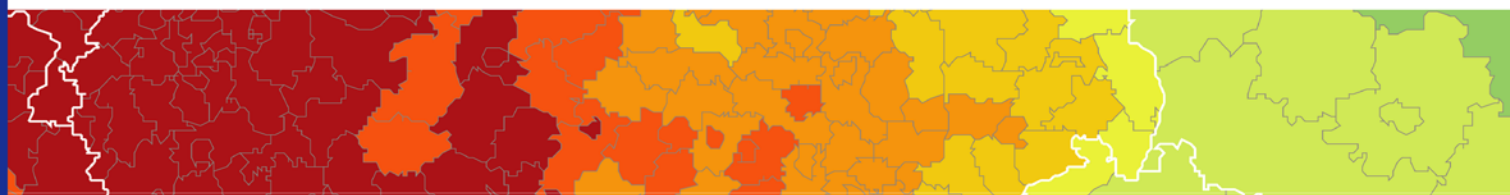


Inspire policy making by territorial evidence



COMPASS – Comparative Analysis of Territorial Governance and Spatial Planning Systems in Europe

Applied Research 2016-2018

**Final Report – Additional Volume 1
Comparative tables**

Final Report – Additional Volume 1 - Comparative tables

This applied research activity is conducted within the framework of the ESPON 2020 Cooperation Programme.

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Disclaimer:

This document is an additional volume of a final report.

The information contained herein is subject to change and does not commit the ESPON EGTC and the countries participating in the ESPON 2020 Cooperation Programme.

The final version of the report will be published as soon as approved.

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1. Good governance index of 39 countries

Country code	Area (1000 km ²)	Population (mln)	GDP Growth per capita (annual%)	GDP Growth (annual %)	Social Progress Index	Ecological Footprint	Control of Corruption Estimate	Rule of Law Estimate	Voice and Accountability Estimate
AL	28,75	↓2,880	↑2,50	↑2,2	70,06	2,2	-0,4	-0,4	0,2
AT	83,87	↑8,633	↑-0,12	↑1,1	87,35	6,1	1,5	1,9	1,4
BE	30,53	↑11,274	↓0,82	↑1,4	86,63	7,4	1,6	1,4	1,4
BA	51,21	↓3,536	↓3,95	↑3,1	66,15	3,1	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1
BG	111,00	↓7,178	↑4,28	↑3,6	73,13	3,3	-0,3	-0,1	0,4
HR	56,59	↓4,204	↑3,09	↑2,3	75,79	3,9	0,2	0,2	0,5
CY	9,25	↑1,161	↑2,26	↑2,0	79,15	4,2	1	1	1
CZ	78,87	↑10,548	↓5,10	↓5,3	83,04	5,2	0,4	1,1	1
DK	42,92	↑5,683	↑0,89	↑1,6	90,09	5,5	2,2	2	1,6
EE	45,23	↓↑1,315	↑1,61	↑1,7	82,76	6,9	1,3	1,3	1,2
FI	338,42	↑5,479	↑-0,34	↑0,0	89,74	5,9	2,3	2,1	1,6
FR	549,08	↑66,624	↑0,62	↑1,1	85,18	5,1	1,3	1,4	1,2
DE	357,38	↑81,687	↓0,87	↑1,7	88,19	6,7	1,8	1,8	1,4
EL	131,96	↓10,821	↑0,37	↑-0,3	78,45	4,4	-0,1	0,2	0,6
HU	93,03	↓9,843	↓3, 61	↓3,4	77,64	2,9	0,1	0,4	0,5
IC	103,00	↑ 0,331	↑3,02	↑4,3	89,85	6,4	2	1,7	1,4
IR	70,28	↑4,677	↓24,1	↓25,6	88,74	5,6	1,6	1,8	1,4
IT	301,34	↑↓6,730	↑1,11	↓1,0	82,52	4,6	0	0,3	1
XK	10,88	↑1,802	↓5,23	↓4,1	n/d	n/d	-0,5	-0,5	-0,2
LV	64,49	↓1,977	↓3,68	↓2,8	77,32	6,3	0,4	0,8	0,8
LI	0,16	↑0.037	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	2,1	1,7	1,4
LT	65,28	↓2,905	↑2,74	↑2,0	76,94	5,8	0,6	1	1
LU	2,59	↑0,570	↑0,46	↑2,9	n/d	15,8	2,1	1,9	1,5
MK	25,71	↑2,079	↑3,75	↓3,84	69,60	3,3	-0,1	-0,2	-0,2
MT	0,32	↑0,432	↓5,94	↓7,2	n/d	4,4	0,9	1,2	1,2
ME	13,81	↑0,622	↓3,33	↓3,4	70,13	3,8	-0,1	0	0,2
NL	41,54	↑16,940	↓1,81	↓2,3	89,50	5,3	1,9	1,9	1,6
NO	385,17	↑5,187	↓0,96	↓2,0	89,80	5,0	2,3	2	1,7
PL	312,68	↓37,986	↓3,91	↓3,8	80,06	4,4	0,6	0,8	1
PT	92,22	↓10,358	↓2,25	↓1,8	85,18	3,9	0,9	1,1	1,1
RO	238,39	↓19,815	↑4,46	↑4,0	72,69	2,7	0	0,2	0,4
RS	88,36	↓7,095	↑1,26	↑0,8	71,85	2,7	-0,2	-0,1	0,2
SK	49,03	↑5,424	↓3,75	↓3,9	79,21	4,1	0,1	0,5	1
SI	20,27	↑2,063	↑2,18	↑2,3	83,29	5,8	0,7	1	0,9
ES	505,94	↑↓46,448	↓3,51	3,4	86,16	3,7	0,5	0,9	1

SE	447,42	↑9,799	↓3,42	↓4,5	89,81	7,3	2,2	2	1,6
CH	41,29	↑8,282	↑0,08	↑1,2	89,91	5,8	2,2	2	1,6
TR	785,35	↑78,271	↓4,4	↓6,1	69,10	3,3	-0,1	-0,1	-0,4
UK	243,61	↑65,129	↓1,54	↓2,3	88,28	4,9	1,9	1,8	1,3

↓,↑ - latest trend

Data:

Data was collected for 2015 (or as close as possible, if data from 2015 was not available)

Indicators, definition and sources:

1. Worldbank for 2015, (<https://data.worldbank.org>):

- **Area:** surface area is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways;
- **Population:** total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship; the values shown are midyear estimates;
- **GDP growth (annual%):** annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency; aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars; GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products; it is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources;
- **GDP growth per Capita:** annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency; aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars; GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population; GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products; it is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

2. Social Index Progress for 2015 (<https://www.socialprogressindex.com>):

- **The Social Progress Index** is an aggregate index of social and environmental indicators that capture three dimensions of social progress: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity; Social Progress Index includes data on 50 indicators.

3. The Quality of Governance Institute for 2014 (<https://qog.pol.gu.se>):

- **Ecological footprint:** the average impact that each resident of a country places on the environment, based on data prepared by the Global Footprint Network. Ecological Footprint is expressed using a standardized unit: global hectares (gha) per person.

4. World Governance Indicators for 2016 (Worldbank, <http://worldbank.org>)

Kaufmann, Daniel, Aart Kraay and Massimo Mastruzzi (2010). "The Worldwide Governance Indicators: Methodology and Analytical Issues". World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 5430

- **Control of Corruption:** captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests. Estimate gives the country's score on the aggregate indicator, in units of a standard normal distribution, i.e. ranging from approximately -2.5 to 2.5.
- **Rule of Law:** captures perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. Estimate gives the country's score on the aggregate indicator, in units of a standard normal distribution, i.e. ranging from approximately -2.5 to 2.5.
- **Voice and Accountability:** captures perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media. Estimate gives the country's score on the aggregate indicator, in units of a standard normal distribution, i.e. ranging from approximately -2.5 to 2.5.

2. Principal terms used for ‘spatial planning’ reported by country experts

2.1 Legal terms for ‘spatial planning’ reported by country experts

	name in home language (*)	name in English	short explanation	procedural (how?)	substantive (what?)	purpose (goals setting, strategy, aims)	EU reference	cohesion, integration, harmonisation	development (growth)	sustainability (sustainable development, balanced development)	protection (preservation)	citizen involvement (communities, needs)	administration (system, competences, procedures and implementation)	supra-national scale (including EU)	national scale	sub-national	local scale	regulatory plans (zoning, land use)	economy	heritage	dempography (settlements, dwellers, social issues)	environment (natural or agricultural)	infrastructure (physical and technical planning; e.g. energy, transportation)	design (aesthetics, quality)
AT	Raumordnung (de)	Spatial Planning	The concept comprises (in Austria) land use planning as well as development planning and policy on local, regional and national level. This is also the term mainly used in the law. It describes the formal act of spatial planning.	1		1			1						1	1	1	1						
BE	Ruimtelijke Ordening (nl), l'Aménagement du Territoire (fr), Raumordnung (de)	Town and Country Planning	This is the term mostly used in regional decrees. However, there is no precise definition of town and country planning, but rather its objectives. In Dutch (Flemish regional law) it "is focused on sustainable spatial development in which space is managed for the benefit of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generations. Spatial needs of various social activities are weighed up against each other simultaneously. It takes into account spatial capacity, environmental impact and cultural, economic, aesthetic and social implications. In this way it strives for spatial quality". In French (Walloon regional law including German-speaking Community) it "meets or anticipates the social, economic, demographic, energetic, patrimonial, environmental and mobility needs of the community in a balanced way, taking into account, without discrimination, territorial dynamics and specificities, as well as social cohesion."	1	1	1		1	1	1		1				1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1

CZ	Územní Plánování (cs)	Town and Country Planning	Town and country planning (this is the official translation but literally: territorial planning) is defined by the law (Act 183/2006 Coll., on town and country planning and building (Building Act)). The law does not explicitly define town and country planning but it governs the objectives and tasks of town and country planning, the system of authorities of town and country planning, the town and country planning instruments and the process of their procurement, the assessment of the impacts on area sustainable development, decision-making within the area, possibilities of consolidation with procedures of the environmental impact assessment, conditions for construction, land development and for preparation of the public infrastructure, records of planning activity and qualification requirements for planning activity.	1	1	1			1	1			1	1	1	1				1	1
DE	Raumordnung (de)	Spatial Planning	The term Raumordnung refers to the comprehensive, supra-local and superordinate tier of planning the structure and development of space (§ 1 Raumordnungsgesetz, ROG). According to the ROG it addresses spatial planning at all spatial levels above the local level, but there are additional terms to describe spatial planning at the different spatial levels: Bundesraumordnung: federal spatial planning; Landesplanung: state spatial planning; Regionalplanung: regional planning. Complementing this German language-based definitions used in many scientific publications on the German spatial planning system, official English translations of some legal German spatial planning documents confusingly refer to spatial planning at all three levels as "regional planning". Raumordnung (translated [...] as "spatial planning"), Raumentwicklung (spatial development), and Raumplanung (also literally spatial planning) are closely related concepts denoting deliberate human intervention in the development of an area (or "space")." (COMMIN The Baltic Spatial Conceptshare) The differences between these concepts are described in the table. As for both the term "Raumordnung" and the term "Raumplanung" "spatial planning" is the established English language translation, we cannot provide different translations for these terms. To provide a better differentiation between the two terms we suggest to differ between Raumordnung (= spatial planning in legal terms) and Raumplanung (= spatial planning in general linguistic usage).	1					1				1	1	1						
DK	Planlægning (da)	Planning	This term is used in different variations in the legal framework (i.e. 'Planning Act' (planloven) or act on planning (Danish lov om planlægning)) see below.This generic term is translated by the Danish Business Authority to spatial planning and used to describe for example the spatial planning system. The literal translation is planning, but the term is often in combination as described above but also in other combinations, i.e. byplanlægning – urban planning.	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
EE	Ruumiline Planeerimine (et)	Spatial Planning	This term is used only among professionals. Usually it's "planning".																		
EL	Χωρικός σχεδιασμός (el) Chorikos Schediasmos (latin transliteration)	Spatial Planning	A generic term used in existing Greek planning legislation (Law 4447/2016) to indicate a variety of strategic, framework and regulatory plans from national to local level.	1		1								1	1	1	1				

LV	Teritorijas Plānošana (lv)	Territorial Planning	This law aims to ensure that the development of the territory is scheduled to raise the quality of the living environment, sustainable, efficient and rational use of the territory, and other resources, as well as targeted and balanced development of the economy. The principles of territorial planning are as follows: sustainability, succession, equal opportunities, continuity, openness, integration, diversity and mutual coherence.	1	1	1	1	1	1								1		1			1
MT	Ippjanar ta' l-Izvilupp (mt)	Development Planning	Defined in the law as a planning system which shall have sustainable development as its main objective.	1		1			1	1												
NL	Ruimtelijke Ordening (nl)	Spatial Planning	[the governmental activity] to guide spatial development in such a manner as to stimulate a desirable outcome for the community (Memorie van Toelichting Wro, 2003). The scope of spatial planning is broader than practical implementation of legal requirements [but includes normative policy standards]. The current Wet ruimtelijke ordening (Spatial Planning Act) in fact departs from the statement that duurzame ruimtelijke kwaliteit ('sustainably spatial quality') ought to be pursued. Spatial quality is perhaps the most important meta-concept used within spatial planning discourse.	1		1			1	1		1							1			1
NO	Planlegging (no)	Planning	This term is widely used in the Norwegian Planning and Building Act 2008 (Plan- og Byggningsloven). There is no clear definition of term included in the law but the literal translation means "planning", but the term is often in combination as described above but also in other combinations, i.e. land-use planning (arealplanlegging) and detailed development planning (reguleringsplanlegging). It is also part of the term "samfunnsplanlegging" which have both wide and narrow definition. The wide definition includes both economic planning and physical planning, and that it could be seen as general action-oriented activity for the society, both in functional and territorial terms. It is here argued that a broad definition is also about "ambitions of social engineering", having a comprehensive approach to social development by planning in all sectors. The more narrow definition is used to describe physical planning need to support various needs from different sectors (NOU 2001:7).	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
PL	Planowanie Przestrzenne (pl)	Spatial Planning	Spatial planning in Poland is defined by Spatial Planning Act 2003 (Ustawa o Planowaniu i Zagospodarowaniu Przestrzennym). It is regulating competences at all levels, from local land use plans to national development policy.	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
PT	Ordenamento do Território (pt)	Spatial Planning	Should help to attain the goal of Territorial Cohesion and the correct use of the land classification, in order to invert the constant (last decades) tendency of an excessive and arbitrary transformation of rural land into urban. It should also counteract urbanistic speculation, excessive growth of urban perimeters, and uncontrolled increase of house prices (Decree-Law 80/2015).	1	1	1			1	1								1	1	1		
RO	Amenajarea Teritoriului (ro)	Spatial Planning	The planning and public policy activity that reflects in spatial terms all main sectoral public policies at national or regional level.	1		1							1	1								
	Urbanism (ro)	Town Planning	Mainly regulatory local planning process, harmonized with higher level spatial planning or town planning documents, its main outcome is a hierarchical set of legally binding documents on building rights with zoning approach.		1								1		1	1		1				

2.2 Professional terms for ‘spatial planning’ reported by country experts

	name in home language (*)	name in English	short explanation	procedural (how?)		substantive (what?)		purpose (goals setting, strategy, aims)							administration (system, competences, procedures and implementation)					regulatory plans (zoning, land use)						
						EU reference	cohesion, integration, harmonisation	development (growth)	sustainability (sustainable development, balanced development)	protection (preservation)	citizen involvement (communities, needs)					supra-national scale (including EU)	national scale	sub-national scale	local scale	economy	heritage	demography (settlements, dwellers, social issues)	environment (natural or agricultural)	infrastructure (physical and technical planning; e.g. energy, transportation)	design (aesthetics, quality)	
AT	Überörtliche Raumplanung (de)	Spatial Planning on Supralocal Level (Regional, State Level)	Spatial planning on supralocal level (regional, state level) within the competences of the provinces.	1								1				1		1	1							
	Örtliche Raumplanung (de)	Spatial Planning on Local Level	Spatial planning on local level in the autonomous competence of the municipality.	1								1				1			1							
	Regionalplanung (de)	Spatial Planning on Regional Level	Spatial planning on regional level in the competences of the provinces	1								1				1		1								
	Raumentwicklung (de)	Development of spatial structure	Development of spatial structurean approach of “Raumordnung” rather based on measures belonging to development policy; mainly used at the European level.	1		1	1	1				1	1			1	1									
BE	Ruimtelijke Planning/Planologie (nl), la Planification Territoriale/Spatiale (fr), Raumplanung (de)	Spatial planning	Urban and regional planning. Whereas ordering, l'aménagement and Raumordnung are the legislative terms, various alternatives with often subtle different meanings exist. The legislative terms imply technical and juridical connotations. The alternative 'spatial planning' is associated with broader strategic and visionary policy processes.	1		1												1	1							
	Ruimtelijke Ontwikkeling (nl), le Développement Territorial (fr), Raumentwicklung (de)	Spatial development/ Territorial development	A broader and more modern term used in communities of practice that seems to be invented to dust off the technical image of town planning.	1		1																				

BG	Градостроїство (bg) Gradoustroystvo (latin transliteration)	Urban Development	The term translates as Urban Development and represents a complex set of aspects (development, technical, economic, environmental, etc.) related to the planning of the spatial composition and zoning of settlements, construction of the main settlement elements, and development zones, the determination of the manner and character of the construction, etc (Kovachev, 2003).	1				1										1	1		1	1	1
CH	Sviluppo e Pianificazione del Territorio (it), Développement et Aménagement du Territoire (fr), Raumentwicklung & Raumplanung (de)	Territorial Planning and Spatial Development	There is no specific stated definition in the Swiss laws, but the term is generally used to describe the activity of planning. A technical and political process which aims to improve the overall territorial and spatial development of the country.	1	1	1		1						1				1					
	Pianificazione Cantonale e Regionale (it), Planification Cantonale et Régionale (fr), Kantonale und Regionale Raumplanung (de)	Cantonal and Regional Planning	Cantonal and regional planning manages and supervises land-use activities and growth, infrastructures and urban settlements on a higher scale than the local cities and towns. The Cantonal structure plan is a cantonal instrument of central importance for the management of the territory; the Cantons are the main actors at subnational level (see diagram question 5).		1			1					1			1		1			1		1
	Pianificazione Comunale (it), Planification Communale (fr), Kommunale Raumplanung (de)	Municipal Planning	Urban and town planning.At the local level, the land use plan is the main planning instrument (see diagram question 5). The term land use planning is also used in the questionnaire; it defines the regulation of land use and assigns the boundaries between building zones and non-building zones (art. 15 of the Federal Law of Spatial Planning), an activity that occurs at the local level.		1												1	1					
	Pianificazione settoriale (it), Planification sectorielle (fr), Sektorale Planung (de)	Sectoral planning	At the national level, five sectoral plans exist, concerning: transport, high potential agricultural areas, the electricity grid, military areas, storage sites for nuclear waste.		1								1		1						1		1
	Pianificazione Strategica (it), Planification Stratégique (fr), Strategische Planung (de)	Strategic Planning	Focuses on the social, economic and spatial dimensions of planning.Common strategies (e.g. Territorial Concept Switzerland) are promoted to co-ordinate the territorial sustainable development of the Confederation at the national, cantonal and local level.	1	1	1		1			1	1			1	1	1	1	1		1	1	
CY																							
CZ	Prostorové Plánování (cs)	Spatial Planning	This term is somehow ambiguous. It is mostly used in the way of (formally non-existent) synthesis of town and country planning, strategic planning and management of regional development but some use it rather for a wider concept of regional management and planning.	1		1		1					1			1	1						
	Uzemní Rozvoj (cs)	Area Development	The term is used by the Building Act as one of the objectives of town and country planning, but the law does not define it explicitly. Generally, any change of use of an area which increases value of land and building property is understood as area development.		1												1	1				1	
	Strategické Plánování (cs)	Strategic Planning	Strategic planning has no legal definition. The Act on Communities (Act 128/2000 Coll.), the Act on the Capital City of Prague and the Act on Regions, however enable that municipalities and regions (Incl. Prague) approve plán rozvoje / Program for Development, which in practice may be a strategic plan.	1		1		1					1			1	1						
DE	Stadtplanung (de)	Urban / Town Planning	There is no definitive legal definition of the German term <i>Stadtplanung</i> (urban/town planning). "Urban or town planning is control of the development of land allocation and distribution, land use, locational distribution, built development, provision of local public infrastructure, and the use of open spaces in the city, as well as the targeted coordination of the various private and public building activities and demand for use within the municipal territory." (COMMIN The Baltic Spatial Conecptshare)		1	1		1									1	1					1

	Raumplanung (de)	Spatial Planning	In general usage, the term "Raumplanung" (spatial planning), refers quite broadly to the various actions taken within a particular territory with the purpose of affecting or influencing the spatial development of the community, of industry and commerce, and of the natural, built and social environment. From the point of view of German planning law and administration, Raumplanung is the cover term which embraces three tiers of supra-sectoral planning ([...], see above) and urban land-use planning (Bauleitplanung). Taken together, these planning tiers constitute a coherent spatial planning system. The supra-sectoral and co-ordinating remit which is a central aspect of the planning system means that Raumplanung has to be seen as legally, organisationally and materially distinct from spatially relevant sectoral planning." (COMMIN The Baltic Spatial Conceptshare)	1	1	1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
DK	Planlægning (da)	Spatial Planning	This generic term is translated by the Danish Business Authority to spatial planning and used to describe for example the spatial planning system. The literal translation is planning, but the term is often in combination as described above but also in other combinations, i.e. byplanlægning – urban planning.	1		1					1			1					
EE	Linnaplaneerimine (et)	Urban City Planning	Applied in densely populated areas, mainly in urban centres and suburbs	1						1				1					
	Arengu Planeerimine (et)	Development planning	Applied when designing spatial (municipal and county) strategies and development plans.	1		1		1					1	1					1
EL	Χωροταξικός σχεδιασμός (el) Chorotaxikos Schediasmos (latin transliteration)	Spatial Arrangement	The term was introduced in the Greek Constitution (Art. 24 al. 2) in 1975 to denote spatial planning going beyond traditional urban/town planning. Since 1975, the term has been used in both planning legislation and practice to identify various types of strategic or/and framework planning for areas above cities and towns (national, regional and metropolitan areas or functional spatial areas, such as coastal zones).	1		1					1		1	1					
	Πολυδομικός σχεδιασμός (el) Poleodomikos Schediasmos (latin transliteration)	Urban/Town Planning	Planning of a binding character setting the general guidance or/and the specific conditions (i.e. land-use designations, building conditions, street alignments and building lines) for the development of cities, towns and urban settlements.	1	1	1		1			1			1	1		1	1	1
	Αστικός σχεδιασμός (el) Astikos Schediasmos (latin transliteration)	Urban Design	Sometimes used together or alternatively with urban planning, including architectural design, at the scale of groups of buildings, streets, public spaces, whole neighbourhoods, or special urban functions, such as shopping centres and cultural complexes.		1									1				1	1
ES																			
FI	Yhdyskuntasuunnittelu (fi)	Community Planning	Literally: "community planning". The term is used broadly to describe land use planning, but there is no official definition of the term and it is used in varied ways to include only physical spatial planning or to also include development planning, strategies etc.	1	1	1		1								1		1	1
	Kaupunkisuunnittelu (fi)	City Planning	Literally: "city planning". Broad term with no official definition. Primarily used to describe planning of urban areas at municipal level.		1									1					
FR	Urbanisme (fr)	Urban Planning	Urban planning, used in practice and in academia. Refers to the urban scale, includes all activities, from plans to projects.		1									1	1			1	1
	Aménagement du Territoire (fr)	Regional Planning	Regional planning, used in both practice and in academia. Refers to the French planning tradition established in the 1960ies with the DATAR	1		1							1						





	Landesentwicklung (de)	State Development	Implies the development of the country and its structures. The practice defines what is needed in regards to spatial development in order to meet and to compensate for the assumed economic & demographic development. The objective is here to provide further potential for economic growth on the one hand and an increase in living quality at the other hand (Ministère de l'Intérieur, 2004).	1	1	1			1						1			1	1				
LV																							
MT	Planning (en)	Planning	Most professional and academic discourse takes place in the English language and uses the generic term 'planning'. This tends to refer to all scales of planning activity from forward planning to development regulation. Given the scale of the island spatial concepts such as "polycentric development" or "territorial cohesion" are not used to discuss planning on the national scale.	1	1				1						1		1	1					
NL																							
NO	Byutvikling /By- og stedsutvikling (no)	Activities and Policy Development	The term "By- og stedsutvikling" is used describe activities and policy development that influence urban development in cities. The literal translation of the term is "by" means "city" and "sted" means "place"	1		1			1						1								
PL	Zagospodarowanie Przestrzenne (pl)	Spatial Management	Method of using and exploiting space in order to achieve i.a. natural, social and economic objectives and priorities.		1	1												1	1		1	1	
PT	Ordenamento do Território (pt)	Spatial Planning	The systematic reform of the legal framework related to spatial planning processes in Portugal took place in Portugal only by 1998-89. This new context meant that spatial planning began to be regulated by a specific law, the 'Lei de Bases da Política de Ordenamento do Território e de Urbanismo' (LBPTU), Territorial Planning and Urbanism Act, approved by the national parliament. Here, spatial planning was understood as a process aiming at 'ensuring the proper organization and use of the territory, namely within the European space, with the aim of promoting an integrated, harmonious and sustainable economic, social and cultural development of the country, in all its regions and urban agglomerations' (Law 48/98) (Ferrão and Campos, 2015). - Within the academic community, Spatial Planning is understood as: "The art of adapting the people and the wealth creation to the territory in a development perspective" (Gaspar, 1995:5) "The territory planning act: a profound and detailed study of a territory (country, region, etc.) in order to capture all its characteristics and which will be the base for the elaboration of a Plan with the goal of a national use of such a territory. That is, the making the most of its potential, the maximization of the production while protecting the environment, the promotion of socioeconomic development, and the improvement of the quality of life" – Online Portuguese Language Dictionary (2005). Source: http://ftp.igeo.pt/instituto/cegig/got/17_Planning/Files/indicadores/conceito_ot.pdf A group of laws and regulations, administrative frameworks, discourses and instruments of spatial policy (Ferrão, 2011).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cultura de Planeamento (pt)	Planning Culture	This notion should be based not only on imported concepts, patterns and technologies, but mostly in historical, social, economic realities, and memories which wave the architecture of the spaced we live in (Soares, 2009)		1	1												1		1		1	
RO																							

SE	Samhällsplanering (sv)	Social Planning, Community Planning or Town and Country Planning	Since the 1930s, planning gradually became an essential part of building the welfare state and the Swedish 'people's home' (folkhemmet) (RÅDBERG, 1997, 18–20) that has been described as an attempt to create a classless society through social engineering (BÖHME, 2002, 185). During the post-war period up until the 1970s there was a clear consensus concerning planning and construction as tools for building this new society. It was in this context that the notion of 'samhällsplanering' emerged in Sweden in the 1940s. The Swedish word 'samhällsplanering' is often translated to social planning, community planning or town and country planning (e.g. ARL /NORDREGIO /BTH 2001). However, it is a compound word of 'samhälle' and 'planering', whereas the latter is rather easily translated into English (i.e. planning, even if the meaning of planning is highly contentious concept in itself). The former is more difficult to translate, partly because its etymology is Old Swedish. The word 'samhälle' can at first be rather straightforward translated to English as society, or to German as 'Gesellschaft' or French 'société' (BOHM, 1996), but it can also mean social in more general terms. Nonetheless, one should note that within the Swedish spatial planning discourse, however, social planning is often used to refer to a specific (sub-) type of planning. In other words, 'samhällsplanering' is a generic term in the Swedish context that includes or is practiced through physical planning, social planning, economical planning and so forth. This conceptualisation also stresses the material dimensions of planning which is essential. The word 'samhälle' also refers to settlement, e.g. a village, a town or suburb (cf. urb as physical settlement), and initially 'samhällsplanering' was focused on the physical and spatial dimension (i.e. town and country planning) (BOHM 1996). But the term 'samhällsplanering' is ambiguous and can also interpreted as planning work performed (or at least initiated) by public institutions (i.e. the state or municipality) or for the public (i.e. for the collective needs of society) (RAMIREZ 1996). However public planning is mostly used in general terms and not as a concept as such but can be conceptualised as a future oriented activity about implementing political decisions with public institutions as the main actors (HERMELIN 2005, 308). Schmitt/Smas (2017, forthcoming): SPATIAL PLANNING IN SWEDEN: KEY NOTIONS, TRAJECTORIES AND CHALLENGES	1	1	1								1			1	1	1	1
	Stadsplanering (sv)	City Planning / Urban Planning	A generic term for city planning or urban planning.													1				
SI	Prostorsko Planiranje (sl)	Spatial Planning	The term has the same meaning as “prostorsko načrtovanje” which replaced it not long ago. But the term “prostorsko planiranje” is still present in professional and non-formal discourse. The term is generally related to the former planning tradition and the legislation that was enforced in year 1967 through three hierarchically related acts: The Regional Spatial Planning Act (Zakon o regionalnem prostorskem planiranju), The Urban Planning Act (Zakon o urbanističnem planiranju) and The Construction Act (Zakon o graditvi objektov). The interest for the term is rising again with discussions about sustainable development and strategical long term planning.	1	1	1			1	1					1	1	1			
	Strateško Prostorsko Načrtovanje (sl)	Strategical Planning	The term is generally used for long term spatial planning and is based in the requirements of the National Planning Act. The act stipulates that “national strategical spatial plan” and “strategic part of municipality plans” must be prepared.	1		1								1		1				
	Urejanje Prostora (sl)	Spatial Management	The term is widely used in professional and general public discourse. It is a general term that is used to describe diverse set of activities in the field of spatial planning and management. There is no formal definition of its meaning but in professional community there is a common understanding that the term covers activities in the field of planning, designing, construction, use maintenance and renovation.		1												1		1	

SK	Regionálny Rozvoj (sk)	Regional Development	Sustainable growth of economic and social potential of the region and an increase of its economic level, productivity, competitiveness and standard of living of its inhabitants (Act no. 503/2001 Coll. on Regional Development)	1	1		1	1			1		1	1		
	Priestorové Plánovanie (sk)	Spatial Planning	Notion "priestorové plánovanie" is not so frequently use. In many cases it means the same as "územné plánovanie". Spatial planning, or integrated planning can be understood as: 1. more widely understood land-use planning, 2. comprehensively reflects issues of urban planning, urban economics, urban environment, landscape ecology, natural and cultural heritage, 3. integrates mentioned approaches in relation to a specific territory, settlement or landscape, 4. represents an update of traditional land use planning towards strategic objectives.	1	1								1	1	1	1
	Krajinné Plánovanie (sk)	Landscape Planning	It is the planning activity, as part of integrated landscape management based on landscape-ecological and human-ecological assessment of the landscape. The activities are aimed at optimizing the use of landscape following the harmonization of existing and proposed activities with conditions of landscape, sustainable development and ecological stability of landscape, economical use of natural resources and preservation of cultural and natural heritage, including the aesthetic qualities of landscape (Dobručká & Jakušová 2011).	1	1	1		1	1	1				1	1	1
UK	Spatial Planning (en)	Spatial Planning	This term was introduced informally in 2004 to denote planning that 'goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they can function (ODPM 2004: para 30). The term was not widely used in the UK until it was popularised in European debates, particularly the European Spatial Development Perspective (CEC 1997, see also NadIn 2007).	1	1	1	1	1						1		







* official EU languages codes: ISO 639-1 Code

3. Distribution of competences among levels of government

	Scale	Law-making	Policy-making	Plan-making	Decision-making	Supervision	Rescaling since 2000	Narrative
AT	National							There has been a slight shift in responsibilities from municipalities to provinces in order to achieve more regional coordinated plans.
	Sub-national	State parliament; Land government	State parliament; Land government	Provincial government	State parliament; Land government	Provincial government		
	Local		Municipality	Municipality; building authority	Municipality			
BE	National							In general, the autonomy of local authorities has increased. In Flanders, legal changes have resulted in municipalities being more autonomous. In Wallonia, however, municipalities were stripped of planning competences in 2017.
	Sub-national	Regional government (Brussels; Flanders; Wallonia)	Regional government (Brussels; Flanders; Wallonia)	Regional government (Brussels; Flanders; Wallonia)	Regional government (Brussels; Flanders; Wallonia)	Regional government (Brussels; Flanders; Wallonia)		
	Local		Municipality	Municipality	Municipality			
BG	National		National government	National government	National government	National government		Horizontal shifts have taken place such as responsibilities for regional territorial development plans (moving from MRDPW to Council of Ministers).
	Sub-national			Regional development council; district governor	Regional development council; district expert council	Regional development council; district governor; district council; district expert council		
	Local		Municipality	Municipality	Municipality; Municipal expert council	Municipality; Municipal expert council		
CH	National	National government	National government	National government	National government	National government		Horizontal shifts have taken place such as creation of the Federal Office for Spatial Development (ARE) in 200
	Sub-national	Federal government	Federal government		Federal government	Federal government		

	Local	Canton	Canton; municipality	Canton; municipality	Canton; municipality	Canton; municipality		which brought several previously separate federal organisations together.
CY	National		National government	National government	National government	National government	•	No major shifts.
	Sub-national				District authority	District authority	•	
	Local		Municipality			Municipality	•	
CZ	National	National government	National government			National government	•	Responsibilities and powers of districts have partly moved to regions and partly to ORPs (Municipalities with extended powers). District offices abolished in 2001.
	Sub-national		Regional government	Regional government	Regional government	Regional government	•	
	Local			Municipality with extended powers (ORP)	Municipality; building office		•	
DE	National	National government					•	No formal changes but a tendency to decentralise to regional planning authorities and a tendency to give municipalities more responsibility in cases where joint regional plans were previously made.
	Sub-national	State government		State government; regional planning authority		State government; regional planning authority	•	
	Local			Municipality	Municipality		•	
DK	National	National government	National government	National government	National government	National government	•	Horizontal shifts in the ministry responsible for spatial planning (Environment to Industry, Business and Financial Affairs) Vertical shifts away from the regions which have been dismantled. Most responsibilities for planning have been transferred from the regions to new, larger municipalities.
	Sub-national						•	
	Local		Municipality	Municipality	Municipality		•	

	Scale	Law-making	Policy-making	Plan-making	Decision-making	Supervision	Rescaling since 2000	Narrative
EE	National	National government	National government	National government	National government	National government	↑ ?	The functions of county governments have been reduced. A decision has been made to scrap county government in 2018. Where the new responsibilities will lie is not yet clear.
	Sub-national		County government	County government	County government	County government		
	Local	Municipality	Municipality		Municipality		↓ ?	
EL	National	National government	National government	National government	National government	National government	↑	Amalgamation of smaller municipalities into larger units in 1990s and early 2000s. Planning powers redistributed in favour of deconcentrated administrative units. After 2005, planning powers transferred back from local and regional levels to the national level.
	Sub-national			Region	Decentralised national administration; region			
	Local			Municipality	Municipality			
ES	National						↑	The 2008 Land Law increases the state's competence on certain planning issues (e.g. environmental matters).
	Sub-national	Autonomous region	Autonomous region	Autonomous region	Autonomous region	Autonomous region		
	Local	??	??	??	??	??		
FI	National	National government	National government		National government	National government	↓	No state control of regional and local plans since 2016. Decreased state steering and increased municipal autonomy. Cooperation between municipalities in city regions has been encouraged (but is not compulsory).
	Sub-national		Regional council	Regional council				
	Local		Municipality	Municipality	Municipality			
FR	National	National government	National government			National government	↓	Planning competences have been redistributed from municipalities to municipal groupings in several ways.
	Sub-national			Regional council	Regional council; county	Regional council; county		
	Local			Municipal grouping	Municipal grouping		↑	

HR	National	National government	National government; National institute for spatial development	National government; National institute for spatial development	National government	National government	 	County and large urban administrations were given the responsibility for issuing building permits in 2007 (which was previously a state responsibility).
	Sub-national	County assembly	County assembly; county planning institute	County assembly; county planning institute	County assembly	County assembly		
	Local	Municipality	Municipality; municipal planning institute	Municipality; municipal planning institute	Municipality	Municipality		
HU	National	National government	National government	National government	National government	National government		Since 2012, spatial planning is a responsibility of the counties (and Budapest City Council). Regions no longer have spatial planning competences.
	Sub-national	County government	County government	County government		County government		
	Local	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality		
IE	National	National government	National government	National government	National government	National government	 	There has been an expansion and reclustering of portfolios in national government departments. Planning and supervision of water has been moved from municipalities to a national utility provider. A national transport authority has been established which takes over competences from 7 Dublin municipalities.
	Sub-national		Regional assembly	Regional assembly		Regional assembly		
	Local		Municipality	Municipality; district council	Municipality; district council	Municipality		
IS	National		National planning agency	National planning agency	National government; National planning agency	National government; National planning agency		Some centralisation in the case of the 2016 national plan which replaced the 2015 regional plan for central Iceland. Regional authorities do not exist. Regional plans are made by two or more municipalities
	Sub-national							
	Local		Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality		

	Scale	Law-making	Policy-making	Plan-making	Decision-making	Supervision	Rescaling since 2000	Narrative
IT	National	National government	National government		National government		↓	Large reduction in the powers of provinces since 2014. New powers given to 10 metropolitan authorities in 2015. Proposals to abolish provinces were rejected by public referendum in 2016.
	Sub-national	Regional government	Regional government; Province; Metropolitan authority	Regional government; Province; Metropolitan authority	Regional government; Province; Metropolitan authority	Regional government		
	Local		Municipality	Municipality	Municipality			
LI	National	National government				National government; design commission		No major shifts.
	Sub-national							
	Local		Municipality	Municipality	Municipality			
LT	National	National government	National government	National government	National government	National government	↑ ↓	Counties were abolished in 2010, reducing a tier government. Lithuania now has two tiers of government: national and local. Responsibilities of the counties were redistributed to the national and local levels. The national government is responsible for organising plans at the sub-national level.
	Sub-national							
	Local			Municipality	Municipality	Municipality		
LU	National	National government	National government	National government	National government	National government	↑	Municipalities have lost some autonomy in planning and the national level has been strengthened. Local plans need to conform more closely to national cross-sectoral plans. In 2003, the PDAT transferred decision-making powers from local to national.
	Sub-national							
	Local			Municipality	Municipality			
LV	National	National government	National government	National government		National government	↓	5 planning regions were established in 2002. Two-level

	Sub-national			Planning region	Planning region		municipalities were merged into single-level municipalities in 2009.
	Local			Municipality; independent city			
MT	National	National government	National government	National government	National government	→	No devolution or centralisation has taken place. In 2015, a horizontal shift took place involving the split of the Malta Environment and Planning Agency into two authorities: PA and ERA.
	Sub-national						
	Local	Municipality					
NL	National	National government	National government	National government	National government	↓	Since 2008, provincial authorities no longer have to approve municipal plans, reducing municipal involvement in local planning matters. National and sub-national governments now have more powers to overrule municipal plans. Some horizontal shifts have taken place in the case water management and flood risk: more intergovernmental collaboration has occurred.
	Sub-national		Provincial government	Provincial government	Provincial government		
	Local				Municipality		
NO	National	National government	National government	National government	National government	↓ ?	There are no large changes in competences to report. However, there are currently proposals to delegate more power and authority from the counties to the municipalities.
	Sub-national		County government	County government	County government		
	Local		Municipality	Municipality	Municipality		
PO	National	National government	National government	National government	National government	↑	Few changes in competences have occurred since 2000. In 2015, the ability to form metropolitan associations (groups of municipalities in an urban area) was established in law but this is not compulsory.
	Sub-national	Voivodship council; metropolitan association	Voivodship council; metropolitan association		Voivodship council; metropolitan association		
	Local	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality		

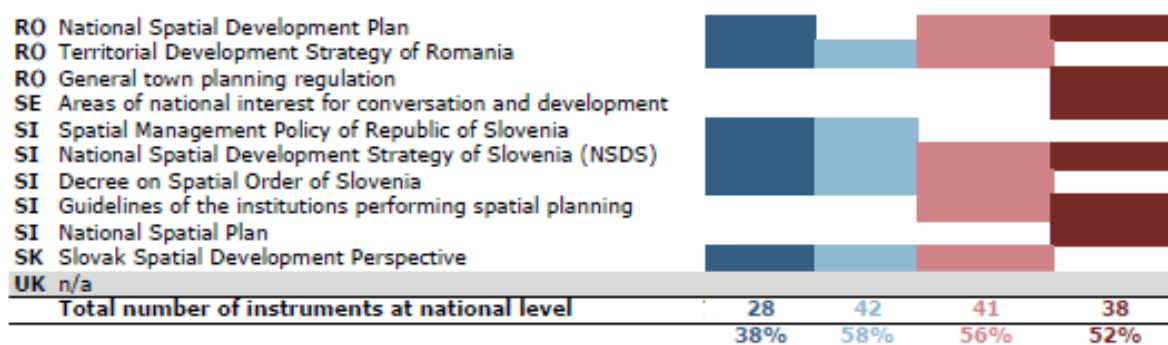
	Scale	Law-making	Policy-making	Plan-making	Decision-making	Supervision	Rescaling since 2000	Narrative
PT	National	National government	National government	National government	National government	National government	↓	The introduction of the Regional Spatial Policy Programmes (PROT) between 2007 and 2011 reinforced the competences of the regional administrations.
	Sub-national			Regional coordination and development commission; intermunicipal authority; metropolitan authority	Regional coordination and development commission; intermunicipal authority; metropolitan authority	Regional coordination and development commission; intermunicipal authority; metropolitan authority		
	Local			Municipality; district county	Municipality; district county			
RO	National	National government	National government	National government	National government	National government	↑	Some centralisation of responsibilities has taken place where county councils have taken over land-use planning from the local (rural) level.
	Sub-national	County council	County council; Regional development agency	County council; Regional development agency	County council			
	Local	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality				
SE	National	National government			National government		↕	Some shifts are observable strengthening policy-making competences at the regional level as part of the regional reform process.
	Sub-national		County council (Stockholm); Gothenburg Region Association of Local Authorities	County council (Stockholm)	County council (Stockholm); Gothenburg Region Association of Local Authorities	County board		
	Local		Municipality	Municipality	Municipality			
SL	National	National government	National government	National government	National government	National government	↓	No major formal shifts in policy-making competences to report.
	Sub-national							
	Local		Municipality	Municipality	Municipality			

SK	National	National government	National government		National government	↓	Self-governing regions were created in 2003 which established new competences for spatial planning.
	Sub-national			Regional council	Regional council		
	Local			Municipality	Municipality		
UK	National	National government; devolved administration	National government; ; devolved administration	Devolved administration	National government; devolved administration	National government; devolved administration	Regional assemblies, responsible for developing regional spatial strategies, were abolished between 2008 and 2011. Some economic development and coordination functions were taken on by local economic partnerships (groups of local authorities). Neighbourhood plans were introduced in 2011, creating devolution of planning from municipal level to a smaller scale.
	Sub-national		Greater London Authority	Greater London Authority	Greater London Authority		
	Local		County council; unitary district council; London borough; county district	County council; unitary district council; London borough; county district	County council; unitary district council; London borough; county district	↓	

4: Spatial planning instruments at different levels

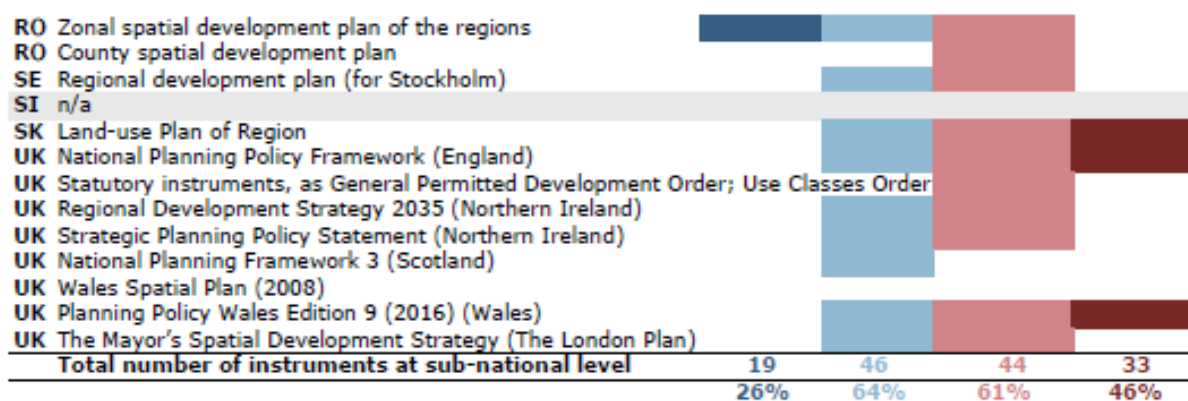
4.1 Spatial planning instruments at national level

Planning instruments at national level		Visionary	Strategic	Framework	Regulatory
AT	Austrian Spatial Development Concept				
BE	n/a				
BG	National Concept for Spatial Development				
CH	Territorial Concept Switzerland				
CY	Island Plan				
CY	Policy Statement				
CZ	Spatial Development Policy				
DE	Principles of spatial planning				
DE	Federal spatial planning report				
DE	Concepts and Strategies for Spatial Development in Germany				
DK	National planning reports				
DK	National planning directives				
DK	National planning directives for Greater Copenhagen				
DK	Summary of national interests				
EE	National spatial plan				
EE	National designated spatial plan				
EE	County-wide spatial plan				
EL	National Spatial Strategy				
EL	Special Spatial Planning Frameworks				
ES	n/a				
FI	National Land Use Guidelines				
FR	National planning regulations				
FR	Schemes of collective services				
FR	Territorial planning directive				
FR	Operation of National Interest				
HR	Spatial Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia				
HR	State Plan for Spatial Development				
HR	Report on the Situation in Space				
HR	Spatial plans of areas with special features				
HR	Urban development plans of state significance				
HU	National Land-use Plan				
HU	National Development and Territorial Development Concept				
HU	Priority region land-use plan				
HU	National town planning and building requirements				
IE	National Spatial Strategy				
IS	National Planning Policy				
IT	National Strategy for the Internal Areas				
LI	Structure plan				
LI	Spatial planning report				
LT	Comprehensive plan of Republic of Lithuania				
LT	Comprehensive plan of a part of the territory of the country				
LT	Documents of special territorial planning				
LU	Directive Programme for Urban and Regional Planning				
LU	Integrated transport and Spatial Planning Development Concept				
LU	Land Use Plans				
LU	Convention areas				
LV	n/a				
MT	Strategic Plan for the Environment and Development (SPED)				
MT	Local Plans				
MT	A Planning Policy Guide on the Use and Applicability of the Floor Area Ratio (FAR)				
MT	Development Control Design Policy, Guidance and Standards 2015 (DC15)				
MT	Rural policy and design guidance, 2014				
NL	Structure vision				
NL	National imposed land use plan				
NL	Project decision				
NL	National Order to make land-use plan				
NL	National Order to annul land-use plan				
NO	National expectations with regard to regional and municipal planning				
NO	Central government planning provisions				
NO	Central government planning guidelines				
NO	Government land-use plan				
PL	National Spatial Development Concept 2030				
PL	National Strategy of Regional Development 2010-2020: Regions, Cities, R				
PL	Supra-regional strategies				
PT	National Spatial Policy Programme				
PT	Special Programmes				



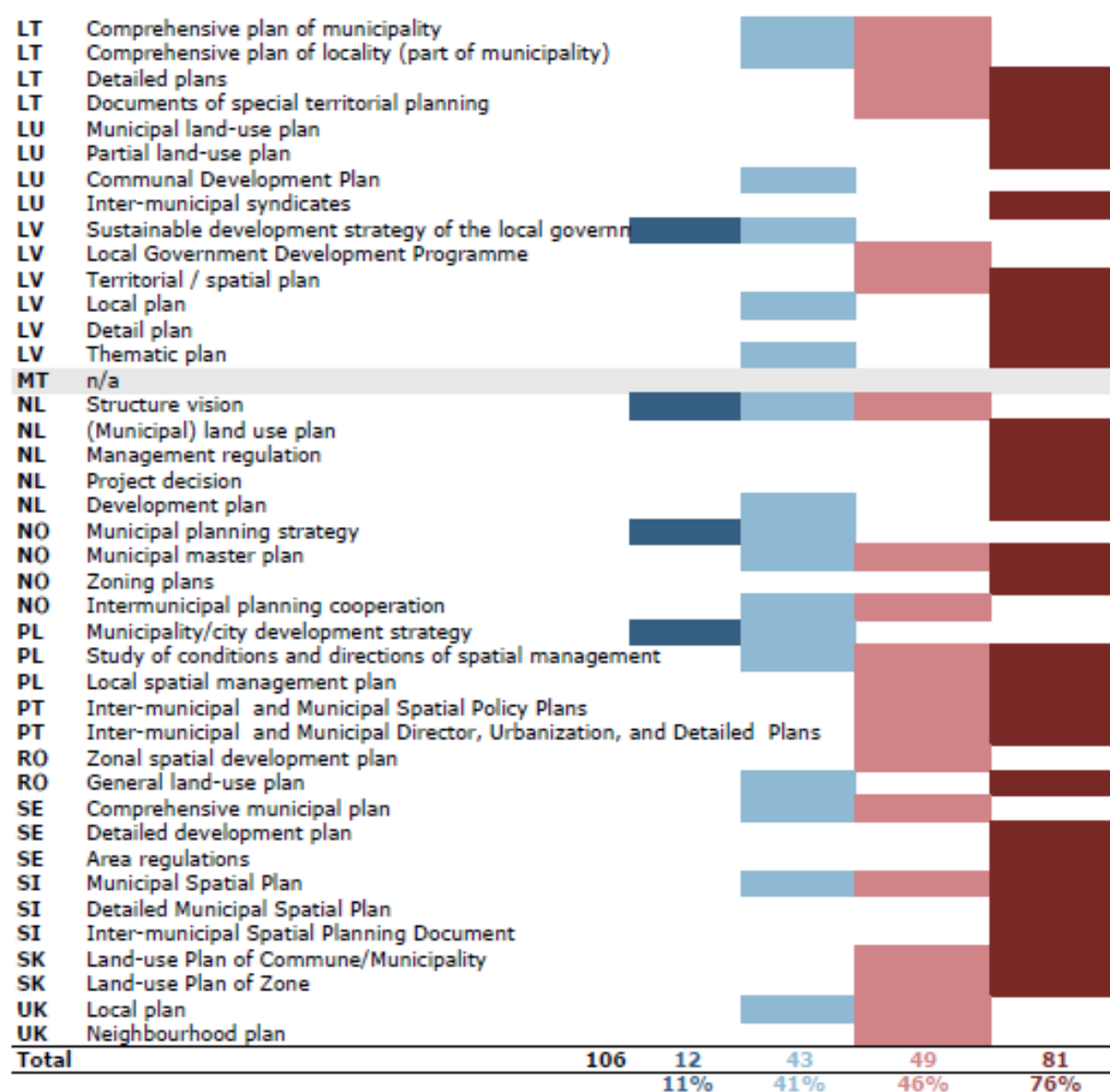
4.2 Spatial planning instruments at sub-national level

Planning instruments at sub-national level		Visionary	Strategic Framework	Regulatory
AT	Development programmes of the Austrian provinces			
AT	Regional development programmes			
BE	Flanders: regional spatial structure plan			
BE	Flanders: Regional Land-use Plan			
BE	Flanders: Regional Regulation			
BE	Brussels: Regional Development Plan			
BE	Brussels: Guideline Scheme			
BE	Brussels: Regional Land-use Plan			
BE	Brussels: Regional Planning Regulation			
BE	Wallonia: Regional Spatial Development Plan			
BE	Wallonia: Regional Land-use Plan			
BE	Wallonia: Regional Planning Regulation			
BE	Flanders: Provincial Spatial Structure Plan			
BE	Wallonia: Intermunicipal Development Scheme			
BG	Regional spatial development scheme (of level 2 regions)			
BG	Regional spatial development scheme of level 3 region (District)			
CH	Cantonal Structure Plan			
CH	Regional Structure Plan			
CY	n/a			
CZ	Development Principles			
CZ	Regional planning analytical materials			
DE	State Development Plan			
DE	Regional development plan			
DE	Spatial planning procedure			
DK	n/a			
EE	n/a			
EL	Regional Spatial Planning Frameworks			
ES	General Territorial Plan			
ES	Sustainable Development Plan			
FI	Regional Land Use Plan			
FR	Regional scheme for spatial planning, sustainable development and equality			
FR	Ile de France Region's master plan			
HR	Spatial Plan of the City of Zagreb			
HR	Urban development plan of county significance			
HR	County Report on the situation in space			
HU	County Development Concept			
HU	County Land-use plan			
IE	Regional Planning Guidelines (RPG)			
IS	Regional Plan			
IS	Regional plan for the Capital Area			
IT	Regional Territorial Plan			
IT	Regional Landscape Plan			
IT	Provincial Territorial Coordination Plan			
IT	General Territorial Metropolitan Plan			
IT	Strategic Metropolitan Plan			
LT	n/a			
LT	Comprehensive plan of the County			
LU	n/a			
LV	Sustainable Development Strategy of a Planning Region			
LV	Planning Region Development Programmes			
MT	n/a			
NL	Structure vision			
NL	Provincial Imposed Land Use Plan			
NL	Provincial Ordinance			
NL	Provincial Order to make land-use plan			
NL	Provincial Order to annul land-use plan			
NL	Project Decision			
NO	Regional planning strategy			
NO	Regional Master Plan			
NO	Regional planning provisions			
NO	Regional planning forums			
PL	Regional (voivodeship) development strategy			
PL	Voivodeship spatial management plan			
PL	Metropolitan association development strategy			
PT	Regional Spatial Policy Programmes			
PT	Inter-municipal Spatial Policy Programmes			



4.3 Spatial planning instruments at local level

Planning instruments at local level		Visionary	Strategic	Framework	Regulatory
AT	Local development program				
AT	Land-use plan				
AT	Building regulation plan				
BE	Flanders: Municipal Spatial Structure Plan				
BE	Flanders: Municipal Land-use Plan				
BE	Flanders: Municipal Planning Regulation				
BE	Brussels: Municipal Development Plan				
BE	Brussels: Municipal Land-use Plan				
BE	Brussels: Municipal Planning Regulation				
BE	Wallonia: Municipal Structure Plan				
BE	Wallonia: Municipal Land-use Plan				
BE	Wallonia: Municipal Planning Regulation				
BG	General Development Plan of a municipality				
BG	General development plan of a city/town				
BG	Detailed development plan				
CH	Land-use plan				
CH	Special land use plans				
CY	Local Plans				
CY	Area Schemes				
CZ	Planning Study				
CZ	Local Planning Analytical Materials				
CZ	Plan				
CZ	Regulatory Plan				
DE	Preparatory Land Use Plan				
DE	Joint preparatory land-use plan				
DE	Regional preparatory land-use plan				
DE	Binding Land Use Plan				
DK	Local authority plan				
DK	Strategy for planning				
DK	Local plan				
EE	Comprehensive plan				
EE	Local government designated spatial plan				
EE	Detailed spatial plan				
EL	Local Spatial Plans				
EL	Special Spatial Plans				
EL	Urban Implementation Plan				
ES	General Urban plan				
ES	Urban planning programmes				
ES	Partial Plans				
ES	Urban Detailed Studies				
FI	Local Master Plan				
FI	Land policy instrument				
FI	Local Detailed Plan				
FR	Scheme of territorial coherence				
FR	Inter-municipal local land-use plan				
FR	Local land-use plan				
HR	Spatial development plan of a town or municipality				
HR	General urban plan				
HR	Urban development plan				
HR	Municipality Report on the situation in space				
HU	Settlement Development Concept				
HU	Integrated Settlement/urban development strategy				
HU	Settlement Structure Plan				
HU	Local Building Regulation				
HU	Zoning Plan				
IE	Development Plans				
IE	Local Area Plan				
IS	Municipal plan				
IS	Local Plan				
IT	Local plan,				
IT	Strategic Plan				
IT	Operative spatial planning instruments				
LI	Local structure plan				
LI	Building regulation				
LI	Zoning plan				
LI	Construction plan				



5. The production of planning instruments

Production of planning instruments		Are the instruments produced (with complete, partial or patchy coverage) and up-to-dated (regularly or irregularly or varied)?	Has the production improved, worsened, varied (between instruments and/or territories) or remained constant since 2000?
AT	National	Yes, updated regularly	Production has improved
	Sub-national	Yes, updated regularly	Production has improved
	Local	Yes, partial and updated regularly	Production has been constant
BE	National	n/a	n/a
	Sub-national	Yes, complete and updated regularly	Production has varied between instruments and territories
	Local	Yes, partial and irregular updates	Production has varied between instruments and territories
BG	National	Yes, complete and irregular updates	Production has worsened
	Sub-national	In preparation	n/a
	Local	Yes, partial and irregular updates	Production has improved
CH	National	Yes, complete	n/d
	Sub-national	Yes, partial and irregular updates	Production has varied between territories
	Local	Yes, partial and varied updates	n/d
CY	National	Suspended/out-of-date	n/a
	Sub-national	Yes	n/d
	Local	Yes, partial and varied updates	n/d
CZ	National	Yes, updated regularly	n/d
	Sub-national	Yes, updated regularly	n/d
	Local	Yes, patchy and irregular updates	n/d
DE	National	Yes, complete and up-to-date	Production has been constant
	Sub-national	Yes, complete and not up-to-date	Production has worsened
	Local	Yes, patchy and irregular updates	Production has worsened
DK	National	Yes, complete and updated regularly	n/d
	Sub-national	n/a	n/a
	Local	Yes, complete and varied updates	n/d
EE	National	Yes, irregular updates	Production has improved
	Sub-national	Yes, diminished relevance	Production has worsened
	Local	Yes, partial and irregular updates	n/d
EL	National	Yes, patchy and irregular updates	n/d
	Sub-national	Yes, complete and not up-to-date	Production has not improved
	Local	New SPI	n/a
ES	National	n/a	n/a
	Sub-national	Yes, partial	n/d
	Local	Yes, partial	Production has improved
FI	National	Yes, complete and irregular updates	n/d
	Sub-national	Yes, complete and irregular updates	n/d

	Local	Yes, partial and varied updates	n/d
FR	National	Yes, complete and mostly up-to-date	n/d
	Sub-national	Yes, complete and varied updates	n/d
	Local	Yes, partial and varied updates	n/d
HR	National	Yes, partial and varied updates	n/d
	Sub-national	Yes, complete and varied updates	n/d
	Local	Yes, complete and mostly up-to-date	n/d
HU	National	Yes, regularly updated	n/d
	Sub-national	Yes, complete and up-to-date	n/d
	Local	Yes, complete and regularly up-dated	n/d
IE	National	Out-of-date	Under review
	Sub-national	Yes, relatively up-to-date	Production has improved
	Local	Yes, up-to-date	Production has improved
IS	National	Yes, up-to-date	A new SPI
	Sub-national	Yes, up-to-date	New law in 2010
	Local	Yes, up-to-date	New law in 2010
IT	National	Yes, complete	n/d
	Sub-national	Yes, partial and varied updates	n/d
	Local	Yes, partial and varied updates	n/d
LI	National	n/d	n/d
	Sub-national	n/a	n/a
	Local	n/d	n/d
LT	National	Yes, partially ou-of-date	New plan under preparation
	Sub-national	Suspended/out-of-date	County administration suspended
	Local	Yes, partial and varied updates	Under review/elaboration
LU	National	Yes, complete	Under review/elaboration
	Sub-national	n/a	n/a
	Local	Yes, complete and mostly up-to-date	n/d
LV	National	n/a	n/a
	Sub-national	n/a	n/a
	Local	Yes, complete and varied updates	n/d
MT	National	Yes, complete and mostly up-to-date	Production has improved
	Sub-national	n/a	n/a
	Local	n/a	n/a
NL	National	Yes, regularly updated	n/d
	Sub-national	Yes, complete and up-to-date	n/d
	Local	Yes, partial and mostly up-to-date	n/d
NO	National	Yes, complete and up-to-date	Instruments have been improved
	Sub-national	Yes, complete and mostly up-to-date	Instruments have been improved
	Local	Yes, complete and mostly up-to-date	Instruments have been improved

PL	National	Yes, up-to-date	n/d
	Sub-national	Yes, varied updates	n/d
	Local	Yes, partial and irregular updates	n/d
PT	National	Out-of-date	Under revision
	Sub-national	Yes, patchy and not completely up-to-date	n/d
	Local	Yes, patchy and varied updates	Production has not improved
RO	National	Yes, partial and varied updates	n/d
	Sub-national	Yes, patchy and varied updates	n/d
	Local	Yes, partial and varied updates	Patchy improvements of instruments
SE	National	Yes, partially out-of-date	Production has not improved
	Sub-national	Yes, partial and up-to-date	Constant
	Local	Yes, complete and varied updates	n/d
SI	National	Yes, mostly complete and up-to-date	Production has not improved
	Sub-national	n/a	n/a
	Local	Yes, complete and varied updates	Production has not improved
SK	National	Yes, complete and regularly up-dated	n/d
	Sub-national	Yes, complete and regularly reviewed	n/d
	Local	Yes, partial and patchy	n/d
UK	National	n/a	n/a
	Sub-national	n/d	n/d
	Local	n/d	n/d

6. The role of spatial planning within sectoral policies

6.1 The role of spatial planning within sectoral policies at national level

	Agricultural and rural policy	Cohesion and regional policy	Cultural, heritage and tourism	Energy policy	Environmental policy	Health and (higher) education	Housing policy	ICT and digitalisation policy	Industrial policy	Maritime policy	Mining policy	Retail policy	Transport policy	Waste and water management
AT														
BE														
BG														
CH														
CY														
CZ														
DE														
DK														
EE														
EL														
ES														
FI														
FR														
HR														
HU														
IE														
IS														
IT														
LI														
LT														
LU														
LV														
MT														
NL														
NO														
PL														
PT														
RO														
SE														
SI														
SK														
UK														

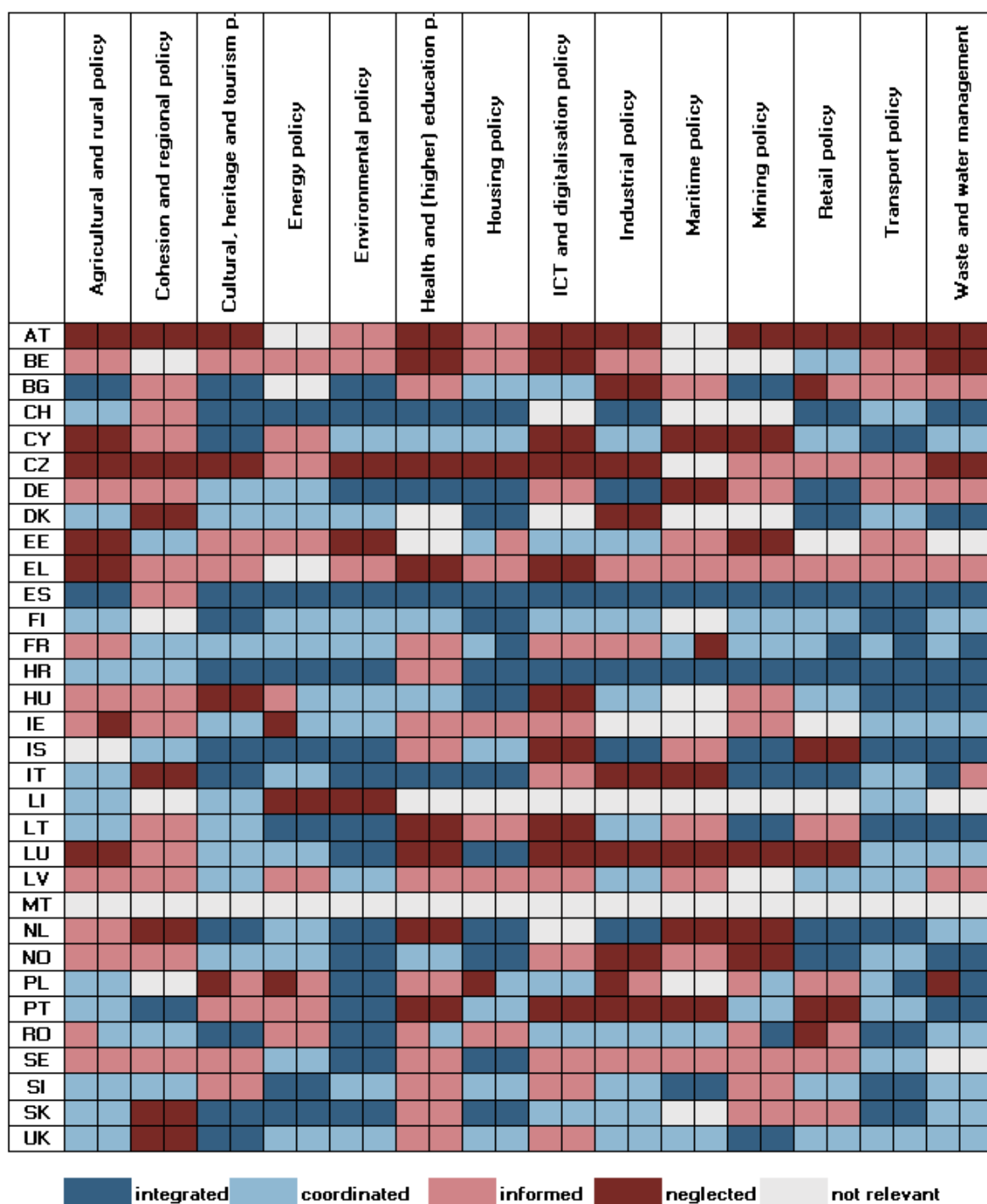
integrated
 coordinated
 informed
 neglected
 not relevant

6.2 The role of spatial planning within sectoral policies at sub-national level

	Agricultural and rural policy	Cohesion and regional policy	Cultural, heritage and tourism policy	Energy policy	Environmental policy	Health and (higher) education policy	Housing policy	ICT and digitalisation policy	Industrial policy	Maritime policy	Mining policy	Retail policy	Transport policy	Waste and water management
AT														
BE														
BG														
CH														
CY														
CZ														
DE														
DK														
EE														
EL														
ES														
FI														
FR														
HR														
HU														
IE														
IS														
IT														
LI														
LT														
LU														
LV														
MT														
NL														
NO														
PL														
PT														
RO														
SE														
SI														
SK														
UK														

integrated
 coordinated
 informed
 neglected
 not relevant

6.3 The role of spatial planning within sectoral policies at local level



7. The influence of spatial planning within sectoral policies in 2006

	Agricultural and rural policy	Cohesion and regional policy	Cultural, heritage and tourism policy	Energy policy	Environmental policy	Health and (higher) education policy	Housing policy	ICT and digitalisation policy	Industrial policy	Maritime policy	Mining policy	Retail policy	Transport policy	Waste and water management
AT														
BE														
BG														
CH														
CY														
CZ														
DE														
DK														
EE														
EL														
ES														
FI														
FR														
HR														
HU														
IE														
IS														
IT														
LI														
LT														
LU														
LV														
MT														
NL														
NO														
PL														
PT														
RO														
SE														
SI														
SK														
UK														



8: Examples from the practice of spatial planning

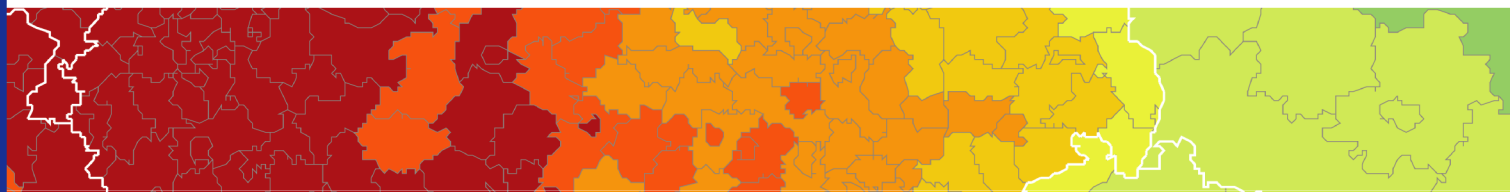
	Integrating sectoral policies	Stakeholder engagement	Adaptive governance
AT	Vienna, aspern Seestadt, multifunctional district with a mix of residential, office, scientific, research and educational uses. 240 ha of land with energy-saving city quarter layout	Vienna, aspern Seestadt, multifunctional district with a mix of residential, office, scientific, research and educational uses. 240 ha of land with energy-saving city quarter layout	Vienna, aspern Seestadt, multifunctional district with a mix of residential, office, scientific, research and educational uses. 240 ha of land with energy-saving city quarter layout
BE	strategic plan port of Antwerp, expansion of docks and industrial areas	strategic plan port of Antwerp, expansion of docks and industrial areas	strategic plan port of Antwerp, expansion of docks and industrial areas
BG	General Development Plan of the Sozopol Municipality; sustainable and balanced territorial development	General Development Plan of the City of Stara Zagora, to create a framework for optimum use of space and a good balance between public and private interests.	General Development Plan of the City of Stara Zagora, to create a framework for optimum use of space and a good balance between public and private interests.
CH	redevelopment of the Mouth (foce) of the Cassarate River and the Ciani Park (Parco Ciani) at the Ticino Canton; re-naturation of the river; enhancement of accessibility; reducing boundaries between the two shores	redevelopment of the Mouth (foce) of the Cassarate River and the Ciani Park (Parco Ciani) at the Ticino Canton; re-naturation of the river; enhancement of accessibility; reducing boundaries between the two shores	redevelopment of the Mouth (foce) of the Cassarate River and the Ciani Park (Parco Ciani) at the Ticino Canton; re-naturation of the river; enhancement of accessibility; reducing boundaries between the two shores
CY	Regeneration of Nicosia Centre Area Scheme	Structured Democratic Dialogue for the Akamas Communities Local Plan. Citizen Participation using a bottom-up approach; to establish a vision for the Local Plan area, an isolated rural area with significant environmental value.	Policy Statement for the promotion and control of development of the Akrotiri and Dhekelia Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs) (areas that remained under British jurisdiction upon the establishment of Cyprus in 1960).
CZ	Municipal Industrial Park Borská Pole (Bory Air Fields; MIP BP); City of Plzeň, West Bohemia; to stimulate re-structuring of an industrial base of the city and to redevelop a former air field/brownfield ground	Pardubice – Multimodal Public Transportation Node; Integration of public transportation systems (local/city public bus and trolleybus mas transportation + regional bus public mas transportation + regional, national and international train transportation)	Municipal Industrial Park Borská Pole (Bory Air Fields; MIP BP); City of Plzeň, West Bohemia; to stimulate re-structuring of an industrial base of the city and to redevelop a former air field/brownfield ground
DE	REGIONALE 2010 Cologne/Bonn; a specific instrument to enhance the basic framework conditions and (economic) performance of regions	“Future perspectives for the Region Hannover 2025” an informal participatory process called started in 2012. The regional administration developed a vision for 2025 together with citizens, politicians and experts.	Project “Duisburg 2027”; an urban development process combining a formal procedure creating a new land use plan, with an informal process for an urban development strategy.
DK	South Harbour (Sydhavn), Copenhagen; transforming a former industrial harbour into a urban area with offices and	South Harbour (Sydhavn), Copenhagen; transforming a former industrial harbour into a urban area with offices and new	South Harbour (Sydhavn), Copenhagen; transforming a former industrial harbour into a urban area with offices and new

	new housing	housing	housing
EE	Selecting the location of the Rail Baltic Tallinn – Riga corridor	Pärnu Beach Area; very visible New Beach Café DP located right in the Beach approval and construction without any disputes in 2002	Improvement planning capacity in suburban municipalities to control spatial development
EL	Integrated Urban Intervention Plan for Athens (SOAP Athens) -Strengthening entrepreneurship -Restoring security -Revitalizing the city centre -Enhancing city's image and identity -Improvement of governance, planning and participation mechanisms	Integrated Urban Intervention Plan for Athens (SOAP Athens) -Strengthening entrepreneurship -Restoring security -Revitalizing the city centre -Enhancing city's image and identity -Improvement of governance, planning and participation mechanisms	Integrated Urban Intervention Plan for Athens (SOAP Athens) -Strengthening entrepreneurship -Restoring security -Revitalizing the city centre -Enhancing city's image and identity -Improvement of governance, planning and participation mechanisms
ES	Urban renewal in Plaça de les Glòries (Barcelona); site-specific proposals of urban renewal, housing, architecture, urban design and landscape architecture	Tramway project along Diagonal Avenue (Barcelona), to improve urban mobility . The participatory process gave to citizens the role to decide	Ségopolis - Segovia and surrounding land use planning guidelines through territorial governance. To establish land use guidelines and regulations, for local and municipal planning.
FI	Östersundom joint master plan; to balance the spatial development of the Helsinki region by developing towards the more rural and sparsely populated east side.	Partial master plan for Kruunuvuorenranta, Helsinki The project relates to the densification goals of city of Helsinki.	General plan for densification in the Tesoma area (at neighbourhood level in Tampere)
FR	ZAC Paris Rive Gauche (PRG), Urban regeneration (post-industrial) to create a mixed use district and create a CBD for Eastern Paris	ZAC Paris Rive Gauche (PRG), Urban regeneration (post-industrial) to create a mixed use district and create a CBD for Eastern Paris	ZAC Paris Rive Gauche (PRG), Urban regeneration (post-industrial) to create a mixed use district and create a CBD for Eastern Paris
HR	Conversion of the former military facility in Čakovec into Centre of Knowledge; to improve the educational structure of the population and the development of the economy	Conversion of the former military facility in Čakovec into Centre of Knowledge; to improve the educational structure of the population and the development of the economy	Conversion of the former military facility in Čakovec into Centre of Knowledge; to improve the educational structure of the population and the development of the economy
HU	Complex anti-segregation programme in the eastern part of Pécs, social and spatial measures in Five segregated Roma colonies at the edge of the city (former mining colonies).	Complex anti-segregation programme in the eastern part of Pécs, social and spatial measures in Five segregated Roma colonies at the edge of the city (former mining colonies).	Complex anti-segregation programme in the eastern part of Pécs, social and spatial measures in Five segregated Roma colonies at the edge of the city (former mining colonies).
IE	Grangegorman Strategic Development Zone (SDZ), on 29 ha in Dublin, for an university campus for Dublin Institute of Technology, including conservation of historic buildings, a	The Great Western Greenway 2009-2011, County Mayo. The reuse of an old rural railway line for a 18km greenway, with the approval, for no recompense, of 161 individual	Waste incinerator as part of the waste to energy plant to decrease landfill.

	permeable Public Realm for surrounding communities, healthcare buildings, school, housing for elderly, and mixed use development	landowners.	
IS	The regional plan for Central highland of Iceland. Municipalities should now follow the National Planning strategy	Miðbæjar Akureyrar/Akureyri city center. A new local plan for Akureyri Downtown area, to make it more active and lively, increasing housing, shops and recreation and creating more jobs.	Miðbæjar Akureyrar/Akureyri city center. A new local plan for Akureyri Downtown area, to make it more active and lively, increasing housing, shops and recreation and creating more jobs.
IT	"Corona Verde" [Green Crown] A common vision and territorial governance arrangement for the transformation of open spaces of Turin metropolitan area. Among 81 Municipalities, Piedmont Region, private stakeholders and other institutional and private actors.	Strategic plan for the development of northern Milan. Establishment of natural parks, neighborhood contracts, a circuit of the use of cultural goods, business incubator. All geared to different strategies (environment, culture, quality of life, production). Implemented by stakeholder participation or population support.	BLUEAP- Bologna adaptation plan for climate change, which includes experimentation of concrete measures to make the city less vulnerable and able to act in the event of floods, droughts and other consequences of climate change.
LI	CLISP Project, Interreg Alpine Space programme Solve the problem of water scarcity	Public consultations on the local structure plans	CLISP Project, Interreg Alpine Space programme Solve the problem of water scarcity
LT	Western bypass of Vilnius/transportation. Creation of junctions between EU TEN-T corridors; reduction of transport jams and increase of ambient air quality, reduce noise in Vilnius residential areas.	Redevelopment of 8 ha of land and former stadium in the central part of the city. Land is state-owned, buildings private. Land was rented by former building owners, for keeping there a stadium. Investor bought the area, as municipality changed detailed plan permitting residential buildings there. Foreseen investments – 200 mill Euros.	Redevelopment of 8 ha of land and former stadium in the central part of the city. Land is state-owned, buildings private. Land was rented by former building owners, for keeping there a stadium. Investor bought the area, as municipality changed detailed plan permitting residential buildings there. Foreseen investments – 200 mill Euros.
LU	Belval, pilot project (industrial reconversion from a brownfield into a new city/district)	Development of the local land-use plan for the city of Luxembourg.	New station 'Pfaffenthal-Kirchberg', connecting the local tramway to the national railway network
LV	Skanstes, a new central business area, sports, cultural and conference facilities and new residential development in the Riga 2030 Strategy. 228 ha mainly developed by an association of the main developers and land and property owners.	Public infrastructure development Thematic Plan of Dārziņi neighbourhood. Dārziņi is the centre of one of Riga's 58 neighbourhoods. Several policy goals in the Riga 2030 Strategy are relevant to Dārziņi: provision of diverse, accessible and quality housing, natural territories, green corridors and waterfronts and high quality public open space.	Skanstes, a new central business area, sports, cultural and conference facilities and new residential development in the Riga 2030 Strategy. 228 ha mainly developed by an association of the main developers and land and property owners
MT	Tigne Point and Manoel Island Project, Regeneration; real estate development including tourism, yachting and commercial developments.	Tigne Point and Manoel Island Project, Regeneration; real estate development including tourism, yachting and commercial developments.	Tigne Point and Manoel Island Project, Regeneration; real estate development including tourism, yachting and commercial developments.

NL	The Room for the Waal-project aimed to create a bypass for the river, to prevent flooding during high water. It is part of the national Room for the River-program pursuing widening of the riverbed to accommodate water.	City making Breda; management (marketing and maintenance) of the inner city in order to fight vacancy of shops and to increase the attractiveness of the city.	The Room for the Waal-project aimed to create a bypass for the river, to prevent flooding during high water. It is part of the national Room for the River-program pursuing widening of the riverbed to accommodate water.
NO	The Fjord City; an urban renewal project for the waterfront part of the centre of Oslo, to provide accessibility, variety, and cultural and recreational experiences	<i>The Fjord City; an urban renewal project for the waterfront part of the centre of Oslo, to provide accessibility, variety, and cultural and recreational experiences</i>	The Fjord City; an urban renewal project for the waterfront part of the centre of Oslo, to provide accessibility, variety, and cultural and recreational experiences
PO	Construction of 47 km of A1 motorway (section Sośnica – Gorzyczki); to improve the passage through the Śląskie (Silesian) Voivodeship and improve access to the airport in Pyrzowice within the region.	Construction of the S19 expressway section. Residents and local authorities objected to the planned route. Local communities took part in the discussion concerning the final route of the expressway.	Maritime spatial planning for enhancement of off-shore renewable energy production in Poland
PT	The revision process of the Lisbon Municipal Director Plan (PDM) in 2011; to update a 15 year old PDM, both at a legal scope, at the development needs and challenges for the city, and at the technological scope.	The revision process of the Lisbon Municipal Director Plan (PDM) in 2011; to update a 15 year old PDM, both at a legal scope, at the development needs and challenges for the city, and at the technological scope.	The revision process of the Lisbon Municipal Director Plan (PDM) in 2011; to update a 15 year old PDM, both at a legal scope, at the development needs and challenges for the city, and at the technological scope.
RO	The 'Palas' CBD in Iasi, 15 ha of residential land use, reconverted through PPP into a CBD with a mall, offices, conference rooms, IT service centres, recreational areas and public spaces.	Development strategy of Cluj-Napoca: the formulation of the development strategy by different groups of experts on a voluntary basis.	
SE	The Royal Seaport neighbourhood at the north-eastern edge of Stockholm built on formerly brownfields with high standards in terms of energy efficiency and sustainability	The planning of Årstafältet, Stockholm. 50 ha recreational area (green field) located south east of the inner city Stockholm which should be turned into an "urban park".	Developing of new regional urban cores in Stockholm. Soft delineation of eight (2010; in 2001 only six were delineated) of such cores in the Stockholm region, located in areas of one to three municipalities.
SI	Detailed Spatial Plan (DSP) for the area of hydropower plant Brežice -To provide the legal basis to build an hydropower plant at the Sava River. -To contribute to the "climate package" by providing a sustainable energy production. -To provide flood protection.	Detailed Spatial Plan (DSP) for the area of hydropower plant Brežice -To provide the legal basis to build an hydropower plant at the Sava River. -To contribute to the "climate package" by providing a sustainable energy production. -To provide flood protection.	Detailed Spatial Plan (DSP) for the area of hydropower plant Brežice -To provide the legal basis to build an hydropower plant at the Sava River. -To contribute to the "climate package" by providing a sustainable energy production. -To provide flood protection.

SK	The D4 Motorway and R7 Expressway Project; construction of the southern part of Bratislava ring road and part of the southern expressway network, linking the west and the east part of Slovakia.	The D4 Motorway and R7 Expressway Project; construction of the southern part of Bratislava ring road and part of the southern expressway network, linking the west and the east part of Slovakia.	The D4 Motorway and R7 Expressway Project; construction of the southern part of Bratislava ring road and part of the southern expressway network, linking the west and the east part of Slovakia.
UK	Somers Town Neighbourhood Plan. The Somers Town Neighbourhood Forum was constituted in 2013 to prepare a neighbourhood plan, with a community planner and staff and students from UCL. The new neighbourhood plan is a community vision to help themselves out of disadvantage.		



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ESPON 2020 – More information

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