

Administrative borders often form an impediment to the development of a territory. Cross-border cooperation allows for gearing policies to one another across borders. Mostly, this cooperation takes the form of a cross-border consultation and coordination between and among different sectors of the countries and regions involved themselves.

Thanks to the various cooperation projects which have been presented during the conference, we have a nice overview of current and future initiatives for cross-border landscape protection in Europe.

The projects highlight the aspects in which they offer an added value for the approach adopted by a country or region. Taken together, the presentations provide an answer to the following questions:

- What has been the concrete trigger for the start of the cooperation project?
- What are the reasons (technical, financial, political and cultural, ...) for cooperating within a territory?
- Who takes the initiative?
- In what cases does the national or regional administrative level take up a leading role?
- In what cases is a bottom-up development of supralocal cooperation possible?
- How is the cooperation formalised between the project partners?
- What does the project structure look like?
- What is the scope of the cooperation projects?
- How is a common vision implemented in the partners' policy? How are different policy frameworks dealt with?
- To what extent do landscape issues lie at the basis of the cooperation project? What concepts and instruments are being used?
- How are the projects financed?
- What role can the stakeholders / stakeholder groups (local inhabitants, managers, users and other actors) play?
- How is the continuity of the cooperation within the framework of the project guaranteed?

All projects are instructive. They surely offer us inspiration to continue to work towards the implementation of article 9 of the European Landscape convention.