different levels (depending on size and institutionalised territorial organisation of respective country) using internationally or nationally defined environmental indicators.

In several countries like Slovenia and Slovakia the ecosystem services concept is indirectly present in the concept of “preservation of landscapes” ensured within the framework of the institutionalised (by law) spatial planning system and within the protection of cultural heritage (e.g. via specific background documents like the landscape ecological plan, territorial systems of ecologic stability etc.). The problem lies in the implementation of guidelines in practice and their real integration in respective planning documentation and decision making.

In many cases the land use and environmental management practice is ahead of institutional arrangements. It is the case of the countries in which the legal environment creates proper space for informal instruments such as Germany or Poland. E.g. there are no any official concepts of ecosystem services approach applied in legal and institutional system in Poland, however the concept is not only discussed in several publications since 2013 but there are already first practical applications of this approach into Polish existing land use and environmental management system. The ecosystem service approach has been already introduced into different research projects and studies on ecosystem services and their evaluation for different areas in Slovenia that can serve as good practice examples. Similarly a basic document pushing eco-system services in different fields is “Austrian Spatial Development Concept” (ÖROK 2011). According to the Austrian

regional planning legislation of the provinces the development of the regional settlements has to respect the recommendations in this document.

G. Key problems needed integrated approach at the level of FUAs from specific point of view of respective LUMAT partner countries

The needs in relation to integrated approach at the level of FUAa differ from country to country reflecting the problem situation and availability of the instruments supporting integrative land use and environmental management at this level, supporting proper arrangement of urban structure according to the principles of spatial order and environmental functioning rules.

The common denominator for LUMAT partner countries is the need to link economic benefits derived from commercial development to the other aspects based on integrated point of view and the need to deal efficiently with the threats between different interests - contradictions.

In Germany the FUAs could be benefit from the changes towards an integrated approach in the process for determining what land is used for natural compensation measures. Not only could the appropriate parcels of land be identified for compensation, but this may be determined with view towards other existing types of land demand present in the area, as well as various other aspects. The food production at the regional level and its impacts and contributions to the social, environmental and economic well-being of the region could be further investigated.

In Czech Republic can see the need of integrated approach across the FUAs (even independently form the national borders) in the field of air quality management. Czech legislation is tackling the situation comprehensively and also provides grants to reduce emissions from local sources. The main problem, which is currently the most difficult to deal with is the impact of pollution resources from abroad - Moravian-Silesian Region is recording that at least 1/3 of pollution is originating from abroad.



The second problem of special importance for Czech Republic but as well as for Slovakia is effective transport and coordination in the integrated transport system. The level of FUAs is absolutely essential for effective travelling to the workplace and higher motivation to work. The second positive impact is a reduction in individual traffic when public transportation will be set up so perfectly that it will be more effective than individual transport. The benefit would be a reduction of PM10.

Among the problems requiring integrated approach across FUAs appears several time (Czech Republic, Slovakia) the problem of water management. Water - has essentially two problems: water resources and water supply management and floods risk management and prevention including the water natural cycle restoration.

With the floods risk management the problem of integrated rescue system is to be mentioned incl. the cooperation between rescue services - firefighters, emergency medical services and the police (Czech Republic)

With the land use management in the FUAs is closely connected the problem of social inclusion/exclusion and (un)employment, which cannot be effectively addressed in the city borders excluding suburbs as it does concern employment-related efficient transport, access to the road and rail transport as well as location and efficient use of existing real estates for new industries, production halls, infrastructure.

The second aspect is the common denominator for all the LUMAT partner counties and it is the balance of direct economic and other effects connected with the development in the city and its functional area influenced by e.g. ignorance of the loss of ecosystem services related to land, soil, green, water. In order to achieve the change it is necessary to standardise the indicators for comprehensive ecosystem service monitoring as the most of the environmental indicators are monitored only on national level (e.g. in Slovenia). Sufficient development and provision of practice-relevant data and information bases seems to be the challenge for land management and environmental management in the FUAs.

In this context the suburban areas are under the pressure of extensive development and in the same time there is the need for the brownfield regeneration.

Another field is the coordination and efficient use of social infrastructure e.g. in Czech Republic as well as Slovakia for educational infrastructure with the strong need for a unified strategy so that pupils and students are not discriminated against disproportionate traveling for educational purposes on one site and existence of underused buildings and other amenities on the other site.

Typical field of necessary strategic cooperation in the FUAs is the proper reaction of differentiated demand on specific living conditions. The efficiency of covering this demand and in the same time safeguarding efficiency of investment and operational cost is not possible in the cities themselves, the optimisation of the financial and extra-financial costs has to content first of all the territory of FUAs. This field is covering across all the LUMAT partner states the broad range of particular problems like:

- Hydrogeological instability and problems (floods, landslides...);
- Soil consumption (especially to high agronomic value) and uncontrolled sprawl in rural areas;
- Reuse of brownfield areas and abandoned, underused buildings;
- Green areas management and evaluation;
- Low integration between transport and polluting emissions policies;
- Lack in policies to incentive the redevelopment and reuse of existing buildings;
- Lack of an integrated environmental management for an efficient use of public resources
- Lack of clear and shared guidance on the mitigation and environmental compensation quantification
- not sufficient protection of ecologically important open spaces (non-fragmented natural areas, habitat corridors, biotope networks) and minimization of further habitat fragmentation

No any functioning strategic cooperation is possible without development of awareness about the necessity and benefits from this cooperation among stakeholders as a part of the cooperation capacity building. The lack of proper networking structures, gap in legal environment and responsibility division, insufficient institutionalisation of the governance structures, weak promotion of the benefits from the cooperation seems to be the problem hampering inter-municipal and inter-sectoral cooperation (e.g. between tourism, local agriculture, industry, transport, service providers) between core cities and their suburban areas.

H. Innovative approaches in integrated environmental management at the level of FUAs and best practice

experience available for international transfer in the LUMAT partner countries

Identified specific challenges for integrated management at the level of FUAs cover rather broad spectrum of the problems but all of them are directly or indirectly connected with the integrated land use management and environmental management. The practitioners as well as academicians face these problems and challenges and try to react with the development of new and innovative instruments. Among them are:

- Certificates for land sealing applicable also for urban-peri urban land management (www.flaechensparen.de). As a best practice experience could be shown Green Belt Organizations in Frankfurt and Hannover (Germany)
- For the implementation of strategic changes in the Ostrava industrial agglomeration, whilst respecting the principles of sustainable development, was used a tool called integrated territorial investment. It is considered as innovative approach because in this case there was found a solution how to apply the principles of strategic planning, and partly also of the integrated environmental management to a territory that meets the definition of FUA, while it is not even the statistical unit at national or European level (NUTS), nor is it a territorial unit of the State administration and self-government. This solution is implemented in the whole Czech Republic for seven defined territories. (Czech Republic)
- "Green Crown" It is a strategic project by regional direction, which covers the metropolitan area and the Turin hills, involving 93 municipalities. Crown Green intends to implement green infrastructure to integrate the "Royal Residences Delitie Crown" with the green belt represented by the natural heritage of metropolitan parks, rivers and with little altered rural areas. The final goal is to improve the quality of life in metropolitan Turin area. (Italy)
- Green Public Procurements (Action from the Provincial Strategic Plan for Sustainability) The CMT_o adopts environmental minimum standards in its takeover procedures. Through the signing of a "Agreement Protocol" CMT_o promotes and coordinates the adoption of the same measures throughout the all metropolitan territory (currently participates about 40 municipalities). (Italy)
- Agreement Protocol for quality of life and sustainable mobility around the school buildings (Action from the Provincial Strategic Plan for Sustainability) The CMT_o coordinates the actions for the improvement of sustainable mobility in the territory of the 47 member municipalities and promotes the adoption of the same measures throughout the all metropolitan territory. (Italy)
- Project on delimitation of functional urban areas in the area of administrative boundaries of three cities in Silesian Agglomeration can serve as an example of innovative approach to delimitation of functional urban areas. The project was consisting in identification and internal delimitation of areas characterized with common problems as well as areas deciding on strength and development



potential. The process of identification of development factors and barriers allowed defining the range of functional urban area from the view point of transport-settlement efficiency, living standard and availability of public services. The delimitation allowed to co-ordinate activities towards achieving the area functionally consistent with effective management and good quality of life of the inhabitants. (Poland)

- For identification of problem areas analytical techniques have been applied, mainly multi-criterial analysis allowing to make full assessment of data. In this identification of potential problem areas the occurrence of post-industrial areas was taken into account as well as the possibilities of their regeneration and revitalization as brownfields constitute a specific and important element of urban-industrial area in the Silesian Agglomeration. The indicators and problems analysis have been performed both for the whole area regarding administrative division and also for three identified zones (area is divided into three zones with the transportation routes: A-4 highway and Silesian Cross-City Line connecting several Silesian cities). The range of the analysis included a number of thematic problems and additionally soil sealing problem (particularly important in delimitation process regarding suburbanization problem) and potential functional and spatial conflicts. (Poland)
- Information layers as a result of the analysis. The following information layers have been worked out in : Information layer of division into zones, Information layer of conflicts between urban and industrial buildings, Information layer of conflicts between artificial and natural areas, Information layer of distances to bus and tram stops, Information layer of population density.
- The concept of green economy promoting economic growth and development bases on three main goals: efficient use of sources and materials, ensuring the quality of living and working environments, and strengthening social welfare. The transition to the circular economy, as a strong part of this concept, is directed to reuse, repair and recycling existing materials. It promotes use of energy from renewable sources, reduction of consumption of raw materials and decrease in use of environmentally burdensome substances. Slovenia prepared several proposals to boost breakthrough towards more sustainable forms of economy. The Slovenian programme for transition to Green Economy key areas are: Sustainable management of resources, Recycling waste, Green growth economy, Promoting employment in green jobs and training for the labour market needs of the green economy, Promoting demand for green products and services, green public procurement, Green Budget Reform, Sustainable urban development, The activities of the public sector, Education and Training for a green economy, Green practices in agriculture and forestry, Supporting activities bracket, Green System Planning (Slovenia)
- In some cases of Slovenian cities a very comprehensive approach of green system planning has been used that could be quite successfully also linked to the Green Infrastructure concept as well as to ecosystem services approach. In Ljubljana Urban green system for example the »Potentials and opportunities of greenspaces in Ljubljana» were identified from 3 different aspects: spatial (structural and morphological), functional and ecological, the first two corresponding quite well to the cultural ecosystem services (Slovenia)

- Landscape ecologic plan (Slovakia) - is an legal although not binding instrument legally embedded into the spatial planning system as integrative instrument across all aspects of landscape protection and development from the point of view of landscape ecology. Landscape ecologic plans are obligatory documents elaborated at the local, regional and state level as a background documents for the elaboration of municipal master plans, regional development plans or national spatial development perspective.
- Climate change adaptation strategies (Slovakia) - several cities in Slovakia procured the elaboration of climate adaptation strategies conceptually dealing with the challenges resulting from the climate change. They are elaborated with the focus on the city territory, but in the interaction with the suburban areas.
- USES (Slovakia) - The documentation on territorial systems of ecologic stability are the documents mapping and proposing functional territorial systems of ecologic stability including the bio-centers, bio-corridors, buffer zones and other elements across different levels of territorial development plans (local, regional, national level) with the aim to protect and support important services of the ecosystems. Territorial systems of ecologic stability identified in their specific documentation are reflected in the territorial development plans - master plans, regional development plans and national spatial development perspective.