Proceedings

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EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

National Symposium on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Drawing landscape policies for the future

Trebinje, Bosnia and Herzegovina
25-26 January 2018
Meeting organised by the Council of Europe – Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention, Directorate of Democratic Citizenship and Participation – in co-operation with the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of the Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina, within the context of the Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe.

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Council of Europe National Symposium on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

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OPENING SESSION
WELCOME SPEECHES

Chairs

Mr Edin VELADŽIĆ
Senior Advisor for European integration and international cultural co-operation,
Ministry of Civil Affairs, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr Slobodan NAGRADIC
Executive Director of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage,
Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina
I welcome all participants, on behalf of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and myself.

I give special greetings to representatives from the Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention, and above all to Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention; Mr Dejan Radošević, Head of Section for Biological and Technical Affairs, Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Srpska, Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage and Mr Slobodan Nagradic, Executive Director of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, whose institutions have given support to the Symposium.

Special thanks must be given to the landscape experts from France, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro who have accepted our invitation to come and share their professional experience with our governmental experts and civilian representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a signatory to the European Landscape Convention. The Convention was signed on behalf of the country by the Minister of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 9 April 2010, ratified on 31 January 2012 and it entered into force on 1 May 2012.

After ratification of the Convention, and bearing in mind the administrative organisation of the country, Bosnia and Herzegovina has appointed two contact persons to follow up the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. The contact persons, working in different entity institutions, are Mrs Lamija Abdijevic, Expert Advisor for architectural heritage with the Bureau for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Mr Dejan Radošević, from the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Srpska.

Under the auspices of the Council of Europe from 1954 to 2005, several Conventions in the field of culture, heritage and landscapes have been adopted by Bosnia and Herzegovina. They are undoubtedly very significant and influential instruments of European cultural policy.

It is important to underline that landscape has occupied a separate place in relation to the current Council of Europe cultural and heritage policies. The need to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment has led the key European stakeholders to create and adopt this Convention in Florence in 2000. It is the first international treaty covering all aspects of landscape and relates to the whole territory of the contracting parties. I am convinced that, in the field of landscapes, there is no significant document at European level at this moment other than the European Landscape Convention.

It is important for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and all countries, to recognise the timely significance of landscape policies, their interconnection with many other public policies and appropriate measures, as
well as with well-designed policies that begin to act in the direction of protecting and preserving our regional, national and European landscapes.

In particular, this refers to linking with the policy sectors in the field of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, natural heritage, tourism and recreation, agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, regional planning, town planning, transport, infrastructure and much more.

As a reflection of local or regional identity in a very rich mosaic of European diversity, the landscape represents a vivid natural and cultural heritage, regardless of whether it is a common or special area, urban or rural, on land or in water. The landscape contributes to the creation of local cultures, provides a significant contribution to the quality of life and the strengthening of a common European identity, and is one of the fundamental components of our European natural and cultural heritage.

Unfortunately, due to rapid economic development, enormous changes in the field of agriculture, forestry, industrial production, mining, regional planning, urban planning, transport, infrastructure, tourism, recreation and climate changes at a global level, many of our landscapes are exposed to various influences and changes, and in some cases they are in danger of being lost forever.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a country that has a very rich cultural, historical and natural heritage: it also has exceptionally beautiful, attractive, interesting and unique landscapes.

In this regard, the potential of Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially local communities, including the beautiful landscapes around the town of Trebinje, are excellent and underutilised. The situation is similar in many other regions of the country. Bearing in mind all the challenges that our landscapes currently face, we appreciate the need to re-think the values of our landscape policies in the light of the spirit, and practical recommendations, of the European Landscape Convention.

As a society that is going through a post-conflict phase, it is necessary to develop a modern and progressive attitude towards our landscapes, in order to preserve the values that the landscape summarises in its multi-century history. The diverse landscape potential (merged with the potential of such fields as culture, heritage, tourism, crafts and economy) can be usefully and smartly used in social spheres in the promotion of the universal European values of democracy, human rights, respecting diversity and rule of law, which can ultimately facilitate the process of building a free, democratic and progressive society.

Since the European Landscape Convention is relatively new, and Bosnia and Herzegovina has relatively recently accessed it, it is a great opportunity that experts from different areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and from different governance levels (state, entity, canton and local level), have the opportunity to discuss and exchange experiences with their colleagues from other countries.

Bearing in mind that this is the first meeting at this level in our country dedicated to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, the know-how and experience of the landscape experts of the Council of Europe, Croatia, France, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia will be very valuable in helping us address the challenges of implementing the Convention.
I wish all participants a successful Symposium, fruitful activities – and a pleasant stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina – to Bosnia and Herzegovina’s international guests!
Mr Slobodan Nagradic  
Executive Director of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mrs Lamija Abdijevic  
Senior Advisor for cultural heritage with the Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr Dragoslav Banjak  
President of the Assembly of the City of Trebinje, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic  
Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

Mr Slobodan Nagradic, Mrs Lamija Abdijevic, Mr Dragoslav Banjak and Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic delivered opening speeches welcoming the guests and wishing them a successful Symposium.
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe I would like to express our great pleasure at being in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the National Symposium for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, and would particularly like to convey our appreciation that you have hosted this event in such nice city and landscape.

We extend our thanks to:

– Mr Edin Veladžić, Senior Advisor for European integration and international cultural co-operation, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Bosnia and Herzegovina;

– Mr Slobodan Nagradic, Executive Director of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina;

– Mrs Lamija Abdijevic, Senior Advisor for cultural heritage with the Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport, Bosnia and Herzegovina;

– Mr Dragoslav Banjak, President of the Assembly of the City of Trebinje, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina; and, of course, to

– Mr Dejan Radošević, Head of Section, Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina, for his greatly appreciated co-operation in the organisation of this event.

I am also most grateful that the Representatives from Croatia, France, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia have been able to join this meeting which is intended to implement the provisions of the Convention (Article 8) on “Mutual assistance and exchange of information” for the establishment of landscape policies.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the Convention in January 2012 and we appreciate very much the significant work in process for its implementation. To date, 38 Council of Europe member States have ratified this Convention and three States have signed it.

The Parties to the Convention indicated their wish to establish a new instrument dedicated to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes, considering that the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: as much in everyday areas as in areas of outstanding
beauty. The Convention applies not only to the countryside but also to urban areas; not only to areas of high quality, but also to degraded ones. The Parties acknowledge that the quality and diversity of landscapes constitute a shared resource to which it is vital to contribute protection, management and planning.

Landscape has indeed an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields and constitutes a resource that can promote economic activity and contribute to job creation. It is therefore important to establish strategies and policy documents to ensure that the landscape dimension is taken into account; it is vital to adopt legal and financial instruments, and to develop new forms of co-ordination, both horizontal and vertical.

This event intends to provide the opportunity to learn more about experiences of States Parties in promoting landscape policies.

Thank you for your attention.
INTRODUCTION
The implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons
Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention

“The landscape ...
... has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation;
... contributes to the formation of local cultures and ... is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being...;
... is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas;
... is a key element of individual and social well-being and ... its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone.”

Preamble of the European Landscape Convention

Adopted in Strasbourg by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000, the European Landscape Convention1 was opened for signature by the Organisation’s member States in Florence on 20 October of that year. As the first international treaty devoted exclusively to all aspects of landscape, it addresses the Council of Europe’s key challenges in the areas of human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

The Council of Europe member states signatory to the Convention have declared themselves “[c]oncerned to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment”. The Convention is therefore the first international treaty devoted to sustainable development, with the cultural dimension a particularly relevant factor. Although each citizen must, of course, contribute to preserving the quality of the landscape, it is the authorities that are responsible for establishing the general framework that enables that quality to be assured. The Convention accordingly lays down the general legal principles that must guide the adoption of national landscape policies and the establishment of international co-operation in this area.

To date, 38 Council of Europe member States have ratified the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Three states have also signed it: Estonia, Iceland and Malta.

1. Website of the European Landscape Convention: www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention
The Convention states that it is open for signature by the Council of Europe member States and that the instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. The Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers can invite the European Community and any European State that is not a member of the Council of Europe to accede to the Convention by a majority decision, as provided in Article 20.d of the Council of Europe’s Statute and by the unanimous vote of the States Parties entitled to hold seats in the Committee of Ministers.

The Convention provides that an existing competent Committees of Experts, set up under the Council of Europe’s Statute, shall be designated by the Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers to be responsible for monitoring its implementation. This is currently the task of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), which discusses in particular the results of the Council of Europe conferences on the European Landscape Convention. After each of its meetings, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe forwards a report on the work carried out, and on the operation of the Convention, to the Committee of Ministers.

The aim of the work programme in support of the implementation of the Convention is to ensure the monitoring of its application, promote international co-operation, gather examples of good practice, promote knowledge and research, raise awareness and foster access to information. The Meetings of the workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, which are regularly organised by the Council of Europe in co-operation with a host country, aim to conduct in-depth analyses of certain matters associated with that implementation. Several issues of the Council of Europe journal *Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory* have been devoted to the subject of landscape. The references of the work carried out by the Council of Europe since the adoption of the Convention are mentioned below, and the documents are available at the Council’s European Landscape Convention website.

The Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers has demonstrated its full support for the Convention and its implementation. First of all, it adopted it in Strasbourg on 19 July 2000 before it was opened for signature by the Organisation’s member States. It then adopted four other fundamental texts on its implementation: Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention; Resolution CM/Res(2008) on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe; Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary; Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on promoting landscape awareness through education; Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)7 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on

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2. The references of the documents mentioned in this document are available at the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention website: www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage; www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention

The proceedings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention can be found in the Council of Europe’s “European spatial planning and landscape” series: www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications.

Books published by Council of Europe Publishing: www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications; The Council of Europe journal *Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory*:

www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/futuropa-magazines

3. http://rm.coe.int/16802f80c6

4. http://rm.coe.int/16806a4938
pedagogical material for landscape education at primary level; Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on Transfrontier Landscapes; and Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)7 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the exercise of human rights and democracy, with a view to sustainable development.5

The Convention, and the basic texts concerning its implementation, contribute to promoting legal recognition of the landscape, ensuring that the landscape dimension is taken into account in national and international policies, and developing international co-operation.

The legal recognition of landscapes

The Convention defines landscape as “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”. It also provides that each Party shall undertake “to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity”.

The landscape is recognised regardless of whether it is of exceptional beauty, since all forms of landscape have a bearing on citizens’ quality of life, and should therefore be taken into account in landscape policies. The scope of the Convention is extensive: it applies to the entire territory of the Parties and relates to natural, urban and peri-urban areas, including land, inland water and marine areas. It thus concerns not just remarkable landscapes but also ordinary everyday landscapes and degraded areas.

Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention sets out a “Suggested text” for use as guidance for public authorities when implementing the Convention.6 It states that a specific national ministry should be responsible for implementing landscape policy and for inter-ministerial co-ordination in the area; that it should organise consultation with civil society and the assessment of landscape policies by an ad hoc body; that, in collaboration with the other ministries and with public participation, it should regularly develop and review a national landscape strategy, laying down the guiding principles of landscape policy, describing the paths taken and the goals pursued, in order to protect, manage or plan landscapes.

It provides that this landscape strategy should be made public and that ministries whose activities influence landscapes should liaise with departments responsible for implementing landscape policy in the course of their activities, and regularly report on their landscape policy.

It also provides that regional and local authorities should have staff familiar with landscape issues in order to implement landscape policy in their spheres of competence, taking landscapes into account at their respective territorial levels. The text reiterates that landscape policy is a responsibility shared between the national authorities and regional and local authorities, in keeping with the principle of subsidiarity.

5. www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/reference-texts
The documents entitled “Landscape in languages and laws in the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention” and “Landscape Lexicon: richness and diversity of words, texts and approaches to landscape in Europe” compile information on the meaning of the word landscape in the languages of the States Parties to the Convention and in the legal texts adopted in connection with implementing the Convention.

Various studies that deal with sustainable development and draw attention to the role of landscape in the lives of human beings and societies have been carried out.

See in particular on this subject:
The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

– “Landscape policies: contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development (social, economic, cultural and ecological approaches)”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002
– “Landscapes and individual and social well-being”, Strasbourg (France), 27-28 November 2003
– “Landscape and society” Ljubljana (Slovenia), 11-12 May 2006
– “Multifunctional Landscape”, Evora (Portugal), 20-21 October 2011
– “National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities”, Yerevan (Armenia), 5-6 October 2016
– “The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy”, Brno (Czech Republic), 5-6 September 2017

The following publications bring together thematic reports on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

  - Landscape and social, economic, cultural and ecological approaches
  - Landscape and individual and social well-being
  - Landscape and ethics

The Council of Europe journal Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory:

– “Landscape through literature”, Naturopa/Culturopa, 2005, no. 103
– “Landscape and public space”, Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory, 2014, no. 3

www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications
Taking account of the landscape dimension in national and international policies

The Convention provides that each Party shall undertake, at national level, to establish and implement landscape policies on the one hand, and to integrate landscape into its other policies that may have a direct or indirect impact on landscape on the other. They also undertake to co-operate on taking into account the landscape dimension in international policies and programmes and to recommend, where relevant, that landscape considerations be included in them.

The establishment and implementation of landscape policies

The Convention states that “landscape policy” means “an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscape”. Among its “general measures”, it also provides that each Party shall undertake “to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of [the] landscape policies”. In particular, Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention contains a set of theoretical, methodological and practical guidelines intended for Parties to the Convention who wish to draw up and implement landscape policies on the basis of the Convention.

The Convention provides a definition of the terms “protection”, “management” and “planning” of landscapes:

- “protection” means actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity;
- “management” means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes;
- “planning” means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes.

See in particular on this subject:
The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:
- “National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities”, Yerevan (Armenia), 5-6 October 2016
- “The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy”, Brno (Czech Republic), 5-6 September 2017

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Participation, “general measures” to promote landscape policies

The Convention provides that each Party shall undertake “to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of [the] landscape policies”. It accordingly demands a responsible, forward-looking attitude on the part of all players whose decisions influence landscape quality, and therefore has consequences in many policy and action areas, both public and private.

See in particular on this subject:
The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:
– “Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002
– “Landscape and society” Ljubljana (Slovenia), 11-12 May 2006
– “Visions for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning”, Thessaloniki (Greece), 1-2 October 2012

The publication:
  - Landscape and innovative instruments
  - Landscape identification, assessment and quality objectives
  - Landscape and public participation

Awareness-raising, training, education, landscape identification and assessment, setting landscape quality objectives and implementing landscape policies, “specific measures” to promote landscape policies

The Convention provides that each Party shall undertake “to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of specific measures”. The “specific measures” to promote landscape policies are outlined below.

Awareness-raising

This is about increasing awareness of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them, among civil society, private organisations and public authorities.

On the occasion of the First International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe, which was held on 20 October 2017,8 local authorities were invited to celebrate the landscape as “an essential component of

people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity” (Article 5.a of the Convention). Numerous events were held on this occasion.

See in particular on this subject:
The proceedings of the following meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:
– “Awareness-raising, training and education”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002

The publication:
- Landscape and awareness-raising, training and education

Training

It is important to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations, as well as multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors, and for the associations concerned.

See in particular on this subject:
The publications:
  - Landscape and training of landscape architects
– Council of Europe, Report presented to the 8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention “Landscape and training of civil engineers” (CEP-CDCPP (2015) 15)

Education

It is of fundamental importance to promote school and university courses that, in the relevant disciplines, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning. Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on promoting landscape awareness through education focuses in particular on school teaching in primary and secondary education, considering that educational activities in the landscape field are an excellent way of giving meaning to the future of young people.

See in particular on this subject:
The proceedings of the following meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:
– “Awareness-raising, training and education”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002

The publications:
  - Landscape and awareness-raising, training and education
Identification and assessment

It is necessary to enlist the help of all players concerned in order to improve knowledge of landscapes and ensure that landscape identification and assessment procedures are guided by the exchange of experience and methodology between Parties to the Convention.

See in particular on this subject:
The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:
– Landscape identification, assessment and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources; Awareness-raising, training and education”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002

The publications:
  - Landscape identification, assessment and quality objectives
  - European local landscape circle studies

Defining landscape quality objectives

The aim is to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, subsequent to public consultation. The term “landscape quality objective” means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings.

See in particular on this subject:
The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:
– “Landscape identification, assessment and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources; Awareness-raising, training and education”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002
The implementation of landscape policies

It is necessary to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.

According to Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, in order to implement landscape policies a general planning and development process should be introduced. This should use specific instruments and provide for the landscape dimension to be included in sectoral instruments. It notes that instruments are already being employed in several countries and each can be a model for either creating new instruments or improving existing ones. The main categories are landscape planning (landscape study plans included in spatial planning); the inclusion of the landscape in sectoral policies and instruments; shared charters, contracts and strategic plans; impact and landscape studies; evaluations of the effects of operations on landscape not subject to an impact study; protected sites and landscape; the relationship between landscape and regulations concerning the cultural and historic heritage; resources and financing; landscape awards; landscape observatories, centres and institutes; reports on the state of the landscape and landscape policies; and the management of transfrontier landscapes.

Consultation and decision-making meetings are held by the Council of Europe member States at national, regional and local level with the support or participation of the Council of Europe Secretariat, in order to foster debate and the adoption of policies for the implementation of the Convention. These policies make it possible to promote horizontal co-operation between ministries, vertical co-operation between tiers of government and/or cross-cutting co-operation between the authorities, professionals, the population and the private sector.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- “Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002
- “Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management”, Piešťany (Slovakia), 24-25 April 2008

Two reports on the landscape dimension of the public policies and international programmes were presented at the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention: “Report on public landscape funding” and update of the Report “Selected funding opportunities to support the implementation of the European Landscape Convention”.9

Integrating landscape to other policies that may have a direct or indirect impact on it

The Convention provides that each Party shall undertake “to integrate landscape to its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape”.

According to the Convention, developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques and in regional planning, town planning, transport, infrastructure, tourism and recreation and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases led to the degradation, standardisation or transformation of landscapes. It points out that many rural and peri-urban areas in particular have undergone and are continuing to undergo far-reaching changes and deserve great attention both on the part of the authorities and the public.

See in particular on this subject:
The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:
- “Landscape and spatial planning”, Strasbourg (France), 27-28 November 2003
- “Landscapes for urban, suburban and peri-urban areas”, Cork (Ireland), 16-17 June 2005
- “Landscape and rural heritage”, Sibiu (Romania), 20-21 September 2007
- “Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management”, Piešťany (Slovakia), 24-25 April 2008
- “Landscape and driving forces” (climate change and the new energy paradigm, the “Globalscape”, landscape and social transformations, production systems and consumption patterns), Malmö/Alnarp (Sweden), 8-9 October 2009
- “Landscape, infrastructures and society”, Cordoba (Spain), 15-16 April 2010
- “Multifunctional landscape”, Evora (Portugal), 20-21 October 2011
- “Visions for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning”, Thessaloniki (Greece), 1-2 October 2012
- “Sustainable landscapes and economy: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape”, Urgup (Turkey), 30 September, 1-2 October 2014

The publications:
  - Landscape and spatial planning
  - Landscape, towns and peri-urban and suburban areas
  - Landscape and transport infrastructure: roads
  - Road infrastructures: tree avenues in the landscape
  - Landscape and wind turbines
  - Landscape and leisure
  - Landscape and economy
  - Landscape and advertising
The Council of Europe journal *Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory*:
- “Landscape through literature”, *Naturopa/Culturopa*, 2005, no. 103
- “Vernacular rural habitat, a heritage in our landscape”, *Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory*, 2008, no. 1

Two reports on the integration of the landscape dimension to agriculture policies, as well as regional and town planning policies, were presented at the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention: “*Drawing agricultural landscapes for the sustainable and harmonious development of territories*” and “*Towards a grammar for European landscapes*”.

### The development of international co-operation

The Contracting Parties undertake to co-operate in catering for the landscape dimension in international policies and programmes, and to recommend as appropriate the inclusion of landscape considerations in these policies and programmes. They accordingly undertake to promote technical and scientific assistance and exchange of landscape specialists for training and information, and to exchange information on all matters covered by the Convention.

The Council of Europe organises this co-operation through its conferences on the European Landscape Convention. Held since 2001 at the Palais de l’Europe, they enable progress to be made on implementing the Convention. Representatives of the Parties to the Convention and signatory States participate in them, as do representatives of the main Council of Europe bodies: the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities and the Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations with participatory status at the Council of Europe. Also present with observer status are representatives of Council of Europe member States that are not yet Parties or signatories, as well as international governmental and non-governmental organisations with an interest in the subject.

The results of the discussions held at the meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and the meetings of the working groups responsible for drawing up draft recommendations, thematic reports produced by Council of Europe experts formulating action proposals, and proposals made by the juries of the Council of Europe Landscape Award are presented at these conferences with the aim of preparing draft decisions, which are then submitted to the steering committee responsible for the Convention.

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The Celebration of the 10th anniversary of the European Landscape Convention 2000-2010 – New challenges, new opportunities, was held in Florence, Italy, on 19-20 October 2010. www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications
The development of transfrontier co-operation

Transfrontier landscapes are the subject of a specific provision: “The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation at local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes”. Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention also pays particular attention to the management of transfrontier landscapes.

The Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on Transfrontier Landscapes considers that it is important for appropriate consideration to be given to landscape and its environmental, cultural, social and economic values as a development factor for local societies, and recommends that the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention “promote co-operation focusing on transfrontier landscapes by encouraging local and regional authorities to work together to draw up, where appropriate, joint landscape-enhancement programmes for implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on transfrontier landscapes”, and calls on the Parties concerned to “inform the other Parties to the Convention, in the framework of the Council of Europe Information System on the European Landscape Convention, of the co-operation programmes drawn up and put in place, in order to foster an exchange of experiences between the Parties”.

See in particular on this subject:
The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:
– “Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes and transfrontier landscapes”, Strasbourg (France), 27-28 November 2003
– Landscape and transfrontier co-operation: the landscape knows no boundary”, Andorra la Vella (Andorra), 1-2 October 2015

The publication:
– Landscape and policies, international programmes and transfrontier landscapes
The Council of Europe journal, Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory – “Landscape and transfrontier co-operation”, 2010, no. 2

A Report on “Regional approaches to sustainable landscapes and green economic growth”, covering activities of REC Caucasus for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, was presented at the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention.12

The promotion of international co-operation, mutual assistance and the exchange of information

To ensure exchanges of information and monitoring of the implementation of the Convention in the various member States of the Council of Europe, a document setting out the landscape policies pursued in the member States was produced on a regular basis and presented on the occasion of the Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention.\(^\text{13}\)

The use of the European Landscape Convention Information System, currently being set up pursuant to Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary, will permit access online to information concerning national and regional policies that have been developed.\(^\text{14}\) The glossary has been produced in order to explain certain terms employed and thus provide access keys for authorities, organisations or citizens seeking useful information on landscape policies.\(^\text{15}\)

The States Parties to the Convention are invited to make use of this Information System and its glossary in the context of their co-operation, to work together on developing it further and to continue to exchange information on all the matters covered by the provisions of the Convention, in order to promote an awareness of landscapes and the policies relating to them.

Recognition of exemplary projects: Landscape Award and the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe

The European Landscape Convention provides for a Council of Europe Landscape Award which recognises policies or measures adopted by local or regional authorities or non-governmental organisations to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe.

On 20 February 2008, the Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers adopted Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The Award and special mentions are conferred every two years on the basis of a Committee of Ministers’ decision following a proposal by a jury and a Council of Europe steering committee tasked with monitoring the implementation of the Convention. Four criteria have been established for the conferment of the Council of Europe Landscape Award: sustainable territorial development, exemplariness, public participation and awareness-raising.

A section of the Convention website, entitled “Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance of the European Landscape Convention”, is devoted to a presentation of national award-winning projects.\(^\text{16}\)


\(^{14}\) Public part completed by the Parties to the Convention: www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/lanscape-observatory; https://elcl6.coe.int/WebForms/Public_List.aspx

\(^{15}\) https://rm.coe.int/16802fc144

\(^{16}\) www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance.

See also the “Landscape Award of the Council of Europe” section of the European Landscape Convention website www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/default_en.asp; Publication: The Landscape Award Alliance
These extremely important awards are real sources of inspiration and show it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by improving the landscape features of people’s living environment. Depending on the case, they promote landscape protection through measures to preserve the significant and characteristic features of the landscape; landscape management through action from a sustainable development perspective to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape in order to guide and harmonise change; or landscape planning through forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes. These projects foster “landscapes for living”, in urban and peri-urban areas; “landscapes to discover”, through the provision of roads or country paths; “historical and living landscapes”, between nature and culture; or landscapes that enable people to “get to know the countryside and take action to support it”, by establishing methodologies and other landscape promotion tools.

The Committee of Ministers adopted, on 27 September 2017, the Resolution CM/Res(2017)18 on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe. It gathers the exemplary achievements presented by the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention, showing that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by improving the landscape features of people’s surroundings.

*Sessions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe*

Five sessions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe have been held: Session 1 (2008-2009), Session 2 (2010-2011), Session 3 (2012-2013), Session 4 (2014-2015) and Session 5 (2016-2017). The sixth Session (2018-2019) is now under way.

The Awards, special mentions and acknowledgements have been conferred on the basis of decisions by the Committee of Ministers which are based on the recommendations of the Council of Europe steering committee responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention (Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape – CDCPP) and prepared by an International Jury. In accordance with the Rules, the Awards are presented by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, or his representative, at a public ceremony.17

*Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections*

Biennially organised by the Council of Europe, the “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forums” aim to highlight the selections made at national level within the framework of the Landscape Award, as sources of inspiration.

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See in particular on this subject:
The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:
- “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – 1st-2nd Sessions, 2008-2010 and 2010-2011”, Carbonia (Italy), 4-5 June 2012
- “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – 3rd Session 2012-2013”, Wroclaw (Poland), 11-12 June 2014
- “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – 5th Session 2016-2017”, Daugavpils (Latvia), 20-21 June 2018

Conclusion

Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention states that “[t]he concept of landscape is undergoing a period of rapid and profound change accompanied by significant advances”. It notes that the European Landscape Convention and the documents relating to its implementation “have led to developments in numerous European States, not only in their national and regional legislation but also at various administrative levels, as well as in methodological documents and experiments with active participatory landscape policies”. It further notes that “[t]his situation has come about both in States which have long been active in this area and which have tried and tested landscape policies and instruments, and in States which are not yet at that stage”. Finally, it points out that the Convention “is used as a benchmark by some countries to initiate a process of profound change in their landscape policies; for others it constitutes an opportunity to define their policy”.

Landscape has been gradually introduced into governmental political agendas; an extensive international co-operation network in support of the implementation of the Convention has developed; the concept of landscape as defined by the Convention is being increasingly recognised by the authorities and citizens; new forms of co-operation are emerging between the different tiers of government – national, regional and local – and between the ministries or departments of the same state or region; landscape-specific working structures (observatories, centres or landscape institutes) are being set up; landscape-specific laws and regulations are being adopted; states and regions are co-operating beyond their borders in the case of frontier landscapes; national landscape awards referring to the Council of Europe Landscape Award have been launched; university programmes have been developed with reference to the Convention and summer universities on landscape are being organised; biennials, landscape festivals and exhibitions based on the principles of the Convention are being held; and communities and non-governmental organisations are feeling increasingly involved and becoming active.

As a thoroughly modern concept, landscape combines all four elements of sustainable development: natural, cultural, social and economic. It is also a constantly evolving story. As a unique setting and meeting place for populations, it is a key factor in the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of individuals and societies. As a source of contemplative and creative inspiration, it takes us on a journey through time, space and imagination.
Governments wishing to implement the principles of good governance need to consider the inestimable value of landscape for human beings and include the landscape dimension in their national and international policy-making. It is also up to each individual to respect the landscape and take care of it – both its appearance and its substance – for both current and future generations.

Powerpoint presentation

http://rm.coe.int/1680787909
The status of implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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General information about Bosnia and Herzegovina’s landscape

*The institutional framework of environmental protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Based on the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, there is no institution at state level that manages the environment, but, within the organisational structure of government entities, some ministries deal with environmental issues and entity governments co-operate on issues of common interest, through the Environmental Co-ordination Committee established in 1998, replaced in 2006 by the Inter-Entity Environmental Protection Agency. According to the Law on Ministries and Administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Affairs is responsible (in co-operation with entity ministries) for the implementation of international environmental obligations in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

*The institutional framework of environmental protection in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Environmental administration in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has an extremely fragmented and complex institutional structure (three levels: federal, canton and municipality). Responsibility for environmental issues belongs mostly to the Federal Ministry of Tourism and the Environment, and some other institutions:

- Federal Ministry of Physical Planning;
- Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management;
- Federal Ministry of Energy, Mining and Industry;
- Environmental Protection Fund of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Federal Authority for Inspection Activities;
- and others at the cantonal and municipality level.

In this situation, the lack of strong vertical and horizontal co-ordination has led to a difficult situation concerning environmental management.

*Laws regarding landscape in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina*

In 2003, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted several laws, including the Law on Nature Protection. However, a large number of acts have not yet been adopted, and the ones that have been adopted are not in line with the laws adopted at different levels of government. This causes certain conflicts in the implementation of these laws.
The following specific legislation is being developed for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- Law on Nature Protection: www.unep.ba/tl_files/unep_ba/LAWs_MEAs/Laws_English/Law_on_Nature_Protection_final_e.pdf;
- Law on Environmental Protection: www.unep.ba/tl_files/unep_ba/LAWs_MEAs/Laws_English/F-L_Law_final_e.pdf;
- Law on Spatial Planning;
- Law on Forests;
- Law on Water Protection: www.unep.ba/tl_files/unep_ba/LAWs_MEAs/Laws_English/Law_on_Water_Protection_final_e.pdf;
- and others.

**Landscape definition in domestic legislation**

Landscape is defined as a land or maritime area formed by the action of nature and man with extraordinary aesthetic, ecological and/or cultural value, and often with large shifts in biological diversity.

According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the first two categories of protection are under the responsibility of the Parliament of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while other categories (from the third to the sixth, which is protected landscape) are under the responsibility of the canton. If the protected areas are located within the territory of two or more cantons, these areas are proclaimed by Parliament.

In order to increase the protected areas, it is necessary to develop and implement a methodology that will allow permanent monitoring of the conditions and changes in protected areas and their environment. The highest priority should be given to the development of a comprehensive information system. This could prevent further degradation of natural resources.

It is also necessary to establish professional institutions (Federal institutes for the protection of nature) that should be directly involved in all spheres of conservation, protection, monitoring and sustainable management of protected areas. It is very important to make a special link and communication channels with the local community, which should be included in all spheres.


Since the ratification of the European Landscape Convention in 2012, principles of the Convention have been established in the policies and strategic documents.

The most important programmes and activities of 2017 were:

- adoption of strategic documents in the field of the environment with an integration policy at state level, with the adoption of an effective mechanism of co-ordination at entity level;
implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan adopted for the period 2008-2018 in accordance with the priorities defined by the Budget Framework of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the budget for 2017, where transfers were planned to: help the waste management and technical regulation of landfills; dispose of dangerous waste; establish institutions (companies) at federal and cantonal level for the protection of certain high-value natural areas; promote environmental protection and raise public awareness on environmental protection;

- the development of the institutional framework and legislation, including the adoption of new laws, regulations and amendments to existing ones, with the aim of harmonising the laws with the regulations of the European Union on individual components of the environment (air, water, soil, nature, noise and waste management), the establishment of the necessary environmental institutional reorganisation and rationalisation of existing federal agencies.

In addition, there are a number of ongoing projects concerning landscape in different geographical areas. All planned activities and programmes are co-ordinated with the Federal Ministry of the Environment and Tourism, and they are based on the objectives set by the Law, the National Environmental Strategy and other relevant strategic documents, action plans and international agreements.

Protected landscapes in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Currently, there are three protected landscapes situated in the territory of the Federation: Bijambare, Trebevic and Bentbaša.

*Bijambare*

The Bijambare area, covering 497 ha, was proclaimed by law in 2003 as a Protected Landscape (fifth category of IUCN). It is highly valued because of its natural beauty and richness, with a thick, ancient evergreen forest, a variety of pine trees and beautiful meadows crossed by two creeks that form small lakes and then sink underground into a karstified limestone rock base.

Source: www.infobosniatours.com/bijambare.php
A management plan has been adopted for the area, managed on the basis of zoning with specific regulations. Recreational use is allowed on the condition that it is not detrimental for the natural values of the protected area.

*Source: www.infobosniatours.com/bijambare.php*

*Trebevic*

The second Protected Landscape is the Trebevic area. The Law on the proclamation of the protected landscape of the Trebević Mountain was adopted in 2014. It established the protection of the Trebević area and its natural heritage, which covers about 400 ha.

*Source: www.infobosniatours.com/bijambare.php*

The Trebević massif is approximately 12 km long and 8 km wide. Its highest peak rises to 1,629 m. Trebević is an important tourist and recreational site, significantly damaged during the recent war.
**Bentbaša**

The last site is Bentbaša, proclaimed as a Protected Landscape in 2017. It is located in Sarajevo.

The total coverage of the area is 160.9 ha. and it has a unique combination of natural and cultural-historical values: for example, 169 plant species and about 134 butterfly species have been identified in the area. It has a high level of biological, geomorphologic and hydrological diversity, and is particularly rich from a cultural and historical perspective.

Source: www.infobosniatours.com

Source: www.nap.ba

**Powerpoint presentation**

http://rm.coe.int/168078790a
Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with emphasis on the Republic of Srpska

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At its 56th session, held on 23 April 2009, the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina issued the following decision: 01-011-1138-25/09 on the accession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the European Landscape Convention, and authorised the Minister of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr Sredoje Nović, to sign the Convention. The Convention was therefore signed at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 9 April 2010. Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the European Landscape Convention on 31 January 2012. The contact institutions for the implementation of the Convention are the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Bureau for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, as part of the Federal Ministry of Culture and Sports and Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage. As an operational body, the Ministry is responsible for communicating with international institutions, initiating activities under the Convention and co-ordinating with other relevant authorities and interested parties.

The aim of the Convention is to promote protection, management and planning of the landscapes and organise European co-operation on landscape issues. This is the first international treaty that refers exclusively to protection, management and strengthening of European landscapes. The Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and semi-urban areas including land, inland waters and marine areas. A key aspect of the Convention is the active role it gives to the public in terms of perception and evaluation of landscapes. Awareness-raising is key to involving the public in decisions that reflect on its landscape.

The institutional framework for the management of biological and landscape diversity consists of:

- international regulations and legal framework of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the preservation and protection of biological and landscape diversity;
- institutions of the government sector;
- institutions for the study, inventory and conservation of biological and landscape diversity; and
- non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

The legal framework for the protection of biological and landscape diversity of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The legal framework for the protection of biological and landscape diversity consists of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Constitution, the Republic of Srpska Constitution, the Statute of the Brčko District, and the sets of environmental laws at the level of entities and Brčko District.
Review of legislation of the Republic of Srpska in terms of landscape

*Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska No. 20/14)*

One of the fundamental principles of nature protection, according to the Law on Nature Protection, is the protection and preservation of landscape diversity.

*Article 13 of the Law on Nature Protection*

The Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of Republic of Srpska and the local self-government units responsible for environmental protection shall, in accordance with this Law relying on the Strategy for nature protection and spatial planning documents, take care of the preservation of landscape diversity in their area.

*Article 14 of the Law on Nature Protection*

Professional activities on the protection of nature and natural resources are executed by the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, among which are:

- monitoring the status of landscapes, estimation of the preservation and degree of landscape vulnerability;
- providing expert assistance to managers of protected area, local self-government units, citizen associations, groups of citizens and individuals, in order to protect the landscape;
- inventory of individual elements of geological, biological and landscape diversity, with statistical analyses and reports on their condition.

*Article 38 of the Law on Nature Protection*

The Law foresees the following provisions:
– the landscapes, according to their natural and created characteristics, are classified into landscape types that express the diversity of natural and cultural heritage;
– landscape protection implies the planning and implementation of measures to prevent unwanted changes, disturbances or degradation of significant landscape features, their diversity, uniqueness and aesthetic values, enabling the traditional landscape utilisation;
– within spatial/regional planning, as well as in the planning and use of natural resources, it is necessary to ensure the preservation of significant and characteristic features of the landscape;
– landscape protection, management and planning are based on the identification of landscapes and assessment of their significant and characteristic features;
– the Minister shall issue a regulation with criteria for the identification of the landscape and the methods for assessment of its significant and characteristic features.

Law on Forests (Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska No. 75/08)

Article 8 of the Law on Forests

An Environmental Impact Assessment is a preventative measure of environmental protection based on the development of studies, public consultation and the analysis of alternative measures in order to collect data and predict the harmful effects of certain projects on humans, flora, fauna, land, water, air, climate and landscape, material and cultural goods, and the interaction of these factors, as well as identifying and proposing measures that can prevent, reduce or eliminate adverse effects, given the feasibility of these projects.

Law on Cultural Heritage (Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska No. 11/95)

Treatment of cultural heritage within the territory of the Republic of Srpska is directed at unique monuments and monument sites, not treating the cultural landscape as their background. In the applicable law on cultural heritage there was no established category for cultural landscape. Natural and cultural heritage are treated separately, with negative results on planning documents. By defining the cultural landscapes in the Republic of Srpska, its spatial development would be of better quality. The protection and enhancement of the rural architectural heritage, based on Recommendation No. R(89)6 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, must be improved and protection must be provided for the best examples of the rural architectural heritage, considering the possibility of their re-use. Rural heritage should also be treated through cultural landscapes.

The Strategy for nature protection of the Republic of Srpska

A Strategy is the fundamental document which determines the long-term goals and guidelines for the preservation of nature and natural values, as well as the manner of their implementation in accordance with the overall economic, social and cultural development of the Republic of Srpska.

In addition to the general strategic goals, the Strategy also includes:
– guidelines for the preservation of landscape diversity;
– guidelines for the legislative and institutional framework;
– guidelines for education in order to preserve landscape diversity;
– action plans for the implementation of guidelines, identifying priorities and possible sources of funding; and
– international commitments in nature protection.

The guidelines set up in the Strategy are applied in the preparation of spatial planning documents and natural resource management plans.

**Spatial Plan of the Republic of Srpska 2015-2025**

The landscape, to a great extent preserved, represents a significant potential, and is increasingly valued today, both in Europe and across the world. The European Landscape Convention will serve as a basis for the regulation of the highest quality specific areas of the Republic of Srpska. Preserved landscape will be the subject of special attention to the administration at all levels.

A Spatial Plan is also the only document that deals with landscape terminology. Two terms in the Serbian language are applied: pejzaž and predio. According to the new categorisation and European terminology, the earlier division of pejzaž and predio has been replaced with a unique term – predio (landscape, German: landschaft), – which means the unique picture of the built and natural that we may see in front of us (European Landscape Convention). The term predio has been used in this plan, but not in the aforementioned laws.

**Analysis of the strategic and planning documents at local level**

In order to assess the state of implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the Republic of Srpska, respectively in Bosnia and Herzegovina we have analysed 100 strategic and planning documents at the local level. We have analysed spatial plans, local environmental action plans, development strategies, tourism strategies and rural development strategies. The landscape issues are very limited in these documents. The landscape is generally mentioned in one sentence or paragraph, without guidelines for its identification, preservation, assessment and management.

The landscape is generally considered with reference to:

– æsthetic character;
– protected natural areas, based on the Nature Protection Act;
– urban planning and landscape planning;
– integration with higher-order strategic documents in which there are also no clear guidelines; and
– the service of tourism.

It is notable that the landscape category is often identified as a protected area, according to the Law on nature protection. This is very often a misconception. In addition, there are no defined measures and
recommendations for the identification, valorisation and preservation of landscapes, or for its management. The potential of the landscape for the needs of tourism and economic development is not, to date, recognised.

Powerpoint presentation

http://rm.coe.int/16808ac996
Session 1

Implementation of the European Landscape Convention:
Experiences of Parties to the Convention

Chair

Mrs Lamija ABDIJEVIC
Senior Advisor for cultural heritage with the Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Croatia

Mrs Biserka Dumbovic-Bilusic
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Even before the adoption of the European Landscape Convention in 2000, landscape was an essential part of regional and urban planning documents in Croatia. Due to its long tradition of planning, part of the landscape was protected by spatial planning documents (such as county spatial plans and spatial planning of towns and municipalities) in the spatial planning system. The need for identification of landscape types and regions (Landscape Map/Atlas) has been recognised in national documents before the adoption of the European Landscape Convention, and landscape was considered an important spatial development factor which was an indispensable element of planning.

The preparation of the Landscape Map of Croatia as the basis for the integral protection of the diversity and landscape identity was foreseen by the Spatial Planning Strategy of the Republic of Croatia (1997) and the Spatial Planning Programme (1999). Such a substrate will enable the identification of common area features (landscape units) and their synthetic evaluation, which will provide an insight into the benefits, sensitivity or endangering of certain areas of the landscape regarding to possible uses and interventions in the space. However, only the Methodical Basis of the Landscape Map of Croatia (1999) has been produced to date.

By adopting the Act on the Ratification of the European Landscape Convention (Official Gazette - International Agreements, No. 12/02), Croatia is committed to contributing to achievements such as the promotion of protection, landscape management and planning, and participation in European co-operation on landscape issues. With the publication of the entry into force of the European Landscape Convention (Official Gazette - International Agreements, No. 11/04), it entered in force on 1st March 2004.

The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning was responsible for the implementation of this Law. Following the redeployment of the ministries in the state administration system, there is no central state administration body which is clearly responsible for landscape issues and the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. The activities of spatial planning are within the competence of the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, whereas environmental and nature protection come under the competence of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Energy: this topic was also partially considered in the spatial planning and planning system of counties, cities and municipalities, and through the protection of registered protected landscapes, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture.

Fundamental landscape protection exists in the system of protected areas under the Nature Protection Act, and the Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods. Ordinary, living landscapes, according to the European Landscape Convention, may be previously cultivated and cultural landscapes that are now neglected and areas endangered by construction. Valuable landscape areas are very often highly appealing for construction which causes their loss by inappropriate construction. Valuable landscapes of rural areas, especially in coastal, mountainous and riverine areas, are included into particularly vulnerable areas. The introduction of new activities and functions (change in land use, tourism, recreation) implies
changing the original values of traditional historical landscape elements. Apart from the ambiguous unmatched (and/or unplanned) urbanisation, there are additional major threats to infrastructure (traffic, energy, water management), the intensification of agricultural production, etc.

Implementation of Article 4 of the European Landscape Convention on “Division of responsibilities”

Apart from the Act on the Ratification of the European Landscape Convention, there is no single law that regulates the matter of landscape. The questions of landscape are directly connected with the activities of several ministries and expert bodies: the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, the Ministry of Energetic and Environment and Ministry of Culture, and several public institutions: the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development and the Croatian Agency for Environment and Nature Protection. The establishment of a joint co-ordinating body, the National Landscape Committee, composed of experts from aforementioned bodies, is currently underway.

Implementation of Article 5a. of the European Landscape Convention on “General measures”

Landscape recognition through legislation

The current legal protection of the landscape is based on several laws which results in different approaches to the landscape issue, each one in favour of different sectorial needs. The most important are: the Act on Physical Planning, Environmental Protection Act, Nature Protection Act and Act on Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods. There are other laws, such as the Forest Act, Water Act, Act on Regional Development, Agricultural Act, Act on Energy, Act on Roads, which do not consider the landscape at all, yet their implementation have an impact on it.

The Physical Planning Act (Official Gazette 153/13, 65/17) defined landscape protection and its integration in Croatian spatial planning documents. The goals of spatial planning, including the creation of a high-value built space with respect to the specificity of individual units, and consideration of the natural and urban landscape and cultural heritage, were set by the Spatial Planning Act (Official Gazette No. 153/13). They are achieved by applying the principle of spatial planning in the design and implementation of spatial plans and their enforcement.

The Environmental Protection Act (Official Gazette 80/13, 153/13, 78/15) also includes landscape issues. The Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods (Official Gazette 69/99, etc.) also includes landscape; Nature Protection Act (Official Gazette 80/13) with definition of landscape from the Convention and defined landscape diversity. Article 9 ensures protection of significant and characteristic features of landscape that are important for wild species in spatial development and management of natural goods. It is prescribed that landscape protection is based on classification of landscape into landscape types, and structuring and setting up of mutually connected, multifunctional networks of green infrastructure at local, regional and national level.
Integration of landscape in department policies

These sectors which have recognised the role and the significance of landscape in law have adopted their sector strategies and plans. The Spatial Development Strategy of Croatia (2016) recognised and emphasised the significance of landscape. An expert study, The Landscape, Factor of Spatial Development, was conducted as a basis for the Spatial Development Strategy, in which was emphasised preservation of natural, rural and urban landscapes. The priorities and strategic directions of sustainable development are recognised in the affirmation of characteristics and the values of landscape. As a priority measure, it stressed the need to create a new Croatian Landscape Atlas which will contain landscape typologies, landscape quality objectives and methodological guidelines for implementation at regional level. The Strategy also serves as a foundation for the development of the State Physical Plan.

The Draft Environmental Protection Plan of Croatia for the period of 2016 to 2023 proposes, as priority activities, the adoption of expert and legislative documentation with the objective of defining the landscape management policies at all levels; adoption of the Croatian Landscape Atlas and the Landscape Strategy, and; its implementation in legislation and strategic physical planning documents, such as Environment Impact Assessment and similar.

The Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture have worked on the preparation of incentive measures in agriculture for the Fund for Rural Development, regarding the protection of landscape elements that are important for the protection of biological diversity (dry-stone walls, terraces, hedges, etc.).

The Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning and the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development carry out activities in order to integrate landscape in spatial (regional) and urban (town) planning. The Croatian Institute for Spatial Development has carried out activities as a co-ordinator regarding making and adopting physical plans for areas with special characteristics. Physical plans for these protected areas include measures for the protection of natural and cultural values, and also contain measures for the protection of landscapes. Physical plans have been implemented at: Plitvice Lakes National Park, Telašćica Nature Park, Medvednica Nature Park, Žumberačko-samoborsko Hills Nature Park, Biokovo Nature Park and Papuk Nature Park. Some Landscape Character Assessment Studies (2015 and 2016) have been developed.

Implementation of Article 6 of the European Landscape Convention on “Specific measures”

Awareness-raising

Between 2012 and 2015, the Institute for Physical Planning of Dubrovačko-Neretvanska County launched a project, “Heritage – Driver of Development”, as part of a European Union Instrument for pre-accession Assistance (IPA) project of cross-border co-operation between Croatia and Montenegro; this also follows the European Landscape Convention. As a part of project’s activities, a series of events were organised, as well as exhibitions and workshops about landscape, all of which were aimed at raising awareness on landscape values amongst citizens, private organisations and public authorities, and their active role in the decision-making process concerning changes in landscapes.
As a part of the “Living with the park” event (2014) that was organised by Karlovačka County, the Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection held presentations regarding approaches to implementing the Convention by means of the Nature Protection Act.

A website, www.suhozid.hr, has been launched which is a participating landscape observatory in the form of a web portal for public data collection on dry-stone walls throughout the Adriatic east coast. It is based on an interactive Web Geographic Information System (GIS) interface and Android application, which enable the collection of multimedia data (photos, descriptions, illustrations etc.). It aims to build a public database, as well as promoting the subject of dry-stone wall landscapes.

Training and education

Masters and undergraduate studies of landscape architecture are held at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb. Graduate courses on protection and landscape planning are held at the University’s Faculty of Architecture, Faculty of Philosophy and Faculty of Science, and also at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zadar. A course entitled “Landscape Protection” is focused on identification of landscape values and the application of methods that enable their protection, via planning.

As a part of the Heritage-Driver of Development project, in 2013 the Institute for Physical Planning of Dubrovačko-Neretvanska County organised workshops to train professionals in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) application for landscape recognition and evaluation.

Identification and assessment

Several landscape studies have been produced for various levels of physical plan documentation:

- landscape study of City of Zagreb, (2011) expert base for physical and urban planning, and management;
- landscape study of Zagrebačka County (2013) – expert base for Physical Plans;
- overview of landscapes in Istarska County (2012) – expert base for Istarska County Physical Plan;
- landscape base of Krka National Park (2015);
- landscapes of Primorsko-Goranska County – landscape base, analysis and development framework;
- study of spatial and landscape identity of Veliki Brijuni Island (2015);
- Island of Cres Landscape study, since a part of the Island of Cres Local Development Pilot Project is funded by the Council of Europe (2015);
- conservation base for Starogradsko Polje Cultural Landscape – World Heritage Site (2014-2018);
- identification and valorisation of Natural and Cultural Landscapes in the pilot area of the City of Dubrovnik (2015), part of a cross-border Croatia-Montenegro EU project: Heritage, driver of development;
- Landscape Characterisation of Dubrovnik-Neretva County (2016) – expert base for the Amendment of the Physical Plan of Dubrovnik-Neretva County and other documents;
- Identification and Assessment of Cultural Landscapes of Dubrovnik-Neretva County (2016) – with the aim of recognising, assessing and protecting the cultural landscapes of Dubrovnik-Neretva
County. 85 areas were identified and the areas of coverage or the protection zones of the recognised cultural landscapes were defined and mapped. A Catalogue of Cultural Landscapes of Dubrovnik-Neretva County was developed in the Geographic Information System (GIS) Register of rural landscapes of littoral Croatia (2013-2014), as a part of the scientific projects “Mediterranean landscape as an identity factor of Croatia, its protection and development”, and “Protection, planning and management of Croatia’s rural landscape”.

*Landscape quality objectives*

Croatia has landscapes of extraordinary value, and over 80 sites in the category of significant landscapes have been registered pursuant to the Nature Protection Act. Eleven cultural landscapes have been protected pursuant to the Act of Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods. These landscapes were identified and protected as cultural heritage whose value is a result of natural features and human activity. Most landscapes are located on the Adriatic coast and islands. The protected landscapes are the landscape of the island of Palagruža – today an uninhabited island with a lighthouse and valuable archaeological sites; and organically-evolved terraced landscapes of vineyards of Primošten, Takala, Lun, etc. The protection of these landscapes implies maintenance and preservation of their specific qualities and characteristics.

**Implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on “International programmes and transfrontier landscapes”**

Dubrovačko-Neretvanska County and the Municipalities of Tivat and Boka Kotorska Bay in Montenegro have carried out a joint implementation of the IPA project, “Heritage – Driver of Development, Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska Region”; joint cross border activities in applying new methodologies in natural and cultural heritage protection and management (2012-2015). The areas of Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska, which have similar characteristics of cultural and natural heritage and overall landscape, face the same problems when it comes to protecting and managing these valuable resources. Cultural and natural heritage, with landscape in particular, are at risk of being inadequately managed, and thus devastated.

Activities are also being carried out in the cross-border Mura-Drava-Danube Biosphere Reserve between Croatia and Hungary regarding joint area management, based on biological and landscape values which acknowledge the cultural values of the area.

**Conclusions**

The European Landscape Convention emphasises the need to establish a balance between landscape management, planning and conservation. Landscape is the holder of spatial identity at local, regional and national level, while its elements are also a resource for economic use. The Republic of Croatia was among the first countries to sign (2000) and ratify (2002) the European Landscape Convention. However, after so many years the landscape issue is still not being tackled holistically, in accordance with the thinking behind the Convention’s creation.
The absence of a national body responsible for landscape issues is the main reason for insufficient fulfilment of obligations accepted by Croatia on signing the European Landscapes Convention. A priority should be to adopt expert and legislative backgrounds with a view to defining landscape management policy at all levels, from administrative to professional-scientific level. The given measures relate primarily to the need of establishing the necessary national system responsible for issues of sustainable landscape management, as well as the adoption of mechanisms for its implementation.

Establishing a clear policy for the conservation of landscape features is a task that should be taken on by the National Landscape Strategy regarding sustainable development that is compatible with landscape quality. The fundamental task of the National Landscape Strategy would be to co-ordinate the activities of different sectors that have a direct or indirect impact on landscape structures, or interest in the use of landscapes as resources or values, namely: energy, industry and infrastructure, agriculture, water management, construction and tourism in the framework of the existing administrative system: environmental, natural and cultural heritage policy.

For the purpose of adopting a National Landscape Strategy, it is necessary to ensure the implementation and application of the anticipated methods of recognising and evaluating the landscape character. It is necessary to establish the Landscape Map/Atlas of Croatia and the criteria for implementing the landscape classification and landscape assessment of the territory at all levels (national, regional, local).

It is important to establish a professional body (National Landscape Commission) for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at national and regional level. This Commission would have the task of organising research, documentation development, promotion, information and public education on landscape issues.

Powerpoint presentation (Croatian and English)

http://rm.coe.int/168078790b
Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in France: legal framework

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Recognition of landscapes in law

France signed the European Landscape Convention in 2000, and ratified it in 2006, but it is worth taking a look back at how landscape was viewed prior to the adoption of this instrument. For the legislation from 1906 and 1930 on the protection of natural sites and monuments see: www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichtexte.do?cidtexte=legitext000006074251

Landscapes have been legally recognised in France since 1906, through the protection of natural sites and monuments. With the passing of a law in 1930, the policy took on its final shape and form. Still in force today, it is now part of the French Environment Code. The legislation in question concerns natural sites and monuments “whose conservation or preservation is of general interest from an artistic, historical, scientific, folkloric or picturesque point of view”.

As in the case of historic monuments, the legislation on the protection of sites provides for two levels of protection: listing and classification. Responsibility for implementing it lies with the State and falls within the remit of the Ministry in charge of ecology. At first the legislation focused on significant but one-off features such as rocks, waterfalls, fountains or individual trees, followed by patches of greenery or viewpoints, castles and accompanying gardens. Gradually, it was extended to include much bigger areas: massifs, forests, gorges, valleys, marshes, headlands, islands, etc. covering several thousand if not tens of thousands of hectares.

Although the scope of listed and classified sites has tended to widen, the 2,700 or so classified sites (i.e. the most strictly protected) and 4,500 or so listed sites now account for 1.6% and 2.5% respectively of the country’s territory. It is important, therefore, not to confine the discussions and measures to these areas alone, which incidentally are almost always part of wider landscape complexes, also needing to be understood and considered.

For example, France’s Grands Sites (major sites), which include classified sites across large swathes of their territory, are the focus of volunteering efforts and a local consensus for adopting a management and development approach that extends beyond the bounds of the protected area. This policy was introduced back in 1976 to address the problems arising from large numbers of visitors to the most iconic sites. The idea is to restore the attributes that drew people in the first place and to develop preservation and management plans so that visitors can be accommodated in a way that respects the characteristic features of the site, the spirit of the place and the needs of the local community.
The creation of national parks, regional nature parks and the French Coastal Conservatory
(Conservatoire du littoral)

Other policies have also played an indirect part in the protection and enhancement of certain landscapes. In 1975 for example, the French state decided to set up the “Coastal Conservatory” (Conservatoire du littoral), a public institution tasked with acquiring stretches of coastline which have been damaged or threatened by urbanisation so that they can be restored and adapted to receive visitors in a way that respects nature.

On an even larger scale, other areas protected under the Environment Code, such as the national parks or regional nature parks, are engaged in activities to do with landscape. Added together, however, all these different types of areas account for just one fifth of the national territory.

The “Landscape” Act of 1993

The law of 8 January 1993 on the protection and enhancement of landscapes was the first piece of legislation to deal exclusively with landscapes, in all their many forms, throughout the country. It also establishes the principle that responsibility is to be shared between public authorities: “France’s landscapes shall constitute common heritage…. The state, the municipalities and all territorial authorities shall participate in the protection and enhancement of landscapes”.

This point is an important one and has its roots in the process of devolution that has been under way in France since 1982: since that date, responsibility for the design and delivery of certain public policies with an impact on landscapes (town planning, spatial development and roads, etc.) has been transferred from central government to local and regional authorities.

However, even in the case of sites where central government has retained its core mission and oversight function, consulting with stakeholders and the public at large is vital these days because of the changes in society. Considering landscape complexes, rather than individual features, also requires consideration of an ever-increasing number and variety of players and human activities.

Reclaiming biodiversity, nature and landscape Act of 2016

While the 1993 act was therefore a major step forward, French legislation did not incorporate the definition of landscape laid down in the European Landscape Convention until the Reclaiming Biodiversity, Nature and Landscape Act was passed in 2016 (the 1993 legislation covered landscapes but without defining them). The 2016 Act:

– provided a legal basis for “landscape atlases” as benchmark landscape knowledge documents;
– provided a common definition to be used in the environment and town planning codes for landscape quality objectives as project tools;
– introduced a specific title of landscape designer, confirming the recognition of the profession and its added value.

Conclusion

In France, landscape is therefore mentioned in the environment and town planning codes, and this provides a good illustration of its cross-cutting nature. This recognition in law is the outcome of a lengthy process and its significance varies, depending on the circumstances.

The legal norms may come beforehand and introduce new rights or impose new obligations. This is a key feature of legislation which has prevented irreversible destruction occurring. For example, at the beginning of the 1960s, the mayor of Lyon was planning to demolish part of the city’s mediaeval and Renaissance neighbourhood (Vieux Lyon), which was deemed unfit for human habitation, and build an expressway there. Public protests and the passage in 1962 of legislation establishing “protected neighbourhoods” prevented the demolition taking place. Since 1998 the neighbourhood has been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

However, the various norms may also provide legal recognition after the event for practices that are already well established. This is true, for instance, of the above-mentioned landscape atlases, which have been in use in France since 1992 but did not achieve full legal recognition until the 2016 Act. It should therefore be noted that the lack of legislation does not necessarily prevent action being taken. On the contrary, it is sometimes the voluntary, consensus-based non-regulatory nature of some measures that provide their strength, as is the case of landscape plans in France.
Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in France: measures adopted for landscape protection, management and planning

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Promotion of landscape identification and assessment

Landscape atlases

In France, the objective of landscape identification and assessment is reflected in the production of landscape atlases based on methodology developed in 1994, and subsequently updated in 2015, on the basis of 20 years’ feedback.

Link to the method:

Here are two brief findings from the French experience as a basis for discussion:

The attention paid to knowledge of the landscapes in a given area changes perceptions of that area. Working to define “landscape units” sometimes makes it possible to transcend administrative boundaries and give precedence to the factors which unite specific regions in terms of geology and land use or of the way people see them and the value they attach to them. There has been major administrative reform at local and regional level in France in recent years, in particular with the merging of regions on 1 January 2016. The latter development led some local players to consider holding workshops along the former administrative boundaries, with a view to identifying examples of continuity of landscapes based on atlases drawn up on either side of them.

The atlases often provide valuable information for classifying the landscape structure of given regions, describing the main features and underlying aspects, but still do not place enough emphasis on the various processes and pressures relating to the relevant landscapes. A metaphorical illustration of this point would be to say that the atlases have had the merit of getting knowledge of landscapes away from a “postcard” view and also focusing attention on less widely represented landscapes (which are accordingly often regarded as less iconic) by showing that they were also worthy of note and have particular histories and identities, but this was all too often based on a static approach.

Photographic landscape observatories

Alongside the landscape atlases, France has therefore also encouraged the establishment of “photographic landscape observatories”: the idea here is to choose viewpoints within a given area which will be
photographed periodically. Once again, here are two brief findings from the French experience, as a basis for discussion.

This process makes it possible to see clearly what changes and what stays the same in landscapes over time. Everyone can have their say regarding photos or series of photos showing how a place has developed, so this tool can be harnessed to help involve the public and achieve an interplay of views between experts and non-experts, elected representatives and citizens. Public involvement can take place at various stages: when the first photographs are taken, when the repeat photographs are taken or during analysis of the series of photos produced over time. The method is also useful for raising awareness among young people in order to move away from a static, conservative approach towards landscapes, by showing how they evolve over time.

However, viewing dynamic landscape processes on the basis of a series of photographs does not necessarily enable us to understand and analyse the factors driving the relevant changes. It is also possible that the more significant changes in a given area take place “off frame” and that the changes seen on the photographs are not representative on a broader scale. It is therefore important not to confine ourselves to describing the changes but to seek to understand the underlying factors and identify any levers available “principle of reality” (principe de réalité) with a view to attempting to influence the factors through a “landscape project”.

Shaping the landscape actually means building a blueprint for society based on analysis of what already exists, in order to agree goals for the future and implement them. In 2013, the Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea therefore launched a call for projects for “landscape plans” to support areas or regions seeking to undertake landscape activities. The aim of landscape plans is not to duplicate spatial development policies defined at national level. On the contrary, they are invitations to local decision-makers to agree development strategies that are relevant because they are integrated into the local context. Landscape plans are divided into three phases, namely initial analysis, the development of landscape quality objectives and the actual action plans, which are carried out on the basis of local consultation and dialogue. The winners of the calls for projects each receive technical support from central government departments and the Landscape Plan Club, which is made up of the winners of the previous calls for projects.

**Landscape plans: operational project tools**

A blueprint for society

Because of its geographical location, France is at the crossroads of complex cultural and climatic influences which provide the basis for landscape diversity of a kind unrivalled in Europe. This stems from the way in which human communities have joined forces and constantly sought to adapt to their environments in order to live there and develop. Landscape is therefore a portrait of our society. It reflects the changes in it and is not therefore a fixed image. That is why it must be addressed as a blueprint for society in which all individuals must feel they play a part under a balanced, solidarity-based approach. The message of the landscape plans is that this change can be the expression of people’s will, rather than
the result of a process imposed on them, the aim being to live together more harmoniously in attractive regions with their identities preserved.

**A dynamic approach to landscape**

Landscape policy in France is based on a dynamic approach. Landscape is seen as an inheritance received from previous generations that is not a sacred object but a valuable asset to be capitalised. This therefore involves striking a balance between conservation and innovation. However, population movements and the ever-widening divide between the vast majority of citizens and the countryside are bringing about a very substantial loss of landscape culture. Landscape analysis plays an educational role and helps explain to the public the fundamental aspects of given regions (climatology, topography, etc.) and their impact on ways of life with a view to identifying and explaining the processes which change landscapes. This is therefore a forward-looking approach which nevertheless takes account of the past, where identity is regarded as an asset.

**Building a comprehensive approach to landscape**

Building a comprehensive approach to landscape does not just involve describing landscape. The analyses underpinning landscape plans are based on the principle of 360-degree assessment of the relevant regions, with landscapes being tools that forge positive links which increase the regions’ attractiveness and vitality. This also involves recognising the differences in points of view expressed by individuals depending on their cultures, occupations or interests. In this connection, it is not possible to carry out landscape projects without individuals opening up or renewing the ways in which they see regions. Support of people for projects from outside the regions concerned, and exchanges between residents at public meetings and during discovery walks at local level, provide a basis for broader mutual understanding and pinpoint areas of disagreement, before gradual identification of points of convergence. Landscapes are therefore seen as unifying factors which generate positive interaction between the challenges and stakeholders in the regions concerned, fostering local development, the fundamental precondition for accepting change.

**Setting up a joint project**

In order to set up a joint project, general interests must take precedence over individual interests in order not to favour the interests of one group over another. The degradation and standardisation of landscapes in France is most frequently the result of the weakness of the corresponding political project, which does not allow for regulation of economic and financial problems. A landscape plan constitutes a political tool which enables elected representatives to strengthen local political projects when dealing with economic actors (property developers, regional planners, etc.). The aim is not to prevent the latter from taking action but to impose a quality requirement, which should generate sustainable returns in terms of the landscape assets of each region, enhancing its attractiveness and, as a result, its economic vitality. A landscape plan is a tool that helps make decisions, for it enables local policy-makers to take account of all local data, so that the decisions taken express the general interest and make it possible to build a shared vision of the landscape and its future. A landscape plan sets out the main thrusts of the project and its landscape quality
objectives. These must be widely disseminated so that everyone who wishes to intervene in the area concerned is aware of them.

Implementation of the project: between pragmatism and ambition

Once the project has been clearly defined, the preparation of the action plan is a very important stage in the landscape plan, for it is necessary to strike the right balance between ambition and pragmatism. A project which is not put into practice in the short term is a project without a future, for it is impossible to maintain the protagonists’ motivation. It is therefore dangerous to immediately undertake far-reaching action. On the contrary, deciding on a measure which is carefully targeted but achievable in the short term, even if it appears modest, demonstrates the ability to act and creates a snowball effect. The exemplary value of a concrete achievement is the best argument to convince and find new partners, be it in the public sphere or in civil society (associations, regional planners, business enterprises, etc.) in a context in which governmental financial resources are limited.

Landscape plans: operational project tools

The Landscape Plan Club

The Landscape Plan Club encompasses 80 regions which responded to calls for projects. It is responsible for monitoring projects that are underway, for making further use of the experience and disseminating the results. This is achieved by running the network in such a way as to promote the exchange of practices between members of the Club. It also entails the publication of methods and techniques via the extranet website and the organisation of thematic days, which are open to non-member regions with a view to promoting such projects. The Landscape Plan Club is a body in progress. It was launched in 2013 and, after five years, has already demonstrated its ability to provide the regions with long-term assistance. The Club’s work is focused first and foremost on the following aims:

- to develop the landscape approach on the basis of club members’ experience in order to increase the attractiveness and vitality of the areas concerned;
- to develop co-construction methods; co-construction is a tool which helps to make changes and to mobilise all stakeholders; it is essential for overcoming obstacles to transition;
- to draw on the lessons learned from actions, and on the outcome of projects, via the Club’s channels of communication and networks.

Regional landscape networks

Regional landscape networks bring together representatives of government departments, the regions and the departments. They are run by the persons in charge of landscape at the Ministry for Ecological Transition, whose roles are to co-ordinate the resources and tools available to the government, and for local authorities to carry out each landscape plan. The French administrative authorities deal with different issues (town planning, culture and environment and so on) in a very compartmentalised manner. As a result, those responsible for landscape plans do not, at internal level, have all the skills required for carrying out their projects and have real difficulty in identifying appropriate tools and partners. The
The resulting general approach helps to resolve apparent contradictions between the different rules and regulations in force. It is therefore a powerful tool for co-ordinating sectoral policies.

The implementation of European Landscape Convention in France

Powerpoint presentation http://rm.coe.int/168078798a

Landscape Plan Clubs (Club Plans du paysage)

Powerpoint presentation http://rm.coe.int/168078790d

Coast of the Meuse (Côtes de Meuse)

Powerpoint presentation http://rm.coe.int/168078790e

Landscape Atlas (Atlas de paysage)

Film http://rm.coe.int/168078790f
Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Montenegro

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*Powerpoint presentation*

http://rm.coe.int/1680787920

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Powerpoint presentation

http://rm.coe.int/168078791f
Managing economic and social development in the protection of landscape in the Republic of Serbia: creating sustainable development of cultural landscapes, a challenge for local communities

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Our modern notions of cultural landscape indicate a great variety of physical and associative relationships, of which the most important is the relation of the population of Serbia to the territory’s natural elements. The use of the word “landscape”, for a long time limited to a certain attitude towards the environment, but, more recently, and with the use of the term “cultural”, it has gained a new complexity, including its capacity for economic and social development.

The European Landscape Convention has identified a cultural dimension of the landscape as one of the main elements of natural and cultural heritage, contributing to the development of local cultures and the strengthening of continental, national, regional and local identities.

Adopting the Convention by virtue of the Law on Ratification of the Convention in 2011, the Republic of Serbia joined the States which have expressed concern for sustainable economic development and understanding of the value of the European cultural and natural heritage as the foundation of European identity, to which it belongs. After signing the Convention, the Action Plan for its implementation for the period 2015-2020 was prepared, and the Rulebook on identifying the landscape was adopted.

Although cultural heritage resources in the regions can be classified by type or historical function, each individual landscape in Serbia will continue to be assessed on the basis of its specificity and uniqueness, its genus loci – the spirit of the site. An example of this is the project “Centuries of Bač”, which encompasses cultural heritage of three different faiths (Catholic, Orthodox and Islamic) in a small urban centre in Vojvodina. The goal was to connect culture and science, ecology and green economy, by valuing and conserving cultural monuments (a Catholic monastery in Bač, an Orthodox monastery Bojani and a Turkish bath). This is how we identified a unique site once known as wetland, now connected by the European waterway along the Danube. This is an example of cultural heritage that must be considered within the cultural context to which it belongs, but also as a place of economic and social development.

In order to conserve the integrity of cultural sites, especially those open to a large number of visitors, Serbia, like the other Parties to the Convention, is striving to provide instruments for an adequate administrative solution which would include management of goods, their protection and public access.

On the other hand, cultural landscape can be neither a unilateral reflection of the economy nor the policy of one area, but a result of everyday social activities that make up the identity of a site. This imposes a new focus to local leaders in creating strategies for development.
An example of good practice of historical heritage in the function of socio-economic development in Serbia is the Senj Mine, founded in 1853, the year which marked the beginning of industrialisation in Serbia and thereafter it provided citizens continuously with charcoal. The project “Senjski Rudnik, Regional Centre of Cultural Heritage”, financed by the European Union, was the first project in the Western Balkans region which dealt with the rehabilitation of industrial heritage, and had several phases. The goal of the project was to create new jobs and exploit industrial and natural heritage for the development of tourist potentials of the region, and to stop young people leaving the town.

City structures, an exceptional cultural landscape and an authentic local museum, represent an inspirational context of original restoration and comprehensive reconstruction of the landscape, as well as their industrial value and popular culture, with facilities ranging from industrial units to social and commercial ones. Sustainable development of the Senj Mine has an overriding purpose: the desire to create a better world by balancing social, economic and environmental factors. The essence of the concept of sustainable development is based on the principle of synergetic justice (intergenerational equity), but is mainly influenced by people’s ethical attitudes and activities.

This example confirms that Serbia needs mechanisms and tools for the effective participation of communities in the management and development of cultural and protected areas. In general mapping (Geographic Information System – GIS methodology) in Serbia, it is necessary to recognise and apply autochthonous planning in the local environment. Management approaches must be based on principles (e.g. public benefit, understanding, integrity and respect) and values, as well as a code of ethics which can motivate the community to participate actively.

The importance of involving local communities in cultural-related decision-making processes, from identifying and describing their values to designating them for protection, and then implementing these decisions, educational roles and long-term outcomes, all of which are crucial for the overall sustainability. In Canada, the involvement of native tribal leaders in the early stages of the designation for protection has become a standard at federal level, with the inclusion of land that is linked to the history of indigenous population.

Issues that can arise most often include questions of higher competence and multiculturalism, but also the need for processes that will help stakeholders to deal with conflicting, ambivalent interests and, often, inaccurately defined goals.

Operational management of the cultural areas in Serbia in the future implies the following activities:

– analyse and recognise the value and significance that some landscapes may have for the local community and sustainable development;
– define the essential advantages and disadvantages of a landscape, as well as the character of the site and the meaning of future development; preserve the visual and functional integrity of a cultural landscape in the context of global change. In order to make this concept of cultural area more comprehensive in practice, it is necessary to set strategic guidelines for sustainability, continuous operation, permanent care, and the efficient work of competent and dedicated people.
In practice, through actions, especially in local communities in times of unsuccessful economic systems in Serbia, it happens that local leaders define cultural policy ad hoc, as well as the goals of socio-economic action. The principles of successful design, or the creation and management of a cultural area in the dominant context of human rights, include the following stages of strategic planning:

- determining and adopting the concept of cultural policy;
- analysing the situation of the existing socio-economic and cultural practices;
- determining development opportunities;
- selecting priority areas;
- defining key operating strategies; and
- evaluation and monitoring.

The most frequent challenges in Serbia in managing cultural areas in the future will primarily be to promote gender equality and human rights, conditioned by the lack of awareness about the importance of managing the cultural area. There is an emphasised need for specific and adequately tailored education. A special challenge will be the lack of financial resources and their continued provision. These problems can be overcome by the development and improvement of specific knowledge and technical skills in relation to the organisational skills in communities.

Finally, I would like to recall Virginia Woolf’s observation that “the landscape is a connection between what we were and what we have become”. This standpoint can be significant for economic and social development for the future of Serbia. In this context, landscape is sustainable if it provides people with material goods and services and authentic cultural identity, without diminishing the capacity of a system which ensures social well-being and economic stability, and sustainability for future generations.
The role of the Regional Economic Development Agency for Sumadija and Pomoravlje in Serbia in the process of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at regional and local level

Mrs Jasminka Lukovic Jaglicic
Director Advisor, Regional Economic Development Agency, Sumadija and Pomoravlje

The Regional Economic Development Agency for Sumadija and Pomoravlje (REDASP) was founded in 2002 to provide a partnership between public, civil and private sectors, with the purpose of planning and management of equal territorial development.

The Law on Regional Development (adopted in July 2009, Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia-RS, Nos. 51/2009, 30/2010 and 89/2015), defined the competence and area of intervention of regional development agencies for planning of development processes at regional level, applying the principles of broad stakeholder participation, inter-municipal and a cross-sector approach to identifying problems and the measures to address them.

The Regional Economic Development Agency for Sumadija and Pomoravlje consistently applies these principles in its work on the one hand and has in mind the ratification of the European Landscape Convention on the other. Thus the Republic of Serbia has recognised the landscape as an essential component of the human environment and agreed to: establish and implement a set of policies aimed at the protection, management and planning of the area; to establish procedures for involvement of the wider public, local and regional authorities, as well as other landscape policy stakeholders. This has led to the nomination of the Agency as the regional partner for the implementation of adopted methodologies that integrate landscape into policies of strategic, spatial and urban planning, and thereafter in the cultural, agricultural, social, economic and environmental policies, as well as in all other policies that may have a direct or indirect impact on landscapes.

The Memorandum of co-operation was signed in February 2014 between the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Culture and Information, with Regional Development Agencies on the territory of Sumadija and Western Serbia. This represents the official beginning in Serbia of co-operation and practical implementation of the Convention at regional and local level.

Following ratification of the European Landscape Convention in 2011, the Republic of Serbia committed to recognising landscapes in law, and joined the 37 other States that are implementing it. With reference to the main objective of the European Landscape Convention – protection, management and planning of landscapes and organisation of European co-operation in this field – relevant legal and strategic frameworks of the Republic of Serbia can be identified in the following documents: Law on Spatial Planning 2011-2010 (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 88/10); Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010); Law on Environmental Protection (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 135/2004, 36/2009, 36/2009 and 72/2009), Article 34; Draft Law on Spatial Planning and Construction, Article 2.
The Regional Economic Development Agency for Sumadija and Pomoravlje, in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia, officially started implementation of the Project “Improvement of the capacity of Sumadija and Pomoravlje region for implementation of the European Landscape Convention”, on 1 March 2015, after the adoption in 2014 of the Rulebook on criteria for identification of landscapes of the Republic of Serbia, and the methodology of assessment of their significant and characteristic features.

**Basic information about the territory**

The region of Šumadija and Pomoravlje is located in central Serbia, between the major rivers the Sava and Danube in the north, the Velika Morava in the east, the Zapadna Morava in the south, and the Kolubara River in the west.

The surface of the region is 5,001 sq km, 5.6 % of the total territory of the Republic of Serbia. According to the latest official census from 2011, a total of 507,844 inhabitants live in this territory, so the average population density is 101 per sq km. The proportion of population of Šumadija and Pomoravlje to the total population of the Republic of Serbia amounts to 7 %.

The region of Šumadija and Pomoravlje includes two districts in its structure – the Šumadija district and the Pomoravlje district. The Šumadija district includes the city of Kragujevac and six municipalities: Aranđelovac Batočina, Lapovo, Knić, Rača and Topola. The total area of the Šumadija district is 2,387 sq.km, out of which 835 sq.km is the territory of the city of Kragujevac, the largest city in the region. The number of residents of Šumadija district is 293,308, and the average population density is 123 per sq.km.

The Pomoravlje district includes the city of Jagodina and five municipalities: Despotovac, Paraćin, Rekovac, Svilajnac and Ćuprija. With the total of 2,617 sq.km of the whole area and the population of 214,536, the Pomoravlje district has an average density of 82 inhabitants per sq.km.

The city of Kragujevac is the largest city in the territory of Šumadija and Pomoravlje, and also represents an administrative, economic, cultural, educational and health centre for the entire region of Šumadija and Pomoravlje and central Serbia. It is located in the central part of the Republic of Serbia and the region of Šumadija and Pomoravlje, 140 km southeast of Belgrade.

**The Project, “Improvement of the capacity of Sumadija and Pomoravlje region for implementation of the European Landscape Convention”**

The overall objective of the Project is to contribute to the conservation and protection of the landscapes on the territory of Sumadija and Pomoravlje.
Specific objectives of the project were also defined: identification and assessment of landscapes in the territory of Sumadija and Pomoravlje; creation of the mechanism for strategic management; and preservation of the quality of landscapes, in accordance with the European Landscape Convention.

The activities implemented within the project are:

- establishment of the project team and the expert team for implementation;
- identification of data sources;
- preparation of bases and thematic maps: determination of characteristic features/attributes, preparation of thematic maps; extraction of the landscape description units (LDU); overlaying of LDU physical characteristics with cultural characteristics, preparation of maps of preliminary LDU; and landscape character types (LCT), and description of selected LDUs;
- data processing;
- preliminary identification of the LDUs and defining the LDU and LCT map;
- data collection in the field and field visits;
- final valorisation of collected data and valorisation of the state and sensitivity of the LCTs;
- selecting of LCTs for entry into the database;
- data entry into the spatial database and forming the database;
- creating the web portal;
- promotional video “Horizons of Sumadija and Pomoravlje” with over 300 photographs; and
- organising workshops and a final project conference.

The Project will serve as a model for the improvement of the capacities of other districts in the Republic of Serbia for implementation of the European Landscape Convention, in order to carry out activities for identification of the landscapes, applying the same principles and methodology.

The Regional Economic Development Agency for Sumadija and Pomoravlje is using the results of the Project in regular work for:

- sustainable development strategies;
- economic strategies and economic assessments;
- renewable energy use strategies;
- exploitation of raw materials and waste disposal strategies;
- tourism development and recreation strategies;
- green infrastructure strategies;
- environmental impact assessments;
- strategic impact assessments;
- assessments of impact on landscapes and visual impact;
- mitigation and adaptation measures for climate change; and
- local-level planning and place-making.
Celebration of the First International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe

On the initiative of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Regional Economic Development Agency for Sumadija and Pomoravlje took the role of the organiser of the celebration of the First International Landscape Day on 20 October 2017. On 13 October, the presentation of the European Landscape Convention and of the Project “Capacity Building of Sumadija and Pomoravlje region for Implementation of the European Landscape Convention” took place in Kragujevac. The target group was primary schools, the pupils and teachers of biology, geography, history, the Serbian language and fine arts. About 50 teachers attended the presentation, and discussed the opportunities arising from using European Landscape Convention, and the results of the project in the teaching process in relevant subjects.

The photo gallery from the portal “Horizons of Sumadija and Pomoravlje” was used during the week after the presentation as a starting point for students in thematic art classes where they drew and painted on the topic “The landscape I love and dream about”. The exhibitions were officially opened in 11 schools on 20 October and were displayed until the end of October 2017. The exhibitions were further enriched with the display of products of old crafts, traditional national costumes and models of traditional households and landscapes. Many participating teachers created added value by applying the European Landscape Convention theme through integrative teaching methodology. The event was broadcast by Radio Television Kragujevac and the non-governmental organisation “Stakleno zvono” (Glass Bell) which addresses topics of environmental protection.
Nowadays, landscape is being recognised as one of the key elements of European culture and heritage, since it has been shaped by many past generations. Natural diversity, combined with diverse social and political systems, has resulted in the mosaic of landscapes, which are now becoming more and more uniform. Defining landscape character and identity is the first step towards protection of the regional and local characteristics. In spite of the fact that landscape is an important spatial resource, as well as the common denominator of numerous sectors, it is rarely explicitly considered in either spatial plans or sectoral development policies.

Over decades and centuries, the interaction of natural processes and human activities has created the diverse and wonderful landscapes that are so important for Slovenian people, its economy and its international reputation. They are a shared resource for everyone. They provide a living history of Slovenia’s past, and an inspiration for Slovenian nature and culture. Many Slovenian landscapes are valued for their natural beauty and attractiveness, providing a strong sense of place at the local and regional level, and they are part of our national identity. Some of them are considered national icons. They provide a wide range of social and health benefits and underpin Slovenia’s economy. Stunning Slovenian landscapes and wildlife attract tourists from near and far, and are consistently given as the top reasons for visiting Slovenia. In the competitive global market, our landscapes are a key part in promoting Slovenia as a desirable location, attractive to businesses and staff.

The European Landscape Convention entered into force in Slovenia in 2003. The ratification brought new demands, potentials and challenges in the field of spatial planning in Slovenia, especially in terms of the integral approach to spatial planning. There is no specific Slovenian landscape policy or landscape law or landscape agency, but there are a number of sector policies and laws for wider aspects of the landscape. Since the ratification of the European Landscape Convention, Slovenia has integrated the ideas, issues and principles of the Convention and the landscape dimension into spatial development and other sectoral and intersectoral policies and plans, and these include a network of protected landscapes and various landscape elements. There are three ministries involved in the development, protection and management of landscapes: the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food. “Landscape” is defined in the Spatial Planning Act (2017) in terms of spatial planning and in the Nature Conservation Act (2014) in terms of the importance of landscapes for biodiversity conservation. Cultural aspects of landscapes, important for preserving the cultural heritage, are defined in the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. In Slovenia, the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning is a carrier of the national activities concerning the implementation of the Convention in co-operation and inter-ministerial co-ordination.

Some general information about implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Slovenia:

- A landscape analysis and character assessment project was launched before the ratification of the Convention and it was completed in 1998. Slovenia is an extraordinarily varied and rich country in
terms of its landscapes. The pressure on these landscapes is strong, and the landscape is changing quickly, so we need to re-evaluate both the pressures and the landscapes and renew the atlas. This will be an important step forward.

- The new spatial and building Act, which was adopted, compared to the previous one, better integrates the landscape dimension and landscape documents.

- A new Strategy of Spatial Development and a new Spatial Order of Slovenia are being prepared in order to better integrate the landscape dimension to the protection, management and planning of landscapes. The methodology of designating landscape character features and areas has become out-dated, not only because of spatial, socio-economic and political changes but also due to advances in knowledge and methods in the field of landscape analysis and evaluation.

- The aim in Slovenia is: to verify and upgrade the existing methodology of identification and assessment of landscapes, and designation of landscape character areas, both important for national identity, and to link state of the art knowledge to policy development processes and action required for the protection and increase of valuable landscapes. It is also to: develop general rules for landscape management in landscape character areas of national importance, including spatial management guidelines; designate the landscape character areas and spatial management guidelines, and; initiate several actions for increasing awareness of the landscape in general, both with professionals and the institutions dealing with landscape.

Contact is made with the representatives of landscape-related institutions, in order to collect their opinions in structured interviews. The proposed method will be tested in pilot areas such as Triglav National Park. The work will be based on a conceptual framework, analysis of experience, empirical research in general, discussions with professionals and stakeholders, and verification through pilot cases. The results will be directly applicable in the process of the renovation of the Strategy of spatial development (SPRS2050) with Action Plan 2030, and the Spatial Order of Slovenia, and in the preparation of landscape concepts for a regional and local land use plan (in accordance with the new spatial planning legislation).

The results will also be integrated in the development of strategic documents of different sectors, such as management plans for nature protection and cultural heritage areas, water and forest management plans, and agricultural payments. The methodology for determining landscape character areas and elements should be followed by measures for implementing these contents into spatial and/or sectoral development acts. This project addresses one of the key issues, emphasised in the European Landscape Convention: the identification and assessment of landscapes.

This issue is a starting point for action in other fields mentioned in the Convention, namely landscape conservation, management and planning. At this point it should be emphasised that the term “protection” does not indicate the skanzen (outdoor museum) type of protection or the conservation of the current conditions. The term “protection” is understood not to be a static form: it takes into consideration the processes which have shaped the landscape, as well as their functions. These processes are reflected in regionally and locally characteristic management practices, as well as in the importance of landscape for individuals and social communities.
Recent policies of the European Union on agriculture and nature conservation explicitly target cultural landscape preservation. In the absence of a national policy on cultural landscapes, the measures of these policies are transposed to national legislation without much consideration of their impacts in local territories. As a result, guidelines, which are important for biodiversity conservation in Slovenia, are also being prepared for landscape features. This process requires certain actions, to: determine the relationship between landscape heterogeneity and biodiversity and the relevance of agro-technology for the former; identify landscape features that are important for biodiversity; and prepare the guidelines for their management. A theoretic model for the assessment of structural landscape heterogeneity and a list of landscape features, important for biodiversity, were prepared and tested on three different landscape regions of Slovenia.

The general recommendations for conservation and management of landscape heterogeneity include protection of the identified features and the extensive use of their surroundings, especially on the intensively-used agricultural land. The specific guidelines are described for each of the identified features and they can be implemented through a nature conservation policy, in the frame of the agricultural policy. The model for heterogeneity assessment, as well as management guidelines, was discussed in a seminar for relevant stakeholders, and their suggestions were incorporated in the final proposal.

The Association of Landscape Architects of Slovenia plays an important role in popularisation of landscapes. For a number of years in April, the month dedicated to Landscape Architecture, the Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects has organised – and will continue to – many different events and consultations about the landscape and its instruments.

Slovenia also supports the Landscape Award of the European Landscape Convention and has so far participated in the selection of the European Landscape Award three times. Calls for candidate selection were organised: these submissions have not won the Award itself but are now part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe.

To promote knowledge of the landscape, all the local authorities were informed about the first Landscape Day, on 20 October 2017.

Finally, a working group to implement the European Landscape Convention at ministerial level was set up in Slovenia, in order to prepare a national landscape policy.

We, in Slovenian landscape planning, are now facing a real dilemma: how to proceed? Should Slovenia swim with the stream and develop its own “landscape department” with similar mechanisms of control over events in physical space as do other departments, or should it return to the point from which landscape planning in Slovenia started? It is certainly necessary to establish a framework for co-ordination of different interests and needs. We believe that a spatial planning system would be the appropriate framework for this purpose. It is desirable that the landscape dimension should be taken fully into account in Slovenian debates that might be conducted on the theme of sustainable development.

Powerpoint presentation https://rm.coe.int/16807879b5
Session 2

Landscape protection, management and planning

Chairs

Mr Slobodan NAGRADIC
Executive Director of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr Dragoslav BANJAK
President of the Assembly of the City of Trebinje, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Methodologies for the establishment and implementation of landscape policies

Mrs Jasmina Cvejić
Honorary Professor, Faculty of Forestry, Department of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture, Republic of Serbia

Mrs Biljana Filipovic Dušić
Assistant Minister, Sector for International co-operation and EU integration, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Republic of Serbia

The following text gives a brief overview of the general steps for the establishment and implementation of landscape policy. The experiences of the Republic of Serbia will be presented.

Action steps for the establishment of landscape policy

The focus of the European Landscape Convention is to promote the protection, management and planning of Europe’s landscape, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. The Convention relates to all landscapes: urban, peri-urban and rural; the ordinary and even the despoiled, as well as the exceptional. Landscapes are perceived as the setting for people’s lives and crucial to the quality of those lives: so, the general public should be encouraged to take an active interest in caring for them. Moreover, landscapes are of value to all, being cherished outside the locality and beyond national borders: therefore, public authorities at all levels should take action to protect, manage and plan landscapes in order to maintain and improve landscape quality, as part of the process of sustainable development. Each member State is expected to implement the Convention according to its own legal system and division of powers, respecting the principle of subsidiarity. Thus, much of the action may lie with regional or local authorities, who are the prime guardians of the planning system.18

According to the Convention: “Landscape policy” means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes. The implementation of the landscape policy is conditioned by the realisation of several steps, which are to:

- recognise landscapes in law;
- integrate landscape into all relevant policies;
- identify landscapes, that is to describe their character and the key elements in that character;
- assess the landscapes, that is to analyse what contributes to, and what detracts from, their quality and distinctiveness;
- define objectives for landscape quality, after public consultation. These objectives should form the frame for the main process of physical action, embodied in the next three steps: protection, management and planning;

– protect what should be protected;
– manage what needs management, in order for it to be sustained;
– plan, namely to take strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore and create landscapes;
– monitor what is happening to the landscapes, in terms of change and the impact of that change upon the character of the landscapes, and upon the achievement or not of the stated objectives;
– promote education and training;
– raise public awareness and participation; and
– co-operate through exchange of experience, information and specialists.

According to Council of Europe publication “Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention” (2006), the steps which are clearly essential for framing and implementing landscape policies are, firstly, institutional instruments closely bound up with the exercise of power and, secondly, participation and information arrangements which meet the requirements of the Aarhus Convention.

It is for governments to integrate landscape into all relevant policies. The challenge is to get landscapes into the policies for such fields as transport, water supply, energy, and, crucially, spatial planning.

The next challenging step is the identification and assessment of the landscape. The first task to be addressed thus consists in defining the contours and specifying the internal features of the different types of landscapes, and characterising them both in the present state of their identification and in their dynamics. That is, by specifying the evolutionary processes affecting them. Landscape identification and assessment methods take ecological processes into account, as well as the social, cultural and economic processes which are part and parcel of their production and development, and are part of the way they are perceived.19

Once it has been identified and assessed for a specific landscape, the landscape quality objective consists in precisely listing the features which the local people wish to see recognised for their living environment. It specifies, furthermore, that the parties are required to set quality objectives for the landscapes which have been identified and evaluated, and, in doing so, to consult the population concerned. Before any measure is taken for the protection, management and planning of a landscape, it is essential to make clear to the public what objectives are being pursued.20

The realisation of these steps requires the engagement of governments, institutions, universities, non-governmental organisations, associations, individuals etc.

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20. Ibid.
Experiences of the Republic of Serbia

The Republic of Serbia has ratified the European Landscape Convention in 2011 (Law on Ratification of the European Landscape Convention, RS Official Gazette, No. 4/2011). The Ministry of Environmental Protection has the leading role for the implementation of the landscape policy. Following this ratification, the first activities were numerous promotions of the Convention in urban municipalities, national parks, local communities, regional economic development agencies and others.

The following documents created in the period from 2010 to 2015 in the Republic of Serbia are relevant for establishing the landscape policy. The first is the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2010 to 2020. Its Chapter 1.3.4 is dedicated to landscape protection and management, and provides the establishment of Landscape Study (Landscape characterisation). There are three groups for which the development of Landscape Study is foreseen: areas designated from the point of view of natural values; areas whose landscape quality or present physical structures are significant for future development; and areas under special pressure of development.

Further activities during 2014 included the creation of three documents the drafting of which was supported by the Project Fund for Institutional Development (PROFID), financed by the Swedish Agency for International Development.

The first document is a baseline study and review of compliance of the existing regulations with the European Landscape Convention. It represents the first result of the project “Development of the draft Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and the draft Rulebook on categorisation of Serbia’s landscape”.

The baseline study includes:

- introductory remarks;
- the basic framework of the European Landscape Convention;
- harmonisation of the legal and planning basis with the Convention (within the European countries and Serbia);
- European experiences in formulating and the content of action plans for the implementation of the Convention;
- experience in landscape identification and characterisation (within the European States and Serbia);
- reasons for, and benefits of, the implementation of the Convention in Serbia;
- proposal for the preliminary content of the Action Plan and the rulebook; and
- glossary.

The baseline study emphasised that the benefits of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Serbia are: the raising and development of awareness regarding the importance of landscapes; and establishing the conditions for the integration of landscape into all relevant policy areas (cultural, economic, and social). The implementation of the Convention will initiate certain activities with an aim to improve the current legal base, it will create conditions for landscape identification, for understanding its dynamics, and the conditions will be established for monitoring changes and trends, for
active involvement of the public, the continuous exchange of experiences and results of good practice. The achieved results of this study in relation to the harmonisation of the legal and planning base in the European countries and Serbia represent the first result of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, according to the provisions of the Convention and the fundamental framework for the establishment of landscape policy in Serbia.

The Draft Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Serbia represented the second result of the project. It includes:

– a summary;
– introductory remarks;
– a basic framework of the Convention;
– an overview of the implementation of the Convention within European Union countries;
– an evaluation of the implementation of the Convention in Serbia;
– a presentation of the vision, aims and priorities for the implementation of the Convention;
– a plan of activities for implementation of the Convention for the period 2015-2020; and
– provisions for the monitoring and reporting on realisation of the Action Plan.

Integral parts of the document are Appendix I (Definitions) and Appendix II (Baseline Study) and objectives and initial actions for the implementation of the Convention are formulated for six subject areas, taking into consideration the actual situation and problems in the Republic of Serbia, and the established frameworks of the Convention, suggested vision and time scope. Those are:

– recognition of landscapes in law;
– identification and assessment of landscapes in the territory of Serbia;
– promotion of a comprehensive landscape policy and integration in the planning;
– management (control) measures within landscape policy;
– participation and awareness-raising;
– education and research; and
– international co-operation.

Taking into account the fact there is no method in Serbia for identification and analysis of landscapes which adequately suits the needs stated in the Convention, it is concluded that a combination of different methods and approaches should be identified which provide the right conditions for the development and practical application of knowledge in the field of landscape. The goal of establishing an appropriate system for the provision of knowledge, data, and information for planning, protection and management of landscapes at national, regional and local level is a long-term goal (by 2025). Appropriate actions will be formulated as a result, ensuring the provision of knowledge and information, developing discussion about the format, focus and content analysis of landscapes, design, development and maintenance of spatial databases of Serbian landscapes, etc. It is stressed that the establishment of landscape monitoring should be combined with studies of socio-economic conditions which act as drivers of change in the region. Unfortunately, the Action Plan has not yet been adopted.
The Draft Rulebook on the categorisation of Serbia’s landscape represents the third result of the above Project. The legal grounds for drafting and adoption of the Rulebook draw on: the Law on Nature Protection (Article 26, paragraph 5), stating that the criteria for landscape identification and the conditions for evaluation of their significant and characteristic features is stipulated by the Minister; the Law on Ratification of the European Landscape Convention; and the Law on the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia (SPRS), specifying that the strategic priority is characterisation of Serbia’s landscape. The Rulebook was adopted in 2017. The title of the rulebook is “Rulebook on the criteria for identifying the landscapes and the method of assessing their significant and characteristic features” (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 119/17 of 29.12.2017).

The next prominent project, which was realised at the end of 2015, is a Pilot Project: “Increasing capacities of Šumadija and Pomoravlje districts for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention”. The first phase is the classification and description of the character of Šumadija and Pomoravlje Regions, supported by the Ministry of Environmental Protection. The project holder was the Regional Economic Development Agency for Šumadija and Pomoravlje.

This Project strongly supports efficient implementation of the European Landscape Convention. Its objectives are:

- identification, classification and description of landscape character types of Šumadija and Pomoravlje Regions, and creating a mechanism for strategic management and preservation of landscape quality, in accordance with the European Landscape Convention;
- recognition of Šumadija and Pomoravlje landscapes as development resources which contribute to the establishment of local and regional identity;
- recognition the value and attractiveness of Šumadija and Pomoravlje landscapes for investments in tourism, agriculture and rural development, as well as for preservation of nature and biodiversity, environmental protection, cultural landscape protection;
- creating the landscape spatial database;
- creating the website;
- contributing to the proper understanding of the European Landscape Convention by local authorities, institutions, organisations, the public and private sectors, and civil society organisations, in order to identify natural and created cultural resources and their sustainable development.

In 2018, the Ministry of Environmental Protection continued to give financial support to the landscape character assessment on the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in two regions: South Backa and Srem. The project is foreseen for realisation within three years. The current data base for Šumadija and Pomoravlje regions will be expanded with new spatial data for the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

The First International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe on 20 October 2017 was celebrated in the main town and suburban schools of Kragujevac, with the support of the Regional Agency for Economic Development of Šumadija and Pomoravlje.
The exhibition of children’s drawings under the slogan “The landscape I love and dream of”, on the occasion of the First International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe, 2017

The project of the NGO from Sremska Mitrovica “The protection and management of the Special Nature Reserve Zasavica as a model for sustainable rural development”, was submitted for the 2016/2017 cycle of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and was one of the projects that received the recognition of the Council of Ministers.

**Literature**

- Council of Europe, 2006: Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe publishing.
- Ministry of Environmental Protection, 2015: Improvement of capacities of Šumadija and Pomoravlje regions toward the application of the European Landscape Convention. First phase: Classification and description of the landscape character of Šumadija and Pomoravlje districts.
Project Holder: Regional Economic Development Agency for Šumadija and Pomoravlje, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia, Belgrade.

Powerpoint presentation (in Serbian)

http://rm.coe.int/1680787921
Destruction of landscape: examples in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mrs Azra Tunovic
Institute for Protection of Monuments of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Powerpoint presentation

http://rm.coe.int/16807879b7
New possibilities for utilising (abandoned) railway infrastructure

Mr Mirko Radovanac
Dornier Consulting International GmbH, Germany

Powerpoint presentation

http://rm.coe.int/16807879b8
Closing Session
General conclusions on landscape policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mrs Lamija Abdijevic  
*Senior Advisor for cultural heritage with the Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Mr Dejan Radošević  
*Head of Section, Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

In order to conclude the National Symposium on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina, held in Trebinje, Bosnia and Herzegovina on 25 January 2018, it is possible to present the following elements on landscape policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- the category of landscape is very often identified as a “protected area”, according to the Law on nature protection. In practice it turned out that that term is not being interpreted in the right way and leads to misunderstanding with users of documents;
- the term “landscape” is not sufficiently represented in spatial and planning documents;
- there are no defined measures and recommendations for the identification, valorisation and preservation of landscapes, or for the management of landscapes;
- the potential of the landscape for the needs of tourism and economic development has not been recognised.

It will be important in the future to develop the following actions and activities:

- identify landscape in laws (law on cultural heritage, law on nature conservation, law on forestry and in others);
- integrate the category of landscape into policies;
- achieving wider co-operation (intersectoral and trans-boundary);
- respect and enable the application of the principles of subsidiarity (to determine the governmental institution that will be responsible for these issues). It is recommended to select the institutions were the national co-ordinators for the implementation of the European Landscapes Convention are employed;
- develop and adopt a methodology and guidelines for identification, assessment and landscape management;
- carry out identification of landscapes;
- make an assessment of landscapes (landscape valuation);
- determine the objectives of the quality of the landscapes;
- monitor the changes within the landscapes;
- continually work on education and training of staff to deal with landscape issues;
- work on raising public awareness;
- fostering an integrated approach (culture and nature); and
- use the experiences and knowledge of other countries to achieve all of the above.
CLOSING SPEECHES

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons
Head of the Landscape Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish to thank the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina for their warm hospitality. It was an immense pleasure to co-organise this event and to discover the deeply compelling landscapes of Bosnia of Herzegovina.

I would like to say a very special thank you to: Mr Edin Veladžić, Senior Advisor; Mr Slobodan Nagradic, Executive Director; Mrs Lamija Abdijevic, Expert Advisor; Mr Dragoslav Banjak, President of the Assembly of the City; and to Mr Dejan Radošević, Head of Section, for your greatly appreciated co-operation.

I thank the Chair of the Conference and the speakers for their excellent presentations and the participants for their interventions and contributions to the debates.

We really hope that these presentations and discussions have shown us that the development of landscape policies, at national, regional and local level are making progress in many States: national strategies, landscape action plans and charters are being adopted, new legislation, tools and financial instruments are being set up, and new ways of horizontal and vertical co-operation are appearing. These advances are extremely relevant for the effective implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

The holistic approach and long-term perspective inherent in these measures are instrumental in promoting sustainable and harmonious territorial development. Human rights and democracy are key values of the Council of Europe, and this Convention contributes to promoting their implementation in a sustainable development perspective.
EVENT

Museum Herzegovina of Trebinje

Exhibition of photography: Zemljom Hercegovom

The photographic exhibition, Zemljom Hercegovom, is the result of work by Mr Alekša Vučković and Mr Radomir Vučković, Professor of Geography. While they were recording a television documentary, they took photographs of Herzegovinian villages, people, landscapes and animals. Herzegovina is the south-eastern area of the Republic of Srpska with very varied, rich and rare natural heritage. These are the observations represented in the exhibition.

Curators of the Museum Herzegovina: Mrs Ivana GRUJIĆ, Archaeologist and Director of the Museum; Mr Zoran MIJANOVIĆ, Historian; Mrs Božana DUZELYOVIĆ, Ethnologist; Mrs Jelena PUJIĆ, Archaeologist; Mr Mićo MILOŠEVIĆ, Biologist; and Mrs Slađana DELIĆ, Photographer.
The permanent exhibition of the museum The permanent exhibition of the museum is divided into thematic sections, with an emphasis on the ethnography of the region. This exhibition is complemented by the temporary exhibition, which is located in the branch of the museum in the town of Trebinje. The permanent exhibition is divided into four main sections: The History of the Region, The Art of Trebinje, The Ethnography of the Region, and The Natural History of the Region.

Permanent exhibition of the History of the Region.

The permanent exhibition of the History of the Region is divided into four main periods: Prehistoric times, the Roman period, the Middle Ages, and the Modern Age. Each period is represented by a selection of artifacts, documents, and photographs that illustrate the development of the region over time.

Permanent exhibition of the Art of Trebinje.

The permanent exhibition of the Art of Trebinje is divided into three main sections: The Visual Arts, the Applied Arts, and the Decorative Arts. Each section is represented by a selection of artworks that illustrate the development of the art in the region over time.

Permanent exhibition of the Ethnography of the Region.

The permanent exhibition of the Ethnography of the Region is divided into three main sections: The Rural Communities, the Urban Communities, and the Traditional Crafts. Each section is represented by a selection of artifacts and documents that illustrate the development of the lifestyle and traditional crafts in the region over time.

Permanent exhibition of the Natural History of the Region.

The permanent exhibition of the Natural History of the Region is divided into three main sections: The Fauna, the Flora, and the Geology. Each section is represented by a selection of specimens and documents that illustrate the biodiversity and geological history of the region over time.

Temporary exhibition.

The temporary exhibition is dedicated to contemporary art and is organized by the museum. Each exhibition is curated by a local artist or a group of artists and is designed to reflect the diversity of contemporary art in the region.
"Остајте овдје!... Сунце туђег неба Неће вас гријат ко што ово грије;
Грки су тамо залагају хлеба Гдје свога нема и где брата није."

Алекса Шантић

ПУТУЈУЋИ ЗЕМЉОМ ХЕРЦЕГОВИНА, у последње три године, осим видео записа, направили ово и на стоине фотографија. Најлепши бисер Херцеговине нашли су се у нашем објективу. Фотографије наговештавају и смањују се истиху снимаку наше Херцеговине; орнаменти куће, порушене и испуштane школе, старе лица и тајна панежке весенњу слику сеоске идиле.

НАМИРНА нам је, да и на овај начин, сачувамо од заборава оно што су многи већ заборавили или да ово пожежамо онима који ово ток упознају. Овде се не осјећа мирис сира или краве, не чује се звуке шуме или лаком гаса али плодогодишње фотографије све омиљене и врла нас у пријем петролоаке, сједећа и састанака све без мобилног телефона, интернета или фејбукса. Ово су реалне фотографије нашег села, наших поља, ријека, сунца. Ово је наша ужасног љубавица.

НЕКА је ово скромни допринос нашој Херцеговини, за бољи сјутра, са надом, да крчимо у гравди очувавање села, језива, културе и обичаја.

Вучковић Алекса и Вучковић Радомир
Participants at the Exhibition of photography: Zemljom Hercegovom, on the occasion of the National Workshop on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention for Bosnia and Herzegovina, 26 January 2018
COUNCIL OF EUROPE
EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

National Symposium on the implementation
of the European Landscape Convention
in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Drawing landscape policies for the future

Trebinje, Bosnia and Herzegovina
25-26 January 2018

– PROGRAMME –

Document prepared by the Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention,
Directorate of Democratic Citizenship and Participation, Council of Europe
The National Symposium on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Trebinje on 25-26 January 2018, was organised by the Council of Europe – Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention –, in co-operation with the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of the Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina, within the context of the Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe.

Introduction

As an international intergovernmental organisation created in 1949, and whose headquarters are located in Strasbourg (France), the Council of Europe has 47 member States: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Its main objectives are to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law, and to seek common solutions to the main problems facing European society today.

The European Landscape Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature by the member States of the Organisation in Florence (Italy) on 20 October 2000, with the aim of promoting European landscape protection, management and planning and to organise international co-operation. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all dimensions of the landscape. The Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding, as well as everyday or degraded landscapes. To date, 38 Council of Europe member States have ratified the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Three states have signed the Convention: Estonia, Iceland and Malta.

Acknowledgments

The Secretariat of the Council of Europe would like to thank the Government of Bosnia of Herzegovina for its hospitality and co-operation, the Ministry of Ecological and Solidary Transition of France for its support, and the Parties to the Convention attending the Symposium for their co-operation, implementing the provisions of the Convention on “Mutual assistance and exchange of information”.

Objectives

The Symposium aimed to present the European Landscape Convention and to discuss its implementation at national level.

For the purposes of the Convention:

“Landscape policy means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes”.

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Landscape means “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”; Landscape protection means “actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity”; Landscape management means “action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, in order to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes”; and Landscape planning means “strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes”.

The National Symposium aimed to promote the implementation of the Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Convention states notably, in Chapter II:

**Article 5 – General measures**
Each Party undertakes:

a. to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;
b. to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6;
c. to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;
d. to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

**Article 6 – Specific measures**
A. Awareness-raising
Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.

B. Training and education
Each Party undertakes to promote:

a. training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations;
b. multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned;
c. school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.

C. Identification and assessment
1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

   a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;
   ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;
   iii) to take note of changes;
   b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8.

D. Landscape quality objectives
Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.
E. Implementation
To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.

Moreover, the Convention states:

\textit{Article 8 – Mutual assistance and exchange of information:}

The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this Convention, and in particular:

\begin{itemize}
\item[a.] to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;
\item[b.] to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;
\item[c.] to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Websites}

\begin{itemize}
\item{\textbf{European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe}}
  \begin{itemize}
  \item www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention
  \item www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage
  \end{itemize}
\item{\textbf{Ministries of Bosnia and Herzegovina}}
  \begin{itemize}
  \item Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina: www.mcp.gov.ba
  \item Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Srpska: www.vladars.net
  \item Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage: http://nasljedje.org
  \item Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism: www.fmoit.gov.ba
  \item Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of the Republic of Srpska: www.vladars.net
  \item Federal Ministry of Culture and Sports: www.fmks.gov.ba
  \item Federal Ministry of Physical Planning: www.fmup.gov.ba
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Participants}

The National Symposium was aimed at national government officials, representatives of local and regional authorities, universities, professionals, public and private governmental and non-governmental organisations, working in the fields of landscape and sustainable management, with its environmental, cultural, social and economic dimensions.

\textbf{Programme}

The programme is available on the Council of Europe website of the European Landscape Convention at the following address: www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention or www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/national-workshops; https://rm.coe.int/1680770782

The proceedings of the National Symposium will be published in the Council of Europe’s “European Spatial Planning and Landscape” series (www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/national-regional-symposiums; www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications)
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THURSDAY 25 JANUARY 2018

Opening Session

WELCOME SPEECHES

Mr Edin VELADŽIĆ, Senior Advisor for European integration and international cultural co-operation, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr Slobodan NAGRADIC, Executive Director of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mrs Lamija ABDIJEVIC, Senior advisor for cultural heritage with the Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr Dragoslav BANJAK, President of the Assembly of the City of Trebinje, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of the European Landscape Convention
Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention

The status of implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Mrs Lamija ABDIJEVIC, Senior advisor for cultural heritage with the Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr Dejan RADOŠEVIĆ, Head of Section, Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina
– Session 1 –

Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Experiences of Parties to the Convention

Chair: Mrs Lamija ABDIJEVIC, Senior advisor for cultural heritage with the Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport, Bosnia and Herzegovina

PRESENTATIONS

Croatia
Mrs Biserka DUMBOVIC-BILUSIC, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Culture, Croatia

France
Mr Julien TRANSY, Policy Officer for Landscapes, Directorate of Housing, Urban Planning and Landscapes, Ministry of Ecological and Solidary Transition, France

Mr Gilles de BEAULIEU, Policy Officer for Landscapes, Directorate of Housing, Urban Planning and Landscapes, Ministry of Ecological and Solidary Transition, France

Montenegro
Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Chair of the Conference on the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Anka KUJOVIĆ, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

PRESENTATIONS

Serbia
Mrs Biljana FILIPOVIC DUŠIĆ, Assistant Minister responsible for International Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, National focal point responsible for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Serbia, Serbia

Mrs Biljana JOVANOVIC ILIC, Head of Unit, Strategic and Planning Documents, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, Serbia

Mrs Jasmina LUKOVIC JAGLICIC, Director Advisor, Regional Economic Development Agency, Šumadija and Pomoravlje, Serbia

Slovenia
Mrs Jelena HLADNIK, Secretary, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Slovenia
– Session 2 –

Discussion

PRESENTATIONS
Methodologies for the establishment and implementation of landscape policies
Mrs Jasminka CVEJIC, Honorary Professor, Faculty of Forestry, Department of Landscape Architecture, Belgrade, Serbia

DISCUSSION

FREE EVENING – OPTIONAL VISIT TO MUSEUM

FRIDAY 26 JANUARY 2018

– Session 3 –

Round Table

Establishment and implementation of landscape policies

‘Landscape policy’ means “an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes” (European Landscape Convention).

Chair: Mr Slobodan NAGRADIC, Executive Director of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

OPENING PRESENTATION

Destruction of landscape, examples in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Mrs Azra TUNOVIC, Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

THEMES FOR DISCUSSION

– Recognition of landscapes in law
– Promotion of landscape identification and assessment
– Establishment of landscape quality objectives

THEMES FOR DISCUSSION

– Promotion of awareness-raising
– Promotion of training and education
– Establishment of procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies

– Session 4 –

Round Table Meeting

The integration of the landscape approach into policies

“Each Party undertakes: d. to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.” (European Landscape Convention)

Chair: Mr Dragoslav BANJAK, President of the Assembly of the City of Trebinje, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

OPENING PRESENTATION

THEMES FOR DISCUSSION

– Landscape and regional and town planning policies
– Landscape and cultural policies
– Landscape and environmental policies

THEMES FOR DISCUSSION

– Landscape and social policies
– Landscape and economic policies
– Landscape and other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape
GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Mrs Lamija ABDJEVIC, Senior Advisor for cultural heritage with the Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr Dejan RADOŠEVIĆ, Head of Section, Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

CLOSING SPEECHES

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Head of the Landscape Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe

Mr Edin VELADŽIĆ, Senior Advisor for European integration and international cultural co-operation, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Study visit: Crkvina viewpoint and Popovo polje karst field.

EVENT

Museum Herzegovina of Trebinje

Exhibition of photography: Zemljom Hercegovom
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