



Strasbourg, 31 July / juillet 2009

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**EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE**

CEP-CDPATEP

**5th CONFERENCE OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE ON
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

***5^e CONFERENCE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE SUR
LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE***

Council of Europe/*Conseil de l'Europe*
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
30-31 March/*mars* 2009

**INTERVENTIONS BY PARTIES (PRESENTATION OF THE
ACTIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION AT NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL
LEVELS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN
LANDSCAPE CONVENTION) AND OBSERVER STATES /**

***INTERVENTIONS DES PARTIES (PRESENTATION DES
ACTIONS MENEES PAR LES PARTIES EN FAVEUR DE LA MISE
EN ŒUVRE DE LA CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE
AUX NIVEAUX NATIONAL, RÉGIONAL ET LOCAL) ET
ETATS OBSERVATEURS***

*Document of the Secretariat General
Cultural heritage, landscape and spatial planning Division
Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage*

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The Conference is invited to take note of the interventions by the Parties to the European Landscape Convention and the Observer States.

La Conférence est invitée à prendre connaissance des interventions des Parties à la Convention européenne du paysage et des Etats observateurs.

**I. MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE/
ETATS MEMBRES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE**

**1. PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION/ PARTIES A LA CONVENTION
(STATES WHICH HAVE RATIFIED THE CONVENTION / ETATS AYANT
RATIFIÉ LA CONVENTION)**

1. ARMENIA / ARMENIE

2. BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

Région wallonne

From: Mireille Deconinck [mailto:Mireille.DECONINCK@spw.wallonie.be]

Sent: Tuesday 3 March 2009 15:48

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Cc: SAUVAGEOT Beatrice

Subject: Conférence Convention européenne du paysage 30-31 mars 2009

Communication de la délégation de la Belgique (RÉGION WALLONNE)

A l'occasion de cette 5^{ème} Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur « La Convention européenne du paysage » dont il faut souligner l'intérêt pour l'ensemble des Parties et des organismes représentés, la Région wallonne ne souhaite pas énumérer de façon exhaustive ses réalisations mais porter à connaissance quelques actions exemplaires de la mise en œuvre de la Convention et plus particulièrement des articles 5, 6,8 et 9.

1. Législation

L'absence d'une législation wallonne spécifique à la thématique du paysage n'empêche nullement la prise en compte de cette dimension dans les diverses politiques et actions sur le territoire.

Ainsi, le Code wallon de l'Aménagement du territoire, de l'Urbanisme et du Patrimoine (CWATUP)¹ impose le paysage :

- Comme composante de l'environnement à prendre en compte dans les processus d'élaboration des documents d'aménagement (articles 13 §2, 14, 16, 42 et 50 §2) ;
- Comme domaine de diagnostic et de proposition dans les plans et schémas d'aménagement (articles 23,33 §2 et 254).

Récemment, par Décret du 20 septembre 2007 (article 16, 2°), le rôle du paysage comme élément explicite d'appréciation des dossiers de permis s'est trouvé renforcé allant jusqu'à permettre des dérogations en son nom. En effet, l'article 127 §3 du Code relatif aux permis sollicités par une personne de droit public ou relatif à des travaux d'utilité publique stipule « [...] lorsque il s'agit d'actes et travaux [...] qui soit respectent, soit structurent, soit recomposent les lignes de force du paysage, le permis peut être accordé en s'écartant du plan de secteur, d'un plan communal d'aménagement, d'un règlement communal d'urbanisme ou d'un plan d'alignement ».

¹ Pour plus d'informations, voir le site internet <http://mrw.wallonie.be/dgatlp>

Il faut aussi signaler le Décret du 3 juillet 2008 relatif aux Parcs naturels. Ce décret, en son article 9, prévoit qu'une charte paysagère doit être réalisée par le pouvoir organisateur dans un délai de trois ans à dater de la création d'un parc naturel. La charte paysagère est un outil d'analyse et de gestion mis en œuvre sur le territoire d'un parc naturel visant à maintenir et améliorer sa qualité paysagère. Elle se compose d'un diagnostic paysager, de recommandations et d'un programme d'actions paysagères.

2. Identification, qualification et objectifs de qualité paysagère

Une des premières actions entreprises par la Région wallonne fut l'identification des ses paysages. Ce travail, confié à la Conférence permanente du développement territorial (CPDT)² a donné lieu à publication « Les Territoires paysagers de Wallonie ».

Basée sur une approche visuelle du paysage analysé selon trois critères (relief, occupation du sol, organisation de l'habitat) et leurs combinaisons, cette méthode a permis d'identifier 79 territoires paysagers qui ont été regroupés en 13 ensembles paysagers. L'échelle du travail est le 1/50.000^{ème}.

L'étape suivante a été l'élaboration d'atlas des paysages. Chaque atlas est dédié à un ensemble paysager.

En se basant sur la même méthodologie mais en l'appliquant à une échelle plus précise, chaque ensemble paysager est analysé et scindé en aires paysagères. L'analyse n'est plus seulement descriptive mais cherche à comprendre comment le paysage que l'on voit aujourd'hui s'est formé. Elle identifie les caractères identitaires de l'aire mais également les pressions qui s'y exercent.

Ceci permet de définir des objectifs paysagers se déclinant selon ceux de la Convention européenne du paysage : objectif de protection, de gestion ou d'aménagement. ces objectifs permettent de proposer des pistes d'action. L'échelle du travail est le 1/20 000^{ème}.

Ces « Atlas des paysages de Wallonie » sont conçus comme des outils de sensibilisation, de connaissance et d'aide à la gestion. C'est pourquoi avant d'aborder la définition des aires paysagères, une première partie du volume est consacrée à la formation des paysages wallons et une seconde aux paysages de l'ensemble dans sa globalité.

Abondamment illustrés, ces atlas se veulent accessibles à un large public.

Le premier tome de cette collection, qui à terme couvrira toute la Wallonie, est consacré à l'ensemble paysager de l'Entre Vesdre et Meuse, territoire frontalier des Pays-Bas et de l'Allemagne. il a été publié début 2008. Il est consultable et téléchargeable sur le site de la CPDT.

Actuellement, deux autres atlas des paysages sont en chantier, ils concernent l'ensemble paysager des plateaux brabançon et hesbignon et l'ensemble paysager du Condroz.

3. Sensibilisation, participation et échanges d'informations

Depuis la ratification de la Convention européenne du paysage par la Région wallonne, de nombreux acteurs locaux ont souhaité développer un projet paysager en partenariat avec l'Administration.

² Pour plus d'informations, voir le site internet <http://cpdt.wallonie.be>

Les structures qui portent ces projets sont de différentes natures : parc naturel, contrat de rivière, groupe d'action local, . . . et les sources de financement sont également variées : Interreg, Leader, subventions . . .

La multiplication des initiatives a incité l'Administration à mettre en place une plate forme d'échanges d'informations et de mise en cohérence des activités de ces structures.

Deux fois par an, des représentants de ces divers partenaires, un représentant de la CPDT, et de l'Administration se retrouvent pour échanger des conseils sur des actions qui ont réussi (ou pas et pourquoi).

4. Paysages transfrontaliers

Une initiative en ce domaine est la réalisation du Plan de Base Ecologique et Paysager Transfrontalier (PBEPT) entre la Province de Luxembourg et le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg qui a été finalisé.

Par ailleurs, en plus des projets paysagers visés au point précédent qui comportent souvent une dimension transfrontalière, notamment ceux liés aux fonds européens Interreg, il faut mentionner une structure qui gère le paysage transfrontalier au quotidien. Il s'agit du Parc naturel des plaines de l'Escaut qui travaille en partenariat avec le parc naturel régional français Scarpe-Escaut et constitue avec lui le parc naturel transfrontalier du Hainaut. Ces deux parcs élaborent en commun une charte paysagère et un observatoire photographique des paysages.

3. BULGARIA / BULGARIE

4. CROATIA / CROATIE

5. CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

6. CYPRUS / CHYPRE

7. DENMARK / DANEMARK

8. FINLAND / FINLANDE

9. FRANCE

10. HUNGARY / HONGRIE

11. IRELAND / IRLANDE

12. ITALY / ITALIE

-----Original Message-----

From: Erminia [<mailto:e.sciacchitano@fastwebnet.it>]

Sent: mardi 31 mars 2009 17:02

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: ITALY Questionnaire and Intervention



Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali
(Italian Ministry for Cultural Heritage)
Direzione Generale per la Qualità e la Tutela del Paesaggio,
l'Architettura e l'Arte Contemporanee
(General Directorate for the Quality and Protection of Landscape,
Contemporary Art and Architecture)

Maria Grazia Bellisario - Director, Landscape Conservation Service

The European Landscape Convention in the Italian policies

The Ministry for Cultural Heritage, which is the administration in charge for landscape protection in Italy, has integrated European Landscape Convention principles in its extensive *corpus* of laws, as well as in its policies for cultural heritage safeguard, enhancement and management.

The Italian juridical tradition and the debate on landscape policies and on institutional competences between State, regions and local bodies, have faced different approaches to landscape: on one hand, the safeguard of landscape seen exclusively as conservation and protection. On the other hand landscape seen as an element of the integrated management of the territory, an approach which underlines the need of territorial development.

The new version of the *Code of the cultural heritage and landscape* (D.Lgs. 22-1-2004 n. 42), the normative for the safeguard of the Italian cultural heritage, integrating the principles of the Convention, aims at linking these two components, thanks to the cooperation between the State and territorial autonomies.

The new Code has thus affirmed with force what has been recognized by the Italian Constitutional Court, as the “primary and absolute” value of the landscape in the government of the territory and has re-launched a new role for the Regions, for local bodies and for the structures of Ministry of cultural heritage.

Following the Convention, the Code gives a new definition of landscape:

“Landscape is intended as the territory expressing an identity, whose character is the result of the action of natural and human factors and from their interrelations”

Italy made a step ahead to integrate landscape into the territorial policies, providing for the joint planning between State and Regions for landscape areas and heritages.

Italy has integrated as well its strategies and actions for the quality of landscape in its National Strategic Framework 2007-2013 to gather additional resources for cultural heritage and landscape.

Actions for preserving and developing landscape resources have been also included in the National Plan for Rural Development, that is the National strategic plan required by EU in order to manage the use of EU funds of Common Agricultural Policy. The Italian Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry identified strategies and actions to preserve and develop landscape resources that are considered of strategic importance for the economic growth and quality of the rural territory.

In tune with the Florence Convention, the General Directorate for the Quality and Protection of Landscape, Contemporary Art and Architecture of the Italian Ministry for Cultural Heritage inspire now its policy to a wider conception which focus on quality: Quality of landscape is achieved through safeguard and quality of new actions on the territory.

Italy, enthusiastically, joined the First Edition of Council of Europe Landscape Award, and managed the selection procedure to identify the Italian candidature.

Main objectives were :

- 1) Definition of an easy-to-manage selection procedure, open to local community, fast, clear, easy to understand and to be shared
- 2) Set up of a network of organisations who deal with Landscape on the territory
- 3) Set up of an heterogeneous and complete archive of comparable projects
- 4) Consolidation of Award Image for future edition
- 5) Consensus building on cultural politics, focusing on the implementation of European Landscape Convention.

To facilitate the broadest participation, the selection process has been managed through a dedicated web site, in which it was possible to find information and reference documents as well as to submit complete project files and images. The documentation gathered forms a nucleus of structured information that can be analysed and compared to monitor the implementation in Italy of the Convention.

The Italian candidate, the "Val di Cornia Parks", has been selected for its exemplary value: a local community of 5 cooperating Municipalities has found the key to economic conversion in the identifying values of the population, and an innovative management system, reaching a balance among economic development, social equity, respect of the environment, and Cultural Diversity.

The Award offered us the opportunity to dialogue with thousands of organisations and get aware of initiatives inspired to the principles of European Landscape Convention, opening a window on the initiatives that are being taken to protect and promote the Italian landscape.

The time is now ripe to gather the fruit of these experiences, carried on in Italy by, municipalities, provincial and regional authorities, territorial entities, private and public organisations. Now as never before, we must give greater visibility and voice to the creative expressions already underway. The results of the first phase of the Award is an opportunity to call for all communities, to move forward with positive initiatives in favour of the Italian landscape.

Italy launches today its candidature to organize the Ten year Celebration of the Signature of European Landscape Convention in 2010. An event that we wish to host in Florence, the town that saw the Signature ceremony in 2000, that we will organise with the support and active co-operation of Tuscany Region, Florence Municipality and all the governmental and non-governmental organisations concerned. For this event we ask today the support and co-operation of the Council of Europe and this Conference.

Strasbourg, 31st of March 2009

Maria Grazia Bellisario

**Director, Landscape Conservation Service*

13. LATVIA / LETTONIE

14. LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

15. LUXEMBOURG

16. MOLDOVA

17. MONTENEGRO

18. NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

19. NORWAY / NORVEGE

20. POLAND / POLOGNE

21. PORTUGAL



MINISTÉRIO DO AMBIENTE, DO ORDENAMENTO DO TERRITÓRIO E DO DESENVOLVIMENTO REGIONAL
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DO ORDENAMENTO DO TERRITÓRIO E DAS CIDADES
DIRECÇÃO-GERAL DO ORDENAMENTO DO TERRITÓRIO E DESENVOLVIMENTO URBANO

Statement by the Portuguese Delegation

We congratulate the Council of Europe for the initiative to convene this fifth Conference of the Europe Landscape Convention.

We welcome the initiative because we consider that the regular convening of these Conferences is of the utmost importance for the implementation and management of the European Landscape Convention. Indeed, only by involving all the Member States and stakeholders in its technical management and implementation can the principles and objectives of the Convention become a reality in the field.

This a very important Conference, not only because it is now five years since the Landscape Convention entered into force, but also because its also the first Conference after the establishment of the Steering Committee of Cultural Heritage and Landscape, CDPATEP.

That's why it is important to state that we consider that the regular convening of these Conferences, as well as of the workshops (the later with a more technical scope), so far have played an important role in the implementation of the Convention.

Indeed, these Conferences, allowing the joint involvement of Member States, Parties or non-Parties, and stakeholders in the discussion on how to proceed with the implementation of the Convention, have resulted in a strong and shared commitment to the Convention's goals and implementation. This shows that, although with different responsibilities and different roles

to play, the sound implementation of the Convention requires the contribution and active involvement of all its stakeholders, if we are to respect both its underlying philosophy and the adopted text. But, more than that, they are important, if we want a “live” Convention, managed and implemented according to the dynamics, changes, trends and challenges that are facing the landscape, and ourselves as its caretakers.

Portugal is deeply committed to the issue of landscape management, protection, rehabilitation and enhancement. It has been so, even before it signed and ratified the Landscape Convention, the first in Florence, in October 2000, the second in December 2004.

Although landscape enhancement and protection is the Portuguese Constitution since 1976, and the protection of landscape quality and of landscape values have to be taken into consideration in several sectoral policies and activities, both as a result of legislation adopted by Parliament and by the Government, we have still a way to go to fully translate the principles and guidelines of the Convention into practice in everyday territorial management.

So far we have several areas classified as “Protected landscapes” in the framework of the Conservation of Nature legislation; we also have 3 World Heritage Sites classified because of their unique landscapes and 4 urban areas where the urban landscape played an important role in the classification.

Since the last Conference in 2007, the Portuguese Parliament adopted the National Spatial Development Policy Programme (NSDPP) that has several references to the landscape.

Its Report, besides dedicating several paragraphs to the “State of the landscape”, considers the landscape units defined in the study “Contribution to the identification and characterization of mainland Portuguese landscapes”, published in 2004, as a basis to be considered by the other spatial development plans.

It also includes the landscape in its first and third policy options for the “Territorial Model” of the political vision for the future.

The “Policy Programme” of the NSDPP, includes the landscape in its first strategic objective, considering the protection and enhancement of the landscape and cultural heritage as its tenth “Specific goal”.

The introductory text to this specific goal mentions that:

- *“Landscapes are a pillar of common memory contributing to the country’s territorial identity and culture and that the diversity, quality and specificity of the landscapes are a fundamental resource for the regions”,*

and

- *“The protection, rehabilitation and enhancement of landscapes and of culture heritage are thus priority axis of sound and qualified spatial development, with an impact in cultural, nature and rural tourism development, as well in improvement of the quality of life.”*

Two of this tenth priority measures are dedicated to the landscape.

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The NSDPP also states, in the guidelines for the spatial development plans at regional and local level, that they have to consider the protection, rehabilitation and enhancement of landscapes in their preparation and implementation.

As a result of the revision of Law 380/99 in 2007, that defines the Portuguese Territorial Management System:

the Regional spatial development plans have to define landscape units for their regions;

the urban detail plans must establish rules of landscape integration, namely in relation to infrastructure design and setting and in relation to public spaces' and buildings' design;

and

the so-called "rural intervention detail plans" have to define the rules to be applied in interventions for the protection, enhancement and rehabilitation of the landscape.

Currently, all the 8 regional spatial development plans, in different stages of preparation for adoption, consider the landscape, both in terms of defining management guidelines for the municipal plans and in identifying and characterizing the regional landscapes.

Besides the implementation of the Convention in the framework of the territorial management system, another priority is to integrate landscape policy in all sectorial policies with territorial impacts.

Landscapes can be and have been changed without any awareness of the consequences for the quality of life of human communities.

Implementing the European Landscape Convention, both at European and at national level, is a priority for us. We are willing to contribute to its implementation at European level, and are working towards it at national level, because the landscape is part of Europe's and each country's identity, while being at the same time a territorial resource to be used in a sustainable way.

To do this we have to be ready:

to protect "outstanding" or exceptional landscapes, classified as a result of a set of elements and criteria to be defined by consensus with the different sectors, experts and population; after reaching that consensus, these landscapes have to be managed for protection.

to manage, in a dynamic and sustainable way, all the ordinary landscapes, so that they can answer to the economic, social and cultural needs of the population.

to rehabilitate simplified landscapes to give them complexity and character, and even more of the need to rehabilitate derelict landscapes.

to seriously consider the need to plan, design and build "new landscapes", adapted to the 21 century. "New landscapes" that, while showing the changes and realities of this century, by its quality and character can become a new landscape heritage for future generations.

22. ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

23. SAN MARINO / SAINT-MARIN

24. SLOVAK REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE

25. SLOVENIA / SLOVENIE

26. SPAIN / ESPAGNE

27. "THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA" / "L'EX-REPUBLICQUE YOUGOSLAVE DE MACEDOINE"

28. TURKEY / TURQUIE

From: Fatma SAHIN [mailto:fatmasahin@cevreorman.gov.tr]

Sent: vendredi 31 juillet 2009 13:34

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject:

Speech made by representative of Turkey

Thank you Mr Seguin and good morning to everybody.

I'm Fatma Şahin from Turkish Ministry of Environment and Forestry, General Directorate of National Parks and Nature Conservation. We're implementing European Landscape Convention (ELC) for six years in our Ministry.

I want to explain some improvements relating to ELC in our Country.

Turkey signed the Convention on 20 October 2000 in Florence and the Convention entered into force in 2003 in Our Country. Up to now, we arranged a job training program in the context of article 6 of the Convention in 2006 and in 2007 we organised an international meeting within the context of the Convention.

As a General Directorate of National Parks and Nature Conservation in our Ministry, we've started a National Project named "Landscape conservation, planning and management Project" in the context of the convention financed by our State Planning Organisation. This Project's started at the end of 2008 and lasts three years. It's the first national landscape conservation, planning and management project concerning ELC in our country and I can say that it has taken the attention of lots of institutions and organisations from national to local level. This Project is in the Middle of Turkey in Konya Province and covers approximately 70 000 ha areas.

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From the beginning of this Project we arranged two training and awareness raising programs called landscape planning, conservation and management to the government institutions from national to local level.

Why we choosed this region for this landscape Project is that;

– *because of it's natural landscape:* this area covers different landscape features as a result of having continental climate and mediterranean climate (microclimate). This area is so rich of landscape diversity and covered by different ecosystems as forest, steppe, interior aqua biological diversity. In addition this region has different geological types as canyons and valleys.

– *because of it's historical and cultural landscape:* as a result of this region's ancient historic value and hosting several civilizations up to now, has several historic and cultural artifacts (historic heritage etc.). And tarditional land use and traditional life is still going on in this region.

With this Project we aim :

– to determine the general principles providing special measures for preservation, planning amd management of the pilot area landscapes.

-to identify the landscapes in the pilot area (landscape chracter areas, landscape analysis, landscape assessment).

– to set up a draft landscape management plan and make a support for our national landscape strategy and action plan.

-to raise awareness of the local public.

I hope to show our Project documents and pictures in the next conference.

So, I want to invite the parties of the Convention to come together for an international cooperation, maybe under an international Project, to implement the Convention effectively.

In addition, we presented a National Project named "*Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project*" to the European Landscape Award. We forward to see it's results that will be announced in May.

I want to thank Madam Maguolenne-Dejeant-Pons for her good cooperation on the Convention issues.

Thank you.

29. UKRAINE

30. UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI

B. STATES WHICH HAVE SIGNED THE CONVENTION / ETATS AYANT SIGNÉ LA CONVENTION

31. AZERBAIJAN / AZERBAÏDJAN

32. GREECE / GRECE

33. MALTA / MALTE

34. SERBIA / SERBIE

35. SWEDEN / SUEDE

36. SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

C. AUTRES ETATS MEMBRES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

37. ALBANIA / ALBANIE

38. ANDORRA / ANDORRE

From: Anna Moles [mailto:annam@andorra.ad]

Sent: vendredi 20 mars 2009 10:56

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne; SAUVAGEOT Beatrice

Cc: Natalia_Rovira@govern.ad; Silvia_Calvo@govern.ad

Subject: Séminaire et cours sur le paysage 2009

**Présentation de la Publication du Conseil de l'Europe,
Série Aménagement du territoire et paysage, N° 85 sur le « Séminaire sur le paysage »
des 4 et 5 juin 2007, Andorre la Vieille, Principauté d'Andorre**

La Principauté d'Andorre a accueilli en juin 2007 le « Séminaire sur le paysage » auquel ont participé une centaine de personnes : citoyens et professionnels dans le domaine de l'aménagement du territoire, l'architecture, l'urbanisme et l'environnement.

Nous remercions le Conseil de l'Europe d'avoir bien voulu en publier les actes dans la Série Aménagement du territoire et paysage. Nous tenons à remercier aussi Mme Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons d'avoir participé à cet acte et en particulier d'avoir présenté la Convention européenne du paysage à l'occasion de l'ouverture du séminaire. Finalement, nous remercions les conférenciers de Catalogne et de France qui ont fait des exposés de grande qualité.

Depuis deux ans, l'Andorre n'a pas cessé de s'intéresser aux sujets relatifs au paysage et le Ministère en charge de l'Environnement dispose d'ores et déjà de la carte des unités paysagères.

Durant l'été 2008, une enquête auprès de la population a été réalisée à travers le site web du Ministère de l'Environnement. Plus de 800 personnes y ont participé (pour une population de 80.000 habitants). Ceci a permis de recueillir les souhaits de la population sur le futur du paysage en Andorre. Les résultats de l'enquête peuvent être consultés sur le site : www.mediambient.ad

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Les souhaits émis ont été analysés et intégrés dans le Catalogue des paysages qui est actuellement presque fini et qui permettra de définir les objectifs d'amélioration et de conservation des paysages de l'Andorre.

En 2008 aussi, le Ministère a organisé un cours sur le paysage et le territoire en collaboration avec l'Université d'Andorre et l'Université de Barcelone auquel ont assisté près de 30 professionnels du pays qui ont pu ainsi s'initier à la prise en compte du paysage dans leur travail quotidien.

Le succès du séminaire de l'année 2007 et du cours universitaire 2008 a permis au Ministère de l'Environnement de prévoir pour cette année 2009 la réalisation d'un deuxième séminaire qui portera sur le rôle de l'administration dans le développement des politiques du paysage. Ce séminaire aura lieu les 5 et 6 mai prochains. À la suite de cet événement, les personnes intéressées pourront s'inscrire à un deuxième cours plus pratique sur la prise en compte du paysage dans les études des infrastructures et les études d'impact. Aussi bien lors du séminaire que du cours l'Andorre aura le plaisir d'accueillir des professionnels des pays voisins.

Finalement, en automne il est prévu d'inaugurer une exposition sur le paysage en Andorre qui permettra de sensibiliser le grand public et les écoliers sur les différents travaux réalisés sur le paysage et de recueillir les avis de tous les visiteurs de l'exposition.

L'Andorre continue donc de travailler dans les domaines du paysage, toujours dans l'esprit de la Convention européenne du paysage.

39. AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

40. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE

41. ESTONIA / ESTONIE

42. GEORGIA / GEORGIE

43. GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE

44. ICELAND / ISLANDE

45. LIECHTENSTEIN

46. MONACO

47. RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FEDERATION DE RUSSIE

II. NON-MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE/ ETATS NON MEMBRES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

A. STATES HAVING OBSERVER STATUS WITH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE / ETATS AYANT LE STATUT D'OBERVATEUR AUPRES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

HOLY SEE / SAINT-SIEGE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQUE

CANADA

JAPAN / JAPON

MEXICO / MEXIQUE

**B. STATES HAVING OBSERVER STATUS WITH THE PARLIAMENTARY
ASSEMBLY / ETATS AYANT LE STATUT D'OBERVATEUR AUPRES DE
L'ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE**

ISRAEL

C. OTHER STATES / AUTRES ETATS

ALGERIA / ALGERIE

MOROCCO / MAROC

TUNISIA / TUNISIE